



Archaeological Test Pit Excavations in Hessel, Suffolk, 2006-2009

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1 Summary

Four, two-day test pit excavations were undertaken in the village of Hessest in mid-Suffolk, between June 2006 and May 2009. In that time a total of 36 1m² archaeological test pits were excavated by 102 school pupils from 11 local secondary schools as part of the Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) programme run by Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) out of the Department of Archaeology at the University of Cambridge.

The test pitting in Hessest 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 archaeological evidence. The nature of the test pits allows excavations in otherwise inaccessible places for the normal methods of commercial archaeological investigation, and it showed that some earlier phases of occupation in Hessest still exist under the present settlement, despite modern developments.

Evidence for later prehistoric and Romano-British activity was limited, suggesting probable transient prehistoric settlers who also began clearing the land that was then mainly utilised for farming during the Roman period. The first evidence for occupation in Hessest was during the Late Anglo Saxon period with a focus of activity around the church in a likely single row, which only extended further to the south after the Norman Conquest and the development of the green. Outlying farmstead sites were also first established during the high medieval. Around the time of the Black Death there was most likely a contraction of the settlement with the abandonment of many the out-lying farmsteads. Into the post medieval, the settlement once again expanded, to also include new areas of settlement, particularly to the south of the green, although the green itself was not occupied again until during the 19th century.

2 Introduction

A total of 36 1m² archaeological test pits were excavated over four, two-day digging events in 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 in the village of Hesselton in Mid Suffolk. All the test pits were excavated by 102 Year 9 and Year 10 pupils from 11 local secondary schools as part of the Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) designed to investigate currently occupied rural settlements (CORS) that was organised and supervised by Access Cambridge Archaeology, based in the Department of Archaeology, at the University of Cambridge. Funding was provided by Aim Higher Suffolk and the European Social Fund between 2006 and 2008 and in 2009 by the Higher Education Funding Council for England.

2.1 Access Cambridge Archaeology

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

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

2.2 The Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA)

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

On HEFA, participants spend two days running their own small (1m²) 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 discursive 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 1957; Beresford & Hurst 1971), but until recently attention was focused largely on the minority of medieval settlements which are today deserted or extensively shrunken. Currently occupied rural settlements (CORS), overlain by domestic housing and related buildings of living secular communities – the villages, hamlets and small towns of today – were generally largely disregarded as targets for research-driven excavation. Very few regions have seen any systematic research-driven primary investigation aimed at CORS, and most of that which has taken place has not involved excavation, including those of a survey based nature (Roberts 1987; Roberts and Wrathmell 2000; Roberts and Wrathmell 2003). However, recent attempts to redress this bias in favour of the majority of medieval rural settlements which are still inhabited have opened up new areas for debate which are beginning to call into question established theories about the development of rural settlement in the historic period (Aston & Gerrard 1999; 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, 2011, 2012 and 2013).

3 Aims, objectives and desired outcomes

3.1 Aims

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

3.2 Objectives

The objectives of test pit excavations in Hesselton 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 Hesselton through test-pitting carried out by school students in properties throughout the settlement.

3.3 Outcomes

The desired outcomes of the test pit excavations in Hesselton 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 area of Hesselton.

4 Methodology

The four-years of test pitting in Hessett was organised by ACA in conjunction with local residents with both the excavation and recording following the standard Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) instruction handbook and recording booklet.

The test pit digging took place over two days, which began 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 were then divided into teams of three or four individuals; (the school groups were split up so there was a mix of students from different schools). Each team was 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 was entered.

The test pits are all 1m² and the turf, if present, was removed in neat squares by hand. Each test pit was excavated in a series of 10cm spits or contexts, to a maximum depth of 1.2m. The horizontal surface of each context/spit was 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. 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 HES/year, so HES/06 for 2006, HES/07 for 2007, HES/08 for 2008 and HES/09 for 2009.

During the excavation 100% of the spoil was sieved through a 10mm mesh (with the occasional exception of very heavy clay soils which have to be hand-searched). All artefacts were retained, cleaned and bagged by context. Cut and built features were 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 were excavated down to natural or the maximum safe depth of 1.2m, whichever was 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 were 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 Hessett

5.1 The Settlement today

Hessett is located in Mid Suffolk, a county in East Anglia and bounded by Norfolk to the north, Cambridgeshire to the west, Essex to the south with the North Sea to the east. The village is situated c.13km southeast of Bury St Edmunds and just over 35km northwest of Ipswich. The parish is quite small and so the church is combined with the neighbouring parishes of both Beyton and Rougham. The extent of Hessett parish can be seen in figure two below. The village is centred on NGR TL 936618.

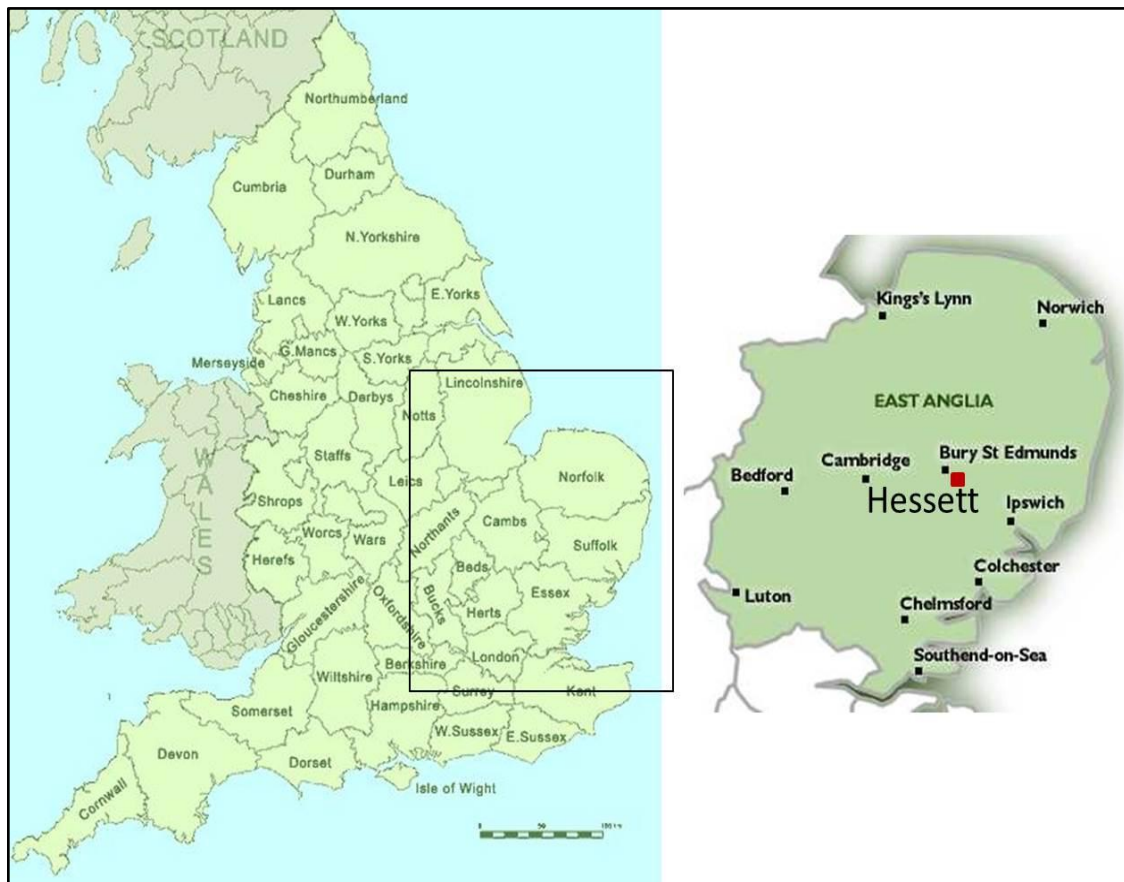


Figure 1: Map of England with a close up insert of East Anglia and the approximate location of Hessett highlighted in red

The northern, lower-lying, end of the present (and 19th century) village takes the form of a linear settlement along a single central north-south-oriented street with a church in the centre on the east side (figure 3). The southern end of the village is around 5m higher and arranged around a former small rectangular green (bisected by the road) whose lines are clearly visible on the first edition Ordnance Survey 6" map, and survive today as sharply cut ditches. There are several farms of at least pre-Victorian date in, or within 500m of, the village, some of which are associated with moats. Two other deserted moated sites also lie within 500m of the main village street.

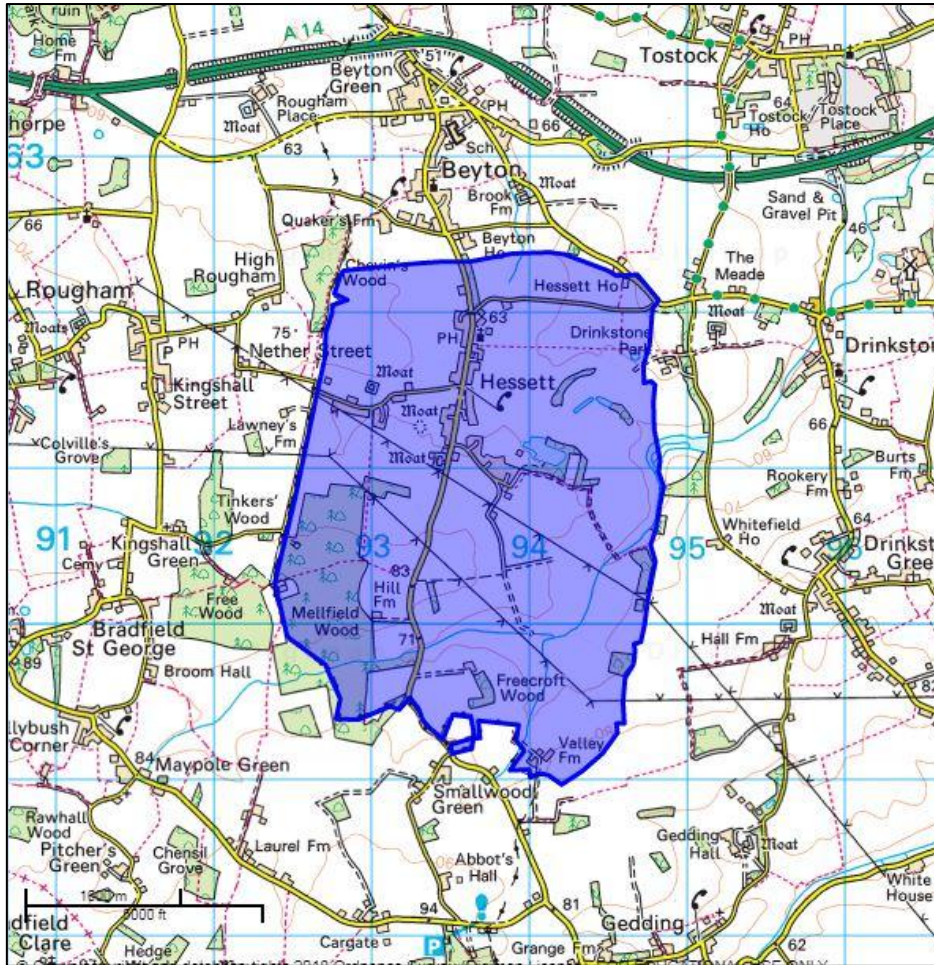


Figure 2: The extent of the parish of Hessett © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 40,000

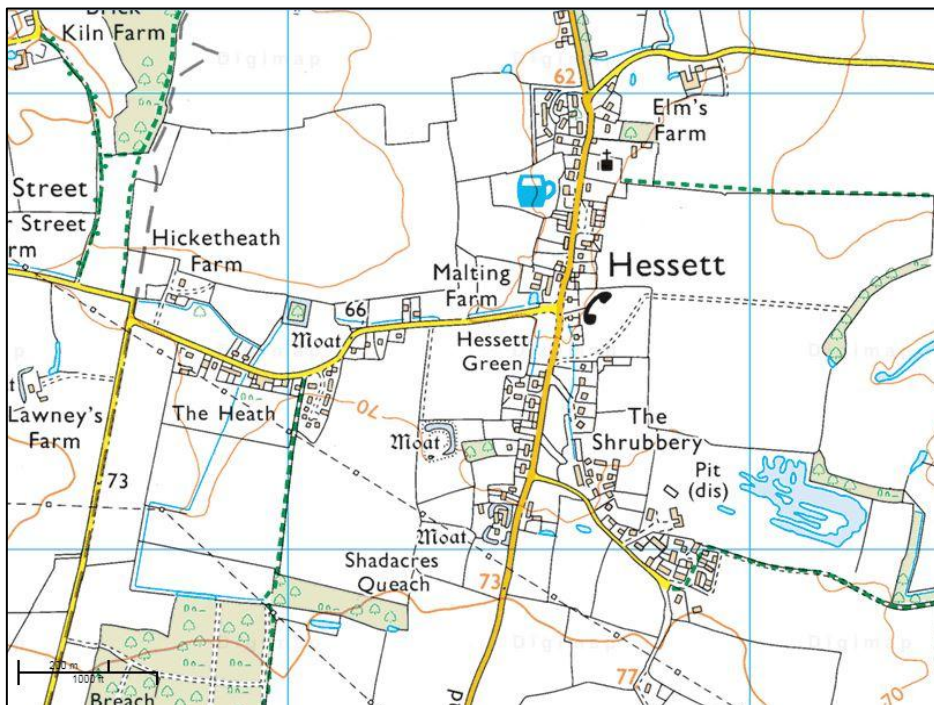


Figure 3: The village of Hessett in the north of the parish © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 10,000

Hessett has remained a small, predominately agricultural village, but is also ideally situated for commuting to nearby Bury St Edmunds as well as Stowmarket. The village today boasts a village hall that hosts a number of events, a mobile library, children's play area, a car mechanics and a church. Until recently there was also a pub in the village.¹ The modern population of Hessett was recorded to be at 464 on the 2011 National Census with an estimated population increase to 524 by 2016.²

In 2013 there were a total of 15 listed buildings in the parish,³ despite the fact that a number of thatched cottages were being pulled down during the early 20th century due to a decline in agriculture in the region. However today, a number of traditional Suffolk half-timbered houses remain, with a few that also are painted in the traditional Suffolk pink wash.

5.2 Geology and Topography

Suffolk is a coastal county in East Anglia that is bordered by Norfolk to the north, the North Sea to the east, Essex to the south and Cambridgeshire to the west. The landscape around Hessett is very rural with gently rolling arable countryside and is classified by a Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment as 'Ancient Rolling Farmlands'.⁴ This landscape is dissected widely by river valleys and the field pattern follows ancient random enclosure. There are a network of winding lanes and paths between a dispersed settlement pattern of loosely clustered villages, hamlets and isolated farmstead, often with the remains of village greens. Scattered areas of ancient woodland are also present.

Natural England has also devised National Character Areas (NCA) for the whole country, within which Hessett sits in 'No.86 South Suffolk and North Essex Clayland'.⁵ This area encompasses parts of the counties of Suffolk, Essex, Cambridgeshire and Hertfordshire, and the northern boundary of which between Bury St Edmunds and Ipswich (and along the line of the A14) sits the small village of Hessett. The rest of the NCA extends southwest to include Chelmsford, Harlow and Stevenage and is regarded as an 'ancient landscape of wooded arable countryside with a distinct sense of enclosure'.

A number of areas of ancient woodland are also present in the parish, the largest area of these are still present to the south and west of the village and the River Blackbourn, nowadays just a stream, is sometimes known as the River Sapison and is a headwater tributary of the Little Ouse River and crossed the southern half of the parish from east to west to eventually head north past Thetford to The Wash. Hessett sits between 62-64m OD in the north of the village and around the church, rising to 70m OD in the south and west, especially along Heath Road. The land rises again in the far south of the parish to between 73-78m OD, and descends to 60m OD in the far east of the parish and along the River Blackbourn. The underlying geology of the parish mainly consists of Crag Group Sand, although a finger of chalk bedrock covers the village from Heath Road north to Beyton. The superficial geology consists of areas of clay, silt, sand and gravel.⁶

¹ <http://hessett.onesuffolk.net/welcome-to-the-hessett-parish-council-website/> (Accessed April 2018)

² <https://www.citypopulation.de/php/uk-england-eastofengland.php?cityid=E34001542> (Accessed April 2018)

³ <http://hessett.onesuffolk.net/assets/Local-Information/Village-Maps/Hessett-Parish-Listed-Buildings-2013.pdf> (Accessed April 2018)

⁴ <http://www.suffolklandscape.org.uk/landscapes/Ancient-rolling-farmlands.aspx> (Accessed April 2018)

⁵ <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5095677797335040?category=587130> (Accessed April 2018)

⁶ <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?> (Accessed April 2018)

6 Archaeological and Historical Background

6.1 Historical Background

A number of different spellings of the name Hessett have been recorded over the year. The first reference of the village however was in the Domesday Book of 1086 as *Heteseta* and derives from Old English to mean 'fold (for animals) with a hedge' (Mills 2011). Additional records of the place name include *Heggeset* in 1225, *Heggesett*, *Hegsete* and *Hegyssete* that were collated by Skeat (1913), in the early 20th century, who also concluded that the name Hessett meant 'hay-settlers', with the meaning from Anglo Saxon *hege-sate* to mean 'a hedge, a fence, a boundary' and likely refers to the early agricultural based origins of the settlement.

Prior to the Conquest the first record a settlement at Hessett was in AD 1005, when Earl Ulfketel gave to the monks of St Edmund his properties in Hessett as well as neighbouring Rougham and Bradfield (Cooke 1872).

There are two entries for Hessett in the Domesday Book,⁷ the first of which refers to the land of Frodo, the Abbot Baldwin's brother and states '*In Hessett six free men commended to St Æthelthryth in the soke of St Edmund held one carucates of land and one bordar. Then and afterwards three ploughs, now one and one acre of meadow. Then it was worth 60s, now 20s*' (Williams and Martin 2003, 1235)

The second entry describes the land of St Edmund and states '*In Hessett 60 free men with 5 ½ carucates of land and six bordars. Berard holds half a carucates of land and two bordars and one plough. He is charged 20s. Between them all then as now six ploughs, five acres of meadow. These men could sell and give their lands pre-Conquest but the soke continued to belong to St Edmund and they owe every service in Rougham. They all belong also the right of fold, apart from six. It is worth 40s. To the church belongs 12 acres, it is eight furlongs long and seven broad. In geld 18d, whoever has land there*' (Williams and Martin 2003, 1241).

The Domesday Book translation suggests that the village was part of the estate at Rougham, as 'all services were paid there' and not named as a manor. The village is situated in the hundred of Thedwestry that was established as part of the Liberty of St Edmund by Edward the Confessor in 1044 as a separate jurisdiction under the control of the abbot at Bury St Edmunds Abbey. The Liberty has always had a Steward that was appointed to administer the Liberty on behalf of the Abbot, much the same way a sheriff in the medieval period acted for the county and remained under their control until the dissolution of the monasteries.⁸ The current High Steward of the Liberty is Frederick Hervey, the 8th Marquess of Bristol.⁹

During the medieval period, services ceased to be payed to Rougham and Hessett became a distinct manor in its own right. The manor remained part of the estate of the Abbey at Bury St Edmunds until the dissolution in 1540 by Henry VIII. Hessett manor was sold to Thomas Bacon in 1541 and included the advowson of the church in Hessett, Chevins Wood and Monks Wood and other land and properties in Hessett, Beyton, Bury, Thurston, Drinkstone and Monks Bradfield (Cooke 1876). The

⁷ Defining terminology from the Domesday Book can be found online at a number of sites, such as <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/domesday/discover-domesday/interpreting-domesday.htm> and a simpler interpretation here: <http://opendomesday.org/place/TL9361/hesett/> (Accessed April 2018)

⁸ <http://www.torchofthefaith.com/news.php?extend.475> (Accessed April 2018)

⁹ https://www.burkespeerage.com/distinguishedFamilies_Bristol.php (Accessed April 2018)

manor remained within the Bacon family, both Cooke (1872 and 1876) and Copinger (1910) list the family members and heirs through which the manor was passed over the next century until 1653 when the last surviving male heir, Lionel Bacon, died without any children. The inheritance passed to the oldest surviving sister, Elizabeth who had married Caitbut Walpole of Houghton in Norfolk and the manor was granted to their grandson, Robert Walpole and his heirs. The manor and advowson was however sold in 1724 to Thomas le Heufe and through his heirs the manor passed until one Michael Peter le Heufe died without any heirs and the manor therefore passed to his sister Merielina Agnes who was married to Rev. Thomas Rogers. Into the early 20th century Hessett manor was in the hands of the Rogers, Tinling, Marshall and White families through the female line, although during the later 18th century, Hessett Hall, which had been the manorial home first recorded as being occupied by the Bacon family in 1541, was destroyed by a fire but was never re-built. The le Heufe family thereafter preferred to reside in Bury St Edmunds instead (Copinger 1910). The site of Hessett Hall was along the northern side of Heath Road (SHER HTT 002) and today just has a square moat remaining (figure 4). Although no market has been recorded in Hessett, the nearest would likely have been at Woolpit, which was also still in use by the 17th century (Scarfe 1999).

The church in Hessett is dedicated to St Ethelbert and lies within the diocese of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, the archdeaconry of Sudbury and the deanery of Lavenham (SHER HTT 004). A church in the village was recorded in the Domesday Book but the current structure mainly dates from the 14th century with additional construction through the 15th century also. The tower also houses five bells and was what the village pub was named after when it was built around the same time. St Ethelbert, also known as Albert, was revered in East Anglia as a martyr, in particular in both Suffolk and Norfolk where a number of churches are named in his honour. He was born in the later 8th century AD, from a Royal Anglo Saxon East Anglian lineage and was educated at the monastery in Bury St Edmunds, before becoming King at the young age of 14. He was killed by orders of King Offa of Mercia and as viewed as a Saint, his relics were placed in Hereford Cathedral and became a place of pilgrimage.¹⁰

The population of Hessett was first recorded in the Domesday Book to be about 76, then the next record is of the amount of taxpayers (although this figure included the village of Beyton) and consisted on 29 taxpayers in 1327 who paid £3 8s. 5¾d. The tax records from 1524 state that only 31 taxpayers paid £17 10. 7d and hints that the village had likely remained a small rural settlement through the medieval period.¹¹ In the 17th century, three different records documented that there were 120 adults in the village in 1603, 49 inhabited households in 1674 and in 1676 there were a total of 148 adults. The first census record in 1801 was the most comprehensive in terms of total population (not just adults) and recorded 323 inhabitants in the village in 45 households. This number steadily rose through the first half of the 19th century and peaked at 487 residents in 99 households in the year 1851. The latter half of the 19th century saw an agricultural slump, perhaps related to Enclosure and saw a related decline in the population, most likely heading towards the towns to look for work, with the claylands of north and central Suffolk most affected (Grace 1999). In 1891, the number of inhabitants was as low as 353, and although this number had crept up slowly to 381 in 1901 with 85 households, this also suggests that a number of cottages were being demolished at this time as people left the village. The population continued to fall through the first half of the 20th century, perhaps also due to both World Wars as no doubt a significant proportion of the population would have been required to serve. The lowest number was recorded at 276 in 1961 and after an initial

¹⁰ <http://orthochristian.com/79713.html> (Accessed April 2018).

¹¹ <https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk/Data/Sites/1/media/parish-histories/hessett.pdf> (Accessed April 2018)

rise in population due to the construction of additional housing in the 1970's, the population was recorded at only 381 in 1981 and 487 at the turn of this century.¹²

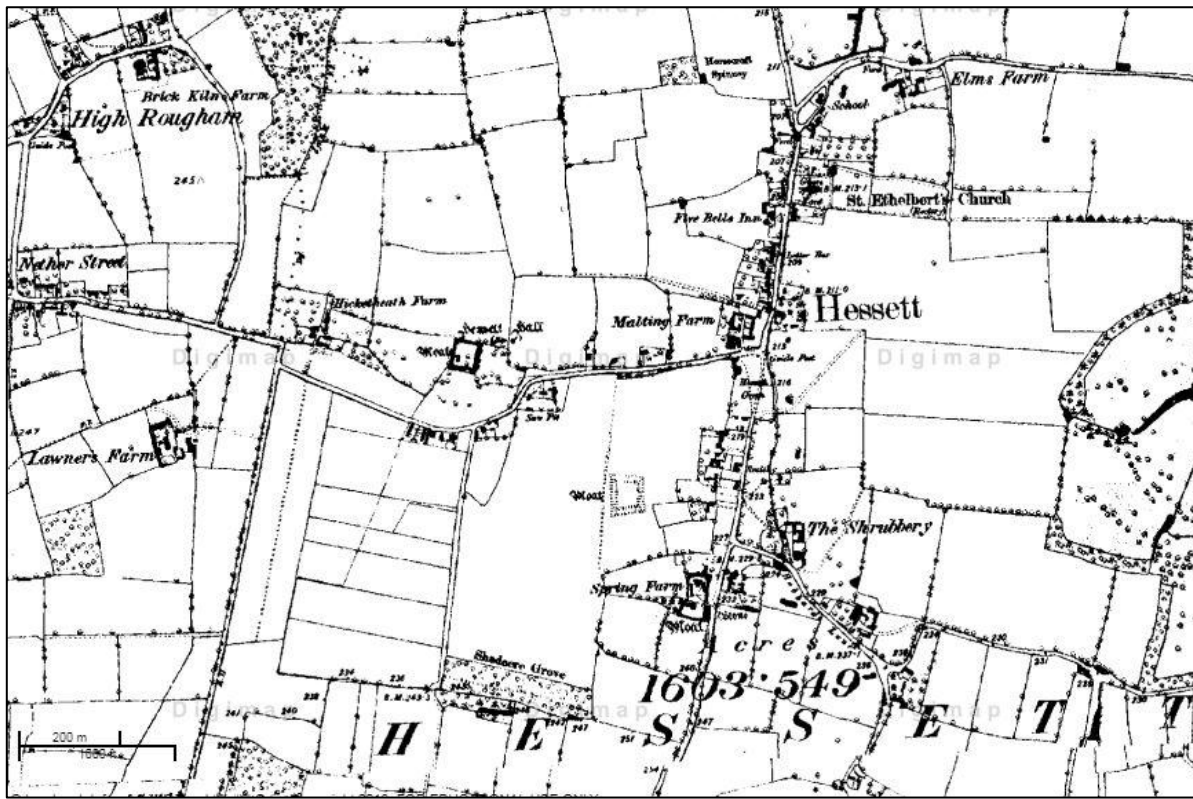


Figure 4: 1880's first Ordnance Survey (OS) map of Hessett © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 7,500

Kelly's Directory of 1900 shows a range of occupations for the inhabitants of Hessett, most likely arising due to the move away from a focus of agricultural work and lists carpenters, a shopkeeper, carrier, wheelwright, blacksmith, shoe maker and hurdle maker,¹³ whilst previous directories have listed grocers, drapers, a maltster, clerk, and sexton.¹⁴

The first school recorded in Hessett dated to 1818 and was known as a Dames school where the children were sent whilst their parents are working in the fields. By 1833 there was one daily school recorded in the village, from which 32 children were recorded to attend and a public primary school was built in 1847 and is what can be marked in the first OS map (figure 4 above) to the north of the church. By 1891, the school here was known as a National School that still taught primary age children but was in keeping with the teaching of the Church of England and had a number of 50 children,¹⁵ and was still marked as a school on the 1950's OS Maps.

The coming of the railways during the 19th century also affected many rural settlements and would have been a faster and cheaper way to transport farm produce to the towns and cities. The Ipswich and Bury Railway Company was formed in 1845 to link the two towns but was soon absorbed into the Eastern Union Railway

¹² http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/unit/10257402/cube/TOT_POP (Accessed April 2018)

¹³ <http://hessett.onesuffolk.net/assets/Hessetts-Past---Documents/History-before-1900/Kellys-Directory-of-Suffolk-1900-Hessett.pdf> (Accessed April 2018)

¹⁴ <http://hessett.onesuffolk.net/assets/Hessetts-Past---Documents/History-before-1900/1874-Hessett-Directory.pdf> (Accessed April 2018).

¹⁵ <https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk/Data/Sites/1/media/parish-histories/hessett.pdf> (Accessed April 2018)

by 1847.¹⁶ The line was built to the north of Hesselst and north of the current route of the A14, with stations at Thurston, Elmswell and Stowmarket. This line would also have connected further north and west to Cambridge, Ely and the Midlands.

6.2 Archaeological Background

The following paragraphs summarise the finds and monuments listed on the Historic Environment Record (HER), accessed via the Suffolk Heritage Explorer website that was based on a parish search for Hesselst.¹⁷

6.2.1 Prehistory

Finds dating as prehistoric (up to AD 43) are scarce in Hesselst. A single find of a Neolithic (4000-2200BC) polished flint axe (SHER HTT Mic.) was found in the east of the parish, potentially related to possible settlement activity on the higher ground overlooking the River Black Bourn. Relatively close to this area on the eastern edge of the village was found the blade end of a metal detached large bronze socketed axehead, possibly of a Sompting type (SHER HTT 017). This is thought to date to the Later Bronze Age or Early Iron Age (c.1200-500BC).

Additional sherds of Iron Age (700 BC-AD 43) pottery have been recorded during excavations in the village, including a test pit excavated in 2003 by a homeowner at Valley Farm in the far south east corner of the parish (SHER HTT 005). The site is close to a natural spring that feeds north into the River Black Bourn and the presence of the pottery here, with also Romano-British pottery wares, indicates again the possibility of a settlement in this area, particularly given the good access to water and the site is also on a peninsular of higher ground that makes it ideal to defend.

Towards the southern end of The Street and during an excavation at Shrubbery Farm (SHER HTT 020), six later prehistoric flint flakes and a small sherd of probable later prehistoric pottery were recorded as residual finds in later features and believed to be of a Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date (Heard 2011).

Although no evidence for prehistoric settlement of any date has yet been found in Hesselst, the presence of the scattered finds recorded on the HER does suggest that this landscape was beginning to be utilised and managed during prehistory, although the heavy soils in some areas may have been shunned for more favourable conditions elsewhere in the county and the presence of a number of areas of probable ancient woodland may mean that this part of Suffolk was slow to be cleared from the later Neolithic onwards (Darton 2008).

6.2.2 Romano-British

The route of a minor Roman (AD 43-410) road heads towards High Rougham that today forms the western edge of Hesselst parish boundary. This runs parallel to a larger and likely well-travelled Roman road to the west, now part of the A134, from the known Roman settlement at Long Melford (Smedley 1960) and heading

¹⁶ <http://www.ipswichtransportmuseum.co.uk/hrail.htm> (Accessed April 2018)

¹⁷ <https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk/advanced-search> (Accessed April 2018)

northwards to the east of Bury St Edmunds to Pakenham.¹⁸ The fact that a minor road was found leading close to the village of Hessett would mean that it was built to access settlement(s) in and around the parish, although none have so far been mapped.

Even fewer Roman finds have been recorded in Hessett on the HER that were found to date as prehistoric and consist of a single sherd of Roman pottery that was found from a test pit excavation at Valley Farm in 2003 (SHER HTT 005), but does at least hint at a continuation of activity in this area from the Iron Age. Two Roman coins were also picked up during metal detecting in the north of the village, to the east of Elm Farm (Darton 2008).

6.2.3 *Anglo-Saxon*

The Anglo Saxon period in Britain is usually divided into three phases, the Early Anglo Saxon period (AD 410-699), immediately after the Roman administration withdraws from Britain is also at a time when the population was mainly pagan. The Middle Anglo Saxon (AD 700-849), is a time of great change where the first evidence for Christianity can be found and the kingdom of East Anglia was established. The Late Anglo Saxon period (AD 850-1066) was when the majority of our present day villages were founded.

The first reference to a settlement at Hessett was recorded in the Late Anglo Saxon period in AD 1005, when a settlement must have already been well established, particularly given the two entries for the village in the Domesday Book of 1086 and the presence of a church, but very few finds have so far been found to support the historical data.

During the excavations at Shrubbery Farm (SHER HTT 020) on Hubbard's Lane, a Middle Saxon copper-alloy ansate brooch was found in the topsoil. It was postulated during post excavation that due to its small size and the frequency of this type of ansate brooch in Norfolk, it could possibly suggest local manufacture of this group, copying from continental examples and expanding from a known network of Middle Anglo Saxon 'productive' sites and along the river valleys from Ipswich (Heard 2011). Also from this site were found seven fragments of Late Anglo Saxon pottery and hints that the early form of the settlement may have been linear in form, extending south from the church.

During metal detecting in the north of the village and to the east of Elm Farm, was found an assemblage of Saxon metalwork to include a bronze strap fitting, a brooch and stirrup and to just to the northwest of the Green, additional metal detecting recorded a Saxon strap end and disc brooch (Dalton 2008).

6.2.4 *Medieval*

The medieval period is also classified as two distinct phases, to include the high medieval from the Norman Conquest (AD 1066-1399) as a period of strong demographic and economic growth with the population also rapidly increasing, and the late medieval (AD 1400-1539). This was the period after a century of

¹⁸ <http://www.babergh.gov.uk/assets/Conservation-Area-Appraisals/Beyton2009CAA.pdf> (Accessed April 2018)

environmental, economic and social crises, including the Black Death that swept the country and was followed by a sustained period when the population stagnated at much lower levels than had been seen before (Nightingale 2005).

There is a lot of evidence for areas of settlement in Hesselton during the medieval period, particularly in the form of a number of moats. These have been recorded at various locations in the village, although all were sited away from the core of the settlement, supposedly around the church. The site of Hesselton Hall is recorded along Heath Road and was the manorial home for the Lords of the parish until it was destroyed by a fire in the later 18th century (SHER HTT 002). On the southwest corner of The Green sits the earthwork remains of a moat (SHER HTT 001) and to the south of The Green, and closer to the road, sits a moated site now occupied by a modern house (SHER HTT 003). The site at Valley Farm in the south-eastern corner of the parish has earthworks visible that may have been originally part of a medieval moat (SHER HTT 005). A test pit was also excavated on this site and recorded a number of sherds of high medieval pottery, potentially suggesting that this may have originally been the site of a medieval farmstead, but further excavation here would be needed to prove this.

The green itself is a medieval feature of the village, around which a lot of the settlement would have been focused and the green itself utilised for animal grazing. Enclosure in 1848 would have meant the loss of this common open land, allowing for the construction of properties within its former extent and it is also likely that The Street was built through the green at this point also. During the monitoring of ground works on a site close to the entrance of Hubbard's Lane, was found a large north-south orientated ditch that was believed to have been the green edge ditch (SHER HTT 021) and so the green would have been originally been much larger.

The excavations at Land at Shrubbery Farm, to the southeast of the green (SHER HTT 020) found evidence for occupation on site mainly dating between the 12th and 14th centuries from the types of pottery identified. These were found to have been made locally, including sites in both Norfolk and Essex, although a small amount of late medieval wares was also recorded from the site. A number of ditches were recorded across site, some of which were not well maintained and a large pit that like some of the ditches had been left open to weather and silt up naturally with little in the way of maintenance and were potentially field/property boundaries or drainage features (Heard 2011). Additional finds to the medieval pottery found here include a fragment of lava rotary quern stone, an iron rotary key, animal bone and oyster shell.

Metal Detecting to the northwest of the Green, yielded medieval bronze buckles, a lead pot mend and fragments of a bronze vessel (Dalton 2008).

6.2.5 Post Medieval and later

The post medieval period (AD 1540-1799) is classified to start at the end of the dissolution of the monasteries, when the power, wealth and land of the church was seized by King Henry VIII and this period ends with the start of the Industrial Revolution during the 19th century.

Characteristics of the medieval village continued into the post medieval, such as the green, which was visible on Hodkinson's map of 1783 (figure 5 below) and was also recorded on the first OS map in c.1880 (SHER HTT 022). Drinkstone Park covers land in both the parishes of Drinkstone and Hesselton (SHER DRK 010) and was mainly created during the 18th century with the large mansion that stood in its



grounds, although it has been postulated that the park was originally a medieval deer park,¹⁹ although this is yet to be proven.

Post medieval features were excavated during an archaeological investigation at Shrubbery Farm in the south of the village (SHER HTT 020) and recorded two ditches with post medieval pottery, ceramic building material, and animal bone, oyster and mussel shell. A layer of post medieval plough soil was also identified under the current top soil layer with a number of modern features, including post holes, service trenches and land drains, a pit, modern building demolition rubble and three animal burials of a chicken, cat and pig (Heard 2011). A single test pit excavation in 2003 at Valley Farm recorded a variety of post medieval finds (SHER HTT 005), potentially contemporary with the construction of the current farm house.

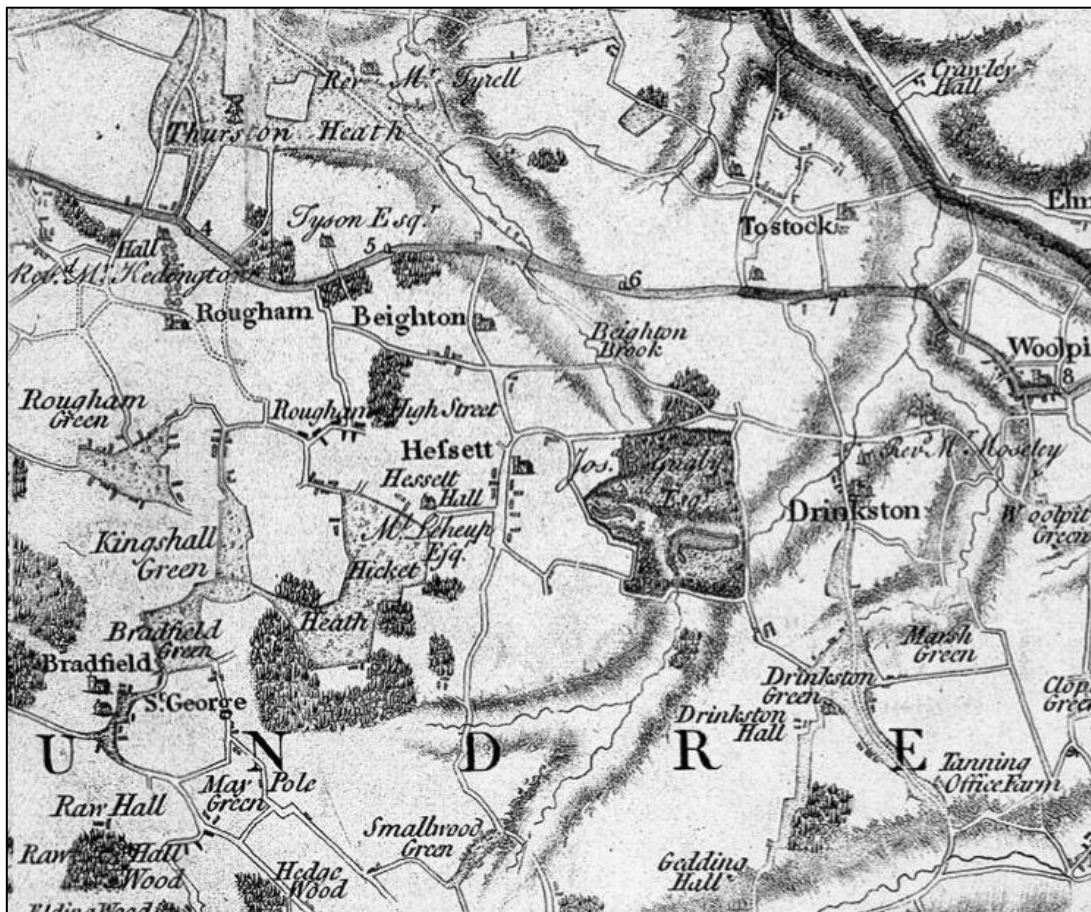


Figure 5: Hodkinson's Map of Suffolk 1783. Close up of Hessett (from <http://www.stedmundsburychronicle.co.uk/hodkinson/map15&16.jpg>)

6.2.6 Undated

Large areas of probable ancient woodland have been recorded, particularly to the southwest of the village, but remain undated. These areas of wood included across the boundary with Bradfield St George, Small Wood, Green Wood, Marlands Wood, Crookland Grove and Breach/Mell Field Woods (SHER BSG 014 and HTT 009) and within Hessett, Free Croft Wood (SHER HTT 008), Monk Wood (SHER HTT 012), Hinderlay Wood (SHER HTT 013), Button's Grove (SHER HTT 025), Hessett Grove

¹⁹ <https://www.drinkstonepark.co.uk/history> (Accessed April 2018)

(SHER HTT 026), Sorn Colds (SHER HTT 027), Hall Orchard Grove (SHER HTT 028), Clap Gate Grove (SHER HTT 029), Shad Acre Queach (SHER HTT 030), Elmen Grove (SHER HTT 031), Scotts Ground Grove (SHER HTT 032), Town Grove (SHER HTT 033), Little Hinderlay Grove (SHER HTT 034), Hawks Wood (SHER HTT 035) and Bunters Grove (SHER HTT 036). These areas of woodland were also recorded on the 1839 tithe map for Hessett and some also have earthwork features within them, such as at Monk Wood and Breach/Mell Field Wood.

Additional cropmarks have been recorded in the parish; a ring ditch was identified in a field to the east of the church (SHER HTT 006) and it has been suggested that this may have been the site of a former windmill, although without archaeological investigation, this is yet to be proven. Within the same field, the cropmarks of a small sub-rectangular enclosure have been found, the southern edge of which is parallel and therefore potentially contemporary with the former field boundary there (SHER HTT 007).

On land to the north of Hessett Hall moated site along Heath Road, cropmarks of an irregular/sub-rectangular enclosure were noted (SHER HTT 010). It was also noted that the irregular shaped field boundaries to the north and especially to the east, respected this enclosure. To the south of Hessett Hall were also identified a series of field boundaries and enclosures from aerial photographs (SHER HTT 011) that are likely related to activity at the hall as the features were seen to adjoin the hall.

The excavations at Shrubbery Farm (SHER HTT 020) also yielded a number of undated features, consisting of three ditches, one contained large amounts animal bone and fired clay and a number of truncated pits, some with animal remains, charcoal, fired clay and prehistoric flints, although the latter were believed to be residual (Heard 2011).

7 Results of the test pit excavations in Hessest

The approximate locations of the 36 1m² test pits that were excavated in Hessest over a four-year period between June 2006 and May 2009 as part of ACA's Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) can be seen in figure 6 below. By year, this breaks down as: nine test pits excavated in June 2006, six test pits excavated in June 2007, 12 test pits excavated in May 2008 and nine test pits excavated in May 2009. The data from each test pit is discussed in this section and set out in numerical order. Most excavations were undertaken in spits measuring 10cm in depth, but in cases when a change in the character of deposits indicated a change in context, a new spit was started before 10cm.

An assessment of the overall results, synthesizing the data from all the pits, including deductions about the historic development of Hessest 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.

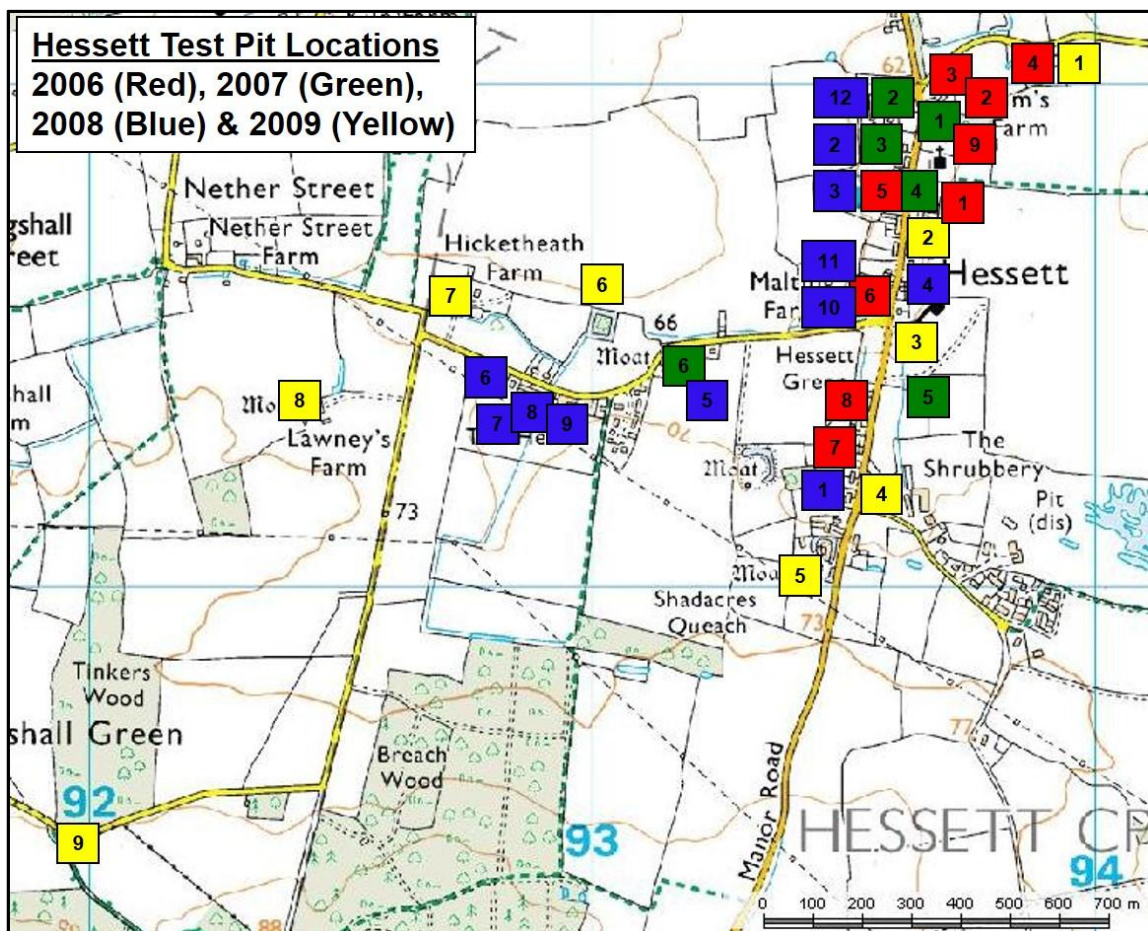


Figure 6: The approximate locations of all 36 test pits excavated in Hessest (NB: Test pits not shown to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 15,000

7.1 The 2006 Test Pit Results

A total of nine 1m² archaeological test pits were excavated over the 6th and 7th of June by a total of 21 HEFA participants from Great Cornard Upper School, Stowupland High and Newmarket College (school names correct at time of participation). The test pits were sited along the main road through the village where local residents offered their gardens.

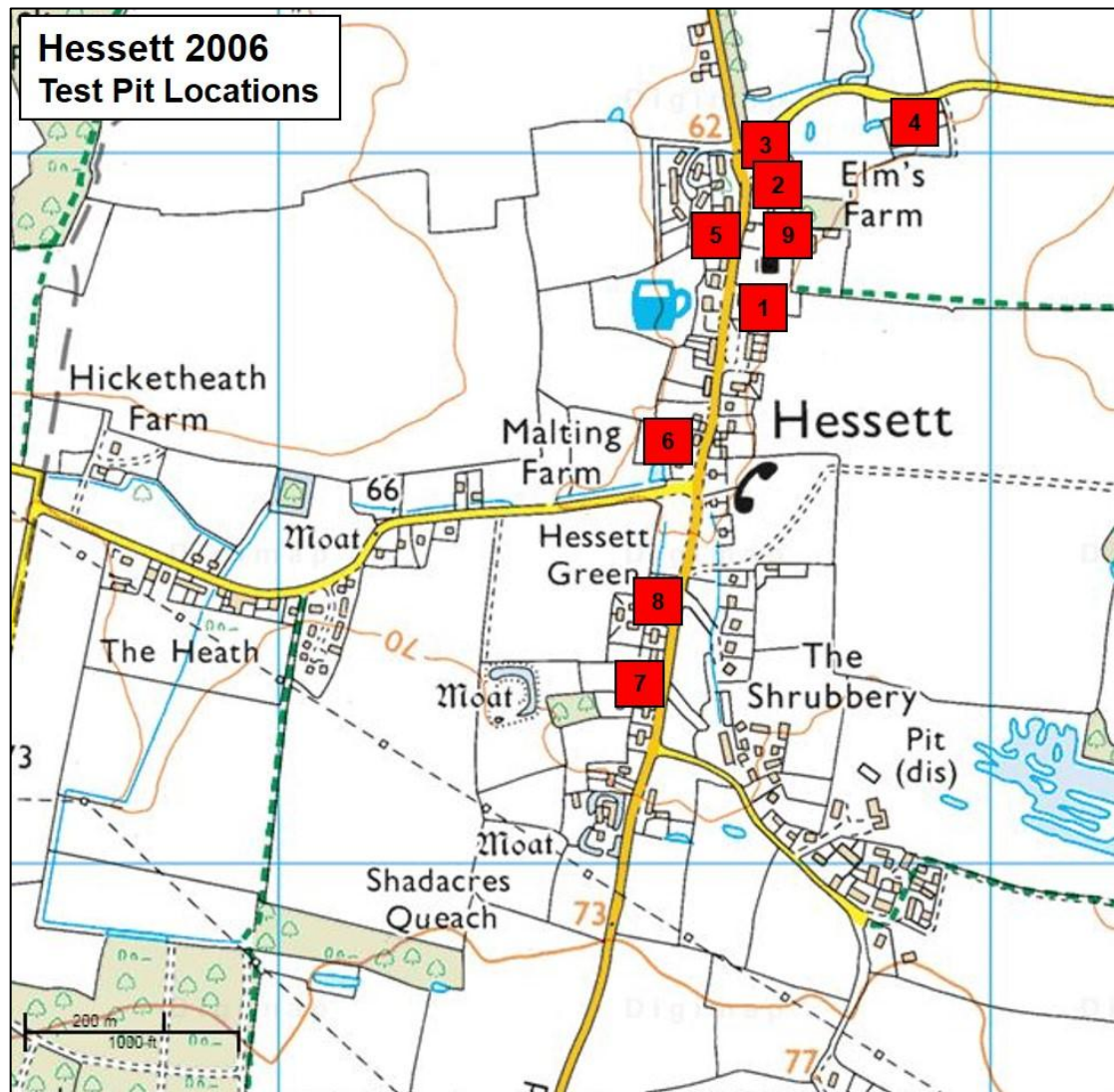


Figure 7: The approximate locations of the 2006 test pits in Hessest (NB: Test pits not shown to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 10,000

Test Pit one (HES/06/1)

Test pit one was excavated just north of the old property boundary between Bell's Cottage and an adjoining property to the south. Five Bells Cottage is Grade II listed and dates to the early 16th century (Five Bell's Cottage, The Street, Hessest. TL 593659 261780).

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.

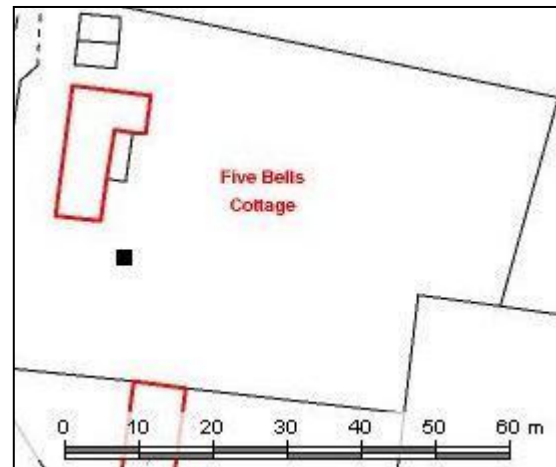


Figure 8: Location map of HES/06/1

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from HES/06/1 dates to the Victorian period, although five sherds of Late medieval ware and a sherd of Glazed Red Earthenware were also excavated from context two.

Test Pit	Context	LMT		Redware		Victorian		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1	2	5	35	1	14	14	78	1400-1900
1	4					15	60	1800-1900
1	5					11	260	1800-1900
1	7					9	112	1800-1900

Table 1: The pottery excavated from HES/06/1

The location of HES/06/1 on the edge of the boundary ditch between two properties existed until the house to the south was demolished and the land was taken by Bell's Cottage and incorporated into the garden. The ditch seems to have been filled up most probably during the 19th century due to the large amounts of Victorian pottery and rubble that was excavated. The finds suggest that this area was used as a rubbish dump to level the ground and they include glass, coal, slate, ceramic building material (CBM), concrete, iron nails and scrap iron with animal bone and a small plastic toy boat found through all seven contexts. Fragments of clay pipe were also recovered from context five that suggest there was activity here during the post medieval which continued from the later medieval, although the site was probably gardens at that time. Possible worked flint was also excavated from context seven and may be later prehistoric in date, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to prove this.

Test Pit two (HES/06/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the open rear garden of a modern house, set back from the main road in the north of the village (Bridges, The Street, Hesselst. TL 593712 261949).

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

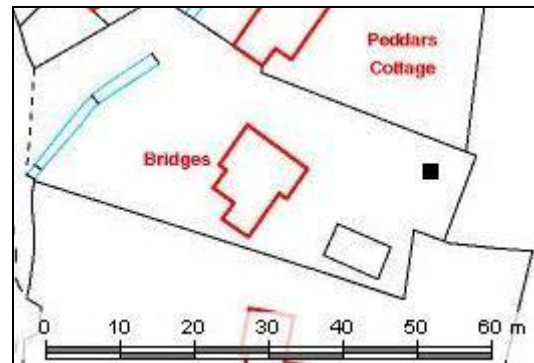


Figure 9: Location map of HES/06/2

The majority of the pottery excavated from HES/06/2 dates to the Victorian period and was recovered from all the contexts excavated. A range of post medieval wares were also identified mixed through the test pit and include Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware and Manganese Ware and with the medieval wares of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Medieval Glazed Wares, German Stoneware and Late medieval ware were generally all excavated from the lower half of the test pit. An additional two sherds of late Saxon Thetford Ware were excavated from contexts four and six.

Test Pit	Context	Thetford		EMW		Glazed		German Stoneware		LMT		Redware		Delft		Manganese		Victorian		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
2	1																	8	38	1800-1900
2	2					1	1	2	10			4	13	2	14			26	246	1200-1900
2	3									1	3					1	5	14	36	1400-1900
2	4	1	1	1	6							1	5					10	31	900-1900
2	5			1	8					2	9	2	21			1	2	17	41	1100-1900
2	6	1	2	1	3	1	1					1	3	1	6			4	10	900-1900

Table 2: The pottery excavated from HES/06/2

The late Saxon activity identified from HES/06/2 was part of a cluster of activity sited around the church at that time and yielded evidence for continuous activity through to the present day, most probably due to its proximity to the church. The high level of activity during the 19th century however has disturbed any previous archaeology on site, as a lot of rubbish was also dumped here. The finds from HES/06/2 include iron nails with scrap iron, coal, concrete, CBM, glass, animal bone, slate, cockle shells, the rubber sole of a shoe buttons and a small metal fastener with 'H.W' inscribed on it and all recovered through the six contexts excavated. Clay pipe was also recovered; one stem had an inscription of 'W Andrews 126 Vauxhall Road' along one edge and was found in context two. The presence of possible worked flints may also hint at later prehistoric activity also on site, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

Test Pit three (HES/06/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the long front garden of what was the old school house on the village green in the north of the village (The Flint Cottage, Drinkstone Road, Hesselst. TL 593680 261999).

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.

The majority of the pottery excavated from HES/06/3 dates to the Victorian period and was recovered through the test pit. Post medieval pottery was also identified from context seven and includes Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware and English Stoneware.

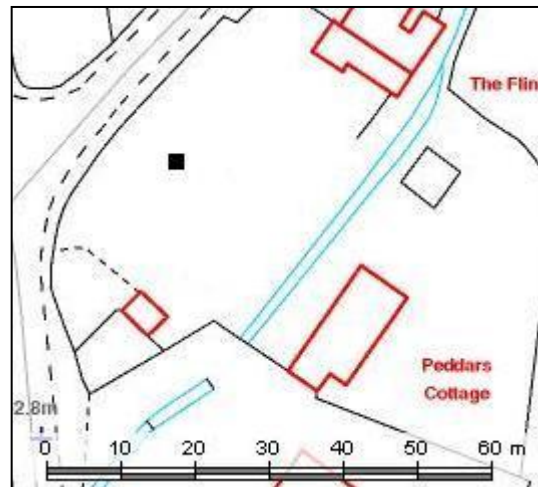


Figure 10: Location map of HES/06/3

Test Pit	Context	Redware		Delft		Eng Stone		Victorian		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
3	1							3	5	1800-1900
3	2							24	46	1800-1900
3	3							23	49	1800-1900
3	4							12	58	1800-1900
3	7	5	221	3	55	3	48	8	131	1550-1900

Table 3: The pottery excavated from HES/06/3

The site was occupied from the post medieval period onwards, but the site was probably open fields, although was unlikely to have been ploughed much due to the large sherds of pottery recovered. The construction of the school in the 19th century was most probably the first occupation on site as very few finds were actually recovered, with just CBM fragments, coal and glass excavated from context one.

Test Pit four (HES/06/4)

Test pit four was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a Grade II listed early 17th century farm house located in the far north of the village (Elm Farm, Drinkstone Road, Hessest. TL 593618 261855).

Test pit four 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 medieval and later medieval pottery sherds were excavated from the lower half of HES/06/4 and include Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Medieval Glazed Wares, German Stonewares and Late medieval wares.

The post medieval and Victorian pottery sherds were excavated from the upper half of the test pit and include Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware and English Stoneware.

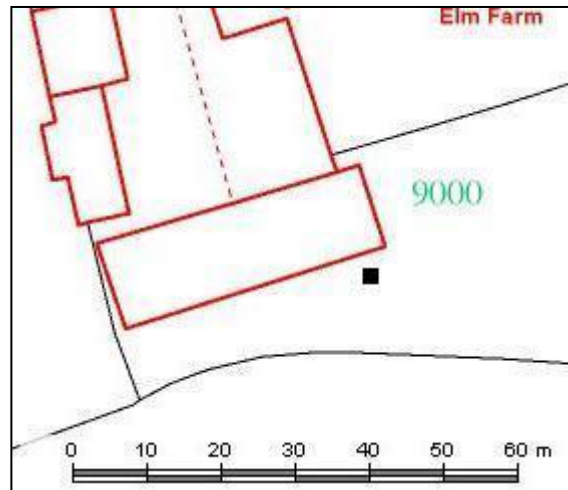


Figure 11: Location map of HES/06/4

Test Pit	Context	EMW		Glazed		German Stoneware		LMT		Redware		Delft		Eng Stone		Victorian		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
4	2									3	42					6	31	1550-1900
4	3									3	35	1	1			15	33	1550-1900
4	4					2	45	1	8					1	15			1400-1750
4	5	1	11	1	2	1	18	1	14	1	9							1100-1700
4	7	1	2			1	2											1100-1700

Table 4: The pottery excavated from HES/06/4

There appears to have been continuous activity on site from the early medieval period onwards that was probably an isolated farmstead at the time in the far north of the village. Also, the disturbances on site have generally not been that great and no great dumps of material. The finds include CBM, iron nails, glass, animal bone, slag and clay pipe that were found through the eight contexts. Flint flakes were also found from contexts five, six and seven and may represent later prehistoric activity on site, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

Test Pit five (HES/06/5)

Test pit five was excavated in the large back garden of a large Grade II listed 14th and early 16th century cottage fronting the main road and opposite the church (Church Cottage, The Street, Hessett. TL 593618 261855).

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

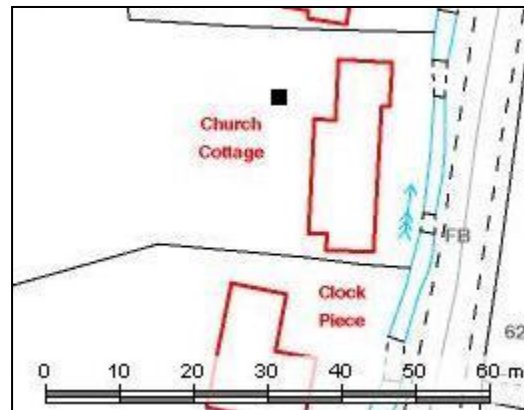


Figure 12: Location map of HES/06/5

A single sherd of late Saxon Thetford Ware pottery was excavated from context two that was mixed up with large numbers of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Medieval Glazed Wares, German Stoneware and Late medieval wares identified through the test pit. Post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware was excavated from the upper four contexts of the test pit, but the majority of the pottery assemblage dates to the Victorian period and was found through the five contexts of HES/06/5.

Test Pit	Context	Thetford		EMW		Glazed		German Stoneware		LMT		Redware		Victorian		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
5	1			2	10							1	1	14	24	1100-1900
5	2	1	4	4	20	2	8	1	2			8	33	80	176	900-1900
5	3			1	3	2	5	1	13			4	13	31	133	1100-1900
5	4											7	37	9	33	1550-1900
5	5			9	78	1	3			7	74			2	2	1100-1900

Table 5: The pottery excavated from HES/06/5

The late Saxon activity identified on site is part of a focus of occupation clustered around the church from about the 9th century onwards. There is evidence for almost continual activity on site, most probably due to its location directly opposite the church, through the medieval period to the present day, although there was a gap in the pottery recovered dating from between the 16th – 19th centuries. A lot of disturbance during the 19th century has destroyed any earlier archaeology and most of the finds excavated probably date to this later activity on site, apart from the clay pipe recovered. The rest of the finds include CBM, iron nails, animal bone, glass, fragments of breeze block, coal, slate, oyster shell and a possible Victorian General Regiment button with the inscription “SIR.P TAIT & CO LONDON” with the royal seal on the reverse (a lion and a unicorn) (pictured right) Pieces of possible worked flint and burnt stone were also excavated from contexts three and four that may be of a later prehistoric date, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.



Figure 13: Victorian General Regiment button excavated from HES/06/5 © ACA

Test Pit six (HES/06/6)

Test pit six was excavated in a part of a rear garden of a farm house, but set back from the house and next to the barn. The house is located centrally in the village and opposite the village green (Maltings Farm, Heath Road, Hessel. TL 593579 261568).

Test pit six 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.

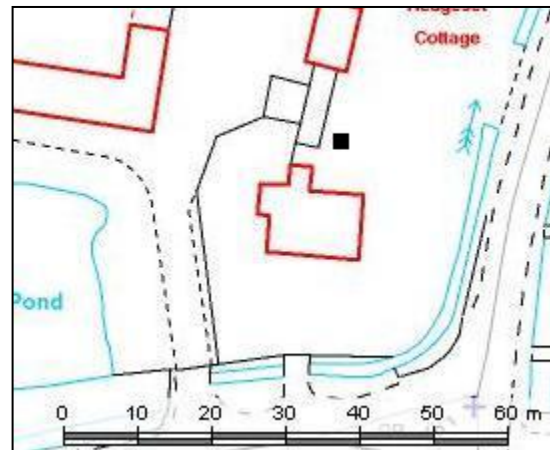


Figure 14: Location map of HES/06/6

Small numbers of medieval and post medieval pottery were excavated from HES/06/6 and include Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Medieval Glazed Wares, Late medieval ware and Glazed Red Earthenware all of which were recovered from the lower half of the test pit. The majority of the pottery dates to the Victorian period and large numbers were excavated from the upper six contexts of test pit six.

Test Pit	Context	EMW		Glazed		LMT		Redware		Victorian		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
6	1									8	18	1800-1900
6	3									23	50	1800-1900
6	4							1	28	7	18	1550-1900
6	5					1	37			4	3	1400-1900
6	6	2	30							2	68	1100-1900
6	7	1	5	1	5							1100-1400

Table 6: The pottery excavated from HES/06/6

There was evidence for minimal activity on site through the medieval period until the 16th century, which suggests this site was probably fields or gardens during that time, with activity focused away from that area of site. The main period of occupation dates to the 19th century, most probably when the current house was built and has also disturbed the upper six contexts and finds of the test pit. The finds include large amounts of glass, with CBM, animal bone, coal, iron nails and clay pipe that were all recovered from contexts one to five. Possible worked flints were also excavated from context one that may be later prehistoric in date, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this. Context seven revealed a probable undisturbed medieval ground surface given that this layer contained medieval pottery only.

Test Pit seven (HES/06/7)

Test pit seven was excavated centrally in the back garden of a modern house in the far south of the village (Bramble Cottage, The Green, Hesselst. TL 593506 261251).

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

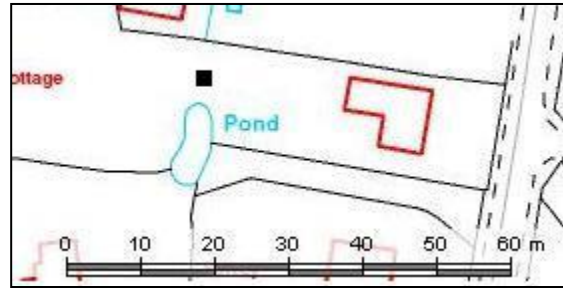


Figure 15: Location map of HES/06/7

No pottery was excavated from test pit seven.

The presence of natural clays at a shallow depth in the test pit and with no pottery and only a few finds recovered from context one – including CBM fragments and green bottle glass, suggests that the site was not used until the current house was built during the 20th century.

Test Pit eight (HES/06/8)

Test pit eight was excavated in the front garden of a modern bungalow, set back slightly from the main road in the south of the village (1 The Green, Hessay. TL 593551 261363).

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

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from HES/06/8 dates to the Victorian period and was recovered from all four contexts. A single sherd of Roman Greyware was also identified from context three.

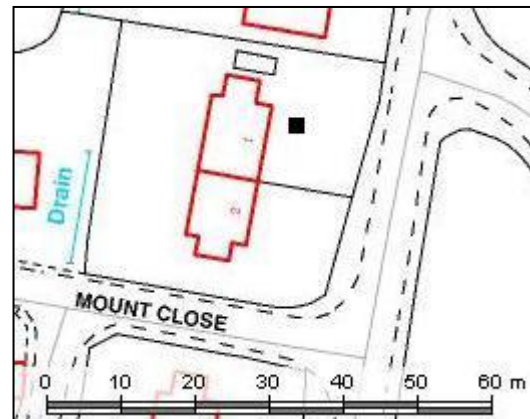


Figure 16: Location map of HES/06/8

Test Pit	Context	Roman Grey		Victorian		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
8	1			3	13	1800-1900
8	2			10	11	1800-1900
8	3	1	3	1	1	100-1900
8	4			3	6	1800-1900

Table 7: The pottery excavated from HES/06/8

The single sherd of worn Roman pottery excavated from HES/06/8 suggests that the site was used as fields during the Roman period and was probably not intensively farmed again until the 19th century when we see the most activity on site until the current house was built in the later 20th century. The finds include CBM, animal bone, coal, glass, concrete, oyster shell, a lead pencil and a two pence piece (date unknown) that were recovered through the four contexts excavated.

Test Pit nine (HES/06/9)

Test pit nine was excavated in the overgrown wooded area north of the driveway of the Old Rectory and behind the village hall, set back from the road (The Old Rectory, The Street, Hessay. TL 593690 261890).

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

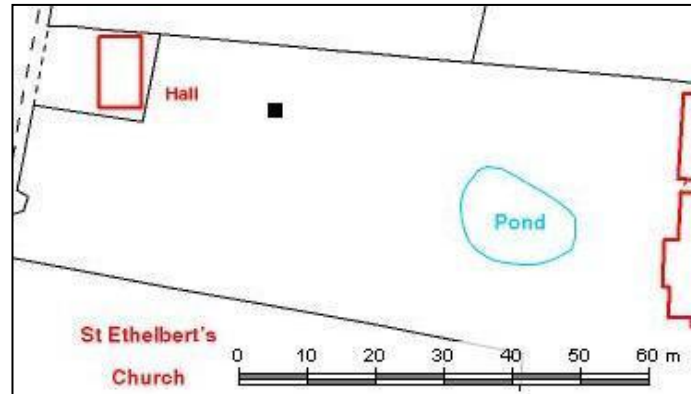


Figure 17: Location map of HES/06/9

Eight sherds of later medieval pottery were excavated from HES/06/9 and include German Stonewares and Late medieval wares. A range of post medieval pottery types were also excavated from the lower half of the test pit with Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware, English Stoneware, White Salt-glazed Stoneware and Creamware all identified. The majority of the pottery however dates to the Victorian period and was recovered from the upper half of the test pit.

Test Pit	Context	German Stoneware		LMT		Redware		Delft		Manganese		Eng Stone		White Stoneware		Creamware		Victorian		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
9	1																	46	202	1800-1900
9	2							1	3							1	7	65	414	1600-1900
9	3	1	37			2	6			1	3							33	307	1550-1900
9	4			3	52	4	78	1	8			2	138	1	29	23	251	10	101	1500-1900
9	5	4	101			4	284	3	44			3	55			20	236			1550-1780

Table 8: The pottery excavated from HES/06/9

The activity identified from the later medieval in HES/06/9 was part of a shift in the activity from the high medieval on the west side of the road to the majority of the evidence appearing on the east side with the church in the later medieval period. The large amount of post medieval pottery and brick rubble excavated suggests that the site may have been the location for a smaller property along the driveway to the Old Rectory. A lot of the pottery of this date was also expensive tableware's, so the occupants of the property were quite wealthy compared to many of the other residents of Hessay at that time. The large numbers of Victorian pottery recovered suggests that the site was probably used as an area to dump rubbish during the 19th century, especially with the glass, oyster shells, CBM, lumps of metal and animal bone excavated through the five contexts of HES/06/9. The possible pieces of worked flint also recorded may indicate the presence of later prehistoric activity on site, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

7.2 The 2007 Test Pit Results

The 2007 excavations in Hessett were undertaken over the 6th and 7th of June, when a total of six archaeological test pits were excavated by a total of 18 HEFA participants from Leiston Upper School, Castle Manor High School and County Upper School (school names correct at time of participation). The test pits were sited in-between the 2006 test pit sites, with a concentration in gardens in the north of the village, with one test pit excavated for the first time along Heath Road that brought the total so far excavated in Hessett to 15 test pits.

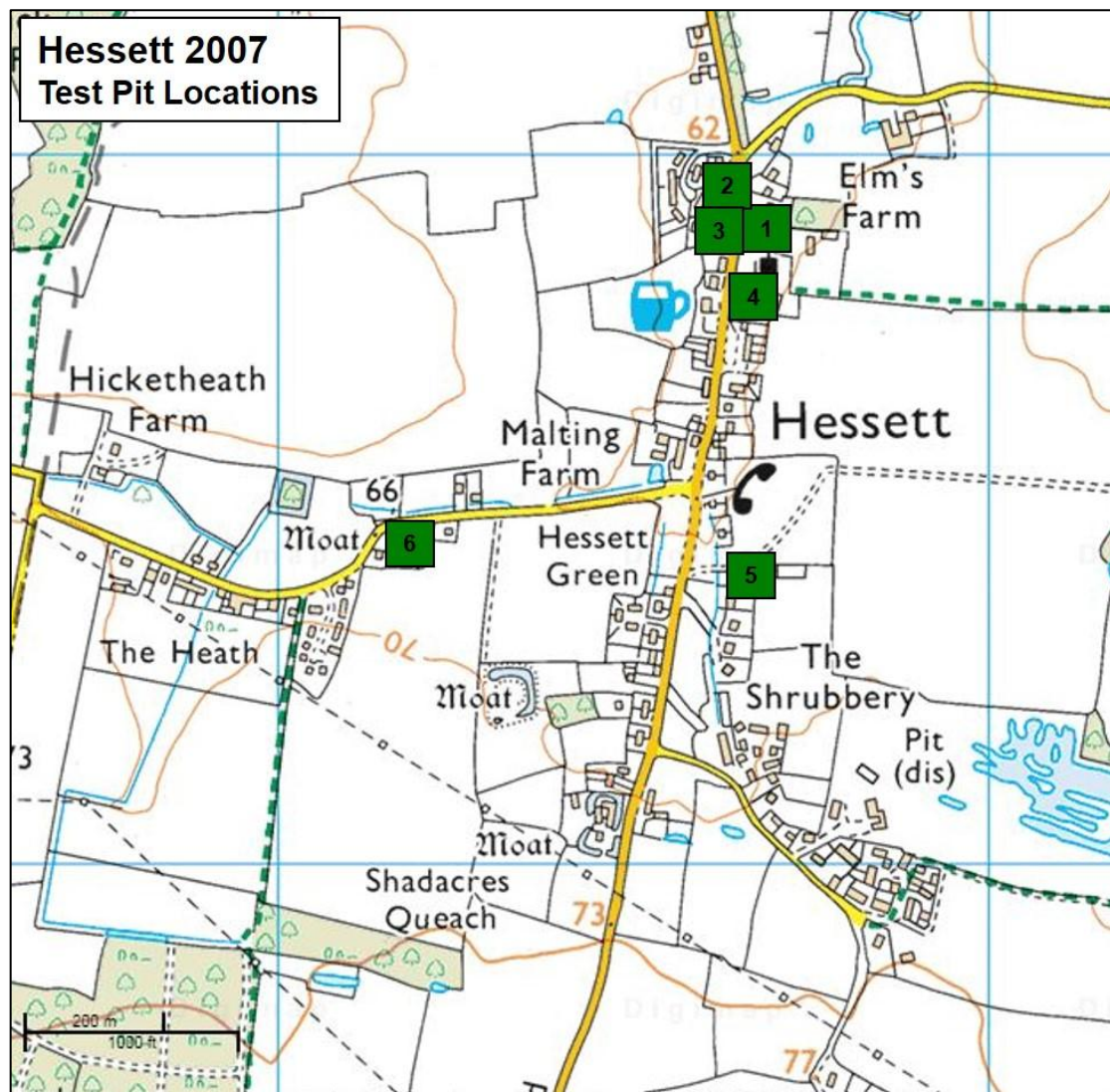


Table 9: The approximate locations of the 2007 test pits in Hessett (NB: Test pits not shown to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 10,000

Test Pit one (HES/07/1)

Test pit one was excavated in a wooded area that leads up to the Old Rectory set far back from the main road. Test pit one was sited in a small clearing to the north of the driveway and behind the new village hall (The Old Rectory, The Street, Hessett. TL 593692 261893).

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

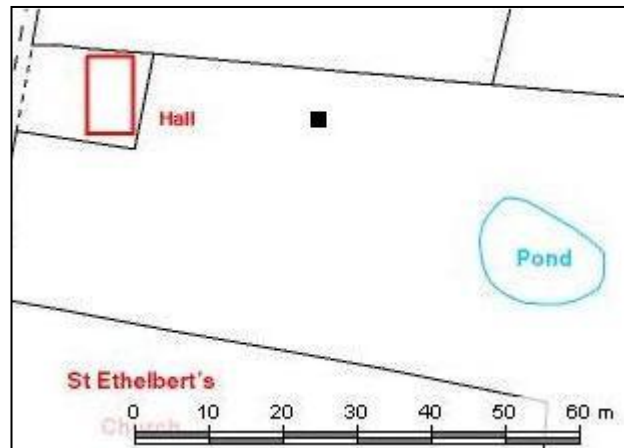


Figure 18: Location map of HES/07/1

The majority of the pottery from HES/07/1 dates to the post medieval period with a range of wares identified. These include Glazed Red Earthenware, English Stoneware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and Creamware and were all recovered from the upper two contexts, apart from the Manganese Ware and White Salt-Glazed Stoneware which both derived from the lower contexts of the test pit. A single sherd of Late medieval ware jug handle was also recovered, mixed into context two and two small sherds of Victorian pottery were excavated from context one.

Test Pit	Context	LMT		GRE		ES		SMW		SWSG		Cream		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1	1			1	1	1	7					3	11	2	8	1550-1900
1	2	1	18	6	156	1	9	1	3	1	2	1	1			1400-1750
1	3							1	8							1680-1750
1	4							2	12	1	2					1680-1750

Table 10: The pottery excavated from HES/07/1

Although activity on site in the later medieval is limited, there is a general shift in activity in Hessett from the high medieval where the occupation appears to be concentrated opposite the church, to in the later medieval where there is a majority shift in occupation to around the church. The evidence for activity on site continued through to the 19th century, although had decreased greatly when the Old Rectory was built. A large amount of building rubble was excavated with animal bone, mortar, glass and iron nails with clay pipe and fragments of concrete, and potentially suggests that a building was located on site but was probably destroyed during the later post medieval period. Pieces of burnt stone and worked flints were also recovered from contexts one, two, four and five and may suggest the presence of prehistoric activity on site, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

Test Pit two (HES/07/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the front garden of a modern house, close to the main road and situated just northwest of the church (The Gables, Elm Drive, Hessett. TL 593648 261921).

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

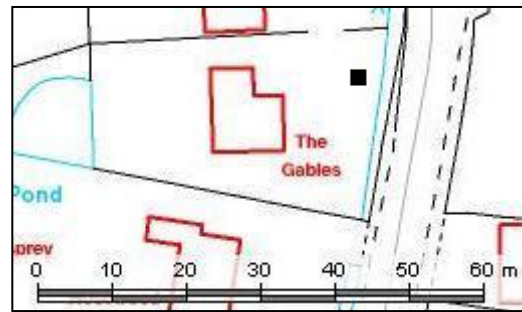


Figure 19: Location map of HES/07/2

A lot of late Saxon and medieval pottery were excavated from HES/06/2. Early medieval Sandy ware was most prevalent in the test pit and identified from every context and a few additional sherds of Thetford ware, Chalk-tempered ware and Medieval Glazed Wares was also recovered from the mid-contexts. Two post medieval wares were excavated also from the middle contexts and include Glazed Red Earthenware and Manganese Ware that were found in small numbers with Victorian pottery.

Test Pit	Context	THET		EMW		Chalk		MGW		GRE		SMW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
2	1			1	2											1100-1400
2	2			3	13					1	59					1100-1750
2	3	3	5	2	8	1	2			1	12	1	23	2	5	850-1900
2	4			9	36	1	3			1	4					1100-1600
2	5	3	11	4	25			1	3			1	2			850-1750
2	6			3	18											1100-1200

Table 11: The pottery excavated from HES/07/2

This test pit was part of the focus of occupation during the late Saxon and high medieval periods which was concentrated around the church in the north of the village. The proximity of HES/07/2 to the road suggests that there was occupation fronting the road, most likely in both the late Saxon and medieval periods. There is however a drop off in activity during the 14th and 15th centuries that suggests there was a shift in occupation during that time, and after which activity increased into the post medieval and Victorian, although the pottery evidence was far less for the most recent activity. A lot of animal bone with oyster shell was found, context six was most probably an undisturbed medieval layer, whereas the upper five contexts had experienced a lot of disturbance and the majority of the remaining finds are more modern in date and most probably relate to the construction of the current house during the 20th century. These include glass, CBM, coal, plastic, concrete, slate, iron nails and mortar. Potential worked flint flakes were also excavated from contexts one to four and may be later prehistoric in date, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

Test Pit three (HES/07/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set back from the main road in the north of the village and opposite the village hall (Rosewood, The Street, Hesselst. TL 593616 261898).

Test pit three was excavated to a depth of 0.68m. Natural was not recorded but due to time constraints and the presence of water, excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

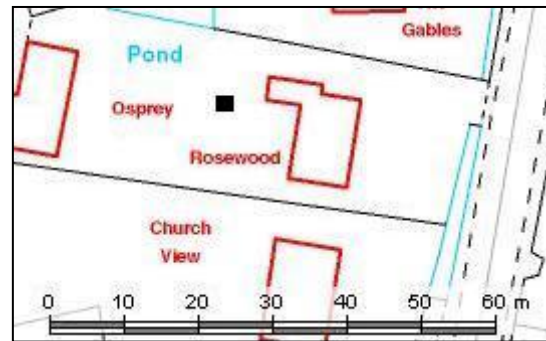


Figure 20: Location map of HES/07/3

Large quantities of both late Saxon Thetford ware and Early Medieval Sandy Ware were excavated from virtually every context of HES/07/3 and dominate the pottery assemblage. Small numbers of Chalk-tempered ware, Grimston ware and late medieval ware were also recovered mixed through the middle contexts. Single sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware and Manganese Ware were excavated in the upper contexts with 14 sherds of Victorian pottery recovered from the middle contexts of test pit three.

Test Pit	Context	THET		EMW		Chalk		GRIM		LMT		GRE		SMW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
3	1	3	4	4	13													850-1900
3	2	6	12	7	60					2	4	1	4	1	6	6	13	850-1900
3	3	2	2	8	33											6	10	850-1900
3	4	1	8	25	96			1	2							2	2	850-1900
3	5	1	2	3	28													850-1200
3	6	3	19	11	89	2	11											850-1200
3	7	1	1															850-1100

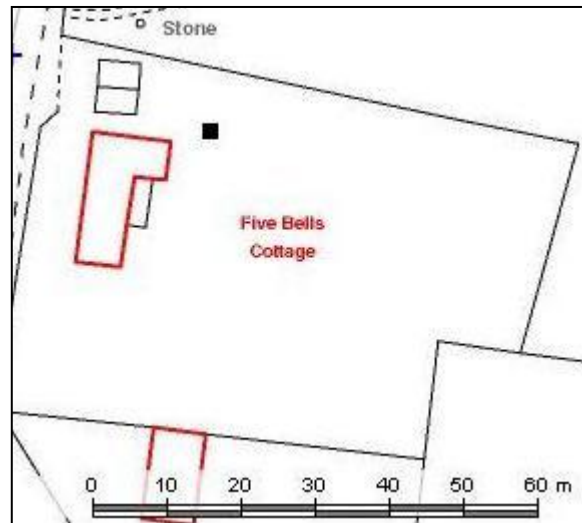
Table 12: The pottery excavated from HES/07/3

The unusually large amounts of both late Saxon and medieval pottery excavated from HES/07/3, suggests there was certainly occupation on site that also correlates with the general trend of occupation patterns identified in Hesselst, namely the cluster of activity around the church during those periods. Much like the results from HES/07/2, there is no pottery excavated from this test pit that can be dated to the 14th century and in the post Black Death period there was still activity on site, but it appeared to be on a smaller scale when compared to the earlier material recovered. A range of finds were also excavated and consist of a large lump of slag from context five, most likely late Saxon or medieval in date. Fragments of CBM, iron nails, clay pipe were also excavated with animal bone, modern glass, a slate pencil and coal through the upper five contexts. Oyster shell and animal bone were only recovered from context six, which suggests that contexts six and seven are late Saxon and medieval occupation layers. Waste flint flakes and burnt stone were also excavated from contexts one, three and five and may indicate the presence of later prehistoric activity also on site, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

Test Pit four (HES/07/4)

Test pit four was excavated along the northern edge in a large back garden of a Grade II listed early 16th century cottage. The test pit was sited close to the house and outbuildings and just south of the boundary wall with the church (Five Bells Cottage, The Street, Hessett. TL 593664 261802).

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



Victorian pottery dominated the assemblage excavated from HES/07/4 and was also recovered from every context. A range of post medieval wares were all identified from the lower contexts only and include Glazed Red Earthenware, Manganese Ware, English Stoneware and Creamware. Three sherds of medieval pottery, Medieval Glazed Ware, Grimston Ware and Early Medieval Sandy Ware were also excavated from the lower contexts with a single sherd of late Saxon Thetford ware excavated from context five.

Figure 21: Location map of HES/07/4

TP	Context	THET		EMW		GRIM		MGW		GS		GRE		SMW		ES		Cream		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
4	1																			20	147	1800-1900
4	2																			11	152	1800-1900
4	3																			13	78	1800-1900
4	4			1	7															49	111	1100-1900
4	5	1	5							1	3					1	10	1	2	19	32	850-1900
4	6					1	4							1	1	1	26	2	19	6	9	1200-1900
4	7							1	2			3	15	2	8	2	16			2	13	1200-1900

Table 13: The pottery excavated from HES/07/4

The amount of activity on site during the 19th century has disturbed all earlier archaeology evident from HES/07/4, but there is potential for earlier undisturbed deposits to still remain on site. Surprisingly, for its location adjacent to the church and compared to the other test pits excavated in the area, very little late Saxon or medieval pottery was recovered. Much of the evidence of this may have been destroyed when the current house was built, or perhaps just the rubbish was deposited elsewhere and away from the church boundary. Activity was quite consistent from the post medieval and certainly appeared to peak into the Victorian period. The majority of the finds consist of 19th and 20th rubbish, including CBM, glass, iron nails, coal, scrap metal, oyster shell with animal bone and clay pipe and found through the seven contexts of the test pit. A piece of burnt stone was also excavated from context four and may indicate the presence of later prehistoric activity on site.

Test Pit five (HES/07/5)

Test pit five was excavated in small enclosed garden situated between the new build out building, behind the main house and the pond. It was also set back from the main road through the village, opposite Hessel Green (Harrington House, The Street, Hessel. TL 593658 261392).

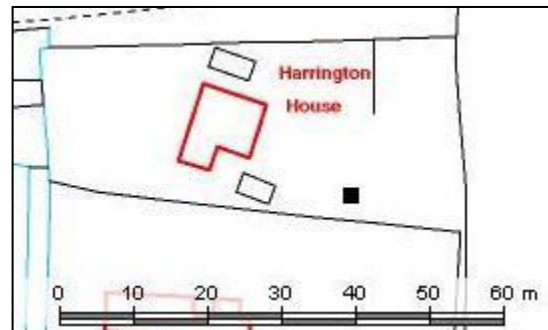


Figure 22: Location map of HES/07/5

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

Medieval pottery was only excavated from HES/07/5, the majority of which consists of Early Medieval Sandy Ware with an additional sherd of Grimston Ware, both of which were excavated from the lower contexts of the test pit.

Test Pit	Context	EMW		GRIM		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
5	3	5	16	1	1	1100-1400
5	4	8	16			1100-1400

Table 14: The pottery excavated from HES/07/5

Prior to the construction of the new build the site was utilised as a meadow, with no evidence of other buildings ever being on site. Although only medieval pottery was excavated, there is evidence for later disturbances as coal; CBM, iron nails and a one penny coin, dated to 1976 were all excavated through the four contexts. There are few dispersed sites identified from test pitting in the medieval period and most probably represent isolated farmsteads. This site is situated just outside, to the east, of the probable extent of the village green, as marked by ditches. Activity has been identified on the edge of the green during the medieval period in the majority of villages and explains the presence of medieval occupation identified in this test pit. Subsequent occupation and the location of the current house have moved slightly closer to the green and it appears that rubbish was deposited elsewhere over the site.

Test Pit six (HES/07/6)

Test pit six was excavated in the open front garden of a Grade II listed mid to late 16th century cottage in the far west of the village (White Cottage, Heath Road, Hessett. TL 593175 261457).

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

The majority of the pottery excavated from test pit six dates to the Victorian period, although a range of earlier wares were also recovered. These include single sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and Late medieval ware, all excavated from the mid-contexts, with German Stoneware and Early Medieval Sandy Ware which was identified from all the lower three contexts of HES/07/6.

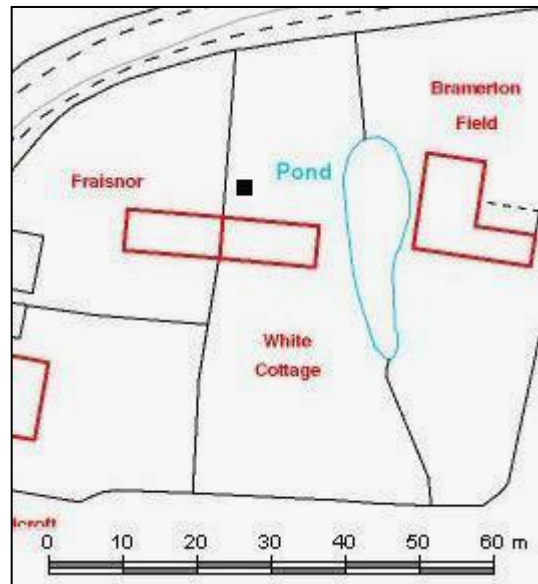


Figure 23: Location map of HES/07/6

Test Pit	Context	EMW		GS		LMT		GRE		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
6	2	1	14	1	46	1	12			1	2	35	143	1100-1900
6	3	1	7	1	4			1	5			5	26	1100-1900
6	4	3	8									4	11	1100-1900

Table 15: The pottery excavated from HES/07/6

As seen in HES/07/5, the location of HES/07/6 was potentially part of dispersed and isolated farmsteads away from the main focus of activity around the church during the medieval period. Evidence for occupation continued through the medieval and it is only when the current house was built that there appears to be a drop off in the pottery deposited. This may be due to the heavy clay natural that was reached at a shallow depth, but perhaps also because the test pit was sited at the front of the house and general rubbish disposal usually took place to the rear of the property. The large amount of Victorian pottery and more recent finds that were excavated suggest that all parts of the garden were used for the disposal of rubbish and again most probably due to the prevalence of the clay natural. The finds include CBM, iron nails, slate, modern glass, scrap iron, coal, mortar which were mixed with animal bone, oyster shell, clay pipe, a slate pencil and a bone domino piece and found through the upper four contexts. Potential waste flint flakes were also recovered only from context five and also mixed into context two and may indicate the presence of later prehistoric activity on site, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this. The terminus of a probable ditch or part of a small pit was excavated in the south western corner of the test pit, although not enough of the feature was visible to confirm this. The dimensions of the visible feature were 0.4m x 0.3m with a depth of 0.2m, but this was most probably still the side of the feature (pictured below). Further excavations are needed here to determine the extent and nature of this feature.



Figure 24: The top of the possible feature excavated in the north-western corner of HES/07/6. © ACA

7.3 The 2008 Test Pit Results

A total of 12 archaeological test pits were excavated over the 7th and 8th of May by a total of 28 HEFA participants from Mildenhall College of Technology, Stowupland High School, Great Cornard Upper School and Samuel Ward Arts and Technology College (school names correct at time of participation). The test pits were excavated in gardens both along The Street and Heath Road and brought the total so far excavated in Hessest to 27.

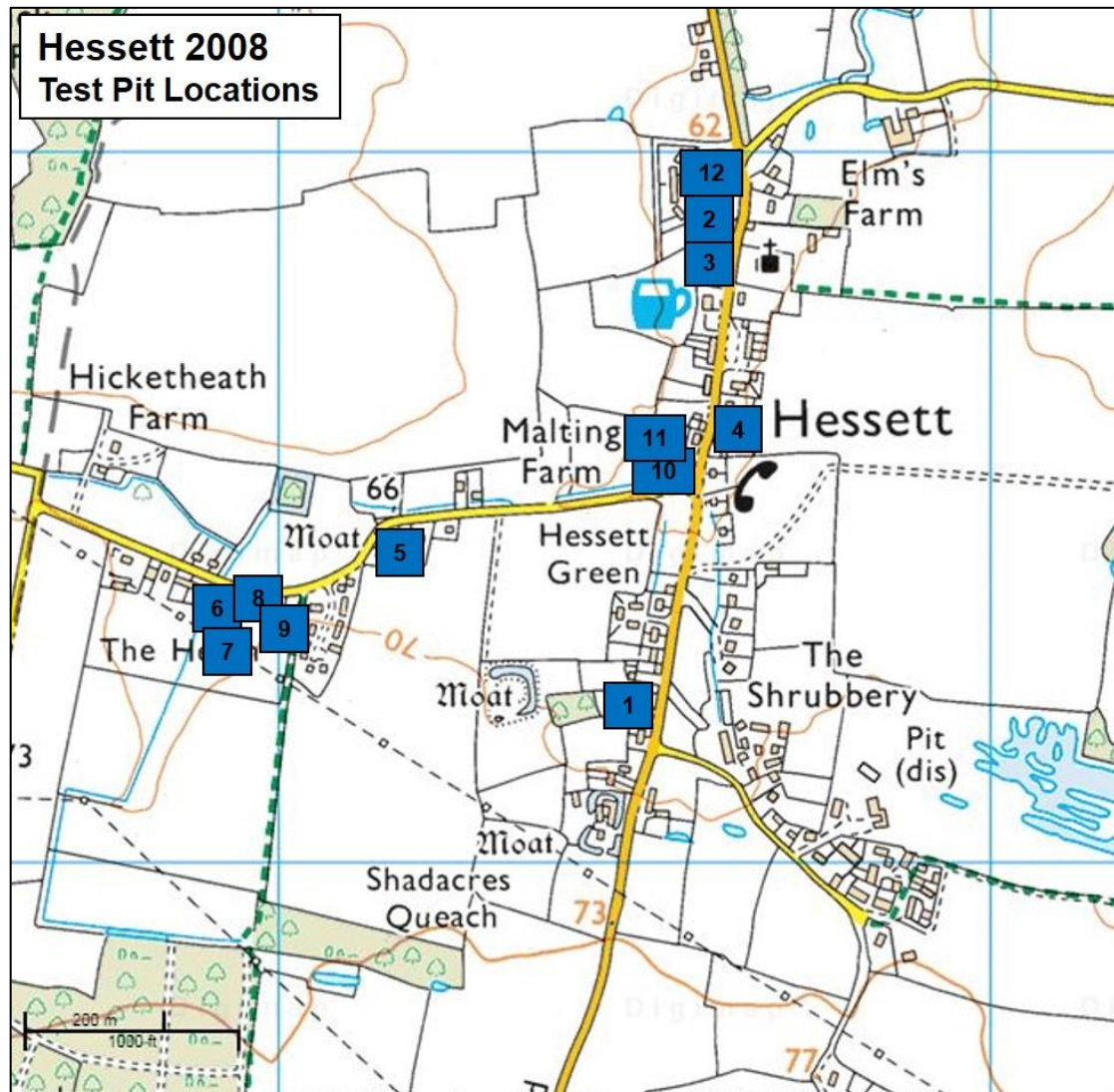


Table 16: The approximate locations of the 2008 test pits in Hessest (NB: Test pits not shown to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 10,000

Test Pit one (HES/08/1)

Test pit one was excavated in the far south of the village in the enclosed back garden of a modern house (Edgcumbe, The Green, Hessett. TL 593509 261208).

Test pit one was excavated to a depth of 0.47m, at which depth natural was recorded. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

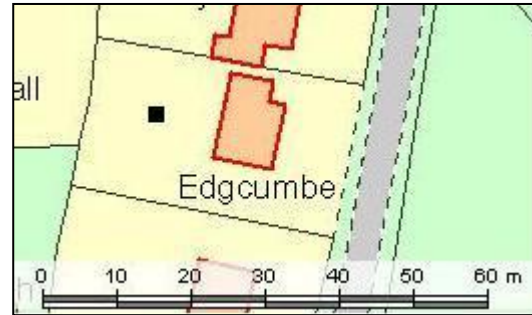


Figure 25: Location map of HES/08/1

All the pottery excavated from HES/08/1 dates to the Victorian period suggesting very little or no activity on site prior to AD 1800.

Test Pit	Context	Victorian		Date Range
		No	Wt	
1	2	1	1	1800-1900
1	3	4	5	1800-1900
1	4	2	2	1800-1900

Table 17: The pottery excavated from HES/08/1

The finds and pottery excavated from HES/08/1 suggest that this area was open fields until the current house was built in the 20th century. From the test pit excavations in Hessett, there appears to be little activity and almost no evidence of occupation whatsoever south of Hessett Green until into the 19th century. The finds consist of CBM, iron nails, coal and modern glass, suggestive of domestic rubbish most probably scattered over fields. The presence of worked flints over excavated likely indicate later prehistoric activity on site, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

Test Pit two (HES/08/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the north of the village opposite the church. The test pit was excavated in the enclosed back garden of a modern house (Church View, The Street, Hessem. TL 593596 261880).

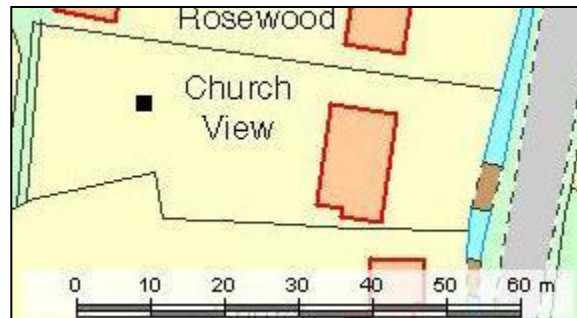


Figure 26: Location map of HES/08/2

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

The majority of the pottery excavated from HES/08/2 dates to the late Saxon and the early medieval periods suggesting that there was intense occupation on site during that time. A single sherd of Roman Shelly Ware was also excavated suggesting that there was activity on site in the Roman period but it was likely to have been open fields. The lack of pottery from this test pit that dates to between the 14th and 19th centuries suggests that potentially that the site was abandoned during that time.

Test Pit	Context	RB		THET		EMW		Victorian		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
2	1			1	3					850-1100
2	2			3	8	4	14	2	2	850-1900
2	3			2	7	12	57			850-1400
2	4	1	1	1	8					100-1100

Table 18: The pottery excavated from HES/08/2

The single sherd of Roman pottery excavated is only the second test pit over three years to yield Roman pottery. This test pit was situated just south of Hessem Green and with test pit two could potentially be evidence of isolated Roman farmsteads, or in the case here, more probably a field as only one sherd of Roman pot was excavated. The peak of activity appears to be during the late Saxon and early medieval periods which is consistent with a focus of activity identified around the church during these periods. The drop off in activity during the later medieval and into the post medieval periods suggest a shift in the focus of occupation, the majority of which appears to be next to the church, rather than opposite it. The finds excavated, which include mainly coal and iron nails with a few small CBM fragments and potential worked flint that may be later prehistoric in date, with the small amount of Victorian pot suggest that the site was most probably fields with very little disturbance until the current house was built.

Test Pit three (HES/08/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the north of the village opposite the church. The test pit was excavated in the enclosed back garden of a modern house (The Clock Piece, The Clock Street, Hessett. TL 593579 261820).

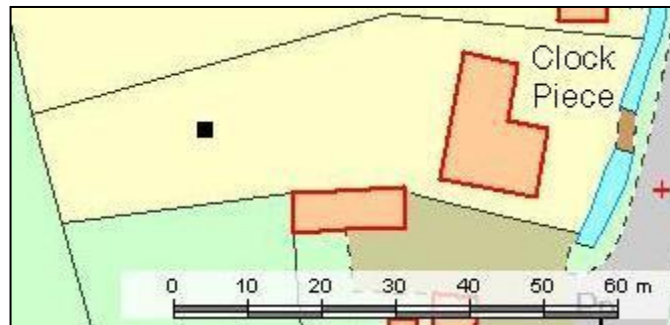


Figure 27: Location map of HES/08/3

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

The pottery excavated from HES/08/3 includes two sherds of late Saxon Thetford ware and one sherd of Early Medieval Sandy Ware. One sherd of German Stoneware and three sherds of Late Medieval Ware were also excavated from the upper mid contexts. Glazed Red Earthenware dating up to the 16th century was also excavated in the lower contexts, suggesting that the ground was disturbed during the post medieval period. The lack of later pottery potentially means that the site was abandoned until the modern house was constructed during the 20th century.

Test Pit	Context	THET		EMW		GS		LMT		GRE		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
3	2	1	2									850-1100
3	3	1	2	1	2	1	46	1	12	1	2	850-1750
3	4							2	8	1	19	1400-1750

Table 19: The pottery excavated from HES/08/3

This test pit has yielded similar results to HES/08/3, which was just to the north of this test pit. There is evidence for occupation in both the late Saxon and early medieval periods, which consists with the pattern of occupation around the church during these early periods. Although not much evidence exists of later medieval activity in Hessett, most probably due to the Black Death, HES/08/3 has yielded pottery that suggests the village was not abandoned altogether, but may have certainly shrunk in size. Occupation was still evident into the post medieval period, the activity caused a great deal of disturbance on the land, but any buildings on site were probably pulled down during the 18th century. The remains of tile, iron nails, scrap iron and coal with modern glass intrusions indicate the probable use of the site as fields prior to the current house being constructed. Probable worked flints were also recorded that hint at the presence of later prehistoric activity also on site, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

Test Pit four (HES/08/4)

Test pit four was excavated centrally in the village south of the church along the main road through the centre of the village. The test pit was excavated in the large open back garden away from the main house (Alwyd, The Street, Hesselst. TL 493646 261601).

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

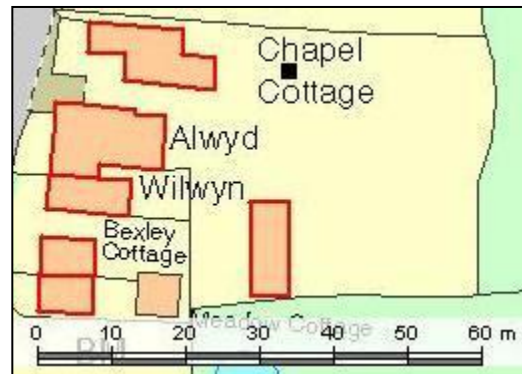


Figure 28: Location map of HES/08/4

The pottery suggests limited activity at HES/08/4 with evidence for activity dating from the 16th century with Manganese Ware and Victorian pottery. The 39 sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware were a single deposit of a large bowl.

Test Pit	Context	GRE		MW		Victorian		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
4	2			1	1	7	27	1680-1900
4	4	39	632					1550-1750

Table 20: The pottery excavated from HES/08/4

The activity on site at HES/08/4 correlates with a growth of the village during the post medieval period. Hesselst was most probably affected by the Black Death, which is evident by a drop off in activity throughout the village. The finds of mainly CBM fragments and tile with iron nails, coal, a button, modern glass and potential waste flints that may be of a later prehistoric date also suggest this activity continued through into the Victorian period, although evidently very little of the ground was disturbed during that time.

Test Pit five (HES/08/5)

Test pit five was excavated to the west of the village along the main east-west road into Hessest. The test pit was excavated in the small area of flat garden close to the back of a Grade II listed mid to late 16th century cottage (White Cottage, Heath Road Hessest. TL 593179 261444).

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

This test pit produced two sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware and one sherd of Chalk-tempered ware both of which date to the medieval period and suggest activity on site at that time. The lack of pottery recovered dating from the 14th century may imply that the site was abandoned then until the 19th century.

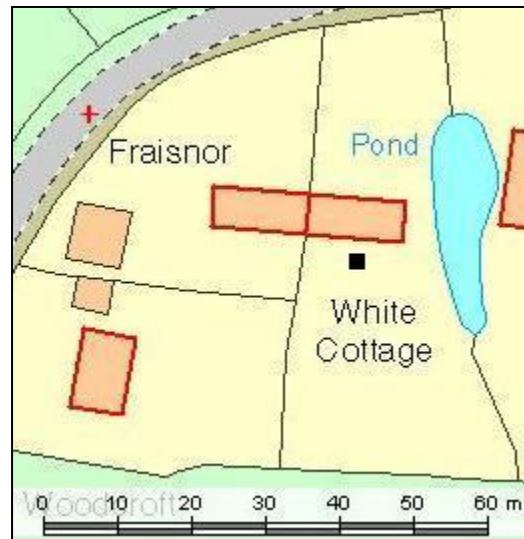


Figure 29: Location map of HES/08/5

Test Pit	Context	EMW		CHALK		Victorian		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
5	1	1	2			5	48	1100-1900
5	2	1	14	1	4			1100-1400

Table 21: The pottery excavated from HES/08/5.

The location of HES/08/5, situated away from the church to the south west, may have been part of a more dispersed medieval settlement, with isolated farmsteads located on the edge of the village and away from the main cluster of settlement activity around the church. The pottery results appear to show a drop off in activity during the 14th century, which may be related to the Black Death. It is also possibly due to a shift in the disposal of rubbish, as the heavy clay natural is found at a shallow depth to the back of the house and during the 2007 excavations in Hessest, test pit six yielded pottery dating to the late medieval and post medieval periods. However, these were also found in small numbers that still suggest a potential drop off in activity, most probably related to the Black Death. The latest activity on site, during the 19th century, has disturbed all the earlier archaeology, including the finds – coal, iron and CBM fragments, although most of which most probably date to the c.19th century.

Test Pit six (HES/08/6)

Test pit six was excavated in the west of the village along the main east-west road into Hessest. The test pit was the northern of two excavated in this property; see also HES/08/7. Test pit six was excavated within the open garden to the back of the modern bungalow and next to the outhouse (Shangri-la, Heath Road Hessest. TL 592179 261444).

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



Figure 30: Location map of HES/08/6

The majority of the pottery excavated from HES/08/6 dates to the Victorian period with a single sherd of Glazed Red Earthenware that suggests limited activity on site in the post medieval period until the 19th century.

Test Pit	Context	GRE		Victorian		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
6	2			2	5	1800-1900
6	3	1	11	10	126	1550-1900

Table 22: The pottery excavated from HES/08/6

Shangri-la, a modern bungalow, was built to replace a set of cottages set back from the road that also burnt down and were most probably identical to those built to the east of Shangri-la, that are still present today. A late 18th to early 19th century date for the original construction of the houses seems probable. HES/08/6 was excavated just outside the probable old house boundary and yielded very little evidence for activity prior to the construction of the cottages. During the post medieval period the area was most probably open fields. Very little evidence for activity was identified during this period, the finds consist of mainly brick and tile and with the heavy clay natural the site was most likely left as open fields until expansion of the village into the Victorian period. The presence of possible worked flints however, also hints at a presence of later prehistoric activity also on site, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

Test Pit seven (HES/08/7)

Test pit seven was excavated in the west of the village along the main east-west road into Hessay. The test pit was the southern of two excavated here; see also HES/08/6. Test pit seven was excavated outside the boundary of the property on the public allotments to the rear of the modern house (Shangri-la, Heath Road Hessay. TL 592908 261351).

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

All the pottery excavated from HES/08/7 dates to the Victorian period suggesting that there was little to no activity on site prior to that date.

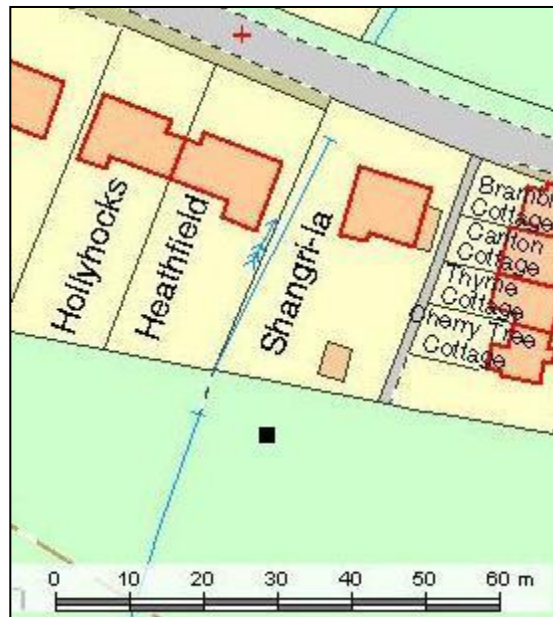


Figure 31: Location map of HES/08/7

Test Pit	Context	Victorian		Date Range
		No	Wt	
7	1	4	11	1800-1900
7	2	2	8	1800-1900
7	3	1	4	1800-1900

Table 23: The pottery excavated from HES/08/7

The results from HES/08/7 are very similar to those excavated from test pit six, also in Shangri-la. The heavy clay natural with the finds of coal, brick and tile, iron nails, and modern finds including a head of a toothbrush, glass, plastic and aluminium template for a sole of an adult shoe, suggest that the site has only been occupied from the late 18th century and contemporary with the construction of the cottages.

Test Pit eight (HES/08/8)

Test pit eight was excavated in the west of the village along the main east-west road into Hessett. The test pit was excavated in the small enclosed rear garden of a terrace of cottages set back from the main road (Thyme Cottage, Heath Road Hessett. TL 592937 261372).

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

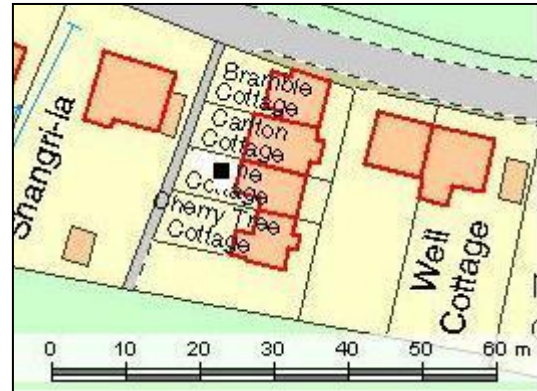


Figure 32: Location map of HES/08/8

A range of post medieval pottery was excavated from HES/08/8, including Glazed Red Earthenwares, Delft Ware, Manganese Ware and English Stoneware. The majority of the pottery however, dates to the Victorian that also suggests a great deal of disturbance here during the 18th century.

Test Pit	Context	GRE		DW		MW		ES		Victorian		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
8	3			1	1	3	135	2	9	80	370	1600-1900
8	4	1	12			1	4			4	7	1550-1900

Table 24: The pottery excavated from HES/08/8

The construction of the cottages where HES/08/8 was sited dates most probably to the late 18th or early 19th century. The amount of post medieval pottery excavated suggests that there was activity on site from the mid to late 16th century, although the majority of the area was probably still open fields. The peak of activity with the large number of Victorian pottery, bricks and tile excavated suggests that this part of Hessett was not intensively occupied until the 18th century. The presence of possible worked flints however suggests a possible later prehistoric date of activity on site also, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

Test Pit nine (HES/08/9)

Test pit nine was excavated in the west of the village along the main east-west road into Hessett. The test pit was excavated in a large open rear garden of a cottage fronting the road (Bridge Cottage, Heath Road Hessett. TL 592956 261363).

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

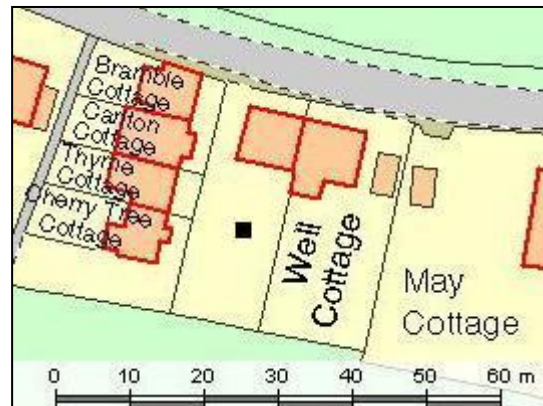


Figure 33: Location map of HES/08/9

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from HES/08/9 dates as Victorian, which was also mixed in with earlier pottery suggesting a lot of disturbance during the 19th century. Pottery dating from the 17th century onwards was also excavated and included Glazed Red Earthenware and English Stoneware.

Test Pit	Context	GRE		ES		Victorian		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
9	2	2	48			63	194	1550-1900
9	3	4	88	1	17	54	324	1550-1900
9	4			2	46	15	83	1680-1900

Table 25: The pottery excavated from HES/08/9

The post medieval expansion of Hessett already identified from other test pits, is again evident here with the expansion of the village westward onto previously unoccupied land. A great number of finds and pottery were excavated from this test pit, the peak of activity appears to be during the 19th century with the large number of Victorian pottery and a great deal of brick and tile rubble, which were all excavated in the upper contexts that also suggests the ground has also been greatly disturbed during this time.

Test Pit 10 (HES/08/10)

Test pit 10 was excavated in the centre of the village in the side garden of Malting Farm house and close to the road. It was the southern of two pits excavated within this property; see also HES/08/11 (Malting Farm, Heath Road Hesselst. TL 593585 261555).

Test pit 10 was excavated to a depth of 0.3m. Natural was not found at this depth but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A single sherd of Glazed Red Earthenware recovered from HES/08/10 suggests activity on site from the 16th century, increasing into the 19th century.

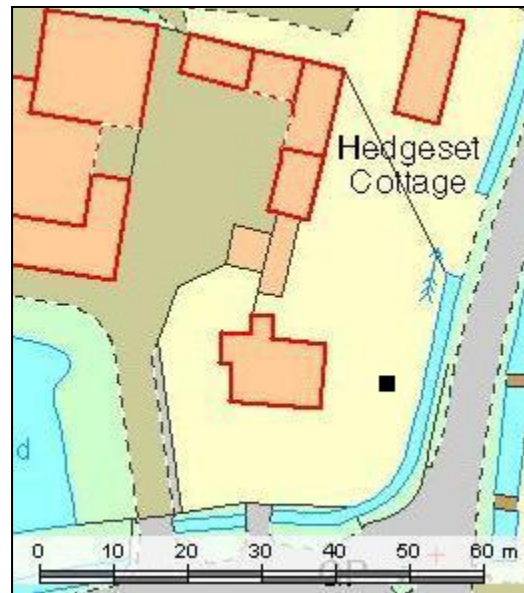


Figure 34: Location map of HES/08/10

Test Pit	Context	GRE		Victorian		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
10	1			2	25	1800-1900
10	3	1	5	1	1	1550-1900

Table 26: The pottery excavated from HES/08/10

The lack of evidence for post medieval activity from HES/08/10 suggests that the site was potentially open fields during the 16th and 17th centuries or that the rubbish was buried elsewhere in the garden. The test pit excavations in Hesselst in 2006, yielded medieval pottery from test pit six within this property, but also not much in the way of post medieval pot, consistent with a drop off in occupation at that time. The clay pipe recovered from this test pit suggests there was activity on site during the post medieval, although the majority of finds were more recent and consisted of coal and modern glass with scrap iron, mixed with the Victorian pottery and suggesting a lot of disturbance on site during that period.

Test Pit 11 (HES/08/11)

Test pit 11 was excavated in the centre of the village and was the northern of two test pits excavated within the property; see also HES/08/10. Test pit 11 was excavated in the side garden to the rear of the house, set back from the road (Malting Farm, Heath Road Hessel. TL 593576 261573).

Test pit 11 was excavated to a depth of 0.2m. Natural was not found at this depth but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A large amount of Victorian pottery was excavated from this test pit and at the depth excavated there was no evidence for earlier activity.

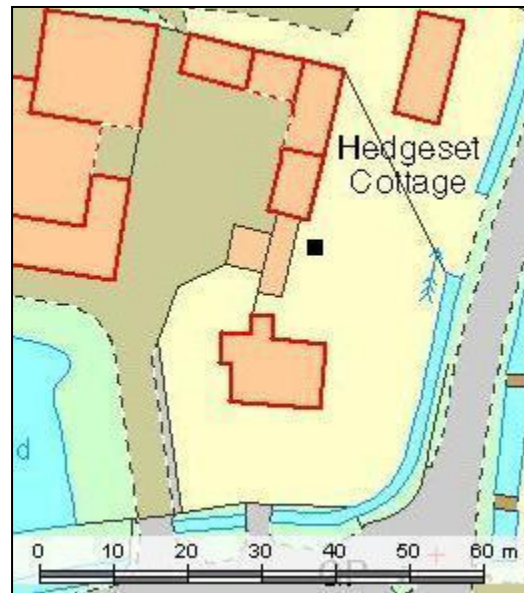


Figure 35: Location map of HES/08/11

Test Pit	Context	Victorian		Date Range
		No	Wt	
11	1	33	102	1800-1900
11	2	40	130	1800-1900

Table 27: The pottery excavated from HES/08/11

Excavations at HES/08/11 were still in top soil when work had to stop. The large quantity of Victorian pottery recovered suggests that this area of the garden was utilised a lot in the 19th century for the disposal of rubbish. A lot of modern glass was also recovered, including fragments of tile, oyster shell and clay pipe which also suggests that there was activity on site during the post medieval period and that the earlier deposits had been disturbed by the digging in the 19th century. Possible worked flints were also recorded that may be later prehistoric in date, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

Test Pit 12 (HES/08/12)

Test pit 12 was excavated in the north of the village opposite the church. The test pit was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house (Rose Cottage, The Street, Hessett. TL 593613 261891).

Test pit 12 was excavated to a depth of 0.3m. Natural was not found at this depth but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

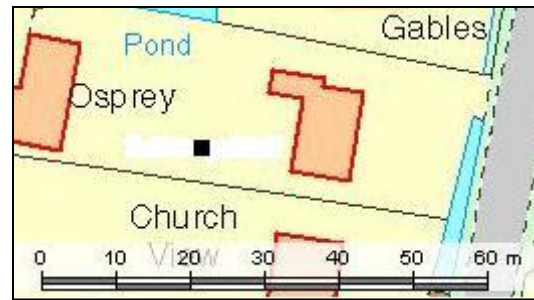


Figure 36: Location map of HES/08/12

Twenty-five sherds of medieval pottery, including Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Chalk-tempered ware and Grimston Ware, were excavated from HES/08/12 in the upper three contexts, indicating a lot of activity on site up to the 14th century. A single sherd of Manganese Ware, dating to the 17th century suggests another period of activity on site that continues into the Victorian period.

Test Pit	Context	EMW		CHALK		GRIM		MW		Victorian		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
12	1	2	8							1	4	1100-1900
12	2	12	31			1	1			2	2	1100-1900
12	3	9	25	1	8			1	5	2	2	1100-1900

Table 28: The pottery excavated from HES/08/12

The location of HES/08/12 very close to the church has yielded similar results to the other test pits in the same area around the church. There is evidence for occupation during the early medieval period with settlement potentially up to the 14th century. The lack of pottery found to date to between the 14th and 17th centuries suggest there was a decrease in activity. This may be due to the Black Death, but in Hessett evidence from other test pits suggest that there was occupation in the late medieval and into the post medieval periods and in this part of the village that activity was focused next to the church and usually on the same side of the road. As the excavations at test pit 12 remained in the top soil and all the earlier archaeological evidence had been disturbed during the 19th century, there is the potential for undisturbed deposits deeper in the test pit. The finds also reflect the 19th century and later intrusions with modern glass, iron nails and CBM fragments. Potential worked flints were also recorded that may be of a later prehistoric date, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

7.4 The 2009 Test Pit Results

Over the 6th and 7th of May a total of nine 1m² archaeological test pits were excavated in Hessett by 35 HEFA participants from Deben High School, Holywells High School, Mildenhall College of Technology, Samuel Ward Upper School and Sir John Lemn Upper School (school names correct at time of participation). Over half the test pits were sited in gardens along the length of The Street but an additional four were also located in properties to the west and south of the main village and brought the overall total number of test pits excavated in Hessett to 36.

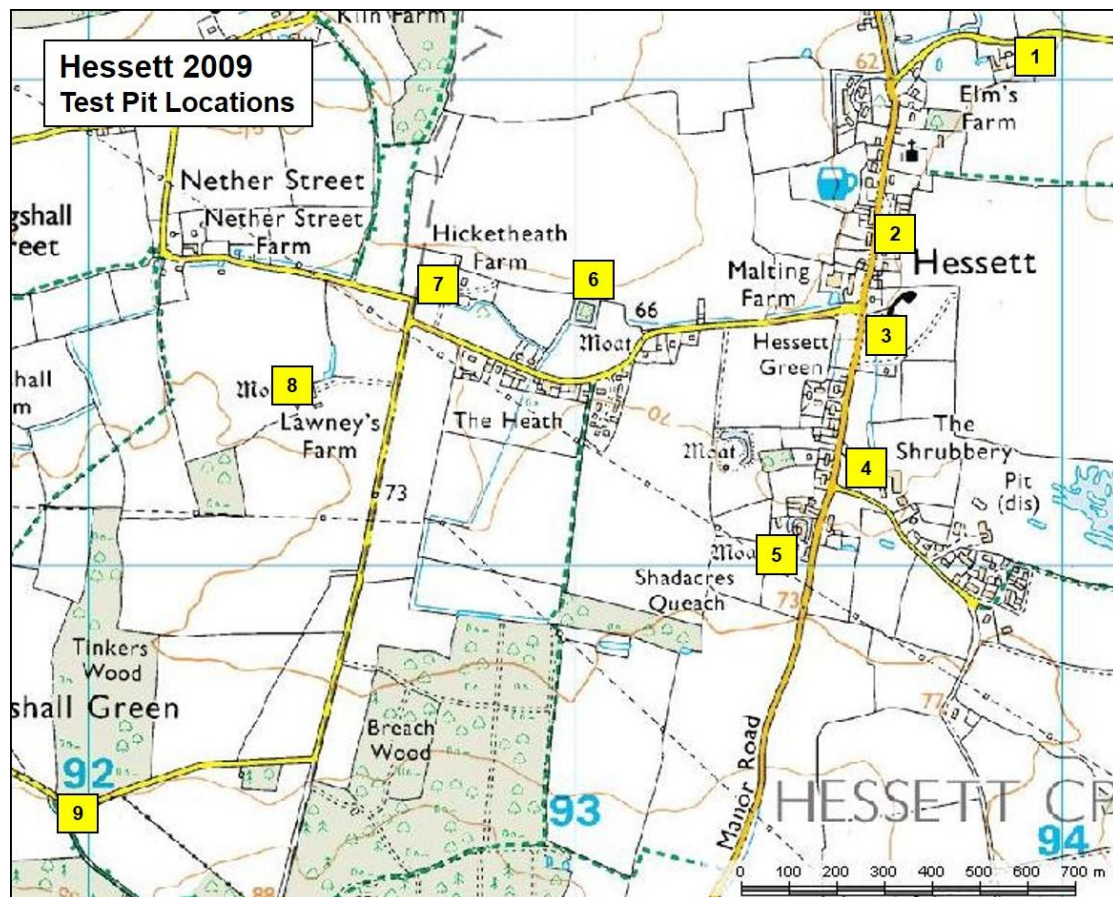


Table 29: The approximate locations of the 2009 test pits in Hessett (NB: Test pits not shown to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 10,000

Test Pit one (HES/09/1)

Test pit one was excavated in an enclosed part of the garden to the east of a Grade II listed early 17th century farmhouse, between a large hedge and some fruit trees (Elm Farm, Drinkstone Road, Hessett. TL 593921 262005).

Test pit one 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.

All the pottery excavated from HES/09/1 dates to the post medieval period and later with Glazed Red Earthenware and Staffordshire Manganese Ware both excavated through the middle contexts of the test pit. A single sherd of English Stoneware was excavated from context seven and appears to be undisturbed. The majority of the pottery however dates to the Victorian period and was identified from the upper six contexts.



Figure 37: Location map of HES/09/1

A single sherd of English Stoneware was excavated from context seven and appears to be undisturbed. The majority of the pottery however dates to the Victorian period and was identified from the upper six contexts.

Test Pit	Context	GRE		SMW		ES		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1	1							3	3	1800-1900
1	2	3	9	1	6			13	52	1550-1900
1	3	2	9					8	13	1550-1900
1	4	1	7					3	12	1550-1900
1	6	2	9					13	30	1550-1780
1	7					1	16			1680-1750

Table 30: The pottery excavated from HES/09/1

The pottery suggests that there was no activity at HES/09/1 until the post medieval period, although HES/06/4 excavated elsewhere on the property has yielded medieval occupation, this site most probably represents a shift in occupation patterns on the property at that time. A great deal of disturbance was evident during the Victorian period and includes a mix of both 19th and 20th century finds, including CBM, tile, glass, a foil milk bottle top, modern nails, concrete, iron nails, coal, oyster shell and clay pipe with a piece of slag and some slightly vitrified material that seems likely of metal working on or near site. Burnt stone and possible worked flints were also identified that may indicate later prehistoric activity, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

Test Pit two (HES/09/2)

Test pit two was excavated on a small patch of grass in front of the summer house at the back of the garden of a Grade II listed mid-16th century cottage on the main road (Pipers Cottage, The Street, Hesselst. TL 593662 261646).

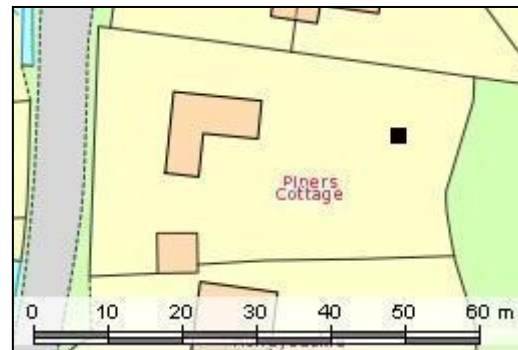


Figure 38: Location map of HES/09/2

Test pit two was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, but due to the amount of clay the southern half the test pit was only excavated down to 0.8m, 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 HES/09/2 dates to the Victorian period and was found from the upper five contexts. A range of earlier pottery types were also excavated through the upper five contexts and include Early Medieval Sandy Ware, German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware and English Stoneware.

Test Pit	Context	EMW		GS		GRE		SMW		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
2	1	1	1									1	8	1100-1900
2	2	3	15			1	2	3	18			14	21	1100-1900
2	3			1	3	1	3			1	1	3	10	1500-1900
2	4							1	1			4	14	1680-1900
2	5											2	11	1800-1900

Table 31: The pottery excavated from HES/09/2

A small shallow potential post hole was excavated towards the base of HES/09/2 and although undated, may have been part of an earlier structure of fence line, but further excavations would be needed to confirm this. The medieval pottery identified appears to be part of a spread of medieval occupation mainly centred around the church but with more scattered activity spreading southwards past HES/09/2 towards Hesselst Green. Activity appears to increase however into the post medieval, in relation to the construction of the house with a peak of activity into the Victorian period that also caused a lot of disturbance on site. The finds also reflect this later disturbance and consist of coal, CBM, iron nails, oyster shell, mortar, concrete, modern pink plaster and modern tile, clay pipe, slate, glass, and animal bone with burnt stone and possible waste flint suggesting later prehistoric activity, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

Test Pit three (HES/09/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the centre of a small patch of grass in the back garden of a modern house, set back from the village green in the centre of the village (Greenside, The Green, Hessesett. TL 593624 261513).

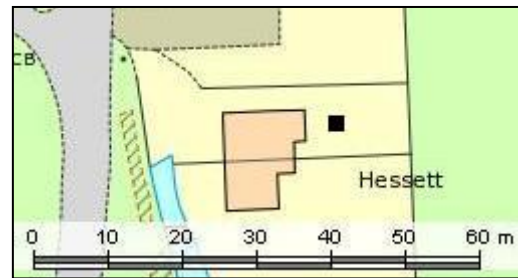


Figure 39: Location map of HES/09/3

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

A large number of medieval pottery sherds were mainly excavated from the lower half of HES/09/3 and include Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Chalk-tempered ware, Hedingham Ware and Grimston Ware. A single sherd of Thetford Ware was also identified from context three. Two sherds of post medieval Delft Ware and English Stoneware were also recovered from context one with seven sherds of Victorian pottery.

Test Pit	Context	THET		EMW		CHALK		HED		GRIM		TGE		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
3	1									1	1	1	2	1	2	6	22	1200-1900
3	2			1	4											1	1	100-1900
3	3	1	6	13	68	3	11	2	5									850-1300
3	4			11	35			2	8									1100-1300

Table 32: The pottery excavated from HES/09/3

The late Saxon activity identified from HES/09/3 is the first of this date to be identified at Hessesett Green by the test pitting strategy, as the main focus of occupation appears to be around the church, situated just to the north. Occupation is also still quite established into the medieval period with more activity around spreading out from around the Green, but also appears to stop into the late medieval. There does not seem to be a great deal of disturbance on site during the post medieval and Victorian periods as the majority of the finds relate to the construction of the house during the second half of the 20th century. The finds consist of tile and CBM, coal, thin metal mesh, a metal bottle cap, detachable ring pull from a drinks can, modern CBM, glass, plastic, slate and iron nails with oyster shell, a slate pencil and slag, the latter indicating metal working on or close to site. A single small piece of burnt stone was also found that may suggest later prehistoric activity on or close to site.

Test Pit four (HES/09/4)

Test pit four was excavated on an area on scrubland next to the southern boundary of the property and west of the garage. The house was originally built in the medieval period and was sited on the edge of the green (Shrubland Farm, The Green, Hessett. TL 593609 261151).

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

All the pottery excavated from HES/09/4 dates to the post medieval period and later. Glazed Red Earthenware, Creamware and Victorian pottery were all identified from the upper three contexts of the test pit.

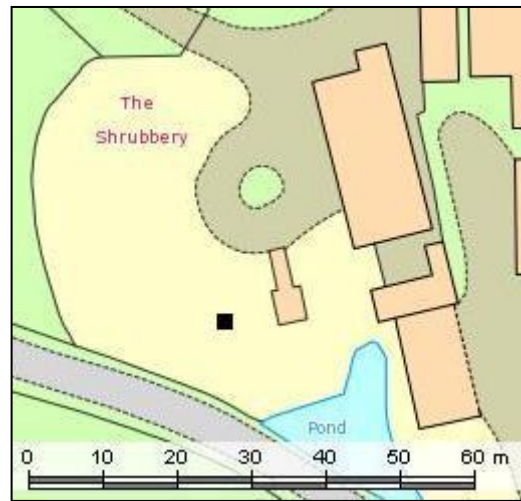


Figure 40: Location map of HES/09/4

Test Pit	Context	GRE		CRM		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
4	1	1	35			4	13	1550-1900
4	2	1	32	1	4	4	24	1550-1900
4	3	1	12			2	3	1550-1900

Table 33: The pottery excavated from HES/09/4

The land at HES/09/4 is very compact with a high concentration of stones, which also slowed down the digging, despite which there is evidence for a lot of activity on site through the post medieval and Victorian periods with also a lot of disturbance into the 19th century. The small amount of finds excavated consist of lumps of scrap iron, CBM, coal glass and a single large lump of slag, suggestive of metal working on or near site.

Test Pit five (HES/09/5)

Test pit five was excavated in the front garden of a moated house, in the far south of the village. The pit was sited in front of the house, and quite centrally within the garden (Spring Farm, Manor Road, Hessest. TL 593467 261036).

Test pit five was excavated to a depth of 0.3m, due to the presence of heavy clay and rock, so the southern half of the pit was only excavated to 0.5m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints and the rising water table, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

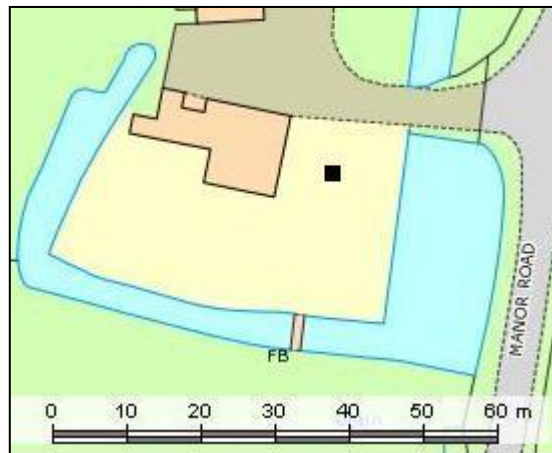


Figure 41: Location map of HES/09/5

Small amounts of pottery were excavated from HES/09/5, including a single sherd of medieval Hedingham Ware identified from context four. Small numbers of Glazed Red Earthenware and Victorian pottery were also recovered mixed through the upper four contexts of the test pit.

Test Pit	Context	HED		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
5	1					1	2	1800-1900
5	2					1	3	1800-1900
5	3			2	17	1	2	1550-1900
5	4	1	2	1	1	2	2	1200-1900

Table 34: The pottery excavated from HES/09/5

A possible compact flint layer was identified at HES/09/5 that may have been part of a yard surface associated with the original manor farm house, before it burnt down in the 19th century. The rising water in the test pit prevented further investigation, so whether this was a floor surface and its date remain undetermined. Activity dating to the medieval has been identified on site and the small amount excavated suggests that there was not intense occupation, but it is also the furthest south of the medieval activity identified through test pitting in Hessest. The hard clay soil of test pit five may also explain the small amount of disturbance evident on site, especially during the 19th century as a small number of finds were also recovered and consist of tile, coal, glass, a thin flat plate of metal, CBM, animal bone and a potential waste flint flake that may be of a later prehistoric date, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

Test Pit six (HES/09/6)

Test pit six was excavated on the edge of an arable field, immediately to the north of a moated site, where Hessest Hall was sited (Hessest Hall, Heath Road, Hessest. TL 593045 261036).

Test pit six was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, with a sondage to 0.6m in one corner of the pit. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A small amount of pottery was excavated from HES/09/6, most of which dates to the post medieval period. Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware and Staffordshire Slipware were all identified from the lower half of the pit. A single sherd of Victorian pottery was also recovered from context one.

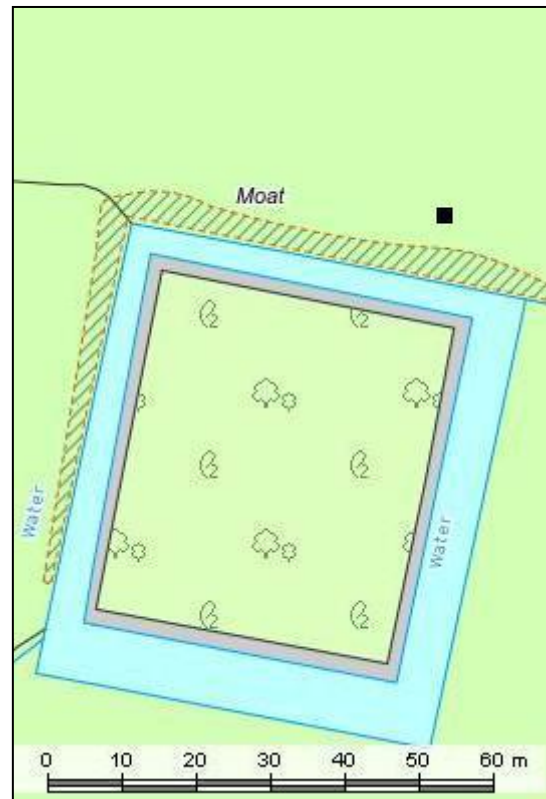


Figure 42: Location map of HES/09/6

Test Pit	Context	GRE		TGE		SS		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
6	1							1	2	1800-1900
6	2			1	2	1	1			1550-1700
6	4	2	2			1	3			1550-1700

Table 35: The pottery excavated from HES/09/6

HES/09/6 was sited in the original garden of Hessest Hall outside of the moat, most likely to the rear of the property, given its location set back from the main road. A small amount of both finds and pottery were excavated from test pit six, but suggesting activity on site from the post medieval period. The finds consist of tile and CBM with oyster shell, glass, scrap iron and slag, indicative of metal working on or near site. Burnt stone and possible worked flints were also identified that may represent later prehistoric activity on site, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

Test Pit seven (HES/09/7)

Test pit seven was excavated in a grassed field in the west of the village, close to the remains of an old farm cottage that used to stand on the site (Hicketheath Farm, Heath Road, Hessett. TL 592721 261560).

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

Two sherds of medieval pottery were excavated from the middle contexts of HES/09/7, including a sherd of Grimston Ware and a sherd of Late medieval ware.

More pottery was identified to date to the post medieval, Glazed Red Earthenware and English Stoneware were both recovered from the lower half of the test pit. The vast majority of the pottery however, dates to the Victorian period and was found through the upper four contexts of HES/09/7.

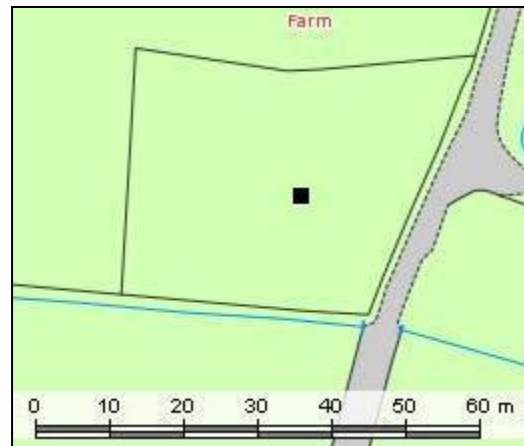


Figure 43: Location map of HES/09/7

Test Pit	Context	GRIM		LMT		GRE		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
7	1									9	9	1800-1900
7	2	1	1			1	5	2	22	47	396	1200-1900
7	3			1	6	2	14			10	19	1400-1900
7	4					6	47			6	44	1550-1900

Table 36: The pottery excavated from HES/09/7

The medieval activity identified from HES/09/7 with HES/09/8 appears to be the western limit of medieval occupation so far identified in Hessett through test pitting, although the two sherds of medieval pottery identified here suggest that this site was most likely utilised as open fields, until the cottage was built in the post medieval period, when there seems to be an increase of activity on site. There was a great deal of disturbance evident during the 19th century coinciding with a peak in occupation before the house was demolished either during the late 19th or 20th century. The finds represent mainly demolition rubble from the cottage with occupational debris and consist of CBM and tile, Bakelite Green King bottle stoppers, iron nails, concrete, slate, glass, a green glass marble and scrap iron with clay pipe, Perspex, coal, part of a metal plough blade, oyster and snail shells. Burnt stone and probable worked flint were also identified that may indicate later prehistoric activity on site, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

Test Pit eight (HES/09/8)

Test pit eight was excavated in the back garden of a Grade II listed 16th and 17th century farmhouse set in the far west of the village (Lawney's Farm, Chapel Road, Hessett. TL 592440 261352).

Test pit eight was excavated to a depth of 0.3m, with half of the pit excavated to 0.4m due to the presence of heavy clays. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The majority of the pottery excavated from HES/09/8 dates to the Victorian period and was found through the upper three contexts of the test pit. Medieval and post medieval wares were also recovered and include Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Chalk-tempered ware and Hedingham Ware with Glazed Red Earthenware, which were all identified from contexts two and three.

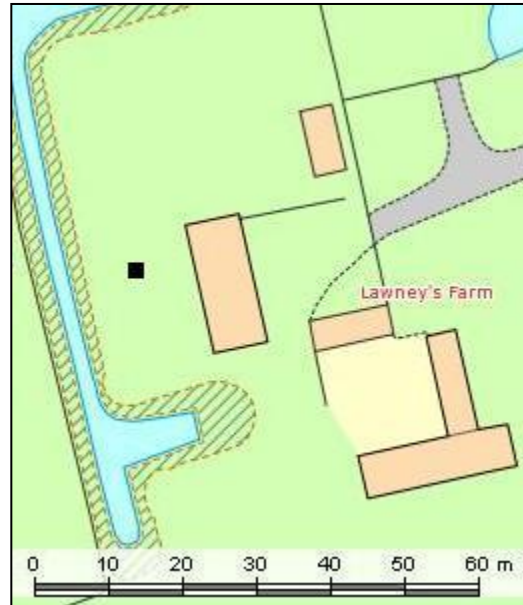


Figure 44: Location map of HES/09/8

Test Pit	Context	EMW		CHALK		HED		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
8	1									15	64	1800-1900
8	2	6	23			1	7	12	170	33	81	1100-1900
8	3	22	130	1	1	5	34	7	144	15	51	1050-1900

Table 37: The pottery excavated from HES/09/8

The large amount of medieval pottery excavated from HES/09/8 suggests that there may have been a house on site, prior to the current 16th century construction, but it seems likely with a drop off of pottery into the later medieval, Hessett was affected by the Black Death and we see a contraction of activity back to around the church during this time, away from the outlying farms such as test pit eight. Occupation increased again into the post medieval with a great deal of disturbance evident from the 19th and 20th centuries, given the large amount of more recent finds and Victorian pottery excavated. The finds consist of plastic, a face mask for a doll, glass, tile and CBM, iron nails, a black plastic "Dettol" screw lid, a Bakelite Green King bottle stopper, coal, part of a tube of glue, tarmac, half a blue plastic peg with modern nails, scrap iron, clay pipe, oyster shell and a piece of burnt stone, which may hint at the presence of later prehistoric activity on site.

Test Pit nine (HES/09/9)

Test pit nine was excavated close to the back of a modern house in the far south west of the village (Broadleas, Chapel Road, Hessel. TL 591986 260475).

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.

Victorian pottery was only recovered from HES/09/9, suggesting very little activity on site prior to the 19th century.

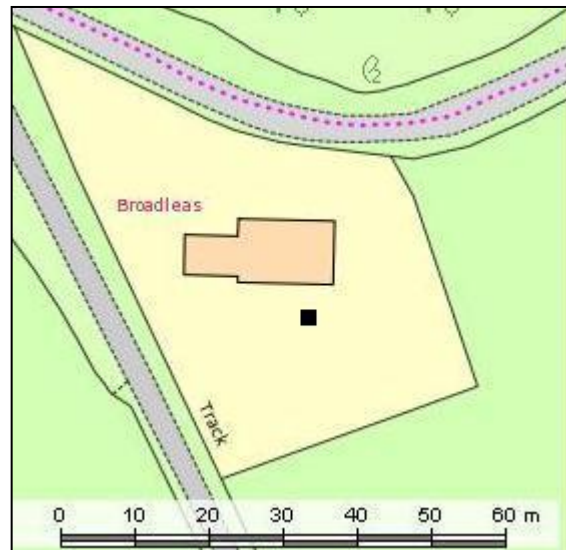


Figure 45: Location map of HES/09/9

Test Pit	Context	VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	
9	1	10	53	1800-1900
9	2	8	30	1800-1900
9	3	18	164	1800-1900
9	5	8	44	1800-1900

Table 38: The pottery excavated from HES/09/9

A great deal of 19th and 20th century pottery and finds were excavated from HES/09/9 suggesting the site has been used as a rubbish dump at that time. A lot of finds were recovered and consist of glass, the end of a shotgun cartridge, slate pencils, CBM, scrap iron, slate, tile, plastic lid for shaving soap, concrete, iron bolts and nails, asbestos, small link metal chain, part of a metal valve, complete clear glass bottles from "OXO Limited London" and "Eiffel Tower Lemonade Foster Clark Maidstone", centre parts from a battery and modern screws. Slag was also identified that suggests metal working on or possibly near to site, but given its location is the far south west of the parish there is very little evidence for activity until the 19th century.

8 Discussion

The test pitting in Hessett has contributed greatly to the wider understanding of the history and archaeology of the parish and the results from the two years of test pitting in the settlement are included in the analysis below. The pottery has been utilised as the main source of dating in this report, as pottery can be the most accurately dated, often within a hundred years of so and it is one of the most frequent finds recovered from the test pitting strategy. The results will be discussed in historical order below.

8.1 Prehistory

Although no prehistoric pottery or features were excavated from any of the 36 test pits in Hessett, a number of pieces of probable worked flint and burnt stone were however identified. This included lithics (mainly flakes, but with a couple of flint cores and a possible scraper) from 23 of the test pits (figure 46) and burnt stone from 10 of the test pit (figure 47).

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 worked flint or burnt stone has been recorded here. Because of this, a definitive date cannot be assigned to the test pit lithics at the time of writing, but a later prehistoric date, such as Neolithic (4,000-2,200 BC) or Bronze Age (2,200-700 BC) is most likely, particularly given that this is the date of the finds already recorded on the HER.

Previous archaeology in the county has suggested that from the Neolithic in particular, with the origins of farming and the occurrence of permanent settlements for the first time, areas of settlement have mainly been restricted to the lighter soils of the region and in close proximity to a watercourse (Martin 1999a). The claylands of central Suffolk likely remained mostly wooded, as the main settlement focus continued to be on the lighter soils into the Bronze Age too, although the heavier clays would have attracted the first blacksmiths with the introduction of metal during the Bronze Age, given the good supply of furnace wood (Martin 1999b).

The previous finds of lithics in Hessett were made outside the core of the settlement and so the distribution of the flints recorded during the test pitting (once analysed and a date assessed), may hint a much wider spread of later prehistoric activity on site than previously thought, to the north away from the River Black Bourn in the shallow valley of settlement that the current village of Hessett current sits and potentially dates from the Bronze Age, when the more wooded claylands began to be occupied. The very few later prehistoric Iron Age finds recorded from Hessett in previous excavations support the notion put forward by Martin (1999c) that the central claylands of Suffolk and along the River Lark were actually the tribal boundaries between the Iron Age tribe, the *Iceni* to the north and the *Trinovantes* in the south and so had little in the way of occupation anyway.

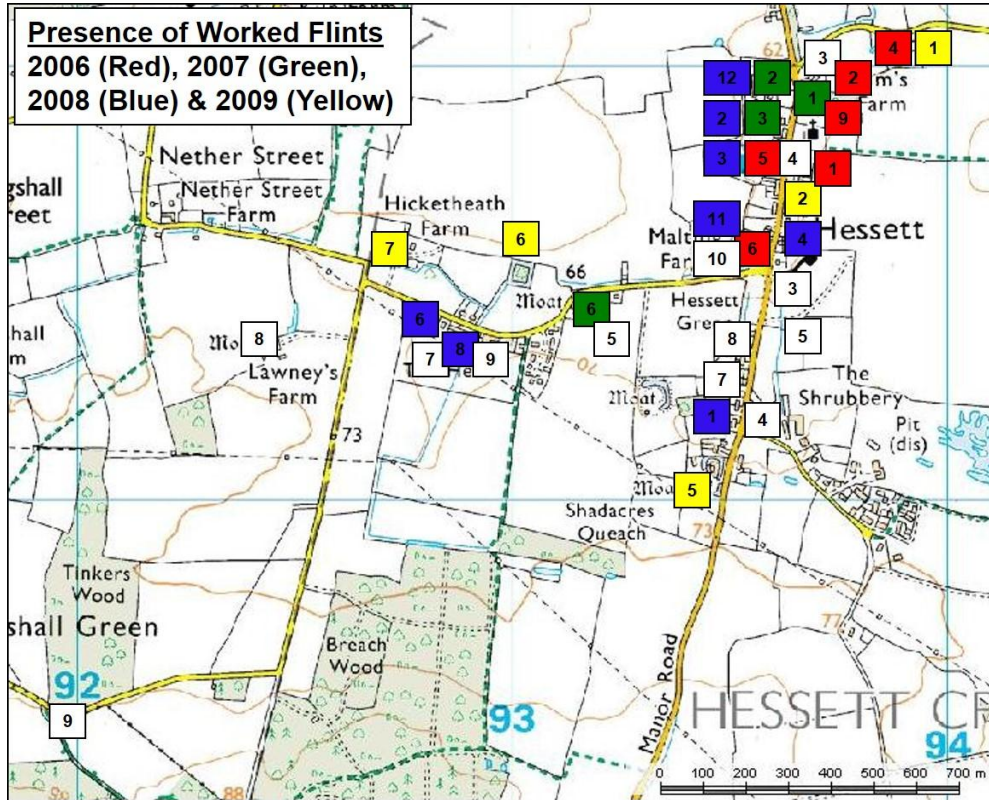


Figure 46: The presence of worked flints from the Hessest test pits (NB: Test pits not shown to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 15,000

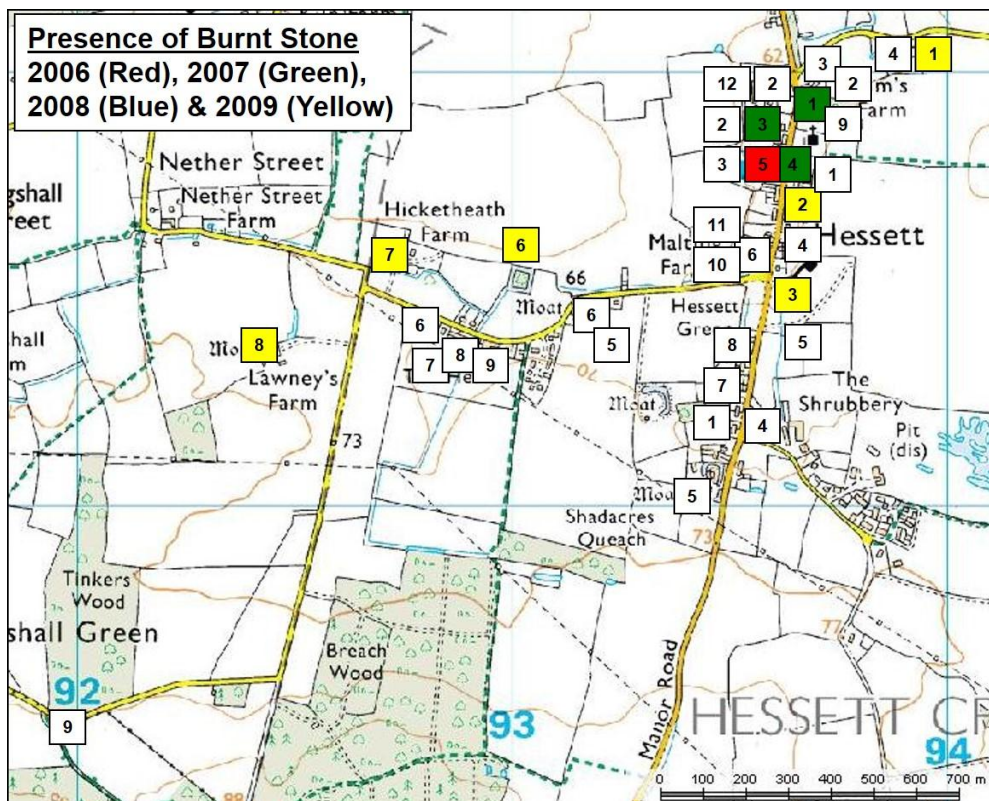


Figure 47: The presence of burnt stone from the Hessest test pits (NB: Test pits not shown to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 15,000

8.2 Romano-British

Only two sherds of Romano-British (AD 43-410) pottery were excavated from the Hessel test pitting; a sherd of Roman Greyware was excavated from HES/06/8 on what is now the green and a sherd of Roman shelly ware was found from HES/08/2 by the church. The pottery accounts for only 0.1% of all the pottery found from the test pit excavations and supports the notion already recorded on the HER that this area was not greatly utilised during the Romano-British period, despite the presence of the nearby road. It is likely that Hessel may have been left mainly wooded at this time.

8.3 Anglo-Saxon

A total of 37 sherds of Late Anglo Saxon (AD 850-1065) Thetford Ware pottery was recorded from eight of the 36 test pits excavated in Hessel. Thetford Ware is produced in a number of sites in East Anglia, the closest to Hessel being at Ipswich. The Late Anglo Saxon pottery was also found in a concentration of test pits sited around the church in the north of the current village, although one test pit (HES/09/3), sited on the northern edge of the green and to the south of this main cluster, also contained a single sherd of Thetford Ware. These results suggest that there was a nucleated settlement here during the Late Anglo Saxon period that may have also taken the form of a single row, particularly as the pits excavated along the west side of the road yielded far more Thetford Ware pottery than the eastern side (appendix 12.3). Three of these pits along the west side of The Street also yielded five or more sherds of Late Anglo Saxon pottery (HES/07/2, HES/07/3 and HES/08/2), which is generally considered to indicate settlement in the immediate vicinity and the presence of between one and four sherds, most likely to be associated with manuring (Lewis 2014). The test pitting therefore has shown that the Late Anglo Saxon settlement at Hessel was concentrated around the church that was most likely surrounded by an arable landscape. This supports the general trends that have been noted in Suffolk, which include the abandonment of the claylands after the Roman withdrawal from Britain that were only then re-settled from the mid- and later- Saxon period (Wade 1999).

8.4 Medieval

The pottery dating to the high medieval (AD 1066-1399) was the third most populous type of pottery excavated from Hessel test pits (after post medieval and 19th century 'Victorian' wares). A total of 265 sherds of locally made pottery were recorded from 18 of the 36 test pits and accounting for 13.3% of all the pottery found. The pottery derived from a number of sites across East Anglia including from both Essex and Norfolk, so that even though there was not a registered market in the village during the medieval period, there is still evidence for trade given the distribution of the pottery.

The distribution of the high medieval pottery follows on from the configuration of the Late Anglo Saxon layout (appendix 12.3), with a concentration of activity in the north of the village around the church, although for the high medieval, the pottery was more evenly spread on both sides of the road. For the first time there was also a spread of occupation further south, including around the green, which commonly formed in Suffolk on heavy clayland and were peripheral to the core settlement (Martin 1999d). This appears to be the case in Hessel as the green formed to the

south of the Anglo Saxon village core and was only later incorporated later into the village. New areas of settlement were also identified along Heath Road (the test pits excavated at White Cottage) and Lawney's Farm (which is technically in the parish of Rougham). These may have been discrete farmsteads that developed between the 12th and 14th centuries, outlying the core of the village settlement. With 10 of the 18 test pits also containing five or more sherds of high medieval pottery to demonstrate occupation on site (Lewis 2014), the high medieval village continued to grow and become more dispersed than its Late Anglo Saxon origins.

There is a significant drop in the amount of later medieval (AD 1400-1539) pottery recorded from the Hessett test pits, with a total of just 47 sherds recorded from 13 of the 36 test pits and a decline of 53% (Lewis 2016). The types of late medieval pottery that were found were also made locally and mainly from East Anglia, although imports were noted for the first time during this period.

German Stoneware pottery, was made at a variety of sites along the Rhine Valley, and has a production start date in the later medieval, but continues into the post medieval period (appendix 12.1). However, as manufacture began during the late medieval, and as the exact date of these sherds are not known, they are included in this section. A total of 18 sherds of German Stoneware were excavated from eight of the test pits (figure 48 below) and there was a distinct concentration of this pottery around the church in the north of the village, and close to the original pub and given the presence of the German Stoneware sherds here which are usually in the form of mugs or it is possible that these derived from the pub or there were occupants in Hessett at that time had mercantile connections. The latter may also be true for the additional two sherds of German Stoneware that were recorded at HES/07/6 along Heath Road, which may have been an isolated farmstead during the medieval period.

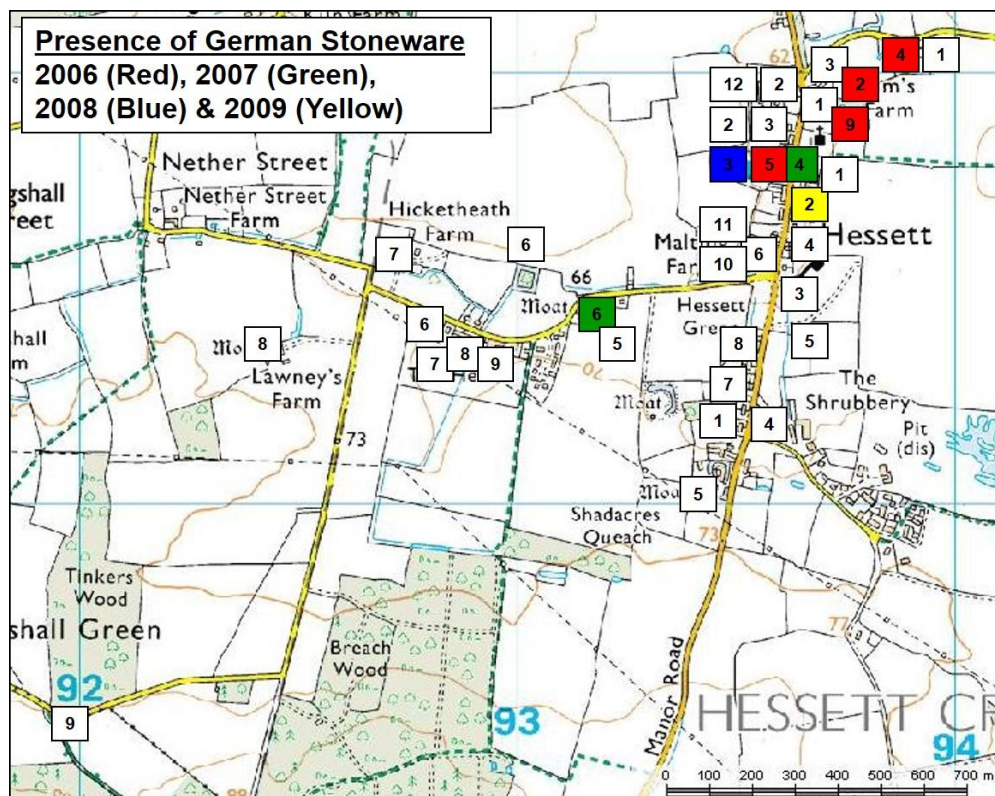


Figure 48: The presence of German Stoneware pottery from the Hessett test pits (NB: Test pits not shown to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 15,000

The decrease in pottery between the high and later medieval could be due to a number of factors and events that took place during the 14th century. The century began with a population boom, which then subsequently led to over population in some areas as well as land shortages and depleted soils. This was not helped by a series of both poor harvests and bad winters, subsequent famine and then the Black Death that swept through the country. Although the amount of pottery found from the test pits cannot be equated to population figures at that time, it seems likely that there was some contraction of the settlement after the 14th century, with Lawney's Farm and Hessel Green apparently deserted and Hessel itself seeing a marked reduction in the volume of material from the southern end of the present village and to the northwest of the church (appendix 12.3).

8.5 Post-medieval and later

The post medieval pottery (AD 1540-1799) that was excavated from the Hessel test pits consisted of a total of 285 sherds that were excavated from 27 of the 36 test pits (appendix 12.3). Pottery during the post medieval started to become more sophisticated and was able to be mass produced for the first time and the post medieval pottery excavated from the Hessel test pits was manufactured at multiple sites across England, with specific examples identified from Norwich and Staffordshire. No imported pottery was recorded, only the sherds of German Stoneware that may also have dated as post medieval included above (section 8.4).

The decline noted for the later medieval settlement at Hessel was found to reverse during the post medieval period with an increase in the settlement activity noted in the north of the village that once extended further to the south, beyond the green, although settlement around the green did not recover until nearer the 19th century. Settlement activity also expanded along Heath Road, the established medieval farmsteads were re-occupied with also the creation of previously uninhabited areas.

The vast majority of all the pottery excavated from the 36 test pits was identified as 19th century and later 'Victorian' wares. A total of 1, 355 sherds of this pottery was found from 33 of the test pits, with just the test pits HES/06/7, HES/07/5 and HES/08/3 found to not contain any Victorian pot. This equates to 68% of all the pottery found from the test pitting and so the far most common type of pot recorded in the village.

9 Conclusion

The 36 archaeological test pits that were excavated in Hessest, as part of the University of Cambridge's Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) with the help of local residents, have yielded archaeological evidence for settlement in the parish dating from the later prehistoric period through to the modern day. All the test pit results have also added to the 'bigger picture' of the development of Hessest within mid-Suffolk, adding to both the previous archaeology and historical references to the settlement as well as also providing a new insight into the level of archaeological remains that are still present under the village.

Evidence for later prehistoric activity was recorded in the form of lithic scatters and burnt stones, most likely dating to the Neolithic and Bronze Age and suggests transient use of the landscape here in prehistory. The very limited Romano-British pottery that was also recovered suggests that land around Hessest was not greatly utilised, the pottery excavated through the test pitting perhaps hinting at an arable use of the land. The first occupation evidence for settlement in Hessest was during the Late Anglo Saxon period, by the 9th century, perhaps as a linear row around the church and after the Norman Conquest the settlement was seen to expand greatly to include the green and new areas of settlement in the south of the current village as well as dispersed farmstead sites. A likely contraction and probable shifts in the settlement were also noted during the later medieval after the various socio-economic factors of the 14th century, including the Black Death, but this decline was reversed during the post medieval period with an increase in the number of dispersed farmsteads appearing. Areas around the green were however not re-occupied until the 19th century.

There is scope for further archaeological work in Hessest. It is recommended that all the lithics from the test pits are analysed by a lithic expert, which will more accurately pin point the date and spread of the prehistoric activity in the parish, and the Romano-British pottery should also be re-analysed by a Roman pottery expert as all the pottery from the Hessest test pits was examined by a post-Roman pottery expert. The test pitting strategy is heavily reliant on people volunteering gardens and open spaces for the excavations so there is also scope for additional excavations in the village to 'fill in the gaps'. Re-examining some of the test pits that did not reach natural (19 of the 36 pits were not excavated to natural in the time available) would also add to the picture of the archaeology in Hessest. Further excavations at HES/07/6 would also be relevant to determine the nature and date of the small feature identified there. Although some of the archaeology in the parish has been disturbed by later developments, there is still plenty of archaeological evidence surviving under the extent of the current settlement.

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12 Appendices

12.1 Pottery reports - *Paul Blinkhorn*

All pottery types (in chronological order)

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

RB: Roman Shelly Ware. A wide range of different types of pottery made from clay with lots of pieces of fossil shell in it. Usually used for simple cooking and storage pots. 1st – 4th century AD.

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. Grey fabric with quartz sand mixed in with the clay. Most of the pottery from these test-pits was a grey ware which is well-known from excavations in Bury St. Edmunds, but where it was made is not known. Mostly cooking pots, but bowls and occasionally jugs also known.

CT/CHALK: Chalk-tempered ware, AD1100-1400. Similar to EMW, but there are also small, rounded fragments of chalk mixed in with the clay.

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

GRIM: Grimston Ware. Made at Grimston, near King's Lynn. It was made from a sandy clay similar with a slight 'sandpaper' texture. The clay is usually a dark bluish-grey colour, sometimes with a light-coloured buff or orange inner surface. It was made between about AD1080 and 1400. All sorts of different pots were made, but the most common finds are jugs, which usually have a slightly dull green glaze on the outer surface. Between AD1300 and 1400, the potters made very ornate jugs, with painted designs in a reddish brown clay, and sometimes attached models of knights in armour or grotesque faces to the outside of the pots. It is found all over East Anglia and eastern England. A lot of Grimston ware has been found in Norway, as there is very little clay in that country, and they had to import their pottery. Nearly half the medieval pottery found in Norway was made at Grimston, and was shipped there from King's Lynn.

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

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.

LMT: Late medieval ware. Very similar to GRE (see below), but the pots had thinner walls, and tended to be glazed on the outside. This type is also slightly earlier, and dates to AD1500-1600.

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

Redwares: Just about everywhere in Britain began to make and use this type of pottery from about AD1550 onwards, and it was still being made in the 19th century. The clay fabric is usually very smooth, and a brick red colour. Lots of different types of pots were made, particularly very large bowls, cooking pots and cauldrons. Almost all of them have shiny, good-quality orange or green glaze on the inner surface, and sometimes on the outside as well. From about AD1690, black glaze was also used.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12.1.1 2006 Pottery Results

No = number of sherds
Wt = weight of sherds in grams

Test Pit 1

Test Pit	Context	LMT		Redware		Victorian		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1	2	5	35	1	14	14	78	1400-1900
1	4					15	60	1800-1900
1	5					11	260	1800-1900
1	7					9	112	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit was 15th century or later, with most dating to the 19th century. It would seem very little human activity took place here before that time.

Test Pit 2

Test Pit	Context	Thetford		EMW		Glazed		German Stoneware		LMT		Redware		Delft		Manganese		Victorian		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
2	1																	8	38	1800-1900
2	2					1	1	2	10			4	13	2	14			26	246	1200-1900
2	3									1	3					1	5	14	36	1400-1900
2	4	1	1	1	6							1	5					10	31	900-1900
2	5			1	8					2	9	2	21			1	2	17	41	1100-1900
2	6	1	2	1	3	1	1					1	3	1	6			4	10	900-1900

This test-pit produced a wide range of pottery, the earliest of which dates to the late Saxon period. The rest of the sherds were medieval or later, and form an unbroken sequence which shows that people have been living at the site since late Saxon times.

Test Pit 3

Test Pit	Context	Redware		Delft		Eng Stone		Victorian		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
3	1							3	5	1800-1900
3	2							24	46	1800-1900
3	3							23	49	1800-1900
3	4							12	58	1800-1900
3	7	5	221	3	55	3	48	8	131	1550-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit dates to after the medieval period. This suggests that people have only been at the site for the last 500 years.



Test Pit 4

Test Pit	Context	EMW		Glazed		German Stoneware		LMT		Redware		Delft		Eng Stone		Victorian		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
4	2									3	42					6	31	1550-1900
4	3									3	35	1	1			15	33	1550-1900
4	4					2	45	1	8					1	15			1400-1750
4	5	1	11	1	2	1	18	1	14	1	9							1100-1700
4	7	1	2			1	2											1100-1700

This test pit produced pottery dating to the medieval period onwards. Each context has produced slightly earlier pottery, suggesting that not only have people been living here since medieval times, but that the archaeological deposits that they left behind have not been very disturbed by later digging.

Test Pit 5

Test Pit	Context	Theftord		EMW		Glazed		German Stoneware		LMT		Redware		Victorian		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
5	1			2	10							1	1	14	24	1100-1900
5	2	1	4	4	20	2	8	1	2			8	33	80	176	900-1900
5	3			1	3	2	5	1	13			4	13	31	133	1100-1900
5	4											7	37	9	33	1550-1900
5	5			9	78	1	3			7	74			2	2	1100-1900

This test-pit produced a wide range of pottery, the earliest of which dates to the late Saxon period. The rest of the sherds were medieval or later, and form a virtually unbroken sequence which shows that people have been living at the site since late Saxon times. There is no pottery dating to the period between the 16th century and the 19th century, so it is possible that the site was abandoned during that time, or that it was used in such a way that no rubbish was buried there.

Test Pit 6

Test Pit	Context	EMW		Glazed		LMT		Redware		Victorian		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
6	1									8	18	1800-1900
6	3									23	50	1800-1900
6	4							1	28	7	18	1800-1900
6	5					1	37			4	3	1400-1900
6	6	2	30							2	68	1100-1900
6	7	1	5	1	5							1100-1400

The medieval pottery from a virtually unbroken sequence which shows that people were at the site throughout that time. There is no pottery dating to the period between the 16th century and the 19th century, so it is possible that the site was

abandoned during that time, or that it was used in such a way that no rubbish was buried there.

Test Pit 7

This test pit did not produce any pottery, which indicates that people have never lived at the site until recent times.

Test Pit 8

Test Pit	Context	Roman Grey		Victorian		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
8	1			3	13	1800-1900
8	2			10	11	1800-1900
8	3	1	3	1	1	100-1900
8	4			3	6	1800-1900

All the pottery from this site was Victorian, apart from a single worn piece of Roman ware. This indicates that there were fields here in Roman times, and then the area was either abandoned or was pasture until the 19th century.

Test Pit 9

Test Pit	Context	German Stoneware		LMT		Redware		Delft		Manganese		Eng Stone		White Stoneware		Creamware		Victorian		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
9	1																	46	202	1800-1900
9	2							1	3							1	7	65	414	1600-1900
9	3	1	37			2	6			1	3							33	307	1550-1900
9	4			3	52	4	78	1	8			2	138	1	29	23	251	10	101	1500-1900
9	5	4	101			4	284	3	44			3	55			20	236			1550-1780

All the pottery from this site dates to after the medieval period. A lot of it dates to the 17th and 18th centuries. Most of the pottery of that date is what were at the time quite expensive tableware's, so the occupants were probably quite wealthy when compared to many of the other people in the village.

12.1.2 2007 Pottery Results

No = number of sherds
Wt = weight of sherds in grams

Test Pit 1

Test Pit	Context	LMT		GRE		ES		SMW		SWSG		Cream		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1	1			1	1	1	7					3	11	2	8	1550-1900
1	2	1	18	6	156	1	9	1	3	1	2	1	1			1400-1750
1	3							1	8							1680-1750
1	4							2	12	1	2					1680-1750

Most of the pottery from this test-pit dates to after the end of the medieval period apart from a single piece of a jug handle, which probably dates to the 15th century. The other pottery shows that there were people at the site from around 1550 to the present day. Contexts 3 and 4 have no pottery later than 1750, showing that the deposits date to that time.

Test Pit 2

Test Pit	Context	THET		EMW		Chalk		MGW		GRE		SMW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
2	1			1	2											1100-1400
2	2			3	13					1	59					1100-1750
2	3	3	5	2	8	1	2			1	12	1	23	2	5	850-1900
2	4			9	36	1	3			1	4					1100-1600
2	5	3	11	4	25			1	3			1	2			850-1750
2	6			3	18											1100-1200

This test-pit produced a lot of late Saxon and medieval pottery, which shows that there were almost certainly people living at the site from the around the 10th – 13th centuries. There is no medieval pottery dating to the 14th or 15th centuries, which suggests that the site may have been deserted during that period, but then there is pottery dating from 1550 to the present day, which indicates that the site was once again occupied during that time.



Test Pit 3

Test Pit	Context	THET		EMW		Chalk		GRIM		LMT		GRE		SMW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
3	1	3	4	4	13													850-1900
3	2	6	12	7	60					2	4	1	4	1	6	6	13	850-1900
3	3	2	2	8	33											6	10	850-1900
3	4	1	8	25	96			1	2							2	2	850-1900
3	5	1	2	3	28													850-1200
3	6	3	19	11	89	2	11											850-1200
3	7	1	1															850-1100

This test-pit produced an unusually large amount of late Saxon and medieval pottery, and shows almost certainly that people were living here between the 10th and 13th centuries. There is no pottery that can be dated to the 14th century with certainty, so the site may have been abandoned then, but then there were small amounts of pottery deposited between from the 15th century to the present day.

Test Pit 4

TP	Context	THET		EMW		GRIM		MGW		GS		GRE		SMW		ES		Cream		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
4	1																			20	147	1800-1900
4	2																			11	152	1800-1900
4	3																			13	78	1800-1900
4	4			1	7															49	111	1100-1900
4	5	1	5							1	3					1	10	1	2	19	32	850-1900
4	6					1	4							1	1	1	26	2	19	6	9	1200-1900
4	7							1	2			3	15	2	8	2	16			2	13	1200-1900

This test pit produced lots of different types of pottery, but only four sherds could be dated to the late Saxon or medieval periods, suggesting that the site may have been fields during that time. There is lots more pottery dating to 1550 onwards, especially during the Victorian period.

Test Pit 5

Test Pit	Context	THET		EMW		GRIM		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
5	3			5	16	1	1	1100-1400
5	4			8	16			1100-1400

This test-pit did not produce a lot of pottery, but it was all late Saxon and medieval, showing that contexts 3 and 4 are undisturbed archaeological deposits dating to that period.

Test Pit 6

Test Pit	Context	EMW		GS		LMT		GRE		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
6	2	1	14	1	46	1	12			1	2	35	143	1100-1900
6	3	1	7	1	4			1	5			5	26	1100-1900
6	4	3	8									4	11	1100-1900

This test-pit produced some earlier medieval pottery, which indicates that there were probably people living at the site in the 12th century or thereabouts, but then very little pottery was deposited at the site until Victorian times, suggesting that it may have been fields in the intervening period.

12.1.3 2008 Pottery Results

No = number of sherds
Wt = weight of sherds in grams

Test Pit 1

Test Pit	Context	Victorian		Date Range
		No	Wt	
1	2	1	1	1800-1900
1	3	4	5	1800-1900
1	4	2	2	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit was Victorian, and suggests that there was no-one living at the site before that time.

Test Pit 2

Test Pit	Context	RB		THET		EMW		Victorian		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
2	1			1	3					850-1100
2	2			3	8	4	14	2	2	850-1900
2	3			2	7	12	57			850-1400
2	4	1	1	1	8					100-1100

This test-pit produced Roman, Saxon and medieval pottery, and shows that there were people living at the site from around the time of the Viking invasion until the middle of the medieval period. It may have been abandoned in the 14th century, as there is no pottery dating to between then and Victorian times. The fact that only one small piece of Roman pots was found suggests that the site was fields in the Roman period.

Test Pit 3

Test Pit	Context	THET		EMW		GS		LMT		GRE		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
3	2	1	2									850-1100
3	3	1	2	1	2	1	46	1	12	1	2	850-1750
3	4							2	8	1	19	1400-1750

This test pit produced a good range of Saxon and medieval pottery, showing that people were living at the site from the ninth century until just after the end of the medieval period. The site could then have been abandoned until quite recently, as there is no pottery later than the 16th century. This is the only test-pit that produced definite evidence of medieval occupation in the 15th and early 16th century,

suggesting that the village may have been badly affected by the Black Death in the middle of the 14th century

Test Pit 4

Test Pit	Context	GRE		MW		Victorian		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
4	2			1	1	7	27	1680-1900
4	4	39	632					1550-1750

All the pottery from this test-pit dated to after the medieval period, suggesting that people have been living at the site from the mid/late 16th century onwards. All the GRE from context 4 was from the same pot, a large bowl.

Test Pit 5

Test Pit	Context	EMW		CHALK		Victorian		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
5	1	1	2			5	48	1100-1900
5	2	1	14	1	4			1100-1400

This test-pit medieval pottery, and shows that there were people living at the site from around that time until the middle of the medieval period. It may have been abandoned in the 14th century, as there is no pottery dating to between then and Victorian times.

Test Pit 6

Test Pit	Context	GRE		Victorian		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
6	2			2	5	1800-1900
6	3	1	11	10	126	1550-1900

Most of the pottery from this test-pit was Victorian, and suggests that there was no-one living at the site before that time. The single sherd of GRE suggests that the site may have been fields in the 16th or 17th century.

Test Pit 7

Test Pit	Context	Victorian		Date Range
		No	Wt	
7	1	4	11	1800-1900
7	2	2	8	1800-1900
7	3	1	4	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit was Victorian, and suggests that there was no-one living at the site before that time.

Test Pit 8

Test Pit	Context	GRE		DW		MW		ES		Victorian		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
8	3			1	1	3	135	2	9	80	370	1600-1900
8	4	1	12			1	4			4	7	1550-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit dated to after the medieval period, although the range of pottery types shows that people have been living at the site continuously from the mid/late 16th century onwards.

Test Pit 9

Test Pit	Context	GRE		ES		Victorian		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
9	2	2	48			63	194	1550-1900
9	3	4	88	1	17	54	324	1550-1900
9	4			2	46	15	83	1680-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit dated to after the medieval period, although the range of pottery types shows that people have been living at the site continuously from around the mid-17th century onwards.

Test Pit 10

Test Pit	Context	GRE		Victorian		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
10	1			2	25	1800-1900
10	3	1	5	1	1	1550-1900

Most of the pottery from this test-pit was Victorian, and suggests that there was no-one living at the site before that time. The single sherd of GRE suggests that the site may have been fields in the 16th or 17th century.

Test Pit 11

Test Pit	Context	Victorian		Date Range
		No	Wt	
11	1	33	102	1800-1900
11	2	40	130	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit was Victorian, and suggests that there was no-one living at the site before that time.

Test Pit 12

Test Pit	Context	EMW		CHALK		GRIM		MW		Victorian		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
12	1	2	8							1	4	1100-1900
12	2	12	31			1	1			2	2	1100-1900
12	3	9	25	1	8			1	5	2	2	1100-1900

This test-pit produced a lot of medieval pottery, showing that people were living here between up to around the 13th or 14th century. There is no other pottery deposited until around the end of the 17th or early 18th century, suggesting a gap in

12.1.4 2009 Pottery Results

No = number of sherds
Wt = weight of sherds in grams

Test Pit 1

Test Pit	Context	GRE		SMW		ES		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1	1							3	3	1800-1900
1	2	3	9	1	6			13	52	1550-1900
1	3	2	9					8	13	1550-1900
1	4	1	7					3	12	1550-1900
1	6	2	9					13	30	1550-1780
1	7					1	16			1680-1750

All the pottery from this test-pit dated to after the end of the medieval period, suggesting that the site was not used before 1550. The range of pottery that is present shows that it has been occupied ever since.

Test Pit 2

Test Pit	Context	EMW		GS		GRE		SMW		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
2	1	1	1									1	8	1100-1900
2	2	3	15			1	2	3	18			14	21	1100-1900
2	3			1	3	1	3			1	1	3	10	1500-1900
2	4							1	1			4	14	1680-1900
2	5											2	11	1800-1900

This test-pit produced a small amount of medieval pottery, which shows that there were probably people living here in the earlier part of the period, from around about 1100-1300. There then seems to be a gap in occupation until the 16th century after which time the site was probably continuously occupied. The fact that all the medieval pottery is in the upper contexts suggests that any medieval layers may have been destroyed by digging in the 19th century.



Test Pit 3

Test Pit	Context	THET		EMW		CHALK		HED		GRIM		TGE		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
3	1									1	1	1	2	1	2	6	22	1200-1900
3	2			1	4											1	1	100-1900
3	3	1	6	13	68	3	11	2	5									850-1300
3	4			11	35			2	8									1100-1300

This test-pit produced a wide range of pottery, from Anglo-Saxon times to the present day. It shows that people were living here from before the Norman Conquest, although the site appears to have been abandoned from around the 14th century until the 17th century, after which time people lived here once again.

Test Pit 4

Test Pit	Context	GRE		CRM		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
4	1	1	35			4	13	1550-1900
4	2	1	32	1	4	4	24	1550-1900
4	3	1	12			2	3	1550-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit dated to after the end of the medieval period, suggesting that the site was not used before 1550. The range of pottery that is present shows that was probably unlikely to have been used much before the later 18th century.

Test Pit 5

Test Pit	Context	HED		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
5	1					1	2	1800-1900
5	2					1	3	1800-1900
5	3			2	17	1	2	1550-1900
5	4	1	2	1	1	2	2	1200-1900

This test-pit did not produce a lot of pottery, but that which was found shows that people used the site in the medieval period, but probably did not live here, and it does not seem to have been used much until the present house was built.

Test Pit 6

Test Pit	Context	GRE		TGE		SS		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
6	1							1	2	1800-1900
6	2			1	2	1	1			1550-1700
6	4	2	2			1	3			1550-1700

All the pottery from this test-pit dated to after the end of the medieval period, suggesting that the site was not used before 1550. The range of pottery that is present shows that it was probably used the most between 1550 and 1700.

Test Pit 7

Test Pit	Context	GRIM		LMT		GRE		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
7	1									9	9	1800-1900
7	2	1	1			1	5	2	22	47	396	1200-1900
7	3			1	6	2	14			10	19	1400-1900
7	4					6	47			6	44	1550-1900

The pottery from this test-pit suggests that the site has been used by people from the 13th or 14th centuries until the present, although the medieval pottery was in the upper layers, suggesting any archaeology of that date has been disturbed by digging in the 19th century.

Test Pit 8

Test Pit	Context	EMW		CHALK		HED		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
8	1									15	64	1800-1900
8	2	6	23			1	7	12	170	33	81	1100-1900
8	3	22	130	1	1	5	34	7	144	15	51	1050-1900

This test-pit produced pottery from the medieval period, suggesting people were living here from around 1100 to the 14th century although the site appears to have been abandoned from then until the 16th century, after which time people lived here once again.

Test Pit 9

Test Pit	Context	VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	
9	1	10	53	1800-1900
9	2	8	30	1800-1900
9	3	18	164	1800-1900
9	5	8	44	1800-1900

All the pottery from this site is Victorian, indicating that the site was not used much before then.

12.2 Other Finds - Catherine Collins

12.2.1 2006 non-pottery finds

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	tile x1 = 94g	clear window glass x2 = 4g		coal x2 = 53g	small plastic toy boat = 3g, concrete x1 = 25g
C. 2	CBM x13 = 424g	clear window glass x7 = 35g, base of small narrow clear glass bottle = 31g, green bottle glass x1 = 4g, clear container glass x3 = 7g		slate x2 = 9g, coal x4 = 12g	concrete x10 = 298g
C. 4	tile/brick x12 = 626g	blue bottle glass x1 = 13g, orange bottle glass x3 = 28g, clear window glass x12 = 35g, top of small clear glass bottle = 12g	part of a tin can? = 4g, lumps of iron x1 = 119g	slate x4 = 40g, coal x2 = 8g	concrete x10 = 212g, animal bone x6 = 62g
C. 5	tile x13 = 1196g, clay pipe stem x1 = 6g	blue bottle glass x1 = 4g, clear top of bottle glass (patterned) = 25g, clear container glass x2 = 6g	iron nails x3 = 18g, lump of iron x1 = 12g	coal x2 = 38g	animal bone x1 = 2g
C. 7	tile x2 = 118g	orange bottle glass x1 = 10g	lumps metal x4 = 57g, iron nail x1 = 11g	slate x1 = 22g	concrete x3 = 165g, animal bone x1 = 21g

Table 39: The non-pottery finds excavated from HES/06/1



Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	brick x4 = 64g	clear window glass x3 = 4g clear container glass x3 = 25g	iron nails x5 = 37g, lumps of iron x6 = 23g, round thin metal disc (button?) = 4g, moulded decorative piece metal (lead?) = 32g	coal x8 = 10g	concrete x3 = 123g, animal bone x1 = <1g
C. 2	tile x1 = 156g, Clay pipe stem with name and address on it (c. 19th century) = 4g: W Andrews 126 Vauxhall Road	green bottle glass x4 = 13g, clear container glass x4 = 30g, clear glass base of small patterned jar = 21g and plain jar? = 40g, Small complete clear glass patterned jar (writing – OXO Limited London) = 145g	iron nail with loop in one end = 11g, iron nails x5 = 46g	slate x1 = 17g, coal x2 = 10g	lump of wood with iron bolts still attached = 51g, rubber sole of shoe x3 = 58g, animal bone x3 = 15g
C.3	clay pipe stem and bowl x1 = 22g, clay pipe stem x1 = 3g, tile x1 = 22g	clear container glass x2 = 13g, clear bottle glass (square with straight edges with writingT.BITS) = 50g	iron nails x3 = 13g, lump of iron = 133g, small metal fastener with "H.W" inscribed on it = 3g	slate x1 = 14g, flint x1 = 4g	animal bone x1 = 2g
C.4		clear flat glass x1 = 4g, dark green bottle glass x1 = 2g, green flat glazed glass x1 = 1g	iron nails x3 = 84g		small animal bone x4 = 5g, button = <1g
C.5	tile x1 = 63g, clay pipe stem x2 = 7g, CBM x3 = 7g, top half of a white porcelain figurine of an angel praying = 13g	green glaze bottle glass x2 = 45g, clear window glass x2 = 5g	iron nails x4 = 41g, unidentified metal object = <1g, iron nail with loop at one end = 8g		animal bone x10 = 28g, button = 1g, oyster shell x4 = 19g
C.6	clay pipe stem x1 = 1g, CBM x2 = 7g, fragment of clay pipe bowl? = <1g	green bottle glass x1 = <1g		coal x2 = 7g	animal bone x3 = 13g, cockle shell x1 = <1g

Table 40: The non-pottery finds excavated from HES/06/2

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM x3 = 31g	clear container glass x1 = 10g		coal x5 = 6g	

Table 41: The non-pottery finds excavated from HES/06/3



Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	tile/ brick x15 = 1588g				
C. 2	CBM x45 = 883g	clear container glass x2 = 8g, green bottle glass x2 = 15g, clear window glass x1 = 2g	iron nails x13 = 88g, flat piece of metal = 3g	slate x1 = 2g	animal bone x2 = 24g
C.3	tile/brick x55 = 812g	clear window glass x3 = 7g, green glazed bottle glass x3 = 17g	iron nails x6 = 59g, scrap iron x2 = 31g	coal x1 = <1g	animal bone x1 = 5g
C.5	brick/tile x24 = 492g, clay pipe stem x 1 = 3g	green glazed glass x1 = 6g		flint x1 = 27g	
C.6	clay pipe stem x 2 = 10g, brick/tile x3 = 592g	green bottle glass x3 = 7g	iron nails x2 = 34g	flint x1 = 125g	animal bone x2 = 5g
C.7	brick/tile x10 = 132g	green glazed bottle glass x1 = 3g	slag x1 = 2g, iron nail x1 = 11g	flint x1 = 10g	animal bone x2 = 4g
C.8	CBM fragments x6 = 75g				

Table 42: The non-pottery finds excavated from HES/06/4

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	tile/brick x9 = 461g, clay pipe stem x 1 = 2g	clear window glass x5 = 9g, green bottle glass x2 = 3g	iron nails x4 = 35g, lump of iron x1 = 23g		animal bone x3 = 20g, oyster shell x1 = 3g
C. 2	brick/tile x6 = 670g, clay pipe stem x 6 = 22g	clear window glass x3 = 16g, clear bottle glass x8 = 19g, green bottle glass x1 = 5g, orange bottle glass x3 = 7g, orange glass base of a bottle with letters "KRUSCHEN" written across it = 16g	twisted thick iron wire = 36g, iron nails x33 = 268g, Queen Victoria? General Regiment button = 4g ("SIR.P TATT/TAIT & CO LONDON with the royal seal on the reverse (lion and unicorn))	coal x4 = 17g	breeze block x1 = 40g, animal bone x11 = 29g, buttons x3 = 2g
C.3	brick/tile x31 = 594g, clay pipe stem x 13 = 41g, clay pipe bowl fragments x2 = 3g	clear container glass x12 = 61g, orange bottle glass x2 = 3g, base of a clear glass bottle = 58g	iron nails x8 = 66g	coal x33 = 91g, flint x2 = 33g, slate x1 = 47g	snail shell x2 = 15g, animal bone x14 = 78g, oyster shell x3 = 6g
C.4	brick x15 = 242g, clay pipe stem x 4 = 9g	clear bottle glass including one base x5 = 35g, clear flat glass x2 = 4g	iron nails x9 = 80g	flint x3 = 28g, burnt stone x1 = 11g, coal x8 = 12g	animal bone x8g, oyster shell x1 = 4g, snail shell x1 = <1g
C.5	clay pipe stem x 7 = 20g, clay pipe bowl fragment x1 = 2g, brick/tile x12 = 166g	clear slightly curved glass x1 = 5g, green bottle glass x2 = 3g	iron nails x7 = 82g, slag x1 = 118g	flint x1 = 5g	animal bone x18 = 150g, oyster shell x5 = 21g, breeze block? x1 = 6g

Table 43: The non-pottery finds excavated from HES/06/5



Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM x2 = 3g	clear flat glass x3 = 3g, green bottle glass x1 = 8g, clear container/bottle glass x3 = 21g		tiny piece of flint = <1g	
C. 2	tile x2 = 72g, clay pipe stem x 1 = 2g	clear bottle glass x11 = 32g, green bottle glass x3 = 8g, clear glass bottle stopper = 12g	large iron ring = 785g		blue plastic x2 = 2g, white Perspex x2 = 14g, animal bone x1 = 3g
C.3		green bottle glass x1 = 5g, clear bottle bottle/container glass x3 = 19g, clear window glass x6 = 8g			
C.4		clear window glass x2 = 3g			
C.5		green bottle glass x1 = 2g	iron nail x1 = 14g	coal x4 = 45g	animal bone x1 = 5g
C.7		orange bottle glass x1 = 8g		coal x1 = <1g	oyster shell x1 = 4g

Table 44: The non-pottery finds excavated from HES/06/6

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	tile x1 = 27g, brick fragments x2 = 18g	green bottle glass x1 = 2g			

Table 45: The non-pottery finds excavated from HES/06/7

Test Pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	brick/tile x14 = 244g		2 pence piece (date unreadable) = 7g		animal bone x2 = 7g
C. 2	CBM x17 = 94g	clear window glass x4 = 6g	iron nails x3 = 27g, small metal ring with writing on it but cannot make it out = 3g	coal x3 = 4g	concrete x4 = 305g, animal bone x1 = <1g
C.3	CBM x2 = 3g	clear window glass x1 = 3g	iron nails x3 = 17g	coal x28 = 33g	animal bone x1 = 4g, concrete x1 = 25g
C.4	CBM x14 = 22g		iron nails x2 = 28g, lead pencil = 2g	coal x26 = 31g	cockle shell x1 = <1g

Table 46: The non-pottery finds excavated from HES/06/8



Test Pit 9	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
Surface	CBM x1 = 24g	clear glass bottle neck and rim = 16g			
C.10	CBM x1 = 10g	light green bottle glass x1 = 14g, dark green bottle glass x5 = 19g, clear container glass x8 = 57g		flint x1 = 4g	mussel shells x1 = 3g
C.2	CBM x1 = 48g	light green bottle glass x4 = 44g, dark green bottle glass x1 = 17g, clear bottle glass x12 = 67g		slate x1 = 2g	oyster shell x2 = 11g
C.3		light green bottle glass x2 = 9g, dark green bottle glass x2 = 43g			animal bone x3 = 65g
C.5			lumps of metal and concrete x3 = 119g		

Table 47: The non-pottery finds excavated from HES/06/9

12.2.2 2007 non-pottery finds

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM x7 = 83g	clear container glass x1 = 21g, green glazed container glass x2 = 9g		worked flint? x2 = 36g	animal bone x6 = 25g
C. 2	brick fragments x3 = 1067g, tile x17 = 1011g, CBM fragments x13 = 309g, clay pipe stem x1 = 2g			burnt stone x1 = 9g	animal bone x 6 = 37g, oyster shell x1 = 5g
C.3	CBM x8 = 232g	dark green bottle glass x2 = 69g			concrete x3 = 121g, oyster shell x1 = 6g, animal bone x2 = 14g
C.4	tile x4 = 348g, CBM fragments x4 = 147g	dark green bottle glass x4 = 133g	iron nails x1 = 35g	worked flint x1 = 2g	
C.5	CBM x1 = 16g	dark green bottle glass x3 = 25g		worked flint? x1 = 74g	mortar x1 = 7g, animal bone x1 = 9g

Table 48: The non-pottery finds excavated from HES/07/1



Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1			iron nails x1 = 5g	coal x1 = <1g, worked flint? x2 = 19g	concrete x3 = 660g, animal bone x3 = 6g, small fragment of green plastic x1 = <1g, mortar x1 = 12g
C. 2			iron nails x1 = 6g, thin metal rim to a can? x2 = 5g, scrap iron x1 = 2g	slate x1 = 1g, worked flint? x1 = 8g	concrete x4 = 362g, plaster x1 = 8g
C.3			thin metal rim of a can? x4 = 13g, scrap iron x4 = 5g	coal x1 = <1g, worked flint? x2 = 5g	concrete x1 = 174g, animal bone x1 = 5g
C.4		clear window glass x2 = 3g, light green bottle glass x3 = 3g, dark green bottle glass x1 = 3g, green glazed container glass x1 = 17g	iron nails x2 = 28g	worked flint x1 = 4g	animal bone x13 = 30g
C.5	CBM fragments x2 = 16g	glazed green bottle glass x2 = 3g	large iron rod with loop on one end = 88g, metal wire rod = 7g		oyster shell x1 = 16g, animal bone x6 = 42g, sea shells x3 = 4g
C.6					animal bone x1 = 6g

Table 49: The non-pottery finds excavated from HES/07/2

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM x5 = 75g, modern white tiles x5 = 32g	clear window glass x2 = 8g	iron nails x2 = 7g	coal x5 = 8g, very round stone = 13g, burnt stone x1 = 2g	breeze block fragments x3 = 40g
C. 2	modern white tiles x33 = 157g, CBM x7 = 127g, fragment of light blue modern tile = 2g	clear container glass x3 = 12g, clear window glass x2 = 6g	iron nails x4 = 30g	coal x20 = 27g	breeze block fragments x1 = 37g
C.3	clay pipe stem x1 = 2g, CBM x3 = 10g	clear window glass x1 = 4g	iron nails x3 = 10g	coal x10 = 12g, burnt stone x1 = 17g, worked flint x1 = 7g	
C.4	clay pipe stem x1 = 6g		iron nails x1 = 6g	coal x14 = 16g, slate pencil = 1g	animal bone x2 = 4g, mortar x1 = 2g
C.5	CBM x2 = 1g		slag x1 = 172g	coal x3 = 1g, worked flint? x1 = 4g	mortar x2 = 7g, animal bone x1 = 1g
C.6					oyster shell fragment x1 = 1g, animal bone x3 = 3g

Table 50: The non-pottery finds excavated from HES/07/3



Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM x14 = 374g, tile x5 = 203g	clear container glass x19 = 334g, clear window glass x8 = 39g, green bottle glass x1 = 4g	iron nails x12 = 146g, thin metal wire = 1g, decorative metal fixing x2 = 341g	slate x7 = 71g, coal x7 = 37g	animal bone x1 = 11g, plastic x2 = 4g, cockle shell x1 = 2g, concrete x3 = 99g
C. 2	CBM x4 = 236g, modern tile x2 = 37g, modern glazed blue tile x2 = 51g	clear container glass x9 = 116g, clear glass bottle neck with metal screw cap = 28g, small clear glass bottle = 26g, clear window glass x3 = 7g, green bottle glass x1 = 3g, light blue container glass x1 = 3g	iron nails x3 = 60g, metal spoon handle = 9g, metal buttons x2 = 6g	slate x2 = 8g, coal x2 = 13g	
C.3	CBM x1 = 26g	clear container glass x2 = 56g, clear window glass x1 = 1g	iron nails x1 = 3g, small metal fixing x2 = 1g	coal x1 = 1g	animal bone x3 = 6g
C.4	CBM x9 = 196g, clay pipe stem x5 = 8g	clear container glass x5 = 52g, clear window glass x1 = 10g	rusted base of a can = 79g, iron nails x4 = 45g, scrap metal x6 = 62g	coal x18 = 48g, burnt stone x1 = 4g	modern yellow tube of glue? = 10g, sea shell x1 = 9g, animal bone x1 = 2g, plastic flower = <1g
C.5	CBM x4 = 54g	clear container glass x2 = 6g, light green bottle glass x1 = 1g	iron nails x1 = 10g,	coal x10 = 12g, slate x1 = 1g	animal bone x5 = 182g, oyster shell x1 = 1g, bone domino piece = 2g, mortar x3 = 12g
C.6	CBM x2 = 8g, clay pipe stem x1 = 1g	green bottle glass x1 = 7g	metal hanging fixture = 46g (decorated as a snake), lump of iron = 22g	coal x2 = 7g	animal bone x4 = 12g, oyster shell x2 = 6g
C.7	CBM x2 = 81g, clay pipe stem x1 = 4g		iron nails x5 = 82g	coal x2 = 1g	oyster shell x3 = 6g

Table 51: The non-pottery finds excavated from HES/07/4



Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	drain fragment x1 = 66g, CBM fragments x2 = 11g		one penny coin dated to 1976 = 4g	coal x14 = 19g, slate x1 = <1g	
C. 2	CBM x3 = 242g	clear window glass x1 = 1g, light green bottle glass x1 = <1g	iron nails x1 = 6g	slate x1 = 2g	animal bone x2 = 3g
C.3	CBM x3 = 6g		iron nails x1 = 4g		snail shell x2 = 3g, concrete x1 = 15g, animal bone x45 = 296g
C.4	CBM x3 = 5g			coal x3 = 2g	animal bone x2 = 3g, oyster shell x4 = 3g

Table 52: The non-pottery finds excavated from HES/07/5

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM x2 = 3g				brown plastic disc = <1g
C. 2	CBM x 27 = 601g	dark green bottle glass x1 = 24g, clear window glass x5 = 11g, clear container glass x3 = 12g, light green bottle glass x1 = 2g	iron nails x6 = 45g, scrap iron x2 = 73g	slate x2 = 32g, slate pencil x1 = 2g, coal x2 = 12g, waste flint x1 = 14g	animal bone x 11 = 48g, white plastic toothpaste screw cap = 2g, oyster shell x1 = 3g, bone domino piece = 4g, mortar x2 = 78g
C.3	clay pipe stem x1 = 3g, CBM x15 = 143g, clay pipe bowl fragment x1 = 3g	clear window glass x3 = 2g	iron nails x3 = 22g	slate x4 = 6g, coal x1 = 3g	animal bone x1 = 24g, oyster shell x1 = 6g, mortar x6 = 41g
C.4	CBM x6 = 340g	clear window glass x1 = 5g	iron nails x2 = 12g, metal button x1 = 3g	coal x4 = 5g	animal bone x2 = 24g
C.5				worked flint? x1 = <1g	

Table 53: The non-pottery finds excavated from HES/07/6



12.2.3 2008 non-pottery finds

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1		light green bottle glass x1 = 8g, clear window glass x1 = 2g			black plastic cap = 1g
C. 2	red CBM fragments x1 = 2g	dark green bottle glass x1 = 5g, clear container glass x1 = 2g	gold milk bottle cap = <1g	coal x7 = 10g	
C.3	red CBM fragments x12 = 36g	clear window glass x2 = <1g, light green bottle glass x1 = <1g, clear container glass x2 = 9g		coal x7 = 7g, worked flint x1 = 2g	
C.4	red CBM fragments x3 = 3g		iron nails x2 = 7g	coal x3 = 3g	
C.5	red CBM fragments x2 = 1g	clear window glass x1 = <1g		coal x1 = <1g	

Table 54: The non-pottery finds excavated from HES/08/1

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1			thin plates of folded metal x2 = 9g, iron nails x1 = 16g	coal x13 = 9g	
C. 2	red CBM fragment x1 = 5g		slag x1 = 5g, iron nails x1 = 3g	coal x10 = 14g	fragment of blue plastic x1 = <1g
C.3			iron nails x3 = 16g	coal x4 = 5g	fragment of modern concrete x1 = 70g
C.4			iron nails x1 = 10g	coal x1 = <1g, waste flint x1 = 4g	animal bone x1 = <1g, burnt bone x1 = <1g

Table 55: The non-pottery finds excavated from HES/08/2



Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x1 = <1g	clear container glass x1 = 8g, light green bottle glass x1 = 2g	iron nails x2 = 9g	coal x2 = 2g	
C. 2	red CBM fragments x3 = 23g, red tile fragment x3 = 26g	clear window glass x4 = 16g, clear container glass x1 = 5g	iron nails x5 = 35g, slag x1 = 5g	flint flake x1 = 3g, worked flint lump x1 = 25g, coal x6 = 6g	
C.3	flat red tile fragments x1 = 21g		iron buckle = 43g	coal x1 = 7g	
C.4	flat red floor tile fragments x5 = 99g, red CBM fragments x3 = 33g		flat narrow iron plate = 19g		
C.5		clear window glass x1 = 3g			

Table 56: The non-pottery finds excavated from HES/08/3

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C.2	red CBM fragments x6 = 76g	clear window glass x1 = 2g	slag x1 = 6g, iron nails x2 = 9g, rectangular flat iron plate = 28g	coal x2 = 2g, waste flint x2 = 3g	concrete x1 = 92g
C.3	red CBM fragments x6 = 88g (1 fragment is probably tile as has white (mortar?) on one side = 7g)			coal x4 = 30g, possible flint cores x3 = 172g, waste flint x2 = 3g, burnt bone x1 = 1g	wooden? button = 1g
C.4	red CBM fragments x31 = 250g, fragments of red tile x2 = 33g, large fragments of red brick (handmade?) = 433g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x6 = 80g, fragments of flat dirty yellow tile (floor?) x3 = 72g, thick fragment of dirty yellow tile (rectangular and flat = floor?) = 41g		slag x3 = 69g	worked flint x1 = 2g	

Table 57: The non-pottery finds excavated from HES/08/4



Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem x1 = 4g, modern flat red tile x1 = 36g, red CBM fragments x2 = 14g	clear container glass x1 = 4g	plate of scrap iron x1 = 76g, iron handle with black plastic handle cover = 91g, iron nails x6 = 34g	coal x14 = 123g	a thin piece of green plastic with holes in it = <1g, snail shell x1 = 5g, plastic fragments x1 = <1g, plastic arm of a doll = 2g, modern concrete fragments x5 = 55g
C. 2	modern curved black painted tile fragment x1 = 21g	clear container glass x2 = 1g	iron nails x1 = <1g	coal x2 = 7g	snail shell x1 = 5g, fragment of modern concrete x1 = 1g
C.3	red CBM fragments x3 = 32g			coal x2 = 20g	

Table 58: The non-pottery finds excavated from HES/08/5

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C.2	red CBM fragments x13 = 150g, fragments of red floor tile x1 = 23g	half base clear glass vase/cap = 93g, clear container glass x3 = 76g, light green container glass x2 = 7g	thin rectangular plate of scrap iron = 125g, heart shaped metal padlock = 59g, iron nails x9 = 87g, part of iron horseshoe? = 22g, slag x1 = 9g, scrap iron x1 = 10g	slate x1 = 3g, coal x5 = 7g, possible flint cores x2 = 170g, unworked flint nodules x2 = 134g, fragment of flat stone x1 = 25g, possible waste flint flakes x1 = 2g	fragment of oyster shell x1 = 2g, animal bone x3 = 13g, flat fragment of grey plastic = 2g, dirty yellow chalky mortar/concrete type modern CBM fragments x6 = 39g
C.3	curved red tile fragments x9 = 655g, curved yellow tile fragments x8 = 433g, red CBM fragments x10 = 531g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x9 = 407g, dirty yellow brick fragment x1 = 256g, curved red tile with black glaze on outer edge x3 = 103g, flat red tile with black glaze on outer edge x1 = 64g	dark green bottle glass x1 = 8g	iron nails x2 = 26g, large iron bolt x1 = 68g, large triangular lump of scrap iron = 275g	flat flint tile? = 159g	
C.4	red CBM fragments x3 = 47g, red brick fragments x1 = 48g, slightly curved yellow tile fragments x2 = 29g, flat dirty yellow CBM fragments x1 = 23g				

Table 59: The non-pottery finds excavated from HES/08/6



Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	modern thick white tile x1 = 5g, red tile fragments x1 = 31g, red CBM fragments x1 = 49g	light green bottle glass x1 = 13g, dark green bottle glass x2 = 5g, clear window glass x1 = 2g, clear container glass x2 = 7g	iron nails x2 = 5g, small iron bolt x1 = 5g	coal x26 = 38g	
C. 2	red CBM fragments x5 = 26g, fragments of red tile x1 = 39g	clear container glass x2 = 4g	modern nail x1 = 16g, aluminium right shoe plate (adult, size 9-10?) = 57g, iron nails x4 = 19g, iron bolts x2 = 16g	coal x18 = 34g	head of toothbrush = 4g, fragment of green plastic x1 = <1g, fragment of concrete x1 = 18g
C.3	red CBM fragments x6 = 30g, red curved tile fragments (black on outside) x1 = 42g	clear window glass x1 = <1g	modern nails x1 = 3g, iron nails x4 = 10g, metal coin shaped object folded over = 5g	coal x15 = 15g	modern concrete x1 = 15g

Table 60: The non-pottery finds excavated from HES/08/7

Test Pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C.3	red CBM fragments x236 = 1750g, flat red tile fragments x14 = 494g (mainly wall and floor – some with mortar remnants), unusual red brick/tile fragment with small holes along flat edge = 45g, red brick fragments x3 = 358g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x21 = 351g, fragment of clay pipe bowl x1 = 2g, flat red tile with black glaze on outside x3 = 109g	clear container glass x14 = 33g, light orange bottle glass x1 = <1g, light green bottle glass x3 = 5g, clear window glass x4 = 10g, dark green bottle glass x1 = 7g	lead pencil = 3g, scrap iron circular lid? = 16g, iron nails x3 = 12g, scrap iron x3 = 23g	coal x26 = 50g, slate x1 = 10g, burnt stone x1 = 30g, possible worked flint x1 = 3g	white plastic cap = <1g, concrete fragments x1 = 68g
C.4	red CBM fragments x23 = 319g, flat red tile fragments x2 = 67g, flat dirty yellow tile fragments x1 = 33g		scrap iron object x1 = 5g		

Table 61: The non-pottery finds excavated from HES/08/8



Test Pit 9	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C.2	red flat tile fragments x13 = 617g, red curved tile fragments x2 = 86g, red CBM fragments x89 = 1204g, red brick fragments x7 = 930g, flat red tile with black glaze x4 = 176g, flat red roof tile (with extra ridge) x2 = 209g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x16 = 569g, clay pipe stem x3 = 4g	dark green bottle glass x3 = 33g, clear window glass x7 = 8g, clear container glass x7 = 27g, orange bottle glass x1 = 2g	thick metal base of object = 256g, end of shotgun cartridge = 4g, iron nails x1 = 8g, metal bracket x1 = 6g	coal x8 = 10g, slate x1 = 3g, slate pencil x1 = 2g	white plastic food tag = <1g, concrete x1 = 47g, black plastic tube with metal rusting around top = 2g (use unknown)
C.3	dirty yellow fragment of brick/tile = 806g (rectangular and flat 120x95x40mm), flat red tile fragments x6 = 459g, curved red tile fragments x3 = 361g, red CBM fragments x147g = 2691g, flat red tile (black on one side) x2 = 115g, curved red tile (black on one side) x1 = 24g, red roof tile fragments (with ridges across top) x2 = 177g, clay pipe stem x1 = 2g, small fragments of red CBM with 'corrugated' effect on one side = 6g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x6 = 40g	clear container glass x3 = 58g, clear window glass x5 = 10g	complete small horseshoe = 40g, iron nails x6 = 96g, bent thin small metal plate x1 = 9g, scrap iron x1 = 19g, modern metal plate with 2 prongs coming out of it = 8g (use unknown)	coal x9 = 33g, slate x1 = 18g	
C.4	curved red roof tile x6 = 533g, red CBM fragments x55 = 971g, red flat tile fragments x3 = 18g, dirty yellow brick fragments x1 = 242g	clear container glass x5 = 24g, dark green bottle glass x1 = 7g	iron nails x2 = 31g, part of horseshoe = 24g	slate x2 = 11g	

Table 62: The non-pottery finds excavated from HES/08/9

Test Pit 10	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C.3	clay pipe stem x1 = 5g, red CBM curved sherd x1 = 12g	light green bottle glass x2 = 42g, clear window glass x1 = 5g, clear container glass x3 = 5g, clear glass vase sherd (wavy with pink around rim) = 4g	iron nails x1 = 2g iron bolts x1 = 9g	coal x10 = 19g	oyster shell x1 = 1g, cream small round thin plastic disc = <1g

Table 63: The non-pottery finds excavated from HES/08/10



Test Pit 11	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat red tile x1 = 54g, clay pipe stem x1 = <1g	clear container glass x16 = 48g, dark blue bottle glass x2 = 2g, dark green bottle glass x1 = 2g, light green bottle glass x1 = 3g, clear window glass x2 = 2g	iron screw x1 = 4g		light blue plastic x1 = <1g
C. 2	dirty yellow CBM fragment x1 = 6g, clay pipe bowl fragment x1 = 5g, clay pipe stem x2 = 3g, red CBM fragments x3 = 8g, flat red tile fragments x1 = 44g	clear container glass x6 = 30g, dark blue bottle glass x2 = 3g, clear window glass x1 = 3g, dark green bottle glass x2 = 2g		coal x1 = <1g, slate x2 = 1g, flint core x1 = 34g	oyster shell x1 = 7g
C.3				waste flint x1 = 5g, fragment of dark grey stone tile = 74g	

Table 64: The non-pottery finds excavated from HES/08/11

Test Pit 12	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x4 = 10g	light green bottle glass x1 = 24g		worked flint x1 = 16g	
C. 2	red CBM fragments x4 = 17g		slag x1 = 7g, iron nails x3 = 7g, modern screw fixing = 8g, iron bolt x1 = 7g, iron screw x1 = 3g		
C.3	red CBM fragments x3 = 10g, clay pipe bowl fragment x1 = <1g	clear window glass x1 = <1g	iron nails x4 = 20g, slag x2 = 49g, scrap iron x1 = 19g, iron nail with very thin narrow metal plate around head = 1g	flint flakes x2 = 4g, waste flint x1 = 14g	

Table 65: The non-pottery finds excavated from HES/08/12



12.2.4 2009 non-pottery finds

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x22 = 76g, flat red tile fragments x1 = 19g	clear container glass x6 =5g, clear window glass x7 =9g, green bottle glass x1 = <1g, glass blob? = 1g	slag x1 = 15g, foil milk bottle top = <1g, modern nails x2 = 17g, iron nails x5 =46g, lump iron x1 =4g	coal x1= 1g, flint? x2 = 6g	
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x5 = 97g, red CBM fragments x19 = 85g, clay pipe stem x2 =4g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x1 = 6g	clear window glass x1 = 1g	iron nails x9 = 89g	coal x1 = 4g, burnt stone x1 =5g	concrete x1 = 19g
C.3	red CBM fragments x21 = 95g, flat red tile fragments x3 =66g, holey CBM? (looks like slag) = <1g, clay pipe stem x2 =3g	clear window glass x5 =5g	iron nails x7 = 69g, lumps iron x6 =14g, flat metal rode x2 =54g	coal x2 = 13g	
C.4	flat red tile fragments x4 = 59g, red CBM fragments x15 =164g		large iron nails x2 =47g, scrap iron x4 =14g, iron nails x6 = 56g	coal x3 =4g, flint x1 =6g	concrete x2 =4g
C.5	flat red tile fragments with hole x1 =23g, red CBM fragments x13 = 55g, flat red tile fragments x2 =45g	green bottle glass x1 =1g, degraded green bottle glass x2 =4g	iron nails x2 = 10g, lumps iron x2 = 18g	coal x2 =11g, burnt stone x1 =8g	oyster shell fragments x3 = 6g
C.6	flat red tile fragments x17 = 357g (1 with hole), red CBM fragments x8 = 42g				
C.7	flat red tile fragments x5 = 116g, red CBM fragments x4 = 10g				

Table 66: The non-pottery finds excavated from HES/09/1



Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	modern red CBM fragments x1 = 66g, red CBM fragments x3 = 28g		iron nails x1 = 3g	coal x7 = 11g	oyster shell fragments x5 = 8g, mortar x2 = 9g
C. 2	red CBM fragments x6 = 31g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x1 = 2g, clay pipe stem x1 = 2g, curved black glazed tile/pot = 57g	clear container glass x1 = <1g, clear window glass x3 = 10g	iron nails x2 = 15g	coal x4 = 18g, slate x1 = 2g	lump concrete = 165g, oyster shell fragments x3 = 4g, modern pink plaster = 2g
C.3	modern red/orange brick fragments x2 = 253g, red CBM fragments x11 = 52g, curved black glazed tile/pot = 30g, clay pipe stem x1 = 2g, modern pink orange flat tile fragment x2 = 35g, dirty yellow CBM fragment x1 = 28g	clear window glass x3 = 7g	lumps iron x12 = 175g, iron nails x3 = 51g	slate x1 = 16g, coal x3 = 6g, flint? x1 = 2g	oyster shell fragments x1 = 2g, concrete x1 = 5g
C.4	clay pipe stem x1 = 1g, red CBM fragments x2 = 15g	light green bottle glass x1 = 3g, dark green bottle glass x3 = 6g, clear container glass x2 = 1g	iron nails x3 = 31g, lumps iron x7 = 39g	coal x1 = 3g, slate x1 = 1g, burnt stone x1 = 10g	animal bone x1 = 3g, oyster shell fragments x1 = 1g
C.5	clay pipe stem x1 = 1g		iron nails x1 = 2g	coal x1 = 9g	

Table 67: The non-pottery finds excavated from HES/09/2

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat red tile fragments x9 = 250g, slightly curved red tile fragments x3 = 192g, red CBM fragments x22 = 83g, modern red/orange CBM fragments x1 = 23g	clear window glass x1 = 1g, blue container glass x1 = <1g	thin metal mesh = <1g, metal bottle cap = <1g, lumps iron x2 = 106g, iron nails x16 = 110g, metal drinks can old style detachable ring pull = 0g	coal x3 = 33g, slate pencil x1 = 2g	plastic x1 = <1g
C. 2	curved red tile fragments x5 = 564g, flat red tile fragments x11 = 716g, red CBM fragments x27 = 321g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x2 = 3g		iron nails x6 = 40g, slag x1 = 4g	coal x15 = 70g, slate x5 = 7g	plastic x1 = 1g, oyster shell fragments x1 = 1g
C.3	red CBM fragments x17 = 114g, modern red/orange CBM fragments x6 = 36g	clear window glass x1 = 2g	iron nails x6 = 31g	coal x33 = 121g, slate x11 = 31g, burnt stone? x1 = 1g	oyster shell fragment x2 = 10g
C.4	slightly curved red tile fragment x1 = 87g, red CBM fragments x1 = 2g		iron nails x1 = 2g	slate x2 = 3g, coal x1 = 1g	oyster shell fragments x1 = 1g

Table 68: The non-pottery finds excavated from HES/09/3



Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1		clear window glass x2 =3g, blue bottle glass x1 =2g	lumps iron x2 =70g	coal x1 =6g	
C. 2		clear container glass x1 = 1g, clear window glass x1 =2g	slag x1 = 173g		
C.3	red CBM fragments x1 =3g		scrap iron x3 =32g		

Table 69: The non-pottery finds excavated from HES/09/4

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C.2	flat red tile fragments x1 = 15g	clear container glass x1 = <1g	thin flat plate metal = 5g	flint? x1 =4g, coal x1 =5g	
C.3	red CBM fragments x24 = 427g	clear container glass x1 =2g, green bottle glass x1 =2g	slightly curved plate iron with square hole = 22g		animal bone x1 =2g

Table 70: The non-pottery finds excavated from HES/09/5

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat red tile fragments x4 =110g, red CBM fragments x11 =33g			burnt stone x1 =3g	oyster shell fragments x1 =2g
C. 2	red CBM fragments x27 = 59g, flat red tile fragments x3 = 55g	degraded green bottle glass x1 =8g	slag x1 =38g	flint? x1 =<1g	oyster shell fragment x1 =2g
C.3	red CBM fragments x19 = 62g	green bottle glass x1 = <1g, clear container glass x1 = <1g	scrap iron x1 =5g		
C.4	red CBM fragments x12 =46g			coal x6 =5g	oyster shell fragments x2 =4g
C.5	flat red tile fragments x2 =55g, red CBM fragments x23 = 35g		scrap iron x2 =4g		oyster shell x1 = 7g
C.6			slag x1 = 7g		

Table 71: The non-pottery finds excavated from HES/09/6



Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x4 =7g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x1 = <1g	green bottle glass x1 = 1g	iron nails x1 = 10g	coal x1 = <1g	black Bakelite? bottle stopper "Green King & Sons Ltd 33" = 20g, tiny snail shell x1 =<1g, concrete x1 =32g
C. 2	red CBM fragments x29 = 371g, flat red tile fragments x1 =65g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x10 = 110g, clay pipe stem x1 =2g, dirty yellow flat tile fragments x2 =181g, red/orange brick fragments = 534g	clear container glass x13 =26g, clear window glass x4 =2g, green bottle glass x3 =26g, green glass marble = 8g, clear window glass x2 = 1g, green bottle glass x3 = 1g	part of large horse shoe = 96g, iron nails x4 =47g, scrap iron x7 =25g, part of metal plough? = 1840g	slate x9 = 58g, coal x15 = 19g	concrete x3 = 83g,
C.3	flat red tile fragments x2 = 116g, red CBM fragments x12 = 53g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x6 =170g	light green bottle glass x2 =5g, clear window glass x3 =4g, dark green bottle glass x2 = 10g, clear container glass x3 = 5g	iron nails x2 = 7g, scrap iron x3 = 8g	slate x2 = 19g, burnt stone x4 = 9g, flint? x2= 6g, coal x2 =2g	blue Perspex x9 = 12g
C.4	red CBM fragments x2 =3g	clear container glass x1 = 8g	iron nails x2 =14g, scrap metal x2= 5g	slate x1 =1g	oyster shell fragments x4 =6g

Table 72: The non-pottery finds excavated from HES/09/7



Test Pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat red tile fragments x7 = 338g, red CBM fragments x9 = 347g, curved red tile fragments x4 = 313g (3 with black glaze), pink/orange CBM fragments x1 = 183g	orange bottle glass x3 = 22g, blue container glass x1 = <1g, clear window glass x36 = 84g, clear glass bottle base = 37g, pinky container glass x2 = 23g, green bottle glass x2 = 7g, clear container glass x24 = 40g			pink plastic lid = 7g, hollow white plastic tube with base = 6g, plastic face mask for doll = 8g, yellow plastic strips x4 = 2g
C. 2	curved red tile fragments x37 = 830g, flat red tile fragments x15 = 870g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x5 = 98g	clear window glass x7 = 19g, green bottle glass x5 = 13g, clear container glass x3 = 14g, orange bottle glass x3 = 18g, blue bottle glass x1 = <1g	, iron bolts x10 = 270g, part of horseshoe x3 = 112g, iron nails x45 = 350g, modern nails x2 = 22g, top of metal candle stick? = 273g, bottom end tube glue? = 2g, scrap iron x8 = 24g	slate x13 = 167g, coal x29 = 99g	black plastic screw lid "Dettol" = 9g, black bottle stopper "A" = 20g, black Bakelite? bottle stopper "Greene King & Sons Ld 30" = 20g, battery components x3 = 26g, grey plastic wire covering = 2g, yellow plastic strip x1 = <1g, half blue plastic peg = 1g, oyster shell fragments x9 = 16g, tarmac x1 = 59g, yellow plastic = 3g
C.3	red CBM fragments x13 = 326g, flat red tile fragments x1 = 45g, clay pipe stem x1 = 2g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x5 = 57g	orange bottle glass x6 = 74g, clear window glass x4 = 13g, green bottle glass x4 = 9g, blue bottle glass x1 = 1g	large iron nails x8 = 341g, iron nails x3 = 21g, part of firework?? = 27g, scrap iron x4 = 48g	coal x15 = 26g, slate x5 = 137g, burnt stone x1 = 2g	oyster shell x9 = 55g, flower pot? x1 = 13g

Table 73: The non-pottery finds excavated from HES/09/8



Test Pit 9	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem x2 = 3g, red/orange CBM fragments x2 = 6g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x1 = 4g	orange bottle glass x2 = 10g, clear window glass x1 = 21g, clear container glass x1 = 8g	end shotgun cartridge = 5g, very thin plate of scrap metal = 2g, round metal ring (looks like rim of bottle) = 4g, scrap iron x2 = 8g, slag x1 = 2g	slate pencil = 3g, slate x1 = <1g	
C. 2	pink/orange slightly curved tile x5 = 318g, red CBM fragments x7 = 302g, pink/red modern tile fragments x1 = 10g	clear glass bottle bases x2 = 69g, clear container glass x8 = 32g	large iron bolts x3 = 264g, thin sheet lead? = 7g, part of metal valve? = 6g, iron nails x6 = 20g, small link metal chain = 1g, scrap iron x4 = 22g	slate pencil? x1 = 2g	centre of battery components x7 = 43g, brown plastic lid "shaving soap" = 7g, curved white glazed thin pot/tile = 14g, concrete x2 = 63g, asbestos x1 = 13g
C.3	flat red tile fragments x7 = 290g, slightly curved red tile with black glaze x3 = 255g, modern red CBM fragments x1 = 102g, curved yellow/orange tile x1 = 101g, red CBM fragments x8 = 69g, slightly curved thick red tile? = 55g	small complete clear glass bottle "Packed by OXO Limited London" = 145g, white and orange glass marble = 4g, green bottle glass x1 = 2g, clear container glass x4 = 49g	large iron bolts x3 = 391g, modern screw = 13g, end of shotgun cartridge = 4g, glassy CBM/slag? = 23g, iron nails x5 = 54g, scrap iron x7 = 22g	slate pencil? = 2g	centre battery components x5 = 10g, black rubber disc = 4g, red plastic = <1g
C.5	red CBM fragments x2 = 51g	small complete square clear glass bottle "Eiffel Tower Lemonade Foster Clark Ltd Maidstone" = 95g (probably early 20th century in date), long narrow square complete clear glass bottle = 151g, clear container glass x6 = 75g	thin sheets of scrap iron x23 = 44g, lumps of scrap iron x51 = 696g, iron nails x3 = 31g, large lump scrap metal = 577g		centre battery components x2 = 5g, lump of concrete = 62g

Table 74: The non-pottery finds excavated from HES/09/9

12.3 Maps

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

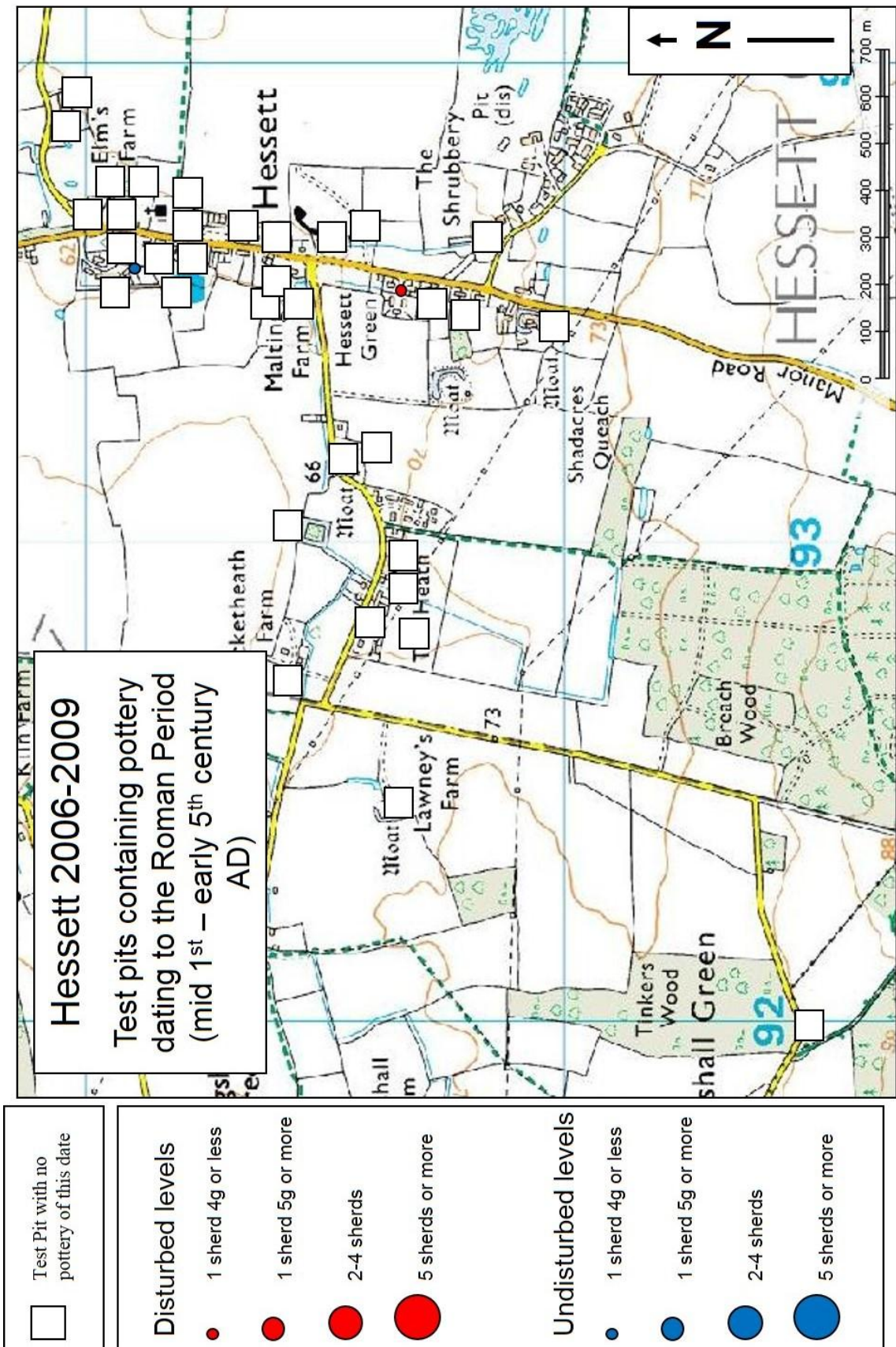


Figure 49: The distribution of the Romano-British pottery excavated from the Hessest test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 15,000

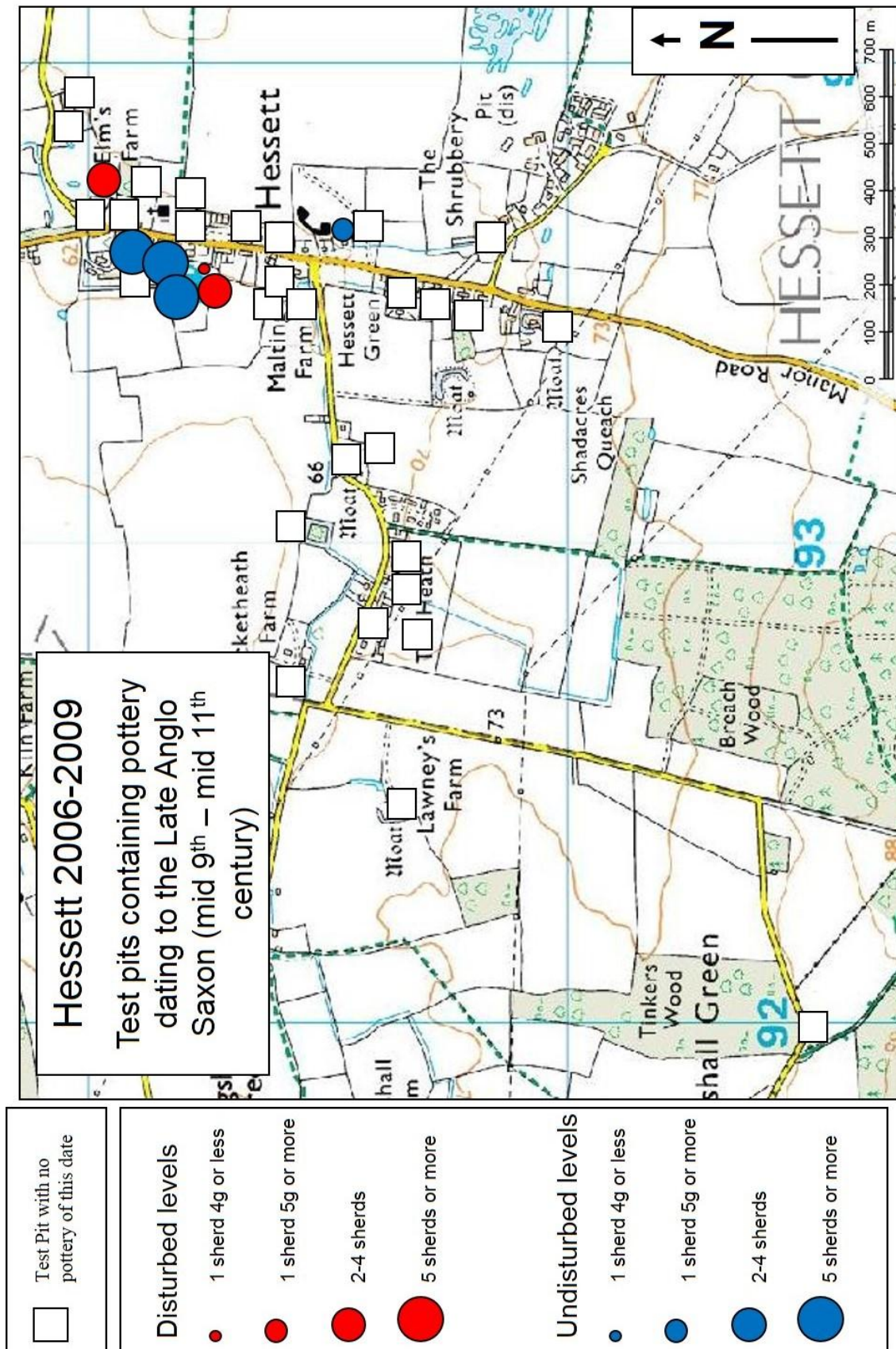


Figure 50: The distribution of the Late Anglo Saxon pottery excavated from the Hessest test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 15,000

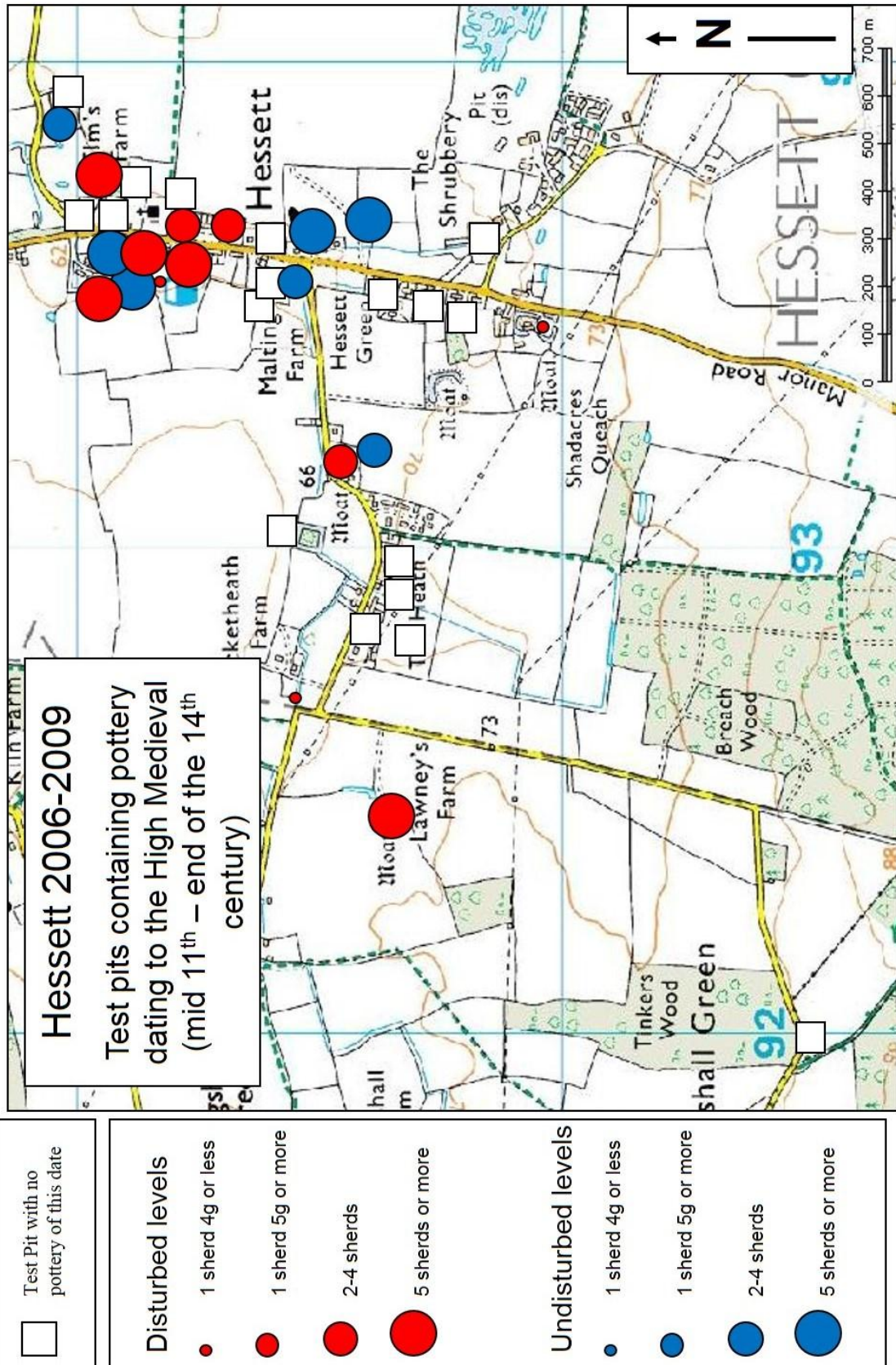


Figure 51: The distribution of the high medieval pottery excavated from the Hessest test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 15,000

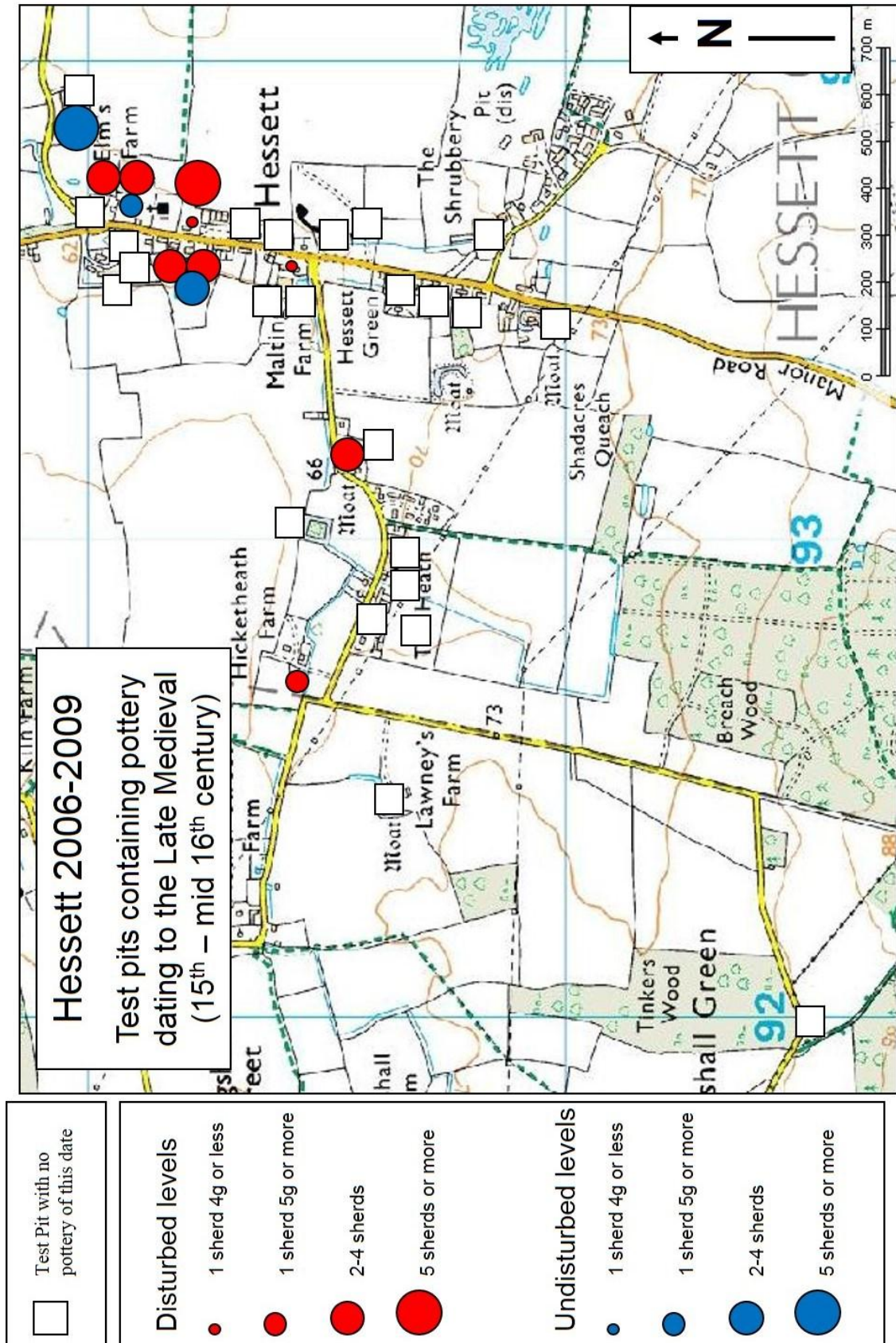


Figure 52: The distribution of the late medieval pottery excavated from the Hessest test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 15,000

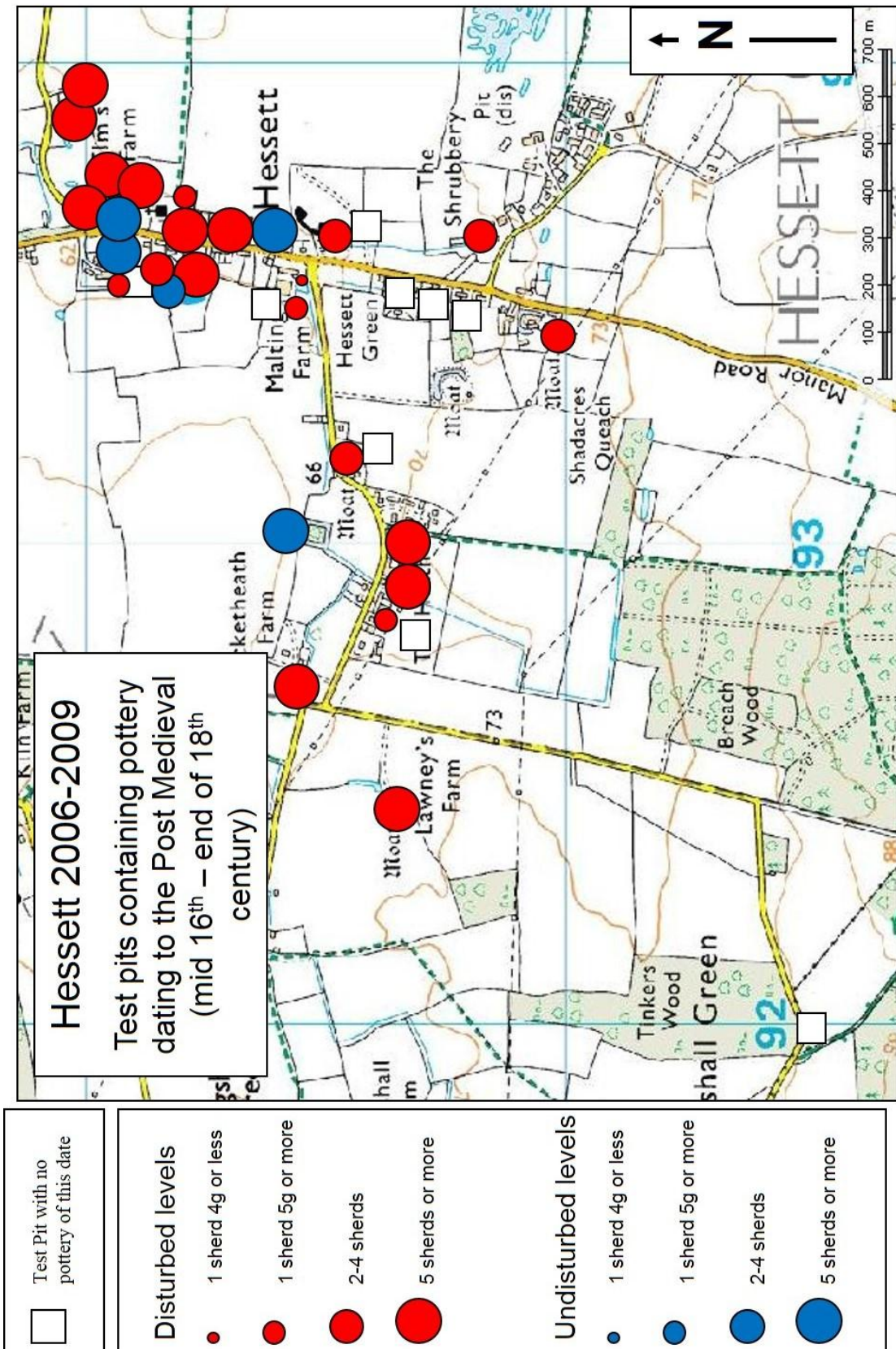


Figure 53: The distribution of the post medieval pottery excavated from the Hessest test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 15,000

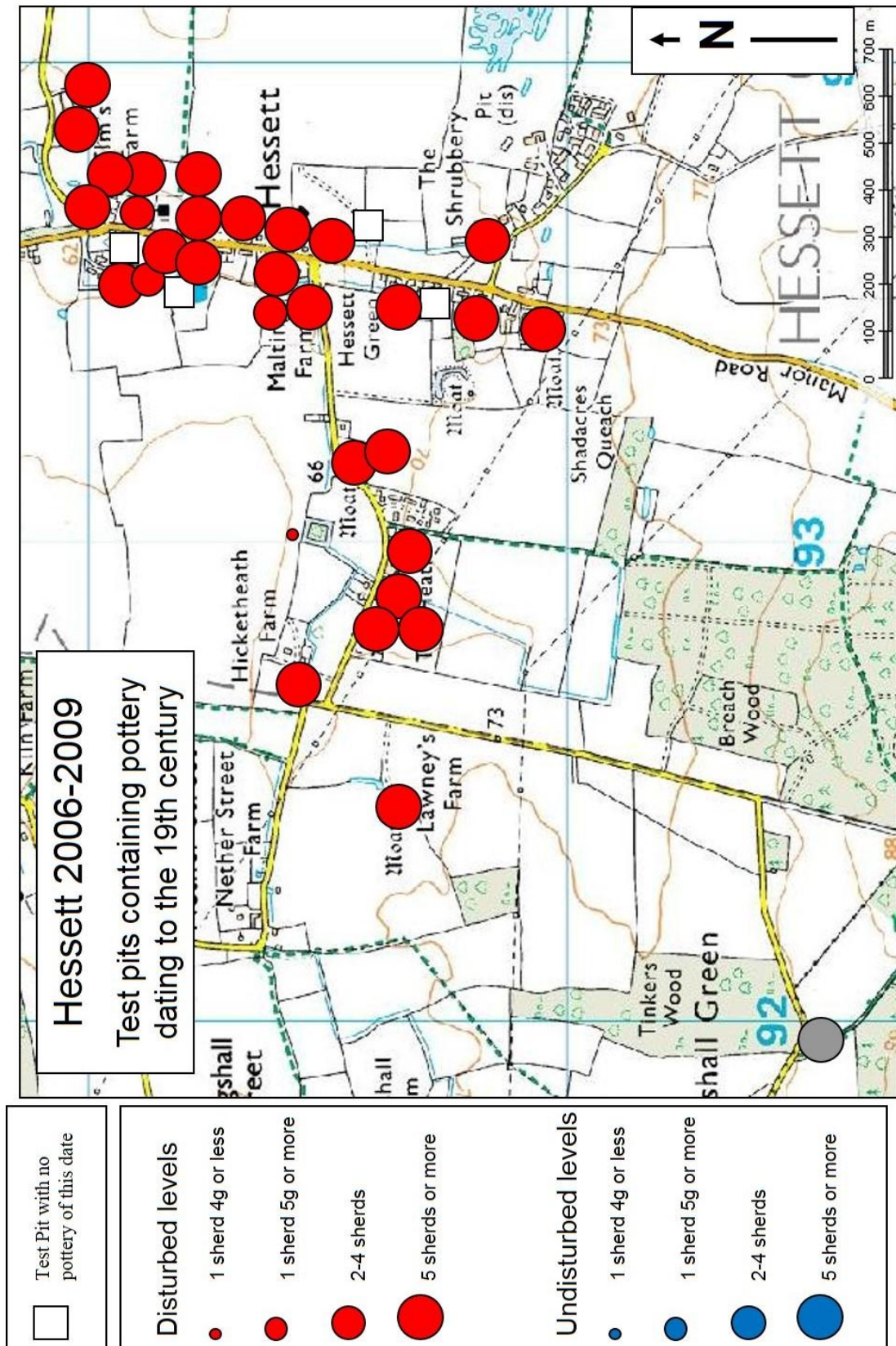


Figure 54: The distribution of the 19th century pottery excavated from the Hessest test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 15,000