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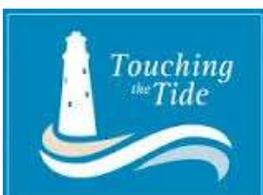


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Fieldwalking at Snape, Suffolk, February 2014

Carenza Lewis and Catherine Ranson





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1 Summary

Over a period of one day in February 2015 a programme of community field-walking was undertaken on a field west of the village of Snape in Suffolk. The field-walking was funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund as part of the Touching the Tide programme along the Suffolk coast and enabled around 20 local residents and volunteers living in the surrounding area to take part in the field-walking which was supervised by Access Cambridge Archaeology at the University of Cambridge and directed by Dr Carenza Lewis.

With just one field walked, results are difficult to interpret, but they suggest that site was lightly used throughout most of the prehistoric period, possibly from the Neolithic onwards. In the Roman period small numbers of shreds suggest that the site may have been in use as arable. No material of Anglo-Saxon date was recovered despite the presence of excavated features of 5th – 9th century date discovered in the adjacent field prior to development. In the high medieval period small amounts of pottery hint at some human presence, mostly but indicative of anything more intensive than arable manuring, although a slight concentration in the north of the field hints at the possibility of some more intensive use here, perhaps related to habitation. Thereafter the site seems to have been used as fields, with modest amounts of post-medieval or modern material recovered, which have probably been derived from the settlement to the east along the present village street.

Despite challenging weather conditions, the field-walking successfully engaged volunteers from the local area, 90% of whom had no previous experience of archaeological fieldwalking. Feedback was very good, with 95% rating the experience as excellent and all rated it either excellent or good and would recommend it to others.

2 Introduction

A single day of archaeological fieldwalking was undertaken in the village of Snape, just west of Aldeburgh on the Suffolk coast, on the 15th February 2014. The fieldwalking was organised, funded and run by Touching the Tide in conjunction with Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) and the fieldwalking was undertaken by 25 volunteers from Aldeburgh Local History Society.

2.1 Touching the Tide Project

Touching the Tide (TtT) is a Landscape Partnership Scheme for the Suffolk coastline, covering the area between Covehithe and Felixstowe. It aims to conserve and celebrate the heritage of the coast and to increase understanding of coastal change. TtT is a £900,000 partnership between a wide range of statutory, voluntary, and community organisations and is funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund.

Full details of all TtT's work are on the website at www.touchingthetide.org.uk The Scheme is hosted by the Suffolk Coast & Heaths Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and Suffolk County Council.

Touching the Tide started delivery in spring 2013 and ends in July 2016.

2.2 Access Cambridge Archaeology

Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) (<http://www.arch.cam.ac.uk/aca/>) 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 events and courses range in length from a few hours to a week or more, and involve members of the public of all ages.

Thousands of members of the public have taken part in scores of programmes run by ACA, including teenagers involved in Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) test pit excavation programmes intended since 2005 to build academic skills, confidence and aspirations. More widely, ACA has involved thousands of members of the public of all ages and backgrounds, including those with special needs, in a wide range of archaeological activities including field-walking, excavation, analysis and reporting. These have included projects funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund and events in 2011-12 as part of the Cultural Olympiad for the 2012 London Olympic Games.³

3 Aims, objectives and desired outcomes

3.1 Aims

The aims of the field-walking at Snape were as follows:

- To allow local community participants to develop a wide range of practical and analytical archaeological skills related to archaeological field-walking.
- To increase knowledge and understanding of the historical development of the village of Snape
- To increase understanding of the area to support employment, sustainable tourism and encourage inward investment.

3.2 Objectives

The objectives of the field-walking at Snape were as follows:

- To investigate the archaeology of a field in the west of Snape through archaeological fieldwalking.
- To provide the opportunity for a minimum of 20 volunteers to learn new practical and analytical archaeological skills.
- To provide 20 person-days of hands-on archaeological training and experience.
- To support and engage with members of local communities through involvement with the project.

3.3 Desired outcomes

The desired outcomes of the field-walking at Snape were as follows:

- A minimum of 20 people with new archaeological skills.
- A minimum of 20 people with an enhanced understanding and awareness of the archaeological potential of the landscape around Snape.
- A local population more engaged and informed about the historic landscape at Snape

4 Methodology

The field-walking was carried out using line-walking with stints at 20m intervals. Field-walkers worked across the field systematically, in order along the base line, starting with 0/0-20, then 20/0-20, 40/0-20 and so on until the next transect was started at 0/20-40. Scanning approximately 1m either side of each stint results in coverage of approximately 10% of the field whose total area is c. 4.4ha.

4.1 Pre-field-walking briefing and set-up

- Novice volunteers were briefed on the aims and methods of the field-walking and shown examples of material likely to be found, including worked flint, fire-cracked flint and pottery sherds ranging in date from Neolithic to 19th century.
- Field-walkers were instructed to pick up all items thought to be human artefacts, of any date and material.
- A base line was set up along the longest and straightest edge of the field; which at Snape was along the eastern boundary of the field that was also the limit of the new housing development.
- This base line transect was marked every 20m with canes.
- Stints were also marked in 20m intervals heading north from the base line transect.
- Canes at every 100m mark were highlighted with red and white bunting to aid in locating the correct stints to be walked.

4.2 Field-walking methods

- The volunteers were divided into groups of 2-3 people allowing those who wished to work together to do so. Most walkers worked singly or in pairs
- Each 20m stint was walked for 10 minutes with an area of 10m either side of the line scanned visually.
- Finds were collected by field-walkers and checked in with the site supervisor after each stint was completed.

4.3 On-site archaeological supervision

- Three archaeologists from ACA were on hand for the duration of the field-walking, with one supervisor specifically assigned to directing the volunteers from a central base as well as recording which stints have been walked. Volunteers assisted with marking out stints for walkers to follow. A pottery specialist was also on site to spot date the ceramic finds.

4.4 On-site recording

- A scale plan map of the field and grid were drawn at 1:500 with transects and stints marked when completed to avoid repetition.
- Finds bags were labelled prior to being supplied to volunteers with transect and stint numbers, for example: 0/0-20, with also the site code (which includes the settlement name code and year of excavation).
- The site code for the fieldwalking at Snape is SNA/14.

4.5 Finds processing

- All collected finds were retained for initial identification and processing.
- Non-metallic inorganic finds (unless in very poor condition) were washed, thoroughly dried and bagged separately for each spit walked. This was done during post-excavation when also the pottery, flint and burnt stone are bagged separately, ready to be given to specialists.

4.6 Finds recording and retention

Few excavations or field-walking surveys retain all the finds that are made if they are deemed to be of little or no research value. Surface collection during field-walking may produce significant quantities of modern material, not all of which will have research value.

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

- All pottery has been retained.
- All worked and burnt stone have been retained
- All other finds from contexts pre-dating 1800 have been retained.
- All finds pre-dating 1900 have been retained

Finds appropriate for disposal after recording and reporting

- The following finds which are not considered to warrant any further analysis were sorted, counted, weighed, 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 sorted, counted, weighed and then discarded.
- Modern tile (floor, roof and wall) was discarded after counting and weighing, with a sample of each type of pre-modern tile retained with the remainder discarded after counting and weighing. Any decorated examples were retained unless recovered in very large quantities in which case representative samples were retained with the remainder discarded after counting, weighing and photographing.
- Brick was sorted, counted, weighed and then discarded. One sample of any examples of CBM that appeared to be pre-modern was retained
- Most metal finds of modern date were discarded. Metal finds of likely pre-modern date were retained if considered useful for future study. Modern nails were discarded but any handmade nails were retained.

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 field-walking is undertaken who enquire about the final destination of finds from 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.
- NB: Most land-owners are not concerned about retaining ownership of the finds and are happy to donate them to ACA.

- Any requests by owners for the final return of finds to them will be agreed. Finds will be returned after recording, analysis and reporting is complete, accompanied by a letter inviting them to treat the finds with care, retain them in association with identifying documentation and to consider donating them to ACA/University of Cambridge Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology should they ever change their minds about wishing to have possession of them.
- 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 the 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.

Curation of Archaeological Finds

- All finds which are not discarded or returned to owners are retained and stored in conditions where they will not deteriorate. Most finds are stored in cool dry condition in sealed plastic finds bags, with small pierced holes to ventilate them. Pottery and flint have been bagged separately from the other finds.
- Finds which are more fragile, including ancient glass or metal objects, are stored in small boxes protected by padding and if necessary, acid free paper. Metal objects are curated with silica gel packets if necessary to prevent deterioration.
- All finds bags/boxes from the fieldwalking days have been bagged/boxed together. All bags and boxes used for storage will be clearly marked in permanent marker with the site code and the transect and stint walked

5 Location, geology and topography

5.1 Location

The village of Snape is situated just inland from the Suffolk coast, 6.9km west of Aldeburgh and 26.6km northeast of Ipswich. The village is situated on the northern bank of the River Alde and just east of the A12, a major routeway in the east that connects London, Chelmsford, Colchester and Ipswich to the south of the village with Lowestoft and Great Yarmouth in the north. The field is centred on TM 39323 58575.



Figure 1: Map of England with a close up insert of East Anglia, and the village of Snape highlighted in red

The village of Snape is set out in a linear form, with the church on the high ground in the far north down to crossroads by the marshes and Snape Street to the east and Gromford to the west. The present A1094 was a turnpike road in the late 18th century run by the Aldeburgh Turnpike Company, crossing through Snape to separate the church from the rest of the village. This road continued to be the main way into the village and to Aldeburgh, even after the coming of the railways.

The village has always remained small, although the holding had more than 100 inhabitants during the 11th century, which by the 15th century had risen to 485 inhabitants. Today, there are over 300 houses and 600 people living in Snape¹. The local amenities consist of a village hall, church, post office, garage, taxi service, a mobile library service and a beauty therapist, with also a number of local clubs and societies, plus a Community Primary School.

¹ <http://www.snapevillage.co.uk/aboutsnape.html> (Accessed February 2014)

The village consists of mainly brick built houses with red tile roofs, with newer estates being built in the similar style. This influence can be seen coming from the Low Countries and especially influenced Aldeburgh and the surrounding area, particularly between 1700-1900². The limited accesses to villages like Snape, along the south Suffolk coast especially, by road have restricted development of these areas. One exception to this is a Snape Maltings, which was built in the early 1800's and utilised the existing port at Snape to transport barley and then malt for beer making to mainland Europe, London and the rest of the UK³.

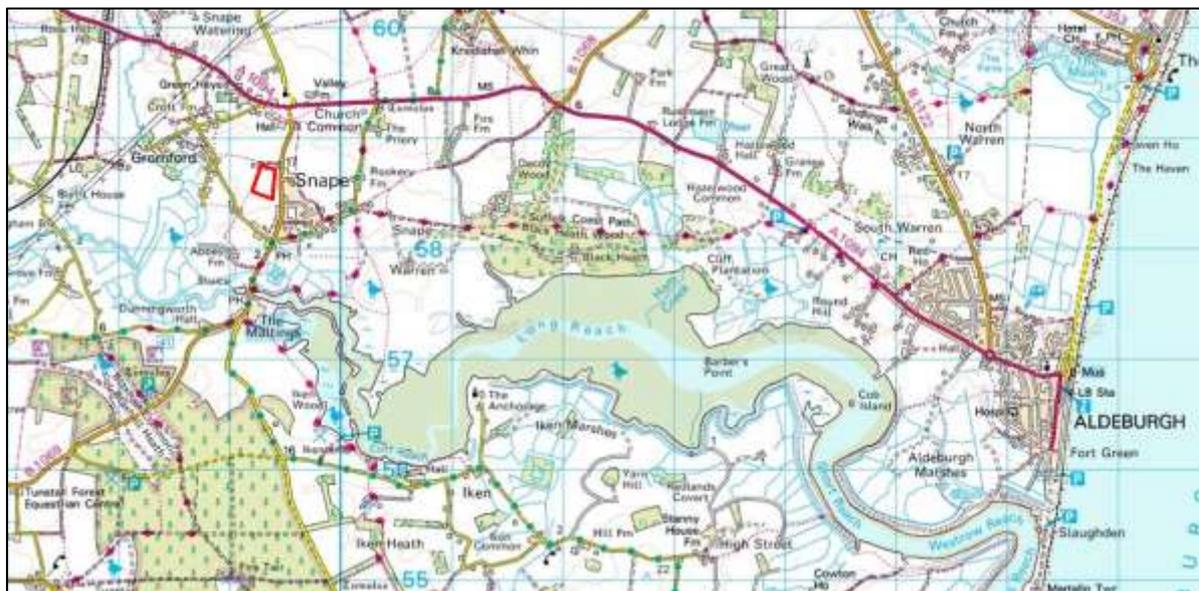


Figure 2: The location of the field walked (in red) in relation to the village of Snape and the town of Aldeburgh to the east (Map copyright Edina Digimap)

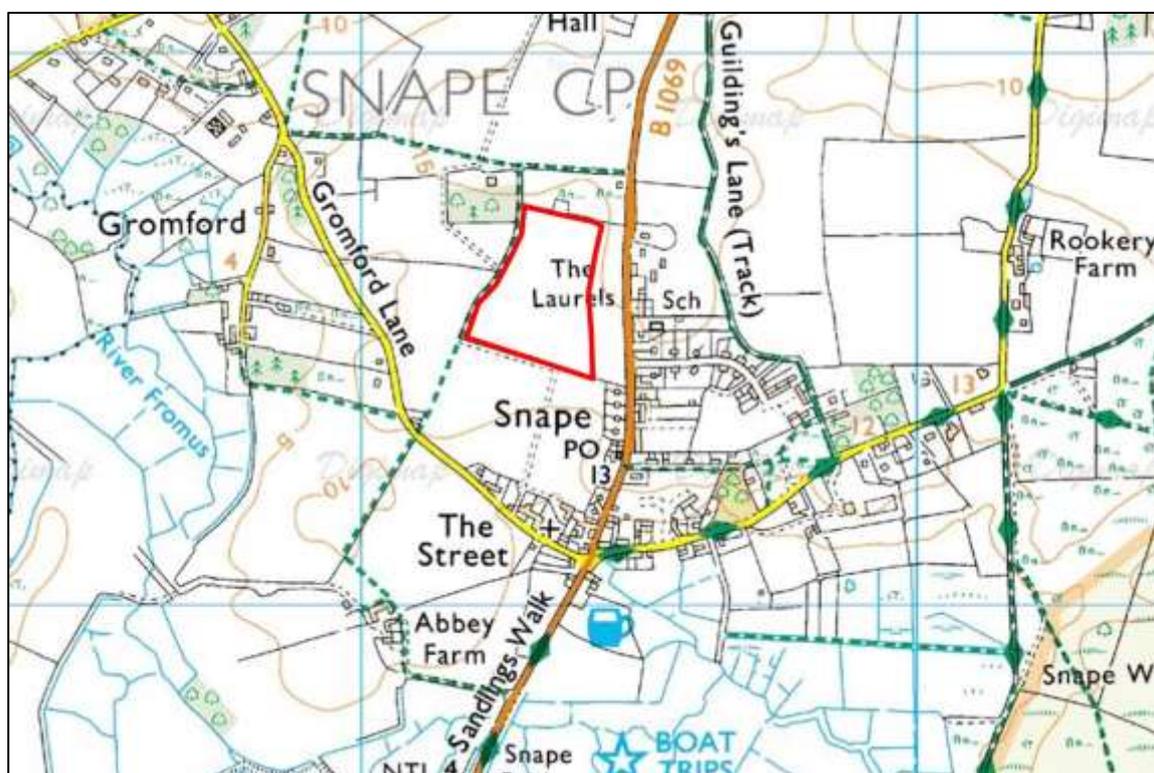


Figure 3: The location of the field walked (in red) in relation to the village of Snape (Map copyright Edina Digimap)

² www.naturalengland.org.uk (Accessed February 2014)

³ <http://www.snapemaltings.co.uk/residential/maltsters-history/> (Accessed February 2014)

5.2 Geology and Topography

Suffolk is a coastal county in East Anglia, bounded by Norfolk to the north, Essex to the south and Cambridgeshire to the northeast. Snape sits in east Suffolk, along the northern bank of the River Alde in a landscape that has been classified as 'Estate Sandlands'⁴ by Suffolk County Council. This type of landscape is characterised as 'very gently rolling plateaux of free draining sandy soils, where the dry mineral soils have given rise to extensive areas of heathland and grasslands and used for either sheep grazing or rabbit warrens. It is a landscape generally without areas of ancient woodland, although has a number of 'fields with trees'. The scarcity of water in these areas also means that they were also not favoured as areas for settlement and were usually peripheral to settlements in the valleys. This led to the Sandlands being utilised as areas for burial from the Bronze Age onwards, in particular as a number of barrows, with only later isolated farmsteads and small settlements developing'.

The field is situated at between c.15m OD in the north and east and has a moderately sloping gradient down to c.13m OD in the west and southwest of the field. The centre of the current village, to the south of the field is at between 10m OD and 5m OD towards the estuary of the River Alde. The church of St John the Baptist to the north of the fieldwalking site sits on almost the highest part of the parish at just over 15m OD.

The village also sits on the northern bank of the River Alde, which rises near Laxfield in the north of the county. This is initially a stream, which then widens considerably and becomes tidal when it reaches Snape, before flowing east past Aldeburgh and entering the sea at a small hamlet called Shingle Street.⁵

The underlying geology of the village consists of the crag group of sand with superficial deposits of Lowestoft formation of sand and gravel in the north to alluvium, clay, sand, silt and gavel in the south with tidal flat deposits of clay and silt along the edge of the River Alde.⁶

⁴ <http://www.suffolklandscape.org.uk/landscapes/Estate-sandlands.aspx> (Accessed February 2014)

⁵ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/River_Alde (Accessed February 2014)

⁶ <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (Accessed February 2014)

6 Archaeological and Historical Background

The Suffolk coast has a long history of settlement and the position of Snape along the banks of the navigable River Alde also means that it was well positioned for trade and contact with the rest of Britain and mainland Europe.

The name of Snape is recorded as *Snapes* in the Domesday Book and also has a number of other original spellings, including *Sneap*, *Snaep* and *Snapys*. The name may refer simply to 'a piece of land', possibly one of poor or scanty pasture (Ekwall 11936, 408) or a 'boggy piece of land' (Mills 2003).

A number of finds and monuments have been recorded on the Suffolk HER for the parish of Snape and are discussed in date order in the following sections.

6.1 Prehistoric

A wide range of prehistoric artefacts and features have been recorded on the HER for Snape dating from the Palaeolithic era through to the Iron Age. Scatters of worked flint have been recorded as isolated find spots through the parish, the majority dating to the Neolithic with a number of flint flakes, including two scrapers that were found at Snape Hall Farm (SNP Misc.), an axehead (SNP 001), a leaf shaped javelin head (SNP 002) and a pit with an axehead within it (SNP 103). The latter was recorded during a recent archaeological evaluation on land north of Blyth House along Church Road. A Palaeolithic flint flake (SNP Misc.) found from a path surface in the heart of the village and a Mesolithic flint blade were also recorded at Snape Watering in the far west of the parish (SNP 006).

Further finds and monuments also dating to the Bronze and Iron Ages have also been recorded, including an Early Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead found at Snape Hall (SNP 035) which was also in an area that had previously produced a number of flint flakes. Early Bronze Age tumuli recorded to the south of the village were also utilised during the Anglo Saxon period as part of a larger cemetery along the River Alde (see section 6.3). During excavations of these mounds, a Bronze Age collared urn was found inverted over a cremation (SNP 007) and mixed in with a number of Saxon burials urns.

A pit excavated at land north of Blyth House contained Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age pottery (SNP 103) and another pit with Iron Age pottery was excavated on land opposite Swanley House in the northwest of the parish (SNP 005), along Farnham Road, the A1094. In the same area to the northwest at Swanley Field, Iron Age pottery was also recovered from a 'black patch' of soil on the field (SNP 001) although no further work has been undertaken to determine its function.

The prehistoric finds and monuments so far recorded on the HER from around Snape suggest that there was activity focused along the River Alde, although these mainly relate to both flint knapping and probably also hunting. Not much in the way of settlement evidence has been noted, although tree clearance from the Neolithic period and later was certainly taking place in east Suffolk, leading to much of heathland we still see today. The presence of both Neolithic and Iron Age pits in the northwest of the parish on higher ground overlooking the River Fromus (a tributary of the River Alde) suggest the potential of more permanent settlement in this part of the parish, although there has still been no examples of housing to support this notion. The presence of the round barrows on the higher ground to the east and north of the current village, support the notion of a more permanent settlement in the area as these barrows would have been used as burial mounds that also likely served as tribal or boundary markers to be seen by other nearby tribes.

6.2 Roman

Evidence for Romano-British activity in the parish of Snape is quite limited. The River Alde was navigable up to Snape so access and trade may well have been via the water and small isolated farmsteads were most likely present in the area. The closest town would have been at Aldeburgh, with a port likely on the river mouth, as well as a smaller settlement at Barber's Point on the northern bank of the River Alde.⁷ Salt making was also prevalent along the river, focused around the settlements mentioned above, but there has also been recent evidence for salt making at Snape.⁸

The majority of the evidence for Romano-British activity in Snape, as recorded on the HER, mainly comes in the form of isolated artefact scatters, although probably relating to both settlement as well as from field manuring. Fragments of Roman pottery and tile were found during fieldwalking (SNP 024) along the high ground and common in the north of the parish. Also found on Snape Common was an intaglio gold ring (SNP Misc.). Further Roman pottery was also found from Swanley Field (SNP 001), with a number of prehistoric artefacts and as part of a rubbish scatter, where oyster shell and Roman pottery (SNP 022) were all found on the tidal floodplain edge of the River Alde.

An early Roman ditch and pit (SNP 103) were also recorded during recent excavations at land north of Blythe Farm along Church Road, both of which contained Roman pottery. The ditch may have been part of field or boundary systems, but does suggest the potential for a small settlement likely close by, although further work would be needed to support this notion (Lichtenstein 2013).

6.3 Anglo Saxon

The most well-known and extensive evidence for Anglo Saxon activity within Snape is the barrow cemetery (SNP 007) to the north of the village. It was first excavated in the early 1860s, when a complete ship burial with associated grave goods was found as well as a number of cremation burials. Subsequent excavations during the later 20th century have identified more of the cemetery to show that it was a mixed burial ground for both cremations as well as further inhumations and that a wide variety of burial practices for the inhumations were also noted, including two or three dug out log boats that were utilised as part of the burial process, as well as a charred coffin, a bier and a type of chamber with posts in each corner⁹. The cremation burials dated to the late 5th to the 7th century and the inhumation burials dated from the mid-6th to the 7th century (Filmer-Sankey & Pestell 2001). A wide range of finds were also recorded from the excavations, with the typical domestic finds of pottery, animal bone, brooches, beads, bowls, buckles, combs, rings, knives, drinking vessels, necklaces, pins, spindle whorls, swords and shields, as well as rarer finds such as a lyre and a horsehead with tack. A range of organic finds were also recorded, including a range of textiles, some of which lined the graves. A ring ditch was also thought to be associated with some of the inhumations and there were also burnt stone features that surrounded a mound and radiocarbon dates have established that these are also Anglo Saxon in date¹⁰.

No settlement has yet been found in relation to this cemetery, although an archaeological evaluation undertaken in 2013 prior to the construction of new housing along Church Road, to the north of Blyth House and immediately adjacent to and east of the fieldwalked area

⁷ http://www.aldeburghmuseumonline.co.uk/?page_id=17 (Accessed February 2014)

⁸ www.snapevillage.co.uk/aboutsnape.html (Accessed February 2014)

⁹ [http://suffolk.institute.pdfsrv.co.uk/customers/Suffolk/Volume_XXXVII_Part_1_\(1989\)_Archaeology_in_Suffolk_1988_E_A_Martin_C_Pendleton_J_Plouviez_59_to_81-1.pdf](http://suffolk.institute.pdfsrv.co.uk/customers/Suffolk/Volume_XXXVII_Part_1_(1989)_Archaeology_in_Suffolk_1988_E_A_Martin_C_Pendleton_J_Plouviez_59_to_81-1.pdf) (Accessed February 2014)

¹⁰ [http://suffolk.institute.pdfsrv.co.uk/customers/Suffolk/Volume_XXXVIII_Part_1_\(1993\)_Archaeology_in_Suffolk_1992_E_A_Martin_etc_79_to_105.pdf](http://suffolk.institute.pdfsrv.co.uk/customers/Suffolk/Volume_XXXVIII_Part_1_(1993)_Archaeology_in_Suffolk_1992_E_A_Martin_etc_79_to_105.pdf) (Accessed February 2014)

that is the focus of this report, yielded a single Sunken Featured Building (SFB). There was no evidence for any raised floors within the SFB and the finds consisted of mid-5th to 8th century pottery, CBM, animal bone, fired clay and a spindle whorl (SNP 103). A post hole recorded nearby containing mid-5th to 9th century pottery may be associated with the main structure identified (Lichtenstein 2013). Further work would be needed to determine if this SFB is an isolated farmstead or part of a larger Early-Middle Saxon settlement and also to see if there is a connection to the barrow cemetery, although the pottery found from both features are of a similar date so there may be an association.

Additional spot finds were also recorded on the HER, including a Middle to Late Saxon rubbish pit (SNP 010) found in the northwest of the parish opposite Swanley House. Also in the north of the parish was found a small scatter of both Late Saxon and early medieval pottery (SNP 024). Middle Saxon pottery was also recorded during fieldwalking at Abbey Farm in the southwest of the parish (SNP 009) and Late Saxon pottery was also identified from an investigation into a rectangular cropmark close to the centre of the village (SNP 012).

6.4 Medieval

The manor of Snape was recorded in the Domesday Book, although the full extent of any related settlement has yet to be ascertained (section 6.3). The holding was recorded as 'Snapes' in the Domesday Book and held by Robert Malet, who had the land from Eadric of Laxfield who held it TRE as a manor with four carucates of land, as well as 25 free men with 108 acres and six ploughs and worth 20s. The manor itself at the time of Domesday had eight villeins and 16 bordars, TRE eight ploughs, reduced to four by 1086. Woodland for six pigs, six acres of meadow, one mill, two horses and six head of cattle TRE, reduced to two by 1086, with 24 pigs and 160 sheep. The manor was worth £6 (Williams & Martin 2003).

The church at Snape is dedicated to St John the Baptist (SNP 028) and is sited on the high ground separated from the main village today but the A1094. The current church dates from the 13th century and was originally thatched (now tiled). A church in Snape was mentioned in the Domesday Book (Williams and Martin 2003, 1211), its location unknown, but it may have been on the same site as the current church. The existing church has been described as a 'typical simple aisled country church'¹¹, with a tower and porch added as a result of a bequest in the mid-15th century, and the battlements added later in the early 16th century. Very little in the way of restoration or change was carried out in the 19th and 20th centuries, although the eastern wall was rebuilt in the 1920s as the original was falling down.¹²

The Priory of St Mary was a small Benedictine Priory founded by William Martell, his wife and son in 1155 as a dependant of St Johns in Colchester (SNP 009) when they gave the abbot both the manors of Snape and Aldeburgh. It was sited on the northern bank of the River Alde, close to the position of Abbey Farm today and to the west of Snape Bridge. The churches of both Freston and Bedingfield were then also appropriated to the priory in 1163, whose income as well as rents from land and the mill had a total income of £56 18s 41/2d by 1291.¹³ The priory was intended to have 12 monks but it is unclear whether this was ever achieved and it probably remained small. In 1499 Snape Priory was granted to Butley Priory (near Woodbridge) by Henry VII, although it was probably already in a state of decay at this point and was not kept long as Butley surrendered all claim to the priory in 1509. The priory was still able to continue as during a visit by the Bishop of Norwich in 1520, it was assessed to have been satisfactory, with a still healthy income. The priory was

¹¹ www.suffolkchurches.co.uk/snape.htm (Accessed February 2014)

¹² *Ibid*

¹³ www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=37886 (Accessed February 2014)

officially dissolved in 1525 and by 1528 labourers were paid to take down the stone and the houses. In 1530 the manor of Snape (including the water mill and rabbit warren) as well as the manor of Aldeburgh were both given to Thomas Russhe by the king.¹⁴

Additional finds related to the priory, found at its original site have also been recorded on the HER through the 20th century and consist of floor tile, pottery, roof tile and window glass, as well as the presence of human remains, coins and remnants of worked stone that were not subsequently cleared. Also part of the priory complex was a watermill (SNP 025), a rabbit warren (SNP 026) and a 14th century tithe barn (SNP 027).

Areas of medieval settlement have been recorded on the HER through Snape in the form of artefact scatters, structures and domestic features. The land around Chagford (SNP 012), immediately northwest of the fieldwalking area has yielded two areas of activity, one with a rectangular cropmark, which during excavation layers of occupation were recorded, consisting of an oven, a pit, then two parallel ditches and finally a series of post holes and clay pads that represented a building. 11th to 13th century pottery and an iron knife were recorded from here and the second site of activity, slightly to the north, yielded two ovens, as well as a larger scatter of later medieval pottery.

On land to the west of Chagford and the fieldwalking site, a number of sherds of early medieval pottery were recovered from a large circular oven and stoke hole. A second oven and hearth were also recorded nearby with further 12th century pottery (SNP 011).

Occupation has also been recorded from Weathercock Field, opposite Snape Hall to the east (SNP 014) from which three ovens have been recorded, two overlap each other, suggesting continual occupation on site, particularly as a post hole arrangement was noted to one side of the oven. A pit was also identified, with two small ditches and two hearths. The finds consist of two iron knives as well as 12th – 14th century pottery. A further oven has also been identified close to Snape Hall, which also yielded early medieval pottery (SNP 015) as well as additional sites containing hearths, 12th century pottery and post holes from the same area (SNP 013).

A possible 13th century brick kiln has been recorded along the A1094 in the north of the village by Green Hays (SNP 019) and on Church Common, also in the north of the village, a large pit has been excavated (SNP 018) from which a quantity of early medieval pottery was found with oyster shell and boulder clay. A scatter of both Late Saxon and early medieval pottery were also recorded in the north of the parish (SNP 024), as well as an occupation layer that was noted around a hearth from which 12th century pottery was recorded as well as later medieval clay pits (SNP 016). Additional medieval pottery was also found from this area further suggesting supplementary areas of settlement (SNP 031).

To the north west of Snape a pottery scatter was recorded (SNP 034) dating mainly to the later medieval period as well as into the post medieval and another small area of settlement was also noted close to the centre of the village with the presence of an oven (SNP 030)

On land to the north of Snape Warren, a triangular earthwork has been noted (SNP 029) from which a relatively large quantity of 11th to 16th century pottery has been recovered. It has been thought that this site may be the possible location of either the manor of 'Shotts' or 'Tastards', which were two of the manors of Snape.

During the demolition of Chapel Cottage, fragments of stone that were thought to have belonged to the priory were noted in the original construction of the cottage (SNP 017) from when it was built in the 17th century.

¹⁴ [http://suffolkinstinute.pdfsvr.co.uk/customers/Suffolk Institute/2014/01/10/Volume XXXV Part 3 \(1983\) The dissolution survey of Snape Priory W Filmer-Sankey 213 to 221.pdf](http://suffolkinstinute.pdfsvr.co.uk/customers/Suffolk%20Institute/2014/01/10/Volume%20XXXV%20Part%203%20(1983)%20The%20dissolution%20survey%20of%20Snape%20Priory%20W%20Filmer-Sankey%20213%20to%20221.pdf) (Accessed February 2014)

An area of land in the vicinity of the round barrows to the north of the village of Snape has the name Thingelow (SNP 007) and has been suggested to have been the meeting place of the Plomesgate Hundred, as the names in Old English translate as meeting (Thing) and mound (waw). 'Conyngyre Hill' was also listed and located on dissolution survey of Snape (SNP 093), the name of which may suggest that this is the rabbit warren mentioned in Henry VIII's gift (SNP 026). Snape Bridge (SNP 036), is the first (dry) crossing of the River Alde and it through to have medieval origins though its first recorded evidence is on a map dated 1546.

6.5 Post medieval and later

The post medieval development of Snape has mainly been recorded on the HER as structural developments and transport links as well as changes to the landscape, particularly through flood defences. Figure 4 below shows the area fieldwalked in relation to previous field boundaries in the late 19th century.

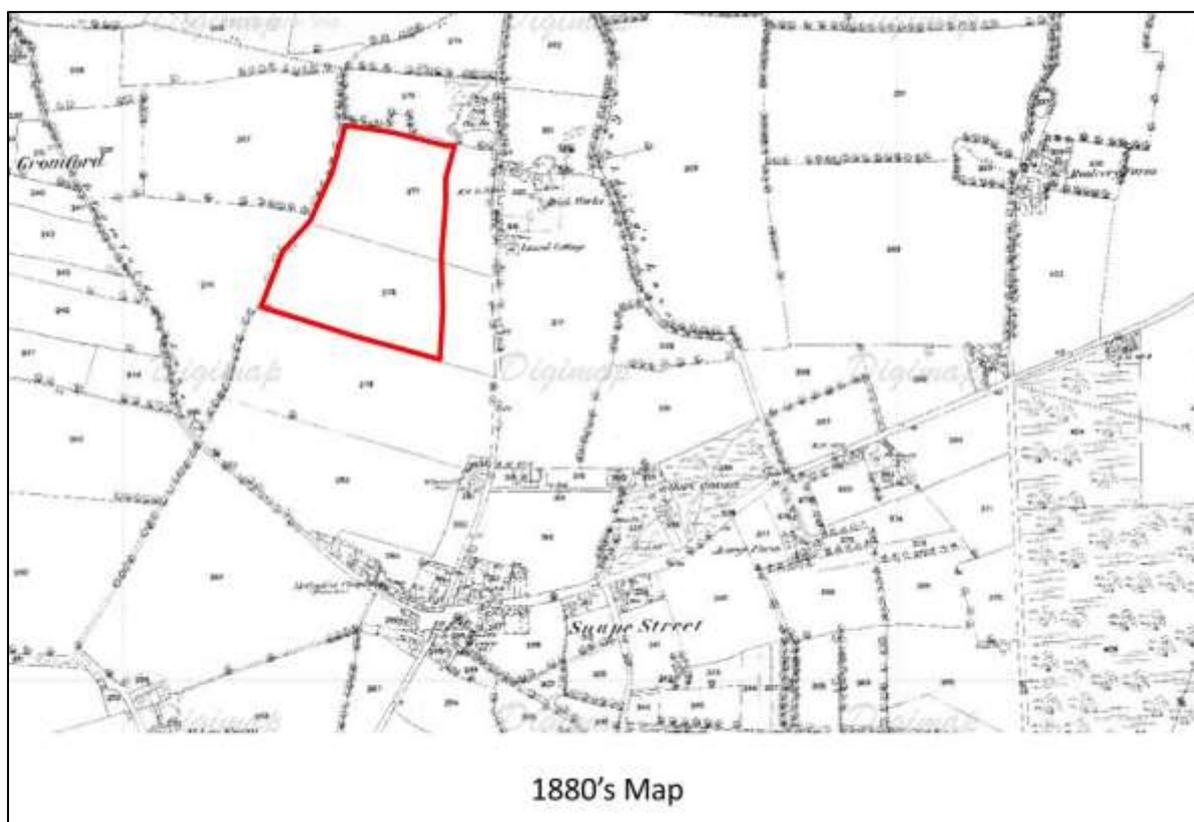


Figure 4: 1880's map of the field walked (in red) in relation to Snape Village (map copyright Edina Digimap)

The Great Eastern Railway came through Snape in 1859 as part of the East Suffolk Line up to Snape Bridge and Maltings and was only ever used as a freight line, particularly to ship malted barley into London. The line eventually closed in 1960.¹⁵ Stone work from the priory has been identified along the line of the railway, to the west of Snape Bridge, which was actually utilised in its construction to stabilise the track (SNP 097), some of the earthworks of which are still visible along some of the original route.

Snape Race Course (SNP Misc.) was sited on the northern bank of the River Alde, at the end of a tree lined avenue from Friston Hall in the north. Races were held here every year

¹⁵ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Snape_Branch_Line (Accessed February 2014)

for c.150 years during the 18th and 19th centuries. Access was made easier into both Snape and to the racecourse when the turnpike road (A1094) was built in the late 18th century.

Snape Warren and Warren House were both names on the 1880's OS map to be the possible site of a rabbit warren (SNP 093), now New England Farm where rabbit warren banks have been recorded. Snape Methodist Chapel was built in 1862 in Gromford Lane and was further extended in 1871. As the chapel prospered a school room was added in 1976 on land that had previously been the site of Chapel Cottage. The last service was held in the chapel in 2008.¹⁶

A windmill was listed on the dissolution survey of Snape on land to the south of the priory (SNP 025). The mill mentioned in the Domesday Survey belonging to Robert Malet was probably also on the same site. On land to the east of the village at Black Cottages a small windmill was reportedly built upon a large round barrow in the early 19th century (SNP 020) and was shown on the first edition OS map of 1837, but was short lived as it had gone by the 1880's.

The site of a third windmill (SNP 091) was recorded on the OS maps of both 1837 and the 1880's but not on Hodskinsons map of 1783. The windmill has since been demolished. A post mill with a roundhouse (SNP 033) was recorded on Hodskinsons 1783 map in the south of the village but was built in 1668. It was demolished in the 1930's and the roundhouse was converted by the composer Benjamin Britten.

On the first edition OS map of 1837, a field was recorded as Brick Field (SNP 092) and is likely the site of 19th century brickworks and kiln that have been recorded from either side of the road close to the site of the current fieldwalking area. This site expanded as in late 19th century maps kiln works, outbuildings and extraction pits were all recorded. A sand quarry pit (SNP 080) has also been recorded further south to the west of Snape Warren on the first OS map of 1837, with a further two quarry pits also identified as earthworks in the same area (SNP 079).

A possible causeway was recorded to the south of the village and identified as an earthwork from mid-20th century aerial photographs (SNP 086) and measured c.2m in width and 250m in length, running east-west. On land to the west of Snape Warren a pair of parallel banks was noted on late 19th century maps (SNP 094), which were perhaps designed to flank a footpath or trackway that also followed the south western boundary edge of Snape Warren.

Flood defences have been identified as earthworks from mid-20th century aerial photographs along the northern bank of the River Alde (SNP 087). The defences are c.2km in length and once a continuous line, although they were interrupted up by the construction of the Great Eastern Railway in the mid-19th century as well at Snape Bridge.

A tree-lined avenue (FRS 049) had been recorded on maps from the mid-18th century, leading from Friston Hall to Snape Race Course (SNP Misc.) but by the start of the 19th century, according to maps of that time, most of the trees had been removed.

Unusually, an early 19th century road side burial has also been documented (SNA Misc.). Records of this state that the remains were of a servant, Elizabeth Emerson who was 'committed to the earth at a crossway'. She was 18 when she committed suicide by hanging, after being reprimanded by her mistress

A number of modern features have also been recorded on the HER, most of which have been identified as earthworks and are date from World War II. The majority of these area also focused to the south of the village around Snape Warren and consist of anti-glider

¹⁶ <http://snapevillage.info/chapel.php> (Accessed February 2014)

ditches (SNP 041), bomb craters (SNP 090 and 042), large trenches and banks for military training (SNP 068), emplacements (SNP 063, 061, 070, 064, 081, 056 and 067), slit trenches (SNP 060, 058, 062, 054 and 057) and training obstacles (SNP 066).

Additional modern remains have been recorded from the River Alde and consist of two wooden posts, close to New England Farm (SNP Misc.) and in line with the existing fence posts.

6.6 Undated

A number of undated features have been recorded on the HER for Snape, mainly in the form of earthworks, but also as cropmarks and a trackway.

Round barrows from Church Common to the south of A1094 (SNP 003, 004 and 008) may be contemporary with the Anglo Saxon barrow cemetery just to the east, although further work would be needed to verify this. A substantially large barrow has also been recorded at Black Cottages immediately east of the village (SNP 020) upon which a windmill was built in the early 19th century and during the construction of the windmill human remains were found. No dating evidence has yet to be found from the barrow itself.

Banks and ditches have also been recorded from mid-20th century aerial photographs that were visible on Snape Warren, and most likely utilised as land divisions (SNP 055).

Rectangular enclosures have been noted from earthworks at Decoy Farm (SNP 053) as a bank and ditch with a southern side entrance that may well be prehistoric in date. Another rectangular enclosure bank was recorded at New England Farm (SNP 065) as a property boundary as it encloses the garden of the farmhouse.

Earthworks of likely quarry pits have also been recorded through the village (SNP 083 and 084) as well as at Snape Warren (SNP 082).

Cropmarks of a ring ditch were identified on Snape Warren (SNP 021) that is 20m in diameter and may be prehistoric in date. Cropmarks of field boundaries were also recorded in Mallets Field (SNP 032), which do not relate to field systems on the tithe map so likely represent an earlier field system, with also a large rectangular enclosure that was also recorded in one corner. A cropmark of a part rectangular enclosure has also been noted in the low lying field next to the River Fromus (SNP 038).

A trackway (SNP 074) that extends to the southwest of Black Heath House from the higher ground and onto the salt marsh was apparently built as a causeway to cross two salt marshes as the remains of these are still visible in the channel today. Two parallel timbers are also visible in the base of the creek by New England Farm (SNP Misc.) which may align with a separate grouping of posts (SNP 045) in the same area that may once have been a footbridge. A possible wharf or jetty has also been recorded (SNP 044) as a collection of posts were noted to be closely set around the corner of the bank along the River Alde.

Also along the River Alde lies a possible salt working site (SNP 073), which is visible as a mound near an artificially altered marsh channel, within the salt marsh to the southwest of Black Heath House.

6.7 Previous Archaeological Work

A number of small excavations and evaluations have been undertaken in Snape as well as archaeological monitoring. The earliest of these was in the mid-19th century as part of the Anglo Saxon barrow cemetery with further excavations periodically through the 20th century.

At Abbey Farm, archaeological monitoring was undertaken in 2008 on the Coach House, from which no archaeological features were recorded (MSF 24734). Worked stone, likely from the priory was observed in the construction of the building, so the building can be dated to the 16th century or later (Atfield & West 2008). Further monitoring work was undertaken at Abbey Farm in 2009 as part of a habitat creation by the RSPB and the Environment Agency (SNP 097). No archaeological features were recorded from the new ditches and ponds that were created (Everett 2009). In 2010 an evaluation was undertaken again at Abbey Farm, in advance of the construction of a swimming pool within the vegetable and fruit garden (SNP 096). No archaeological features or deposits were noted within the confines of the trench (Sommers 2009).

In 2005 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Black Cottages on The Warren prior to granting planning permission for redevelopment of the site. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered that did not relate to the original Victorian cottages (Meredith 2005).

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in 2012 along the route of a water pipe between Benhall to Snape. No archaeological features were encountered but a total of eight struck flints were recorded from the topsoil, suggesting prehistoric activity in the area, as well as a number of post medieval and modern metal detected finds that had just likely been randomly lost over the years (Boyle 2012).

On land immediately east of the field that was fieldwalked in 2014, an evaluation was undertaken in 2013 prior to the construction of new housing, the results of which have already been discussed (SNP 103) in the various sections above. The findings of Bronze Age, Roman and Anglo Saxon activity on site gives high potential for similar findings for the fieldwalking results in section 7 (Lichtenstein 2013).

An archaeological desk based assessment was also undertaken for land at Abbey Farm (Rolfe 2007) and a Historic Building Record has also been written for the former cattle sheds, dairy and workshop also at Abbey Farm (Alston 2010).

7 Results of the fieldwalking at Snape

The fieldwalking at Snape was undertaken on a field in the northwest of the village, opposite the Snape Community Primary School along church Road, and immediately west of a new development of housing that were currently being built at the time of the fieldwalking.

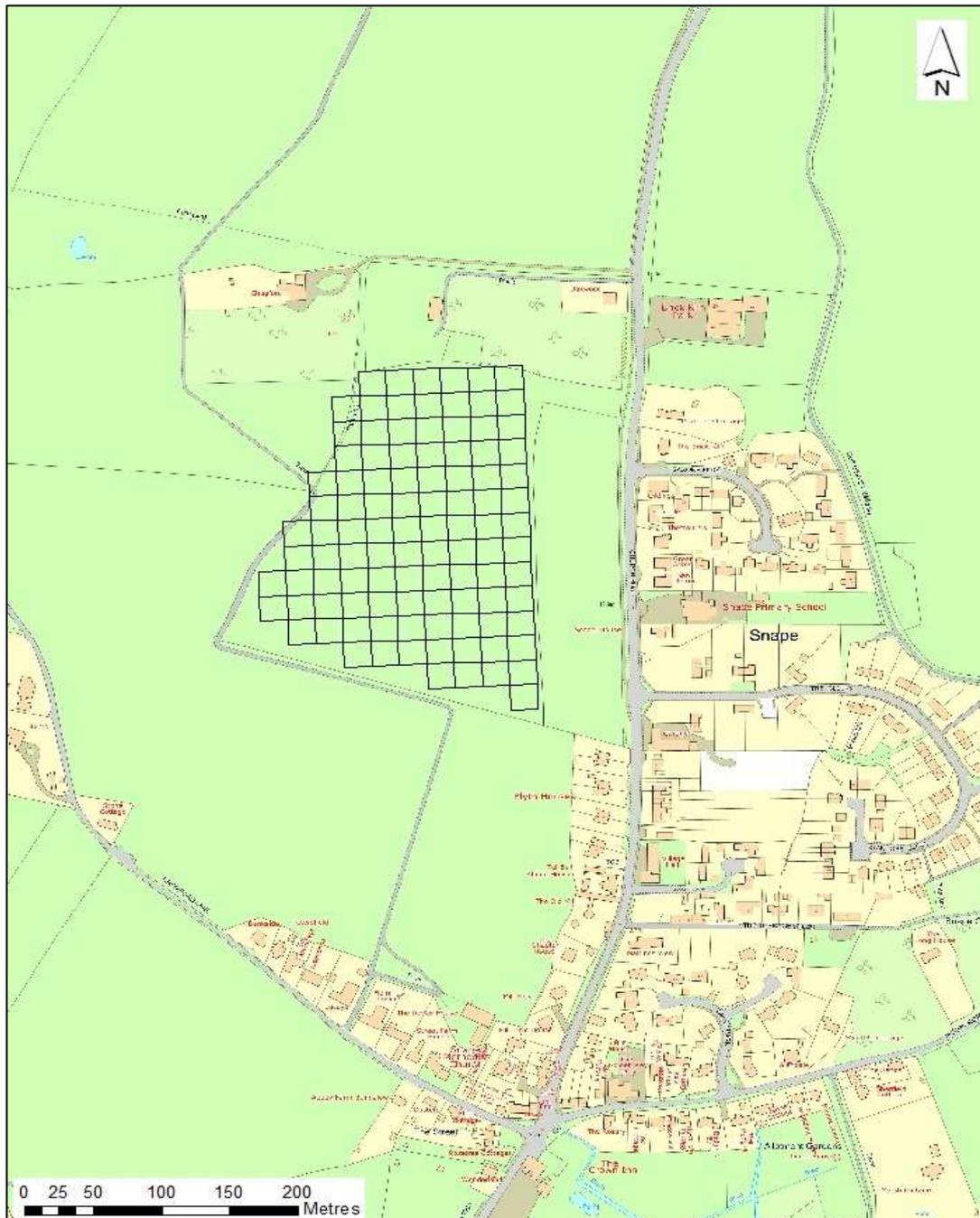


Figure 5: The fieldwalking grid at Snape, showing the total extent of the field that were walked (Map copyright Edina Digimap):

A total of 102 20m stints were walked over the single day, covering a distance of 2.04km representing coverage of about 10% of the entire 4.4ha field. The total extent of the grid walked on the 15th February 2014 can be seen in figure 5. Visibility was good (estimated 100%) with no vegetation obscuring the ground surface which was well weathered,

however the light was poor in the morning, interspersed with low sunlight in the afternoon and high winds an occasional heavy rain may have affected concentration and hence recovery rates.

The pottery and flint distribution maps for the fieldwalking can be seen in the following sections, in chronological order. The circles used to represent the distribution of finds are shown within the grid squares rather than on the actual stints that were walked. The circle within a grid square relates to the stint line emanating from the south-western corner of that particular grid.

7.1 Prehistoric

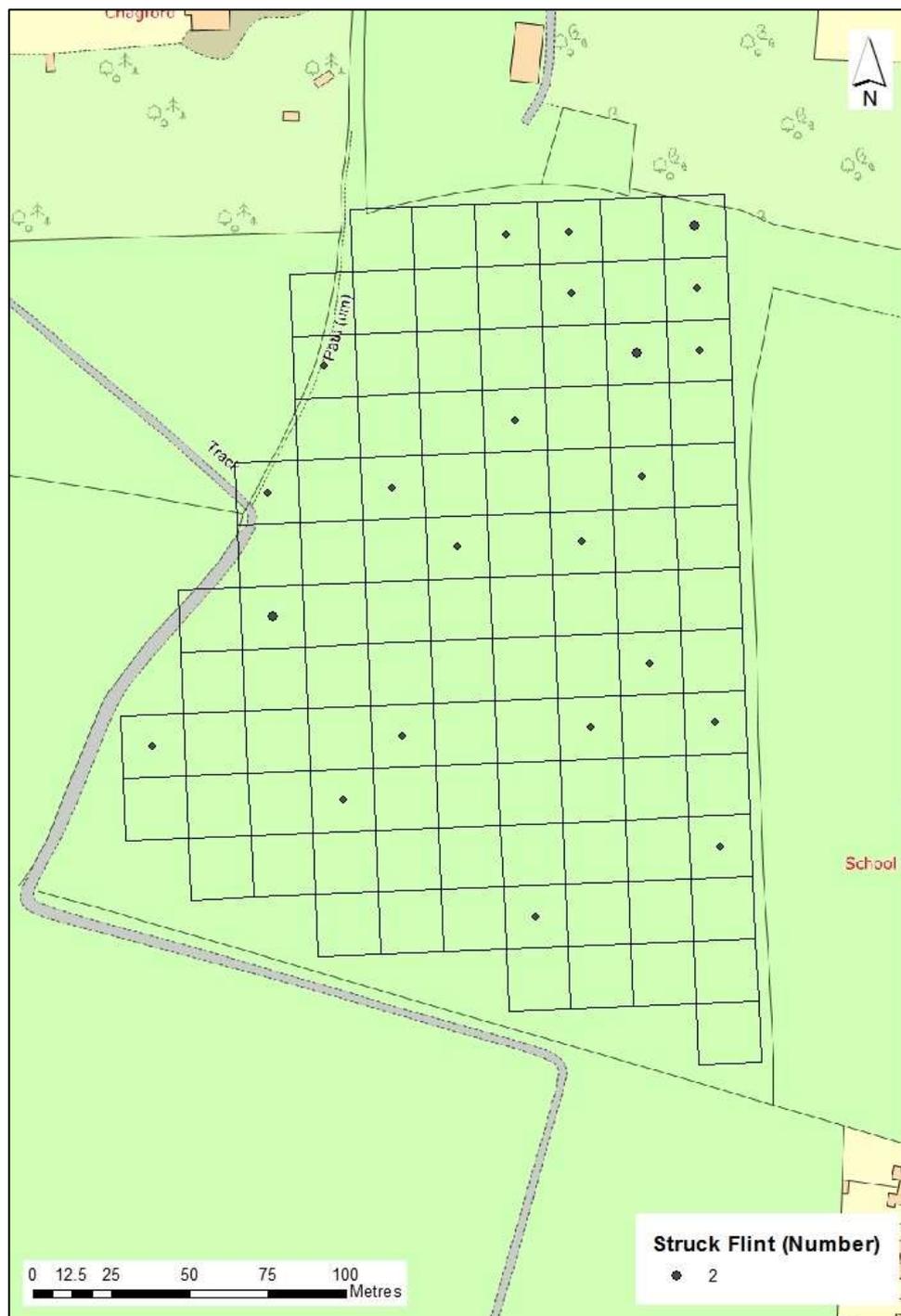


Figure 6: The presence and distribution of struck flint (Map copyright Edina Digimap)

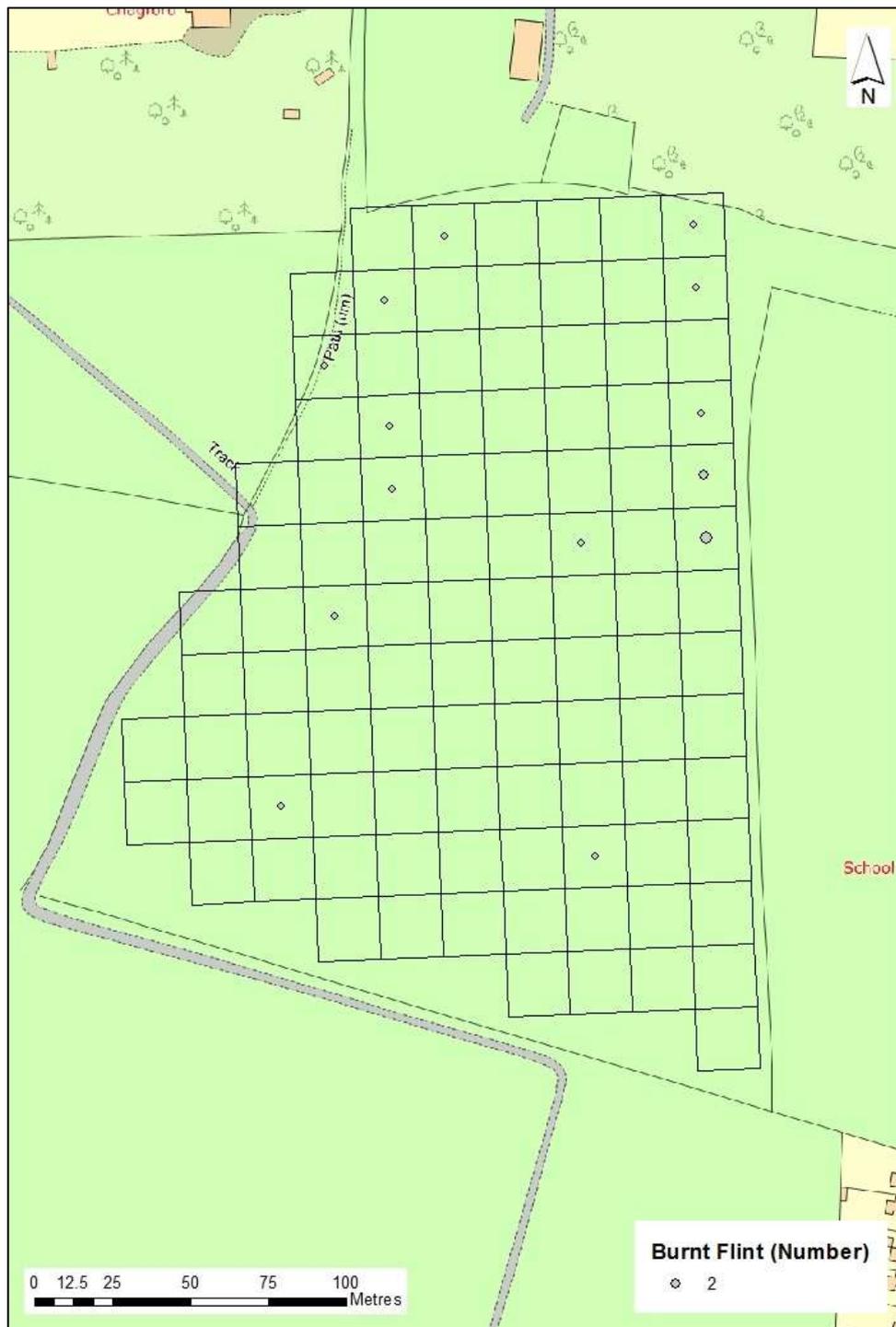


Figure 7: The presence and distribution of burnt stone (Map courtesy of Edina Digimap)

A small amount of struck flint and burnt flint was recovered from the fieldwalking at Snape. Struck flint was quite widely distributed across the field with no apparent concentrations apart from a slight clustering of flints recorded in the north eastern corner of the field (figure 6).

The distribution of burnt flint has also been included in this section, although it cannot be specifically dated as prehistoric. As with the struck flint there is no obvious pattern of distribution across the field, although the majority of the burnt flint does seem to have been found from the northern half of the field (figure 7).

7.2 Roman

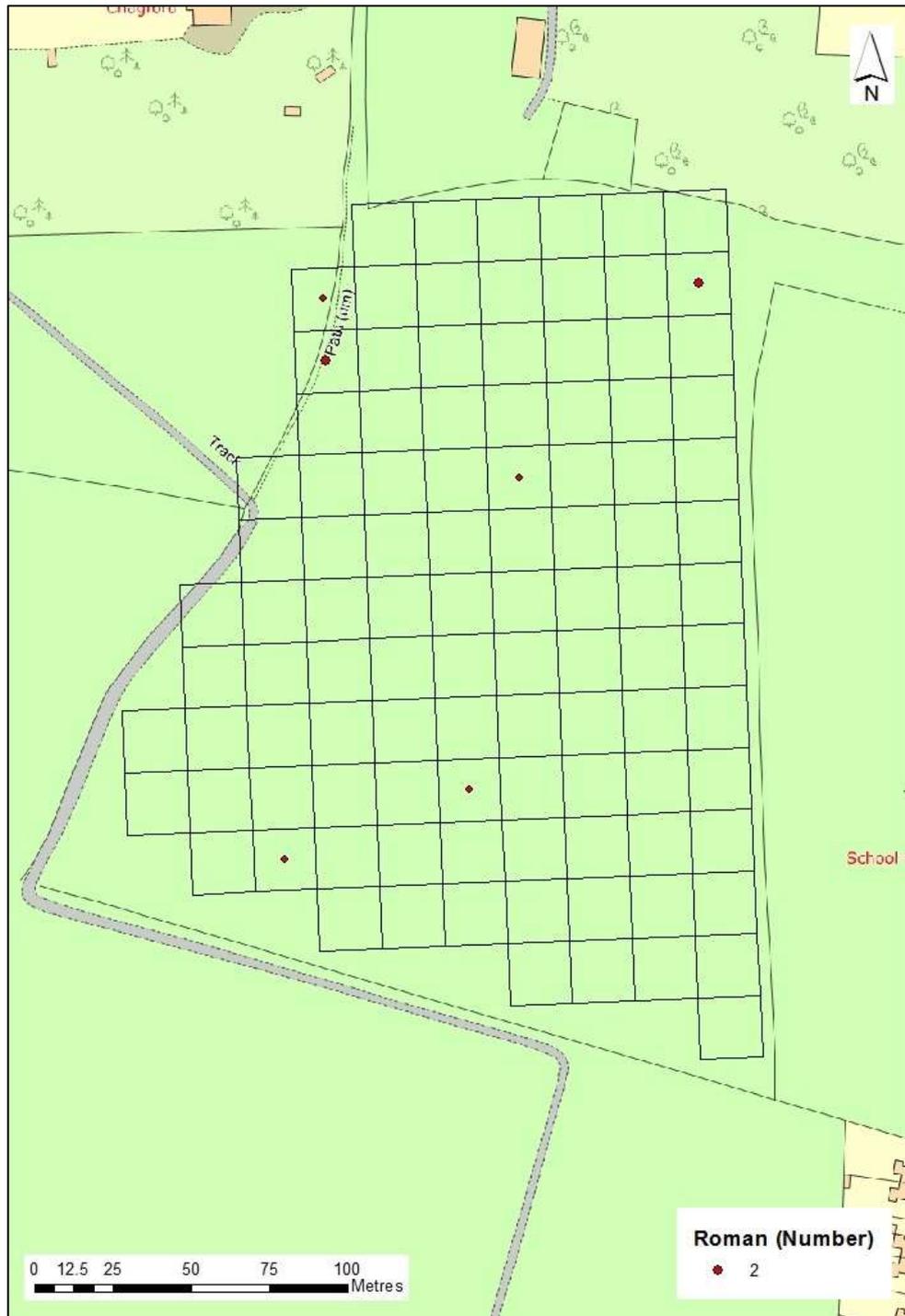


Figure 8: The presence and distribution of Roman pottery (Map copyright Edina Digimap)

A very small amount of Roman pottery was recorded from the fieldwalking with no significant clustering or concentration noted (figure 8).

7.3 Anglo Saxon

No Anglo Saxon finds were recovered from the fieldwalking at Snape.

7.4 Medieval

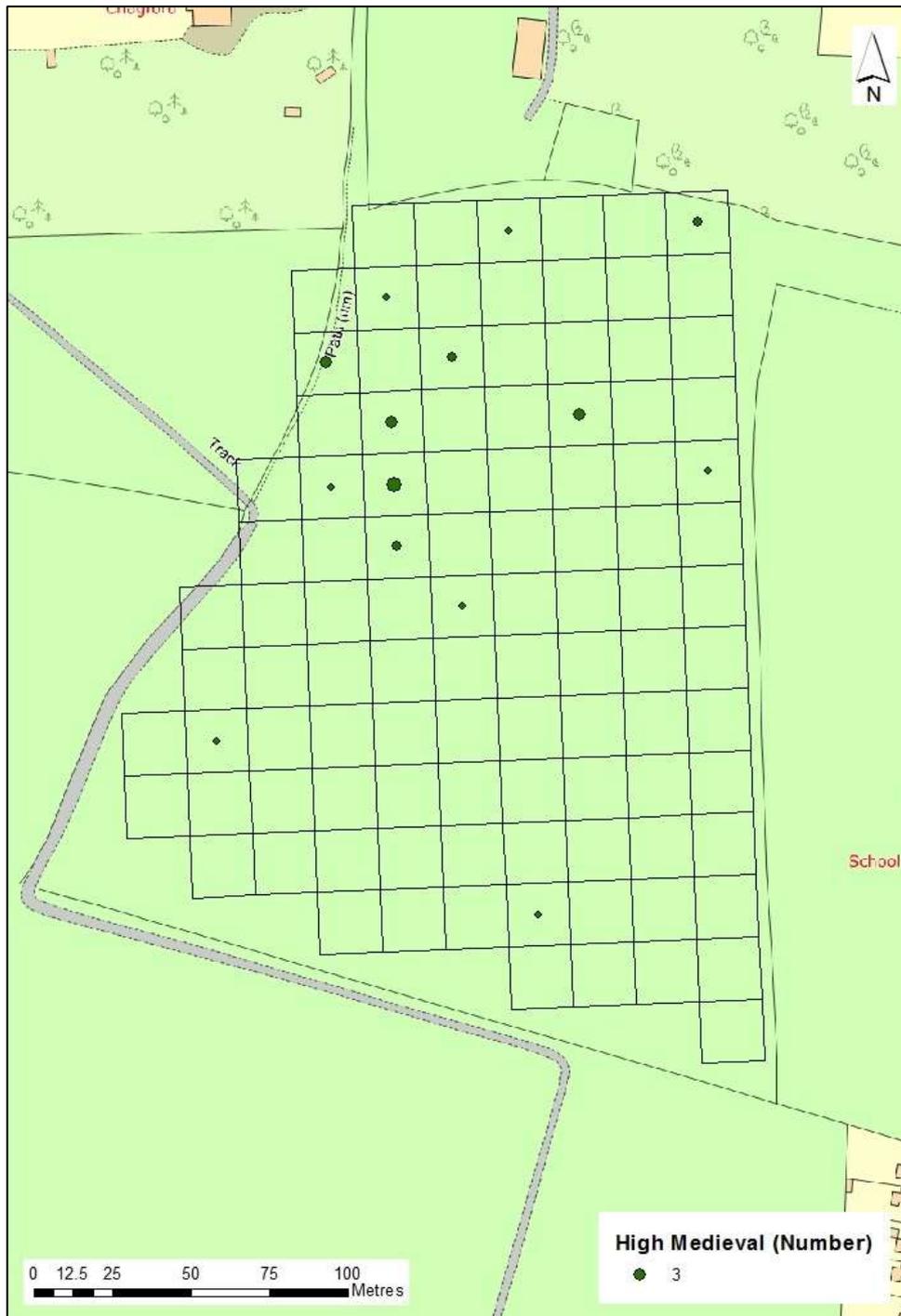


Figure 9: The presence and distribution of high medieval pottery (Map copyright Edina Digimap)

A small amount of high medieval pottery (1066-1399 AD) was recovered, whose distribution tended to favour the north and north-western part of the field (figure 9). This contrasts with

sherds of later medieval date (1400-1550 AD), which were found in smaller numbers and more widely scattered across the entire field (figure 10).

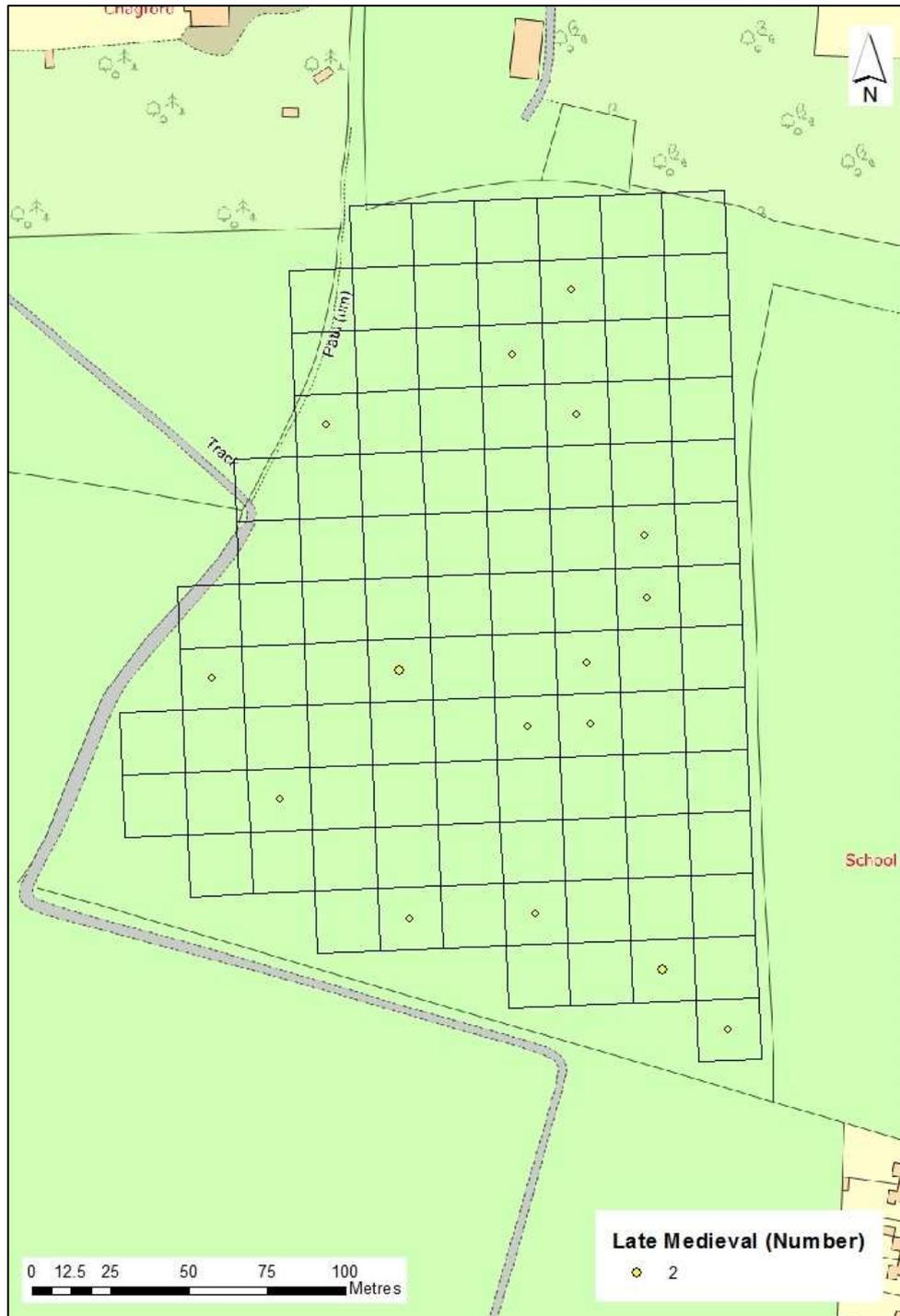


Figure 10: The presence and distribution of late medieval pottery (Map copyright Edina Digimap)

7.5 Post Medieval

A moderate amount of post medieval pottery was recorded from the Snape fieldwalking (figure 11) with a quantity of sherds spread across the field. It was only in the south-eastern corner of the field where there is a definite reduction in the number of grid squares producing post medieval pottery sherds.

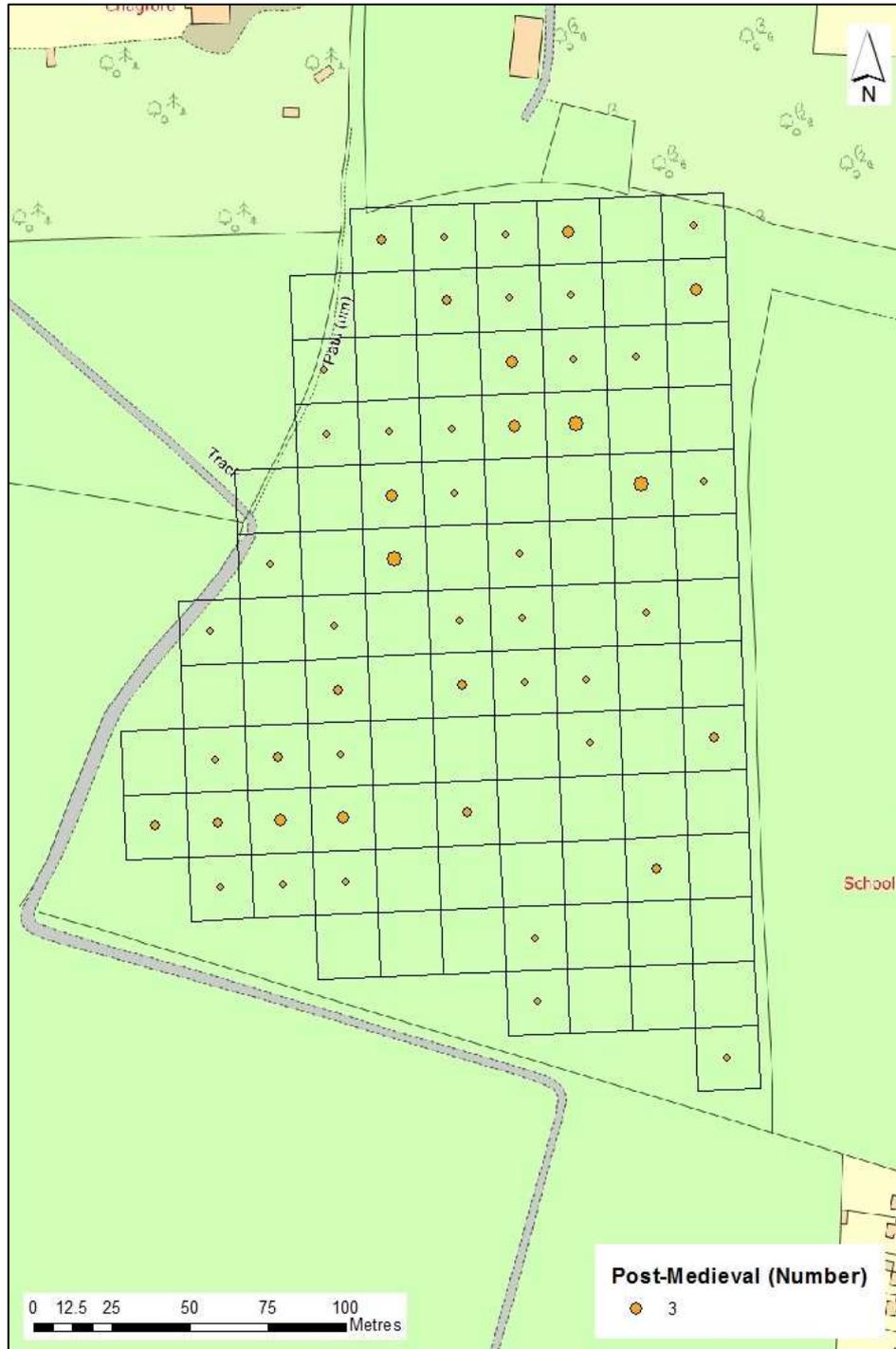


Figure 11: The presence and distribution of post medieval pottery (Map copyright Edina Digimap)

7.6 19th century

The 19th century and later (Victorian) pottery that was recorded from Snape was found thinly scattered through the field (figure 12), with the majority from the southern and eastern halves of the field.



7.7 Undated

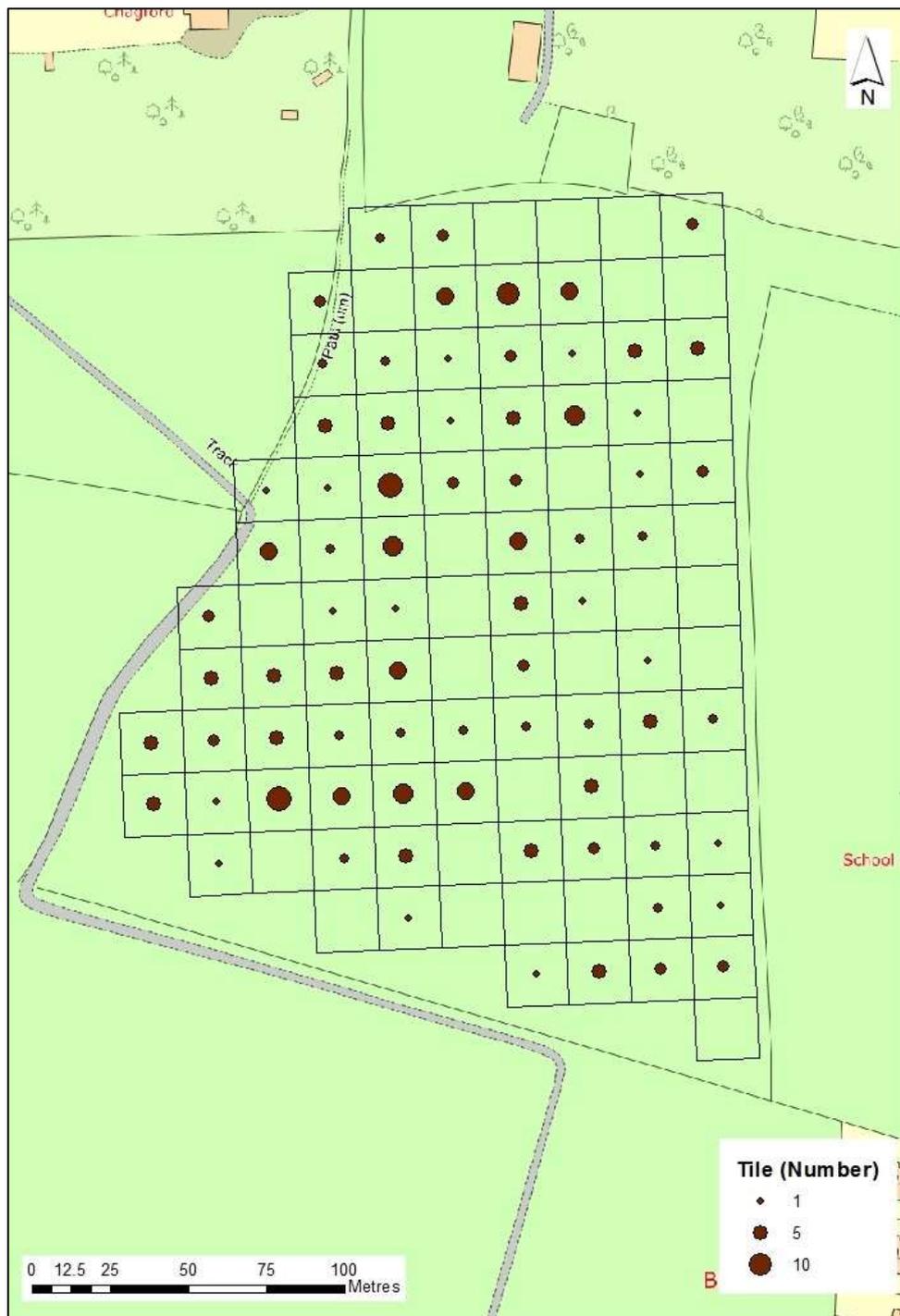


Figure 13: The presence and distribution of the tile (Map copyright Edina Digimap)

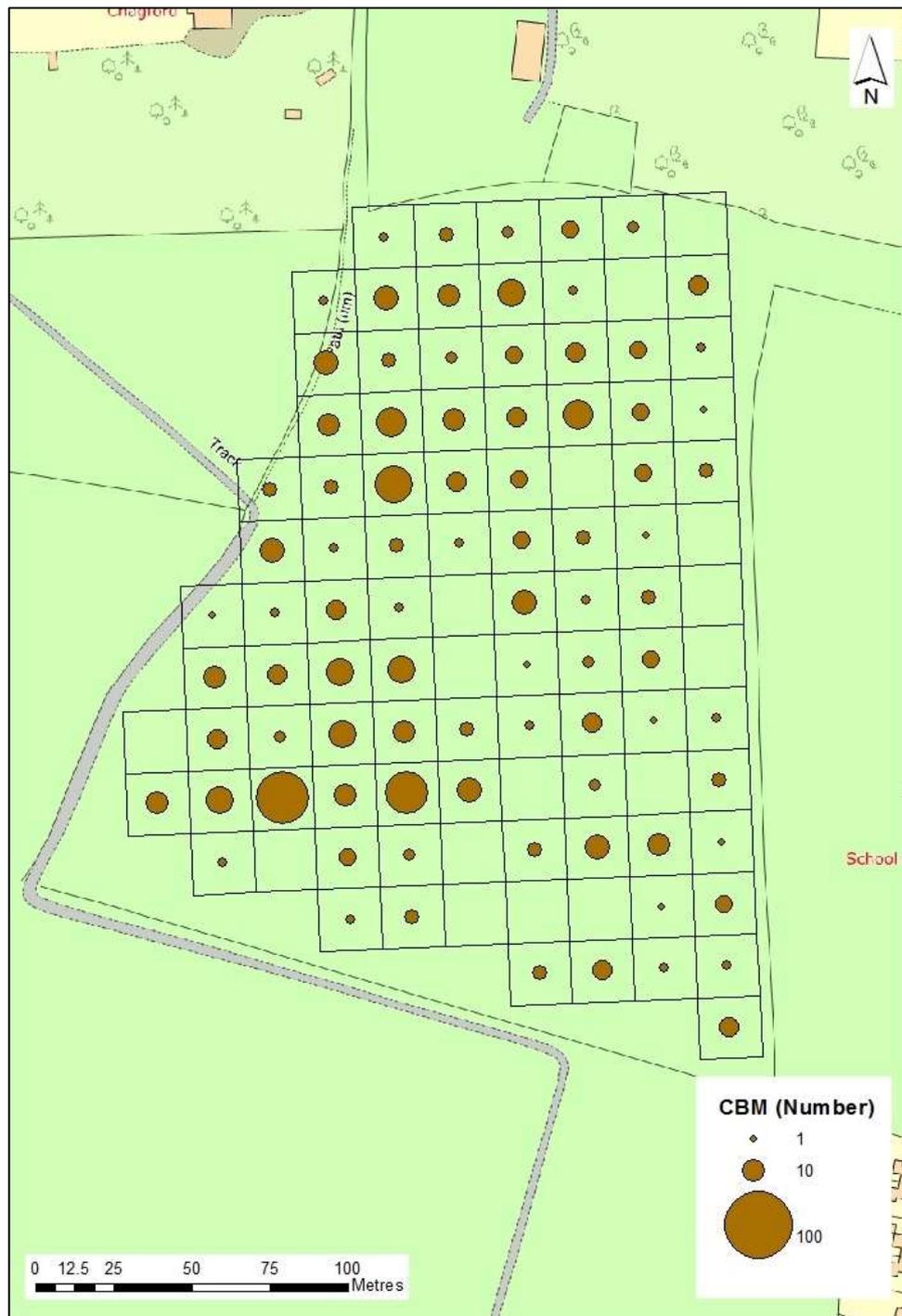


Figure 14: The presence and distribution of the CBM (Map copyright Edina Digimap)

The presence of a large number of both tile and CBM (figures 13 and 14) also recorded from the Snape fieldwalking are undated but are most likely to be post medieval and later in date (1540 AD onwards). The distribution of both finds broadly correlate and have mainly been recovered from the western and northern half of the field, although a smaller amount is still present along the eastern edge of the field. This is likely again due to solifluction, as the finds gradually get washed down hill to the west and north during ploughing.

8 Discussion

The results of the field-walking in 2014 in Snape, carried out over c. 5ha at 5% coverage in optimum (100%) visibility by novice field-walkers, are discussed below in chronological order by historic period.

Interpreting data from field-walking is never straightforward, but attempting this for a single field is particularly problematic as there is no scope for local comparisons to be made. If we accept that 'With the single exception of 'manuring scatter' all field-walking finds ultimately derive from significant archaeological contexts' (Foard 1978, 363), then we could simply note the locations of finds, and their different dates and leave it at that. However, more meaningful patterns revealing variations in land use can become evident when densities of finds can be compared across a larger area such as a parish or more (e.g. Lobb and Rose 1996; Rogerson et al 1997; Davison 1990, Parry 2006; Gerrard and Aston 2007). This allows areas of more and less intensive use to be distinguished, enabling patterns of settlement, agriculture, industry, ritual and other land use to be reconstructed (with varying degrees of confidence). But in the case of Snape, we have no neighbouring field-walking data to compare the 2014 data against. Nonetheless, some potentially interesting observations can be made of the 2014 data.

8.1 Prehistoric period

Worked flint was found thinly scattered across the site, and where it could be dated ranged in from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age. No concentrations were apparent, although slightly more material was recovered towards the north-eastern end of the field. It is notable that this area produced also more fire-cracked flint. While the worked flint is likely to represent prehistoric activity, there is no evidence from the field-walking to suggest intensive activity such as settlement or funerary activity in the walked area

8.2 Roman period

The distribution of Roman pottery from the walked area (figure 8) is very thin with no sign of clustering as only eight sherds were found. There is nothing to suggest any more intensive use than arable involving manuring of this area at this time. This notion supports the general small amount of Roman finds that have already been recorded on the HER for the village which tend to point to a very rural landscape, probably dominated by agriculture.

8.3 Anglo-Saxon period

As no Anglo-Saxon pottery was found from the fieldwalking at Snape, no further evidence can be discussed here about the village at that time, apart from the recorded village in the Domesday Book did not extend to the field walked here.

8.4 Medieval period

A relatively small amount of medieval pottery was recovered during the field-walking (figures 9 and 10), with just 26 sherds of high medieval date (c. 1100-1400 AD) totalling 166g in weight and only 18 sherds of late medieval date (c. 1400-1550 AD), totalling 88g in weight. Most of the sherds were utilitarian grey wares, with four sherds of higher quality Hedingham ware recovered with two sherds of imported later medieval Raeren Stoneware.

A possible cluster of high medieval pottery was noted to the northwest of the field, on a slight plateau of higher ground that may indicate an area of more intensive use, potentially an outlying small area of settlement away from the main area of settlement to overlook the River Fromus, instead of focusing south to the River Alde. Into the later medieval and potentially after the Black Death, there seems to be a decline in the pottery, possibly suggesting a shift in settlement focus or a change in land use.

8.5 Post-medieval and later

84 sherds weighing 571g in total of post-medieval pottery (c. 1550-1800 AD) were recovered from Snape. These were widespread across the field with a slight predominance in the north of the field, but likely relate to manuring spread by subsequent ploughing.

The vast majority of the post-medieval pottery was identified glazed red earthenware, with the rest dominated by slipwares and stonewares including imported wares.

Pottery of 19th century and later date was slightly less in number, accounting for 47 of the sherds found, and weighing 203g. The distribution of the wares was generally spread across the field, with no evidence for any clustering or concentration, and is again probably related to manuring and ploughing.

8.6 Public engagement

Despite challenging weather conditions, the field-walking successfully engaged 20 volunteers from the local area, 90% of whom had no previous experience of archaeological fieldwalking. 75% identified themselves as local residents, 65% were members of a local history or archaeology group, 25% were members of English Heritage and 55% were National Trust members. Feedback was very good, with 95% rating the experience as excellent and all rated it either excellent or good and would recommend it to others. Most said the experience had a positive impact on their sense of engagement with their local heritage, and comments as to how they might follow this up included 'Would try to get involved with other field-walking activities and digs'; 'I think our society should organise week of field-walking to cover Aldeburgh and neighbouring parishes - a new ongoing project'; 'I will look at the ground with more interest. I had never considered the spread of remains through fertilizing fields' and 'I shall feel more confident about taking an opportunity to do more - perhaps with Aldeburgh & District Local History Society'. General comments included 'eye-opening', 'fascinating' 'good fun' and 'well run', with longer comments including 'I was impressed by the academic basis of it and it made me feel that it might genuinely contribute something useful, which I was a bit sceptical of.'

9 Conclusion

The field-walking at Snape in 2014 suggests the area examined was lightly used by humans in the past. Only in the high medieval period is there any evidence which is sufficient to hint at settlement nearby, and even this might well be considered borderline, although they do coincide with slightly raised concentrations of ceramic building material (fig 9, fig 14).

10 Acknowledgments

The 2014 field-walking at Snape was funded as part of 'Touching the Tide' by the Heritage Lottery Fund their support is gratefully acknowledged. The field-walking was directed by Dr Carenza Lewis and supervised by Catherine Ranson. Maps were generated by Clemency Cooper with help from David Redhouse. Thanks are due to Bill Jenman for his support on site during the field-walking. Finally, thanks are due to all the volunteers who took part in the field-walking and worked so assiduously to recover new evidence for the past, and to the landowner who allowed access to the land

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12 Appendices

12.1 Pottery Report – *Paul Blinkhorn*

Pottery Types

RB: Roman. All Roman grey wares.

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.

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.

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.

RAER: Raeren Stoneware, 1480 – 1550. Hard, grey German stoneware with a brown iron 'wash' beneath the glaze on the outer surface.

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.

FREC: Frechen Stoneware, 1550-1750. Hard, grey German stoneware with a speckled brown and grey salt glaze.

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.

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.

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.

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: White Salt-Glazed Stoneware. Delicate white pottery made between 1720 and 1780, usually for tea cups and mugs. Has a finely pimpled surface, like orange peel.

19th: '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.

Tr	S	RB		EMW		HED		LMT		RAER		GRE		FREC		BW		MB		WCS		SS		EST		SWSG		19th		
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
0	0-20							1	12			1	5															3	39	
20	0-20																													
20	20-40							2	20																					
20	40-60																													
20	60-80											1	1																	
40	0-20																											1	12	
40	20-40																													
40	40-60																													
40	60-80					1	14	1	4					1	21													1	18	
40	80-100																													
40	100-120							1	2																					
40	120-140																													
60	0-20																													
60	20-40											2	6																	
60	40-60																											2	6	
60	60-80																													
60	80-100																													
60	100-120																											1	1	
60	120-140											1	1																	
60	140-160	1	9									1	5																	
60	160-180											1	7																	
80	0-20																												1	7
80	20-40																													
80	40-60																											1	1	
80	60-80																													
80	80-100	1	2									1	6								1	16						1	12	
80	100-120																											2	15	
80	120-140											2	24											1	5					
80	140-160							1	3			2	6			1	11											2	5	
80	160-180											2	3																	
80	180-200											1	8									1	5							
100	0-20											2	16																	

12.2 Flint Report – *Lawrence Billington*

Introduction and quantification

Fieldwalking at Snape recovered a total of 27 worked flints and 291g (19 pieces) of unworked burnt flint. The worked flint was thinly distributed, deriving from a total of 24 individual 10m stints. Only three stints produced in excess of one worked flint (140/140-160, 220/20-40 and 260/0-20), and no stint produced more than two worked flints. The 19 pieces of unworked burnt flint show a very slightly more clustered distribution, deriving from 15 individual stints, three of which contained more than one piece, with a maximum of three pieces recovered from 160/0-20.

Raw Materials and condition

The entire assemblage is made up of flint, generally fine grained but very varied in terms of colour. Surviving cortical surfaces are similarly varied and include abraded but relatively thick cortex and stained thermal scars. There is no clear evidence for the use of primary chalk flint and the flint is likely to derive from a variety of superficial deposits probably including glacial till/outwash and fluvial gravels.

The condition of the worked flint is typical of material recovered from a plough zone context. Edge damage, occasionally severe, and rounding/abrasion is ubiquitous. In some cases edge damage may have obscured traces of utilisation or even marginal retouch. Cortication ('patination') is very rare and when present is only evidenced by a slight blue sheen or clouding.

Composition and dating

The worked flint assemblage contains a single tool, a simple side scraper which is somewhat unusual in that it has been retouched from the dorsal rather than the ventral side. This piece is not strongly diagnostic but is unlikely to predate the late Neolithic. The remainder of the worked assemblage is made up of unretouched debitage. Secondary flakes dominate the assemblage with 19 examples. Almost all of these are relatively thick and broad and show clear traces of direct hard hammer percussion. A high proportion of these flakes have been struck from cortical platforms and have irregular, multi directional dorsal scars and hinged terminations. These technological attributes indicate an expedient approach to core reduction with little or no attempt to control the morphology of removals. Such material is present in worked flint assemblages from the later Neolithic onwards but is especially characteristic of Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age flint assemblages (see Ballin 2002, Ford et al 1984, Humphrey 2004, McLaren 2010), and it seems likely that the activity at Snape took place in these periods. There is no clear evidence for earlier activity. A single systematically produced flake from 240/40-60 may be Neolithic in date but this is by no means certain.

Transect	Stint	chip	irregular waste	secondary flake	tertiary flake	flake core	side scraper	total worked	unworked burnt flint no.	unworked burnt flint weight (g)
40	60-80			1				1		
60	0-20			1				1		
60	40-60								1	1
80	120-140			1				1		
80	140-160								1	3.3
100	0-20			1				1		
100	100-120			1				1		
100	180-200			1				1		
100	40-60			1				1		
120	20-40	1						1		
140	120-140								1	12.3
140	140-160			2				2		
160	0-20								3	24.8
160	40-60				1			1	1	50.1
160	80-100			1				1		
180	0-20								2	34.1
180	100-120			1				1	1	2.6
180	140-160			1				1		
180	20-40			1				1		
200	0-20								1	11.7
200	100-120								1	21.6
200	60-80				1			1		
220	0-20			1				1		
220	120-140						1	1	1	50.1
220	20-40			1	1			2		
240	0-20			1				1	1	16
240	100-120								1	10.1
240	40-60				1			1		
260	0-20			1		1		2	1	2.9
260	40-60		1					1		
260	60-80			1				1		
260	80-100								1	3.6
60/80-100 OR 240/20-40				1				1	2	46.3
totals		1	1	19	4	1	1	27	19	291

Table 2: Quantification of the flint assemblage

The unworked burnt flint is chronologically undiagnostic and small quantities of burnt flint are recovered from sites of all periods. However, routine and relatively large scale burning of flint is generally considered to be a Bronze Age phenomena (e.g. Edmonds et al 1999) and it seems possible that at least some of the burnt flint is contemporary with the activity represented by the worked flint.

12.3 Other Finds – Catherine Ranson

Transect	Stint	Finds
0	0-20	Clay pipe stem x1, red CBM x6, red/orange CBM x3

Table 3: Other finds from the transect 0

Transect	Stint	Finds
20	0-20	Red flat tile x3, red CBM x2
20	20-40	Slate x1, red flat tile x3, red CBM x2
20	40-60	Red flat tile x4, red CBM x9
20	60-80	Red CBM x4, red flat tile x1

Table 4: Other finds from the transect 20

Transect	Stint	Finds
40	0-20	Clay pipe stem x1, red flat tile x1, red CBM x6
40	20-40	Red CBM x1, red flat tile x2
40	40-60	No Finds
40	60-80	No Finds
40	80-100	No Finds
40	100-120	Red flat tile x1, Red CBM x4
40	120-140	Red CBM x2

Table 5: Other finds from the transect 40

Transect	Stint	Finds
60	0-20	Red flat tile x1, Red CBM x1
60	20-40	Orange CBM x2, yellow CBM x2, red CBM x7, red flat tile x2
60	40-60	Slate x1, red flat tile x3, red CBM x13
60	60-80	Clay pipe stem x1, degraded green bottle glass x1, red flat tile x5, red CBM x2, orange CBM x2
60	80-100	No Finds
60	100-120	Clay pipe stem x2, red flat tile x5, orange CBM x2, red CBM x1 tarmac? x1
60	120-140	Red flat tile x2, red CBM x5, orange/yellow CBM x2, slate x1
60	140-160	No Finds
60	160-180	Red flat tile x1, red CBM x2

Table 6: Other finds from the transect 60

Transect	Stint	Finds
80	0-20	Red CBM x5
80	20-40	Clay pipe bowl fragment x1, large circular thick metal hoop x1
80	40-60	Red flat tile x4, red CBM x3
80	60-80	No Finds
80	80-100	Red CBM x14, red flat tile x7
80	100-120	Red flat tile x9, red CBM x36, orange/pink CBM x4
80	120-140	Clay pipe stem x2, red flat tile x6,



		red CBM x10, orange CBM x1, orange flat tile x1
80	140-160	Red CBM x16, red flat tile x4, orange CBM x3
80	140-160	Red flat tile x9, red CBM x36, orange/pink CBM 4
80	160-180	Red flat tile x1, red CBM x14, orange CBM x2, red CBM and mortar x1
80	180-200	Clay pipe stem x1, red flat tile x4, red CBM x9, orange CBM x1

Table 7: Other finds from the transect 80

Transect	Stint	Finds
100	0-20	Red flat tile x2, red CBM x2
100	20-40	Red flat tile x4, red CBM x1
100	40-60	Red flat tile x2, red CBM x5, orange CBM x3
100	60-80	Concrete x1, red flat tile x2, red CBM x2
100	80-100	Red flat tile x2, red CBM x5
100	100-120	Red CBM x11, red flat tile x2
100	120-140	Red CBM x15, red flat tile x2
100	140-160	Clay pipe stem x5, red flat tile x4, red CBM x3
100	160-180	Clay pipe stem x1, red flat tile x3, red CBM x9
100	180-200	Red flat tile x4

Table 8: Other finds from the transect 100

Transect	Stint	Finds
120	0-20	No Finds
120	20-40	Clay pipe stem x1, red CBM x7, red flat tile x1
120	40-60	Red CBM x2, red/orange CBM x1
120	60-80	Red flat tile x3, red CBM x1
120	80-100	No Finds
120	100-120	Green bottle glass x1, red flat tile x6, red CBM x15
120	120-140	Clay pipe stem x5, red CBM x16, red flat tile x4
120	140-160	Red flat tile x4, red CBM x8
120	160-180	Red flat tile x5, red CBM x12, slate x1, oyster shell fragment x1

Table 9: Other finds from the transect 120

Transect	Stint	Finds
140	0-20	No Finds
140	20-40	Clay pipe stem x1, slate x1, red/orange CBM x4, whet stone fragment? x1
140	40-60	Red flat tile x1, red CBM x2
140	60-80	Red flat tile x3, red CBM x5, orange/pink CBM x2
140	60-80	Red flat tile x2, red CBM x2, orange CBM? x2
140	80-100	No Finds
140	100-120	Red flat tile x1, red CBM x1,

		orange CBM x1
140	120-140	Green bottle glass x1 red brick fragments x1, red roof tile x1, red CBM x7, modern white glazed flat tile x1
140	140-160	Red CBM x2
140	160-180	Red flat tile x3, red CBM x1

Table 10: Other finds from the transect 140

Transect	Stint	Finds
160	0-20	Clay pipe stem x1
160	20-40	Slate x1, red flat tile x2, red CBM x1
160	40-60	Red flat tile x2, Red CBM x3, orange CBM x2
160	60-80	Red flat tile x5, red CBM x5, red brick fragment x1, orange CBM x2
160	80-100	Red CBM x2, fossil x1
160	100-120	Red flat tile x5, red/orange flat tile x4, red CBM x4
160	120-140	Red flat tile x1, red CBM x2, black glazed red flat tile x1
160	140-160	Red flat tile x6, red CBM x14

Table 11: Other finds from the transect 160

Transect	Stint	Finds
180	0-20	Red CBM x3, red flat tile x3, orange CBM x1
180	20-40	Red flat tile x1, red CBM x7
180	40-60	No Finds
180	60-80	Red flat tile x3, red CBM x6, red brick fragment x1
180	80-100	Oyster shell fragment x1, red flat tile x3, red CBM x8
180	100-120	Red flat tile x13, red CBM x27, yellow/pink CBM x5, slag x1
180	120-140	Clay pipe stem x1 red flat tile x1, red CBM x3, orange CBM x1
180	140-160	Red flat tile x1, red CBM x5

Table 12: Other finds from the transect 180

Transect	Stint	Finds
200	0-20	Clear flat glass x1, red CBM x1
200	20-40	Red flat tile x1, red CBM x6, orange CBM x1
200	40-60	Clay pipe stem x2, red flat tile x8, red CBM x19, yellow CBM x1
200	60-80	Red flat tile x5, red CBM x5, yellow CBM x3
200	80-100	Red fat tile x1, red CBM x10
200	100-120	Red flat tile x5, red CBM x17, orange CBM x2
200	120-140	Red CBM x10, red flat tile x5

Table 13: Other finds from the transect 200

Transect	Stint	Finds
220	0-20	Red flat tile x4, red CBM x1, orange CBM x1
220	20-40	Half a clay pipe stem x1, red flat tile x4 red CBM x4, orange CBM x2
220	40-60	Decorated clay pipe stem x1, red flat tile x1, red CBM x9, painted plaster? x1
220	60-80	Slate x1, red flat tile x3, red CBM x7
220	80-100	Modern pink brick fragment x1, red flat tile x1, red CBM x2
220	100-120	Red flat tile x2, red CBM x4
220	120-140	Red CBM x13, red flat tile x2

Table 14: Other finds from the transect 220

Transect	Stint	Finds
240	0-20	Clay pipe stem x1, red CBM x8, orange CBM x1
240	20-40	No Finds
240	40-60	Red flat tile x6, red CBM x1, orange CBM x1
240	60-80	Red CBM x16, red flat tile x11, orange/pink CBM x1
240	80-100	Red flat tile x7, red CBM x11
240	100-120	Red brick fragment x1, red CBM x13
240	120-140	Clay pipe stem x1, red flat tile x3, red CBM x2

Table 15: Other finds from the transect 240

Transect	Stint	Finds
260	0-20	Red flat tile x3, clay pipe stem x1
260	20-40	Red CBM x3
260	40-60	Red CBM x6
260	60-80	Red CBM x3
260	80-100	Oyster shell fragment x1, red flat tile x3, red CBM x4
260	100-120	Red flat tile x2, red CBM x2

Table 16: Other finds from the transect 260

Note:

60/80-100 and **240/20-40** were mixed up during finds washing so the finds from these two bags were combined. **Finds:** Slate x1, clay pipe stem x1, red flat tile x4, red CBM x6