



# Archaeological Test Pit Excavations in Walberswick, Suffolk, 2013-2016

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**Archaeological Test Pit Excavations in Walberswick,  
Suffolk  
2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016**

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**2017**

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(Front cover image: The team working hard at WAL/16, test pit 5 © Copyright ACA)



## Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1	ACCESS CAMBRIDGE ARCHAEOLOGY (ACA).....	2
2.2	THE HIGHER EDUCATION FIELD ACADEMY (HEFA).....	2
2.3	TEST-PIT EXCAVATION AND RURAL SETTLEMENT STUDIES .....	3
<b>3</b>	<b>AIMS, OBJECTIVES AND DESIRED OUTCOMES .....</b>	<b>4</b>
3.1	AIMS.....	4
3.2	OBJECTIVES.....	4
3.3	OUTCOMES .....	4
<b>4</b>	<b>METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>WALBERSWICK .....</b>	<b>6</b>
5.1	THE VILLAGE TODAY .....	6
5.2	GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY .....	8
<b>6</b>	<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....</b>	<b>9</b>
6.1	HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	9
6.2	ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	15
6.2.1	Prehistoric.....	15
6.2.2	Romano-British .....	15
6.2.3	Anglo Saxon .....	15
6.2.4	Medieval .....	15
6.2.5	Post Medieval .....	17
6.2.6	Modern and Undated .....	18
<b>7</b>	<b>RESULTS OF THE TEST PIT EXCAVATIONS IN WALBERSWICK.....</b>	<b>20</b>
7.1	2013 EXCAVATIONS .....	22
7.2	2014 EXCAVATIONS .....	32
7.3	2015 EXCAVATIONS .....	43
7.4	2016 EXCAVATIONS .....	56
<b>8</b>	<b>DISCUSSION .....</b>	<b>70</b>
8.1	PREHISTORIC .....	70
8.2	ROMANO-BRITISH .....	71
8.3	ANGLO SAXON .....	72
8.4	MEDIEVAL.....	72
8.5	POST MEDIEVAL AND LATER .....	74
<b>9</b>	<b>CONCLUSION .....</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>APPENDICES.....</b>	<b>80</b>
12.1	POTTERY REPORTS – PAUL BLINKHORN.....	80
12.1.1	Pottery Types.....	80
12.1.2	2013 Results.....	83
12.1.3	2014 Results.....	86
12.1.4	2015 Results.....	89

12.1.5	2016 Results.....	93
12.2	OTHER FINDS – CATHERINE COLLINS.....	97
12.2.1	2013 Finds.....	97
12.2.2	2014 Finds.....	101
12.2.3	2015 Finds.....	105
12.2.4	2016 Finds.....	113
12.3	MAPS.....	118

## List of Figures

Figure 1:	Map of England with insert of East Anglia and the approximate location of the village of Walberswick highlighted in red.....	6
Figure 2:	The extent of the parish of Walberswick highlighted. © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 40,000.....	7
Figure 3:	The extent of the Walberswick conservation area (highlighted). © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 5,000.....	8
Figure 4:	The changing Suffolk coastline between the 13 <sup>th</sup> and the 16 <sup>th</sup> century (dashed line represents the modern coastline) © The Steering Committee Parish Plan, Walberswick ...	10
Figure 5:	St Andrews Church, Walberswick in 2013 (© Access Cambridge Archaeology)..	12
Figure 6:	1880's map of Walberswick © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 5,000.....	14
Figure 7:	The four years of test pitting in Walberswick (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.....	21
Figure 8:	Location map of the Walberswick test pits from 2013 (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.....	22
Figure 9:	Location map of WAL/13/1.....	23
Figure 10:	The Lego figure and rest of the finds from WAL/13/1, context three.....	23
Figure 11:	Location map of WAL/13/2.....	24
Figure 12:	Location map of WAL/13/3.....	25
Figure 13:	Location map of WAL/13/4.....	26
Figure 14:	Location map of WAL/13/5.....	27
Figure 15:	The brick path under excavation at WAL/13/5.....	27
Figure 16:	Location map of WAL/13/6.....	28
Figure 17:	Location map of WAL/13/7.....	29
Figure 18:	Location map of WAL/13/8.....	30
Figure 19:	Location map of WAL/13/9.....	31
Figure 20:	Location map of the Walberswick test pits from 2014 (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.....	32
Figure 21:	Location map of WAL/14/1.....	33
Figure 22:	The corner clay feature under excavation at WAL/14/1.....	34
Figure 23:	Location map of WAL/14/2.....	35
Figure 24:	Location map of WAL/14/3.....	36
Figure 25:	Location map of WAL/14/4.....	37
Figure 26:	The decorated animal bone from WAL/14/4, context 6.....	37
Figure 27:	Location map of WAL/14/5.....	38
Figure 28:	Location map of WAL/14/6.....	39
Figure 29:	Location map of WAL/14/7.....	40
Figure 30:	Location map of WAL/14/8.....	41
Figure 31:	Location map of WAL/14/9.....	42

Figure 32: Location map of the Walberswick test pits from 2015 (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service .....	43
Figure 33: Location map of WAL/15/1 .....	44
Figure 34: Location map of WAL/15/2 .....	45
Figure 35: Location map of WAL/15/3 .....	46
Figure 36: Location map of WAL/15/4 .....	47
Figure 37: Location map of WAL/15/5 .....	48
Figure 38: Location map of WAL/15/6 .....	49
Figure 39: Location map of WAL/15/7 .....	50
Figure 40: Location map of WAL/15/8 .....	51
Figure 41: Location map of WAL/15/9 .....	52
Figure 42: Location map of WAL/15/10 .....	53
Figure 43: Location map of WAL/15/11 .....	54
Figure 44: Location map of WAL/15/12 .....	55
Figure 45: Location map of the Walberswick test pits from 2016 (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service .....	56
Figure 46: Location map of WAL/16/1 .....	57
Figure 47: Buckle from WAL/16/1, context three .....	57
Figure 48: Location map of WAL/16/2 .....	58
Figure 49: Location map of WAL/16/3 .....	59
Figure 50: Location map of WAL/16/4 .....	60
Figure 51: Painted window glass from WAL/16/4, context seven.....	61
Figure 52: The bead from WAL/16/4, context four .....	61
Figure 53: Location map of WAL/16/5 .....	62
Figure 54: Location map of WAL/16/6 .....	63
Figure 55: Location map of WAL/16/7 .....	64
Figure 56: Location map of WAL/16/8 .....	65
Figure 57: Location map of WAL/16/9 .....	66
Figure 58: Location map of WAL/16/10 .....	67
Figure 59: Location map of WAL/16/11 .....	68
Figure 60: Location map of WAL/16/12 .....	69
Figure 61: The Roman pottery distribution map from the Walberswick test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.....	119
Figure 62: The Late Anglo Saxon pottery distribution map from the Walberswick test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service .....	120
Figure 63: The high medieval pottery distribution map from the Walberswick test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service .....	121
Figure 64: The late medieval pottery distribution map from the Walberswick test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service .....	122
Figure 65: The post medieval pottery distribution map from the Walberswick test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service .....	123
Figure 66: The 19 <sup>th</sup> century pottery distribution map from the Walberswick test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.....	124

## List of Tables

Table 1: The pottery excavated from WAL/13/1 .....	23
Table 2: The pottery excavated from WAL/13/2 .....	24
Table 3: The pottery excavated from WAL/13/3 .....	25
Table 4: The pottery excavated from WAL/13/4 .....	26
Table 5: The pottery excavated from WAL/13/5 .....	27
Table 6: The pottery excavated from WAL/13/6 .....	28
Table 7: The pottery excavated from WAL/13/7 .....	29

Table 8: The pottery excavated from WAL/13/8 .....	30
Table 9: The pottery excavated from WAL/13/9 .....	31
Table 10: The pottery excavated from WAL/14/1 .....	33
Table 11: The pottery excavated from WAL/14/2 .....	35
Table 12: The pottery excavated from WAL/14/3 .....	36
Table 13: The pottery excavated from WAL/14/4 .....	37
Table 14: The pottery excavated from WAL/14/5 .....	38
Table 15: The pottery excavated from WAL/14/6 .....	39
Table 16: The pottery excavated from WAL/14/7 .....	40
Table 17: The pottery excavated from WAL/14/8 .....	41
Table 18: The pottery excavated from WAL/14/9 .....	42
Table 19: The pottery excavated from WAL/15/1 .....	44
Table 20: The pottery excavated from WAL/15/2 .....	45
Table 21: The pottery excavated from WAL/15/3 .....	46
Table 22: The pottery excavated from WAL/15/4 .....	47
Table 23: The pottery excavated from WAL/15/5 .....	48
Table 24: The pottery excavated from WAL/15/6 .....	49
Table 25: The pottery excavated from WAL/15/7 .....	50
Table 26: The pottery excavated from WAL/15/8 .....	51
Table 27: The pottery excavated from WAL/15/9 .....	52
Table 28: The pottery excavated from WAL/15/10 .....	53
Table 29: The pottery excavated from WAL/15/11 .....	54
Table 30: The pottery excavated from WAL/15/12 .....	55
Table 31: The pottery excavated from WAL/16/1 .....	57
Table 32: The pottery excavated from WAL/16/2 .....	58
Table 33: The pottery excavated from WAL/16/3 .....	59
Table 34: The pottery excavated from WAL/16/4 .....	60
Table 35: The pottery excavated from WAL/16/5 .....	62
Table 36: The pottery excavated from WAL/16/6 .....	63
Table 37: The pottery excavated from WAL/16/7 .....	64
Table 38: The pottery excavated from WAL/16/8 .....	65
Table 39: The pottery excavated from WAL/16/9 .....	66
Table 40: The pottery excavated from WAL/16/10 .....	67
Table 41: The pottery excavated from WAL/16/11 .....	68
Table 42: The pottery excavated from WAL/16/12 .....	69



## 1 Summary

*Two-day test pit excavations were undertaken in the village of Walberswick in east Suffolk over four years between 2013 and 2016. In that time a total of 42 1m<sup>2</sup> archaeological test pits were excavated by 152 local secondary school children as part of the Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) programme run by Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) out of the Department of Archaeology and Anthropology at the University of Cambridge. The excavations were also coordinated with members of Walberswick Local History Group and were sited in gardens, fields and open spaces through the village.*

*The test pitting in Walberswick revealed a range of activity dating from the later prehistoric period through to the modern day, both supporting what has already been found through the parish as well as providing new evidence. It also showed that earlier phases of occupation in Walberswick are still present under the modern village; the small nature of the test pits allows excavation in otherwise inaccessible places for other methods of commercial archaeological investigation. Both later prehistoric and Romano-British activity was found in Walberswick, although a lot of may have been lost to the sea, given the rapidly eroding coastline for this part of Suffolk.*

*Walberswick as a settlement did not develop until after the Norman Conquest, but the land in the Anglo Saxon period would have been part of the Royal Saxon Manor at Blythburgh and the limited Late Anglo Saxon pottery excavated suggests that the land here was probably mainly utilised for agriculture as part of the Royal Estate. Walberswick was situated on a natural sheltered harbour on the River Blyth and soon developed as a port during the medieval period. It only overtook Dunwich as the biggest port on this part of the coast when the harbour there kept silting up, eventually blocking the harbour mouth completely. The village was at its peak during the medieval period until the 16<sup>th</sup> century when a series of catastrophes struck the village, including the loss of common land, fires, floods and disease and attempts to revive the ailing fishing industry were not successful. Walberswick continued to decline through the post medieval to become the small seaside hamlet that is popular with artists and tourists alike today.*

## 2 Introduction

A total of 42 1m<sup>2</sup> archaeological test pits were excavated over a four-year period between 2013 and 2016 in the village of Walberswick along the Suffolk coast. Yearly this breaks down as nine pits being excavated in 2013, nine in 2014, 12 in 2015 and 12 pits excavated in 2016. The test pitting was run by Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) out of the University of Cambridge, initially as part of the Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) 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 in the University of Cambridge which aims to enhance economic, social and personal well-being through active engagement with archaeology. It was set up by Carenza Lewis in 2004 and specialises in providing opportunities for members of the public to take part in purposeful, research-orientated archaeological investigations including excavation. Educational events and courses range in length from a few hours to a week or more, and involve members of the public of all ages.

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

### 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<sup>2</sup>) 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), 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 2007). However, despite these recent advances, the number of CORS to have seen methodical research-orientated investigation including excavation remains very small. In order to begin to resolve this problem, Access Cambridge Archaeology, working with members of the public including school pupils, has carried out test pit excavations in more than 30 CORS, most in eastern England. This will help allow the evidence upon which knowledge and understanding of the origins and development of the medieval rural settlement pattern of eastern England is based, to be more representative of the entire range of medieval settlements, not just on the minority of sites which are currently deserted (Lewis 2005, 2006; 2007a; 2007b, 2008, 2009, 2012 and 2013).

### 3 Aims, Objectives and Desired Outcomes

#### 3.1 Aims

The initial aims of the test pit excavations in Walberswick 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 Walberswick and its environs.

#### 3.2 Objectives

The initial objectives of test pit excavations in Walberswick 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 Walberswick through test-pitting carried out by school students in properties throughout the village.

#### 3.3 Outcomes

The initial desired outcomes of the test pit excavations in Walberswick 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 Walberswick.

## 4 Methodology

The four years of test pitting in Walberswick was organised by ACA in conjunction with the Walberswick Local History Society, with both the excavation and recording following the standard Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) instruction handbook and recording booklet.

The test pit digging takes place over two days, which begins with an initial 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, with a mix of students from different schools. Each team is provided with a complete set of test pit excavation equipment, copies of the HEFA instruction handbook and a record booklet into which all excavation data are entered.

The test pits are all 1m<sup>2</sup> and the turf, if present, was removed in neat squares by hand. Each test pit is excavated in a series of 10cm spits or contexts, to a maximum depth of 1.2m. The horizontal surface of each context/spit is then drawn at 1:10 scale before excavation, a photograph taken and the colour recorded with reference to a standardised colour chart, included in the written handbook. A pro-forma recording system was used by the students to record their test pit excavation. This comprises a 16-page pro-forma *Test Pit Record* booklet which has been developed by ACA for use with students and members of the public with no previous archaeological experience. The site code is WAL/year, so WAL/13 for 2013, WAL/14 for 2014, WAL/15 for 2015 and WAL/16 for 2016.

During the excavation 100% of the spoil is sieved through a 10mm mesh (with the occasional exception of very heavy clay soils which have to be hand-searched). All artefacts are retained, cleaned and bagged by context. Cut and built features are planned at 1:10 and excavated sequentially with latest deposits removed first. Pottery and most other finds are identified promptly by archaeological experts who are on site for the duration of the field academy and visit the test pits regularly; and at the same time provide advice and check that the excavation is being carried out and recorded to the required standard. Test pits are excavated down to natural or the maximum safe depth of 1.2m, whichever is encountered first. A minority of test pits will stop on encountering a feature, (ancient or modern) which archaeological staff deem inadvisable or impossible to remove, and occasionally excavation may cease at a level above natural due to time constraints. On completion of each test pit excavation, all four sections are drawn at 1:10 along with the unexcavated base of the test pit prior to backfilling by hand and the turf replaced neatly to restore the site.

After the two days of excavation are completed, the archaeological records and finds (all of which are kept and cleaned on site) are retained by ACA at the University of Cambridge for analysis, reporting, archiving and submission to HER's, publication and ongoing research into the origins and development of rural settlement. 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). ACA retain all finds 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, but any requests to return finds to owners will be agreed.

## 5 Walberswick

### 5.1 The Village Today

Walberswick is a small coastal village in north Suffolk, on the southern banks of the River Blyth at the mouth of the estuary and just over 11km as the crow flies to the market town of Halesworth to the west (figure 1). The church of Walberswick in the west of the village is centred on TM 48982 74726.

Walberswick is surrounded by once principal centres of occupation along the coast, including Southwold to the north, Blythburgh to the west and Dunwich to the south. There is one road that connects Walberswick to the rest of the county, the B1387 that also terminates at the ferry crossing point in the east and in the west meets one of the main arterial roads through Suffolk the A12, just south of the crossing of the River Blyth at Blythburgh. The A12 itself connects London to Ipswich and Lowestoft across the east of the county.

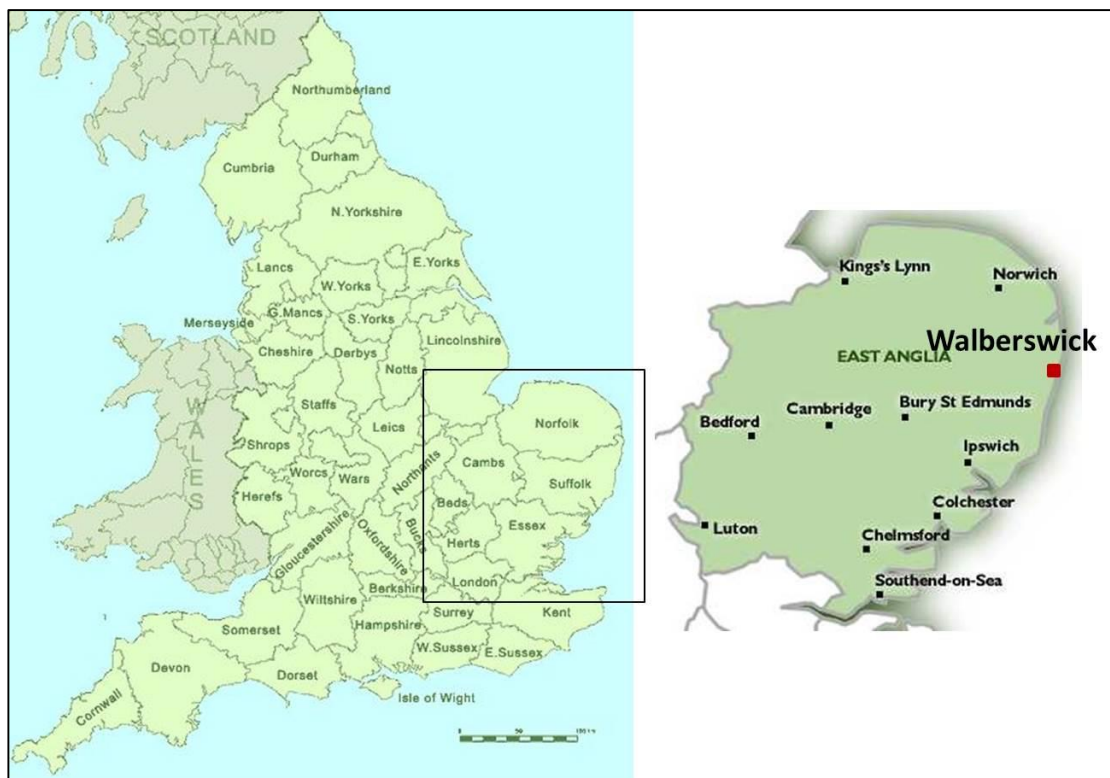
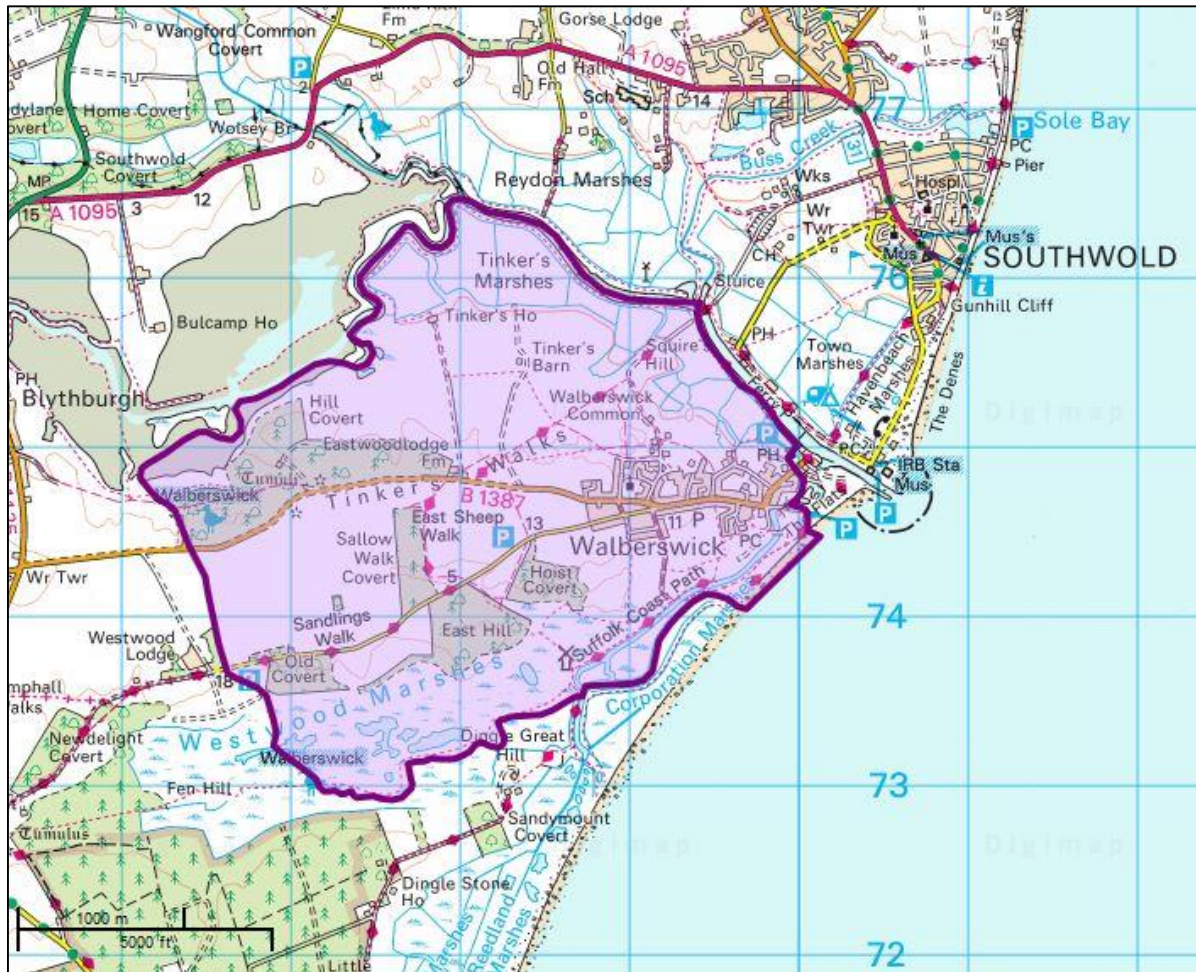


Figure 1: Map of England with insert of East Anglia and the approximate location of the village of Walberswick highlighted in red

Walberswick is within the Suffolk Coast and Heaths Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty that encompasses the wider marsh and heathland and is also included in the designated Suffolk Heritage Coast, the Minsmere to Walberswick Heaths and Marshes Special Site of Scientific Interest and is one part of a Suffolk Coast National Nature Reserve. The River Blyth further upstream is also a Special Protection Area (SPA – a site of European importance for birds).



**Figure 2: The extent of the parish of Walberswick highlighted. © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 40,000**

The village today has a traditional feel about it with a large village green at its eastern end and surrounded by houses and the Grade I listed St Andrews church along the main road in the far west of the village. Walberswick is part of two conservation areas; one through the village itself and the other a small area along the River Blyth and known as the Southwold Harbour and Walberswick Quay Conservation Area, the outline of both together can be seen in figure 3. Traditional building materials for this part of Suffolk include red brick with cobble and flint facing as well as plain tiles and glazed pantiles on the roof, with later additional features of weatherboarding, outside render and paint as well as the early 20<sup>th</sup> century arts and crafts houses<sup>1</sup>. Within the Walberswick Quay part of the conservation area timber sheds on stilts was a common sight, although only a few survive today and were weather-boarded and painted black with pantile roofs<sup>2</sup>.

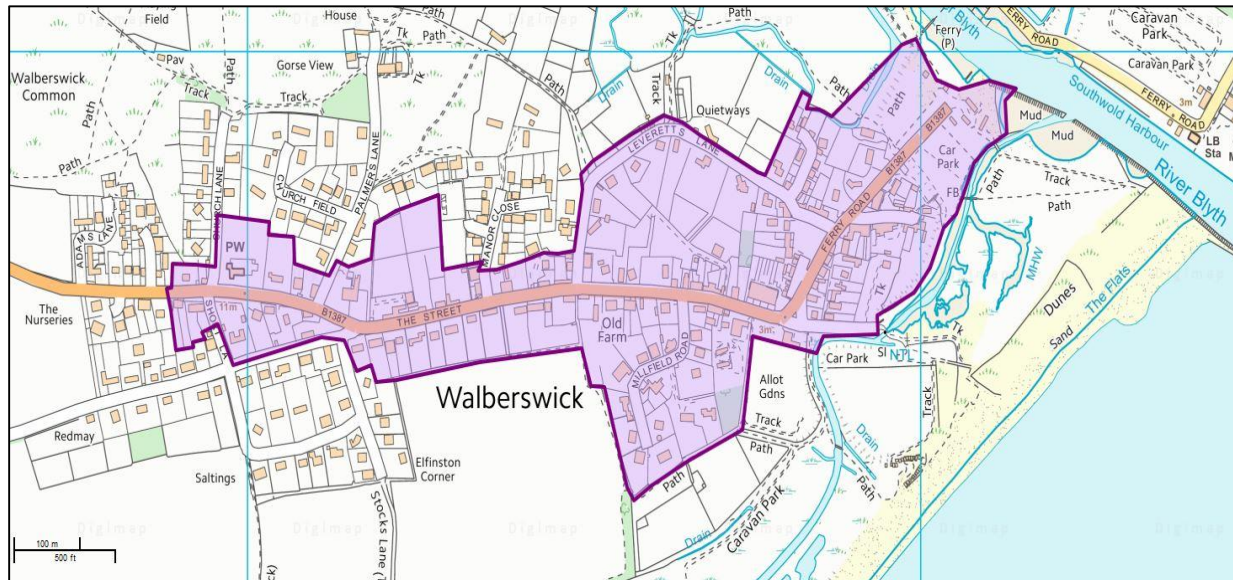
Walberswick today relies mainly on tourism as its primary industry and at least half of the homes in the village are holiday lets or second homes. The population of Walberswick in 2011 was estimated at being c.348<sup>3</sup>. The popularity of the village however has enabled the facilities it does have to continue to grow, which include a village hall that hosts the post office, as well as a shop, tea rooms, deli, independent gift shops, a mobile library, two pubs and outdoor play areas for children as well as the nearby beaches, an extensive network of

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/assets/Planning/Design-and-Conservation/SCDC-Conservation-Area-Appraisals/WalberswickCAASPDDec2013.pdf> (Accessed March 2017)

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/design-and-conservation/conservation-areas/waveney-conservation-areas/conservation-area-appraisals/southwold-harbour-and-walberswick-quay/> (Accessed March 2017)

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.healthysuffolk.org.uk/assets/Community-Assets/Suffolk-Coastal/Walberswick-Parish-Profile.pdf> (Accessed March 2017)

footpaths and the passenger ferry to Southwold. A number of clubs and societies are also present in the village, including Walberswick History Society, whose members helped in the organisation and excavation of the test pitting that is the focus of this report.



**Figure 3: The extent of the Walberswick conservation area (highlighted). © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 5,000**

## 5.2 Geology and Topography

Walberswick sits on a spur of higher ground overlooking the mouth of the Blyth estuary to the north and the Dunwich River to the east that runs parallel with coast through the marshes at 5m OD. This higher spur however continues to rise to the southwest to 15m OD at East Hill. This landscape has been classified by Suffolk County Council as ‘Estate Sandlands’ extending north from Dunwich to Southwold and Reydon,<sup>4</sup> the key characteristics of which are flat or very gently rolling plateau of free-draining sandy soils with extensive areas of heathland or acid grassland that is also generally without areas of ancient woodland. The marshlands and coast to the south of the village are classified as ‘Open Coastal Fens’ that are characterised by flat and open wet grazing marsh and reed beds with numerous drainage works and dykes, surrounded by higher ground and woodland<sup>5</sup>.

The bedrock geology of this part of Suffolk is Crag Group sand, formerly an area of shallow seas with overlying geology of Lowestoft Formation of sand and gravel upon which the current village sits. The surrounding geology is of Tidal Flat Deposits of both clay and silt<sup>6</sup>.

<sup>4</sup> [http://www.suffolklandscape.org.uk/landscape\\_map.aspx](http://www.suffolklandscape.org.uk/landscape_map.aspx) (Accessed March 2017)

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.suffolklandscape.org.uk/landscapes/Open-coastal-fens.aspx> (Accessed March 2017)

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html> (Accessed March 2017)



## 6 Archaeological and Historical Background

### 6.1 Historical Background

The parish of Walberswick was not mentioned in the Domesday Book of AD 1086, but the name Walberswick may have derived from Old German that breaks down to mean part of a person's name and the Saxon word 'wic' to mean 'dwelling or (dairy) farm of a man called Walbert' (Mills 2011) and so during the Late Anglo Saxon period Walberswick may have consisted of just a handful of dwellings. Once the settlement of Walberswick was established, for many hundreds of years it was not considered to be a parish in its own right, but a chapelry of Blythburgh, and was actually one of three associated with the priory there. Blythburgh was a major Royal vill with its origins in the 7<sup>th</sup> century, and so the two settlements have been long connected, their fortunes rising and falling together (Newman 1993, Warner 2001).

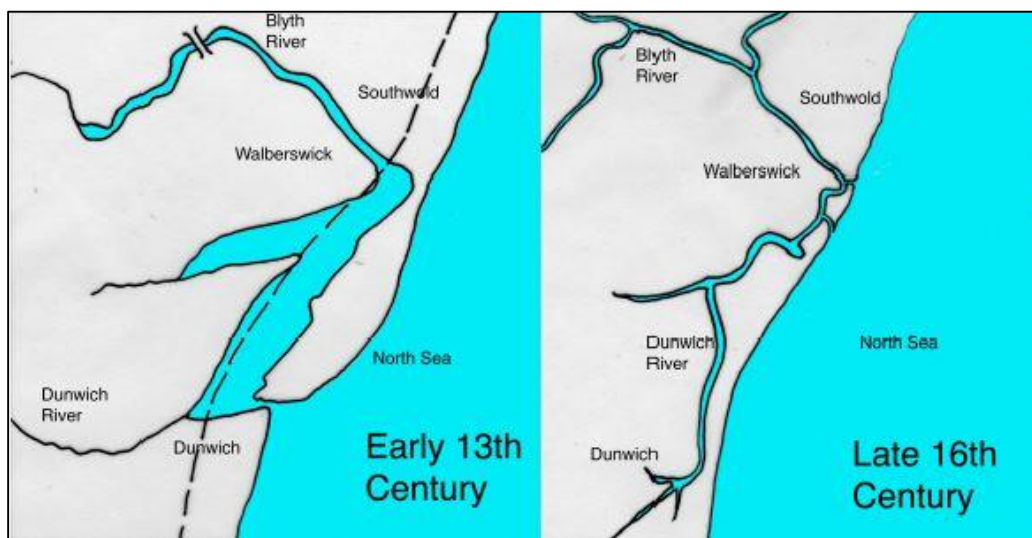
In the Late Anglo Saxon period the manor at Blythburgh was held by Edward the Confessor and recorded in the Domesday Book as a wealthy Royal Saxon estate. After the Norman Conquest the first lord of the manor at Blythburgh was a Roger Bigod. After Blythburgh Priory was founded in the early 12<sup>th</sup> century, the church at Walberswick as well as other surrounding churches were appropriated to Blythburgh. At this time, Henry I granted the manor of Blythburgh to the Bishop of Norwich who actually decided to exchange the manor for the one at Thorpe with William de Norwich (or de Chaney as he was known). It was the widow of William de Chaney, Margaret, who directly influenced the everyday life in Walberswick during the latter half of the 12<sup>th</sup> century. All travellers through Walberswick and Blythburgh had to pay a toll; 'for each loaded carriage shod with iron, one penny, and without half a penny'. Margaret also kept Walberswick Bridge in good repair and gave licences to residents of both Walberswick and Blythburgh to 'occupy any number of merchant ships or fishing boats they thought fit', although of course were subject to taxes. Margaret's second husband, Robert Fitz Roger increased these passage tolls through the villages, so for 'every wheeled carriage shod with iron and loaded with corn or fish passing through Blythburgh and Walberswick, two pence and for every horse carrying the same, a half penny' so that by the start of the 13<sup>th</sup> century it was recorded that Robert Fitz Roger had £13 of rent per year in Blythburgh (Copinger 1905).

After Margaret died her sons from her first marriage to Hugh de Cressi inherited the manor after which it passed to Robert Fitz Rogers son John Fitz Robert, who assumed the surname De Clavering. As John only had one daughter (Eve), the manor was settled to King Edward II during the early 14<sup>th</sup> century. In 1329 however, the manor was given back to the De Clavering family by Edward III to the brother of Sir John, Edmund, with the remained to Ralph de Nevil who married John's only daughter, Eve. In 1372 the manor was sold by the Nevil family for 40 Marks to Sir Robert de Swillington and it was eventually through one of his granddaughters Anne that the manor changed families when she married Sir John Hopton in the mid-15<sup>th</sup> century (*Ibid*).

The manor at Blythburgh passed down through the Hopton family until the 1590's when it was sold by Sir Owen Hopton to Sir Robert Brooke. For over 50 years the manor was with the Brooke family until the widow of Sir Robert's grandson remarried Sir William Blois. The family remain patrons of Blythburgh church to this day as well as being major landowners in this part of Suffolk.

By the medieval period Walberswick was a thriving fishing village with a record of its name as *Walberdeswike* in 1199. It was ideally situated on a natural, sheltered bend in the river

for boats continuing inland from Dunwich (see figure 4) and so was able to grow and thrive as a small port. The records from both wills and the churchwarden's records have revealed that the fishing industry in the town was highly organised and efficient (Middleton-Stewart 2007). The settlement also thrived, helped by several Charters, the first of six of these was in 1262 (with the other five following in 1483, 1485, 1553, 1558 and 1625) and excused tradesmen from both tolls and taxes, which also gave the inhabitants of Walberswick an advantage over other nearby settlements. Records have shown that trade was done in butter, cheese, bacon, corn, timber, coals, salt and primarily fish to not only the European mainland but also to Iceland and the Faroe Islands<sup>7</sup>, but as Dunwich during the medieval period had control over the mouth of the River Blyth, a charter was given to the town in 1230 to charge tolls on goods bound for Walberswick. This led to a lot of animosity between the two settlements, as the charters conflicted with each other and the matter was only resolved in 1408 when an enquiry found that Dunwich had no right to charge these tolls and so peace was once again restored between the two settlements<sup>8</sup>.



**Figure 4: The changing Suffolk coastline between the 13<sup>th</sup> and the 16<sup>th</sup> century (dashed line represents the modern coastline) © The Steering Committee Parish Plan, Walberswick**

A series of major storms during the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries contributed to the silting up of the river mouth so that Dunwich eventually lost its harbour, which was also directly responsible for the dwindling fortunes of the settlement ever after (Lewis et al 2015). By the end of the medieval period, a Royal Charter was granted to Southwold that transferred the status of Haven Port to the harbour there, as the one at Dunwich was becoming unusable, particularly for the largest of the Kings ships. The settlements at both Walberswick and Southwold directly prospered due to the downturn in fortunes at Dunwich (Lewis and Ranson 2014), but were still at the mercy of the River Blyth, which was prone to silting and therefore blocking the harbour. A new channel was cut from the Blyth to connect to the North Sea, hand dug by the men of Southwold and Walberswick in 1590 as a solution to this (Warner 2001) and is today the site of the current harbour (The Steering Committee 2011).

As a result of the prosperity from the port and the subsequent increase in trade at Walberswick, a fish-tithe (known as Christ's Dole) was agreed upon by the lord of the manor, the prior at Blythburgh and the leading fishing masters of Walberswick that one portion of the dole (the share of the catch) would go to the church. It was soon realised that

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.solebayteamministry.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/walberswick-history.pdf> (Accessed May 2017)

<sup>8</sup> <http://walberswick.onesuffolk.net/walberswick-local-history-group/history-of-the-village/> (Accessed May 2017)

this highly successful industry would bring in a lot of money to the church, which during the 15<sup>th</sup> century the first church in Walberswick was considered too small for the growing congregation (Gardner 1754).

The dedication of the original medieval church is not known, but it believed to have been one of the two churches mentioned in the Domesday Book to be associated with Blythburgh; the other being in Blythburgh itself. It is thought to have been located at the border of the marshes, to the south of the current village at the end of Stocks Lane. There are known records of the bells, stained glass windows and paintings associated with that building, and that the structure was thatched (WLB Misc.). It was subsequently taken down in c.1473 when the population outgrew it (*Ibid*). The second church in Walberswick is dedicated to St Andrew and was built away from the marshes on the slightly higher ground and still stands today. It had a main construction period of between 1426-1493 (WLB 112) and was also thought to replace an earlier building on the same site, a probable chapel of ease. There would have also been a crossover when both churches were standing at the same time. The first recorded addition to enhance the chancel was the large tower, that could also be seen as a landmark from the ocean, although the builders were under strict instructions not to build the tower so that it would surpass any other tower in the district. However, soon after the tower was completed, the chancel was torn down, thus leaving only the tower standing so a much larger church was built in its place that was completed by 1493<sup>9</sup>.

The original church at Walberswick would have been part of the very wealthy royal estate at Blythburgh that at the time of the Norman Conquest was one of only 12 market towns in Suffolk. Walberswick was an unendowed daughter church to this estate, which was subsequently passed to the Augustinian canons of St Osyth's Priory in Essex when they were granted the church at Blythburgh in c.1120 to form a priory there<sup>10</sup>. The priory was never that large or had much in the way of wealth, but perhaps its position on the crossing of the River Blyth possibly contributed to its continuation until the dissolution in 1537.

The eventual loss of the fish-tithes to the church during the 16<sup>th</sup> century due to the dissolution meant the church was almost too big and too much of an upkeep for the now relatively small village and so it gradually fell into decay which also led to the decline of the village, as it was entirely dependent on the church. The civil war during the 1640's also caused a lot of damage to the church as it was defaced and left in a more ruinous state, particularly as the village was also without a minister. After the civil war and the monarchy was restored, the king ordered the town to put money back into the church for repairs and upkeep, but as the settlement was so poor by this time, little was done about this. In 1674 61% of the population was listed as too poor to pay tax<sup>11</sup>. Permission was eventually granted in the very late 17<sup>th</sup> century for the partial demolition of the church and it was the sale of lead, beams, brasses and bells (WLB 112) that enabled a smaller church to be built within its ruins (figure 5).

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<sup>9</sup> <http://walberswick.onesuffolk.net/home/the-church/> (Accessed May 2017)

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/suff/vol2/pp91-94> (Accessed May 2017)

<sup>11</sup> <https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk/Data/Sites/1/media/parish-histories/walberswick.pdf> (Accessed May 2017)



Figure 5: St Andrews Church, Walberswick in 2013 (© Access Cambridge Archaeology)

The decline of Walberswick, which at its height was likely the size of a small town with a large and thriving port, was exacerbated by a series of fires and episodes of flooding. Fires were recorded to have taken place in Walberswick during the 1530's, and again in 1633, 1649, 1683 and in 1749, each time reducing the size and the population of the settlement. With the poverty that was also starting to creep in, it seems possible that properties were just abandoned after the fires, rather than an attempt made to rebuild. In 1560, severe flooding from the sea affected not only Walberswick but also Dunwich and Blythburgh too, with all settlements suffering 'a great loss of boards, planks, timber and salt'<sup>12</sup>. Another likely contributing factor to the towns decline was the loss of the Common Land. Sir Robert Brooke was lord of the manor of Blythburgh (and so also of Walberswick) in 1612, when he purchased it from the Hopton family. He seized all the common land in Walberswick, as well as the fens and the quay which left the towns folk with no land left for livestock grazing. Documents have suggested that this left an already struggling settlement in economic decline, in even more trouble (Warner 2001). One further misfortune for the suffering settlement was an epidemic that swept through the village in 1652 (it has been speculated that it was possibly something like influenza) and killed many of those people who had survived the fires and floods. A record of the Hearth Tax Returns stated there were 15 houses empty in 1674 and only 18 recorded taxpayers in the village (*Ibid*).

Population figures for Walberswick have been recorded from the census records from 1801 onwards. The numerous fires that repeatedly spread through the village however also meant that additional figures on both the numbers of families and the amount of houses are also known. For example, there were 71 families recorded in Walberswick in 1633, but a serious fire the following year reduced that number of families to 54. The Hearth Tax Returns for 1674 recorded 15 empty houses and only 18 taxpayers (Warner 2001). In 1749,

<sup>12</sup><http://www.solebayteamministry.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/walberswick-history.pdf> (Accessed May 2017)

after another fire, it was said that 'one third of the remaining houses were burnt down', thus further reducing an already shrinking settlement. The population in 1801 was recorded at 229, but actually steadily increased so that by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century it was at a peak of 357, as the 1901 census had the population down to 304. There was another recorded peak in the population during the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century at 500 before declining again to the current figure of c.348 people<sup>13</sup>.

Although the main focus of industry in Walberswick revolved around the port and fishing, there was a range of occupations documented in local records, although of course a lot of these were related to the harbour. These include carpenters for the boat buildings, masons and mercers, as well as salt and tar traders, all of which would be expected to thrive in a successful port (Warner 2001). Additional, perhaps unsurprising occupations during the 16<sup>th</sup> century have included sailors, yeomen, shipwrights, tailors and merchants that continued to expand into the 17<sup>th</sup> century with additional oil finers, grocers, inn holders, a blacksmith, butchers, wavers, spinster, clerk, husbandmen, a lime burner and a clerk, as well as the earlier recorded occupations continuing<sup>14</sup>.

The various trade directories for after the fall of prosperity in the village during the 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards show a much more varied range of jobs, the majority outside the original fishing and boatbuilding success that the settlement was founded on. These include trades such as miller, coal merchants, joiner, farmer, baker, grocer, Reverend, dressmaker, highway surveyor, confectioners, bootmaker, cow-keeper, ferryman, boat builders, laundress, grocer and draper, fisherman, postmistress, an artist, schoolmistress, station manager and shop keeper<sup>15</sup>.

In the 18<sup>th</sup> century the Ipswich to Great Yarmouth turnpike was built that would have passed through Blythburgh along the route of the current A12. It would have connected with other turnpikes further south to get to London through Essex<sup>16</sup>. The one road into Walberswick, the B1387, continues to be the only way in and out of the village by land until the railway was built in the following century<sup>17</sup>.

The just under a metre narrow gauge railway that ran between Halesworth and Southwold opened in 1879 that included a station at Walberswick (albeit c.0.8km from the village) by following the southern side of the Blyth valley and then crossing the river at Walberswick via a swing bridge. This line connected to the East Suffolk Railway and served as a link to the coast for both holidaymakers and the fishing industry<sup>18</sup>. The fishing industry was in a general decline after the First World War, as was the railway itself and was eventually closed in the spring of 1929. The swing bridge was left in place until 1940 when it was blown up by the military, in 1947 the East Suffolk County Council provided a Bailey bridge as a footbridge to cross the river, at the site of the railway bridge and it is still in use today<sup>19</sup>. A ferry service across the Blyth has also supposedly been in use from 1236 and today is an alternative crossing to the footbridge further upstream. Up to 1885 there was a rowing service across the river that was briefly replaced by a hand cranked floating bridge chain ferry, which was then replaced by a steam ferry that was able to take cars as well as people and cattle. This lasted until the 1940's and was soon again replaced by a row boat that is

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<sup>13</sup> [http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/unit/10271976/cube/TOT\\_POP](http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/unit/10271976/cube/TOT_POP) (Accessed May 2017).

<sup>14</sup> <https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk/Data/Sites/1/media/parish-histories/walberswick.pdf> (Accessed May 2017)

<sup>15</sup> [www.walberswick.onesuffolk.net/assets/WLHG/Persons1844-1937.pdf](http://www.walberswick.onesuffolk.net/assets/WLHG/Persons1844-1937.pdf) (Accessed May 2017)

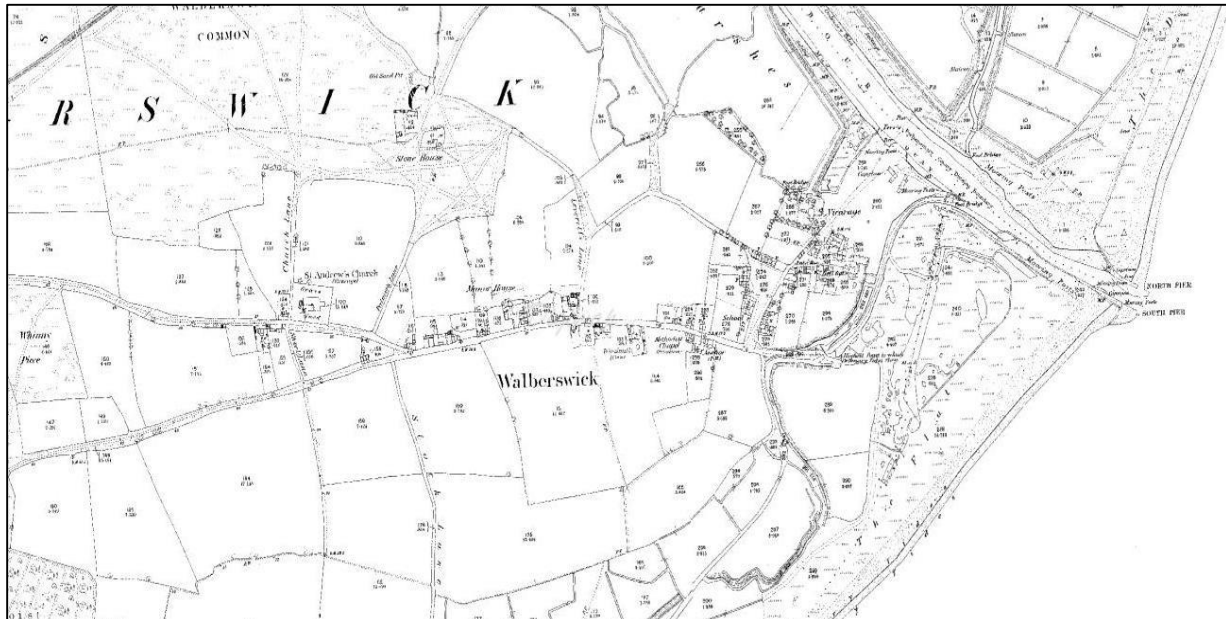
<sup>16</sup> <http://milestones.megalithia.com/county/suffolk/> (Accessed May 2017)

<sup>17</sup> <http://www.eastsuffolk.gov.uk/assets/Planning/Design-and-Conservation/SCDC-Conservation-Area-Appraisals/WalberswickCAASPDDec2013.pdf> (Accessed May 2017)

<sup>18</sup> <http://www.suffolkcoastandheaths.org/assets/Publications/Explorers/Web-150dpi-Explorers/Walberswick-150dpi.pdf> (Accessed May 2017)

<sup>19</sup> <https://www.southwoldrailway.co.uk/history/> (Accessed May 2017)

currently being operated by the 5<sup>th</sup> generation of the same family and operates daily during the summer months<sup>20</sup>.



**Figure 6: 1880's map of Walberswick © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 5,000**

The coming of the railway put a stop to the grand scale utilisation of waterways to transport both goods and people. The River Blyth forms a tidal creek between Southwold and Walberswick that then opens out into a large area of salting's and had been banked until 1940 when the sluices were spoilt and the marshes were flooded as an invasion defence below the first bridge at Blythburgh (Kett *pers. comm*). The river was navigable into the port at Blythburgh until the 16<sup>th</sup> century, but the ongoing and continuous silting up of the river greatly affected the navigation of the river. An Act of Parliament was passed in 1757 and work on the river began soon after to connect Halesworth and the port at Southwold<sup>21</sup>. It opened in 1761 and allowed barges and wherries to ship cheese, malt and grain from Halesworth and in return bring back coal (Edwards 2008). During the 19<sup>th</sup> century a decision was made to reclaim the land at the salt works just south and east of Blythburgh with the construction of embankments in order to prevent flooding. This was however a poorly thought out plan that led to much more silting up of the estuary and the harbour at Southwold, which also became blocked in 1839. As mentioned above, with the opening of the railway to Southwold and the continual silting up of the Blyth, use of the navigation steadily declined through the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and it ceased to be officially maintained by the mid 1880's and remained virtually impassable until it was officially closed in 1934.<sup>22</sup>

<sup>20</sup> <http://www.walberswickferry.com/history.html> (Accessed May 2017)

<sup>21</sup> <http://www.canalroutes.net/Blyth-River.html> (Accessed May 2017)

<sup>22</sup> [https://www.waterways.org.uk/ipswich/blyth\\_halesworth\\_nav](https://www.waterways.org.uk/ipswich/blyth_halesworth_nav) (Accessed May 2017)

## 6.2 Archaeological Background

The following paragraphs summarise the finds and monuments listed from a site search for Walberswick on the Suffolk Heritage Explorer website<sup>23</sup>.

### 6.2.1 Prehistoric

A small amount of evidence for prehistoric activity is recorded on the HER for Walberswick in the form of both features and finds dating from the Neolithic period onwards. The cropmarks of two ring ditches are visible along Tinker's Walks, now along the main road into the village and to the west of Eastwoodlodge Farm (WLB 021 and 023). These are on the slightly higher ground (15m OD) and overlooking the River Blyth to the north and are likely to have been Bronze Age round barrows that are often sited in relation to the surrounding topography, including water courses. Further evidence of activity was noted along the beach at the high tide mark and consisted of sub rectangular rafts of well humidified peat, evidence that it had been eroded from outcrops (WLB Misc.). Similar deposits had also been found in the marshes at Southwold and are considered to be later prehistoric in date (from the Later Mesolithic to the Late Iron Age).

A number of Neolithic flint implements have also been recorded mainly from the south of the village, including two possible scrapers (WLB Misc. and Misc.), several small flint flakes (WLB Misc.) and other implements, some crudely made of grey cherty flint (WLB Misc.).

### 6.2.2 Romano-British

A few spot finds of Romano-British date have so far been recorded through the parish on the HER; these consist of pottery sherds that were found to the south of the village (WLB 007) close to the metal detected finds of a Hod Hill type of Roman Brooch and a possible bronze Roman coin (WLB 010) and the find of a likely corroded 3<sup>rd</sup> century bronze Roman coin (WLB 015).

### 6.2.3 Anglo Saxon

Despite the fact that there was no recorded settlement here during the Anglo Saxon period, there would have been activity in the area at that time, including at the nearby settlements of Dunwich, Southwold and Reydon. A single find of possible Late Saxon date has been attributed to a buckle that was reportedly found in the parish, although the location of this has not been documented (WLB 109).

### 6.2.4 Medieval

A large amount of the data on the HER for Walberswick dates to the medieval period and the foundation of the settlement and specifies areas of the original settlement as well as numerous find spots.

Close to the mouth of the River Blyth was found a medieval pottery scatter with later post medieval artefacts (DUN 012/WAL 006). This was found near the old town marshes (WLB 009), an area thought to be close to the site of the medieval port at Walberswick where timbers of the original dock can be seen at low tide. It was known these docks were gone by the 18<sup>th</sup> century as they were not recorded on Hodkinson's map of 1783. Evidence for

<sup>23</sup> <https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk/simple-search> (Accessed March 2017)

medieval and post medieval peat cutting, former doles were visible as earthworks and vegetation marks across a large proportion of Westwood Marshes to the far south of the village, in Walberswick National Nature Reserve (WLB 092).

A single medieval sherd was found during an evaluation at Dickon house, just southwest of the church (WLB 105) and a single sherd of medieval glazed pottery was found at Field Cottage (WLB Misc.). An un-located find of a medieval openwork mount was reportedly also found from somewhere in Walberswick (WLB 110) and a fragment of medieval pottery (with a bung hole) was found on the beach (WLB Misc.). Later medieval finds also recorded within Walberswick include a 16<sup>th</sup> century Nuremberg reckoning counter (WLB 004), fragments of 15<sup>th</sup> century domestic pottery (WLB 005) and a late medieval or early post medieval pottery sherd with a bung hole that was also quite abraded that had been found on the beach at low tide (WLB Misc.).

During a large fieldwalking survey of the area around Stocks Lane and Seven Acre Lane in the early 1990's, relatively dense scatters of medieval pottery was recorded (WLB 012, 015, 016 and 018) with an area of flint rubble that with a cropmark of a sub-rectangular enclosure close by is thought to be the location of the original church in Walberswick (WLB 012). The dedication of this original church is unknown but likely stood in this area on the edge of the town marshes (WLB Misc.). To the north of this was found another dense scatter of medieval pottery (WLB 015), as well as next to Lodge Road/The Street (WLB 017). A scatter of medieval pottery and lava quern stone were also found during archaeological monitoring at Kermont house along The Street, but were recorded from the sub soil rather than any archaeological features (WLB 074). Probable medieval and post medieval features were recorded during monitoring at Mafeking Cottage on the Green, consisting of pits, post holes and ditches with both medieval and post medieval pottery and finds were recovered (WLB 073).

An evaluation at the existing church in Walberswick, St Andrews, in advance of the construction of a new disabled toilet revealed the remains of the north aisle wall, three possible gravels and a tiled path (WLB 014). The church itself (as discussed above in section 6.1) dates as mainly 15<sup>th</sup> century in date, and replaced an earlier structure on the same site (WLB 112). A likely plum bob weight was found near the new church foundations during an excavation here, it was made of very hard chalk and displayed the masons mark of a cross fleuree and a single letter A (WLB Misc.). Walberswick Common, to the north of the current settlement would have like been the site of a former medieval green for the village (WLB 025) and a rabbit warren has been documented to be in existence prior to 1650, although its location is now not known (WLB Misc.).

In 2003, archaeological monitoring at Lilliput along Lodge Road during construction work observed a 'black earth deposit' that contained material dating between the 12<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries, including a cache of 4 near complete 15<sup>th</sup> century vessels that were later identified as a Dutch Redware cauldron, a jug from the southwest of France, a German Stoneware bottle and a Whiteware jug from Surrey (WLB 061). These were believed to potentially originate from a tavern, but the imported nature of the wares does also suggest a higher status of origin so the site may have belonged to a merchant with international connections. Further monitoring was undertaken on land to the north of Alexandra Cottage along The Street and recorded archaeological features and deposits of probable late medieval date; and thought to possibly be part of a small outdoor smithy belonging to a larger house nearby (where Manor House/Manor Lodge now stand) (WLB 079).



### 6.2.5 *Post Medieval*

The post medieval finds on the HER for Walberswick have also been numerous in nature and again appear as both features and finds through the parish.

Some of these finds recorded had been found with earlier medieval artefacts, such as close to the mouth of the River Blyth where pottery has been found with a leather shoe sole (DUN 012/WLB 006). Medieval and post medieval pottery were also found around the site of the medieval port near the Old Town marshes that may have been in use until the early post medieval as by 1783 the dock was not recorded on Hodskinson's map (WLB 009). Further post medieval pottery was also found around the original site of the church (WLB 010) with very late medieval pottery with other 19<sup>th</sup> century and later objects and coins. This has been interpreted as a general settlement scatter that may also have been the location for a market/fair on the edge of the village between the 15<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries.

A number of post medieval finds have been found during metal detecting, to the south of The Street were found bronze coins, lead wool seal fragments and three bronze trade tokens (WLB 015). A 19<sup>th</sup> century artefact scatter was recorded at Dickon, just southwest of the church during an evaluation (WLB 105) and a bronze trade token of half penny value was found along the beach (WLB Misc.), with post medieval and medieval pottery (WLB Misc.). An unmarked grave was first recorded in 1644 on land just south of the River Blyth at Deadman's Covert to the far west of the village (WLB Misc.) and due to its location was presumed to have been a suicide grave.

A small tower mill was sited between Old Town marshes and Westwood marshes to the south of the village and was thought to potentially date to 1798 and was in use until 1940 when it was used as target practice during World War II (WLB 013). The site of Walberswick Common to the northwest of the village would have been the site of the original village green through the medieval and post medieval periods until enclosure (WLB 025) and a rabbit warren was documented before 1650 within the village, although its location is unknown (WLB Misc.). St Andrews Church has a lot of post medieval alterations to it, but this was discussed in greater detail above (WLB 112). A lime kiln was mapped to the south of Gayfer quay (WLB Misc.) so may actually just now be in Southwold parish.

Flood defences that are known to date from the post medieval period have been recorded from around Walberswick, including running along the southern edge of the River Blyth, skirting Tinker's Marshes (WLB 037), to the east of the village and along the eastern edge of the creek (WLB 038) and to the south of Walberswick (WLB 046 and 047) as sea banks. Another length of sea bank has been recorded between Westwood and Corporation Marshes (WLB 054). A possible post medieval bridge had been recorded Gardner in 1794 and describes it as connecting Walberswick and Bulcamp Heath to the north, with the road and piles still obvious, although when it was demolished is not known (WLB Misc.).

To the east of Stocks Lane, a number of linear and curvilinear cropmarks were identified from 1970's aerial photographs. The most northerly of these roughly line up with the plot boundaries of the Street so are likely post medieval (perhaps even medieval) land boundaries, with also a possible trackway that went behind these plots of land (WLB 053). Further cropmarks and earthworks were seen at Westwood Marshes and thought to be common division gullies that also extended up to the boundary on the eastern side of site (WLB 065). Also at Westwood marshes are former doles that would have been for peat cutting through the medieval and post medieval periods (WLB 092).

During archaeological monitoring at Mazoe along The Street, 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery sherds were found with glass, iron nails and fragments of CBM and were just in the soil as no features were found (WLB 071). Additional monitoring at Mafeking Cottage, on the Green in

the east of the village where a mix of medieval and post medieval finds were recorded from pits, post holes and ditches (WLB 073) and at Lane Corner on Palmers Lane were found the possible fill or a large pit as well as construction/demolition layers of likely medieval to post medieval date with the added find of floor tile that may have derived from St Andrews church (WLB 075).

An archaeological evaluation on land at The Street ahead of new housing yielded a post medieval ditch that may have formed the western edge of a trackway, the eastern edge of which survives as the eastern edge of the development site (WLB 086). It is believed that this site has likely been subject to intense arable agriculture or horticulture since the late medieval. At Hidden Hut on The Green, the monitoring of footing trenches revealed two post medieval pits, though no finds were mentioned in the summary (WLB Misc.).

#### 6.2.6 *Modern and Undated*

A number of features, earthworks and cropmarks have been recorded on the HER for Walberswick but as the majority of these have not been excavated an exact date for the features cannot be assigned (though guesses can be made), so are all grouped here as undated.

Two bowl barrows have been identified on Tinker's Walks to the north of the village, one of these have been suggested to be Anglo Saxon in date (WLB 001) whilst the other remains undated (WLB 002). A find of a perforated antler object, perhaps a prehistoric pick was found along the beach to the south of the town, but as it was kept by the finder, nothing more is known about it (WLB 008).

A possible rectilinear enclosure was also identified as a probable avenue and a small pit that were both found from aerial photographs on land to the east of Stocks Lane. These may also date as post medieval, with the other boundary markers that were identified but could also be earlier in date (WLB 053). A rectangular enclosure was also identified during fieldwalking on land around Stocks Lane that was thought to be the site of the original church and associated settlement, but without excavation this enclosure remains undated (WLB 012). Another sub-rectangular enclosure was visible on aerial photographs within a complex of faint cropmarks, trackways and possible field boundaries to the south of Lodge Road (WLB 019) and to the west of Seven Acre Lane, cropmarks of trackways and long field boundaries from a linear based field system were identified that also back onto house boundaries along The Street, so potentially may be medieval or post medieval in date (WLB 024). Fragmentary cropmarks are visible on a 1970's aerial photograph in a field to the west of Walberswick and show a possible trackway with enclosures or field systems (WLB 031) and a banked four sided sub-triangular enclosure has been identified along the northern side of Walberswick Common (WLB 070), its use and date are unknown but the feature is recorded on both the Tithe and OS Maps.

An evaluation on land at The Street ahead of housing found one undated ditch with a large deposit of subsoil (WLB 086); these may be contemporary with the post medieval ditch that was also recorded but it was also suspected that this land had been subject to intense agriculture from the later medieval onwards so could date from the 15<sup>th</sup> century onwards. During monitoring at Hidden Hut on The Green, with two post medieval features was also found an undated post hole (WLB Misc.) and at Manor Close an undated feature was identified with a deposit of mortar (WLB 068), but no other finds were recorded. Monitoring of ground works for a small building at The Stables on The Street found a single pit of unknown date but also a series of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century rubbish pits (WLB 069). Additional monitoring of footing trenches at Hidden Hut on The Green revealed an undated post hole with post medieval features (WLB Misc.).

Two droveways were identified overlooking the River Blyth with adjoining tofts but remains undated (WLB 020) and linear cropmarks or probably field boundaries and trackways have been recorded from aerial photographs to the south (WLB 090) and north (WLB 091) of Lodge Road with also some possible pits, but without excavation these remain undated.

A collection of quite tall timbers was recovered from the edge of the saltmarsh with horizontals also present with pieces of brushwood intermingled with the posts (WLB 057). They do however not form any obvious structure and it has been thought that they may originally have been built as a defence against erosion on the bend in the river. The date of these timbers and that of three large groynes also recorded (WLB 058), but may be more recent in date to again counter erosion on the bend of the river. A number of posts running along the southern edge of the creek to a small jetty are considered modern in date (WLB 059) and are held in a concrete reinforced bank, and another low bank has been noted to run straight across the inlet where land rises further back from the river and is undated (WLB 060).

A number of features within the landscape around Walberswick have been identified to date to the Second World War; due to the location of the settlement along the east coast and its proximity to the continent, the number of defenses would have been high along the whole East Anglian coast. These include anti-glider ditches (WLB 011, 022, 030 and 035), anti-tank scaffolding (DUN 029), gun emplacements (WLB 029), slit trenches (WLB 028, 032, 048, 049 and 055), anti-aircraft batteries (WLB 033 and 034), anti-tank cubes (WLB 041) and pillboxes (WLB 027, 040, 082, 083, 084, 085 and 088). Sections of barbed wire are also still visible (WLB 042, 043, 044, 051 and 052) as well as a small cluster of structures (WLB 045) and a hollow with two trenches in it (WLB 056). Craters from World War II bombs can still also be seen along Tinker's Marshes (WLB 026), to the west of the Old Vicarage (WLB 039) and on the beach east of Walberswick (WLB 050); and a World War II strong point was noted just to the south of Walberswick Common and to the west of the village (WLB 036). A possible First World War or Second World War practice trench and rifle range were also found to the south of Westwood Lodge (WLB 093).

## 7 Results of the test pit excavations in Walberswick

The approximate locations of the 42 test pits excavated across four excavation seasons between 2013 and 2016 can be seen in figure 7 below. The numbers of test pits for each year breaks down as follows; 2013 – nine test pits, 2014 – nine test pits, 2015 – 12 test pits and 2016 – 12 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 Walberswick and the potential of the buried heritage resource of the village is presented in the following Discussion section (Section 8).

Finds from each test pit are discussed in summary in this section, and listed in detail in the relevant appendices (Section 12). Photographs of sites under excavation and of all finds are included in the archive, but not included in this report for reasons of space.

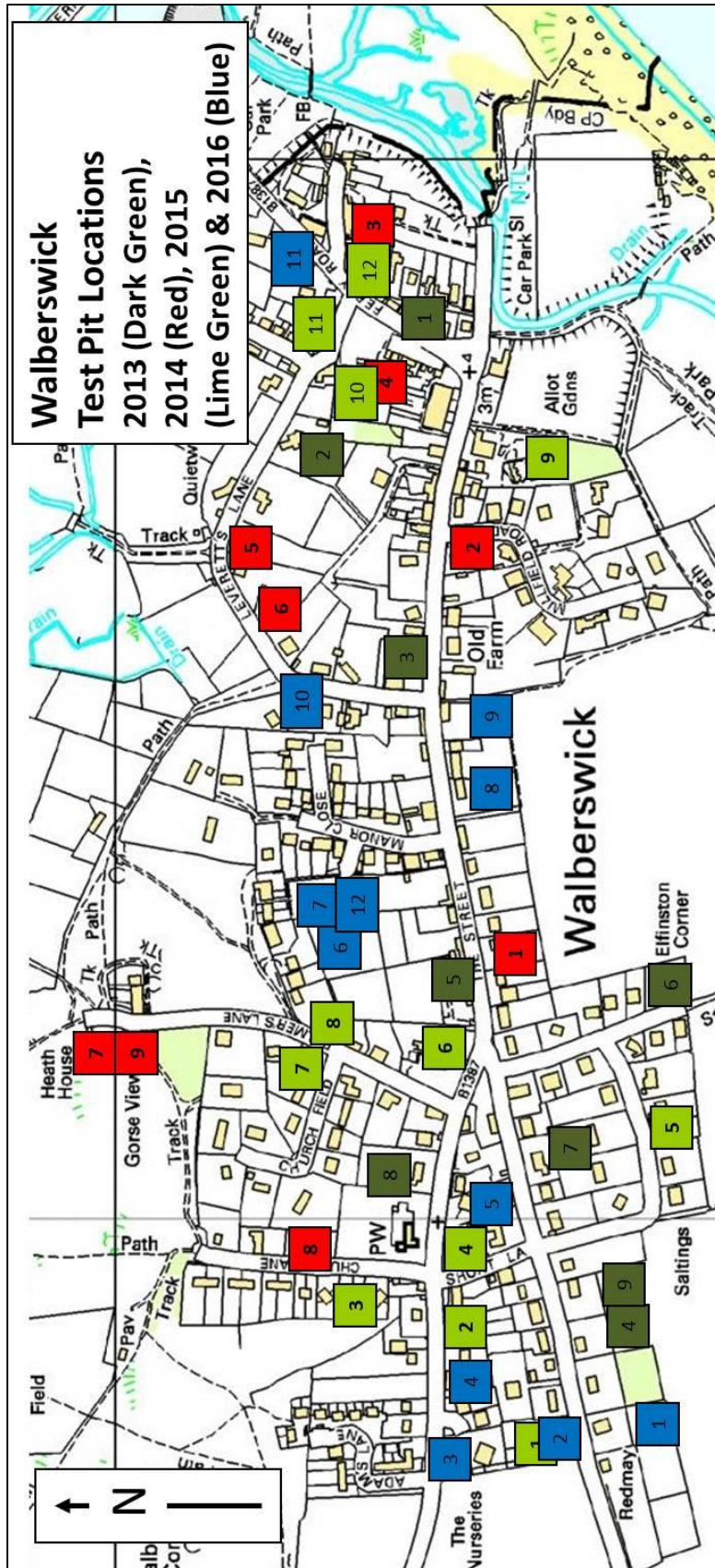


Figure 7: The four years of test pitting in Walberswick (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

## 7.1 2013 Excavations

The 2013 excavations in Walberswick were undertaken on the 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> May where nine 1m<sup>2</sup> archaeological test pits were excavated by 31 HEFA participants from Alde Valley School, Bungay High School and the Denes High School (school names correct at the time of participation). The test pits were scattered through the village where residents in Walberswick offered their gardens.

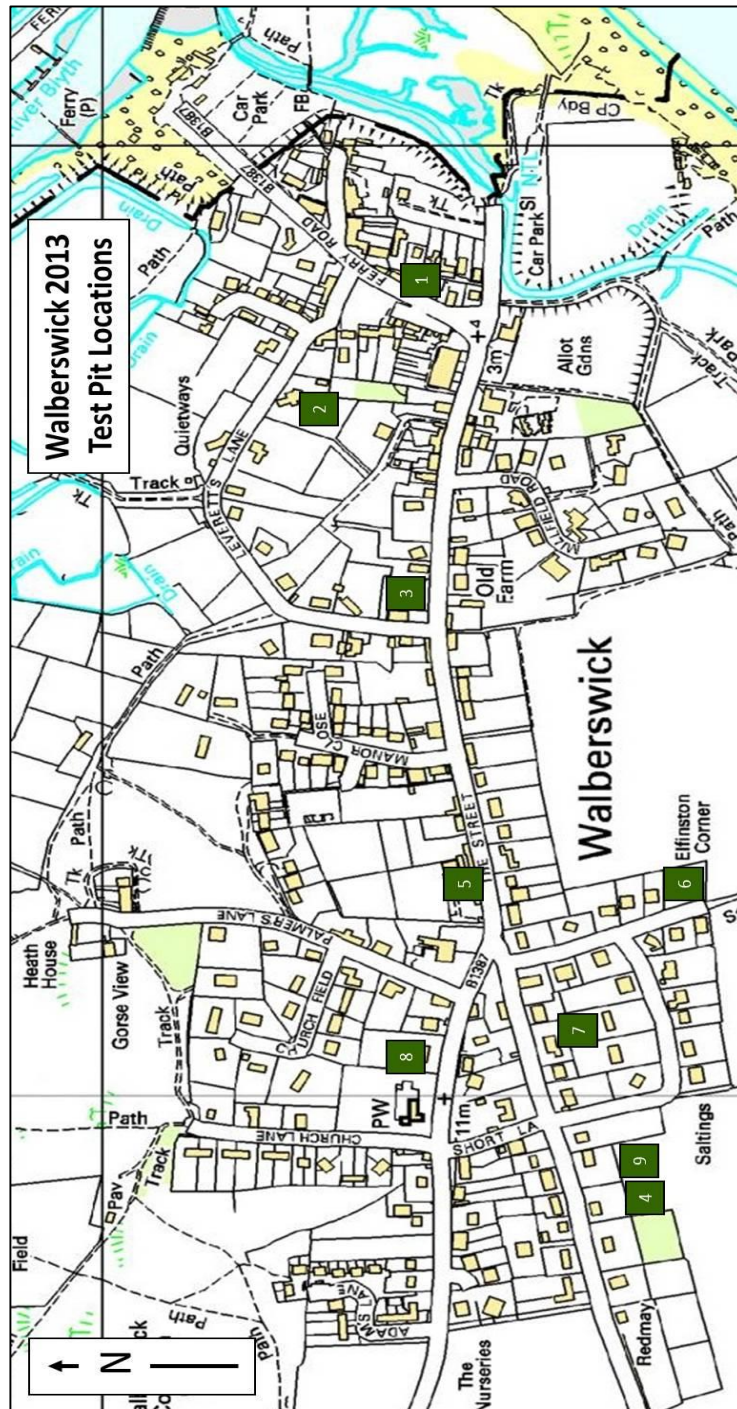


Figure 8: Location map of the Walberswick test pits from 2013 (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

### Test Pit one (WAL/13/1)

Test pit one was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a likely 19<sup>th</sup>/ early 20<sup>th</sup> century cottage fronting the road, opposite the green in the east of the village (Coronation Cottage, Ferry Road, Walberswick. TM 649847 274694).

Test pit one was excavated to a depth of 1.2m, 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 WAL/13/1 dates as Victorian and was found through most of the test pit contexts. A range of both medieval and post medieval wares were also recorded as Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Late Medieval Ware, German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware and English Stoneware.

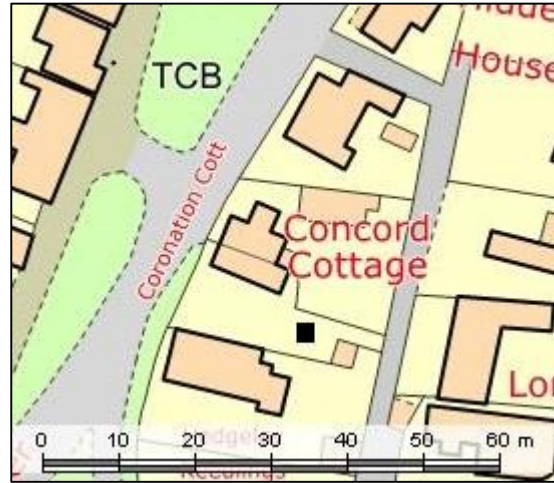


Figure 9: Location map of WAL/13/1

TP	Cntxt	EMW		LMT		GS		GRE		TGE		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1	2							1	5	1	3			8	13	1550-1900
1	3													28	158	1800-1900
1	4													5	28	1800-1900
1	5							1	6			2	32	15	225	1550-1900
1	6							3	17					1	6	1550-1900
1	7					1	8					2	22	19	226	1550-1900
1	8													11	102	1800-1900
1	9	10	50	4	67	1	4	2	85					14	301	1100-1600

Table 1: The pottery excavated from WAL/13/1

The pottery excavated from WAL/13/1 suggests that there was activity on site from the 12<sup>th</sup> century and potentially until the 16<sup>th</sup> century, perhaps due to a shift in occupation patterns within the village. Activity was then further recorded after the construction of the current house in the 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century when there was also a lot of disturbances also evident. A mix of finds were also recorded that consist of modern drain fragments, concrete/mortar, brick, iron nails and bolts, mortar, concrete, tile, fragments of CBM (Ceramic Building Material), glass, charcoal and strips of metal with a Lego figure of Robin Hood or the Castle genre of Lego.



Figure 10: The Lego figure and rest of the finds from WAL/13/1, context three

### Test Pit two (WAL/13/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the large enclosed rear garden of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century house set to the northwest of the green in the east of the village (Walber House, Leveretts Lane, Walberswick. TM 649717 274820).

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

A number of sherds of Thetford Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Late Medieval Ware and Glazed Red Earthenware were all recorded through the test pit, and were found with a number of Victorian wares as well.

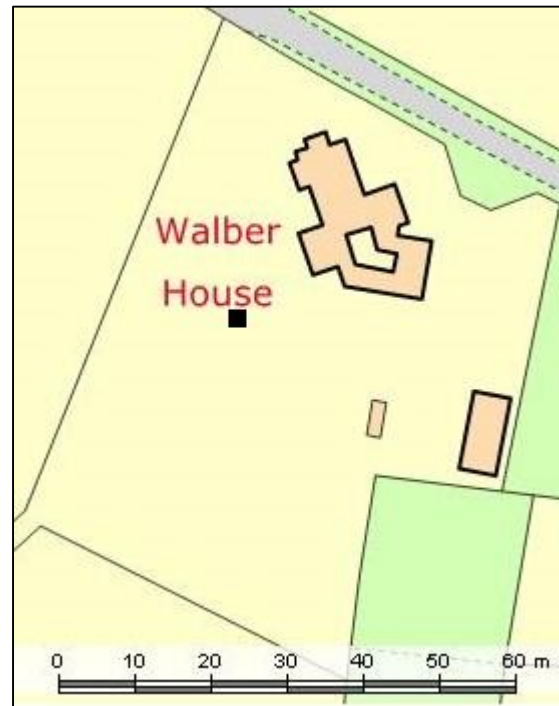


Figure 11: Location map of WAL/13/2

TP	Context	THET		EMW		LMT		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
2	1									1	1	1800-1900
2	2	1	2									850-1100
2	3			2	8	1	15			1	4	1100-1900
2	4							1	11	2	23	1550-1900
2	5			1	6			1	1	2	8	1100-1900
2	6			5	44	1	3			2	8	1100-1900
2	7			5	19	1	4					1100-1550

Table 2: The pottery excavated from WAL/13/2

The pottery results suggest that there was occupation on site from the 9<sup>th</sup> century through to the 16<sup>th</sup> century. A possible shift in settlement patterns in the village at that time may suggest as to why no further activity was recorded on site until the current house was built in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The small mix of finds also recorded consist of coal, modern CBM and tile, glass, iron nails, clay pipe, oyster shell, CBM, tile and possible fragments of daub.



### Test Pit three (WAL/13/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the enclosed front garden of a modern house set back from the main road towards the eastern end of the village (Dutch House, The Street, Walberswick. TM 649533 274708).

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.

All the pottery excavated from WAL/13/3 dates to the 15<sup>th</sup> century and later with small amounts of Late Medieval Ware, German Stoneware and Glazed Red Earthenware all recorded. The majority of the pottery found however dates as Victorian and was found mixed through the depth of the test pit.

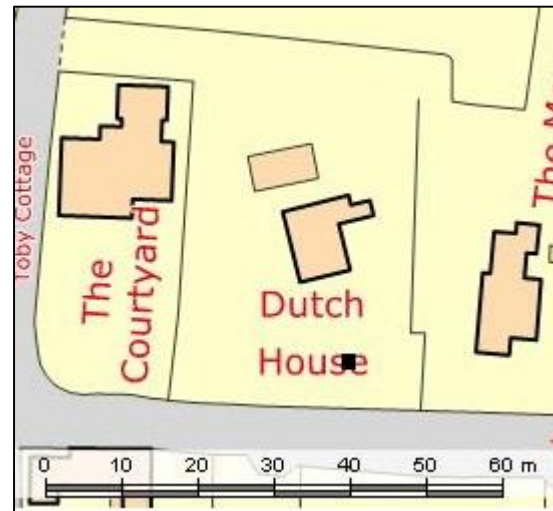


Figure 12: Location map of WAL/13/3

TP	Cntxt	LMT		GS		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
3	1			1	2			9	53	1550-1900
3	2	1	8	1	1	1	2	3	54	1400-1900
3	3							3	64	1800-1900
3	6							1	1	1800-1900

Table 3: The pottery excavated from WAL/13/3

As all the pottery found from WAL/13/3 dates to the 15<sup>th</sup> century and later, it may relate to the pattern of occupation already noted through the test pitting strategy in the village, of a shift in settlement during the 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> centuries and that in the west of the village, the shift was to settle further eastwards closer to the church. Pre-19<sup>th</sup> century pottery sherds from this test pit were limited so may also suggest this site had marginal use of the settlement until the current house was built in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. A small amount of finds was also recorded and consist of a number of pieces of both tile and CBM, with oyster shell, glass, coal, burnt tile and handmade brick fragments that both have evidence of being dried on straw.

### Test Pit four (WAL/13/4)

Test pit four was excavated in the grassed field behind the property of a modern house set in the far southwest of the village. It was the western of two pits excavated in this field; see also WAL/13/9 (Land behind Jove Cottage (west), Lodge Road, Walberswick. TM 648910274523).

Test pit three 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.

Only eight sherds of pottery were excavated from WAL/13/4 and were all mixed through the upper half of the test pit. These have been identified as Hedingham Ware, Late Medieval Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware and English Stoneware.

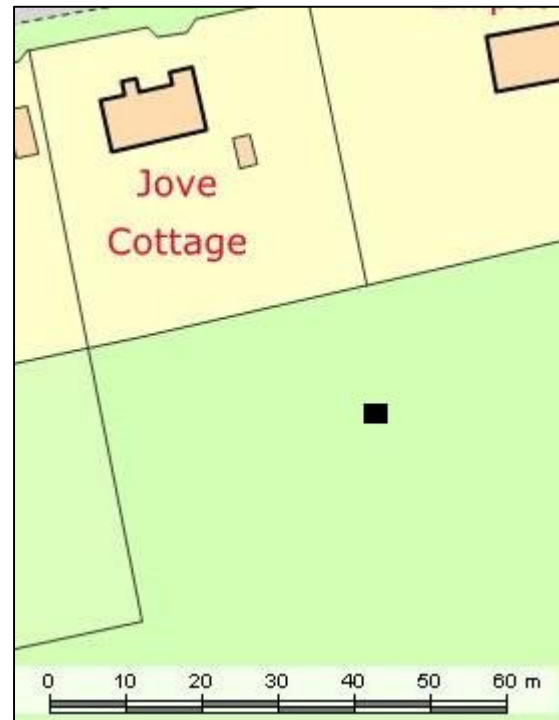


Figure 13: Location map of WAL/13/4

TP	Context	HED		LMT		GRE		EST		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
4	1			1	2					1400-1550
4	2							1	2	1680-1750
4	3			3	20					1400-1550
4	4					1	5			1550-1600
4	5	1	12	1	1					1200-1550

Table 4: The pottery excavated from WAL/13/4

From the finds and pottery that were excavated from WAL/13/4, it seems probable that the site has always been marginal to the core of the settlement, although limited activity was likely during between the 12<sup>th</sup> and the 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. The few finds found consist of CBM, coal, tile, oyster and snail shells, iron nails and a possible fragment of daub.

### Test Pit five (WAL/13/5)

Test pit five was excavated on a grassed area immediately north of a converted Grade II listed early 18<sup>th</sup> century barn to the west of Thorpe View (The Stables, The Street, Walberswick. TM 648910 274523).

Test pit five was excavated to a depth of 0.9m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A number of both Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Late Medieval Ware sherds were both recorded from WAL/13/5 and were mixed in with small amounts of German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Victorian wares.

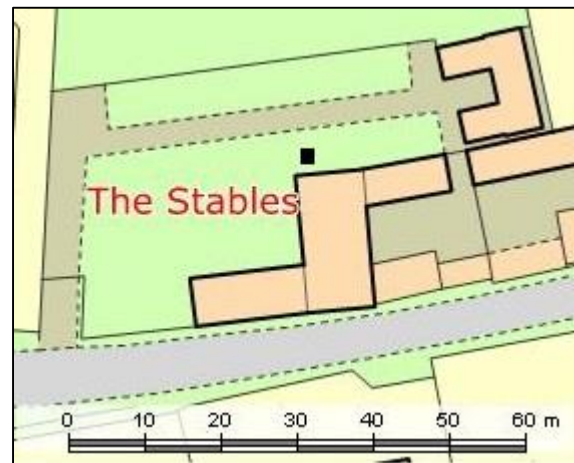


Figure 14: Location map of WAL/13/5

TP	Cntxt	EMW		LMT		GS		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
5	2					1	6	1	2	2	7	1550-1900
5	3	1	6									1100-1400
5	4	2	7	1	2					2	9	1100-1900
5	5			2	10							1400-1550
5	6	5	43			2	9					1100-1550
5	7	1	6									1100-1400

Table 5: The pottery excavated from WAL/13/5

A brick and partial brick rubble path was evident at 0.09m under the turf in WAL/13/5 and was likely added after the construction of the barn either during the 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century. A lot of disturbance is also evident through the test pit, which is probably again related to the construction of the barn, although there is evidence for medieval activity on site and this area along the main road in the east of the village may have been part of the core of medieval activity at that time. The finds recorded consist of modern drain fragments, CBM, glass, iron nails and bolts, metal wire, tile, modern screws, asbestos, a metal washer, fragments of orange twine, pieces of plastic linoleum, cement/mortar and oyster shell.



Figure 15: The brick path under excavation at WAL/13/5

### Test Pit six (WAL/13/6)

Test pit six was excavated in the enclosed garden of a timber framed house that was moved to the village in the 1930's and set in the far south of the village (Elfinston Corner, Stocks Lane, Walberswick. TM 649218 274477).

Test pit six was excavated to a depth of 0.9m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A large number of Roman pottery sherds were excavated from WAL/13/6 that were mixed in with a number of both Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Late Medieval Ware. A small amount of 15<sup>th</sup> century and later pottery wares were also identified, although mainly through the upper half of the test pit, as German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Slipware and Victorian wares.

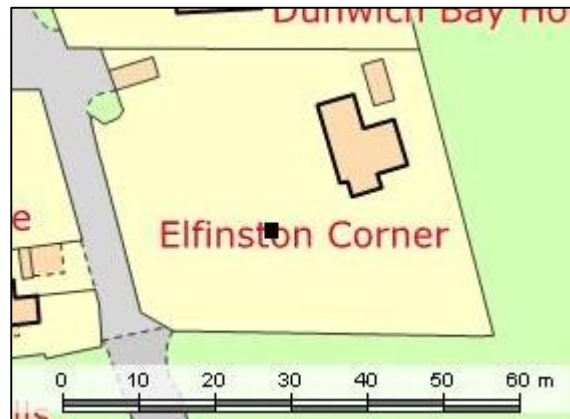


Figure 16: Location map of WAL/13/6

TP	Context	RB		EMW		LMT		GS		GRE		SS		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
6	2			2	9			2	29	1	7			2	3	1100-1900
6	3	3	16							1	39			2	5	100-1900
6	4			5	7	2	5	1	1			1	6			1100-1700
6	5	2	10	4	30			1	48							100-1600
6	6	3	11	3	8					2	31					100-1600
6	7	7	30													100-400
6	8	1	6	1	4											100-1200

Table 6: The pottery excavated from WAL/13/6

The large number of Roman pottery sherds that were excavated from WAL/13/6 suggest that there was a settlement on or close to site during the Roman period. There was further occupation again during the medieval period, which seemed to decrease into the 16<sup>th</sup> century, potentially when the area was utilised as open fields. After the house was moved to this location in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, there is some evidence for activity again, with also some disturbances given the mix of finds also recorded through the test pit. These consist of CBM, coal, iron nails, possible pieces of daub, tile, slate, glass and slag.

### Test Pit seven (WAL/13/7)

Test pit seven was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set to the south of the church (Long Meadow, Seven Acres Lane, Walberswick. TM 649060 274580).

Test pit seven 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.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from WAL/13/7 dates to the medieval period, with both Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Late Medieval Ware identified. Additional sherds of German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Victorian wares were also recorded through the upper half of the test pit.



Figure 17: Location map of WAL/13/7

TP	Context	EMW		LMT		GS		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
7	1	2	5			3	15			1	2	1100-1900
7	2	7	20					1	26			1100-1600
7	3	1	4	2	6					4	8	1100-1900
7	5	1	8									1100-1200
7	7	3	13	2	10	1	18					1100-1550

Table 7: The pottery excavated from WAL/13/7

The medieval pottery found on site suggests that there was occupation here from the 12<sup>th</sup> to the end of the 15<sup>th</sup> century, after which it was probably utilised as open fields, perhaps due to a shift in settlement patterns, until the current house was built. A small number of finds were also recorded from the test pit and consist of iron nails and bolts, a possible corroded metal blade implement, coal, CBM, glass, tile, clay pipe and possible pieces of daub.

### Test Pit eight (WAL/13/8)

Test pit eight was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house, set immediately east of the church (The Old Rectory, The Street, Walberswick. TM 649032 274729).

Test pit eight 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 excavated from WAL/13/7 and has been identified as Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Late Medieval Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware and as Victorian.



Figure 18: Location map of WAL/13/8

TP	Context	EMW		LMT		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
8	1							1	1	1800-1900
8	2	1	2							1100-1400
8	3			1	2	1	5	3	28	1400-1900
8	5			2	35					1400-1550
8	6			1	55					1400-1550

Table 8: The pottery excavated from WAL/13/8

There was limited activity on site during the high medieval period, but based on the pottery results it seems likely that there was occupation between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, which also mainly coincides with the construction of the church, immediately to the west. From the 16<sup>th</sup> century onwards however, site was likely left as open fields until the current house was built in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. A small number of finds were also recorded from the test pit and consist of coal, mortar, oyster shells, modern screws, glass, iron nails and bolts, tile, CBM and clay pipe.

### Test Pit nine (WAL/13/9)

Test pit nine was excavated in the grassed field behind the property of a modern house set in the far southwest of the village. It was the eastern of two pits excavated in this field; see also WAL/13/4 (Land behind Jove Cottage (east), Lodge Road, Walberswick. TM 648930 274523).

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

All the pottery excavated from WAL/13/9 is medieval in date and has been identified as both Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Late Medieval Ware.

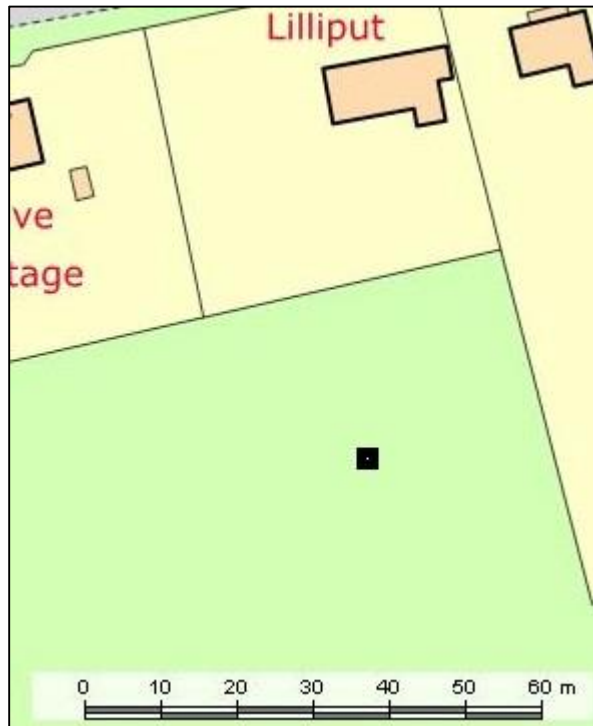


Figure 19: Location map of WAL/13/9

TP	Context	EMW		LMT		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
9	3			4	73	1400-1550
9	4	1	8	3	6	1100-1550
9	7	1	2			1100-1400

Table 9: The pottery excavated from WAL/13/9

The small amount of pottery that was excavated from WAL/13/9 suggests that there was activity on site in the medieval period between the 12<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, after which it was likely abandoned and left as open fields, as can be seen today. The few finds also found consist of CBM, coal, an iron nail, a strip of iron, oyster shell and slag.

## 7.2 2014 Excavations

Nine test pits were excavated on the 30<sup>th</sup> April and the 1<sup>st</sup> May by 29 HEFA participants from Sir John Leman High School, Alde Valley School and Bungay High School (school names correct at time of participation). The test pits were again sited through the village where residents of Walberswick offered their gardens in-between the 2013 test pit sites.

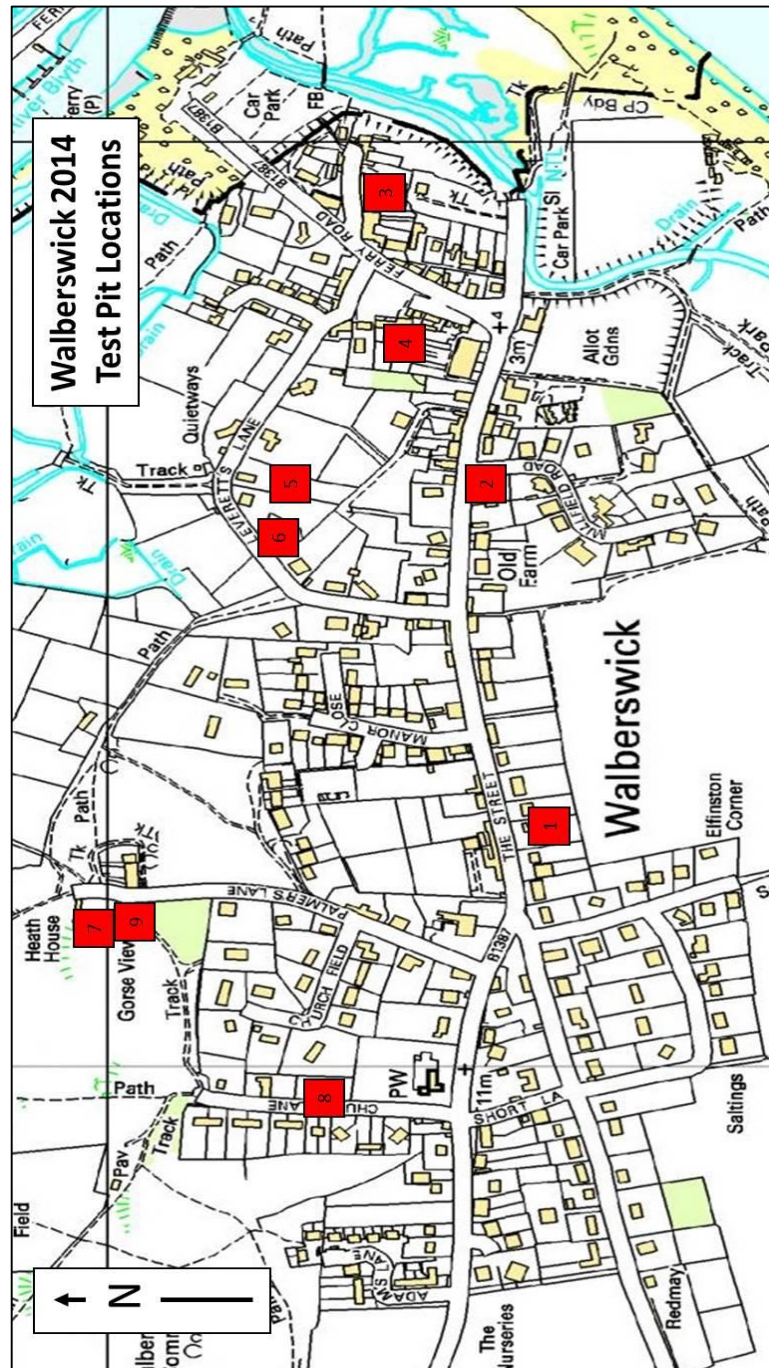


Figure 20: Location map of the Walberswick test pits from 2014 (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service



### Test Pit one (WAL/14/1)

Test pit one was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set along the main road through the village (Kermont, The Street, Walberswick. TM 49286 74616).

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

A range of pottery types were excavated from WAL/14/1, consisting of Late Saxon Thetford Ware that was mixed in with Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hedingham Ware and Late medieval ware. Small amounts of both German Stoneware and Glazed Red Earthenware were also mixed through the test pit and a number of Victorian wares were also recorded through the upper contexts of the test pit.

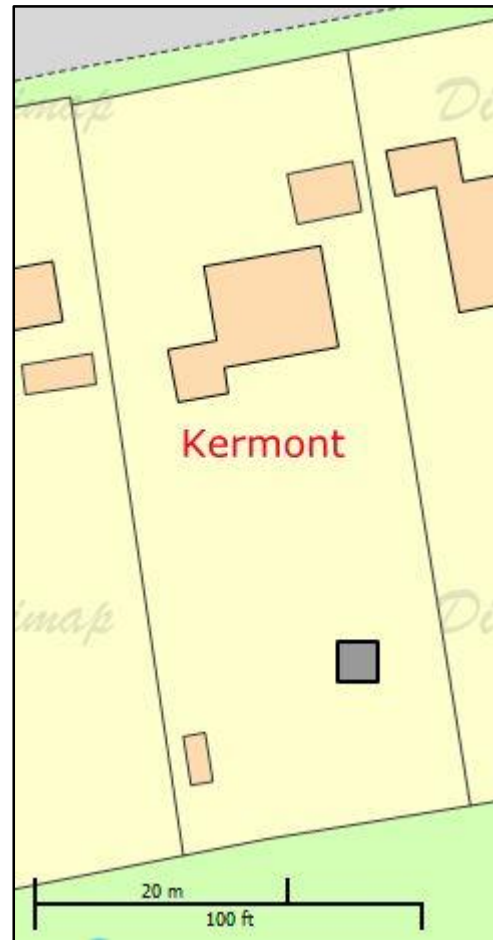


Figure 21: Location map of WAL/14/1

TP	Context	THET		EMW		HED		LMT		GS		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1	2													5	23	1800-1900
1	3							1	4					2	2	1400-1900
1	4			2	4			1	2			2	25	3	7	1100-1900
1	5	2	13	2	7	1	15	5	55	1	1					850-1550
1	6			4	20			2	2							1100-1550
1	7											1	22			1550-1600

Table 10: The pottery excavated from WAL/14/1

A clay feature was identified (below) at 0.5m in the northeast corner of the test pit and was found to continue to a depth of 0.78m and may have been the outer edge of a clay oven, given the concave nature of the feature. Further work would however be needed to determine if this is the case. The other finds that were also recorded from WAL/14/1 suggest that there was occupation on site through the medieval period, until the 16<sup>th</sup> century, after which there was a possible shift in settlement patterns with little activity again until the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The presence of Late Saxon pottery is also significant as only as a small amount of pottery has so far been recorded through the test pitting strategy. The rest of the finds consist of CBM, tile, glass, iron nails, clay pipe, oyster shell, fragments of daub, pieces of scrap metal and coal.



**Figure 22: The corner clay feature under excavation at WAL/14/1**

### Test Pit two (WAL/14/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century cottage set along the main road through the centre of the village (Three Ways, The Street, Walberswick. TM 49617 74665).

Test pit two was excavated to a depth of 0.91m, 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 WAL/14/2 dates from the medieval period with Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hedingham Ware and Late medieval ware all found through the test pit. These were mixed in with a single sherd of Late Saxon Thetford Ware as well as a smaller amount of post medieval wares consisting of German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Midland Blackware as well as three sherds of Victorian pottery.

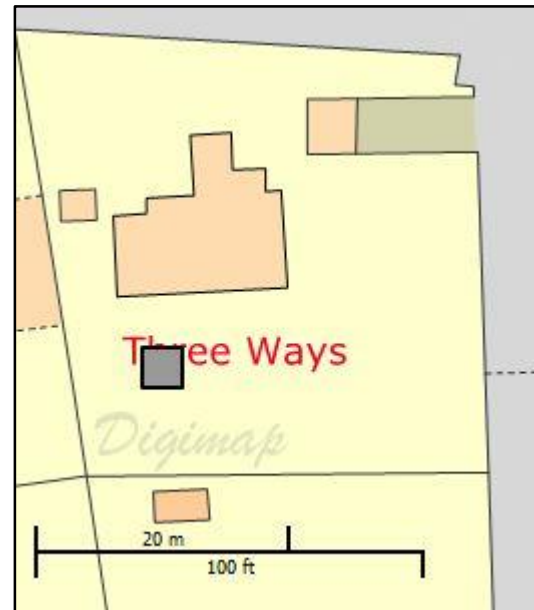


Figure 23: Location map of WAL/14/2

TP	Context	THET		EMW		HED		LMT		GS		GRE		MB		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
2	1							3	25	1	3					1	1	1400-1900
2	2			4	38	2	15	3	25	1	5	5	22	1	2			1100-1600
2	3			1	6	1	9	8	61	2	3	2	5					1100-1600
2	4	1	2	12	86	2	11	1	5							2	3	850-1900
2	6			9	53													1100-1400
2	7			5	14	1	2											1100-1400

Table 11: The pottery excavated from WAL/14/2

Much like the results from WAL/14/1, the finds and pottery that were excavated from WAL/14/2 suggest that there was occupation on site through the medieval period, until the early 16<sup>th</sup> century, after which it was likely left as open fields until the later 19<sup>th</sup> century. Also, the Late Saxon pottery also found here further suggests that there was a focus of activity at that time along The Street. The finds consist of CBM, clay pipe, oyster shell, coal, glass, tile, iron nails and bolts, pieces of scrap metal and possible burnt CBM fragments.

### Test Pit three (WAL/14/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the enclosed beer garden of a Grade II listed 17<sup>th</sup> century public house set in the far east of the village and close to the coast (The Bell Inn and Hotel, Bell Green, Ferry Road, Walberswick. TM 49930 74750).

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

A single large sherd of Roman pottery was excavated from context seven of WAL/14/3. All the rest of the pottery recorded dates from the 16<sup>th</sup> century and later and consists of German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Border Ware, Cologne Stoneware and Delft Ware. A large number of Victorian wares were also recorded.



Figure 24: Location map of WAL/14/3

TP	Context	RB		GS		GRE		BW		WCS		DW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
3	1													8	52	1800-1900
3	2					4	29	1	5					37	201	1550-1900
3	3					1	1							5	18	1550-1900
3	4			2	17	4	42			1	2	1	1	16	42	1550-1900
3	5					1	9			1	9			2	21	1550-1900
3	6									1	12					1600-1700
3	7	1	11											1	1	100-1900

Table 12: The pottery excavated from WAL/14/3

The single sherd of Roman pottery that was recorded from WAL/14/3 may suggest that the site was utilised as open fields at that time, perhaps for a close by farmstead or small settlement. The rest of the finds date from the 16<sup>th</sup> century and later suggesting that there may have been a shift in occupation or expansion in the village further east at that time. There is also evidence for a lot of ground disturbances from the 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards on site. The finds consist of metal wire, iron nails, plastic wrapping, round stone balls, oyster shell, glass, tile, clay pipe, CBM, slate, pieces of scrap metal and coal.

### Test Pit four (WAL/14/4)

Test pit four was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house fronting the western edge of the Green in the far east of the village (Poplar Cottage, The Green, Walberswick. TM 49787 74949).

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

A wide range of pottery types were excavated from WAL/14/4, consisting of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Late Medieval Ware, German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Border Ware, Delft Ware and Staffordshire Manganese Ware. A number of Victorian wares were also recorded through the upper half of the test pit.

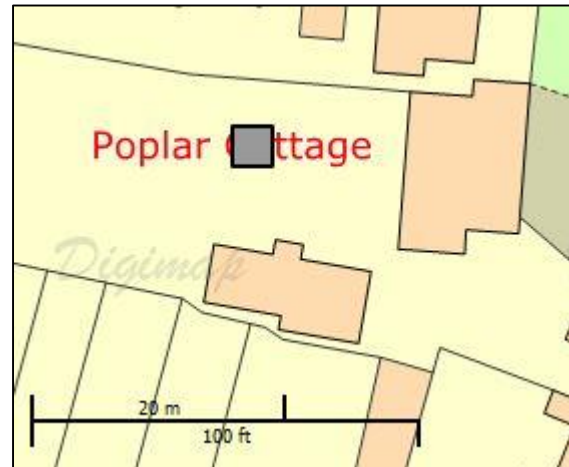


Figure 25: Location map of WAL/14/4

TP	Context	EMW		LMT		GS		GRE		BW		DW		SMW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
4	1							1	4							8	25	1550-1900
4	2	1	4			1	3	4	14							21	86	1100-1900
4	3					1	4	1	59							11	50	1550-1900
4	4															10	36	1800-1900
4	5	1	2	1	3			3	24	1	6			1	2	5	10	1100-1900
4	6	4	16	1	3			1	3			1	3					1100-1700
4	7	4	18					1	2									1100-1600

Table 13: The pottery excavated from WAL/14/4

The pottery results suggest that there was occupation on site from the 12<sup>th</sup> century, with a possible drop off in activity from around the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Activity on site did continue after this so there was likely still occupation around The Green at this time, with more ground disturbances evident from the 19<sup>th</sup> century and later. The finds also recorded consist of large pieces of scrap metal, iron nails, glass, slate, CBM, modern nails and screws, clay pipe, a metal button, tile, part of a horseshoe, a metal hook, coal, oyster shell and a complete clear glass bottle, likely a perfume bottle. A fragment of animal bone was also recorded (right) with concentric scores around it.



Figure 26: The decorated animal bone from WAL/14/4, context 6

### Test Pit five (WAL/14/5)

Test pit five was excavated in the long enclosed rear garden, between the shed and car port, of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century cottage set in the north of the village (Marshway, Leveretts Lane, Walberswick. TM 49627 74831).

Test pit five was excavated to a depth of 0.9m, 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 WAL/14/5 dates to the medieval period as Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Hedingham Ware. A small amount of post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware and English Stoneware were also both recorded with a seven sherds of Victorian pottery.



Figure 27: Location map of WAL/14/5

TP	Context	EMW		HED		GRE		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
5	1									2	4	1800-1900
5	2	7	23							1	3	1100-1900
5	3	2	3					1	4	3	26	1100-1900
5	4	5	10			1	5			1	1	1100-1900
5	5	10	38			1	1					1100-1600
5	6	5	36	1	4							1100-1400
5	7					1	1					1550-1600

Table 14: The pottery excavated from WAL/14/5

The pottery and finds suggest that there was occupation on site between the 12<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries, after which the land was most likely utilised as open fields until the 19<sup>th</sup> century. A mix of finds through the test pit also suggests that there has been an amount of later disturbances, likely dating from when the current house was built. The finds consist of iron nails, pieces of plastic, CBM, coal, charcoal, mortar, tile, glass, slag and two round stone balls.

### Test Pit six (WAL/14/6)

Test pit six was excavated in the small enclosed rear garden of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century cottage set in the north of the village (Sunset Cottage, Leveretts Lane, Walberswick. TM 49581 74849).

Test pit six was excavated to a depth of 0.9m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A single sherd of Roman pottery was recorded from the lower contexts of WAL/14/6. The rest of the pottery dates from the 12<sup>th</sup> century and later as Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hedingham Ware, Late medieval ware, Glazed Red Earthenware and English Stoneware. A number of Victorian sherds were also recorded through upper half of the test pit.

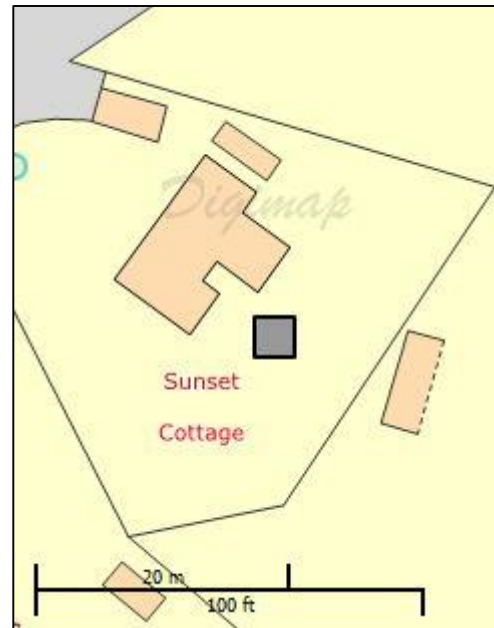


Figure 28: Location map of WAL/14/6

TP	Context	RB		EMW		HED		LMT		GRE		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
6	1			1	1							1	8			1100-1750
6	2			2	4	1	3			1	4			2	3	1100-1900
6	3			4	18			1	2	2	19			3	5	1100-1900
6	4													1	1	1800-1900
6	5			1	1									2	12	1100-1900
6	7	1	6													100-400
6	8									1	11					1550-1600

Table 15: The pottery excavated from WAL/14/6

The single piece of Roman pottery, much like that found at WAL/14/3 suggests that this part of the village was likely utilised as open fields at that time for a close by Roman farmstead or small settlement. There was then no evidence for activity on site until the medieval period, with occupation evident until perhaps the 15<sup>th</sup>/16<sup>th</sup> century, after which the site was likely left as open fields again, until the 19<sup>th</sup> century. There is evidence for a lot of disturbance on site, most likely from when the current house was built, with a mix of finds that were recorded through the test pit, including tile, CBM, plastic wrappers, glass, iron nails, clay pipe, coal, pieces of scrap metal, possible fragments of concrete and pieces of plastic.

### Test Pit seven (WAL/14/7)

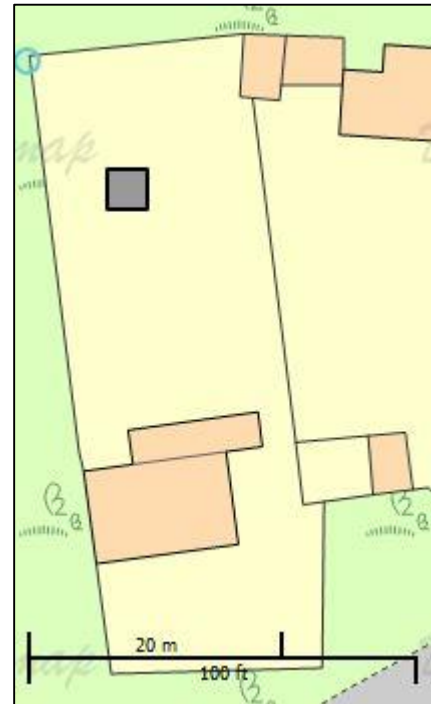
Test pit seven was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a likely late 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century cottage set in the far north of the village. It was also the northern of two pits excavated on the property; see also WAL/14/9 (Gorse View, The Common, Palmers Lane, Walberswick. TM 49150 75016).

Test pit seven 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.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from WAL/14/7 dates as Victorian, but a single sherd of post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware was also recorded.

TP	Context	GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
7	1			2	6	1800-1900
7	2	1	6	12	24	1550-1900
7	3			9	27	1800-1900
7	4			2	8	1800-1900

**Table 16: The pottery excavated from WAL/14/7**



**Figure 29: Location map of WAL/14/7**

The few finds and pottery that were excavated from WAL/14/7 suggest that there was little activity on site until the 19<sup>th</sup> century, most likely when the houses in this part of the village were built. Prior to which the site had likely been left as open fields, with only some activity evident during the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The finds consist of sewer drain fragments, glass, modern tile, coal, modern nails, brick, tile, CBM, clay pipe, a metal hook, a button, pieces of scrap metal and the end of a shotgun cartridge.



### Test Pit eight (WAL/14/8)

Test pit eight was excavated in the enclosed side garden of a modern house situated immediately north of the church in the west of the village (Driftwood, Church Lane, Walberswick. TM 48971 74811).

Test pit eight was excavated to a depth of 0.68m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

All the pottery excavated from WAL/14/8 dates from the 15<sup>th</sup> century and later, the majority of which has been identified as Late medieval ware. Small amounts of German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Victorian wares were also recorded.

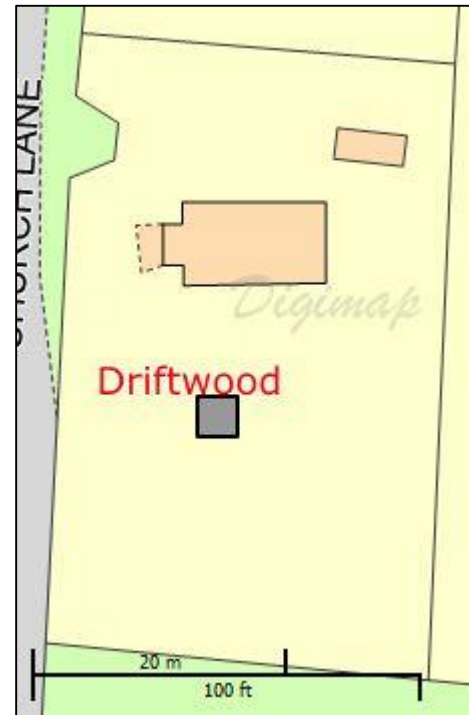


Figure 30: Location map of WAL/14/8

TP	Context	LMT		GS		GRE		BW		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
8	2	2	13			1	15			1400-1600
8	4	3	88							1400-1550
8	5	2	8	1	6	1	36			1400-1600
8	6	1	12					1	30	1400-1600

Table 17: The pottery excavated from WAL/14/8

Despite the location of WAL/14/8 immediately north of the church there is no evidence for occupation on site until the 15<sup>th</sup> century. This activity then only seemed to last for 100 years or so as the site was then abandoned, with virtually no activity again until the current house was built in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The few finds that were also recorded consist of a metal washer, fragments of CBM and tile, brick, iron nails and a small copper bell.

### Test Pit nine (WAL/14/9)

Test pit nine was excavated in the enclosed front garden of a likely late 19<sup>th</sup> – early 20<sup>th</sup> century cottage set in the far north of the village. It was also the southern of two pits excavated on the property; see also WAL/14/7 (Gorse View, The Common, Palmers Lane, Walberswick. TM 49154 74983).

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

Only a small amount of pottery was excavated from WAL/14/9, dating from the 17<sup>th</sup> and later as Delft Ware and Victorian.

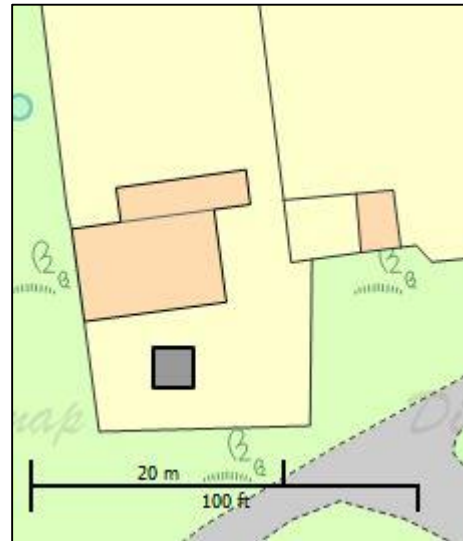


Figure 31: Location map of WAL/14/9

TP	Context	DW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
9	1			2	5	1800-1900
9	2	1	1	9	23	1600-1900

Table 18: The pottery excavated from WAL/14/9

Much like the results from WAL/14/7, there was little in way of finds that were excavated from WAL/14/9, suggesting that there has been little to no activity on this part of site and Walberswick until the current house was built. The finds recorded consist of two fragments of CBM and two pieces of glass.

### 7.3 2015 Excavations

The 2015 excavations took place over the 6<sup>th</sup> – 7<sup>th</sup> May when 12 test pits were dug by 48 HEFA participants from Alde Valley School, Bungay High School, Sir John Leman High School and Ormiston Denes Academy (school names correct at time of participation). The majority of the test pits were sited in the west of the village with a separate cluster also set in the east of the settlement and brought the total excavated over the three years to 30 test pits.

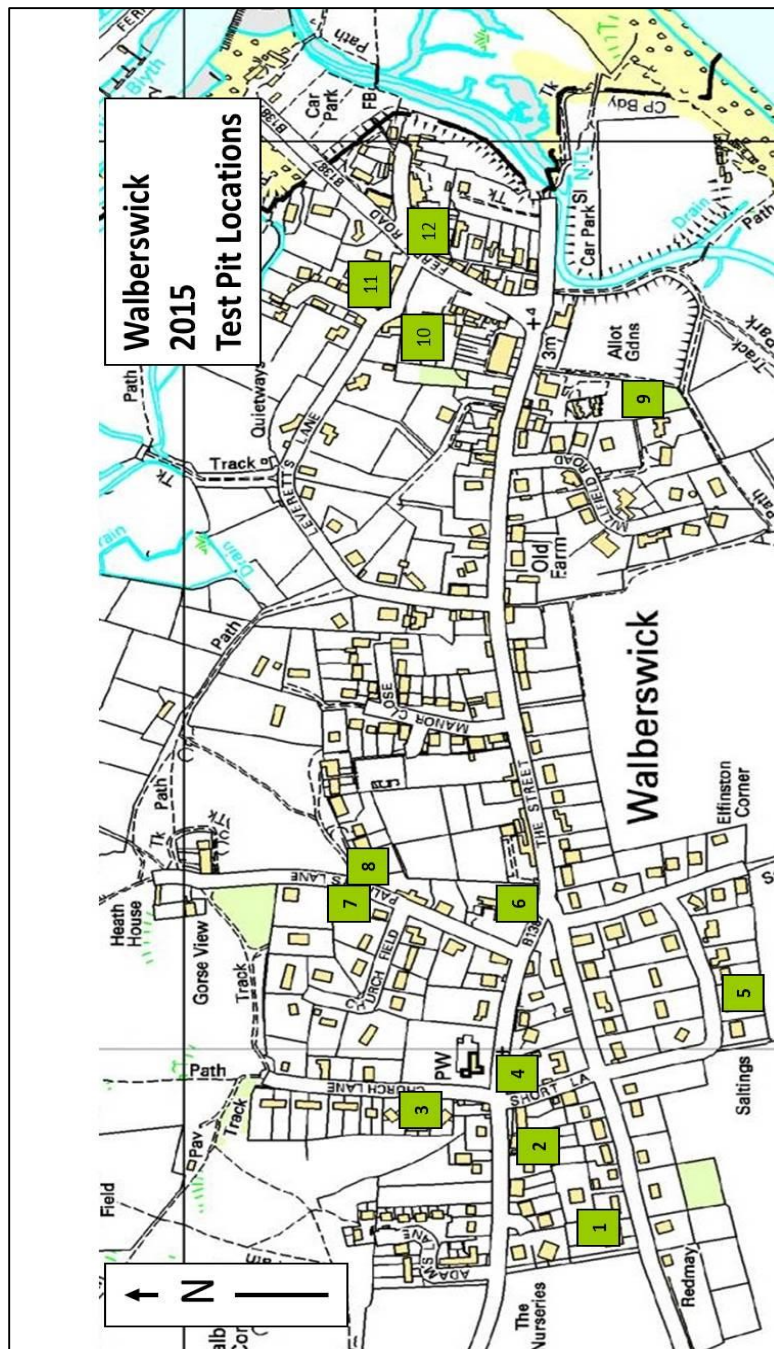


Figure 32: Location map of the Walberswick test pits from 2015 (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

### Test Pit one (WAL/15/1)

Test pit one was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set in the far west of the village (Spindrift, Lodge Road, Walberswick. TM 48804 74599).

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

A wide range of pottery types were excavated from WAL/15/1, with the vast majority of which dating from the 15<sup>th</sup> century and later as Late Medieval Ware, German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Border Ware, Harlow Slipware and as Victorian. An additional two sherds of high medieval Hedingham Ware were also found with a single sherd of Late Saxon Thetford Ware.

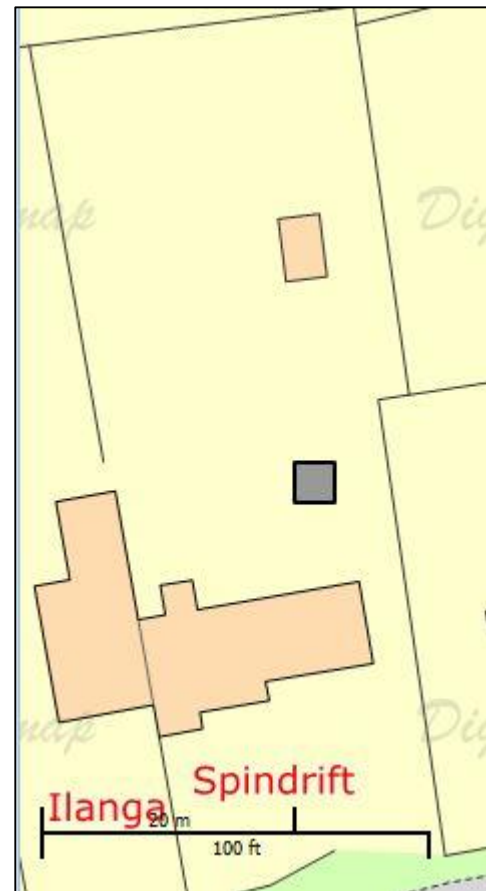


Figure 33: Location map of WAL/15/1

TP	Cntxt	THET		HED		LMT		GS		GRE		BW		HSW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1	1															1	1	1800-1900
1	2							3	5	2	2	1	4			2	3	1450-1900
1	3					3	8	1	1	1	1							1400-1600
1	4	1	2			1	8											850-1550
1	6			2	8			1	1	1	18			1	85			1200-1700

Table 19: The pottery excavated from WAL/15/1

WAL/15/1 was one of the most westerly test pits to be so far excavated in the village, but its proximity to the church may be why almost continual occupation was noted from the Late Saxon period through to the present day, although it may have been mainly utilised as open fields initially (perhaps as common land), and then an increase of activity was noted during the later and post medieval periods. A mix of finds were also recorded from the test pit and consist of tile, slate, glass, iron nails, coal, animal bone, clay pipe, CBM, charcoal, pieces of scrap metal, snail shell, mortar and a folded strip of copper. Large pieces of burnt stone were also recorded that may date as later prehistoric.

### Test Pit two (WAL/15/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a probable early 20<sup>th</sup> century cottage fronting the main road into the village, just southwest of the church (1 Ivy Cottages, The Street, Walberswick. TM 48891 74658).

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

All the pottery that was excavated from WAL/15/2 dates from the 15<sup>th</sup> century and later as Late Medieval Ware, German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware, Chinese Porcelain, Staffordshire Slipware, English Stoneware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware. The vast majority of the pottery however dates as Victorian.



Figure 34: Location map of WAL/15/2

TP	Cntxt	LMT		GS		GRE		DW		CP		SS		EST		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
2	2					1	2	1	2	1	16							2	7	1550-1900
2	3	1	6			2	9					1	2	1	3			24	72	1400-1900
2	5					5	21							1	1	1	1	2	13	1550-1900
2	6																	2	20	1800-1900
2	7			1	19															1450-1550

Table 20: The pottery excavated from WAL/15/2

The pottery and finds excavated from WAL/15/2 suggest that there was no activity on site until the late medieval during the 15<sup>th</sup> century, after which the site had more of less continual activity, although the limited pottery numbers do suggest that the site may have been marginal to more intense occupation, despite its proximity to the church. A large mix of finds were also recorded from the test pit and consist of coal, glass, including a glass bottle stopper, iron nails, tile, CBM, a Yale key, clay pipe, a pen lid, mortar, animal bone, a metal button, brick fragments, a small doll figurine, oyster shell and a Kynoch Birmingham No.12 shotgun cartridge end.

### Test Pit three (WAL/15/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the enclosed front garden of a mid-20<sup>th</sup> century house set opposite the church to the west (3 Church Lane, Walberswick. TM 48930 74770).

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

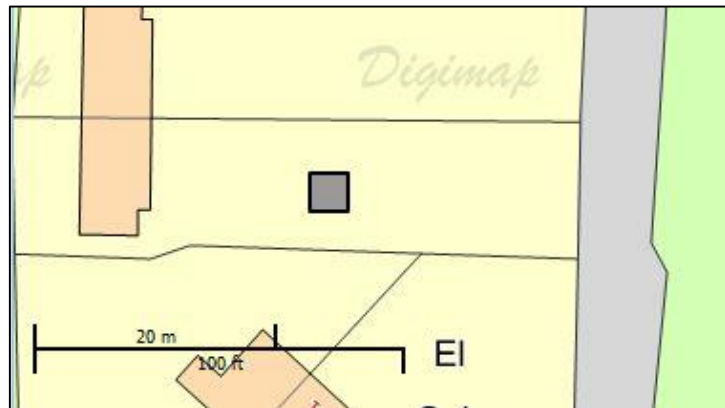


Figure 35: Location map of WAL/15/3

All the pottery excavated from WAL/15/3 dates to the mid-15<sup>th</sup> century and later, with the vast majority of which recorded as Victorian in date. A small number of German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Border Ware and English Stoneware were also recorded.

TP	Cntxt	GS		GRE		BW		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
3	2	1	10					1	2	2	3	1450-1900
3	3			3	19	1	1			5	25	1550-1900
3	4	1	3							12	34	1550-1900
3	5									2	2	1800-1900
3	7									1	5	1800-1900

Table 21: The pottery excavated from WAL/15/3

The finds excavated from WAL/15/3 suggest that the site had marginal use particularly from the later medieval period during the 15<sup>th</sup> century and onwards, with an increase of activity noted during the 19<sup>th</sup> century and then later when the current houses were built. The ground had been disturbed down to the natural and a mix of finds were also recorded with the Victorian pottery through the test pit and consists of CBM, glass, coal, a metal button, brick fragments, a small metal band, pieces of scrap metal, iron nails and tile with both pieces of burnt stone and worked flint also recorded and are likely later prehistoric in date.

### Test Pit four (WAL/15/4)

Test pit four was excavated in the open front garden of a converted 1920's house, now utilised as flats, opposite the church to the south (Martins, The Street, Walberswick. TM 48962 74674).

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

A single sherd of Roman pottery was recorded from context 1 of WAL/15/4, with all the rest of the pottery excavated dating to the 15<sup>th</sup> century and later as Late Medieval Ware, German Stoneware and Glazed Red Earthenware in particular. Additional sherds of Border Ware, Delft Ware and a single sherd of Victorian pottery were also identified.

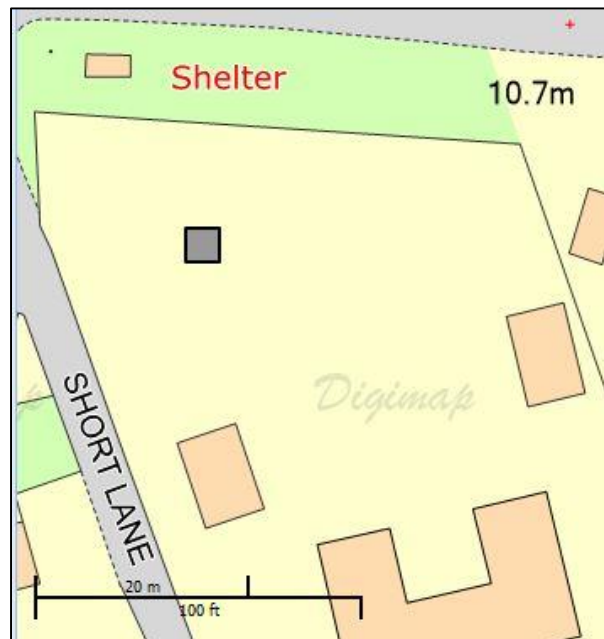


Figure 36: Location map of WAL/15/4

TP	Cntxt	RB		LMT		GS		GRE		BW		DW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
4	1	1	3	1	2											100-1550
4	2									1	7					1550-1600
4	3			3	12	1	2	3	31			1	2	1	1	1400-1900
4	4					3	55	6	134	1	6					1550-1600
4	5							4	24	1	6					1550-1600
4	6					1	25	1	6							1550-1600
4	7							1	10							1550-1600
4	8			1	16	1	13	1	24							1400-1600

Table 22: The pottery excavated from WAL/15/4

Only four test pits have so far been recorded with Roman pottery (WAL/13/6, WAL/14/3 and WAL/14/6) and shows that there was scattered but limited activity through the village during the Roman period, but at test pit four the land was likely utilised as open fields. Occupation on site was evident between the 15<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century that was then abandoned, perhaps with a shift of the focus of the village settlement further east, the land was left as open fields until the current house was built. A mix of finds were also recorded through the test pit, identified as CBM, oyster shell, slag, field drain fragments, clay pipe, animal bone, glass, iron nails and bolts, tile, fragments of brick, mortar and coal. A number of pieces of both burnt stone and worked flints were also recorded that are likely to be later prehistoric in date.

### Test Pit five (WAL/15/5)

Test pit five was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set in the far south west of the village, with views across to the sea (Thrums, Seven Acre Lane, Walberswick. TM 49092 74455).

Test pit five was excavated to a depth of 0.72m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A large amount of both Late Saxon and medieval pottery were recorded from WAL/15/5 and identified as Thetford Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hedingham Ware, Brill/Boarstall Ware, Late Medieval Ware and German Stoneware. Additional sherds of both Glazed Red Earthenware and Victorian pottery were also recorded.

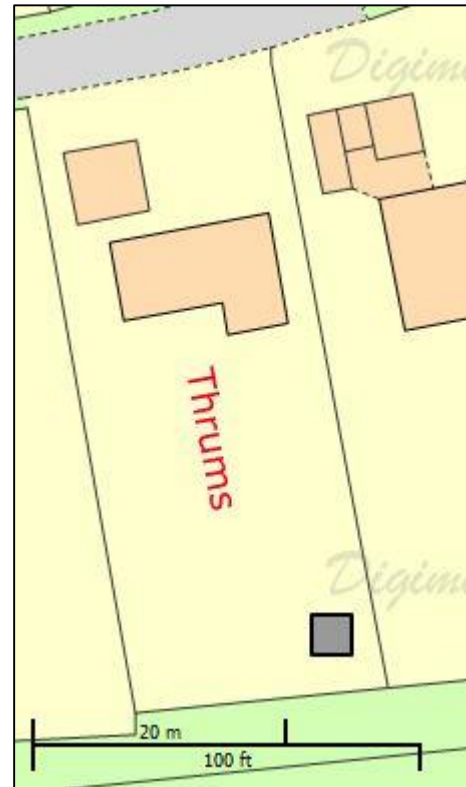


Figure 37: Location map of WAL/15/5

TP	Cntxt	THET		EMW		HED		BB		LMT		GS		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
5	2			1	5									1	6	1	3	1100-1900
5	3					1	4					1	3					1200-1600
5	4	1	1	6	19	1	4	2	5			2	15	1	1	5	8	850-1900
5	5	1	3	1	3					1	2	1	9					850-1550
5	6	1	6	3	11	1	2											850-1400
5	7	1	44															850-1100

Table 23: The pottery excavated from WAL/15/5

The pottery excavated from WAL/15/5 suggests that there was occupation on site during the Late Saxon and high medieval periods from the mid-9<sup>th</sup> century AD, until there was potentially a shift in the focus of the settlement as although the activity continued into the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries it was definitely marginal to more intense occupation elsewhere in the village. After the 16<sup>th</sup> century the site was likely abandoned or used sporadically as open fields until an increase again in activity into the 19<sup>th</sup> century and until the current house was built. A few finds were also recorded from the test pit but they do suggest that there was not much in the way of later disturbances on site; they consist of a Yale key, CBM, coal, tile, a metal button and animal bone as well as both worked flints and a piece of burnt stone pointing to prehistoric activity on site also.



### Test Pit six (WAL/15/6)

Test pit six was excavated in the enclosed front garden of a large likely late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century house, now divided into three and set along the main road through the village (Green Gates, The Street, Walberswick. TM 49160 74673).

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

All the pottery excavated from WAL/15/6 dates to the 15<sup>th</sup> century and later as Late Medieval Ware, Low Countries Redware, German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Border Ware and as Victorian.



Figure 38: Location map of WAL/15/6

TP	Cntxt	LMT		LCR		GS		GRE		BW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
6	1							2	8			3	5	1550-1900
6	2							3	11			7	14	1550-1900
6	3							1	5			3	8	1550-1900
6	4	1	5					1	4	1	1	7	26	1400-1900
6	5	2	3	1	1	2	24			2	10	8	20	1400-1900

Table 24: The pottery excavated from WAL/15/6

The majority of the finds and pottery excavated from WAL/15/6 date to the construction and subsequent occupation of the current house, when the grounds were also greatly disturbed with the more recent finds found through the depth of the test pit. These finds consist of coal, slag, pieces of scrap metal, tile, modern CBM, iron nails, mortar, sea shells, including oyster, glass, barbed wire, animal bone, CBM and clay pipe. The slightly more limited activity that was found to predate the Victorian period, dated from the late medieval during the 15<sup>th</sup> century that was also found to continue through the 16<sup>th</sup> century but was probably marginal to more intense activity at that time elsewhere in the village that also eventually became open fields, upon which the house was built. The presence of both worked flints and burnt stone may also indicate the presence of later prehistoric activity on site.

### Test Pit seven (WAL/15/7)

Test pit seven was excavated in the enclosed front garden of a modern house set to the north east of the church, but also towards the northern edge of the village (Oxley House, Palmers Lane, Walberswick. TM 49157 74808).

Test pit seven was excavated to a depth of 1m, 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 WAL/15/7 dates to the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century and later as German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Border Ware, Delft Ware and as Victorian. Additional sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Late Medieval Ware were also recorded.



Figure 39: Location map of WAL/15/7

TP	Cntxt	EMW		LMT		GS		GRE		BW		DW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
7	1													4	8	1800-1900
7	2													4	9	1800-1900
7	3							3	6					2	13	1550-1900
7	4													2	2	1800-1900
7	5	1	1	5	20	1	4	4	27	2	42	1	22			850-1700
7	7							1	3							1550-1600
7	8							1	3							1550-1600

Table 25: The pottery excavated from WAL/15/7

The site of WAL/15/7 had been marginal to more intense occupation elsewhere in the village until the 19<sup>th</sup> century, with particularly limited activity during the medieval period, with a slight increase through the post medieval until the site was likely abandoned by the 17<sup>th</sup> century and left as open fields. A few finds were recorded from the test pit, consisting of CBM, coal, glass, iron nails, tile, oyster shell, iron bolts and animal bone with both worked flint and burnt stone that may be later prehistoric in date.

### Test Pit eight (WAL/15/8)

Test pit eight was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set to the north east of the church and towards the northern end of the village (The Shieling, Palmers Lane, Walberswick. TM 49181 74791).

Test pit eight 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.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from WAL/15/8 dates as Victorian, and the rest of the pottery also dates to the 15<sup>th</sup> century and later as Late Medieval Ware, Low Countries Redware, German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Border Ware.

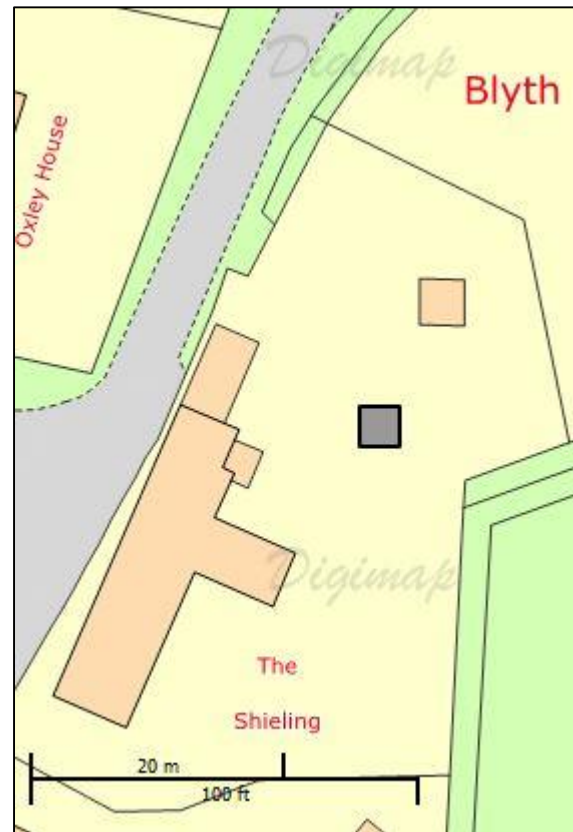


Figure 40: Location map of WAL/15/8

TP	Cntxt	LMT		LCR		GS		GRE		BW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
8	1											4	8	1800-1900
8	2											10	86	1800-1900
8	3											3	59	1800-1900
8	4							3	10			8	83	1550-1900
8	5							2	6	2	6	3	44	1550-1900
8	6	1	1	1	17									1400-1550
8	7					1	3							1450-1550
8	8					1	4							1450-1550

Table 26: The pottery excavated from WAL/15/8

The results from WAL/15/8 are similar to those recorded from WAL/15/7 that was sited across the road just to the west in that the pottery suggests that the site was again marginal to more intense occupation elsewhere in the village from the later medieval period during the 15<sup>th</sup> century, through to the 17<sup>th</sup> century, after which it was likely abandoned until the 19<sup>th</sup> century. A mix of finds were also recorded through the test pit due to the later disturbances and consist of CBM, coal, glass, tile, mortar, brick fragments, an iron nail and animal bone. A single piece of burnt stone was also found with a large flint nodule that likely date to the later prehistoric.

### Test Pit nine (WAL/15/9)

Test pit nine was excavated on a rough grass field south of a line of trees to the rear of the Anchor Hotel, set in the south east of the village (The Anchor Hotel, The Street, Walberswick. TM 49725 74550).

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.

The majority of the pottery that was excavated from WAL/15/9 dates to the medieval period as Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Late Medieval Ware. Additional 15<sup>th</sup> century and later wares were also recorded as German Stoneware, Border Ware and as Victorian.



Figure 41: Location map of WAL/15/9

TP	Cntxt	EMW		LMT		GS		BW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
9	2	3	4			2	8			10	26	1100-1900
9	4			2	9							1400-1550
9	5	3	8	2	10			1	4			1100-1600
9	6	1	2									1100-1200

Table 27: The pottery excavated from WAL/15/9

Activity was recorded on site from the medieval period onwards, particularly between the 12<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, although the site likely become more marginal to various activities as the centuries continued, until it was probably completely abandoned. Activity was again noted from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, perhaps in relation to the land being incorporated into the pub grounds. A mix of finds were also excavated from the test pit, consisting of tile, CBM, clay pipe, glass, animal bone, slate, coal, slag, a two pence coin dated to 1982, iron nails and bolts, a milk bottle cap, foil and oyster shell.

### Test Pit 10 (WAL/15/10)

Test pit 10 was excavated in the small enclosed rear garden of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century cottage set along the western edge of the green in the east of the village (Laurel Cottage, The Green, Walberswick. TM 49785 74768).

Test pit 10 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.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from WAL/15/10 dates as Victorian. A wide range of earlier wares were however also recorded through the test pit as Thetford Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hedingham, Ware Grimston Ware, Late Medieval Ware, German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Staffordshire Slipware.



Figure 42: Location map of WAL/15/10

TP	Cntxt	THET		EMW		HED		GRIM		LMT		GS		GRE		SS		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
10	1											1	3	2	4			25	39	1450-1900
10	2					2	10			1	1			1	7			37	112	1200-1900
10	3									1	5			6	27	1	1	62	179	1400-1900
10	4	2	3	7	20			1	10	1	26							4	38	850-1900
10	5	4	15											4	57					850-1600
10	6									1	2									1400-1550

Table 28: The pottery excavated from WAL/15/10

The prominent location of the test pit fronting the green in the east of the village may be why almost continual occupation was noted from WAL/15/10 dating from the Late Saxon period in the 9<sup>th</sup> century through to around the 17<sup>th</sup> century, at which time it may have been abandoned. A large number of finds were found with the 19<sup>th</sup> century and later pottery that had disturbed the ground through most of the test pit and relate to the construction and subsequent occupation of the current house. These finds consist of clay pipe, CBM, pieces of plastic, slate, coal, mortar, plant tag fragments, glass, animal bone, oyster shell, a button, a slate pencil, a plastic dolls leg, a metal mesh, iron nails, tile, a corroded metal lock, part of a saw and pieces of scrap metal with oyster shell, slag, worked flints and burnt stone, both of which could represent prehistoric activity on site.

### Test Pit 11 (WAL/15/11)

Test pit 11 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a likely early 20<sup>th</sup> century property fronting the green on its northern side, in the east of the village (Dunwich View, The Green, Walberswick. TM 49836 74810).

Test pit 11 was excavated to a depth of 0.9m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

All the pottery excavated from WAL/15/11 dates to the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century and later as German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware, Staffordshire Slipware and English Stoneware. The majority of the pottery recorded however dates as Victorian.

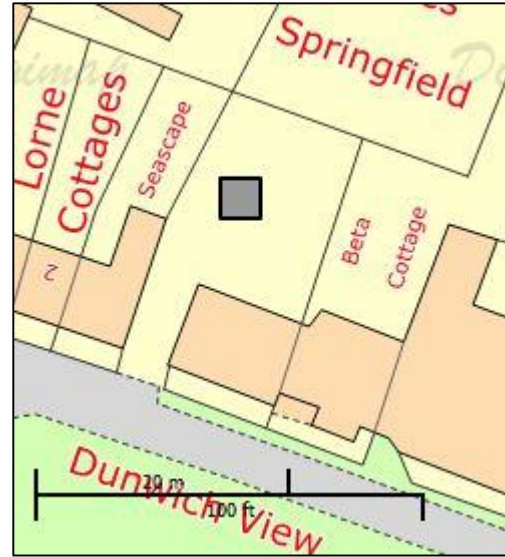


Figure 43: Location map of WAL/15/11

TP	Cntxt	GS		GRE		DW		SS		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
11	1			1	6							2	12	1550-1900
11	2					1	1	1	1	1	23	58	226	1600-1900
11	3			5	50					3	15	166	1092	1550-1930
11	5	1	4	7	113	1	10			1	16	94	508	1550-1900
11	6											10	28	1800-1900
11	8											6	66	1800-1900
11	9			1	9							1	1	1550-1900

Table 29: The pottery excavated from WAL/15/11

The pottery excavated from WAL/15/11 suggests that there was continual occupation on site from the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century onwards as occupation once more began to push north. The occupation of the current house however has caused the greatest disturbance to the site from the later 19<sup>th</sup> century with large amounts of Victorian pottery and finds that were found through the test pit. The finds consist of tile, CBM, iron nails, coal, glass, including a glass bottle stopper and complete bottles and vials, concrete/mortar, a door knob, fragments of brick, metal screws, iron bolts, oyster shell, a central battery core, pieces of scrap metal, a slate pencil, metal tubing, a sea shell and clay pipe. A couple of pieces of burnt stone were also recorded that may be later prehistoric in date.

### Test Pit 12 (WAL/15/12)

Test pit 12 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set to the north east of the village, and opposite Bell Green on its southern side (Lima Cottage, Bell Green, Walberswick. TM 49901 74762).

Test pit 12 was excavated to a depth of 0.62m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from WAL/15/12 dates as Victorian, although a small number of Late Saxon, medieval and post medieval wares were also recorded. These have been identified as Thetford Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Chinese Porcelain.



Figure 44: Location map of WAL/15/12

TP	Cntxt	THET		EMW		GRE		CP		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
12	1									7	16	1800-1900
12	2									21	59	1800-1900
12	3			1	1	3	17			50	279	1100-1900
12	4	1	1	1	13	6	45			20	84	850-1900
12	5							1	4	17	74	1750-1900
12	6			1	3	1	1			17	66	1100-1900

Table 30: The pottery excavated from WAL/15/12

A large mix of finds and Victorian pottery were excavated through WAL/15/12 relating to the occupation of the current house which has greatly disturbed most likely the majority of the garden. The finds consist of coal, CBM, tile, glass, including a glass bottle stopper, mortar, iron nails, slag, strips of metal and pieces of scrap metal, a belt buckle, clay pipe, pieces of plastic, plaster, coal, slate, a slate pencil, cockle, winkle, snail and oyster shells, a piece of melted lead, metal bolts, part of a horseshoe, a modern nail and animal bone. The rest of the pottery indicates that there was perhaps marginal use of the site from the Late Saxon period in the 9<sup>th</sup> century until perhaps the 13<sup>th</sup> century, after which it was abandoned before being of use again during the 16<sup>th</sup> century and then again likely abandoned until the current housing was built. The presence of both worked flint and burnt stone also recorded from WAL/15/12 may further indicate the presence of later prehistoric activity on site.

## 7.4 2016 Excavations

Twelve archaeological test pits were excavated in Walberswick in 2016 on the 27<sup>th</sup> – 28<sup>th</sup> April by 44 HEFA participants from Sir John Leman High School, Ormiston Denes Academy and Bungay High School (school names correct at the time of participation). The test pits were once again sited through the village with a cluster also excavated centrally for the first time.

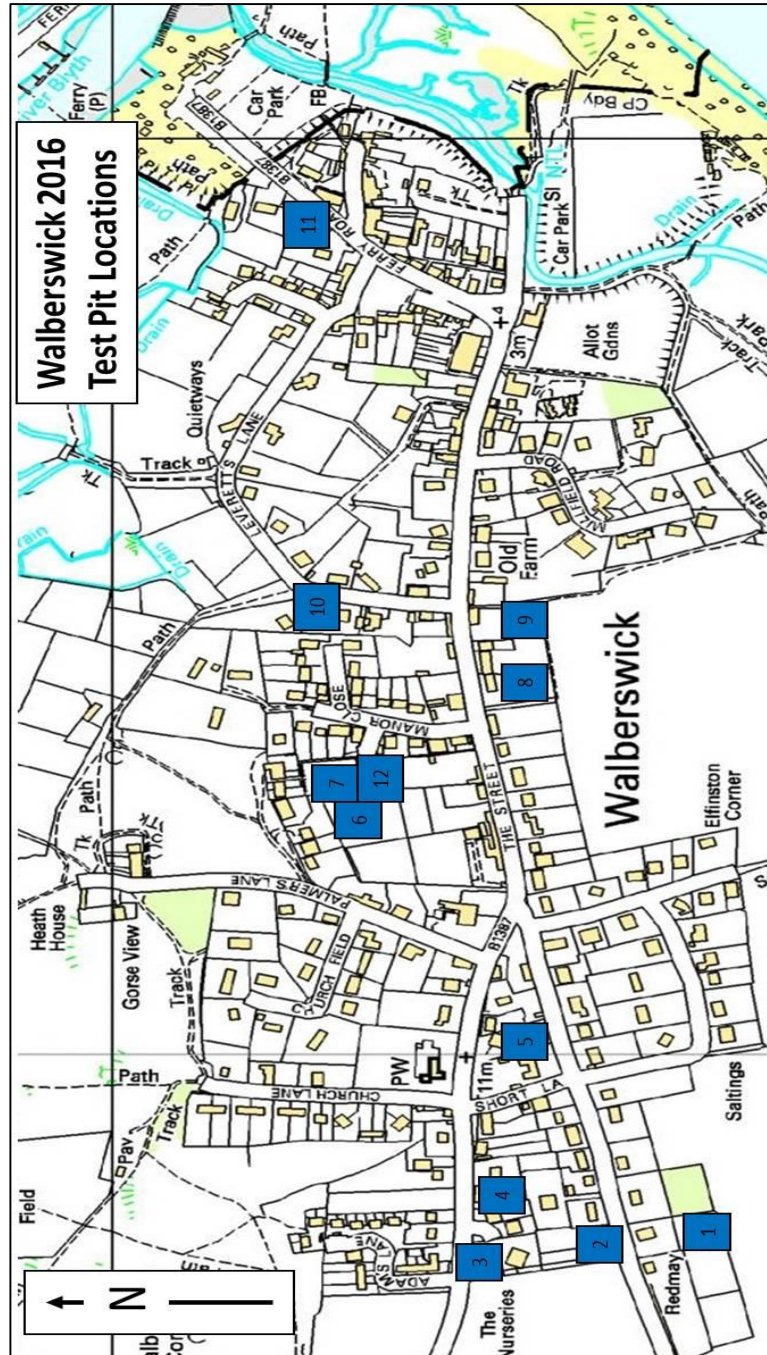


Figure 45: Location map of the Walberswick test pits from 2016 (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service



### Test Pit one (WAL/16/1)

Test pit one was excavated in the south western corner of a grass field set behind a cottage in the far west of the village (May House, Lodge Road, Walberswick. TM 48796 74483).

Test pit one was excavated to a depth of 0.64m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Single sherds of both Late Saxon Thetford Ware and Late medieval ware were both recorded from WAL/16/1 and were mixed in with two sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware and a single piece of Victorian pottery.

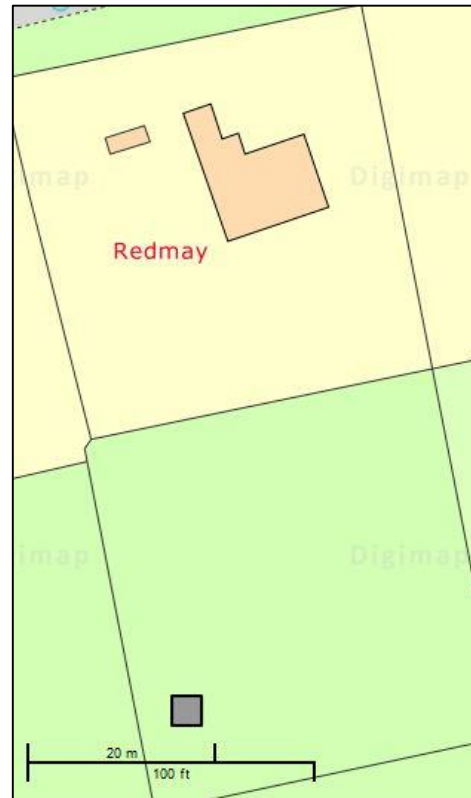


Figure 46: Location map of WAL/16/1

TP	Cntxt	THET		LMT		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1	2					1	1	1	5	1550-1900
1	3	1	2	1	9	1	1			900-1600

Table 31: The pottery excavated from WAL/16/1

Very few finds were excavated from WAL/16/1 which suggests that this field has likely always been open land, with varying degrees of use over the last 1000 years or so. This appears to be the western extent of the Late Anglo Saxon activity in the village as identified through the test pitting strategy with then additional use from the 15<sup>th</sup> century when activity in the village appears to grow and expand. The few finds also excavated consist of a number of pieces of CBM, clay pipe, bottle glass, a metal buckle (below) and two pieces of coal and support the notion of very little activity on this site over time.



Figure 47: Buckle from WAL/16/1, context three

### Test Pit two (WAL/16/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the front garden of a modern house set along the road in the far southwest of the village (Spindrift, Lodge Road, Walberswick. TM 48796 74570).

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

The majority of the pottery excavated from WAL/16/2 dates to the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century and later as Glazed Red Earthenware, Border Ware and as Victorian. Additional sherds of both Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Late medieval ware were also identified.

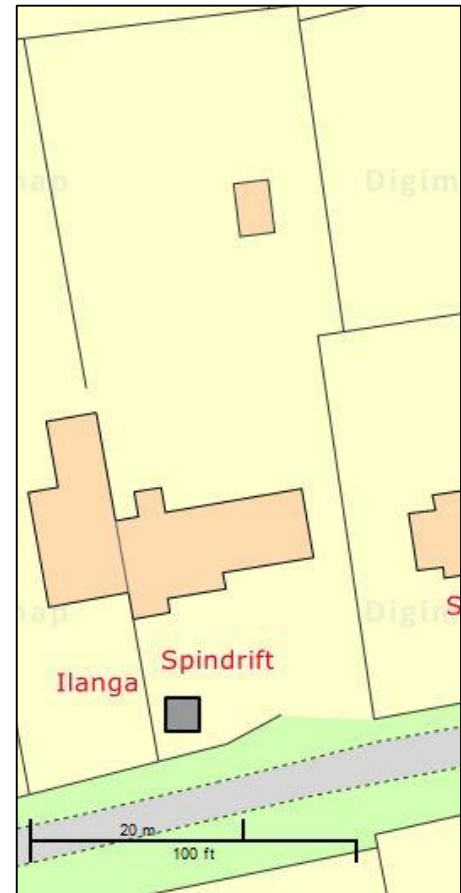


Figure 48: Location map of WAL/16/2

TP	Cntxt	EMW		LMT		GRE		BW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
2	2			1	1	1	5					1400-1600
2	3					3	59			3	6	1550-1900
2	4			1	1			1	4			1400-1600
2	6	1	2									1100-1200

Table 32: The pottery excavated from WAL/16/2

A test pit excavated to the rear of this property in 2015 (WAL/15/1) produced pottery of Late Anglo Saxon date, but to the front of the house evidence for medieval and later activity on site was only identified. Given the small amount of finds that were excavated here it seems probable that this part of the village had always been left as open fields until the recent expansion and development during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The finds excavated consist of CBM, tile, clay pipe, bottle glass and a small piece of very degraded glass, iron nails, coal, slag, oyster shell, mortar and animal bone. The presence of a single worked flint and burnt stone also found may be an indication of later prehistoric activity on site, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

### Test Pit three (WAL/16/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house along the main road in the far west of the village (Strawberry Corner, 4 The Street, Walberswick. TM 48760 74672).

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

A single sherd of medieval Hedingham Ware pottery was found from WAL/16/3, but the rest of the pottery dates from the 15<sup>th</sup> century and later. These have been identified as Late medieval ware, German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware and as Victorian.



**Figure 49: Location map of WAL/16/3**

TP	Cntxt	HED		LMT		GS		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
3	1			2	12			3	11	2	6	1400-1900
3	2	1	5	1	1	1	14	5	18	2	2	1200-1900
3	3							3	12	1	1	1550-1900
3	6			1	9			1	3			1400-1600

**Table 33: The pottery excavated from WAL/16/3**

From the finds that were excavated from WAL/16/3 it seems likely that the land was open fields on the western edge of the medieval village, which likely had an increase of activity between the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, perhaps with occupation on site, before it was abandoned again until the 19<sup>th</sup> century and re-incorporated again into open fields. The finds also excavated from the test pit consist of CBM, tile, modern CBM, glass, slag, iron nails, pieces of scrap metal, coal, oyster shell, mortar, concrete and animal bone. The presence of a single piece of burnt stone may also indicate later prehistoric activity on site.

### Test Pit four (WAL/16/4)

Test pit four was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a probable 19<sup>th</sup> century cottage fronting the main road in the of the village (Ryefield, The Street, Walberswick. TM 48857 74666).

Test pit four was excavated to a depth of 0.9m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A wide range of pottery types were excavated from WAL/16/4, the vast majority of which date from the 15<sup>th</sup> century and later as Late medieval ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Border Ware, Harlow Slipware and as Victorian. An additional two sherds were also identified as medieval Hedingham Ware and Surrey Whiteware.

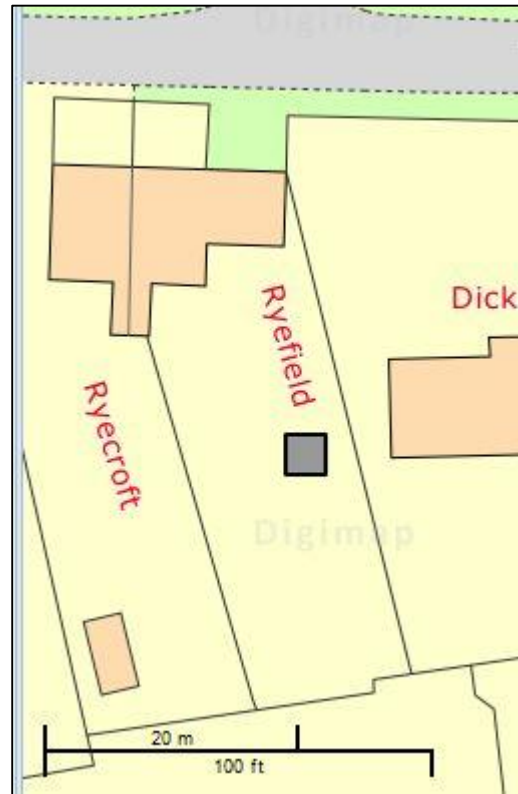


Figure 50: Location map of WAL/16/4

TP	Cntxt	HED		SWW		LMT		GRE		BW		HSW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
4	2													2	2	1800-1900
4	3							3	7	1	2			15	63	1550-1900
4	4			1	1			2	19			2	12	7	48	1250-1900
4	5					6	14	5	23					9	15	1400-1900
4	6					6	37	3	5	1	3			2	2	1400-1900
4	7	1	4			3	16	4	22					1	1	1200-1900
4	9							2	16					1	3	1550-1900

Table 34: The pottery excavated from WAL/16/4

Much like the results from WAL/16/3 just to the west, the site here at WAL/16/4 was likely open fields during the high medieval period that also then saw an increase of activity between the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, most likely as settlement as the village grew and developed from the later medieval. The site was then however abandoned into the 17<sup>th</sup> century and left as open fields until the current cottage was built during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. A lot of disturbance has been noted with this later activity and the use of the land as a garden as a mix of finds were excavated through the depth of the test pit; these consist of CBM, clay pipe, tile, glass including a fragment of painted window glass (figure 51), a metal button, iron nails, coal, pieces of scrap metal, plastic, mortar, oyster shell, a small blue bead (figure 52) and animal bone. An additional three pieces of burnt stone were identified with a possible worked flint that is likely to be later prehistoric in date, although of course further analysis by a specialist is needed on the lithics to confirm this.



Figure 51: Painted window glass from WAL/16/4, context seven

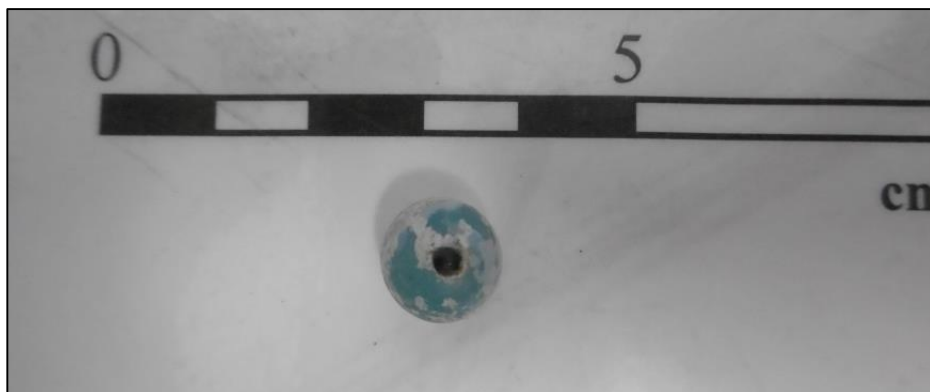


Figure 52: The bead from WAL/16/4, context four

### Test Pit five (WAL/16/5)

Test pit five was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a likely 'art deco' 1920's house set opposite the church in the west of the village (Shenburgh, The Street, Walberswick. TM 49024 74649).

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

A single sherd of Roman pottery was recorded from WAL/16/5 that was also mixed in with a number of medieval sherds that have been identified as Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Grimston Ware, Late medieval ware and Martincamp Ware. Additional sherds of post medieval German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Victorian wares were also found.



**Figure 53: Location map of WAL/16/5**

TP	Cntxt	RB		EMW		GRIM		LMT		MCW		GS		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
5	1					1	6											1200-1400
5	2							1	1					1	4			1400-1600
5	3			1	2	1	1	1	3			1	12			2	5	1100-1900
5	4	1	7	3	28			6	29	1	6	1	5	2	13	1	2	100-1900
5	5							3	160									1400-1550

**Table 35: The pottery excavated from WAL/16/5**

The Romano-British pottery excavated from WAL/16/5 is one of only five sites that have been identified through the test pitting strategy in Walberswick to contain Roman finds, although this site is close to a previous year's test pit (WAL/15/4) that may indicate slightly more intense activity in this part of the village at that time. Activity was prevalent on site through the medieval period and early post medieval until about the 16<sup>th</sup> century, with likely occupation on site, probably due to its location opposite the church to the south. Subsequent changes in land use then meant that the land was left as open fields through to the 20<sup>th</sup> century, when the current house was built. The land has been disturbed quite a bit with a mix of finds excavated through the test pit; consisting of CBM, clay pip, tile, glass, iron nails, a corroded plate of scrap metal, slate, coal, mortar, oyster shell and animal bone. The presence of two pieces of burnt stone may also be an indication of later prehistoric activity on site.

### Test Pit six (WAL/16/6)

Test pit six was excavated in the northeast corner of a grass field to the north of The Stables barn sited along the main road in the centre of the village (Field north of The Stables, The Street, Walberswick. TM 49269 74799).

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

A number of both medieval and post medieval wares were excavated from WAL/16/6 and have been identified as Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hedingham Ware, Late medieval ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware and as Victorian.

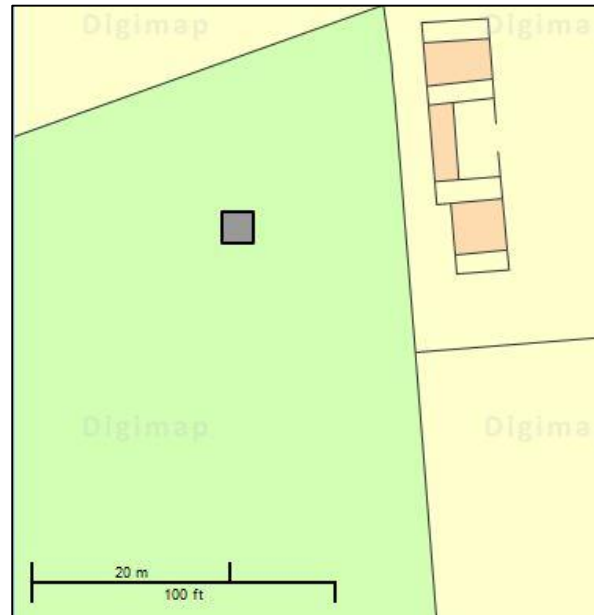


Figure 54: Location map of WAL/16/6

TP	Cntxt	EMW		HED		LMT		GRE		DW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
6	1							1	6	1	3	2	3	1550-1900
6	2							2	6			1	1	1550-1900
6	3	2	18											1100-1200
6	4	6	25	1	7	1	2					1	1	1200-1900
6	5	1	5			2	9					1	1	1100-1900
6	6	4	21											1100-1200

Table 36: The pottery excavated from WAL/16/6

The amount of pottery excavated from WAL/16/6 suggests that there was occupation on site during the medieval period until about the 16<sup>th</sup> century, when the site was likely abandoned and subsequently left as open fields. A change in land use was then likely evident during the 19<sup>th</sup> century when it was incorporated into gardens with the properties fronting the main road but was probably generally left open as what is seen today. A mix of finds were also excavated through the test pit and consist of CBM, fragments of brick, tile, clay pipe, glass, iron nails, metal wire, coal and animal bone. An additional 11 pieces of burnt stone were also excavated with two possible worked flints, all of which suggest that there was later prehistoric occupation on site, although further analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

### Test Pit seven (WAL/16/7)

Test pit seven was excavated in the middle of an allotment area of land, surrounded by houses, just west of Manor Close in the centre of the village. It was also the north eastern of two pits excavated here; see also WAL/16/12 (The Garden, Moorside (off Manor Close) The Street, Walberswick. TM 49311 74805).

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

A wide range of pottery types were excavated from WAL/16/7 that have been identified as Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Late medieval ware, German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and as Victorian.



Figure 55: Location map of WAL/16/7

TP	Cntxt	EMW		GRIM		LMT		GS		GRE		DW		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
7	1			1	1					1	2			1	1			1200-1750
7	2	3	13			1	1									4	6	1100-1900
7	3					1	1									1	1	1400-1900
7	4					4	12	1	5	3	30	1	1			3	5	1400-1900
7	5	1	1							1	4					1	1	1100-1900

Table 37: The pottery excavated from WAL/16/7

The excavation results from WAL/16/7 were very similar to those from the test pit excavated in the next field to the west; WAL/16/6 in that there is occupation on site during the medieval and early post medieval periods until about the 17<sup>th</sup> century or so, when the land was abandoned. From the 19<sup>th</sup> century there was probably a change in land that led to a rise again in activity on site, potentially related to the houses fronting the main road to the south. A mix of finds were also recorded through the test pit to consist of CBM, tile, clay pipe, bottle glass, iron nails, a bent metal rod, coal, possible painted mortar and animal bone. The presence of seven pieces of burnt stone with likely worked flint, including a possible flint core and suggestive that the later prehistoric activity also identified in WAL/16/6 continues east into WAL/16/7, although further analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

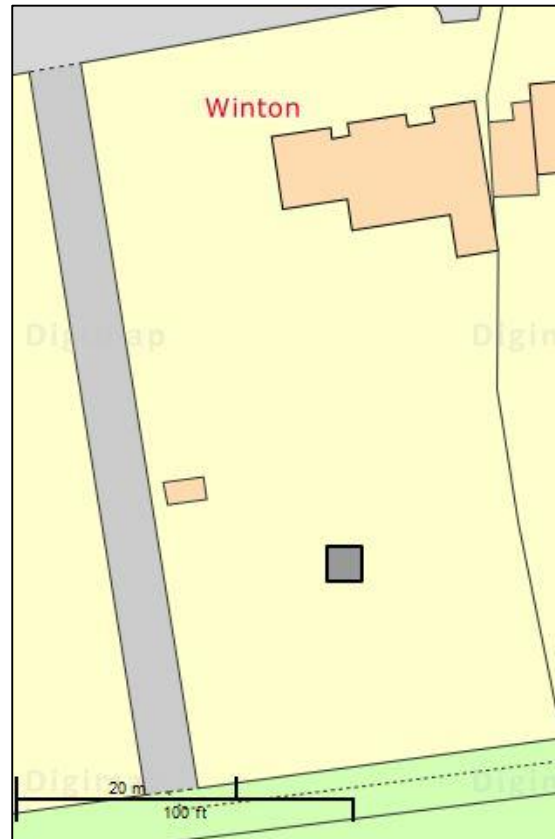


### Test Pit eight (WAL/16/8)

Test pit eight was excavated in the rear garden of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century cottage set along the main road in the centre of the village (Winton, The Street, Walberswick. TM 49402 74639).

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

The majority of the pottery excavated from WAL/16/8 dates to between the 12<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> century and has been identified as Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hedingham Ware, Late Medieval Ware and German Stoneware. Additional sherds of Border Ware and Victorian wares were also recorded.



**Figure 56: Location map of WAL/16/8**

TP	Cntxt	EMW		HED		LMT		GS		BW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
8	1					1	6							1400-1550
8	2			1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	9	85	1200-1900
8	3											4	6	1800-1900
8	4	2	10			2	14	1	5					1100-1550
8	5	4	18	1	4			1	3					1100-1550
8	6	2	5											1100-1200

**Table 38: The pottery excavated from WAL/16/8**

The pottery excavated from WAL/16/8 suggests that the site was occupied from the 12<sup>th</sup> century through to the early post medieval period in about the 16<sup>th</sup> century, after which the land was abandoned. It was probably only utilised again as open fields during the 19<sup>th</sup> century prior to the construction of the current house during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. A mix of finds were also excavated through the test pit, consisting of tile, CBM, glass, iron nails, coal, mortar, oyster shell and animal bone. Five pieces of burnt stone and two possible worked flints were also excavated through the test pit and likely represent later prehistoric activity on site, although further analysis on the lithics would be needed to prove this.

### Test Pit nine (WAL/16/9)

Test pit nine was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a likely early 20<sup>th</sup> century property fronting the main road in the centre of the village. The pit was sited immediately north of the tennis court and adjacent to the footpath that runs to the east of the property (Sunningdale, The Street, Walberswick. TM 49476 74654).

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

The majority of the pottery excavated from WAL/16/9 dates as Victorian but a range of both medieval and post medieval



**Figure 57: Location map of WAL/16/9**

wares were also recorded. These have been identified as Hedingham Ware, Surrey Whiteware, Late medieval ware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Harlow Slipware.

TP	Cntxt	HED		SWW		LMT		GRE		HSW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
9	1					1	18			1	5	2	31	1400-1900
9	2	1	2	1	3			1	4					1200-1600
9	3											5	18	1800-1900
9	4					1	4					6	19	1400-1900
9	5											7	17	1800-1900

**Table 39: The pottery excavated from WAL/16/9**

The few sherds of medieval and post medieval pottery identified from WAL/16/9 suggest that this site was likely peripheral to the 12<sup>th</sup> century and later occupation noted at the site next door to the west (WAL/16/8). This land was likely gardens or fields on the edge of the settlement area until it was abandoned during the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The site was then utilised again as open fields during the 19<sup>th</sup> century prior to the construction of the current house. A mix of finds were also excavated through the test pit and consist of tile, CBM, clay pipe, mortar, glass, metal wire, iron nails, oyster shell, animal bone and a small piece of Perspex. A single small piece of burnt stone was also identified that is likely to be later prehistoric in date.

### Test Pit 10 (WAL/16/10)

Test pit 10 was excavated in the large rear garden to the north of a likely early 20<sup>th</sup> century house set centrally in the north of the village (Highfield, Leveretts Lane, Walberswick. TM 49473 74832).

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

A range of pottery wares were excavated from WAL/16/10, including Late Saxon Thetford Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Heddingham Ware, Late medieval ware, Cistercian Ware and German Stoneware. Additional wares of Glazed Red Earthenware, Border Ware and Victorian wares.



Figure 58: Location map of WAL/16/10

TP	Cntxt	THET		EMW		HED		LMT		CIST		GS		GRE		BW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
10	1									1	2			1	4			1	1	1450-1900
10	2			7	25			1	1			1	3					4	16	1100-1900
10	3	2	21	21	93	4	70							1	3	1	7	1	1	900-1900
10	4			2	9			1	2					1	1					1100-1600

Table 40: The pottery excavated from WAL/16/10

There appears to have been activity on site from the Late Anglo Saxon period through to around the 16<sup>th</sup> century, after which the site was likely abandoned. The land was likely then more formally organised into the 19<sup>th</sup> century and was utilised for farming until the current house was built during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The few finds also excavated from the test pit consist of CBM, tile, clay pipe, glass, slag, an iron nail and coal with a single animal tooth.

### Test Pit 11 (WAL/16/11)

Test pit 11 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a likely early 20<sup>th</sup> century house set on the road down to the passenger ferry to Southwold in the far east of the village (Ferry House, Ferry Road, Walberswick. TM 49897 74119).

Test pit 11 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The majority of the pottery excavated from WAL/16/11 dates as Victorian, although a single sherd of Glazed Red Earthenware was also recorded.



**Figure 59: Location map of WAL/16/11**

TP	Cntxt	GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
11	2			1	5	1800-1900
11	3			5	8	1800-1900
11	4	1	2	1	1	1550-1900

**Table 41: The pottery excavated from WAL/16/11**

The test pit excavations in Walberswick have so far shown that there was no activity this far north along Ferry Road until the post medieval period, when it was still mostly utilised as open fields until the settlement expanded east again into the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The land here has likely always been either fields or gardens with little in the way of disturbance or finds excavated here. The finds that were found consist of CBM, tile, clay pipe, glass, a modern nail, metal rod, coal, oyster shell, iron nails and animal bone.

### Test pit 12 (WAL/16/12)

Test pit 12 was excavated in the middle of an allotment area of land, surrounded by houses, just west of Manor Close in the centre of the village. It was also the south western of two pits excavated here; see also WAL/16/7 (The Garden, Moorside (off Manor Close) The Street, Walberswick. TM 49300 74795).

Test pit 12 was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

All the pottery excavated from WAL/16/12 date to the 15<sup>th</sup> century and later as Late medieval ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Border Ware and as Victorian.

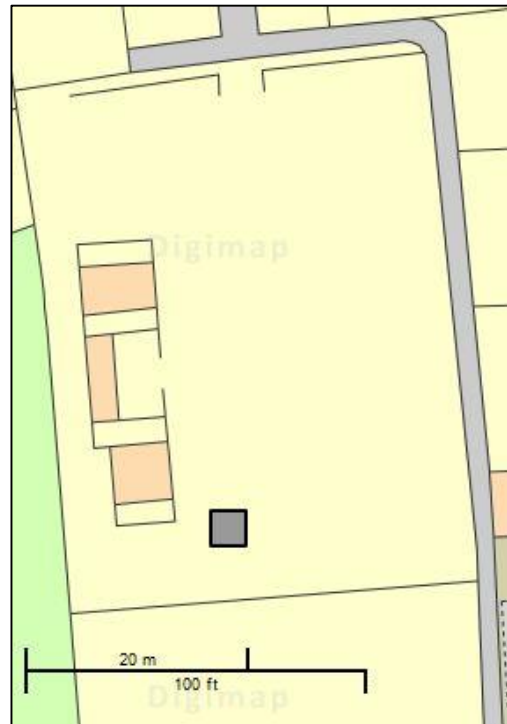


Figure 60: Location map of WAL/16/12

TP	Cntxt	LMT		GRE		BW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
12	2							4	17	1800-1900
12	3			1	23			6	19	1550-1900
12	4	3	11	2	4			3	4	1400-1900
12	5			5	45	1	2	6	10	1550-1900

Table 42: The pottery excavated from WAL/16/12

The results from WAL/16/12 were similar to those excavated from WAL/16/7 just to the north, although only activity dating to the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries were identified, rather than from the 12<sup>th</sup> century. The pottery still suggests however that the land was abandoned after the 16<sup>th</sup> century, until a change of land use into the 19<sup>th</sup> century when the site may have been incorporated into a garden or field for properties fronting the road. Activity certainly increased from the Victorian period and the subsequent use of the land has led to a lot of ground disturbances. A mix of finds were also excavated from through the test pit and consist of brick and tile fragments, CBM, clay pipe, glass, coal, oyster shell, mortar and animal bone with a small piece of scrap metal and a possible worked flint that is likely to be later prehistoric in date.

## 8 Discussion

The test pitting in Walberswick has contributed greatly to the wider understanding of the history and archaeology of the parish as well as within the broader context of the Suffolk coast. The results from the test pitting will be included in the analysis below, with the pottery utilised as the main source of dating. This is because pottery can be the most accurately dated, often within a hundred years of so and is one of the most frequent finds recovered from the test pitting strategy. The results will be discussed in historical order below.

### 8.1 Prehistoric

No prehistoric pottery or features were excavated from any of the 42 test pits in Walberswick, although a large number of both probable worked flints and burnt stone were however recorded from the majority of the test pits. As the format of this writing is at the grey report stage a full analysis of the lithics has not been undertaken and only the presence of any lithics has been recorded here.

The light sandy soils and proximity to the coast as well as the river valleys would have made the area around Walberswick an attractive and prosperous place to settle in prehistory. Cropmarks of ring ditches, most likely similar to the round barrows that are still standing today on the heathland, have been recorded on the HER. Research has shown that these were often sited in relation to the surrounding topography and were more often than not positioned on higher ground as well as overlooking water courses. This seems to be the case for the Bronze Age barrows in Walberswick; the land clearance from the Neolithic period would have meant that these would also have been highly visible in the landscape and although no evidence for any prehistoric settlement activity has so far been found in Walberswick, the number of worked flints identified through the test pitting does suggest that there may well have been a settlement contemporary with these monuments, but it may be under the current village, or has already been lost to the sea, which may be why it is yet to be formally identified and excavated.

The lithics that were found through the test pitting are most probably of Neolithic and Bronze Age in date (4000-700 BC), and are likely contemporary to the finds and monuments that have already been identified through the parish. No Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43) activity was recorded through the test pitting and none has previously been found and recorded on the HER. This may be partly due to the much larger territories that had developed in the Iron Age where tribes controlled large swathes of land, but the population was not big enough to fill it all. The coastal area around Walberswick may have been quite marshy during the Iron Age and even perhaps prone to flooding so was perhaps not as intensively worked or occupied as other areas of the county. It is highly probable that the Romano-British salt working sites that have been identified along the River Blyth may have had their origins during the Iron Age, although there is no archaeological evidence to support this theory.

## 8.2 Romano-British

A total of only 20 sherds of Romano-British pottery (AD 43-410) were excavated from the 42 test pits in Walberswick, accounting for only 1% of all the pottery identified. Prior to the test pitting only a small number of Romano-British finds were recorded on the HER in the form of pottery finds as well as few metal detected objects that were mainly identified across the fields to the south of the current village. No evidence for any Romano-British settlements have been found in the parish. It is possible given the high rate of coastal erosion in Suffolk that any settlement that was originally sited close to the sea has since been lost, or of course it is also possible that there were never any Romano-British settlements here in the first place. The patterns of any activity for the Roman period may have followed on from those that were identified for the Iron Age in particular, in that there was a preference for higher ground on river valleys and good soils for agriculture. This was also supported by the need for good transport links, which tended to be inland i.e. both for the Roman road network and rivers. It is therefore possible that no test pits were excavated in these areas and so could explain why so few Romano-British pottery sherds were excavated from Walberswick.

A major 2<sup>nd</sup> century Roman Settlement has been identified at Wenhaston, c.7.4km as the crow flies, to the west of Walberswick that was sited on the southern banks of the River Blyth and close to a palaeochannel that led from a spring in the town to the valley of the River Blyth (Clarke 2017). This settlement would have been an 'urban-like centre', a small town at its peak and differed from other nearby Roman settlements which were generally positioned along both Roman roads as well as river crossings. Wenhaston is close to a river crossing, but not along a Roman road, but it is known that both the river and road network in Roman Britain played a big part in the location of settlements at this time. The presence of the spring at Wenhaston may have likely dictated its position away from the A12 (a known Roman road) to the east as well as its proximity to Stone Street that heads into Norfolk. It has also been suggested that the River Blyth was navigable up to Wenhaston in the Roman period, thus enabling additional communication and trade links, which was supported by the imports of pottery that were identified during the 2015 excavation (*Ibid*).

A possible Roman road has also been recorded through Covehithe to the north of Walberswick, and also on the coast, with 29 sherds of Romano-British pottery identified during recent fieldwalking undertaken in a field immediately west of St Andrew's church by Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) and close to the supposed line of the road (Lewis and Ranson 2015). ACA also undertook the same test pitting strategy in the neighbouring towns of Southwold and Reydon in 2014, where 16 1m<sup>2</sup> test pits were excavated, but no Roman pottery was recorded from any of the test pit sites (Lewis and Ranson 2014).

The thin scatter of pottery found to the south of the village (already recorded on the HER) and the 20 sherds excavated from five of the test pits in Walberswick are most likely evidence for agriculture in the form of manuring as there did not appear to be any pattern in their distribution, apart from a possible cluster to the south of St Andrew's church in the west of the village, which may signify slightly more intense activity in this area. It is possible that an isolated farmstead(s) are located nearby but have yet to be found as the only likely settlement in the parish. Further activity has also yet to be found relating to the salt-work sites recorded on the HER for Blythburgh just inland along the River Blyth. Salt-works have not been found in Walberswick, which again either means that any salt-making related activities here have not survived in the archaeological record or that the land was not utilised or suitable for this purpose.

The Romano-British test pit results follow what has been found elsewhere along this part of the Suffolk coast, in that there is very little in the way of Roman settlement, either due to the high rate of coastal erosion, so now any evidence has since been lost to the North Sea or

that the area had very little in the way of settlement to begin with, perhaps due to the land being unsuitable, such as prone to flooding and there were more favourable sites of settlement nearby elsewhere. The fact that no Roman roads are known to enter Walberswick parish means that the landscape had always remained very rural until the current village developed through the Late Anglo Saxon period.

### 8.3 Anglo Saxon

Slightly fewer Late Anglo Saxon (AD 850-1065) pottery sherds were excavated from the test pitting than those that dated to the Roman period, with only 19 sherds of Thetford Ware pottery recorded from nine test pits spread through the village. These are the first Anglo Saxon pottery sherds to be recorded on the HER for Walberswick, which only developed as a settlement into the medieval period and was not recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086. Prior to these test pit excavations, only a probable Late Anglo Saxon buckle had been recorded on the HER, which had suggested that there was very little in the way of activity through the parish at this time.

As no Anglo Saxon occupational evidence was found during the excavations it is possible that the spread of Late Saxon pottery recorded through the nine test pits derived from manuring of the fields for agricultural use. This suggests that there could have been farmsteads located nearby, perhaps under the current village, but it is also possible that as the land at this time was under the major Anglo Saxon Royal Manor at Blythburgh, in existence from at least the 7<sup>th</sup> century AD, it would have been the focus for all nearby settlement, with perhaps all of the current parish of Walberswick utilised for agriculture or grazing land. Further work would of course be needed in the parish to confirm this.

### 8.4 Medieval

It was during the medieval period (the mid-11<sup>th</sup> century onwards) that Walberswick developed as a major settlement along the Suffolk and east coast along with Southwold just to the north as well as Blythburgh further inland. This was due to the declining fortunes of Dunwich to the south, which had continuously suffered from severe coastal erosion and the silting up of the harbour at the original mouth of the River Blyth where it entered the North Sea. A total of 269 sherds of high medieval (AD 1066-1399) pottery were excavated from 28 of the 42 test pits in Walberswick, accounting for 13.5% of all the pottery found and suggests that Walberswick quickly became a thriving settlement into the 12<sup>th</sup> century. As the settlement expanded land reclamation was important for the development of the medieval town, particularly as it is widely assumed that the general landscape around Walberswick was quite marshy. It is thought that the land to the north of the village was originally reclaimed during the medieval period; including Town Marshes, Robinsons Marshes and Squireshill Marshes. Defences of the settlement were also important and were incorporated into its development to the south along the original course of the river in the form of both sea banks and walls.

During the later medieval (AD 1400-1539) there was a decline in the amount of the pottery excavated from the test pits, with only 160 sherds of pottery recovered, but these were found from a larger number of test pit sites spread through the village (34 test pits), although equating to just 8% of all the pottery excavated from the excavations. As noted through other test pitting excavations across East Anglia by ACA, the socio-economic upheavals of the 14<sup>th</sup> century, including the Black Death, usually affected large areas of the



population (Lewis 2016). Results of numerous test pit excavations undertaken by ACA have been compared, and it was noted that there is a general trend in the decline in the amount of pottery found from the test pits between from the high medieval to the late medieval and although the amount of pottery found in test pits cannot be equated to population levels of the settlement during the late medieval, the results can give a sense of the scale and use of land in each village. In Walberswick, this decline in pottery between the high and late medieval periods is less than the general trend discussed by Lewis (2016). A large number of late medieval pottery sherds were still recovered from an actual higher number of test pits than that produced high medieval pottery and hints at that despite the turbulent nature of the time, Walberswick continued to thrive as a relatively successful settlement and port.

Historically, the village was its most prosperous during the medieval period, the current St Andrews church was built during the latter half of the 15<sup>th</sup> century and sited along the main road through the village towards the town port, which subsequently meant that the harbour area shifted further to the north. The current road layout through the village is likely how it was during the medieval period, particularly as a number of properties fronting The Street have their origins during the 16<sup>th</sup> century and further demonstrates that the road layout and many boundaries have not changed since the later medieval period. The change in the distribution of the pottery from the test pitting between the high and later medieval periods (appendix 12.3) also reflects this more formal layout with the construction of the church through a shift in a higher number of test pits in the west of the village and around St Andrews church that contained a greater amount of later medieval pottery, compared to the high medieval. This shows that there was a slight shift in settlement activity from the 15<sup>th</sup> century from east to west and follows on from a shift of settlement that was originally focused to the south of the current village, where a dense area of finds was identified through fieldwalking to the south of Stocks Lane and Seven Acre Lane, thought to be the area of the original church, although no test pits were able to be excavated in this part of the village to confirm this.

This prosperity of Walberswick is also reflected in the amount of imported pottery that was excavated from the test pitting. The first recorded imports date to the 15<sup>th</sup> century onwards coming from France (one sherd of Martincamp Ware (AD 1450-1700) was found from WAL/16/5, probably part of a rounded flask) and the Rhine Valley in Germany (German Stoneware – mid-15<sup>th</sup> century onwards) where a total of 54 sherds of this pottery was found and were probably mainly from various mugs. Already recorded on the HER for Walberswick at this time have been pottery wares from the Netherlands, France and Germany, and were found during a previous excavation along Lodge Road that was thought to have been the site of a tavern, or that it was owned by a merchant with international connections (WLB 061). Trading links to the continent would have been strong in the village during the medieval period, the port itself drawing more merchants to the village to live and trade. The number of pubs in the village at this time is unknown but during the post medieval and later, taverns and inns thrived in port sites due to the number of sailors stationed within the settlements and the sheer numbers of other people living and working in connection with the various industries associated with it. Walberswick would have also been the first point of call along the Suffolk coast, merchandise was being unloaded here before being moved onto other ports and inland markets so the relatively high number of German Stoneware mug sherds is perhaps not surprising for a settlement such as this. The rest of the medieval pottery was recorded from all over the country, with also a few specific places in Essex, Norfolk, Surrey and the Oxford/Buckingham border. Again this signifies the good trade links that were apparent during the medieval period just not with local counties but also further afield, again perhaps due to the fact that Walberswick was a major trading settlement at this time.

Archaeological evidence for other industries in Walberswick was not as prevalent through the test pits. A single quern stone fragment had already been recorded on the HER as part of local agricultural processing to date to the medieval period, but the finds from the test pits

generally remain undated, due to the nature of the excavations and the mixed garden soils that they are excavated through. A number of pieces of slag were found from nine of the test pits (WAL/13/6, WAL/13/9, WAL/15/6, WAL/15/9, WAL/15/10, WAL/15/12, WAL/16/2, WAL/16/3 and WAL/16/10); the majority of these are to the south of The Street and on the edge of the current village extent and although cannot be accurately dated to the medieval period, is evidence for metal working through the village. A single fragment of handmade brick was also excavated from WAL/13/3, along The Street, the only local clay being tidal deposits along the flood and marsh areas. No evidence of the fishing industry was recorded through any of the test pits either, but as this has been historically recorded its absence in the archaeological record in this case is less important.

## 8.5 Post Medieval and later

The archaeology of the post medieval period (AD 1540-1799) in Walberswick is well documented on the HER and in historical records. The loss of fish-tithes during the 16<sup>th</sup> century was due to the dissolution of the church by Henry VIII, although at this time it was reported that the church was already too big for upkeep for the village as the port fell into decline with the harbour silting up. This was also not helped that during the Civil War of the 1640's, the church was defaced and left in even more of a ruinous state, which led to its partial demolition during the later 17<sup>th</sup> century and a smaller church was created within the ruins that is still in use to this day. The loss of the common land (including the salt marshes totalling some 1100 acres) in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century was a further blow for Walberswick, when it was seized by the then lord of the manor, Sir Robert Brooke as the settlement was already struggling and in an economic decline. The remaining unenclosed upland was a dry and sandy heathland that was prone to fires and continually spread through the wooden and thatch houses of the village through the 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. The presence of fragments of burnt CBM (ceramic building material) that was excavated from WAL/14/2 in the east of the village and along The Street may well relate to one of the many recorded fires to sweep through the village.

The post medieval period across Britain is generally a time of population increase, an improvement in goods manufacture, transport and trading links as well as the Industrial Revolution from the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Pottery production also increased greatly in volume and sophistication with the revolution, becoming more widely available to a greater proportion of the population. From the test pit excavations, a total of 327 sherds of post medieval pottery were recorded from 41 of the 42 test pits, equating to 16.43% of all the pottery excavated over four years. The majority of the wares identified were domestic and made from all over England, with specific sites identified in Essex, Norfolk, Staffordshire, the Midlands and on the Surrey/Hampshire border. A small amount was imported, including some mentioned that may have dated to the later medieval (Martincamp Ware and German Stoneware) as well as the early post medieval period. Additional imports recorded were from Holland and Belgium as kitchen pots (Low Countries Redware), with two sherds recorded (one each from WAL/15/6 and WAL/15/8 in the west of the village). Also identified were three sherds of Cologne Stoneware (from Germany) that were all found from WAL/14/3 at the Bell Inn and Hotel on Ferry Road. The pottery has quite ornate decoration and would most likely have been used at the pub when it was built during the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The last type of imported pottery excavated from two test pits (WAL/15/2 and WAL/15/12 at either end of the village) were two sherds of Chinese Porcelain, although neither of which are of particular high status. Imported pottery was also found to be low during the test pit excavations undertaken by ACA in Southwold and Reydon, with only one sherd of Cologne Stoneware recorded (Lewis and Ranson 2014), but the different types of wares identified here do seem to be relatively common in East Anglia.

The presence of a single fragment of painted mortar from WAL/16/7 and painted window glass from WAL/16/4 may however indicate an area of slightly higher status, although again the nature of test pitting and the mix of finds through the garden soils does mean that there is no definite date for these finds. The window glass was found on land just southwest of the church, so it may have come from the church itself when it was reduced in size and the painted mortar was found from open land in the centre of the village but may be local to site. The rest of the finds are domestic in nature (apart from the slag mentioned above in section 8.4). This fits in with what had already been noted on the HER, with additional finds of both trade tokens and a lead wool seal already recorded that are the only definite finds related to the local industry to be found so far in Walberswick. The presence of a possible clay oven however, was identified in WAL/14/1 along The Street, was not able to fully excavated within the confines of the test pit and during the time available, so its date and function are not fully known at time of writing. Further work would be needed at this site. The presence of a brick path was also identified in WAL/13/5 that was probably an 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century yard surface related to the barn immediately to the south.

Into the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, improvement in health and hygiene resulted again in increasing population levels but many rural settlements were left in favour for work in the towns and cities. The severe decline of Walberswick as a settlement during the post medieval meant that by the 19<sup>th</sup> century it was already a small fishing hamlet. The most common type of pottery to be identified from all years of test pitting however dates as 'Victorian' with 1,195 sherds recorded from 39 of the test pits and equating to 60% of all the pottery found. This may be proportionate to the rise in tourism to the coast from the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the construction of the railways; Walberswick had a stop on the way to Southwold, as well as attracting local artists to this picturesque part of the Suffolk coast.

## 9 Conclusion

The 42 test pits that were excavated over a four-year period in the village of Walberswick in Suffolk, as part of the University of Cambridge's Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) and in conjunction with the Walberswick Local History Group, have yielded archaeological evidence for settlement in the parish dating from the prehistoric period through to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. All the test pit results have added to the 'bigger picture' of Walberswick and beyond and also providing a new insight into the level of archaeological remains that are still present under the current village. Of the 42 test pits that were excavated a total of 28 were excavated to natural in the time available and with the range of finds that excavated shows the level of detail that can be obtained from a currently occupied rural settlement with the minimal of disturbance.

The location of Walberswick in prehistory may have been much further inland compared to today, as it is sited along part of the Suffolk coast that suffers from a high erosion rate. Given the relatively large number of lithics that were however recorded through the test pits, it is highly likely that any future archaeology within Walberswick may come across further evidence for prehistoric activity. Further work would also be recommended in regard to the prehistoric activity identified here, is for a full analysis of the lithics to be undertaken by a lithic expert, rather than their presence being only logged for the standard of this report.

Although Walberswick was not recorded in the Domesday Book, the test pitting has found evidence for Late Anglo Saxon activity through the current village, although it may have been farm land for the nearby Royal Manor at Blythburgh. The village began to grow and develop after the Norman Conquest into the medieval period due to its position on the River Blyth where it formed a natural and secure harbour. As the fortunes of neighbouring Dunwich were failing, Walberswick prospered, eventually the port being transferred to Walberswick and so the settlement developed into a thriving town, culminating in the construction of the very grand church of St Andrew. The fortunes of Walberswick were however relatively short lived as it fell sharply into decline from the 16<sup>th</sup> century onwards due to enclosure, numerous fires and floods and presence of disease outbreaks all reduced Walberswick to a small fishing hamlet once again.

## 10 Acknowledgements

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Our local coordinator in the village was Philip Kett, who with other members of the Walberswick Local History Group found all the test pit sites prior to excavation and were on hand during the two-days digging for further advice and support. Philip Kett also kindly consulted on this report. Our base for each year of the excavations was The Stables Barn along The Street as run by Angela Power.

Our gratitude must go to all the property owners in Walberswick who allowed the excavations to continue in their gardens, occasionally more than once! Thank you also to the 152 Year 9 and 10 students who excavated all 42 test pits and the staff and volunteers who supervised them. The schools involved with the excavations were Alde Valley School, Bungay High School, The Denes High School/Ormiston Denes Academy and Sir John Leman High School (school names correct at the time of the excavations).

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## 12 Appendices

### 12.1 Pottery Reports – Paul Blinkhorn

#### 12.1.1 Pottery Types

**RB: Roman.** An assortment of common types of Roman pottery such as grey ware and Nene Valley Colour-Coated Ware, and was used in many different places in Britain. Lots of different types of vessels were made.

**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.

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

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

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

**BB: Brill/Boarstall Ware.** 13<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> century. Made at several centres on the Oxfordshire/Buckinghamshire border. Buff to orange slightly sandy fabric, usually with a bright orange or green glaze. Usually glazed jugs.

**SWW: Surrey Whiteware,** 1230 -1500. Hard white sandy pottery made in a number of places in Surrey. Mainly green-glazed jugs and jars, but a wide range of medieval pottery types were made

**MCW: Martincamp Ware,** 1450 – 1700. Hard purple/brown pottery, made in the Martincamp region of France. Pots are usually rounded flasks with long necks, which documents and contemporary painting suggest were encased in wicker holders.

**LMT: Late Medieval Ware:** Hard, reddish-orange pottery with lots of sand mixed in with the clay. Made from about 1400 – 1550 in lots of different places in East Anglia. Used for



everyday pottery such as jugs and large bowls, and also large pots ('cisterns') for brewing beer.

**LCR: Low Countries Redware**, 15<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> century. Holland and Belgium. Orange-red glazed sandy ware, often with a white slip on the inner surface of bowls. Wide range of kitchen vessels such as *Grapen* (three-legged cooking pots).

**CIST: 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. The pots are very thin and hard, with the clay fabric is usually brick red or purple, and the pots covered with a dark brown- or purplish-black glaze on both surfaces. The main type of pot was small drinking cups with up to six handles, known as 'tygs'. They were sometimes decorated with painted dots and other designs in yellow clay. Cistercian ware was very popular, and is found all over England.

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

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

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

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

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

**TGE/DW: Delft ware**. The first white-glazed pottery to be made in Britain. Called Delft ware because of the fame of the potteries at Delft in Holland, which were amongst the first to make it. Soft, cream coloured fabric with a thick white glaze, often with painted designs in blue, purple and yellow. First made in Britain in Norwich around AD1600, and continued in use until the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The 17<sup>th</sup> century pots were expensive table wares such as dishes or bowls, but by the 19<sup>th</sup> 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.

**HSW: Metropolitan Slipware**, 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> C. Similar fabric to Red Earthenware, with geometric designs in white slip under the glaze. Produced at a number of centres, but particularly Harlow in Essex

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

These are usually decorated with thin brown stripes and a yellow glaze, or yellow stripes and a brown glaze.

**CP: Chinese Porcelain.** Very hard, thin and light white pottery, usually with blue painted decoration. First imported from China around AD1650, and still is nowadays.

**SMW: Staffordshire Manganese Ware,** late 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century. Made from a fine, buff- or red-coloured clay, with the pots usually covered with a mottled purple and brown glaze, which was coloured by the addition of powdered manganese. A wide range of different types of pots were made, but mugs and chamber pots are particularly common.

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

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

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

No. = number of sherds

Wt. = weight of sherds in grams

### 12.1.2 2013 Results

#### Test Pit 1

TP	Cntxt	EMW		LMT		GS		GRE		TGE		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1	2							1	5	1	3			8	13	1550-1900
1	3													28	158	1800-1900
1	4													5	28	1800-1900
1	5							1	6			2	32	15	225	1550-1900
1	6							3	17					1	6	1550-1900
1	7					1	8					2	22	19	226	1550-1900
1	8													11	102	1800-1900
1	9	10	50	4	67	1	4	2	85					14	301	1100-1600

This test-pit produced a fairly wide range of pottery which suggests that people have been using the site since the 12<sup>th</sup> century. It seems likely that they were living here from about 1100-1600.

#### Test Pit 2

TP	Cntxt	THET		EMW		LMT		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
2	1									1	1	1800-1900
2	2	1	2									1800-1900
2	3			2	8	1	15			1	4	1100-1900
2	4							1	11	2	23	1550-1900
2	5			1	6			1	1	2	8	1100-1900
2	6			5	44	1	3			2	8	1100-1900
2	7			5	19	1	4					1100-1550

The pottery from this test-pit suggests that people were living on the site from around the time of the Norman Conquest until the 16<sup>th</sup> century, after which time it was abandoned until the Victorian era.

#### Test Pit 3

TP	Cntxt	LMT		GS		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
3	1			1	2			9	53	1550-1900
3	2	1	8	1	1	1	2	3	54	1400-1900
3	3							3	64	1800-1900
3	6							1	1	1800-1900

This test-pit did not produced much pottery, but it does seem that people were using the site around the end of the medieval period, from about 1400-1600, after which time it was abandoned until Victorian times.

*Test Pit 4*

TP	Cntxt	HED		LMT		GRE		EST		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
4	1			1	2					1400-1550
4	2							1	2	1680-1750
4	3			3	20					1400-1550
4	4					1	5			1550-1600
4	5	1	12	1	1					1200-1550

This test-pit did not produced much pottery, but it does seem that people were using the site in the medieval period, from about 1200-1600, after which time it was abandoned until the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

*Test Pit 5*

TP	Cntxt	EMW		LMT		GS		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
5	2					1	6	1	2	2	7	1550-1900
5	3	1	6									1100-1400
5	4	2	7	1	2					2	9	1100-1900
5	5			2	10							1400-1550
5	6	5	43			2	9					1100-1550
5	7	1	6									1100-1400

This test-pit produced a range of pottery which suggests that people have been using the site since the 12<sup>th</sup> century. It seems likely that they were living here from about 1100-1600, after which time it was abandoned until the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

*Test Pit 6*

TP	Cntxt	RB		EMW		LMT		GS		GRE		SS		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
6	2			2	9			2	29	1	7			2	3	1100-1900
6	3	3	16							1	39			2	5	100-1900
6	4			5	7	2	5	1	1			1	6			1100-1700
6	5	2	10	4	30			1	48							100-1600
6	6	3	11	3	8					2	31					100-1600
6	7	7	30													100-400
6	8	1	6	1	4											100-1200

This test-pit produced a lot of Roman pottery, indicating that there was a settlement here at that time. It then seems to have been abandoned until the 12<sup>th</sup> century, when people once again lived on the site, until about 1600, after which time it was largely abandoned until the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

*Test Pit 7*

TP	Cntxt	EMW		LMT		GS		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
7	1	2	5			3	15			1	2	1100-1900
7	2	7	20					1	26			1100-1600
7	3	1	4	2	6					4	8	1100-1900
7	5	1	8									1100-1200
7	7	3	13	2	10	1	18					1100-1550

This test-pit produced a range of pottery which suggests that people have been using the site since the 12<sup>th</sup> century. It seems likely that they were living here from about 1100-1600, after which time it was abandoned until the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

*Test Pit 8*

TP	Cntxt	EMW		LMT		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
8	1							1	1	1800-1900
8	2	1	2							1100-1400
8	3			1	2	1	5	3	28	1400-1900
8	5			2	35					1400-1550
8	6			1	55					1400-1550

There was not very much pottery from this test-pit, but there was enough to show that people were using the site in the late medieval period, and perhaps living here, from the 13<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, after which time it was abandoned until the 19<sup>th</sup> century

*Test Pit 9*

TP	Cntxt	EMW		LMT		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
9	3			4	73	1400-1550
9	4	1	8	3	6	1100-1550
9	7	1	2			1100-1400

All the pottery from this test-pit is medieval, and shows that people were using and probably living at the site during the whole of the medieval period, after which time it was abandoned and never occupied again.

### 12.1.3 2014 Results

#### Test Pit 1

TP	Context	THET		EMW		HED		LMT		GS		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1	2													5	23	1800-1900
1	3							1	4					2	2	1400-1900
1	4			2	4			1	2			2	25	3	7	1100-1900
1	5	2	13	2	7	1	15	5	55	1	1					850-1550
1	6			4	20			2	2							1100-1550
1	7											1	22			1550-1600

The pottery from this test-pit shows that the site was occupied from around the time of the Norman Conquest, and possibly slightly earlier, through to the 16<sup>th</sup> century, after which time it was abandoned until the Victorian era.

#### Test Pit 2

TP	Context	THET		EMW		HED		LMT		GS		GRE		MB		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
2	1							3	25	1	3					1	1	1400-1900
2	2			4	38	2	15	3	25	1	5	5	22	1	2			1100-1600
2	3			1	6	1	9	8	61	2	3	2	5					1100-1600
2	4	1	2	12	86	2	11	1	5							2	3	850-1900
2	6			9	53													1100-1400
2	7			5	14	1	2											1100-1400

The pottery from this test-pit shows that the site was occupied from around the time of the Norman Conquest, and possibly slightly earlier, through to the 16<sup>th</sup> century, after which time it was abandoned until the Victorian era.

#### Test Pit 3

TP	Context	RB		GS		GRE		BW		WCS		DW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
3	1													8	52	1800-1900
3	2					4	29	1	5					37	201	1550-1900
3	3					1	1							5	18	1550-1900
3	4			2	17	4	42			1	2	1	1	16	42	1550-1900
3	5					1	9			1	9			2	21	1550-1900
3	6									1	12					1600-1700
3	7	1	11											1	1	100-1900

This site was used by the Romans, possibly as fields, but was then abandoned until the 16<sup>th</sup> century, since when it has been in continual use.

*Test Pit 4*

TP	Context	EMW		LMT		GS		GRE		BW		DW		SMW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
4	1							1	4							8	25	1550-1900
4	2	1	4			1	3	4	14							21	86	1100-1900
4	3					1	4	1	59							11	50	1550-1900
4	4															10	36	1800-1900
4	5	1	2	1	3			3	24	1	6			1	2	5	10	1100-1900
4	6	4	16	1	3			1	3			1	3					1100-1700
4	7	4	18					1	2									1100-1600

The pottery from this test-pit shows that the site was occupied from just after the Norman Conquest through to the 16<sup>th</sup> century, after which time it was more or less abandoned until the Victorian era.

*Test Pit 5*

TP	Context	EMW		HED		GRE		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
5	1									2	4	1800-1900
5	2	7	23							1	3	1100-1900
5	3	2	3					1	4	3	26	1100-1900
5	4	5	10			1	5			1	1	1100-1900
5	5	10	38			1	1					1100-1600
5	6	5	36	1	4							1100-1400
5	7					1	1					1550-1600

The pottery from this test-pit shows that people were living at the site during the 12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> centuries, but it was then largely abandoned until the Victorian era.

*Test Pit 6*

TP	Context	RB		EMW		HED		LMT		GRE		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
6	1			1	1							1	8			1100-1750
6	2			2	4	1	3			1	4			2	3	1100-1900
6	3			4	18			1	2	2	19			3	5	1100-1900
6	4													1	1	1800-1900
6	5			1	1									2	12	1100-1900
6	7	1	6													100-400
6	8									1	11					1550-1600

This site was used by the Romans, possibly as fields, but was then abandoned until the 12<sup>th</sup> century, and then once again in the 16<sup>th</sup> century until the Victorian era.

*Test Pit 7*

TP	Context	GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
7	1			2	6	1800-1900
7	2	1	6	12	24	1550-1900
7	3			9	27	1800-1900
7	4			2	8	1800-1900

This site was largely unused by people before the Victorian era, although it may have been used as fields in the 16<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> centuries.

*Test Pit 8*

TP	Context	LMT		GS		GRE		BW		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
8	2	2	13			1	15			1400-1600
8	4	3	88							1400-1550
8	5	2	8	1	6	1	36			1400-1600
8	6	1	12					1	30	1400-1600

This pottery from this test-pit shows that people were probably living at the site in the 15<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, but it was otherwise unused.

*Test Pit 9*

TP	Context	DW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
9	1			2	5	1800-1900
9	2	1	1	9	23	1600-1900

This site was largely unused by people before the Victorian era, although it may have been used as fields in the 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.



### 12.1.4 2015 Results

#### Test Pit 1

TP	Cntxt	THET		HED		LMT		GS		GRE		BW		HSW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1	1															1	1	1800-1900
1	2							3	5	2	2	1	4			2	3	1450-1900
1	3					3	8	1	1	1	1							1400-1600
1	4	1	2			1	8											850-1550
1	6			2	8			1	1	1	18			1	85			1200-1700

The pottery from this test-pit shows that the site had more or less unbroken marginal use, such as fields, from the late Saxon period to the 19<sup>th</sup> century

#### Test Pit 2

TP	Cntxt	LMT		GS		GRE		DW		CP		SS		EST		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
2	2					1	2	1	2	1	16							2	7	1550-1900
2	3	1	6			2	9					1	2	1	3			24	72	1400-1900
2	5					5	21							1	1	1	1	2	13	1550-1900
2	6																	2	20	1800-1900
2	7			1	19															1450-1550

The pottery from this test-pit shows that the site had more or less unbroken marginal use, such as fields, from the late medieval period until the 19<sup>th</sup> century, when it appears to have been occupied.

#### Test Pit 3

TP	Cntxt	GS		GRE		BW		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
3	2	1	10					1	2	2	3	1450-1900
3	3			3	19	1	1			5	25	1550-1900
3	4	1	3							12	34	1550-1900
3	5									2	2	1800-1900
3	7									1	5	1800-1900

The pottery from this test-pit shows that the site had more or less unbroken marginal use, such as fields, from the late medieval period until the 19<sup>th</sup> century, when it appears to have been occupied.

*Test Pit 4*

TP	Cntxt	RB		LMT		GS		GRE		BW		DW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
4	1	1	3	1	2											100-1550
4	2									1	7					1550-1600
4	3			3	12	1	2	3	31			1	2	1	1	1400-1900
4	4					3	55	6	134	1	6					1550-1600
4	5							4	24	1	6					1550-1600
4	6					1	25	1	6							1550-1600
4	7							1	10							1550-1600
4	8			1	16	1	13	1	24							1400-1600

The site of this test-pit appears to have had a marginal use in the Roman period, after which time it was abandoned until the 15<sup>th</sup> century. It then seems to have been occupied from then until the 17<sup>th</sup> century, after which time it was largely abandoned.

*Test Pit 5*

TP	Cntxt	THET		EMW		HED		BB		LMT		GS		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
5	2			1	5									1	6	1	3	1100-1900
5	3					1	4					1	3					1200-1600
5	4	1	1	6	19	1	4	2	5			2	15	1	1	5	8	850-1900
5	5	1	3	1	3					1	2	1	9					850-1550
5	6	1	6	3	11	1	2											850-1400
5	7	1	44															850-1100

This test-pit produced pottery which shows that the site was occupied in the late Saxon and early medieval period, after which time it appears to have had a more marginal use from the 15<sup>th</sup> - 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. It then seems to have been largely abandoned after that time.

*Test Pit 6*

TP	Cntxt	LMT		LCR		GS		GRE		BW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
6	1							2	8			3	5	1550-1900
6	2							3	11			7	14	1550-1900
6	3							1	5			3	8	1550-1900
6	4	1	5					1	4	1	1	7	26	1400-1900
6	5	2	3	1	1	2	24			2	10	8	20	1400-1900

The pottery from this test-pit shows that the site had a largely marginal use during the 15<sup>th</sup> - 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, after which time it was abandoned until the 19<sup>th</sup> century, when it appears to have been occupied by people.

*Test Pit 7*

TP	Cntxt	EMW		LMT		GS		GRE		BW		DW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
7	1													4	8	1800-1900
7	2													4	9	1800-1900
7	3							3	6					2	13	1550-1900
7	4													2	2	1800-1900
7	5	1	1	5	20	1	4	4	27	2	42	1	22			850-1700
7	7							1	3							1550-1600
7	8							1	3							1550-1600

The pottery from this test-pit shows that the site had a largely marginal use during the 12<sup>th</sup> - 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, after which time it was abandoned until the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

*Test Pit 8*

TP	Cntxt	LMT		LCR		GS		GRE		BW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
8	1											4	8	1800-1900
8	2											10	86	1800-1900
8	3											3	59	1800-1900
8	4							3	10			8	83	1550-1900
8	5							2	6	2	6	3	44	1550-1900
8	6	1	1	1	17									1400-1550
8	7					1	3							1450-1550
8	8					1	4							1450-1550

The pottery from this test-pit shows that the site had a largely marginal use during the 15<sup>th</sup> - 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, after which time it was abandoned until the 19<sup>th</sup> century, when it appears to have been occupied.

*Test Pit 9*

TP	Cntxt	EMW		LMT		GS		BW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
9	2	3	4			2	8			10	26	1100-1900
9	4			2	9							1400-1550
9	5	3	8	2	10			1	4			1100-1600
9	6	1	2									1100-1200

The pottery from this test-pit shows that the site had a largely marginal use during the 12<sup>th</sup> - 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, after which time it was abandoned until the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

*Test Pit 10*

TP	Cntxt	THET		EMW		HED		GRIM		LMT		GS		GRE		SS		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
10	1											1	3	2	4			25	39	1450-1900
10	2					2	10			1	1			1	7			37	112	1200-1900
10	3									1	5			6	27	1	1	62	179	1400-1900
10	4	2	3	7	20			1	10	1	26							4	38	850-1900
10	5	4	15											4	57					850-1600
10	6									1	2									1400-1550

This test-pit produced pottery which shows that the site was occupied in the late Saxon and early medieval period, after which time it appears to have had a more marginal use from the 15<sup>th</sup> - 16<sup>th</sup> centuries. It then seems to have been largely abandoned after that time.

*Test Pit 11*

TP	Cntxt	GS		GRE		DW		SS		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
11	1			1	6							2	12	1550-1900
11	2					1	1	1	1	1	23	58	226	1600-1900
11	3			5	50					3	15	166	1092	1550-1930
11	5	1	4	7	113	1	10			1	16	94	508	1550-1900
11	6											10	28	1800-1900
11	8											6	66	1800-1900
11	9			1	9							1	1	1550-1900

The pottery from this test-pit shows that there was no activity at the site before the post-medieval period, but it appears to have been continuously used from the 16<sup>th</sup> century to the present. Some of the pottery dates to after the First World War, specifically the small figure of a sailor. It has the word "Foreign" stamped on the base, which was usual for German pottery exported to England between 1920 and 1930.

*Test Pit 12*

TP	Cntxt	THET		EMW		GRE		CP		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
12	1									7	16	1800-1900
12	2									21	59	1800-1900
12	3			1	1	3	17			50	279	1100-1900
12	4	1	1	1	13	6	45			20	84	850-1900
12	5							1	4	17	74	1750-1900
12	6			1	3	1	1			17	66	1100-1900

This test-pit produced pottery which shows that the site was used in the late Saxon and early medieval periods, after which time it appears to have been abandoned until the 16<sup>th</sup> century, and then abandoned again until the Victorian era.

### 12.1.5 2016 Results

#### Test Pit 1

TP	Cntxt	THET		LMT		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1	2					1	1	1	5	1550-1900
1	3	1	2	1	9	1	1			900-1600

This test-pit did not produce much pottery, but that which was there shows the site probably had a marginal use, such as fields, in the medieval period, but was then abandoned in the 16<sup>th</sup> century until the Victorian era.

#### Test Pit 2

TP	Cntxt	EMW		LMT		GRE		BW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
2	2			1	1	1	5					1400-1600
2	3					3	59			3	6	1550-1900
2	4			1	1			1	4			1400-1600
2	6	1	2									1100-1200

This test-pit did not produce much pottery, but that which was there shows the site probably had a marginal use, such as fields, in the medieval period, but was then abandoned in the 16<sup>th</sup> century until the Victorian era.

#### Test Pit 3

TP	Cntxt	HED		LMT		GS		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
3	1			2	12			3	11	2	6	1400-1900
3	2	1	5	1	1	1	14	5	18	2	2	1200-1900
3	3							3	12	1	1	1550-1900
3	6			1	9			1	3			1400-1600

This test-pit did not produce much pottery, but that which was there shows the site probably had a marginal use, such as fields, in the medieval period, but was then abandoned in the 16<sup>th</sup> century until the Victorian era.

*Test Pit 4*

TP	Cntxt	HED		SWW		LMT		GRE		BW		HSW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
4	2													2	2	1800-1900
4	3							3	7	1	2			15	63	1550-1900
4	4			1	1			2	19			2	12	7	48	1250-1900
4	5					6	14	5	23					9	15	1400-1900
4	6					6	37	3	5	1	3			2	2	1400-1900
4	7	1	4			3	16	4	22					1	1	1200-1900
4	9							2	16					1	3	1550-1900

This pottery from this test-pit indicates that the site was occupied during the medieval period and into the early post-medieval period, but was then abandoned in the 17<sup>th</sup> century until the Victorian era.

*Test Pit 5*

TP	Cntxt	RB		EMW		GRIM		LMT		MCW		GS		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
5	1					1	6											1200-1400
5	2							1	1					1	4			1400-1600
5	3			1	2	1	1	1	3			1	12			2	5	1100-1900
5	4	1	7	3	28			6	29	1	6	1	5	2	13	1	2	100-1900
5	5							3	160									1400-1550

The sherd of Roman pottery shows that this site had a marginal, probably as fields, during that time. It was then abandoned until the medieval period, and was occupied throughout that time, until being abandoned in the 16<sup>th</sup> century until the Victorian era.

*Test Pit 6*

TP	Cntxt	EMW		HED		LMT		GRE		DW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
6	1							1	6	1	3	2	3	1550-1900
6	2							2	6			1	1	1550-1900
6	3	2	18											1100-1200
6	4	6	25	1	7	1	2					1	1	1200-1900
6	5	1	5			2	9					1	1	1100-1900
6	6	4	21											1100-1200

This pottery from this test-pit indicates that the site was occupied during the medieval period and into the early post-medieval period, but was then abandoned in the 17<sup>th</sup> century until the Victorian era.

*Test Pit 7*

TP	Cntxt	EMW		GRIM		LMT		GS		GRE		DW		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
7	1			1	1					1	2			1	1			1200-1750
7	2	3	13			1	1									4	6	1100-1900
7	3					1	1									1	1	1400-1900
7	4					4	12	1	5	3	30	1	1			3	5	1400-1900
7	5	1	1							1	4					1	1	1100-1900

This pottery from this test-pit indicates that the site was occupied during the medieval period and into the early post-medieval period, but was then abandoned in the 17<sup>th</sup> century until the Victorian era.

*Test Pit 8*

TP	Cntxt	EMW		HED		LMT		GS		BW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
8	1					1	6							1400-1550
8	2			1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	9	85	1200-1900
8	3											4	6	1800-1900
8	4	2	10			2	14	1	5					1100-1550
8	5	4	18	1	4			1	3					1100-1550
8	6	2	5											1100-1200

This pottery from this test-pit indicates that the site was occupied during the medieval period and into the early post-medieval period, but was then abandoned in the 16<sup>th</sup> century until the Victorian era.

*Test Pit 9*

TP	Cntxt	HED		SWW		LMT		GRE		HSW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
9	1					1	18			1	5	2	31	1400-1900
9	2	1	2	1	3			1	4					1200-1600
9	3											5	18	1800-1900
9	4					1	4					6	19	1400-1900
9	5											7	17	1800-1900

This test-pit did not produce much pottery, but that which was there shows the site probably had a marginal use, such as fields, in the medieval period, but was then abandoned in the 17<sup>th</sup> century until the Victorian era.

*Test Pit 10*

TP	Cntxt	THET		EMW		HED		LMT		CIST		GS		GRE		BW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
10	1									1	2			1	4			1	1	1450-1900
10	2			7	25			1	1			1	3					4	16	1100-1900
10	3	2	21	21	93	4	70							1	3	1	7	1	1	900-1900
10	4			2	9			1	2					1	1					1100-1600

This pottery from this test-pit indicates that the site was occupied during the medieval period, and perhaps even before the Norman Conquest and into the early post-medieval period, but was then abandoned in the 16<sup>th</sup> century until the Victorian era.

*Test Pit 11*

TP	Cntxt	GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
11	2			1	5	1800-1900
11	3			5	8	1800-1900
11	4	1	2	1	1	1550-1900

This test-pit did not produce much pottery, but that which was there shows the site probably had a marginal use, such as fields, in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, but was otherwise unused until the Victorian era.

*Test Pit 12*

TP	Cntxt	LMT		GRE		BW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
12	2							4	17	1800-1900
12	3			1	23			6	19	1550-1900
12	4	3	11	2	4			3	4	1400-1900
12	5			5	45	1	2	6	10	1550-1900

This pottery from this test-pit indicates that the site was occupied during the 15<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, but was then abandoned until the Victorian era.



## 12.2 Other Finds – Catherine Collins

### 12.2.1 2013 Finds

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	modern sewer drain fragment =362g, red brick =277g				concrete/mortar? x3 =462g
C. 2			corroded iron nails x2 =22g, corroded iron lump =37g, corroded metal tube fragment? =10g	coal x2 =<1g	concrete/mortar? x3 =127g, pink mortar? =37g, plastered concrete? =74g
C.3			corroded iron bolt =13g		oyster shell =3g, Lego figure (Robin Hood?) =4g
C.4	modern sewer drain fragments x2 =116g, red CBM and mortar =52g, red flat tile x2 =89g	clear container glass =9g		coal =<1g	
C.5		clear flat glass =3g, clear container glass x2 =21g	thin metal hoop =8g, corroded iron nail =13g	coal x2 =2g	charcoal =<1g
C.6		clear container glass =3g	corroded iron bolt =32g		
C.7	red flat tile x4 =75g, red curved roof tile =341g, red CBM =24g	clear bottle glass x6 =32g	bent corroded thin strip of metal =122g, corroded iron lumps x3 =36g		
C.9	yellow/pink flat tile =35g, red CBM x6 =76g	degraded green bottle glass =22g	thick corroded iron bolts x6 =502g, corroded iron nails x3 =32g, corroded iron lumps x3 =31g	coal =4g	white mortar =50g

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1				coal =2g	
C. 2	modern CBM =22g, modern red flat roof tile = 293g			coal x12 =17g	
C.3	clay pipe stem x2 =8g, red CBM x5 =13g, yellow CBM =68g, pink CBM/daub? x2 =8g	green bottle glass =2g	corroded iron nails x2 =27g	coal x6 =53g	
C.4	clay pipe bowl fragment =6g	clear container glass =4g			
C.5	yellow CBM? =4g, red CBM =13g, clay pipe stem =2g			coal x8 =9g	white mortar? =3g, oyster shell x2 =1g
C.6	brown tile? =13g		corroded iron nail =5g	chalk =19g, coal x10 =7g	

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile x2 =45g, red CBM x17 =161g, yellow flat tile =16g				
C. 2	red curved tile =35g, red CBM =5g			coal x4 =5g	
C.3	red flat tile x4 =151g, red CBM x8 =16g, dark pink/red CBM =54g	clear container glass =6g	slag =16g	coal x10 =18g	oyster shell x10 =16g
C.4					oyster shell =11g
C.5	burnt? red tile =71g, red flat tile =74g			coal x3 =19g	
C.6	red flat tile x3 =493g, red CBM x2 =34g, dark pink/red brick fragment =1175g, dark pink/red brick =1825g (BOTH ARE HANDMADE AND UNEVEN WITH DRYING MARKS ALSO VISIBLE), dark pink/red CBM =70g				

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM =2g			coal =2g	
C. 2	red flat tile x2 =71g, red CBM x2 =111g, pink/grey CBM? x3 =53g, pink CBM/daub? =4g				
C.3	red CBM x3 =26g, pink/yellow CBM =41g			coal x3 =11g	oyster shell x2 =3g
C.4	pink/red CBM x2 =34g		thick corroded square iron nails x4 =70g	coal x2 =3g	oyster shell x4 =8g
C.5	red flat tile = 31g, red CBM =2g				
C.7					snail shell fragments x3 =<1g



Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	modern sewer drain =95g, red CBM x17 =163g	orange bottle glass =2g, clear container glass =2g	corroded iron nail =12g, slag =5g, corroded metal wire? x2 =2g		
C. 2	red flat tile x13 =783g, red CBM x47 = 315g, red curved tile = 67g, yellow CBM x8 =231g, red/yellow CBM x2 =144g	orange bottle glass x7 =75g, green bottle glass x2 =8g, clear container glass x5 =52g	corroded iron nails x3 =44g, modern screw =11g, corroded metal wire =12g, half a flat metal washer =4g	coal =2g	asbestos =12g, brown lino sheeting? x3 =2g, orange twine =<1g
C.3	red CBM =4g	orange bottle glass =5g, green bottle glass =3g	corroded iron nails x6 =52g, P shaped corroded metal bracket? =74g	coal x4 =6g	cement/mortar? =18g
C.4			corroded iron nails x3 =20g		brown plastic lino fragment? =<1g, cement/mortar? =50g
C.5	yellow CBM =6g		corroded iron nail =5g	coal =3g	
C.6		green bottle glass =11g, orange bottle glass =6g	thick corroded iron bolts x3 =87g		oyster shell x3 =12g, cement/mortar? x2 =12g
C.7	red CBM =4g				oyster shell x3 =1g

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1					light brown fibrous material? x3 =2g
C. 2	red CBM x4 =25g, pink CBM/daub? =10g		corroded iron nail =16g, corroded iron scraps x4 =22g	coal x2 =9g	light brown fibrous material =<1g
C.3	red flat tile x5 =62g, red CBM x20 =95g, pink CBM/daub x3 =9g		corroded iron scrap =4g	coal x5 =7g, slate =25g	
C.4	red flat tile x3 =21g, red CBM x7 =13g, pink CBM/daub? x3 =9g	green bottle glass =2g		coal =<1g	
C.5	red flat tile x3 =55g, red brick =112g, red CBM x12=44g, pink CBM/daub? x2 =2g		corroded iron nail =11g, slag =19g	coal x21 =23g	
C.6	red flat tile =39g, glazed tile fragment =17g, red CBM x6 =12g, pink CBM/daub? x2 =2g			coal x15 =15g	
C.7	red flat tile =45g, red CBM x2 =3g	clear flat glass =2g			
C.8	red CBM =10g			coal x2 =3g	



Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red/orange CBM x4 =20g, pink CBM/daub =4g, yellow CBM =3g		square iron corroded nail =13g, flat wedge shaped corroded metal blade implement? =59g	coal x4 =6g	
C. 2	red CBM x6 =32g, red/orange CBM x5 =19g, pink CBM/daub? x3 =26g	green bottle glass x2 =2g	corroded iron square nails x2 =21g, corroded iron bolt heads? x2 =24g	coal x3 =3g	
C.3	red flat tile x2 =28g, red CBM x6 =32g, pink CBM/daub? x2 =24g, red/orange CBM x6 =22g, clay pipe stem x2= 2g		corroded iron lump =14g, corroded iron nails x2 =7g	coal =1g	oyster shell =2g
C.4	red flat tile x4 =96g, red CBM x8 =88g, pink CBM/daub x4 =23g		corroded iron nail =7g	coal x2 =3g	oyster shell x6 =25g
C.5	pink CBM =39g, red CBM x4 =58g		corroded iron nail =7g		
C.6	red CBM x2 =11g			coal x3 =4g	

Test Pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1				coal x2 =15g	mortar x3 =3g, oyster shell x3 =3g
C. 2	red CBM =1g	clear flat glass =2g	modern screw =12g, corroded iron nail head =10g	coal =3g	oyster shell x2 =5g
C.3	red flat tile =37g, modern grey tile =5g		corroded iron nails x2 =19g		oyster shell x2 =18g
C.4	clay pipe stem =1g, red/orange CBM x2 =20g		double headed corroded iron bolt =68g, corroded iron nails x5 =42g		oyster shell x4 =43g
C.5			thick corroded iron bolt =47g, square corroded iron nail =5g		
C.8					oyster shell =6g

Test Pit 9	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM =1g				
C. 2				coal =10g	
C.3			corroded iron nail =6g, corroded iron strip =5g		oyster shell x2 =7g
C.4	red/pink CBM x2 =3g		slag =20g		
C.6					oyster shell =2g



12.2.2 2014 Finds

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x4 =40g				
C. 2	red CBM x15 =102g, red flat tile x4 =63g, orange CBM? =5g	, green bottle glass =2g	corroded iron nails x2 =23g		
C.3	clay pipe stem =2g, red CBM x11 =135g, pink/orange CBM? x2 =4g, red flat tile x2 =27g	clear container glass =2g	corroded iron scrap =1g	coal =4g	
C.4	clay pipe stem =2g, red flat tile x6 =153g, red CBM x39 =196g, pink/purple CBM x6 =15g, orange/red CBM x7 =57g	orange bottle glass =25g	corroded iron nails x5 =43g		oyster shell x3 =3g, daub? x2 =53g
C.5	red/orange CBM x5 =57g, pink/purple CBM x7 =217g		corroded iron nails x4 =30g, triangular piece of metal scrap =7g	coal x5 =13g	oyster shell x7 =12g
C.6	red CBM x2 =4g, flat red/brown tile =57g		corroded iron nails x7 =47g		oyster shell =28g
C.7	pink/purple CBM =61g				oyster shell =46g

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x10 =90g, pink CBM x3 =37g, clay pipe stem =2g	green bottle glass =2g	corroded iron scrap =3g	coal x5 =15g	oyster shell x4 =4g
C. 2	red flat tile x2 =84g, pink CBM =3g, clay pipe stem =1g	green bottle glass =1g, clear container glass =9g	long corroded iron nails x2 =37g, long thick corroded iron bolt =56g, corroded iron nails x4 =13g, slag =11g	coal x3 =6g	oyster shell x5 =20g
C.3	red flat tile x2 =51g, red CBM x3 =4g	clear glass bottle neck =9g	corroded iron lump =27g, slag =144g, corroded iron nails x2 =13g	coal x15 =36g	oyster shell x11 =70g
C.4	red CBM x3 =17g		corroded iron nails x2 =24g	coal x4 =1g	oyster shell x6 =89g
C.6	burnt CBM? x2 =3g				
C.7	red flat tile =5g				

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1		clear container glass =2g, clear flat glass =2g, green bottle glass =2g	corroded metal wire =11g, corroded iron nail =9g	small round stone ball =4g	oyster shell =<1g, fragments of plastic wrapping x7 =<1g
C. 2	clay pipe stem x8 =14g, red flat roof tile =45g, red flat tile =15g, red CBM =38g	green bottle glass x3 =14g, clear flat glass =<1g	small corroded iron nails x2 =12g, thick large corroded iron nail =39g, curved strips of metal x2 =36g	slate =15g, coal x3 =5g	oyster shell =<1g, clear plastic sheet fragment =<1g
C.3	red CBM x4 =17g, clay pipe stem =4g	clear container glass =10g, degraded green bottle glass =5g	corroded iron nails x2 =9g	coal x6 =8g	
C.4	red flat tile x4 =149g, red CBM x12 =181g, clay pipe stem x6 =11g, pink/red CBM =24g	clear container glass x2 =27g, green bottle glass x3 =20g	corroded iron scraps x3 =53g, corroded iron nails x7 =52g	coal =<1g	oyster shell =2g, clear plastic sheet fragments x3 =<1g
C.5	red flat tile =14g, red CBM x2 =26g, yellow CBM =1g, clay pipe stem =4g	green bottle glass =2g	corroded iron nails x3 =19g		
C.6	red flat tile =22g, red CBM x2 =29g	degraded orange bottle glass =3g	corroded iron scraps x2 =19g, corroded iron nail =5g	coal x2 =2g	
C.7	red CBM = 14g	clear flat glass =1g			



Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM =2g	clear flat glass x3 =5g, clear container glass x2 =10g	large unidentifiable corroded lump of metal =608g, corroded iron nails x5 =30g	slate =16g	
C. 2	clay pipe bowl fragment =<1g, horseshoe fragment? =25g, red flat tile x5 =150g, red CBM x13 =72g	clear container glass x3 =12g, clear flat glass x6 =12g, green bottle glass x3 =10g	corroded iron nails x39 =273g, modern screw =8g, modern nail =2g, corroded iron scraps x2 =13g, metal button =1g	coal x5 =6g, slate =12g	
C.3	red CBM =6g	green bottle glass =43g, clear flat glass x2 =5g, complete clear glass perfume? bottle =61g (full of mud)	long corroded iron nails x4 =81g, short corroded iron nails x14 =73g, modern screw =3g, modern nail =3g, thin metal hoop =2g, corroded iron hook =10g, corroded iron scraps x2 =15g	coal x4 =9g	
C.4	red flat tile x5 =81g	clear container glass =22g, clear flat glass =<1g	modern screw in hook =7g, corroded iron nails x7 =42g, long corroded iron nails x3 =56g	coal =<1g	oyster shell =4g
C.5	red CBM x2 =4g, brown/red CBM =38g		corroded iron nail =2g	coal x9 =12g	
C.6	red CBM x2 =8g, clay pipe stem =4g	green bottle glass =8g	corroded iron scrap =2g	coal x9 =16g	oyster shell x4 =14g
C.7	red CBM =9g	clear flat glass =13g	corroded iron scrap =22g	coal x2 =9g	oyster shell =2g
C.8	clay pipe stem =2g	very degraded bottle glass =24g			

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	yellow/white CBM x2 =23g, red CBM x7 =26g		long corroded iron nail =17g, corroded iron nails x3 =12g	coal x5 =5g	red plastic =<1g, charcoal =<1g, mortar =4g
C. 2	red flat tile x3 =67g, red CBM x7 =22g	green bottle glass = 3g	thick corroded iron nails x2 =20g	coal x12 =20g	
C.3	red flat tile =14g, red CBM x5 =36g	clear container glass =4g		coal x16 =30g	pink mortar? =1g
C.4	red CBM x12 =69g,	clear flat glass =<1g	U shaped iron nail? =21g	coal x10 =7g	
C.5	red CBM x4 =9g, orange/brown CBM =2g		slag =70g, thick corroded iron nails x4 =63g	coal x11 =13g, large round stone ball =51g	
C.6				small round stone ball = 11g, coal x2 =12g	

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile x3 =83g, red CBM x11 =67g	clear flat glass x9 =101g, thin clear container glass x8 =31g	corroded iron nails x6 =27g, unidentified pieces of scrap metal x3 =8g		green and clear plastic wrappers x2 =<1g, melted plastic? =1g
C. 2	red/orange flat tile x2 =10g, red flat tile =15g, red CBM x10 =43g, clay pipe stem =1g, orange CBM =7g	thin clear container glass x10 =18g, clear flat glass =5g	corroded iron nails x2 =12g, piece of scrap metal =4g	coal x3 =2g	
C.3	red flat tile x4 =167g, red CBM x13 =55g			coal x5 =8g	oyster shell x2 =<1g
C.4	red flat tile =8g, red CBM =13g	clear flat glass x2 =1g		coal =5g	
C.5		green bottle glass x2 =11g		coal x2 =7g	
C.6	red/orange CBM x2 =7g				
C.7	red CBM x2 =8g			coal x2 =6g	concrete? =18g
C.8	red flat tile with small round hole through it =162g				coal =1g, half a nut shell =1g
C.9	red/orange slightly curved tile =65g				

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	sewer drain fragment =113g	clear container glass =23g			
C. 2	modern red flat tile =103g, red brick fragment =261g, sewer drain fragments x2 =9g	green bottle glass =3g, clear container glass x9 =47g	modern nail =2g, corroded iron nails x3 =26g, corroded iron hook =42g, end of a shotgun cartridge =2g, curved metal fragment =10g	coal =<1g	button =<1g
C.3	sewer drain =66g, curved red tile =103g	green bottle glass =21g, clear container glass x5 =24g, clear flat glass 3 =6g	, thick corroded iron bolts x2 =112g, corroded iron nails x5 =56g, key? handle =11g	coal =<1g	black plastic tube =2g
C.4	red CBM =23g				
C.6	clay pipe stem =3g				



Test Pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	yellow and pink CBM =38g		corroded flat metal washer? =15g		
C. 2	red CBM x23 =141g, red flat tile x3 =42g, red/orange CBM x3 =16g, pink/yellow CBM x3 =9g				
C.3	red CBM x8 =67g, pink and yellow CBM x6 =48g, orange/yellow CBM x2 =54g				
C.4	red brick =185g, red flat tile =16g		small copper? bell =4g, corroded iron strip =32g		
C.5	pink CBM =39g, red CBM =4g		corroded iron nail =4g		
C.6	brown/purple brick fragment =89g				

Test Pit 9	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x2 =22g				
C. 2		clear container glass x2 =4g			

### 12.2.3 2015 Finds

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red/orange curved tile x5 =188g	green bottle glass =<1g		slate =1g	
C. 2	red CBM x3 =5g, clay pipe stem =2g	clear flat glass x5 =5g	corroded iron nails x5 =47g	coal x4 =2g	animal bone =<1g, charcoal =5g
C.3	red CBM x14 =70g, red flat tile =10g, clay pipe stem x4 =14g, clay pipe bowl fragment =3g		corroded iron nails x6 =33g, corroded iron scraps x3 =5g	coal =<1g, burnt stone x2 =5g, flint x2 =1g	animal bone x5 =15g
C.4	red CBM x15 =52g		corroded iron lump =33g, folded strip of copper? =4g	coal x7 =10g	mortar x3 =7g, animal bone x11 =37g, snail shell =21g
C.6?	red flat tile x2 =71g, red CBM =3g, purple brick fragment =236g		corroded iron nails x2 =13g, corroded thick plate of metal =95g	coal x3 =16g, burnt stone =213g	



Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1				pinky burnt coal? =78g	
C. 2	red flat tile =12g, red CBM x2 =6g	green bottle glass =3g, clear container glass 3 =16g, clear glass bottle stopper =13g	corroded iron nail =7g, end of a shotgun cartridge "Kynoch Birmingham No.12" =4g, square corroded iron nails x3 =31g, a Yale key =10g	coal x6 =86g	
C.3	red flat tile x7 =119g, red CBM x18 =118g, clay pipe stem x3 =7g	clear container glass 5 =54g, clear flat glass 5 =10g, green bottle glass =1g	thick corroded iron nails x8 =126g, corroded iron nails x11 =60g,	coal x24 =100g	fountain? pen lid =8g, square lump of mortar =26g, animal bone x2 =3g
C.5	clay pipe stem x4 =11g, red CBM x4 =40g, yellow brick =681g, red/grey brick =760g	clear flat glass x4 =10g, green bottle glass =41g	corroded iron nail =9g, a metal button =<1g	flint =26g, coal x5 =20g	mortar =7g, a white small stone doll figurine (with holes in shoulder for arms to attach) =33g, animal bone x4 =19g
C.6	red flat tile =31g, red CBM x2 =17g, clay pipe stem =4g	clear container glass x2 =11g, clear flat glass =4g, very degraded glass =<1g	corroded iron nails x2 =22g	coal =3g	oyster shell =9g, animal bone x2 =<1g
C.7	curved tile x2 =95g, red flat tile =20g, clay pipe bowl fragments x2 =11g, clay pipe stem =4g	clear container glass x2 =9g, clear container glass =7g	corroded iron nails x4 =23g		

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 2	red CBM x7 =65g	green bottle glass =2g, clear flat glass =1g	metal button =<1g	coal =2g, burnt stone x2 =3g, flint =11g	
C.3	red brick fragment =111g, red CBM x17 =95g		small metal band =4g	coal x4 =4g	
C.4	red CBM x8 =95g	clear container glass x6 =55g, clear flat glass =<1g, degraded flat glass =<1g	corroded iron lumps x3 =12g, corroded iron nails x4 =60g	flint =15g, chalk =3g, coal x8 =27g	
C.6	red CBM=68g			burnt stone x2 =3g	
C.7	red flat tile =12g				



Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x19 =101g, clear/pink CBM x2 =15g, pink/purple CBM =4g		slag =14g	burnt stone x2 =40g, flint =8g	oyster shell =<1g
C. 2	red CBM x10 =121g, yellow/orange field drain fragment = 76g, clay pipe stem =5g, orange/pink CBM x3 =17g	clear drinking glass base and stem fragment =11g	small corroded iron nail? =3g, slag =8g	coal x8 =12g, burnt stone x2 =12g	animal tooth =2g
C.3	red flat tile x5 =258g, red brick fragments x7 =461g, red CBM x78 =331g, clay pipe stem =1g, clay pipe bowl =12g	clear container glass =7g	slag x3 =12g, corroded iron nails x5 =26g	coal x24 =41g, flint x3 =25g, burnt stone 3 =30g	mortar x7 =77g, oyster shell x4 =12g, animal bone x5 =8g
C.4	red CBM x7 =72g, clay pipe stem x2 =9g			coal x3 =2g	mortar x2 =68g
C.5	red flat tile x2 =178g, red CBM x51 =374g, yellow/orange CBM =106g		slag =22g, corroded iron nails =5g	burnt stone x2 =6g, coal x13 =61g	oyster shell x7 =45g, mortar x13 =103g, animal bone x18 =97g
C.6	red brick fragments x4 =692g, red CBM x4 =47g, red/purple CBM x2 =13g, red flat tile =87g, orange/pink CBM =13g		corroded iron nail? =3g		animal bone x11 =303g, oyster shell x2 =15g, mortar =18g
C.7?	red CBM x7 =386g		corroded iron nail =13g	flint =16g	oyster shell =66g, animal bone x7 =62g
C.8			long corroded iron nail =22g		oyster shell =23g, animal bone =35g
C.9	red CBM x5 =116g		corroded iron bolt =33g	coal x3 =3g	oyster shell x2 =58g, animal bone x4 =17g

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1			Yale key =10g		
C. 2	red/orange CBM x2 =12g				
C.3	red CBM =3g			coal =<1g, burnt stone =2g	
C.4	red flat tile =15g, orange/purple flat tile =14g, red CBM x7 =19g		tiny metal button =<1g	coal x3 =2g, flint x2 =4g	
C.5		thin clear flat glass =<1g			
C.6	red CBM x4 =4g			flint =3g	
C.7	red/orange CBM =<1g			coal =<1g	bone? =29g

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile =19g, modern pink/red CBM x2 =39g, red CBM x8 =26g		slag x4 =27g, corroded iron lumps x2 =11g	coal x76 =151g, burnt stone x2 =11g	animal bone x3 =16g
C. 2	red flat tile with black matt 'glaze' x6 =186g, red flat tile x2 =48g, red CBM x10 =45g, coal x12 =30g, purple CBM x5 =96g	green bottle glass x3 =10g, clear container glass x3 =8g, clear flat glass x4 =7g	corroded iron nail =2g, fragment of corroded barbed wire? =3g	flint =2g	animal bone x4 =35g, white mortar x3 =8g, grey mortar x2 =22g, sea shell =6g
C.3			corroded round metal lump =50g		
C.4	red flat tile =95g, red CBM x4 =18g, yellow CBM =7g		slag x2= 24g, corroded iron lumps x2 =110g	coal x3 =4g, slate x3 =9g	oyster shell x4 =6g, animal bone x4 =6g
C.5	red CBM x16 = 50g, clay pipe stem x3 =11g	clear flat glass x3 =3g	slag x2 =9g, long corroded iron nails x2 =48g, corroded iron lumps x5 =23g, tiny thin green metal tube/pipe fragment =<1g	slate =32g, coal x9 =20g, burnt stone x6 =8g, flint =10g	oyster shell x2 =3g, animal bone x5 =13g, mortar x3 =5g

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red/orange CBM x2 =5g				
C. 2	red CBM x5 =24g	green bottle glass x2 =18g, clear container glass =3g		coal =<1g	
C.3	red CBM x5 =28g		corroded iron nails x2 =10g	coal x4 =11g	
C.4	red CBM x7 =55g			burnt stone =12g	
C.5	red flat tile =196g, red CBM x5 =35g	clear flat glass =1g		coal x4 =8g, flint x2 =8g	oyster shell x3 =<1g, animal bone x5 =12g
C.6	red/orange flat tile x2 =13g		thick corroded iron bolts x2 =51g		
C.8				coal =1g	



Test Pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x2 =26g	green bottle glass =15g, clear flat glass =2g, clear container glass =1g		coal =11g, burnt stone =4g	
C. 2	red CBM x8 =36g	green bottle glass =16g		coal x17 =91g	
C.3	red flat tile =23g				
C.4	red CBM =31g, red/orange CBM and mortar =20g			burnt stone =7g	
C.5	red CBM =6g, dark red flat tile =100g, red/pink CBM =2g				animal bone x2 =4g
C.6	dark red brick fragments x2 =216g		corroded iron nail =10g		
C.7	red/orange flat tile =76g, red CBM =4g				animal bone =11g
C.8				large flint nodule =73g	

Test Pit 9	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 2	red flat tile x3 =87g, red curved tile x2 =27g, red CBM x51 =174g, pink/purple CBM x2 =19g, clay pipe stem x2 =3g	orange bottle glass =8g, green bottle glass x5 =15g, clear container glass x5 =13g, clear flat glass x4 =3g	slag x2 =32g, two pence coin dated 1982 =7g, long thick corroded iron bolt =176g, milk bottle cap =<1g, corroded modern nail =5g, foil wrapper =<1g	slate =121g, coal x14 =36g	animal bone x2 =5g, oyster shell =x2 =3g
C.4	red flat tile =16g, red CBM x23 =132g, clay pipe stem x3 =7g, half a clay pipe bowl =7g, yellow CBM x2 =7g	clear container glass x2 =7g, clear flat glass x4 =10g	corroded iron nails x2 =19g	coal x5 =2g	oyster shell x2 =2g, animal bone x4 =33g
C.5	red CBM x4 =30g	clear container glass x4 =7g, clear flat glass =<1g	corroded iron nail =4g	slate x2 =6g, coal =1g	oyster shell =3g, animal bone x5 =22g
C.6			thick corroded iron bolts x3 =88g	coal =2g	oyster shell? =4g, animal bone x2 =36g



Test Pit 10	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe bowl fragment =<1g, red CBM x31 =104g	green bottle glass x2 =3g, clear container glass x3 =8g		slate x2 =2g, coal x13 =17g	black plastic x4 =9g, yellow plastic =<1g, mortar =12g, white plant tag fragments x2 =<1g, animal bone x2 =2g
C. 2	red CBM x12 =78g, orange/brown CBM =45g, clay pipe stem x3 =5g	green bottle glass x2 =9g, clear container glass x6 =20g, clear flat glass x3 =2g	metal mesh x2 =2g, corroded iron nails x3 =22g	slate pencil =2g, coal x9 =23g, slate x2 =2g, flint = 4g, burnt stone x2 =5g	white plastic? dolls leg =3g, oyster shell =4g, black button =7g, animal bone x3 =4g
C.3	red flat tile x3 =88g, red CBM x55 =648g, clay pipe bowl =12g, yellow flat tile =41g	green bottle glass x8 =36g, clear container glass x4 =8g, clear flat glass x5 =5g	corroded iron nails x6 =34g, curved strip of metal? =4g, corroded metal lock =82g, slag =13g, corroded iron scraps x4 =14g, thin metal saw part? =4g	slate x2 =31g, coal x4 =3g	black plastic =1g, mortar =5g, animal bone x4 =9g
C.4	red CBM x26 =137g, red flat tile x3 =79g, clay pipe stem =6g, clay pipe bowl fragment =2g	green bottle glass =1g, clear container glass =1g	corroded iron nails x3 =15g	burnt stone x4 =31g, flint =2g, coal x20 =30g	oyster shell x3 =4g, black plastic? x2 =9g, animal bone x5 =13g
C.5	red CBM x10 =32g	green bottle glass x2 =4g		coal x32 =30g, burnt stone =12g	oyster shell x3 =9g, mortar =2g
C.6	clay pipe stem =3g				animal bone =3g



Test Pit 11	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	curved red tile =30g, red CBM x5 =31g	orange bottle glass =9g, clear container glass x8 =41g, white glass? draw/door knob =53g	corroded iron nails x2 =11g	coal x4 =22g	concrete/mortar? x2 =282g
C. 2	red curved tile x2 =260g, red CBM x3 =27g, red/orange brick fragment =450g, yellow CBM =3g	clear glass bottle stopper =20g, clear container glass x13 =61g, clear flat glass =5g, green bottle glass x3 =11g, white flat glass =3g	corroded iron scraps x13 =27g, long corroded iron nail =37g, thick corroded iron screw =25g, corroded iron bolts x2 =45g, thin metal strip with nail through it =1g	burnt stone? x5 =59g, coal x10 =76g	central battery core =4g, oyster shell =2g, animal bone x3 =5g
C.3	red flat tile x6 =488g, red curved tile =23g, red CBM x3 =43g	green bottle glass x4 =28g, clear container glass x18 =244g, complete clear oval glass bottle =44g, rounded clear container glass =54g, complete 'banana shaped' clear glass vial "GERMAN" =12g	long corroded iron nails x2 =37g, corroded iron nails x6 =16g, corroded iron scraps x7 =21g, thin metal tube lid? =2g	burnt stone =3g, coal x18 =98g	animal bone x4 =5g
C.4	modern red brick fragment =114g, red flat tile x2 =204g, red CBM x11 =89g	clear container glass 29 =203g, square clear glass bottle neck =33g, clear flat glass 9 =16g, green bottle glass =1g	thick corroded iron bolts x5 =77g, corroded iron nails x12 =52g, corroded iron scraps x5 =19g	slate x2 =47g, coal x4 =13g, slate pencil? =2g	animal bone x14 =64g
C.5	red flat tile x2 =61g, red CBM x3 =17g, yellow CBM x2 =46g	pink container glass =2g, green bottle glass x9 =54g, clear container glass x18 =109g, clear flat glass 4 =5g, green, white and red ornament? glass x5 =25g	long corroded iron bolt =47g, corroded iron nails x5 =54g, corroded L shaped bolt? =34g	slate =24g, coal x3 =6g, burnt stone =3g	animal bone x14 =35g, large sea shell =11g
C.6	red flat tile x2 =65g, red CBM x2 =1g, clay pipe bowl fragment? =2g	green bottle glass x2 =5g, clear container glass 2 =3g, clear glass bottle neck =25g	corroded iron scrap =7g, long corroded iron nail =16g	coal =4g	animal bone x4 =13g
C.8	curved red tile =89g				animal bone x7=7g
C.9		green bottle glass =2g			animal bone =2g



Test Pit 12	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x19 =44g, red curved tile =30g	clear flat glass x2 =9g	corroded iron nail =2g, slag =2g, thin flat strip of metal =2g	coal x74 =76g, burnt stone x4 =13g	animal bone =3g, mortar x7 =26g
C. 2	red CBM x42 =182g, clay pipe stem =3g	clear container glass x9 =36g, clear flat glass x21 =45g, green bottle glass =3g	metal belt buckle =13g, corroded iron nails x8 =36g	coal x28 =58g, slate =9g, slate pencil =2g,	mortar x4 =16g, animal bone x14 =14g, half an orange plastic disc =1g, soft green plaster fragments? x3 =4g, cockle shell x2 =2g
C.3	red flat tile x4 =71g, red brick fragments x2 =138g, red CBM x46 =23g, clay pipe stem x4 =8g, clay pipe bowl =13g	thick clear glass bowl? base stem =108g, clear container glass x9 =51g, clear flat glass x34 =44g, small round clear flat glass disc =2g, green bottle glass x2 =6g	thick square corroded both with two nails through it =62g, corroded iron scraps x8 =81g, slag x3 =51g, melted lead? =73g, corroded iron nails x16 =52g, curved strip of metal =9g, square flat metal washer =4g, corroded spring from a clothes peg =2g, thin corroded iron hoop =<1g	burnt stone x2 =8g, flint x2 =3g, coal x53 =155g	animal bone x24 =31g, oyster shell =4g, small winkle shells x3 =4g, large sea shell =15g, mortar x6 =26g, green plastic coated wire =1g
C.4	red CBM x27 =180g, clay pipe bowl fragment =<1g, clay pipe stem x3 =4g	large green glass bottle neck =99g, clear container glass x11 =78g, clear flat glass x13 =39g, green bottle glass x3 =8g	corroded iron nails x12 =92g, corroded horseshoe fragment? =19g, corroded iron nails x4 =22g, modern nail =7g	flint =6g, coal x39 =162g	oyster shell x3 =29g, animal bone x12 =27g
C.5	red CBM x6 =202g, red flat tile =19g, clay pipe stem =3g	clear container glass x6 =32g, clay pipe bowl fragment =2g, green bottle glass =4g	slag? =27g, corroded iron nails x6 =27g, thick corroded iron bolts x2 =29g, long thick corroded iron curved bolt =58g, corroded iron scrap =14g	coal x9 =25g, chalk x 4 =9g	animal bone x3 =2g, mortar =8g, oyster shell =2g
C.6	red CBM x8 =102g, red flat tile =54g, clay pipe stem x7 =19g, clay pipe bowl fragment =4g	green bottle glass =4g, clear glass bottle stopper =22g, clear flat glass x3 =7g, clear container glass x2 =6g, very degraded flat glass =1g	corroded iron nails x5 =11g, long corroded iron nail =23g	coal x5 =18g	animal bone x5 =19g, snail shell x2 =<1g



## 12.2.4 2016 Finds

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 2	red CBM x3 =4g			coal =5g	
C.3	clay pipe stem =2g, red CBM x6 =12g		metal buckle? =8g		
C.4		green bottle glass =3g		coal =4g	
C.5	clay pipe stem =6g				

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM =31g, pink CBM? =3g		corroded iron nail =6g		
C. 2	red CBM x10 =199g, red flat tile =44g, clay pipe stem =1g	orange bottle glass =15g, very degraded glass =<1g	slag x4 =22g	coal =<1g, worked flint =1g	animal bone x2 =10g, oyster shell =1g, mortar? =108g
C.4	red CBM x2 =12g, yellow CBM =26g		corroded iron nail =11g		animal bone x2 =2g
C.5				burnt stone? =45g	animal bone x3 =37g

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x7 =9g			burnt stone =14g	oyster shell =<1g
C. 2	red CBM x23 =61g, red flat tile =62g, modern pink CBM =11g	clear container glass x3 =20g		coal =<1g	animal bone =34g, mortar =58g, pink CBM x5 =31g
C.3	red CBM x32 =154g, red/pink flat tile =22g		corroded iron lumps x2 =39g, slag x2 =37g		oyster shell x6 =106g, animal bone x5 =30g, mortar =5g, concrete? =13g
C.5	red CBM x2 =6g				oyster shell =11g, animal bone =9g
C.6			slag =7g, corroded iron nail =7g		animal bone =1g



Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 2	red CBM x2 =59g				orange plastic =<1g
C.3	clay pipe stem =2g, red flat tile x2 =43g, red CBM x5 =33g, pink CBM =4g	blue container glass =3g, clear flat glass x2 =2g		coal x10 =10g	burnt bone =1g
C.4	red CBM x16 =187g, pink/orange CBM x2 =6g	clear flat glass x2 =8g, clear container glass x2 =3g		coal x3 =11g	small blue bead =<1g, animal bone =2g
C.5	red flat tile x4 =115g, red CBM x41 =199g, pink CBM =50g, clay pipe stem x2 =5g, clay pipe bowl =14g, yellow CBM x2 =19g, clay pipe bowl fragment =<1g	degraded green bottle glass =4g	metal button =2g	coal x6 =5g, burnt stone x2 =3g, worked flint =2g	oyster shell =22g, mortar =<1g
C.6	red CBM x11 =199g, red flat tile x2 =64g, clay pipe stem =2g		corroded iron scrap =10g, corroded iron nails x4 =38g	coal x2 =1g, burnt stone =11g	mortar =33g, oyster shell x2 =7g, sea shell =2g
C.7	red flat tile x2 =57g, red CBM x7 =62g	painted window glass =<1g	corroded iron nail =9g	coal x4 =8g	oyster shell x3 =4g, animal bone x3 =8g
C.9	red CBM x3 =5g, yellow CBM =17g		corroded iron lump =24g, square corroded iron nail =14g		oyster shell x3 =15g, animal bone x4 =14g

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x5 =58g, clay pipe stem x2 =4g, yellow CBM =2g		square corroded iron nail =5g	burnt stone =5g	
C. 2	red CBM x2 =26g	green bottle glass =8g, clear flat glass =2g		coal x4 =3g	animal tooth =7g
C.3	clay pipe bowl =14g		corroded iron nail =5g	slate =2g, coal =8g, burnt stone =3g	mortar? =70g, animal bone x6 =12g
C.4	red flat tile =142g, red CBM x10 =202g, pink CBM x7 =66g		corroded iron nails x3 =18g, flat corroded metal rectangular plate =6g		oyster shell x2 =6g, animal bone x9 =26g
C.5	red flat tile =83g, red CBM =14g				animal bone x11 =108g, oyster shell x3 =44g

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x8 =61g, pink CBM x2 =17g	green bottle glass =1g, clear container glass =9g	square corroded iron nail =13g, corroded metal wire =2g	coal x9 =19g, burnt stone =16g	
C. 2	red brick fragment =230g, red CBM x4 =26g	green bottle glass =<1g, clear container glass x4 =34g	square corroded iron nails x4 =26g	burnt stone =1g	
C.3	red flat tile x3 =91g, red CBM =3g, yellow CBM? =3g		square corroded iron nail =3g	burnt stone x2 =7g	
C.4	red flat tile =39g, red CBM x3 =31g, orange CBM x3 =15g, pink CBM x2 =6g, clay pipe stem =4g		corroded iron nails x3 =15g	coal x4 =5g, burnt stone x5 =32g	animal bone x6 =21g
C.5	red CBM 8 =27g, orange CBM x2 =6g, pink CBM x2 =123g			burnt stone x2 =6g, worked flint x2 =5g	
C.6	red/orange CBM =9g, red CBM x2 =7g		corroded iron nails x2 =8g		

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x6 =22g, red flat tile =16g, pink CBM =<1g		corroded iron nail =9g	coal x2 =2g	animal bone x2 =2g
C. 2	red CBM x15 =51g		bent corroded metal rod =32g, small corroded iron nail =5g	coal x3 =4g, burnt stone =3g	painted mortar? =<1g, animal bone x4 =9g
C.3	red flat tile x2 =50g, red CBM x9 =26g, clay pipe stem x2 =3g, clay pipe bowl fragment =5g			burnt stone x2 =3g, flint core? =27g	
C.4	red CBM x4 =10g, pink CBM x2 =13g	orange bottle glass =<1g	corroded square iron nail =9g	coal =7g, burnt stone =12g	animal bone =<1g
C.5	red/yellow CBM =4g, red CBM x6 =12g		corroded iron nails x3 =14g	coal =5g, round stone ball =13g, burnt stone x3 =24g, worked flint? =6g	animal bone =13g



Test Pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 2	red flat tile x4 =95g, red CBM x2 =9g	clear flat glass x5 =16g	corroded iron scrap =3g	coal =2g, burnt stone x2 =13g	
C.3	red flat tile =18g			coal x4 =3g	
C.4	red CBM x3 =15g			coal x10 =38g, burnt stone =14g, worked flint? =21g	oyster shell =3g, animal bone x4 =5g
C.5	red CBM x3 =21g		corroded iron nails x2 =19g	coal x5 =18g, burnt stone x2 =8g	mortar?=14g
C.6				coal =2g, worked flint =<1g	animal bone =1g

Test Pit 9	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile =39g, clay pipe stem =5g, red CBM x9 =117g, yellow CBM =11g	clear container glass =5g	metal wire =5g, small corroded iron nail =3g		oyster shell =5g
C. 2	red flat tile =76g, red CBM x2 =20g, yellow CBM/mortar? =104g		thin corroded iron nails x2 =2g		
C.3	yellow/orange CBM =22g, red CBM x2 =12g, clay pipe =2g		corroded iron nail =7g		oyster shell = 6g, white Perspex =2g
C.4	red CBM x2 =53g, clay pipe stem =3g	clear container glass x3 =17g, clear flat glass =3g	corroded iron nail =5g	burnt stone =5g	
C.5	red flat tile =23g	clear container glass x3 =43g, degraded green bottle glass =13g			animal bone x3 =5g, mortar =5g
C.6	red CBM =4g	green bottle glass =5g	corroded iron nail =6g		oyster shell =4g

Test Pit 10	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1				coal =<1g	
C. 2	red CBM x2 =32g, clay pipe stem =1g		slag x2 =43g	coal x7 =12g	
C.3	red flat tile x3 =59g, red CBM x2 =25g	clear flat glass =1g, clear container glass =7g		coal x22 =26g	animal tooth =21g
C.4	red flat tile =15g		small corroded iron nail =3g	coal =<1g	

Test Pit 11	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 2	red CBM =4g	clear container glass =<1g, clear flat glass =2g	modern corroded nail =25g	coal x4 =12g	
C.3		green bottle glass =11g, clear flat glass =7g	long corroded iron rod =82g		oyster shell =9g
C.4	red flat tile =105g, red CBM =7g, clay pipe stem -2	clear flat glass =1g, clear container glass x2 =12g	corroded iron scraps x3 =33g, modern corroded iron nail =5g	coal x3 =7g	animal bone =1g

Test Pit 12	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 2	red brick and mortar =130g, clay pipe stem =2g				animal bone x2 =25g
C.3	red CBM x2 =18g	orange bottle glass =11g			mortar =105g
C.4	red CBM x15 =92g	degraded green bottle glass =2g, clear container glass x2 =4g	corroded iron scrap =31g	coal x9 =32g	oyster shell =2g, animal bone x3 =18g, cement/mortar x2 =8g
C.5	red flat tile x2 =102g	degraded green bottle glass =6g, clear flat glass =2g		coal x3 =9g, worked flint =8g	animal bone x3 =12g

### 12.3 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 Walberswick 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/walberswick> and these can be used, if wished, to prepare maps showing the distribution of other classes of data not depicted in this appendix.

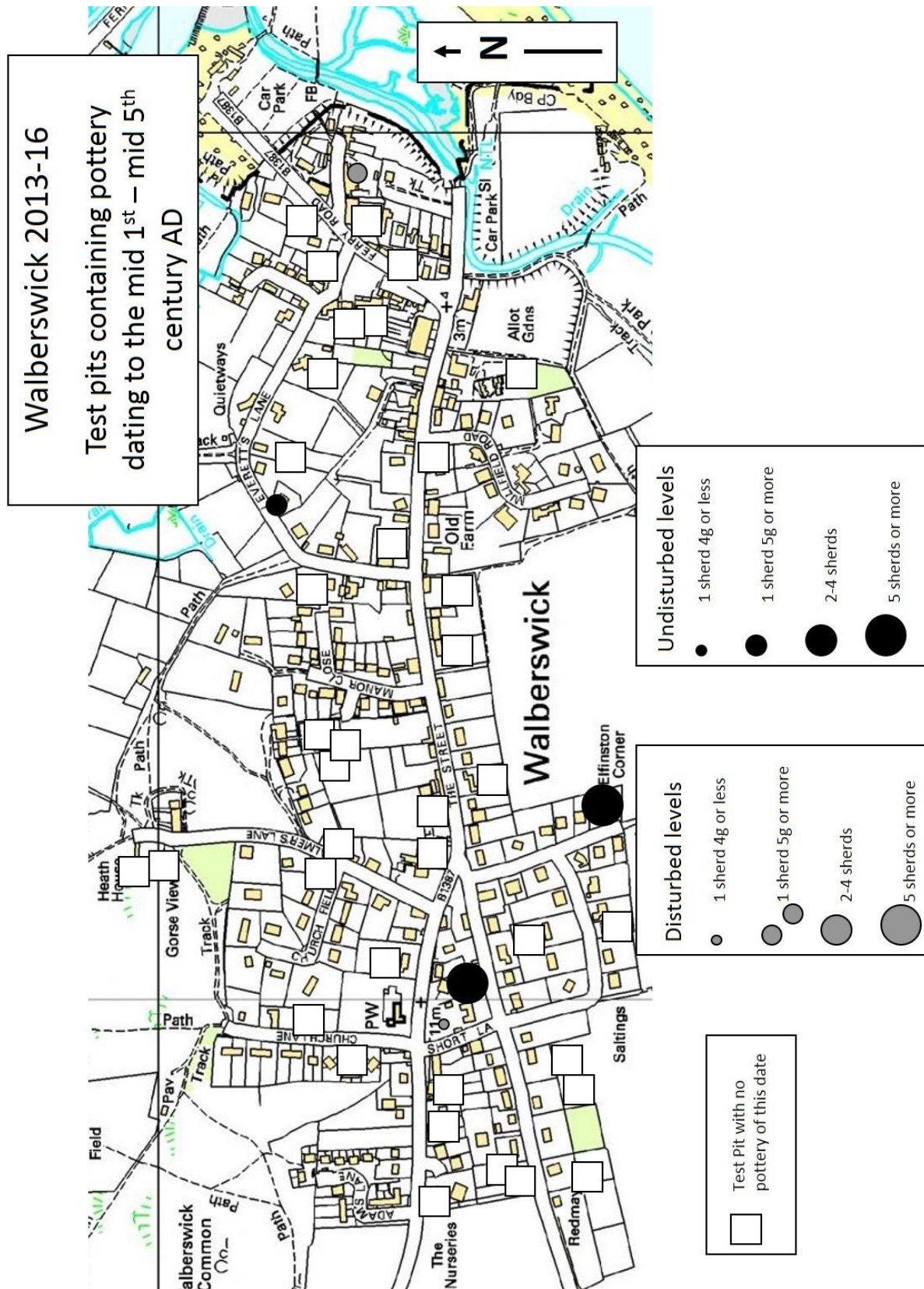


Figure 61: The Roman pottery distribution map from the Walberswick test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

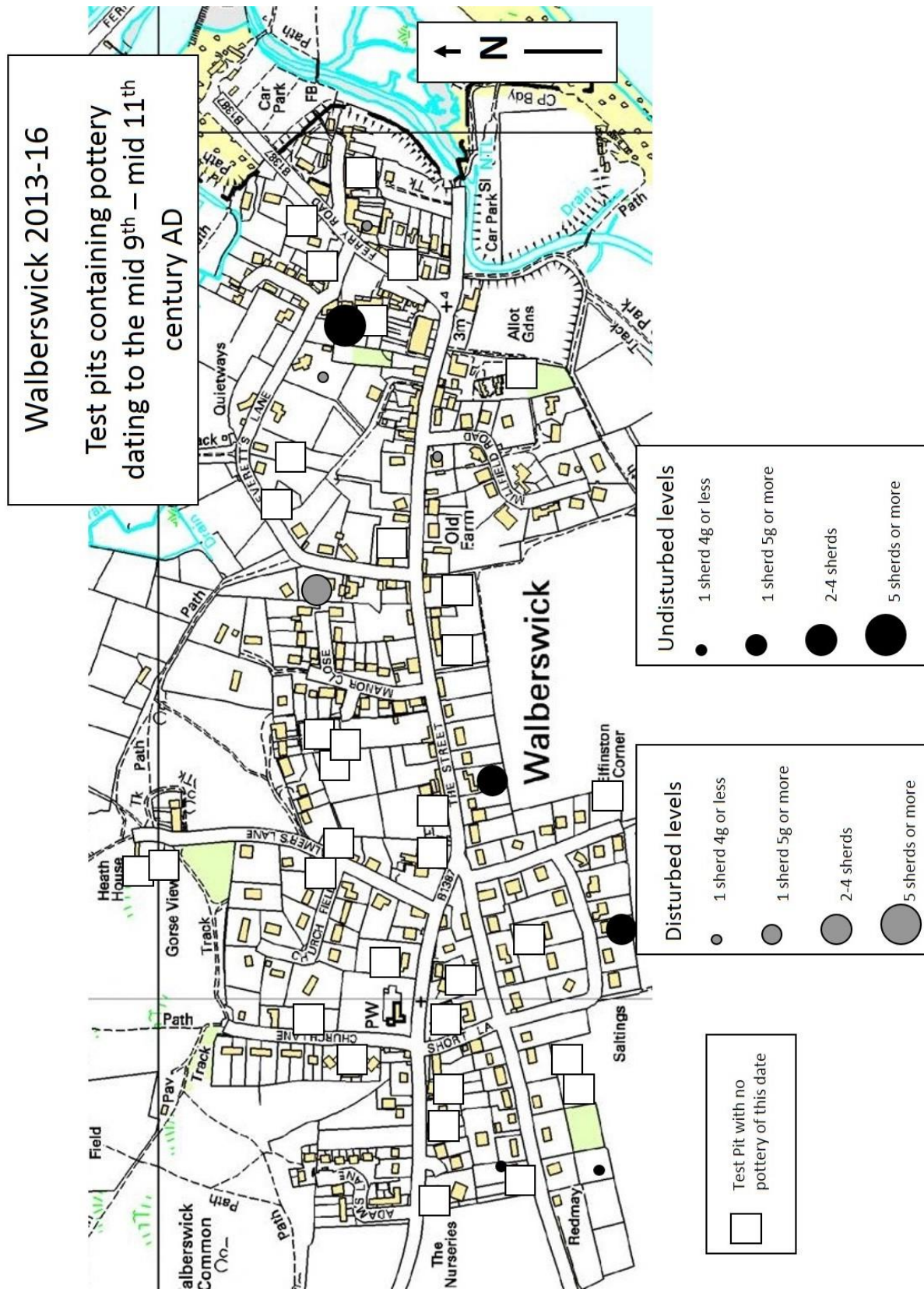


Figure 62: The Late Anglo Saxon pottery distribution map from the Walberswick test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service



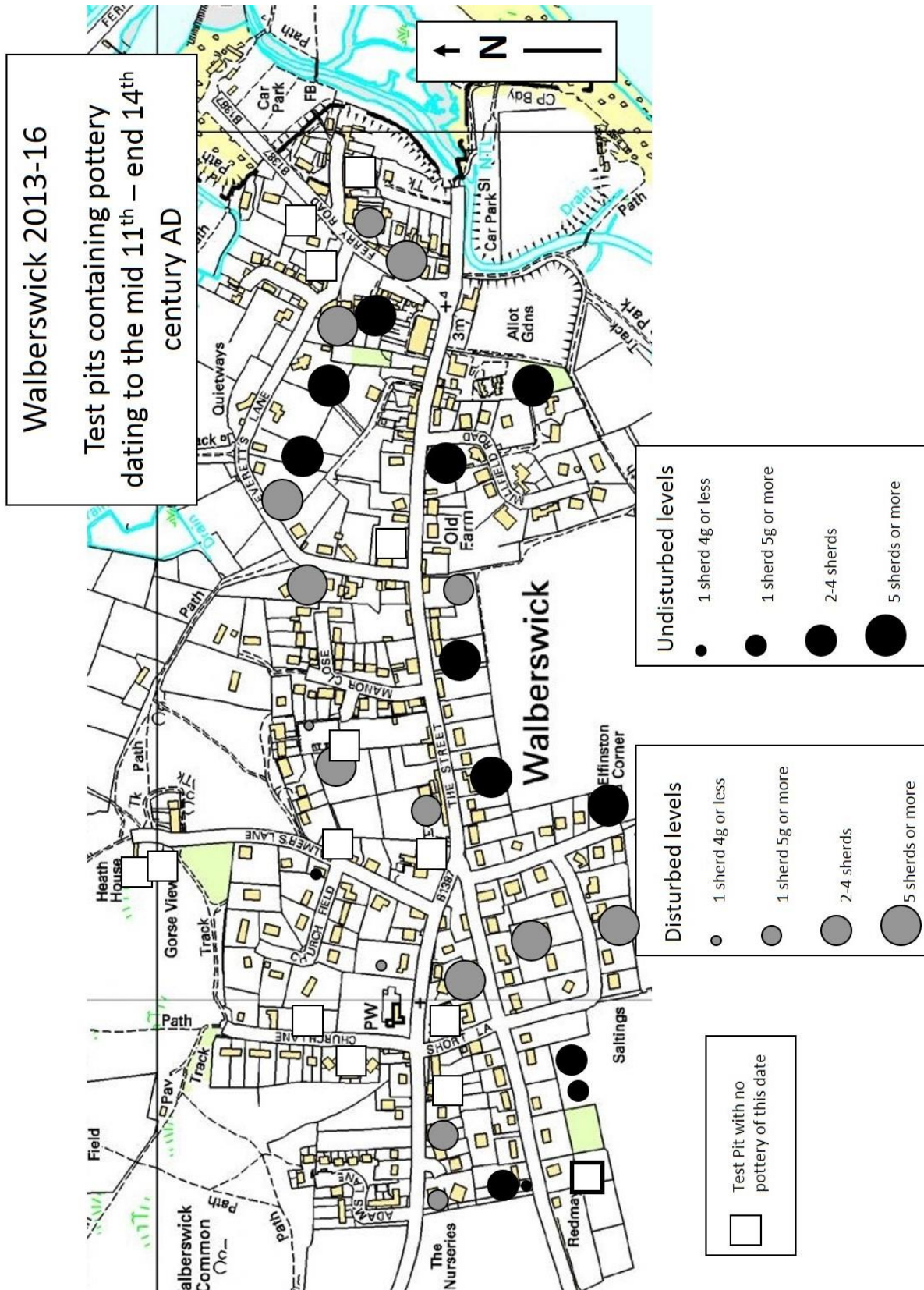


Figure 63: The high medieval pottery distribution map from the Walberswick test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

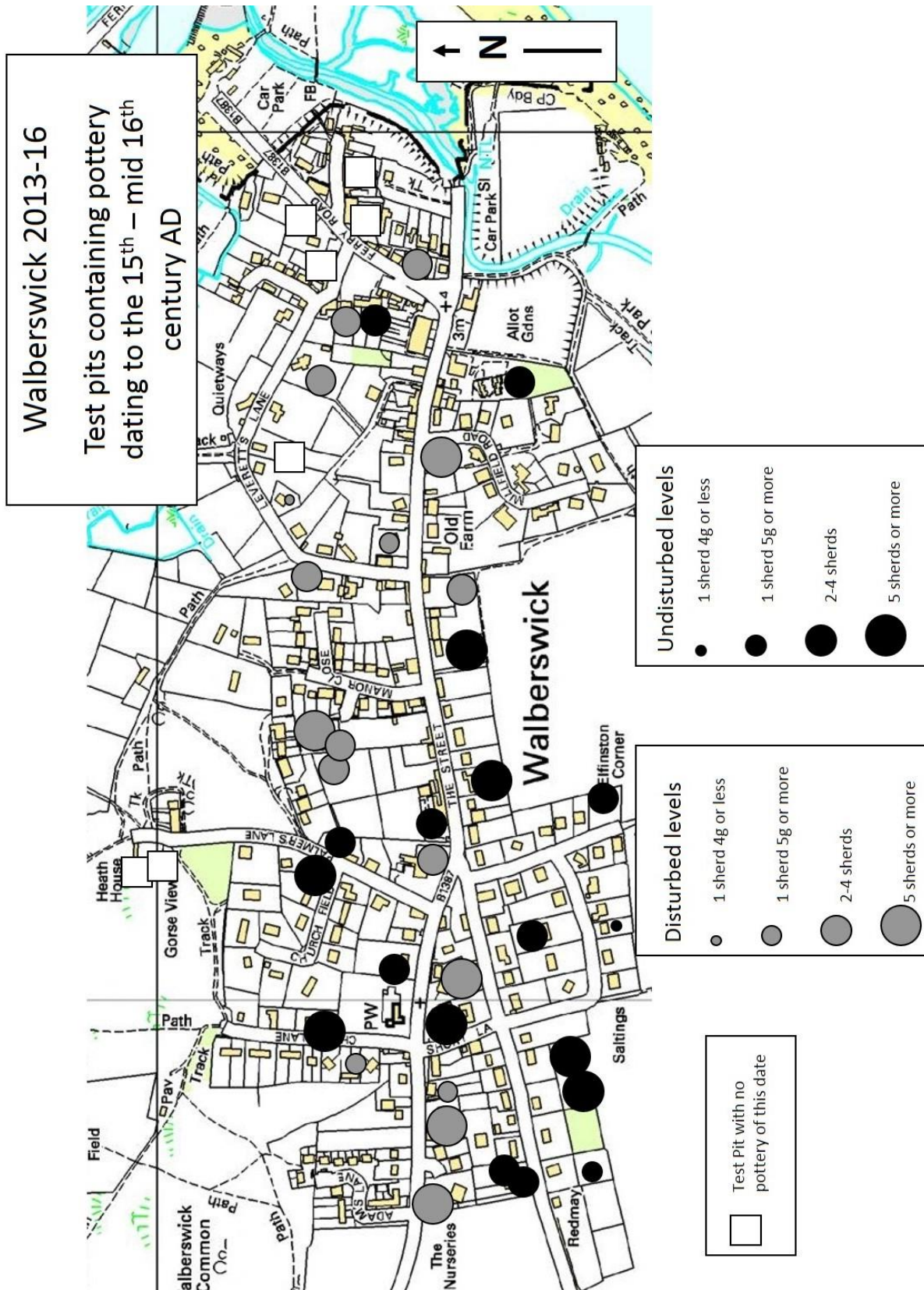


Figure 64: The late medieval pottery distribution map from the Walberswick test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service



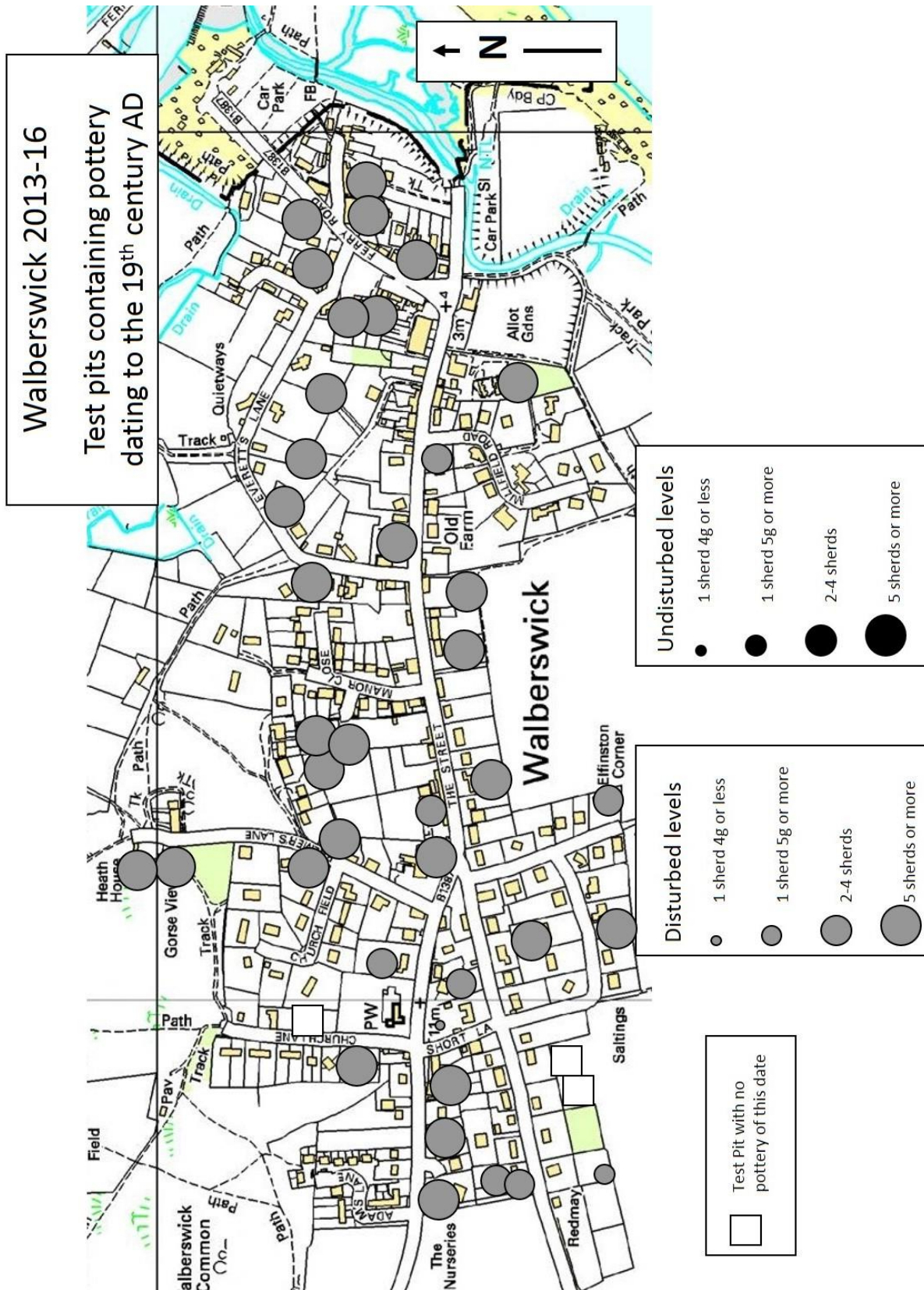


Figure 66: The 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery distribution map from the Walberswick test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service