



Archaeological test pitting in Snape, Suffolk, 2016

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(Front cover image: Snape Village Sign and SNA/16/3. Both copyright ACA)



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1 Summary

Over the weekend of the 7th-8th May 2016 a community test pitting excavation was undertaken in the village of Snape in Suffolk, where 43 local residents and volunteers excavated 15 test pits in properties through the village. The dig was funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund as part of the Touching the Tide programme and was supervised by staff from the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) and Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA), both part of the University of Cambridge.

The results from the test pitting yielded a mix of finds, with a small number of later prehistoric flints mainly recorded from the pits in the south and west of the parish along the river valleys. There was limited Roman activity identified, with only one test pit yielding Roman pottery that was again sited in the south of the village along the bank of the River Alde. No material of Anglo Saxon date was recovered despite the location of a number of test pits sited close to both where Anglo Saxon occupation and a cemetery have been identified. Evidence for high medieval occupation was prevalent through the majority of the test pits in the village and the excavations also suggested new areas of previously unknown occupation for this time. Snape was affected by the Black Death and a decline in the amount of later medieval pottery was found through the excavations, after which the village still remained small until the 19th century and later with the arrival of industries and the railway drawing people to the area.

The community excavations were also successful in engaging nearly 50 local people more in the heritage and history of their local area with over 80% of the volunteers rating the experience as excellent and all saying they would recommend the activity to others.

2 Introduction

A two day archaeological test pitting project was undertaken in the village of Snape in east Suffolk over the weekend of the 7th – 8th May 2016. A total of 15 test pits were excavated through the parish by just over 40 local residents and volunteers. The test pitting was organised, funded and run by Touching the Tide (TtT) in conjunction with Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) who are based in the Department of Archaeology at the University of Cambridge.

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 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.

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 1997), 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), but until recently attention was focused largely on the minority of medieval settlements which are today deserted or extensively shrunken. Currently occupied rural settlements (CORS), 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. Very few regions have seen any systematic research-driven primary investigation aimed at CORS, and most of that which has taken place has not involved excavation, including those of a survey based nature (Roberts 1987; Roberts and Wrathmell 2000; Roberts and Wrathmell 2003). However, recent attempts to redress this bias in favour of the majority of medieval rural settlements which are still inhabited have opened up new areas for debate which are beginning to call into question established theories about the development of rural settlement in the historic period (Aston & Gerrard 1999). However, despite these recent advances, the number of CORS to have seen methodical research-orientated investigation including excavation remains very small. In order to begin to resolve this problem, Access Cambridge Archaeology, working with members of the public including school pupils, has carried out test pit excavations in more than 30 CORS, most in eastern England. This will help allow the evidence upon which knowledge and understanding of the origins and development of the medieval rural settlement pattern of eastern England is based, to be more representative of the entire range of medieval settlements, not just on the minority of sites which are currently deserted (Lewis 2005, 2006; 2007a; 2007b, 2008, 2009, 2011, 2012, 203 & 2014).

3 Aims, objectives and desired outcomes

3.1 Aims

The desired aims of the TtT test pitting in Snape are as follows:

- To engage with the local communities in Snape, 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 Snape and its environs
- To help to place Snape in the context of the overall historical development of East Anglia
- To inform future interpretation of the area.

3.2 Objectives:

The desired objectives of the TtT test pitting in Snape are as follows:

- To investigate the archaeology of Snape through test-pitting in properties in the village.
- 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 TtT test pitting in Snape are as follows:

- A minimum of 30 people with new archaeological skills.
- A minimum of 60 people with an enhanced understanding and awareness of the history of Snape and its place within the story of East Anglia
- An engaged and informed local population

4 Excavation Methodology

4.1 Excavation strategy

The test pit excavation strategy used at Snape involved members of the residents of Snape as well as local volunteers excavating 1m² 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 & Aston 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, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014). 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 Snape could offer sites for excavation.

4.2 Excavation methods

Digging of the test pits 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 1m². 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 will be returned to owners after analysis is complete if requested; otherwise they have been sorted for curation by the University of Cambridge, in accordance with the discard policy document.

4.3 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.

4.4 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.

4.5 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.

4.6 Recording

- 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 SNA/16.

4.7 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.

4.7.1 *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

4.7.2 *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).
- 20th century window and vessel glass was discarded after sorting, counting and weighing.
- 19th and 20th century 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.
- 20th century 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.

4.7.3 *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.

4.7.4 *Curation of Archaeological Finds*

- All finds which were not discarded or returned to owners have been 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, 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.

5 Location, geology and topography

5.1 Location

The village of Snape is situated just inland on 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 village crossroads with Bridge Road and Church Road are centred on TM 39413 58053.



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 separating 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

¹ <http://snapevillage.info/history/> (Accessed February 2016)

therapist, with also a number of local clubs and societies, plus a Community Primary School.



Figure 2: The extent of Snape Parish (OS Map 1:40,000 copyright Edina Digimap)

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.

² www.naturalengland.org.uk (Accessed February 2016)

³ <http://www.snapemaltings.co.uk/residential/maltsters-history/> (Accessed February 2016)

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 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 2016)

⁵ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/River_Alde (Accessed February 2016)

⁶ <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (Accessed February 2016)

6 Archaeological and Historical Background

The Suffolk coast has a long history of settlement and the position of Snape, just inland but 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.

A full background of Snape, including an HER search of the finds already recorded for the parish can be seen in two ACA reports; Lewis, C and Ranson, C '*Fieldwalking at Snape, Suffolk, February 2014*', and Brittain, M '*Geophysical Survey at Snape, Suffolk, March 2014*'. Both reports can be accessed via the ACA website: <http://www.access.arch.cam.ac.uk/reports/suffolk/snape>

A highlight of the main historical and archaeological data known from Snape will be discussed, in chronological order, briefly below.

Prehistoric monuments in Snape consist of round barrows or tumuli, two of which are still identifiable just south of the A1094 passing through the north of the parish and known as the Church Common Round Barrows. These are Bronze Age in date (2100-700 BC) and were utilised as burial mounds (SNP 003 and SNP 004) particularly given their prominent position in the landscape on the higher ground. A wide range of prehistoric finds have also been recorded from the parish, but there is yet no evidence for settlement, apart from the Neolithic tree clearances that occurred across the county. Settlement may have been along the river valleys, which is where the majority of the finds have been recorded from, but as the ground steadily gets higher through the village from the south by the river to the north by the barrows and that ACA found a scatter of flints during fieldwalking to the west of Church Road and an excavation to the north of Blyth Houses also recorded Neolithic and Bronze Age activity (Lichtenstein 2013), land use across the parish may be much more substantial than previously thought.

The river would likely have once again been the main focus for occupation in Snape during the Roman period, particularly as the River was navigable up to Snape, so any settlement would have been well placed both for access and trade, using the River Alde. This part of Roman Suffolk would likely have been quite a rural one, with a focus of agriculture but also salt making. This was prevalent along the river, at Barbers Point, Aldeburgh and at Snape as well as extending along the Suffolk coastline⁷.

The most well-known and of national archaeological importance was the discovery of an Anglo Saxon cemetery (SNP 007) in the north of the parish and just east of the current church. 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 corner⁸. 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, buckles, combs and rings with knives, drinking vessels, necklaces, pins, spindle whorls and also swords and shields.

⁷ www.snapevillage.co.uk/aboutsnape.html (Accessed February 2016)

⁸ [http://suffolkinstitute.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://suffolkinstitute.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 2016)

No settlement has yet been found in relation to this cemetery, although evidence for Anglo Saxon house remains, Sunken Feature Buildings (SFBs) have been identified from excavations along Church Road just north of Blyth Houses (Lichtenstein 2013). The dates of the finds excavated from the Saxon features are similar in date to the barrow cemetery and potentially means that the site to the north of Blyth Houses may be part of the original village of Snape during the Early-Middle Saxon period (5th-8th century AD) and those who lived locally were rich enough, probably with good trade links and status to command an elaborate burial overlooking the coast line and river.

The village of Snape is recorded in the Domesday Book as ‘*Snapes*’ and may refer to ‘a piece of land’, possibly one of poor or scanty pasture (Ekwall 1936, 408) or a ‘boggy piece of land’ (Mills 2003). The village also had a number of different spellings over the years including ‘*Sneap*’, ‘*Snaep*’ and ‘*Snapys*’, but in the Domesday Book it is referred to a ‘*Snapes*’ and was held Robert Malet, who had the land from Eadric of Laxfield who held it TRE (meaning *tempore regis Edwardi*, ‘at the time of King Edward’ i.e. before Harold) 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 by the A1094. The current church dates from the 13th century and was originally thatched, although now is 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’⁹, 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.¹⁰

The Priory of St Mary was a small Benedictine Priory founded by William Martell, his wife and their 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 1291.¹¹ 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 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.¹²

⁹ www.suffolkchurches.co.uk/snape.htm (Accessed February 2016)

¹⁰ *Ibid*

¹¹ www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=37886 (Accessed February 2016)

¹² [http://suffolk.institute.pdfsrv.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://suffolk.institute.pdfsrv.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 2016)

The post medieval development of Snape has mainly been recorded on the HER as structural developments and transport links as well as man made changes to the landscape, such as flood defences. Figure 3 below is an 1880's map of Snape parish.

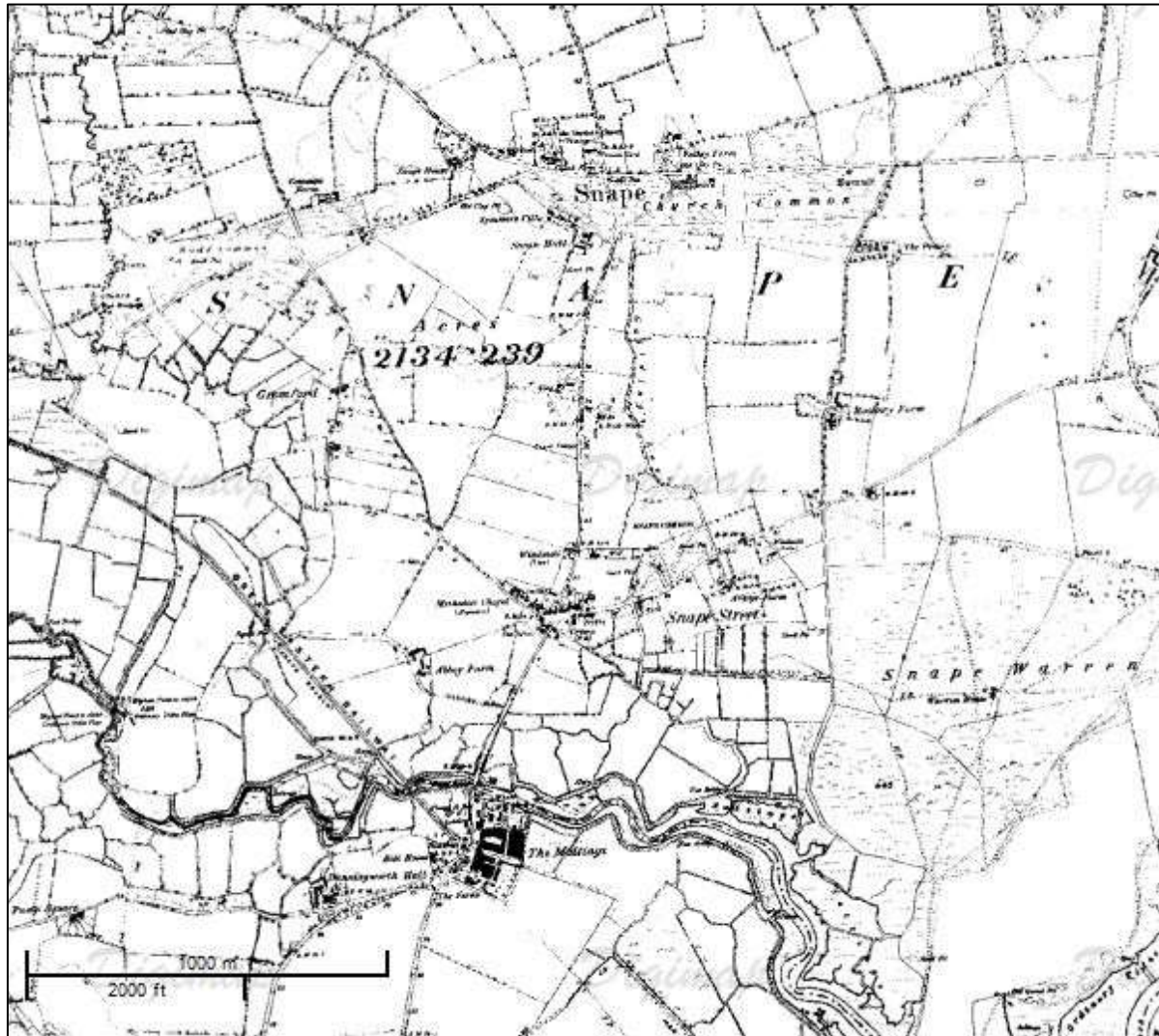


Figure 3: 1880's map of Snape parish (OS map 1:15,000 copyright Edina Digimap)

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 1960.¹³ 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.

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.

¹³ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Snape_Branch_Line (Accessed February 2014)

Snape Maltings were constructed during the mid-1800s by Newson Garrett who built the Maltings over a seven acre site that also became one of the largest Maltings in Suffolk. The river was just as important as the railway for transport of goods and the Maltings was ideally suited to prosper for both on the southern banks of the River Alde, Garrett developed the port already present at Snape to aid in shipping. Today the building is Grade II listed and is utilised as a venue for farmers markets, concert venues, galleries, holiday accommodation as well as providing shops and cafes for the local and visiting population¹⁴.

¹⁴ <http://www.snapemaltings.co.uk/> (Accessed July 2016)

7 Results of the test pitting in Snape

The approximate locations of the 15 1m² test pits excavated over the weekend of the 7th - 8th May 2016 can be seen in figure 4 below. The data from each test pit is discussed in this section, set out in numerical order. The 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 Snape and the potential of the buried heritage resource of the village is presented in the following Discussion section (Section 8). Finds from each test pit are discussed in summary in this section, and the catalogue of finds can be found in appendix 12.2. Photographs of sites under excavation and of all finds are included in the archive, but not included in this report for reasons of space.

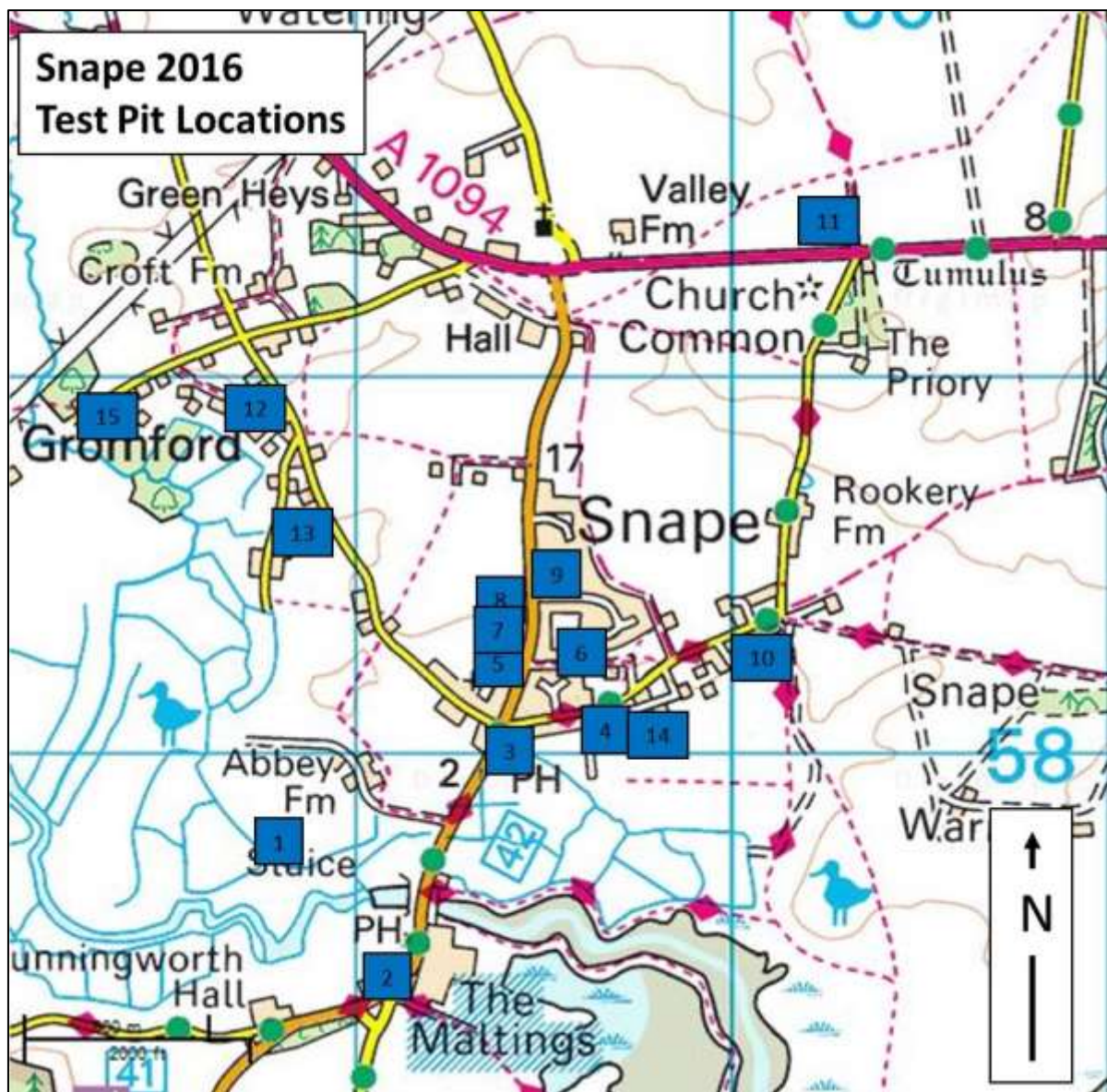


Figure 4: Location map of the Snape 2016 test pits (NB test pits are not to scale). Map copyright Edina Digimap

Test Pit 1 (SNA/16/1)

Test pit one was excavated toward the southwest corner of a grass field also to the southwest of Abbey Farm (a 16th or early 17th century Grade II listed building) to the southwest of Snape village (Abbey Farm, Bridge Road, Snape. TM 38864 57752).

The test pit 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 SNA/16/1 dates to the medieval period with both Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Late Medieval Ware sherds recorded. Also identified was a single sherd of Roman pottery.

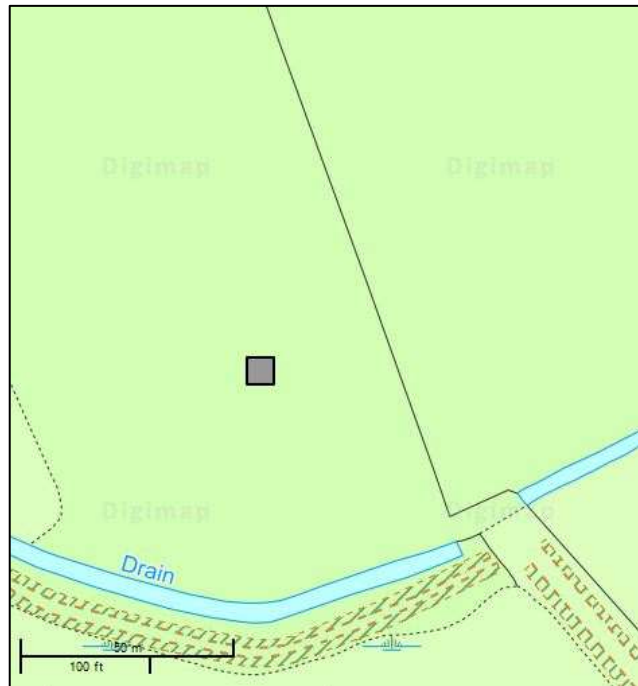


Figure 5: Location map of SNA/16/1

TP	Cntxt	RB		EMW		LMT		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1	1					1	2	1400-1550
1	2			2	23			1100-1400
1	3					1	1	1400-1550
1	4	1	4					100-400

Table 1: The pottery excavated from SNA/16/1

The generally small amount of finds that were excavated from SNA/16/1 suggest that the main period of activity on this field at Abbey Farm was during the medieval period. This is contemporary with the 12th century Priory of St Mary that was known to be on the northern banks of the River Alde, by Snape Bridge and land today part of Abbey Farm. The medieval pottery, animal bone and oyster shell are likely the domestic rubbish from the priory, perhaps from manuring the fields. The three fragments of briquetage also recovered may relate to the medieval period and salt panning, but given the presence of a single sherd of Roman pottery also identified in the base of the test pit, the briquetage may be evidence for salt working here during the Roman period, as a continuation of works along the River Alde as noted on the HER. The rest of the finds likely relate to further manuring of the fields, although a large amount of brick and tile were found, that either may also be from manuring or could be disturbance related to the railway line that originally went through this field. A single piece of burnt stone also recorded may be evidence for prehistoric activity overlooking the river, but further work would be needed to confirm this.

Test Pit 2 (SNA/16/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a likely later 19th/early 20th century cottage along the main road south of Snape Bridge and opposite Snape Maltings (Kintail, Snape Bridge, Snape. TM 39140 57501).

The test pit 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.

All the pottery excavated from SNA/16/2 dates as Victorian.

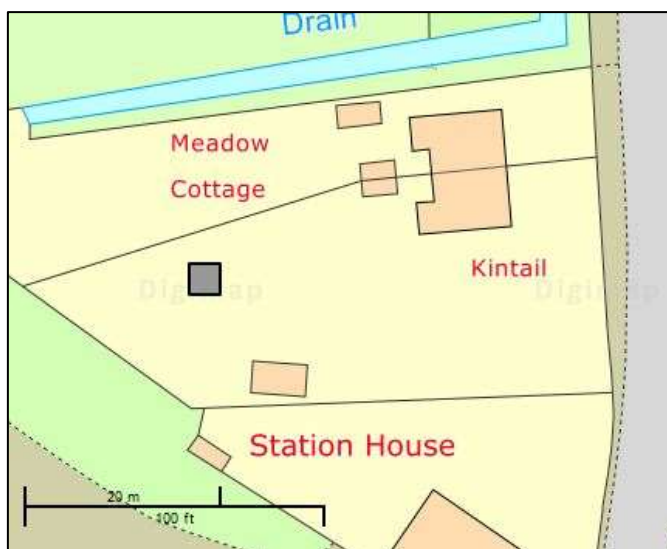


Figure 6: Location map of SNA/16/2

TP	Cntxt	VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	
2	1	2	13	1800-1900
2	2	1	9	1800-1900
2	3	16	60	1800-1900
2	4	7	25	1800-1900

Table 2: The pottery excavated from SNA/16/2

This area of land to the south of the River Alde most likely would have been fields until the area of the port was greatly developed during the 1800's, including a railway station and new line and the construction of Snape Maltings. The finds and pottery that were excavated from SNA/16/2 date from the 19th century and later supporting the more recent developments south of the river, as well as the construction of current house. The presence of four fragments of moulded stone from the upper two contexts of the test pit may have been from a higher status building, perhaps even the priory on the other side of the river, although further analysis on the artefacts would be needed to prove this. A number of pieces of slag were also recorded, although these perhaps related to the railway line construction, given the site proximity to the railway and the datable finds recovered from the test pit.

Test Pit 3 (SNA/16/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the enclosed beer garden to the north of the 17th century Grade II listed Crown Pub situated on the southern side of Snape crossroads in the south of the village (The Crown Pub, Bridge Road, Snape. TM 39433 58065).

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

A range of pottery types were excavated from SNA/16/3 with the vast majority dating from the 15th century onwards. These have been identified as Late Medieval Ware, Frechen Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware, Staffordshire Slipware, English Stoneware and as Victorian. A single small sherd of 12th century Early Medieval Sandy Ware was also recorded from the lower levels of the test pit.

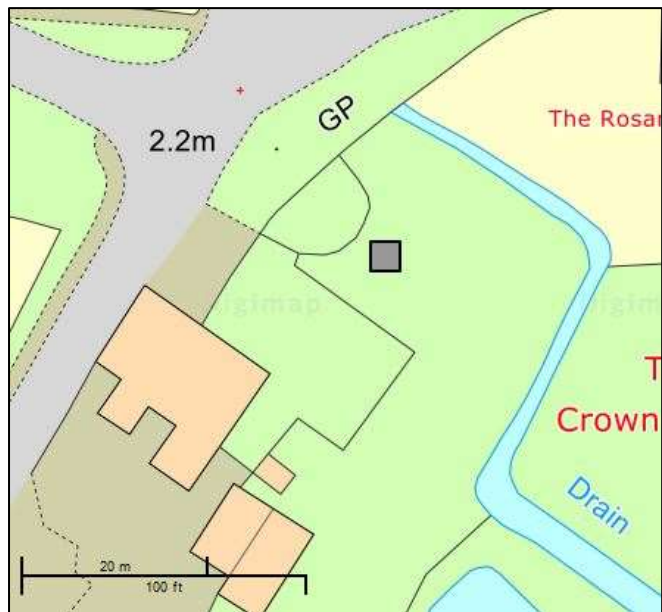


Figure 7: Location map of SNA/16/3

TP	Cntxt	EMW		LMT		FREC		GRE		DW		SS		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
3	1															2	19	1800-1900
3	2			1	8	1	5							1	5	6	38	1400-1900
3	3			1	5													400-1550
3	4							1	1	1	1	1	5			6	22	1550-1900
3	5	1	2	2	6	1	5	1	1							2	7	1100-1900
3	6			1	6	1	4									1	4	1400-1900

Table 3: The pottery excavated from SNA/16/3

The pottery excavated from the test pit and the location of SNA/16/3 on the crossroads in the village, suggests that there has been quite intense activity on site from the 15th century, although evidence for high levels of activity did decrease after the 17th century, likely when the current house was built, suggesting a possible change of land use. The use of the land through the 19th century onwards as a pub has also contributed to a lot of the recent disturbances on site with a mix of Victorian pottery found through all the excavated contexts of the test pit. A number of pieces of both oyster shell and animal bone were also recorded, most likely food waste from the pub, and the presence of a number of pieces of clay pipe is not unexpected on a pub site. The single piece of slag recorded from context one may be from the nearby Smithy as marked on the later 19th century maps, but the presence of both burnt clay and briquetage may be evidence of earlier activity on site, perhaps either prehistoric or Roman, given the position of the pub on the higher ground overlooking the River Alde.

Test Pit 4 (SNA/16/4)

Test pit 4 was excavated within the wooded area north of a modern house that is set far back from the road to the south of the village (Marsh Cottage, Priory Road, Snape. TM 39698 58605).

The test pit was excavated to a depth of c.0.2m, at which the natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A single sherd of 16th century Glazed Red Earthenware was only recorded from SNA/16/4.

TP	Cntxt	GRE		Date Range
		No	Wt	
4	1	1	5	1550-1600

Table 4: The pottery excavated from SNA/16/4

The limited finds excavated from SNA/16/4 as well as its position set back from the road, suggests that this part of the village has likely always been open fields, potentially also on the northern edge of more marshy ground up from the River Alde that may have been prone to frequent flooding. The finds relate to probable manuring of the land, hinting at domestic occupation nearby from the 16th century onwards. The shallow depth and topographic appearance also suggest the immediate area was locally truncated.

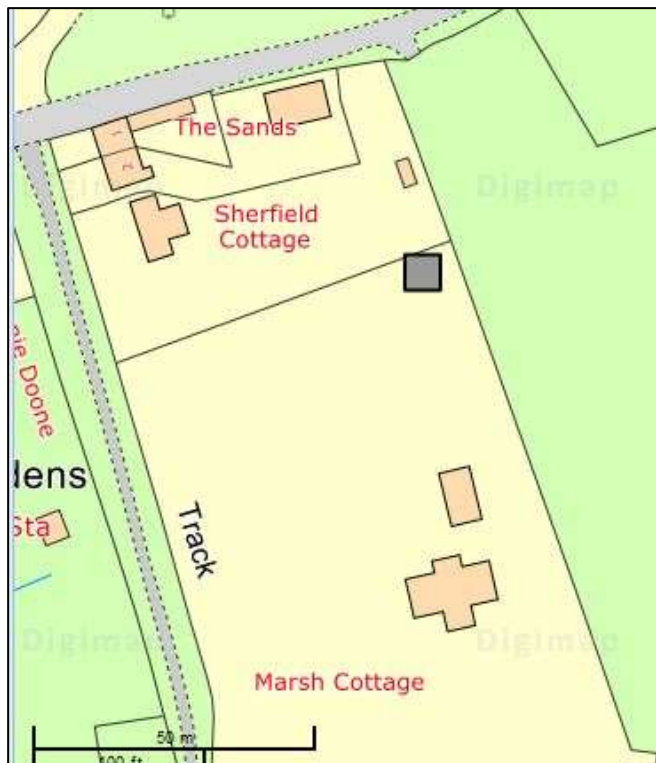


Figure 8: Location map of SNA/16/4

Test Pit 5 (SNA/16/5)

Test pit five was excavated in the enclosed front garden of an early 20th century cottage fronting the main road in the centre of the village (3 Blyth Houses, Church Road, Snape. TM 39475 58330).

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

A large amount of medieval pottery was recorded through the test pit that has been identified as Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Late Medieval Ware. A single sherd of Cologne Stoneware was also found with a large number of Victorian pottery sherds.

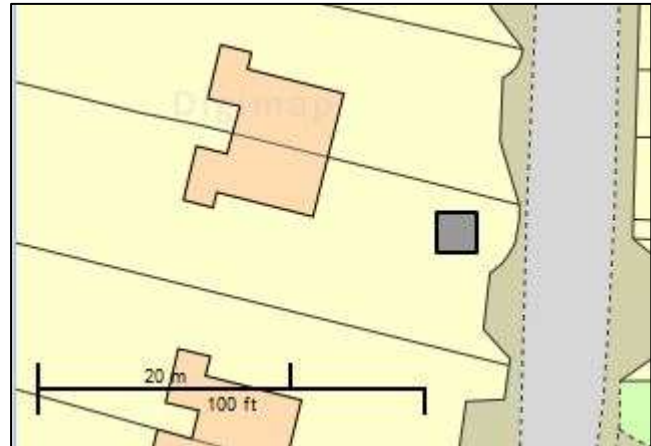


Figure 9: Location map of SNA/16/5

TP	Cntxt	EMW		LMT		WCS		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
5	1	1	2			1	3			1100-1700
5	2	1	5					6	38	1100-1900
5	3			1	7			1	4	1400-1900
5	4	2	6					4	8	1100-1900
5	5	1	10					5	7	1100-1900
5	6	1	1					1	1	1100-1900
5	7							1	1	1800-1900

Table 5: The pottery excavated from SNA/16/5

The seven sherds of medieval pottery excavated from SNA/16/5 suggests that there was occupation on site between the 12th and 14th centuries, after which it was likely left as open fields until the current houses were built, although a large amount of disturbance was noted dating from the 19th century, which suggests there may have already been a change of land use at that time. A large mix of finds were also recorded through the test pit with the Victorian pottery, including clay pipe, brick and tile, iron nails, animal bone, slate, glass, animal bone and a brass handle from an unknown object, the majority of which are also more recent in date.

Test Pit 6 (SNA/16/6)

Test pit 6 was excavated in the very long rear garden of a modern property fronting the road in the centre of the village and just north of the village hall (Honeysuckle Cottage, Church Road, Snape. TM 39582 58321).

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

A range of medieval pottery sherds were excavated from SNA/16/6 and have been identified as Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hedingham Ware and Grimston Ware. An additional number of Victorian wares were also recorded through the upper layers of the test pit.



Figure 10: Location map of SNA/16/6

TP	Cntxt	EMW		HED		GRIM		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
6	2	1	1					6	8	1100-1900
6	3	1	6					4	12	1100-1900
6	4					1	7	6	9	1200-1900
6	5	3	30	1	8					1100-1400

Table 6: The pottery excavated from SNA/16/6

The results from SNA/16/6 are very similar to those excavated from SNA/16/5 across the road, in that there is evidence for activity on site between the 12th and 14th centuries, when there is again a gap in activity until the 19th century, when the land likely became incorporated into the village settlement. The location of SNA/16/6 is also not too far west of Snape Common, which may have also been a focus for earlier activity in the village, particularly during the medieval period. A mix of finds were also recorded through the upper four contexts of the test pit with the Victorian pottery, but three pieces of flint were recorded from context five that may hint at prehistoric activity along Church Road. These were found with burnt flint and burnt clay as well as three pieces of briquetage that could either date as Roman or prehistoric. Other finds of note include an iron buckle and a number of pieces of slag, suggestive of metal working on or close to site.

Test Pit 7 (SNA/16/7)

Test pit seven was excavated in the enclosed front garden of a likely early 20th century house fronting the main road in the centre of the village (5 Blyth Houses, Church Road, Snape. TM 39474 58355).

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

A single small sherd of Victorian pottery was the only find coming from the upper levels of SNA/16/7.

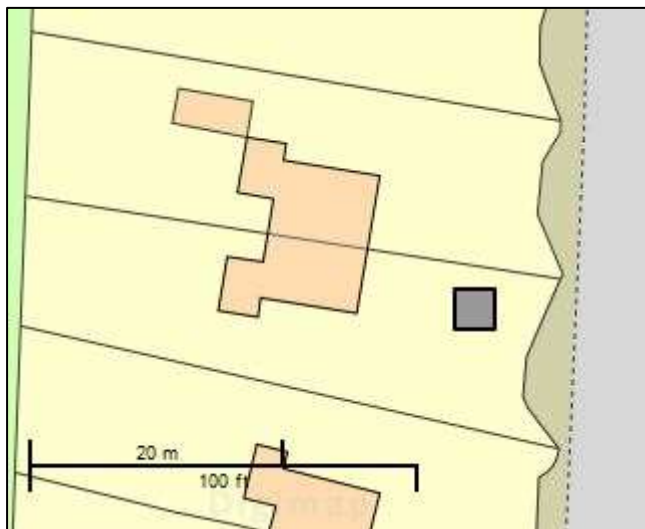


Figure 11: Location map of SNA/16/7

		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	2	1	1	1800-1900

Table 7: The pottery excavated from SNA/16/7

Unlike test pits SNA/16/5 and SNA/16/6, no medieval pottery was excavated from SNA/16/7, but the ground has been greatly disturbed since the house was built, as a fragment of modern tile was recorded from context four. The presence of animal bone may have been from manuring of the fields prior to the construction of Blyth Houses, as could have been the 19 pieces of slag also found, although more likely there was metal working on or nearby to site in the past.

Test Pit 8 (SNA/16/8)

Test pit eight was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a likely early 20th century cottage fronting the main road in the centre of the village (7 Blyth Houses, Snape. TM 39447 58378).

The test pit was excavated to a depth of 0.6m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The majority of the pottery excavated from SNA/16/8 dates as Victorian and was found through the test pit. A small amount of earlier pottery was also recorded as Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Late Medieval Ware and Glazed Red Earthenware.

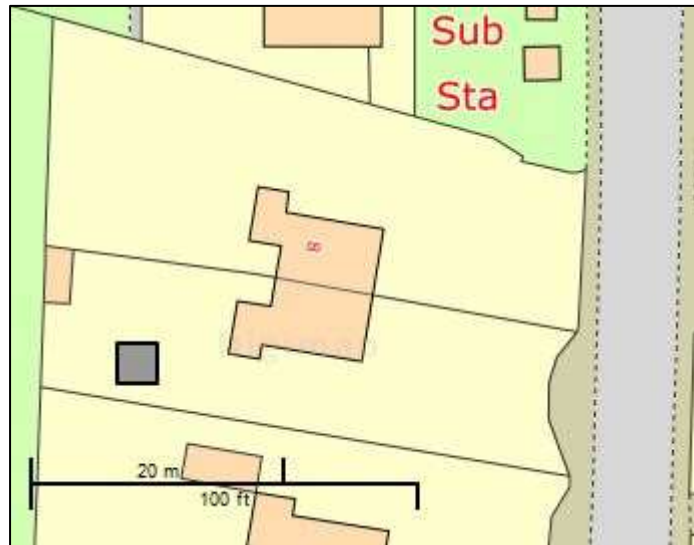


Figure 12: Location map of SNA/16/8

TP	Cntxt	EMW		LMT		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
8	1							2	2	1800-1900
8	2	1	2					7	21	1800-1900
8	3							1	1	1800-1900
8	4					1	1			1550-1600
8	5	3	18					1	1	1100-1900
8	6			1	5			2	6	1400-1900

Table 8: The pottery excavated from SNA/16/8

The excavation results from SNA/16/8 are very similar to the other test pits excavated along Church Road, particularly SNA/16/5 and SNA/16/6 from which there was also evidence for both medieval occupation, dating between the 12th and 14th centuries with then a lull in activity until the 19th century. Quite a large mix of finds were also recorded throughout the test pit with Victorian pottery and a piece of aluminium foil in the basal context, suggesting a lot of disturbance some of which is quite recent in date. A large amount of slag was again found, which with the other test pits does suggest that there was likely a smithy in this part of the village at one time. An additional piece of burnt flint was also recorded with 15 fragments of burnt clay, both of which may be evidence of prehistoric activity on this area of higher ground.

Test Pit 9 (SNA/16/9)

Test pit nine was excavated in the enclosed front garden of a modern house set back from the main road in the north of the village (1 The Glebes, Snape. TM 39510 58462).

The test pit was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, at which the natural was found. 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 SNA/16/9.

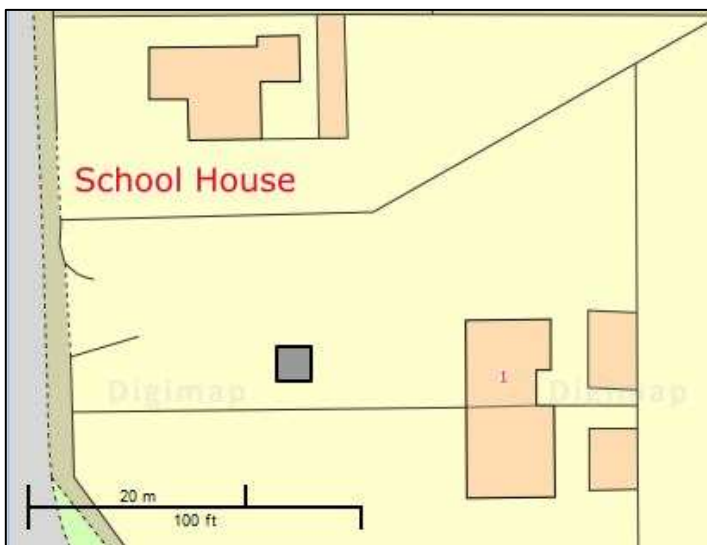


Figure 13: Location map of SNA/6/9

TP	Cntxt	VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	
9	2	5	12	1800-1900
9	4	1	1	1800-1900
9	5	1	6	1800-1900

Table 9: The pottery excavated from SNA/16/9

A mix of 19th century and later finds and pottery were recorded from SNA/16/7 and suggests that there has been a lot of disturbances on site prior to the construction of the modern house. Both oyster shell and animal bone were recorded, perhaps from manuring, but a lot of metal objects were found; iron nails and slag, with decorative lead and copper objects, one of which may have been part of a cross – perhaps even a pilgrim badge. Fragments of plastic were also found in context four, with additional more recent finds of a suede shoe lining, an aluminium ring pull and fragments of burnt concrete. An additional three pieces of burnt clay were also recorded through the upper levels of the test pit.

Test Pit 10 (SNA/16/10)

Test pit 10 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set along the road in the far east of the village (Priory Bar, Priory Road, Snape. TM 40131 58295).

The test pit was excavated to a depth of 0.7m, at which the natural was found. The excavation was halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

No pottery was excavated from SNA/16/10.

The results from SNA/16/10 are very similar to those from SNA/16/4 that were both excavated south of Priory Road and just north of the probable marsh lands north of the River Alde. This suggests that there land had very little use prior to the construction of the modern house, the land may have been utilised for pasture. The only finds excavated consist of two fragments of glass, two pieces of coal and two fragments of tile or brick, all of which were also found from the top two contexts only.

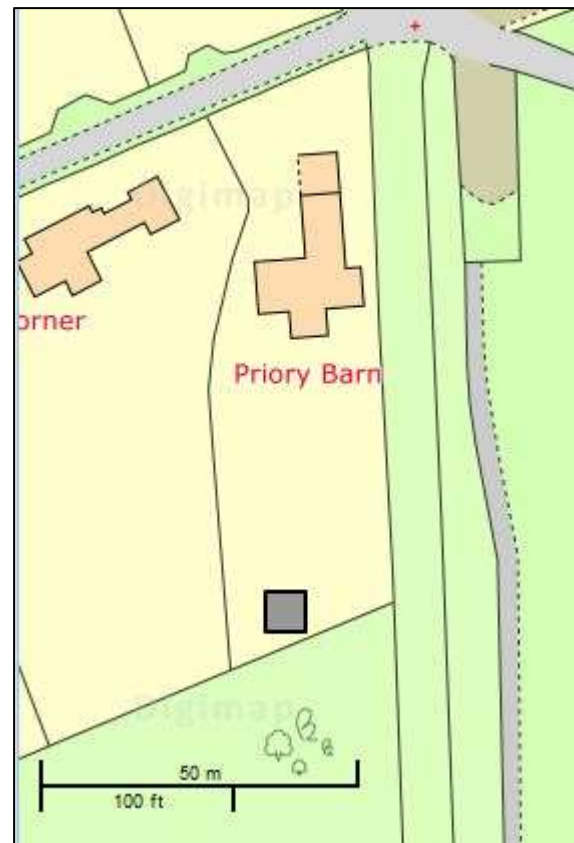


Figure 14: Location map of SNA/16/10

Test Pit 11 (SNA/16/11)

Test pit 11 was excavated in the enclosed 'rough' area of garden to the west of a modern house and set north of the main road through the parish (Friston Lodge, Farnham Road, Snape. TM 40230 59381).

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

No pottery was excavated from SNA/16/11.

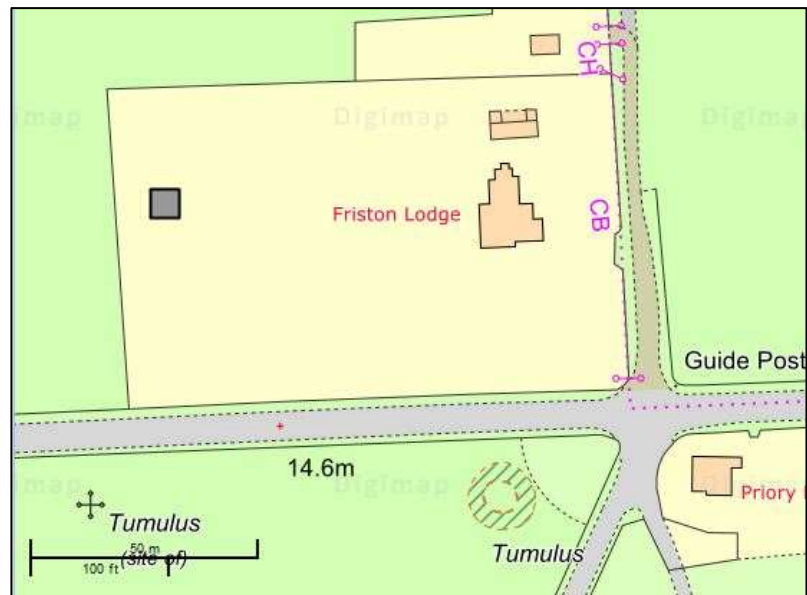


Figure 15: Location map of SNA/16/11

The modern house of Friston Lodge was constructed just north of two tumuli, known as the Church Common Round Barrows that date to the Bronze Age and immediately north of (indeed possibly within) an Anglo Saxon cemetery that was initially excavated when discovered in the 1860's, after which excavations on the site continued through the 20th century up to the 1980's. The cemetery is now bisected by the A1094 but originally contained both cremation and inhumation burials, including a high status ship burial. The only finds excavated from SNA/16/11 were a single piece of clay pipe stem and a recorder mouth piece from context four. It is possible that this area had previously been cleared during the earlier excavations, or when the land was restored, soil may have been bought in from elsewhere. The presence of a single worked flint however may relate to prehistoric activity around the Bronze Age barrows either during their construction or use. No evidence relating to the cemetery was evident.

Test Pit 12 (SNA/16/12)

Test pit 12 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set in the far north west of the parish in Gromford (Underwood, Gromford Lane, Snape. TM 38773 59003).

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

Two sherds of Victorian pottery were only excavated from SNA/16/12.

TP	Cntxt	VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	
12	3	1	4	1800-1900
12	6	1	6	1800-1900

Table 10: The pottery excavated from SNA/16/12

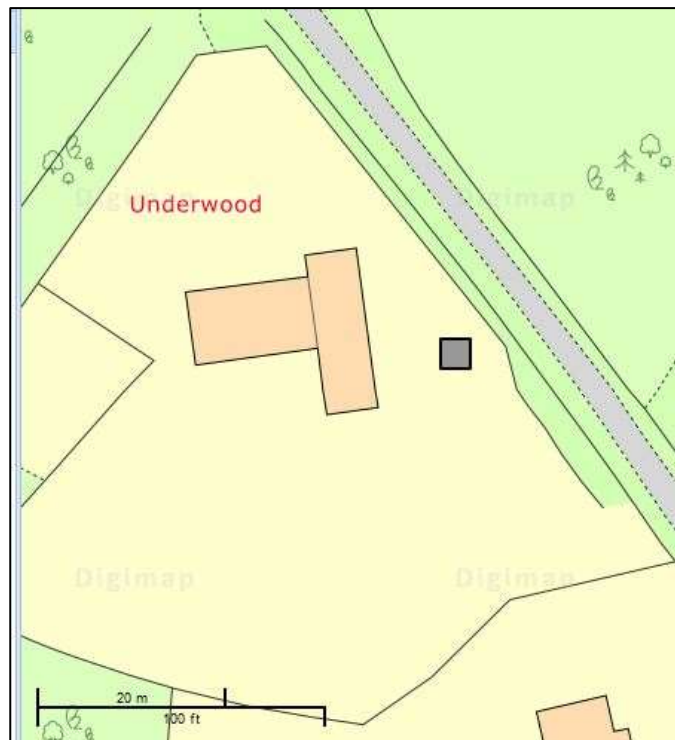


Figure 16: Location map of SNA/16/12

Despite the location of SNA/16/12 on the slightly higher ground overlooking the River Fromus to the southwest, there is little evidence for activity on site until the 19th century and later. A small mix of finds were also recorded as concrete, CBM, iron nails, slag and charcoal. The presence of three possible worked flints however may be an indication of later prehistoric activity and utilising this high ground.

Test Pit 13 (SNA/16/13)

Test pit 13 was excavated in the enclosed gardens of a likely later 19th or early 20th century row of cottages set back from the road to the west of the village in Gromford (5 Squirrel Cottage, Cundle Green, Snape. TM 38877 58229).

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

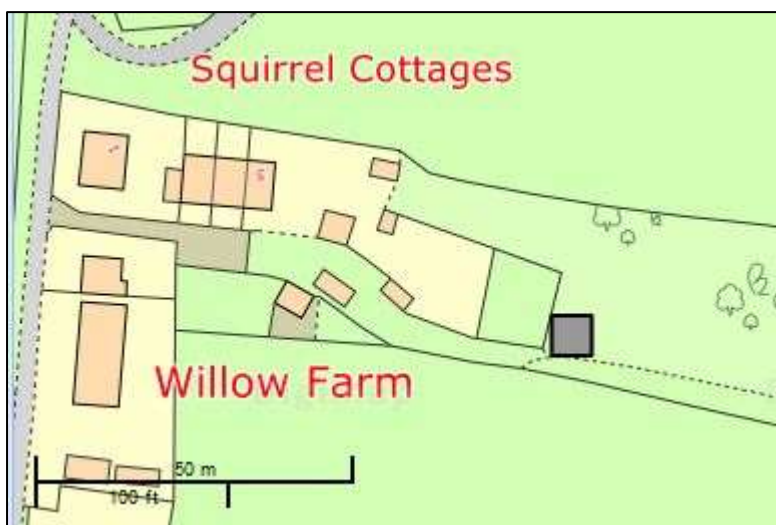


Figure 17: Location map of SNA/16/13

A huge amount of pottery was excavated from SNA/13/6, the vast majority of which was identified as Victorian wares. A number of both medieval and post medieval wares were also recorded through the test pit as Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Late Medieval Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware.

TP	Cntxt	EMW		LMT		GRE		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
13	1	1	2	3	12	2	23			22	61	1100-1900
13	2	1	4			2	3			21	42	1100-1900
13	3									2	5	1800-1900
13	4	5	18	1	2	3	12			23	55	1100-1900
13	5	2	6			1	28	2	4	10	22	1100-1900
13	6	4	10			7	37			3	3	1100-1900
13	7	3	6	1	10	1	7			2	8	1100-1900
13	8									2	31	1800-1900

Table 11: The pottery excavated from SNA/16/13

The large amounts of medieval pottery that were excavated from SNA/16/13 suggest that there would have been occupation here from the 12th century that likely continued through to the 16th century. Local knowledge has said that there was a known footpath to run immediately south of the test pit on an east-west alignment – potentially linking Cundle Green with the village of Snape, but it also seems likely that there would have been a farmstead on this site that was abandoned by the 17th century. With the construction of the current cottages, in perhaps the later 19th century, there has been a great deal of disturbance on site, as sherds of Victorian pottery were found through all the excavated layers of the test pit with a mix of other finds. These mainly consist of brick, tile, clay pipe, iron nails, coal, concrete and pieces of scrap metal. Also found were fragments of butchered animal bone, a number of pieces of slag and a 1948 farthing coin. Numerous fragments of plastic, hose pipe, a modern razor blade and part of a chisel were also all recorded in the upper layers of the test pit. The presence of a couple of pieces of worked flint (much like those found at SNA/16/12), may indicate the presence of prehistoric activity along the higher ground overlooking the River Fromus to the southwest.

Test Pit 14 (SNA/16/14)

Test pit 14 was excavated in the southwestern corner of a grass field to the south of Fir Tree Farm, set along the main road in the southeast of the village (Fir Tree Farm, Priory Road, Snape. TM 39739 58024).

The test pit 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.

A large amount of medieval pottery was recorded through SNA/16/4 and has been identified as both Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Hedingham Ware. An additional three sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware and three sherds of Victorian pottery were also recorded.

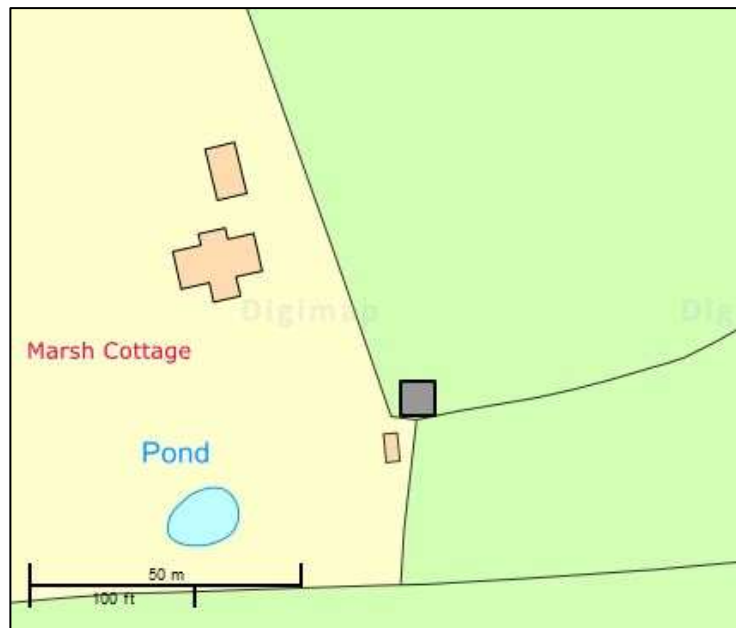


Figure 18: Location map of SNA/16/4

TP	Cntxt	EMW		HED		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
14	1	2	4					1	2	1100-1900
14	2	3	24					1	1	1100-1900
14	3	2	10			2	2	1	2	1100-1900
14	4	4	9			1	1			1100-1600
14	5	10	29							1100-1400
14	6	24	98	2	13					1100-1400

Table 12: The pottery excavated from SNA/16/12

The main evidence for activity at SNA/16/12 dates from between the 12th and 14th centuries when there was occupation nearby – likely a dwelling as the site sits almost on the edge of the higher ground overlooking the marshy lands to the south and beyond those the River Alde. It may well have been an isolated property, particularly given that other test pits along Priory Road yielded little to no finds (SNA/16/4 and SNA/16/10) or part of a wider settlement area as yet unidentified. It is possible that the site may have been abandoned due to the Black Death that would have swept through Snape in the mid-14th century, or perhaps it was due to a change in site use or ownership.

The finds that post-date the 14th century are few which suggest that the land was most likely kept as open fields, for which it still has that use today. A few other finds were also recorded from the test pit, consisting of brick and tile, coal, glass, slate, slag and iron nails. No animal bone was found, so it is possible that the medieval pottery excavated may not have been from an entirely domestic context. Further work would be needed on site to determine this. An additional five flints were also recorded and may indicate further later prehistoric activity along the river valleys around Snape village.

Test Pit 15 (SNA/16/15)

Test pit 15 was excavated in a wooded area along the main road in the far west of the parish, in Gromford (Holly Lodge, Wadd Lane, Snape. TM 38334 58924).

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

A single sherd of Victorian pottery was excavated from context one of SNA/16/15.

TP	Cntxt	VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	
15	1	1	4	1800-1900

Table 13: The pottery excavated from SNA/16/15

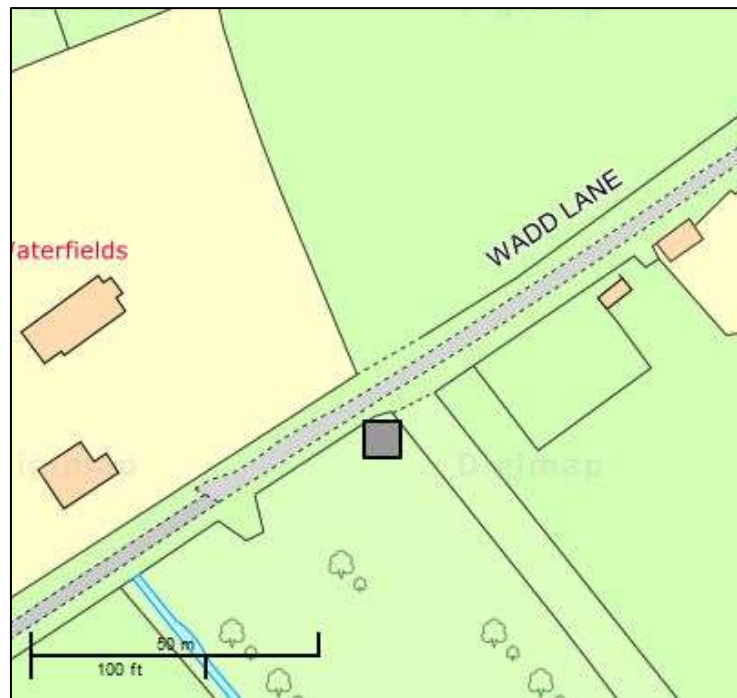


Figure 19: Location map of SNA/16/15

The quite isolated location of SNA/16/15 in the far west of the parish and the few finds that were excavated from the test pit does suggest that this area has never had much in the way of settlement, until more recently. Pieces of tar were recovered from the test pit with iron nails, slag, glass, a gun cartridge and fragments of both brick and tile and the single piece of Victorian pottery. Despite the lack of finds there has been quite a disturbance evident through the test pit to the natural. The presence of three flints may suggest that there was also prehistoric activity in the area, particularly as again this site is just uphill from the River Fromus.

8 Discussion

A number of inferences can be obtained from the finds excavated over the Snape test pitting weekend, which combined with what is already known of the village, enables some initial conclusions to be drawn from the excavations. The results will be discussed below in chronological order by period.

No prehistoric pottery was excavated from the Snape test pits; however, seven pieces of burnt stone and 22 worked flints were found in 11 of them. Looking at the village as a whole, the likely Neolithic and Bronze Age flints were mainly found along the higher ground overlooking the river valleys of both the Alde to the south and the Fromus (a tributary of the River Alde) to the southwest. Although not the highest point in the parish, the upper part of these river valleys would have been abundant in natural resources and so ideal for settlements once the land was cleared of trees. Tree clearances are known to have taken place in east Suffolk from the Neolithic period onwards, which is why the landscape today is still dominated by heather.

Although no extensive prehistoric settlement has yet to have been identified in Snape, the presence of a number of round barrows in the parish would have been very dominant features in the landscape, not only utilised for burial but perhaps also as tribal or boundary markers that could be seen from many kilometres around. The tumuli in Snape were constructed on high ground, the highest of which was close to SNA/16/11 at Friston Lodge, from which was also found a single worked flint that may well be contemporary with the Church Common Round Barrows. Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age finds have recently been made in work near Blythe Houses and it is likely that further investigation in Snape would reveal evidence of these earlier periods (Lichtenstein 2013).

Evidence for activity in Snape dating to the Roman period (AD 43-410) and from the 2016 test pitting was very limited with only a single small sherd of pottery recorded from context four of SNA/16/1. The presence of Roman pottery from a test pit excavated close to both the Rivers Alde and Fromus may suggest the importance of the rivers at this time. It is known that the River Alde was navigable up to Snape and the spread of finds that have already been recorded on the HER suggest that there was likely scattered settlement in Snape during the Roman period, most likely as a rural community given the Roman town nearby at Aldeburgh. Again finds in the work near Blythe Houses (Lichtenstein 2013) suggest a Roman component to the settlement perhaps not as susceptible to investigation in small test pits.

One of the most well-known excavations at Snape was of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery that included the presence of a ship burial in the north of the parish and more recently sunken-featured buildings (SFBs) that were recorded during an excavation on land just to the north of Blyth Houses may be part of the settlement contemporary with the barrow cemetery (Lichtenstein 2013). Despite the presence of three test pits excavated within the properties of Blyth Houses and others along Church Road as well as at Friston Lodge, adjacent to the cemetery, no Anglo-Saxon finds or features were recorded from the 2016 excavations. Further work would certainly be needed in the parish to determine the full extent of the Anglo Saxon settlement here that also led to Snape being recorded in the Domesday Book.

A total of 83 sherds of high medieval pottery (AD 1066-1399) were excavated from seven test pits accounting for a total of 26.01% of all the pottery found during the 2016 test pitting in Snape. Pottery dating to the late medieval period (AD 1400-1539) was far less with only 14 sherds of Late Medieval Ware pot excavated from five of the test pits and so accounting for only 4.38% of all the pottery identified.

The amount of medieval pottery recorded supports what is already known about settlement in Snape at this time, including the presence of St John the Baptist Church and the Priory of

St Mary in the north and south of the parish respectively, with settlement likely between the two. Medieval finds already recorded on the HER for Snape suggest a wide range of activities were taking place in the village, the results from the test pitting add to this data, in particular at SNA/16/13 and SNA/16/14, where large quantities of domestic 'Early Medieval Sandy Ware' pottery were recorded and suggest quite intense activity between the 12th and 14th centuries to the south of Priory Road and at Cundle Green. These sites were also on ideal locations for settlement given the proximity to the river and the higher ground upon which they sit, as well as being in close proximity to the priory; and may give an indication for the first time the idea of the settlement at Snape during the medieval period, perhaps quite dispersed, although the data gathered from the test pitting is on the small scale – further work would be needed to verify this theory.

The decline in the amount of pottery recovered from the test pits dating from the high and later medieval periods does suggest that the village was likely affected by the Black Death, given how little material culture was found from the excavations. Two test pit sites that produced high medieval pottery; SNA/16/6 and SNA/16/14, did not yield any later medieval pottery, which may suggest that these sites were entirely abandoned at that time, although given the fact that SNA/16/14 was not excavated to natural there is a chance that pottery dating to the later medieval could have been found at a greater depth. The remaining five test pits continued to produce pottery dating from the 14th century and later, just in much smaller quantities (SNA/16/1, SNA/16/3, SNA/16/5, SNA/16/8 and SNA/16/13), so the village survived, perhaps in part due to the presence of the priory, which would have continued to attract people to the area, but there may have been a gradual shift in settlement that continued through the post medieval until we see the form of the village that is Snape today.

As only six of the test pits yielded 32 sherds of post medieval pottery (10.03% of the pottery total), it seems probable that Snape may have taken a while to recover after the effects of the Black Death and the subsequent population decline and remained a small village. This may in part be due to the proximity of the village to Aldeburgh, which was at its peak during the 16th century, with a thriving port and fishing industry and would have attracted many more people to the town looking for work. Snape was not cut off entirely though, its position on the River Alde meant trade there were still opportunities for trade, with two types of pottery being imported from Germany at this time; Frechen Stoneware and Cologne Stoneware.

Into the 19th century, with the coming of the railway to Snape and the construction of the Maltings bought new life to the village and that has also been reflected in the large amount of 19th century and later pottery and finds recorded from virtually every test pit. 'Victorian' pottery was recorded from 11 of the 15 test pits and by far accounted for the majority of the pottery identified from the 2016 test pitting (189 sherds; 59.24% of all the pottery). From the documentary and map evidence Snape village developed at this time into how the village is still seen today.

8.1 Public Engagement

A total of 43 members of the public took part in the excavations in Snape from which all the feedback received was either described as good or excellent for enjoyment of the overall experience with well over half of all the volunteers also saying that they enjoyed both meeting new people and finding more about the history of Snape. OP commented on the question 'What else did you enjoy?': *'Finding out more about the history of Snape and learning more about how tools in prehistoric times were made and how to identify them'* whereas LS said *'meeting knowledgeable people and being involved in every stage of the*

dig'. KC summed up the dig thus: 'I wasn't sure what to expect as it was my first time doing anything like this. All the archaeologists present were helpful and took the time to explain well the process and findings. I would definitely be interested in doing something like this again. Great experience for my son too and his friend who really enjoyed it. Thank you very much'.

9 Conclusion

The 2016 test pit excavations in Snape enabled the local community to be directly involved with the heritage of their own village, some also actually digging in their own garden, but has all added to the wider picture of the history and development of Snape, as well as being able to make some new inferences. Later prehistoric activity is already known from the north of the parish in the form of the Church Common Round Barrows, but with the presence of both burnt stone and worked flints from along the top of the river valleys and also the identification of pieces of briquetage, they are indications of the landscape being fully utilised during the later prehistoric and Roman periods especially. Deductions have also been made about the medieval village of Snape, where areas of previously unknown settlement have been recorded and also how the village was affected by the Black Death during the mid-14th century and its gradual recovery through the post medieval.

10 Acknowledgments

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12 Appendices

12.1 Pottery Report – *Paul Blinkhorn*

Pottery Types

RB: Roman. All Roman 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.

GRIM: Grimston Ware. Made at Grimston, near King's Lynn. It was made from a sandy clay similar with a slight 'sandpaper' texture. The clay is usually a dark bluish-grey colour, sometimes with a light-coloured buff or orange inner surface. It was made between about AD1080 and 1400. All sorts of different pots were made, but the most common finds are jugs, which usually have a slightly dull green glaze on the outer surface.

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.

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.

DW: 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.

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.

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.

Test Pit 1

TP	Cntxt	RB		EMW		LMT		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1	1					1	2	1400-1550
1	2			2	23			1100-1400
1	3					1	1	1400-1550
1	4	1	4					100-400

This test-pit produced very little pottery, with that which was found suggesting that the site had a marginal use, perhaps as fields, in the Roman and medieval periods.

Test Pit 2

TP	Cntxt	VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	
2	1	2	13	1800-1900
2	2	1	9	1800-1900
2	3	16	60	1800-1900
2	4	7	25	1800-1900

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

Test Pit 3

TP	Cntxt	EMW		LMT		FREC		GRE		DW		SS		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
3	1															2	19	1800-1900
3	2			1	8	1	5							1	5	6	38	1400-1900
3	3			1	5													400-1550
3	4							1	1	1	1	1	5			6	22	1550-1900
3	5	1	2	2	6	1	5	1	1							2	7	1100-1900
3	6			1	6	1	4									1	4	1400-1900

The pottery from this test-pit shows that the site was probably occupied in the late medieval period, but then seems to have had a more marginal use during the 17th – 18th centuries.

Test Pit 4

		GRE		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	7	1	5	1550-1600

This test-pit produced just one sherd of pottery, of 16th century date, suggesting that the site had a marginal use at that time, but has otherwise never been occupied.

Test Pit 5

		EMW		LMT		WCS		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1	1	2			1	3			1100-1700
5	2	1	5					6	38	1100-1900
5	3			1	7			1	4	1400-1900
5	4	2	6					4	8	1100-1900
5	5	1	10					5	7	1100-1900
5	6	1	1					1	1	1100-1900
5	7							1	1	1800-1900

The pottery from this test-pit shows that the site was occupied in the earlier medieval period (12th – 14th centuries), but then seems to have lain largely disused until the Victorian era.

Test Pit 6

		EMW		HED		GRIM		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	2	1	1					6	8	1100-1900
6	3	1	6					4	12	1100-1900
6	4					1	7	6	9	1200-1900
6	5	3	30	1	8					1100-1400

The pottery from this test-pit shows that the site was occupied in the earlier medieval period (12th – 14th centuries), but then seems to have been disused until the Victorian era.

Test Pit 7

		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	2	1	1	1800-1900

This test-pit produced just one sherd of Victorian pottery, indicating that the site was not used by people before that time.

Test Pit 8

TP	Cntxt	EMW		LMT		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
8	1							2	2	1800-1900
8	2	1	2					7	21	1800-1900
8	3							1	1	1800-1900
8	4					1	1			1550-1600
8	5	3	18					1	1	1100-1900
8	6			1	5			2	6	1400-1900

This test-pit produced mainly Victorian pottery, with the other material suggesting that the site had a marginal use, perhaps as fields, in the medieval period.

Test Pit 9

TP	Cntxt	VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	
9	2	5	12	1800-1900
9	4	1	1	1800-1900
9	5	1	6	1800-1900

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

Test Pit 10

No pottery excavated

Test Pit 11

No pottery excavated

Test Pit 12

TP	Cntxt	VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	
12	3	1	4	1800-1900
12	6	1	6	1800-1900

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

Test Pit 13

TP	Cntxt	EMW		LMT		GRE		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
13	1	1	2	3	12	2	23			22	61	1100-1900
13	2	1	4			2	3			21	42	1100-1900
13	3									2	5	1800-1900
13	4	5	18	1	2	3	12			23	55	1100-1900
13	5	2	6			1	28	2	4	10	22	1100-1900
13	6	4	10			7	37			3	3	1100-1900
13	7	3	6	1	10	1	7			2	8	1100-1900

13	8								2	31	1800-1900
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The pottery from this test-pit shows that the site was occupied throughout the medieval period and into the 16th century, but it then seems to have been disused until the Victorian era.

Test Pit 14

TP	Cntxt	EMW		HED		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
14	1	2	4					1	2	1100-1900
14	2	3	24					1	1	1100-1900
14	3	2	10			2	2	1	2	1100-1900
14	4	4	9			1	1			1100-1600
14	5	10	29							1100-1400
14	6	24	98	2	13					1100-1400

The pottery from this test-pit shows that the site was occupied in the earlier medieval period (12th – 14th centuries), but then seems to have been largely disused until the Victorian era.

Test Pit 15

TP	Cntxt	VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	
15	1	1	4	1800-1900

This test-pit produced just one sherd of Victorian pottery, indicating that the site was not used by people before that time.

12.2 Other Finds – *Catalogued by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU)*

Cat. no	Material	Test pit	Context
1	1x coal lump, 2x oyster shell, 3x pot, 1x briquetage, 29x brick or tile	1	1
2	1x animal bone, 3x flint, 2x Fe nail, 2x coal, 8x oyster shell, 1x briquetage, 82x brick or tile	1	2
3	1x coal, 2x briquetage, 4x oyster shell, 1x animal bone, 56x brick or tile	1	3
4	1x burnt stone, 2x coal, 31x brick or tile	1	4
5	1x brick or tile	1	5
6	2x glass, 2x Fe nail, 1x animal bone, 1x modern tile, 2x brick, 1x concrete, 2x moulded stone, 1x brick or tile, 19x coal frag, 1x slag	2	1
7	1x modern tile, 2x slate, 3x glass, 5x concrete, 1x Fe nail, 2x moulded stone, 10x slag, 12x brick or tile, 1x plastic vessel frag, 2x charcoal	2	2
8	1x clay pipe stem, 1x modern bowl rim, 4x Fe nails, 8x modern tile, 4x slag, 9x slate, 1x burnt clay, 10x charcoal, 7x concrete, 13x brick or tile, 12x glass, 1x other	2	3
9	2x slag, 2x concrete tile, 3x slate, 4x brick or tile, 2x burnt stone, 2x coal	2	4
10	1x brick or tile, 2x coal, 5x charcoal, 1x slag	2	5
11	2x glass, 1x ring pull, 1x burnt flint, 1x slate, 2x coal, 6x brick or tile, 1x slag?	3	1
12	2x clay pipe stems, 2x burnt clay, 4x brick or tile	3	2
13	2x animal bone, 3x glass, 4x brick or tile, 8x oyster shell, 1x clay pipe bowl, 12x clay pipe stems, 1x slate	3	3
14	1x fe nail, 2x glass, 1x modern pot, 5x clay pipe stem, 1x briquetage, 3x charcoal, 9x animal bone, 9x oyster shell, 19x brick or tile	3	4
15	1x Fe nail, 6x clay pipe, 3x pot, 2x glass, 1x flint, 11x brick or tile, 17x oyster shell, 24x animal bone	3	5
16	5x glass, 7x clay pipe stem, 2x walnut shell, 10x oyster shell, 6x Fe, 1x burnt stone, 14x coal, 11x burnt soil, 20x animal bone, 1x slag, 43x brick or tile	3	6
17	1x animal bone, 1x flint, 2x brick or tile, 2x glass, 4x coal, 1x mortar	4	1
18	1x animal bone, 4x coal	4	2
19	1x clay pipe stem, 8x brick or tile	5	1
20	1x clay pipe stem, 1x animal bone, 1 Fe nail, 3x coal, 5x brick or tile	5	2
21	7x brick or tile, 1x slate, 2x coal	5	3
22	9x brick or tile, 1x rubber plug, 1x coal, 1x Fe nail, 12x glass	5	4
23	2x Fe nails, 3x glass, 4x brick or tile, 1x slate, 1x coal, 1x clay pipe stem	5	5
24	7x coal, 1x slate, 3x brick or tile, 1x glass, 1x brass handle	5	6
25	1x animal bone, 1x coal, 7x brick or tile	5	7
26	1x concrete, 1x burnt clay, 3x brick or tile, 2x slag, 4x coal	6	1
27	1x burnt flint, 1x animal bone, 2x Fe nails, 1x concrete, 4x glass, 2x charcoal, 4x coal, 5x slag, 9x brick or tile	6	2
28	1x Fe buckle	6	2



Cat. no	Material	Test pit	Context
29	5x charcoal, 1x pot, 3x concrete, 6x glass, 3x briquetage, 9x brick or tile, 17x coal, 36x slag	6	3
30	1x plastic button, 2x Fe nail, 1x decorative metal object, 5x glass, 4x brick or tile, 1x Al foil, 1x burnt clay. 2x pot, 17x coal, 11x slag	6	4
31	3x flint	6	5
72	1x glass, 1x modern wire with plastic cover, 2x Fe nail, 5x slag	7	1
73	10x slag, 11x coal, 7x brick or tile	7	2
74	2x glass, 2x brick or tile, 2x slag, 5x coal, 1x animal bone	7	3
75	1x animal bone, 2x slag, 12x coal, 2x modern tile	7	4
32	1x modern fabric, 1x burnt slate, 1x animal bone, 3x glass, 6x brick or tile, 4x coal, 43x slag	8	1
33	3x clay pipe stems, 1x pot, 2x concrete, 6x burnt clay, 1x burnt flint, 3x plastic objects, 8x glass, 14x animal bone, 24x brick or tile, 37x metal objects, 1x slate, 10x coal, 420x slag	8	2
34	7x burnt clay, 1x clay pipe stem, 10x glass, 14x animal bone, 4x pot, 5x concrete, 23x brick or tile, 28 metal objects, 29 coal, 380x slag	8	3
35	1x snail shell, 1x plastic, 1x pot, 1x metal wire with plastic cover, 9x animal bone, 1x complete small glass bottle, 2x glass, 11x Fe nails, 4x burnt clay, 1x tile and concrete, 16x brick and tile, 11x coal, 17x charcoal, 230x slag	8	4
36	1x clay pipe stem, 1x coin, 2x Fe nails. 1x Al foil, 4x brick, 5x charcoal, 3x coal, 29x concrete, 1x slag	8	5
76	1x animal bone, 4x brick or tile, 8x coal	8	6
37	1x suede shoe lining, 1x Fe nail, 4x glass, 1x burnt clay, 1x Al ring pull, 3x slate, 3x coal, 4x animal bone, 3x slag, 12x brick or tile	9	1
38	1x animal bone, 2x slate, 1x concrete, 2x tile, 1x burnt clay, 1x ceramic pipe, 4x plastic, 8x Fe objects, 14 Fe nails, 18x brick or tile	9	2
39	1x oyster shell, 5x glass, 1x burnt clay, 1x concrete tile, 1x burnt concrete, 11x slate, 14x Fe nails, 6x malleable metal, 22x brick, tile or pipe	9	3
40	2x decorative Pb object	9	3
41	4x plastic, 4x glass, 1x slag, 2x slate, 6x Fe nails, 2x Cu objects, 7x brick or tile	9	4
42	1x animal bone, 1x Fe nail, 3x slate, 1x glass, 6x coal, 9x brick or tile	9	5
43	1x glass	10	1
44	1x glass, 2x coal, 2x tile or brick	10	2
45	1x flint	11	1
46	1x clay pipe stem	11	2
47	1x recorder mouth piece	11	4
48	1x concrete, 1x brick or tile	12	1
49	2x Fe nails, 2x brick or tile, 2x flint, 1x coal, 11x slag, 1x concrete	12	2
50	1x brick or tile, 2x stone brick, 1x concrete	12	3
51	1x Fe nail	12	5
52	1x flint, 1x charcoal, 1x brick or tile	12	6

Cat. no	Material	Test pit	Context
53	2x coins, 1x flint, 1x burnt clay, 2x animal bone, 2x pot, 4x plastic, 8x glass, 1x chisel, 5x Fe nails, 2x Fe wire, 1x Fe decorative fitting, 1x plastic strap with Fe clasp, 2x stone, 7x slag, 1x modern razor blade, 7x other metal objects, 5x brick or tile	13	1
54	4x charcoal, 4x coal, 3x pot, 1x flint, 2x slate, 3x animal bone, 2x plastic, 14x glass, 21x brick or tile, 9x concrete, 42x slag, 13x plastic and other, 3x Fe bottle tops, 1x Fe pipe bend, 22x Fe nails and screws	13	2
55	2x animal bone, 1x flint, 2x concrete, 3x pot, 3x clay pipe stem, 1x slate, 9x glass, 1x plastic, 7x Fe nail, 34x brick or tile, 23x slag, 24x coal, 3x modern tile	13	3
56	4x animal bone, 1x coin, 2x slate, 2x clay pipe stem, 1x clay pipe bowl, 3x Fe nail, 3x pot, 9x glass, 1x soft metal sheet, 5x burnt clay, 12x coal, 8x slag, 14x brick or tile	13	4
57	2x animal bone, 1x glass, 5x Fe nail, 4x slate, 2x slag, 6x coal, 12x brick or tile	13	5
58	2x coal, 1x clay pipe stem, 2x Fe nail, 6x brick or tile	13	6
59	5x brick or tile, 1x coal, 1 Fe nail, 2x glass	13	7
60	1x clay pipe stem, 2x glass, 2x brick or tile	13	8
61	2x glass, 1x brick or tile, 1x flint, 1x coal	14	1
62	3x brick or tile, 1x slate, 1x glass, 1x Fe nail	14	2
63	3x glass, 1x flint, 1x foil, 1x pot, 1x brick or tile, 1x coal	14	3
64	2x glass, 1x snail shell, 4x brick or tile, 2x flint, 1x pot, 2x charcoal, 1x slag	14	4
65	1x glass, 1x slag, 1x brick or tile	14	5
66	1x flint	14	6
67	1x Fe nail, 4x glass, 1x slag, 6x brick or tile, 1x gun cartridge, 1x stained stone with tar	15	1
68	1x glass, 2x stone with tar, 14x unknown stones	15	3
69	2x Fe iron nails, 2x flint, 24x unknown stone	15	4
70	1x flint	15	5
71	2x unknown stone	15	6

Table 14: The non-pottery finds excavated from the Snape test pits

12.3 Maps & Photographs

Photographs from the test pit community excavations can be seen on the ACA website here: <http://www.access.arch.cam.ac.uk/reports/suffolk/snape/2016>

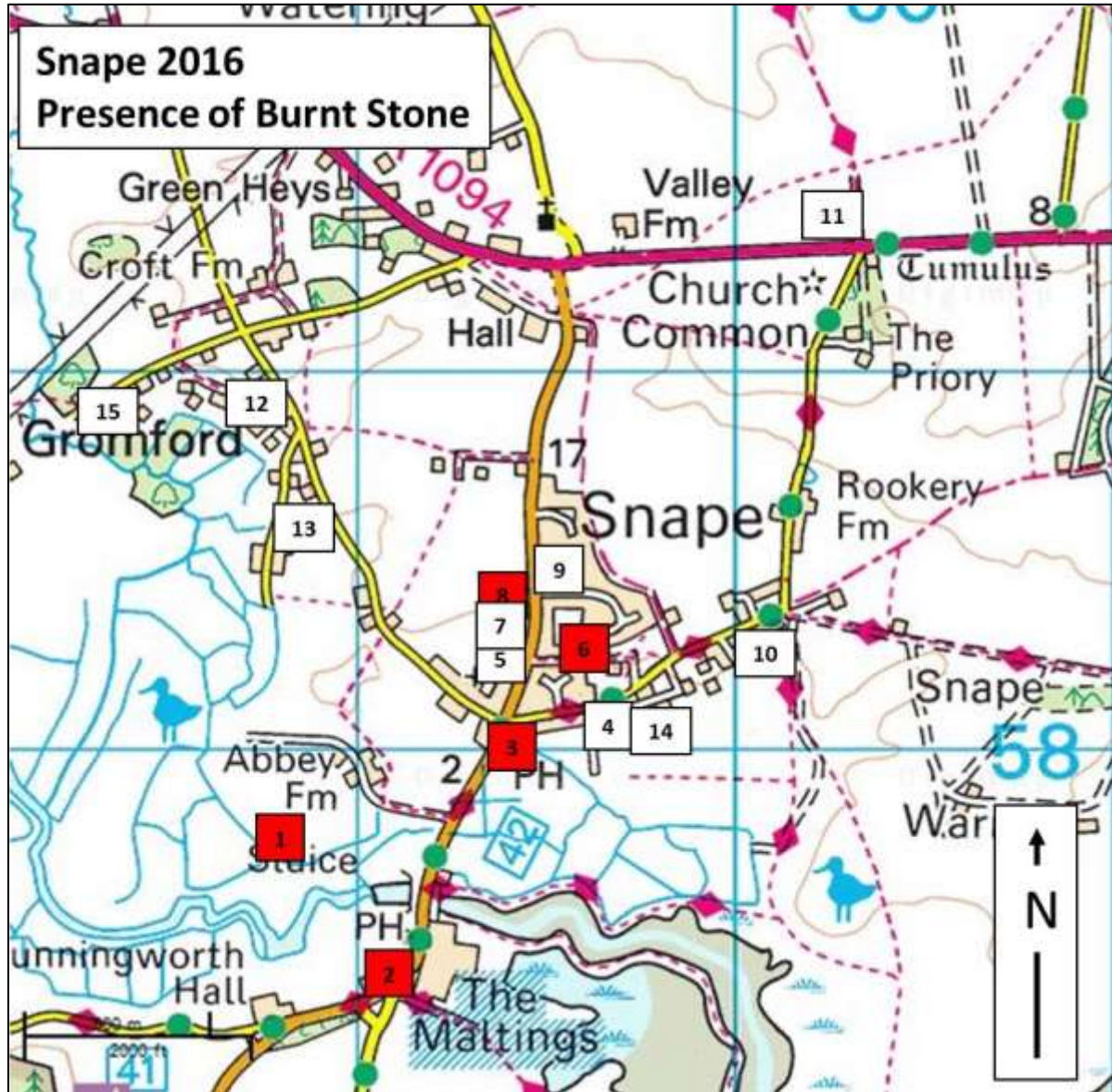


Figure 20: The presence of Burnt Stone from the Snape 2016 test pits (Map copyright Edina Digimap)

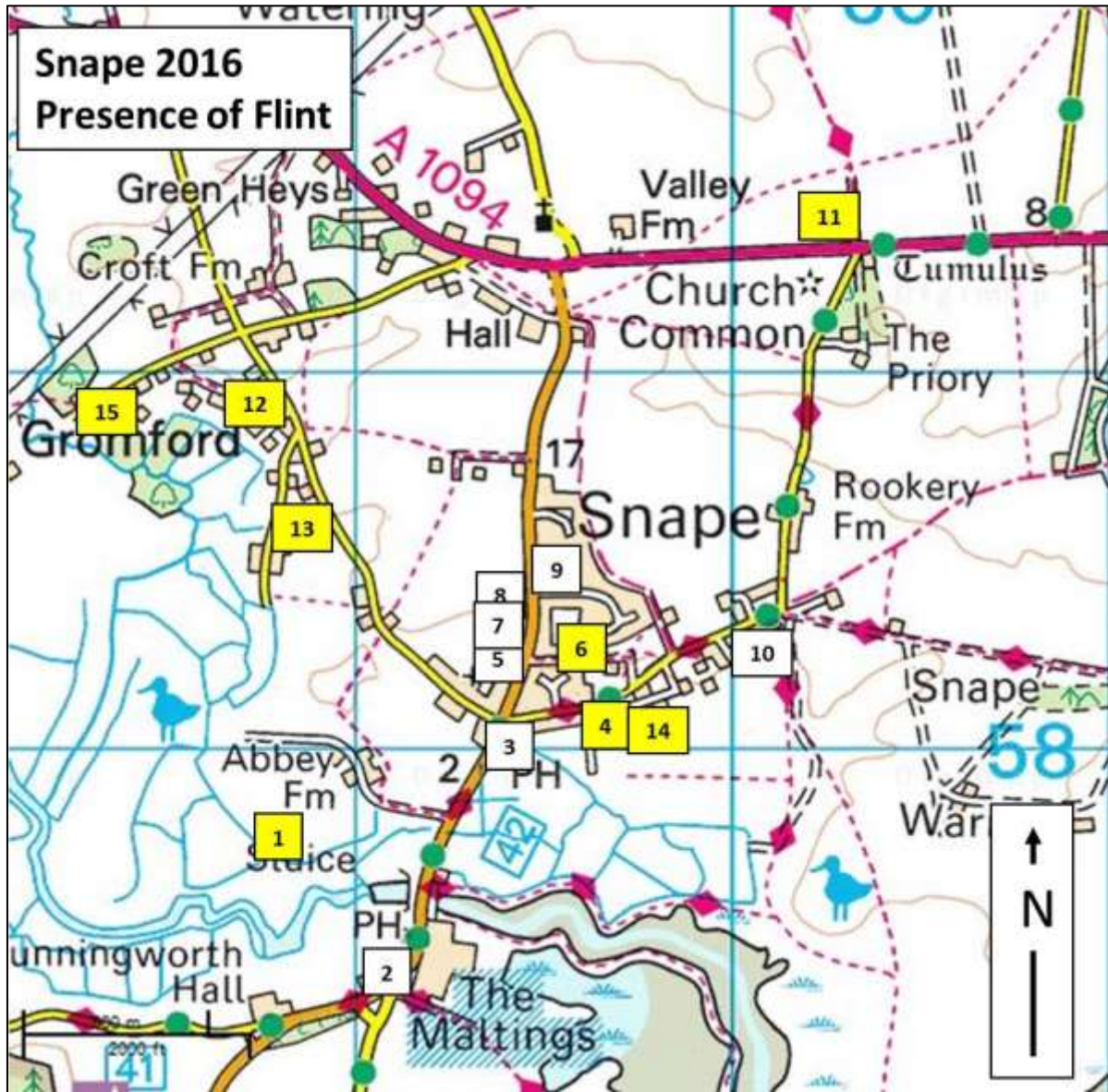


Figure 21: The presence of worked flint from the Snape 2016 test pits (Map copyright Edina Digimap)

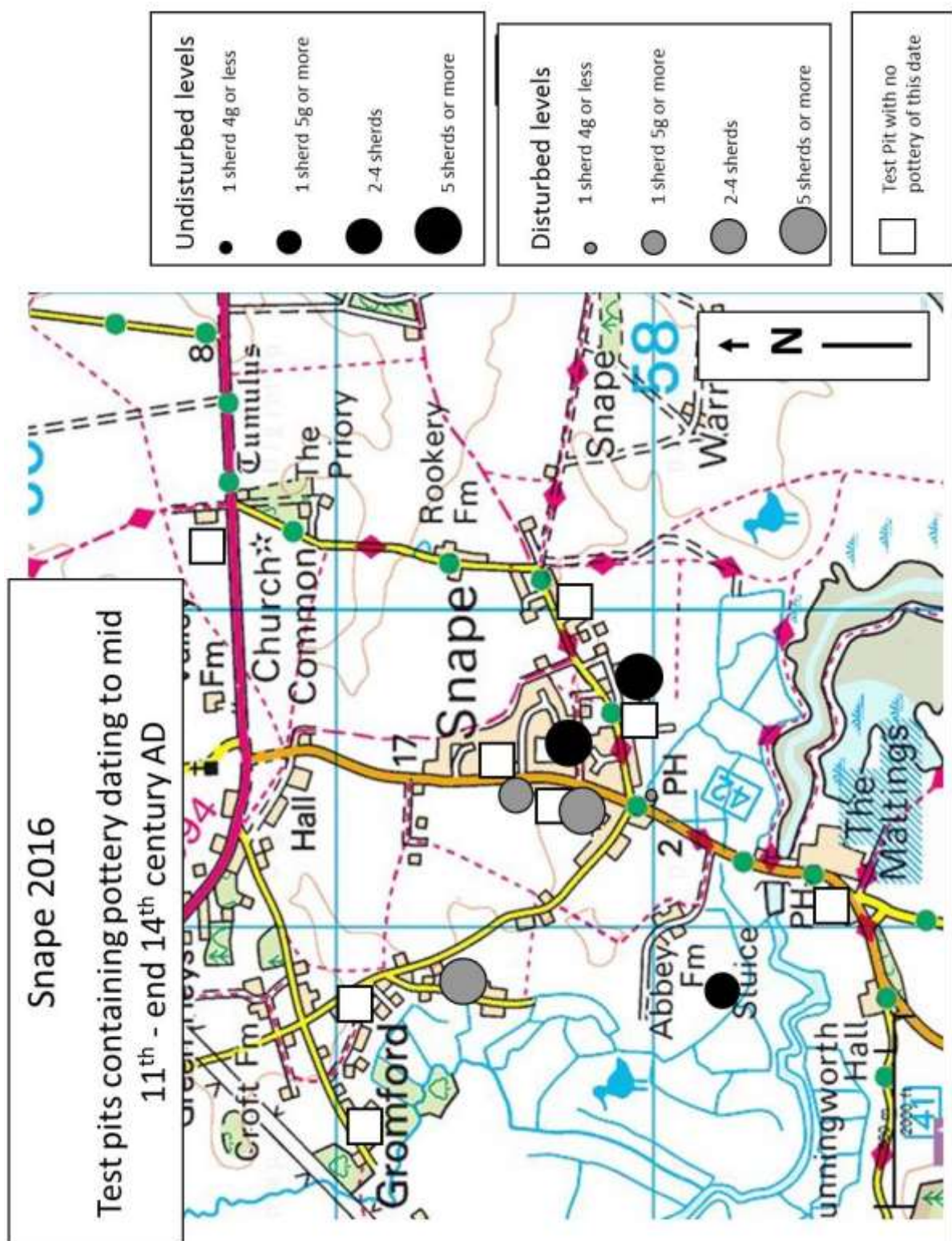


Figure 23: The distribution of High Medieval pottery from the Snape 2016 test pits (Map copyright Edina Digimap)

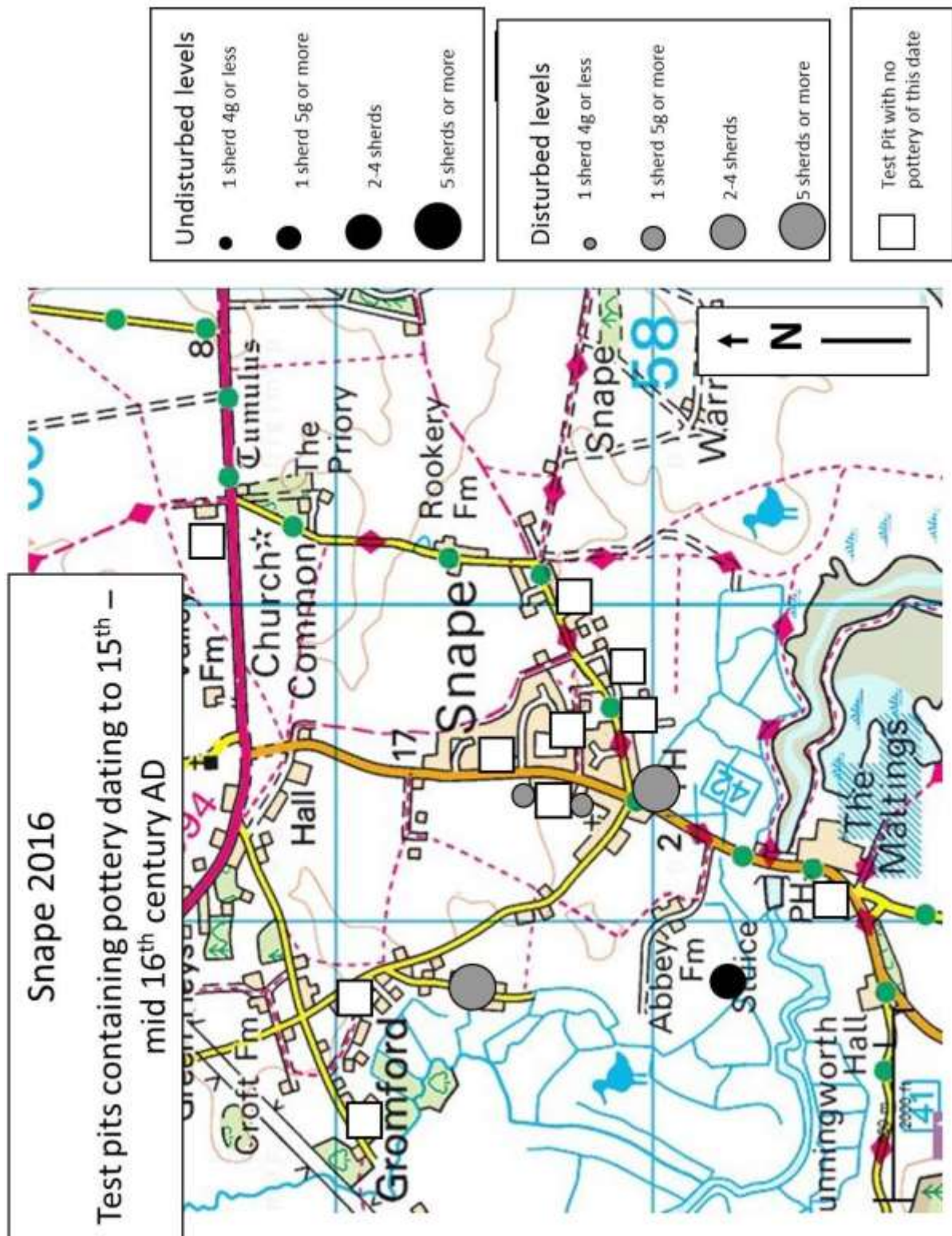


Figure 24: The distribution of Late Medieval pottery from the Snape 2016 test pits (Map copyright Edina Digimap)

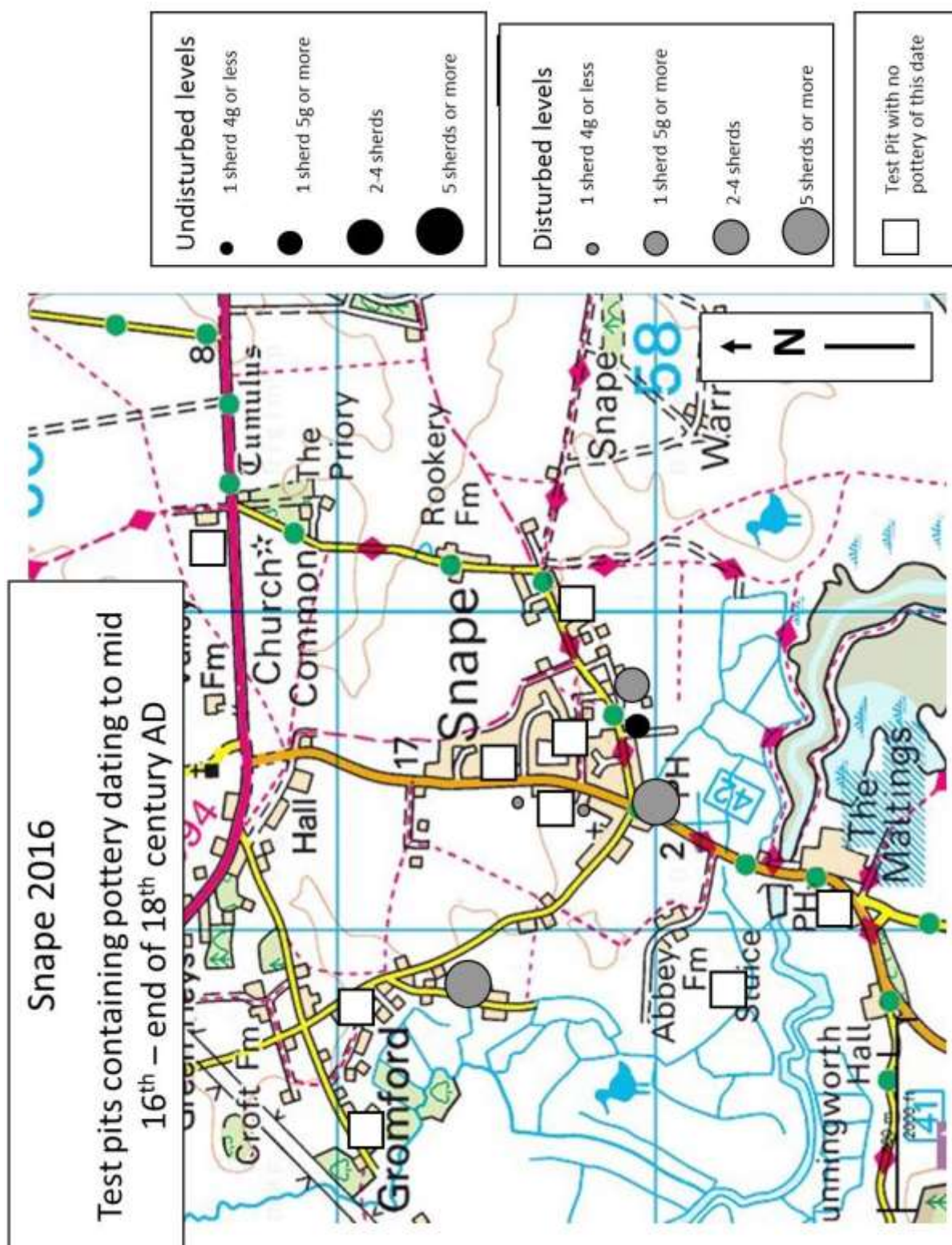


Figure 25: The distribution of Post Medieval pottery from the Snape 2016 test pits (Map copyright Edina Digimap)

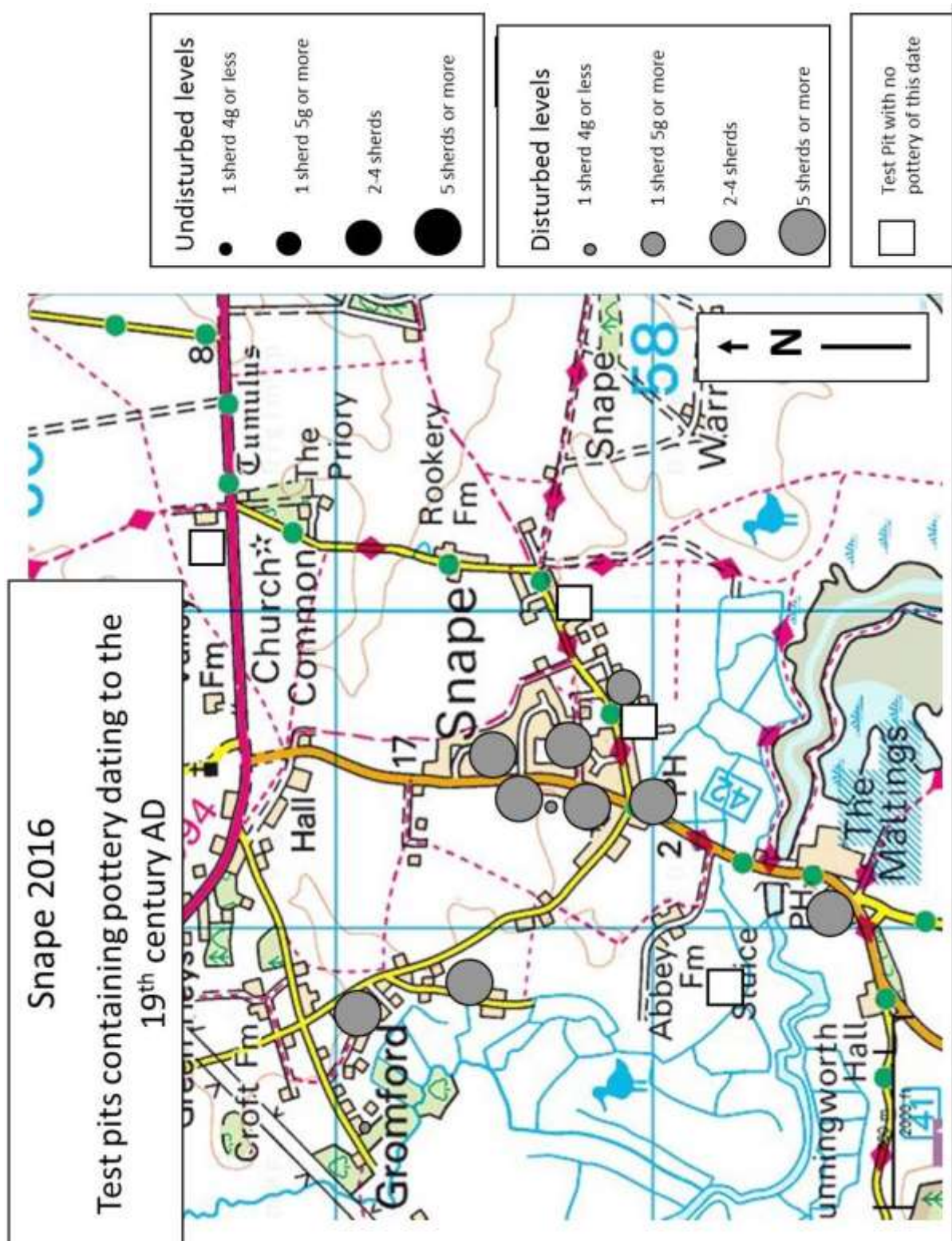


Figure 26: The distribution of Victorian pottery from the Snape 2016 test pits (Map copyright Edina Digimap)