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Access Cambridge Archaeology

Archaeological Test Pit Excavations in Coddenham, Suffolk 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011

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1 Summary

Two day test pit excavations were undertaken in the village of Coddenham in Suffolk annually for six years between 2006 and 2011. In that time a total of 59 1m^2 test pits were excavated by 213 local school children 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 Coddenham revealed a range of activity dating from the later prehistoric period through to the modern day with the earliest activity identified prevalent in the south of the village on the higher ground and overlooking the River Gipping. The village land was likely utilised just as open fields during the Roman period, supporting the town and fort on the River Gipping, known as Combretovium. There has always been a settlement in Coddenham however from the 5th century AD, due to its prominent location along the Gipping valley and connecting the settlement to the Saxon port and town at Ipswich. The village continued to grow into the medieval period, but experienced a slight decline in population, and contracted likely due to the Black Death during the 14th century. As the village recovered it continued to grow and develop into the village seen today.

2 Introduction

A total of 59 1m^2 archaeological test pits were excavated over a six year period between 2006 and 2011. Yearly this breaks down as 10 test pits excavated in 2006, 11 test pits excavated in 2007, nine excavated in 2008, 12 test pits excavated in 2009, seven excavated in 2010 and 10 test pits excavated in 2011. The test pitting programme was run by ACA out of the University of Cambridge as the Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) that gives local Year 9 and 10 school children the chance to try something new and to experience a world class university first hand.

2.1 Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA)

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

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

2.2 The Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA)

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

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

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

2.3 Test-pit Excavation and Rural Settlement Studies

Rural settlement has long been a crucial area of research for medieval archaeology (Gerrard 2003; Lewis et al 2001, 5-21), notably since the pioneering work of W. G. Hoskins, Maurice Beresford and John Hurst in the 1940s and 1950s (Hoskins 1955; Beresford 1954; Beresford & Hurst 1971), but until recently attention was focused largely on the minority of medieval settlements which are today deserted or extensively shrunken. Currently occupied rural settlements (CORS), overlain by domestic housing and related buildings of living secular communities – the villages, hamlets and small towns of today – were generally largely disregarded as targets for research-driven excavation. Very few regions have seen any systematic research-driven primary investigation aimed at CORS, and most of that which has taken place has not involved excavation, including those of a survey based nature (Roberts 1987; Roberts and Wrathmell 2000; Roberts and Wrathmell 2003). However, recent attempts to redress this bias in favour of the majority of medieval rural settlements which are still inhabited have opened up new areas for debate which are beginning to call into question established theories about the development of rural settlement in the historic period (Aston & Gerrard 1999; Jones & Page 2006). However, despite these recent advances, the number of CORS to have seen methodical research-orientated investigation including excavation remains very small. In order to begin to resolve this problem, Access Cambridge Archaeology, working with members of the public including school pupils, has carried out test pit excavations in more than 30 CORS, most in eastern England. This will help allow the evidence upon which knowledge and understanding of the origins and development of the medieval rural settlement pattern of eastern England is based, to be more representative of the entire range of medieval settlements, not just on the minority of sites which are currently deserted (Lewis 2006; 2007a; 2007b).

3 Aims, Objectives and Desired Outcomes

3.1 Aims

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

3.2 Objectives

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

3.3 Outcomes

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

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

4 Methodology

4.1 Excavation Strategy

The test-pit excavation strategy used at Coddenham involved school students and staff excavating 1m^2 test pits, under the direction of experienced archaeological supervisors. This method of sampling currently occupied rural settlements (CORS) was developed during the Shapwick Project in Somerset in the 1990s (Gerrard and Aston 2010), employed effectively by the Whittlewood Project in Northamptonshire and Buckinghamshire in the early 2000s (Jones and Page 2007) and has been used extensively by ACA in their Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) programme and in community excavations within in East Anglia since 2005 (Lewis 2005, 2006, 2007a, 2007b, 2008, 2009, 2012 and 2013). These projects have shown that carrying out very small excavations within CORS (in gardens, playgrounds, driveways, greens etc.) can produce archaeological data which, although largely unstratified, can be mapped to reveal meaningful patterns which allowed the development of more robust hypotheses regarding the spatial development of the settlement in question. The more sites that can be excavated, the more refined, and therefore more reliable, the resulting picture is.

4.2 Criteria for Site Selection

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

4.3 Excavation Methods

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

Excavation proceeded according to the following methodology:

- Test-pits were 1m^2. Turf, if present, was removed in squares by hand. Each test-pit was excavated in a series of 10cm spits or contexts, to a maximum depth of 1.2m.
- All spoil was screened for finds using sieves with a standard 10mm mesh, with the exception of any heavy clay soils which were hand-searched.
- All artefacts from test-pits were retained in the first instance. Excavators were instructed to err on the side of caution by retaining everything they think may even possibly be of interest.

- Cut features, if encountered are excavated stratigraphically in the normal way.
- Masonry walls, if encountered, are carefully cleaned, planned and left in situ.
- In the unlikely event of in situ human remains being encountered, these are recorded and left in situ. The preservation state of human bone is recorded, so as to inform any future excavation.
- Recording was undertaken by HEFA participants using a pro-forma recording system. This comprises a 16-page pro-forma *Test Pit Record* booklet which has been developed by ACA for use with members of the public with no previous archaeological experience.
- The horizontal surface of each context/spit was photographed and drawn at 1:10 scale before excavation, and the colour recorded with reference to a standardised colour chart, included in an instruction handbook issued separately to all participants. The bottom surface of the test-pit was also photographed. Sections were also photographed if possible.
- All four sections were drawn at 1:10 scale with the depth of natural (if reached) clearly indicated on pre-drawn grids on page 13 of the *Test Pit Record* booklet.
- Other observations and notes were included on the context record sheet for each context or on continuation sheets at the back of the *Test Pit Record* booklet.
- A register was kept by each test-pit excavation team detailing photographs taken, including context number, direction of shot and date and time of day.
- After the excavations were completed the archaeological records and finds are taken to the University of Cambridge for analysis, reporting, archiving and submission to Historic Environment Records, publication and ongoing research into the origins and development of rural settlement. Finds were returned to owners after analysis is complete if requested; otherwise they were sorted for curation by the University of Cambridge, in accordance with the discard policy document.

4.4 On-site Archaeological Supervision

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

4.5 On-site Finds Identification and Retention

Non-metallic inorganic finds and bone (unless in very poor condition) were washed on site where possible, thoroughly dried and bagged separately for each context of the test pit or trench. Either on site or during post excavation the animal bone, pottery, burnt clay, flint and burnt stone are bagged separately, ready to be given to specialists.

4.6 Test-pit Closing and Back-filling

A member of the archaeological team inspected each test-pit before it was declared finished confirming whether or not natural has been reached. A small sondage may be excavated within the bottom of the pit to examine whether or not natural has been reached. Some test pits will stop above natural or 1.2m on encountering a feature (ancient or modern) which is deemed inadvisable or impossible to remove, or have to finish at a level

above natural due to time constraints. All test pits were backfilled and turf replaced neatly to restore the site.

4.7 Test-pit Recording

The test pits were recorded following a Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) modified MoLAS system (Spence 1990); whereby numbers (fill) or [cut] were assigned to individual contexts and feature numbers (F) to stratigraphic events. The test pit recording system used by excavating members of the public comprises a 16-page pro-forma *Test Pit Record* booklet which has been developed by ACA for use with members of the public with no previous archaeological experience. It is used in conjunction with the live presentation and written instruction handbook also developed and delivered by ACA. This system has been used successfully by ACA to record required archaeological data from the excavation of over 1,000 test pits since 2005. This pro-forma format, which includes designated spaces, prompts and pre-drawn 1:10 planning grids, is used in order to ensure that all required observations are completed and recorded. All photographs in the photographic archive comprise digital images. The site code is COD/year, so COD/06 for 2006, COD/07 for 2007, COD/08 for 2008, COD/09 for 2009, COD/10 for 2010 and COD/11 for 2011.

4.8 Finds Processing and Recording

Previous experience of test-pit excavation indicates that the most common archaeologically significant finds from test pit excavations in currently occupied rural settlements are pottery, faunal remains (including animal bone and shell), worked stone and ceramic building material. Upper layers typically yield variable quantities of predominantly modern material (post-1900), most commonly including slate, coal, plastic, Perspex, concrete, mortar, fabric, glass, bricks, tile, clay pipe, metal, slag, vitrified material, coins, flint, burnt stone, burnt clay, wood and natural objects such as shells, unworked stone/flint and fossils.

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

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

- All pottery has been retained.
- All faunal remains, worked and burnt stone have been retained
- All finds pre-dating 1800 have been retained

4.8.2 Finds appropriate for disposal after recording and reporting

- The following finds, which are not considered to warrant any further analysis, were photographed, their weight and number recorded, and then discarded: slate, coal, plastic, Perspex, modern glass, modern metal objects (including nails), concrete, modern mortar, modern fabric, shoes and other modern items (including batteries and shotgun cartridges), naturally occurring animal shells, unworked flint and other unworked stone (including fossils).
- 20th century window and vessel glass was discarded after sorting, counting and weighing.

- 19th and 20th century CBM were discarded after counting and weighing, retaining one sample of any hand-made, unusual or older type of CBM.
- Most fragments of 20th century metal whose use can be identified were discarded, as were any unidentifiable objects of ferrous metal, aluminium or modern alloys from contexts containing other material of post-1900 AD date. Modern nails were also discarded but handmade nails were retained.
- 20th century tile (floor, roof and wall) was discarded after counting and weighing, retaining a single sample of each type of pre-modern tile. Any decorated examples were retained unless they were recovered in large quantities, in which case representative samples were retained with the remainder discarded after counting and weighing.
- Modern wood was discarded after counting and weighing.

4.8.3 Legal ownership of finds

- Ownership of objects rests in the first instance with the landowner, except where other law overrides this (e.g. Treasure Act 1996, 2006, Burials Act 1857).
- Owners of private unscheduled land where test-pits have been excavated who enquire about the final destination of finds from excavation on their property will be informed that ACA prefers to retain these in the short term for analysis and ideally also in the longer term in order that the excavation archives will be as complete as possible.
- Most land-owners are not concerned about retaining ownership of the finds and are happy to donate them to ACA.
- If the landowners are unwilling, for whatever reason, to donate any or all of the finds from the excavation on their land to ACA, the requested finds are returned to them after recording and analysis is completed, safely packaged and conserved (if required), accompanied by a letter explaining how they should be cared for and asking for them to be returned to ACA/University of Cambridge if for any reason the owners no longer wish to retain them, and that if they are moved from the address to which they were returned the ACA should be informed. The location of such finds will be stated in the site archive. Requests from landowners for the return of finds may be made and will be honoured at any time.

4.8.4 Curation of Archaeological Finds

- All finds which were not discarded or returned to owners were retained and stored in conditions where they will not deteriorate. Most finds were stored in cool dry condition in sealed plastic finds bags, with small pierced holes to ventilate them. Pottery, bone and flint were bagged separately from other finds.
- Finds which are more fragile, including ancient glass or metal objects, were stored in small boxes protected by padding and where necessary, acid free paper. Metal objects were curated with silica gel packets where necessary to prevent deterioration.

All finds bags/boxes from the same context were bagged/boxed together, and curated in a single archive containing all bags from all test pits excavated in the same settlement in the same year. All bags and boxes used for storage were clearly marked in permanent marker with the site code (which includes settlement name, site code and year of excavation), test-pit number and context number.

5 Location

Coddenham is located 10km north of Ipswich, as shown in Figure 1, and centred on the National Grid Reference (NGR) TM 133542. It is in the East Anglian county of Suffolk on the B1078 between Needham Market, 3km to the east, and Wickham Market, 12km to the west. Coddenham is separated from Needham Market by the north-south route of the A14 between Stowmarket and Ipswich, where a roundabout exit of the A14 (51) on to the A140, a former Roman road, interrupts the route of the B1078.

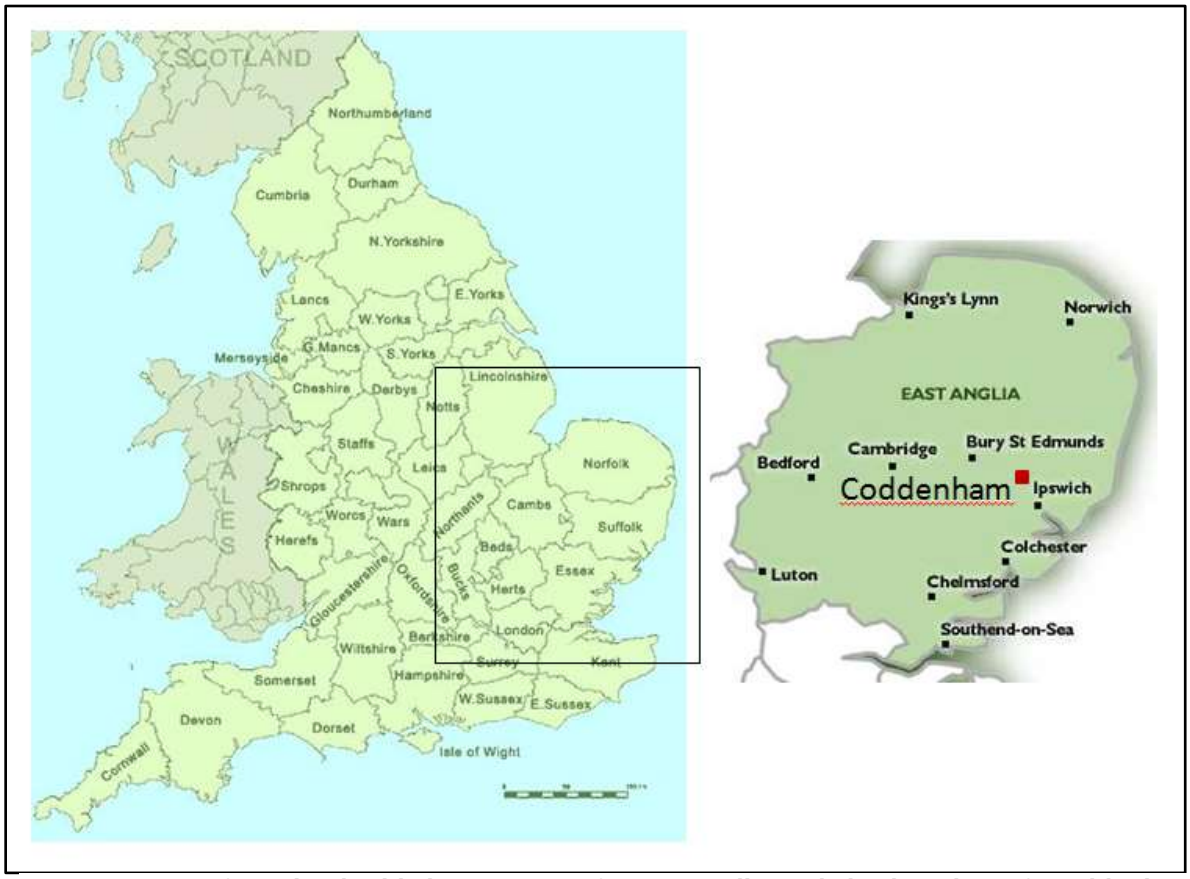

Figure 1: ***Map of England with insert map of East Anglia and the location of Coddenham highlighted in red.***

On the approach into Coddenham from Needham Market, the B1078 has a distinctive 'S' shape bend. The road takes a sharp left-turn at a triangular junction called Three Cocked Hat, presumably due to the resemblance between its shape and the tricorn headwear popular at the end of the 18th century. It then crosses a narrow bridge over a tributary of the River Gipping into Church Road, and then takes a sharp right-hand turn around the parish church of St Mary's to enclose it on two sides. The main settlement of Coddenham is arranged around a T-junction between Church Road from the south-west, High Street from the east (together forming the B1078) and School Road to the north, where the historic core of the village is clustered. The junction is still known as 'Crown Corner', long after the closure of the Crown Inn (now Gryffon House). Amenities in the village centre today include a village shop, public house (The Duke's Head) and social club.

In 1973, the village of Coddenham was designated a conservation area, subsequently re-appraised and extended in 1983 by Mid-Suffolk District Council, the extent of which is shown in Figure 3. The conservation area extends beyond the village itself to the north and

west to include Coddenham House, the former vicarage, and Valley Farm on Blacksmiths Lane.

Starting at about 250m to the north of the Crown Corner there are a series of 20th century developments including a community and sports hall and a recreation ground. There are modern housing estates, including The Poplars and Catherine's Hill, either side of School Road and on the land sandwiched in between Lower Road and School Lane further north, as well as on the eastern side of Green Hill.

There are several farms within 1km of the village including Bridge Farm to the north, Hall Farm to the east, Shrubland Home Farm to the south and both Valley Farm and Vicarage Farm to the west. Two kilometres to the north-west of the nucleated village, Coddenham Green comprises of an intermittent string of farms (Hill Farm, Birch Farm, Home Farm) interspersed with occasional clusters of two or three cottages along a lane called The Hollows, which ends at Home Farm.

The area of the parish is approximately 4km², with the village of Coddenham to the east, Coddenham Green to the north-west, and bordered by the channel of the River Gipping on the other side of the A14 to the south-west, as shown by Figure 2.

There are several small angular-shaped copses amongst the arable fields centrally located in the parish, and next to Coddenham itself, Nucleus Plantation backs onto the properties that line the eastern side of Church Road. The historic country houses of Coddenham House and Shrubland Hall still retain landscaped parklands, but an area to the north-west of Shrubland, alongside the extensive Long Covert wood, has been quarried to extract sand and gravel, as has much of the land in between the A14 and the railway. Closed pits have now been landscaped and turned to recreational use such as trails and fishing. Formerly the residence of the Shrubland Hall's estate manager, Baylham House is now a farm and tourist attraction for rare breed farm animals. The traditional building type in the village is with red brick, although the Suffolk white brick can also sometimes be seen. Many of the original timber framed building in Coddenham would have been thatched, although now the majority are replaced with plaintile, with slate or pantile utilised on Victorian and later structures[1].

[1] http://www.midsuffolk.gov.uk/assets/UploadsMSDC/Economy/Heritage/Con-Area-Apps/Coddenham2008CAA.pdf (accessed March 2015)

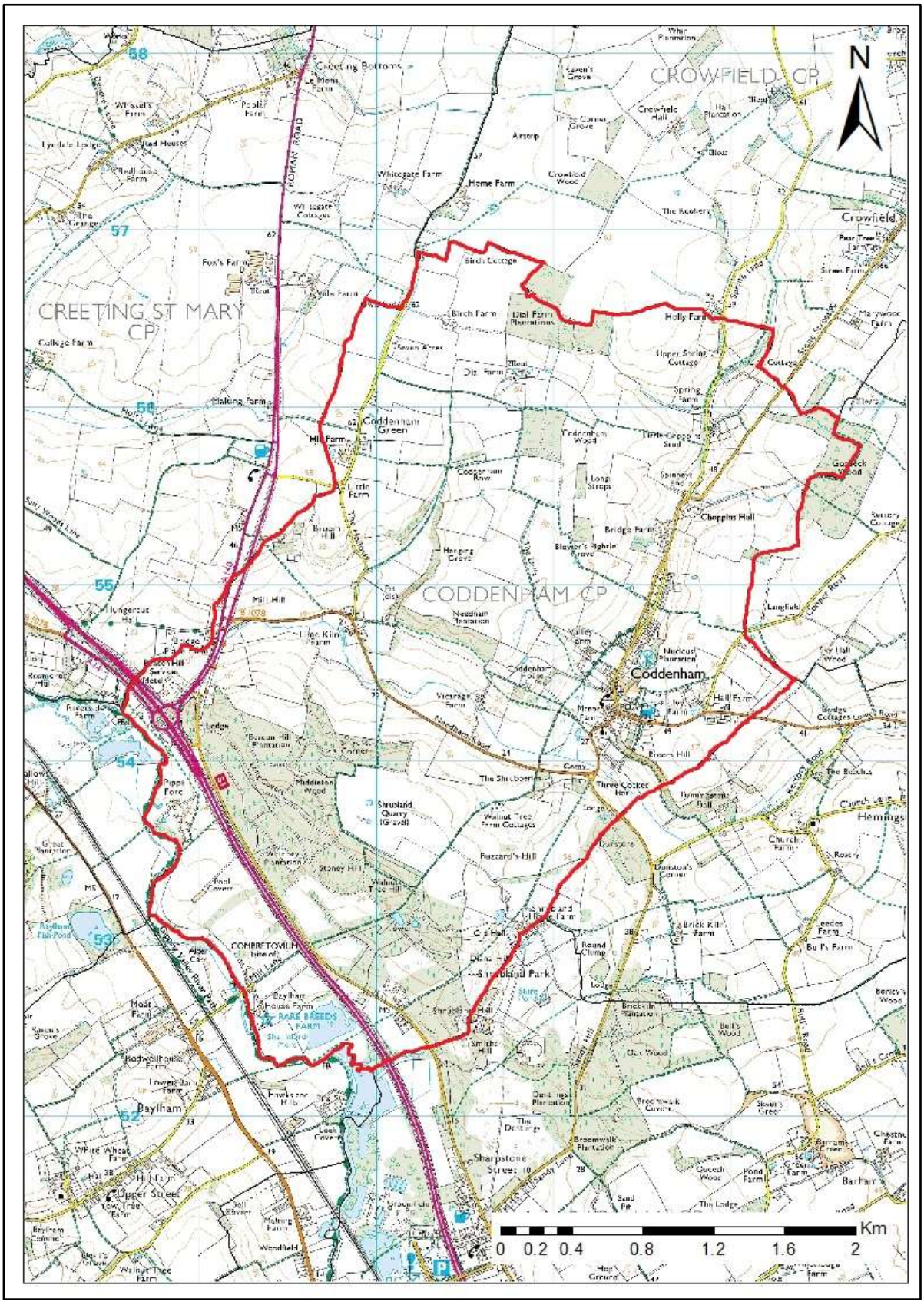

Figure 2: ***Extent of Coddenham parish (highlighted in red)*** **© Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service**

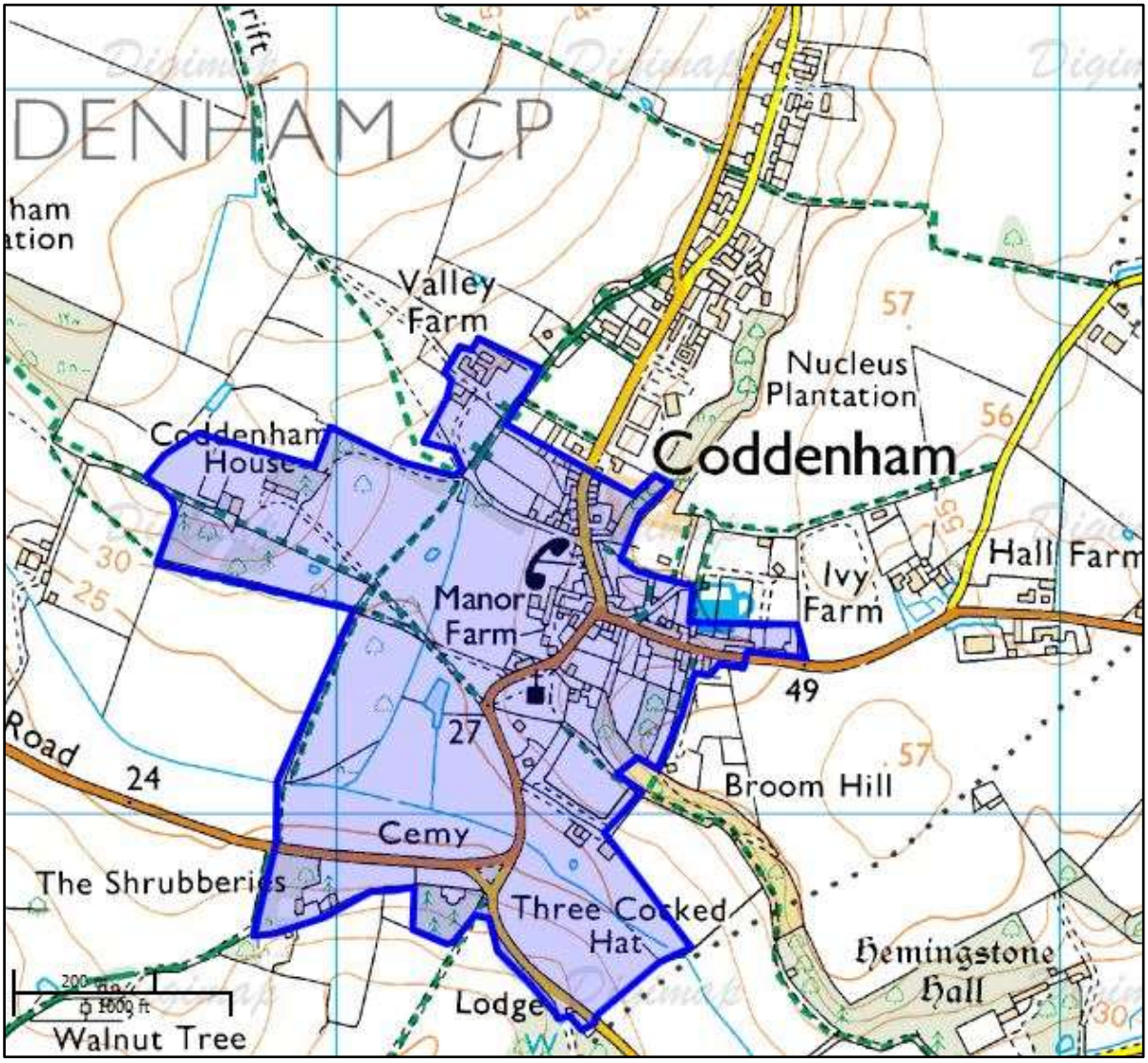

Figure 3: ***Extent of Coddenham conservation area*** **© Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service**

6 Geology and Topography

The Coddenham tributary is one of several originating on a chalky boulder clay plateau in central Suffolk and feeding the River Gipping, which widens down-stream to become the Orwell estuary between Ipswich and Felixstowe. The route of the B1078 through Coddenham follows the valley of this west-flowing tributary to its confluence with the River Gipping, south of Needham Market at Riverside Farm. Another arm of the valley extends to the north and has a straightened drain channel running aside the north-south route of School Road. These two water channels meet 100m immediately north of the Shrubberies on Needham Road, adjacent to another artificial channel to the east. This leads to a small pond that marks the lowest point of the nucleated village, at 26m Ordnance Datum (OD). The valley climbs steeply to the east of St Mary's Church to 57m OD on the top of Broom Hill, separating Coddenham from the neighbouring village of Gosbeck located in a shallower valley to the east. The topography ascends less steeply from the church to 56m OD on Buzzard's Hill to the south, creating a plateau between Coddenham and the valley of the River Gipping. Coddenham Green is located on higher ground still at 65m OD, with a steep ascent from 21m OD at Lime Kiln Farm heading north along Hollow Road to Hill Farm.

The sedimentary bedrock is a chalk that formed approximately 71 to 86 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period, known as the Newhaven Chalk Formation.[2] The bedrock is exposed along some mid-slope sections of the Coddenham valley, in between superficial deposits on higher and on lower ground. The highest ground to the north of Coddenham and at Coddenham Green is covered by an unsorted chalk till called the Lowestoft Formation deposited together with outwash sands and gravels by seasonal and post-glacial meltwaters up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Parts of Buzzard's Hill to the south and the tributary valley to the east towards Hemingstone are covered by fluvial gravels called the Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup, deposited by the River Thames in a braided river environment prior to its diversion that formed up to 3 million years ago. Along the base of the valley, the chalk bedrock is overlain by undifferentiated river terrace gravels and silty-clay alluvium from the Quaternary Period.

Coddenham is located in an area of freely draining lime-rich loamy soils. The surrounding higher bluff, on which Coddenham Green sits, has a lime-rich loamy and clayey soil which is highly fertile but with impeded drainage. Shrubland Park and the banks of the River Gipping, however, have freely draining and slightly acid loamy soils which have lower fertility and encourage the growth of shrubs.[3]

The East of England Landscape Framework categorises the landscape of the Coddenham valley as 'valley settled farmlands'[4] along the sides of sinuous valley corridors cut into the bedrock. The land use is mainly arable, with woodland limited to the upper parts of valley sides, and a clustered pattern of farmsteads and hamlets. The higher ground around the central village is described as 'wooded hills and ridges'[5] characterised by undulating hills and steep ridges cloaked in woodland, with clearings of arable farmland and pasture and a dispersed settlement pattern.

[2] Geology of Britain Viewer, British Geological Survey 2014 - http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html (accessed March 2014)
[3] Soilscapes, Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute 2014 - http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/# (accessed 13/03/14)
[4] Valley settled farmlands, Landscape East 2014 - http://landscape-east.org.uk/lct/valley-settled-farmlands (accessed 06/03/14)
[5] Wooded hills and ridges, Landscape East 2014 - http://landscape-east.org.uk/lct/wooded-hills-and-ridges (March 2014)

7 Archaeological and Historical Background

7.1 Historical Background

The name Coddenham is most likely to come from the Old English for 'Cod(d)a's homestead or village' (Ekwall 1940,109), although another possibility is that the suffix '-ham' may have originally been '-hamm' which is an area of land enclosed by water or marsh.[6] Place names containing the element 'ham' are thought to originate during the period of earliest Anglo-Saxon settlement (Mills 2003, xvi), and Coddenham is one amongst several ending in the suffix in the immediate area, including Barham, Baylham, Blakenham, Needham (Market) and Stonham.

Penn (2011, 102) draws attention to the passing similarity between Coddenham and its Roman name, *Combretovium*, and suggests that it is not inconceivable that the former evolved from the latter. The only classical reference to the Roman fort and settlement found south of Coddenham is in the Antonine Itinerary Iter IX, a register of the stations and intervening distances along the route from *Venta Icinorum* (Caistor St. Edmund, south of Norwich in Norfolk) to *Londinium* (London) (Moore 1988, 33). Spelled *Convetoni,* it is also mentioned in the *Tabula Peutingeriana* (Peutinger Table 1508), a medieval copy of an original Roman map. The prefix of the settlement's name may derive from the Latin verb *comburo*, which means 'to burn', and one possible translation of the suffix *via* is 'way, path or road', therefore the name 'the burning of the ways' may refer to the route taken by the Boudiccan led revolt of 60/61AD.[7]

The present settlement is first recorded in Domesday Book as *'Codenham'*, one of 34 places in the hundred of Bosmere, and second only to Earl and Little Stonham to the north in terms of population with 96.5 households, but paying the sixth largest amount of tax at 6.2 geld units. According to Domesday, Coddenham is one of several places with very large populations in the River Gipping valley, including Hemingstone (65 households), Barham (59 households), Great Blakenham (56 households) and Olden (55 households).[8] In 1086, Bosmere was amongst a cluster of hundreds with higher population densities across the Boulder Clay in central Suffolk (High Suffolk) with 17.5 people per square mile (Darby 1971, 173). The hundred also had the highest density of plough teams of all the hundreds in Suffolk with 4.4 per square mile (Darby 1971, 167). Between 1066 and 1086, Coddenham saw a reduction from 10 to 2 swine, indicative of a reduction in woodland (Darby 1971, 181).

Coddenham is mentioned in 19 entries in Domesday Book with reference to different holdings. The largest was held in 1086 by Bishop Odo of Bayeux and was worth £5.4, an increase from £4.5 in 1066 when the overlords of the land were Saxi and the abbey of Ely St Etheldreda. At this time, the abbey had also been an overlord of the second largest holding associated with Coddenham, along with Toli the sheriff and Wigulf of Coddenham and was worth £3.4 in 1066. The value of this holding to the lord increased to £3.7 by 1086 when it was held by Warengar of Hedingham in 1086, and the tenant-in-chief was Roger of Bigot. The other entries list a number of freemen and smallholders, all taxed less than 1 geld unit.

[6] Key to English Place Names, University of Nottingham 2014 http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk/map/place/Suffolk/Coddenham (accessed March 2014)
[7] Combretovium, Roman Britain 2010 - http://www.roman-britain.org/places/combretovium.htm (accessed March 2014)
[8] Coddenham, Domesday Map 2014 - http://domesdaymap.co.uk/place/TM1354/coddenham/ (accessed April 2014)

On the basis of the complexity of the landholdings in 1086 and their ownership of whole and partial churches and church lands in Domesday, together with a large collection of mid-Saxon metalwork found in the area, it has been widely postulated that Coddenham was an early minster site (Blair 2005, Newman 2003). Presumably due to the site's ecclesiastical importance, Eustace de Merch intended to found a house of Cistercian nuns at Coddenham in the mid-twelfth century. However, this did not take place and the church tithes were endowed instead to Royston Priory (Page 1974, 170-174).

In the lay subsidy of 1334, Codenham-cum-Croffeld (Coddenham with Crowfield, the latter is nearly 4km to the north of the former), is taxed £5.15s.8d, the third largest quantity in Bosmere hundred, after Bramford with Burstall and Barking with Needham Market (Glasscock 1975, 286). In 1449, an indenture recording tax reductions also mentions Coddenham and Crowfield. The parishes receive a reduction of £0.6s.0d, representing a decrease of 10.56% from the rates of 1334. Although this suggests that their revenue and populations were reduced, much of the land was 'modus' that meant it was also tithe free; the tax relief for Coddenham and Crowfield was less than the average for Bosmere at 14.01%, and contrasts with the high reductions of 37.15% at Baylham and of 29.39% at Hemingstone nearby (Dymond and Virgoe 1986, 95).

Bosmere and Claydon were two of 11 hundreds in an area called the Geldable in the medieval period, subject to direct taxation by the king's sheriff, rather than franchises where the chief rights were held by lords. The Geldable was located in between two large ecclesiastical liberties, St Edmund to the west (formerly the 8½ Hundreds of Thingoe) and St Etheldreda (possibly 5½ Hundreds of Wicklaw) to the east. The origins of this administrative landscape are believed to date back to at least the 7th century AD (Penn 2011, 102). The hundreds recorded in Domesday were consolidated after the re-conquering of East Anglia by the West Saxon kings in the mid-tenth century, and this regional organisation of taxation and governance continued into the 19th century. Before the Conquest, Bosmere was called the hundred of Gepes and was later incorporated with the parishes in the neighbouring hundred of Claydon in 1765 (Copinger 1905, 225).

By the medieval period, there were two main manors in the village of Coddenham. The main manor descended from the lands of Bishop Odo and was later known as Vesseys, Priory or Coddenham Vicarage, which centred on the church and was also granted to the Priory of Royston in North Hertfordshire during the 13th century. The land north of Needham Road (B1078) between Coddenham and Coddenham Green was once called 'Glebe Farm' and is known as 'Vicarage Farm' today. St Mary's parish church dates predominantly from the mid-14th and late 15th centuries AD, with areas of the rubble walling to the north chancel dating to the earlier 11th – 12th centuries AD. A detailed social history of the parish in the late 18th and early 19th centuries AD is given in the diary of John Longe, which has been published by Michael Stone (2008). John Longe became curate of Coddenham cum Crowfield in 1790, and was subsequently vicar of the parish between 1797 and 1834.

Roger Bigot's manor became known as Denneys with Sackville Rents. The area was later occupied by the Shrubland estate, located to the south of the main village. The estate is thought to have originated with the building of the Old Hall by the Booth family in the sixteenth century. The name Shrubland comes from the Old English word 'scrybb' meaning shrub, and the Old Scandinavian word 'lundr' meaning grove (Ekwall 1940, 401), suggesting that stunted woody plants encouraged by porous and fast-draining soils have distinguished this area since at least Saxon times, although the first reference to '*Shrublund'* is not until a foot of fine dating from 1301. A map dated 1668 by Edward Clarke shows the landscaped grounds of the Old Hall, of which a pond and a section of wall remain (Register of Historic Parks and Gardens 1000155). The Elizabethan Old Hall was replaced by the present Georgian-style Shrubland Hall in the late 18th century. Pennington's map of 1785 shows the parkland still limited to the immediate environs of the Hall and with

estate-owned enclosed agricultural fields to the west lined with linear plantations of fir trees. In the mid-19th century, the Hall's gardens were remodelled in a terraced Italianate style and the plantations were extended up the escarpment to Beacon Hill to the west and south to the Norwich Road (now dual carriageway). Today, the Hall is used as a health clinic and hotel, and a sand and gravel extraction site now abuts the wooded Long Covert which remains registered parkland.

Recorded as sub-manors in the parish also during the medieval period were St John of Jerusalem, Pipps, Bridge Place and New Hall; with Bridge Place the oldest of these with records dating from the 14th century and has been linked with many other manors in Suffolk, including Gosbeck, Wenham, Parva, Tattingstone, Brantham and Sutton through its life. St John of Jerusalem once belonged to the Priory of Ipswich and recent research by the Coddenham Local History Society has suggested that this manor was also known as Coddenham Manor that also held a lot of land in the parish. The manor also had links with Creeting All Saints, Foxhall and Gosbeck until it was absorbed by the 'main manor' in Coddenham in 1812. New Hall has records dating from the 16th century with links to Bramford, Flowton, Somersham, Burstall and Flixton and ownership of Pipps was also passed to New Hall by the late 16th century (Pipps itself had links to Stonham Parva).[9]

The tithe apportionment map of 1839 records a long history of aggregates quarrying and processing in the parish, and other activities associated with a rural agrarian-based economy. A lime burning industry is indicated by field names such as 'chalk pit field' and 'lime kiln field' on the tithe map. There was presumably once lime kilns just outside the parish boundary to the south near 'Brick Kiln Farm', which would have been the site of brickworks. 'Malting Farm' also lies immediately outside the parish to the west. The tithe map also shows a blacksmith's yard, a mill yard and a wheelwright's yard in the village, and the names of Blacksmith's Lane and Mill Lane still record the location of the former two industries. A windmill, of the post and roundhouse type, was built in 1810 and demolished nearly a century later, which is now remembered in the name Mill Cottage.

There are 13 listed buildings in the village centre of Coddenham. The Church of St Mary is the only grade I listed building, and the Old Lodge and former Post Office, on the High Street, is grade II* listed. It is an early to mid-16th century timber framed house that has a projecting wing with gable end. It rests on a high plinth of red brick, has a jettied first floor and pargeting. Elsewhere in the parish, the only other grade I listed building Choppins Hill House on Lower Road, a 14th century two-bay hall house, described as *"an exceptionally fine example… and possibly the most complete of the East Suffolk group"* (National Heritage List entry: 1352044). Immediately outside the parish however, is the grade I listed Shrubland Hall and various 19th century grade II* listed garden features, as well as the Grade II* Baylham Watermill and Mill House. One of the earliest extant buildings in the village core and contemporary with St Mary's Church, Church Cottages on Church Road was once a late 15th century open hall which was extended in the late 16th century before being split into five separate residences. Holbeck House, also on Church Road, dates to the late 15th century as well.

In addition to the Duke's Head, a former public house in the village that dates from 17th century, there was also the Crown Inn (now Gryffon House) dating to the 16th century which was open until the mid- 20th century. The central village junction is still referred to as 'Crown corner'. The Live and Let Live pub (now the Old Lodge and former Post Office) dated to the 15th century and was divided into tenements in the early 20th century (Shewell Corder 1916, 65). Trade directories of the late 19th century list farmers along with blacksmith, joiner, plumber, thatcher, bricklayer, cooper, well-sinker and wheelwright in the village. The population of Coddenham in 1801 was recorded as 653 which also seemed to peak in 1851

[9] https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk/Data/Sites/1/media/parish-histories/coddenham.pdf (accessed March 2015)

to 1,047 which was most likely due to the renovations at Shrubland Hall, where many craftsmen were employed from far and wide. Later directories record that the village's population dropped again to 835 in 1851 and from then on continued to decrease steadily throughout the 20th century; it was recorded as 454 by 1981[10], but has been on the rise again over the last 30 years or so as new houses were built in the village. The 2011 census records state a population for both Coddenham and Helmingham as 2,323.[11]

7.2 Archaeological Background

The following paragraphs summarise the finds listed in and around the parish of Coddenham on the county's Historic Environment Record, accessed via the Heritage Gateway website.[12]

7.2.1 Prehistoric Period

Prehistoric activity near Coddenham is concentrated along the river valleys and on lighter soils. Although there are many spot finds from earlier prehistory, the only evidence for occupation sites are Iron Age settlements under the later Roman settlement at Baylham found during road construction and towards the north of the gravel extraction site at Shrubland Hall Quarry.

The earliest finds recorded for the parish on the HER are some probable Palaeolithic flint flakes found in a garden (CDD 013) on the high ground near High Elm Farm to the north of Coddenham (TM 1356).

Mesolithic flint finds, including a core, a blade and two scrapers (CDD 006) have been found nearby at Pipp's Ford (TM 1053). A Mesolithic harpoon and flint which was part of the Henry Miller Collection (1908-1910) have been associated with Pipp's Ford (CDD 060), and the gravel pits which were here in the early twentieth century. Also formerly part of this collection identified with Pipp's Ford is some Neolithic flint arrowheads and scrapers (CDD 060). A Mesolithic flint scatter has also been found at the Roman site at Baylham (TM 1152). The site has evidence of later prehistoric activity with flint finds dating from the early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age have been found (CDD 009).

In 1996 during excavations of a Roman site at Valley Farm /9 TM 1254), two Neolithic finds were made in Roman ditches. These were a flint transverse derivative arrowhead (CDD 019) and a flint leaf-shaped arrowhead (CDD 017). A Neolithic polished flint axe with facetted sides was discovered near Coddenham (TM 1354) but is now missing. The HER entry (CDD 018) notes that there is a possibility it was a re-deposited farm workers find. Ipswich Museum holds a Neolithic flint axe found near Coddenham (CDD Misc – TM 1254), and half of a partly polished axe was found at Pipp's Ford (CDD Misc – TM 1254). During the excavation of a pipeline between Stowmarket and Baylham close to Pipps Ford, residual Mesolithic and early Neolithic worked flints were identified, as were two adjacent later Neolithic pits and another pit of possible later Neolithic/early Bronze Age date (CDD

[10] https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk/Data/Sites/1/media/parish-histories/coddenham.pdf (accessed March 2015)

[11] http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadKeyFigures.do?a=7&b=6502710&c=Helmingham+and+Coddenham&d=14&e=62&g=6466396&i=1001x1003x1032x1004&m=0&r=1&s=1425634303002&enc=1 (accessed March 2015)

[12] Heritage Gateway, Suffolk Historic Environment Record 2014 http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results.aspx (accessed March 2014)

068 – TM 1053). Another miscellaneous Neolithic findspot at Coddenham included flint scrapers and flakes (CDD Misc – TM 1254).

At Vicarage Farm (TM 1254), a socketed bronze arrowhead with a broken tip and socket was discovered during metal detecting, as was a fragment of possible small quoit-headed pin and a spearhead tip (CDD 022). North of the present village of Coddenham (TM 1355), a metal detectorist found a Bronze Age blade fragment and thin oval socketed handle or hilt in 1998 (CDD 055). A late Bronze Age socketed axe fragment, possibly hammer broken, was also found during metal detecting in 1998 (CDD 054 - TM 1255). A late Bronze Age socketed axehead blade fragment was found during metal detecting in 1999 (HMG 020 – TM 1452). A Bronze Age spearhead (with fragment of haft), was discovered "near the Sheepwalk, Shrubland's Park" (TM 1253) in 1942 (CDD Misc). As well as these metal Bronze Age artefacts, an early Bronze Age pottery beaker was found in the rectory gardens (CDD 002 - TM 1254). The fragments were kept for many years in the church and occasionally pieces were given to visitors.

An Iron Age occupation site(s) were identified during the excavation of two phases of evaluation trenches ahead of a proposed mineral extraction area towards the north of Shrubland quarry in 1995 and 1996 (TM 1253). Features found include Iron Age pits, ditches, postholes and post pads, as well as Late Iron Age field boundary ditches (100 BC to 42 AD). The associated finds included pottery, struck flint, worked flint fired clay, burnt flint, animal bones and a loomweight (CDD 050). Various Iron Age coins and pottery sherds have also been found during metal detecting at Vicarage Farm (CDD 022 - TM 1254). Shallow features including a pit and post hole were later found containing Iron Age pottery during excavation.

Iron Age occupation was discovered under part of the large Roman settlement excavated prior to destruction by A45 (now A14) construction in 1973 (TM 1152). The excavations found 1st century AD hut circles (which might be Late Iron or early Roman) associated with drainage gulleys and rubbish pits and a well. Finds included a bow brooch, Icenian silver coin and a gold plated bronze coin of Dubnovellaunus (CDD 009). Also found during construction of the A45 at Baylham in c.1975 was a late Iron Age snaffle bit with some late Iron Age Belgic pottery dating to -100 BC to 42 AD (CDD 003). A large group of about 65 Late Iron Age coins have been found whilst metal detecting ploughed fields to the east and south-east of Combretovium (TM 1152) including Norfolk Wolf type and various Iceni and Cunobelin and Atretbatic potin (CDD 017). Also found in proximity were a Nauheim derivative brooch, a penannular brooch and sherds of Terra Nigra, handmade and Belgic pottery. Elsewhere, a Trinovanitan ‘U’ type bronze coin was found during metal detecting to the west of Coddenham Green (TM 1155 – CDD 056).

Various prehistoric finds and features located during fieldwalking at Vicarage Farm (TM 1254) in 1988, including a later prehistoric pit and posthole and an artefact scatter. The initial 18 traverses revealed 94 flakes and a possible knife from the Late Neolithic to the early Bronze Age. A further 8 traverses carried out as fields were ploughed for metal detecting found 16 worked flints, some patinated and 1 re-worked (CDD 022). In the vicinity of Vicarage Farm (TM 1254), a gold quarter stater ‘Dubrovellaunus in Essex’ of 1st century AD was found in 1994 (CDD 027). Nearby, an Iron Age silver coin of Iceni Pattern-Horse Ecen series has also been found during metal detecting (CDD 019 - TM 1254). Further to the west (TM 1154), two hand-made flint gritted Iron Age pot sherds were found in top of a small feature, possibly a small pit on the edge of the trench (CDD 030). The discovery of a scatter of Iron Age and Roman coins has also been reported by a metal detector in the vicinity (TM 1154 - CDD 035). An Iron Age bronze coin of Cunobelinus has also been found here (CDD Misc – TM 1254).

Prehistoric activity at Gallows Hill (TM 1053) has been investigated through a combination of desk-based assessment, fieldwalking, metal detecting and geophysical surveys (BRK

104). The earliest prehistoric activity was represented by stratified and unstratified Mesolithic worked flint. Three concentrations of Neolithic flint and three features were recorded, the latter containing Ebbsfleet-Mortlake pottery suggesting a Late Neolithic date. The ring ditch (BRK 005) was positively identified as being of Bronze Age date, while no conclusive dating evidence was recovered for the complex BRK 016.

Excavation at Cedars Park (TM 1052) ahead of laying a pipeline between Stowmarket and the Baylham pumping station, identified a pit containing flint-working debitage, part of a large ring ditch and ditches forming part of a prehistoric (or later) field system (BAY 037). An excavation was carried out adjacent to a postulated Bronze Age barrow cemetery, with the following principal results: Prehistoric: Pit contained flint-working debitage of probable Mesolithic / earlier Neolithic date; part of a large ring ditch (BAY 007) associated with the postulated barrow cemetery is assumed to have been of later Neolithic or Bronze Age date; ditches forming part of a prehistoric (or later) field system.

Three unstratified flints were found during monitoring of the community hall, dated as 4000 BC to 42 AD and no features found (CDD Misc – TM 1354).

7.2.2 Roman Period

As already mentioned, the present-day village of Coddenham is located close to one of the largest identified Roman military sites in Suffolk, where there is evidence for two 1st century forts and a small town development. A Roman period settlement site is also located just to the west of Coddenham House, which has been excavated locally. There has also been extensive metal-detecting in and around the parish which has contributed many Roman finds to the HER.

Traces of a Roman road and finds from the 1st to 4th centuries AD, including a bronze mirror case found with a cinerary urn, were first identified near Baylham House, on the north bank of the River Gipping in the far south of Coddenham parish, during drainage work in 1823 (TM 112 529 - NMR 388704). Aerial photographs show the road bisects two superimposed forts with a civilian settlement outside. This site has been identified as the station of Combretovium, the largest of eight 'small towns' in Suffolk along with the port at Felixstowe (Plouviez 1995, 69). A plan of the settlement is shown in Figure 4. It is sited on the border between the tribes of the Trinovantes to the south and the Iceni to the north where the routes of several Roman roads converge at a river crossing, including Margary's 3d (NMR 1043508); the Pye Road or the present day A140 from *Camulodunum* (Colchester) to *Venta Icenorum* (Caistor St. Edmund) via *Villa Favstini* (Scole), and Margary's 34b (NMR 1044461); today, the course of A1120 from Coddenham to Peasenhall. A section of Margary's 3d was excavated north of the fort area and dated to c.70AD from the Claudian-era pottery found in a pit traversed by the road including a Gallo-Belgic platter, and the discovery of a Domitian *as* amongst stones at the road's edge (West 1956). This is contemporary with the establishment of the Roman town at Caistor St. Edmund, and it may be that both the settlement and the road between Venta Icenorum and Combretovium were built as a reaction to the Iceni rebellion of 60/61 AD. The route of Margary's 3d ran through the middle of the smaller of the two forts at Combretovium, surrounded by a set of four ditches. The smaller fort is believed to pre-date the larger fort with a triple ditch system that encloses it (NMR 388704). Besides Combretovium, the only other first century military site known in Suffolk is at Pakenham (Moore 1988, 22).

Part of the settlement was excavated prior to the construction of the A14 (then the A5). As well as late Iron Age and early Roman finds including an Icenian silver coin and a gold-plated bronze coin of Dubnovellaunus, a series of hut circles from the 1st century AD were

found with associated drainage gulleys and rubbish pits. These were sealed by occupation dating to the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD (COD 009) – TM 1152). A Roman, or possibly Iron Age, lower stone of a puddingstone quern has also been found near Baylham House (CDD 003). A later watching brief within Combretovium (TM 1153), before the construction of a chicken shed and access road, found a large collection of finds from metal-detecting the spoil, which included 18 copper and silver coins, Roman pottery, a cockerel statuette and 3 lead steelyard weights (CDD 063). Another area of the Roman settlement (TM 1153) also

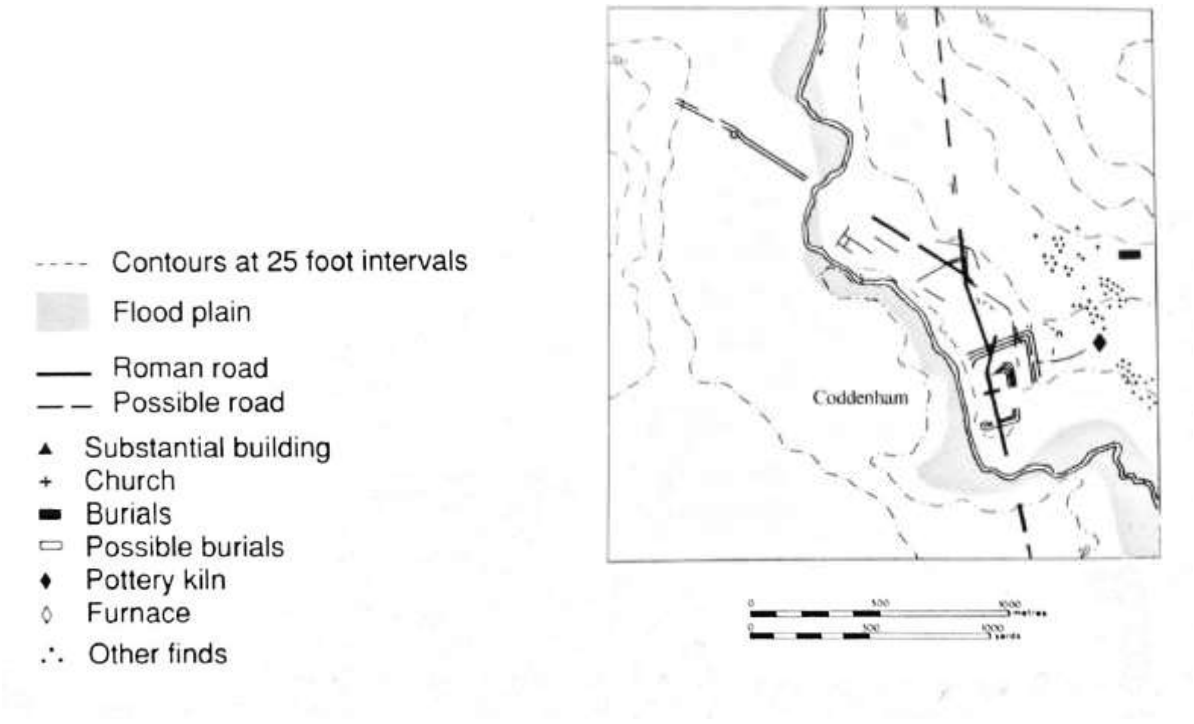

Figure 4: ***Plan of the Roman settlement at Coddenham showing topographical location, cropmark features and the distribution of finds (Ill.22. from Moore 1988, 40)***

revealed three coins but little evidence for occupation (CDD 014).

During the installation of a pipeline between Stowmarket (approximately 8km to the north-west of Combretovium) and Baylham pumping station (about 1km to the south-east), only a small number of residual and unstratified artefacts from the 2nd to 4th centuries were recovered from near the Roman settlement which was surprising given the evidence for occupation found at the site previously (CDD 068 – TM1053). Another section of excavation for the pipeline, however, identified a row of ten pits, possibly for a large timber building or planting holes, associated with Roman pottery and tiles (BAY 037 – TM1152). A ditch containing a juvenile inhumation was also found, but is undated (CDD 068). It has been noted though that the ditch is on the same alignment as a parallel ditch-defined road on the other side of the River Gipping (BRK 004). The road has been subject to evaluation trenching on the east side of the railway at Gallows Hill and thought to be contemporary with, and have extended to, the Roman settlement to the south-east (BRK 104). A bronze statuette of Nero was found north of Baylham in this area, near Barking, and is supposed to have been lost after an attack on Coddenham on the way to Colchester during the Icenian unrest (Moore 1988, 20-21).

Finds made near Shrubland Hall indicate that Combretovium extended to the east and south-east of Baylham House. A large scatter of metalwork and pottery has been unsystematically collected in Sheepwalk Plantation, immediately to the east (TM1152), including different types of brooches, finger rings, coins and a mirror, nail cleaner, scabbard, seal box, strap fitting and tweezers (CDD 017). In a field to the right of Sheepwalk, three cremation urns were also found by troops in army pits (CDD 004). During tree clearance in Churchfield Plantation, at the north-west end of Shrubland Park (TM 1153), over 50 sherds of 1st and 2nd century AD Roman pottery have been found (CDD 047). A bronze pin is recorded on the HER as a miscellaneous find from Shrublands Park (CDD Misc, TM1253).

Between Shrubland Park and Vicarage Farm, near the present village of Coddenham to the north, a thin scatter of 2nd and 3rd century AD Roman coins have been found during metal-detecting (CDD Misc, TM 1253). Other Roman finds from metal detecting in this area include a brooch fragment (CDD Misc) and two bronze coins (CDD 026).

During metal detecting at Vicarage Farm (TM1254) in 1989-90, a widespread scatter of metal finds was recovered including an unusually rich assemblage of Anglo-Saxon coins but also Roman artefacts constituting of brooch fragments, two Constantinian coins, a lion head stud and later, a collection of 3rd – 4th century coins (some pierced for suspension) and a toilet implement, possibly a toothpick. In 1990, a body sherd of greyware was found during a watching brief for a sewer pipeline. Further metal detected objects were found in 1991-4, including a Roman military type buckle. In February 1999, a magnetometer survey was undertaken by Peter Cott and another by GSB Prospection in 2003 in order to understand the context of the Saxon metalwork and an accompanying excavation uncovered a few unstratified Roman finds. In 2004, a lava quern and debris from metal detecting were discovered at Vicarage Farm and are recorded as Roman on the HER entry for the area (CDD022).

At nearby Valley Farm, a widespread scatter of Roman pottery, coins and brooches spanning the 1st – 4th centuries AD were also found with metal-detectors in the mid- 1980s, which prompted the local history group, Coddenham Village History Club, to excavate trial trenches (CDD 019). The remains of a mainly 1st century Romano-British settlement were excavated at Valley Farm between 1988-90, with finds including pottery, a sestertius of Commodus (180-192 AD), a bow brooch and a spatula. The site consisted of 2 ditches meeting at right-angles, amorphous features, and the inhumation of a child aged 4-6 months. Iron slag found in the ditches indicates local iron-working. Although the features were mainly 1st century, there is evidence for activity to the end of the Roman period (NMR: 1149251). Another excavation in 1994 found tesserae and in 1996, further work found dog, pig sheep/goat and cow remains, as well as three coins of carausins, an Aucissa brooch, glass stamped samian and West Stow wares.

Elsewhere near Valley Farm (TM 1254), other Roman metal detecting finds include 9 bronze coins, a trumpet type brooch, a cosmetic grinder fragment and a penannular brooch (CDD048). Nearby (TM 1254), a scatter of Roman finds (CDD023) was discovered consisting of a brooch, coin of Tetricus II (270 – 273 AD) and grey ware pottery found during metal detecting and in pipe line monitoring. In a field south of this, fragments of three brooches and one scoop were found during metal detecting (CDD028).

South of Broom Hill, near Coddenham Green (TM 1154), five Roman coins were found metal detecting, and later a small late 3rd century hoard of 14 coins including 10 of Antoniniani of Carausius and 4 of Allectus (CDD057). Further south at Mill Hill, (TM 1154), a fragment of an enamelled disc brooch and a dupondius of Vespasian were discovered during metal detecting (CDD Misc), near to a ring ditch (CDD 015). Also near Coddenham Green (TM 1155), an extremely corroded bronze Roman coin has been found (CRM 049).

Close by (TM1155), a coin, possibly a dupondius of Vespasian, was found in a garden (CRM 004). Tesserae, painted wall plaster and wall foundations, possibly indicative of a Roman villa, were found in the neighbouring parish of Creeting St Mary during digging for field drains (CRM 003, TM 1054), 2km north-west of Combretovium at Riverside Farm, on the north bank of the River Gipping.

To the south-east of Coddenham, towards Hemingstone (TM 1353), a small amount of Roman metalwork has been found during metal-detecting (HMG 009), including a brooch fragment, denarius of Tiberius (14-37 AD) and Urbs Roma (330-337 AD). Another HER entry records the finding of other brooch fragments nearby (HMG Misc). At Church Farm in Hemingstone (TM 1453), two Roman coins have been found, which were both pierced for suspension and probably formed part of an early Anglo-Saxon assemblage of finds (HMG 018).

7.2.3 Anglo-Saxon Period

Numerous metal detector finds are recorded along the small valley between the village and the A140 providing evidence of a late 5th – 6th century settlement and cemetery as well as a major 7th century settlement, confirmed by trial trenching for the BBC's Hidden Treasures series. Contemporary with the 7th century settlement in the valley bottom is a cemetery of over 50 graves excavated in advance of quarrying on the edge of the Shrubland Estate including a rich female bed burial and 2 well-equipped male weapon burials.

Prior to gravel extraction in Smyes Corner at Shrubland Quarry in 1999, known as a site of Iron Age settlement, an archaeological investigation discovered 53 Anglo-Saxon inhumations (CDD 050 – TM 1253). Most had no or modest grave goods indicating a transition between pagan and Christian burial ritual but several included elite artefacts of the later 7th and early 8th century including imported finds such as bronze bowls. Two of the burials were in wooden chambers and one of graves contained a dismantled burial. As well as the burials, two possible sunken feature buildings (SFBs) were identified.

The HER also records Middle Saxon (650 to 849 AD) bronze hooked tag, possibly a dress fastener, with two holes pierced and decorated with rings and dots (CDD 026) found during metal detecting north of Shrubland Park (TM 1253). Near Shrubland Park (TM 1252), a scatter of early-mid Saxon metalwork was found during metal detecting including an almost complete early 6th century AD cruciform brooch, an 8th century AD silver Frisian sceatta, a silver coin of Offa and a hooked tag along with a Late Saxon loop terminal, possibly off a vessel (CDD 017). Also found during the evaluation of a proposed quarry site in the vicinity (TM 1153), was a Middle Saxon (650 to 849 AD) sceat discovered during the metal detecting survey (CDD 039).

At the Scheduled Roman site of Combretovium (TM 1152), an early type of Saxon pot with fragments of human skull was discovered when cutting a trench for water mains, possibly dating to 410 AD to 649 AD (CDD 003). An excavation at Cedars Park for a pipeline between Stowmarket and Baylham pumping station, identified a small Saxon SFB and an adjacent pit, and possibly two nearby cooking pits (CDD 068 – TM 1053).

Metal detecting at Vicarage Farm, just 600m north of the Shrubland Quarry cemetery, has identified a significant 'productive' site of metalwork more or less contemporary with the burials (CDD 022 – TM 1254). The finds include gold tremisses, silver sceattas, sword mounts, brooches and numerous fine bronze objects found over a twenty year period. A geophysical survey and partial excavation in 2003 revealed an occupation layer with a SFB, post-in-trench built hall and various 6th-7th century finds. The lack of Ipswich ware indicates an abrupt end at the beginning of the 8th century. Metal-detecting in the neighbouring parish

of Barham has recorded another 'productive' site indicating high status and overseas contacts (Newman 2003).

A scatter of metalwork was found during metal detecting near Vicarage Farm dating mainly to the 6th century AD and later (CDD 027 – TM 1254). Finds include a saucer brooch, a Merovingian-type bird brooch, gilded belt plate, a Late Saxon animal head and cruciform brooch fragment. A scatter of metalwork, dating mainly from the 6th century AD and later, was found elsewhere nearby (TM 1254). The finds include a Merovingian-type bird brooch, gilded belt plate and the terminal of a hanging bowl mount amongst other items. It is thought possibly to relate to a larger area of Saxon finds (CDD 022). A Mid to Late Saxon caterpillar brooch (650 AD to 1065 AD) with longitudinal grooves on the bow and serrated ends was also found in the area during metal detecting (CDD 028 – TM 1254) as was a Middle Saxon (650 to 849 AD) plated contemporary forget sceat of East Anglian type (CDD 042 – TM 1254).

Found amongst an artefact scatter of mainly Roman finds near the site at Valley Farm (TM 1254), were also a range of mid-Saxon metalwork including brooches (one cruciform), coins, a hanging bowl, a fragment of tweezers with ring and dot decoration, a bronze mount fragment with horse head decoration (CDD 019). Another scatter of Saxon metalwork finds recorded near Valley Farm (CDD 023 – TM 1254) from metal detecting includes a bridle fitting, ring and fragments of six early Saxon (410 to 649 AD) brooches. These were found associated with sherds of Late Saxon Thetford ware (850 to 1100 AD). To the west of Valley Farm, a cross-type penny fragment (946-955 AD) has been found (CDD 037 – TM 1154).

An archaeological investigation of Gallows Hill (TM 1053) involving a range of survey methods found a possible Early Saxon metal brooch in 1990 during metal detecting and two sunken featured buildings (SFBs) and early Saxon pottery (410 AD to 649 AD) from the flanking ditches of a Roman road during evaluation trenching in 2002 (BRK 104).

A fragment of a small long brooch was found during metal detecting in 1999 (HMG 021 – TM 1352), which is possibly associated with a cemetery nearby in Hemingstone (HMG 019). St Gregory's Church in Hemingstone has five pairs of Anglo-Saxon long and short work quoins at the south-west angle of the nave (HMG 006 – TM 1453).

A sherd of Late Saxon Thetford Ware pottery (850 to 1065 AD) was found during a watching brief on a small extension at Holbeck House on Church Road in the village centre of Coddenham (CDD 066 – TM 1354). A Late Saxon to Medieval pottery scatter (850 to 1539 AD) is also recorded for the Old Village Hall on Church Road (CDD 064 – TM 1354). An Early Saxon (410 AD to 649 AD) bronze cruciform brooch from Coddenham is in an antiquarian collection donated to Norwich Museum (CDD Misc – TM 1254). North of the present village, a bronze rotary type key of Saxon – Early Medieval date (probably 410 to 1065 AD) was found during metal detecting (CDD 052 – TM 1255)

7.2.4 High and Later Medieval Period

There appears to be a shift during the medieval period from the River Gipping to the Coddenham tributary on higher land and away from earlier sites of Iron Age, Roman and Saxon activity. Evidence for medieval occupation at the site of the present village is readily apparent from a few extant buildings of that date, surveys of the built environment and pre-construction trenches. Metal-detecting and excavations also suggest a medieval origin for the settlement at Coddenham Green.

The Church of St Mary in Coddenham is one of two recorded for the parish in Domesday but the other is thought to now be located in Crowfield. Coddenham has also been mentioned as a possible late Anglo Saxon minster site, as the Domesday entry mentions ownership of parts of a number of churches.[13] A few medieval sherds of pottery have been found to the south of the churchyard (CDD 025 – TM 1354). The architectural style includes distinctive Norman lancets but there has been the suggestion that the moulding of the stones in the frames indicates there may have been an earlier church on site (Anon 1920, 127). The angle of the 15th century porch, which does not sit perpendicular to the nave but faces north-east along Church Road to Crown Corner, may indicate that the road, as its name suggests, started as an approach to the church and was later diverted around to link to external routes.[14]

A fragment of a possible moat adjoining Ivy Farm has been identified. It consists of a wide water-filled ditch flanking the road at the front of the site. When a pipe trench was laid close to the western arm of the moat in 1994, a base sherd of medieval coarse ware and a body sherd of Roman grey ware were recovered from the spoil heap (CDD 031 – TM 1354). Nearby, a medieval bronze buckle plate with the scratched decoration of a figure (possibly a bishop) has been found during metal detecting (CDD Misc. – TM 1354). Elsewhere in the village centre, a small scatter of 13th – 15th century AD Medieval pottery found in a field behind a residence (CDD 045 – TM 1354). A small scatter of 13th – 15th century AD pottery was also found during a watching brief in 1990 on a sewage pipeline on a site which fronts onto Blacksmith Lane (CDD 029 – TM 1354). During the excavation of four evaluation trenches in the village during 1998, medieval pottery sherds and a decorative bronze strip (possibly a book or chest mount) were found (CDD 024 – TM 1354). Elsewhere in the village, a silver coin of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain was discovered during metal detecting (CDD Misc. – TM 1254).

Sherds of Late Saxon St Neots Ware have been found at Upper Spring Cottage on Spring Lane on the north road out of Coddenham to Crowfield (CDD 013). Nearby, a barn 40 metres northwest of Choppins Hill Farm is a Grade II listed building. It is a 14th century AD timber-framed and weatherboarded 5 bay aisled barn (CDD 077 – TM 1355). Further north on the road out of Coddenham, a few early medieval sherds of pottery from the 13th and 14th centuries AD and a fragment of lava quern have been found (CDD 005 – TM 1356). Also in the vicinity, a number of medieval pot sherds and oyster shells have been found (CDD 051 – TM 1355).

In 1995, metal detecting on the Hemingstone side of Coddenham found items including a long cross worn halfpenny of Edward III, a cut short cross halfpenny of John or Henry III, an annular brooch, an open tear drop shape harness pendant and a Nuremburg type jetton (HMG 015 – TM 1453).

Various medieval metalwork items have been found during metal detecting a wide area of Vicarage Farm intensively (CDD 022 – TM 1254), due to the concentration of Middle Saxon material. The Medieval finds include a 13th century AD mirror case and a cloth seal. During geophysical survey and part excavation of the site in 2003, medieval pottery and Post-Medieval ditches were discovered. Near Vicarage Farm, a small amount of medieval finds were metal detected from an area of principally Roman and Saxon scatters (CDD 048 – TM 1254). The Medieval metalwork includes a scabbard, purse and a buckle. A finds scatter including coins of Henry III and Edward I, a bronze finger ring and mirror case fragments have also been found associated with some 13th and 14th century AD pottery in the vicinity (CDD 023 – TM 1254). A Medieval gilded bronze harness mount with four arms is also

[13] http://intarch.ac.uk/journal/issue25/2/4.4.14.html (accessed March 2015)
[14] St Mary Coddenham, Suffolk Churches http://www.suffolkchurches.co.uk/coddenham.htm (accessed March 2014)

recorded as having been found during metal detecting to the south of the Saxon productive site at Vicarage Farm (CDD Misc. – TM 1254).

The original Medieval Shrubland Old Hall, dating partly from the 16th century AD was largely demolished in the 19th century AD with remains partially incorporated into present farm buildings (CDD 020 – TM 1253). Near to the site of the Old Hall, a scatter of metalwork was found during metal detecting and includes medieval buckles, coins, a pendant and a possible seal matrix (CDD 026 – TM 1253).

During excavation at Cedars Park for a pipeline from Stowmarket to Baylham pumping station, at least one 11th – 13th century AD ditch was found. Medieval pottery was also found in the upper fills of the (possibly Roman) hollow-way and the ditch containing an inhumation CDD 068 – TM 1053).

At Lime Kiln Cottages, sherds of 13th-14th pottery, two pennies of Henry III and a Nuremburg type 13th century AD jetton have been found (CDD Misc. – TM 1154). There is a fragment of a backfilled moat close to the parish boundary at Birch Farm in Coddenham Green (CDD 007 – TM 1256). The modern farm is on the site of a 15th or 16th century AD house which burnt down. A small rectangular water-filled moat at Dial Farm is thought to be Medieval. Ponds to the west and east of the moat do not resemble fishponds (CDD 008 – TM 1256). In the neighbouring village of Creeting St Mary to the north-west of Coddenham Green, a scatter of medieval metalwork including a silver halfpenny, small buckle and a rectangular gilt alloy mount have been found (CRM 047 – TM 1155). Nearby in Creeting St Mary a scatter of medieval coins were found during metal detecting (CRM 049 – TM 1155).

7.2.5 Post-Medieval Period

During the post medieval period there are signs of the industrial revolution changing land uses and occupations within Coddenham and the surrounding parishes, with also a return to a focus along, perhaps expanding out from the medieval village that was focused on the higher ground to the south and more into the River Gipping valley.

A number of fine post medieval buildings and gardens are noted from the parish, including Shrubland Hall at Shrubland Park, in the south of the parish overlooking the River Gipping (BRH 021 – TM 1252). Its most famous feature is the garden staircase and was based on the Villa d'Este at Tivoli. An extensive number of the agricultural buildings also at Shrubland Hall are included on the HER, including a 16th century AD brick barn, an 18th century AD enclosure with a flint wall and a large 19th century AD brick dairy (CDD 078 – TM 1253).
Additional out buildings are also recorded through the parish, including at Valley Farm, accessed via Blacksmiths Lane (CDD 076 – TM 1354) and Vicarage Farm (CDD 073 – TM 1254) to the east of the church. Additional landscape features in the parish were also recorded on pre 1800 maps (CDD Misc. – TM 1254)

The site of a large post mill is known from the centre of the village that was built in 1810 on the same site to replace an earlier post mill shown on Hodskinson's map of 1783. The mill reportedly ceased work in c.1900 and was subsequently demolished in 1909 (CDD 033 – TM 1354). The site of a post medieval windmill is also known, again quite central in the village (CDD 034 – TM 1354) but all that is known about it was that it was shown on Bryant's 1825 map.

A bridge crossing the River Gipping at Baylham Mill on Mill Lane (BAY 028 – TM 1152) is depicted on Hodskinson's map of 1783, although its initial construction is still unknown. A bridge at this location is still in use today. The site of a milestone was recorded along the

A140 and shown on 1955 OS map, but was not recorded on the 1978 edition (CCD 053 – TM 1252).

Two kilns to the west of Coddenham, listed as surviving in the 1980s, are recorded as being of "clear national importance" on the HER, as they display technological differences despite their proximity and also retain part of their quarry contexts (CDD 040 and CDD 041 – TM 1154).

A report in the local newspaper (East Anglian Daily Times) in the early 21st century, showed an article about two witch bottles that were found under the hearth in the Duke's Head public house, set along the High Street (CDD Misc. – TM 1254), which are so far the only finds dating to the post medieval that are recorded on the HER.

In 2003 earthworks were examined in an area around the Needham plantation to the west of Coddenham village and were found to have been created during World War II by the army and home guard for use as part of their training exercises (CDD 061 – TM 1254)

7.2.6 Undated

Many of the undated features recorded in the Historic Environment Record near Coddenham are crop marks and routeways, which do not have diagnostic forms and have not been excavated for dating evidence. In some instances, the relationship with other features allows for sequential but not absolute dating.

To the west of the village, faint cropmarks of a possible trapezoid enclosure have been noted that is also open to the south. The features remain undated, but they are immediately north of an area of Iron Age, Roman and Saxon finds at CDD 019 (CDD 044 – TM 1254).

Cropmarks of a ring ditch are known from Mill Hill (CDD 015 – TM 1154) as well as to the southwest of the village, overlooking the Gipping Valley (CDD 011 – TM 1253).

Within the known Roman site at Coddenham (CCD 003) there are a further series of features, likely rectilinear field boundaries or enclosures, but as they are beyond the occupation areas of the site, these features remain undated (CDD 012 – TM 1053).

A number of both finds and features that had been found over subsequent excavations, surveys and through metal detecting have been recorded at Vicarage Farm just west of the village, but could be associated with a range of activities as prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval finds have all been found at the farm (CDD 022 – TM 1254).

At Beacon Hill, close to the junction of the A140 and the A14, a circular mound shown in area marked `Beacon Hill' on 1st OS edition map of 1837 (CDD 001 – TM 1154). Although the beacon itself is known to have originated during the post medieval, the mound itself remains undated.

Areas of ancient woodland are also known in the parish, one area of which is Coddenham Wood, is still present and situated between Choppins Hall to the east and Coddenham Green to the west (CDD 049 – TM 1255), and a second is known as Blower's Pightle Grove (CDD 058 – TM 1355).

8 Results of the test pit excavations in Coddenham

The approximate locations of the 59 test pits excavated across six excavation seasons between 2006 – 2011 can be seen in figure 5 below. The numbers of test pits for each year breaks down as follows; 2006 – 10 test pits, 2007 – 11 test pits, 2008 – 9 test pits, 2009 – 12 test pits, 2010 – 7 test pits and 2011 – 10 test pits. These also all include both the pits dug by school students through the Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) as well as those volunteers and local residents organised by Coddenham Local History Society.

The data from each test pit is set out below in numerical order and by year of excavation. Most excavation was in spits measuring 10cm in depth, but in cases when a change in the character of deposits indicated a change in context, a new spit was started before 10cm. An assessment of the overall results, synthesizing the data from all the pits, including deductions about the historic development of Coddenham and the potential of the buried heritage resource of the village is presented in the following Discussion section (Section 9).

Finds from each test pit are discussed in summary in this section, and listed in detail in the relevant appendices (Section 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.

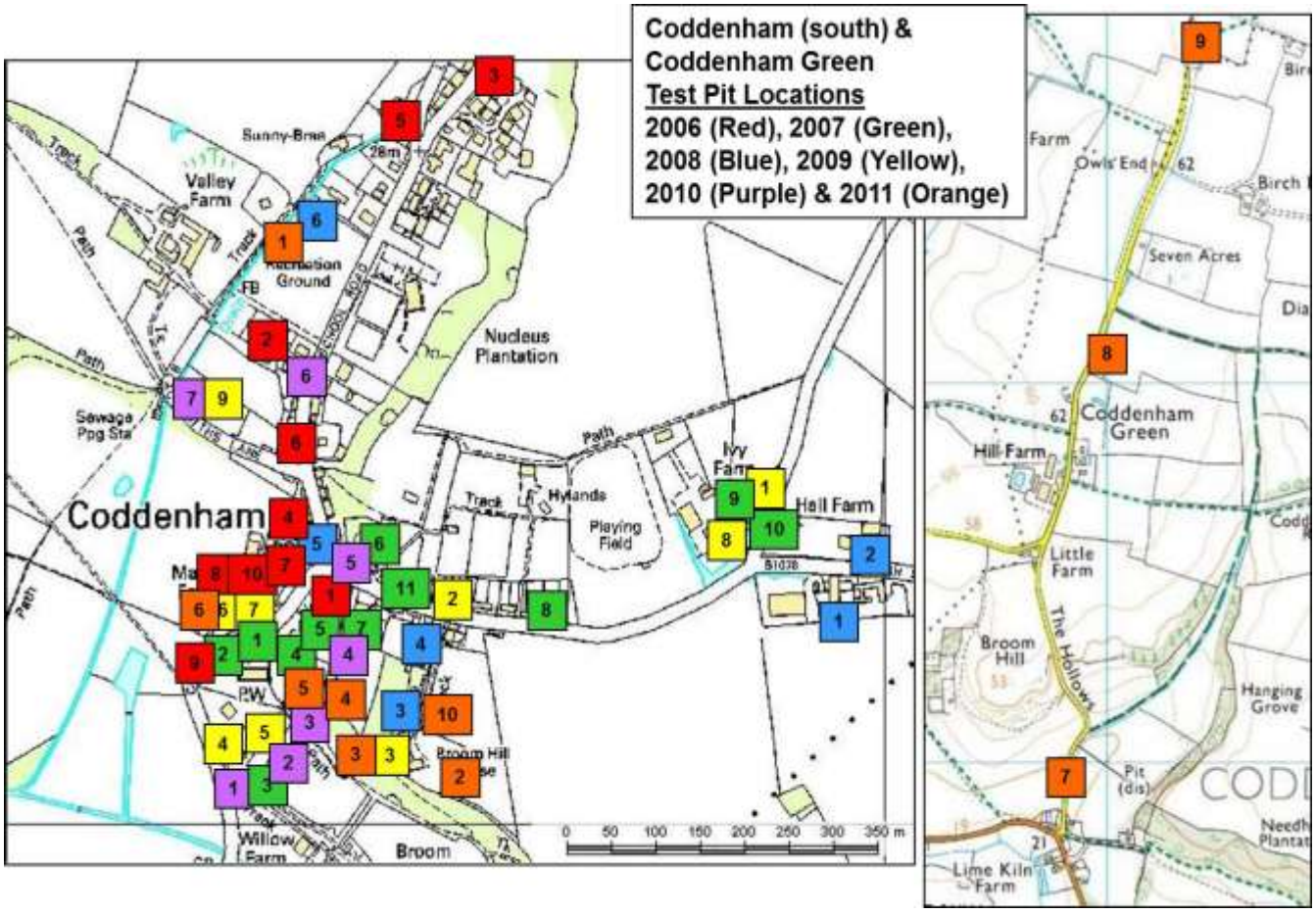

Figure 5: ***The approximate location of all the test pits excavated in Coddenham by year (NB: Test pits not shown to scale)*** **© Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service**

8.1 2006 Excavations

Excavations were undertaken in the village of Coddenham over the two days of the 13th and 14th June 2006. Ten 1m^2 test-pits were dug by 37 HEFA participants from the following local schools: Chantry High School, Orwell High School, Stoke High School and The Denes High School (school names correct at the time of participation). The test-pits were located in the gardens of properties along Church Road and School Road.

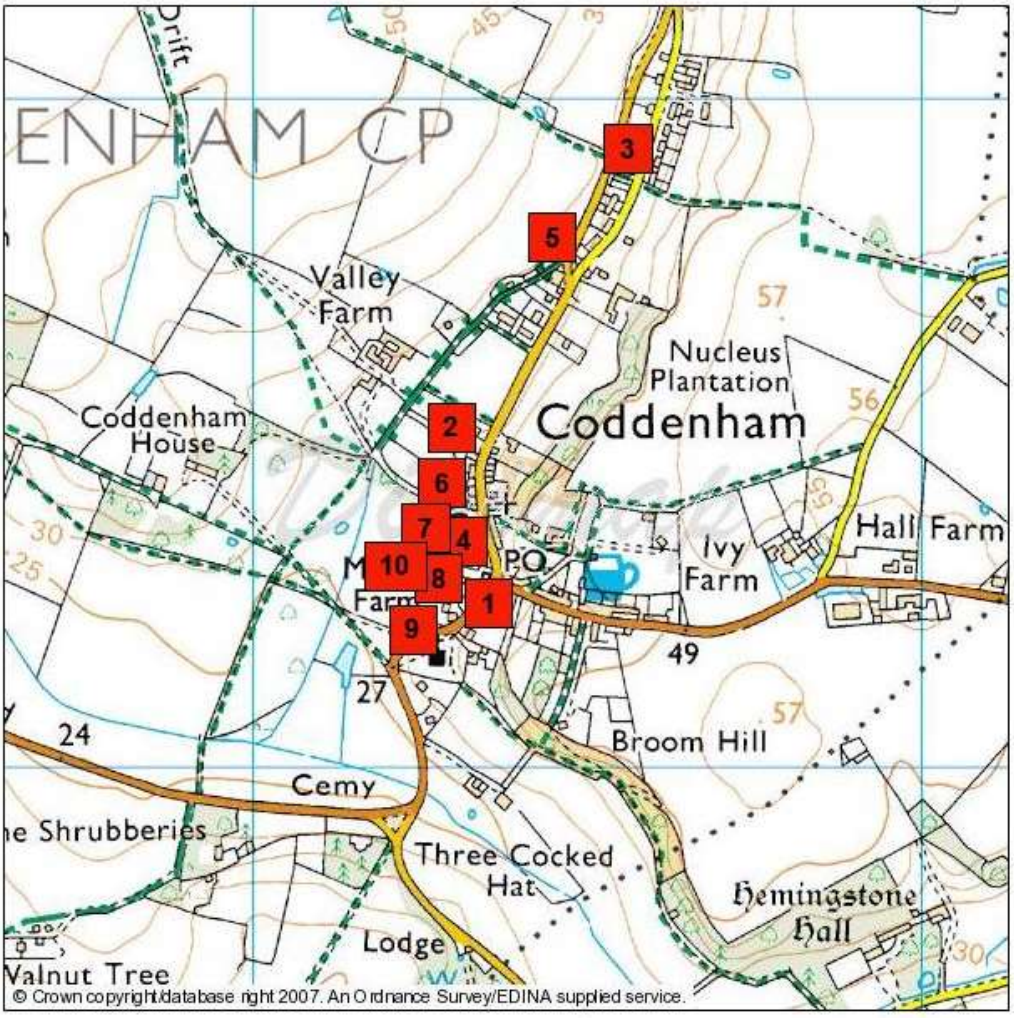

Figure 6 ***Location map for test pits excavated in Coddenham in 2006 (NB: Test pits not shown to scale)*** **© Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.**

Test Pit One (COD/06/1)

Test pit one was excavated in the large enclosed rear garden of a detached house, set back slightly from the main road in the centre of the village and just north of the church. Holbeck House is a Grade II listed house dating from the 15th century with early 17th century alterations (1033269) (Holbeck House, Church Road, Coddenham. TM 613364 254230).

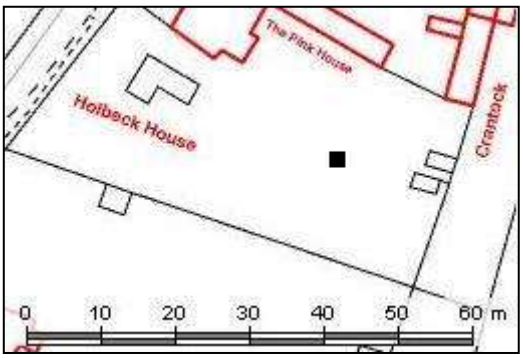

Figure 7 ***Location map of COD/06/1***

Test pit one was excavated to a depth of 0.7m, with a sondage to 0.8m dug in the south eastern corner. Natural was not found but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from COD/06/1 dates to the Victorian period and was found through the upper seven contexts of the test pit. These were also mixed with six sherds of post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware. The Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Late medieval ware were mainly recovered from the lower half of the test pit.

		EMW		LMT		GRE		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1					2	33	9	34	1550-1900
1	2					3	14	66	160	1550-1900
1	3							438	1952	1800-1900
1	5			1	12			5	18	1400-1900
1	6	9	54					2	4	1100-1900
1	7					1	27	1	3	1550-1900
1	8	1	5							1100-1400

Table 1 ***Pottery excavated from COD/06/1***

The area around the church was a focus of activity in Coddenham during the medieval period and the pottery recovered from COD/06/1 suggests that the site was most probably occupied rather than being open fields. This area around the church continued to be a focus for occupation through the post medieval and Victorian periods. The greatest period of disturbance was during the 19th/20th centuries and includes a layer of brick rubble in the upper contexts. This was also found with large numbers of finds and suggests a probable rubbish dump of material that potentially related to work on the buildings on site. These include iron nails, scrap iron, glass, slate, oyster shell, animal bone with clay pipe that were found through to context seven. A stone spindle whorl (figure 8) was also excavated from context six and; context eight is probably an undisturbed medieval ground surface as animal bone and oyster shell were only found with the medieval pottery. Burnt stone was also recovered from context two and may be later prehistoric in date.

Figure 8: The spindle whorl from context 6

Test Pit Two (COD/06/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the long back garden of a modern detached house set back from the main road in a modern estate. (The Old Piggery, 2 The Poplars, Coddenham. TM 613283 254503).

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

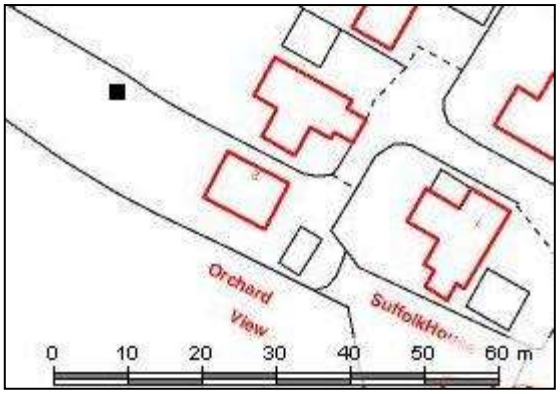

Figure 9 ***Location map of COD/06/2***

A single small sherd of Early Medieval Sandy Ware was excavated from context three and mixed with Glazed Red Earthenware. The majority of the pottery however, dates to the Victorian period and was found through the upper four contexts of COD/06/2.

		EMW		GRE		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1					1	3	1800-1900
2	2					6	40	1800-1900
2	3	1	2	3	12	4	8	1100-1900
2	4			3	22	3	3	1550-1900

Table 2 ***Pottery excavated from COD/06/2***

This test pit was sited on the probable northern extent of the core focus of medieval occupation in Coddenham, which was centred around the church. The small early medieval pottery sherd excavated from COD/06/2 suggests that this site was probably fields during the medieval period, with activity increasing slightly through the post medieval but the peak was during the 19th century and before the current house was built in the 20th century. The majority of the finds date to this later increase of activity and the subsequent house building and consist of iron nails, CBM, coal, slate, glass with animal bone (some of it burnt) and clay pipe that were found through the five contexts. Potential waste flint was also excavated from context five.

Test Pit Three (COD/06/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the small enclosed front garden of a modern house set between Green Hill and Lower Road in the north of the village. (Cuclestone, Green Hill, Coddenham. TM 6135451 254815).

Test pit three 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.

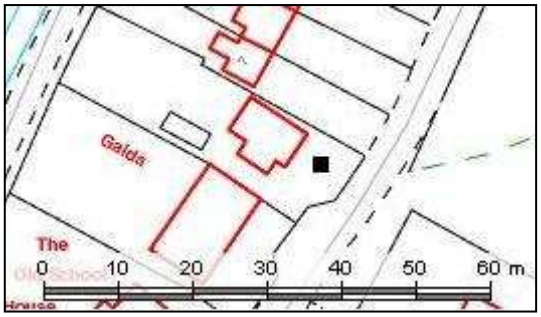

Figure 10 ***Location map of COD/06/3***

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from COD/06/3 dates to the Victorian period and was recovered in large numbers from each context. Two sherds of post medieval pottery were also identified from the upper contexts and include German Stoneware and Delft Ware.

		German Stoneware		Delft		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	2			1	2	19	34	1600-1900
3	3	1	6			41	160	1600-1900
3	4					46	109	1800-1900
3	5					16	109	1800-1900
3	6					5	19	1800-1900

Table 3 ***Pottery excavated from COD/06/3***

There was an expansion of activity in Coddenham into the post medieval and included the use of the site here, although the small amounts of pottery and clay pipe excavated suggest that the site was probably open fields. The land was not occupied until the 19th century when the village school was built, just to the south of the site. The garden at Cuclestone was part of the school yard and may explain the high number of 19th and 20th pottery and finds. The finds include building material – CBM, slate, iron nails, glass with coal, animal bone, cockle shells and a glass button that were found from the upper five contexts only. A Neolithic flint scraper was excavated from context five with a potential flint core recovered from context six.

Test Pit Four (COD/06/4)

Test pit four was excavated at the end of a long enclosed rear garden of a terraced house close to the centre of the village. (Hill House, School Road, Coddenham. TM 613333 254309).

Test pit four was excavated to a depth of 1m, natural was not found and the top of a possible lime kiln was however exposed at 0.9m. Due to time constraints excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

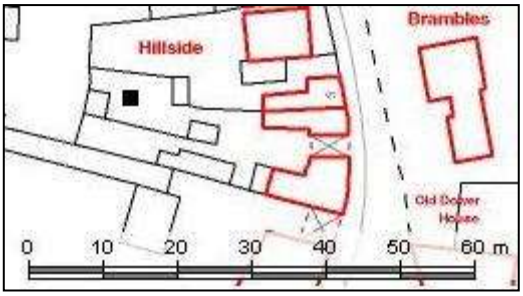

Figure 11 ***Location map of COD/06/4***

A range of pottery types were excavated from COD/06/4, all of which were mixed with large numbers of Victorian pottery that were found from every context. All the earlier pottery was mixed throughout the test pit and include four sherds of late Saxon Thetford ware with three sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware and a single small sherd of later medieval Tudor Green Ware. A range of post medieval pottery types were also excavated and include single sherds of Border Ware, Delft ware and Staffordshire Manganese Ware with a number of Glazed Red Earthenware sherds.

		Thetford		EMW		Tudor Green		German Stoneware		Border		GRE		Delft		Manganese		Victorian		
Test Pit	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1			1	2			2	6			2	17					11	39	1100-1900
4	2																	10	56	1800-1900
4	3											3	12					9	38	1550-1900
4	4	2	13	1	9			1	4			1	4					26	103	850-1900
4	5					1	4					2	6					10	40	1400-1900
4	6							1	1			1	3			1	24	9	46	1500-1900
4	7							1	2			2	4	1	2			18	114	1400-1900
4	8	1	6									1	32					25	106	850-1900
4	9	1	10									4	14					13	76	850-1900
4	10			1	22					1	7							9	29	1100-1900

Table 4 ***Pottery excavated from COD/06/4***

The top of a possible lime kiln was exposed in the south east corner of the test pit with three courses of curving bricks visible during the excavations. It is possible that the kiln remains intact, although further excavations are needed to confirm this. The 1m of top soil that covered the kiln was possibly brought in either from elsewhere on site or from outside and could have been covered during the 19th century when the cottages were also constructed. This may also explain the high level of disturbance evident in the test pit that occurred during the 19th and 20th centuries. The majority of the finds date to this period of disturbance and include iron nails, CBM, coal, glass, muscle shells, slate, animal bone, scrap metal including tin can lids, concrete, slag and clay pipe that were recovered through all 10 contexts. The earlier dated pottery identified may represent past activity on site, but with the high level of disturbance it is not known for certain. The small amounts of late Saxon and medieval pottery may suggest that the site was fields or gardens, possibly on the northern edge of the core focus of occupation centred around the church. The fragments of Tudor Green and Border Ware pottery are rare finds from small country

villages and with the fragment of glazed medieval roof tile that was also excavated suggests that the site was occupied by more wealthy inhabitants during the medieval period, compared to the other residents of Coddenham

.

Figure 12: Close up photo of the possible kiln from COD/06/4

Test Pit Five (COD/06/5)

Test pit five was excavated in the side garden of a modern property set back slightly from the main road in the north of the village. The current house was built just to the north of where two cottages stood fronting the road which is now a footpath. (Harveys Cottage, Lower Road, Coddenham. TM 613432 254751).

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

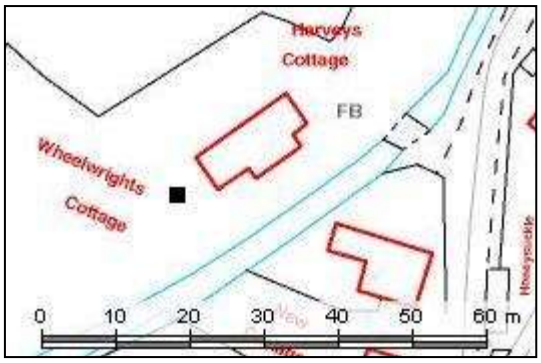

Figure 13 ***Location map of COD/06/5***

Two sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware were excavated from context one of COD/06/5, but both the post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware and Victorian pottery dominated the assemblage and were recovered from nearly every context.

		EMW		GRE		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1	2	8	2	7	4	15	1100-1900
5	2			7	116	9	36	1550-1900
5	3			2	127	9	66	1550-1900
5	4					7	14	1800-1900
5	5			1	2	9	59	1550-1900
5	6			1	27	6	17	1500-1900

Table 5 ***Pottery excavated from COD/06/5***

The location of test pit five north of the core of high medieval settlement around the church may be the site of an isolated farmstead, the land of which was used again into the post medieval period. The peak of activity on site was during the 19th century with the building of some cottages that fronted the road. The demolition and subsequent construction of the modern house caused a lot of disturbance on site and a lot of the rubbish was distributed around site. The finds include CBM, glass including a green medicine bottle, concrete, iron nails with scrap metal objects, slate, animal bone, coal, a bottle stopper with an inscription "COBOLD & CO Ltd 1932 IPSWICH" that were recovered from context one to six and context 10.

Test Pit Six (COD/06/6)

Test pit six was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a cottage set back slightly from the main road close to the centre of the village. (Fern Cottage, School Road, Coddenham. TM 613323 254420).

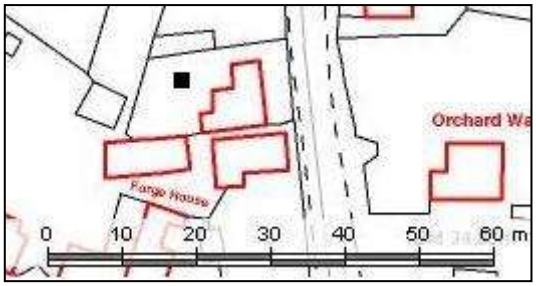

Figure 14 ***Location map of COD/06/6***

Test pit six was excavated to a depth of 0.8m, with the northern half of the pit excavated to 1m. Natural was not found but due to the number of voids appearing in the test pit, excavations were unsafe, so were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Later medieval pottery was excavated in small numbers from COD/06/6 and includes single sherds of both German Stoneware and Late medieval ware. A range of post medieval pottery types were also recovered in larger numbers, the majority of which was Glazed Red Earthenware, with Delft Ware and Staffordshire Manganese Ware. The vast majority of the pottery excavated however dates to the Victorian period with large numbers of pottery derived from every context excavated.

		German Stoneware		LMT		GRE		Delft		Manganese		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1											10	128	1800-1900
6	2											14	46	1800-1900
6	3									1	4	12	173	1700-1900
6	4					1	4					13	72	1550-1900
6	5	1	2			2	9	1	16			20	80	1550-1900
6	6					1	13					13	79	1550-1900
6	7					3	19	1	4			21	170	1550-1900
6	8					4	62					33	232	1550-1900
6	9			1	6	2	14					5	36	1400-1900
6	10					2	28	1	15			29	260	1550-1900

Table 6 ***Pottery excavated from COD/06/6***

At the time of excavation, Fern Cottage was under renovation and the upper contexts of the test pit were greatly disturbed with a lot of modern rubbish identified. The huge amounts of Victorian pottery also excavated from every context means that the garden was also greatly disturbed during the 19th century and may also be the reason for the large voids that kept appearing in the test pit, which eventually halted the excavations. The earliest activity on site dates to the end of the medieval, which then continued and increased through the post medieval period. The vast majority of the finds date to the later disturbances of the 19th and 20th centuries and include iron nails with scrap metal, iron hinges and a padlock, slate, CBM, concrete, coal, glass, slag, animal bone and clay pipe with a copper button or pin and a small metal thimble and found through the nine contexts.

Test Pit Seven (COD/06/7)

Test pit seven was excavated in the enclosed rear garden and close to the back of the post office, which fronts the main road in the centre of the village. The Post Office is a mid-16th century building which is Grade II* listed (1181646) (The Post Office, School Road, Coddenham. TM 613328 254283).

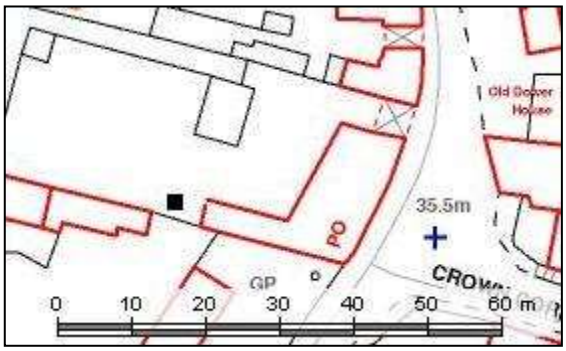

Figure 15 ***Location map of COD/06/7***

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

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from COD/06/7 dates to the Victorian period that also was recovered from every context. A range of post medieval pottery types were also identified from the lower half of the test pit and include Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware and Staffordshire White Salt-glazed Stoneware. Two sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware and two sherds of later medieval German Stoneware and Late medieval ware were excavated mainly from the middle of the test pit. A single small sherd of late Saxon Thetford ware and Late Iron Age Belgic ware were recovered from the upper contexts of the test pit.

		Belgic		Thetford		EMW		German Stoneware		LMT		GRE		Delft		Manganese		White SGS		Victorian		
Test Pit	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1	1	10																	4	7	50BC-1900
7	2			1	3			1	6											18	55	850-1900
7	3									1	2	3	14	1	4					18	24	1400-1900
7	4					1	2					1	1							12	46	1100-1900
7	5											8	23			2	6	1	10	14	47	1550-1900
7	6					1	5													4	14	1100-1900

Table 7 ***Pottery excavated from COD/06/7***

The presence of a large, probable sewage pipe was uncovered running through the test pit at 0.5m in depth and was the most likely cause for a lot of the disturbance in this part of site along with the 19th century activity. There is also evidence for continuous occupation from the late Saxon period to the present day which is potentially due to the sites location as part of the focus of occupation of Coddenham from the Saxon period and around the church. The single sherd of Late Iron Age pottery is a rare find from test pitting in Coddenham, but suggests that there was potentially an Iron Age Settlement in Coddenham close to the current church. A range of finds were excavated from COD/06/7 and include CBM, coal, iron nails, glass, concrete, animal bone, oyster shell with animal bone, clay pipe and burnt stone that were found through the six contexts. A fragment of medieval glass was also recovered from context four that suggests there was a building on or near site during that time, rather than that the site was open fields.

Test Pit Eight (COD/06/8)

Test pit eight was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a mid-17th century house, and was sited close to the side of the building which fronts the main road opposite the church in the south of the village. It was one of two test pits excavated here – see also test pit 10. Manor Farmhouse is a Grade II listed building (1352038) (Manor Farm, Church Road, Coddenham. TM 613288 254223).

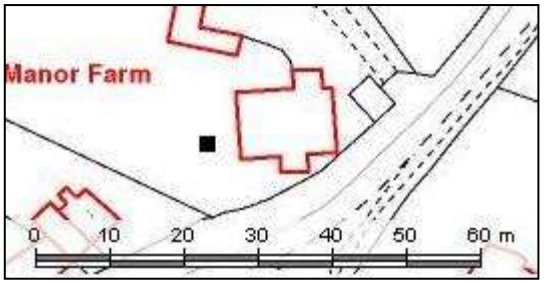

Figure 16 ***Location map of COD/06/8***

Test pit eight was excavated to a depth of 0.45m, 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 COD/06/8 dates to the Victorian period with a single additional sherd of late Saxon Thetford ware recovered from context three.

		Thetford		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1			1	4	1800-1900
8	3	1	11	7	54	850-1900

Table 8 ***Pottery excavated from COD/06/8***

The single sherd of late Saxon pottery indicates that there was activity here during that time in the core focus of activity in Coddenham. There is surprisingly no evidence for activity at the time the house was built apart from some clay pipe recovered from contexts three and four and suggests that the site was probably open fields until the house was built in the 16th century. It is possible however that the majority of the domestic rubbish was deposited elsewhere across over the farm away from the house. There was an increase of activity into the 19th century with pottery and finds recovered including coal, slate, iron nails, oyster shell, glass, CBM and animal bone and were found through the four contexts.

Test Pit Nine (COD/06/9)

Test pit nine was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a middle cottage of a terrace row fronting the main road opposite the church in the south of the village. (3 Church Road, Coddenham. TM 613256 254209).

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.

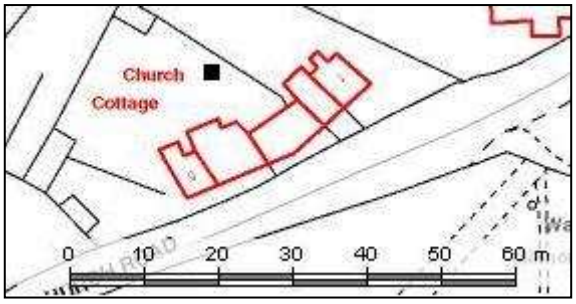

Figure 17 ***Location map of COD/06/9***

Sherds of early, middle and late Saxon pottery were all excavated from COD/06/9 mixed in the upper and lower contexts. Four sherds of post medieval pottery were also mixed through the upper and lower contexts and include Glazed Red Earthenware and Staffordshire White Salt-glazed Stoneware. The vast majority of the pottery however dates to the Victorian period, which was identified through all the contexts of COD/06/9.

		EMS		Ipswich		Thetford		GRE		White SGS		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	2			1	21	1	9	1	19			44	154	720-1900
9	3											9	26	1800-1900
9	4											24	59	1800-1900
9	5									1	3	26	60	1720-1900
9	7	1	55					2	10			12	40	450-1900

Table 9 ***Pottery excavated from COD/06/9***

The results from test pit nine yielded evidence for occupation of the site throughout the Saxon period, the early and middle Saxon occupation has previously not been identified through test pitting in Coddenham. The lack of evidence for medieval activity is surprising given the location of site in the core focus of the village and opposite the church, but was utilised again during the post medieval period. The peak of activity on site however dates to the 19th century with large numbers of pottery and finds excavated which include CBM, coal, glass, slate, iron nails although animal bone and clay pipe were also recovered mixed through to context seven with burnt flint and possible waste flint flakes excavated from contexts five and seven.

Test Pit 10 (COD/06/10)

Test pit 10 was excavated on a small patch of grass in an enclosed rear garden of a 17th century house and was sited between the house and the road, opposite the church. (Manor Farm, Church Road, Coddenham. Manor Farmhouse is a Grade II listed building (1352038) TM 613295 254216).

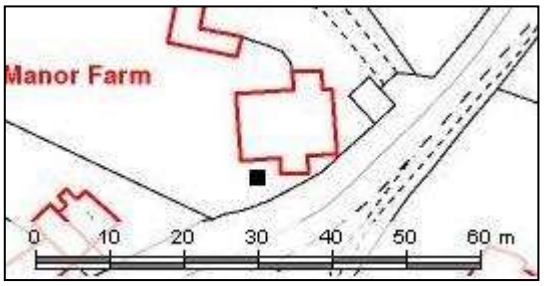

Figure 18 ***Location map of COD/06/10***

Test pit 10 was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Four sherds of late Saxon Thetford ware were excavated from the upper contexts of COD/06/10, with two sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware and later medieval German Stoneware mixed in the test pit. A single sherd of Glazed Red Earthenware was also recovered but the majority of the pottery identified dates to the Victorian period and was excavated from the upper contexts of the test pit.

		Thetford		EMW		German Stoneware		GRE		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
10	3	2	12							8	19	850-1900
10	4	2	4	1	1					3	8	850-1900
10	5					1	4					1450-1800
10	6							1	2			1550-1800

Table 10 ***Pottery excavated from COD/06/10***

Much like the results from test pit eight, COD/06/10 yielded evidence for late Saxon occupation, but with additional pottery dating to the medieval and post medieval periods which suggests there has been continual occupation on site from the 9th century. The finds of CBM, coal, iron nails, glass and animal bone were found through to context six with possible waste flint flakes from contexts three and five. A compact chalk step was identified in the northwest corner of the test pit just above the chalk natural identified at 0.6m in depth. Due to the limited extent of the step uncovered in the test pit further excavations are needed to determine its function.

8.2 2007 Excavations

Following the 2006 excavations, additional test-pits were excavated in the present village of Coddenham over the two days of the 12th and 13th June 2007. Eleven 1m^2 test-pits were dug by 40 HEFA participants bringing the total excavated over the two years to 21. The schools involved were Great Cornard Upper School, The Denes High School, Stoke High School, Northgate High School and Holywells High School (school names correct at the time of participation). Whereas investigation then focused on the north and west of the village, most of the 2007 test-pits were sited in the south and east part of the village, along the High Street.

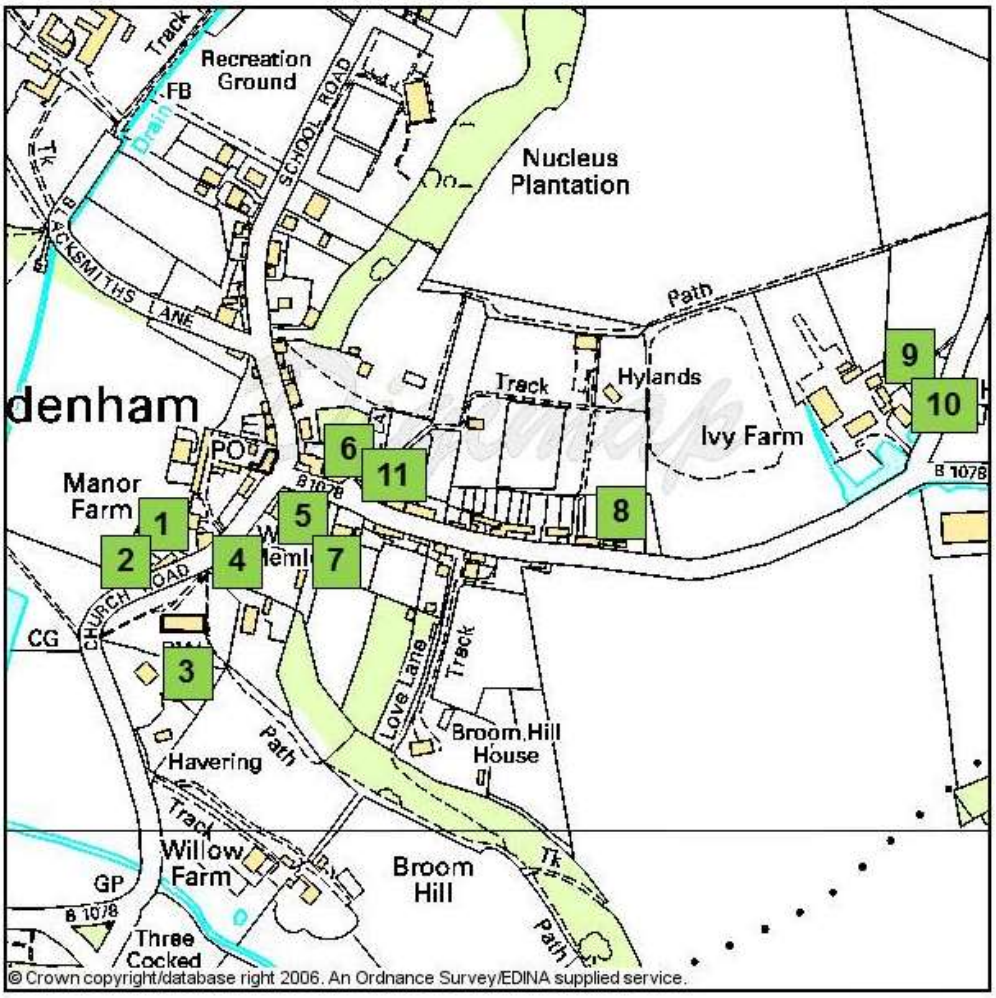

Figure 19 ***Location map for test pits excavated in Coddenham in 2007 (NB: Test pits not shown to scale)*** **© Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.**

Test Pit One (COD/07/1)

Test pit one was excavated in the long back garden of the end house of a row of cottages situated opposite the church in the south of the village. Church Cottages are Grade II listed buildings (1033228) which were built in two stages. Numbers 1-2 were a late 15th century open hall house, and numbers 3-5 are a late 16th century extension (1-2 Church Cottages, Church Road, Coddenham. TM 613260 254215).

Test pit one was excavated to a depth of 1m. Natural was not recorded but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

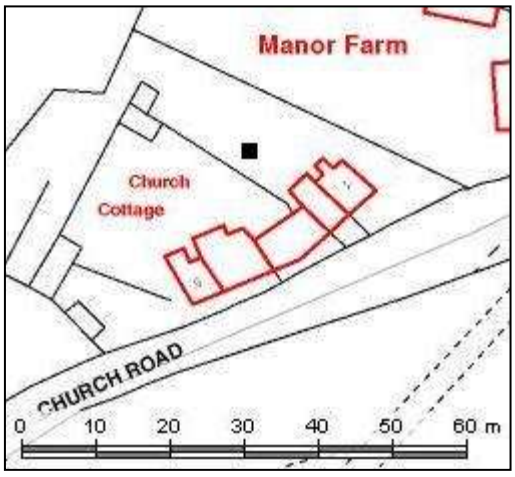

Figure 20 ***Location map of COD/07/1***

Single sherds of early Saxon and early medieval pottery were excavated in the lower two contexts of COD/07/1. A large amount of Glazed Red Earthenware was excavated mainly from the lower half of the test pit with an additional sherd of Staffordshire Manganese Ware. The majority of the pottery excavated dates to the Victorian period and was recovered from every context of test pit one.

		EMS		EMW		GRE		SMW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1									10	24	1800-1900
1	2					2	90			27	190	1550-1900
1	4									39	163	1800-1900
1	5					1	19			19	57	1550-1900
1	6					1	4			13	34	1550-1900
1	7					1	29			2	8	1550-1900
1	8					1	2	1	4	15	56	1550-1900
1	9	1	9			1	1			8	12	450-1900
1	10			1	3	1	4			3	10	1100-1900

Table 11 ***Pottery excavated from COD/07/1***

A small section of wall was identified in corner one of the test pit and was visible from 0.3m in depth and most probably relates to a post medieval to 19th century addition to the property. The single sherd of early Saxon pottery identified is part of a focus of early and middle Saxon activity localised opposite the church only and the medieval activity, the core of which was still focused around the church when the cottages were built in the mid-14th century. The rise of activity appears to start from the 16th century with a definite peak in activity apparent during the Victorian period. The large amounts of CBM and iron nails with animal bone, coal, concrete, slate, plastic and modern glass relate to the more recent disturbances evident through the garden and were found through every context of the test pit. The rest of the finds recovered include of oyster shell, clay pipe and a slate pencil and were also mixed through the test pit. Burnt stone was also excavated from contexts four, five and nine with a possible waste flint flake also from context nine.

Test Pit Two (COD/07/2)

Test pit two was excavated in a small enclosed side garden, sited on a slight slope away from the house of an end of terrace cottage opposite the church in the south of the village. Church Cottages are Grade II listed buildings (1033228) which were built in two stages. Numbers 1-2 were a late 15th century open hall house, and numbers 3-5 are a late 16th century extension (5 Church Cottages, Church Road, Coddenham. TM 613244 254196).

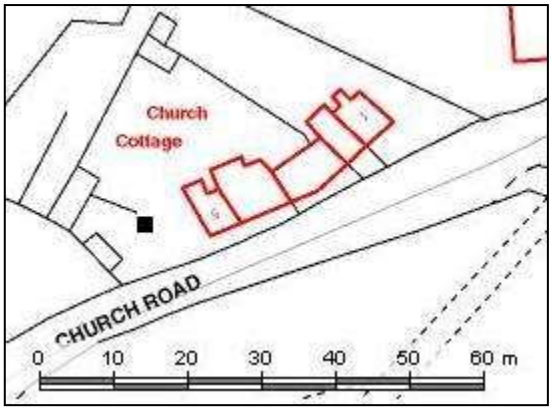

Figure 21 ***Location map of COD/07/2***

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

A few sherds of both Ipswich and Thetford Ware were excavated from the lower contexts of COD/07/2 with an additional two sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware from the middle contexts. A range of post medieval pottery types were excavated from the lower half of the test pit and included German Stoneware, Border Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware and English Stoneware. The majority of the pottery however dates to the Victorian period with large amounts recovered from the upper half of the test pit.

		IW		THET		EMW		GS		BW		GRE		ES		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1															4	7	1800-1900
2	2													1	1	21	40	1680-1900
2	3											1	4			28	75	1550-1900
2	4					1	4					1	1			22	61	1100-1900
2	5											1	2			15	145	1550-1900
2	6			4	17	1	6					6	46			13	41	850-1900
2	7			3	4							6	53					850-1600
2	8			1	13			2	25	1	18	1	4					850-1600
2	9	1	12	2	30							1	20					720-1600

Table 12 ***Pottery excavated from COD/07/2***

The presence of late Saxon and early medieval pottery in COD/07/2 dates to the main focus of activity around the church during that time and with the construction of the cottages in the mid-14th century. There appears to be a drop off in activity until the 16th century which, like COD/07/1, leads to a peak of activity into the Victorian period. The post medieval activity had certainly disturbed the earlier late Saxon and medieval occupation on site, whereas the Victorian activity has only disturbed the upper layers of the post medieval activity in the upper half of COD/07/2. The large amounts of CBM excavated relates to the 19th century disturbance and was found with coal, iron nails, glass and animal bone, whereas the CBM excavated from the lower contexts more likely dates to prior to the 17th century and was found with clay pipe, iron nails, animal bone and part of a delicate glass cup.

Test Pit Three (COD/07/3)

Test pit three was excavated in an enclosed back garden of a house set immediately south of the church in the far south of the village. (Havering, Church Road, Coddenham. TM 613273 254093).

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

A single sherd of early Roman pot was excavated in the lowest context of COD/07/3. A range of post medieval pottery types were also recovered and mixed through the upper and lower contexts. They consist of German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Cologne Stoneware, Staffordshire Slipware and English Stoneware. The majority of the pottery however dates to the Victorian period and was also excavated from every context.

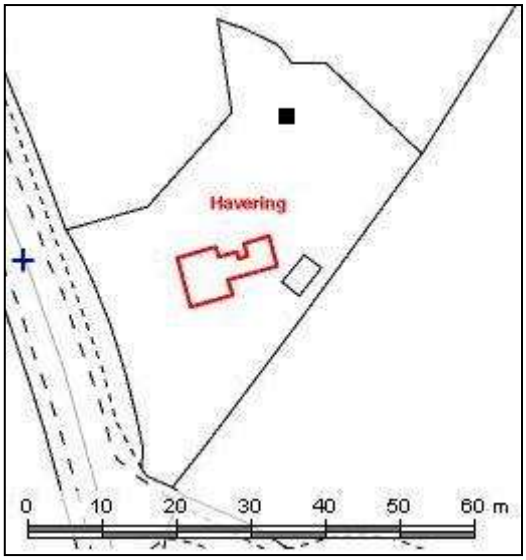

Figure 22 ***Location map of COD/07/3***

		RB		GS		GRE		WCS		SS		ES		VIC		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1													4	7	1800-1900
3	2			1	4	2	20	1	1					9	72	1500-1900
3	3													2	5	1800-1900
3	4									1	5			20	47	1650-1900
3	5					3	29					1	14	16	60	1550-1900
3	6	1	6											4	3	50-1900

Table 13 ***Pottery excavated from COD/07/3***

The single sherd of Roman pottery excavated from COD/07/3 is unique from test pitting in Coddenham, although a Romano-British site is known from the south west of the village. The land at Havering was most probably part of a Romano-British field system and peripheral to the main focus of activity at that time that was also away from the current village. The lack of earlier Saxon and medieval material from Havering is significant as this southern part of the village around the church appears to have been the main focus of activity during that time. The rise in activity here during the post medieval is part of the village wide expansion of Coddenham that continued to grow through the 19th century. The disturbance of the test pit has meant that mainly later finds were identified to include CBM, iron nails, animal bone, coal and glass and were found through all seven contexts. A coin was excavated from context five and dates to 1807 and fragments of waste flint and burnt stone were also identified mixed through the test pit.

Test Pit Four (COD/07/4)

Test pit four was excavated in an open front garden of a property located immediately north of the church in the south of the village. (Church Gate House, Church Road, Coddenham. TM 613314 254205).

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

A single sherd of medieval Hedingham Ware was excavated from the lower context of COD/07/4 that had been disturbed by the post medieval pottery of Glazed Red Earthenware, Cologne Stoneware and Staffordshire Manganese Ware and Victorian pottery that were recovered from every context of the test pit.

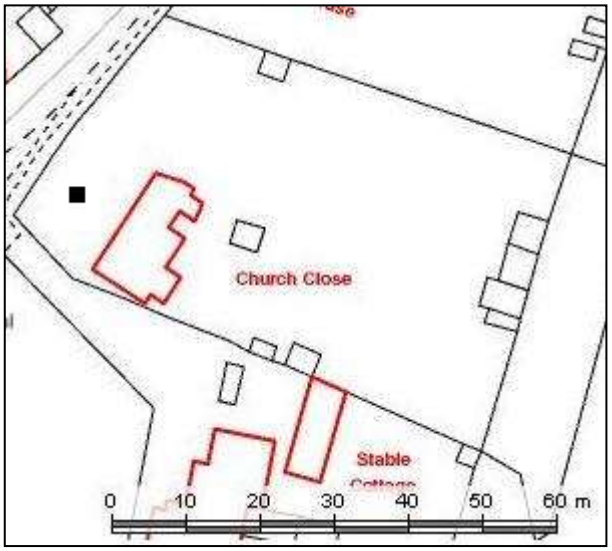

Figure 23 ***Location map of COD/07/4***

		HED		GRE		WCS		SMW		VIC		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	2			1	1	1	1	2	7	2	11	1550-1900
4	3	1	1	7	50					7	11	1150-1900
4	4			3	28			1	11	1	2	1550-1900

Table 14 ***Pottery excavated from COD/07/4***

The single sherd of medieval pottery suggests that there was minimal activity here during that time and that the site was most probably fields. This is unusual given its location immediately north of the church and in an area that was a focus for medieval and Saxon activity. The increase in activity into the post medieval is probably contemporary with the construction of the house and much the same as COD/07/3; an increase in occupation was seen from the 16th century. The clay pipe, CBM, animal bone, slate and glass also excavated all date to this later activity on site and were found through the four contexts.

Test Pit Five (COD/07/5)

Test pit five was excavated in a small enclosed rear garden of a house set back from the road in the centre of the village. (The Pink House, High Street, Coddenham. TM 613374 254237).

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

A single sherd of Early Medieval Sandy Ware was excavated from an upper context. The rest of the pottery recovered dates from the post medieval with German Stoneware, Delft Ware and Creamware excavated from the lower contexts with Glazed Red Earthenware identified from the upper five contexts. Victorian pottery was also excavated from every context of COD/07/5.

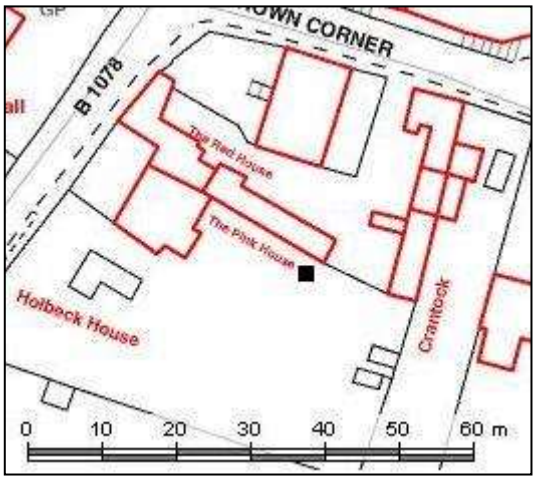

Figure 24 ***Location map of COD/07/5***

		EMW		GS		GRE		DW		CR		VIC		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1					2	16					5	26	1550-1900
5	2	1	4			2	5					2	14	1100-1900
5	3					1	2					5	24	1550-1900
5	4					2	23			2	15	12	104	1550-1900
5	5					3	8	1	3	2	11	1	14	1550-1900
5	6			1	3					1	3	2	14	1500-1900

Table 15 ***Pottery excavated from COD/07/5***

A chalk floor was recorded at 0.6m in depth that had evidence of tile in the surface. The disturbance in the test pit and the amount of Victorian pottery excavated from every context suggests that this floor most probably relates to 18th or 19th century activity on site. This notion is supported by the amount of brick and tile rubble excavated through the test pit with glass, slate, animal bone and clay pipe. Prior to the 16th century, the site was likely open fields as there is a lack of evidence for earlier activity on site, although excavations stopped at the recovery of the floor surface and earlier deposits may remain sealed under the floor. Fragments of waste flint and burnt stone were also found mixed through the test pit and may relate to prehistoric activity on site.

Test Pit Six (COD/07/6)

Test pit six was excavated in a long back garden of a Grade II listed mid-16th century house set in the centre of the village on Crown Corner (1033233). (Gryffon House, High Street, Coddenham. TM 613410 254291).

Test pit six 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.

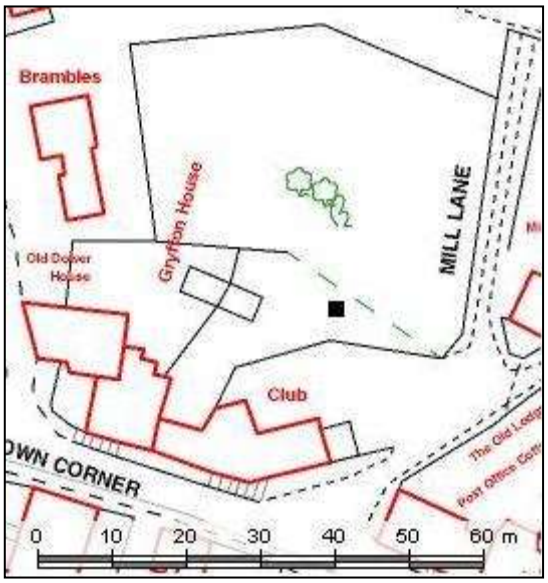

Figure 25 ***Location map of COD/07/6***

The majority of the pottery excavated from COD/07/6 dates to the Victorian period and was recovered from every context. A range of post medieval pottery types were also recorded and include Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Slipware, English Stoneware and Creamware, which were mixed through the upper and lower contexts. Three additional sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Grimston Ware were excavated from the mid-contexts of the test pit.

		EMW		GRIM		GRE		SS		ES		CR		VIC		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1													24	118	1800-1900
6	2					1	7					3	14	36	184	1550-1900
6	3	1	9	1	5	1	28							18	113	1100-1900
6	4	1	3							2	24			7	15	1100-1900
6	5									1	1			10	44	1680-1900
6	6							2	92			2	34	32	410	1650-1900
6	7							1	38			1	4	25	213	1650-1900

Table 16 ***Pottery excavated from COD/07/6***

The large amounts of Victorian pottery and domestic rubbish recovered from COD/07/6 through all the contexts, suggest that the area was used as a rubbish dump, especially during the 19th and 20th centuries. High medieval activity was identified that suggests that this site was part of the focus of medieval settlement that was clustered around the church in the south of the village. The metal frame of a large wheel was identified in the lowest context excavated in test pit six (figure 25). An additional piece of burnt stone was also excavated from context three.

Figure 26: The metal wheel frame found in COD/07/6

Test Pit Seven (COD/07/7)

Test pit seven was excavated in a long back garden of a property fronting the High Street in the centre of the village. (Crantock, High Street, Coddenham. TM 613394 254236).

Test pit seven 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.

Two small sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware were identified from the basal context of COD/07/7. A range of post medieval pottery types were excavated through the central contexts and include German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Cologne Stoneware, Staffordshire Slipware and Creamware. The majority of the pottery however, dates to the Victorian period and was found in large numbers through the upper five contexts of the test pit.

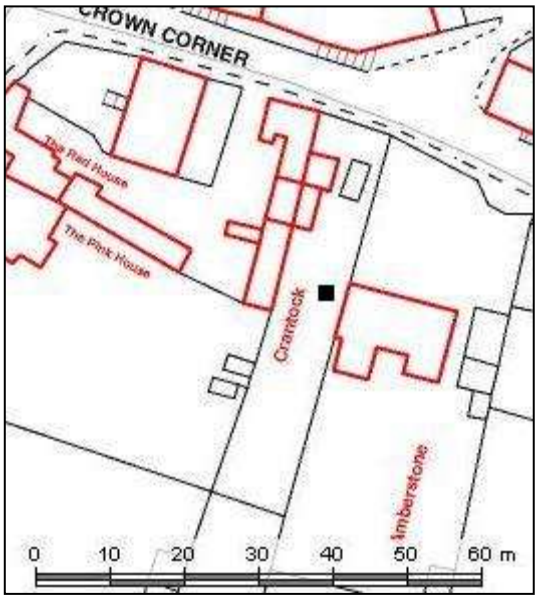

Figure 27 ***Location map of COD/07/7***

		EMW		GS		GRE		WCS		SS		CR		VIC		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1													6	12	1800-1900
7	2											1	4	15	41	1750-1900
7	3			1	4			1	1					14	19	1500-1900
7	4					3	36	1	1	1	6			20	33	1550-1900
7	5													1	3	1800-1900
7	6	2	8													1100-1400

Table 17 ***Pottery excavated from COD/07/7***

A water pipe was uncovered in the upper most layers of the test pit so the pit was extended 0.5m to the south. The medieval activity was identified in the lower context of COD/07/7 that also suggests the possibility for earlier activity, although further excavations will be needed. The increase of activity into the post medieval is part of the larger expansion of Coddenham during that time that continued into the Victorian period. The range of finds including CBM, iron nails and animal bone with clay pipe, slate and glass relate to this later activity on site and were found through all the contexts, although small CBM fragments, coal and animal bone were excavated from context six, it is unlikely that this is an undisturbed medieval layer. Two fragments of burnt stone were also recovered from contexts one and three.

Test Pit Eight (COD/07/8)

Test pit eight was excavated in a small enclosed rear garden of a house fronting the High Street. (Lamorna, High Street, Coddenham. TM 613627 254230).

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

Single sherds of Thetford Ware and Glazed Red Earthenware were both excavated in the lower half of COD/07/8. The pottery assemblage was dominated by large numbers of Victorian pot that were recovered from each context.

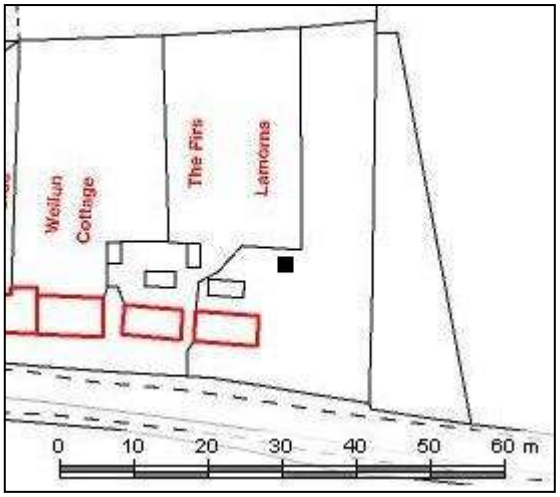

Figure 28 ***Location map of COD/07/8***

		THET		GRE		VIC		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1					5	13	1800-1900
8	2					11	32	1800-1900
8	3			1	12	22	87	1550-1900
8	4	1	3			7	22	850-1900
8	5					2	13	1800-1900

Table 18 ***Pottery excavated from COD/07/8***

The single sherd of late Saxon pot recovered from COD/07/8 is east of the main cluster of Saxon activity that is focused around the church and so the site may have just been open fields during the late Saxon period. The single sherd of post medieval pottery also suggests minimal activity on site and that this part of the High Street was not fully occupied until more recently. The finds of CBM, coal, iron, glass, slate and animal bone also suggest more recent activity, which were found through the five contexts and most probably related to the disturbance during the 19th century. Fragments of waste flint were excavated from contexts three and four and may relate to prehistoric activity on site.

Test Pit Nine (COD/07/9)

Test pit nine was excavated in a small walled part of the garden to the north of the house and behind farm buildings, in the far east of the village. It was also one of two test pits excavated within this property – see also test pit 10. The farmhouse is a 17th century Grade II listed property (1033232) (Ivy Farm House, High Street, Coddenham. TM 613836 254344).

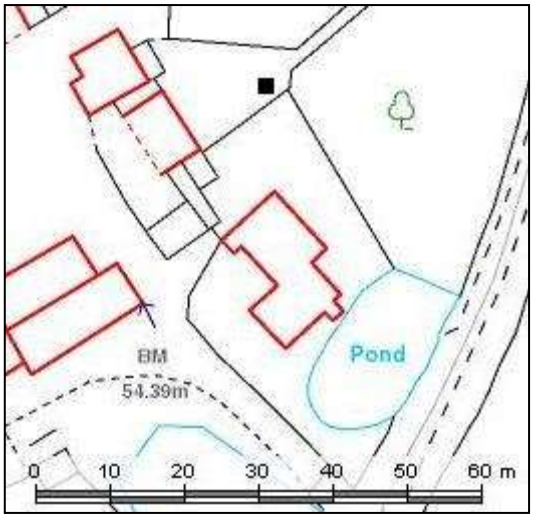

Figure 29 ***Location map of COD/07/9***

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 dominated the pot assemblage and was also excavated from every context of COD/07/9. Two sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware and six sherds of Creamware were also recovered from the lower contexts of the test pit.

		GRE		CR		VIC		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	1					1	1	1800-1900
9	2					11	118	1800-1900
9	3	1	4			8	37	1550-190
9	4	1	57	4	22	21	81	1550-1900
9	5			2	11	3	14	1750-1900

Table 19 ***Pottery excavated from COD/07/9***

Large amounts of brick, tile, iron and slate were excavated from every context of COD/07/9, which potentially relate to the later 19th century disturbances evident over the site that were most probably associated with the on-site farm activities. The pottery evidence suggests that activity in this part of the village greatly increased into the post medieval period as Coddenham expanded, compared to the much smaller extent of the village during the medieval period, which had minimal medieval activity in the far east of the village, as seen in COD/07/10. The rest of the finds consist of plastic, animal bone, oyster shell, glass, coal and clay pipe that were again mixed through the test pit. Additionally, a Neolithic flint was also excavated from context three; with burnt stone from context four.

Test Pit 10 (COD/07/10)

Test pit 10 was excavated in the flower bed in an enclosed rear garden of the farm house, in the far east of the village. It was also one of two test pits excavated within this property – see also test pit nine. The farmhouse is a 17th century Grade II listed property (1033232) (Ivy Farm House, High Street, Coddenham. TM 613844 254330).

Test pit 10 was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, at which natural was reached. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

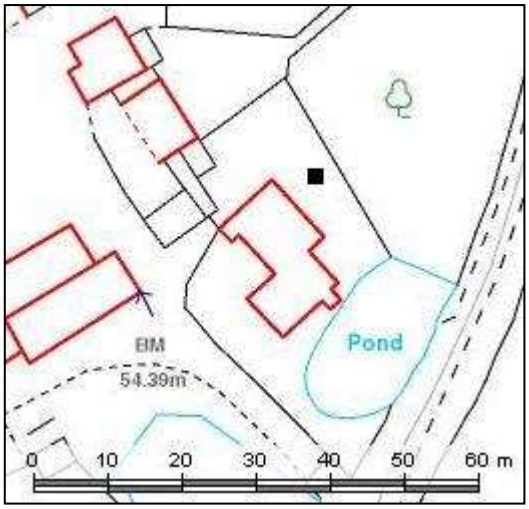

Figure 30 ***Location map of COD/07/10***

Eight sherds of pottery were excavated from COD/07/10 which includes a sherd of Early Medieval Sandy Ware from the upper context, with two sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware and five sherds of Victorian pottery that were all excavated from context five.

		EMW		GRE		VIC		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
10	2	1	13					1100-1400
10	5			2	38	5	45	1550-1900

Table 20 ***Pottery excavated from COD/07/10***

The minimal activity noted on site during the medieval period may suggest that this part of the village was utilised as fields only and the main focus of occupation was in the south around the church. Few finds were excavated with the pottery and consist of CBM, glass, animal bone, iron nails, concrete and coal that suggest the main period of activity has been since the 16th century. Possible waste flint flakes were also recovered from contexts two and three with potential worked stone also recovered from context three.

Test Pit 11 (COD/07/11)

Test pit 11 was excavated in a small enclosed rear garden of a house fronting the High Street, centrally in the village. (The Old Lodge, High Street, Coddenham. TM 613432 254271).

Test pit 11 was excavated to a depth of 0.3m. Natural was not found but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

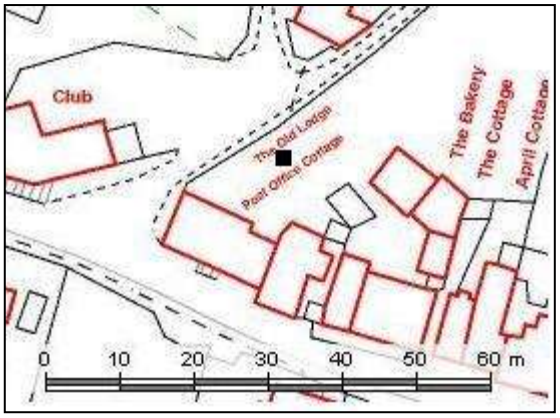

Figure 31 ***Location map of COD/07/11***

The majority of the pottery excavated from COD/07/11 dates to the Victorian period and was recovered from every context. Three types of post medieval pottery were also recovered from the middle contexts and include Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware and Creamware.

		GRE		SMW		CR		VIC		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
11	1							1	7	1800-1900
11	2	1	5					15	60	1550-1900
11	3	3	72	1	15	5	32	20	67	1550-1900
11	4							4	9	1800-1900

Table 21 ***Pottery excavated from COD/07/11***

This site was the location of the a coal yard and a large number of building rubble was recovered with scrap metal, iron nails slate, glass and animal bone with the Victorian pottery through all four contexts, to suggest more recent disturbances on site. However post medieval activity was also identified that suggests this site was first occupied during the 16th century as part of the expansion of Coddenham during that time. Possible fragments of waste flint were also excavated from contexts two and four.

8.3 2008 Excavations

Nine 1m^2 test-pits were dug in Coddenham in 2008 on the 30th April and 1st May, bringing the total excavated over three years to 30. These were dug by 33 HEFA participants from the following schools: Stoke High School, Northgate High School, Thurlestone High School, Westbourne Sports College, Orwell High School and Chantry High School (school names correct at the time of participation). New sites for 2008 included Hall Farm (COD/08/1 and COD/08/2), c.600m east of the present village core around the church, and Choppins Hall (COD/08/7, COD/08/8 and COD/08/9), c.1km to the north of the present village centre.

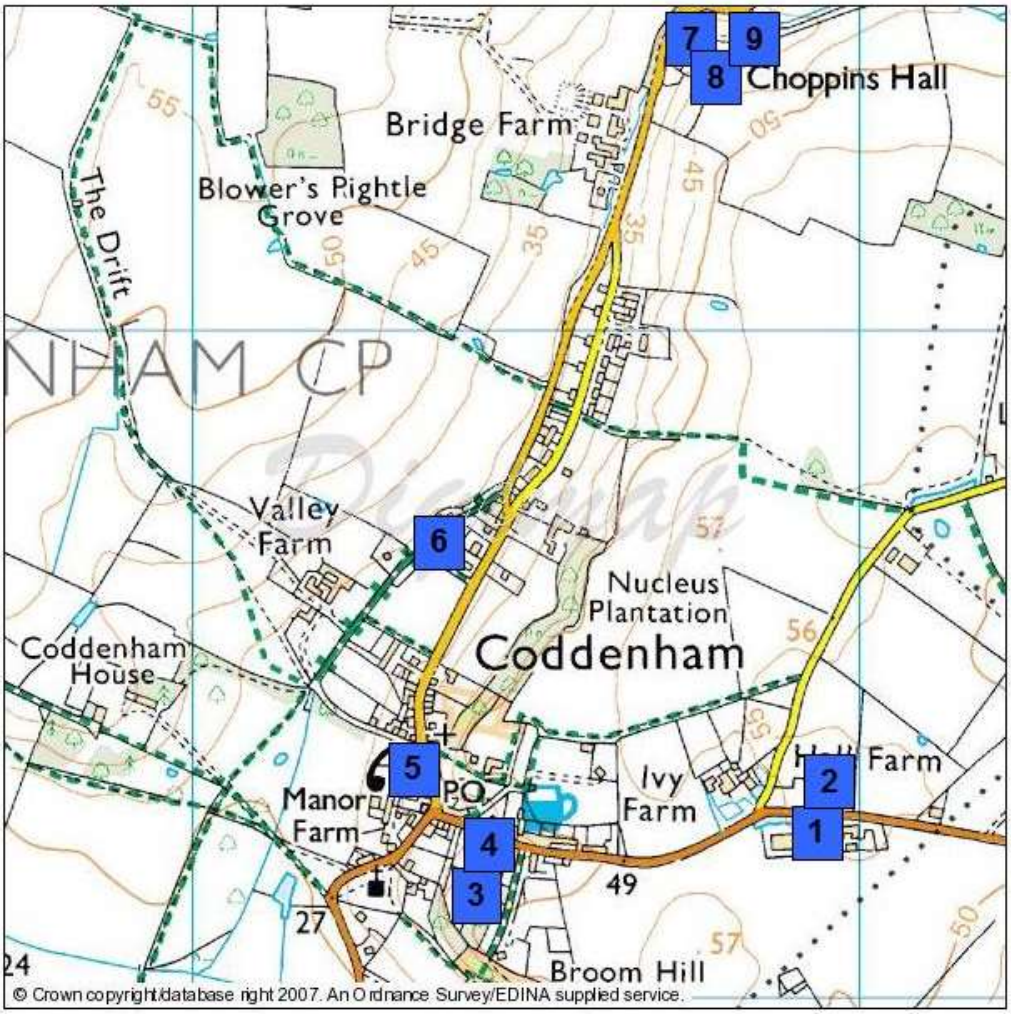

Figure 32 ***Location map for test pits excavated in Coddenham in 2008 (NB: Test pits not shown to scale)*** **© Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.**

Test Pit One (COD/08/1)

Test pit one was excavated in the enclosed front garden of a likely converted buildings originally part of a moated site in the far southwest of the village. (Summerfield Barn, High Street, Coddenham. TM13925 54240).

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

A small amount of pottery was excavated from COD/08/1, with the majority of which identified as Victorian. A single additional sherd of Early Medieval Sandy Ware was also found from context five.

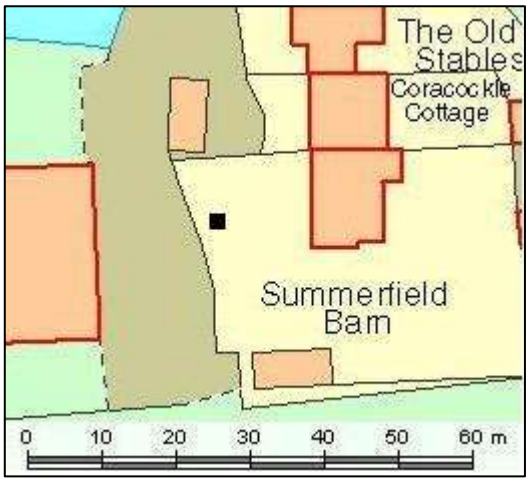

Figure 33 ***Location map of COD/08/1***

		EMW		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	4			2	20	1800-1900
1	5	1	7			1100-1300

Table 22 ***Pottery excavated from COD/08/1***

Part of a modern wooden feature was recorded in the base of COD/08/1, suggesting that the land has been greatly disturbed, although also not actually utilised that much until recently. The single sherd of medieval pottery suggests that the site was likely open fields at that time, perhaps associated with the medieval farmstead at Ivy Farm opposite to the north. The few finds that were also recorded consist of glass, CBM, tile, slate, coal, pieces of scrap metal and modern CBM. The presence of flint flakes may also indicate prehistoric activity on site.

Test Pit Two (COD/08/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a Grade II Listed farmhouse set in the far southeast of the village (13520430). A 16th century wing still survives but the main farmhouse dates from the early 17th century with alterations made in the late 18th century (Hall Farmhouse, High Street, Coddenham. TM 13954 54305).

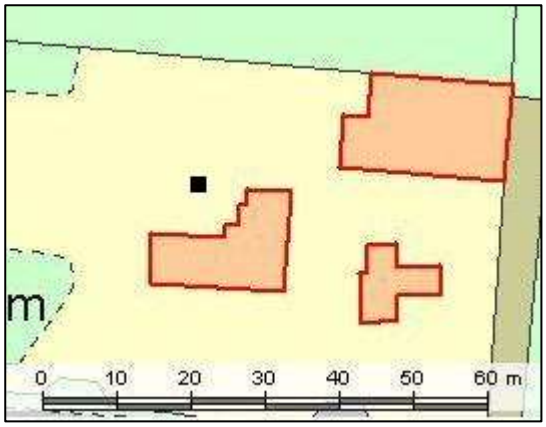

Figure 34 ***Location map of COD/08/2***

Test pit two 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.

All the pottery excavated from COD/08/2 dates from the 16th century and later and has been identified as Glazed Red Earthenware, Manganese Ware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware. A number of sherds of Victorian wares were also recorded from the upper half of the test pit.

		GRE		MG		SWSG		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	2							2	2	1800-1900
2	3					1	2	5	97	1720-1900
2	5	2	12	1	1			2	32	1550-1900
2	7	1	12							1550-1750

Table 23 ***Pottery excavated from COD/08/2***

All the finds seem to date to after the construction of the farm house in the early 17th century, prior to which there seems to be no evidence for any earlier activity on site, despite its location just to the east of a medieval farm at Ivy Farm. The finds consist of iron nails and bolts, glass, CBM, brick, tile, modern drain fragments, metal wire, concrete, modern tile, fragments of black rubber, modern metal hoops, coal, mortar, pieces of scrap metal, modern tile, a metal disc, a bottle cap and slate. The presence of burnt stone may be prehistoric in date.

Test Pit Three (COD/08/3)

Test pit three was excavated on an area of higher ground set back from the houses fronting the southern side of the High Street. (Danecroft, High Street, Coddenham. TM 13444 25157).

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

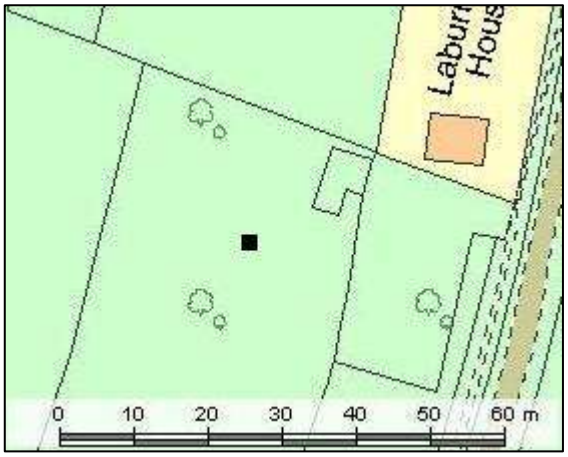

Figure 35 ***Location map of COD/08/3***

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from COD/08/3 dates to the 16th century and later as German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware, English Stoneware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and as Victorian. Two additional sherds of medieval Ipswich Glazed ware were also found from context four.

		IGW		GS		GRE		ES		SWSG		Victorian		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1			1	5	2	5							1500-1750
3	2					1	6			1	3	2	12	1550-1900
3	3					1	4	1	11			4	7	1500-1900
3	4	2	11			1	2					2	5	1250-1900

Table 24 ***Pottery excavated from COD/08/3***

There was limited activity on site prior to the 16th century, suggesting that during the medieval period it may have been utilised as open fields, with an increase of activity, likely related to changes in settlement patterns in to the post medieval period. A mix of finds were also recorded through the test pit, most of which also relate to the later disturbances evident on site and consist of tile, CBM, coal, iron nails, glass, oyster shell, clay pipe and fragments of plastic. Fragments of animal bone were also recorded with both flint flakes and burnt stone, both of which may be prehistoric in date.

Test Pit Four (COD/08/4)

Test pit four was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a late 18th century former bakery, fronting the High Street in the centre of the village. (Boyne House, High Street, Coddenham. TM 13467 54219).

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

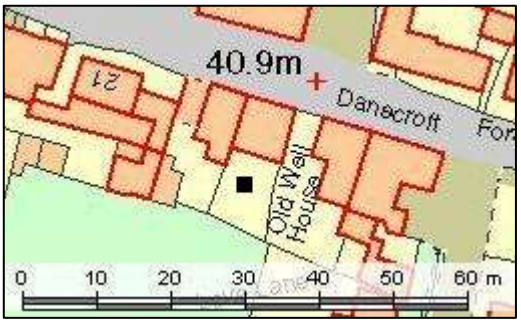

Figure 36 ***Location map of COD/08/4***

All the pottery excavated from COD/08/4 dates as Victorian.

		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1	4	14	1800-1900
4	2	19	89	1800-1900
4	3	5	18	1800-1900
4	4	15	72	1800-1900
4	5	14	75	1800-1900
4	6	19	220	1800-1900
4	7	17	153	1800-1900

Table 25 ***Pottery excavated from COD/08/4***

All the finds and pottery that were excavated from COD/08/4 relate to after the house was built in the 1790's and this area of the garden was utilised for the disposal of a lot of domestic rubbish, as a wide range of materials were recovered. The finds consist of modern tile, glass, slate, tarmac, clay pipe, coal, oyster shell, concrete, modern piece of pipe, a screw bottle cap, Perspex, iron nails, CBM, tile, pieces of scrap metal, a slate pencil and a one penny coin dated 1900. Additional remains of both worked flint and burnt stone may also suggest prehistoric activity on site.

Test Pit Five (COD/08/5)

Test pit five was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a likely 19th /20th century house set along the road north out of the village. (Hillside, School Road, Coddenham. TM 13335 54318).

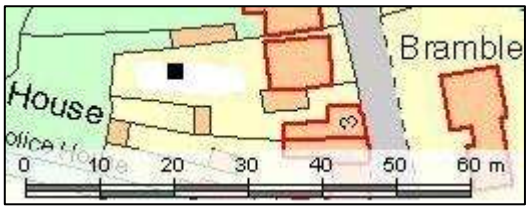

Figure 37 ***Location map of COD/08/5***

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

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from COD/08/5 dates as Victorian, although single sherds of both medieval and post medieval wares were also identified as Hedingham Ware, Cistercian Ware and Glazed Red Earthenware. An additional two sherds of Late Saxon Thetford Ware were also recorded.

		Thetford		HED		CW		GRE		Victorian		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1							1	1	6	18	1550-1900
5	2	1	6	1	2					4	14	900-1900
5	3									15	56	1800-1900
5	4					1	4					1475-1700
5	5	1	3							1	3	900-1900
5	F20									2	21	1800-1900

Table 26 ***Pottery excavated from COD/08/5***

A brick wall was recorded on the southern side of the test pit and a probable large post hole was also excavated to the north of the wall and may either be related, or part of an earlier structure and perhaps as out buildings related to the current house. A large mix of finds were also recorded through the test pit, which also suggests that there has been a great deal of disturbance on site and consist of slate, coal, iron nails and bolts, glass, CBM, tile, fragments of plastic, pieces of melted glass, modern screws, clay pipe, modern tile, CBM and drain fragments, concrete, plaster and pieces of scrap metal. Animal bone was also recorded with waste flint flakes that may be prehistoric in date.

Test Pit Six (COD/08/6)

Test pit six was excavated in a small enclosed grassed area adjacent to the stream and behind the playing fields in the west of the village. (Brookside, School Road, Coddenham. TM 13343 54655).

Test pit six was excavated to a depth of between 0.91m and 0.97m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

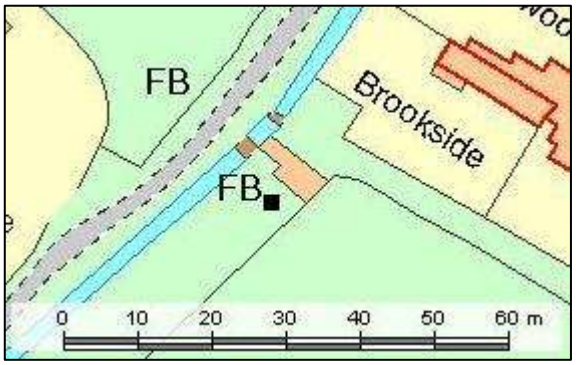

Figure 38 ***Location map of COD/08/6***

All the pottery excavated from COD/08/6 dates from the 16th century and later with a number of sherds recorded as Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware, Cologne Stoneware and Manganese Ware. The majority of the pottery recorded however has been identified as Victorian.

		GRE		TGE		WC		MG		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1	2	4					2	64	10	50	1550-1900
6	2	4	20			1	2			60	97	1550-1900
6	3	1	11			1	12			25	40	1550-1900
6	4	6	38	1	7					46	119	1550-1900
6	5									6	13	1800-1900
6	P/Hole	1	5									1550-1750
6	6	1	12									1550-1750
6	7	1	7									1550-1750

Table 27 ***Pottery excavated from COD/08/6***

A post hole was recorded in context five, the remains of which were only 0.09m in depth, suggesting a deal of later disturbances on site, most likely related to when the timber building was removed. The single piece of Glazed Red Earthenware that was found in the post hole dates the structure to between 1550 and 1750 and may originally have been part of a barn or workshop alongside the stream. A range of finds were found mixed through the test pit, further supporting the notion that the ground has been greatly disturbed in the last 150 years or so. The finds consist of coal, CBM, glass, iron nails, a metal button, pieces of scrap metal, clay pip, tile and slate as well as animal bone. A number of waste flint flakes were also recorded which may be evidence for prehistoric activity on site.

Test Pit Seven (COD/08/7)

Test pit seven was excavated in front of a Grade I listed 14th century barn opposite Choppins Hall in the far north of the village (1352044). It was also one of three test pits excavated within the property; see also COD/08/8 and COD/08/9. (Choppins Hall, Lower Road, Coddenham. TM 13739 55442).

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.

Victorian pottery was only excavated from COD/08/7.

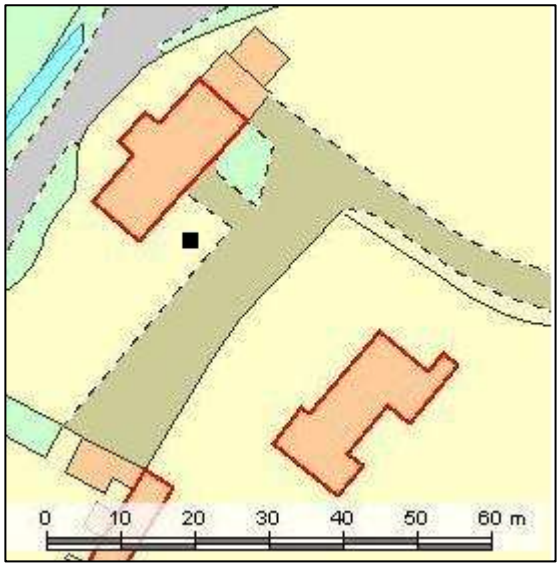

Figure 39 ***Location map of COD/08/7***

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

Table 28 ***Pottery excavated from COD/08/7***

Despite the location of COD/08/7 between two 14th century buildings there was no evidence for any activity on site prior to the 19th century, when there were major renovations and alterations on the barn. This also seemed to have caused a large amount of disturbances on site, with a mix of finds also recovered. These consist of coal, CBM, glass, clay pipe, concrete, oyster shell, a metal rod, part of a horseshoe, slate and a piece of corrugated iron. Possible waste flint flakes may also be evidence for prehistoric activity.

Test Pit Eight (COD/08/8)

Test pit eight was excavated in the open front garden of a Grade I listed late 14th century raised-aisled hall house set in the far north of the village (1352044). It was also one of three test pits excavated within the property; see also COD/08/7 and COD/08/9. (Choppins Hall, Lower Road, Coddenham. TM 13756 55430).

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

The majority of the pottery excavated from COD/08/8 dates as Victorian, although a small number of earlier wares were also recorded. These have been identified as Late Saxon Thetford Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hedingham Ware and German Stoneware.

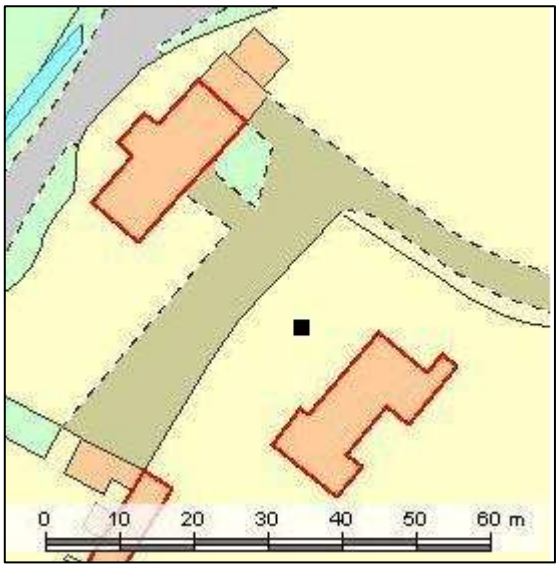

Figure 40 ***Location map of COD/08/8***

		Thetford		EMW		HW		GS		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1			1	15					1	4	1100-1900
8	2									2	7	1800-1900
8	3	2	7			1	2			8	29	900-1900
8	5							1	3			1500-1700

Table 29 ***Pottery excavated from COD/08/8***

The pottery excavated from COD/08/8 suggests that there was occupation on site from the 10th century and likely continued in one form or another until the current house was built in the late 14th century, after which fewer finds were deposited to the front of the house, with the back most likely being favoured. The few finds recorded consist of iron nails, glass, tile, mortar, coal, CBM, a metal handle, plates of metal and oyster shell. A number of worked flint flakes also found may be indicative of prehistoric activity.

Test Pit Nine (COD/08/9)

Test pit nine was excavated in the rear garden of a Grade I listed late 14th century raised-aisled hall house set in the far north of the village (1352044). It was also one of three test pits excavated within the property; see also COD/08/7 and COD/08/8. (Choppins Hall, Lower Road, Coddenham. TM 13780 255425).

Test pit nine 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 COD/08/9 dates to the 16th century and later as Glazed Red Earthenware, Cologne Stoneware and Manganese Ware. A number of Victorian wares have also been identified.

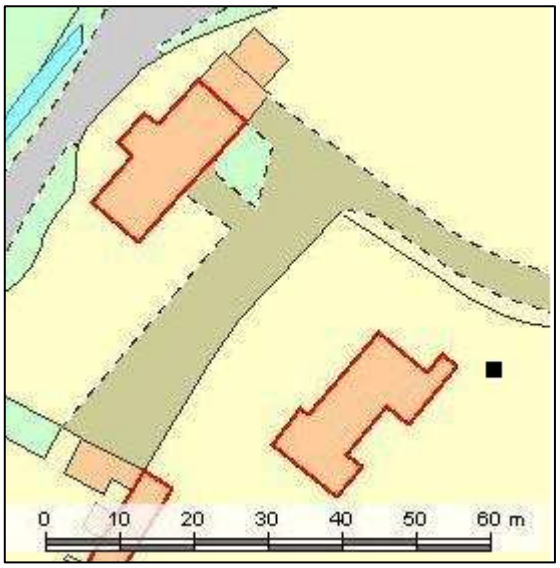

Figure 41 ***Location map of COD/08/9***

		GRE		WC		MG		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	1							1	30	1800-1900
9	2			2	8			7	8	1600-1900
9	3	1	12			1	2	12	12	1550-1900
9	4	1	6	1	1	1	4	3	3	1550-1900

Table 30 ***Pottery excavated from COD/08/9***

Unlike the results from COD/08/8 to the front of the house, the finds and pottery from COD/08/9 suggest that there was little activity in this part of the property until well into the 16th century, potentially only when this area of the garden was beginning to be utilised for the disposal of rubbish. The finds consist of glass, tile, CBM, fragments of plastic, plates of metal, iron nails, coal, oyster and snail shell and an aluminium lid. The presence of worked flint flakes may be of further proof for prehistoric activity on site.

8.4 2009 Excavations

Twelve test-pits were excavated in Coddenham in 2009, bringing the total to date to forty-two. They were dug over two days on the 20th and 21st May 2009 by 43 HEFA participants from the following schools: Bungay High School, Bury St Edmunds County Upper School, Great Cornard Upper School, Leiston High School, Branfield House School, Stowupland High School and Farlingaye High School. As in 2008, test-pits were sited in the south and east of the village, as well as c.1km to the north of the present village centre, at Choppins Hall (COD/09/10, COD/09/11 and COD/09/12).

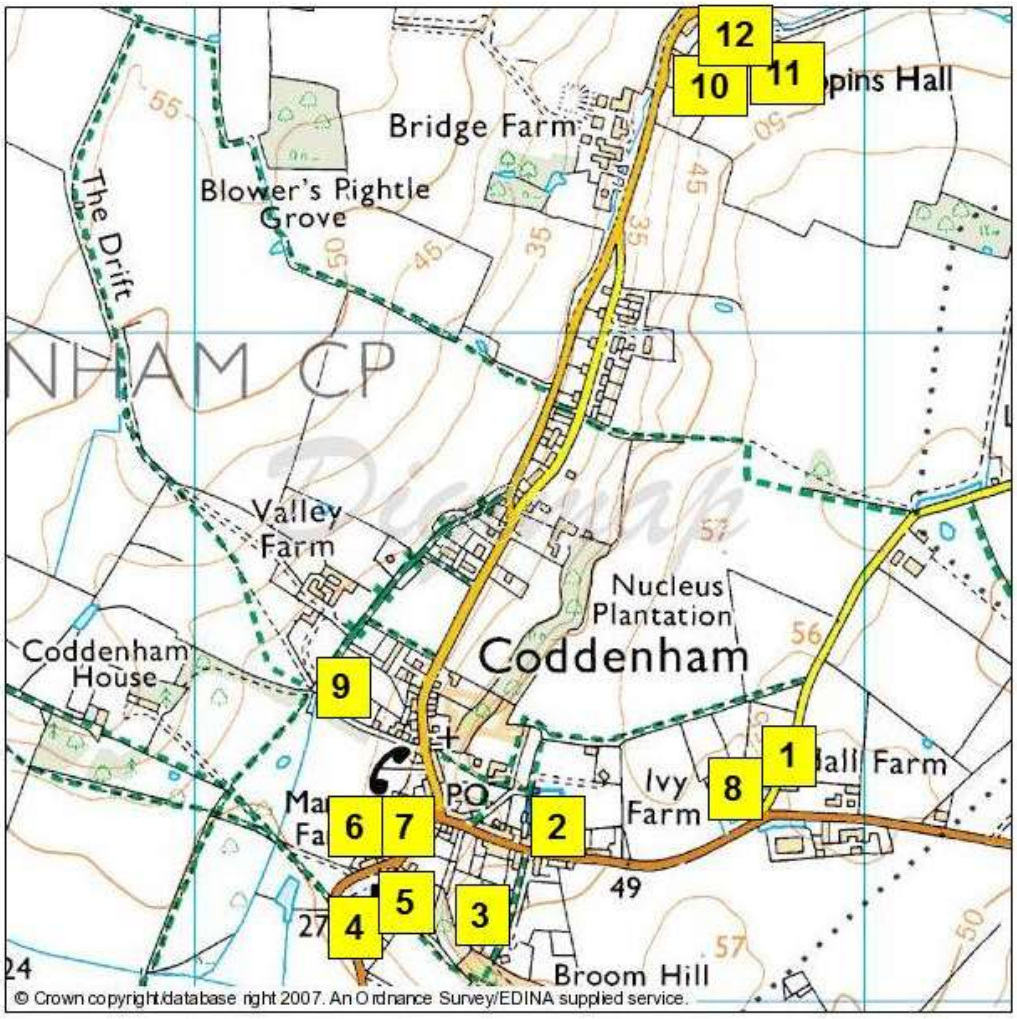

Figure 42 ***Location map for test pits excavated in Coddenham in 2009 (NB: Test pits not shown to scale)*** **© Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.**

Test Pit One (COD/09/1)

Test pit one was excavated in an orchard set behind Ivy Farm to the north east and outside the property boundary of the house. It was also the northern of two pits excavated within this property, see also COD/09/8. The farmhouse is a 17th century Grade II listed property (1033232) (Ivy Farm, Cooper Road, Coddenham. TM 613853 254338).

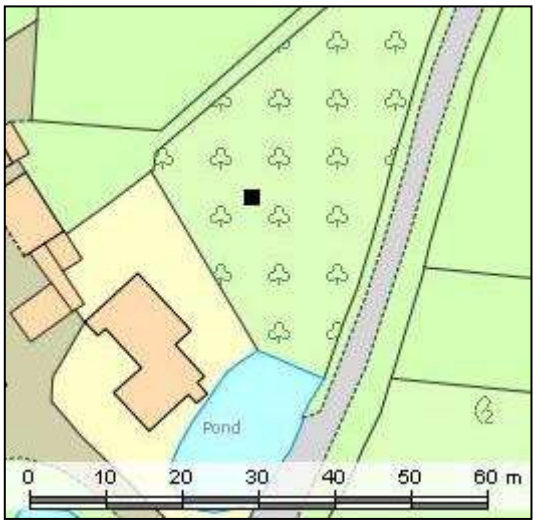

Figure 43 ***Location map of COD/09/1***

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

The majority of the pottery recovered from COD/09/1 dates to the Victorian period and was found through the upper four contexts of the test pit. This was mixed with a large number of Early Medieval Sandy Ware sherds and small amounts of Grimston Ware, Delft Ware and English Stoneware.

		EMW		GRIM		DW		EST		VIC		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1									2	8	1800-1900
1	2	4	12			1	5			19	62	1100-1900
1	3	4	12							22	143	1100-1900
1	4	12	62	1	5			3	7	17	41	1100-1900

Table 31 ***Pottery excavated from COD/09/1***

The first main phase of occupation at COD/09/1 dates to the early medieval period as part of a larger area of settlement extending east along the High Street. This earlier activity has all been disturbed by later digging on site, most probably both before and after the site became an orchard. The finds mainly consist of more recent items including CBM, tile, modern drain fragments, coal, glass, seas shells, slate, iron nails and scrap iron and oyster shells, but fragments of plaster were also excavated with animal bone, a slate pencil, clay pipe and slag. The presence of burnt stone and potential waste flint were also identified mixed through the upper contexts of the pit and may suggest prehistoric activity in the south east of the village.

Test Pit Two (COD/09/2)

Test pit two was excavated in a small enclosed rear garden of a terraced cottage set back and high off the main road through the village. (Lilacs, High Street, Coddenham. TM 613539 254244).

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

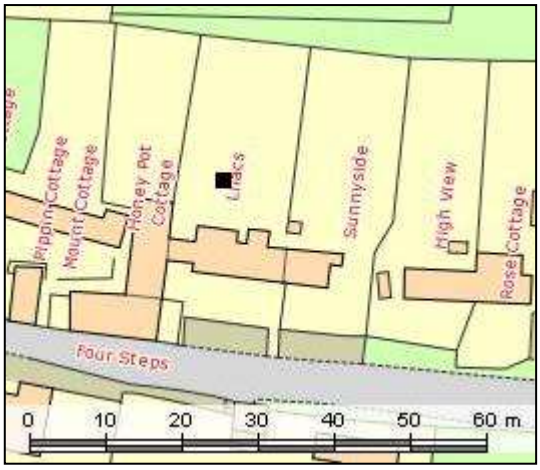

Figure 44 ***Location map of COD/09/2***

There is a small but constant range of pottery dating from the 16th century at COD/09/2, including Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware, English Stoneware and White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and recovered from the upper half of the test pit. The majority of the pottery however dates to the Victorian period and was found in greater numbers through the upper six contexts of test pit two.

		GRE		SMW		ES		SWSG		VIC		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1									10	23	1800-1900
2	2							1	8	31	156	1720-1900
2	3	4	44	1	7	1	5			37	171	1550-1900
2	4					2	12			20	61	1680-1900
2	5									10	30	1800-1900
2	6									4	17	1800-1900

Table 32 ***Pottery excavated from COD/09/2***

There appears to be no evidence for occupation at COD/09/2 until the 16th century, as part of the spread and increase of occupation eastwards along the High Street, after which the majority of the houses along the road were most probably constructed. The finds consist of coal, CBM and tile, glass, iron nails, clay pipe, animal bone, plaster, slag, a metal tap handle, scrap iron, mortar, oyster shell and slate, which all relate to this later activity. A small amount of slag was also excavated which suggests the presence of metal working either on site or close by. An additional two fragments of slightly burnt CBM were also recovered with either slag or a vitrified material attached to them, which may also relate to potential industrial activity. Five pieces of flint with two pieces of burnt stone were also excavated mixed through the test pit and may indicate the presence of prehistoric activity on site.

Test Pit Three (COD/09/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the south of the village on a ridge of higher ground extending to the south and west overlooking the High Street and the church to the west. COD/09/3 was set in the southern half of the ridge, on the edge of the orchard and the allotments. (Danecroft, High Street, Coddenham. TM 613441 254133).

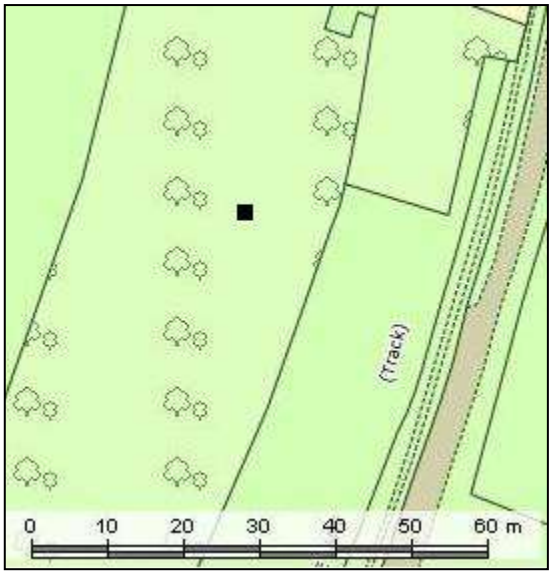

Figure 45 ***Location map of COD/09/3***

Test pit three 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.

A range of pottery was excavated from COD/09/3, all of which dates to after the 16th century. Most of this was Glazed Red Earthenware, identified through all the contexts, but small amounts of German Stoneware, Delft Ware, Cologne Stoneware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware, English Stoneware and Victorian pot were also all recovered from the upper half of the test pit.

		GS		GRE		DW		WCS		SMW		ES		VIC		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1	1	1	2	10	1	1			2	8	1	3	1	2	1550-1900
3	2			6	21									5	9	1550-1900
3	3			1	5			1	7	1	5			2	5	1550-1900
3	5			1	11											1550-1700

Table 33 ***Pottery excavated from COD/09/3***

Thirteen pieces of potential waste flint were excavated from COD/09/3 with a single piece of burnt stone that may indicate the presence of prehistoric activity on the main area of high ground to the east of the church. The site then appears to have been used either as agriculture or as a rubbish dump with pieces of slate, glass, clay pipe, coal, oyster shell, CBM and modern tile were all excavated with iron bolt and nails and degraded glass pieces that all date to the 16th century and after.

Test Pit Four (COD/09/4)

Test pit four was excavated on a small flat area of lawn, very close to the eastern edge of the 18th century part of the house. It was also the western of two test pits within this property; see also COD/09/5. (St Mary's, Church Road, Coddenham. TM 613261 254118).

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

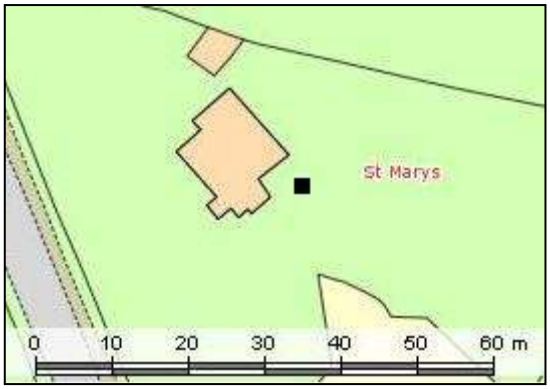

Figure 46 ***Location map of COD/09/4***

Both Roman and Early Saxon pottery were excavated from context six, with a potential gap in occupation until the later Saxon and into the medieval period with both Thetford Ware and Early Medieval Sandy Ware both recovered from the lower half of COD/09/4. The majority of the pottery however dates to the Victorian period and was also identified from every context of the test pit.

		RB		ES		THET		EMW		VIC		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1									4	58	1800-1900
4	2									8	93	1800-1900
4	3					3	6			4	9	850-1900
4	4									3	14	1800-1900
4	6	7	68	1	5			3	7	4	26	100-1900

Table 34 ***Pottery excavated from COD/09/4***

The main period of activity identified at COD/09/4 dates to the 19th century and the majority of the finds and pottery relate to the construction and occupation of the house, including a layer of building debris just under the turf at 0.1m. The finds consist of coal, glass, CBM and tile, oyster shell, iron nails, slate, concrete, part of a battery and clay pipe. The evidence for earlier activity on site suggests periodic activity from the prehistoric with potential waste flint and burnt stone identified. The Roman and Early Saxon activity appears to be localised to around the church in the south west of the village, and although the core of the later Saxon and medieval activity is still around the church, it has also started to expand north and eastwards.

Test Pit Five (COD/09/5)

Test pit five was excavated in the orchard, up slope to the north east from a late 18th century cottage. The pit was also sited close to the boundary with the churchyard. It was the eastern of two test pits within this property; see also COD/09/4. (St Mary's, Church Road, Coddenham. TM 613293 254119).

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

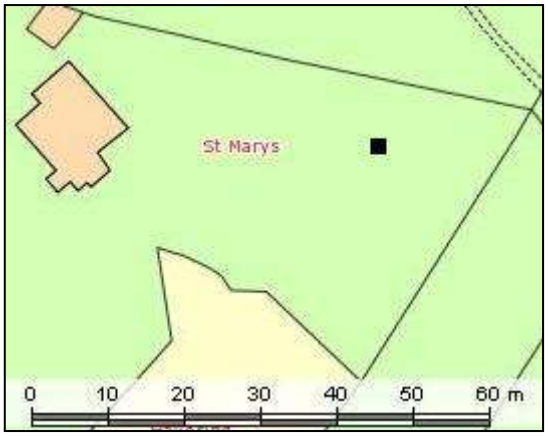

Figure 47 ***Location map of COD/09/5***

Much like COD/09/4, this test pit produced both Roman and Early Saxon pottery, although these had been mixed up with later deposits. COD/09/5 also yielded a single sherd of middle Saxon Ipswich Ware in context two. Small amounts of both medieval and post medieval pottery were also identified, mainly through the lower half of the test pit. These included Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware and Staffordshire Manganese Ware. Most of the pottery excavated from this test pit dates to the Victorian period and was found through the upper half of the test pit.

		RB		ES		IW		EMW		GRE		DW		SMW		VIC		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1			1	2									1	2	1	12	450-1900
5	2					1	3									5	41	720-1900
5	3															2	3	1800-1900
5	4											1	5			2	8	1600-1900
5	5									2	2							1550-1700
5	6	1	2					1	3	1	1							100-1700

Table 35 ***Pottery excavated from COD/09/5***

The finds and pottery excavated from COD/09/5 are very similar to those of COD/09/4, although slightly less in number, given its location further away from the house. The main period of activity is again relating the construction of the house from the late 18th century onwards, from which the majority of the finds also date. These include coal, slate, modern bath tiles; scrap iron and iron nails, CBM, tile, and glass, part of a battery, oyster shells and clay pipe. A small amount of slag was also recovered and may relate to industrial activity on or close to site. Much like COD/09/4, the presence of eight pieces of potential worked flint could again indicate prehistoric activity around the church and the small amounts of Roman, Early Saxon and Middle Saxon pottery again also indicate limited activity focused in the south west of the village. The medieval and post medieval sherds also suggest that this limited activity continued after the church was built and before the current house was built.

Test Pit Six (COD/09/6)

Test pit six was excavated in a small enclosed grass field to the west of Manor Farm house, just beyond the back garden. It was the western of two test pits excavated within this field; see also COD/09/7. Manor Farmhouse is a Grade II listed building dating to the mid-17th century (1352038) (Manor Farm, Church Road, Coddenham. TM 6613252 254235).

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

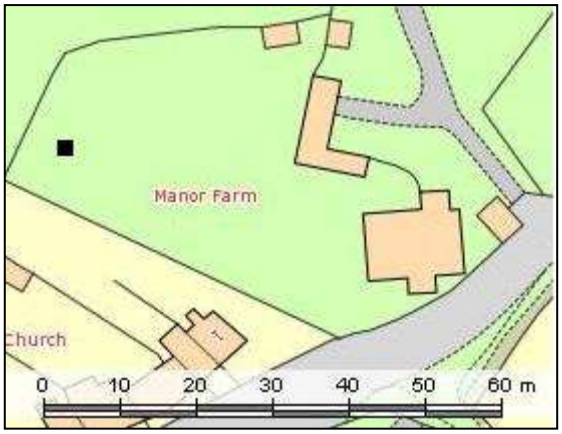

Figure 48 ***Location map of COD/09/6***

A large amount of Victorian pottery was excavated from COD/09/6 that was also recovered through the upper seven contexts. A range of late Saxon, medieval and post medieval pottery types were also recovered, including Thetford Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Cologne Stoneware, English Stoneware and White Salt-Glazed Stoneware that were all mixed through the seven contexts with the Victorian pottery.

		THET		EMW		GRE		WCS		ES		SWSG		VIC		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1					1	2							5	18	1550-1900
6	2			2	9									10	72	1100-1900
6	3			1	2	2	16			2	10	1	3	15	45	1100-1900
6	4			1	5	1	3							20	184	1100-1900
6	5	1	7	1	3									15	58	850-1900
6	6							1	7					6	24	1600-1900
6	7									1	8			3	19	1680-1900

Table 36 ***Pottery excavated from COD/09/6***

The pottery and finds suggest two main phases of occupation at COD/09/6, the first dating from the late Saxon to the 13th century, then again from the 16th century to the present day. This gap in occupation may certainly be a result of the black death, Coddenham is seen to shrink again during the later medieval to be focused around the church, but this test pit which is furthest from the house may have no later medieval pottery due to potential changes and focuses in activity. The finds excavated reflect the great deal of later 19th and 20th century disturbance evident on site, with a number of CBM and tile fragments with degraded glass, iron nails, coal, bottle glass, scrap iron, Perspex, modern screws, scrap iron, ring pulls and a small coin or token. Clay pipe was also identified with a single piece of probable waste flint that may indicate prehistoric activity to the west of the church.

Test Pit Seven (COD/09/7)

Test pit seven was excavated in a small enclosed grass field to the west of Manor Farm house, just beyond the back garden. It was the eastern of two test pits excavated within this field, this test pit was sited closer to the house; see also COD/09/7. Manor Farmhouse is a Grade II listed building dating to the mid-17th century (1352038) (Manor Farm, Church Road, Coddenham. TM 613274 254234).

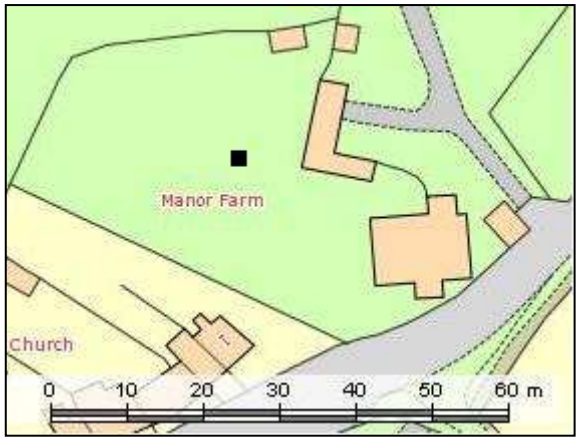

Figure 49 ***Location map of COD/09/7***

Test pit seven was excavated to a depth of 0.57m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A single large sherd of Early Iron Age pottery was excavated from context two of COD/09/7, but was mixed in with later medieval and post medieval types, including Late Medieval Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware and English Stoneware. Much like COD/09/6, the majority of the pottery identified dates to the Victorian period and was found through the upper four contexts of the test pit.

		EIA		LMT		GRE		ES		VIC		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	2	1	13	1	6	9	93			19	91	800BC-1900
7	3									3	10	1800-1900
7	4							2	7	6	25	1680-1900

Table 37 ***Pottery excavated from COD/09/7***

The large sherd of Early Iron Age pottery excavated from COD/09/7 is the first evidence of Early Iron Age activity from test pitting in Coddenham, although a sherd of Late Iron Age pot was excavated from COD/06/7 in the same area and may be a part of a large site with continual Iron Age occupation, set to the west of the church. Unlike the other test pit excavated within the property – COD/09/6, there appears to be continual activity on site from the later medieval period to the present day, which again may also suggest a shift in the focus of activity, potentially due to the Black Death. The finds are generally quite small in number, including CBM, coal, snail shells, tile, glass, iron nails, coal, clay pipe and oyster shell and mainly relate to the later 19th and 20th disturbance evident on site.

Test Pit Eight (COD/09/8)

Test pit eight was excavated in the enclosed front garden of a farmhouse, set in the far east of the village. It was the western of two test pits excavated within this property; see COD/09/1. The farmhouse is a 17th century Grade II listed property (1033232) (Ivy Farm, Cooper Road, Coddenham. TM 613831 254317).

Figure 50 ***Location map of COD/09/8***

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

A range of pottery types were excavated from COD/09/8, most of which were mixed in with the later Victorian pottery that was found through the upper four contexts of the test pit. Sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware, Harlow Slipware, Staffordshire Slipware, Cologne Stoneware and Staffordshire Manganese Ware were all identified in generally small quantities, apart from Glazed Red Earthenware, which was quite abundant.

		EMW		GS		GRE		DW		HSW		SS		WCS		SMW		VIC		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1																	3	47	1800-1900
8	2													1	2			2	14	1600-1900
8	3					5	23					1	3			3	5	2	10	1550-1900
8	4	2	5	1	5	16	139	1	8									2	4	1100-1900
8	5					10	97			1	11									1550-1700

Table 38 ***Pottery excavated from COD/09/8***

There appears to be no evidence for occupation at COD/09/8 until the high medieval, which appears to also be true from all sites investigated at the far east of the High Street. Activity does however appear to be quite isolated at this time and drops off completely in the later medieval, most likely due to the Black Death. There appears to be continual activity again on site from around the 16th century, at which the current house was probably built. The finds appear to also mainly date to this later activity and subsequent disturbance and consist of glass, snail shells, CBM and tile fragments, concrete, slate, iron nails, coal, tarmac, degraded old window glass, part of a horse shoe, oyster shells and clay pipe. The presence of five potential waste flints may also indicate prehistoric activity in this part of the village.

Test Pit Nine (COD/09/9)

Test pit nine was excavated towards the back of an orchard running parallel to Blacksmiths Lane and to the south east of the stream. (Forge House Orchard, Blacksmiths Lane, Coddenham. TM 613209 254471).

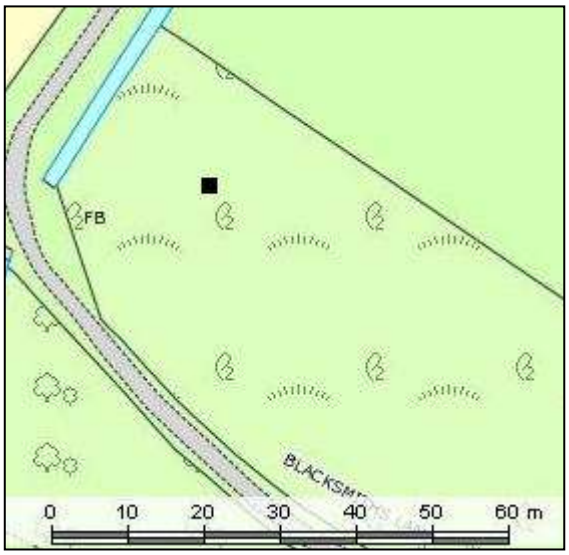

Figure 51 ***Location map of COD/09/9***

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

A wide range of pottery types were excavated from COD/09/9, the vast of majority of which dates to the medieval period. Early Medieval Sandy Ware was excavated from every context, but only a single sherd of Late Medieval Ware was identified from context three. A few earlier pieces of pottery were recovered, including a sherd of Roman pottery and some late Saxon Thetford Ware, as well as some later wares, all of which were found in the lower half of the test pit. The post medieval wares include Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware, Staffordshire Slipware and English Stoneware. An additional 10 sherds of Victorian pottery were also recovered.

		RB		THET		EMW		LMT		GRE		DW		SS		ES		VIC		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	1					1	5													1100-1200
9	2					1	4													1100-1200
9	3					6	16	1	3							2	2	6	19	1100-1900
9	4	1	10			4	8			2	31			1	5			4	13	100-1900
9	5					7	24			2	7									1100-1550
9	6			2	8	10	28			1	5									850-1600
9	7					7	36			1	27	1	5							1100-1700
9	8					3	12													1100-1200

Table 39 ***Pottery excavated from COD/09/9***

The single sherd of Roman pottery excavated from COD/09/9 is the first piece identified through test pitting found to the north of the church, which suggests that there may be more extensive Roman activity in the village than previously thought. The main period of occupation however appears to have been during the high medieval period, perhaps due to the test pit location, immediately east of the stream, although there is still also evidence for more limited activity in both the later Saxon and later medieval periods, continuing most probably as the grassland/orchard through the post medieval to the present day. The finds consist of CBM and tile with coal, plastic, glass, slate, iron nails and scrap iron, oyster shell, clay pipe and slag. The large amount of slag identified suggests the presence of metal working actually on site, given its proximity to the stream. Four pieces of probable waste flint also indicate the presence of prehistoric activity along the stream.

Test Pit 10 (COD/09/10)

Test pit 10 was excavated close to the south west side of a Grade I listed 14th century house on a small flat area of lawn (1352044). It was one of three pits excavated within the property – see also test pits 11 and 12. (Choppins Hall, Choppins Hill, Coddenham. TM 613750 255409).

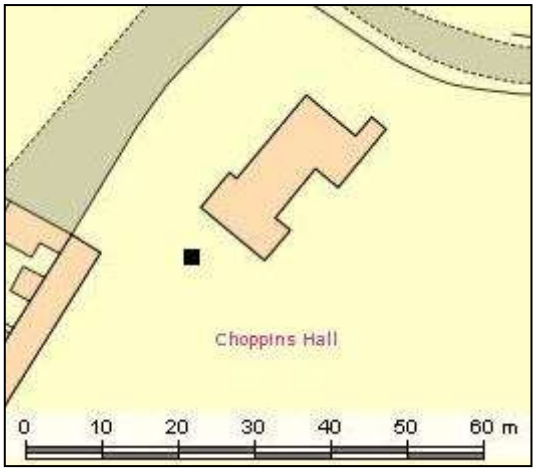

Figure 52 ***Location map of COD/09/10***

Test pit 10 was excavated to a depth of 0.4m, with a sondage to 0.6m at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

All the pottery from COD/09/10 dates to the 16th century and after with small numbers of Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware and English Stoneware identified mixed in with Victorian pottery that was found through the upper five contexts of the test pit.

		GRE		DW		ES		VIC		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
10	1							4	32	1800-1900
10	2					1	23	7	19	1680-1900
10	3	1	9	3	10					1550-1700
10	4	1	4	2	11			7	18	1550-1900
10	5							1	2	1800-1900

Table 40 ***Pottery excavated from COD/09/10***

Given the date of the house and the presence of medieval pottery from previous excavations at Choppins Hall (COD/08/8) and this year's work (COD/09/12), it is surprising that no medieval or earlier pottery was excavated from COD/09/10. The location of the pit outside may indicate why there was no earlier pottery, as the house was originally built as an open hall house. By the time it was modified into an enclosed hall house by the 16th century, the location of the kitchen was at the southern end of the house, where COD/09/10 was sited and yielded a number of post medieval pottery sherds.

The finds indicate a lot of disturbance, especially during the 19th and 20th centuries with CBM, asbestos, coal, glass, tile, scrap iron and iron nails, screws, a one penny coin dated to 1976, oyster shell, animal bone and clay pipe. Four pieces of potential waste flint and a piece of burnt stone were also excavated from the upper three contexts of the test pit and may indicate prehistoric activity on Choppins Hill.

Test Pit 11 (COD/09/11)

Test pit 11 was excavated close to the back of the house, at the very base of the hill and on the edge of the gravel patio area. It was one of three pits excavated within the Grade I 14th century property (1352044) – see also test pits 10 and 12. (Choppins Hall, Choppins Hill, Coddenham. TM 613766 255412).

Test pit 11 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.

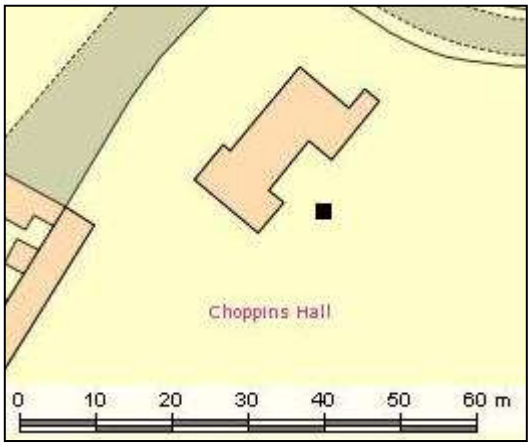

Figure 53 ***Location map of COD/09/11***

Four sherds of Victorian pottery were only found from the upper three contexts of COD/09/11.

		VIC		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
11	1	2	3	1800-1900
11	2	1	2	1800-1900
11	3	1	1	1800-1900

Table 41 ***Pottery excavated from COD/09/11***

A very small amount of pottery and finds were excavated from COD/09/11, which suggest very little activity to the rear of the house, until the 19th century, possibly given the close position on the hill to the back of the property. The finds excavated consist of only single fragments of CBM and snail shell.

Test Pit 12 (COD/09/12)

Test pit 12 was excavated close to the north eastern side of the house, on a flat area of lawn. It was one of three pits excavated within the Grade I listed 14th century property (1352044) – see also test pits 10 and 11. (Choppins Hall, Choppins Hill, Coddenham. TM 613772 255430).

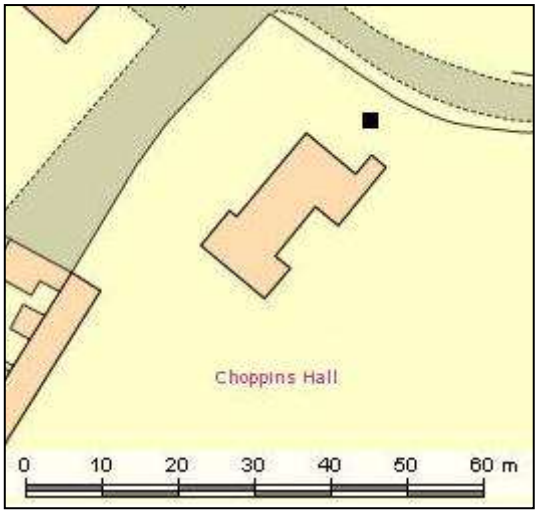

Figure 54 ***Location map of COD/09/12***

Test pit 12 was excavated to a depth of 0.52m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Small amounts of pottery were excavated from COD/09/12. These include Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware and English Stoneware that were all mixed with a number of Victorian sherds that were identified through the upper four contexts of the test pit.

		EMW		GRE		ES		VIC		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
12	2					1	13	6	63	1680-1900
12	3			1	8			4	13	1550-1900
12	4	1	7					1	5	1100-1900

Table 42 ***Pottery excavated from COD/09/12***

A flint and rubble wall was excavated on the north western side of COD/09/12 and although only part of it was visible in the pit, it was made in the same style as the external boundary wall to the north of the property and would have run at right angles between that wall and the north side of the house, about where the chimney now is. There was no evident demolition rubble from the wall, it appears to have all been taken away, perhaps in the later 19th and 20th century disturbances evident from the pottery and finds. The finds consist of tile, CBM, glass, oyster shell and modern drain fragments were all excavated from the test pit, with some potential waste flint flakes also recovered. The presence of both a small metal pipe in the south west corner and a clay drain pipe in the south east corner have also added to the disturbance encountered in the test pit.

8.5 2010 Excavations

On the 12th and 13th May 2010, 26 HEFA participants excavated seven 1m^2 test-pits in Coddenham, bringing the total dug since 2006 to forty-nine. The schools involved were Stoke High School, Bungay High School, Samuel Ward Upper School, Leiston High School and St. Alban's Catholic High School (school names correct at the time of participation). These were sited to fill in gaps in the coverage of previous HEFA CORS test pit excavations.

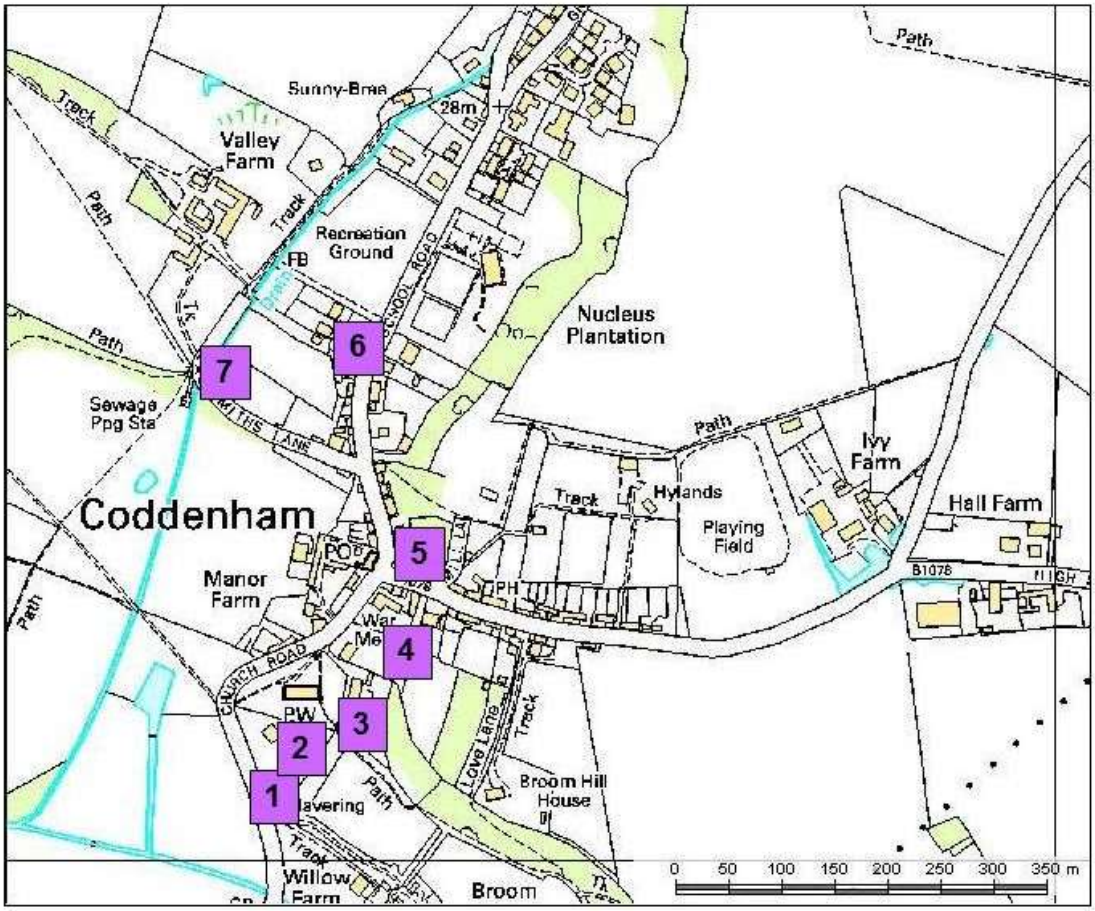

Figure 55 ***Location map for test pits excavated in Coddenham in 2010 (NB: Test pits not shown to scale)*** **© Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.**

Test Pit One (COD/10/1)

Test pit one was excavated in the enclosed front garden of a cottage and close to the main road into the village from the south. See also COD/07/3. (Havering, Church Road, Coddenham. TM 613255 254071).

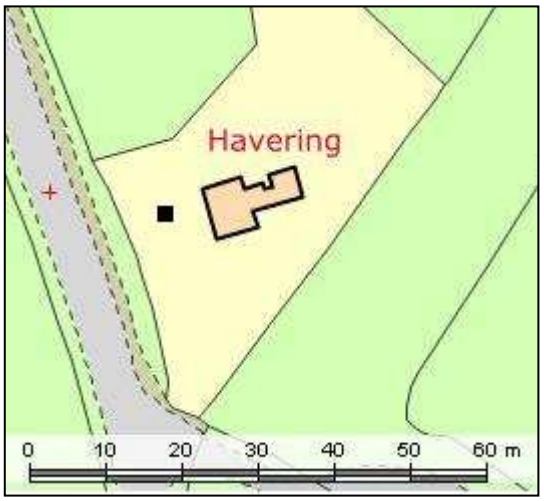

Figure 56 ***Location map of COD/10/1***

Test pit one was excavated to a depth of 0.92m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Three probable sherds of Bronze Age pottery were excavated from the lower contexts of COD/10/1. These were mixed in with a large number of both late Saxon Thetford Ware and St Neots Ware and Medieval pottery, including Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Medieval Shelly Ware and Hedingham Ware. Single sherds of both Glazed Red Earthenware and English Stoneware were also identified mixed in with over 30 sherds of Victorian pottery.

	BA		THET		SN		EMW		SHC		HED		GRE		ES		VIC		
Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1							1	1	1	1							6	10	1100-1900
2							1	3					1	6			13	51	1100-1900
3			1	1													3	16	850-1900
4\5			2	6	1	1					1	1			1	8	13	266	850-1900
6\7	1	2	3	7			6	16											1200BC-1300
8\9	2	14	4	7			5	26			1	2							1200BC-1300

Table 43 ***Pottery excavated from COD/10/1***

COD/10/1 has yielded the first evidence for Bonze Age occupation in Coddenham through the test pitting strategy and the pottery excavated from the test pit was also found with a number of possible waste flint flakes and burnt stone. It is also the furthest south the prehistoric activity has been identified in Coddenham with Iron Age occupation centred just to the north of the church. There is no evidence for any further occupation on site until the Late Saxon period, but activity then appears to be continuous after that until the 14th century, when the site was generally abandoned, most likely because of the Black Death. There is an increase in activity again into the 19th century, in relation to the construction and subsequent occupation of the current house that has also caused a lot of disturbances through the upper half of the test pit. A mix of more recent finds were also excavated through the upper half of the pit, including coal, CBM, mortar, slate, glass, tile, concrete, iron nails, a modern screw and a metal washer with other metal scraps, clay pipe and oyster and snail shells.

Test Pit Two (COD/10/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the southern part of the orchard, up slope to the north east from a late 18th century cottage. This follows on from the 2009 excavations (see COD/09/4 and COD/09/5). (St Mary's, Church Road, Coddenham. TM 613288 254107).

Test pit two was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, with a sondage in the north-western corner excavated to 0.78m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

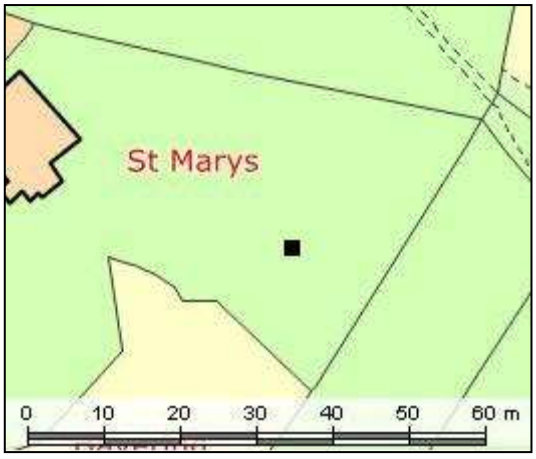

Figure 57 ***Location map of COD/10/2***

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from COD/10/2 dates to the Victorian period with just over 30 sherds identified. Single sherds of late Saxon Thetford Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Glazed Red Earthenware were also recovered mixed through the test pit.

		THET		EMW		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1							17	129	1800-1900
2	2							7	80	1800-1900
2	3			1	1			4	17	1100-1900
2	4	1	4					2	5	850-1900
2	5					1	10	1	1	1550-1900

Table 44 ***Pottery excavated from COD/10/2***

Although both Roman and Early-Middle Saxon occupation was identified in previous years on site, COD/10/2 suggests that there was very little in the way of activity until the current house was built in the late 18th century and despite its location close to the church there appears to have been minimal Late Saxon, medieval and post medieval activity on this part of site. With the construction of the house and its subsequent occupation there have been a lot of later disturbances across site with a large amount of modern finds also deposited. These consist of tile, CBM, slate, metal wire, glass, silver foil, fragments of cloth, concrete, iron screws and nails, melted plastic, a complete glass bottle with plastic screw cap, snail and oyster shell, coal, mortar, clay pipe and slag with CBM attached to it that indicates metal working on or close to site. A single possible waste flint flake was also recovered that may indicate further prehistoric activity to the south of the church.

Test Pit Three (COD/10/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a 15th century house set immediately east of the church in the south of the village on what was originally church land. (Church House, Church Road, Coddenham. TM 613322 254140).

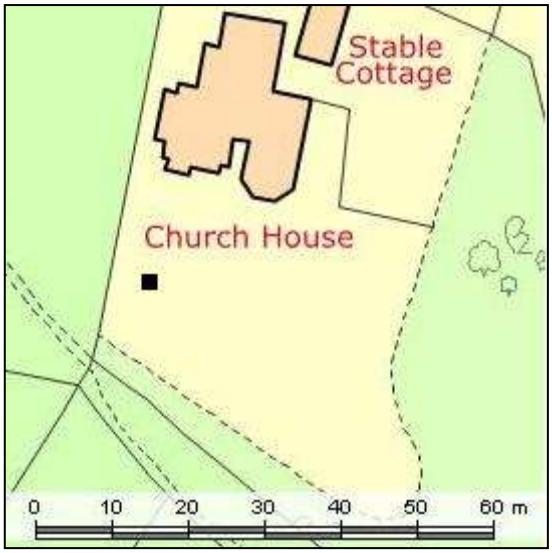

Figure 58 ***Location map of COD/10/3***

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

A large amount of Late Saxon pottery, both Thetford Ware and St Neots Ware, were excavated from COD/10/3. Very small amounts of medieval and post medieval pottery were also identified, including Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hedingham Ware, Late Medieval Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware. A large amount of Victorian pottery was also found mixed through the upper contexts of the test pit.

THET		SN		EMW		HED		LMT		GRE		SMW		SWSG		VIC		
No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
																5	16	1800-1900
1	13					1	1					1	3	1	1	28	140	850-1900
2	4									1	12					2	11	850-1900
3	16	1	2															850-1100
2	2			1	2			1	2					1	5	1	7	850-1900
13	62	1	3															850-1100

Table 45 ***Pottery excavated from COD/10/3***

The location of COD/10/3 immediately east of the church is most probably the reason for the intense Late Saxon occupation that has been identified on site, although a shift in settlement patterns was noted into the medieval period as the land was then owned by the church, but minimal activity seems to be present. Although the house is said to date from the 15th century there is very little evidence of disturbance on site at that time, with only low levels of activity identified until the 19th century and later when greater deals of disturbance are noted. The finds consist of slate, glass, iron nails, CBM, coal, tile, chalk, mortar, oyster and snail shells, clay pipe and slag that indicates metal working on or close to site. A number of possible waste flint flakes and a single piece of burnt stone were also recovered that may indicate prehistoric activity on site, perhaps given its location at the base of a high ridge just to the east where prehistoric finds have been recovered.

Test Pit Four (COD/10/4)

Test pit four was excavated in the southern edge of a long back garden to a property fronting the High Street in the centre of the village. See also COD/07/7. (Crantock, Crown Corner, Coddenham. TM 613387 254214).

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

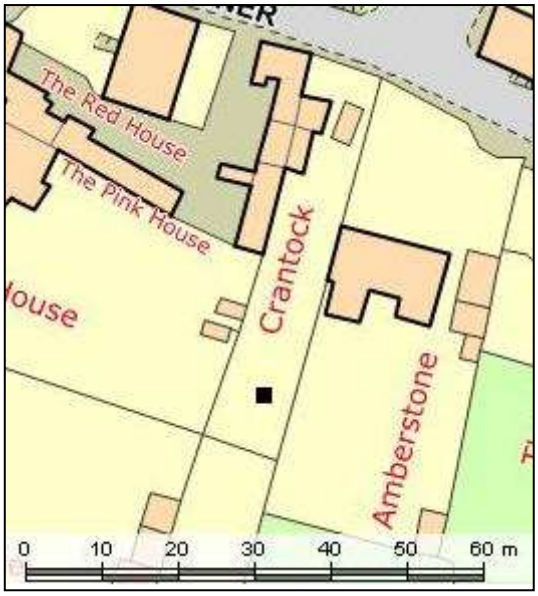

Figure 59 ***Location map of COD/10/4***

A single sherd of late Saxon Stamford Ware pottery was excavated from the lower levels of COD/10/4. A range of medieval and post medieval pottery was also identified mixed through the test pit, including Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Late Medieval Ware, German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Cologne Stoneware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware, English Stoneware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware. The vast majority of the pottery recovered however dates to the Victorian period and was found through the upper contexts of test pit four.

		ST		EMW		LMT		GS		GRE		WCS		SMW		ES		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1															1	2			10	31	1680-1900
4	2											1	2	1	3					16	71	1100-1900
4	3			1	4			1	5											13	61	1100-1900
4	4													3	6	1	5	2	4	8	21	1680-1900
4	4\5																			3	20	1800-1900
4	5					1	2	1	56	2	6			1	6							1400-1720
4	6					2	6															1400-1550
4	7	1	4																			1000-1100

Table 46 ***Pottery excavated from COD/10/4***

Constant low levels of activity have been identified at COD/10/4, dating from the Late Saxon and through to the post medieval period, which may be due to its location set back from the main roads and its proximity to the church to the south west. The vast majority of the occupation evident on site however, dates to after the construction of the house in the 19th century and later, when large deposits of rubbish have also been excavated on site. The finds consist of coal, clay pipe, slate, a metal drinks can ring pull, milk bottle tops, glass, iron nails and bolts, concrete, a pair of scissors, CBM, tile, modern screws, a plastic plant tag, oyster shell, plastic wrappers, possible glazed tile, mortar and plaster, plus a number of pieces of slag suggesting there was metal working on or very close to it. Pieces of both burnt stone and possible waste flint were also excavated through the test pit and given the location of COD/10/4 at the northern base of a high ridge; the site may be a continuation of the prehistoric activity already identified on the higher ground.

Test Pit Five (COD/10/5)

Test pit five was excavated just east of the shed in a long back garden of a mid-16th house, set in the centre of the village on Crown Corner. See also COD/07/6. (Gryffon House, High Street, Coddenham. TM 613401 254289).

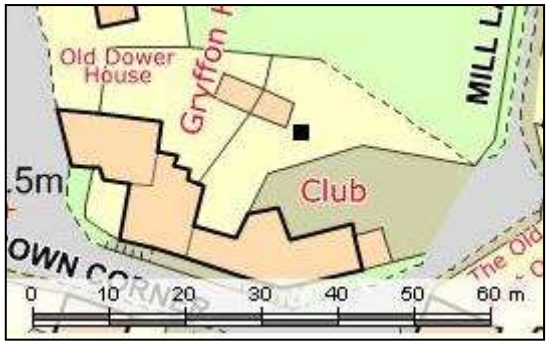

Figure 60 ***Location map of COD/10/5***

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

Two sherds of pottery were excavated from COD/10/5, including a large sherd of Glazed Red Earthenware and a small sherd of Victorian pottery, both of which were recovered from the mid-contexts of test pit five.

		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	3\4	1	18			1550-1600
5	4			1	9	1800-1900

Table 47 ***Pottery excavated from COD/10/5***

A very compact layer of gravels were excavated from the upper contexts of the test pit that was likely a yard surface associated with later activities at the current house, as Victorian pottery was recovered below the surface. Few other finds and pottery were recovered from COD/10/5 due to the large amount of stone and the clay soils and the finds consist of CBM, tile, oyster shell, coal, old glass, iron nails, modern glass and clay pipe, all of which relate to occupation after the house was built in the 16th century. Three possible waste flint flakes were also recovered that may indicate earlier prehistoric activity also on site.

Test Pit Six (COD/10/6)

Test pit six was excavated on a strip of grass next to the garage of a modern house and parallel to the road, just north of the centre of the village. (1 The Poplars, Coddenham. TM 613333 254480).

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

Figure 61 ***Location map of COD/10/6***

The vast majority of the pottery dates to the Victorian period and into the 20th century. Single sherds of both Roman and Late Saxon Thetford Ware pot were also recovered from the upper contexts of the pit with a very small amount of post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware and English Stoneware.

		RB		THET		GRE		ES		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1							1	2	8	26	1750-1800
6	2	1	4							3	12	100-1900
6	3			1	5					3	47	1100-1900
6	4					1	2			1	9	1550-1900
6	3							1	24			1680-1750
6	6									6	92	1900-1950
6	8									8	24	1800-1950
6	9									2	46	1800-1900
6	10									8	123	1800-1900
6	11									8	64	1800-1950
6	12									15	117	1800-1950

Table 48 ***Pottery excavated from COD/10/6***

The vast majority of the finds and pottery date to the 20th century when this part of site was used to dispose of domestic rubbish and before the late 20th century development of Poplars Close was built. Large quantities of finds were recovered and include tile made in France 'Huguenot Fenal', slate, modern white china tiles, modern nails and screws, tile and CBM, modern brick fragments, mortar, glass, iron nails and bolts, milk bottle lids, fragments of plastic, part of a sponge, coal, the centre part of a battery, metal wire and corroded scrap metal with concrete, parts of a tin can, oyster shell, a black bottle stopper, a complete glass bottle from 'Talbots Ipswich' and a Bovril jar, and a number of pieces of slag, also suggesting there was metal working on or close to site. A number of sherds of earlier pieces of pottery were also excavated from COD/10/6 and indicating that there was activity here in the Roman, Late Saxon and post medieval periods, which may be related to its close position just east of the stream. Two possible waste flint flakes were also recovered that may also represent prehistoric activity also on site.

Test Pit Seven (COD/10/7)

Test pit seven was excavated along the south eastern edge of an orchard and close to Blacksmiths Lane that runs parallel. This follows on from excavations in 2009 in the same field (see COD/09/9). (Forge House Orchard, Blacksmiths Lane, Coddenham. TM 613212 254452).

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

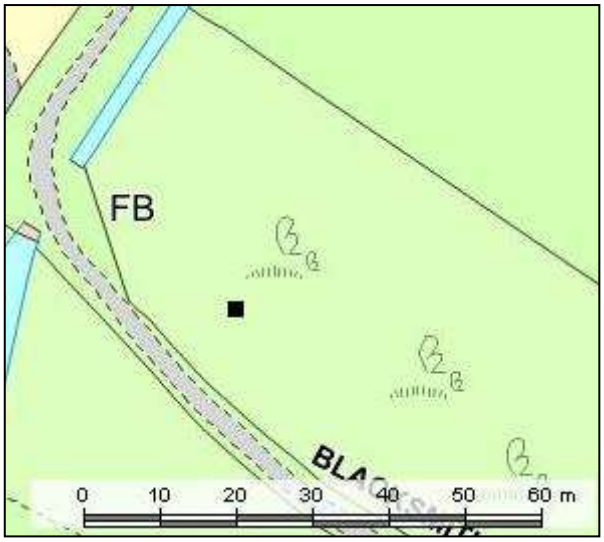

Figure 62 ***Location map of COD/10/7***

A small amount of Victorian pottery was excavated from the upper contexts of COD/10/7. The vast majority of the pottery however dates to the medieval period with Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hedingham Ware and Late Medieval Ware's all recovered with an additional two sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware. An additional six sherds of Late Saxon Thetford Ware were also excavated from the lower half of test pit seven.

		THET		EMW		HED		LMT		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1			1	2							2	22	1100-1900
7	2											2	20	1800-1900
7	3			1	3							3	7	1100-1900
7	4			1	3							2	8	1100-1900
7	6	2	11	16	38			1	2					850-1200
7	7	3	9	4	6									850-1200
7	8			3	7	1	1							1100-1300
7	9	1	5	3	4	1	1							850-1300
7	10									2	2			1550-1600

Table 49 ***Pottery excavated from COD/10/7***

From the pottery excavated at COD/10/7 there appears to have been occupation on site in the Late Saxon which then intensified into the medieval period, most likely due to its location close to the stream and the crossing over it. Activity on site then appears to decrease quite dramatically, this was most likely due to the Black Death in the 14th century and after which the land was left as pasture as settlement was focused elsewhere in the village. It was only during the 19th and 20th centuries when the area was again used to dump rubbish, given its position set far back from the houses along the main road that also caused a lot of disturbance. The finds excavated consist of coal, tile, glass, iron nails and bolts, CBM, a plastic button, fragments of scrap metal, mortar, clay pipe, oyster shell and slag, suggesting there was metal working on or very close to site. The presence of possible waste flint flakes that were also excavated from the lower contexts of the test pit, indicate the presence of possible prehistoric activity that could also be evident on site.

8.6 2011 Excavations

Excavations were undertaken in Coddenham and Coddenham Green over 2 days on the 4th and 5th May 2011 by 37 HEFA participants from the following schools: Leiston High School, Westbourne Sports College, Mildenhall College of Technology, Stoke High School and Deben High School (school names correct at the time of participation). Ten 1m^2 test-pits were excavated in Coddenham in 2011, bringing the total dug since 2006 to fifty-nine. Most pits were sited to fill gaps in previous excavation sites, but three were located in Coddenham Green, c. 2km north of the existing nucleated village where test pitting has previously focussed.

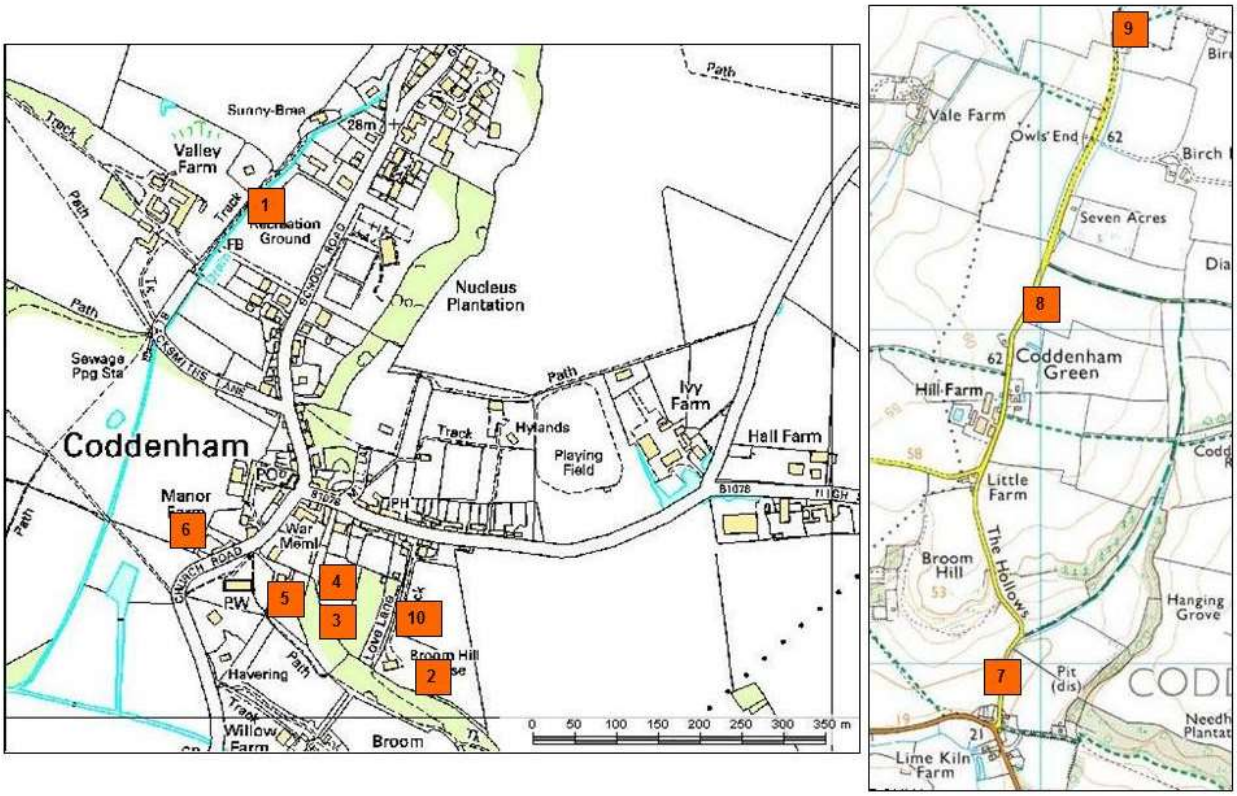

Figure 63 ***Location map for test pits excavated in Coddenham and Coddenham Green in 2011 (NB: Test pits not shown to scale)*** **© Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.**

Test Pit One (COD/11/1)

Test pit one was excavated at the southern end of a long strip of garden alongside the stream. (Brookside, School Road, Coddenham. TM 613304 245620).

Test pit one was excavated to a depth of 0.8m, 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 COD/11/1 dates to the 15th century and later with a small number of both Cistercian Ware and German Stoneware mixed in with a range of post medieval wares. These include Glazed Red Earthenware, Border Ware, Chinese Porcelain, English Stoneware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware. The majority of the pottery identified dates to the Victorian.

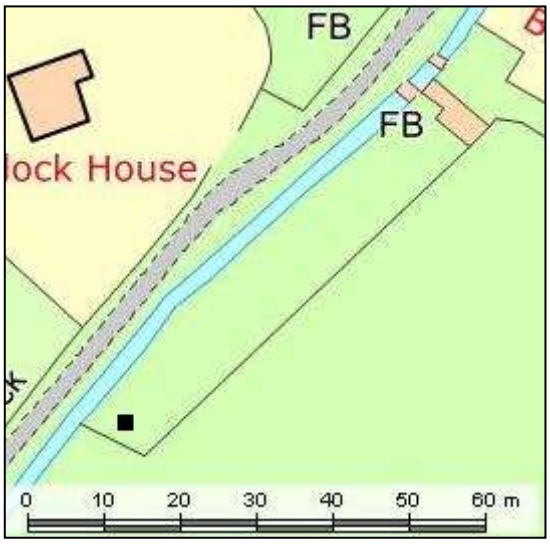

Figure 64 ***Location map of COD/11/1***

		CW		GS		GRE		BW		CP		ES		SWSG		VIC		
Test Pit	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1					2	7					2	6			11	28	1550-1900
1	2	1	1			2	4	1	2			2	5			16	34	1450-1900
1	3															8	24	1800-1900
1	4					2	74			3	15			1	2	22	87	1550-1900
1	5					2	23									5	5	1800-1900
1	6					1	2							1	1	15	25	1550-1900
1	7			1	2									1	1	1	4	1500-1900
1	9			1	4											1	4	1500-1900

Table 50 ***Pottery excavated from COD/11/1***

The results from COD/11/1 suggest that the site was peripheral to the core area of settlement in the village, situated just to the south around the church. The site may have been utilised for agriculture or pasture until more intense activity from the 16th century and given its location away from the main road and the area of settlement it seems likely that the site was used for disposal of domestic rubbish, particularly given the range of later finds and pottery that were identified. The finds consist of clay pipe, glass, pieces of foil, tile, plastic button, charcoal, CBM, pieces of scrap metal, the hook from a small metal brooch, oyster and snail shell, metal buttons, metal screws, a piece of black fabric, metal nails and screws, coal and a number of pieces of slag, suggesting metal working close to site.

Test Pit Two (COD/11/2)

Test pit two was excavated in a grassed field on an area of high ground set back from the High Street to the south. It was also one of two pits excavated within the property; see also COD/11/10. (Broom Hill House, Love Lane, High Street, Coddenham. TM 613566 254028).

Test pit two was excavated to a depth of 0.51m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A single sherd of Victorian pottery was only excavated from the upper context of COD/11/2,

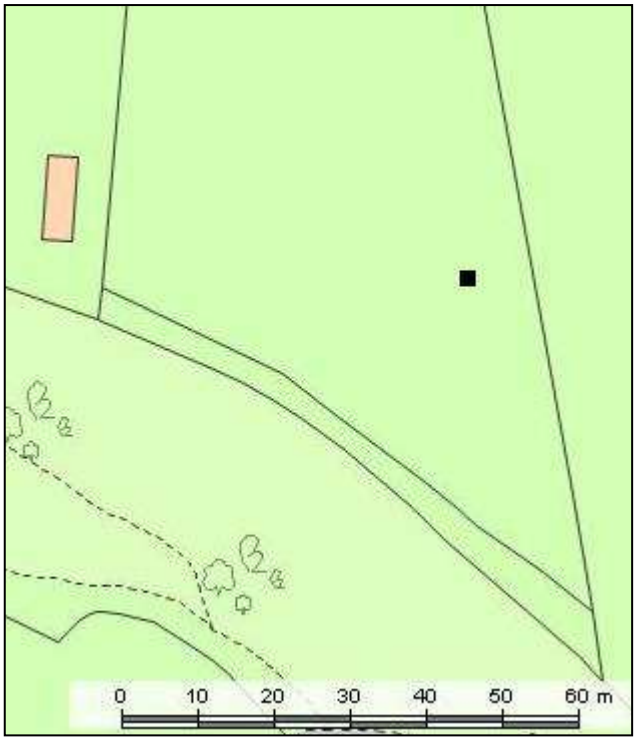

Figure 65 ***Location map of COD/11/2***

		VIC		
Test Pit	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	2	1	19	1800-1900

Table 51 ***Pottery excavated from COD/11/2***

Although medieval pottery was identified in COD/11/10, the second test pit excavated on the property, there was no evidence for early occupation on site from COD/11/2, so it seems likely that this area has always been open fields. The small number of finds recovered consist of tile, CBM, metal nails, glass, charcoal and a piece of slag from metal working, and were most probably mainly from manuring of the fields. Possible burnt stone was also recovered that may indicate prehistoric activity along the ridge.

Test Pit Three (COD/11/3)

Test pit three was excavated on an area of high ground set back from the High Street overlooking the church. It was also one of two pits excavated within the property; see also COD/11/4. (Amberstone, High Street, Coddenham. TM 613394 254123).

Test pit three was excavated to a depth of 0.65m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A single sherd of Bronze Age pottery was identified in the basal context of COD/11/3 and was mixed in with later post medieval wares. These consist of Glazed Red Earthenware, English Stoneware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and a number of pieces of Victorian.

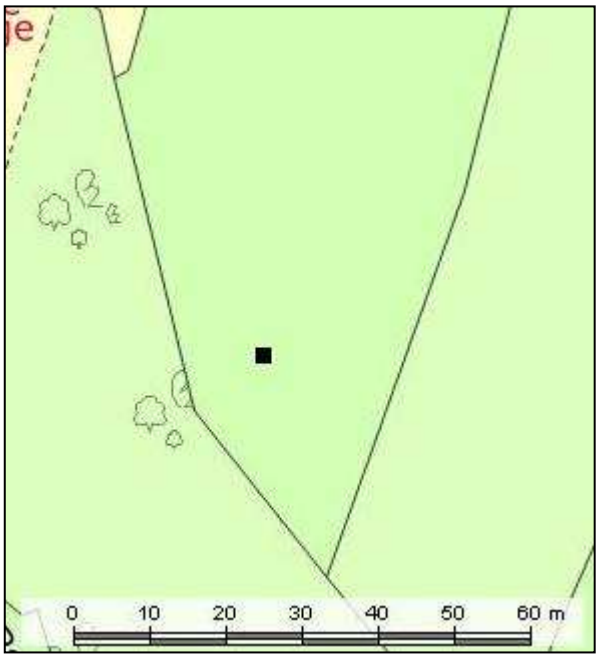

Figure 66 ***Location map of COD/11/3***

		BA		GRE		ES		SWSG		VIC		
Test Pit	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1					2	2			4	39	1700-1900
3	2			2	16					11	13	1550-1900
3	3			3	37					2	7	1550-1900
3	4									2	4	1800-1900
3	5	1	4					1	4			1200BC-1750

Table 52 ***Pottery excavated from COD/11/3***

The Bronze Age pottery identified from COD/11/3 is part of a scattered area of Bronze Age activity identified around the area of the church through the test pitting strategy. This is the first however that has been identified on the ridge of high ground overlooking the village, although no evidence has been found so far of prehistoric occupation, there was certainly activity at that time. The site was likely left as open grassland or fields until the current house was built, although the area could have used for disposal of domestic rubbish, particularly during the 19th and early 20th centuries. The finds consist of clay pipe, metal nails and screws, charcoal, a large metal bracket, pieces of scrap metal, asbestos, glass, slate, tile, CBM, oyster shell and a piece of slag, from metal working. Burnt stone and worked flint were also excavated from the test pit and may reinforce the idea of prehistoric activity along the ridge.

Test Pit Four (COD/11/4)

Test pit four was excavated on the northern edge of an area of high ground and set back from the High Street. It was also one of two pits excavated within the property; see also COD/11/3. (Amberstone, High Street, Coddenham. TM 613393 254150).

Test pit four was excavated to a depth of 0.74m, 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 COD/11/4 dates to the 16th century and later, consisting of Germans Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Border Ware, Delft Ware, English Stoneware and Victorian. A single small sherd of Late Saxon Thetford Ware was also recorded from context four.

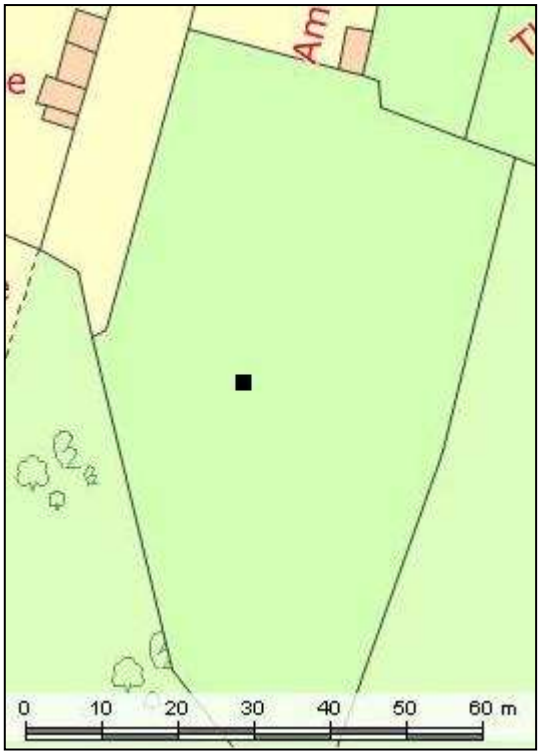

Figure 67 ***Location map of COD/11/4***

		THET		GS		GRE		BW		DW		ES		VIC		
Test Pit	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1											1	1	6	9	1700-1900
4	2					1	1							6	14	1550-1900
4	3					2	12			1	2			3	8	1550-1900
4	4	1	2			3	18	1	4	1	3	1	6	1	1	900-1900
4	5			3	45	2	26									1500-1600
4	6					1	5									1550-1600

Table 53 ***Pottery excavated from COD/11/4***

Both the Early and Middle Saxon occupation so far identified through test pitting in Coddenham has mainly focused on quite a small area around the church, until the Later Saxon period when a growth of the village is evident. For the first time, there is evidence for activity on the area of higher ground at this time, although it was probably kept for pasture. There is then very little evidence for activity until the 16th century, perhaps suggesting that the land was farmed, although it was certainly utilised for the disposal of domestic rubbish in more recent times. The mix of finds recovered consist of clay pipe, tile, CBM, pieces of scrap metal, oyster shell, glass, charcoal, metal nails and a fragment of burnt tile. Both burnt stone and worked flint were also excavated and like COD/11/3, could suggest more intense prehistoric activity on the ridge that previously thought.

Test Pit Five (COD/11/5)

Test pit five was excavated in the large garden of a house set back from the road and bounds the church yard to the east. (Church House, Church Road, Coddenham. TM 613333 254129).

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

A single sherd of Early Anglo Saxon pottery was excavated from the lower contexts of COD/11/5. Two sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware were also identified and mixed in with 16th century and later wares of German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware, English Stoneware and Victorian pottery.

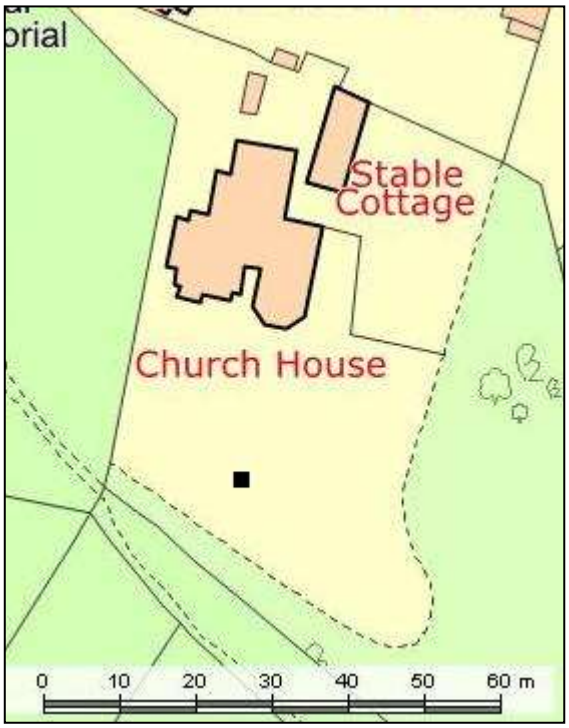

Figure 68 ***Location map of COD/11/5***

		EMS		EMW		GS		GRE		ES		VIC		
Test Pit	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1											1	2	1800-1900
5	2							1	4			12	82	1550-1900
5	3					1	5	3	24			14	65	1500-1900
5	4			1	5	3	42	3	19	1	13	3	23	1100-1900
5	6			1	12			1	11					1100-1600
5	8	1	10											450-750

Table 54 ***Pottery excavated from COD/11/5***

The Early Saxon material that was identified from COD/11/5 suggests activity on site at that time and that it was potentially around an earlier church that may have stood on the same location as the current church. There then seems to be a shift in the focus of occupation in the village, with no evidence for activity until the 12th century, after which it was likely abandoned again until the 16th century, most likely when a house was built and the site has been occupied ever since then. A mix of finds have also been excavated from test pit five, consisting of a half penny coin dating to 1936, a modern ground peg, CBM, glass, charcoal, metal nails, corroded metal fragments, tile, clay pipe, slate, a silver can, oyster shell, and a battery core. Burnt stone and worked flint were also recovered and may indicate prehistoric activity at the base of the ridge of high ground.

Test Pit Six (COD/11/6)

Test pit six was excavated in a grassed field behind late 15th to early 16th century Grade II listed cottages opposite the church (1033228). (Manor Farm, Church Road, Coddenham. TM 613237 254231).

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

Two sherds of Bronze Age pottery were excavated from COD/11/6 and were mixed in with both Early Anglo Saxon and Late Saxon Thetford Ware pottery types. Single sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Late Medieval Ware, German Stoneware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware were also identified with a number of Victorian sherds from the upper two contexts.

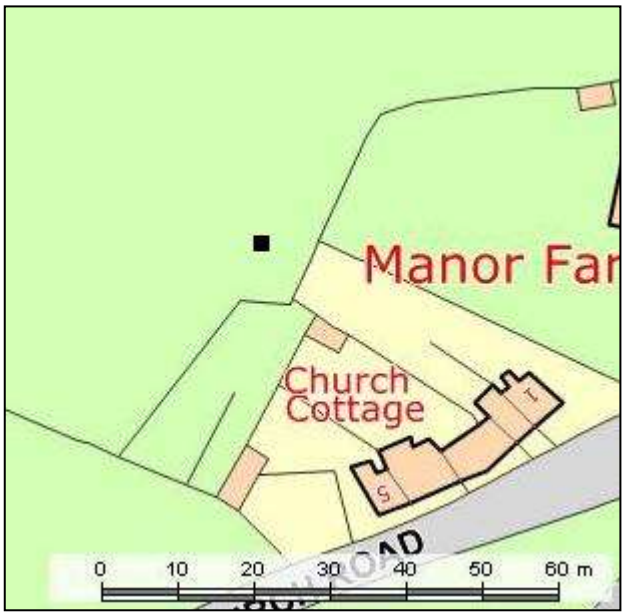

Figure 69 ***Location map of COD/11/6***

		BA		EMS		THET		EMW		LMT		GS		SWSG		VIC		
Test Pit	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1															4	14	1800-1900
6	2					1	2							1	3	27	79	900-1900
6	3					1	4			1	2	1	1					900-1550
6	4	1	9			1	1											1200BC-1050
6	5	1	3					1	2									1200BC-1200
6	6			1	5	1	1											450-1100

Table 55 ***Pottery excavated from COD/11/6***

The Bronze Age pottery excavated from COD/11/6 suggests that the activity at that time was quite widespread, as identified through the test pitting strategy, occupying both the higher ground and the lower lying areas closer to the stream. There is evidence for Early Saxon activity, again focused around the church, before an apparent contraction in the Middle Saxon period leading to an expansion again into the Late Saxon as the village expanded. Limited activity is evident after the 12th century, suggesting that this area has always been utilised as farmland, with occupation focused along the main roads. The finds also excavated from test pit six consist of a metal cap from a bottle, CBM, a complete glass jar, clay pipe, tile, metal nails, glass, pieces of scrap metal and oyster shell. A number of worked flints were excavated through the lower contexts of the test pit, suggesting with the pottery more intense prehistoric activity in this part of the village.

Test Pit Seven (COD/11/7)

Test pit seven was excavated in the southern corner of a grassed field, close to some known old lime kilns and next to the main road through Coddenham Green, to the west of Coddenham village. (The Hollows, The Hollows, Coddenham Green. TM 611685 254888).

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

A single piece of Bronze Age pottery was excavated from COD/11/7, with five sherds of Roman pot and a single small piece of Early Medieval Sandy Ware. An additional three sherds of Victorian pot were also identified.

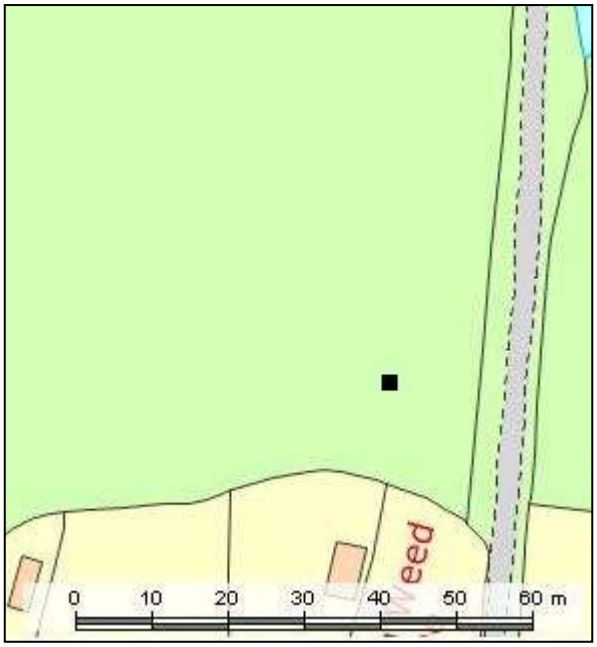

Figure 70 ***Location map of COD/11/7***

		BA		RB		EMW		VIC		
Test Pit	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1					1	4	1	5	1100-1900
7	2			5	10					100-400
7	3							2	13	1800-1900
7	4	1	1							1200BC-500BC

Table 56 ***Pottery excavated from COD/11/7***

No test pitting had been undertaken prior to 2011 in Coddenham Green; the previous focus of archaeological work has always been undertaken in Coddenham village. The evidence for Bronze Age activity here could be an extension of the Bronze Age activity recorded mainly around the church in Coddenham; the occupation appears to be concentrated along the river. Scattered Roman occupation has also been noted in Coddenham and with the evidence for activity here potentially also focused along the course of the river, although the site was likely utilised for agriculture. Periods of abandonment seem likely on site, although the land was still likely cultivated, with evidence in the 12th century and into the 19th century. Very few finds were also recovered, with just four pieces of CBM and a piece of slate identified. The presence of worked flint however may suggest more intense occupation in the prehistoric period.

Test Pit Eight (COD/11/8)

Test pit eight was excavated in a small enclosed grass field north of a house set back from the road in Coddenham Green. (Dial Cottage, Coddenham Green. TM 612022 256134).

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.

Single sherds of both Early Anglo Saxon and Late Saxon Thetford Ware were both excavated from COD/11/8. These were mixed in with a number of sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware and single sherds of Mill Green Ware, Late Medieval Ware and English Stoneware. An additional four sherds of Victorian pottery were also recovered.

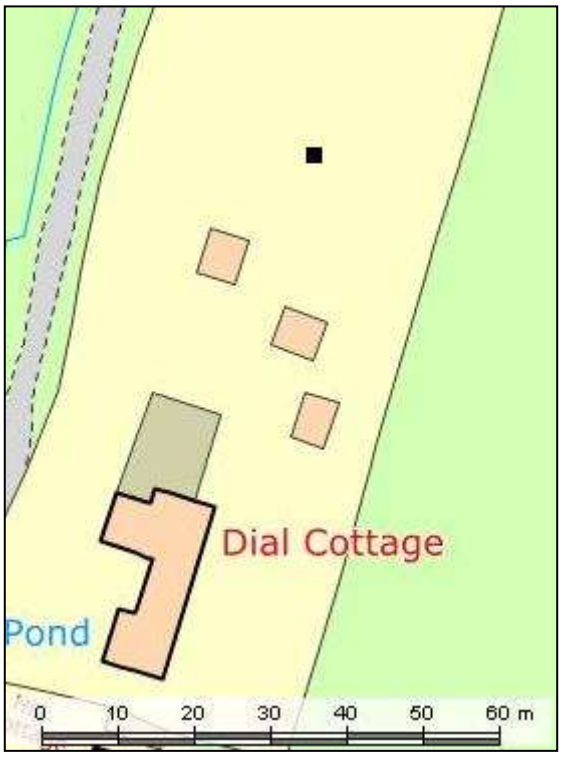

Figure 71 ***Location map of COD/11/8***

		EMS		THET		EMW		MG		LMT		ES		VIC		
Test Pit	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1					6	12							1	1	1100-1900
8	2			1	5	3	9	1	1	1	2			1	1	900-1900
8	3	1	7			4	7					1	1	2	6	450-1900

Table 57 ***Pottery excavated from COD/11/8***

The evidence for limited activity on site in both the Early and Late Saxon periods (with a decline in the Middle Saxon, as noted in Coddenham village test pits) may be suggestive of an isolated farmstead that is on higher ground than Coddenham village and the southern end of Coddenham Green. Occupation was more intense here into the 12th century, although a decline is noted in the later medieval and post medieval periods until a house was most likely built in the 19th century. A small number of finds were also excavated, consisting of a number of sherds of CBM, oyster shell, charcoal and a metal nail. Three pieces of possible worked flint were also recovered that may indicate prehistoric activity in this area.

Test Pit Nine (COD/11/9)

Test pit nine was excavated in the small enclosed rear garden of a cottage se in the north of Coddenham Green. (Whitegate Cottage, Coddenham Green. TM 612267 256880).

Test pit nine 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.

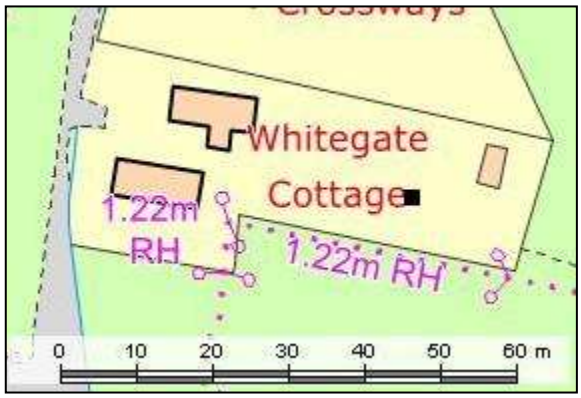

Figure 72 ***Location map of COD/11/9***

A large number of Early Medieval Sandy Ware sherds were excavated through COD/11/9. These were mixed in with a single sherd of post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware and a number of Victorian sherds.

		EMW		GRE		VIC		
Test Pit	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	1	4	13	1	3	7	11	1100-1900
9	2	3	5			3	5	1100-1900
9	3	6	36			2	2	1100-1900
9	4	2	7			2	4	1100-1900

Table 58 ***Pottery excavated from COD/11/9***

The pottery evidence from COD/11/9 suggests that there was likely a farmstead here during the 12th century, much like at COD/11/8 that also seems to have been abandoned into the later medieval with very little activity evident until the cottage was likely built in the 19th century. A disturbance is evident into the 19th century and later with a mixture of finds and pottery dumped over this area of the garden. The finds consist of CBM, glass, metal nails, charcoal, fragments of cardboard, foil, metal wire, green string, fragments of plastic, pieces of scrap metal, clay pipe, a green plastic tie, polystyrene, a square metal lid and a fragment of painted wall plaster. The presence of both burnt stone and worked flint may also indicate more prehistoric activity in the area that previously though.

Test Pit 10 (COD/11/10)

Test pit 10 was excavated in the south west corner of a grassed field set on an area of higher ground overlooking the High Street to the north. It was also one of two pits excavated on the property; see also COD/11/2. (Broom Hill House, Love Lane, High Street, Coddenham. TM 613483 254120).

Test pit 10 was excavated to a depth of c.0.4m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A small amount of pottery was excavated from COD/11/10, with Early Medieval Sandy Ware mixed in with Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware, English Stoneware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware. An additional seven sherds of Victorian pottery were also identified.

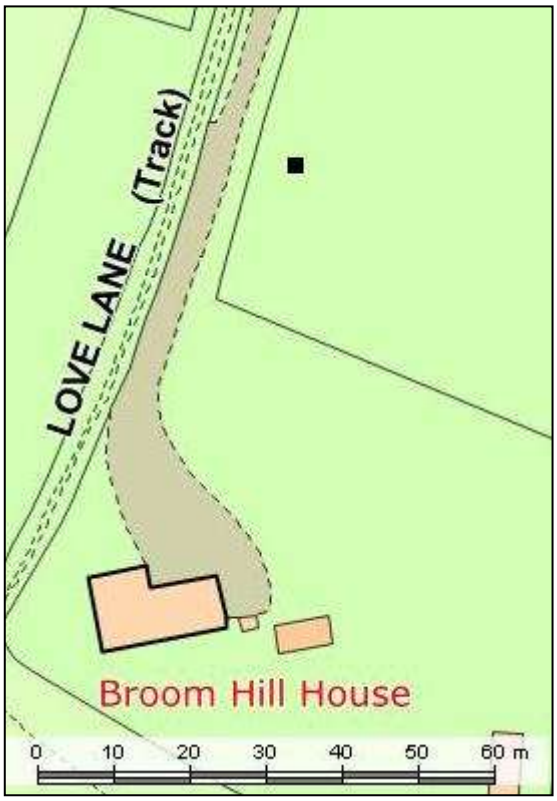

Figure 73 ***Location map of COD/11/10***

		EMW		GRE		DW		ES		SWSG		VIC		
Test Pit	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
10	3	1	6					2	10	2	4	4	9	1100-1900
10	4			2	3	1	2					3	5	1550-1900

Table 59 ***Pottery excavated from COD/11/10***

The site here on the high ground, like COD/11/2 appears to be marginal to more intense occupation of the village along the main roads. The few pieces of pottery and finds that were excavated suggest that the site was utilised as open fields, either for agriculture or pasture, until a house was built into the 19th century. The finds consist of CBM, charcoal, glass, clay pipe, tile, slate and pieces of scrap metal. The presence of a number of possible worked flints suggests the potential for more intense prehistoric activity on the ridge of high ground that previously thought.

9 Discussion

9.1 Prehistoric Period

Scatters of prehistoric flints are mainly known from the river valley in Coddenham where it seems the majority of the activity was focused, following the course of the River Gipping. Flints date from the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Early Bronze Age and mainly indicating sporadic settlement as people migrated along the river valleys. The presence of Neolithic pits, recorded on the HER, does suggest a permanent Neolithic settlement in the area, although the exact location of which is still unknown.

A small amount of Bronze Age pottery was recorded from the test pits in Coddenham, the majority from three test pits around the church (COD/10/1, COD/11/3 and COD/11/6), but a single sherd was also recorded from south of Broom Hill in Coddenham Green (COD/11/7). No evidence for a Bronze Age Settlement was found under the Roman fort next to the river, but this may either be due to the fact that any evidence was destroyed by subsequent occupation in both the Iron Age and Roman periods or that the only definite area of Bronze Age activity so far defined in the parish is within the current village, potentially as a cluster of a few houses together and were on the higher ground as it would have been more defensible than the river valley.

During the Iron Age however, a settlement was established at the crossing of the River Gipping that would also go on to also be the site of the 1st century AD Roman fort. The focus of an Iron Age settlement in the river valley and with only single sherds of both Early Iron Age (COD/09/7) and Late Iron Age pottery (COD/06/7) found from two close test pits just north of the church in the village, mean that any previous occupation here from the Bronze Age particularly was not continued into the Iron Age and the land here likely only utilised for farming. This shift in the focus of the settlement to river valleys was the generally preferred location at this time and were also unenclosed (Bryant 1997), during the excavation of the Roman fort and the Iron Age settlement underneath, an enclosure around the settlement was not noted. Control of the river crossing at a time where tribal territories were expanding across the region would also have likely been an important reason for the location, particularly as jurisdiction of the river would also have meant management of both trade and access through the local area.

9.2 Roman Period

It is not surprising that a small amount of Roman pottery was recorded from the Coddenham test pits, given the proximity of the village to the Roman fort and town, known as *Combretovium*. It controlled the crossing of the River Gipping and was well connected where a number of roads converged. From here you could travel west to Long Melford and connect on the major road, the Via Devana that connected Colchester to Cambridge, and then northwest to Chester[15] as well as to the northeast via Pettaugh to Peasenhall, where it also may have diverged leading to both the Norfolk and Suffolk coasts (Pevsner 1974).

The Romano-British occupation in Coddenham may have been actually been a continuation of the, albeit limited, Iron Age activity identified, especially as the small numbers of both Iron Age and Roman pottery wares were all found from around the church. Further analysis of the Roman pottery would actually be needed here as only a broad date of Roman was given to all the pottery dating between the mid – 1st and 5th century AD. Additional pottery

[15] www.roman-britain.org/places/combretovium.htm (accessed March 2015)

analysis would also give evidence as whether the occupation in the current village is contemporary with the original fort, the later Roman settlement also in the valley or both.

Whatever the date of the Roman settlement in Coddenham, it likely remained small, perhaps as a farmstead or two perched on the higher ground overlooking the town and fort, so close enough for protection. It is also possible that a minor Roman trackway led from the fort to the current village, which is why the area around the church was occupied, although there is so far no evidence to prove this.

9.3 Anglo-Saxon Period

Suffolk was settled by Anglo Saxon colonists from the 5th century AD with settlements known to be based at the head of the River Orwell, with these settlers also utilising the Gipping Valley to traverse deeper into Suffolk and utilise other less clay rich river valleys of the west. Coddenham parish is ideally situated along this 'traffic' routeway and the finds already recorded on the HER (section 7.2.3) record the presence of a settlement and cemetery from the late 5th to 6th century along the river valley. The early Saxon pottery that was found from the test pitting in Coddenham also points to a small settlement focused around the site of the current church (COD/06/9, COD/07/1, COD09/4, COD/09/5, COD/11/5 and COD/11/6), although these may have been clusters of farmsteads outlying the main settlement at the time in the river valley. This may also be the case for the early Saxon evidence recorded from a single test pit in Coddenham Green (COD/11/8), it was a further farmstead situated on the higher ground overlooking the river valley.

Finds dating to the middle Saxon period were also recorded in relatively large quantities on the HER, with a defined large 7th century settlement also found along the valley, which may have also likely continued to thrive through the 8th century as well, again given the amount of finds that have been discovered in the parish. The test pitting results however, suggest that occupation in the village may have dropped slightly during this period as less middle Saxon pottery was found from the same test pits that yielded early Saxon pottery, although were still focused around the church (COD/06/9, COD/07/2 and COD/09/5). The evidence for the early Saxon farmstead that was also noted in Coddenham Green (COD/11/8) may also have been abandoned given the lack of finds of this date from the test pit dating to the middle Saxon. These variations may be due to the greater changes that were happening in East Anglia as a whole from the 7th century onwards, which have been stated to include the consolidation of the Kingdom of East Anglia, the introduction of Christianity and even the development of Ipswich as a trading town with the Rhineland and led to a slow migration of abandoning old settlements to establish new ones (West 1988).

It may be the case that the river valley settlements of the earlier Saxon period were gradually being abandoned in favour of a more prominent position on the higher ground, where a number a possible small settlements were already established that therefore were able to greatly expand from the 9th century and later. From the large amount of Late Saxon pottery found from the test pitting in Coddenham, this change in settlement pattern seems to be demonstrated here. From the pottery results there is still a cluster of occupation evidence around St Mary's church on the edge of the valley that for the first time also extends to the north along School Lane and Blacksmiths Lane. Possible outlying households may also have been present along the High Street, at the current site of Choppins Hall as well as in Coddenham Green (the same test pit that had previously produced early Saxon pottery – COD/11/8).

It was noted in the Domesday Book that the settlement at Coddenham was considered to be large for the time and was actually similar to a number up and down the Gipping Valley. This may suggest that during the late Saxon period particularly, trade and wealth may have

been particularly affluent through the Gipping Valley, likely given the fact that the river is the source for the River Orwell that joins the North Sea at Ipswich, which was both a significant town and trading post from the 7th century onwards.[16] It may have been due to Coddenham's prominent position in the river valley, wealth and/or status that the village was designated as an early minster site, as it has been widely hypothesised in the literature, particularly given the complexity of the Domesday Book records of land holdings.

9.4 High Medieval Period

There is evidence for quite a growth in the population during the high medieval period in Coddenham, and is based on the large number of test pits in the village that yielded high medieval pottery. The medieval core was around the church in the south of the village, expanding on the Late Saxon settlement that was already established here, potentially also around an original wooden church (mentioned in the Domesday Book and under the assumption that the Norman church was constructed in the same location). A couple of the outlying sites also continue to be occupied during the medieval period from the Late Saxon period, close to the Coddenham tributary of the River Gipping (COD/09/9 and COD/10/7) along Blacksmiths Lane. The location of this site may be related to industrial works at this time, given its location away from the core of the village and next to water along with the presence of a large quantity of slag. The current road name may also hint at previous occupations along it, namely blacksmiths. The limited scatters of high medieval pottery that were found further north along School Road may not represent occupation, just activity at this time, perhaps as open fields.

The evidence from the test pits also shows that a small number of outlying farmsteads also originated during the high medieval period, some of which were also moated site, although not including the two manors in existence at this time. The first settlement at Ivy Farm, at the eastern end of School Road, was established at this time, with a separate settlement also possibly in effect opposite. Occupation at Choppins Hall is also known, though this may have expanded from its original settlement in the Late Saxon period, but developed into a significant hall house during the late 14th century that may also have been held by the Augustinian Priory in Royston[17].

Greens were a major element of the medieval village settlement (Wade 1997), although there is no obvious green now in Coddenham, a separate settlement developed to the west of the village that is known today as Coddenham Green. One farmstead was known to have been in existence in Coddenham Green from the Early Anglo Saxon period at the location of COD/11/8. This site was utilised again into the Late Saxon period and also continued to thrive through the high medieval as well, which may have led to the development of another farmstead site to the north and the location of COD/11/9, with also more limited activity further south and likely as agricultural only.

9.5 Late Medieval Period

The late medieval pottery that was excavated from the Coddenham test pits was less than that recorded as high medieval in date and suggests that the village was affected by the Black Death during the 14th century, although perhaps not to an extent that it could have been. The settlement would have most likely contracted due to a decimation of the population, which is seen in the cluster of test pits yielding late medieval pottery that are

[16] http://www.localhistories.org/ipswich.html (accessed March 2015)
[17] http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1352044 (accessed March 2015)

focused from around St Mary's church. There is still also evidence for late medieval activity to the north of this area along School Road and Blacksmiths Lane, although to a much lesser extent that had been seen previously in the high medieval.

As a part of the contraction of Coddenham, it seems some of the outlying farmsteads may have been abandoned altogether, whether they originated in the high medieval or Late Saxon period. In the east of the village at Ivy Farm seems to have been completely abandoned in the late medieval as no pottery of that date was found from any of the four pits excavated there. The same is true for Choppins Hall in the far north of the village, in that none of the six test pits that were excavated across the site yielded any late medieval pottery.

9.6 Post-Medieval and Later Periods

There were significant periods of growth of Coddenham into the post medieval period as the village expanded once again away from its core around the church and the population increased significantly. The majority of the listed buildings in Coddenham that still stand today date from the 15th century and later (apart from St Mary's church and Choppins Hall which are medieval in date) and records state that the economy of Coddenham at this time was still mainly agricultural, although there are also clue's from maps of this time that point to other industries, including lime burning and brick kilns as well as blacksmiths and mills.

A huge increase in population was noted in census records, especially at the start of the 19th century, increasing by nearly 400 people through the first half of the century. Unfortunately due to the nature of the pottery classification, grouping all the post medieval pottery together and the random distribution of the test pits through the village, any correlation between pottery amounts and the village population cannot be seen with such a small sample size. The again is true during the later 19th and early 20th century, when the population dropped by c.600 between 1861 and 1981[18] that may have been in relation to the decline of the traditional industries already mentioned above with the introduction of new industrial technologies and a likely migration to the towns for work (Gilman et al 1997), but was not noted in the changes in the quantities of pottery from the post medieval through the 19th century.

The generally large quantities of post medieval pottery that were recorded from the test pitting supports this notion of original growth and expansion into the early post medieval period, as post medieval pottery was found in areas of the village that had previously recorded no pre-16th century pottery. This is especially true along the High Street and School Road, particularly with the latter with sites adjacent to the Coddenham tributary. The outlying farmsteads are also once again being utilised, particularly Ivy Farm, Choppins Hall and all the sites that had test pits in Coddenham Green seem to be in use at this time. During the 19th century and later, there was a degree of infilling in the village with all the test pits yielding pottery of this date.

Communications and links into the village also would have improved into the post medieval period, particularly with the introduction of turnpike roads as well as a record of a bridge crossing the River Gipping for the first time, as recorded on maps and crossing at Baylham Mill. Also the coming of the railways would have had an impact on the village to a degree, although a route never passed through Coddenham, instead being focused along the Gipping Valley to the south on a line into Ipswich. There were also not a great number of foreign pottery imports dating from the post medieval and later found in the test pits, with

[18] https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk/Data/Sites/1/media/parish-histories/coddenham.pdf (accessed March 2015)

only Cologne Stoneware present that may have perhaps been traded through Ipswich from Germany and later in the period when Chinese Porcelain was also imported from China. The presence of 'Tudor Green Ware' in some of the test pits however is noted as a rarity in the countryside that may indicate a degree of wealth for some in the village at that time.

10 Conclusion

The test pitting in Coddenham has provided opportunities to dig in private properties that would not normally be accessible and so has expanded both the archaeological and historical knowledge of Coddenham, from the Bronze Age to the present day. The location of Coddenham is well suited along a chalk ridge of the River Gipping valley with good trade links south to Ipswich and then out into the North Sea that led to the first settlement at Coddenham in the 5th century AD, prior to which the Roman occupation in the Gipping valley was nearby at the fort and town of *Combretovium*. Through the Anglo-Saxon period the village continued to grow and thrive, likely due to its excellent trade links along the river to Ipswich, itself a major Saxon port, which also continued into the medieval period as well. The focus of occupation was noted to be around the current church, suggesting that perhaps this church was on the site on an earlier Saxon building. The village was not greatly affected by the Black Death, although a drop in the amount of late medieval pottery recorded from the test pits was noted, mainly affected were the outlying farmsteads that were abandoned at this time. From the post medieval period (16th century onwards) the village continued to thrive and expand, due to local industry and improvement in transport links and gradually took the shape of the settlement as it is still seen today.

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13 Appendices

13.1 Pottery Reports – Paul Blinkhorn

13.1.1 Pottery Types

BA: Bronze Age. Simple, hand-made pots with large amounts of flint mixed in with the clay. Dates to around 1200 – 800 BC.

'Belgic'. So-called because it was originally thought to have been made by members of an Iron Age people called the Belgae who were thought to have fled from France to Britain when the Romans invaded. It is the first prehistoric pottery to have been thrown on a proper potter's wheel and fired in a kiln rather than a bonfire. Was used between about 50BC and AD50.

RB: Roman Greyware. This was one of the most common types of Roman pottery, and was made in many different places in Britain. Lots of 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.

EMS: Early Anglo-Saxon. Crude pottery made by the pagan Anglo-Saxons. Was first made after the Roman pottery industries ceased production after the legions withdrew. Most people probably made their own pottery of this type, dug from clay close to where they lived and fired in bonfires. Most pots were plain, simple forms such as jars and bowls, but some, usually used as cremation urns, were decorated with stamps and scored linear patterns. First made around AD450, very rare after AD700.

IW: Ipswich Ware. The first industrially produced pottery to be made after the end of the Roman period. Made in Ipswich, and fired in kilns, some of which have been excavated. Most pots were jars, but bowls also known, as are jugs. It is usually grey and quite smooth, although some pots have varying amounts of large sand grains in the clay. Very thick and heavy when compared to later Saxon pottery, probably because it was made by hand rather than thrown on a wheel. Dated AD720 – 850.

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.

SN: St Neots Ware. Made at a number of as-yet unknown places in southern England between AD900-1200. The early pots are usually a purplish-black, black or grey colour, the later ones brown or reddish. All the sherds from this site date to AD1000 or later. The clay from which they were made contains finely crushed fossil shell, giving them a white speckled appearance. Most pots were small jars or bowls.

ST: Stamford Ware. Made at several different sites in Stamford in Lincolnshire between AD850 and 1150. The earliest pots were small, simple jars with white, buff or grey fabric, or large jars with painted red stripes. By AD1000, the potters were making vessels which were quite thin-walled and smooth, with a yellow or pale green glaze on the outside, the first glazed pots in England. These were usually jugs with handles and a spout, but other sorts of vessel, such as candle-sticks, bowls and water-bottles are also known. It appears to have been much sought after because it was of such good quality, and has been found all over Britain and Ireland.

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

MG: Mill Green Ware. 1250 – 1350. Made near the village of Mill Green in Essex. Thin, fine, grey or red pottery, usually with a coating of white clay (slip) on the outside, over which is a glaze which appears yellow or bright green. Vessels mainly glazed jugs.

SHC: Medieval Shelly Ware. AD1100-1400. Made a several different places in Northamptonshire and Bedfordshire. The clay that the potters used has a lot of small pieces of fossil shell in it, giving the pots a speckled appearance. Sometimes, in acid soils, the shell dissolves, giving the sherds a texture like cork. Mainly cooking pots, although bowls and jugs were also made.

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

LMT: Late Medieval Earthenware. Fine, red, slightly sandy pottery with a reddish-orange glaze, very similar to GRE, but earlier, dating to 1400-1550.

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

CW: Cistercian Ware. Made between AD1475 and 1700. So-called because it was first found during the excavation of Cistercian monasteries, but not made by monks. A number of different places are known to have been making this pottery, particularly in the north of England and the midlands. The pottery is very thin-walled and hard, as they were made in the first coal-fired pottery kilns, which reached much higher temperatures than the wood-fired types of the medieval period. The clay fabric is usually brick red or purple, and the pots covered with a dark brown- or purplish-black glaze on both surfaces. The main type of pot was small drinking cups with up to six handles, known as 'tygs'. They were sometimes decorated with painted dots and other designs in yellow clay. Cistercian ware was very popular, and is found all over England.

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.

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.

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

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

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

Border Ware. Made from the same white clays as Tudor Green, in the same region. Usually with a green or yellow glaze. Pots tended to be heavier, mainly serving and storage vessels such as large bowls. Slightly later in date, from c 1550 – 1700.

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.

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

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

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

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.

ES: 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 common in the 18th and 19th century, particularly for mineral water or ink bottles and beer jars.

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

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

CP: Chinese Porcelain. Hard, white, glassy pottery with blue-painted decoration. Imported from china in bulk from about 1740 onwards, usually bowls and plates.

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

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

No. = number of sherds

Wt. = weight of sherds in grams

13.1.2 2006 Results

Test Pit 1

		EMW		LMT		GRE		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1					2	33	9	34	1550-1900
1	2					3	14	66	160	1550-1900
1	3							438	1952	1800-1900
1	5			1	12			5	18	1400-1900
1	6	9	54					2	4	1100-1900
1	7					1	27	1	3	1550-1900
1	8	1	5							1100-1400

The pottery from this test pit shows that people have been living on the site since the early medieval period, around AD1100. Most of the medieval pottery came from the lowest contexts, suggesting that the medieval levels at the site have not been disturbed very much.

Test Pit 2

		EMW		GRE		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1					1	3	1800-1900
2	2					6	40	1800-1900
2	3	1	2	3	12	4	8	1100-1900
2	4			3	22	3	3	1550-1900

The pottery from this test pit shows that people have been living on the site since the early medieval period, around AD1100. Only one sherd of pot was found here of medieval date, so it may be that there area was not used very much at that time.

Test Pit 3

		German Stoneware		Delft		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	2			1	2	19	34	1600-1900
3	3	1	6			41	160	1600-1900
3	4					46	109	1800-1900
3	5					16	109	1800-1900
3	6					5	19	1800-1900

All the pottery form this test pit dates to after the medieval period. There is no evidence of people at the site before AD1600.

Test Pit 4

		Thetford		EMW		Tudor Green		German Stoneware		Border		GRE		Delft		Manganese		Victorian		
Test Pit	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1			1	2			2	6			2	17					11	39	1100-1900
4	2																	10	56	1800-1900
4	3											3	12					9	38	1550-1900
4	4	2	13	1	9			1	4			1	4					26	103	850-1900
4	5					1	4					2	6					10	40	1400-1900
4	6							1	1			1	3			1	24	9	46	1500-1900
4	7							1	2			2	4	1	2			18	114	1400-1900
4	8	1	6									1	32					25	106	850-1900
4	9	1	10									4	14					13	76	850-1900
4	10			1	22					1	7							9	29	1100-1900

This test pit produced a lot of pottery, and the types here show that there have been people living at the site continuously since the late Saxon period, perhaps as early as AD850. The types of medieval pottery are slightly unusual in that both 'Tudor Green' and Border ware is present. Such pottery is very unusual in small country villages, and is a sign that the people living here were somewhat richer than most of the other inhabitants of Coddenham at that time.

There was also a piece of a glazed medieval roof tile. Once again, this is quite unusual, and is another sign that the people who lived here at that time were quite rich, and that their house was quite grand.

Test Pit 5

		EMW		GRE		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1	2	8	2	7	4	15	1100-1900
5	2			7	116	9	36	1550-1900
5	3			2	127	9	66	1550-1900
5	4					7	14	1800-1900
5	5			1	2	9	59	1550-1900
5	6			1	27	6	17	1500-1900

Most of the pottery here dates to after the medieval period, but two sherds of medieval pot were found, showing that people used the location at that time. The sherds were in the first context, suggest that any medieval archaeology at the site may well have been destroyed by later digging, and the finds mixed in with later rubbish.

Test Pit 6

		German Stoneware		LMT		GRE		Delft		Manganese		Victorian		
Test Pit	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1											10	128	1800-1900
6	2											14	46	1800-1900
6	3									1	4	12	173	1700-1900
6	4					1	4					13	72	1550-1900
6	5	1	2			2	9	1	16			20	80	1550-1900
6	6					1	13					13	79	1550-1900
6	7					3	19	1	4			21	170	1550-1900
6	8					4	62					33	232	1550-1900
6	9			1	6	2	14					5	36	1400-1900
6	10					2	28	1	15			29	260	1550-1900

All the pottery form here dates to after the medieval period, suggesting that no-one was living here at that time. There is quite a lot of pottery dating from 1550 onwards however, so it seems there have been people living here for nearly 500 years.

Test Pit 7

		Belgic		Thetford		EMW		German Stoneware		LMT		GRE		Delft		Manganese		White SGS		Victorian		
Test Pit	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1	1	10																	4	7	50BC-1900
7	2			1	3			1	6											18	55	850-1900
7	3									1	2	3	14	1	4					18	24	1400-1900
7	4					1	2					1	1							12	46	1100-1900
7	5											8	23			2	6	1	10	14	47	1550-1900
7	6					1	5													4	14	1100-1900

This test pit did not produce a lot of pottery, but hat which is here shows us that people have been on the site since the late Saxon period, perhaps as early as AD850. In addition, a sherd of prehistoric 'Belgic' pottery was also found. A Roman site is known near Coddenham, so perhaps this is where people were living before the Roman invasion.

Test Pit 8

		Thetford		Victorian		
Test Pit	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1			1	4	1800-1900
8	3	1	11	7	54	850-1900

This test-pit produced only late Saxon and Victorian pottery. This shows that there was some activity at the site between AD850 and 1100, but very little afterwards. This is slightly surprising as the house next to where the test-pit was dug is thought to be 500 years old.

Test Pit 9

		EMS		Ipswich		Thetford		GRE		White SGS		Victorian		
Test Pit	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	2			1	21	1	9	1	19			44	154	720-1900
9	3											9	26	1800-1900
9	4											24	59	1800-1900
9	5									1	3	26	60	1720-1900
9	7	1	55					2	10			12	40	450-1900

This test pit shows that people were at this site throughout the Anglo-Saxon period, from perhaps as early as AD450 to the Norman Conquest. No medieval pottery was found, so it may have been abandoned at that time, but there is pottery which shows that people were here from around AD1550 onwards.

Test Pit 10

		Thetford		EMW		Victorian		
Test Pit	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
10	3	2	12			8	19	850-1900
10	4	2	4	1	1	3	8	850-1900

This test-pit produced very similar evidence to nearby test pit 8. There was activity here in the late Saxon period, and then very little until the 19th century, other than one small piece of medieval pottery dating to around AD1100.

Test Pit 10

		Thetford		EMW		German Stoneware		GRE		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
10	3	2	12							8	19	850-1900
10	4	2	4	1	1					3	8	850-1900
10	5					1	4					1450-1800

10	6							1	2			1550-1800

(Test pit 10 was re-opened in the summer of 2006 after the original excavations – German Stoneware and Glazed Red Earthenware were both recovered from this second excavation and this pot table was produced to have the pottery from both excavations together).

13.1.3 2007 Results

Test Pit 1

		EMS		EMW		GRE		SMW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1									10	24	1800-1900
1	2					2	90			27	190	1550-1900
1	4									39	163	1800-1900
1	5					1	19			19	57	1550-1900
1	6					1	4			13	34	1550-1900
1	7					1	29			2	8	1550-1900
1	8					1	2	1	4	15	56	1550-1900
1	9	1	9			1	1			8	12	450-1900
1	10			1	3	1	4			3	10	1100-1900

Most of the pottery from this test pit dates to 1550 or later. There was also a single sherd of early medieval ware, and a single piece of Early Saxon pottery. This shows that Saxons were living near the site not long after the end of the Roman period, but that it was probably mainly fields or disused until after the Medieval period ended, a thousand years later.

Test Pit 2

		IW		THET		EMW		GS		BW		GRE		ES		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1															4	7	1800-1900
2	2													1	1	21	40	1680-1900
2	3											1	4			28	75	1550-1900
2	4					1	4					1	1			22	61	1100-1900
2	5											1	2			15	145	1550-1900
2	6			4	17	1	6					6	46			13	41	850-1900
2	7			3	4							6	53					850-1600
2	8			1	13			2	25	1	18	1	4					850-1600
2	9	1	12	2	30							1	20					720-1600

The pottery from this test-pit includes a lot of Saxon material, and also a few sherds of medieval pot. It suggests that people were living here from the 8th or 9th century until after the Norman Conquest, but also that there was no-one here from around the 13th – 16th centuries.

Test Pit 3

		RB		GS		GRE		WCS		SS		ES		VIC		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1													4	7	1800-1900
3	2			1	4	2	20	1	1					9	72	1500-1900
3	3													2	5	1800-1900
3	4									1	5			20	47	1650-1900
3	5					3	29					1	14	16	60	1550-1900
3	6	1	6											4	3	50-1900

The single piece of Roman pottery shows that there was activity at this site during that period, but it is likely that the place was probably fields, as more pottery would be expected from somewhere where people were living. After the Romans, the site does not appear to have been used until the 16th century, after which is it was probably occupied continuously right up to the present day.

Test Pit 4

		HED		GRE		WCS		SMW		VIC		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	2			1	1	1	1	2	7	2	11	1550-1900
4	3	1	1	7	50					7	11	1150-1900
4	4			3	28			1	11	1	2	1550-1900

One small piece of pottery dates to the medieval period, which shows that there was activity at this site during that period, but it is likely that the place was probably fields, as more pottery would be expected from somewhere where people were living. The rest of the pottery suggests that people only started living here around 1550, and that there has been occupation at the site ever since.

Test Pit 5

		EMW		GS		GRE		DW		CR		VIC		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1					2	16					5	26	1550-1900
5	2	1	4			2	5					2	14	1100-1900
5	3					1	2					5	24	1550-1900
5	4					2	23			2	15	12	104	1550-1900
5	5					3	8	1	3	2	11	1	14	1550-1900
5	6			1	3					1	3	2	14	1500-1900

One small piece of pottery dates to the medieval period, which shows that there was activity at this site during that period, but it is likely that the place was probably fields, as more pottery would be expected from somewhere where people were living. The rest of the pottery suggests that people only started living here around 1500, and that there has been occupation at the site ever since.

Test Pit 6

		EMW		GRIM		GRE		SS		ES		CR		VIC		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1													24	118	1800-1900
6	2					1	7					3	14	36	184	1550-1900
6	3	1	9	1	5	1	28							18	113	1100-1900
6	4	1	3							2	24			7	15	1100-1900
6	5									1	1			10	44	1680-1900
6	6							2	92			2	34	32	410	1650-1900
6	7							1	38			1	4	25	213	1650-1900

A few pieces of pottery date to the medieval period, which shows that there were probably people living here between 1100 and 1300. The rest of the pottery dates to after 1550, and shows that it is likely that people have been here since that time, but also that the site was abandoned between around 1300 and 1550.

Test Pit 7

		EMW		GS		GRE		WCS		SS		CR		VIC		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1													6	12	1800-1900
7	2											1	4	15	41	1750-1900
7	3			1	4			1	1					14	19	1500-1900
7	4					3	36	1	1	1	6			20	33	1550-1900
7	5													1	3	1800-1900
7	6	2	8													1100-1400

Two small pieces of pottery date to the medieval period, so it is likely that the place was probably fields then, as more pottery would be expected from somewhere where people were living. The rest of the pottery suggests that people only started living here around 1500, and that there has been occupation at the site ever since.

Test Pit 8

		THET		GRE		VIC		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1					5	13	1800-1900
8	2					11	32	1800-1900
8	3			1	12	22	87	1550-1900
8	4	1	3			7	22	850-1900
8	5					2	13	1800-1900

One small piece of pottery dates to the late Saxon period, which shows that there was activity at this site during that period, but it is likely that the place was probably fields, as more pottery would be expected from somewhere where people were living. The rest of the pottery suggests that people only started living here around 1800.

Test Pit 9

		GRE		CR		VIC		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	1					1	1	1800-1900
9	2					11	118	1800-1900
9	3	1	4			8	37	1550-190
9	4	1	57	4	22	21	81	1550-1900
9	5			2	11	3	14	1750-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit dates to 1550 or later, which shows that no-one lived here before that time. Only two pieces of pot can be dated to before 1750, so it seems unlikely that the site was used much before then.

Test Pit 10

		EMW		GRE		VIC		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
10	2	1	13					1100-1400
10	5			2	38	5	45	1550-1900

This test-pit did not produce very much pottery. One small piece of pottery dates to the medieval period, which shows that there was activity at this site during that period, but it is likely that the place was probably fields, as more pottery would be expected from somewhere where people were living, and there seems to have been very little happening at the site before the 19th century.

Test Pit 11

		GRE		SMW		CR		VIC		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
11	1							1	7	1800-1900
11	2	1	5					15	60	1550-1900
11	3	3	72	1	15	5	32	20	67	1550-1900
11	4							4	9	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit dates to 1550 or later, which shows that no-one lived here before that time. Only five pieces of pot can be dated to before 1750, so it seems unlikely that the site was used much before then.

13.1.4 2008 Results

Test Pit 1

		EMW		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	4			2	20	1800-1900
1	5	1	7			1100-1300

This test-pit did not produce much pottery, but there was a fairly large piece of medieval ware present, showing that people were here at that time. The site then appears to have been abandoned until the 19th century.

Test Pit 2

		GRE		MG		SWSG		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	2							2	2	1800-1900
2	3					1	2	5	97	1720-1900
2	5	2	12	1	1			2	32	1550-1900
2	7	1	12							1550-1750

This test-pit produced a wide range of pottery dating to between 1550 and 1900. It is likely that people were living here for all of that time.

Test Pit 3

		IGW		GS		GRE		ES		SWSG		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1			1	5	2	5							1500-1750
3	2					1	6			1	3	2	12	1550-1900
3	3					1	4	1	11			4	7	1500-1900
3	4	2	11			1	2					2	5	1250-1900

This test-pit produced a wide range of medieval and later pottery dating to between 1250 and 1900. It is likely that people were living here for all of that time.

Test Pit 4

		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1	4	14	1800-1900
4	2	19	89	1800-1900
4	3	5	18	1800-1900
4	4	15	72	1800-1900

4	5	14	75	1800-1900
4	6	19	220	1800-1900
4	7	17	153	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 5

		Thetford		HED		CW		GRE		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1							1	1	6	18	1550-1900
5	2	1	6	1	2					4	14	900-1900
5	3									15	56	1800-1900
5	4					1	4					1475-1700
5	5	1	3							1	3	900-1900
5	F20									2	21	1800-1900

This test-pit produced pottery from the late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods. It shows that people have probably been living at the site since AD900

Test Pit 6

		GRE		TGE		WC		MG		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1	2	4					2	64	10	50	1550-1900
6	2	4	20			1	2			60	97	1550-1900
6	3	1	11			1	12			25	40	1550-1900
6	4	6	38	1	7					46	119	1550-1900
6	5									6	13	1800-1900
6	P/Hole	1	5									1550-1750
6	6	1	12									1550-1750
6	7	1	7									1550-1750

This test-pit produced a wide range of pottery dating to between 1550 and 1900. It is likely that people were living here for all of that time. The post-hole produced a piece of pottery dating to around AD15500-1750. It is good evidence that there were timber buildings at the site at that time.

Test Pit 7

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

		Thetford		EMW		HW		GS		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1			1	15					1	4	1100-1900
8	2									2	7	1800-1900
8	3	2	7			1	2			8	29	900-1900
8	5							1	3			1500-1700

This test-pit produced pottery from the late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods. It shows that people have probably been living at the site since AD900, although there appear to be a gap in activity between about 1600 and 1900.

Test Pit 9

		GRE		WC		MG		Victorian		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	1							1	30	1800-1900
9	2			2	8			7	8	1600-1900
9	3	1	12			1	2	12	12	1550-1900
9	4	1	6	1	1	1	4	3	3	1550-1900

This test-pit produced a wide range of pottery dating to between 1550 and 1900. It is likely that people were living here for all of that time.

13.1.5 2009 Results

Test Pit 1

		EMW		GRIM		DW		EST		VIC		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1									2	8	1800-1900
1	2	4	12			1	5			19	62	1100-1900
1	3	4	12							22	143	1100-1900
1	4	12	62	1	5			3	7	17	41	1100-1900

The pottery from this test-pit shows that there were people living here in the earlier part of the medieval period until the 14th century, after which time the site was abandoned. People began to use it again in the 17th century, but not to any great degree until the 19th century.

Test Pit 2

		GRE		SMW		ES		SWSG		VIC		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1									10	23	1800-1900
2	2							1	8	31	156	1720-1900
2	3	4	44	1	7	1	5			37	171	1550-1900
2	4					2	12			20	61	1680-1900
2	5									10	30	1800-1900
2	6									4	17	1800-1900

There was no pottery earlier than the mid-16th century at this site, so it was unlikely to have been used before then, but the range of pottery shows that people have been living here continuously since the 16th – 17th centuries.

Test Pit 3

		GS		GRE		DW		WCS		SMW		ES		VIC		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1	1	1	2	10	1	1			2	8	1	3	1	2	1550-1900
3	2			6	21									5	9	1550-1900
3	3			1	5			1	7	1	5			2	5	1550-1900
3	5			1	11											1550-1700

There was no pottery earlier than the mid-16th century at this site, so it was unlikely to have been used before then, but the range of pottery shows that people have been living here continuously since the 16th – 17th centuries.

Test Pit 4

		RB		ES		THET		EMW		VIC		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1									4	58	1800-1900
4	2									8	93	1800-1900
4	3					3	6			4	9	850-1900
4	4									3	14	1800-1900
4	6	7	68	1	5			3	7	4	26	100-1900

The pottery for this test-pit shows that people were probably living at the site in Roman times, and may have continued to do so in the early Saxon times, in the 5th – 6th centuries. There then seems to have been a gap in occupation until the 9th or 10th centuries, when the site was used again until the 12th – 13th centuries, then abandoned until Victorian times.

Test Pit 5

		RB		ES		IW		EMW		GRE		DW		SMW		VIC		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1			1	2									1	2	1	12	450-1900
5	2					1	3									5	41	720-1900
5	3															2	3	1800-1900
5	4											1	5			2	8	1600-1900
5	5									2	2							1550-1700
5	6	1	2					1	3	1	1							100-1700

The pottery form this test-pit shows that people used the site in Roman times and throughout the Anglo-Saxon period and into the early part of the medieval period, probably the 12th century. It then seems to have been abandoned until the 16th century, and used at a low level since then.

Test Pit 6

		THET		EMW		GRE		WCS		ES		SWSG		VIC		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1					1	2							5	18	1550-1900
6	2			2	9									10	72	1100-1900
6	3			1	2	2	16			2	10	1	3	15	45	1100-1900
6	4			1	5	1	3							20	184	1100-1900
6	5	1	7	1	3									15	58	850-1900
6	6							1	7					6	24	1600-1900
6	7									1	8			3	19	1680-1900

The pottery form this test-pit shows that people were living here in the late Saxon and early medieval period, from perhaps the 10th century until the 12th or 13th centuries, and then it was abandoned until the 16th century. It has been used ever since.

Test Pit 7

		EIA		LMT		GRE		ES		VIC		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	2	1	13	1	6	9	93			19	91	800BC-1900
7	3									3	10	1800-1900
7	4							2	7	6	25	1680-1900

This test-pit produced one fairly large piece of pottery dating to the early Iron Age (800 – 500BC) which suggests that people were living here at that time. The site then appears to have been left unused until the late medieval period, perhaps the 14th – 15th centuries, and people have been here ever since.

Test Pit 8

		EMW		GS		GRE		DW		PCW		SS		WCS		SMW		VIC		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1																	3	47	1800-1900
8	2													1	2			2	14	1600-1900
8	3					5	23					1	3			3	5	2	10	1550-1900
8	4	2	5	1	5	16	139	1	8									2	4	1100-1900
8	5					10	97			1	11									1550-1700

This site was used by people in the early medieval period, the 12th 13th centuries, but does not appear to have been occupied until the 16th century, with people living here ever since.

Test Pit 9

		RB		THET		EMW		LMT		GRE		DW		SS		ES		VIC		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	1					1	5													1100-1200
9	2					1	4													1100-1200
9	3					6	16	1	3							2	2	6	19	1100-1900
9	4	1	10			4	8			2	31			1	5			4	13	100-1900
9	5					7	24			2	7									1100-1550
9	6			2	8	10	28			1	5									850-1600
9	7					7	36			1	27	1	5							1100-1700
9	8					3	12													1100-1200

This site was used by the Romans, but people do not appear to have started living here until the late Saxon period, perhaps the 10 or 11th centuries. It seems likely to have been occupied ever since then.

Test Pit 10

		GRE		DW		ES		VIC		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
10	1							4	32	1800-1900
10	2					1	23	7	19	1680-1900
10	3	1	9	3	10					1550-1700
10	4	1	4	2	11			7	18	1550-1900
10	5							1	2	1800-1900

There was no pottery earlier than the mid-16th century at this site, so it was unlikely to have been used before then, but the range of pottery shows that people have been living here continuously since the 16th – 17th centuries.

Test Pit 11

		VIC		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
11	1	2	3	1800-1900
11	2	1	2	1800-1900
11	3	1	1	1800-1900

All the pottery for this test-pit was Victorian, suggesting the site was never used before then.

Test Pit 12

		EMW		GRE		ES		VIC		
Test Pit	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
12	2					1	13	6	63	1680-1900
12	3			1	8			4	13	1550-1900
12	4	1	7					1	5	1100-1900

Most of the pottery from this site dates to the 16th century or later, although a single piece of medieval pottery was also found, showing that people were using the site at that time.

13.1.6 2010 Results

Test Pit 1

	BA		THET		SN		EMW		SHC		HED		GRE		ES		VIC		
Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1							1	1	1	1							6	10	1100-1900
2							1	3					1	6			13	51	1100-1900
3			1	1													3	16	850-1900
4\5			2	6	1	1					1	1			1	8	13	266	850-1900
6\7	1	2	3	7			6	16											1200BC-1300
8\9	2	14	4	7			5	26			1	2							1200BC-1300

This test-pit produced a fairly wide range of pottery types, particularly those dating to the late Saxon and medieval periods, and they show that people were living at the site at that time, between the 9th and 14th centuries. There is also some prehistoric pottery, probably Bronze Age, but very little pottery dating to after the medieval period, until the Victorian era.

Test Pit 2

		THET		EMW		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1							17	129	1800-1900
2	2							7	80	1800-1900
2	3			1	1			4	17	1100-1900
2	4	1	4					2	5	850-1900
2	5					1	10	1	1	1550-1900

Most of the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, but there are also sherds dating to the late Saxon, medieval and early post-medieval periods, so the site may have been fields at that time.

Test Pit 3

THET		SN		EMW		HED		LMT		GRE		SMW		SWSG		VIC		
No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
																5	16	1800-1900
1	13					1	1					1	3	1	1	28	140	850-1900
2	4									1	12					2	11	850-1900
3	16	1	2															850-1100
2	2			1	2			1	2					1	5	1	7	850-1900
13	62	1	3															850-1100

This test-pit produced a lot of pottery, particularly that to the late Saxon period, and shows that there have been people living at the site since that time.

Test Pit 4

		ST		EMW		LMT		GS		GRE		WCS		SMW		ES		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1															1	2			10	31	1680-1900
4	2											1	2	1	3					16	71	1100-1900
4	3			1	4			1	5											13	61	1100-1900
4	4													3	6	1	5	2	4	8	21	1680-1900
4	4\5																			3	20	1800-1900
4	5					1	2	1	56	2	6			1	6							1400-1720
4	6					2	6															1400-1550
4	7	1	4																			1000-1100

The pottery from this site shows that people have been using the site since around the time of the Norman Conquest, although most of it dates to the Victorian era. It also shows that there were people living here after the Black Death, which is a little unusual.

Test Pit 5

		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	3\4	1	18			1550-1600
5	4			1	9	1800-1900

This test-pit did not produce much pottery, but there is still enough to show that people have been using the site since the 16th century.

Test Pit 6

		RB		THET		GRE		ES		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1							1	2	8	26	1750-1800
6	2	1	4							3	12	100-1900
6	3			1	5					3	47	1100-1900
6	4					1	2			1	9	1550-1900
6	3							1	24			1680-1750
6	6									6	92	1900-1950
6	8									8	24	1800-1950
6	9									2	46	1800-1900
6	10									8	123	1800-1900
6	11									8	64	1800-1950
6	12									15	117	1800-1950

Nearly all the pottery from this site dates from the 20th century, and probably around the time of World Wart 2. There is some earlier pottery, but most of it is from the top few contexts, and it may be that soil was brought in from somewhere else to landscape the garden after the modern house was built.

Test Pit 7

		THET		EMW		HED		LMT		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1			1	2							2	22	1100-1900
7	2											2	20	1800-1900
7	3			1	3							3	7	1100-1900
7	4			1	3							2	8	1100-1900
7	6	2	11	16	38			1	2					850-1200
7	7	3	9	4	6									850-1200
7	8			3	7	1	1							1100-1300
7	9	1	5	3	4	1	1							850-1300
7	10									2	2			1550-1600

Most of the pottery from this site dates to the late Saxon and medieval periods, showing that people were living here at that time. There is not very much dating to after the Black Death, so it possible that the site was abandoned around that time, and not really used again until the Victorian era.

13.1.7 2011 Results

Test Pit 1

		CW		GS		GRE		BW		CP		ES		SWSG		VIC		
Test Pit	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1					2	7					2	6			11	28	1550-1900
1	2	1	1			2	4	1	2			2	5			16	34	1450-1900
1	3															8	24	1800-1900
1	4					2	74			3	15			1	2	22	87	1550-1900
1	5					2	23									5	5	1800-1900
1	6					1	2							1	1	15	25	1550-1900
1	7			1	2									1	1	1	4	1500-1900
1	9			1	4											1	4	1500-1900

This test-pit produced a fairly wide range of pottery, but all of it dates to the end of the medieval period or later, suggesting that the site has been in continuous use from about AD1500 to the present. Some of the 16th – 17th century pottery is quite unusual for a rural site, such as the BW and CP, and suggests that the inhabitants of the site at that time may have been a little wealthier than the other people in the village.

Test Pit 2

		VIC		
Test Pit	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	2	1	19	1800-1900

This test-pit only produced one sherd of pottery, which is Victorian. This suggests that the site was not used by people before that time.

Test Pit 3

		BA		GRE		ES		SWSG		VIC		
Test Pit	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1					2	2			4	39	1700-1900
3	2			2	16					11	13	1550-1900
3	3			3	37					2	7	1550-1900
3	4									2	4	1800-1900
3	5	1	4					1	4			1200BC-1750

The pottery from this test-pit included a sherd of Bronze Age material, which shows that people were using the site in prehistoric times. It then seems to have been abandoned until the 16th or 17th century, and has been in use ever since.

Test Pit 4

		THET		GS		GRE		BW		DW		ES		VIC		
Test Pit	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1											1	1	6	9	1700-1900
4	2					1	1							6	14	1550-1900
4	3					2	12			1	2			3	8	1550-1900
4	4	1	2			3	18	1	4	1	3	1	6	1	1	900-1900
4	5			3	45	2	26									1500-1600
4	6					1	5									1550-1600

The pottery from this test-pit included a sherd of late Saxon material, which shows that people were using the site in 10th or 11th century. It then seems to have been abandoned until the 16th century, and has been in use ever since.

Test Pit 5

		EMS		EMW		GS		GRE		ES		VIC		
Test Pit	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1											1	2	1800-1900
5	2							1	4			12	82	1550-1900
5	3					1	5	3	24			14	65	1500-1900
5	4			1	5	3	42	3	19	1	13	3	23	1100-1900
5	6			1	12			1	11					1100-1600
5	8	1	10											450-750

The pottery from this test-pit included a sherd of early Saxon material, which shows that people were using the site in 5th – 7th century. It then seems to have been abandoned until the 12th century, and again until the 16th century, but has been in use ever since. The deepest context produced only early Saxon pottery, indicating that there are undisturbed archaeological deposits of that date at the site.

Test Pit 6

		BA		EMS		THET		EMW		LMT		GS		SWSG		VIC		
Test Pit	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1															4	14	1800-1900
6	2					1	2							1	3	27	79	900-1900
6	3					1	4			1	2	1	1					900-1550
6	4	1	9			1	1											1200BC-1050
6	5	1	3					1	2									1200BC-1200
6	6			1	5	1	1											450-1100

The pottery from this test-pit included a sherd of Bronze Age material, which shows that people were using the site in prehistoric times. There is also a sherd of early Saxon material, which shows that people were using the site in 5th – 7th century. It then seems to have been abandoned again until late Saxon times, the 10th – 11th century, with low-level occupation throughout the medieval period. After that, very little seems to have happened until the 18th and 19th centuries.

Test Pit 7

		BA		RB		EMW		VIC		
Test Pit	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1					1	4	1	5	1100-1900
7	2			5	10					100-400
7	3							2	13	1800-1900
7	4	1	1							1200BC-500BC

This pottery from this test-pit shows that people were using the site in prehistoric, Roman times, early medieval and Victorian times, but with periods of abandonment between them.

Test Pit 8

		EMS		THET		EMW		MG		LMT		ES		VIC		
Test Pit	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1					6	12							1	1	1100-1900
8	2			1	5	3	9	1	1	1	2			1	1	900-1900
8	3	1	7			4	7					1	1	2	6	450-1900

This test-pit produced a sherd of early Saxon material, which shows that people were using the site in 5th – 7th century. It then seems to have been abandoned again until late Saxon and early times, the 10th – 12th century, with low-level occupation throughout the rest of the medieval period. After that, very little seems to have happened until the 18th and 19th centuries.

Test Pit 9

		EMW		GRE		VIC		
Test Pit	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	1	4	13	1	3	7	11	1100-1900
9	2	3	5			3	5	1100-1900
9	3	6	36			2	2	1100-1900
9	4	2	7			2	4	1100-1900

The pottery from this test-pit shows very strongly that people were living at the site in the early medieval period, the 11th – 12th centuries. After that, it appears to have been more or less abandoned until Victorian times.

Test Pit 10

		EMW		GRE		DW		ES		SWSG		VIC		
Test Pit	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
10	3	1	6					2	10	2	4	4	9	1100-1900
10	4			2	3	1	2					3	5	1550-1900

There is a single sherd of medieval pottery from this test-pit which shows that people were using the site in the 11th or 12th century. After that, it appears to have been abandoned until the 16th century, but has evidence of low-level activity since then.

13.2 Other Finds – Catherine Ranson & Roberta Fulton

13.2.1 2006 Finds

Test Pit 1

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	Brick x 20 = 227g, red tile x 9 = 353g, CBM fragments x 62 = 111g	clear bottle glass x 10 = 20g, green bottle glass x 2 = 21g, brown bottle glass x 1 = 4g, blue bottle glass x 1 = 5g	iron/metal x 21 = 142g	slate x 2 = 9g, coal x 6 = 9g	
C. 2	clay pipe stem x 2 = 4g	clear glass x 32 = 104g, brown glass x 5 = 16g, green glass x 1 = 2g, coloured glaze x 2 = 8g	iron x 28 = 133g	graphite x 2 = 21g	, toothbrush fragment x 1 = 1g
C.3	brick x 3 = 11g, yellow tile x 1 = 168g	clear glass (4 different bottle types) = 67g, brown glass x 21 = 169g (2 fragments have writing on – Gilbey or Cilbey), green glass x 4 = 20g	iron x 3 = 18g, metal rectangular object (belt buckle?) = 18g	slate x 2 = 16g	oyster shell x 2 = 2g
C.4	brick x 2 = 4g	clear glass x 2 = 19g, brown glass x 1 = 6g	iron x 2 = 20g		
C.5	red tile x 2 = 22g	clear window glass x 2 = 18g			
C.6	red tile x 2 = 14g		iron nails x 3 = 33g	stone spindle whorl = 19g	
C.7	red tile x 1 = 16g	clear glass x 1 = 2g	iron nail x 1 = 2g		
C.8					oyster shell x 1 = 1g

Test Pit 2

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	tile x 3 = 6g	clear flat glass x 1 = 2g	iron x 1 = 7g, other metal x 1 = 1g	coal x 8 = 10g	
C. 2	red tile x 1 = 30g, brick x 9 = 17g	clear glass x 1 = 2g	iron nails x 10 = 31g, other metal x 8 = 34g	coal x 27 = 51g	coloured glaze x 1 = 3g, oyster shell x 1 = 1g
C.3	brick x 4 = 5g	glass x 2 = 1g	iron nails x 3 = 11g	slate x 1 = 7g	cinders x 3 = 3g
C.4	brick x 4 = 5g	glass x 2 = 1g	iron x 3 = 11g	slate x 1 = 7g	cinders x 3 = 3g
C.5	brick x 5 = 10g, red tile x 3 = 36g				
C.6					

Test Pit 3

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1					
C. 2	red tile x 3 = 6g, yellow tile x 1 = 5g, clay pipe stem x 1 = 4g	clear glass x 8 = 15g, green glass x 1 = 1g	iron x 4 = 40g	slate x 23g = 142g, coal x 7 = 16g	coloured glaze x 1 = 6g, plastic x 1 = 1g, cinders x 2 = 13g, shell (devils toenail) x 1 = 3g
C.3	grey tile x 1 = 14g, clay pipe stem x 3 = 3g	clear window and container glass x 5 = 11g	iron x 3 = 25g	slate x 15 = 230g, coal x 3 = 6g	shell x 1 = 0g, chimney lining x 2 = 12g, shed roofing material x 2 = 17g, concrete x 1 = 8g
C.4	clay pipe stem x 2 = 3g	clear flat and container glass 9 = 17g, blue glass x 1 = 3g	iron x 3 = 49g, thin metal hoop x 1 = 2g		shell x 2 = 0g, wire insulation x 1 = 0g, cinders x 1 = 4g
C.5	clay pipe stem x 1 = 2g	brown glass x 3 = 14g, clear glass x 1 = 1g			
C.6				natural flint = 84g	

Test Pit 4

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	brick x 10 = 64g, tile x 12 = 82g, clay pipe x 2 = 12g	clear glass x 8 = 16g	iron x 1 = 7g, other metal x 1 = 1g	coal x 5 = 8g	plastic button x 1 = 0g, plastic x 5 = 4g, vitrified material? x 1 = 2g
C. 2	brick x 7 = 77g, tile x 7 = 44g	clear flat and container glass x 10 = 38g	iron x 9 = 49g	slate x 3 = 9g	cinders x 3 = 5g, plastic x 2 = 1g, laminate table top fragments = 2g
C.3	grey tile x 3 = 103g, red tile x 3 = 19g	glass x 4 = 11g	iron x 11 = 63g	coal x 6 = 9g	charcoal x 1 = 1g, concrete x 1 = 8g
C.4	red tile x 11 = 119g, grey tile x 2 = 73g, brown glazed tile x 1 = 76g, clay pipe x 3 = 6g	clear glass x 11 = 31g, green glass x 2 = 4g, coloured glaze glass x 2 = 22g, pink glass x 1 = 4g	iron x 13 = 144g, other metal x 2 (including button) = 1g	coal x 8 = 19g, slate x 2 = 3g	plastic x 2 = 1g, concrete x 7 = 175g, cinder x 1 = 22g, shell x 1 = 7g
C.5	clay pipe stem x 1 = 9g, brick x 2 = 144g, red tile x 2 = 94g, grey tile x 7 = 49g, CBM fragments x 21 = 70g	clear glass x 7 = 30g, brown glass x 1 = 2g	iron x 19 = 105g	slate x 1 = 4g, coal x 5 = 14g	plastic x 2 = 8g
C.6	clay pipe stem x 1 = 3g, red tile x 9 = 228g, CBM fragments x 11 = 112g, yellow brick x 1 = 555g, brick fragments x 7 = 311g	clear bottle glass x 7 = 26g	scrap iron x 2 = 233g, iron nails x 5 = 15g, metal ring x 1 = 2g	coal x 8 = 17g, slate x 1 = 3g	green plastic button = 2g, plastic x 1 = 2g
C.7	clay pipe stem x 1 = 2g, red CBM fragments x 13 = 294g, tile x 8 = 130g	orange glass x 2 = 6g, green glass x 3 = 13g, clear glass x 15 = 38g	tin can x 1 = 105g, iron nails x 12 = 96g, scrap iron x 5 = 28g	coal x 12 = 16g, slate x 2 = 8g	concrete x 3 = 9g
C.8	clay pipe stem x 3 = 9g, modern grey tile	pink glass x 1 = 0g, clear window and	aluminium lemon curd lid = 2g, metal	coal x 7 = 14g, slate x 1 = 3g	oyster shell x 1 = 33g

	x 4 = 62g, red CBM fragments x 22 = 471g, yellow CBM fragments x 3 = 242g, tile x 2 = 228g	container glass x 9 = 33g	(mesh) x 2 = 1g, scrap iron x 13 = 131g, iron nails x 14 = 196g		
C.9	clay pipe stem x 4 = 13g, red CBM fragments x 58 = 1348g	orange glass x 1 = 4g, clear glass x 14 = 15g	iron x 8 = 37g, scrap metal x 1 = 14g	slate x 1 = 2g, coal x 17 = 75g	
C.10	clay pipe stem x 3 = 10g, CBM fragments x 23 = 820g, clay red drain x 1 = 109g		iron x 10 = 60g	coal x 1 = 5g	snail shell x 1 = 0g

Test Pit 5

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red tile x 1 = 41g, CBM fragments x 4 = 35g	clear container glass x 4 = 23g	iron x 5 = 330g, metal x 2 = 174g		
C. 2	yellow tile x 1 = 293g, red CBM fragments x 3 = 88g	green glass x 10 = 68g, clear glass x 4 = 41g	iron nails x 3 = 29g	slate x 1 = 4g	concrete x 1 = 11g
C.3	CBM fragments x 4 = 14g	orange glass x 3 = 48g, green glass x 5 = 9g, clear glass x 7 = 32g	iron x 8 = 147g		firework component? = 22g
C.4	CBM fragments x 910 = 680g	clear container glass including a base of a bottle x 10 = 105g, orange glass x 1 = 3g	iron x 13 = 61g		battery casing x 1 = 11g
C.5	CBM fragments x 3 = 11g	clear glass x 5 = 22g	iron x 5 = 1218g	coal x 3 = 6g	firework component? = 19g, modern lino x 1 piece = 3g
C.6	CBM fragments x 3 = 27g	clear glass x 3 = 23g, orange glass x 1 = 1g	iron nails x 1 = 10g, metal objects x 1 = 22g		
C.7					
C.8					
C.9					
C.10	CBM fragments x 2 = 62g, CBM /tile x 2 = 73g	Large complete clear bottle = 344g, small complete clear bottle = 124g, small complete orange bottle (Vinolax) = 173g, clear glass bottle with rim missing = 210g, Glass = fragments – green x 1 = 38g, clear bottle rim x 1 = 43g, clear bottle and window x 9 = 118g,		coal x 1 = 105g	concrete/mortar x 1 = 20g, bottle stopper? = 19g inscription reads “COBOLD & CO Ltd 1932 IPSWICH"

Test Pit 6

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM fragments x 9 = 137g, brick fragments x 3 = 348g		iron nails x 77 = 842g, scrap iron x 5 = 300g, iron padlock x 1 = 210g, iron hinges x 4 = 228g, 14 screws = 49g, 20 bolts/nails = 195g, 13 small iron brackets, 34 small iron pins, square metal handle =58g, metal plate = 37g, 26 metal objects = 133g	slate x 2 = 131g	
C. 2					
C.3	clay pipe stem x 1 = 5g, CBM fragments x 3 = 68g	clear window and container glass x 3 = 12g, orange glass x 2= 3g	iron nails x 1 = 10g		bike pump valve x 1 = 20g
C.4	clear bottle glass x 2 = 10g, orange bottle glass x 1 = 11g				
C.5	CBM fragments x 6 = 43g	green glass x 3 = 15g, clear window and container glass x 5 = 16g	iron nail x 1 = 9g, slag x 1 = 15g, iron disc = 2g, copper? disc/button = 7g	slate x 4 = 20g	
C.6	clay pipe stem x 1 = 2g, CBM fragments x 5 = 44g	green glass x 2 = 25g, clear window glass x 1 = 1g			
C.7	clay pipe stem x 2 = 6g, CBM fragments x 22 = 215g	clear glass x 8 = 17g	slag x 1 = 5g, metal button x 1 = 7g	slate x 1 = 2g	carved ivory/bone handle x 1 = 3g
C.8	brick x 1 = 874g, CBM fragments x 3 = 73g	dark green glass x 2 = 25g, light green glass x 2 = 12g, clear window glass and base of a small container x 2 = 13g, blue glass x 1 = 2g	metal thimble x 1 = 1g	slate x 1 = 4g	snail shell x 4 = 10g
C.9	tile x 1= 131g, CBM fragments x 1 = 8g	clear glass x 3 = 10g		coal x 1 = 7g	

Test Pit 7

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem x 1 = 2g, CBM fragments x 4 = 7g	clear container glass x 1 = 2g			
C. 2	CBM fragments x 62 = 222g	clear glass x 14 = 25g, green glass x 4 = 5g	iron nail x 1 = 2g	coal x 19 = 36g	snail shell x 1 = 1g, oyster shell x 4 = 2g, concrete x 2 = 169g
C.3	CBM fragments x 28 = 274g	clear glass x 6 = 24g, green glass x 2 = 4g	iron nails x 2 = 5g	coal x 14 = 18g	snail shell x 1 = 1g, mortar x 1 = 5g, orange rubber bottle top (screw top) – "BROBAT" = 4g
C.4	CBM fragments x 21 = 380g	clear window glass x 3 = 5g, orange glass x 1 = 2g, green	iron nails x 3 = 16g	slate x 1 = 1g, coal x 23 = 31g	

		glass x 1 = 2g			
C.5	clay pipe stem x 1 = 3g, CBM fragments x 27 =155g	clear glass x 1 = 3g, green glass x 2 = 2g	iron nail x 1 = 6g	coal x 7 = 5g	oyster shell x 1 = 7g
C.6	CBM fragments x 14 = 57g	green glass x 1 = 1g	iron nails x 1 = 7g	coal x 1 = 0g	oyster shell x 1 = 1g

Test Pit 8

Test Pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1			iron nail x 1 = 14g	slate x 1 = 5g, coal x 1 = 11g	oyster shell x 1 = 8g
C. 2	CBM fragments x 1 = 10g, yellow mortar x 1 = 5g			coal x 3 = 22g	
C.3	clay pipe stem x 3 = 5g, CBM fragments x 1 = 20g	clear window glass x 1 = 1g, green bottle glass x 2 = 15g	iron nails x 12 = 86g		
C.4	clay pipe stem x 2 = 5g, modern CBM fragments x 8 = 36g	green glass x 1 = 2g	iron nails x 7 = 40g	coal x 3 = 5g	oyster shell x 1 = 1g

Test Pit 9

Test Pit 9	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1					
C. 2	CBM fragments x 9 = 177g, clay pipe stem x 2 = 3g	green glass x 2 = 11g, clear glass x 8 = 45g	iron nails x 6 = 69g	coal x 5 = 7g, slate x 1 = 1g	
C.3	CBM fragments x 1 = 41g	clear glass x 1 = 2g, green glass x 1 = 8g		slate x 1 = 2g	shell x 1 = 0g
C.4	CBM fragments x 6 = 121g	clear glass x 3 = 27g, green glass x 2 = 1g	iron nails x 2 = 9g	slate x 1 = 2g	
C.5	clay pipe stem x 3 = 8g, CBM fragments x 16 = 320g	clear glass x 5 = 34g, green glass x 2 = 19g	iron nails x 6 = 79g	slate x 1 = 2g	sole of shoe x 1 = 10g
C.6					
C.7	CBM fragments x 12 = 117g			slate x 1 = 10g	mortar x 1 = 33g

Test Pit 10

Test Pit 10	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1 & C. 2	CBM fragments x 3 = 42g	clear window glass x 1 = 0g, clear container glass x 1 = 8g	iron nails x 4 = 22g, slag x 2 = 17g, metal x 2 = 10g		
C.3		clear glass x 2 = 2g	iron nail x 1 = 5g		
C.4	CBM fragments x 1		iron nail x 1 = 1g		

	= 37g				
C.5	CBM fragments x 3 = 91g				
C.6	CBM fragments x 5 = 158g			coal x 1 = 1g	

13.2.2 2007 Finds

Test Pit 1

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM x2 = 13g	clear window glass x1 = 1g	iron nails x4 = 13g, modern screw x1 = 1g	coal x2 = 3g	
C. 2	tile x12 = 718g, CBM x5 = 51g, clay pipe stem x2 = 3g	clear window glass x2 = 8g, clear container glass x3 = 15g, dark green bottle glass x1 = 2g	iron nails x18 = 119g	coal x14 = 17g, slate x3 = 6g	white rubber cap = 9g, modern plastic clothes peg = 4g, oyster shell x2 = 4g, foil milk bottle cap x4 = 2g, concrete x2 = 30g, pink plastic cap = 0g
C.3					
C.4	tile x8 = 399g, CBM x8 = 48g, coal x13 = 47g, clay pipe stem x1 = 4g	clear container glass x3 = 24g, clear window glass x3 = 4g, blue container glass x1 = 2g, brown bottle glass x1 = 3g	iron nails x8 = 78g, scrap iron x14 = 14g, metal fixing = 5g		plaster wrapper x1 = 0g, oyster shell x1 = 3g, foil milk bottle lids x12 = 2g, battery casing x1 = 21g, modern BM x8 = 213g
C.5	CBM x13 = 150g, clay pipe stem x1 = 2g	purple container glass x1 = 2g, clear window glass x3 = 13g, clear container glass x2 = 5g, dark green bottle glass x1 = 2g	iron nails x4 = 50g, scrap iron x1 = 31g	coal x25 = 68g	plastic x1 = 3g, foil milk bottle lids x4 = 0g, concrete x1 = 12g, oyster shell x1 = 1g
C.6	tile x2 = 142g, CBM fragments x8 = 22g, clay pipe stem x2 = 4g	clear window glass x3 = 3g, clear container glass x2 = 9g	iron nails x3 = 22g	coal x19 = 36g, slate x1 = 3g	concrete x3 = 25g, slate pencil x1 = 5g
C.7	CBM x10 = 206g, clay pipe stem x1 = 2g	clear container glass x2 = 8g, clear window glass x1 = 3g, orange bottle glass x1 = 3g	iron nails x12 = 117g	coal x15 = 59g	
C.8	CBM x3 = 47g, clay pipe stem x1 = 4g, clay pipe bowl fragments x4 = 17g	clear container glass x3 = 6g, clear glass tube x1 = 1g, clear widow glass x 2 = 5g, green bottle glass x2 = 6g	iron nails x9 = 91g, scrap iron x10 = 49g	coal x6 = 15g	button = 0g, concrete x2 = 44g
C.9	CBM x8 = 69g, clay pipe stem x3 = 7g	clear container glass x3 = 8g	iron nails x4 = 99g, scrap iron x3 = 8g	coal x5 = 17g	concrete x2 = 80g
C.10	CBM x4 = 32g, clay pipe stem x2 = 4g	clear container glass x2 = 2g	iron nails x6 = 98g		concrete x1 = 72g, pink plastic hoop = 0g

Test Pit 2

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM fragments x14 = 19g, clay pipe stem x1 = 1g	clear window glass x1 = 4g, clear container glass x1 = 3g	iron nails x1 = 4g	coal x13 = 18g, slate x2 = 1g	sea shell x1 = 6g
C. 2	CBM x23 = 145g	clear container glass x5 = 14g, clear window glass x1 = 2g, green bottle glass x1 = 2g	iron nails x1 = 2g, scrap iron x1 = 8g	coal x16 = 76g	plastic x1 = 0g, concrete x1 = 10g
C.3	CBM x37 = 204g, clay pipe stem x1 = 3g	clear container glass x11 = 46g, clear window glass x4 = 5g	iron nails x8 = 88g	coal x24 = 60g, slag x1 = 20g	white Perspex x1 = 1g, concrete x1 = 48g
C.4	clay pipe bowl (Nelson?) = 14g, CBM x23 = 257g, clay pipe stem x1 = 2g	clear window glass x10 = 14g, clear container glass x4 = 13g, light green bottle glass x1 = 1g	iron nails x11 = 83g, scrap iron x2 = 23g	coal x9 = 13g	light blue plastic x1 = 1g
C.5	tile x4 = 139g, CBM x40 = 263g, clay pipe stem x2 = 5g	clear container glass x6 = 32g, clear window glass x5 = 8g, orange bottle glass x1 =2g	iron nails x17 = 143g, scrap iron x3 = 23g	coal x22 = 39g, slate x1 = 2g	metal button x1 = 4g, sea shell x1 = 2g
C.6	CBM x79 = 697g, tile x4 = 231g, clay pipe stem x5 = 22g, clay pipe bowl fragment x1 = 2g	clear container glass x2 = 58g, clear window glass x4 = 7g, green bottle glass x2 = 12g	iron nails x 9 = 155g, scrap iron x12 = 70g	coal x25 = 55g	
C.7	tile x15 = 519g, CBM x44 = 239g	clear container glass x1 = 4g, clear window glass x1 = 2g	iron nails x2 = 27g, scrap iron x3 = 6g, slag x1 = 7g	coal x8 = 20g	slate pencil x1 = 1g
C.8	tile x17 = 856g, CBM x36 = 562g, clay pipe stem x2 = 2 = 5g	clear glass base of a container = 37g	scrap iron x1 = 292g, iron nails x1 = 9g	coal x11 = 20g	oyster shell x4 = 31g
C.9	CBM x25 = 361g, tile x9 = 281g	clear container glass x1 = 3g	iron nails x1 = 4g	coal x1 = 1g	
C.10	tile x2 = 29g				

Test Pit 3

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM x14 = 80g	green glazed container glass x1 = 4g	iron nails x3 = 8g, slag x2 = 79g	slate x4 = 14g, coal x16 = 25g	iron screw with porcelain part = 52g
C. 2	CBM x5 = 56g, clay pipe stem x1 = 3g	clear container glass x1 = 5g	iron nails x4 = 15g	slate x3 = 8g, coal x2 = 5g	oyster shell x1 = 1g
C.3		green bottle glass x1 = 3g		coal x6 = 10g	foil milk bottle lid = 0g
C.4	CBM x6 = 101g, clay pipe stem x1 = 5g	clear container glass x3 = 11g, clear glass light bulb = 2g, clear window glass x1 = 0g	iron nails x16 = 212g	slate x9 = 57g, coal x13 = 37g	
C.5	CBM x11 = 67g, clay pipe stem x3 = 7g	clear window glass x 2 = 2g, clear container glass x4 = 5g, green bottle glass x3 = 14g	iron nails x6 = 44g, slag x1 = 12g, scrap iron x1 = 4g, coin dated to 1807 (George III) = 8g	slate x7 = 87g, coal x23 = 79g	

C.6	CBM x4 = 46g		iron nails x3 = 10g, scrap iron x2 = 20g	coal x11 = 26g, slate x1 = 5g	oyster shell x4 = 18g
C.7	CBM x1 = 15g, clay pipe bowl fragment x1 = 1g	clear container glass x1 = 8g, clear window glass x1 = 0g	iron nails x2 = 12g, slag x1 = 10g	coal x3 = 5g, slate x2 = 7g	oyster shell x4 = 3g

Test Pit 4

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem x1 = 3g				
C. 2	CBM x6 = 63g, clay pipe stem x3 = 8g	clear window glass x3 = 4g, green bottle glass x1 = 1g	iron nails x3 = 13g	coal x 5 = 4g	
C.3	CBM x9 = 104g, clay pipe bowl fragment x1 = 3g	green bottle glass x1 = 5g, clear window glass x1 = 1g		slate x3 = 17g, coal x3 = 6g	oyster shell x2 = 1g
C.4	CBM x5 = 29g				

Test Pit 5

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM x9 = 190g, clay pipe stem x4 = 8g		metal screw head = 4g	slate x2 = 81g, coal x1 = 1g	oyster shell x1 = 0g, decorated shell = 1g
C. 2	CBM x7 = 89g, tile x5 = 111g	clear window glass x2 = 4g, green bottle glass x1 = 11g	iron nail x1 = 7g, scrap iron x2 = 40g, metal thimble = 3g, two pence coin date unknown = 7g	coal x5 = 3g, fragment of marble = 48g, slate x1 = 1g	
C.3	tile x 1 = 125g, CBM x4 = 100g	green glazed container glass x4 = 10g, dark green glass bottle neck = 100g, dark green bottle glass fragment x1 = 8g	iron nails x3 = 53g	coal x2 = 2g	
C.4	tile x8 = 379g, CBM x8 = 221g, clay pipe stem x1 = 2g	dark green bottle glass x5 = 24g, green glazed container glass x1 = 87g, clear window glass x2 = 5g	iron nails x21g	coal x1 = 8g	
C.5	tile x8 = 399g, CBM x10 = 249g	green bottle glass x1 = 1g	iron nails x2 = 8g		
C.6	tile x2 = 128g, CBM x3 = 18g, clay pipe stem x2 = 7g	dark green bottle glass x1 = 4g	iron nails x6 = 72g, scrap iron x1 = 313g		concrete x1 = 4g

Test Pit 6

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	tile x2 = 87g	clear container glass x13 = 211g, clear window glass x1 = 3g, blue container glass x1 = 3g, orange bottle glass x2 = 19g, light green bottle glass x1 = 3g, dark green bottle glass rim = 33g	iron nails x3 = 20g	coal x2 = 4g	
C. 2	tile x7 = 601g, CBM x8 = 401g, clay pipe stem x 1 = 2g	orange bottle glass x1 = 5g, clear container glass x11 = 55g, clear window glass x4 = 31g, dark green bottle glass x2 = 21g	scrap iron x6 = 198g, iron nails x7 = 62g, thin sheet of lead = 36g	coal x16 = 127g, slate x3 = 7g	cockle shell x1 = 2g, sea shell x1 = 29g, white Perspex x1 = 7g, rubber = 6g
C.3	CBM x83 = 777g, clay pipe stem x4 = 8g	clear window glass x2 = 4g, clear container glass x3 = 4g, dark green bottle glass x2 = 6g, blue container glass x1 = 2g	iron nails x4 = 41g, scrap iron x6 = 34g, slag x1 = 5g, thin sheet of lead = 37g	coal x25 = 64g	oyster shell x4 = 58g, slate pencil = 3g, white Perspex x3 = 6g
C.4	CBM x14 = 372g, tile x2 = 114g, clay pipe stem x1 = 2g	clear container glass x5 = 17g, green container glass x1 = 103g	iron nails x7 = 86g	slate x1 = 3g	oyster shell x2 = 18g
C.5	complete brick x1 = 1980g, complete brick x1 = 1493g, tile x6 = 344g	clear container glass x1 = 14g, clear window glass x2 = 4g			
C.6	CBM fragments x1 = 381g, tile x2 = 314g, clay pipe bowl x1 = 12g	clear bottle glass x16 = 464g, dark green bottle glass x2 = 22g			oyster shell x1 = 28g
C.7	CBM x2 = 13g	clear bottle glass x27 = 612g, clear window glass x5 = 17g, dark green bottle glass x2 = 28g, light green bottle glass x4 = 33g, brown bottle glass x1 = 2g	iron nails x2 = 14g		oyster shell x3 = 10g

Test Pit 7

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM x7 = 69g	clear container glass x1 = 0g		coal x2 = 4g	green plastic x1 = 0g
C. 2	CBM x21 = 69g, clay pipe stem x4 = 7g	clear window glass x5 = 6g	iron nails x4 = 27g, scrap iron x2 = 16g, metal fixing = 5g	slate x1 = 8g	gold foil x1 = 0g
C.3	CBM x24 = 196g, clay pipe stem x9 = 12g	clear window glass x21 = 4g, glazed green container glass x1 = 3g	iron nails x7 = 71g	coal x2 = 2g	slate pencil = 3g
C.4	CBM x40 = 190g, clay pipe stem x1 = 1g, clay pipe bowl fragment x1 = 2g	clear container glass x4 = 6g, green glazed glass x3 = 11g	iron nails x2 = 8g, metal fixing = 14g	coal x8 = 5g, slate x1 = 5g	

C.5	CBM x18= 132g, clay pipe stem x1 = 1g	clear window glass x2 = 2g	iron nails x2 = 15g	coal x2 = 4g	oyster shell x3 = 23g
C.6	CBM x5 = 11g			coal x1 = 0g	

Test Pit 8

Test Pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM x17 = 161g	clear container glass x4 = 20g, clear window glass x5 = 7g, green bottle glass x 2 = 6g	iron nails x1 = 3g	slate x1 = 1g	wood x2 = 41g, concrete x2 = 15g, red plastic x1 = 0g, rubber = 15g
C. 2	CBM x6 = 70g, modern tile x1 = 11g	clear container glass x1 = 8g, clear window glass x1 = 3g	iron nails x4 = 24g, scrap iron x6 = 88g	coal x4 = 3g	concrete x1 = 7g
C.3	CBM x18 = 261g, clay pipe stem x3 = 7g	clear container glass x 7 = 39g, clear window glass x3 = 3g, green bottle glass x3 = 8g	iron nails x6 = 134g	slate x1 = 30g, coal x7 = 17g	sea shell x1 = 5g
C.4	CBM x25 = 820g	green bottle glass 2 = 4g, clear window glass x2 = 2g	iron nails x4 = 74g, scrap iron x8 = 62g	coal x17 = 36g	
C.5	CBM x10 = 673g	clear glass bottle stopper = 89g, clear container glass x2 = 5g	scrap iron x1= 3g	coal x2 = 7g	
Spoil heap	CBM x8 = 151g	clear container glass x1 = 11g, clear window glass x2 = 2g	iron nails x5 = 47g	coal x4 = 7g	

Test Pit 9

Test Pit 9	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM x20 = 363g	clear window glass x2 = 4g	iron nails x3 = 33g, iron bolt = 50g, metal wire = 4g	coal x7 = 8g, slate x3 = 16g	melted plastic x3 = 15g, blue plastic cap = 11g, small button = 0g
C. 2	brick fragment x1 = 1111g, CBM x16 = 564g, modern CBM x6 = 187g	clear window glass x2 = 1g	iron nails x17 = 107g, small metal ring = 3g	slate x1 = 3g	melted plastic x2 = 6g, oyster shell x1 = 1g
C.3	CBM x20 = 468g, tile x2 = 193g	clear window glass x4 = 11g, orange bottle glass x1 = 2g, green bottle glass x2 = 11g	iron nails x25 = 214g, scrap iron x1 = 31g, flat metal wire = 2g	slate x7 = 86g, coal x 12 = 19g	
C.4	tile x9 = 662g, CBM x10 = 208g, clay pipe stem x4 = 14g	clear window glass x4 = 26g, clear container glass x5 = 11g, dark green bottle glass neck = 42g	iron nails x14 = 166g, scrap iron x7 = 55g, scrap metal x2 = 18g, metal wire x1 = 5g	slate x11 = 132g, coal x21 = 77g	oyster shell x1 = 4g
C.5	CBM x1= 144g		iron nails x5 = 78g, metal wire hoop = 1g	slate x1 = 21g, coal x2 = 7g	oyster shell x3 = 5g

Test Pit 10

Test Pit 10	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1					
C. 2	CBM x6 = 25g			coal x4 = 14g	concrete x1 = 2g
C.3	CBM x4 = 20g	dark green bottle glass x1 = 11g			
C.4	CBM x2 = 106g	clear container glass x1 = 6g, dark green bottle glass x1 = 85g			
C.5	CBM x9 = 388g		iron nails x1 = 6g, scrap iron x1 = 98g		

Test Pit 11

Test Pit 11	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM x2 = 68g	clear container glass x1 = 8g, orange bottle glass x1 = 1g	scrap iron x2 = 10g	coal x1 = 4g	small white toy plastic pig = 1g
C. 2	CBM x3 = 123g, clay pipe stem x2 = 3g	clear container glass x9 = 92g, blue container glass x1 = 7g, clear window glass x1 = 1g	iron nails x4 = 45g, scrap iron x5 = 134g	coal x1 = 1g	small white toy plastic sheep = 0g, pink plastic x1 = 0g
C.3	clay pipe stem x2 = 2g	clear window glass x2 = 8g, clear container glass x3 = 13g	iron nails x4 = 68g, scrap metal x2 = 703g	slate x10 = 44g, coal x6 = 9g	gold foil milk bottle lid = 0g, green plastic x3 = 1g
C.4	CBM x1 = 53g, clay pipe stem x2 = 1g	green bottle glass x2 = 3g	iron nails x1 = 4g, scrap iron x1 = 2g	slate x 1 = 7g	snail shell x1 = 0g

13.2.3 2008 Finds

Test Pit 1

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1					
C. 2	red CBM fragments x4 = 60g, slightly curved red (roof) tile x1 = 48g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x1 = 15g	base of clear glass bottle = 22g			
C.3	slightly curved red (roof) tile fragments x2 = 44g, flat red tile fragments x3 = 79g, red CBM fragments x2 = 10g, modern square grey CBM fragments x1 = 115g			slate x3 = 63g	
C.4	red CBM fragments x1 = 8g, black glazed curved red tile fragment x1 = 24g			coal x6 = 59g	
C.5	red CBM fragments x4 = 22g	green bottle glass x1 = 3g	lump of iron? x1 = 8g		

Test Pit 2

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x9 = 40g, black/red brick fragment (with mortar) = 161g	green bottle glass x1= 0g, clear window glass x1= 4g	iron nails x1 = 8g		
C. 2	red CBM fragments x10 = 74g		iron bolt x1 = 45g	coal x18 = 32g	
C.3	dirty yellow CBM fragments x3 = 27g, modern grey thin tile x1 = 48g, fragment of modern drain = 25g, flat red tile fragments x5 = 189g (some with mortar), red CBM fragments x26 = 159g, flat red roof tile fragments (with hole) x1 = 26g	clear window glass x2 = 4g, orange bottle glass x2 = 17g	square plate of metal with circular hole through centre = 16g, lump of iron = 132g, iron nails x5 = 37g, metal wire =6g, modern metal rings x2 = 14g	lump chalk = 8g, coal x40 = 110g	end of a shotgun cartridge = 5g, concrete x5 = 147g
C.4	red CBM fragments x16 =		iron nails x4 = 35g, metal disc with hole	coal x13 = 66g	concrete x4 = 162g, black rubber = 6g

	264g, flat red tile fragments x1 = 115g		through centre = 9g		
C.5	dirty yellow CBM fragments x2 = 57g, flat red tile fragments x7 = 343g, red CBM fragments x25 = 219g	clear window glass x1 = 2g	metal wire = 3g	coal x19 = 85g	
C.6	flat red tile fragments x2 = 45g, red CBM fragments x20 = 186g	clear window glass x1 = 5g	scrap iron x3 = 144g, metal rusted bottle cap = 6g, iron nails x3 = 22g, iron bolt = 31g	slate x2 = 14g, coal x3 = 13g	concrete x1 = 323g
C.7	flat red tile fragments x3 = 169g, red brick fragment x1 = 447g, red CBM fragments x6 = 166g	clear window glass x1 = 5g	iron nails x1 = 18g, scrap iron x2 = 39g	coal x2 = 36g, slate x1 = 1g	mortar x1 = 40g

Test Pit 3

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat red tile fragments x1 = 34g, red CBM fragments x9 = 62g, white porcelain leg and boot = 11g (small figurine)	clear window glass x2 = 2g, green bottle glass x1 = 2g	iron nails x1 = 5g	coal x5 = 4g	oyster shell x1 =21g
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x2 = 22g, red CBM fragments x7 = 51g, clay pipe stem x2 = 10g, dark red decorated thin tile x1 = 2g	clear container glass x1 = 2g	iron nails x1 = 4g	coal x5 = 4g, natural stone x8 = 66g	
C.3	clay pipe stem x12 = 27g, red CBM fragments x11 = 50g, flat red tile fragments x3 = 48g	clear window glass x1 = 1g, clear container glass x3 = 7g, light green bottle glass x1 = 3g	iron nail x1 = 1g	natural stone x6 = 13g, coal x5 = 11g	light blue plastic x3 = 8g, oyster shell x3 = 4g
C.4	flat red tile fragments x6 = 244g, flat red roof tile fragments (with holes) x3 = 52g , red CBM fragments x19 = 119g, clay pipe stem x5 = 15g				oyster shell x2 = 4g, light blue plastic fragments x1 = 0g
C.5	clay pipe stem x1 = 3g, flat red roof tile fragments (with holes) x1 = 19g, red CBM fragments x5 = 16g	clear container glass x1 = 1g	iron nails x2 = 9g	natural stone x1 = 3g	
C.6					
C.7	red CBM fragments x2 =			coal x3 = 6g	

	14g				
C.8	red CBM fragments x1 = 3g				

Test Pit 4

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x6 = 24g, modern grey tile x2 = 116g, clay pipe stem x1 = 4g	clear window glass x2 = 5g, green bottle glass x2 = 7g, clear container glass x5 = 41g, orange bottle glass x4 = 14g	scrap iron x4 = 16g, iron nails x3 = 49g, slag x1 = 6g, metal door/draw knob = 52g, modern metal piece of pipe = 47g, metal screw cap = 28g	slate x5 = 24g, coal x14 = 47g	tarmac x1 = 17g, oyster shell x1 = 6g, concrete x1 = 14g, white Perspex = 1g
C. 2	modern grey tile x2 =228g, flat red tile fragments x1 = 96g, red CBM fragments x3 = 26g	clear bottle glass x1 = 19g, green bottle glass x1 = 9g, clear container glass x1 = 2g	iron nails x2 = 8g, lump of scrap iron = 265g	coal x5 = 16g	tarmac x3 = 216g
C.3	flat red tile fragments x7 = 18g, clay pipe stem x2 = 3g	clear window glass x2 = 6g, clear container glass x2 = 21g, orange bottle glass x1 = 7g	iron nails x2 = 6g, scrap iron x5 = 11g	coal x5 = 12g, slate x3 = 9g	slate pencil =1g, tarmac x5 = 138g
C.4	red CBM fragments x5 = 12g	clear container glass x2 = 17g, orange bottle glass x1 = 2g	slag x1 = 10g, scrap iron x2 = 6g	coal x3 = 8g, natural stone x7 = 36g, slate x3 = 23g	concrete x1= 446g
C.5					
C.6	modern grey tile x1 = 5g	clear window glass x1 = 2g, small complete clear glass container = 98g, clear container glass x5 = 24g, orange bottle glass x6 = 40g	coin 'one penny' dated 1900? = 9g, iron nails x1 =4g	natural stone x4 = 16g, slate x1 = 11g	oyster shell x1 = 1g
C.7	flat red tile fragments x3 = 136g, red CBM fragments x3 = 50g	clear container glass x14 = 124g, green bottle glass x2 = 6g, clear window glass x2 = 5g, orange bottle glass x1 = 9g	iron nails x1 = 8g	slate x2 = 8g, coal x1 = 0g	
C.20	flat red tile fragments x1 = 63g, red CBM fragments x1 = 83g (with remnants of mortar)		iron rod = 69g, lumps of iron x2= 27g	unworked flint x2 = 75g	

Test Pit 5

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x10 = 56g, modern CBM fragments x7 = 41g	clear window glass x1 = 0g, clear container glass x3 = 30g	iron nails x4 = 25g, long iron bolt = 41g	slate x2 = 17g, coal x3 = 20g	
C. 2					

C.3	modern grey flat tile x1 = 9g, modern drain fragment x1 = 35g, clay pipe stem x1 = 2g, red CBM fragments x17 = 51g, flat red tile fragments x2 = 39g	dark green bottle glass x1 = 9g (flaky and degraded), clear window glass x12 = 23g, orange bottle glass x1 = 1g, clear window glass x1 = 4g (flaky and degraded), clear container glass x7 = 58g, green bottle glass x1 = 15g, lump melted glass x1 = 9g	iron nails x11 = 106g, modern screw = 15g, scrap iron x2 = 49g	coal x12 = 19g, slate x3 = 8g	blue plastic x1 = 0g
C.4	red CBM fragments (with mortar) x1 = 8g	clear window glass x2 = 4g	iron bolt x1 =28g, iron nails x2 = 12g, small metal flat ring (to affix to pipes?) = 1g	slate x2 = 13g, coal x1 =3g, natural flint x1 = 8g	concrete x4 = 95g, clunch x1 = 11g
C.5	red CBM fragments x7 = 46g, modern CBM fragments x3 = 22g	clear container glass x2 = 3g, clear window glass x1 = 3g	long iron nail with round head = 9g, iron nails x1 = 5g, flat piece of metal (iron?) with small round hole at one end (use unknown) = 138g, scrap iron x2 = 11g	slate x3 = 7g, coal x6 = 8g, natural stone x4 = 22g	plaster x1 = 3g
Feature 20	red CBM fragments x1 = 1g	clear window glass x3 = 4g			

Test Pit 6

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x2 = 8g	green bottle glass x1 = 3g, clear container glass x1 = 1g	iron nails x3 = 24g	coal x2 = 13g	
C. 2	red CBM fragments x9 = 41g	clear container glass x2 = 4g, green bottle glass x1 = 2g	iron nails x4 = 30g, metal button x1 = 0g, scrap metal x2 = 3g	coal x31 = 36g	
C.3	clay pipe stem x4 = 5g, red CBM fragments x3 = 32g	clear window glass x2 = 0g, green bottle glass x2 = 4g, clear container glass x1 = 0g	iron nails x6 = 41g	coal x19 = 16g	
C.4	flat red tile fragments x2 = 100g, clay pipe stem x1 = 1g	green bottle glass x6 = 26g, clear window glass x2 = 3g, dark green bottle glass x1 = 21g (very degraded)	iron nails x5 = 116g, lumps of iron x4 = 23g	slate x1 =21g, coal x32 = 54g	
C.5	clay pipe stem x1 = 1g, dirty yellow brick fragments x2 = 513g, flat red tile fragments x5 = 227g	green bottle glass x2 = 14g (flaky and degraded), clear container glass x2 = 2g	iron nails x4 = 40g	coal x7 = 11g	
C.5 (post hole)	red CBM fragments x1 = 9g				
C.6	clay pipe stem x2 = 6g, flat dirty yellow tile fragments x1 158g, flat red tile fragments x1 = 25g			coal x1 = 0g	
C.7	flat red tile fragments x2 = 82g, clay pipe stem x1 =1g				

C.8-9	flat red tile fragments x2 = 99g (one with mortar remnants)		iron nails x1 = 2g		

Test Pit 7

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x2 = 19g, clay pipe stem x2 = 4g	clear window glass x1 = 0g		coal x4 = 7g, natural stone x9 = 14g	oyster shell x2 = 2g, lump of concrete = 43g
C. 2	clay pipe stem x2 = 6g, red CBM fragments x7 = 15g		round iron rod = 136g, corrugated iron = 413g, iron nails x2 =15g, part of horseshoe = 14g	coal x3 =4g, slate x2 = 2g, natural stone x2 = 18g	oyster shell x1 = 0g
C.3	red CBM fragments x3 = 59g	clear window glass x1 = 1g	iron nails x1 = 7g	coal x13 = 23g	cinders?? x7 = 163g, concrete x5 =56g

Test Pit 8

Test Pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat red tile fragment (with mortar) = 53g	base of a small green glass bottle = 6g	iron nails x2 = 9g		
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x1 = 40g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x1 = 2g	flat glass x1 = 0g (flaky and degraded)	iron nails x1 = 4g	coal x1 = 4g	
C.3	red CBM fragments x2 = 7g	clear window glass x1 = 2g	scrap iron x2 = 58g, part of black metal? plate? = 26g, iron nails x2 = 10g, flat metal handle? = 12g, flat metal thin and narrow plate, folded over at one end (use unknown) = 6g	coal x8 = 25g, natural flint x7 = 41g	oyster shell x3 = 5g
C.4	red CBM fragments x5 = 22g		iron nails x1 = 7g		
C.5	red CBM fragments x2 = 40g				

Test Pit 9

Test Pit 9	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat red tile fragments x1 = 51g, red CBM fragments x2 = 6g	clear container glass x4 = 21g	thin rectangular metal plate = 9g, iron nails x4 = 46g	coal x1 = 1g	pink plastic object = 2g, oyster shell x2 = 11g
C. 2	clay pipe stem x2 = 4g, flat red tile fragments x3 = 85g, red CBM fragments x9 = 46g	clear window glass x2 = 1g, clear container glass x4 = 24g	iron nails x4 = 49g		

C.3	clay pipe stem x1 =2g, flat red tile fragments x14 = 251g (some with mortar), red CBM fragments x13 = 54g	light green bottle glass x1 = 2g, clear window glass x21 =2 g	unidentified modern metal object = 3g, aluminium lid = 0g, iron nails x6 = 59g		
C.4	red CBM fragments x7 = 34g		iron nails x1 = 8g		snail shells x1 = 2g

13.2.4 2009 Finds

Test Pit 1

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x4 = 202g, modern red CBM fragment x8 = 226g, fragment of light pink/orange drain fragment (corrugated on one side) x1 = 19g		scrap iron x2 =3g	coal x1 =10g	
C. 2	clay pipe bowl fragments x1 =2g, almost complete brick = 2000g plus, large red CBM fragment x1 = 814g, red CBM fragments x17 =54g, flat red tile fragments x1 =14g, slightly curved red tile fragment x1 =150g	clear container glass x2 =5g, blue flat glass x2 =5g, clear window glass x4 = 4g, light green bottle glass x2 =3g	slag x1 =15g, iron bolt x1 =45g, iron nails x5 = 31g, scrap iron x3 = 47g	coal x37 = 91g, slate x2 = 25g, chalk lumps x6 =12g, natural stone x14 = 61g	sea shell x2 =2g
C.3	clay pipe bowl fragment x1 = 0g, yellow CBM fragments x8 = 29g, clay pipe stem x2 = 0g, red CBM fragments x38 = 131g	clear window glass x3 = 11g, light green bottle glass x2 = 0g, clear container glass x2 = 4g	slag x1 = 17g, iron nails x5 = 53g	natural stone x7 = 27g, fossil x1 = 15g, coal x36 = 99g, slate x4 = 10g, chalk lumps x11 =35g, natural flint x3 = 12g	oyster shell x1 = 1g, slate pencil x1 = 0g
C.4	flat red tile fragments x6 = 103g, red CBM fragments x17 = 180g, yellow CBM fragments x4 = 61g, clay pipe stem x1 =2g	clear window glass x2 = 4g	iron nails x9 = 86g	natural stone x3 = 27g, coal x31 = 43g, chalk lumps x3 = 28g, fossil x1 = 5g	oyster shell x1 =7g, plaster x3 =7g

Test Pit 2

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x6 =19g	clear neck and shoulder of square bottle = 15g, clear container glass x1 =2g	metal spring = 3g, thin aluminium flat marker – pointed at one end with a round hold in lower half = 3g	coal x10 = 21g	
C. 2	clay pipe x1 =2g, curved red tile fragment x1 = 70g, flat red tile fragments (with mortar) x6 = 80g, red CBM fragments x34 = 82g	clear container glass x4 = 8g, clear window glass x7 =9g, green bottle glass x1 = 7g, clear glass bottle neck = 11g	slag x2 = 10g, scrap iron x3 = 5g, iron nails x7 = 62g	coal x11 = 19g, slate x1 =2g	
C.3	clay pipe stem x3 =5g, flat red tile fragments x5 = 44g, red CBM fragments x4 =37g	clear window glass x2 = 5g, clear container glass x3 = 9g	iron nails x4 = 23g, scrap iron x3 = 85g, slag x4 = 24g, metal tap handle? = 91g	coal x8 = 68g	plaster x1 =6g

C.4	clay pipe stem x2 =4g, red CBM fragments x3 = 16g	clear window glass x8 = 8g, orange bottle glass x1 =3g, light green bottle glass x1 = 4g, small rounded complete clear glass bottle = 84g, clear container glass x20 = 22g	lump lead? = 9g, scrap iron lumps x6 = 16g, modern handle with hoop at one end x2 =2g	coal x9 = 22g	mortar? x1 =5g
C.5	red CBM fragments x7 = 42g, decorated clay pipe bowl fragment x1 =2g, slightly burnt CBM fragment? with slag/vitrified material attached? x2 = 18g	clear window glass x5 = 6g, clear container glass x4 = 8g, light green bottle glass x1 =2g	scrap iron x16 = 52g, metal button = 3g, thin slightly twisted plate of metal = 2g, modern metal object (use unknown) = 6g	coal x14 = 41g, natural stone x5 = 8g	sea shell x1 =2g
C.6	red CBM fragments x6 = 38g, clay pipe stem x1 =2g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x1 =15g	clear window glass x1 = 0g, clear container glass x1 = 0g	scrap iron x5 =16g	coal x2 = 8g, natural stone x3 =12g	
C.7	flat red tile fragments x2 = 71g, red CBM fragments x4 =1 5g		iron bolt x1 =66g, copper object? (use unknown) = 5g	coal x3 =2g	
C.8				flint nodule (natural) x1 = 68g	

Test Pit 3

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem x1 =6g, red CBM fragments x2 =8g, clay pipe bowl fragments x2 =2 g	clear container glass x2 = 3g, clear window glass x1 =1g	large iron bolt = 65g	slate x1 = 41g, natural flint x5 = 16g	oyster shell x2 =5g
C. 2	flat modern tile with mortar x1 = 31g, clay pipe stem x19 = 34g, clay pipe bowl fragments x1 = 1g, modern yellow tile x1 = 9g, red CBM fragments x5 = 19g	clear window glass x2 = 1g, degraded green bottle glass x2 = 16g, degraded light green flat glass x1 =2g	metal button = 1g, iron nails x4 = 21g	coal x1 =2g, natural flint x19 =119g, chalk lumps x1 =-1g	oyster shell x3 = 3g, sea shell x1 = 1g
C.3	clay pipe stem x6 = 15g, flat red tile fragments x8 = 215g, red CBM fragments x7 = 91g	clear window glass x3 =25g, degraded light green bottle glass x1 =3g	iron nails x1 = 4g	coal x4 = 7g, slate x1 =1g, chalk lumps x1 =3g, natural flint x11 = 44g	oyster shell x1 =1g
C.4					
C.5	red CBM fragments x1 = 4g			natural flint x1 =0g	oyster shell x1 = 2g

Test Pit 4

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x2 = 20g, slightly curved red tile fragment x1 =12g	clear container glass x1 = 2g, light green bottle glass x1 = 2g, clear window glass x2 =3g	iron bolt x1 = 62g	coal x2 = 15g, natural stone x4 =11g, chalk lumps x4 =11g, slate x1 =3g	oyster shell x1 = 3g
C. 2	, red CBM fragments x3 = 141g, clay pipe stem x1 =2g, yellow CBM fragments x1 = 17g, black glazed tile fragment x1 =21g	clear container glass x1 = 21g, light green bottle glass x2 = 7g, clear window glass x3 = 9g, blue container glass x1 =0g		slate x3 =28g, natural stone x13 = 86g, coal x2 =45g	concrete x3 = 141g, part of battery = 2g
C.3	yellow CBM fragments x7 = 64g, red CBM fragments x3 = 31g, flat red tile fragment x1 = 27g	degraded green bottle glass x1 =2g	iron nails x3 = 21g	slate x1 = 6g, coal x1 =1g, natural stone x3 =16g	concrete x3 = 20g
C.4		clear container glass x1 =2g	iron nails x3 =22g	slate x1 = 101g, iron stone x1 =3g, natural stone x4 = 14g, coal x1 =2g	
C.5	flat red tile fragments x2 = 144g			natural stone x1 =8g	
C.6	flat red tile fragment x1 =14g, clay pipe bowl fragments x1 =1g, modern tile fragment x1 =37g		iron nails x1 =2g	natural stone x3 = 12g, natural flint x3 = 94g	

Test Pit 5

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	modern bath/kitchen tiles x2 = 30g		slag x2 = 11g, scrap iron x1 =2g, iron nails x1 =2g	coal x27 = 57g, slate x2 =23g, natural stone x12 = 43g	
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x1 =24g, modern tile fragments x2 =3g, red CBM fragments x3 = 18g	clear container glass x2 =6g, green bottle glass x2 =3g, clear window glass x1 = 0g, small melted glass blob = 1g		coal x39 = 59g, slate x2 = 1g, natural stone x11 =24g	, part of a battery = 1g
C.3	red CBM fragments x2 =13g		iron nails x1 = 8g, scrap iron x3 =3g	coal x8= 29g, slate x1 =2g	oyster shell x2 = 21g
C.4	flat red tile fragments x1 =36g, red CBM fragments x3 =11g			coal x3 = 8g, natural flint x1 =2g	
C.5	clay pipe bowl fragments x2 =2g, red CBM fragments x5 = 21g			coal x4 = 3g, iron stone x1 = 11g, natural flint x5 = 29g	oyster shell x1 =1 g
C.6	red CBM fragments x13 = 41g		scrap iron x1 =13g	natural flint x5 = 14g, chalk lumps x1 = 0g, coal x1 =3g	oyster shell x1 =11g
C.7	flat red tile fragments x3 = 89g,			coal x7 = 13g	

	red CBM fragments x6 = 21g				
C.8	flat red tile fragments x2 = 28g, red CBM fragments x1 = 3g			natural flint x2 = 6g	

Test Pit 6

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1					
C. 2	yellow CBM fragments x2 =5g, flat red tile fragments x4 = 231g, red CBM fragments x9 = 20g, clay pipe stem x1 = 0g	clear container glass x3 = 13g, clear window glass x2 = 4g, green bottle glass x3 = 6g	unidentified large metal object tube with bowl on top with small holes = 644g, iron nails x1 = 5g, iron bolts x2 = 60g, scrap iron x8 = 40g	coal x39 = 46g, chalk lumps x8 = 11g	gold aluminium part of a ring pull? “Tear Down” = 0g
C.3	dirty yellow CBM fragments x5 = 274g, dirty yellow fragment x1 = 283g, flat red tile fragments x6 = 412g, red CBM fragments x14 = 127g	clear container glass x3 = 6g, green bottle glass x2 =4g	plates of scrap iron x4 = 346g, iron nails x3 = 22g, iron bolt x1 =39g	flint flake x1 =3g, chalk lumps x5 = 8g, coal x3 =1g	
C.4	flat red tile fragments x6 = 279g, red CBM fragments x14 = 163g, dirty yellow brick fragment x1 =97g	clear container glass x4 = 16g, green bottle glass x2 = 6g	scrap iron x12 = 29g, modern screw x1 = 6g	coal x2 = 7g, chalk lumps x1 =0g	white Perspex x1 = 0g
C.5	curved red roof tile x1 = 276g, curved red roof tile x1 = 276g, flat red tile fragments x3 = 53g, red CBM fragments x13 = 53g	clear container glass x10 = 34g, green bottle glass x2 = 8g, degraded green bottle glass x2 = 6g	coin/token = 1g, iron bolt x1 =34g, iron nails x3 = 24g, metal nail folded in half = 3g, scrap metal x1 = 7g	coal x1 = 6g	
C.6	red CBM fragments x8 = 56g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x1 =39g	green bottle glass x1 =4g, degraded clear window glass x1 = 0g	scrap iron x3 = 2g, iron nails x1 =5g	coal x4 = 1g	
C.7	red CBM fragments x1 =2g	clear container glass x1 = 1g, degraded green bottle glass x1 = 38g	iron nails x2 = 37g	iron stone x1 = 8g, natural flint x3 = 16g	
C.8	red CBM fragments x2 = 130g, flat red tile fragments x1 =28g	degraded green bottle glass x1 =28g		natural flint x4 =119g	

Test Pit 7

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x2 = 4g			coal x3 = 2g, natural flint x3 =8g	tiny snail shell x1 = 0g

C. 2	clay pipe stem x2 =5g, flat red tile fragments x12 = 338g, red CBM fragments x26 = 74g, clay pipe bowl fragments x1 =2g	clear window glass x9 = 11g, clear container glass x7 =20g, green bottle glass x11 =22g	iron nails x2 = 17g	natural flint x8 = 62g, coal x7 = 24g	
C.3	flat red tile fragments x7 = 136g, red CBM fragments x1 = 0g			chalk lumps x3 =3g, coal x2 =16g, natural flint x1 =1g	
C.4	flat red tile fragments x4 = 170g, red CBM fragments x4 = 12g	clear window glass x2 = 3g	iron nails x2 =14g	coal x3 = 8g, natural flint x1 =1g	oyster shell x1 = 0g
C.20	flat red tile fragments x1 =44g			chalk lumps x1 = 5g	

Test Pit 8

Test Pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	modern flat red tile fragment x1 =12g, clay pipe bowl fragment x1 = 0g, slightly burnt CBM x2 =11g	clear container glass x8 =20g, green bottle glass x3 = 43g, clear window glass x13 =19g	iron nails x1 = 8g	natural stone x4 =13g, slate x11 = 34g, coal x2 =5g	snail shells x3 = 21g, concrete x2 = 12g
C. 2	clay pipe stem x2 = 6g, red CBM fragments x1 = 7g, flat red tile fragments x3 = 48g	green bottle glass x6 = 50g, clear window glass x24 =22g, clear bottle neck and rim = 12g, clear container glass x13 = 27g		coal x1 =2g, slate x10 = 47g, natural stone x8 = 37g	oyster shell fragment x1 = 2g, large oyster shell x1 = 76g, snail shells x14 = 71g, lump of tarmac = 106g
C.3	red CBM fragments x3 = 6g	clear window glass x10 = 8g, degraded old flat glass x9 = 10g, green glass x4 = 3g	slag x2 = 38g, iron nails x1 =2g	slate x14 = 57g, natural flint x4 = 30g	snail shells x2 = 8g, tarmac x2 = 19g
C.4	red brick fragments x2 = 314g, clay pipe stem x3 = 10g, red CBM fragments x1 = 8g	clear window glass x19 = 23g, old degraded flat glass x10 = 9g	iron nails x4 = 49g, small think black metal? tube = 2g, part of a horse shoe? = 8g	natural stone x5 = 39g, coal x1 =0g, slate x2 =21g	oyster shell fragments x4= 16g, snail shell x1 = 6g
C.5	clay pipe stem x1 =2g, red CBM fragments x20 = 128g, complete clay pipe bowl and partial stem = 22g, clay pipe bowl fragments x2 = 4g	clear container glass x4 =1 g, degraded green bottle glass x1 =2g, clear window glass x4 =5g, degraded window glass x4 = 3g, old degraded flat glass x3 = 2g	large iron bolts x3 = 159g, thin metal pin = 0g	chalk lumps x2 =3g, slate x1 =1g, coal x4 =5g, natural stone x2 =6g	oyster shell x4 =13g

Test Pit 9

Test Pit 9	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem x1 =2g, red CBM fragments x1 =4g	clear window glass x1 =2g		coal x4 = 9g	black plastic with bright pink coating = 0g

C. 2	red CBM fragments x4 = 18g, clay pipe stem x1 =1g	clear container glass x1 = 0g	slag x4 = 65g	chalk lumps x1 =1g, coal x7 = 17g, slate x2 = 6g	clear plastic wrapper = 0g
C.3	flat dirty yellow tile fragment x1 = 36g, red CBM fragments x29 = 131g, curved red tile fragment x1 = 67g, flat red tile fragment x1 =12g, flat red tile fragment with black glaze x1 = 14g, clay pipe stem x1 = 0g	clear window glass x2 = 0g	iron nails x5 = 21g, slag x15 = 139g, scrap iron x9 = 73g, flat square metal buckle part? = 14g	coal x25 = 70g, slate x2 = 1g, natural stone x4 =24g	pencil' shaped metal (lead?) object = 28g
C.4	clay pipe stem x2 = 4g, red CBM fragments x25 = 125g, flat red tile fragments x4 = 87g	green bottle glass x1 = 0g, clear container glass x3 = 4g	slag x30 = 426g, scrap iron x12 = 89g, iron nails x6 = 28g	natural stone x6 = 14g, coal x26 = 36g, chalk x2 = 2g	oyster shell x4 =4g
C.5	clay pipe stem x1 = 0g, flat red tile fragments x7 = 159g, red CBM fragments x7 = 32g		iron nails x2 =4g, slag x8 = 178g, scrap iron x7 = 25g	natural flint x1 = 0g, coal x7 =17g	oyster shell x3 = 13g
C.6	red CBM fragments x3 = 9g, flat red tile fragments x1 =42g		slag x27 = 205g, iron nails x1 = 0g	coal x2 =0g, natural stone x1 = 1g	
C.7	red CBM fragments x1 = 6g, flat red tile fragments x1 = 15g		slag x17 = 77g, iron nails x1 =2g, scrap iron x2 = 10g	natural stone x2 = 5g, sand stone x1 = 4g, coal x11 =31g	
C.8		light green bottle glass x1=4g	slag x4 = 16g, lump iron x1 = 80g	sand stone x1 =25g, coal x1 = 2g	

Test Pit 10

Test Pit 10	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x4 =12g	clear container glass x1 = 0g	slag x1 =3g	natural flint x1 =3g, coal x5 =5g	asbestos x1 =4g
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x8 = 165g, clay pipe stem x2 =3g, red CBM fragments x9 = 79g	clear container glass x1 =4g	scrap iron x2 = 39g, iron nails x3 =9g	slate x1 =5g, coal x2 =0g, natural flint x10 = 21g	
C.3	red CBM fragments x14 = 77g, clay pipe stem x3 = 5g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x2 =14g	clear container glass x2 = 2g, clear window glass x3 = 4g, green bottle glass x1 =5g	modern screw x1 = 14g, iron nails x3 = 38g, coin 'one penny' dated to 1976 = 4g	chalk lumps x3 = 4g, fossil x1 =3g, natural flint x3 =6g	oyster shell x1 = 4g
C.4	flat red tile fragments x10 = 197g, red CBM fragments x17 =92g, clay pipe stem x1 = 1g	clear container glass x4 = 4g, clear window glass x2 =2g		natural stone x1 =9g, slate x2 =2g, fossil x1 =9g	
C.5	flat red tile fragments x4 = 122g, red CBM fragments x7 = 37g, dirty yellow CBM fragments (one with mortar) x2 = 18g				

Test Pit 11

Test Pit 11	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x1 =2g		natural flint x2 = 43g, flat stone (natural) x1 = 16g		
C. 2				snail shell x1 =4g	

Test Pit 12

Test Pit 12	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1					
C. 2	dirty yellow flat tile fragments x9 = 221g, flat red tile fragments x1 =18g, red CBM fragments x1 = 9g	light green bottle glass x1 =6g		natural flint x4 =34g	oyster shell x1 = 0g
C.3	modern drain fragments x2 = 11g	dark green glass bottle neck = 7g, clear container glass x1 = 7g			
C.4	modern yellow/brown curved drain fragments x2 = 390g, flat red tile fragments with mortar x1 = 96g, flat yellow tile fragment x1 = 83g				

13.2.5 2010 Finds

Test Pit 1

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x7 = 24g		iron stone x1 =2g, natural stone x1 =2g	coal x6 =6g	oyster shell x1 =0g, snail shell x1 =2g, mortar x8 = 23g
C. 2	clay pipe stem x1 =1g, red CBM fragments x21 = 343g, curved red tile fragments x1 =80g, dirty yellow/orange CBM fragments x2 = 40g	orange bottle glass x1 =16g, green bottle glass x2 =6g, degraded clear bottle glass x1 =10g	corroded iron nails x6 = 33g, flat small metal washer = 2g	slate x4 =155g, coal x20 = 51g, natural stone x2 =17g	concrete x4 =63g, mortar x16 = 31g
C.3					
C.4/5	flat red tile fragments x5 =90g, red CBM fragments x11 =45g	clear container glass x1 =5g, clear flat glass x1 =3g	modern screw x1 =8g, corroded iron nails x2 =11g, corroded iron scraps x1 =13g	slate x5 =151g, coal x47 = 174g, natural stone x11 = 47g	oyster shell x3 =31g, mortar x16 = 409g, snail shell fragments x3 =4g
C.6/7	red CBM fragments x3 =13g			coal x7 =7g, natural stone x4 =12g	oyster shell x6 = 13g, fragment of lava stone?? =8g, mortar? x1 =0g
C.8/9				coal x3=2g, waste flint x6 = 38g	oyster shell x2 =9g, mortar? x1 =7g, snail shell fragments x3 =0g
C.11?					

Test Pit 2

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	dirty yellow/orange CBM fragments x1 =26g, flat red tile fragments x3 =102g, flat red tile fragments with hole x2 =106g, red CBM fragments x10 = 86g	clear flat glass x2 =6g	corroded iron nails x5= 47g, metal wire x3 =5g, rectangular flat plate of corroded iron = 21g, corroded iron screws x2 =11g	slate x4 =28g, fossil? x1=9g, coal x2 =6g, natural stone x9 =17g	melted plastic x1 =0g, crumpled silver foil =2g, grey cloth =3g, concrete x1 =82g
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x3 =191g, red CBM fragments x9 = 81g	clear container glass x1 =0g, clear flat glass x4 =12g, clear rounded oblong glass bottle with black plastic screw cap = 45g	corroded iron bolts x4 =117g, corroded iron lumps x2 = 214g, corroded iron nails x4 =27g, modern nail x1 =1g, two corroded iron nails with thin strip of metal wrapped around both =30g	coal x5 =3g, slate x3 =125g, natural stone x4 =31g	silver milk bottle top =0g, oyster shell x1 =24g, slag and CBM? x2 =20g, concrete x1 =39g, snail shell x1 =0g
C.3	red CBM fragments x8 =23g, flat red tile fragments x3 = 65g (1 with hole), curved red tile fragments x1 =25g	clear flat glass x2 =16g	corroded scraps of iron x4 =27g, corroded iron nails x2 =7g	coal x7 = 77g, slate x1 =2g	silver foil x1 =0g
C.4	flat red tile fragments x3 =55g, red CBM fragments			natural stone x1 =2g	oyster shell x2 =2g

	x2 =14g				
C.5	flat red tile fragments x4 =61g, red CBM fragments x10 =33g, curved red tile fragments x1 = 37g, clay pipe bowl fragments x1 =5g	clear flat glass x3 =6g	corroded iron nails x1 =7g	coal x3 =6g, natural stone x3 =9g	oyster shell fragments x5 =8g
C.6					
C.7	grey CBM and mortar x1 =44g, flat red tile fragments x1 =16g			coal x1 =5g, natural stone x1 =41g	

Test Pit 3

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x5 =8g, flat red tile fragments x3 =60g	clear flat glass x1 =3g, clear container glass x1 =4g, green bottle glass x1 =5g	corroded iron nails, x1 =12g	slate x3 =22g, coal x3 =2g	
C. 2	curved red tile fragments x3 =42g, red CBM fragments x37 = 143g, flat red tile fragments x6 =93g	clear container glass x3 =18g, clear flat glass x10 =14g	corroded iron nails x4 =20g	coal x62 = 145g, chalk x6 =31g, slate x8 =25g, natural stone x50 = 147g	slag and CBM? X235g, oyster shell x1 =1g, mortar? x4 =4g
C.3					
C.4	clay pipe bowl fragments x1 =2g, flat red tile fragments x3 =45g, red CBM fragments x20 =75g, clay pipe stem x3 =3g		corroded iron nails x2 =6g	coal x9 =18g, slate x2 =2g, natural stone x1 =9g	oyster shell fragments x5 =5g, mortar? x1 =1g, snail shell x1 =2g
C.5	clay pipe bowl fragments x1 =5g, clay pipe stem x3 =8g, flat red tile fragments x3 =103g, red CBM fragments x28 = 107g		slag x2 =17g, coal x2=4g, natural stone x8 =19g		shell fragments x6 =8g, snail shell fragments x1 =0g
C.6	flat red tile fragments x4 =36g, red CBM fragments x3 =3g		corroded iron nails x1 =1g	natural stone x2 =1g	oyster shell fragments x4 =3g, snail shell fragments x2 =0g
C.7	flat red tile fragments x2 =34g, red CBM fragments x2 =4g				oyster shell x1 =2g
C.8	, red CBM fragments x3 =11g, flat red tile fragments x2=16g			coal x2 =4g, natural stone x1 =5g	mortar x1=2g, oyster shell fragments x15 =34g, snail shell fragments x1 =0g

Test Pit 4

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem x4 =4g, red CBM fragments x26 = 97g	clear flat glass x1 =0g, clear container glass x3 =9g, degraded green bottle glass x1 =0g	corroded iron scraps x13 = 60g, slag x5 = 67g, corroded iron nails x5 =27g, lump or melted metal? =23g	coal x28 = 69g, slate x2 =7g, natural stone x13 =45g	small white plastic 'balls' joined together =6g, red plastic x2 =0g, white Perspex x1 =0g, small pair of scissors (2 'blades'), concrete x3 =16g, detachable metal drinks can ring pull =0g, silver, gold and red milk bottle tops x5 = 0g
C. 2	flat red and black 'sandwich' tile fragments x1 =14g, red CBM fragments x22 = 63g, clay pipe stem x4 =5g, modern reddish grey CBM x1 =21g, dirty yellow/pink CBM fragments x1 =25g	clear container glass x6 = 25g, clear flat glass x17 = 28g, green bottle glass x2 = 30g	corroded iron scraps x7 = 49g, irregular lump of lead? = 38g, scrap of folded metal =2g, slag x8 = 142g, modern screw x1 =2g, corroded iron nails x13 =69g	coal x32 = 77g, slate x3 =4g, natural stone x43 = 179g	plastic plant tag x2 =0g, oyster shell fragments x4 =5g, plastic wrappers x3 =0g
C.3	clay pipe stem x4 =11g, flat red tile fragments x3 = 74g, curved red tile fragments x4 = 61g, rim of red flower pot? x1 =15g, red CBM fragments x26 = 166g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x3 =29g	clear container glass x2 =6g, clear flat glass x2 =6g	corroded iron nails x2 =22g, corroded iron bolts x1 =20g, irregular lump of lead? =15g	coal x28 = 46g, slate x6 =17g, natural stone x10 = 32g	oyster shell fragments x5 =10g, mortar/plaster x9 = 61g
C.4	flat red tile fragments x13 = 281g, red CBM fragments x44 = 219g, clay pipe stem x6 =17g, clay pipe bowl fragments x1 =2g	degraded green bottle glass x3 =8g	corroded iron nails x6 =23g, slag x7 = 84g, corroded iron scraps x6 = 50g	coal x15 =25g, natural stone x11 =52g	mortar x3 =11g, oyster shell x7 = 30g
C.5	clay pipe stem x5 =14g, dirty yellow brick fragment x1 =206g, flat red tile fragments x9 = 187g, red CBM fragments x43 = 237g, fragment of glazed tile? x1 =25g		corroded iron scraps x1 =14g	coal x10 = 20g, fossil x1=3g, natural stone x1 =7g	oyster shell x5 =10g, mortar x1 =4g
C.6	clay pipe stem x5 = 14g, flat red tile fragments x7 = 130g, red CBM fragments x20 = 68g, clay pipe bowl fragments x3 =13g		corroded iron nails x1 =3g	coal x12 =20g, natural stone x5 =11g	oyster shell fragments x3 =3g
C.7	clay pipe stem x2 =7g, flat red tile fragments x2 =42g, red CBM fragments x6 = 29g		slag? x2 =5g	coal x6 = 31g, natural flint x1 =10g	oyster shell x1 =2g
C.8	clay pipe stem x1 =1g, flat red tile fragments x6 = 125g, red CBM fragments x4 =17g,			coal x3 =2g, natural stone x1 =18g	mortar? x1 =1g

	clay pipe bowl fragments x1 =2g				

Test Pit 5

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x5 =53g				
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x2 =50g, red CBM fragments x54 =322g	old glass x1 =2g	corroded iron nails x1 =4g	coal x1 =3g	oyster shell fragments x5 =8g
C.3/4	flat red tile fragments x1 =18g, red CBM fragments x2 =11g	clear flat glass x1 =0g		coal x6 =10g	oyster shell x3 = 32g
C.4	red CBM fragments x13 = 195g, flat red tile fragments x2 =27g, clay pipe stem x1 =2g			coal x2 =2g, natural flint x3 =24g	oyster shell x1 =4g

Test Pit 6

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	yellow/red CBM fragments x1 =7g, red CBM fragments x7=13g, reddish grey modern brick fragment x1 =37g, flat red tile fragments x2 =77g, modern white kitchen/bathroom tile fragments x2 =12g, flat modern red tile fragment x2 =241g (inscription on rear "PHALEMPIN NG Made in France HUGUENOT FENAL"	clear container glass x1 =3g	corroded iron nails x1 =13g, modern screw x1 =5g, corroded iron scraps x2 =16g	slate x1 =7g, natural stone x2 =4g	mortar with pink plaster x1 =5g, grey mortar x1 =3g
C. 2	modern red and black flat tile fragments x2 =37g, modern flat white glazed kitchen/bathroom tile fragments x17 =100g, modern flat cream glazed kitchen/bathroom tile fragments x2 =30g, red flat tile fragments x9 = 193g, red CBM fragments x49 = 188g	clear flat glass x4 =8g, clear container glass x2 =5g, green bottle glass x3 =12g	slag x1 =4g, corroded metal wire x4 =9g, metal button? x1 =3g, corroded iron nails x7 = 50g, corroded iron scraps x4 =13g, corroded iron springs x4 =15g, modern nails x2 = 3g	slate x3 =9g, coal x7 =24g, natural stone x5 =17g	sea shell x1 =0g, concrete x1 =16g, concrete with pink plaster x2 =117g, gold milk bottle lid x1 =0g, centre part of battery =3g, part of a sponge =4g, silver milk bottle lid x1 = 1g, white plastic circular lid? =2g
C.3	red brick fragment x1=470g (width 65mm, depth 44mm, full length lost 109mm remains), red CBM and mortar fragments x1 =293g, curved red tile	clear container glass x2 =24g, clear flat glass x1 =1g	corroded metal wire =12g, slag x1 =9g, corroded iron nails x7 =48g, corroded metal partial rim of can = 18g, corroded iron scraps x10 =70g,	slate x1 =6g, coal x10=64g	

	fragments x2 =199g, flat red tile fragments x7 = 251g, red CBM fragments x16 = 201g		corroded metal wire with circular flat head at one end =14g		
C.4	dirty yellow CBM fragments x3 =38g, flat red tile with mortar x1 =67g, modern red/yellow CBM fragments x2 =116g, red CBM fragments x8 = 65g, flat red tile fragments x2 =121g	clear container glass x21 =95g, clear flat glass x6 =25g, green bottle glass x3 =18g, orange bottle glass x1 =5g, half a clear glass bottle neck and rim =13g	corroded iron scraps x8 =54g, small corroded iron nails x2 =5g, part of an aluminium? can rim? x2 =4g, slag x14 = 138g, corroded metal wire with flat round circular head at one end x1 =18g	coal x10 =43g	concrete x2 =15g, black bakelite? tile (looks like slate but darker and is lighter in weight – 1 fragment has writing '..IS..') x4 = 26g
C.4/5	modern grey CBM x2 =21g, red CBM fragments x3 =4g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x1 =6g	clear container glass x4 =9g, clear flat glass x1 =3g, green bottle glass x1 =4g		coal x20 = 23g, slate x1 =5g, natural stone x5 =22g	mortar x9 =26g, oyster shell x1 =2g
C.5	red CBM fragments x1 =39g	clear container glass x1 =6g	corroded iron nails x14 = 91g, corroded iron scraps x4 =48g, long corroded iron bolt x1=183g, slag x3 = 120g, metal screw lid of neck of metal tube? =7g	coal x6 = 170g	
C.6		green bottle glass x3 =44g, clear container glass x22= 581g, orange bottle glass x5 =26g, clear flat glass x6 =27g, white glass x7 =28g, clear glass bottle neck =67g, rounded clear glass complete bottle 'TALBOTS IPSWICH' = 409g	slag x1=50g, strip of slightly twisted lead? =10g, corroded iron nails x2 =10g	coal x1 =4g	centre part of a battery =6g
C.7		clear container glass x14 =307g, green bottle glass base x1 =121g, orange bottle glass x3 =25g	corroded iron nails x2 =14g, slag x4 =59g, neck and rim of metal tube =9g, corroded iron scraps x3 =10g, scrap of folded metal (lead?) with green striped pained diagonally across it = 27g	coal x20 = 235g	mortar x1 =4g, flat black tile? of bakelite? x1 =6g, concrete x1 =45g, fragments of red lino? x29 = 39g, circular black rubber object with large hole through centre ('10A/12161' inscribed on rear) = 39g
C.8		clear container glass x8 =24g, orange bottle glass x3 =17g, clear flat glass x4 =13g	corroded iron scraps x3 =16g, thin flat strip put into metal ring =1g	fragment of building stone? x1 =10g, coal x3 =27g, natural flint x2 =15g	centre part of battery x1 =2g, fragment of red lino? x2 =0g
C.9		clear flat glass x2 =4g, clear container glass x1 =3g		coal x7 = 227g, slate x1 =54g	red plastic screw top on neck of metal tube =7g
C.10		green bottle glass x1 =10g, clear flat glass x1 =4g, complete orange glass jar = 144g (sides – 4oz Bovril Limited, base – 'Bottle Made in England)	complete very corroded small metal can =75g, corroded iron scraps x6 =8g	slate x1 =52g, coal x4 =113g	
C.11	red CBM fragments x3 =21g, grey CBM fragments x1 =27g	clear container glass x3 =37g, clear flat glass x3 =15g		coal x8 =27g, slag x1 =10g	end of yellow metal? flattened tube =9g
C.12	modern red tile fragments x2 =40g	blue bottle glass x2 =70g, clear flat glass x2 =5g,	modern screw x1=5g, corroded iron bolt x1 =63g, corroded iron	coal x7 = 138g	green painted plaster x2 =31g

		complete rectangular green glass bottle with ridges along the sides = 230g, clear container glass x6 =35g, orange bottle glass x1 =3g	nails x5 =37g, large corroded metal 'joint' = 661g, corroded scrap strip copper? =4g		

Test Pit 7

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat red tile fragments x1 =31g			coal x3 =10g	
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x1 =59g, red CBM fragments x3 =7g	green bottle glass x1 =29g, clear container glass x1 =9g	corroded iron nails x5 =17g, slag x1 =6g	coal x5 =6g	decorated black plastic? button =5g
C.3	flat red tile fragments x1 =22g, red CBM fragments x1 =0g			coal x2 =2g, natural flint x1 =0g	
C.4	flat red tile fragments x2 =35g, red CBM fragments x3 =4g	green bottle glass x1 =30g	corroded iron bolt x1 =22g, corroded iron nails x1 =3g, corroded iron scraps x3=21g	coal x7 =5g	
C.5	red CBM fragments x1 =1g		corroded iron nails x1 =3g	chalk x2 =2g, coal x1=1g	
C.6	clay pipe stem x2 =6g, red CBM fragments x6 =13g, flat red tile fragments x6 =48g		slag x3 =45g, corroded iron scraps x2 =6g, corroded iron nails x4 =19g	coal x11 =25g, natural stone x3 =11g	mortar x1 =2g, oyster shell fragments x3 =0g
C.7	red CBM fragments x1 =5g, flat red tile fragments x3 = 106g (1 with partial glaze and mortar)		corroded iron nails x1 =2g	coal x2 =7g, chalk x1 =0g, natural stone x2 =3g	oyster shell fragments x3 =7g
C.8			corroded iron scraps x1 =8g, slag x3 =18g	coal x1 =4g, natural stone x1 =2g	oyster shell x2 =6g
C.9	red CBM fragments x2 =3g, dirty yellow/orange CBM fragments x1 =4g	blue glass x1 =3g	corroded iron nail x1 =7g, corroded iron scraps x3 =5g	coal x3 =2g, , natural stone x5 =6g	snail shell x1 =1g, oyster shell x1 =3g
C.10	red CBM fragments x1 =4g			coal x4 =5g	

13.2.6 2011 Finds

Test Pit 1

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem x1 =1g, red tile x3 =2g, yellow tile x5 =15g, red CBM x6 =18g	clear curved glass x4 =18g, clear flat glass x6 =9g, bone x1 =<1g	metal broach hook? =1g, slag =11g, nails x8 =32g, small corroded metal fragment = 10g, thin metal fragment (one end longer than the other) =11g, thin triangular metal sheet =81g		pieces of foil x2 =<1g, plastic button? =4g, charcoal x3 =6g
C. 2	red CBM x2 =16g, yellow CBM x2 =16g, red tile x6 =28g, yellow tile x2 =9g	curved clear glass x6 =25g	green painted metal pin with rotary spring mechanism =5g, slag x2 =4g, metal button? =1g, metal screw =11g, corroded nails x14 =34g, thin corroded metal rod =<1g	flint x3 =5g	fragment of peach stone =<1g, charcoal x8 =7g, oyster shell =1g, snail shell x7 =16g, foil x3 =1g, piece of black fabric =<1g
C.3	, red CBM x11 =35g, red tile x2 =9g, yellow tile x5 =175g, clay pipe stem =2g, clay pipe bowl fragment x2 =1g	flat green glass x2 =3g, flat green glass with OK =3g	metal circular cap/lid =3g, corroded iron nails x4 =29g, corroded metal fragments x3 =13g	burnt coal x4 =2g, flint x1 =2g	charcoal =1g, plastic button =<1g, scraps of foil x2 =<1g, snail shell =4g
C.4	clay pipe x2 =7g, red tile =6g, red CBM x4 =24g		metal button =2g, slag x6 =11g, nails x8 =55g, corroded metal fragments x4 =17g	flint x5 =23g	wooden handle =10g, wood =<1g, shell x5 =3g, charcoal =<1g
C.5	clay pipe stem =<1g, yellow CBM x4 =54g, red tile x2 =38g, yellow tile x2 =151g		metal button =7g, corroded metal nails x5 =20g, thin metal sheet =23g		snail shell =<1g, oyster shell =14g, charcoal =1g
C.6	red CBM =21g, red tile x2 =<1g	green curved glass =<1g, flat clear glass x2 =2g	metal button =5g, corroded metal x3 =6g		oyster shell =2g, charcoal =<1g
C.7	red CBM x4 =14g		metal nail =15g, corroded metal fragment =3g	flint x2=6g	snail shell x2 =4g
C.8					
C.9	red CBM =15g, red tile x2 =5g			flint x1 =3g	shell =<1g

Test Pit 2

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red tile x2=34g, CBM =8g			flint x2 =8g	
C. 2	red tile x3 =31g, red CBM =8g		corroded metal nail =6g	flint x8 =61g	
C.3	red tile x2 =15g			flint x3 =55g	
C.4		flat green glass =<1g	slag =4g	flint x7 =49g	charcoal =1g

Test Pit 3

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem x6 =8g		metal screw x3 =12g, nails x2 =5g, large metal bracket with screws and holes x2 =105g, circular metal button =6g, corroded metal fragments x10 =72g, small solid metal corner hold and screws =29g	flint x1 =7g	charcoal x3 =3g, asbestos =1g
C. 2	clay pipe stem x4 =7g, red tile x5 =19g, red CBM =29g	curved green glass x2 =11g, flat clear glass x2 =1g, curved clear glass x3 =5g	metal screw =4g, metal corroded nails x3 =12g	slate =35g, flint x2 =20g	asbestos =1g, charcoal =<1g
C.3	clay pipe stem x12 =23g, red tile x3 =52g, red CBM x4 =23g	curved green glass x2 =6g	metal corroded nails x3 =45g, curved metal nails =14g, corroded metal fragments x5 =14g		oyster shell x2 =10g, charcoal x4 =2g
C.4	clay pipe stem =4g, red CBM x2 =7g	curved green glass =1g	thin metal rod =<1g, slag =40g	flint =1g	oyster shell x3 =2g, charcoal x2 =<1g
C.5	red CBM =13g				
C.6				smooth circular stone ball =115g	

Test Pit 4

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem x4 =5g, red tile =45g, red CBM =45g		corroded metal fragment =<1g		shell =1g, charcoal =2g
C. 2	clay pipe stem x5 =13g, clay pipe bowl fragments x2 =16g, red tile x2 =46g, red CBM x14 =74g	clear flat glass =3g, curved black glass x2 =24g, curved green glass x4 =13g	handmade nail=3g, nails x2 =10g	slate =<1g, flint x2 =6g	oyster shell =1g, charcoal x2 =2g
C.3	red tile =26g, red CBM x15 =107g, clay pipe stem x2 =2g	green glass x2 =5g	corroded metal nail =3g		oyster shell =6g, charcoal =2g
C.4	red tile x9 =204g, red CBM x37 =313g, clay pipe bowl x2 =18g, clay pipe stem x7 =24g	green curved glass =5g	corroded nail =7g	flint x3 =73g	oyster shell x5 =36g
C.5	red tile x7 =365g, burnt tile =13g			flint x2 =16g	wood =1g, oyster shell =<1g
C.6	clay pipe stem =3g, red tile x3 =206g, red CBM =11g, burnt tile =42g				oyster shell =3g
C.7	clay pipe =7g, red CBM x2 =25g				

Test Pit 5

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x7 =14g	flat clear glass x10 =13g	half penny coin dated 1936 =6g, corroded metal fragments x2 =5g, corroded metal nails x5 =25g	flint x4 =35g	charcoal x2 =7g
C. 2	red CBM x11 =78g, red tile x5 =141g, clay pipe stem x2 =3g	flat brown glass x2 =5g, curved green glass x2 =6g, flat clear glass =2g	corroded nails x3 =13g, corroded metal fragment =2g	slate x5 =48g	oyster shell =2g, charcoal x5 =7g
C.3	red CBM x64 =200g, red tile x2 =33g, clay pipe stem x1 =3g, clay pipe bowl =2g	clear flat glass x13 =36g, curved clear glass x3 =13g, flat green glass =1g	silver can =1g, metal nails x4 =16g	flint x4 =13g	snail shell =6g, oyster shell x3 =3g, charcoal x8 =12g
C.4	red tile x3 =101g, red CBM x24 =199g, clay pipe stem x3 =12g	flat green glass =<1g		flint x2 =8g	charcoal =1g, oyster shell x3 =3g, shell =2g
C.5	red tile =54g, red CBM x8 =35g			flint x5 =30g	oyster shell x15 =12g, charcoal =<1g
C.6	red CBM x5 =185g, red tile =23g, clay pipe stem =2g			flint x2 =27g	oyster shell x4 =1g
C.7				flint x1 =3g	
C.8				worked flint x2 =14g	battery core? =4g

Test Pit 6

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM x4 =85g		metal bottle lid/cap =1g		
C. 2	clay pipe stem =5g, red tile x2 =96g, red CBM x42 =415g	complete clear glass jar = 60g, clear flat glass x2= 6g, clear curved glass x5 =24g, flat green glass =2g, curved green glass x12 =59g	corroded metal nails x6 =44g, fragments of corroded metal circular base x5 =17g, corroded metal fragments x6 =3g		
C.3	red tile x3 =233g, red CBM x10 =75g	curved green glass x2= 44g, curved clear glass =2g	corroded nails x2 =15g		oyster shell x3 =5g
C.4					
C.5	red CBM =40g		corroded nail =5g		
C.6				flint x1 =1g	
C.7				flint =1g	
C.8					
C.9					

Test Pit 7

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x2 =13g				
C. 2				slate =3g	
C.3	red CBM x2 =6g				
C.4					
C.5					

Test Pit 8

Test Pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x2 =<1g				oyster shell =<1g
C. 2	red CBM x9 =11g			flint x1 =36g	
C.3	red CBM =3g		corroded metal nail =5g		charcoal =<1g

Test Pit 9

Test Pit 9	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x7 =16g	flat clear glass x2 =2g	corroded metal nails x3 =8g, thin metal wire x3 =4g	flint x2 =4g	green string =<1g, charcoal x19 =15g, shell x2 =<1g, paper/cardboard? x6 = <1g, foil =<1g
C. 2	red CBM x6 =13g, yellow CBM x5 =19g	clear flat glass =1g	nails x4 =23g, small metal circular item =1g, corroded metal fragments x4 =<1g	flint x11 =15g	plastic tag =<1g, painted wall plaster =2g, wood =1g, thin green plastic sheet =1g, blue plastic =<1g, plastic bag =<1g, green plastic string =<1g, charcoal x18 =25g
C.3	clay pipe stem =<1g, yellow CBM x4 =21g, clay pipe bowl fragment =<1g	clear flat glass x2 =2g, clear curved glass =3g	metal nails x2 =10g, corroded metal fragments x9 =62g, square metal lid =15g	flint x4 =10g	oyster shell =1g, charcoal x9 =33g, green plastic tie =<1g, polystyrene =<1g
C.4	red CBM =5g	clear flat glass =<1g	nail =19g, thin corroded metal fragment x5 =12g		charcoal x3 =9g

Test Pit 10

Test Pit 10	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x4 =11g				charcoal =5g
C. 2	clay pipe stem =4g, red CBM x17 =112g	curved clear glass =9g, flat green glass x2 =5g		slate x3 =9g	charcoal x2 =3g
C.3	flat yellow tile =14g, red CBM x14 =92g	flat clear glass =<1g	corroded metal fragment =14g		
C.4	red CBM =6g			slate =4g	

13.3 Maps

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

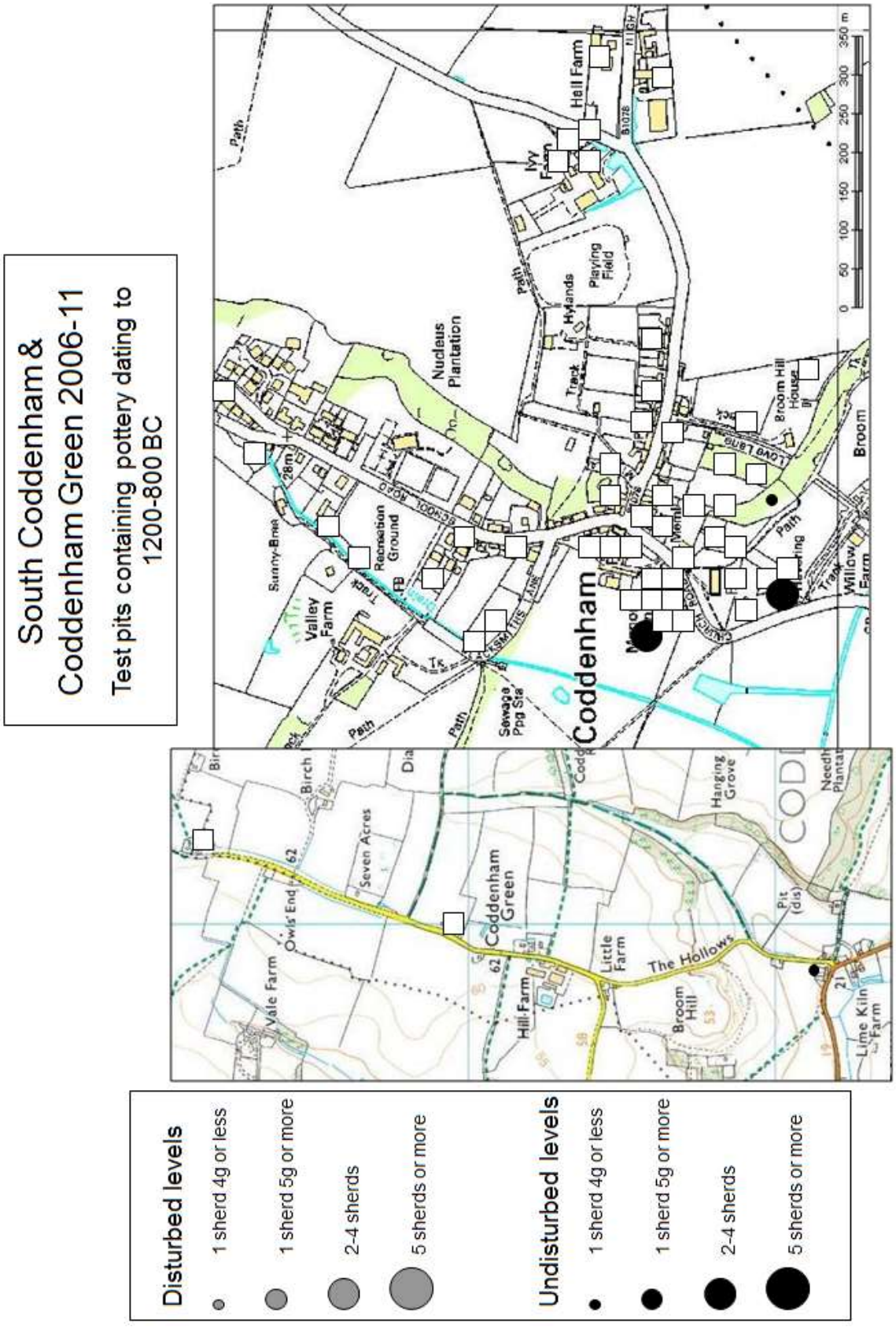

Figure 74 ***Bronze Age pottery distribution map from Coddenham test pits*** **© Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.**

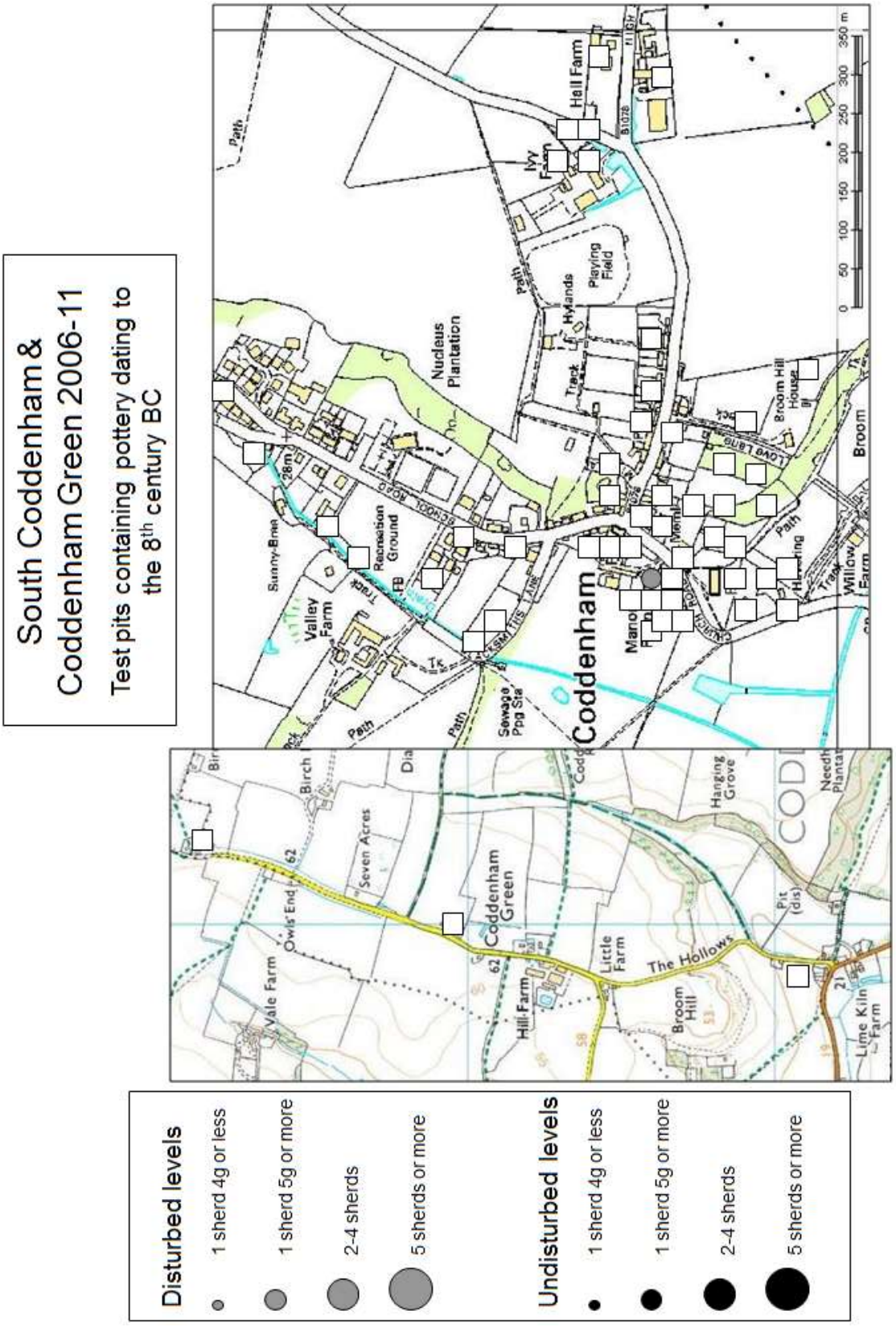

Figure 75 ***Early Iron Age pottery distribution map from Coddenham test pits*** **© Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.**

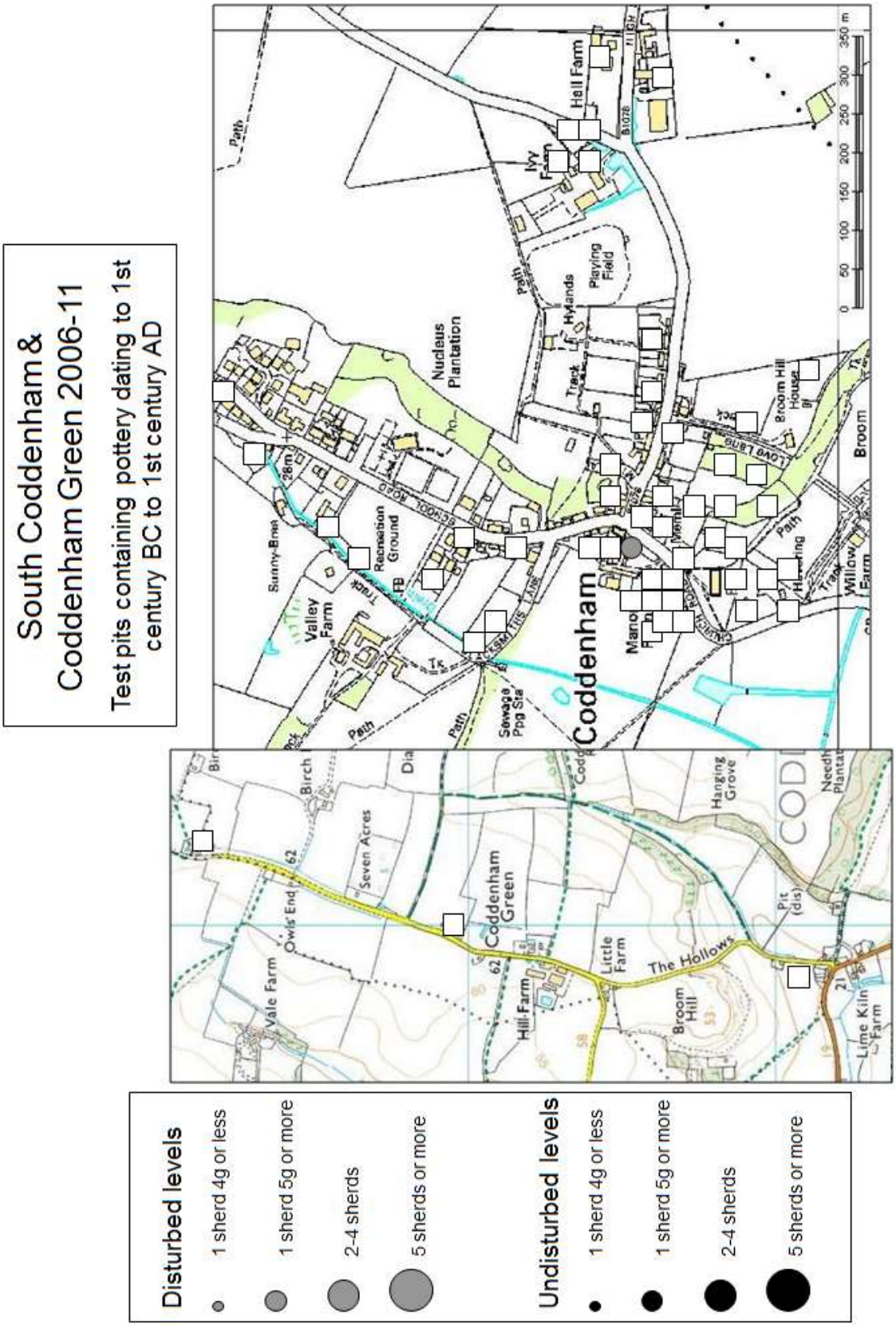

Figure 76 ***Late Iron Age pottery distribution map from Coddenham test pits*** **© Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.**

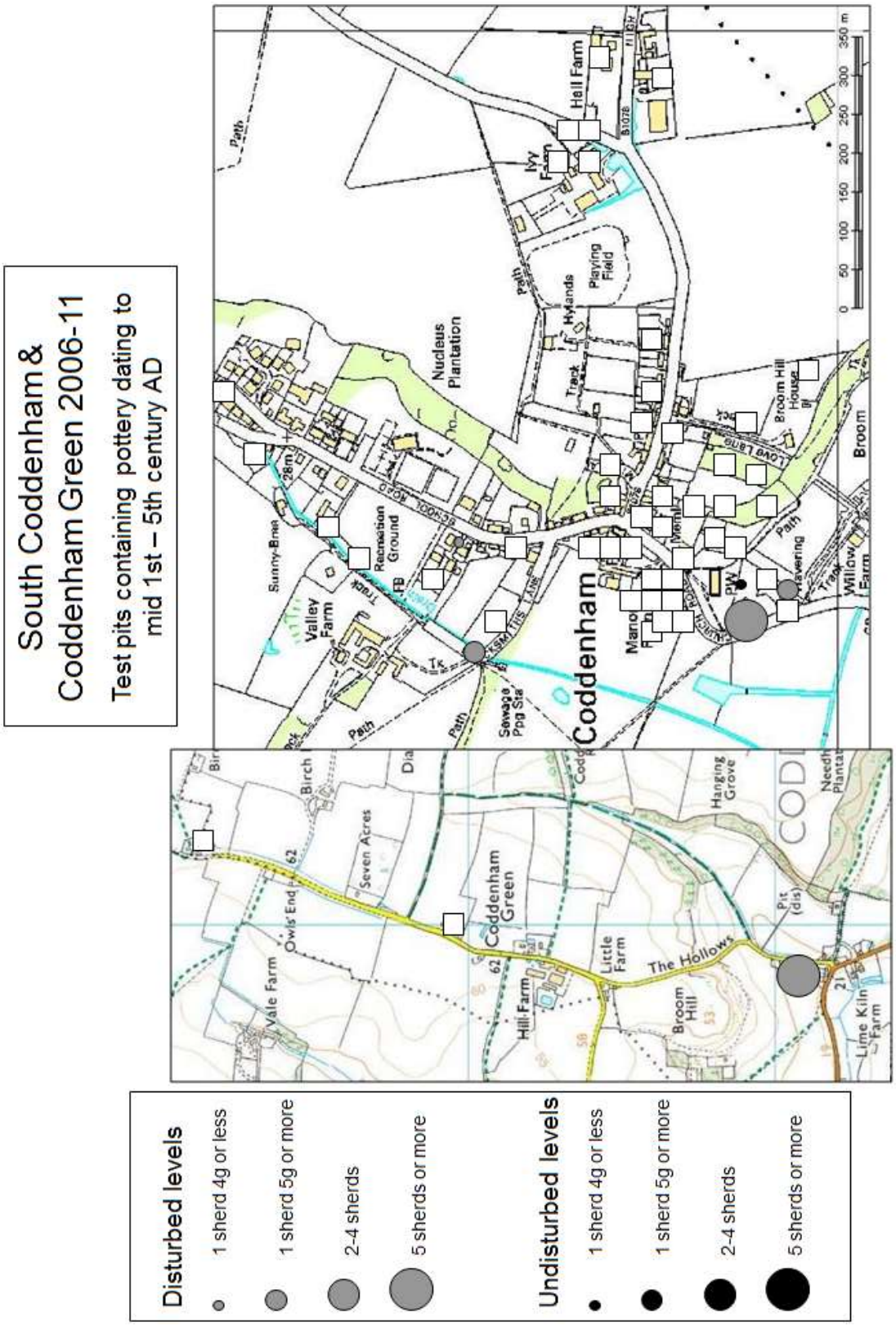

Figure 77 ***Roman pottery distribution map from Coddenham test pits*** **© Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.**

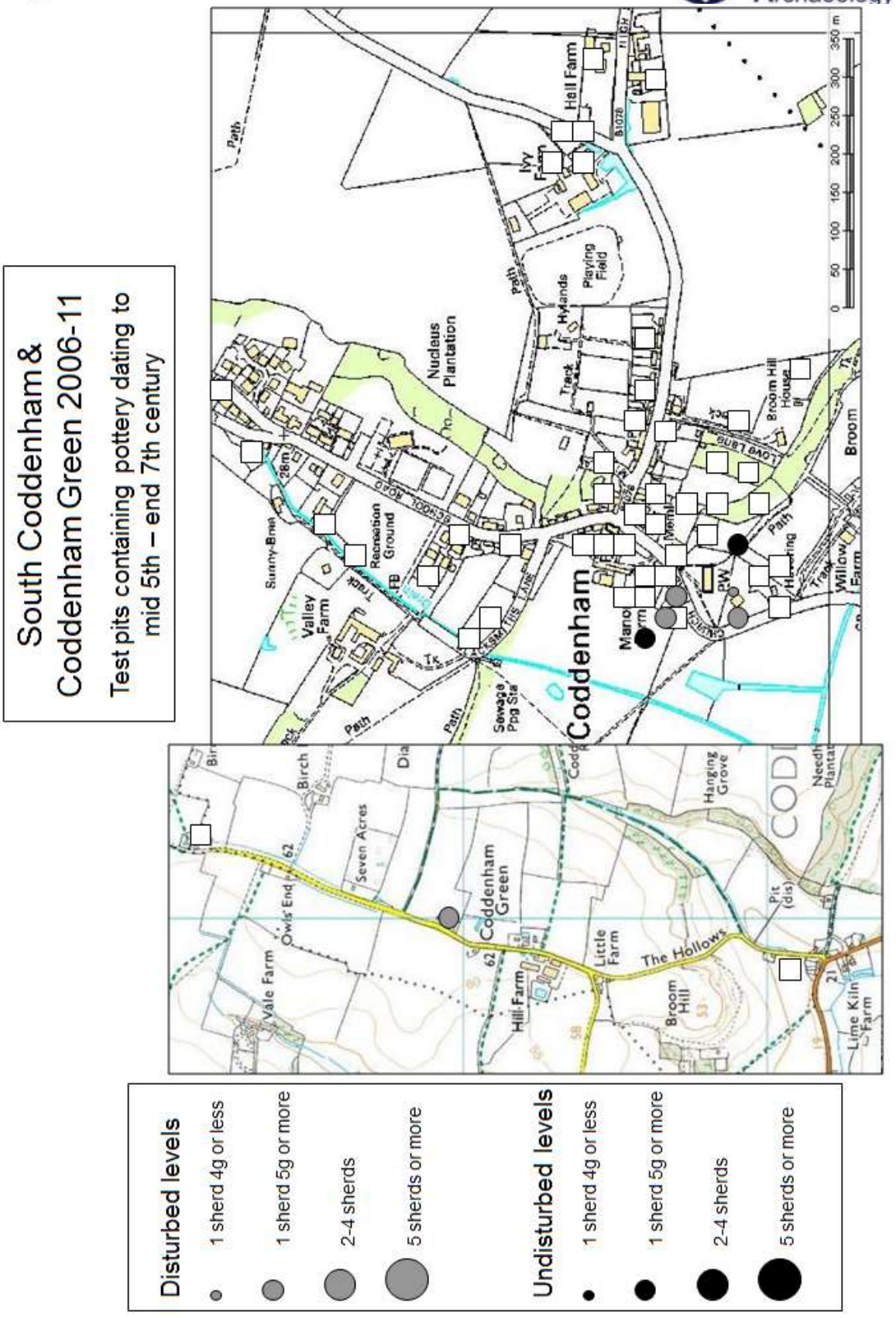

Figure 78 ***Early Anglo-Saxon pottery distribution map from Coddenham test pits*** **© Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.**

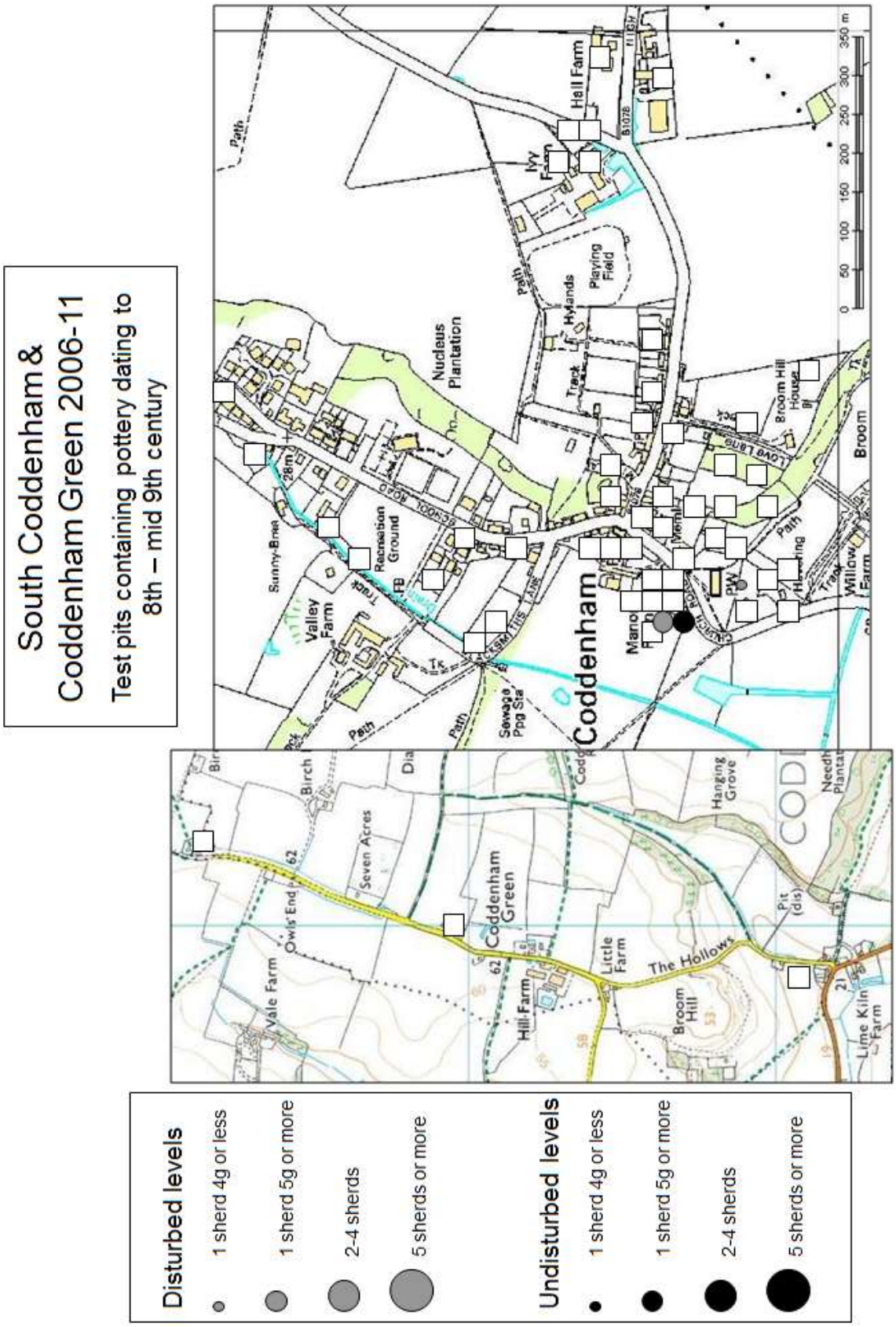

Figure 79 ***Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery distribution map from Coddenham test pits*** **© Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.**

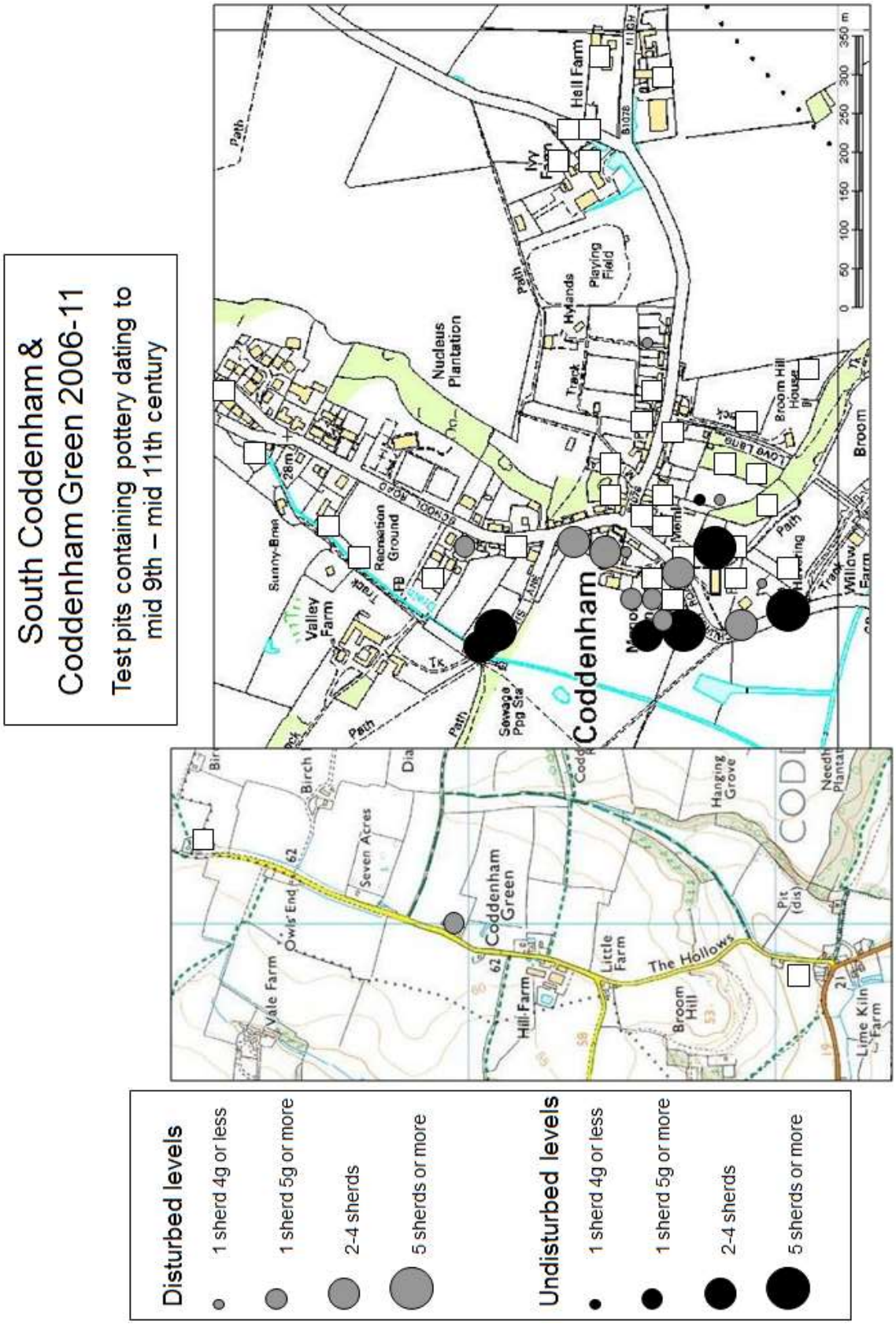

Figure 80 ***Late Anglo-Saxon pottery distribution map from Coddenham test pits*** **© Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.**

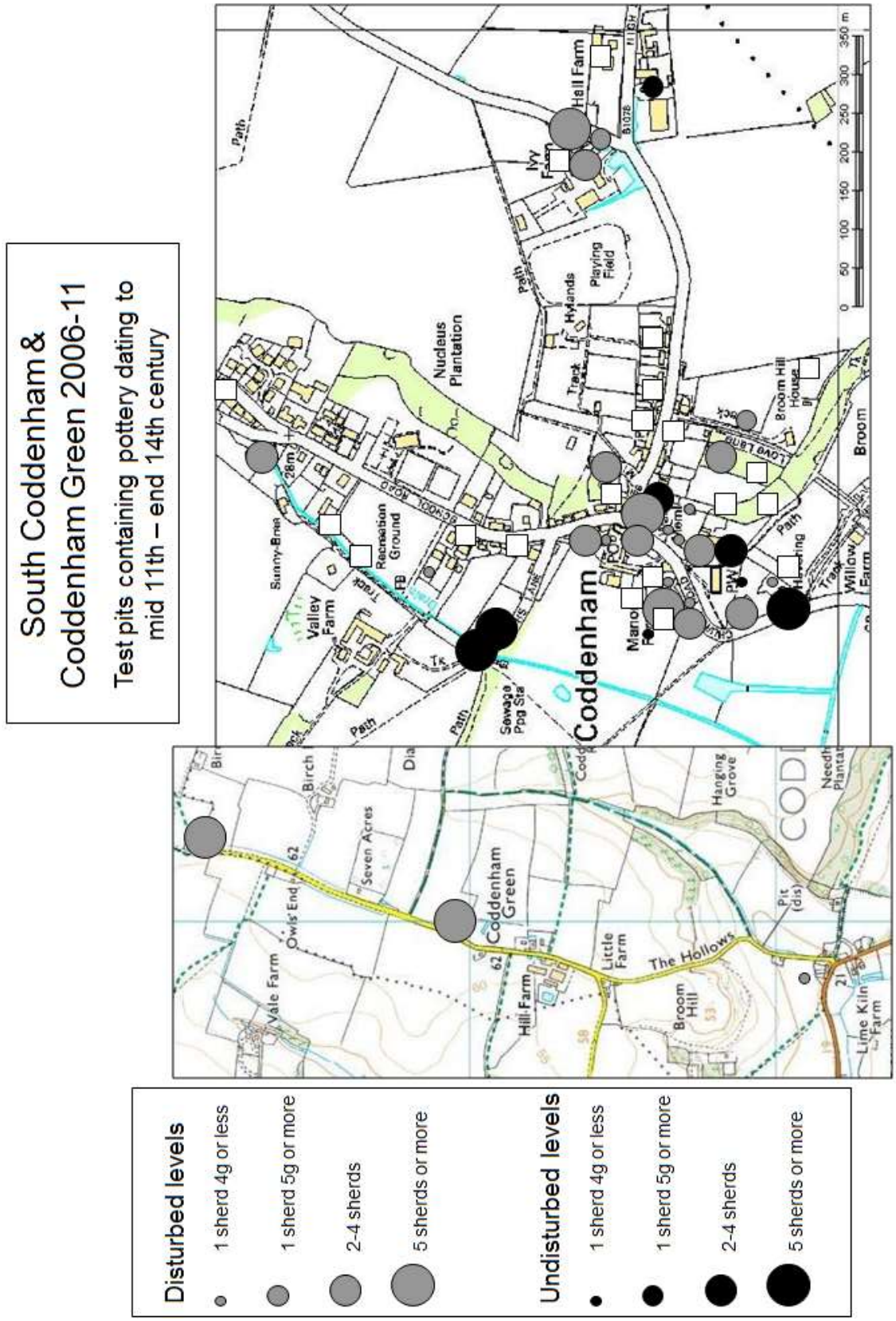

Figure 81 ***High Medieval pottery distribution map from Coddenham test pits*** **© Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.**

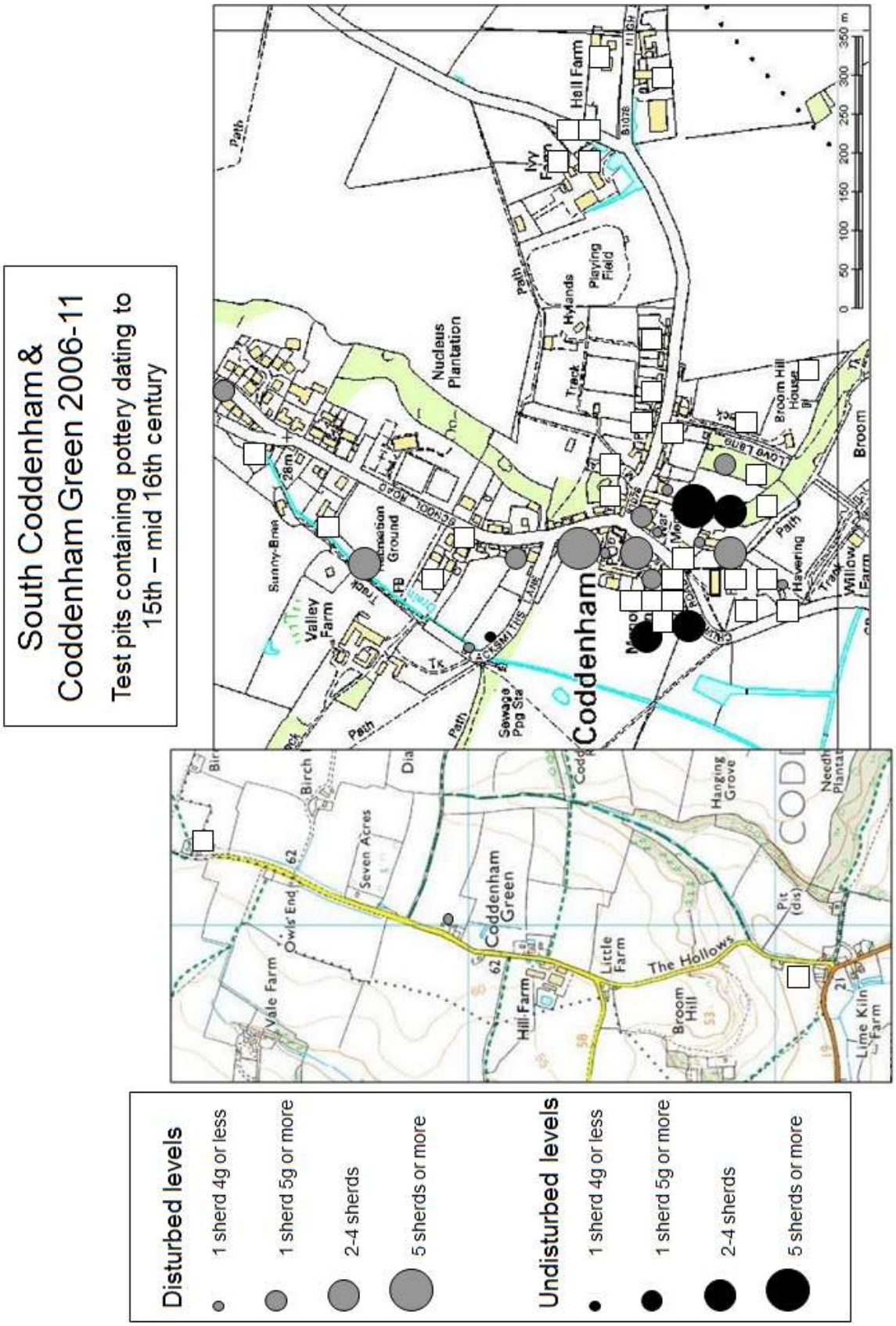

Figure 82 ***Late Medieval pottery distribution map from Coddenham test pits*** **© Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.**

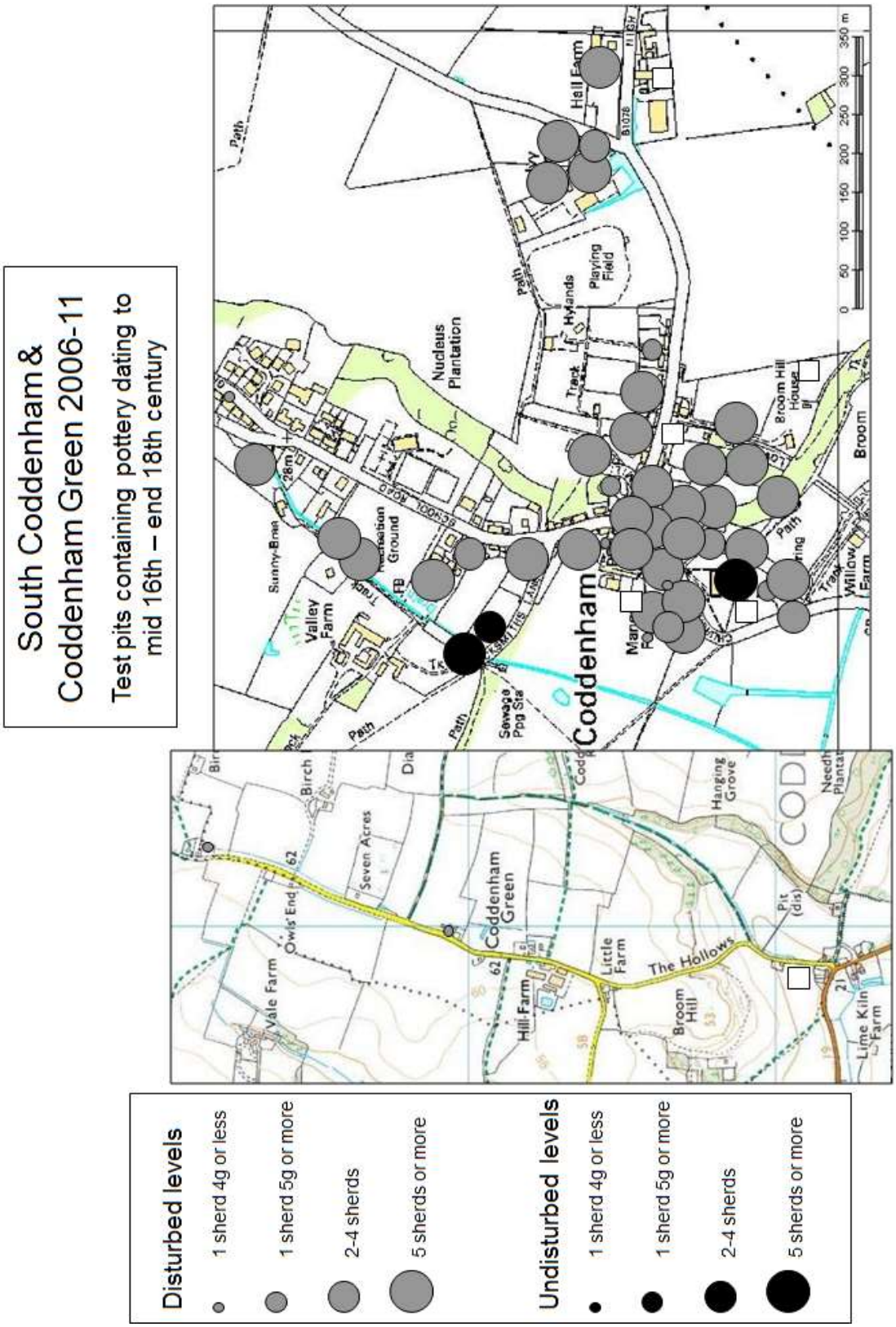

Figure 83 ***Post-Medieval pottery distribution map from Coddenham test pits*** **© Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.**

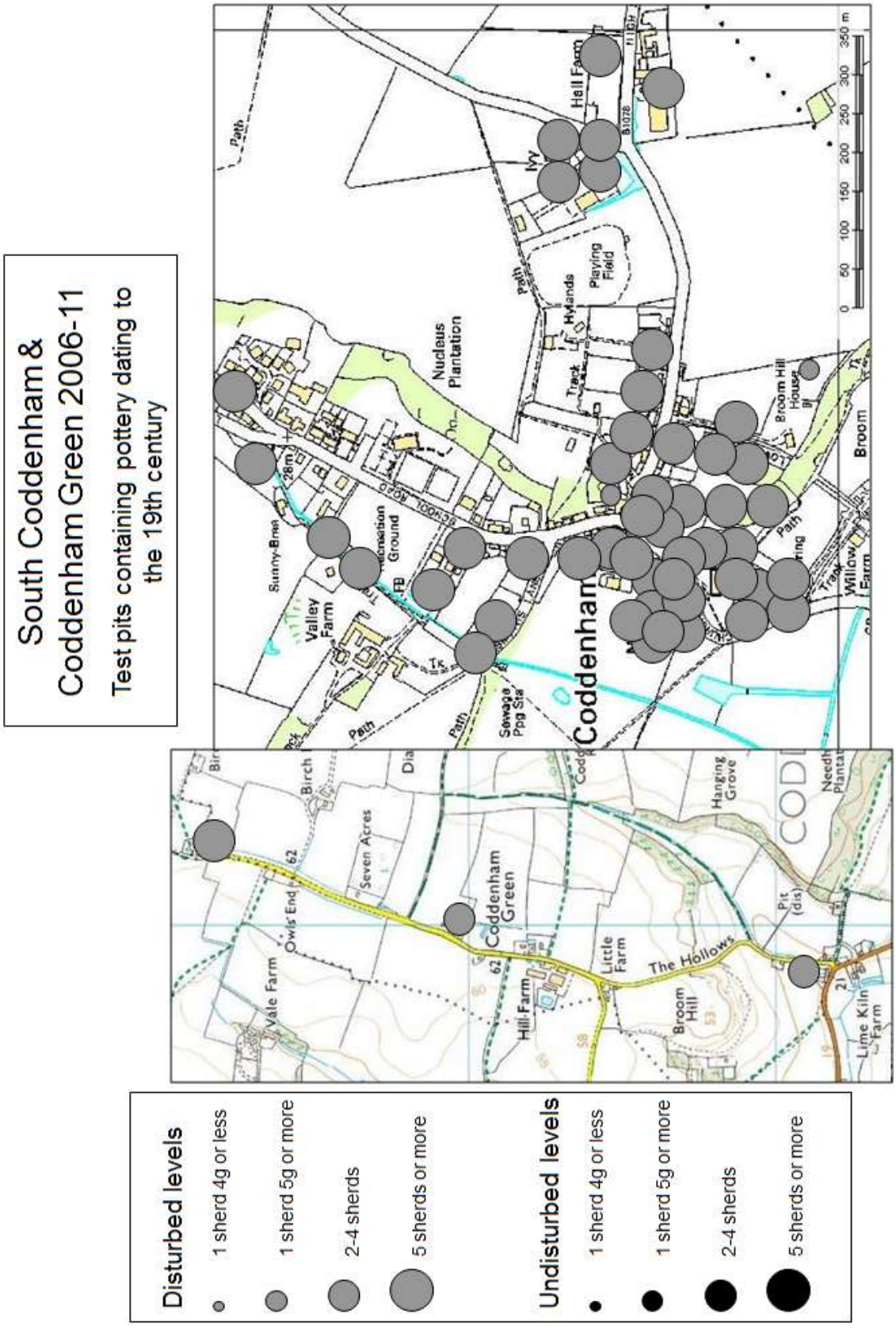

Figure 84 ***Victorian pottery distribution map from Coddenham test pits*** **© Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.**