UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Access Cambridge Archaeology

Archaeological Test Pit Excavations in Chediston, Suffolk 2006, 2007, 2008, 2010 and 2011

Catherine Ranson and Clemency Cooper

EUROPEAN UNION
European Social Fund

Aimhigher...

Archaeological Test Pit Excavations in Chediston 2006, 2007, 2008, 2010 and 2011

Catherine Ranson and Clemency Cooper

Access Cambridge Archaeology
Department of Archaeology and Anthropology
University of Cambridge
Pembroke Street
Cambridge
CB2 3QG

01223 761518

access@arch.cam.ac.uk
www.access.arch.cam.ac.uk

(Front cover image: The team excavating CHE/10/5 – copyright ACA)

Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

1 Summary

A total of 47 1m^2 test pits were excavated over five seasons from properties and fields in and around the village of Chediston in east Suffolk between 2006 and 2011. The excavations were undertaken as part of the Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) programme developed by Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA), part of the Department of Archaeology and Anthropology at the University of Cambridge.

The test pit excavations revealed a range of finds dating from the later prehistoric period, the Neolithic and Bronze Age through to the 19th and 20th centuries. The village of Chediston developed during the 9th-10th centuries and was considered to be large at the time of the Domesday Survey. A single late Saxon structure was also uncovered from one test pit opposite the church. Outlying settlements however were also on the rise through the medieval period, including Chediston Green that came into existence would have rivalled Chediston village in terms of size. This dispersed formation of settlement continued through the medieval, with only a slight shift in the focus back to around the church during the later medieval, potentially due to the Black Death, and into the post medieval, including the numerous outlying farmsteads that remain a character of the settlement today.

2 Introduction

A total of 47 test pits were excavated in Chediston over five seasons of two day excavations between 2006 and 2011. These break down to 12 test pits being excavated over the 20th-21st June 2006, nine test pits excavated over the 19th-20th June 2007, nine test pits excavated over 14th-15th May 2008, nine test pits excavated over 5th-6th May 2010 and eight test pits excavated over 11th-12th May 2011. The digs were organised by Access Cambridge Archaeology, based in the Department of Archaeology at the University of Cambridge as part of the Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) programme that gives local Year 9 and 10 school children the chance to try something new and to experience a world class university first hand.

2.1 Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA)

Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) (http://www.access.arch.cam.ac.uk/) is an archaeological outreach organisation based in the Department of Archaeology and Anthropology at the University of Cambridge which aims to enhance economic, social and personal well-being through active engagement with archaeology. It was set up 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.

2.2 The Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA)

The Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) programme aims to raise the aspirations, enthusiasm and attainment of 14-17 year-olds with regard to higher education by making a valuable contribution to current academic research at the University of Cambridge. The three day learning-extension course has been run by Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) since 2005, aimed at UK students in state school years 9, 10 and 12. HEFA was developed as a collaboration between ACA, Aimhigher and the Assessment Research Division at Cambridge Assessment.

On HEFA, participants spend two days running their own small ($1m^2$) archaeological excavation within living villages, just like thousands did in TV's Big Dig in 2003 and Michael Wood's Great British Story in 2012, with the aim of applying and developing a wide range of learning skills, boosting their academic confidence and giving them a taste of life and learning at university level. They make new discoveries for and about themselves, and in the process contribute to the university's CORS research into the development of rural communities and settlements in the past. The third day is spent in the University of Cambridge analysing the excavation results in discussive learning sessions which aim to engage and challenge participants, prepare them to produce a written analysis for

assessment as well as provide an inspirational and positive experience of higher education. After the field academy, learners receive detailed individual feedback on their data collection, personal, learning and thinking skills developed during the fieldwork as well as their reporting and research skills exhibited in the written assignment, which will support applications to further and higher education.

2.3 Test-pit Excavation and Rural Settlement Studies

Rural settlement has long been a crucial area of research for medieval archaeology (Gerrard 2003; Lewis et al 2001, 5-21), notably since the pioneering work of W. G. Hoskins, Maurice Beresford and John Hurst in the 1940s and 1950s (Hoskins 1955; Beresford 1954; 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; Jones & Page 2006). 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 2006; 2007a; 2007b).

3 Aims, objectives and desired outcomes

3.1 Aims

The aims of the test pit excavations in Chediston were as follows:

- Raise the educational aspirations of participants by providing the opportunity to acquire, develop, refine and demonstrate new skills, experience and confidence.
- Increase learners' capacity to succeed in applying to and studying at university by providing activities which enable them to reinforce generic skills in team-working, problem solving, communication, presentation and planning.
- To engage with local communities and widen the participation of people in the heritage of the area.
- To increase knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the setting, origins and development of Chediston and its environs.

3.2 Objectives

The objectives of test pit excavations in Chediston were as follows:

- To provide the opportunity for participants to learn and develop cognitive, practical, personal and technical skills.
- To support and engage with members of local communities through involvement with the project.
- To investigate the archaeology of the environs of Chediston through test-pitting carried out by school students in properties throughout the village.

3.3 Outcomes

The desired outcomes of the test pit excavations in Chediston were as follows:

- Raise the educational aspirations of participants.
- Provide an educational and vocational challenge allowing participants to develop transferable skills for life and learning in school and for higher education.
- An improved knowledge and understanding of the archaeological resource of the village of Chediston.

4 Methodology

4.1 Excavation Strategy

The test-pit excavation strategy used at Chediston involved school students and staff excavating 1m^2 test pits, under the direction of experienced archaeological supervisors. This method of sampling currently occupied rural settlements (CORS) was developed during the Shapwick Project in Somerset in the 1990s (Gerrard and 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, 2012 and 2013). 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.

4.2 Criteria for Site Selection

Unlike test-pitting programmes which take place across uninhabited terrain, deciding where to excavate in occupied settlements cannot be based simply on a theoretical model as it is inevitably constrained by practicalities of access and consent. Test-pits were sited wherever members of the public in Chediston could offer sites for excavation and those excavations can be safely and effectively carried out. The aim was to excavate sites in order to ensure that as representative and unbiased a range of locations as possible are excavated across the target area.

4.3 Excavation Methods

The test-pit digging took place over two days, beginning with a lecture explaining the aims of the excavation, the procedures in digging and recording the test pit and the correct and safe use of equipment. Participants are then divided into teams of three or four individuals, accompanied by an adult supervisor. Each team is provided with a complete set of test-pit excavation equipment, copies of the HEFA instruction handbook and a standard pro-forma recording booklet into which all excavation data are entered.

Excavation proceeded according to the following methodology:

- Test-pits were 1m^2. Turf, if present, was removed in squares by hand. Each test-pit was excavated in a series of 10cm spits or contexts, to a maximum depth of 1.2m.
- All spoil was screened for finds using sieves with a standard 10mm mesh, with the exception of any heavy clay soils which were hand-searched.
- All artefacts from test-pits were retained in the first instance. Excavators were instructed to err on the side of caution by retaining everything they think may 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 HEFA participants 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 Historic Environment Records, publication and ongoing research into the origins and development of rural settlement. Finds were returned to owners after analysis is complete if requested; otherwise they were sorted for curation by the University of Cambridge, in accordance with the discard policy document.

4.4 On-site Archaeological Supervision

Professional archaeologists from ACA were on site for the duration of the excavations and visited all the test-pits regularly. They provided advice to the excavation teams and checked that the excavation was being carried out and recorded to the required standard. Pottery and most other finds were provisionally spot-dated/identified on-site by experts.

4.5 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.

4.6 Test-pit Closing and Back-filling

A member of the archaeological team inspected each test-pit before it was declared finished confirming whether or not natural has been reached. A small sondage 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.

4.7 Test-pit Recording

The test pits were recorded following a Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) modified MoLAS system (Spence 1990); whereby numbers (fill) or [cut] were assigned to individual contexts and feature numbers (F) to stratigraphic events. The test pit recording system used by excavating 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. It is used in conjunction with the live presentation and 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 CHE/year (e.g. CHE/06 for the 2006 test pitting).

4.8 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.

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

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 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 20th century 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.

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.

Curation of Archaeological Finds

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

5 Location

Chediston is located in the north-east of the coastal county of Suffolk in the east of England, centred on Ordnance Survey (OS) grid reference TM 358778. As shown by Figure 1, it is situated 2km directly west of the town of Halesworth, and nearly 50km north-east of the city of Ipswich.

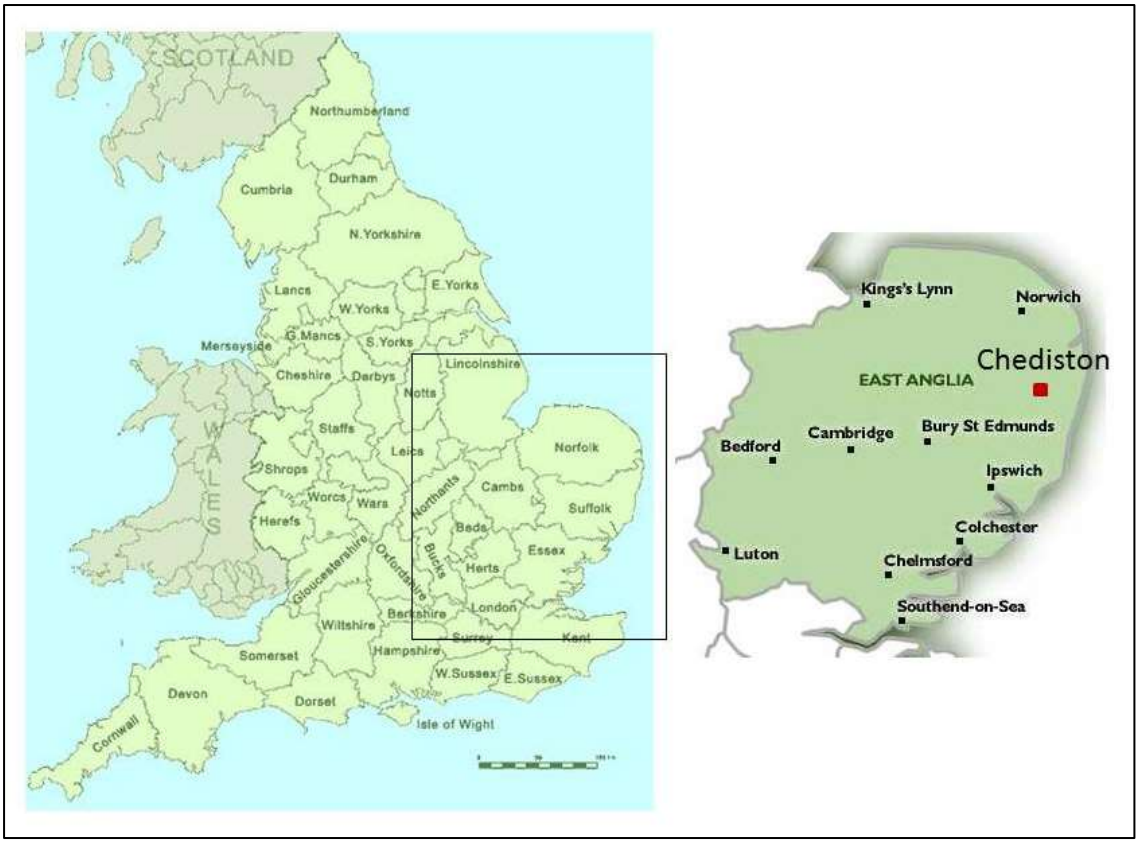

Figure 1: ***Map of England with insert map of East Anglia and the location of Chediston highlighted in red.***

The parish of Chediston is an angular shape 6km long on its longest axis (north-west to south-east) and 2km across at the widest point on its shortest axis (north-east to south-west), encompassing an area of 10km^2, as shown by Figure 2. The northern parish boundary lies alongside a ridgeway between Halesworth to the south-east and the Waveney Valley to the north-west, which also delineates the watersheds of the Chediston and Wissett tributaries to the River Blyth.

On the south-facing valley slope of the Chediston tributary there is a small and compact nucleated village with properties clustered around the parish church of St Mary's. The village is located on the B1123, the route of which follows the east-flow of the tributary between Chediston and its confluence with the River Blyth at Halesworth. Along a 3km stretch of the B1123, either side of Chediston, there is an interrupted row of properties, merging with the hamlet of Linstead Parva (TM 332777) to the west. The parish council for Chediston is grouped with Linstead Magna and Linstead Parva, and belongs to Suffolk Coastal District.

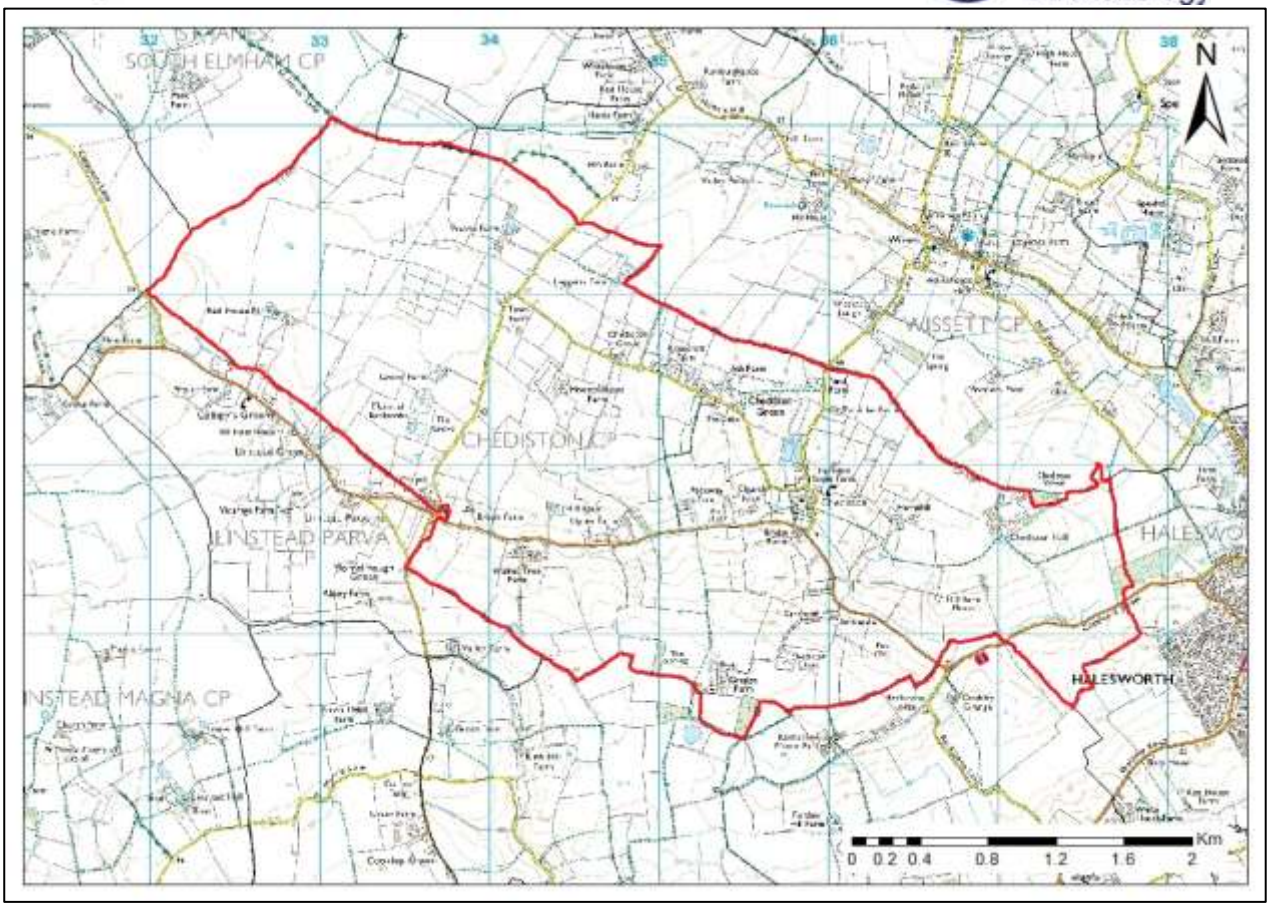

Figure 2: ***Extent of Chediston parish (highlighted in red)*** **© Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.**

A second village focus, 600m to the north-west at Chediston Green, is located on a plateau of higher ground and parallel to the northern edge of the parish. The settlement here consists of a row of properties set back along the north-side of a minor road which represents the former edge of a common. Chediston also comprises of several outlying manor houses and farmsteads (e.g. Mountpleasant Farm, Paradise Farm) which are dispersed across the landscape. The western end of the parish is largely uninhabited, and there are no major 20th century housing developments.

6 Geology and Topography

The underlying bedrock is Pleistocene crags, a sedimentary marine deposit, formed 5 million years ago. The superficial deposits of the higher ground at Chediston Green to the north and at Chediston Grange to the south are a diamicton called the Lowestoft Formation, deposited following glacial activity over the last 2 million years. Along the river valley and slopes of the Chediston tributary, the superficial deposits are a mixture of unsorted clay, silt, sand and gravel called head, left by sub-aerial processes of weathering and mass movement over the same period.[1]

The gentle gradient of the valley rises from 19m Ordnance Datum (OD) at Chediston to 49m OD at Chediston Green to the north, and to 46m at Chediston Grange to the south. The parish is situated in an area of generally higher ground east of Halesworth that drops steeply to a flood zone closer to the sea.

Chediston is located in a landscape of 'valley settled farmlands'[2] characterised by gently sloping valleys, surrounded by a landscape of 'settled plateau claylands'[3] characterised by gently rolling arable farmland on heavy clay soils. The river valley has highly fertile clayey soils with slightly impeded drainage, whereas the soils of the plateau are moderately fertile loam with impeded drainage[4].

[1] Geology of Britain Viewer from British Geological Society 2014 - http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html (accessed 14/02/14)
[2] Landscape East, Landscape Character Type Valley Settled Farmlands 2014 - http://landscape-east.org.uk/lct/valley-settled-farmlands (accessed 29/01/14)
[3] Landscape East, Landscape Character Type Settled Plateau Claylands 2014 - http://landscape-east.org.uk/lct/valley-settled-farmlands (accessed 29/01/14)
[4] Soilscapes Viewer from Cranfield University's National Soil Resources Institute (NSRI) 2014 - https://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/ (accessed 14/02/14)

7 Archaeological and Historical Background

Chediston means 'Cedd's stone' in Old English (Ekwall 1940, 94), and the stone is thought to refer to a glacial erratic boulder in Chediston Wood to the north of Chediston Hall, on the Wissett side of the northern parish boundary alongside the ridgeway. There is a suggestion that the ancient trackway, today a public footpath and district boundary, was a route to the Wuffinga royal seat at Blythburgh in the 7th century[5]. The stone has undergone substantial damage in the 20th century, possibly from quarrying for building or road-laying, leaving only a few scattered portions of the original conglomerate in situ[6]. It has also been postulated that a corresponding erratic originally marked the southern edge of Chediston's parish boundary at Rockstone Lodge, near Cookley[7].

The name *'Cidestan'* is first referenced in Domesday Book (1086) as one of 56 places in the hundred of Blything. Chediston is noted as having 34 households which is "quite large"[8] when compared to entries for other villages in England, yet typical of other settlements in the immediate area such as Wissett (96 households) to the north, Halesworth (34 households) to the east and Walpole (28 households) to the south. This is consistent with Darby's (1971, 357 Fig.102) distribution map of population numbers recorded in Domesday which shows Chediston located in an area of relatively high population density (15-20 people per square mile, adjusted for serfs) in east Suffolk.

Almost half of Suffolk manors recorded in Domesday were less than 120 acres, compared to the national average of 600 acres (Bailey 2010, 27). The largest of the five manorial units recorded at Chediston was held by Alan Bigot and his lands were only 100 acres with smaller holdings for freemen. The manor comprised of 3 villagers, 8 smallholders, 9 free men, 1 lord's plough team, 2.5 men's plough teams, 8 acres of meadow and woodland for 92 pigs, which was worth £1.5 in 1066 which increased to £2.7 in 1086. Bailey (2010, 28) describes the freemen of Chediston as "relatively independent… (and) hardly indistinguishable" from their relatively low status Norman lords, typical of the weak manorial structure of many places in east Suffolk with small landholdings.

Roger Bigot also had another of the five manors at Chediston worth £0.5 which held 2 villagers, 2 smallholders, 1 lord's plough team, 1 men's plough team, 2 acres of meadow and woodland for 30 pigs. The manor given to Alan, Earl of Brittany and Richmond, was worth 0.7 geld units in 1086 and included 3 smallholders, 3 free men, 2.5 men's plough teams, 2 acres of meadow and woodland for 60 pigs. One of King William's bowmen, Guiselbert Balastarius held one manor at Chediston worth 0.3 geld units with 2 villagers and 1 men's plough team and a second worth 0.2 geld units comprising of 2 smallholders, 1 free man, 0.5 men's plough teams and woodland for 6 pigs.

A church is mentioned in Domesday at Chediston, probably at the site of the present parish church as the nave walls and chancel windows are Norman. The main structure though dates to the 13th - 15th centuries and underwent restorative work in the 19th century (Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) CHD 060). In the 12th century, Robert de Vallibus (or de Vaux), who held an estate at Cookley Grange under Roger Bigot, gave tithes to an Augustinian priory he founded at Pentney in Norfolk[9]. The taxation roll of 1291 shows that the income of Pentney priory was then £35.5s.11¾d, derived from lands and rents in

[5] Ridgeways, Blything 2008 - http://blything.wikispaces.com/(che)+Ridgeways (accessed 29/01/14)
[6] The Stone, Blything 2008 - http://blything.wikispaces.com/(che)+The+stone (accessed 06/02/14)
[7] Provisional Social History, Blything 2008 - http://blything.wikispaces.com/(che)+Provisional+social+history (accessed 29/01/14)
[8] Chediston, Domesday Map 2014 - http://domesdaymap.co.uk/place/TM3577/chediston/ (accessed 06/02/14)
[9] The County of Suffolk Topographical and Genealogica 1844, British Isles Genealogy, Chediston - http://www.bigenealogy.com/suffolk/chediston_parish.htm (accessed 18/02/14)

Chediston in Suffolk as well as Norfolk[10]. St Margaret's Church (or Chapel) at Linstead Parva lies in an enclave immediately outside Chediston's southern parish boundary and again dates from the 13th - 15th centuries (LDP 003). The vill of Linstead Parva is not recorded in Domesday but is first mentioned in the Norwich taxation of 1254. In his PhD thesis on the development of settlement in the Blything Hundred, Warner (1982, 100) suggests that the main nucleus of settlement associated with the Linstead Parva chapel may have originally been to the north, in the current Chediston parish, where there is an area of under permanent pasture near Chediston Grove. It is probably that 'The Grove' was a manorial complex with a homestead moat and associated enclosures, which was deserted in the 14th century (CHD 049 – TM 3378). The earliest OS maps indicate that a 'sword and coins' were found at the Grove in 1852 but there is little further documentary corroboration for their discovery and origin, although through aerial photography a fragmentary field system and possible enclosures have been observed at Grove Farm (CHD 027 – TM 3378) that may well be medieval in date and associated with the manorial complex.

The total tax assessed for Chediston in Domesday was 3.4 geld units, which was less than the mean for the hundred of Blything (4.4 geld units). In 1334, the vill of Chediston with Blyford was taxed at £5.0s.0d (Glasscock 1975, 289), which was amongst the higher amounts taxed in Blything. The parish of Blyford mentioned lies 7km east of Chediston, on the other side of Halesworth. Chediston and Blyford are also included in an indenture recording tax reductions in 1449, which meant that these places were poorer and probably smaller by this time. Dymond and Virgor (1986, 91) have calculated the degree of impoverishment as a percentage of the tax paid in the lay subsidy of 1334. Chediston and Blyford received a reduction of £0.13s.4d representing a tax relief of 26.67% compared to 1334, which is higher than the average for the Blything hundred of 19.16%.

By the late medieval period, the parish was divided into three manors: Bavents, Wright's and Hovell's (Copinger 1905, 33). Bavents was the former holding of Bigod in the east of the parish and, located 1km east of the village, Chediston Hall was Tudor in origin and the residence of later lords of this estate (CHD 057). A detailed history of the manor's owners is given in Copinger (1905, 33-37). The Hall itself appears on the earliest map of the village dating to 1783 (J. Hodgkinson's map of Suffolk) with two gabled wings, but the first edition six inch OS map of 1837 (printing of 1878) shows this accompanied by a number of outbuildings enclosing a large courtyard and fronted by a large landscaped park (CHD 059) and fish pond or ornamental canal (CHD 058). Photographs from this period show the Hall re-built in an imitation Jacobean style typical of the early 19th century. The estate lands were sold in 1917 and, following fire damage to the Hall during the Second World War, it was demolished in 1955 and a new house occupies the site today[11]. The parkland which once fronted the Hall has since become farmland, a formal long rectangular fish pond has been in-filled (CHD 058) and the area covered by Chediston Wood behind the former Hall has dramatically diminished.

Earl Alan's holding in the neighbouring parish of Wissett became Wright's Manor by the late medieval period and was extended south-east to include Chediston Green. Wright's was granted a license to hold a fair in 1276 (CHD 078). Hovell's manor occupied Guiselbert's former land south of the Chediston tributary including Chediston Grange (now Grange Farm), 1km to the south of the village and was also occupied by Sir Robert Hovell at this time. Chediston Grange is a medieval moated site, thought to have originated in the 13th century. The present listed dwelling dates from the 17th century, and 16th century pottery

[10] Houses of Benedictine monks: Priory of Rumburgh, *A History of the County of Suffolk: Volume 2* 1975, 77-79. - http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=37885&strquery=chediston (accessed 30/01/14)
[11] Provisional social history, Blything 2008 - http://blything.wikispaces.com/(che)+Provisional+social+history (accessed 06/02/14)

has been found in close proximity (CHD 024). There is another medieval moated site at Hill Farm (CHD 007) and one, described as post-Medieval, at Chediston Mill (Monument No. 391557). Many of the listed buildings in Chediston (e.g. Brook Farmhouse – 1030489, Herne Hill Farmhouse - 1182792) and Chediston Green (e.g. Willow Farmhouse – 1030487, Grove Farmhouse - 1377324) are timber-framed farmhouses also dating to the 16th century[12].

The tithe apportionment map of 1840 shows Chediston as having a partly enclosed open-field system, indicating a gradual process of enclosure as land entered private ownership in the 16th and 17th centuries. Chediston Green appears as open common land on Hodgkinson's map of Suffolk (1783), as well as the first edition six inch OS map, but it disappears by the end of the 19th century and properties built in the mid-20th century have encroached and partially in-filled the former common at its eastern end.[13]

White's Directory for 1844 lists 433 inhabitants in the parish and subsequently, Kelly's Directory (1912 and 1937) lists the population as 301 in 1911 and 242 in 1931. In the early 20th century, the occupations of inhabitants included sub-postmaster, schoolmistress, 4 farm bailiffs, shopkeeper, 14 farmers, wheelwrights, shoemaker and publican. Mechanisation of farming led to the decline of the rural population involved in agriculture, and the related demise in services for a community living and working in the village. Five almshouses built for the poor by Henry Claxton in 1546, and re-built in 1832, were sold in the 20th century but an extant bungalow retains the original external features. The Duke of Wellington public house closed in the 1950s and is now a private residence called the Duke. The Church room, today used as a social centre, was originally built as a school in the 1850s, and despite transferring to a larger building in 1913, the school was subsequently closed in 1958[14]. The 1981 census recorded 211 individuals living in Chediston. Comparison of earlier OS maps to contemporary ones show relatively little change in the 20th century besides the loss of local amenities, the sale of Chediston Hall and its surrounding lands, and a change in the name of Winter's Farm to Mount Pleasant sometime between 1900 and 1920.

The following paragraphs summarise the finds listed on the county's Historic Environment Record, accessed via the Heritage Gateway website[15]. Local resident and archaeologist, Gilbert Burroughes, has significantly expanded the record of known archaeology at Chediston, and he can be credited for the discovery of many of the artefacts discussed below.

7.1 Prehistoric Period

The earliest artefacts found in the parish are a Palaeolithic flint scraper (CHD 039) discovered during the dredging of a stream (CHD 019 - TM 3577) and another found at Budd's Close (CHD 019 – TM 3577). In the same area (TM 3577), a Mesolithic flint scatter consisting of a tranchet axe, a chisel arrowhead, a borer, 2 microliths, 3 cores and several waste flakes were found beside a stream as well as a scraper from the stream bed (CHD 032). On a separate occasion but close enough to suggest that it was probably an outlier of the aforementioned artefact scatter, another Mesolithic flint blade was discovered (CHD

[12] The National Heritage List for England - http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Application.aspx?resourceID=5&index=1 (accessed 06/02/14)
[13] The Green, Blything 2012 - http://blything.wikispaces.com/(che)+The+Green (accessed 06/02/14)
[14] Chediston History Notes 1991 http://www.chedistonandlinstead.onesuffolk.net/home/history-of-chediston-and-linstead (accessed 23/05/08)
[15] Heritage Gateway, Suffolk Historic Environment Record 2014 http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Application.aspx?resourceID=1017 (accessed 04/02/14)

022). A scatter of Mesolithic flint flakes indicative of blade production (CHD 047) was unearthed in Kent's Field, 500m east of Grange Farm (TM 361769). A Mesolithic flint tranchet axe (CHD 054) was found in Dockins' Field, 200m north of Grange Farm (TM 354771), and a flaked axehead at Hernehill Farm (CHD 016 - TM 3677). Further Mesolithic finds in the area (TM 3577) include 2 microliths (CHD 013 and CHD 036) and a flint core (CHD 037). Most of these findspots are in the Chediston valley indicating that early prehistoric activity was focused in this area, and not in the higher plateau claylands.

Most of the Neolithic finds recorded on Suffolk's HER were also found on farmland at Grange Farm, south of Chediston. To the west of the moated site, at the eastern end of Great Uphauls Field (TM 3476), a 'pot-boiler' site with Neolithic scraper were unearthed (COY 006). Nearby, in Long Uphall Field at Grange Farm (TM 3476), half of a greenstone axe (COY 003) was discovered, as was a leaf arrowhead (COY 004). In the same area west of Grange Farm (TM 3476), a flint tranchet arrowhead (CHD 004), flint scraper (CHD 001), leaf arrowhead (CHD 003) and flint scrapers (CHD 030) have been unearthed. In Lane Field, to the north-west of the farmhouse, two scrapers, a possible fabricator and a retouched blade (CHD 002 – TM 34807706) were discovered, as was a fragment of a large projectile point (CHD 029 – TM 34487719). Four flakes and a late Neolithic scraper (CHD 014) were found further east in Orchard Field (TM 3577), part of a Neolithic artefact scatter which extends into a neighbouring field to the east (CHD 028 - TM 3677), where a partly-polished flint axe re-used as a core was found during farming operations along with a triangular arrowhead, flaked flint axe, partially backed lint knife and several scrapers. Elsewhere to the north of Grange Farm (TM 3577), a hooked flint knife (CHD 039) came from river dredgings, and a scraper (CHD 009) were found. In nearby Dockins' Field (TM 3577), an arrowhead (CHD 033) and a flint awl with 2 scrapers (CHD 015) were found, and in Spring Field (TM 3577), a scatter of scrapers and flakes (CHD 010 and CHD 011) were discovered. Also in the area at Greens Field (TM 3577), there was a scatter of 25 Neolithic worked flints including scrapers, blades and flakes with a fabricator, hollow-based arrowhead, leaf arrowhead and a polished axehead (CHD 031). Also north of the farmhouse, in Lower Deering Field (TM 3577), were a collection of three late Neolithic scrapers and a possible flint borer and another scraper outlying the main scatter (CHD 055). Proximal to the farmhouse and south (TM 3576), a large polished flint axe (CHD 035), a part-polished flint axe (COY 010), a borer (COY 007) and a scraper (COY 008) have been found, in addition to a scatter of flint flakes, a flint knife, a leaf-shaped arrowhead and a scraper (CHD 046).

The other area of the parish which has revealed Neolithic artefacts is the fields around Hernehill Farm, 500m to the east of Chediston, also in the valley settled farmlands. In one field (TM 360776), there was an arrowhead, 3 knives, a fabricator and a flake from a polished axe (CHD 012), and elsewhere in the area (TM 3677), there was a fabricator (CHD 016) and an edge-polished axe (CHD 050).

There may have also been later Bronze Age activity at Hernehill Farm (TM 3677). A flat bronze axe was reported to have been found in about 1953 and thrown away (CHD 018). In Kents Field (TM 3577), north of Grange Farm, a patch of white heat-crackled flints and charcoal, associated with 12 sherds of grog-tempered Bronze Age pottery, including one with fingernail rustication and another with a possible twig impression, likely to be from urns. Two sheep/deer teeth were also found, as were several small splinters of burnt and unburnt bone and flake flints (CHD 048). In nearby Dockins' Field (TM 3577), more sherds of possible Bronze Age pottery, a flint core and a 'pot-boiler' site were found (CHD 034). Closer to the moated site at Chediston Grange, at Ashley Grove (TM 3576), a 'shield-pattern' unlooped bronze palstave was found with a metal detector on grassland. Nearly 800m east of the Grange (TM 36177690), a Bronze Age artefact scatter of mainly waste flint flakes but also including a thumbnail scraper was found. In Lane Field, to the north-west of the Grange (TM 3477), an early Bronze Age barbless tanged arrowhead (CHD002) was found with a barbed and tanged arrowhead (COY 007).

A sherd of Iron Age Belgic pottery (CHD Misc.) was also found on the land of Chediston Grange known as Nine Acre Glebe, the same site that actually also yielded the Neolithic flint tranchet arrowhead (CHD 004), as mentioned above.

From these records it seems that a substantial amount of the prehistoric material was in fact found high on the level ground above the 30m contour line and the discovery of extensive areas of flint tools and pot-boiler sites indicate that there was intensive activity, and possible occupation, at Chediston during the Neolithic and Bronze Age, although there is currently insufficient evidence to suggest that this continued into the Iron Age.

7.2 Roman Period

A section of ditch was excavated by Gilbert Burroughes in 1961 after the discovery of a fairly dense and large pottery scatter in Glebe Field (CHD 004), west of Chediston Grange (TM 3476). The ditch contained a variety of Roman pottery including a stamped Samian base, flagon fragments, grey wares and colour-coated wares. A bronze bird-shaped 'cosmetic palette' was also found, and sherds of Belgic butt beaker and double cordon bowl. A visit by the archaeologist Basil Brown, well-known for excavating Sutton Hoo near Woodbridge helped to identify two circular areas of stones thought possibly to be a pottery making site. During deeper ploughing in the same field, a Roman brooch mould was also found with half of a Claudian Romanising Belgic bowl (CHD 020), but Owles and Smedley (1967, 103) thought the presence of the latter was probably the result of trade and possibly post-Conquest.

East of the Grange farmhouse (TM 3676), a small scatter of Roman pottery sherds, signs of burning and a flue tile fragment have been identified (CHD 041). A surface scatter of samian sherds and burnt soil (CHD 021) have been found at Budd's Close on Grange Farm (TM 3577), adjacent to where Gilbert Burroughs found an area where Roman pottery had been ploughed out (CHD 019) suggesting there may be deeper deposits of domestic Roman material.

In the front garden of a cottage opposite the St Mary's Church in Chediston (TM 3577), the upper stone of a quern, made of a fairly hard shelly limestone and dated to the Roman period, was found (CHD 051), and elsewhere near the village (TM 3577), a fragment of the upper stone of a puddingstone quern was also found, also thought to probably be Roman in date.

On lands belonging to Hernehill Farm (TM 3577), directly east of Chediston, evidence of a likely 2nd Century Roman villa has been found (CHD 017), once again by Gilbert Burroughes in 1964. A rectangular building with flue tiles, Samian ware pottery, bronze tweezers and brooch and an Oxford mortarium cheese press during an excavation and subsequent fieldwalking. An extensive geophysical survey over the last 10 years has also been undertaken on the site, positively outlined the entire villa as well as a number of outbuildings (Burroughs *Pers Comm*). South of Hernehill Farm on the south-side of the riverbank (TM 3677), a layer of building material including large flints, Roman brick and tile, was exposed after bank erosion (CHD 065) and other similar layers have also been identified (CHD 066 and CHD 006).

A Roman road connecting Blyford to Bungay, Stone Street (medieval name) which is today a section of the A144 to Halesworth lies 2km to the east of Chediston. Possibly due to its proximity to this communication route, there was evidently permanent high status occupation during the height of the Roman Empire at Chediston, but there is little archaeological evidence for settlement in the area from the late-Roman into the post-Roman period, nor of lower status inhabitation more generally.

7.3 Anglo-Saxon Period

The first Anglo-Saxon artefacts to be found near Chediston were fragments of a late Saxon (650-1065AD) silver cruciform brooch and worn bronze strap-end, discovered during metal-detecting in 1995 in Orchard Field, east of Grange Farm (TM 3577), but a later investigation of the area also revealed an area of in-situ burning and a substantial ditch containing late Saxon Thetford pottery (CHD 014). The discovery of datable features suggests that some construction was undertaken close to the current village of Chediston during the Anglo-Saxon period, but does not provide evidence of its purpose and how this may have related to any settlement in the parish at this time.

7.4 High and Later Medieval Period

The Domesday references to Chediston discussed earlier indicate that an established settlement existed by the time of the Norman invasion, but the medieval pottery scatters recorded in the HER date primarily date from the 13th century onwards.

A large surface scatter, and possible kiln wrapping, dating from the late 13th to early 14th century (COY 009), have been found near Chediston Grange (TM 3576), and south of the farmhouse (TM 3576), a scatter of mostly unglazed 14th and 15th century pottery, with a few green-glazed sherds has been found (COY 002). A collection of 13th century sherds (CHD 023) were found elsewhere in the vicinity (TM 3577). A small group of pottery, including a 13th/14th century rim with 15th-16th century glazed wares, a bronze vessel rim and a Roman pottery base (CHD 062) were discovered on the edge of the former Chediston Green (TM 3578), and to the east of Chediston Hall, a scatter of 14th-15th century pottery was found (CHD 070 – TM 3777). Near Paradise Farm, a scatter of late Medieval transitional pottery was discovered close to where a property is shown on the 1880s OS map (CHD 069 – TM 3678).

As well as these surface scatters of high medieval pottery sherds, a collection of 13th-14th century pottery and coins were discovered in a small excavation (CHD 068 – TM 3577) and another of 14th-16th century pottery from a trial hole on the edge of a large scatter of burnt material nearby (CHD 040 -TM 3577).

The site of possible 13th century manorial site north of Chapel Farm (CHD 049 – TM 3378) has already been discussed in relation to Warner's research into the origins of the chapel at Linstead Parva. The manorial complex includes at the Grove includes a small square unoccupied moat (CHD 006 – TM 3378), which is only 800m to the north-west of an occupied moated site at Hill Farm (CHD 007 – TM3477). Chapel Farmhouse (CHD 077 – TM 3377) appears in the Suffolk HER as well as the inventory of listed properties in the area. It is a 15th century three bay timber-framed open-hall house which is smoke-blackened and appears to have once been used as a dairy.

One of the few excavations to take place at a currently occupied property prior to the HEFA CORS test-pit excavations was at Duke Farm, formerly the Duke of Wellington pub, on the south-edge of Chediston Green (TM 3578). The excavation was prompted by the discovery of a surface scatter of late Medieval and early Post-Medieval pottery by the landowner when gardening, and on further investigation, a large quantity of kiln wasters and fragments of kiln material were found, indicative of a late 15th century pottery kiln in situ (CHD 052). The pottery is described as characteristic of Waveney Valley late Medieval wares, but with larger quantities of internally glazed vessels and some sherds of Tudor Green type glazes which indicate a degree of continuity into the post-Medieval period.

The HER also lists an area of historic settlement surrounding Chediston Green (CHD 079 – TM 3578) and the historic settlement core of Chediston (CHD 078 – TM 3577), defined on the basis of historic maps, listed buildings and artefact scatters.

7.5 Post-Medieval Period

Several of the post-medieval entries for Chediston on the Suffolk HER relate to Chediston Hall (CHD 057 – TM 3777) and its surroundings, including a landscaped park (CHD 059) and fish pond or ornamental canal (CHD 058) which are not shown on Hodgkinson's 1783 map but are on the 1st edition OS map of 1837 and printed in 1878. The HER also notes that the brick kiln site north of Mill Farm (CHD 073 – TM 3677) is also marked on this map.

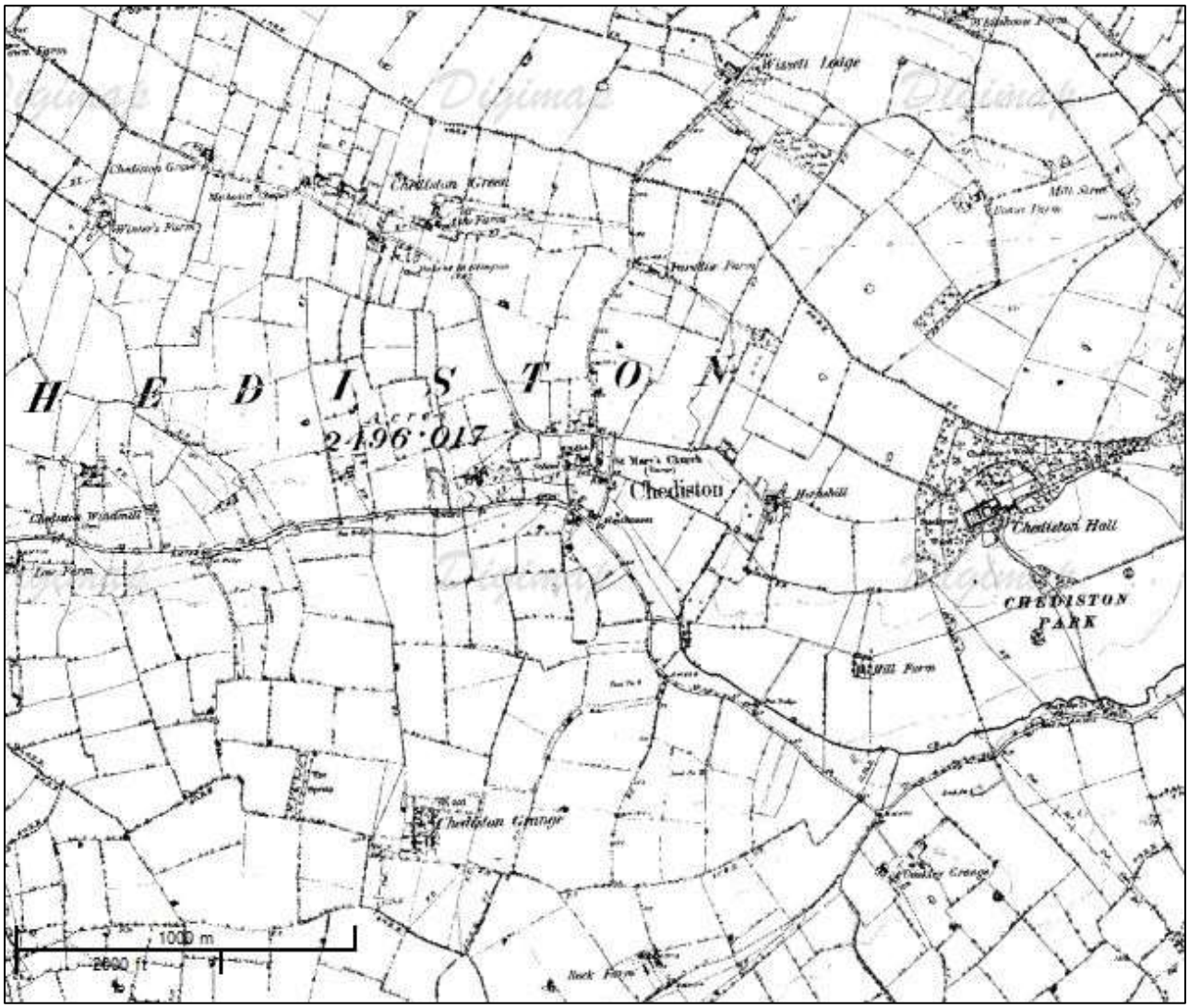

Figure 3: *1880's OS Map of Chediston* © Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

7.6 Undated

Several features have been identified in Chediston but are undated, either because they have not yet been excavated or because the excavations yielded no archaeological dating evidence.

A cropmark of a sub-circular/oval enclosure, overlain by part of a group of rectilinear enclosures and small field boundaries has also been observed in fields to the north-west of the village (CHD 073 – TM 3478). Other cropmarks have shown a D-shaped enclosure and associated field system, cut by a field boundary shown in the 1880s OS map (CHD 074 – TM 3578), indicating that they are of an earlier date.

8 Results of the test pit excavations in Chediston

The approximate locations of the 47 test pits excavated across five excavation seasons in 2006, 2007, 2008, 2010 and 2011 can be seen in figure 4 below. The numbers of test pits for each year breaks down as follows; 2006 – 12 test pits, 2007 – 9 test pits, 2008 – 9 test pits, 2010 – 9 test pits and 2011 – 8 test pits.

The data from each test pit is set out below in numerical order and by year of excavation. Most excavation was 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 Chediston and the potential of the buried heritage resource of the village is presented in the following Discussion section (Section 9).

Finds from each test pit are discussed in summary in this section, and listed in detail in the relevant appendices (Section 13). Photographs of sites under excavation and of all finds are included in the archive, but not included in this report for reasons of space.

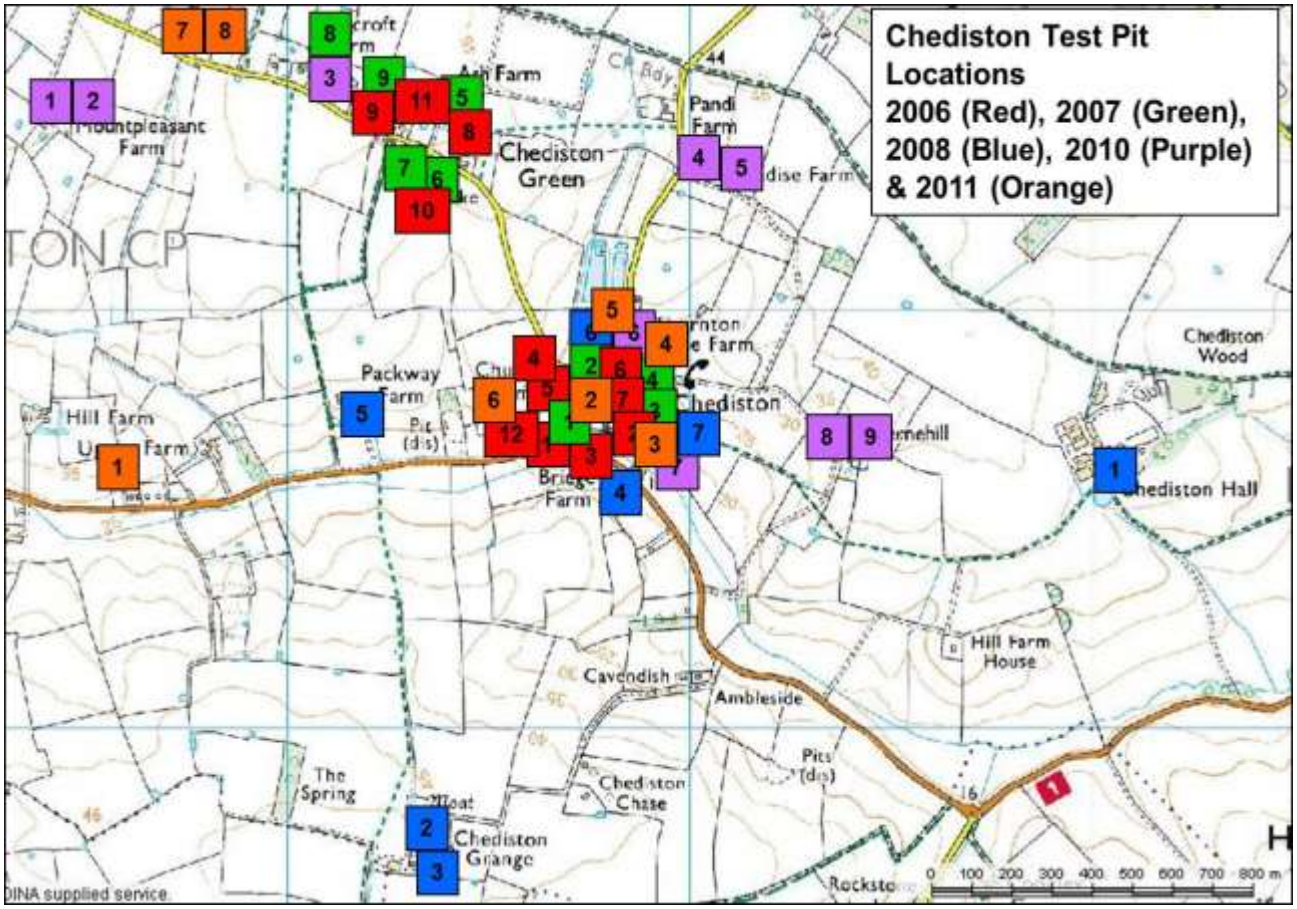

Figure 4: ***The approximate location of all the test pits excavated in Chediston by year (NB: Test pits not shown to scale)*** **© Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service**

8.1 2006 Excavations

Excavations were undertaken in the village of Chediston and Chediston Green over the two days of the 20th and 21st June 2006. Twelve 1m^2 test-pits were dug by 45 HEFA participants from the following local schools: Sir John Leman High School, Stradbroke High School, Kirkley High School, Leiston High School, Benjamin Britten High School and Thurleston High School (school names correct at the time of participation). Most of the test-pits were located in the area around the church, but four were also excavated in the separate settlement at Chediston Green, 500m to the north-west.

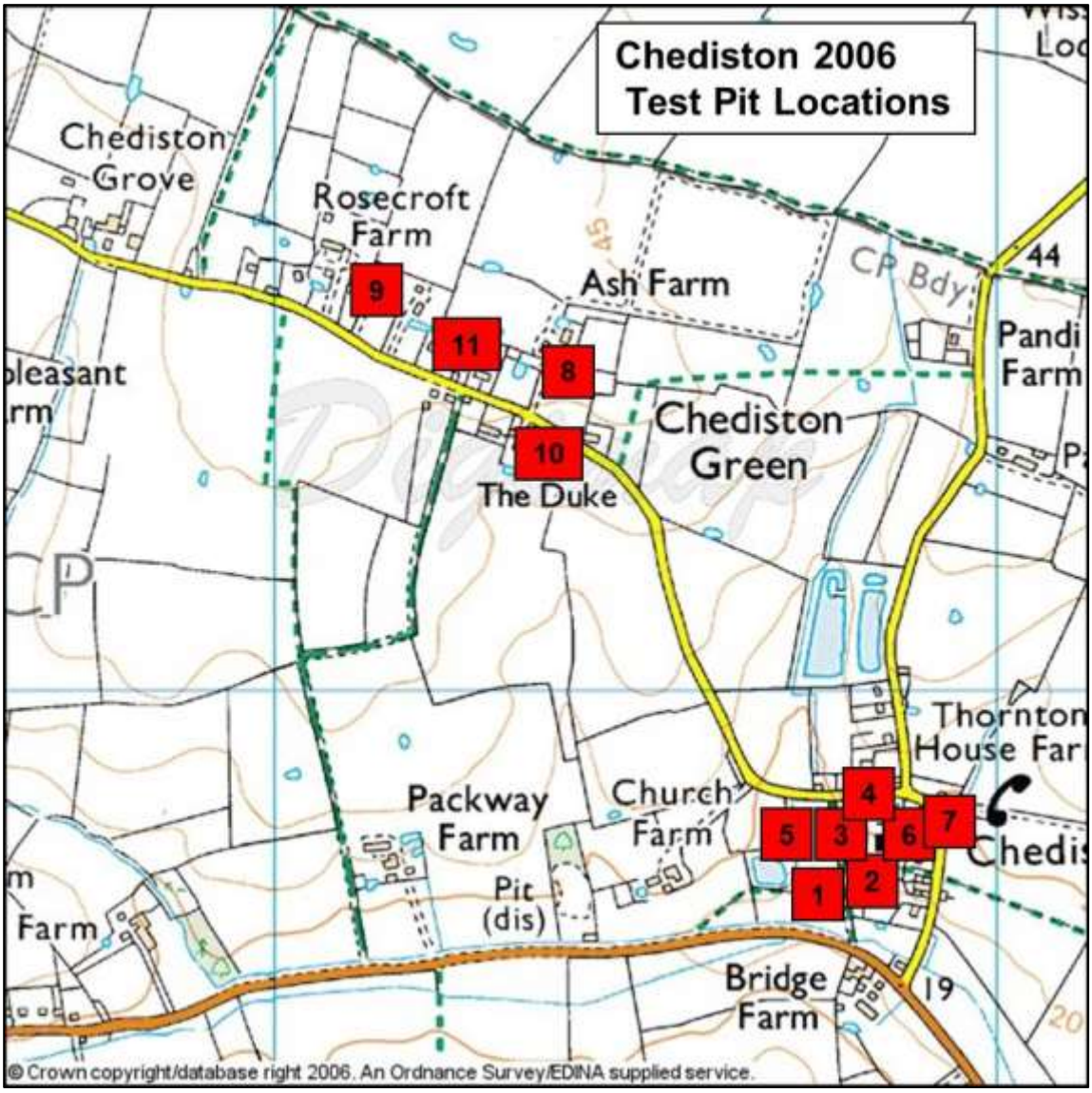

Figure 5: ***Location map for test pits excavated in Chediston in 2006 (NB: Test pits not shown to scale)*** **© Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.**

Test Pit One (CHE/06/1)

Test pit one was excavated in an open allotment and grassed area behind Vicarage Cottage Barn to the south west of the church. Vicarage Cottage dates to the 17th-18th centuries and is Grade II listed (1377327) (Vicarage Cottage Garden, Church Lane, Chediston. TM 635767 277738).

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

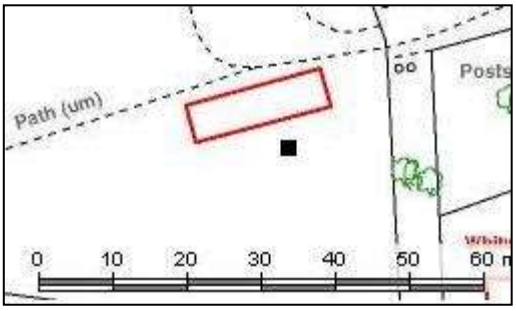

Figure 6: ***Location map of CHE/06/1***

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from (CHE/06/1) dates to the Victorian period, which has also disturbed the upper six contexts. A single sherd of Glazed Red Earthenware was also excavated from context one with four sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware that had been disturbed in contexts three and five but was most likely in situ in context seven.

		EMW		GRE		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1			1	12	3	10	1550-1900
1	2					9	83	1800-1900
1	3	2	10			27	60	1100-1900
1	5	1	4			2	4	1100-1900
1	6					3	5	1800-1900
1	7	1	2					1100-1400

Table 1: ***Pottery excavated from CHE/06/1***

The location of test pit one close to the church with the presence of medieval pottery and a large fragment of burnt daub from context seven suggests there was occupation here during that time. The daub is possibly from a medieval oven or hearth, or it could also be from a building on site that had burnt down. During the later medieval and post medieval periods there was very little activity on site that suggests the site was open fields or allotments which increased greatly into the 19th century. The majority of the finds correspond to this increase in activity and consist of CBM, glass, concrete, iron nails and part of a horse shoe, coal and the leather sole from a shoe and found through the upper five contexts of the test pit. CBM and potential waste flint were excavated from context seven, with some burnt stone and waste flint flakes also recovered from contexts four and five.

Test Pit Two (CHE/06/2)

Test pit two was excavated in a small overgrown wooded plot of land opposite Vicarage Cottage, fronting the lane and situated to the south west of the church. Vicarage Cottage date to the 17th-18th centuries and are Grade II listed (1377327) (Vicarage Cottage wooded plot, Church Lane, Chediston. TM 635789 277750).

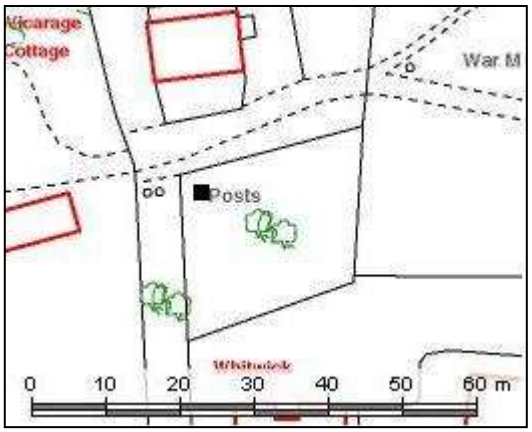

Figure 7: ***Location map of CHE/06/2***

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

Late Saxon pottery was excavated from context four of CHE/06/2 and suggests an undisturbed layer. The post medieval potteries of German Stoneware and Glazed Red Earthenware with Victorian pottery were excavated from the upper three contexts only and suggest a lot of disturbance during that time.

		Thetford		German Stoneware		GRE		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1					1	6	9	18	1550-1900
2	2			1	5			8	30	1500-1900
2	3			1	3	3	9	10	34	1500-1900
2	4	4	17							850-1100

Table 2: ***Pottery excavated from CHE/06/2***

A post hole and a floor surface (figures 8 and 9) were found at 0.4m in CHE/06/2 and are potentially late Saxon in date given that the surfaces appear to be undisturbed contexts and Thetford ware was identified from on top of the features. The post hole was cut through the floor surface and most probably represents part of a late Saxon building. A fragment of burnt daub was also excavated from context four which also lay directly on top of the floor surface and may have been from the building, which may have burnt down or was from a Saxon oven or hearth related to the occupation on site. After the later Saxon there is no evidence for activity on site until the end of the later medieval period, which then continues through the post medieval and into the 19th century and suggests that the site was most probably open fields until it gradually became more overgrown in the last 100 years. The finds recovered are more recent in date and include glass, with a complete medicine bottle, a small horse shoe with scraps of waste iron, CBM, slate, coal, animal bone and plastic excavated through the upper four contexts. Fragments of CBM were also recovered from context five with burnt flint and waste flint flakes from contexts three and four.

Figure 8: ***The cobble surface from CHE/06/2***

Figure 9: ***The post hole from CHE/06/2***

Test Pit Three (CHE/06/3)

Test pit three was excavated on the grass verge to the east of Vicarage Cottage and fronting the lane to the south west of the church. The test pit was extended northwards – see also test pit 12. Vicarage Cottage dates to the 17th-18th centuries and is Grade II listed (1377327) (Church Lane verge, Church Lane, Chediston. TM 635798 277765).

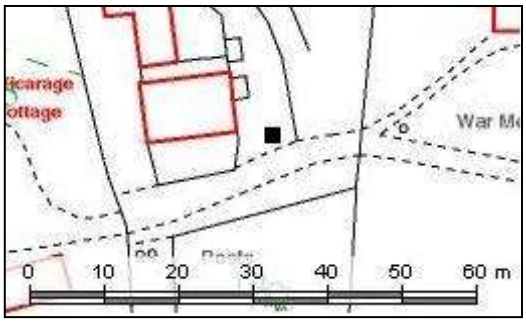

Figure 10: ***Location map of CHE/06/3***

Test pit three was excavated to a depth of 0.5. Natural was not recorded but due to time constraints and the presence of a pipe, excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Only a single sherd of both German Stoneware and Glazed Red Earthenware were excavated from the upper contexts of CHE/06/3. Victorian pottery dominated the assemblage that was also excavated from the upper four contexts of the test pit.

		German Stoneware		GRE		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1	1	3			2	5	1500-1900
3	2			1	2	11	40	1550-1900
3	3					5	29	1800-1900
3	4					6	31	1800-1900

Table 3: ***Pottery excavated from CHE/06/3***

The small piece of very late medieval pottery excavated from context one, with the sherd of post medieval pot suggests that the site has been open gardens until more intense and widespread occupation into the 19th century. Apart from the clay pipe excavated from context three, most of the finds date to the more recent periods of occupation as they include iron nails, animal bone, CBM and glass with the front plate of a 'Libby' toy truck, dating to the late 1950's - 1960's and found from contexts two to four.

Test Pit Four (CHE/06/4)

Test pit four was excavated immediately west of the church outside of the church boundary and sited in the long open front garden of an early 17th century cottage. (4 Church Cottages, Church Lane, Chediston. TM 635809 277795).

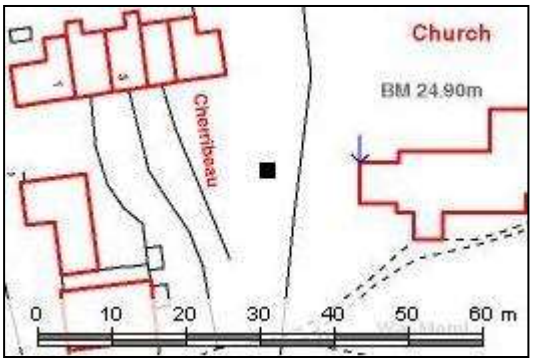

Figure 11: ***Location map of CHE/06/4***

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

All the pottery excavated from CHE/06/4 date to the 19th century apart from a sherd of Early Medieval Sandy Ware and a sherd of Glazed Red Earthenware, both of which were mixed in context one.

		EMW		GRE		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1	1	5	1	6			1200-1700
4	2					4	13	1800-1900
4	3					17	28	1800-1900
4	4					8	29	1800-1900
4	5					4	15	1800-1900
4	6					2	7	1800-1900

Table 4: ***Pottery excavated from CHE/06/4***

Much like the results identified from CHE/06/3, the pottery suggests that there was little activity on site until the 19th century. The small sherds of medieval and post medieval pottery recovered from context one indicate that the site was probably gardens or fields during that time. The finds are again generally more recent in date and include CBM, animal bone, glass, iron nails and oyster shell and found to context seven.

Test Pit Five (CHE/06/5)

Test pit five was excavated to the west of the church and church room in an enclosed area of wood and scrub land and set back from the church car park. Vicarage Cottage dates to the 17th-18th centuries and is Grade II listed (1377327) (Vicarage Cottage scrub area, Church Lane, Chediston. TM 6635766 277797).

Test pit five was excavated to a depth of 1m at which natural was recorded. Excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

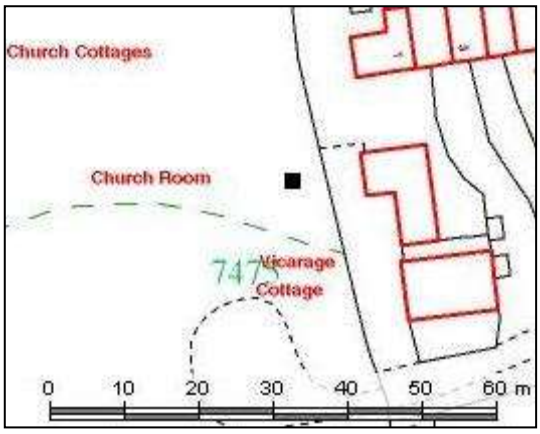

Figure 12: ***Location map of CHE/06/5***

The majority of the pottery excavated from CHE/06/5 dates to the 19th century and was recorded in the upper eight contexts. The rest of the pottery identified dates to the post medieval apart from one sherd of Late medieval ware from context nine. The Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware and Late English Stoneware were all generally excavated in the bottom half of the test pit whilst the German Stoneware and the Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware were mixed in the upper contexts.

		German Stoneware		LMT		GRE		Delft		LES		White SGS		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	2													11	60	1800-1900
5	3	1	3									1	3	3	19	1500-1900
5	4									1	3			13	38	1700-1900
5	5									1	4					1700-1800
5	6					4	12	1	6					1	1	1550-1900
5	8					1	2							1	6	1550-1900
5	9			1	18	3	12			1	3					1450-1800
5	10					1	10									1550-1700

Table 5: ***Pottery excavated from CHE/06/5***

The activity on site dates from the later medieval period onwards and with the few sherds recovered suggests that the site was open fields. Activity increased on site into the post medieval and continued through the 19th century that was part of an expansion of Chediston, especially in the area around the church. The site most probably continued to be open fields through this time and was used to dump domestic rubbish too. The finds include CBM, glass, iron nails and scrap iron, animal bone, slate, coal, oyster shell and modern finds such as part of a hose pipe, fragments of a tennis ball, a milk bottle cap, a toy car (a Citroen safari white ambulance) and components of fireworks that were generally found in the upper half of the test pit. Contexts nine and 10 yielded iron nails, glass and CBM fragments only.

Test Pit Six (CHE/06/6)

Test pit six was excavated immediately outside of the church boundary to the east. The pit was one of two excavated within the property (see also test pit seven) and was the most westerly, dug in the open front garden of a detached house. (Trinity Cottage, Church Lane, Chediston. TM 635868 277816).

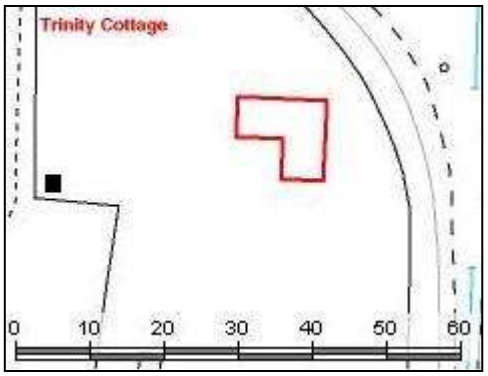

Figure 13 ***Location map of CHE/06/6***

Test pit six was excavated to a depth of 0.6m. Natural was not reached but due to time constraints excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from CHE/06/6 dates to the 19th century and was recovered from every context. The two sherds of Late medieval ware were excavated in the upper contexts with German Stoneware whilst the six sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware and Late English Stoneware were excavated from the lower contexts of the test pit.

		German Stoneware		LMT		GRE		LES		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1									1	1	1800-1900
6	2	1	3	1	4					12	102	1450-1900
6	3	1	7	1	3					7	60	1500-1900
6	4	1	7							5	14	1500-1900
6	5					2	14	2	18	6	65	1550-1900
6	6					4	39			5	64	1550-1900

Table 6: ***Pottery excavated from CHE/06/6***

The few pottery sherds excavated to date to the later medieval and post medieval periods suggest that the site remained open fields or gardens during that time, until an increase of occupation into the 19th century. The majority of the finds date to this later increase of activity that were found through the six contexts and consist of animal bone, CBM, glass, coal and iron nails, although slag and clay pipe were also recovered. Burnt flint was also excavated from context one.

Test Pit Seven (CHE/06/7)

Test pit seven was excavated to the east of the church and was the eastern of two excavated within the property (see also test pit six). This test pit was dug in the rear garden of a detached house, between the building and the road. (Trinity Cottage, Church Lane, Chediston. TM 635907 277819).

Test pit seven was excavated to a depth of 1.2m. Natural was not reached but due to time constraints excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

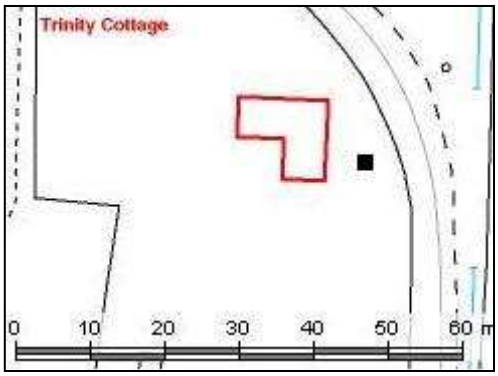

Figure 14: ***Location map of CHE/06/7***

A singe sherd of Roman pottery was excavated from context four mixed with Medieval Glazed Wares, Cistercian Ware, Glazed Red Earthenwares and Staffordshire Slipware excavated from the upper four contexts. All of these had been disturbed during the 19th century and a large deposit of Victorian pottery was also dumped in the first four contexts.

		RB Grey		Glazed		Cistercian		GRE		Staffs Slip		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1					1	4	7	23			21	21	1475-1900
7	2			1	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	30	48	1200-1900
7	3							5	7			9	12	1550-1900
7	4	1	2	1	9			4	7			6	6	100-1900

Table 7: ***Pottery excavated from CHE/06/7***

The evidence of Roman pottery has been identified quite sparsely from test pitting in Chediston as well as being concentrated to the east which is close to the known Romano-British site at Chediston. There is a large gap of no occupation on site until the medieval period, after which there is generally continuous activity until the present day. Within the garden the test pit was positioned over a rubbish heap that was also burnt in situ and then covered over with sand and was potentially a light industrial waste tip that was most probably associated with the construction or demolition of a building on or close to site. The other finds include glass, coal, iron nails, animal bone, slag, tile with part of a brooch or buckle and a possible 17th/18th century fitting shoe fastener which were all found through the upper four contexts excavated.

Test Pit Eight (CHE/06/8)

Test pit eight was excavated in the north west of the village in the large open front garden of an early 17th century Grade II listed house (1377326). The test pit was situated between the house and the extent of the village green which was the property boundary. (Ash Farm, Chediston Green. TM 635399 278435).

Test pit eight was excavated to a depth of 0.8m. Natural was not reached but due to time constraints excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

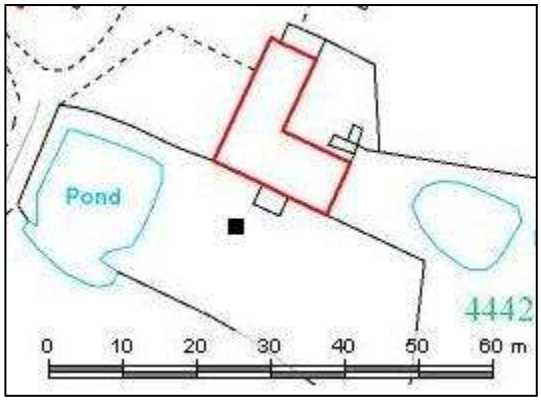

Figure 15: ***Location map of CHE/06/8***

The majority of the pottery excavated dates to the early medieval with 33 sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware recovered from undisturbed lower four contexts of the test pit. The upper four contexts were mixed with five sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware and 16 sherds of Victorian pottery.

		EMW		GRE		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1			2	4	5	9	1550-1900
8	3			2	8	5	17	1550-1800
8	4			1	2	6	16	1550-1900
8	5	6	37					1100-1400
8	6	17	85					1100-1400
8	7	8	57					1100-1400
8	8	2	9					1100-1400

Table 8: ***Pottery excavated from CHE/06/8***

This test pit was situated on the northern extent of the village green and the large numbers of medieval pottery excavated from the lower half of the test pit suggest that the site was the location of a settlement during the medieval period. The bottom two contexts were undisturbed and represent the ground surface at that time, most probably a garden or yard close to a house. The upper six contexts had been greatly disturbed during the post medieval when the current house was built that continued into the Victorian period. The finds of which include animal bone, iron nails, tile, glass, cockle shells, clay pipe, CBM fragments and coal. Waste flint was also excavated from contexts five and six.

Test Pit Nine (CHE/06/9)

Test pit nine was excavated in the north west of the village in the side garden of a property set back from the road. This test pit was sited in scrubland and next to an old abandoned two room cottage set within the property boundary that was built before the present house. (Meadow Sweet, Chediston Green. TM 635155 278539).

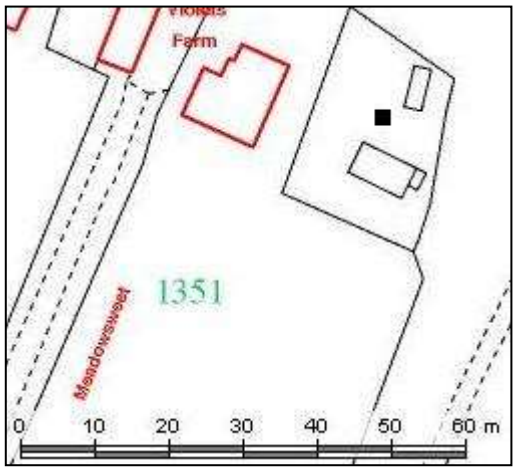

Figure 16: ***Location map of CHE/06/9***

Test pit nine was excavated to a depth of 0.6m. Natural was not reached but due to time constraints excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A large amount of pottery was excavated from CHE/06/9, most of which dates to the Victorian period and disturbed the upper four contexts. Sherds of Late medieval ware and Glazed Red Earthenwares were left undisturbed in the lower contexts, but were also recovered with Late English Stoneware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and mixed in the upper contexts of the test pit.

		LMT		GRE		LES		White SGS		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	1	1	4	3	8					23	44	1450-1900
9	2			8	29	2	18	1	3	21	33	1550-1900
9	3			11	29					8	16	1550-1900
9	4			7	32					3	6	1550-1900
9	5			13	147	1	6					1550-1750
9	6	2	38									1450-1550

Table 9: ***Pottery excavated from CHE/06/9***

This test pit was also situated on the northern extent of the village green and the pottery and finds suggest continuous occupation on site from the later medieval to the present day. The test pitting results from Chediston Green has shown a general increase in activity into the later medieval with much fewer high medieval finds recovered. The test pit location also next to an abandoned cottage explains the high level of disturbance during the 19th century with also the majority of the finds. These include coal, iron nails, CBM, glass, slag, plastic and metal buttons, animal bone and clay pipe and were found through the upper five contexts, with CBM fragments and animal bone only found in context six. Waste flint was also excavated from context three.

Test Pit 10 (CHE/06/10)

Test pit 10 was excavated in the north west of the village at The Duke, which was originally a public house – The Duke of Wellington. The test pit was located in open scrubland at the front of the property either on or on the periphery of the original village green. (The Duke, Chediston Green. TM 635302 278380).

Test pit 10 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m at which natural was recorded. Excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Medieval pottery was only excavated from CHE/06/10, including both Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Late medieval wares to suggest continual activity throughout the medieval period.

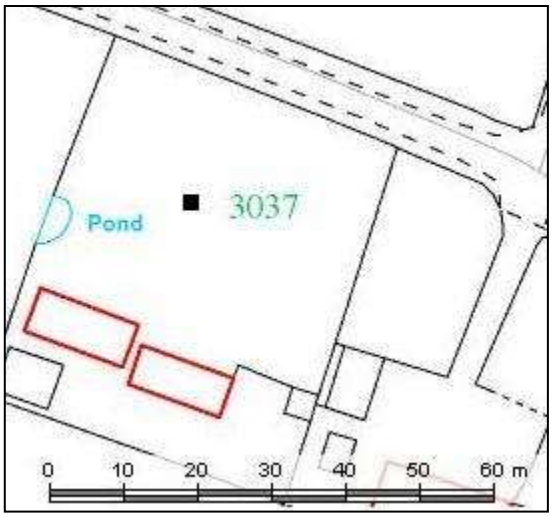

Figure 17: ***Location map of CHE/06/10***

		EMW		LMT		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
10	1	1	5			1100-1400
10	2	3	39	1	48	1100-1550
10	3	2	14	1	8	1100-1550

Table 10: ***Pottery excavated from CHE/06/10***

CHE/06/10 was sited on the southern extent of the village green and yielded pottery dating to the medieval period only, suggesting there was medieval settlement along the southern edge of the green. The finds however are generally more recent in date and include CBM, slate and scrap iron, with oyster shell and slag that were also only recovered from the upper two contexts of the test pit. A 15th century kiln site has been excavated in the garden of The Duke, although not test pitting, but the presence of a kiln correlates with the main period of occupation that has been identified on site.

Test Pit 11 (CHE/06/11)

Test pit 11 was excavated in the north west of the village in the enclosed back garden of a modern house. The test pit was sited either on the village green or close to the edge of it. (Burfield, Chediston Green. TM 635240 278480).

Test pit 11 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Natural was not recorded but due to time constraints and the presence of asbestos in the test pit, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

This test pit produced mainly Victorian pottery that had also disturbed the Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Late medieval ware and the sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware which were all recovered in the upper contexts of the test pit.

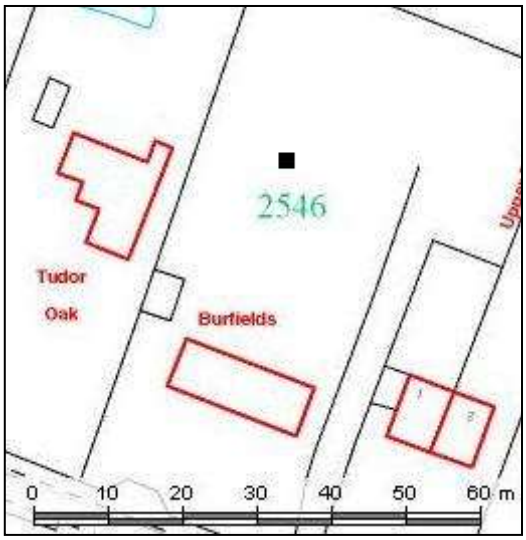

Figure 18: ***Location map of CHE/06/11***

		EMW		LMT		GRE		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
11	2			1	4			6	14	1450-1900
11	3	1	2			2	23	12	28	1100-1900
11	4							1	3	1800-1900

Table 11: ***Pottery excavated from CHE/06/11***

The test pit was most likely sited actually on the northern half of the village green, which is why very few sherds of medieval and post medieval pottery were recovered. The occupation during the medieval and post medieval was generally focused around the edge of the green in this part of the village and was not intensively encroached upon until the 19th century. The finds also relate to the later occupation of site and include iron nails, CBM, glass, coal and oyster shell that were recovered to context four.

Test Pit 12 (CHE/06/12)

Test pit 12 was excavated on the grass verge to the east of Vicarage Cottage and fronting the lane to the south west of the church. This test pit was the northern extension of test pit three. Vicarage Cottage dates to the 17th-18th centuries and is Grade II listed (1377327) (Church Lane verge, Church Lane, Chediston. TM 635798 277766).

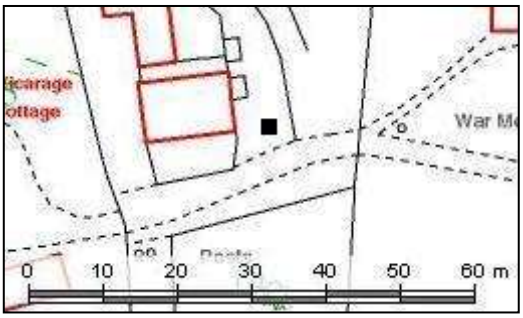

Figure 19: ***Location map of CHE/06/12***

Test pit 12 was excavated to a depth of 0.9m. Natural was not recorded but due to time constraints excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A large amount of pottery was excavated from CHE/06/12, most of which dates to the Victorian period and was recovered from contexts two to eight. A single sherd of Early Medieval Sandy Ware was excavated from context four whilst the remainder of the pottery dates to the post medieval period and includes Glazed Red Earthenwares, Manganese Wares and Late English Stoneware which were all found mixed from context one to seven.

		EMW		GRE		Manganese		LES		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
12	1			1	4							1550-1700
12	2			3	29	1	4			23	100	1550-1900
12	3									28	74	1800-1900
12	4	1	7							24	75	1100-1900
12	5			1	12					27	212	1550-1900
12	6			1	8			1	18	11	51	1550-1900
12	7			2	13					2	5	1550-1900
12	8									1	2	1800-1900

Table 12: ***Pottery excavated from CHE/06/12***

Unlike test pit three, the pottery suggests that there was more activity on site during the post medieval period than previously identified and most probably relate to the construction of the cottages. The one sherd of medieval pottery still suggests that the site was open fields during that time with occupation focused further away from the church. There is still a great increase of activity into the 19th century, which is again from when most of the finds also date. These include CBM, iron nails, glass; scrap iron with a small horse shoe and a riding spur, coal and animal bone excavated to a depth of context eight. A thimble was also excavated with a half penny dated to 1860 and small shiny black stone with white strips across it, which may represent a gaming piece. A piece of flint was also recovered from context seven.

Figure 20: ***Three of the finds from CHE/06/12, context 2***

8.2 2007 Excavations

Following the 2006 excavations, additional test-pits were excavated in the present village core of Chediston near the church and in Chediston Green over the two days of the 19th and 20th June 2007. Nine 1m^2 test-pits were dug by 30 HEFA participants bringing the total excavated over the two years to 21. The schools involved were Sir John Leman High School, Kirkley High School, Benjamin Britten High School and Thurleston High School (school names correct at the time of participation).

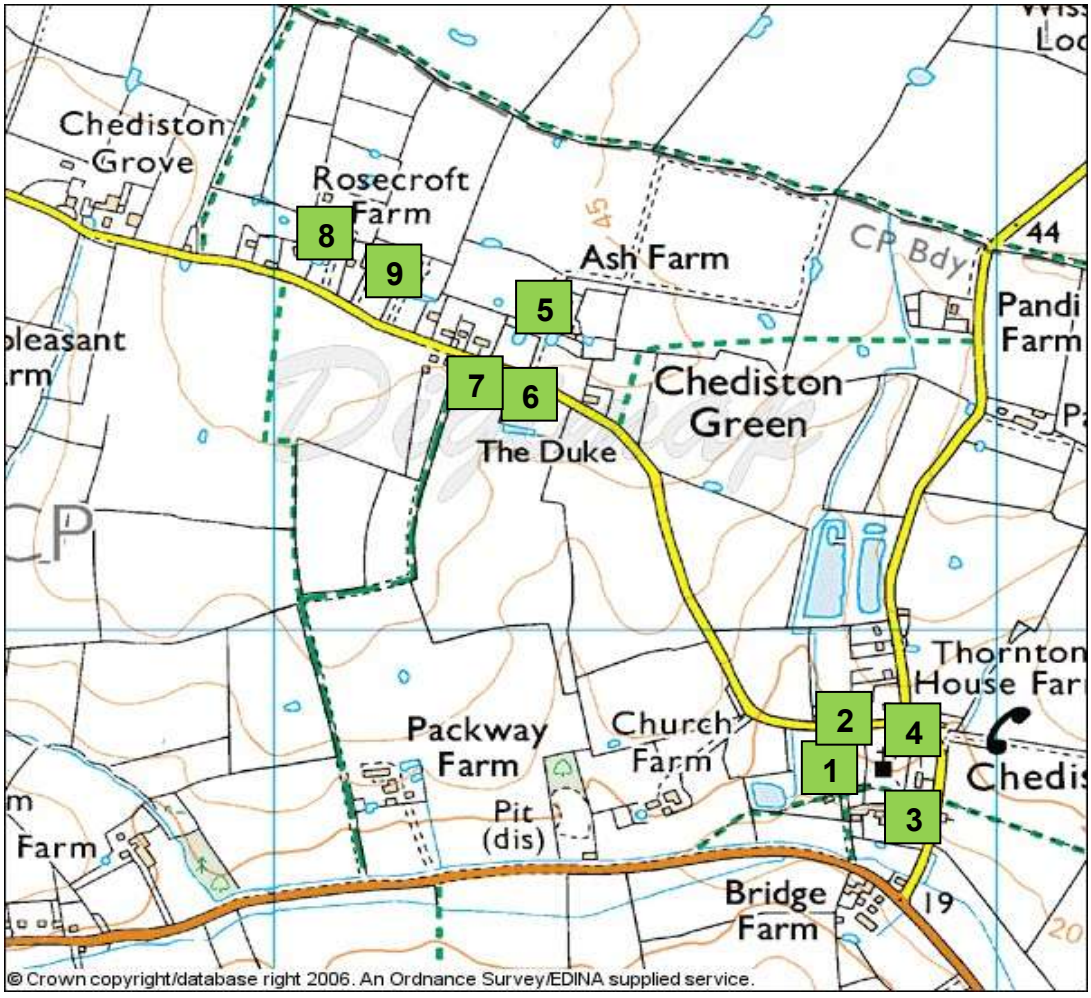

Figure 21: ***Location map for test pits excavated in Chediston in 2007 (NB: Test pits not shown to scale)*** **© Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.**

Test Pit One (CHE/07/1)

Test pit one was excavated in the long front garden of a row of cottages built in the 16th century, just west of the church boundary. (Cherribeau, Church Lane, Chediston. TM 635802 277771).

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

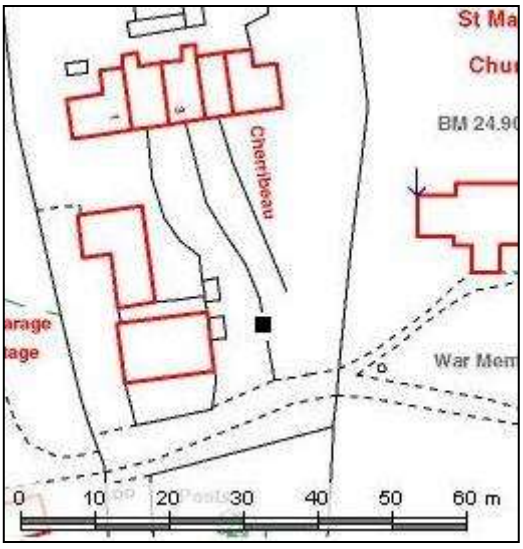

Figure 22: ***Location map of CHE/07/1***

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from CHE/07/1 dates to the Victorian period which were also recovered from contexts two to six. A single sherd of Late medieval ware was also excavated in an upper context with Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware and English Stoneware which were also mainly recovered from the upper contexts of the test pit.

		LMT		GRE		SS		SMW		ES		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	2							1	3			9	22	1680-1900
1	3	1	4	1	8	1	9					18	57	1400-1900
1	4			1	39							5	53	1550-1900
1	5									1	43	4	15	1680-1900
1	6											1	10	1800-1900

Table 13: ***Pottery excavated from CHE/07/1***

A burial was found in the base of the test pit, although only the skull was visible, but it is likely that the remains are of a fully articulated adult skeleton, orientated east-west with the head to the east. The individual was initially sexed as female and could either date to the medieval – perhaps buried outside the church boundary because it was a suicide, or that the church boundary has shrunk and it may date to an earlier Saxon church and associated graveyard. Further excavations are needed to determine if there is a grave cut and if a more specific can be assigned to the remains. Apart from the burial there is little evidence for activity on site prior to the cottages being built in the 16th century, which included a peak of activity into the 19th century that also caused a lot of disturbance through all six contexts of the test pit. The finds reflect this and consist of brick and tile fragments, glass, clay pipe stem, coal, animal bone, iron nails with a button. Fragments of burnt stone and pieces of waste flint were also excavated from contexts two and three and may represent prehistoric activity on site.

Figure 23: ***The human skull starting to appear in CHE/07/1***

Test Pit Two (CHE/07/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the back garden of the end of terrace cottage that was built in the 16th century. The test pit sits just to the west of the church boundary wall. (4 Church Cottages, Church Lane, Chediston. TM 635805 277814).

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

A large amount of pottery was excavated from CHE/07/2, but only a single sherd of Late Saxon pot was found in context three. Seven sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware and two sherds of Creamware were also excavated in the upper contexts of the pit but the majority of the pottery dates to the Victorian period and were also recovered from every context.

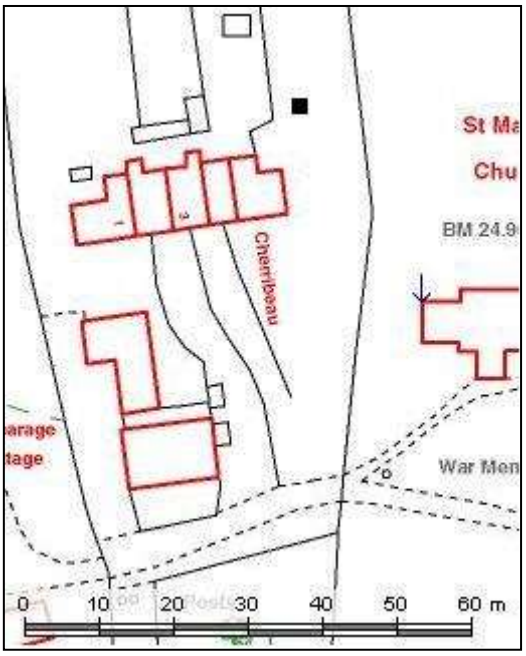

Figure 24: ***Location map of CHE/07/2***

		THET		GRE		CR		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1			3	24	2	23	25	81	1550-1900
2	2			1	7			23	83	1550-1900
2	3	1	8	1	2			45	471	850-1900
2	5			2	19			12	41	1550-1900
2	6							13	217	1800-1900

Table 14: ***Pottery excavated from CHE/07/2***

The single sherd of Late Saxon pottery excavated from CHE/07/2 indicates that there was potentially a focus of later Saxon activity around the church, which is generally where this focus has been identified through the test pitting strategy. Although only a small sherd of pottery was excavated and most probably relates to the site being open fields during that time. The great deal of disturbance that occurred on site when the cottages were built in the 16th century has most probably destroyed any of this earlier occupation evidence, which also led to a further peak of activity into the 19th century and is from when most of the finds and pottery also seem to date. The finds consist of CBM, iron nails and a large iron stake, glass, coal, slate, animal bone, a half penny coin dates to 1971, plastic, metal and plastic buttons, plastic costume jewellery, a collection of small metal rings numbered 1-10 that were probably used for pigeons or chickens and a London and South Western Railway (1840-1923) button made by Compton and Sons in London. These were found mixed through the test pit with fragments of burnt stone possible waste flint flakes from contexts one, two and four.

Test Pit Three (CHE/07/3)

Test pit three was excavated to the south east of the church in the side garden at the end of a row of likely 19th century cottages. (Gable End, Church Lane, Chediston. TM 635805 277814).

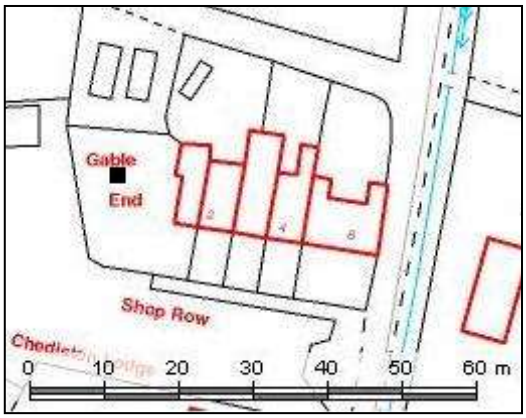

Figure 25: ***Location Map of CHE/07/3***

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

All the pottery excavated from test pit three dates to the post medieval period apart from a single sherd of Late medieval ware from context six. Victorian pottery was recorded from the upper six contexts with Cistercian Ware found only from context seven. Sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware and Staffordshire Manganese Ware were also mixed in the upper five contexts of CHE/07/3.

		CW		LMT		GRE		SMW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1					1	4			8	32	1550-1900
3	2					2	7			20	48	1550-1900
3	3					1	4			50	172	1550-1900
3	4									17	62	1800-1900
3	5							1	1	5	11	1680-1900
3	6			1	4					4	15	1400-1900
3	7	1	4									1475-1550

Table 15: ***Pottery excavated from CHE/07/3***

There is minimal evidence for activity on site until the later medieval period, which is also when there appears to be a general expansion of the activity in Chediston as a whole, both around the church at Chediston Green. The small amounts of pottery excavated dating to before the 19th century suggest that there was minimal activity on site prior to the cottages were built, so perhaps CHE/07/3 was open fields. The peak of activity was during the 19th century that had greatly disturbed the earlier archaeology with large deposits of both Victorian pottery and finds. These consist of CBM, glass, animal bone, coal, iron nails, concrete, scrap iron, clay pipe, plastic, some window lead lining with a small fragment of glass still in situ, and a tin lid from a can. These were also found mixed through all seven of the contexts with an additional few fragments of burnt stone and potential waste flint flakes from contexts two, four and seven. A modern pipe was also found in the far south western corner of the test pit at 0.3m in depth but excavations were able to continue around it.

Test Pit Four (CHE/07/4)

Test pit four was excavated to the east of the church boundary in the open front garden of a modern property. (Trinity Cottage, Church Lane, Chediston. TM 635873 277833).

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

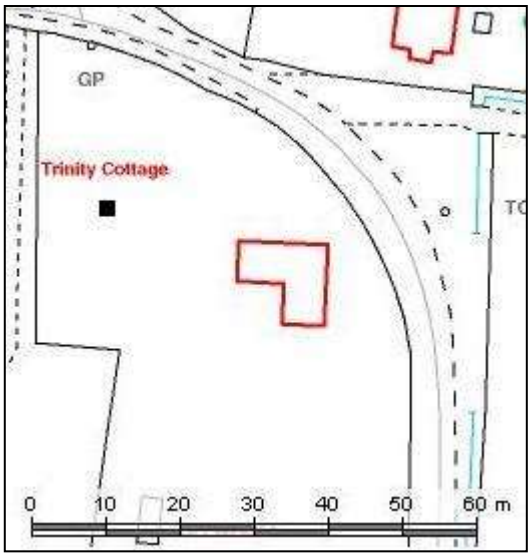

Figure 26: ***Location map of CHE/07/4***

The large majority of the pottery excavated from CHE/07/4 dates to the Victorian period and was recovered from the upper four contexts. A further range of post medieval pot was also recovered and included Glazed Red Earthenware, Cologne Stoneware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware and Creamware mixed between the first and lower contexts of the test pit. A single small sherd of Early Medieval Sandy Ware was also excavated from context three.

		EMW		GRE		WCS		SMW		CR		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1			1	3					1	7	4	6	1550-1900
4	2											66	382	1800-1900
4	3	1	1									7	15	1100-1900
4	4			2	43			1	5			2	6	1550-1900
4	5			3	12	1	3	1	2					1550-1700

Table 16: ***Pottery excavated from CHE/07/4***

The location of CHE/07/4 just outside the eastern church boundary may indicate the lack of medieval activity identified in the test pit. The small sherd of early medieval pottery excavated indicates that there was minimal activity this close to the church and that potentially the site was open fields during that time. Occupation activity increased into the post medieval period, which probably relates to the construction of an earlier house on site in the 16th century. The peak of activity however, was once again during the 19th century, which had disturbed the previous activity on the site and the finds were mixed through the five contexts and consist of CBM, glass, scrap iron, clay pipe, concrete, coal, oyster shell and iron nails. Burnt stone and potential waste flints were also excavated from contexts one, four and five and may indicate prehistoric activity on site.

Test Pit Five (CHE/07/5)

Test pit five was excavated in a patch of scrubland to the west of the Ash Farm and next to the driveway. This test pit was sited external of the Green Ditch along the edge of the village green. The farmhouse dates to the early 17th century and is Grade II listed (1377326) (Ash Farm, Chediston Green. TM 635366 278454).

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

Only four sherds of pottery were excavated from CHE/07/5, all of which date to the post medieval period. A single sherd of Metropolitan Slipware and three sherds of English Stoneware were all recovered from context two.

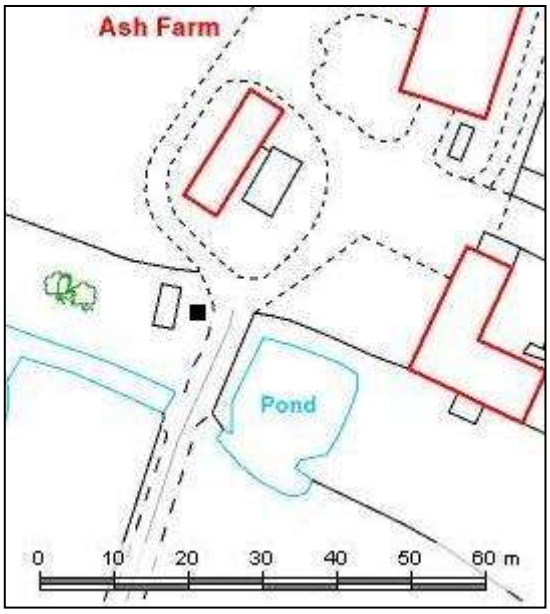

Figure 27: ***Location map of CHE/07/5***

		MS		ES		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	2	1	10	3	11	1600-1750

Table 17 ***Pottery excavated from CHE/07/5***

Given the location of CHE/07/5 in the grounds of a probable 16th century house on the edge of the medieval green, it is surprising given the lack of earlier finds that were identified. The material culture dates from the 17th or 18th century onwards with a range of finds that include CBM with tile, coal, glass, iron nails, concrete, clay pipe and modern tile that were found through the four contexts excavated. The presence of the high water table in this part of site may explain the lack of any earlier activity as well as the fact that the test pit was located close to the green ditch, situated along the northern edge of the green.

Test Pit Six (CHE/07/6)

Test pit six was excavated in a slightly wooded patch of scrubland to the front of The Duke, which was originally a Public House – The Duke of Wellington. The test pit was sited either on the village green or just along the edge. (The Duke, Chediston Green. TM 635328 278368).

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

Two sherds of Late medieval ware were excavated in context four, but the rest of the pottery recovered from CHE/07/6 dates to the post medieval with Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware and Creamware with Victorian pottery all excavated from the upper four contexts.

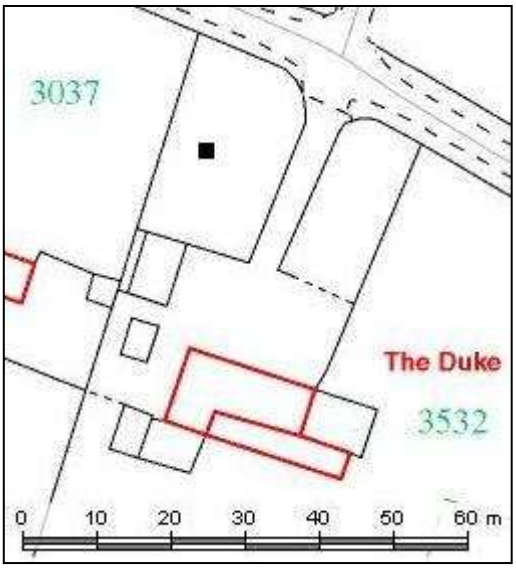

Figure 28: ***Location map of CHE/07/6***

		LMT		GRE		DW		CR		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	2			3	22					2	2	1550-1900
6	3			1	5	1	1	1	2	3	25	1550-1900
6	4	2	20			1	3			3	3	1400-1900

Table 18 ***Pottery excavated from CHE/07/6***

The earliest evidence for activity at CHE/07/6 dates to the later medieval period that was part of the general wider expansion of occupation in the village during that time. The small number of pottery sherds that were excavated from the test pit suggests that the site has always been open fields with generally minimal activity, which may be due to its location along the edge of the green and to the front of the properties, as generally finds disposal was focused to the rear of the property. The small number of finds include CBM, coal, a plastic tag, animal bone, glass, oyster shell, animal bone and iron nails, and were found through the test pit to context five. Fragments of burnt stone and waste flint were also excavated from contexts two, four and five and may indicate prehistoric activity on site.

Test Pit Seven (CHE/07/7)

Test pit seven was excavated in the side garden of a new property and on the new property boundary, (the land used to belong to The Duke next door to the east). The test pit was sited on the edge of the village green. (The Pottery, Chediston Green. TM 635313 278347).

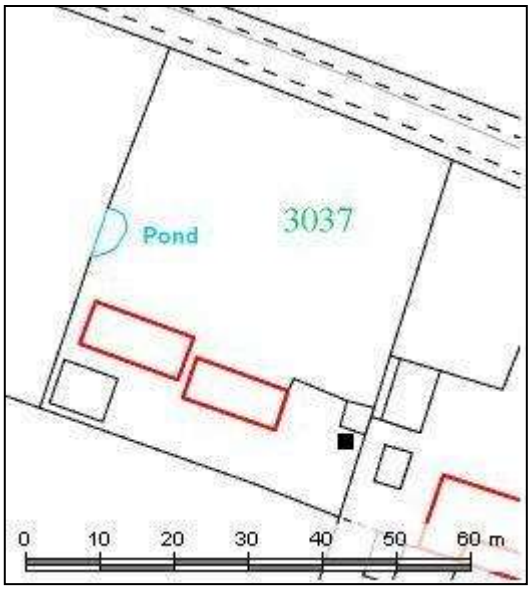

Figure 29: ***Location map of CHE/07/7***

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

A single sherd of Roman pot was excavated from context five, but had been disturbed during the medieval and post medieval periods. A range of medieval pottery was identified and includes Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hedingham Ware and Late medieval ware that were mainly excavated in the lower contexts of CHE/07/7. Glazed Red Earthenware was recovered from the lower contexts and Victorian pottery was identified from the upper four contexts only.

		RB		EMW		HED		LMT		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1							1	63			5	17	1400-1900
7	2											11	25	1800-1900
7	3							5	43	3	38	10	46	1400-1900
7	4					1	3	9	80			1	1	1200-1900
7	5	1	9	6	23			3	9	1	3			50-1600

Table 19 ***Pottery excavated from CHE/07/7***

The single sherd of Roman pottery is unusual in Chediston Green, as a known Romano-British site is located in a field immediately next to Chediston to the east of the church. This sherd of pot indicates that Romano-British activity was spread over quite a wide area away from the main site, although it is most probably related to agriculture. Much like CHE/07/6, this site is also on the edge of the village green and suggests that it was also most probably open fields throughout the medieval period until the 16th century. After which there appears to be a drop off in activity, perhaps relating to a shift in the settlement pattern or that the land was less intensively utilised, until activity increased again into the 19th century, when the green was incorporated into the modern property boundaries seen today. The finds generally reflect this later occupation from the 19th century onwards and consist of slate, concrete, a sachet of UNIPART car shampoo, CBM with modern tile, coal, animal bone, glass, a battery casing, iron nails and clay pipe that were found through all five contexts. Fragments of burnt stone were also recovered from contexts two and four and may indicate prehistoric activity on site.

Test Pit Eight (CHE/07/8)

Test pit eight was excavated in the north west of the village in a large back garden of a modern house and was sited just outside the extent of the village green. (Rosecroft Farm, Chediston Green. TM 635067 278571).

Test pit eight was excavated to a depth of 0.3m. Natural was not recorded but due to time constraints and the presence of water in the test pit, excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Although not much pottery was excavated from CHE/07/8, the majority of it dates to the 19th century, with additional sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware and Cologne Stoneware from context two. Additionally a sherd of Tudor Green Ware was also excavated from context two which is often rare in villages.

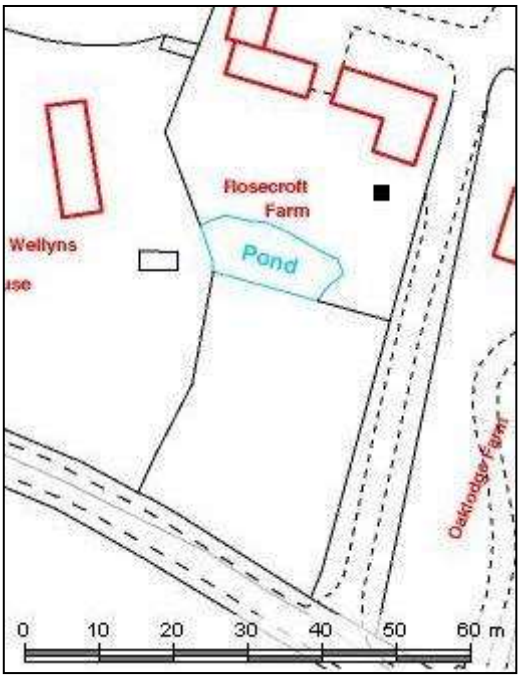

Figure 30: ***Location map of CHE/07/8***

		TG		GRE		WCS		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1							1	1	1800-1900
8	2	1	2	1	3	1	5	11	18	1400-1900

Table 20 ***Pottery excavated from CHE/07/8***

Although this test pit was abandoned due to the high water table, a range of pottery and finds were excavated to suggest there was activity on site from the medieval period onwards. In fact the small fragment of Tudor Green is generally rare in the country and most commonly found in towns and cities which suggest that the site in the medieval was potentially a slighter higher status site than the rest of the residents of Chediston at that time. The generally small amount of activity identified, may also be because of the clayey soil encountered at a shallow depth and that this area just outside the green ditch was not fully occupied and remained open fields until the current house was built in the 20th century. The finds were mixed through all three contexts and consist of CBM, coal, animal bone, iron nails, clay pipe, scrap iron, oyster shell, slag, glass and a possible fragment of medieval glass.

Figure 31: ***The flooded test pit at CHE/07/8***

Test Pit Nine (CHE/07/9)

Test pit nine was excavated in the north west of the village in allotments to the side of house and close to the northern extent of the village green. (Meadow Sweet, Chediston Green. TM 635153 278518).

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

The single sherd of Late medieval ware from the upper contexts was excavated with two sherds of Victorian pottery, also from the upper most contexts of CHE/07/9.

		LMT		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	1&2	1	4	1	2	1400-1900
9	3			1	2	1800-1900

Table 21: ***Pottery excavated from CHE/07/9***

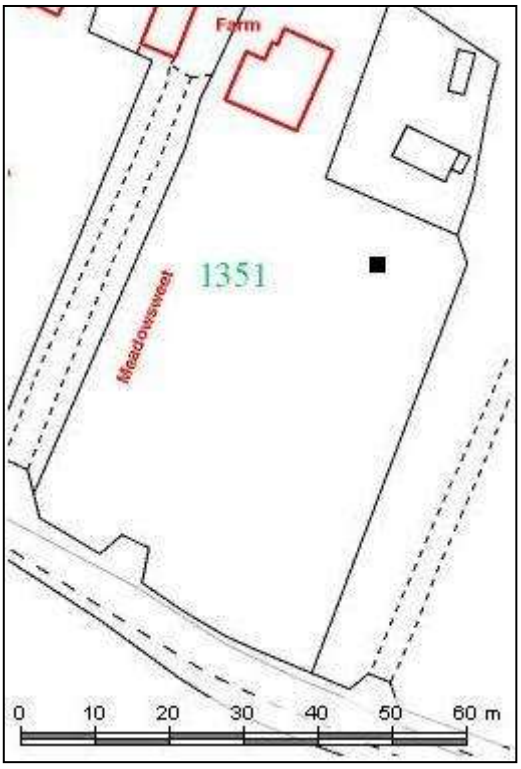

Figure 32: ***Location map of CHE/07/9***

The small sherd of late medieval pottery is similar to the other test pit results excavated from Chediston Green and appear to be part of the general expansion of activity in the village at that time, although by the small amounts of pottery and finds that were excavated, it suggests that there has always been minimal activity on site, as either open fields or allotments even after the current house was built. The finds consist of CBM, coal, animal bone and clay pipe that were recovered from contexts one, two and five, with a small fragment of burnt stone that was excavated from the upper contexts.

8.3 2008 Excavations

Nine 1m^2 test-pits were dug in Chediston in 2008 on the 14th and 15th May, bringing the total excavated over three years to 30. These were dug by 29 HEFA participants from the following schools: Sir John Leman High School, Bungay High School, Leiston High School, Benjamin Britten High School and The Denes High School (school names correct at the time of participation). New areas investigated in 2008 included sites outside the present village at Chediston Hall (CHE/08/1); the moated site of Chediston Grange (CHE/08/2 and CHE/08/3); Bridge Farm (CHE/08/4) and Packway Farm (CHE/08/5).

Figure 33: ***Location map for test pits excavated in Chediston in 2008 (NB: Test pits not shown to scale)*** **© Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.**

Test Pit One (CHE/08/1)

Test pit one was excavated in the far east of the village, on the site of a previous manor, which has subsequently been incorporated into the front garden of a modern house. (Chediston Hall, Chediston. TM 637071 277648).

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

The pottery excavated from CHE/08/1 suggests a lot of ground disturbance with the upper contexts containing 12 sherds of Victorian pottery. The majority of the pottery recovered dates to the post medieval and includes Glazed Red Earthenwares, Delft ware and Manganese Wares. A single sherd of Early Medieval Sandy Ware was also excavated in the upper context of the test pit.

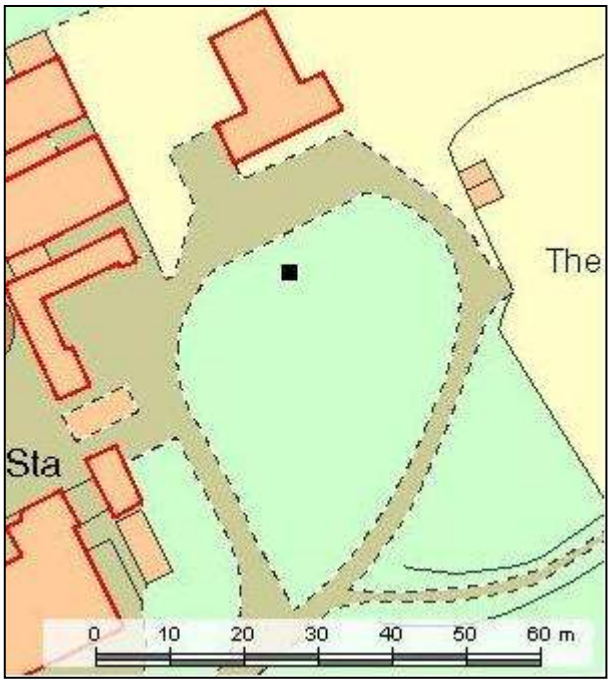

Figure 34: ***Location map of CHE/08/1***

		EMW		GRE		TGE		MG		VICT		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
1	1	1	3	1	4					2	3	1100-1900
1	2									2	6	1800-1900
1	3			1	10			2	6	8	21	1550-1900
1	5			2	28							1550-1750
1	6			5	51	2	3					1550-1750

Table 22: ***Pottery excavated from CHE/08/1***

A wall was excavated in the south side of CHE/08/1 and although only one side of the wall was visible in the section of the test pit, it was most probably an internal wall, perhaps for a cellar part of the remnants of the manor house that once stood at Chediston Hall. The amount of brick and tile excavated along with slate, coal, iron nails, oyster shell and clay pipe are part of the demolition rubble and contemporary rubbish that was deposited across the site. Evidence for the main phase of occupation was during the post medieval period, the end of which most probably saw the demolition of the building. 19th century landscaping has disturbed the upper most contexts of the test pit with inclusions of modern glass and plastic. The evidence for medieval occupation on site is minimal, although earlier deposits may exist at a greater depth and suggest that there was activity on site during the medieval period but may have been just open fields.

Test Pit Two (CHE/08/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the far south of the village. The 13th century moated property sits on a ridge of higher ground overlooking the village of Chediston. It was one of two test pit excavated at this site (see also test pit three). The test pit was situated to the west of the 17th century Grade II listed house (1377323), just outside the moat, close to a crossing point. (Chediston Grange, Grange Farm Drive, Chediston. TM 635328 276766).

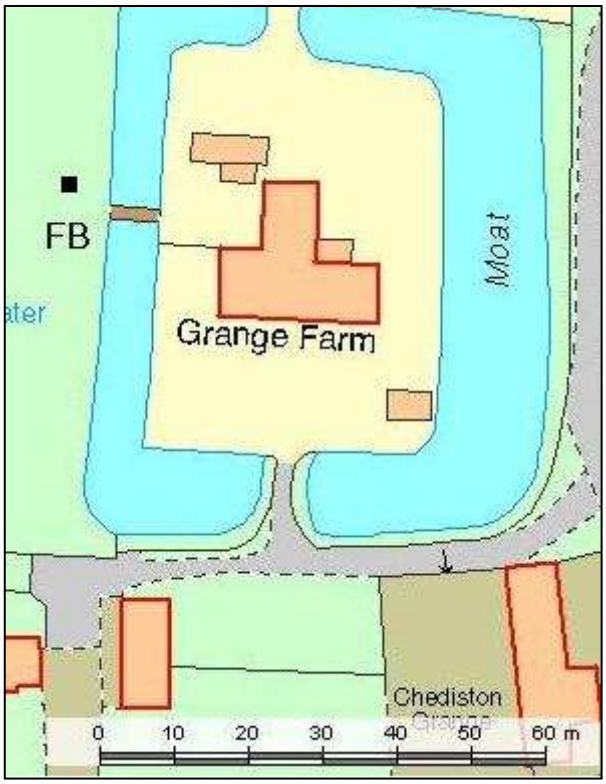

Figure 35: ***Location Map of CHE/08/2***

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

The pottery excavated from CHE/08/2 suggests activity on site from the late Saxon with a single sherd of Thetford ware. A mixture of Early Medieval Sandy Wares, Hedingham Ware and Late Medieval Wares were also excavated, the latter dominating the pottery assemblage. The pottery assemblage decreases after the medieval period perhaps due to limited activity on site, suggested by a single sherd of Glazed Red Earthenware until the Victorian period.

		THET		EMW		HED		LMT		GRE		VICT		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
2	1											3	65	1800-1900
2	2	1	4			3	27	4	74			3	12	850-1900
2	3							5	75	1	20	3	3	1500-1900
2	4							3	26					1500-1550
2	5			1	7			1	6					1100-1550

Table 23: ***Pottery excavated from CHE/08/2***

The location of Chediston Grange on a ridge of higher ground overlooking the village, suggests a prominent location for settlement with views down into the valley. The late Saxon evidence for occupation in Chediston has been identified around the church that was also mainly focused to the south and west of the village and includes the evidence identified from test pit two. Activity on site appeared to continue through the medieval period with a peak in the later medieval before a potential decrease in activity into the post medieval. This may be due to a shift in settlement patterns resulting the in site being abandoned during the 16th century or that the disposal of rubbish was focused elsewhere on site. The later Victorian occupation on site has disturbed the upper contexts of CHE/08/2 with deposits of modern glass and coal mixed with earlier finds including CBM, iron nails, animal bone, oyster shell and potential waste flint flakes.

Test Pit Three (CHE/08/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the far south of the village. The property sits on a ridge of higher ground overlooking the village of Chediston. It was one of two test pit excavated at this site (see also test pit two). This test pit was situated to the south of the 17th century Grade II listed house, just outside the moat, opposite the main entrance into the property (1377323). (Chediston Grange, Grange Farm Drive, Chediston. TM 635355 276713).

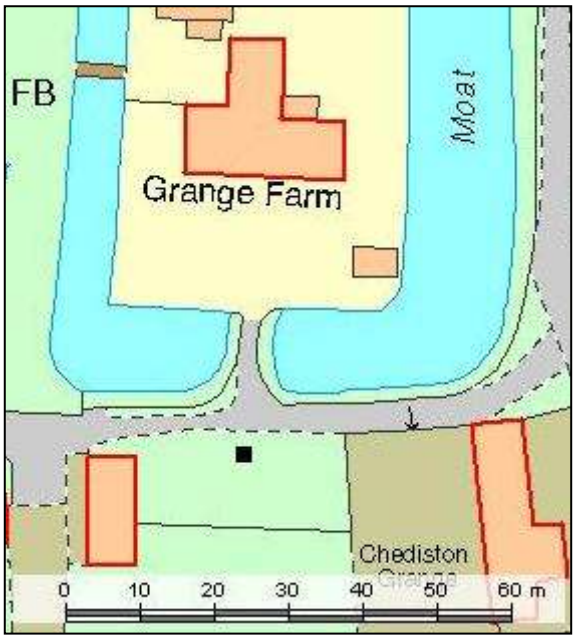

Figure 36: ***Location map of CHE/08/3***

Test pit three was excavated to a depth of 0.58m, at which depth natural was recorded. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

CHE/08/3 produced pottery evidence for activity on site from the late Saxon period with a single sherd of Thetford ware. Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hedingham Ware, Ipswich Glazed Ware were all represented through the majority of contexts with four sherds of Late Medieval Ware. Three sherds of Tudor Green Ware and Glazed Red Earthenware were excavated in the lower contexts to date to the early post medieval period. The pottery evidence diminishes until the Victorian period and six sherds of Victorian pottery were excavated.

		THET		EMW		HED		IGW		TG		LMT		GRE		VICT		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
3	1	1	2	1	6							2	2					850-1550
3	3			1	9											4	15	1100-1900
3	4									1	3					1	4	1400-1900
3	5			2	39	1	7	1	4			2	10			1	2	1100-1900
3	6			6	23			2	6					2	29			1100-1750

Table 24: ***Pottery excavated from CHE/08/3***

The pottery and finds excavated from CHE/08/3 are similar to those identified from CHE/08/2, also at Chediston Grange. The late Saxon activity on site which continued through to the medieval period was again identified but with a shift in the focus of work. The deposition of early medieval finds was high to the front of the property but decreased into the later medieval, the opposite of which was true in test pit two. The sherd of Tudor Green ware suggests that during this later medieval period there was a wealthy land owner here as this pottery is rare in rural sites in East Anglia and may also explain the shift in activity away from the front of the house at that time. The trend of a decrease in activity into the post medieval period was identified again in test pit three although the land was still in use until another rise into the 18th and 19th centuries. With the CBM, iron nails, slate, oyster shell recovered there were remains of coal and modern glass with a potential waste flint flake.

Test Pit Four (CHE/08/4)

Test pit four was excavated in the south of the village; south of the church and along the main east – west road to Halesworth. The test pit was situated in the rear garden of a Grade II listed house and close behind the oldest part of the house (1377328). The core of the farmhouse is 15th century but has undergone much subsequent alteration (Bridge Farm, Chediston. TM 635798 277599).

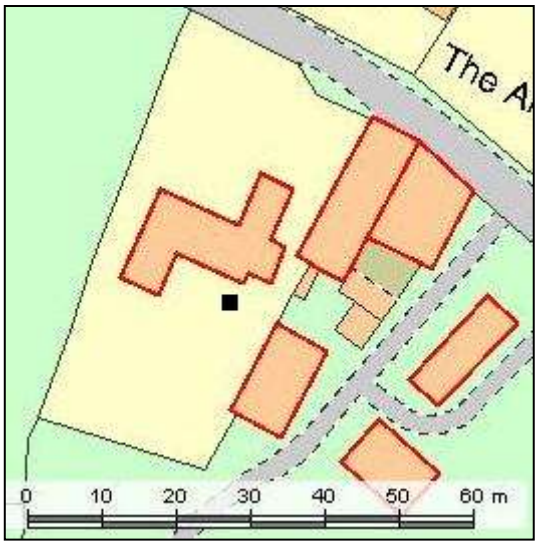

Figure 37: ***Location map of CHE/08/4***

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

The pottery excavated from CHE/08/4, includes a single sherd of late Saxon, Thetford ware from a lower context. Hedingham Ware, Ipswich Glazed ware and Late Medieval Wares were also excavated. A single sherd of Glazed Red Earthenware, post medieval pottery was recovered with an additional 10 sherds of Victorian pottery.

		THET		HED		IGW		LMT		GRE		VICT		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
4	1											1	2	1800-1900
4	3					1	4	2	4					1250-1550
4	4			3	23			1	5	1	4	9	23	1250-1900
4	5	1	2					3	8					850-1550

Table 25: ***Pottery excavated from CHE/08/4***

The late Saxon activity identified in CHE/08/4 had been disturbed by later medieval activity on site but does suggest that there was occupation at that time and that it was potentially part of a wider community with late Saxon occupation evidence further north towards the church. The peak of activity however was in the medieval period that continued with the construction of the current house into the 16th century. The pottery however, suggests a general decrease in activity in Chediston during the post medieval period but it is probable that the rubbish was disposed of away from the house rather than the abandoning the new house altogether. A large of amount of coal was excavated from the test pit with less modern glass, CBM, iron nails and oyster shell that suggests a lot of disturbance of the garden during the 18th and 19th centuries.

Test Pit Five (CHE/08/5)

Test pit five was excavated in the far west of the village, out along the main east – west road to Halesworth. The test pit was situated on a patch of grass to the east of the house, next to the driveway. The farmhouse is Grade II listed with a 16th century part to the left and early 17th century part to the right (1182787) (Packway Farm, Chediston. TM 635169 277743).

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

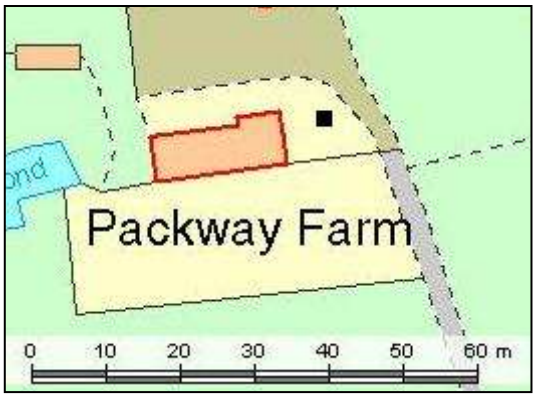

Figure 38: ***Location map of CHE/08/5***

The earliest pottery excavated from CHE/08/5 dates to the late Saxon as Thetford ware. Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hedingham Ware and Late Medieval Wares were also excavated in contexts two through five. Twelve sherds of Victorian pottery were also recovered but from the upper three contexts only.

		THET		EMW		HED		LMT		VICT		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
5	1									1	8	1800-1900
5	2			1	4			6	11	10	207	1100-1900
5	3							8	63	1	127	1500-1900
5	4	1	7	4	20	3	13	4	13			850-1550

Table 26: ***Pottery excavated from CHE/08/5***

The location of CHE/08/5 on a slight ridge of higher ground overlooks Chediston to the east and is also the westerly extent of late Saxon activity identified in the village. This activity continued into the medieval period and was most probably at its peak during this time based on the pottery identified. There appears to be a decrease in activity in the post medieval period that has also been identified in sites throughout Chediston, but could potentially be due to the fact that the rubbish was disposed of away from the front side of the house where the test pit was located. The majority of finds, including CBM and iron nails appear to date with the later pottery excavated suggesting a lot of disturbance during the Victorian period.

Test Pit Six (CHE/08/6)

Test pit six was excavated in the centre of the village, just north of the church. The test pit was situated on a large area of lawn next to the current house fronting the road through the village onto Chediston Green. (The Firs, Chediston. TM 635767 277866).

Test pit six was excavated to a depth of 0.3m, at which depth natural was recorded. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

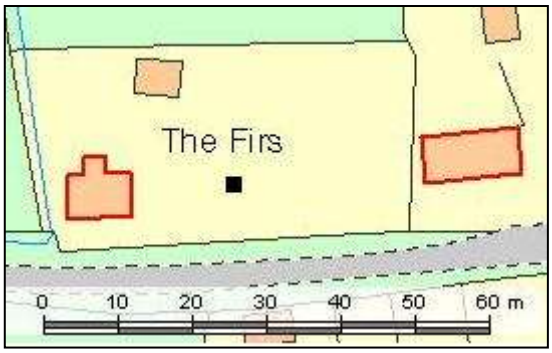

Figure 39: ***Location map of CHE/08/6***

The pottery excavated from CHE/08/6 dates from the late medieval with three sherds of Late Medieval Ware continuing into the post medieval with two sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware. The majority of the pottery dates to the Victorian period with seven sherds excavated.

		LMT		GRE		VICT		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
6	1			1	7	5	32	1550-1900
6	2	3	43	1	6	2	7	1500-1900

Table 27: ***Pottery excavated from CHE/08/6***

In this area close to the north of the church there was no evidence for occupation prior to the later medieval, but the activity appeared to continue through the post medieval into the 19th century. The shallow depth at which the natural clay was encountered may reflect the lack of earlier activity on site. The 19th century digging has disturbed both the finds and pottery, but the CBM, iron nails, oyster shell and clay pipe mainly date to the post medieval to Victorian period with additional coal and modern glass dating to the 19th and 20th century finds. A potential waste flint flake was also excavated.

Test Pit Seven (CHE/08/7)

Test pit seven was excavated in the centre of the village, just east of the church. The test pit was excavated in a small walled garden north of the cottage, currently used as an allotment. The Farmstead is early-mid 17th century and is Grade II listed (1377329) (The Farmstead, Chediston. TM 635930 277732).

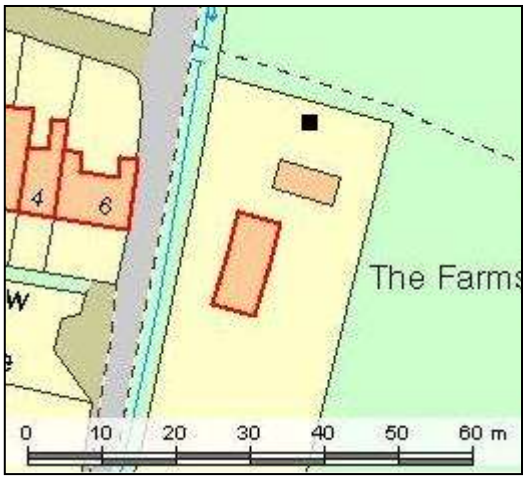

Figure 40: ***Location map of CHE/08/7***

Test pit seven was excavated to a depth of 0.8m. Natural was not recorded at this depth but due to time constraints excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

CHE/08/7 produced six sherds of Roman pottery found mixed throughout the test pit contexts, including a Roman only occupation layer in the bottom context. There was no further pottery evidence until the 16th century with Late Medieval Ware, 10 sherds of Glazed Red Earthenwares, English Stoneware and White Salt Glazed Stoneware. The majority of the pottery recovered dates to the Victorian period with 72 sherds of pottery excavated.

		RB		GS		LMT		GRE		ES		SWSG		VICT		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
7	1	2	5					4	40					22	107	100-1900
7	2			1	3	1	1			1	7	1	3	16	37	1500-1900
7	3	1	8											3	8	100-1900
7	4							6	35	1	6			19	38	1550-1900
7	5	1	3											10	17	100-1900
7	6													2	11	1800-1900
7	7	2	14													100-200

Table 28: ***Pottery excavated from CHE/08/7***

The Roman pottery excavated from CHE/08/7 is most probably related to the known Roman settlement situated beyond the eastern extent of the village and just outside the property boundary for The Farmstead. There is an apparent gap in activity until the very late medieval/post medieval period in the 16th century where a lot of clay pipe and CBM fragments were mixed with coal and modern glass from the large amount of disturbance created in the Victorian period. A few waste flints were also excavated, suggesting disturbance during the Roman period and through the later digging, most likely in the 19th century.

8.4 2010 Excavations

On the 5th and 6th May 2010, 36 HEFA participants excavated nine 1m^2 test-pits in Chediston, bringing the total dug since 2006 to thirty-nine. The schools involved were Thurleston High School, Mildenhall College of Technology, Great Cornard Upper School and Sir John Leman High School (school names correct at the time of participation). As in 2008, test-pitting in 2010 focused mostly on dispersed sites away from the present village core around the church and the settlement along the edge of Chediston Green. Most attention in 2010 focused on present-day farm sites where test pitting had not previously been carried out, with CHE/10/1 CHE/10/2 at Mountpleasent Farm, 2km west of Chediston church; CHE/10/3 and CHE/10/4 at Paradise Farm, c. 0.75km north of the church and CHE/10/8 and CHE/10/9 at Hernehill, some 1km from the church if travelling along existing roads, but less than 05.km distant from it if travelling along a footpath.

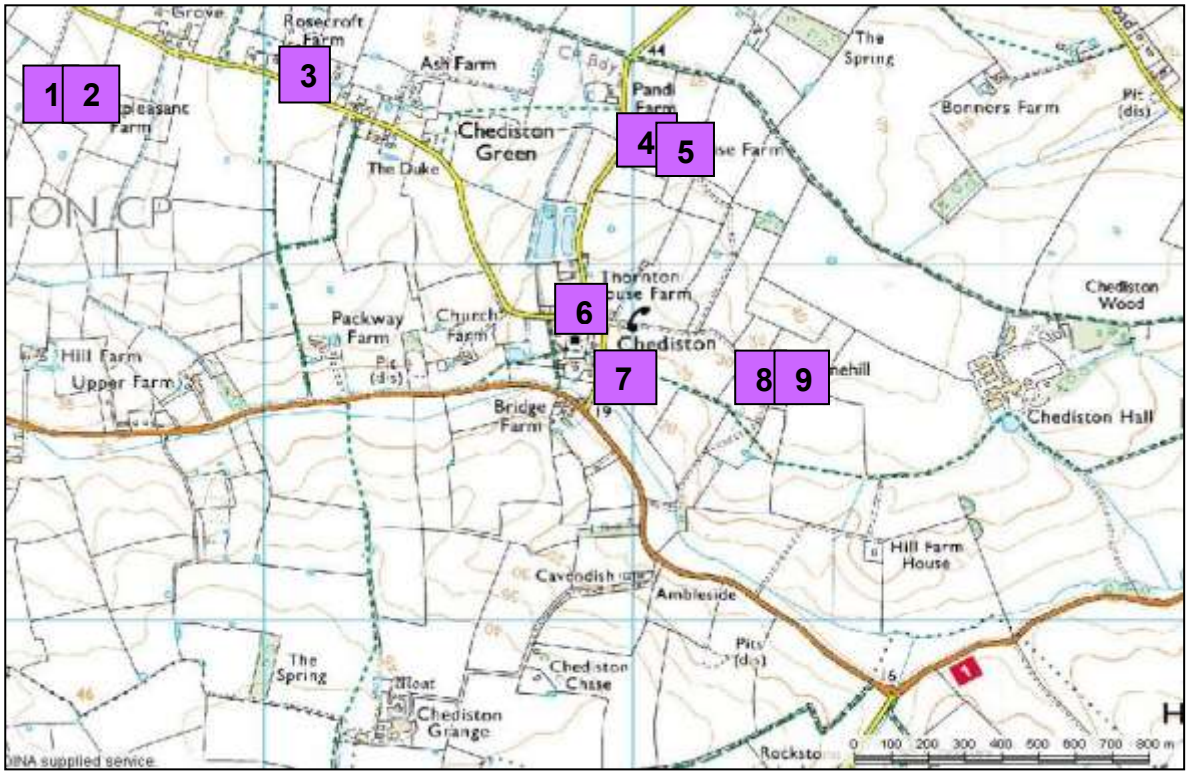

Figure 41: ***Location map for test pits excavated in Chediston in 2010 (NB: Test pits not shown to scale)*** **© Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.**

Test Pit One (CHE/10/1)

Test pit one was excavated in the possible moated orchard to the south-west of an early 17th century farmhouse, which is Grade II listed (1377325) and set in the far west of Chediston Green. It was one of two test pits excavated on the property – see also CHE/10/2. (Mount Pleasant Farm, Chediston Green. TM 634397 278445).

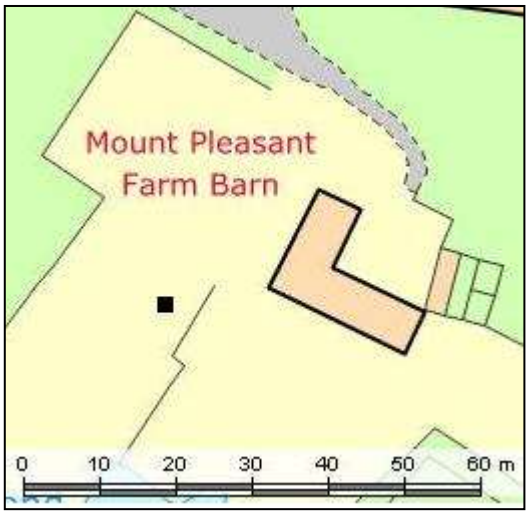

Figure 42: ***Location map of CHE/10/1***

Test pit one 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 vast majority of the pottery excavated from CHE/10/1 dates to the Victorian period and was found through the upper four contexts. A number of both medieval and post medieval sherds were also recovered, consisting of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Late Medieval Ware, German Stoneware and a single sherd of Staffordshire Manganese Ware.

		EMW		LMT		GS		GRE		SMW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1							1	2			5	19	1550-1900
1	2			3	7							35	310	1400-1900
1	3			3	13	1	6	3	8	1	2	2	43	1400-1900
1	4	9	34	1	5	1	7	1	1			2	8	1100-1900

Table 29: ***Pottery excavated from CHE/10/1***

The pottery excavated from CHE/10/1 suggests that there was a farmstead on site during the medieval period as part of the dispersed medieval settlements that have been identified across Chediston through the test pitting strategy. There is also continual occupation evident until the current house was built in the 17th century, when there is a drop off in the pottery recovered, which is most likely due to changes in the land use reflecting the current layout of the property. There is also an increase in disturbance during the 19th and 20th centuries causing a mix of both the later finds and pottery; the finds consisting of CBM, coal, tile, a clear glass pipette, scrap metal, iron nails and oyster shell. The presence of three pieces of burnt stone also suggests the possibility of prehistoric activity on site.

Test Pit Two (CHE/10/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of an early 17th century farmhouse, which is Grade II listed (1377325) and set in the far west of Chediston Green. It was one of two test pits excavated on the property – see also CHE/10/1. (Mount Pleasant Farm, Chediston Green. TM 634439 278436).

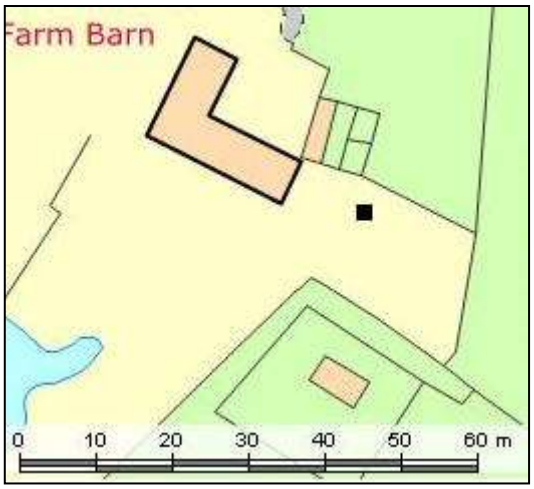

Figure 43: ***Location map of CHE/10/2***

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

The majority of the pottery excavated from CHE/10/2 dates to the medieval period with Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hedingham Ware and Late Medieval Wares all identified. A small number of both Glazed Red Earthenware and Victorian pottery was also recovered mixed in with the earlier wares.

		EMW		HED		LMT		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1					2	21					1400-1550
2	2	2	17	1	7	1	18			3	7	1100-1900
2	3	6	24					2	85			1100-1700
2	4	3	17					2	42	1	1	1100-1900

Table 30: ***Pottery excavated from CHE/10/2***

Much like the results from CHE/10/1, the finds and pottery that were excavated from CHE/10/2 indicate occupation on site from the medieval period onwards, as a medieval farmstead, part of the dispersed medieval occupation in Chediston. Activity decreases on site after the current house was built in the 17th century as the land was incorporated into the garden of the current property, but later disturbances are evident, given the mix of finds also excavated and consist of CBM, tile, glass, iron nails, asbestos, concrete, coal, modern drain fragments and mortar. A single piece of burnt stone was also recovered that may indicate the presence of prehistoric activity also on site.

Test Pit Three (CHE/10/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the enclosed front garden of a modern house, close to the current road and on the original site of the village green. See also CHE/07/8 (Rosecroft Farm, Chediston Green. TM 635055 278534).

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

A small amount of pottery was only excavated from CHE/10/3, the majority of which dates to the Victorian period. A few sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Hedingham ware were also identified with a single sherd of Glazed Red Earthenware.

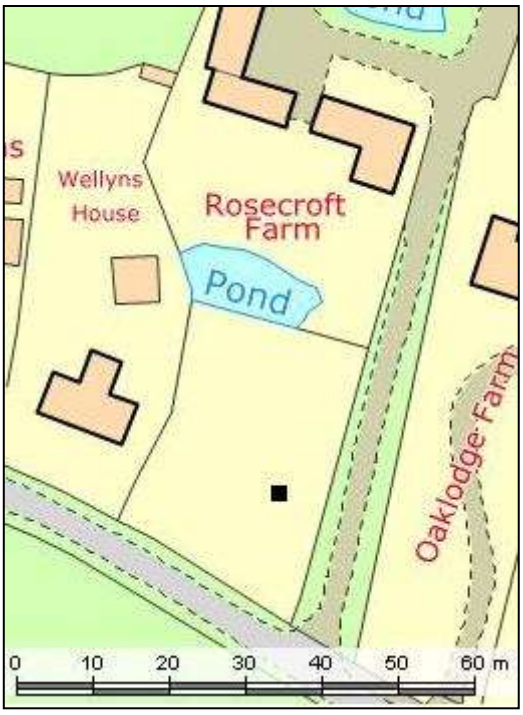

Figure *44: Location map of CHE/10/3*

		EMW		HED		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	2	1	5	1	1			1	1	1100-1900
3	3	1	4							1100-1200
3	4							1	1	1800-1900
3	5							3	3	1800-1900
3	6					1	4	6	32	1550-1900

Table 31: *Pottery excavated from CHE/10/3*

This test pit was sited on the medieval green which is now close to the main road through Chediston Green in the north of the village. The few sherds of medieval pottery that were excavated from the upper contexts of CHE/10/3 suggest that there was minimal activity on the green during the high medieval only that was also largely abandoned into the later medieval and with only limited use again into the post medieval period. A lot of later disturbances are also evident on site with redeposited clay evident in the base of the test pit with a mix of later 19th and 20th century finds and pottery. The finds consist of tile, coal, milk bottle tops, iron bolts, metal tubing, CBM, granite/marble like stone, glass, iron nails, concrete, fragments of modern drain, a metal washer, oyster shell and a number of pieces of slag indicative of metal working or close to site. The presence of both flint cores and burnt stone also suggests the possibility of prehistoric activity on site.

Test Pit Four (CHE/10/4)

Test pit four was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a 16th/17th century cottage on the main road north out of the village. It was the western of two pits excavated here – see also CHE/10/5. (Paradise Farm, Wissett Road, Chediston. TM 636005 278337).

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

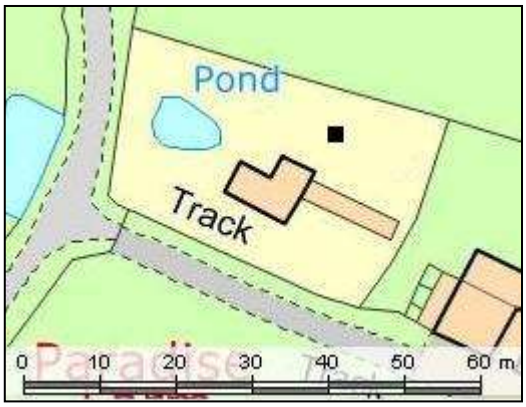

Figure 45: ***Location map of CHE/10/4***

A single sherd of Early Medieval Sandy Ware was excavated from CHE/10/4. A number of post medieval sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware and Delft Ware were also identified, all of which were mixed in with a large quantity of Victorian pottery.

		EMW		GRE		DW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1					1	1	1	2	1600-1900
4	2					1	2	14	38	1600-1900
4	3			3	16			16	40	1550-1900
4	4			1	11			7	12	1550-1900
4	5	1	2					7	7	1100-1900

Table 32: ***Pottery excavated from CHE/10/4***

There was very limited activity on site prior to the construction of the current house during the 16th or 17th centuries, but the pottery does suggest that there was activity on site during the medieval period, albeit minimal, the land was most likely utilised as open fields for agriculture or pasture. There is a great deal of disturbance into the 19th century due to greater deposits of rubbish and the finds excavated from CHE/10/4 consist of CBM, metal chain links, tile, glass, scrap metal, iron nails and screws, coal, metal wire, concrete, a fragment of black cloth, oyster shell, plastic, metal buttons and a possible piece of slag, indicative of metal working on or close to site. The presence of a piece of burnt stone may also suggest there was prehistoric activity on site.

Test Pit Five (CHE/10/5)

Test pit five was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a 16th/17th century cottage on the main road north out of the village. It was the eastern of two pits excavated here – see also CHE/10/4. (Paradise Farm, Wissett Road, Chediston. TM 636014 278335).

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

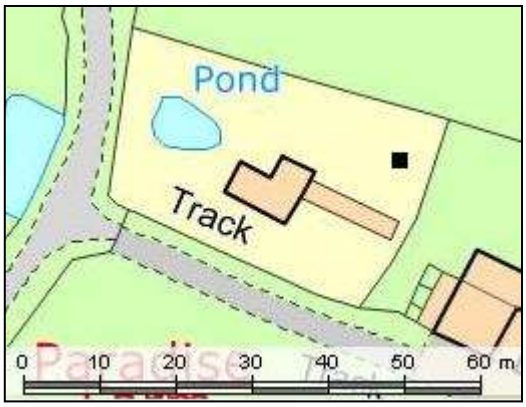

Figure 46: ***Location map of CHE/10/5***

Small amounts of both medieval and post medieval pottery were excavated from CHE/10/5, consisting of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware and English Stoneware. These were all found mixed in with a number of Victorian sherds through the upper four contexts of test pit five.

		EMW		GS		GRE		ES		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	2									2	17	1800-1900
5	3			1	3	1	19	2	18	3	17	1500-1900
5	4	1	6			2	8			1	5	1100-1900

Table 33: ***Pottery excavated from CHE/10/5***

Much like the results identified from CHE/10/4, the finds and pottery that were excavated from CHE/10/5 suggest there was only occupation on site after the current house was built in the 16th or 17th century, with very limited activity on site during the medieval period, when the site was most likely open fields. Again there is also an increase of disturbance into the 19th and 20th centuries with a mix of finds also recovered through the test pit, consisting of scrap metal, coal, mortar, CBM, fragments of mortar and plaster, concrete, orange twine, tile, the metal spring from a clothes peg, small metal rings, a long metal rod, iron nails and a square metal belt buckle.

Test Pit Six (CHE/10/6)

Test pit six was excavated in the open front garden of a 15th century cottage set opposite the church to the north. (Thornton House Farm, Chediston. TM 635859 277859).

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

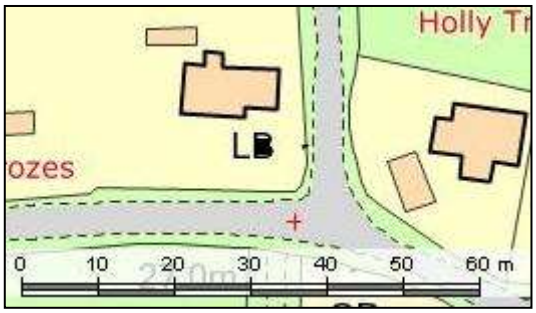

Figure 47: ***Location map of CHE/10/6***

All the pottery excavated from CHE/10/6 dates to the 15th century and later with Late Medieval Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Staffordshire Manganese Ware all recovered with a number of sherds of Victorian pottery.

		LMT		GRE		SMW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1			1	1	1	5	1	1	1550-1900
6	2			1	1			3	9	1550-1900
6	3	3	19	4	4			2	2	1400-1900
6	**4**							**2**	**3**	**1800-1900**

Table 34: ***Pottery excavated from CHE/10/6***

The increase of activity on site into the late medieval period may be in relation to the Black Death as the test pitting in Chediston has identified an increase in the activity from the 14th century, from the test pits that have been excavated around the church. This also correlates with the construction of the current house at that time and the fact that few later finds and pottery were also excavated from the test pit, may be due to its location within the property in the front garden. The majority of the domestic rubbish would have been discarded to the rear of the property and not along the main road. The finds consist of clay pipe, coal, glass, concrete, plastic, scrap metal, iron nails, tile, CBM, the centre part of a battery and oyster shell; the majority of these relate to much later 19th and 20th century disturbances.

Test Pit Seven (CHE/10/7)

Test pit seven was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a 15th century cottage on the main road into the village and just east of the church. See also CHE/08/7. The Farmstead is early-mid 17th century and is Grade II listed (1377329) (The Farmstead, Chediston. TM 635924 277703).

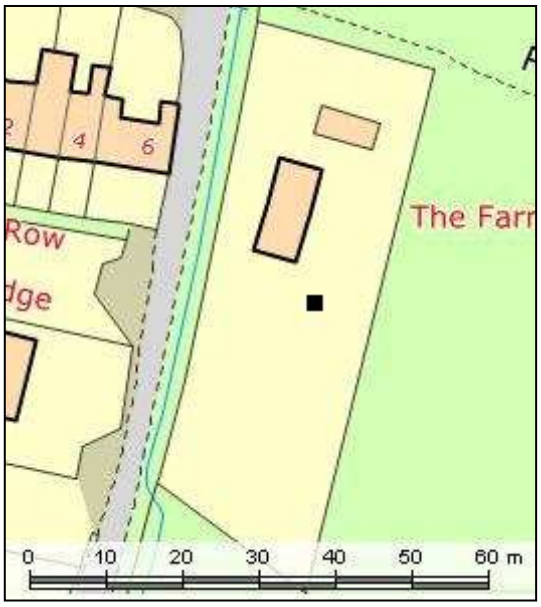

Figure 48: ***Location map of CHE/10/7***

Test pit seven was excavated to a depth of 0.8m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A number of sherds of Roman pottery were excavated from CHE/10/7 that had also been disturbed by later activity on site. Only a single sherd of medieval Hedingham Ware was recovered, but the vast majority of the pot dates to the 15th century and later. A range of wares were identified including Late Medieval Ware, German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware, Delft Ware, Staffordshire Slipware, English Stoneware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware. A large majority of the pottery recovered also dates to the Victorian period with over 140 sherds found.

		RB		HED		LMT		GS		GRE		SMW		DW		SS		ES		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	Garden					1	5	1	6	2	11					1	3							1400-1650
7	1					2	11							1	1							11	29	1400-1900
7	2			1	4					7	47	3	6							1	1	58	133	1200-1900
7	3	2	12							7	45	1	1	1	3			1	2			54	130	100-1900
7	5							1	5	5	10	1	3			2	8	3	39	3	6	11	21	1550-1900
7	6	1	3			2	9	1	2	15	68											6	21	100-1900
7	7					2	4	2	36	7	52	1	3	1	3	2	13	1	65			3	12	1400-1900
7	8	9	46																					100-250

Table 35: ***Pottery excavated from CHE/10/7***

A large amount of Roman pottery was excavated from CHE/10/7, suggesting occupation on site at that time and is most likely related to the known Roman site in the field immediately to the east of site. Despites its location close to the centre of the village and the church there is limited activity on site during the medieval period, the site was likely open fields until the current house was built in the 15th century. The pottery evidence suggests that occupation has been continual on site from the 15th century onwards and the proximity of the test pit to the rear of the property may also account for the high levels of pottery and finds recovered. The finds consist of glass, clay pipe stem, CBM, mortar, plastic, coal, oyster shell, tile, iron nails, fragments of mortar and plaster, slate and a slate pencil with Perspex, iron bolts, a black bottle stopper and metal buttons, which mainly suggest much later 19th and 20th century disturbances on site. The presence of both burnt stone and waste flint flakes may also suggest prehistoric activity on site.

Test Pit Eight (CHE/10/8)

Test pit eight was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of an early-mid 17th century farmhouse to the east of the village. It was the southern of two pits excavated in the property – see also CHE/10/9. The farmhouse is Grade II listed (1182792) (The Farmstead, Chediston. TM 635924 277703).

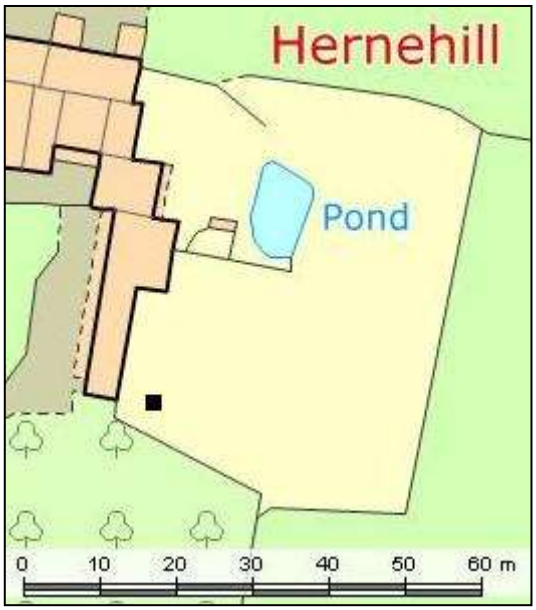

Figure 49: ***Location map of CHE/10/8***

Test pit eight 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.

A range of both medieval and post medieval pottery types were excavated from CHE/10/8 that include Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Late Medieval Ware, German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware. A small number of Victorian sherds were also identified from each context of test pit eight.

		EMW		LMT		GS		GRE		SMW		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1							4	28					3	9	1550-1900
8	2							3	33	1	16			3	8	1550-1900
8	3													2	5	1800-1900
8	4											1	5	2	24	1720-1900
8	5	1	7	1	10	1	1	4	46	1	4			4	15	1100-1900
8	6	1	4	4	22	1	4	1	24					1	1	1100-1900

Table 36: ***Pottery excavated from CHE/10/8***

The vast majority of the finds and pottery that were excavated from CHE/10/8 date to after the construction of the current house in the 16th century, although there is some evidence for activity on site during the medieval period, potentially from an earlier farmstead, especially given the location of site out to the east of the main village. There is quite a deal of disturbances evident through the test pit due to later 19th and 20th century digging with also a mix of finds including CBM, tile, plastic, concrete, scrap iron, coal, metal wire, iron nails, mortar, iron bolts, oyster shell, fragments of a plastic bag and plastic sheet, chalk, slate, foil, clay pipe and melted plastic with both burnt stone and possible waste flint flakes that may be prehistoric in date.

Test Pit Nine (CHE/10/9)

Test pit nine was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of an early-mid 17th century farmhouse to the east of the village. It was the northern of two pits excavated in the property – see also CHE/10/8. The farmhouse is Grade II listed (1182792) (The Farmstead, Chediston. TM 636407 277652).

Test pit nine 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.

Single sherds of Roman, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hedingham Ware, Late Medieval Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware and English Stoneware were all excavated from CHE/10/9 and had been mixed in with a number of Victorian sherds.

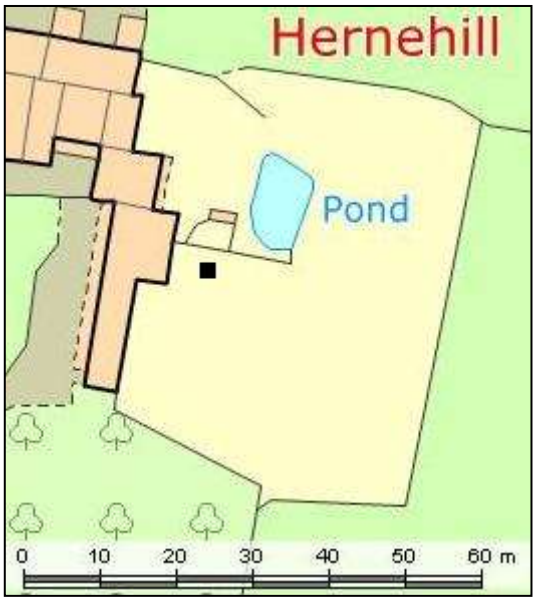

Figure 50: ***Location map of CHE/10/9***

		RB		EMW		HED		LMT		GRE		ES		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	1			1	2	1	3									1100-1300
9	2													2	4	1800-1900
9	3	1	1					1	1					5	16	100-1900
9	4											1	3	2	4	1680-1900
9	5									1	12			1	1	1550-1900

Table 37: ***Pottery excavated from CHE/10/9***

Limited Roman activity has been identified at CHE/10/9 that may also be the eastern extent, as so far identified by test pitting, of the known Roman site that extends across the field westwards from CHE/10/9 to CHE/10/7. Much like the results from the test pit just to the south, CHE/10/8, there is limited activity identified on site to date to the medieval period, but also here there is also limited activity in this part of the property dating from the later and post medieval periods, despite the construction of the house in the 16th century. The majority of the disturbances and the finds date to the 19th and 20th century and the finds consist of CBM, tile, mortar, concrete, glass, slate, chalk, clay pipe, iron bolts and nails, a partial white plastic lid and a degraded coin/token. The presence of a number of waste flint flakes may also indicate prehistoric activity on site.

8.5 2011 Excavations

Excavations were undertaken in and around Chediston over 2 days on 11th and 14th May 2011 by 37 HEFA participants from the following schools: Deben High School, Great Cornard Upper School, The Denes High School, Bungay High School and Benjamin Britten High School (school names correct at the time of participation). Eight 1m^2 test-pits were excavated in Chediston in 2011, bringing the total since 2006 to forty-seven. Areas investigated for the first time included Grove Farm, on the western fringes of Chediston Green, and Upper Farm, located c. 1km west of Chediston on the north side of the stream valley at c. 35m OD.

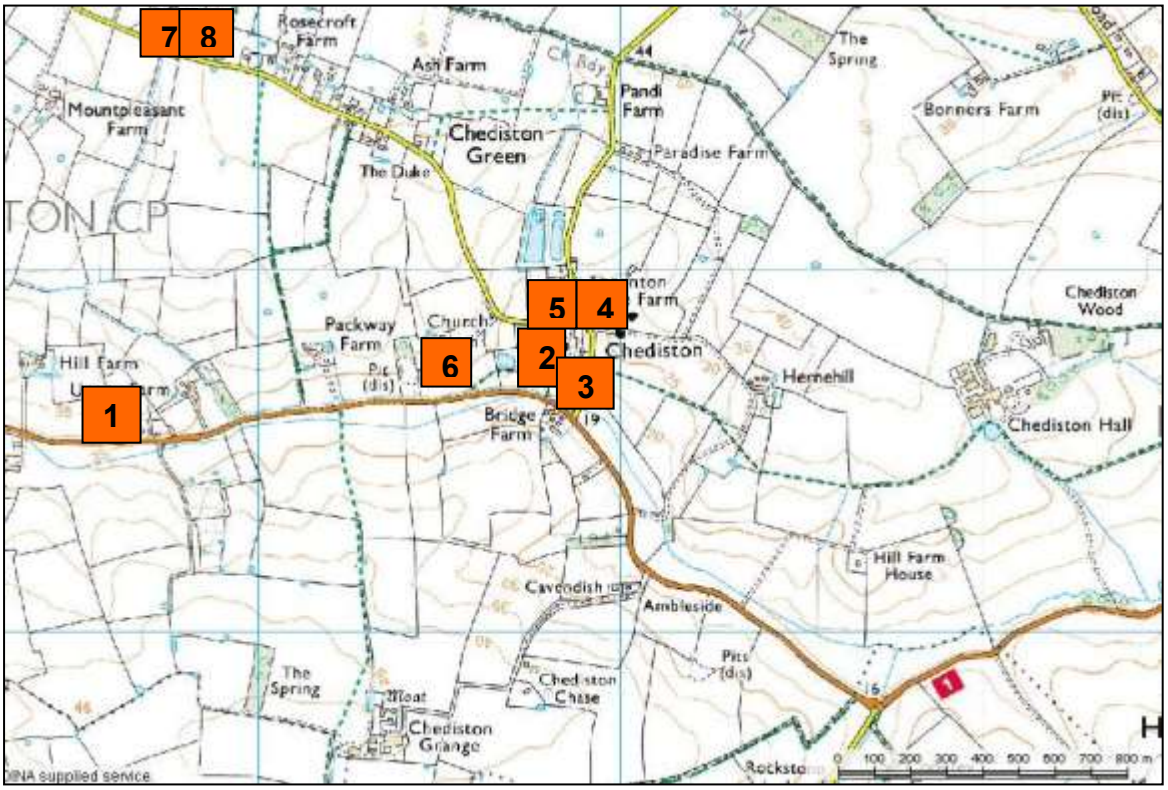

Figure 51: ***Location map for test pits excavated in Chediston in 2011 (NB: Test pits not shown to scale)*** **© Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.**

Test Pit One (CHE/11/1)

Test pit one was excavated in the enclosed garden close to the rear of the isolated farmhouse, set in the far west of the village (Mill House, B1123, Chediston. TM 634569 277617).

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

A small amount of pottery was excavated from CHE/11/1, the majority of which dates to the Victorian period. An additional four sherds of post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware was also recovered.

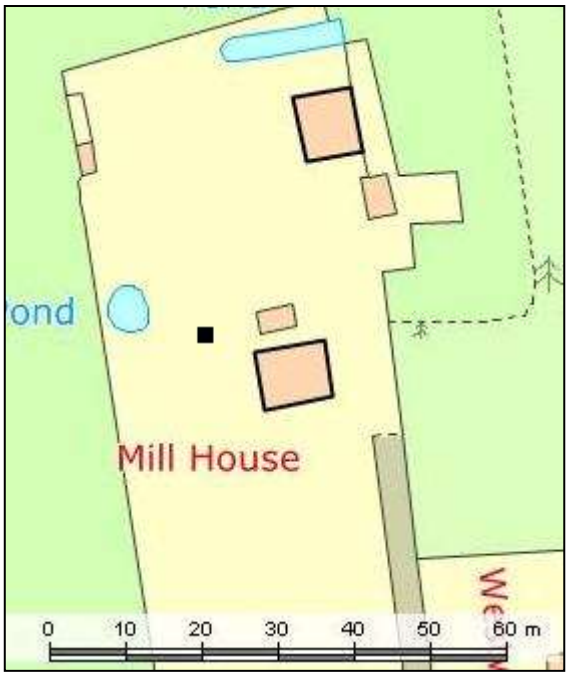

Figure 52: ***Location map of CHE/11/1***

		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1			1	2	1800-1900
1	2	3	12	6	20	1550-1900
1	3	1	8	6	14	1550-1900

Table 38: ***Pottery excavated from CHE/11/1***

The pottery and finds that were excavated from CHE/11/1 suggest that there was little activity on site until the current farmhouse was built sometime after the 16th century, but the presence of an electricity cable and a chicken burial both slowed the excavations considerably. Further work would be needed to determine if this outlying farm had earlier origins, much like many previously excavated sites in Chediston. The finds consist of a metal spring from a clothes peg, CBM, glass, coal, clay pipe, iron nails and bolts, silver milk bottle tops, asbestos, mortar, chalk, a metal button, possible black roof lining and pieces of scrap metal. A single piece of burnt stone was also recovered that may be prehistoric in date or perhaps from a more recent bonfire on site.

Figure 53: ***The chicken burial under excavation at CHE/11/1***

Test Pit Two (CHE/11/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the open long front garden of a mid-terrace 16th century cottage on land immediately west of the church (2 Church Cottages, Church Lane, Chediston. TM 635792 277789).

Test pit two was excavated to a depth of c.0.94m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

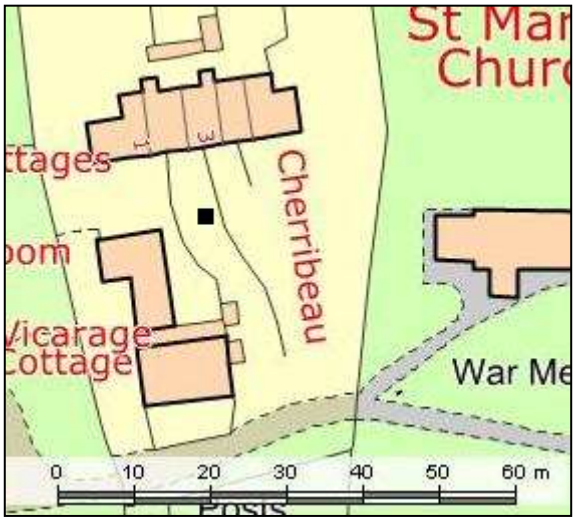

Figure 54: ***Location map of CHE/11/2***

A wide range of pottery types were excavated from CHE/11/2, the majority dating from the post medieval and consisting of Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware, Delft Ware, Staffordshire Slipware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware with a number of sherds of Victorian pottery. A few Late Saxon and medieval wares were also identified, including Thetford Ware, Hedingham Ware, Late Medieval Ware and German Stoneware.

		THET		HED		LMT		GS		GRE		SMW		DW		SS		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1																			1	3	1800-1900
2	2									3	7			3	6					15	32	1550-1900
2	3							1	3	6	23							1	1	23	36	1550-1900
2	4	1	2							1	3					1	4	1	2	5	5	900-1900
2	5	1	1			3	8			3	13											900-1600
2	6			3	8	2	12															1200-1550
2	7											1	3									1700-1750

Table 39: ***Pottery excavated from CHE/11/2***

The evidence for Late Saxon activity identified here close to the church supports evidence already gathered from previous excavations in the village indicating that there was small scale Late Saxon activity here, potentially around an earlier church. Occupation appears to have continued to be quite limited until the construction of the cottages during the 16th century, after which there is evidence for a lot more disturbances as rubbish is deposited on site. The mix of finds also excavated consist of a green glass marble, CBM, a white plastic button, glass, coal, pieces of scrap metal, tile, mortar, chalk, fragments of concrete, slate, iron nails and bolts, clay pipe, thick metal tweezers and a small piece of slag, suggesting metal working on or close to site. A number of flakes of possible worked flint were also identified that may be prehistoric in date or they could potentially relate to the construction of the church, which is faced in flint. Two pieces of burnt stone were also recovered.

Test Pit Three (CHE/11/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the enclosed front garden of an end of terrace cottage fronting the lane leading to the church (Clare Cottage, 6 Shop Row, Church Lane, Chediston. TM 635905 277734).

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

A single small sherd of English Stoneware pot was excavated with a number of Victorian sherds, which were found mixed through the test pit.

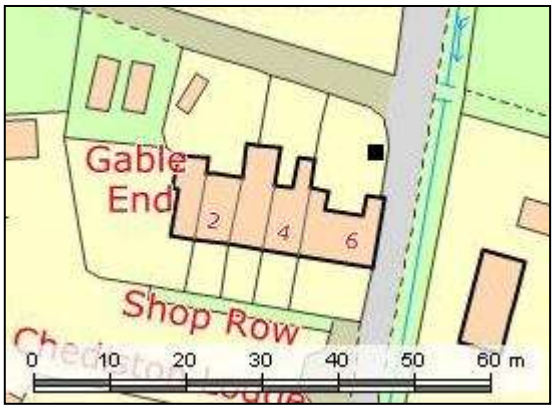

Figure 55: Location map of CHE/11/3

		ES		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1			9	33	1800-1900
3	2			3	4	1800-1900
3	3			1	2	1800-1900
3	4	1	4			1700-1750
3	5			1	2	1800-1900

Table 40: *Pottery excavated from CHE/11/3*

The terrace cottages were likely built during the 19th century and the pottery and finds that were excavated from CHE/11/3 suggest that there is little evidence of any activity on site prior to their construction. The majority of the finds date to the occupation of the current house and consist of orange plastic, a red plastic clothes peg, modern screws, glass, coal, mortar, green painted concrete, brown plastic wire covering, clear plastic wrappers, CBM, a new penny coin dated to 1975, fragments of plastic, part of a pen, pieces of scrap metal, pieces of wool and muscle shell. A number of pieces of both flint and burnt stone were also identified (with a possible blade) that may indicate prehistoric activity just north of the stream.

Test Pit Four (CHE/11/4)

Test pit four was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of an early 19th century detached house set on the main road through the village and just north east of the church. (Jubilee Villa, Chediston. TM 635929 277861).

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

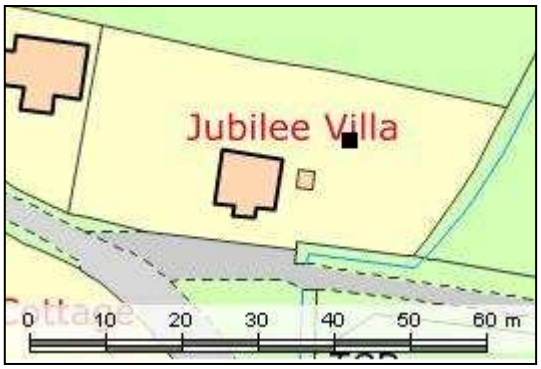

Figure 56: ***Location map of CHE/11/4***

The majority of the pottery excavated from CHE/11/4 dates to the Victorian period, although two sherds of English Stoneware were also identified in the upper contexts of the test pit.

		ES		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1	1	24			1700-1800
4	2			8	17	1800-1900
4	3	1	1	5	16	1700-1900
4	4			5	15	1800-1900
4	5			7	25	1800-1900

Table 41: ***Pottery excavated from CHE/11/4***

The pottery evidence suggests that the site was likely open fields prior to the construction of the house during the 19th century, after which the majority of the finds and pottery that were excavated date to. These consist of glass, iron nails, CBM, pieces of plastic, mortar, a metal clothes draw knob with a ceramic centre, possibly part of a small statue, concrete, coal, chalk and tile. A number of possible worked flints and burnt stone were also recovered, mainly from the lower half of the test pit that may be prehistoric in date.

Test Pit Five (CHE/11/5)

Test pit five was excavated in the large rear garden of a 15th century cottage along the main road through the village and just opposite the church to the north. (Thornton House Farm, Chediston. TM 635840 277881).

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

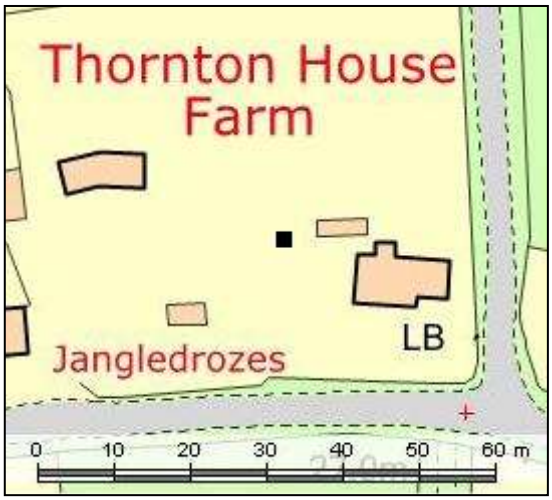

Figure 57: ***Location map of CHE/11/5***

All the pottery excavated from CHE/11/5 dates to the 15th century and later, with a range of wares also identified. These include Late Medieval Ware, Border Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware, Delft Ware, English Stoneware and Victorian pottery.

		LMT		BW		GRE		SMW		DW		ES		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1					2	61							2	2	1550-1900
5	2					1	2			2	16			4	14	1550-1900
5	3					6	18							2	4	1550-1900
5	4	2	3			5	28			2	3	3	8	3	4	1400-1900
5	5	2	6	1	6	1	6	2	9							1400-1750
5	6							1	2							1700-1750
5	7	1	15			2	5									1400-1600

Table 42: ***Pottery excavated from CHE/11/5***

All the finds and pottery suggest that there was little activity on site until the current house was built in the 15th century. A range of finds were excavated, including tile, metal wire, glass, pieces of scrap metal, coal, iron nails, mortar, CBM, slate, clay pipe, a slate pencil, concrete, oyster shell and two pieces of slag, suggestive of metal working on or close to site. Three possible waste flint flakes were also identified that may be prehistoric in date.

Test Pit Six (CHE/11/6)

Test pit six was excavated on a small area of lawn to the west of a 16th century Grade II Listed farmhouse, set to the west of the church (1030484). (Church Farm, Chediston. TM 635532 277744).

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

All the pottery excavated from CHE/11/6 dates to after the 15th century with small amounts of both Late Medieval Ware and Glazed Red Earthenware's mixed in with Victorian pottery.

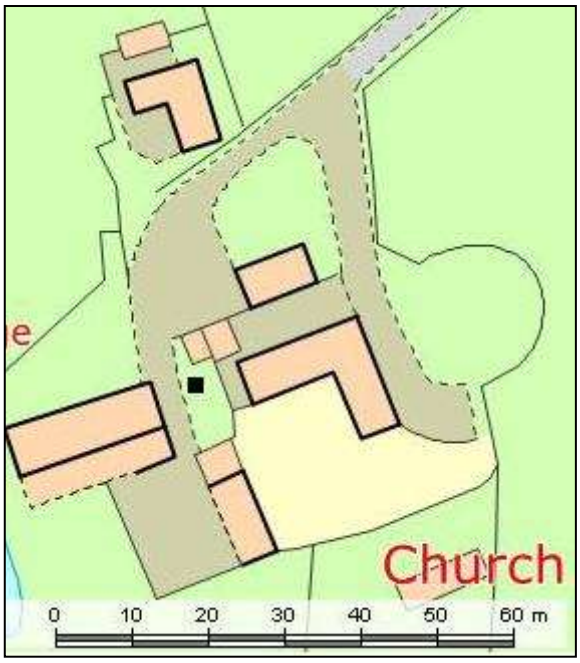

Figure 58: ***Location map of CHE/11/6***

		LMT		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	2					1	1	1800-1900
6	3	1	1			4	34	1400-1900
6	4	1	7	1	21	1	3	1400-1900
6	5	2	76	2	31	1	8	1400-1900

Table 43: ***Pottery excavated from CHE/11/6***

The lack of pre 15th century pottery suggests that the site was unlikely utilised until the current house was built which is when there appears to be a shift in settlement patterns in the village as noted through previous test pit excavations in Chediston. One sherd of the Late Medieval Ware was also identified to be from a cistern, which was used for brewing beer and is likely to have taken place on the farm. A mix of finds were also recovered and consist of fragments of modern drain, a metal tap (minus the handle), CBM, glass, coal, a metal washers, a metal spring from a clothes peg, mortar, concrete, tile, modern CBM, iron nails, pieces of scrap metal and modern screws. A number of possible flint flakes were also recorded that may be prehistoric in date.

Test Pit Seven (CHE/11/7)

Test pit seven was excavated in a large grassed garden just north west of the late 16th/early 17th century farmhouse, in an area where a previously moated house was said to have stood. It was also one of two pits excavated here – see also CHE/11/8.The farmhouse is a Grade II listed property (1377324) (Chediston Grove, Chediston Green. TM 634707 278675).

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

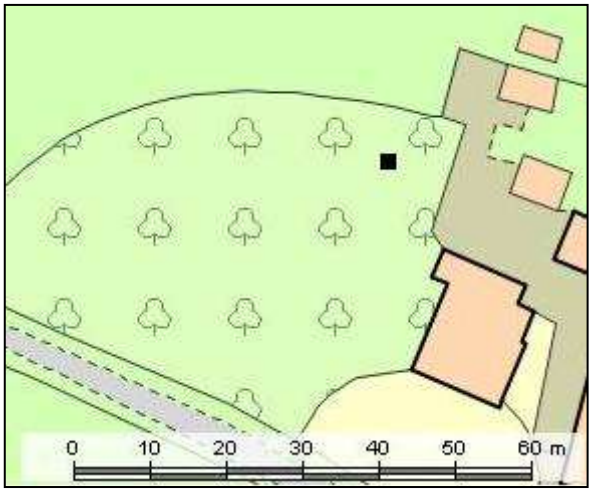

Figure 59: ***Location map of CHE/11/7***

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from CHE/11/7 dates to the Victorian period but a single sherd of Glazed Red Earthenware was also recorded.

		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1			5	9	1800-1900
7	2	1	2	17	40	1550-1900
7	3			9	42	1800-1900
7	4			8	27	1800-1900

Table 44: ***Pottery excavated from CHE/11/7***

Compared to results from the other test pit on site, CHE/11/8, the area around CHE/11/7 appears to have had more disturbances, particularly with the location of a land drain running through the pit. It is later activity and deposits that were mainly uncovered with a mix of finds including slate, tile, CBM with possibly burnt CBM pieces, glass, coal, a metal washer, clay pipe, iron nails, oyster shell, pieces of scrap metal and two pieces of slag, suggestive of metal working on or close to site. The presence of both burnt stone and flint flakes also points to the possibility of prehistoric activity in the area too.

Test Pit Eight (CHE/11/8)

Test pit eight was excavated in an open grassed field, just north-west of the late 16th/early 17th century farmhouse and another test pit excavated on site CHE/11/7. The farmhouse is a Grade II listed property (1377324) (Chediston Grove, Chediston Green. TM 634694 278695).

Test pit eight was excavated to a depth of 0.6m through the test pit but to a further depth of c.95m in corner one 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 CHE/11/8 dates to the medieval period with Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hedingham Ware and Late Medieval Wares all identified. An additional three sherds of Victorian pottery were also recovered from the upper contexts.

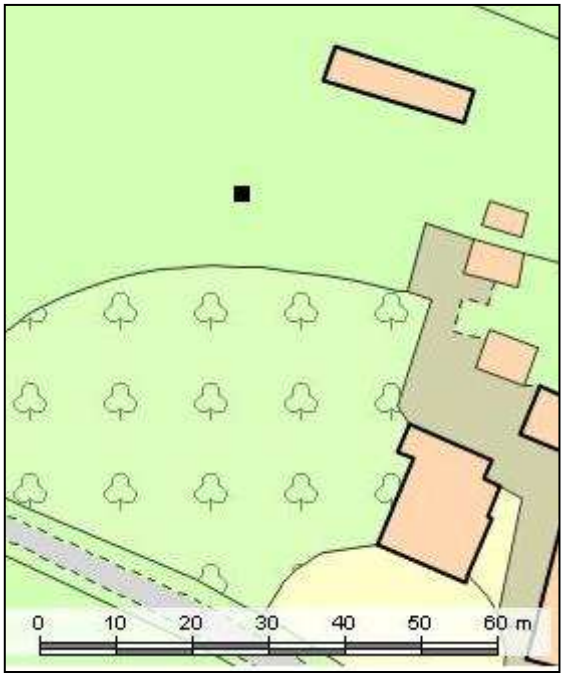

Figure 60: ***Location map of CHE/11/8***

		EMW		HED		LMT		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	2	2	5					1	14	1100-1900
8	3							2	5	1800-1900
8	4	1	4			1	1			1100-1550
8	5	1	1	1	3					1100-1350

Table 45: ***Pottery excavated from CHE/11/8***

Unlike CHE/11/7, this test pit site seems to support the possibility of an earlier moated site west of the current property as the medieval pottery that was excavated from CHE/11/8 suggests occupation on site at that time. There also seems to be little disturbance after the moated site was abandoned with a few finds recovered, suggesting that these were used for manuring open fields. These consist of coal, CBM, the end of a shotgun cartridge, iron nails, pieces of scrap metal, possible burnt CBM and a piece of slag, suggestive of metal working on or close to site. Flint flakes were also recovered that may also be prehistoric in date,

9 Discussion

As no prehistoric pottery was excavated from the 47 test pits in Chediston, the only evidence for any pre-Roman activity is based on the worked flint found that included a small number of flint tools as well as pieces of burnt stone which were found from a total of 32 of the test pits. Previous archaeological finds already recorded on the HER consist of mostly worked flint tools that have been dated from the Palaeolithic through to the Bronze Age and that were primarily found along on the level ground overlooking the river valley. Overall there have been larger concentrations of later prehistoric finds (i.e. those dating to the Neolithic or Bronze Age), as flint and pottery scatters which have been found quite extensively and therefore suggests intense activity at this time.
The majority of the flints excavated from the test pits were found within the core of the village and close to the river so actually suggests that activity continued through the valley and not just on the higher ground. The ten test pit sites in Chediston Green with six outlying farmsteads also yielded flints and burnt stone, corroborating what is already known on the HER and perhaps also suggests that these concentrations of later prehistoric settlement and activity were actually more widespread and feasibly more intense than has been previously known in the parish, although further work on the analysis of the flints would be needed to confirm this.
Even though there has so far been no archaeological evidence however for prehistoric settlement, the landscape around Chediston with the gently sloping valley sides and good access to water and easily cultivated soils does mean that permanent settlements are likely from the later prehistoric. There is insufficient evidence for any form of activity continuing through the Iron Age that suggests as much of Suffolk was incorporated into tribal territories at that time the focus of settlement would likely have been elsewhere at that time.

Despite the fact that only 21 sherds of Romano-British pottery were excavated from Chediston (1% of all the pottery recovered), known Roman settlement has been recorded from the parish and beyond, which may suggest that great swathes of land were utilised by perhaps fewer families or more than likely left as open spaces. All the Roman pottery from the test pits was found on the northern side of the river valley, the same side as the probable villa site located on land of Hernehill Farm; where one test pit produced a single sherd of Roman pottery (CHE/10/9). A cluster of Romano-British pottery was also recorded from three test pits (CHE/06/7, CHE/08/7 and CHE/10/7) all within the core of the village and may hint at the presence of additional settlement, perhaps a small farmstead or workshops close to the river, as one test pit (CHE/06/7) the pottery was found associated with light industrial waste material.

The Anglo-Saxon evidence for settlement in the parish is limited to the late Saxon only, both from finds recorded on the HER but also from the test pitting, but particularly as it is recorded in the Domesday Book we know that a settlement of some form would have been in existence by the 10th century, and a quite large one at that (34 houses recorded) and the village sits in an area of relatively high population density of people per square mile as recorded in the Domesday Book in Suffolk. There was also a record of a church in the village by the 11th century, so may have been wooden in structure and potentially on the same site as the current church. The original name of the village however, ‘Cedd’s stone’ and its likely interpretation may have origins in the earlier Anglo Saxon period with its association with an ancient trackway, and perhaps a small settlement, although there is so far no archaeological evidence to support this as yet.
The late Anglo-Saxon pottery excavated from the test pitting was less than the Roman pot identified, with only 11 sherds recorded (and 0.52% of all the pottery found), but these were mainly found in the core of the village around where the church is today and along the valley. Chediston Green was not settled at this time, but a farmstead was likely in use at Chediston Grange to the south of the village as well as also Packway farm to the west, suggesting that the village was starting to take on its dispersed form as seen more widely through the medieval period.

One test pit in particular is interesting (CHE/06/2) that was excavated in a slightly wooded area to the southwest of the church, from which four sherds of Thetford Ware were excavated from on top of a floor surface, through which a post hole was cut. Although only a 1m^2 was excavated, the presence of both a floor surface and post hole suggest that this was the site of a late Saxon structure (of unknown size or function) that was set in the heart of the village at that time and close to the original church.
In 2007 a test pit excavated in the now front gardens of Church Cottages immediately west of the church yielded a human burial. Only the head was seen within the confines of the test pit, and although it remains undated, the head was facing east suggesting a Christian burial and may provide hints at the changing form of the graveyard or perhaps that the original church was slightly more to the west. The burial may also of course be later in date and associated with the current church and deliberately placed outside the churchyard in un-consecrated ground. Further archaeological work would certainly be needed to determine the date of the burial, if any other individuals are present and to what extent.

After the Norman Conquest the village expanded to include settlement for the first time at Chediston Green to the north and west of the core village settlement, which developed rapidly and may have been of a similar size to Chediston itself. The outlying farmsteads that were first identified during the late Saxon period are more intensively occupied in the high medieval period and a number of new sites also come into existence at this time. A total of 126 sherds of high medieval pottery were excavated from 24 of the test pits and representing just 6.04% of all the pottery identified. Previous pottery found through the parish and recorded on the HER has been found to mainly date to the 13th century and later and this has been reflected in a lot of the high medieval pottery excavated here with have a similar date. This may suggest that the expansion of the village may have been a gradual process; the main structure of the church only dates from the 13th to 15th century so there may have been external factors influencing the capacity of the settlement in the first couple of hundred years after the Norman Conquest. The rise in pottery industries may have contributed to an influx of settlement, particularly with the rise of potters and the kiln sites that are known through the parish, including one at Chediston Green and close to the test pit sited along its southern edge (CHE/06/10).

Into the later medieval there was little in the way of any form of contraction in the village, the number of later medieval pottery sherds excavated actually rises from the high medieval to 142 sherds that also derived from a wider number of test pits (31 out of the 47) and 6.81% of all the pottery found. A possible shift of settlement was however noted from the test pits results which included a slight rise in activity in the core of the village around the church, diminishing slightly at Chediston Green, although with the location of the pottery at that site this may influence the results, we may be seeing the produce rather than related to occupation. The outlying farmsteads are however still in use and the general pottery results suggest that the village was likely not greatly affected by the Black Death during the 14th century.

Post medieval growth of the settlement is evident through all the test pits with a sharp rise in the mid-16th century and later pottery identified (359 sherds from 41 test pits; 17.23% of all the pot found) and shows that occupation both in Chediston and Chediston Green was prevalent, including all the outlying farmsteads that were test pitted, some coming into existence for the first time at this time. Despite this evident growth (albeit based on the quantity of pottery), Chediston remained a small settlement and much dispersed in nature with a large proportion of the population scattered through the parish. Population records for the 16th and 17th centuries still state the population remained relatively small, as in 1524 24 taxpayers were assessed, in 1603 there were 149 adults living in Chediston and in 1674 there were 45 households. Into the 18th and 19th centuries these population figures continued to rise which may coincide with general improvement of the roads and the introduction of the railways at that time and this is reflected in the vast amount of 'Victorian' pottery that was excavated from 43 of the test pits, a total of 1,423 sherds and accounting for a whopping 68.36% of all the pottery found.

The proximity of Chediston to the town of Halesworth to the east may have always influenced its growth and development, for example there is no record of Chediston ever having a market, although there was in Halesworth. The town was built around the River Blyth which would have been navigable up to the town and so presented the early settlement with excellent trade links to Southwold and the coast. The town was also included in the East Suffolk Railway between Ipswich and Lowestoft when a station was built. The most likely major routeways in and out of the town would however have not have been past Chediston but most likely out to the north, south and east of the town instead. The B123 that runs west past Chediston today from Halesworth is along the valley floor and close to the river, which if it was built on the same routeway as in previous centuries it would have more than likely been prone to seasonal flooding that would have also affected traffic to and from the village, particularly if the road was not managed.

The population figures continue to grow though the 19th century, reaching their peak in 1851 when the population was recorded at 434 inhabitants and corresponding with the huge amounts of pottery excavated in the test pits of that date. Figures from the 20th century however suggest a drop in the population from 283 in 1901 to only 211 in 1981, again sealing the fate of the village to remain as a small rural dispersed settlement. In Chediston Green the 19th century and later properties started to encroach the original extent of the green, particularly on the northern edge, where the probable original line of settlement is still evident with the location of farmsteads, such as Ash Farm, Willow Farm and Rosecroft Farm, all of which form a line of the former green edge.

10 Conclusion

The five years of test pitting in Chediston has revealed the development of the village from the later Anglo-Saxon period when a coherent settlement was first established, which continued to expand through high medieval period, including the development of a second focus of settlement known as Chediston Green as well as numerous outlying farmsteads. Very little contraction was noted during the later medieval at the time of the Black Death and when a lot of settlements across the region saw shrinkages due to a massive population decline. If anything in Chediston there was a slight shift in the focus of settlement from Chediston Green to Chediston village, but this was short lived and from the post medieval the village continued to grow and expand again.

Limited finds for pre-Anglo Saxon occupation were also noted from the test pitting with a number of later prehistoric flints recorded from both along the river valley and also the higher ground surrounding. The presence of Roman pottery was also found, but as known Roman sites have been identified nearby this is perhaps not surprising. The test pitting has suggested that there was also some form of potential industrial activity closer to the river and probably around the 2nd century AD.

11 Acknowledgements

The excavations in Chediston were directed by Carenza Lewis, with added supervision from Catherine Ranson, Clemency Cooper, Jessica Rippengal, Rob Hedge, David Page, Sarah Jordan and Paul Blinkhorn who also analysed the pottery. The base for each excavation was the Chediston Church Room and our local coordinator in the village was Gilbert Burroughs who also located all the test pit sites each year and who was consulted on the writing of this report.
Thanks must go to all the property owners who allowed the students to dig in their property and to the 177 students from 11 different schools who took part in the excavations over the five years. The schools involved with the HEFA's were Stradbroke College, Benjamin Britten High School, Leiston Community High School, Sir John Lemen High School, Kirkley Community High School, Thurleston High School, Bungay High School, The Denes High School, Mildenhall College of Technology, Great Cornard Upper School and Deben High School.

12 References

Aston, M.A. and Gerrard, C. 1999 'Unique, traditional and charming: the Shapwick Project, Somerset' *The Antiquaries Journal,* 79, 1-58

Bailey, M. 2010 Medieval Suffolk: an economic and social history 1200-1500 (Boydell & Brewer, Woodbridge)

Beresford, M.W. 1954 *The Lost Villages of England*. London

Beresford, M.W. and Hurst, J.G. 1971 *Deserted Medieval Villages.* London

Copinger, W. A. 1905 The Manors of Suffolk Volume 2: The hundreds of Blything and Bosmere and Claydon (T. F. Unwin, London)

Darby, H. C. 1971 (3rd Edition) The Domesday Geography of Eastern England (Cambridge University Press, Cambridge)

Dymond, D. and Virgoe, R. 1986 'The reduced population and wealth of early fifteenth-century Suffolk' *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*, XXXVI Part 2, 73-100

Ekwall, E. 1940 (2nd Edition) The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names (Clarendon Press, Oxford)

Gerrard, C. 2003 *Medieval Archaeology: understanding traditions and contemporary approaches*. London

Gerrard, C. and Aston. M. 2010 *The Shapwick Project*. Society for Medieval Archaeology Monograph Series

Glasscock, R. E. 1975 *The Lay Subsidy of 1334*. Oxford University Press

Hoskins, W.G. 1955 *The Making of the English Landscape*. London

Jones, R and Page, M. 2007. *Medieval Villages, Beginning and Ends.* Windgather Press

Kelly, F. 1912 *Directory of Suffolk.* London

Kelly, F. 1912 *Directory of Suffolk.* London

Lewis, C. 2005 'Test pit excavation within occupied settlements in East Anglia in 2005', *MSRG Annual Report* 20, 9-16

Lewis, C. 2006 'Test pit excavation within occupied settlements in East Anglia in 2006', *MSRG Annual Report* 21, 37-44

Lewis, C. 2007a 'Test pit excavation within occupied settlements in East Anglia in 2007', *MSRG Annual Report* 22, 48-56

Lewis, C. 2007b 'New Avenues for the Investigation of Currently Occupied Medieval Rural Settlement – Preliminary Observations from the Higher Education Field Academy'. *Medieval Archaeology* 51, 131-161

Lewis, C. 2008 'Test pit excavation within occupied settlements in East Anglia in 2008', *MSRG Annual Report* 23, 60-68

Lewis, C. 2009 'Test pit excavation within occupied settlements in East Anglia in 2009', *MSRG Annual Report* 24, 43-58

Lewis, C. 2012 'Test pit excavation within currently occupied rural settlements – results of the University of Cambridge CORS project in 2011', *MSRG Annual Report 27, 42-56*

Lewis, C. 2013 'Test pit excavation within currently occupied rural settlements – results of the University of Cambridge CORS project in 2012', *MSRG Annual Report 28, 77-89*

Lewis, C., Mitchell Fox, P., and Dyer, C. C. 2001. *Village, Hamlet and Field.* Macclesfield: Windgather

Owles, E. and Smedley, N. 1967 'Two Belgic cemeteries at Boxford' *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*, Volume XXXI Part 1, 87-104

Roberts, B.K. 1987 *The Making of the English Village*. Harlow

Roberts, B.K. and Wrathmell, S. 2000 *An Atlas of Rural Settlement in England*. London

Roberts, B.K. and Wrathmell, S. 2003 *Region and Place.* London

Spence, C. 1990 *Archaeological Site Manual. Museum of London Archaeology Service.* London

Warner, P. 1982 *Blything Hundred: a study in the development of settlement, A.D.400-1400.* University of Leicester - Unpublished PhD Thesis

White, W. *History, Gazetteer, and Directory of Suffolk*. Sheffield

13 Appendices

13.1 Pottery Reports – Paul Blinkhorn

13.1.1 Pottery Types

RB (Grey): Roman (Greyware). This was one of the most common types of Roman pottery, and was made in many different places in Britain. Many different types of vessels were made, especially cooking pots. It was most common in the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, but in some places, continued in use until the 4th century.

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

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.

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. Between AD1300 and 1400, the potters made very ornate jugs, with painted designs in a reddish brown clay, and sometimes attached models of knights in armour or grotesque faces to the outside of the pots. It is found all over East Anglia and eastern England. A lot of Grimston ware has been found in Norway, as there is very little clay in that country, and they had to import their pottery. Nearly half the medieval pottery found in Norway was made at Grimston, and was shipped there from King's Lynn.

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.

Glazed: Medieval Glazed Wares. ?AD1200-1400. A range of red and grey-coloured pots with a green or orange glaze. Many different but very similar types are known from Suffolk, some of which may have been made locally, or in Essex or Norfolk. The places where most of them were made is unknown. Most vessels were jugs.

IGW: Ipswich Glazed ware. Made at a kiln in Fore Street, Ipswich, between 1250 and 1300. Red sandy glazed jugs, usually with dot and line decoration painted in white liquid clay ('slip'). Appears to be imitating French pottery of the time.

TG: 'Tudor Green' Ware. Very fine, white pottery with a bright green glaze. Made in Surrey and Hampshire from the end of the 14th century until around 1700. Mainly tablewares such as mugs, cups and drinking bowls, and also small jugs. Common in towns, but rare in the countryside, where only the richer inhabitants probably used it.

German Stonewares. First made around AD1450, and still made today. Made at lots of places along the river Rhine in Germany, such as Cologne, Siegburg and Frechen. Very hard grey clay fabric, with the outer surface of the pot often having a mottled brown glaze, with some having blue and purple painted decoration, and others moulded medallions ('prunts') with coat-of-arms or mythical scenes on them. The most common vessel type was the mug, used in taverns in Britain and all over the world. Surviving records from the port of London ('port books') show that millions such pots were brought in by boat from Germany from around AD1500 onwards.

LMT: Late Medieval Ware. Very similar to GRE (see below), but the pots had thinner walls, sandier fabrics and tended to be glazed on the outside. This type is also slightly earlier, and dates to AD1450-1550. It is known that this type of pottery was being made in the village, as the waste from a kiln which was operating in the late 15th century has been found near the modern potter's workshop at Chediston Green.

Cistercian Ware. Made between AD1475 and 1700. So-called because it was first found during the excavation of Cistercian monasteries, but not made by monks. A number of different places are known to have been making this pottery, particularly in the north of England and the midlands. The pots are very thin and hard, as they were made in the first coal-fired pottery kilns, which reached much higher temperatures than the wood-fired types of the medieval period. Vessels usually tall, narrow cups with up to 8 handles, known as 'tygs'.

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

BW: Border Ware. Very fine, white pottery, usually with a green or yellow glaze. Pots tended to be heavier, mainly serving and storage vessels such as large bowls. Made in Surrey and Hampshire from c 1550 – 1700.

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

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.

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

Staffordshire Slipware. AD1640-1750. Fine cream fabric with white slip and pale yellow lead glaze, commonest decoration is dark brown trails which were sometimes brushed with a feather while wet. Chiefly made 'flat wares' such as plates and dishes, although small bowls and mugs etc. are known.

SMG/MG: Staffordshire Manganese Ware. Late 17th – 18th century. Made from a fine, buff-coloured clay, with the pots usually covered with a mottled purple and brown glaze. A wide range of different types of pots were made, but mugs and chamber pots are particularly common.

ES: English Stoneware. Very hard, grey pottery with white and/or brown surfaces. First made in Britain at the end of the 17th century, became very widespread in the 18th and 19th century, particularly for mineral water, boot polish bottles and beer jars.

LES: Late English Stoneware. Very hard, grey fabric with white and/or brown surfaces. First made in Britain at the end of the 17th century, became very widespread in the 18th and 19th century, particularly for mineral water and beer jars.

SGS/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.

CR: Creamware. This was the first pottery to be made which resembles modern 'china'. It was invented by Wedgwood, who made it famous by making dinner surfaces for some of the royal families of Europe. Made between 1740 and 1880, it was a pale cream-coloured ware with a clear glaze, and softer than bone china. There were lots of different types of pots which we would still recognise today: cups, saucers, plates, soup bowls etc. In the 19th century, it was considered to be poor quality as better types of pottery were being made, so it was often painted with multi-coloured designs to try and make it more popular.

VICT: '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

13.1.2 2006 Results

Test Pit 1

		EMW		GRE		Victorian		
Test Pit	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
TP1	1			1	12	3	10	1550-1900
TP1	2					9	83	1800-1900
TP1	3	2	10			27	60	1100-1900
TP1	5	1	4			2	4	1100-1900
TP1	6					3	5	1800-1900
TP1	7	1	2					1100-1400

This test-pit produced a range of pottery which shows that there were probably people living here during the medieval period, but also that it was abandoned near the end of that time until the 19th century. The deepest context produced only medieval pottery, showing that it is likely to be an undisturbed medieval soil. A fairly large piece of burnt daub also occurred in that context. Daub was used as a building material in medieval times, and the piece could be part of a medieval oven or hearth, or even a burnt-down house.

Test-Pit 2

		Thetford		German Stoneware		GRE		Victorian		
Test Pit	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
TP2	1					1	6	9	18	1550-1900
TP2	2			1	5			8	30	1500-1900
TP2	3			1	3	3	9	10	34	1500-1900
TP2	4	4	17							850-1100

Most of the contexts from this test-pit contained pottery dating to after the end of the medieval period. The lowest context produced only late Saxon pottery, which shows that it an undisturbed soil dating to that time. There were also pieces of burnt daub found in context 4, which are likely to have been part of a Saxon oven or hearth, or even a burnt-down house.

Test-Pit 3

		German Stoneware		GRE		Victorian		
Test Pit	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
TP3	1	1	3			2	5	1500-1900
TP3	2			1	2	11	40	1550-1900
TP3	3					5	29	1800-1900
TP3	4					6	31	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit dated to after the end of the medieval period, which suggests that there was no-one doing anything at the site which left a trace of their presence before 1500. Only two small sherds of the pottery date to before the 19th century, so it seems that the site was probably fields or gardens before then.

Test-Pit 4

		EMW		GRE		Victorian		
Test Pit	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
TP4	1	1	5	1	6			1200-1700
TP4	2					4	13	1800-1900
TP4	3					17	28	1800-1900
TP4	4					8	29	1800-1900
TP4	5					4	15	1800-1900
TP4	6					2	7	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test pit was 19th century in date, apart from two earlier sherds, one of which was medieval. It would seem that very little happened at the site before 1800, so it has probably been fields or gardens since the medieval times until quite recently.

Test-Pit 5

		German Stoneware		LMT		GRE		Delft		LES		White SGS		Victorian		
Test Pit	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
TP5	2													11	60	1800-1900
TP5	3	1	3									1	3	3	19	1500-1900
TP5	4									1	3			13	38	1700-1900
TP5	5									1	4					1700-1800
TP5	6					4	12	1	6					1	1	1550-1900
TP5	8					1	2							1	6	1550-1900
TP5	9			1	18	3	12			1	3					1450-1800
TP5	10					1	10									1550-1700

All the pottery from this test pit dates to right to the end of the medieval period and later. It seems that people have been living here continuously since about 1450, but if anyone was here before then, they left no trace of their passing.

Test-Pit 6

		German Stoneware		LMT		GRE		LES		Victorian		
Test Pit	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
TP6	1									1	1	1800-1900
TP6	2	1	3	1	4					12	102	1450-1900
TP6	3	1	7	1	3					7	60	1500-1900
TP6	4	1	7							5	14	1500-1900
TP6	5					2	14	2	18	6	65	1550-1900
TP6	6					4	39			5	64	1550-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit dates to right to the end of the medieval period and later. It seems that people have been living here continuously since about 1500, but if anyone was here before then, they left no trace of their passing.

Test-Pit 7

		RB Grey		Glazed		Cistercian		GRE		Staffs Slip		Victorian		
Test Pit	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
TP7	1					1	4	7	23			21	21	1475-1900
TP7	2			1	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	30	48	1200-1900
TP7	3							5	7			9	12	1550-1900
TP7	4	1	2	1	9			4	7			6	6	100-1900

This test pit produced a single small piece of Roman pottery, the oldest piece found during the two days. The rest of the material was medieval or later, although the earliest medieval pottery known from elsewhere, was not found. This suggests that the site was abandoned at the end of the Roman period, and not re-occupied until around 1200. It appears to have had people living here from that time until the present.

Test-Pit 8

		EMW		GRE		Victorian		
Test Pit	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
TP8	1			2	4	5	9	1550-1900
TP8	3			2	8	5	17	1550-1800
TP8	4			1	2	6	16	1550-1900
TP8	5	6	37					1100-1400
TP8	6	17	85					1100-1400
TP8	7	8	57					1100-1400
TP8	8	2	9					1100-1400

The first few contexts from this test pit only produced pottery dating to after the medieval period. The bottom found contexts only produced pottery dating to the medieval period, so it would seem that there are 40cm of undisturbed medieval soils at the site. The fairly large quantities of pottery, and the fairly large pieces suggest that there is almost certainly a medieval house very near to where the test-pit was dug. The was no later medieval pottery, so the site may have been abandoned in the 14th century, and the site not re-occupied until after 1550.

Test-Pit 9

		LMT		GRE		LES		White SGS		Victorian		
Test Pit	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
TP9	1	1	4	3	8					23	44	1450-1900
TP9	2			8	29	2	18	1	3	21	33	1550-1900
TP9	3			11	29					8	16	1550-1900
TP9	4			7	32					3	6	1550-1900
TP9	5			13	147	1	6					1550-1750
TP9	6	2	38									1450-1550

All the pottery from this test-pit dates to right to the end of the medieval period and later. It seems that people have been living here continuously since about 1450, but if anyone was here before then, they left no trace of their passing.

Test-Pit 10

		EMW		LMT		
Test Pit	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
TP10	1	1	5			1100-1400
TP10	2	3	39	1	48	1100-1550
TP10	3	2	14	1	8	1100-1550

This test-pit produced pottery was suggests that there was activity at the site throughout the medieval period, but any that took place after that time has left no archaeological trace.

Test-Pit 11

		EMW		LMT		GRE		Victorian		
Test Pit	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
TP11	2			1	4			6	14	1450-1900
TP11	3	1	2			2	23	12	28	1100-1900
TP11	4							1	3	1800-1900

This test-pit produced mainly Victorian pottery, but a few small pieces of medieval and early post-medieval wares were also found. This suggests that the sites was fields or gardens from around 1100 until the 19th century.

Test-Pit 12

		EMW		GRE		Manganese		LES		Victorian		
Test Pit	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
TP12	1			1	4							1550-1700
TP12	2			3	29	1	4			23	100	1550-1900
TP12	3									28	74	1800-1900
TP12	4	1	7							24	75	1800-1900
TP12	5			1	12					27	212	1550-1900
TP12	6			1	8			1	18	11	51	1550-1900
TP12	7			2	13					2	5	1550-1900
TP12	8									1	2	1800-1900

Most of the pottery from this test-pit dates to 1550 or later, but the amount present a strongly suggests that people have been living there since that time. A single piece of medieval pottery was also found, so there were people nearby at that time. It site may have been gardens or fields in the medieval period.

13.1.3 2007 Results

Test Pit 1

		LMT		GRE		SS		SMW		ES		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	2							1	3			9	22	1680-1900
1	3	1	4	1	8	1	9					18	57	1400-1900
1	4			1	39							5	53	1550-1900
1	5									1	43	4	15	1680-1900
1	6											1	10	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test pit dates to the post-medieval period, apart from a single piece of late medieval ware. Most of the pottery is Victorian; this suggests that the place was not used for habitation until after 1400.

Test Pit 2

		THET		GRE		CR		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1			3	24	2	23	25	81	1550-1900
2	2			1	7			23	83	1550-1900
2	3	1	8	1	2			45	471	850-1900
2	5			2	19			12	41	1550-1900
2	6							13	217	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit dates to after 1550, apart from a single piece of late Saxon pottery. This suggests that there were people living nearby in the 10th or 11th centuries, and that the site was then not used again for habitation until after the medieval period.

Test Pit 3

		CW		LMT		GRE		SMW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1					1	4			8	32	1550-1900
3	2					2	7			20	48	1550-1900
3	3					1	4			50	172	1550-1900
3	4									17	62	1800-1900
3	5							1	1	5	11	1680-1900
3	6			1	4					4	15	1400-1900
3	7	1	4									1475-1550

The pottery from this test-pit shows that the site was not really used by people until the 15th century, after which there was low levels of activity until the 19th century.

Test Pit 4

		EMW		GRE		WCS		SMW		CR		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1			1	3					1	7	4	6	1550-1900
4	2											66	382	1800-1900
4	3	1	1									7	15	1100-1900
4	4			2	43			1	5			2	6	1550-1900
4	5			3	12	1	3	1	2					1550-1700

The range of pottery from this test-pit suggests that people have been living at the site from around 1550 onwards. There is also one very small piece of medieval pot, which means that the area might have been fields at that time.

Test Pit 5

		MS		ES		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	2	1	10	3	11	1600-1750

There was very little pottery from this test-pit, and it shows that the site was never really used by people, although there was a human presence in the 17th or early 18th century.

Test Pit 6

		LMT		GRE		DW		CR		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	2			3	22					2	2	1550-1900
6	3			1	5	1	1	1	2	3	25	1550-1900
6	4	2	20			1	3			3	3	1400-1900

Most of the pottery from this test-pit dates to after the medieval period, but the amount of different types present suggests that people have been living on the site since the 15th century.

Test Pit 7

		RB		EMW		HED		LMT		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1							1	63			5	17	1400-1900
7	2											11	25	1800-1900
7	3							5	43	3	38	10	46	1400-1900
7	4					1	3	9	80			1	1	1200-1900
7	5	1	9	6	23			3	9	1	3			50-1600

This pottery produced a lot of medieval pottery. The single piece of Roman material suggests that the area was fields at that time, but then it appears the site was abandoned until the 12th century. It then appears that there were people there from that time until the 16th century, after which it was not used until the Victorian period.

Test Pit 8

		TG		GRE		WCS		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1							1	1	1800-1900
8	2	1	2	1	3	1	5	11	18	1400-1900

This test-pit had to be abandoned because of flooding, but despite this, enough pottery was found to shows that there were people here form around 1400 onwards.

Test Pit 9

		LMT		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	1&2	1	4	1	2	1400-1900
9	3			1	2	1800-1900

The small amount of pottery form this test-pit shows that people have been at the site form around 1550 onwards.

13.1.4 2008 Results

Test Pit 1

		EMW		GRE		TGE		MG		VICT		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
1	1	1	3	1	4					2	3	1100-1900
1	2									2	6	1800-1900
1	3			1	10			2	6	8	21	1550-1900
1	5			2	28							1550-1750
1	6			5	51	2	3					1550-1750

This test-pit produced a single small sherd of medieval pottery. It is probably evidence of the site being fields at that time, rather than of settlement. The rest of the pottery is post-medieval, and suggests that people have been living at the site since the middle of the 16th century.

Test Pit 2

		THET		EMW		HED		LMT		GRE		VICT		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
2	1											3	65	1800-1900
2	2	1	4			3	27	4	74			3	12	850-1900
2	3							5	75	1	20	3	3	1500-1900
2	4							3	26					1500-1550
2	5			1	7			1	6					1100-1550

The pottery from this test-pit suggests that the site was occupied from late Saxon times through to the end of the medieval period. The site then appears to have been abandoned until the 19th century.

Test Pit 3

		THET		EMW		HED		IGW		TG		LMT		GRE		VICT		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
3	1	1	2	1	6							2	2					850-1550
3	3			1	9											4	15	1100-1900
3	4									1	3					1	4	1400-1900
3	5			2	39	1	7	1	4			2	10			1	2	1100-1900
3	6			6	23			2	6					2	29			1100-1750

The pottery from this test-pit suggests that the site was occupied from late Saxon times through to the end of the medieval period. The site then appears to have been abandoned until the 19th century. The sherd of 'Tudor Green' is an unusual find from a rural site in East Anglia, and suggests that the inhabitants of the site in the 15th century may have been a little wealthier than average.

Test Pit 4

		THET		HED		IGW		LMT		GRE		VICT		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
4	1											1	2	1800-1900
4	3					1	4	2	4					1250-1550
4	4			3	23			1	5	1	4	9	23	1250-1900
4	5	1	2					3	8					850-1550

The pottery from this test-pit suggests that the site was occupied from late Saxon times through to the end of the medieval period. The site then appears to have been abandoned until the 19th century.

Test Pit 5

		THET		EMW		HED		LMT		VICT		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
5	1									1	8	1800-1900
5	2			1	4			6	11	10	207	1100-1900
5	3							8	63	1	127	1500-1900
5	4	1	7	4	20	3	13	4	13			850-1550

The pottery from this test-pit suggests that the site was occupied from late Saxon times through to near the end of the medieval period. The site then appears to have been abandoned until the 19th century.

Test Pit 6

		LMT		GRE		VICT		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
6	1			1	7	5	32	1550-1900
6	2	3	43	1	6	2	7	1500-1900

There appears to have been two phases of activity at this site, one at the end of the medieval period between the 15th and 16th centuries, and the other in Victorian times.

Test Pit 7

		RB		GS		LMT		GRE		ES		SWSG		VICT		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
7	1	2	5					4	40					22	107	100-1900
7	2			1	3	1	1			1	7	1	3	16	37	1500-1900
7	3	1	8											3	8	100-1900
7	4							6	35	1	6			19	38	1550-1900
7	5	1	3											10	17	100-1900
7	6													2	11	1800-1900
7	7	2	14													100-200

This test-pit produced large amounts of Roman pottery, showing that people were living here during that time. The last context, 7, produced only Roman pottery, and is likely to be from undisturbed layers of that date. The site then seems to have been abandoned by the end of the Roman period, and people did not live here again until around the 16th century, and from then until the present day.

13.1.5 2010 Results

Test Pit 1

		EMW		LMT		GS		GRE		SMW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1							1	2			5	19	1550-1900
1	2			3	7							35	310	1400-1900
1	3			3	13	1	6	3	8	1	2	2	43	1400-1900
1	4	9	34	1	5	1	7	1	1			2	8	1100-1900

This test-pit produced a lot of pottery, which shows that people have been living at the site from around AD1100 to the present day.

Test Pit 2

		EMW		HED		LMT		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1					2	21					1400-1550
2	2	2	17	1	7	1	18			3	7	1100-1900
2	3	6	24					2	85			1100-1700
2	4	3	17					2	42	1	1	1100-1900

This test-pit produced pottery which shows that people have been living at the site from around AD1100 to the present day.

Test Pit 3

		EMW		HED		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	2	1	5	1	1			1	1	1100-1900
3	3	1	4							1100-1200
3	4							1	1	1800-1900
3	5							3	3	1800-1900
3	6					1	4	6	32	1550-1900

Most of the pottery from this site is Victorian, but there are also a few sherds of medieval pottery, which suggests that the site was used in the 12th and 13th centuries.

Test Pit 4

		EMW		GRE		DW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1					1	1	1	2	1600-1900
4	2					1	2	14	38	1600-1900

4	3			3	16			16	40	1550-1900
4	4			1	11			7	12	1550-1900
4	5	1	2					7	7	1100-1900

The pottery from this test-pit shows that people have been living here since around AD1550, but the sherd of medieval pot indicates that the site was also used in the 12th century.

Test Pit 5

		EMW		GS		GRE		ES		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	2									2	17	1800-1900
5	3			1	3	1	19	2	18	3	17	1500-1900
5	4	1	6			2	8			1	5	1100-1900

The pottery from this test-pit shows that people have been living here since around AD1550, but the sherd of medieval pot indicates that the site was also used in the 12th century.

Test Pit 6

		LMT		GRE		SMW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1			1	1	1	5	1	1	1550-1900
6	2			1	1			3	9	1550-1900
6	3	3	19	4	4			2	2	1400-1900
6	4							2	3	1800-1900

The pottery from this site shows that people have been using it from about AD1400 until the present.

Test Pit 7

		RB		HED		LMT		GS		GRE		SMW		DW		SS		ES		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	Garden					1	5	1	6	2	11					1	3							1400-1650
7	1					2	11							1	1							11	29	1400-1900
7	2			1	4					7	47	3	6							1	1	58	133	1200-1900
7	3	2	12							7	45	1	1	1	3			1	2			54	130	100-1900
7	5							1	5	5	10	1	3			2	8	3	39	3	6	11	21	1550-1900

7	6	1	3			2	9	1	2	15	68										6	21	100-1900
7	7					2	4	2	36	7	52	1	3	1	3	2	13	1	65			3	12	1400-1900
7	8	9	46																				100-250

This test-pit produced a lot of Roman pottery, including context, 8, which did not produce any later material, and shows that there are undisturbed Roman remains here. The rest of the pot largely dates to the 15th century or later, and shows that the site was abandoned at the end of the Roman period, and then reoccupied around 1400. People appear to have been living here since that time.

Test Pit 8

		EMW		LMT		GS		GRE		SMW		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1							4	28					3	9	1550-1900
8	2							3	33	1	16			3	8	1550-1900
8	3													2	5	1800-1900
8	4											1	5	2	24	1720-1900
8	5	1	7	1	10	1	1	4	46	1	4			4	15	1100-1900
8	6	1	4	4	22	1	4	1	24					1	1	1100-1900

Most of the pottery from this test-pit dates to 1400 or later, and shows that people have been living here since then. There are also two sherds of 12th century pottery, showing that the site was in use at that time.

Test Pit 9

		RB		EMW		HED		LMT		GRE		ES		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	1			1	2	1	3									1100-1300
9	2													2	4	1800-1900
9	3	1	1					1	1					5	16	100-1900
9	4											1	3	2	4	1680-1900
9	5									1	12			1	1	1550-1900

A single small sherd of Roman pottery occurred at this site, showing that the site may have been fields at that time. There are also small amounts of medieval and later material, which suggests that people have been here since about AD1100.

13.1.6 2011 Results

Test Pit 1

		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1			1	2	1800-1900
1	2	3	12	6	20	1550-1900
1	3	1	8	6	14	1550-1900

Most of the pottery from this test-pit was Victorian, although a few sherds of early post-medieval material were also present, suggesting that the site was in use in the late 16th or 17th century. It is possible however that older pottery may have been found further down.

Test Pit 2

		THET		HED		LMT		GS		GRE		SMW		DW		SS		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1																			1	3	1800-1900
2	2									3	7			3	6					15	32	1550-1900
2	3							1	3	6	23							1	1	23	36	1550-1900
2	4	1	2							1	3					1	4	1	2	5	5	900-1900
2	5	1	1			3	8			3	13											900-1600
2	6			3	8	2	12															1200-1550
2	7											1	3									1700-1750

This test-pit produced lots of different types of pottery which has a very wide date-range. It all suggest that people were first using the site in the Late Saxon period, probably the 10th or 11th century, and that they have been living there more or less ever since, although the lack of EMW means that it may have been abandoned for a little while around the time of the Norman Conquest.

Test Pit 3

		ES		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1			9	33	1800-1900
3	2			3	4	1800-1900
3	3			1	2	1800-1900
3	4	1	4			1700-1750
3	5			1	2	1800-1900

This test-pit produced mainly Victorian pottery, and suggests that the site was not really used by people before that time.

Test Pit 4

		ES		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1	1	24			1700-1800
4	2			8	17	1800-1900
4	3	1	1	5	16	1700-1900
4	4			5	15	1800-1900
4	5			7	25	1800-1900

This test-pit produced mainly Victorian pottery, and suggests that the site was not really used by people before that time.

Test Pit 5

		LMT		BW		GRE		SMW		DW		ES		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1					2	61							2	2	1550-1900
5	2					1	2			2	16			4	14	1550-1900
5	3					6	18							2	4	1550-1900
5	4	2	3			5	28			2	3	3	8	3	4	1400-1900
5	5	2	6	1	6	1	6	2	9							1400-1750
5	6							1	2							1700-1750
5	7	1	15			2	5									1400-1600

This test-pit produced lots of different types of pottery which suggest that people were first using the site in the late medieval period, probably the 15th century, and that they have been living there more or less ever since.

Test Pit 6

		LMT		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	2					1	1	1800-1900
6	3	1	1			4	34	1400-1900
6	4	1	7	1	21	1	3	1400-1900
6	5	2	76	2	31	1	8	1400-1900

The pottery from this test-pit suggests that the site was used around the end of the medieval period, from the 15th – 16th or early 17th centuries, and then that it was abandoned until Victorian times. One of the LMT sherds was from a cistern, a vessel type which was used for brewing beer.

Test Pit 7

		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1			5	9	1800-1900
7	2	1	2	17	40	1550-1900
7	3			9	42	1800-1900
7	4			8	27	1800-1900

This test-pit produced mainly Victorian pottery, and suggests that the site was not really used by people before that time.

Test Pit 8

		EMW		HED		LMT		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	2	2	5					1	14	1100-1900
8	3							2	5	1800-1900
8	4	1	4			1	1			1100-1550
8	5	1	1	1	3					1100-1350

The pottery from this test-pit shows that people were living here in the medieval period, from perhaps the 12th – 15th or early 16th centuries, but it was then abandoned and has not really been used since, other than as a field.

13.2 Other Finds – Catherine Ranson

13.2.1 2006 Finds

Test Pit 1

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	tile x4 = 143g, CBM fragments x5 = 144g	green bottle glass x2 = 3g, clear window glass x1 = 1g	thin piece of iron = <1g		concrete x2 = 86g
C. 2	tile x2 = 124g, clay pipe stem x 1 = 1g	clear window glass x2 = 5g, green bottle glass x2 = 16g, clear bottle glass x1 = 2g	iron nails x7 = 45g, part of a horse shoe = 17g, unidentified metal object = 2g, Alan key x1 = 9g, scrap iron x2 = 6g	coal x1 = 6g	leather sole of shoe = 49g
C.3					leather sole shoe = 35g
C.4	tile x12 = 151g	orange bottle glass x1 = 4g, green bottle glass x5 = 7g, clear bottle glass x3 = 15g, clear flat glass x8 = 19g	iron nails x24 = 153g, piece metal x1 = 4g, scrap iron x1 = 13g	coal x11 = 20g	pieces of leather from shoe x14 = 6g
C.5		green bottle glass x1 = 1g, clear flat glass x1 = 3g			
C.6					
C.7	CBM x3 = 33g				

Test Pit 2

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM x1 = 2g	clear bottle glass x4 = 16g, clear flat glass x3 = 2g, green bottle glass x1 = 0g	iron nails x1 = 3g	coal x1 = 0g	plastic x1 = 1g
C. 2	CBM x9 = 43g, tile x1 = 76g	clear bottle glass (including part of a medicine bottle) x14 = 75g, clear flat glass	waste iron x7 = 182g, waste iron x7 = 182g	coal x1 = 1g	
C.3	CBM x14 = 123g	clear bottle glass x4 = 10g, clear window glass x4 = 8g		slate x3 = 37g, coal x3 = 6g	concrete x1 = 9g
C.4	CBM x11 = 73g	clear bottle glass x1 = 5g			
C.5	CBM x2 = 2g				

Test Pit 3

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1					
C. 2	CBM fragment x1 = 6g	green bottle glass x7 = 32g	iron nails x2 = 34g, unidentified metal object = 10g		
C.3	clay pipe stem x 2 = 3g		iron nails x4 = 43g		front plate of a 'Libby' toy car/truck (late 1950/1960) = 48g
C.4	CBM fragments x 5 = 221g		iron nail x1 = 5g		

Test Pit 4

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1					
C. 2	tile x3 = 102g	clear flat glass x1 = 2g	iron nail x1 = 2g		
C.3	tile x2 = 62g	orange bottle glass x1 = 2g, clear bottle glass x2 = 21g	iron nail x1 = 2g		
C.4					
C.5	brick x1 = 44g		iron nail x2 = 14g		oyster shell x1 = 1g
C.6	tile x2 = 35g	base of a glass bowl - hand blown but stem part snapped off and			

		not smoothed over again. = 46g			
C.7	CBM x1 = 66g		iron nail x1 = 15g		

Test Pit 5

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM fragments x9 = 81g	clear flat glass x2 = 35g	iron nails x2 = 31g, scrap iron = 133g	coal x1 = 4g	
C. 2	CBM x3 = 47g	clear bottle glass x6 = 83g, clear flat glass x8 = 40g	iron nails x3 = 63g, scrap iron = 64g	slate x1 = 37g	components of fireworks (discarded for H&S reasons), part of a hose pipe = 1g, milk bottle top = 0g
C.3	tile x4 = 49g	clear flat glass x7 = 4g		coal x1= 13g	
C.4	tile/brick x6 = 58g	green bottle glass x4 = 15g	iron nails x2 = 25g, scrap iron x1 = 61g, slag x1 = 3g	part of a tennis ball = 7g, oyster shell x2 = 5g, part of fireworks and discarded again due to H&S, toy car – Citroen safari white ambulance = 22g, part of battery? = 6g	
C.5			tile x1 = 14giron nails x14 = 267g		
C.6	CBM x2 = 15g	green bottle glass x3 = 8g			oyster shell x1 = 4g
C.7	clay pipe stem x1 = 2g		iron nail x1 = 83g	coal x1 = 10g	
C.8	CBM fragments x3 = 11g		large bits scrap iron x7 = 597g, iron nails x5 = 22g		
C.9	CBM fragments x1 = 1g	clear bottle glass x2 = 6g, green bottle glass x1 = 0g	iron nails x3 = 23g, scrap bits of iron x14 = 49		
C.10			iron nail x1 = 4g	metal and decaying wood x2 = 123g	

Test Pit 6

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM fragments x1 = 2g	green bottle glass x1 = 5g			
C. 2		green bottle glass x3 = 10g, , orange bottle glass x1 = 7g	iron nail x1 = 3g	coal x1 = 0g	
C.3	clay pipe x 3 = 7g	green bottle glass x1 = 5g, clear flat glass x1 = 2g	small horse shoe = 57g		

C.4	clay pipe stem x 6 = 8g, CBM fragments x2 = 5g	clear glass bottle neck = 15g	iron nail x1 = 16g		part of a battery? = 7g
C.5	clay pipe stem x 1 = 0g, tile x3 = 87g	clear bottle glass x1 = 24g, green bottle glass x2 = 11g	lumps of iron x 3 = 75g	coal x2 = 0g	concrete x1 = 25g
C.6	clay pipe x 2 = 3g, CBM fragments x2 = 4g	clear bottle glass x 3 = 5g, clear flat glass x1 = 2g	iron nails x2 = 32g	coal x2 = 3g	

Test Pit 7

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem x 2 = 4g, tile x9 = 119g	green bottle glass x2 = 2g, clear flat glass x1 = 7g, green bottle glass x1 = 2g		coal x8 = 7g	
C. 2		clear bottle glass x2 = 9g	iron nails x2 = 18g, 17th to 18th century fitting shoe fastener? = 1g		
C.3	clay pipe stem x 2 = 3g, tile x4 = 130g	dark green bottle glass x3 = 52g, clear flat glass x1= 2g			
C.4		clear flat glass x2 = 2g	slag x20 = 594g, iron nails x23 = 97g, part of a broach or buckle = 5g	coal x5 = 15g	charcoal

Test Pit 8

Test Pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1					
C. 2	CBM x15 = 156g, clay pipe stem x 1 = 1g	flat clear glass x6 = 9g, orange bottle glass x1 = 1g, clear bottle glass x7 = 21g	iron nails x24 = 80g	coal x2 = 0g	cockle shell x1 = 0g
C.3	tile/CBM x18 = 101g, clay pipe stem x 1 = 1g	orange bottle glass x1 = 15g, clear bottle glass x6 = 26g, clear flat glass x11 = 14g, red bottle glass x1 = 3g, green bottle glass x1 = 0g, blue container glass x1 = 2g	iron nails x14 = 89g, thin twisted metal rod = 2g	slate x2 = 4g, coal x4 = 3g	clear plastic tube = 0g, cockle shell x1 = 0g, milk bottle top x1 = 0g
C.4	CBM x32 = 225g, clay pipe stem x 2 = 4g	clear flat glass x2 = 1g, clear bottle glass x6 = 31g	iron nails x4 = 17g, lump iron x1 = 6g, metal clasp?? = 1g	coal x13 = 19g	oyster shell x1 = 3g, mortar x10 = 72g
C.5	CBM x11 = 250g, clay pipe stem x1 = 2g				
C.6		green bottle glass x1 = 3g, clear flat glass x1 = 1g	iron nails x2 = 0g	coal x3 = 4g	snail shells x2 = 23g

Test Pit 9

Test Pit 9	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1					
C. 2	CBM x24 = 120g	orange bottle glass x1 = 3g, clear bottle glass x1 = 2g, clear flat glass x1 = 3g	iron nails x1 = 11g, slag x4 = 46g	coal x25 = 83g	
C.3	CBM x22 = 142g, clay pipe stem x 1 = 4g, tile x1 = 57g	green bottle glass x1 = 13g	iron nails x5 = 53g, slag x5 = 58g	slate x1 = 7g, coal x14 = 22g	concrete x1 = 11g
C.4	CBM x12 = 113g	green bottle glass x2 = 7g	iron nails x4 = 74g	coal x4 = 12g	buttons (plastic = 0g and metal = 0g)
C.5	CBM x4 = 3g, pot x1 = 0g		twisted metal = 27g	coal x1 = 9g	
C.6	CBM x4 = 14g				
C.7	CBM x30 = 404g, clay pipe x 1 = 3g	clear bottle glass x4 = 11g, green glaze bottle glass x1 = 18g	iron nails x5 = 33g, slag x3 = 73g, twisted metal rod = 7g, unidentified metal object = 4g	coal x27 = 89g	

Test Pit 10

Test Pit 10	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1			scrap iron x6 = 10g	slate x1 = 11g	
C. 2	CBM x1 = 16g		slag x2 = 402g	slate x1 = 2g	oyster shell x1 = 5g
C.3					

Test Pit 11

Test Pit 11	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1					
C. 2	CBM x1 = 8g	clear bottle glass x1 = 11g	iron nails x2 = 35g	small rounded stone = 3g	
C.3	CBM x3 = 51g		iron nails x4 = 29g, iron ring = 30g	coal x1 = 3g	oyster shell x1 = 0g
C.4	CBM x1 = 3g	clear bottle glass x1 = 19g	scrap iron x3 = 202g	coal x2 = 2g	

Test Pit 12

Test Pit 12	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	brick/tile x6 = 90g				
C. 2	CBM x3 = 29g, clay pipe stem x1 = 3g	CBM x3 = 29g	iron nails x4 = 53g, riding spur = 22g, metal thimble = 2g, half penny – Queen Victoria 1860 = 5g		toy tire = 3g
C.3	CBM x14 = 242g	green bottle glass x1 = 7g, clear bottle glass x1 = 3g, clear flat glass x1 = 4g	iron nails x1 = 30g, twisted iron wire x1 = 9g	coal x1 = 4g	snail shell x2 = 0g
C.4	clay pipe stem x 8 =17g, clay pipe bowl fragments x 3 = 8g and clay pipe stem and bowl x 1 = 22g, CBM x6 = 75g, yellow tile fragments x2 = 6g	clear flat glass x1 = 2g	small horse shoe = 77g, iron nails x5= 28g	small shiny black stone with white stripes (a game piece?) = 3g, coal x2 = 4g	
C.5	tile/brick x6 = 185g, clay pipe stem x 4 = 9g, clay pipe bowl x 3 = 8g	green bottle glass x1 = 12g	scrap iron x2 = 118g, iron nails x1 = 8g		
C.6	CBM x4 = 101g, clay pipe stem x 3 = 6g, clay pipe bowl x 1 = 8g		iron nail x1 = 9g, scrap iron x1 = 129g	coal x2 = 24g	
C.7	tile x5 = 124g, clay pipe stem x 1 = 2g	green bottle glass x1 = 1g			
C.8	tile x2 = 80g, clay pipe stem x 1 = 3g	clear flat glass x1 = 0g	iron nails x2 = 23g		

13.2.2 2007 Finds

Test Pit 1

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	brick fragment x1 = 1000g, brick fragment x1 = 1070g, red roof tile x2 = 370g, yellow floor tile x1 = 278g				
C. 2	yellow floor tile x3 = 1285g, red roof tile x5 = 587g, CBM x25 = 598g, clay pipe stem x1 = 2g	clear window glass x1 = 1g, clear container glass x1 = 4g	thin metal wire x11 = 5g	coal x1 = 2g	
C.3	clay pipe stem x3 = 11g, CBM x5 = 60g	dark green bottle glass x2 = 25g, coal x3 = 5g, light green glazed bottle glass x3 = 27g	iron nails x2 = 10g		
C.4	tile x2 = 133g		iron nails x1 = 7g	coal x1 = 3g	oyster shell x1 = 11g, button x1 = 1g
C.5	CBM x2 = 16g, clay pipe stem x 2 = 5g, white porcelain handle = 2g	clear container glass x1 = 2g, clear window glass x1 = 0g	iron nails x2 = 6g	coal x 2 = 4g	
C.6			iron nails x1 = 20g		

Test Pit 2

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	tile x5 = 374g, CBM x9 = 98g, white modern tile x2 = 10g	clear container glass x 6 = 19g, clear window glass x1 = 2g	iron nails x15 = 150g, ½ penny coin (dated 1971) = 2g	coal x8 = 42g, slate x2 = 8g	
C. 2	CBM x8 = 94g	clear container glass x2 = 14g, clear window glass x11 = 18g, melted glass = 15g	iron nails x15 = 92g, metal rod = 13g	coal x21 = 63g, slate x1 = 2g	foil x2 = 0g
C.3	CBM x4 = 55g	clear window glass x11 = 38g, clear container glass x4 = 23g, dark green bottle glass x1 = 2g	iron nails x8 = 138g, collection of small metal rings numbered 1-10 (likely used for pigeons or chickens) = 8g, military button x1 = 2g	coal x26 = 99g	
C.4	CBM x13 = 143g	clear window glass x17 = 34g, clear container glass x3 = 33g, green bottle glass x4 = 4g, orange bottle glass x1 = 1g	large iron stake = 198g, iron nails x5 = 90g, large metal button x1 = 26g, London & South western railway (1840-1923) button made by Compton and Sons, London = 4g, costume	coal x14 = 43g, slate x1 = 58g	blue plastic x1 = 1g, white plastic x1 = 7g, small plastic button x1 = 0g

			jewellery = 1g		
C.5	CBM x10 = 476g		iron nails x2 = 84g	coal x1 = 1g	clear window glass x2 = 5g, clear container glass x2 = 6g
C.6	porcelain stopper = 9g	clear container glass x1 = 12g	large iron stake = 342g		

Test Pit 3

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM x6 = 38g	clear container glass x3 = 7g, dark green bottle glass x1 = 26g			
C. 2	CBM x9 = 88g, tile x4 = 77g	dark green bottle glass x4 = 19g, clear container glass x6 = 17g, clear window glass x3 = 4g	iron nail x1 = 34g	coal x 13 = 27g	concrete x1 = 13g
C.3	CBM x5 = 271g, tile x2 = 106g, clay pipe stem x1 = 2g	clear container glass x14 = 68g, green bottle glass x4 = 40g	scrap iron x6 = 127g, tin lid from a can = 3g, iron nails x2 = 16g, circular metal cover for a handle? = 10g	coal x30 = 111g	yellow plastic hanging tag = 4g, red and yellow plastic x2 = 5g
C.4	tile x3 = 39g, clay pipe stem x1 = 1g	dark green bottle glass x1 = 3g, clear container glass x1 = 2g	iron nails x5 = 83g,	coal x10 = 38g	green plastic x2 = 5g
C.5	CBM x2 = 184g, clay pipe bowl fragment x1 = 2g	clear container glass x2 = 38g, decorated fragment of clear glass lid for a bowl = 113g	scrap iron x5 = 56g, iron nails x1 = 38g, window lead lining (with fragment of glass in situ) = 11g	coal x4 = 30g	
C.6	fragment of brick = 299g, CBM x7 = 105g	clear container glass x1 = 3g		coal x2 = 2g	
C.7	CBM x3 = 59g	clear window glass x1 = 0g	lump of iron x1 = 19g		

Test Pit 4

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM x7 = 64g, clay pipe stem x1 = 7g	clear container glass x1 = 4g	scrap iron x1 = 17g		
C. 2					
C.3					
C.4	CBM x25 = 272g, tile x10 = 329g, clay pipe bowl fragments x1 = 4g	green bottle glass x1 = 0g	iron nails x1 = 10g	coal x24 = 73g	
C.5	CBM x18 = 259g, tile x3 = 113g, clay pipe stem x1 = 9g	green glazed bottle glass x1 = 5g	iron nails x1 = 3g		oyster shell x2 = 0g

Test Pit 5

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	tile x1 = 55g				
C. 2	CBM x20 = 106g, tile x2 = 48g	clear window glass x4 = 26g	scrap iron x1 = 6g	coal x2 = 4g	
C.3	CBM x16 = 88g, tile x3 = 132g, clay pipe bowl fragment x1 = 1g	clear container glass x1 = 2g	scrap iron x2 = 93g, iron nails x3 = 30g	coal x2 = 1g	concrete x1 = 149g
C.4	CBM x10 = 42g, tile x2 = 64g, modern tile x4 = 24g				

Test Pit 6

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1					
C. 2	CBM x3 = 15g			coal x2 =0g	charred wood x2 = 6g
C.3	CBM x4 = 73g, clay pipe stem x2 = 4g			coal x2 = 0g	clear plastic tag = 0g
C.4	CBM x17 = 305g, tile x2 = 72g, clay pipe stem x1 = 4g	clear container glass x1 = 4g	iron nails x1 = 12g	coal x2 = 1g	oyster shell x1 = 2g
C.5	CBM x8 = 65g	clear window glass x1 = 3g		coal x2 = 4g	

Test Pit 7

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1					
C. 2	CBM x11 = 165g, modern tile x4 = 84g, modern white tile x1 = 3g, fragment of brick = 219g	clear container glass x1 = 4g	metal hinge bracket = 184g, iron nails x24 = 229g	slate x3 = 29g, coal x3 = 13g	concrete x4 = 187g, sachet of UNIPART car shampoo = 3g, battery casings x12 = 235g
C.3	CBM x9 = 123g, clay pipe stem x3 = 15g	blue bottle glass x1 = 16g	scrap iron x3 = 152g, iron nails x5 = 54g	slate x1 = 6g, coal x1 = 4g	oyster shell x1 = 9g, white plastic x1 = 3g
C.4	CBM x19 = 349g, tile x1 = 162g		, iron nails x1 = 7g		
C.5	CBM x5 = 37g		iron nails x3 = 22g, scrap metal x1 = 10g	coal x8 = 33g	

Test Pit 8

Test Pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM x3 = 395g			coal x2 = 13g	
C. 2	CBM x20 = 325g, tile x6 = 231g, clay pipe stem x5 = 11g	clear window glass x4 = 7g, possible medieval glass x1 = 2g	iron nails x7 = 71g, scrap iron x3 = 108g, slag x1 = 25g	coal x4 = 15g	
C.3	tile x3 = 206g	dark green bottle glass x3 = 51g			oyster shell x1 = 6g, white plastic base to a container? = 37g

Test Pit 9

Test Pit 9	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1 & C. 2	CBM x2 = 24g, clay pipe stem x1 = 1g			coal x3 = 3g	
C.3					
C.4					
C.5	CBM x1 = 2				wood x1 = 6g

13.2.3 2008 Finds

Test Pit 1

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	modern CBM fragments x1 = 13g, red brick fragment (with remnants of mortar) = 1156g (110x110x69mm), clay pipe stem x1 = 1g, flat red tile fragments x3 = 90g, flat red roof tile fragments (with holes) x1 = 23g, red CBM fragments x35 = 235g	light green bottle glass x1 = 8g (flaky and degraded), light green bottle glass x1 = 0g	iron nails x3 = 11g	slate x2 = 44g, chalk lumps x3 = 35g, coal x4 = 1g	oyster shell x13 = 27g, concrete fragments x1 = 44g
C. 2	red CBM fragments x9 = 88g	clear container glass x2 = 7g, clear window glass x2 = 1g	iron nails x2 = 22g	coal x13 = 40g, slate x4 = 34g, unworked stone x1 = 181g	oyster shell x15 = 21g
C.3	flat red tile fragments x4 = 270g (2 with remnants of mortar), curved red tile x1 = 71g, red CBM fragments x23 = 535g	clear container glass x7 = 40g, green bottle glass x3 = 11g (flaky and degraded)	thin metal rods x3 = 14g, iron nails x9 = 51g	slate x19 = 569g, coal x16 = 43g	chalk x1 = 8g, unworked flint x1 = 31g, yellow Smarties cap with 'M' on inside = 0g, snail shell x1 = 2g, concrete x1 = 109g, modern plastic button = 2g
C.4	orange/yellow CBM fragments x2 = 4g	clear window glass x1 = 2g	thin metal rod x1 = 6g	coal x4 = 5g	oyster shell x4 = 23g, snail shell x1 = 0g
C.5	red CBM fragments x3 = 25g, clay pipe stem x1 = 3g	clear window glass x1 = 0g, dark green bottle glass x1 = 14g (flaky and degraded), clear container glass x1 = 0g (flaky and degraded)	iron nail x1 = 31g		oyster shell x6 = 76g
C.6	curved red tile fragment x1 = 70g, clay pipe stem x5 = 17g, red CBM fragments x2 = 19g		iron nails x1 = 6g	coal x1 = 2g	oyster shell x5 = 121g

Test Pit 2

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x5 = 47g		iron nails x2 = 15g		
C. 2	red CBM fragments x14 = 37g	green bottle glass x1 = 0g	iron nails x2 = 13g, slag x1 = 10g	chalk lump x1 = 3g, coal x4 = 12g	oyster shell x1 = 0g
C.3	red CBM fragments x2 = 9g	dark green bottle glass x1 = 12g		coal x2 = 8g	oyster shell x2 = 7g, concrete fragments x3 = 15g
C.4	dirty yellow CBM fragments x3 = 6g, red CBM fragments x3 = 8g	clear window glass x1 = 0g, clear container glass x1 = 2g		fossil x1 =0g, coal x2 = 4g	oyster shell x3 = 18g
C.5	clay pipe bowl fragments x1 =1g, red CBM fragments x2 = 8g			unworked stone/flint x6 = 80g	oyster shell x1 = 11g

Test Pit 3

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red brick fragments x1 = 184g, red CBM fragments x3 = 7g				oyster shell fragments x1 = 0g
C. 2	red CBM fragments x7 = 29g	green bottle glass x1 =11g, clear container glass x4 = 10g	straight iron rod with point at base and a round loop at top = 14g	coal x7 = 9g	
C.3	clay pipe stem x1 = 2g, red CBM fragments x2 = 11g	clear container glass x1 = 0g, clear window glass x2 = 2g, green bottle glass x2 = 5g	iron nails x1 = 4g	coal x8 = 19g, slate x2 = 3g	
C.4			iron bolt x1 = 32g, iron stone x3 = 24g, iron nails x1 = 7g	coal x10 = 22g	oyster shell x1 = 0g
C.5	red CBM fragments x2 = 14g		iron nails x2 = 16g	coal x1 = 10g	oyster shell x1 = 2g
C.6	red CBM fragments x4 = 48g, yellow CBM fragments x1 = 13g				oyster shell x1 = 1g

Test Pit 4

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x14 = 78g	clear window glass x3 = 3g, thin blue flat glass x1 = 0g, clear container glass x4 = 10g, orange bottle glass x1 = 1g	lump iron x1 = 16g	coal x30 = 37g, chalk lumps x3 = 7g	
C. 2	red CBM fragments x5 = 14g	orange bottle glass x3 = 6g, clear window glass x8 = 5g, clear	iron nails x2 = 14g	coal x27 = 32g, chalk lumps x7 = 31g	

		container glass x2 = 4g, light green bottle glass x1 = 0g			
C.3	dirty yellow CBM fragments x4 = 17g, red CBM fragments x20 = 36g	clear window glass x11 = 10g, clear container glass x3 = 9g	slag x1 = 1g, scrap iron x3 = 39g	coal x72 = 66g, chalk lumps x4 = 4g	lump of concrete = 31g
C.4	red CBM fragments x21 = 51g, modern grey tile fragment x1 = 2g	clear container glass x1 = 0g, clear window glass x2 = 0g	iron nails x1 = 4g	coal x41 = 23g, iron stone x2 = 30g	oyster shell x1 = 2g
C.5	red CBM fragments x15 = 82g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x5 = 15g			coal x8 = 8g	modern plaster x1 = 19g

Test Pit 5

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x2 = 8g		modern metal tent pin = 21g, iron nails x1 = 4g, thin narrow strip of iron = 2g	unworked stone x6 = 359g, coal x3 = 22g	grey fabric x1 = 4g, black plastic = 4g, concrete fragments x4 = 17g
C. 2	modern tile x2 = 11g, modern CBM with white plaster? x2 = 27g, modern CBM with black glaze/paint? x2 = 34g, red CBM fragments x20 = 246g (some with remnants of mortar), flat red tile fragments x5 = 104g (most with mortar = floor?)		modern metal screw x1 = 11g, iron nails x5 = 26g, modern metal nail x1 = 6g	chalk lumps x2 = 26g, coal x9 = 37g, unworked flint x5 = 27g	concrete fragments x7 = 132g, black plastic fragment x1 = 4g
C.3	red CBM fragments x1 = 0g, modern CBM with black glaze x7 = 99g, modern CBM with white plaster x8 = 73g		modern nails x1 = 3g, iron nails x1 = 3g	chalk lumps x4 = 25g, coal x2 = 5g, unworked flint x 3 = 32g	oyster shell x1 = 7g
C.4	red CBM fragments x5 = 27g			coal x5 = 14g, chalk lump x1 = 0g, unworked flint x1 = 10g	
C.5			scrap iron x1 = 4g	unworked stone x7 = 8g	

Test Pit 6

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x10 = 107g, clay		thin iron rod = 12g	coal x4 = 4g, chalk lump x1	

	pipe stem x1 = 1g			= 3g, unworked stone x2 = 8g	
C. 2	clay pipe stem x2 = 2g, red CBM fragments x4 = 8g	clear window glass x1 = 1g		coal x3 = 3g	
C.3	red CBM fragments x2 = 13g		iron nails x1 = 4g	unworked stone x2 = 26g, coal x3 = 1g	oyster shell x1 = 0g

Test Pit 7

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x29 = 526g, red tile fragments x1 = 25g, clay pipe stem x7 = 14g	clear container glass x8 = 17g, blue container glass x1 = 2g, clear window glass x1 = 3g, green bottle glass x1 = 2g	lump of iron = 115g	unworked flint x4 = 31g, coal x2 = 3g, slate x1 = 10g, unworked stone x2 = 15g	part of a porcelain dolls face = 3g
C. 2	red CBM fragments x12 = 207g, clay pipe stem x4 = 9g	dark green bottle glass x2 = 2g, clear container glass x2 = 5g, light green bottle glass x2 = 5g, orange bottle glass x1 = 5g, clear window glass x1 = 2g		chalk x2 = 7g, unworked flint x5 = 23g	concrete fragments x1 = 18g
C.3	clay pipe stem x3 = 8g, clay pipe bowl fragments x1 =0g, red CBM fragments x5 = 33g	clear container glass x2 = 8g, clear glass bottle neck and rim = 19g, clear window glass x2 = 7g		coal x11 = 15g, chalk x2 = 6g	fragments of modern plastic wrapping x3 = 0g
C.4	red CBM fragments x11 = 154g, clay pipe stem x7 = 20g	clear window glass x1 = 2g, clear container glass x2 = 18g, green bottle glass x1 = 8g (degraded and flaky)	metal button = 4g	coal x2 = 4g, chalk lumps x1 = 14g	concrete fragments x 3 = 158g, white plaster x1 = 6g
C.5	clay pipe stem x3 = 13g, clay pipe bowl fragments x2 = 11g	clear window glass x1 = 4g, clear container glass x1 = 3g, dark green bottle glass x1 = 2g		coal x2 = 1g, chalk x2 = 3g	
C.6	red CBM fragments x14 = 198g, clay pipe stem x1 = 8g, clay pipe bowl fragments x1 = 0g, modern CBM fragments x1 = 5g	clear container glass x1= 2g, clear window glass x1 = 2g	lump iron x1 = 3g	slate pencil x1 = 2g, coal x1 = 17g	
C.7	clay pipe stem x1 = 1g, red CBM fragments x3 = 15g			coal x2 = 1g	

13.2.4 2010 Finds

Test Pit 1

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x4 =16g, yellow/orange CBM fragments x1 =4g			coal x2 =24g	
C. 2	red flat tile fragments with holes x3 =196g, red flat tile fragments x6 =133g, red CBM fragments x19 =61g	clear container glass x2 =35g	corroded iron scrap x4 = 8g, corroded iron nail x1 =4g	coal x18 =22g	
C.3	red flat tile fragments x7 =147g, red CBM fragments x18 =82g	clear flat glass x1 =0g		coal x10 =24g, chalk x1 =2g	
C.4	red CBM fragments x14 =74g				oyster shell x1 =3g

Test Pit 2

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x19 =358g, flat red tile fragments x1 =16g, red/orange CBM fragments x1 =15g	clear container glass x3 =16g, clear flat glass x1 =5g	corroded iron nails x20 =82g		
C. 2	orange CBM fragments x1 =3g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x1 =1g, modern drain fragments x1 =61g, red CBM fragments x28 =277g, lack/grey and red CBM fragments x3 =38g	clear container glass x1 =2g, clear flat glass x1 =0g	corroded iron nails x1 =5g	natural stone 3 =45g, coal x9 =29g	mortar x3 =52g, asbestos x9 =59g, concrete? and black tar like substance x1 =143g
C.3	dirty yellow CBM fragments x1 =4g, red flat tile fragments x5 =126g, red CBM fragments x48 =456g	green bottle glass x1 =20g	corroded iron nails x8 =58g	coal x8 =30g	
C.4	red CBM fragments x2 =15g, flat red tile fragments x3 =80g	clear flat glass x1 =1g	corroded iron nails x2 =8g	coal x2 =21g, natural flint x1 =12g	

Test Pit 3

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat red tile fragments x2 =41g, red CBM fragments x2 =2g, dirty yellow/orange CBM fragments x3 =6g		corroded iron bolts x2 =24g, black metal tubing =8g, slag x1 =4g	coal x2 =2g, natural stone x2 =9g	silver foil milk bottle top =0g
C. 2	red CBM fragments x7 =8g			coal x3 =6g, granite/marble like stone x1=2g, natural stone x4 =12g	
C.3	red CBM fragments x10 =413g	clear container glass x1 =5g	corroded iron nails x2=9g	natural stone x3 =18g	
C.4	red CBM fragments x23 =87g, dirty yellow CBM/mortar fragments? x1 =38g	clear flat glass x1 =0g		coal x7 =10g, natural stone x7 =36g	concrete x6 =91g
C.5	modern drain fragments x1 =54g, red CBM fragments x16 =92g, dirty yellow/orange modern CBM fragments x2 =73g		corroded iron scraps x1 =1g, corroded iron bolt x1 =38g	coal x4 =15g, natural stone x5 =30g	oyster shell x1 =6g
C.6	red CBM fragments x8 =25g, flat red tile fragments x1 =13g, modern yellow/orange CBM fragments x2 =3g	clear container glass x1 =4g	large square flat metal washer =42g	coal x5=3g, natural stone x2 =3g	

Test Pit 4

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	pinky/orange CBM fragments x2 =127g				
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x2 =73g, red CBM fragments x8 =14g	clear window glass x2 =2g, clear container glass x4 =7g	slag? x1 =46g, corroded iron nails x3 =33g, large corroded chain links x3 =126g, corroded iron scraps x5 =46g, modern screw =8g	coal x13 =28g	
C.3	red CBM fragments x28 =80g, flat red tile fragments x1 =13g, orange/yellow CBM fragments x2 =16g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x3 =7g	clear flat glass x4 =5g, clear container glass x5 =11g	corroded iron scraps x3 =30g, corroded iron nails x6 =29g, metal wire =0g	coal x7 =24g, natural stone x4 =18g	oyster shell x2 =1g, concrete x1 =19g, black cloth =6g
C.4	red CBM fragments x18 =54g, flat red tile fragments x2 =11g, orange/yellow CBM fragments x1 =5g	clear container glass x2 =3g	tiny metal button =0g, large metal button with decoration but is too heavily degraded =6g		blue plastic x1 =0g
C.5	red CBM fragments x7 =11g	clear flat glass x1 =0g	corroded iron scraps x2 =14g	natural stone x1 =20g	scrunched up foil x3 =1g

Test Pit 5

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x2 =3g		rectangular plate corroded iron with small holes at either end =38g, small metal hoops with two thick 'washers' and a thinner ring x4 =24g	coal x12 =15g	
C. 2	curved red tile fragments x3 = 167g, red CBM fragments x6 =213g, dirty yellow/orange/grey CBM fragment x1 =59g		metal spring from clothes peg x1=3g, long metal rod with loop at one end =15g, corroded iron nails x4 =10g		coal x29 =50g
C.3	red CBM fragments x2 =112g, clay pipe stem x1 =2g, dirty yellow/orange flat tile fragments x1 =65g	clear container glass x2 =5g	square metal belt buckle? =18g, corroded iron nails x2 =8g	natural stone x3 =19g	mortar x16 =95g, mortar and black tar like substance x1 =27g, mortar and plaster fragments x6 =36g
C.4	flat red tile fragments x1 =134g, red CBM fragments x3 =40g				mortar with black tar like substance x1 =38g
C.5	red CBM fragments x3 =9g				

Test Pit 6

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem x3 =4g, red CBM fragments x5 =64g, flat red tile fragments x1 =23g	green bottle glass x1 =7g, small blob of glass =0g, clear flat glass x5 =6g	corroded iron scraps x7 =14g	coal x16 =11g, natural stone x6 =10g	concrete x5 =32g, orange plastic x1 =0g
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x1 =83g, clay pipe stem x3 =11g, red CBM fragments x6 =45g	clear flat glass x4 =6g, clear container glass x1 =1g	corroded iron nails x1 =5g	coal x13 =20g, natural stone x5 =9g	concrete x1 =3g, centre part of battery =1g, oyster shell x1 =2g
C.3	flat red tile fragments x9 =362g, red CBM fragments x9 =37g, clay pipe stem x1 =2g	clear flat glass x6=7g, clear container glass x2 =3g		coal x10 =7g	oyster shell x1 =5g, concrete? x1 =30g, centre part of battery =12g
C.4	red CBM fragments x1 =4g		corroded iron lump =63g		

Test Pit 7

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem x4 =10g, red CBM fragments x7 =9g	clear container glass x2 =7g, clear plastic x1 =1g, clear flat glass x1 =1g, orange bottle glass x1 =3g		coal x9 =11g	mortar x2 =4g
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x1 =65g, red CBM fragments x18 =196g, clay pipe stem x10 =33g, clay pipe bowl fragments x2 =4g	, clear container glass x8 =64g, clear flat glass x13 =26g, green bottle glass x9 =75g, white non see through container glass x1 =8g	corroded iron nails x5 =36g, crushed aluminium? lid =4g	coal x2 =1g, natural stone x8 =17g	mortar x1 =35g, oyster shell x1 =1g, concrete x3 =67g, mortar and plaster fragments x1 =8g
C.3	clay pipe stem x4 =17g, red CBM fragments x6 =39g, flat red tile fragments x1 =22g, red/orange CBM fragments x2 =42g	clear container glass x6 =51g, clear flat glass x7 =20g, green bottle glass x6 =26g		slate x1 =13g, coal x2 =4g	slate pencil x1 =4g
C.4	dirty yellow CBM fragments x3 =23g, red CBM fragments x13 =139g, flat red tile fragments x1 =14g, clay pipe stem x1 =1g	degraded green bottle glass x1 =3g, turquoise glass? x6 =10g, clear glass jar rim and partial neck =96g, clear container glass x32 =329g, clear flat glass x14 =51g, green bottle glass x17 =95g	corroded iron nails x2 =19g	slate x1 =0g, coal x2 =2g, natural stone x4 =9g	turquoise Perspex x1 =2g, mortar x2 =16g, mortar and plaster fragments x2 =5g
C.5	flat red tile fragments x2 =49g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x4 =18g, red CBM fragments x37 =203g, clay pipe stem x2 =11g, clay pipe bowl fragment x1 =2g	clear container glass x4 =6g, green bottle glass x9 =54g, degraded green bottle glass x1 =30g, clear flat glass x7 =19g	corroded iron bolt x1 =25g, corroded iron scraps x3 =7g	coal x4 =5g, natural stone x7 =19g	centre part of battery =20g, black bottle stopper =21g, mortar x1 =3g
C.6	red CBM fragments x23 = 285g, clay pipe stem x5 =21g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x9 =49g, clay pipe bowl fragments x1 =3g	clear container glass x2 =6g, degraded green bottle glass x2 =4g, green bottle glass x4 =11g	metal button =0g, corroded iron bolt x1 =18g	fossil x1 =7g, natural stone x2 =13g	roots x2 =2g
C.7	red CBM fragments x33 =437g, clay pipe bowl fragments x2 =6g, clay pipe stem x4 =12g, flat red tile fragments x1 =131g	clear flat glass x5 =5g, clear container glass x1 =4g	corroded iron bolt =28g	natural stone x1 =39g	
C.8	red flat tile fragments x1 =84g, curved red tile x1 =56g, red CBM fragments x13 =81g		corroded iron bolt x1 =23g	natural flint x2 =2g	

Test Pit 8

Test Pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x33 =313g, flat red tile fragments x4 =182g, orange and grey sandwich curved tile/drain fragments x4=68g	clear container glass x1 =9g, melted glass x1 =5g	corroded iron scraps x1 =136g, metal wire =3g, corroded iron nails x3 =14g	chalk x2 =26g, fossil x1 =9g, coal, x7 =15g	green plastic x4 =2g, concrete x3 =80g, mortar x1 =3g
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x2 =39g, red CBM fragments x29 =195g, dirty yellow/orange CBM fragments x4 =53g, modern white tile fragments x2 =9g	degraded green bottle glass x1 =4g, clear flat glass x1 =1g	corroded iron bolt x1 =27g, corroded iron nails x6 =24g, corroded modern nails x5 =17g	coal x5 =10g, chalk x1 =6g	green plastic x2 =6g, oyster shell x1 =0g, white plastic bag fragment =0g, white plastic sheet fragment x1 =0g
C.3	dirty yellow/orange CBM fragments x1 =3g, flat red tile fragments x5 =82g, curved red tile fragments x1 =40g, red CBM fragments x24 = 140g, clay pipe stem x4 =7g	clear flat glass x2 =5g	metal wire =2g, corroded iron nails x3 =12g, circular degraded metal bottle lid/disc? =4g	slate x5 =24g, coal x8 =6g, natural stone x1 =2g	partial grey plastic fixing with metal nail through it =2g, gold foil x1 =0g
C.4	red CBM fragments x15 =137g, black glazed tile fragment? x1 =10g	clear container glass x3 =16g, clear flat glass x4 =8g	corroded metal rod =49g, corroded iron nails x2 =9g, metal ring =3g	slate x2 =11g, chalk x2 =10g, coal x3 =5g	melted plastic x2 =7g
C.5	dirty yellow CBM fragments x3 =5g, flat red tile fragments x5 =206g, red CBM fragments x6 =11g, clay pipe bowl and stem fragments x1 =4g	clear flat glass x4 =3g, degraded green bottle glass x1 =0g	corroded iron nails x2 =8g	coal x1 =5g, natural stone x3 =4g	oyster shell x1 =2g
C.6	flat red tile fragments x2 =77g (1 with hole), curved red tile fragments x1 =32g, red CBM fragments x7 =28g			coal x3 =3g, natural stone x4 =10g	oyster shell x1 =0g

Test Pit 9

Test Pit 9	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x19 =100g, flat red tile fragments x1 =17g, dirty yellow/orange CBM fragments x1 =4g	clear container glass x1 =1g		sand stone x1 =22g, slate x1=0g, chalk x1 =3g, natural stone x4 =28g	mortar x2 =7g, concrete x1 =19g
C. 2	dirty yellow CBM fragments x3 =5g, flat red tile fragments x2 =20g, red CBM fragments x7 =13g, clay pipe stem x1 =1g	clear container glass x2 =7g, clear flat glass x2 =3g, a blob of glass x1 =4g	corroded iron bolt x1 =25g, corroded iron nails x2 =9g	slate x1 =0g	concrete x1 =26g, part of a white plastic lid=2g
C.3	flat red tile fragments x2 =55g, red CBM fragments x16 =62g, dirty yellow/orange	clear container glass x1 =1g, clear flat glass x5 =10g	coin/token =3g, corroded iron nails x10 =69g	coal x10 =78g	

	CBM fragments x1 =22g				
C.4	flat red tile fragments x3 =102g, red CBM fragments x15 =93g	clear flat glass x1 =2g, green bottle glass x2 =8g	corroded iron nails x2 =12g	coal x5 =22g, natural stone x4 =15g	mortar x4 =49g
C.5	red CBM fragments x10 =77g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x1 =16g	clear flat glass x1 =2g	corroded iron nails x1 =5g	coal x1 =3g	mortar x5 =39g

13.2.5 2011 Finds

Test Pit 1

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM =<1g, yellow/orange CBM =9g	clear flat glass x2=2g	metal spring clothes peg =2g	coal x4 =15g	
C. 2	clay pipe stem =1g, , red CBM x10 =28g	clear flat glass x4 =8g, clear container glass x11 =24g	corroded iron nails x6 =27g, corroded iron bolt =25g, small metal part of a brooch =4g	coal x9 =23g	mortar x4 =12g, asbestos x2 =11g, silver milk bottle tops x2 =<1g, black roof lino? x2 =<1g
C.3	red CBM x6 =58g, burnt CBM? x2 =7g	green bottle glass =2g, clear flat glass x3 =2g, clear container glass =<1g	small metal grate like object =11g, metal button =7g, corroded iron nails x2 =9g	coal x8 =15g, chalk x3 =6g	
C.4	red/orange CBM =25g				

Test Pit 2

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x3 =8g, dirty yellow CBM x2 =16g	green bottle glass =1g, pink/orange CBM =12g, clear container glass x3 =13g, clear flat glass =1g	corroded iron scrap =3g	coal x5 =3g	green glass marble =6g, white plastic button =<1g
C. 2	red flat tile x3 =75g, red CBM x19 =63g, pink/orange CBM 57g	green bottle glass x2 =5g, clear flat glass x7 =10g, clear container glass x3 =15g	corroded iron scraps x2 =10g, thick metal tweezers like object =21g	coal x8 =11g, chalk x2 =4g	mortar =1g, concrete =3g
C.3	clay pipe stem x2 =3g, red CBM x13 =43g	clear flat glass =2g, clear container glass =1g	corroded iron nail x2 =8g, thick corroded iron bolt =26g	slate x2 =9g, coal x4 =9g	mortar x2 =7g
C.4	red flat tile x6 =153g, red CBM x69 =242g, clay pipe stem =<1g, clay pipe bowl fragment =<1g, dark red CBM x4 =47g	clear flat glass x3 =6g	corroded iron nails x2 =11g, corroded iron scraps x3 =5g	coal x3 =3g, round stone ball =35g	mortar =7g
C.5	clay pipe bowl fragment =<1g, clay pipe stem =<1g, dirty yellow CBM =47g, red flat tile x4 =96g, red CBM x38 =200g, pink/orange CBM x2 =18g	degraded glass =<1g	corroded iron nails x2 =16g	coal x4 =5g	
C.6	red CBM x11 =66g, dirty yellow CBM =7g, orange CBM =2g	clear flat glass =<1g	corroded iron nails x2 =11g		
C.7	red CBM x4 =17g, orange CBM =2g			natural stone x2 =2g	shell x2 =<1g
C.8					

C.9					

Test Pit 3

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x22 =111g, dirty yellow CBM =9g	clear container glass =<1g, orange bottle glass =3g	modern screws x3 =16g, one new penny coin dated 1975 =3g	coal =3g, chalk x2 =4g	cream plastic x2 =3g, C shaped plastic object with small metal screw through it =3g, C shaped plastic object with half a small nail through it =3g, part of a pen? =1g, mussel shell =1g, black plastic =2g, concrete x3 =131g, orange plastic x3 =5g, half a red plastic clothes peg =1g, mortar x3 =21g, green painted concrete =4g, brown plastic wire covering =3g, clear plastic wrappers x2 =<1g
C. 2	red CBM x32 =115g, pink/orange CBM x3 =3g	green bottle glass =2g	corroded iron scraps =28g	coal x6 =20g	black plastic =<1g, mortar x2 =7g
C.3	red CBM x3 =16g	clear container glass x3 =15g			
C.4					
C.5		degraded glass =1g			wool =<1g
C.6				oval smooth pebble =211g	

Test Pit 4

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x5 =30g	green bottle glass =3g	corroded iron nails x2 =34g, corroded iron nail head =18g		slag/melted glass? =2g, grey plastic =<1g, mortar? =3g
C. 2	red CBM x4 =23g	green bottle glass =1g, clear container glass =1g	corroded iron nails x3 =15g, corroded iron scraps x2 =25g		
C.3	red CBM x2 =13g	clear container glass =4g	thick corroded iron nails x5 =123g, corroded iron scraps x8 =117g	coal =2g	metal draw knob with ceramic centre =23g, part of a statue? =9g, concrete/mortar =20g
C.4	red CBM x3 =9g, red flat tile =23g	green bottle glass x2 =15g	thick corroded iron bolts x2 =62g	coal x3 =2g, chalk x2 =6g	

C.5	red flat tile x2 =81g			coal x2 =1g	
C.6	red CBM =14g				
C.7					
C.8					
C.9				coal =<1g	

Test Pit 5

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	curved red tile x12 =880g, red CBM x10 =16g	clear container glass =8g	metal wire x2 =29g, slag =6g, corroded iron scraps x4 =8g, corroded iron nails x8 =40g	coal x76 =106g	mortar =5g
C. 2	red CBM x3 =22g	clear flat glass x4 =5g	long corroded iron nails x5 =81g, corroded iron scraps x5 =57g	coal x12 =46g, slate =6g	concrete =19g
C.3	clay pipe stem x3 =11g, clay pipe bowl fragment =2g	, green bottle glass x2 =6g	corroded iron nails x3 27g, slag =4g	coal x8 =24g, chalk x2 =2g	slate pencil =1g
C.4	red flat tile x2 =50g, red CBM x3 =326g, clay pipe stem x3 =10g, clay pipe bowl fragment =4g		thin fragment metal =1g, corroded iron nails x3= 65g, corroded iron scraps x2 =32g	coal x5 =21g	concrete =64g, mortar and CBM =147g, mortar =49g, oyster shell =2g
C.5	red flat tile x2 =46g, red CBM x3 =10g, clay pipe stem x2 =4g, clay pipe bowl fragment =1g	clear flat glass =1g		coal x2 =11g	
C.6	red CBM =12g, clay pipe stem x2 =3g				
C.7	clay pipe stem x4 =13g, red CBM x2 =57g	green bottle glass =6g	corroded iron nail =24g		

Test Pit 6

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	modern drain =100g, red CBM x9 =284g, curved red tile x5=443g, red flat tile x3 =223g, modern pink/red CBM =109g	green bottle glass =3g, orange bottle glass =2g	corroded iron scraps x6 =6g, corroded iron nails x3 =33gmetal tap (minus handle) =320g, metal spring from clothes peg =4g, metal washer x2 =3g	coal =3g	grey mortar x5 =96gthin rod with hoop at one end =11g, white mortar x3 =14g, concrete x2 =34g, yellow plastic bag fragments x2 =<1g
C. 2	red CBM x3 =25g, curved pink/orange tile =115g, modern drain fragments x6 =249g, green glazed red flat tile x4 =53g	orange bottle glass =2g	corroded iron nails x11 =98g, corroded iron scraps x8 =109g, metal rod with a hoop at one end	white marble like stone x5 =62g, coal =4g, slate =<1g	white mortar =3g

			=16g		
C.3	green glazed red flat tile x2 =80g, red flat tile x6 =129g, dirty yellow CBM x3 =91g		corroded iron nails x4 =27g, corroded iron scraps x4 =128g	white marble like stone x4 =165g	
C.4	red/orange CBM =5g, red flat tile x3 =97g, green glazed red flat tile x2 =19g		corroded iron nail =5g, modern screw =3g	coal x3 =11g	oyster shell x2 =8g
C.5	red flat tile =30g, red curved tile =60g, red CBM x4 =113g, green glazed red flat tile =2g		corroded iron scraps x3 =12g		mortar =78g

Test Pit 7

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM =3g, dirty yellow CBM =54g	clear flat glass =1g, green bottle glass =5g, orange bottle glass =1g	corroded scrap plate of iron =12g	slate =<1g, coal =7g	
C. 2	red CBM x6 =75g, white china hand of a statue =1g, clay pipe stem x2 =3g	clear container glass x13 =44g, clear flat glass x6 =8g, green bottle glass x4 =15g, green/orange bottle glass =12g, blue glass? x2 =<1g	metal washer? =4g, corroded iron nails x2 =11g, corroded iron scrap =18g	slate x6 =12g, coal x9 =14g	mortar =6g
C.3	red flat tile =16g, red CBM x12 =26g, yellow/pink CBM =14g, dirty yellow CBM x3 =17g, clay pipe stem =<1g	clear flat glass x8 =7g, clear container glass x12 =24g	slag x2 =25g, corroded iron nails x3 =22g	slate x4 =13g, coal x17 =26g	oyster shell =3g
C.4	burnt CBM? x3 =5g, dirty yellow CBM x9 =86g, dirty yellow/pink CBM x2 =15g, red flat tile =19g, red/orange CBM x4 =39g	clear glass lump =5g, clear flat glass =<1g	corroded iron nail =2g	coal x8 =17g	nut shell =1g

Test Pit 8

Test Pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red/orange CBM =<1g			coal x2 =16g	
C. 2			corroded iron scrap =<1g	coal x5 =10g	end of shotgun cartridge =6g
C.3	red CBM x4 =13g		corroded iron scraps x2 =3g, slag =7g	coal =2g	
C.4	red CBM x3 =6g		corroded iron nails x3 =10g, corroded iron scraps x2 =4g	coal =<1g	
C.5	red CBM x5 =5g, burnt or CBM/daub?		corroded iron nail =3g, corroded iron		charcoal x2 =<1g

	=15g		scraps x2 =3g		
C.6					
C.7				round stone ball =74g	

13.3 Maps

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

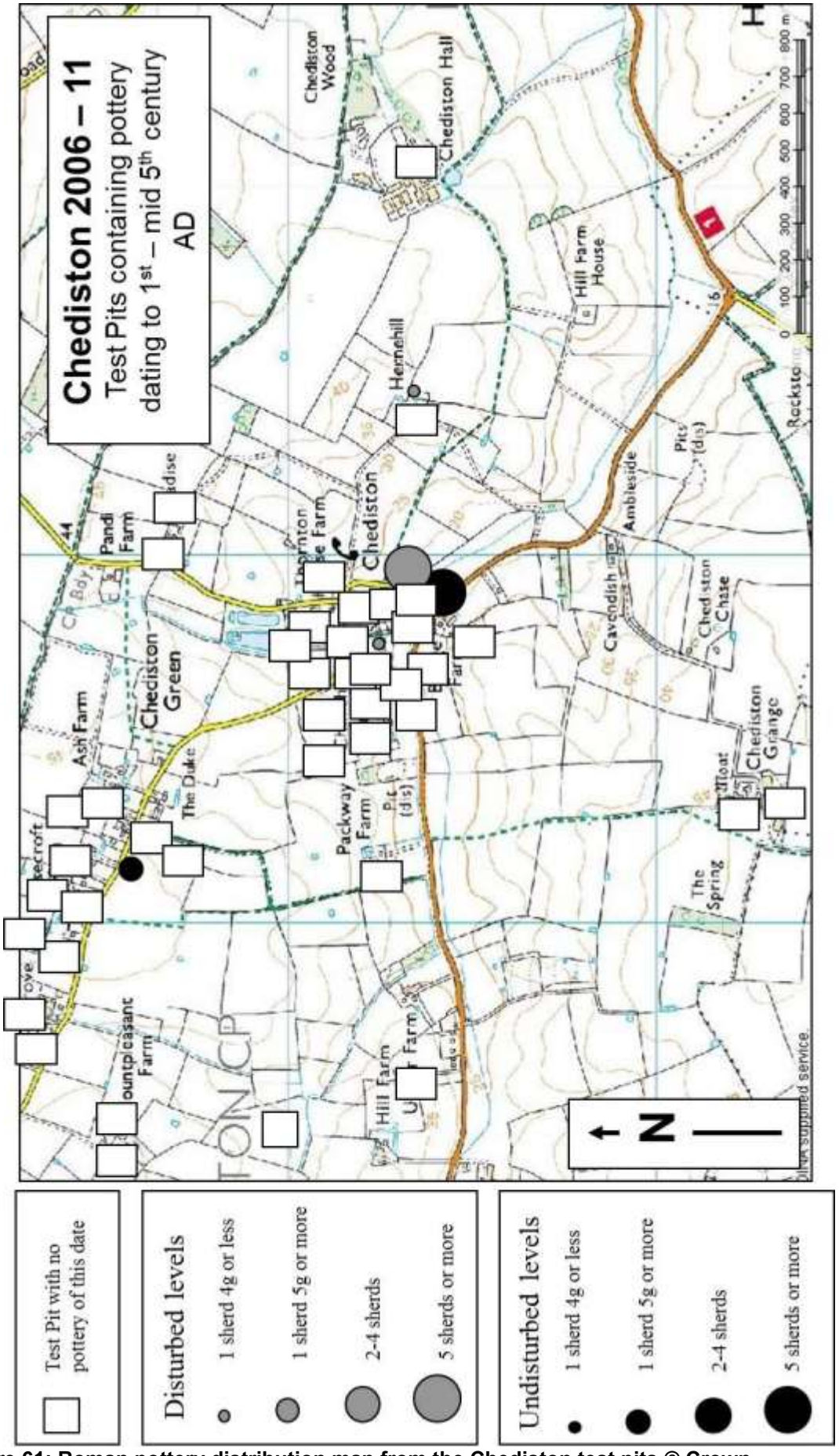

Figure 61: Roman pottery distribution map from the Chediston test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

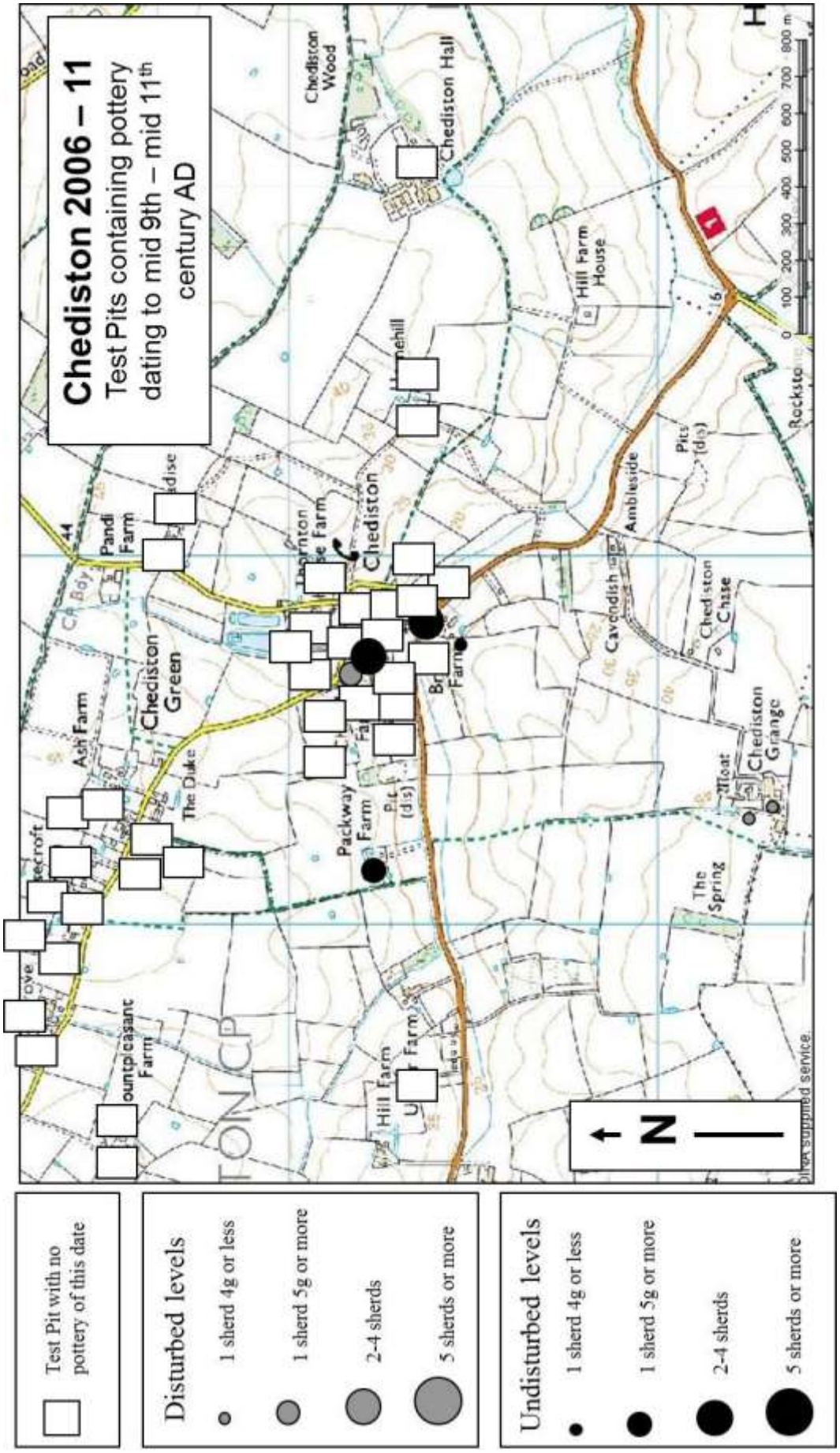

Figure 62: Late Anglo Saxon pottery distribution map from the Chediston test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

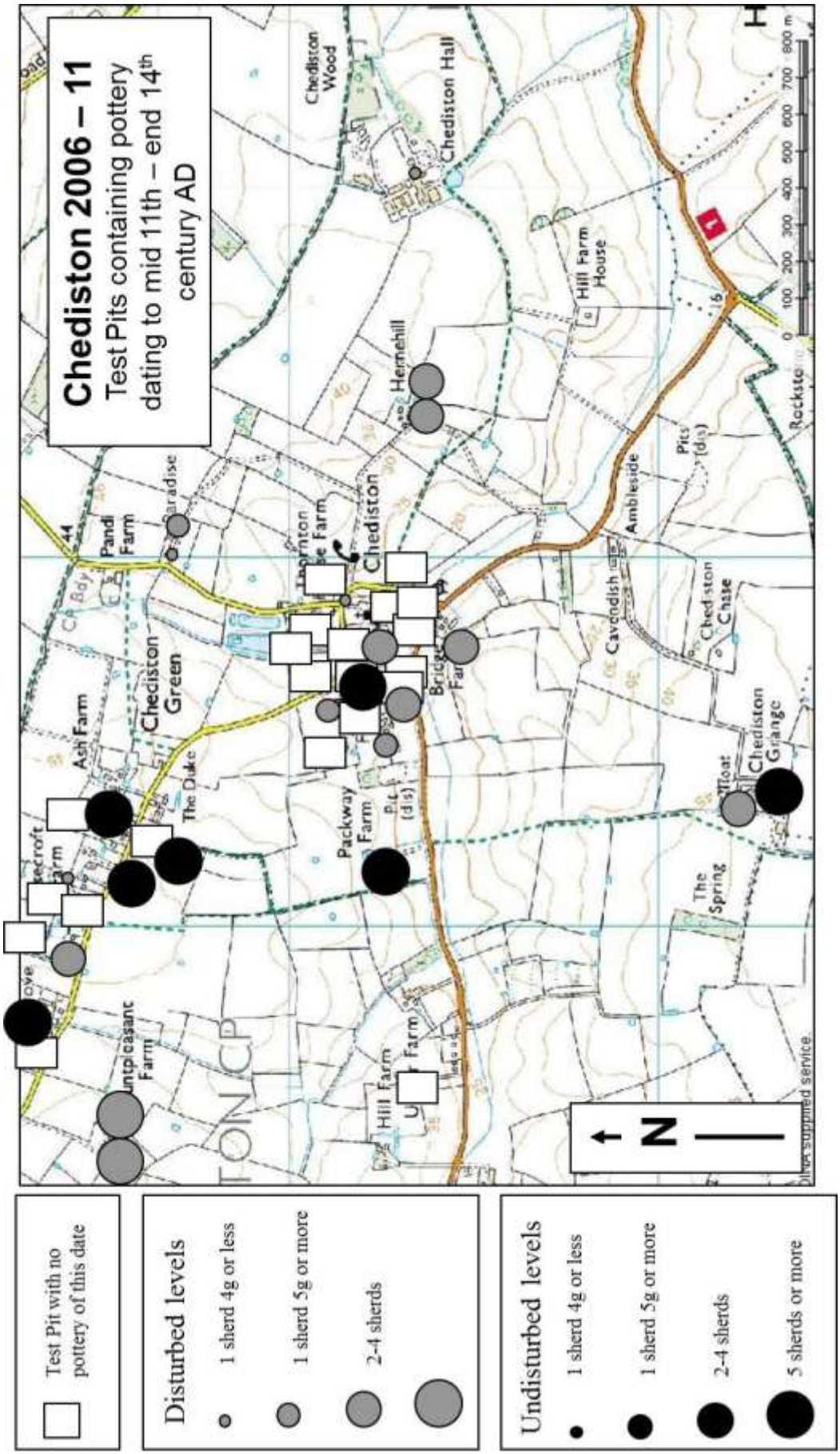

Figure 63: High medieval pottery distribution map from the Chediston test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

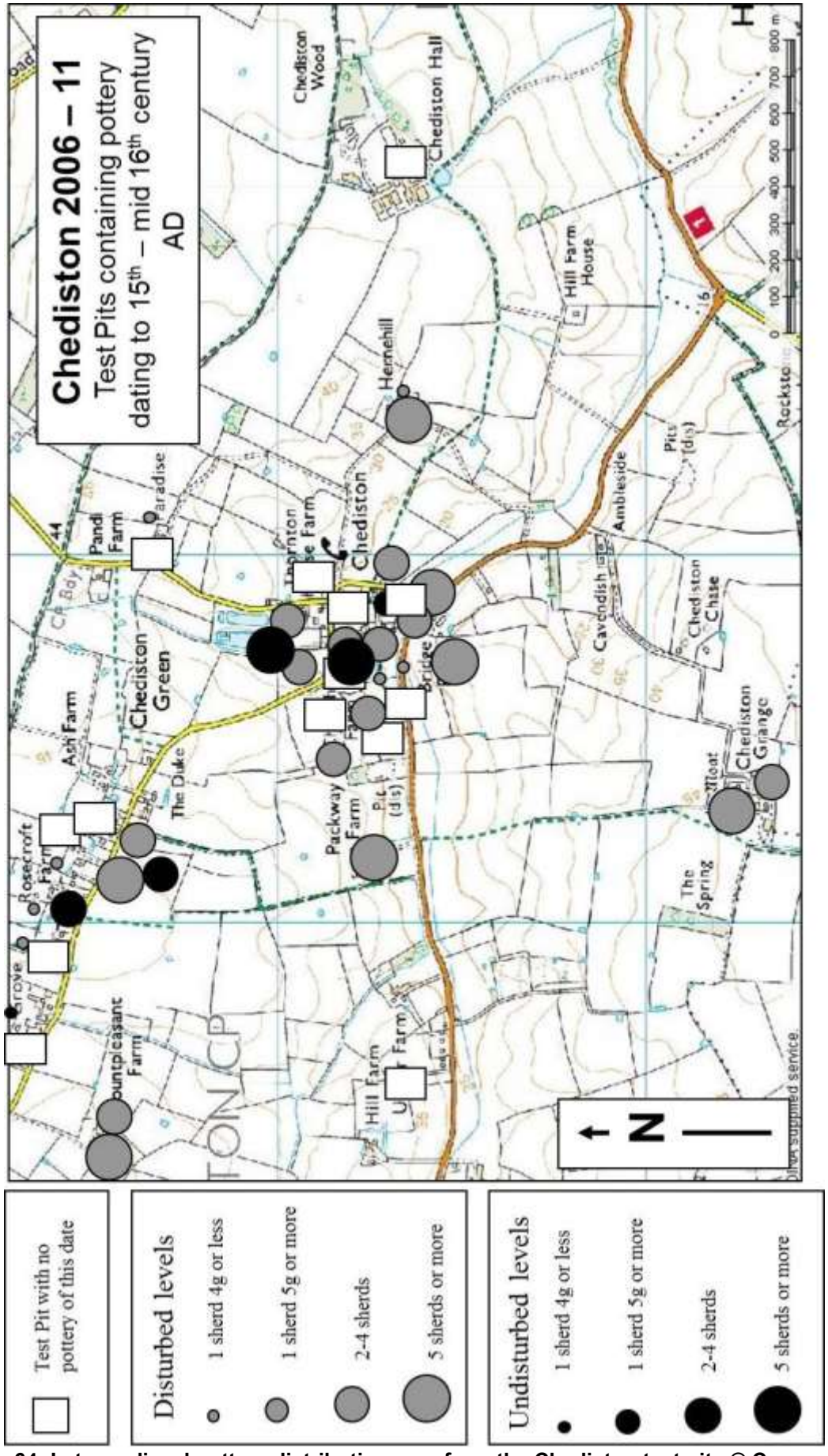

Figure 64: Late medieval pottery distribution map from the Chediston test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

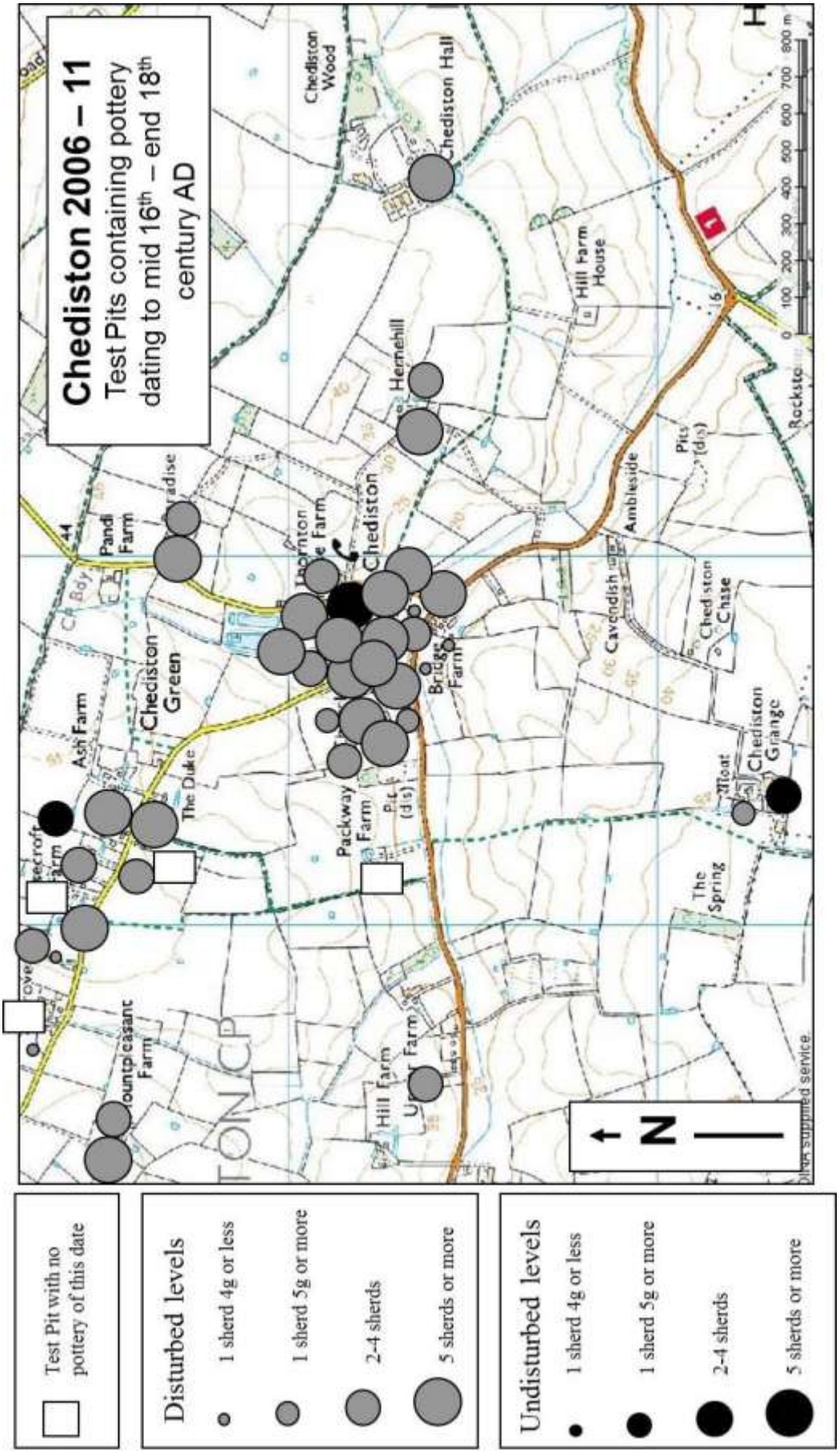

Figure 65: Post medieval pottery distribution map from the Chediston test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

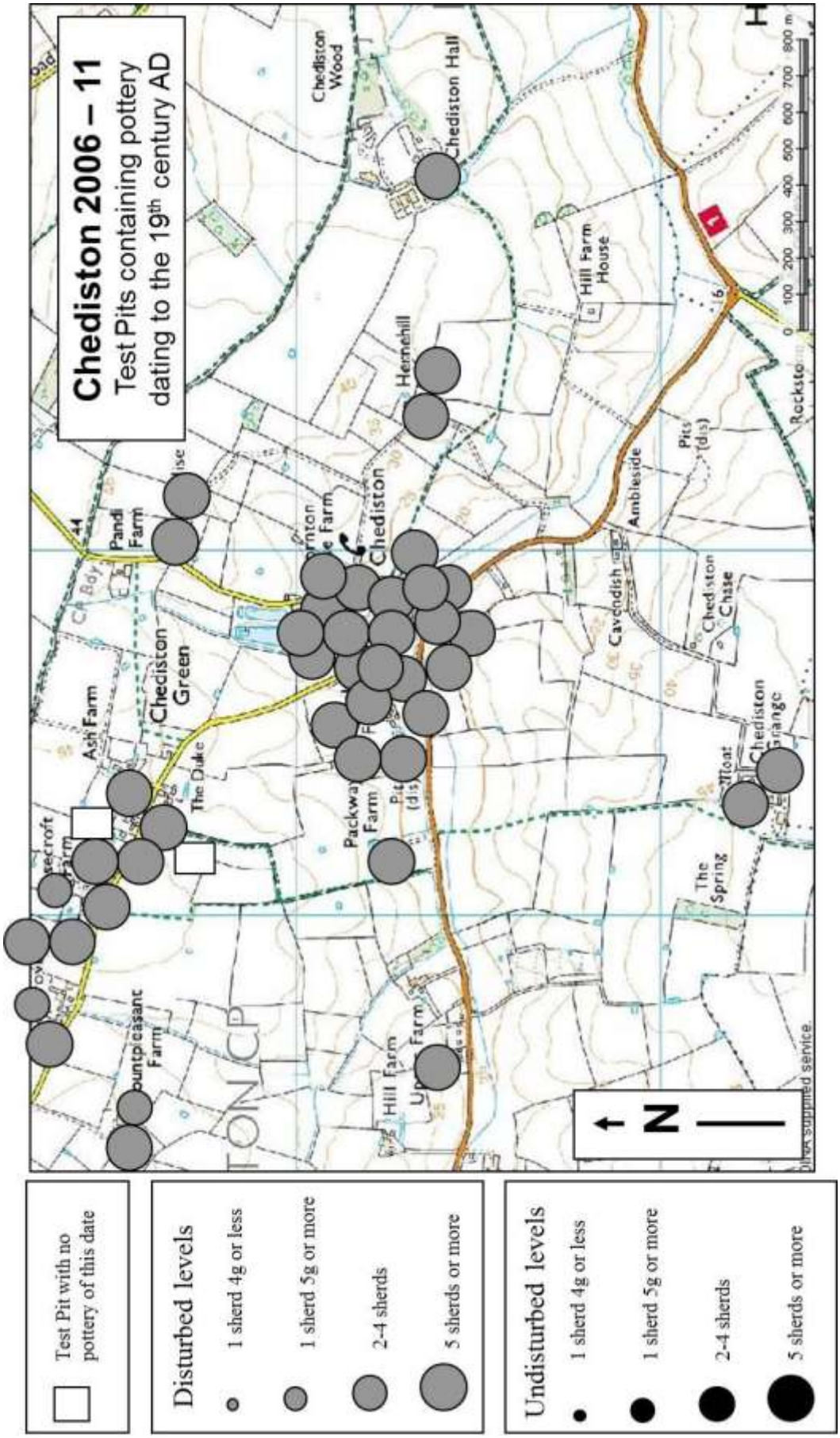

Figure 66: Victorian pottery distribution map from the Chediston test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service