

**‘The Story of Hoxne’**  
**HXN 062**  
(incorporating HXN 063-072 and DEN 012)

**Community Project Archaeological Report**



**SCCAS Report No. 2013/126**

**Client: Hoxne Heritage Group**

Author: J. A. Craven

December 2013

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Author: J. A. Craven

Contributions By: Duncan Allan, Richenda Goffin

Report Date: December 2013



## HER Information

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<b>Secondary site codes:</b>	<b>HXN 063-HXN 072, DEN 012</b>
<b>Site Name:</b>	<b>'The Story of Hoxne' Community Project</b>
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Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.



# Contents

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Summary

<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2. Project Background</b>	<b>4</b>
2.1 Location, geology and topography	4
2.2 Archaeological and historical background	5
<b>3. Methodology</b>	<b>11</b>
3.1. Preparation	11
3.2. Fieldwork	11
3.3. Finds quantification and analysis	12
3.4. Project Archive	13
<b>4. Results</b>	<b>14</b>
4.1. Introduction	14
4.2. Test Pit Gazetteer	19
Test Pit 01. Waveney Lodge	19
Test Pit 02. Mulberry Cottage, Green Street	20
Test Pit 03. Oaken, 10 Church Close (HXN 063)	21
Test Pit 04. Yew Tree House, Church Hill (HXN 064)	22
Test Pit 05. High House, Church Hill (HXN 065)	23
Test Pit 06. Little Park House	24
Test Pit 07. 53 Low Street (HXN 066)	25
Test Pit 08. 54 Low Street (HXN 067)	28
Test Pit 09. Beech Cottage Low Street	29
Test Pit 10. Aldersyde, Low Street	30
Test Pit 11. The Old Bakery Low Street	31
Test Pit 12. The Swan Public House (HXN 068)	32

Test Pit 17. Moatfield, Abbey Hill (HXN 069)	34
Test Pits 18 and 19. Appletun, Abbey Hill	36
Test Pit 22. 5 Cross Street	37
Test Pit 23. 6 Cross Street (HXN 070)	38
Test Pit 24. The Old Grapes	40
Test Pit 25. Mill House, Cross Street	41
Test Pit 26. Bethesda, Heckfield Green (HXN 071)	42
Test Pit 28. Cosy Cot, Heckfield Green	43
Test Pit 29. Larch House, Heckfield Green	44
Test Pit 30. Farm Cottage, Heckfield Green	45
Test Pit 31. Michelin House, Denham Road	46
Test Pit 32. Gissing Farmhouse, South Green (HXN 072)	47
Test Pit 33. Honeysuckle Cottage, Hoxne Road, Denham (DEN 012)	49
Test Pit 37. The Depperhaugh	51
Test Pit 38. Rear 19-21 Low St	52
Test Pits 39 and 40. Low Street Village Green	53
<b>5. Discussion</b>	<b>55</b>
5.1. The Test Pits	55
5.2. The Pottery	55
5.3. Other finds	57
<b>6. Conclusions</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>7. Archive deposition</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>8. Acknowledgements</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>9. Bibliography</b>	<b>64</b>
9.1. Publications and grey literature reports	64
9.2. Websites	64

## List of Figures

Figure 1. Parish location map	3
Figure 2. Historic Environment Record sites in the parish	8
Figure 3. Historic Environment Record sites in the settlement core	9
Figure 4. Listed building distribution in the parish	10
Figure 5. Test pit locations	15
Figure 6. Low Street/Green Street test pit locations	16
Figure 7. Abbey Hill/Cross Street test pit locations	17
Figure 8. Heckfield Green test pit locations	18
Figure 9. Test Pit 07 plan and section	27
Figure 10. Medieval pottery (11th-14th century) distribution	58
Figure 11. Late medieval transitional pottery (15th-16th century) distribution	58

## List of Appendices

Appendix 1.	List of participants
Appendix 2.	Finds quantification
Appendix 3.	Extracts from historic maps and tithes apportionment
Appendix 4.	Suffolk Historic Environment Record entries for Hoxne

## List of abbreviations

DBA	Desk Based Assessment
HER	Historic Environment Record
HHG	Hoxne Heritage Group
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
OD	Ordnance Datum
PAS	Portable Antiquities Scheme
SM	Scheduled Monument
SCCAS/FT	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service/Field Team
SCCAS/CT	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service/Conservation Team
SRO	Suffolk Record Office



## Summary

An archaeological community event, consisting of the excavation of twenty-nine test pits by local residents and other volunteers, took place in Hoxne in July 2013. The event was preceded in May 2013 by the excavation of another two test pits by local schoolchildren. The event was organised by the Hoxne Heritage Group, as a part of their HLF funded project 'The Story of Hoxne', with professional archaeological assistance from the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.

The principal archaeological achievement of the event has been in providing, in many places, the first real investigation into the archaeological potential of the settlement cores. The test pits have frequently demonstrated that preserved archaeological layers are present, and eleven pits have been issued an individual HER code. The test pits showed a wide variety of results, from clean undisturbed soil profiles in areas evidently outside of the medieval and post-medieval settlement, to thick occupation soils rich with post-medieval to modern material. Several pits contained archaeological soil horizons, at times deeply stratified, appearing to date back as far as the early medieval period.

The earliest pottery, recovered from two test pits, dates to the early medieval period, c. 11th-12th century. Medieval ceramics of c.12-14th century date were found in eight test pits while Late Medieval Transitional wares and other 15th-16th century ceramics were collected from twelve.

Most of the test pits contained post-medieval and modern material, the quantities generally reflecting the location of each site in relation to the established post-medieval settlement. Post-medieval ceramics, including imported vessels and a wide range of industrially produced wares and other twentieth century ceramics, were present in twenty-five of the test pits and offer a snapshot of the everyday ceramics in use by the inhabitants of the village during this period. Ceramic building material, i.e. brick and tile, was recovered from twenty-eight pits, fragments of clay pipe from twenty-four, pieces of glass from twenty-seven, metalwork including iron nails and other objects from twenty-four, and organic material such as animal bone and oyster shell from twenty-two.

The event has shown that there is high potential for future fieldwork or documentary research to add to and enhance our knowledge concerning the life of the village and its development, particularly from the early medieval period.



# 1. Introduction

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SCCAS/FT was contracted by the Hoxne Heritage Group (HHG) to assist in an archaeological community event, as part of their project 'The Story of Hoxne' for which they had received a grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF).

The HLF funding application stated that the overall focus of the project was to 'research the origins, development and continuity of settlement in Hoxne through the ages.'

Specific aims or activities included:

- Residents working with professional archaeologists to investigate the physical archaeological evidence in the parish, in conjunction with other documentary research.
- To add the fieldwork results, in particular the nature and distribution of finds, to the known evidence to aid further study of the development of the village.
- To use the expert identification of artefacts to stimulate enthusiasm and interest in how everyday life in the village has developed and changed, and to inspire local residents to find out more about the finds, i.e. who used them, at what time and for what purpose, and how they came to be in the archaeological record.
- To see if any artefacts could be found to support the village's strong association with the legend of the martyrdom of St. Edmund, who was supposedly slain by the Danes in Hoxne in 870 AD.
- To make project results available for the whole community to see and learn about their local history.
- To involve the whole community, with a special emphasis on children, to help raise awareness and appreciation of the local archaeological heritage, and improve community adhesion.
- To increase membership of the Hoxne Heritage Group and encourage further learning about local heritage.

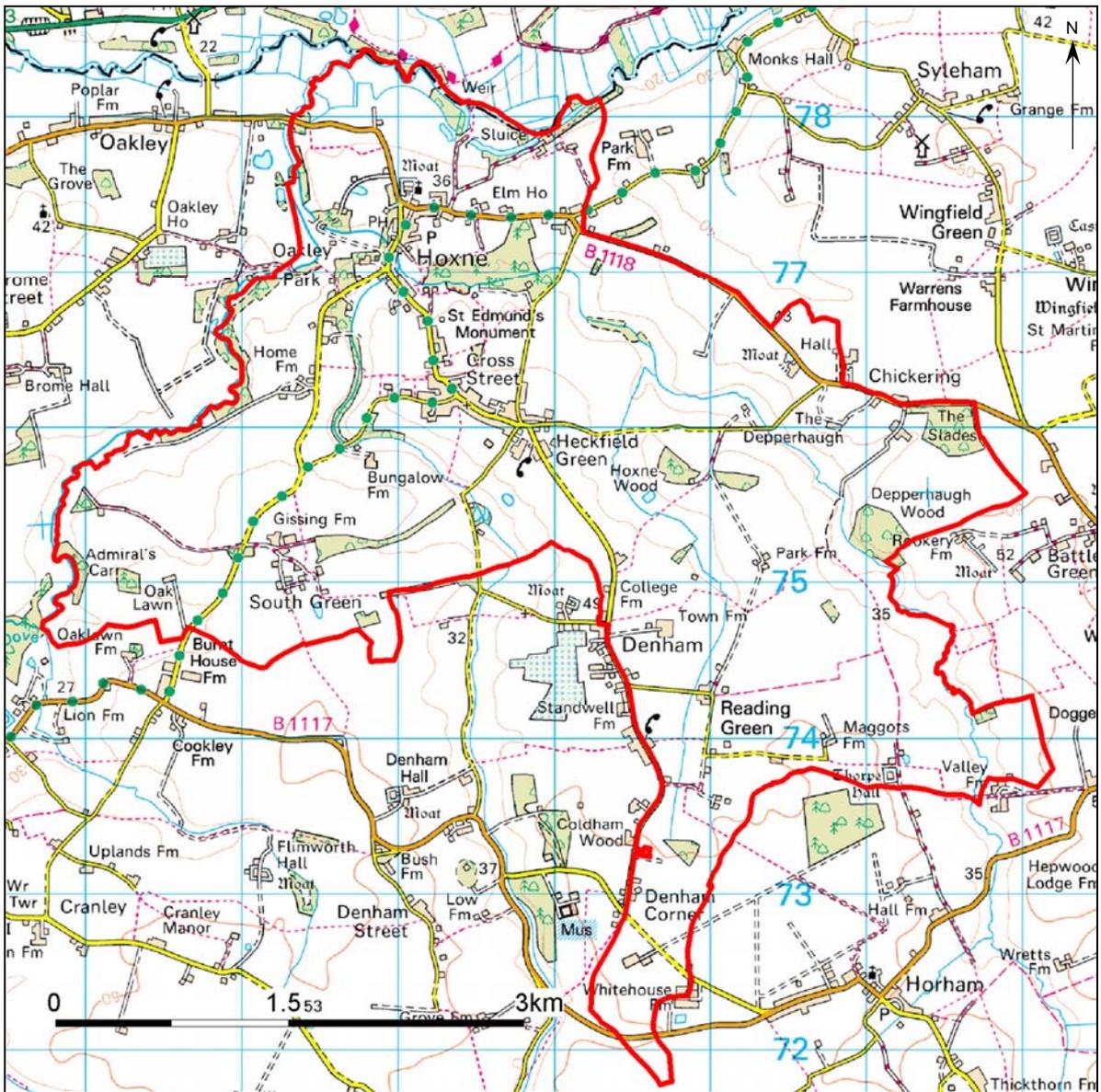
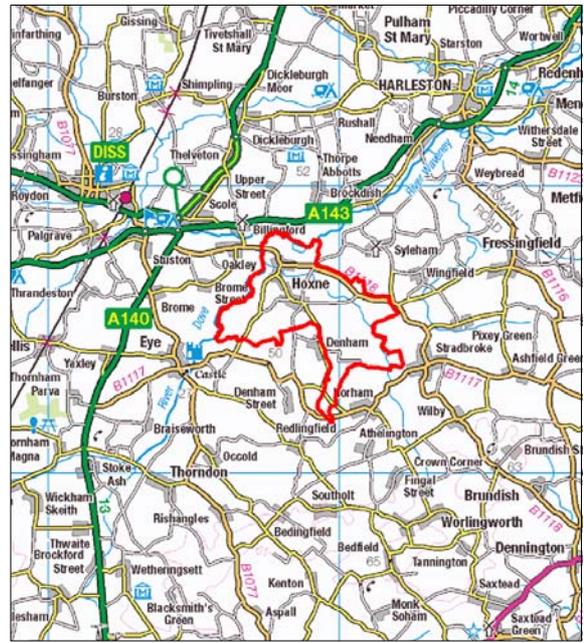
The community event designed to meet these aims consisted of the excavation of twenty-nine Test Pits at twenty-eight locations throughout the parish by local residents and other volunteers, over a period of three days from the 6th to 8th July 2013.

SCCAS also saw the project as providing an opportunity to:

- Investigate and record the archaeology of Hoxne. Fieldwork in the past has generally been restricted due to minimal development in the historic cores and the Test Pit program was thought in particular to offer strong potential for identifying evidence of the Late Anglo-Saxon and early medieval settlement.
- Enable local community participation in an archaeological excavation, and to allow participants to develop a range of practical and analytical archaeological skills.
- Advise and encourage individuals or groups on potential ways of furthering their interest or participation in archaeology and the historic environment.
- Increase the community's knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the setting and origins of Hoxne and its environs.
- Engage with the local community through involvement with the project and to promote public awareness of the role that SCCAS plays in conserving, managing and publicising the historic environment of Suffolk.

The event was preceded by the excavation of two 1.5m square Test Pits by a class of Year 5/Year 6 pupils from St Edmunds Primary school, Hoxne on the 21st May 2013. These pits were placed on the Low Street village green, under the supervision of the SCCAS/FT Outreach Officer, Duncan Allan. The aims of this were:

- To introduce pupils to archaeology through practical experience.
- To provide opportunities for interpretation of evidence in line with National Curriculum Key Stage 2 Programme of Study.
- To develop interest, enthusiasm and increased participation in the main test pitting event.



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Figure 1. Parish location map

## 2. Project Background

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### 2.1 Location, geology and topography

Hoxne is a large parish of c.1630ha on the Suffolk/Norfolk border in the district of Mid Suffolk. To the north and west its boundaries are defined by the River Waveney and its tributary the River Dove respectively (Fig. 1).

Bedrock geology across the parish consists of Norwich Crag formation sands, usually below superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation chalky till (often referred to as 'boulder clay') although alluvial or river terrace deposits are present along the bases of the various river or stream valleys (BGS 2013). Soil types are predominantly deep heavy clay or loam, with alluvial and peat deposits in the Waveney and Dove floodplains (Ordnance Survey, 1983).

Height above OD in the parish ranges from c.20m in the Waveney valley to c.40-45m on the high plateaux occupied by Green Street and Cross Street/Heckfield Green.

Outside of the valleys of the Waveney and Dove the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment (<http://www.suffolklandscape.org.uk>) ascribes the parish to two broad categories of landscape. The northern part of the parish, i.e. Low Street, Green Street and Abbey Hill, is classed as *rolling valley claylands*, the key characteristics of which are:

- Gently sloping valleys on medium clay soils.
- Occasional notable steeper slopes.
- Fields often smaller than on surrounding plateaux.
- Localised influence of landscape parks.
- Focus of settlement.
- Few large greens or commons.
- Ancient woodland on the upper fringes of the valley sides.

The central and southern parts of the parish are defined as *plateau claylands*, a category which extends across central north Suffolk. Key characteristics of this type are:

- Plateaux of heavy clay soil very gently undulating or flat dissected by small streams.
- Ancient organic pattern of fields, some co-axial in the north-east.
- Substantial hedges of hawthorn blackthorn and elm with oak and ash predominant hedgerow trees.
- Extensive areas of hedgerow loss creating 'arable prairies'.
- Dispersed settlement, villages with multiple nuclei, landscape scattered with farmsteads and hamlets.
- Large greens – many now enclosed but with 'ghost' outlines – on the flatter parts; houses around their margins, but medieval churches are only very rarely present.
- Rich stock of medieval and later vernacular buildings.
- Large modern agricultural buildings a recurrent feature.
- Almost no woodland.
- Small copses in villages and around farmsteads.

## **2.2 Archaeological and historical background**

Although modern archaeological investigation in the parish has generally been somewhat limited in the past (the principal reason for this being the relative lack of development in the past 25 years and hence an absence of archaeological mitigation works) Hoxne has a particularly rich and well-known archaeological and historical background (Figs. 2-4, Appendix 4).

Famously this includes two archaeological sites of international importance, the Palaeolithic site at the former brickworks on the Eye Road (Suffolk Historic Environment Record ref. HXN 001) and the findspot of the late Roman 'Hoxne Hoard' (HXN 019). Although the hoard is indicative of a rich Roman landscape and a probable wealthy villa in the region there is little other evidence of Roman activity in the parish. A scatter of Roman tile is recorded in a field south of Nuttery Vale (HXN 026), and there is a fairly typical record of scattered metal detected finds, but dated Roman features have only been recorded in the form of a few ditches seen in evaluation and monitoring at a small plot in Church Close (HXN 048).

Hoxne has a long association with the legend of the martyrdom of St Edmund in 870 AD and was an important parish for the early Christian church in the Late Anglo-Saxon and early medieval periods. By the later Anglo-Saxon period Hoxne was established as a Bishopric and there was a church in Hoxne, dedicated to St Ethelbert, before the Conquest. The will of Bishop Theodred of East Anglia and London, dated to around 950 AD, indicates that the church was a Minster, served by a community of priests. By the 12th century the church was given to the Bishop of Norwich who also had a palace or manor in the parish and two medieval deer parks, the 'Old Park' at Park Farm to the south-west of Heckfield Green (HXN 010) and the 'New Park' to the east of Low Street (HXN 022).

The Minster was probably on the site of the present church and it has been suggested that the Scheduled moated site (National Heritage List for England No. 1020448, HXN 005), adjacent to St Peter and St Paul's Church (HXN 018) at the northern end of Low Street, was originally the site of the medieval Bishop's palace. Now occupied by the 15th/16th century vicarage (NHLE No. 1181318) the site has recently seen small scale excavation and monitoring which identified Late Anglo-Saxon features and finds (HXN 041). An alternative location for the palace within the New Park has also been suggested.

There are also early references to a Chapel of St Edmund and the Benedictine Priory established at Abbey Farm in the 12th/13th century (NHLE No.1020447, HXN 004), was centred upon it. However this chapel is thought to relate to an excavated example to the south of Cross Street near Bungalow Farm (HXN 017). Hoxne is also recorded in Domesday as having a Saturday market in 1086 which, following competition from a new market at Eye Castle soon moved to a Friday, and eventually a Wednesday by 1227 to avoid another clash with Stradbroke (Scarfe 1999).

The medieval and post-medieval layout of the parish is still readily apparent, with three principal cores of settlement at Low Street, at Cross Street extending south-east from Abbey Farm, and at Heckfield Green, with further dispersed settlement at South Green, Reading Green, and other farmsteads. Direct archaeological evidence of the extent of early medieval occupation in the settlement cores is limited, although by the 15th/16th centuries the broad layout of Low Street was well established, with several buildings still

extant. The location of the medieval market is uncertain and it is possible that the green at Low Street may have extended further north towards the church.

The recent excavation however of medieval settlement evidence at Tudor Court near Heckfield Green (HXN 044), probably the largest such excavation to date in the parish, does suggest substantial medieval occupation around Heckfield Green. Together with traces of medieval activity found in evaluation and monitoring work at Three Ponds (HXN 050) this suggests that the medieval settlement here was perhaps more substantial than the later post-medieval settlement, and may have been continuous with any settlement through Cross Street to the Priory.

Hoxne therefore may have seen a decline in the post-medieval period, probably due to factors such as the loss of the market to a competing one at nearby Eye and a decline in its importance to the church following the Dissolution in the 16th century. Abbey Farm was constructed at the site of the Priory in the late 16th century while the New Park and possible Bishop's manor at Low Street became the site of Hoxne Hall (HXN 016). This estate was later owned by the Maynard family in the 18th century and then the Kerrison family in the 19th century, when it was known as Oakley Park. The Kerrison family remodelled the hall in the early 19th century, before its final demolition in the early 20th.

Post-medieval and early Ordnance Survey mapping provide detailed information on the layout of the parish since the 17th century and clearly show that Cross Street and Heckfield Green were largely separate hamlets with only occasional properties scattered between them. The limited expansion that has occurred since the early 20th century can be clearly seen, the principal area of development being the formation of a continuous settlement between Cross Street and Heckfield Green. Small-scale and piecemeal building has occurred elsewhere such as at Nuttery Vale or Red Lion Close, Cross Street or along Green Street.



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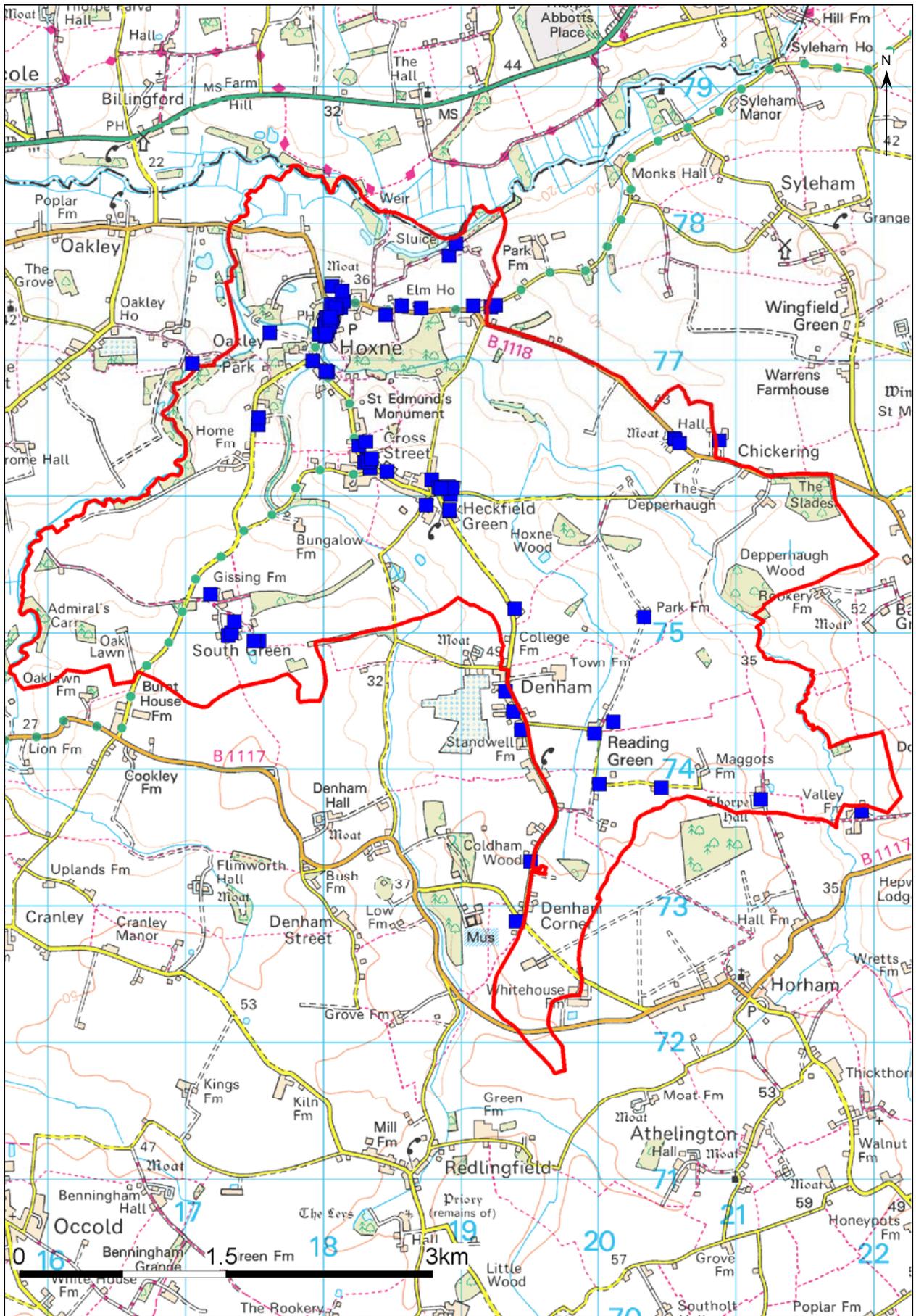
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Figure 4. Listed building distribution in the parish

## **3. Methodology**

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### **3.1. Preparation**

Prior to the event the majority of volunteers registered to take part at a meeting of the Historic Heritage Group. A list of thirty-eight potential test pits was subsequently prepared although in the end only twenty-eight locations were excavated for varying reasons, the main one being insufficient excavators to cover all those gardens offered by owners who could not dig themselves.

On registration all participants were provided with the SCCAS Test Pit Excavation guidebook, which provided a basic methodology and step by step process to follow. This was again issued during a short briefing session on the first morning, together with basic SCCAS Recording packs. Participants were then asked to get started on their pits so that SCCAS staff could visit and further explain the methodology on site if needed, previous experience having suggested that it is easier to explain archaeological excavation and recording through practical demonstration.

The excavation by schoolchildren of the two test pits on the Village Green followed a similar basic methodology but was continuously supervised and recorded by an experienced archaeologist.

### **3.2. Fieldwork**

Twelve of the thirty-one test pits were located throughout Low Street, with a further three (at two locations) along Green Street (Fig. 6). Another twelve pits were excavated from Abbey Hill, through Cross Street to Heckfield Green (Figs. 7 and 8). The final four test pits were scattered through the broader parish at Waveney Lodge to the north of Low Street, at Gissing Farmhouse, South Green, at Honeysuckle Cottage on the Denham/Hoxne border and at The Depperhaugh (Fig. 5). In twenty cases the test pits were excavated by the property owners, the others by volunteers from the village or elsewhere in the local region.

The step by step process asked the participants to mark out and record by hand the location of their test pit before excavating in a series of arbitrary 10cm spits. They were asked to try to issue context numbers to separate deposits, usually horizontal layers

with SCCAS staff providing advice on the rare occasions where defined feature cut and fills were observed. Participants were encouraged to sieve deposits using a 10mm mesh, and to record the percentages sieved.

Participants were encouraged to draw 1:10 scale plans of their pit if notable features, such as different layers visible simultaneously, were identified and 1:10 scale sections of the pit on completion of excavation. A3 sheets of gridded drawing film were provided.

Participants were also asked to maintain a digital photographic record of the excavation of their test pit, and to provide copies for the project archive. Number boards and metric scales were provided for photography. A general photographic record of the project was also maintained by SCCAS and by HHG.

SCCAS staff circulated around the test pits throughout the project to provide advice and assistance to participants in excavation and recording. Trenches were backfilled by participants after final observation by SCCAS staff.

### **3.3. Finds quantification and analysis**

Participants were encouraged to keep all finds and to carry out initial processing (washing) during the event although in practice a large proportion of this was carried out after the finds were brought back to the SCCAS/FT finds department.

Overall very large quantities of post-medieval and modern artefacts were recovered from many of the test pits. These were scanned in order to establish their dating, and a note was made of the major periods of pottery represented. Any pottery dating to the 16th century or before was counted and assigned a fabric code. The later post-medieval wares themselves were not identified by fabric, but their date ranges were broadly established. These wares were not quantified.

Other finds categories were recorded for presence or absence by context and spit number. The data was input onto an Microsoft Excel spreadsheet (Appendix 2). A report on the pottery assemblage is included in section 5.2 below and a discussion of distribution by period in section 5.3.

### **3.4. Project Archive**

The online OASIS form for the combined project has been completed and a .pdf version of the report uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service (<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/greylit>). A paper copy of the form will be included in the project archive.

The finds archive from the test pits has been handed over to the HHG. It is envisaged that the majority of the material (i.e. post-medieval and later) will be returned to the landowners and/or discarded. It is hoped that the remaining material, chiefly the medieval or LMT pottery assemblages and other selected finds will be loaned or donated by the owners to the HHG to form a display in the village.

The paper and digital project archive will be deposited in the SCCAS Archaeological Store at Bury St Edmunds under HER code HXN 062. HER codes have been issued to individual test pits with significant positive results (HXN 063-072 and DEN 012).

## 4. Results

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John Craven and Richenda Goffin

### 4.1. Introduction

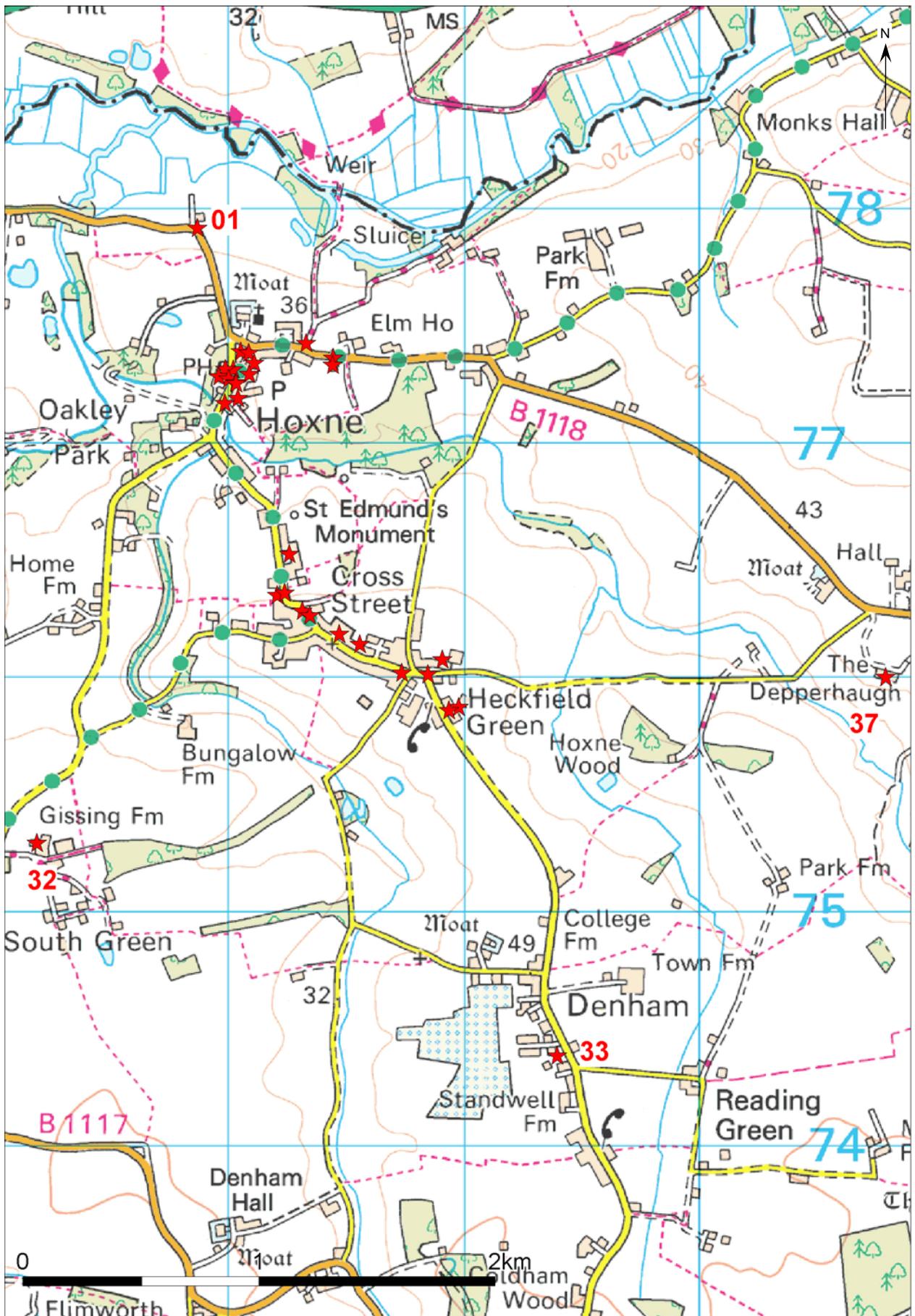
The results from the test pits are presented below. A brief description of each property and its known historical background/location has been provided to give context to the test pit results and to perhaps provide a starting point for owners to carry out their own research. The following sources have been used throughout:

- Extracts of digital mapping held by SCCAS (see Appendix 3).
  - 1619, Map of 'Hoxon Newe Park'.
  - 1757, Map of estate of Lord Maynard in Hoxne, Chickering, Denham, Eye and Wetheringsett by Thomas Skynner.
  - 1757, Volume of Hoxne Estate Maps, Thomas Skynner.
  - 1843, Hoxne tithe map and apportionment.
  - 1885/1886, First Edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500.
  - 1904, Second Edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500.
  
- National Heritage List for England – English Heritage database of Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings etc.
  
- Suffolk Historic Environment Record.

A short description of the test pit is then provided, taken from the individual records provided by the participants and/or notes by SCCAS staff, followed by a summary statement of the finds collected and a discussion of the individual pit results. Overall summaries of the finds assemblage, and the project as a whole, are given in section 5.

The following abbreviations for the most common pottery types are used throughout the finds summaries. A full list of pottery abbreviations is given in Appendix 2.

<b>EMW</b>	Early medieval ware, 11th-12th century.	<b>LEPM</b>	Local early post-medieval ware, 16th century.
<b>MCW</b>	Medieval coarseware, Late 12th-14th century.	<b>IGBW</b>	Iron glazed blackware, 16th-18th century.
<b>LMT</b>	Late medieval and transitional ware, 15th-16th century	<b>TGE</b>	Tin-glazed earthenware, 16th-18th century.
<b>GRE</b>	Glazed red earthenware, 16th-18th century.		



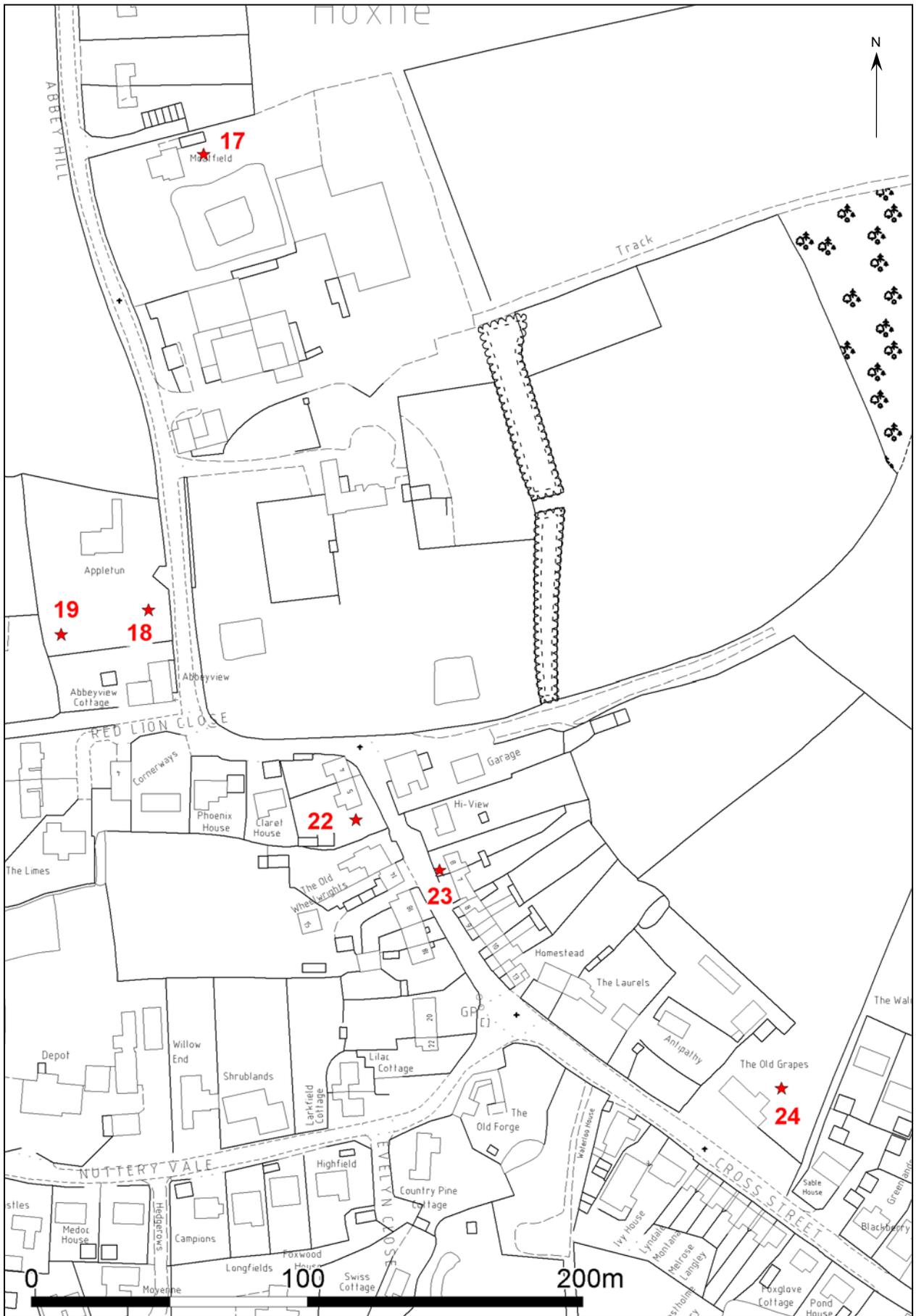
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Figure 5. Test pit locations



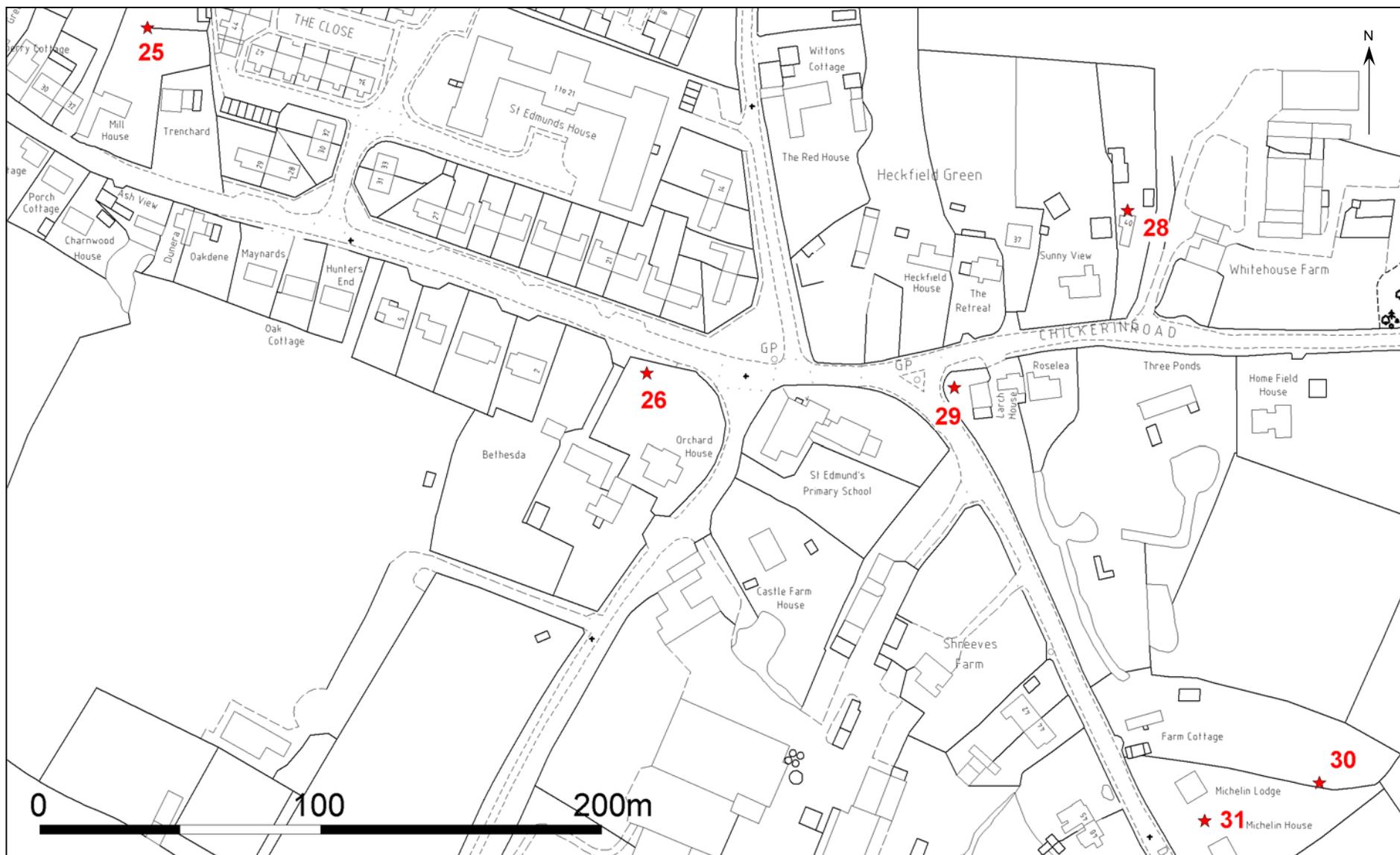
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Figure 6. Low Street/Green Street test pit locations



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Figure 7. Abbey Hill/Cross Street test pit locations



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Figure 8. Heckfield Green test pit locations

## **4.2. Test Pit Gazetteer**

### Test Pit 01. Waveney Lodge

#### **Property description and location**

Waveney Lodge is situated on the edge of the River Waveney floodplain, c.500m north of the settlement core of Low Street and the parish church, and on the perimeter of the Hoxne Hall/Oakley Park estate. The property is of 19th century date, being shown on the 1st Edition OS but not on the Tithe map, where it is shown as an arable field (named in the apportionment as 'Pasture Close' and owned by Sir Edward Kerrison), and is presumed to be associated with the remodelling of Hoxne Hall by the Kerrison family.

#### **Test Pit description**

The test pit was placed in an area of flat grass lawn 11m to the west of the house. A thick garden topsoil layer of dense and hard grey/brown sandy silt, with occasional small stones and chalk and charcoal fragments extended to a depth of 0.65m. Beneath this was a thin layer of irregular blue/grey clay deposits, Context 2, and then the natural subsoil, Context 3, of orange/brown sandy silt which was seen at a depth of 0.7m.

#### **Test Pit finds summary**

The finds were all recovered from Context 1. The earliest pottery are fragments of Tin-glazed earthenware (TGE) and Glazed red earthenware (GRE, 16th-18th century) but most of the ceramics are Victorian or later. Post-medieval ceramic building material, clay tobacco pipe, glass, slate, plastic, iron nails and modern metalwork were also identified. A discrete assemblage of animal bone, thought during excavation to probably be a pet burial such as a cat, has been identified as a bird skeleton.

#### **Test Pit Discussion**

The uniform deep soil profile and mixed range of post-medieval material is consistent with the previous known land-use of the site as a 19th/20th century property on a former open field. The earlier earthenware sherds were probably deposited via agricultural practices such as manuring while the later finds relate to the occupation of the house. The patchy layer of clay may be an alluvial deposit on the edge of the floodplain.

## Test Pit 02. Mulberry Cottage, Green Street

### **Property description and location**

Mulberry Cottage, formerly a pair of cottages dated c.1810, is a detached Grade II listed property (NHLE No. 1285033) and is one of a scattered series of houses extending along Green Street. Set c.30m back from the road edge the property is clearly shown on the Tithe map (named in the apportionment as 'Cottages and Gardens' owned by Sir Edward Kerrison). The 1st Edition OS shows the separation of the plot into two cottages and gardens.

### **Test Pit description**

Two separate pits were excavated at the property. Pit 02A was 1.55m from the west side of the house on an area of grass lawn slightly raised above the level of the main front garden. A modern topsoil, Context 1, overlaid a layer of yellow/brown clay with scattered charcoal, Context 2, beneath which natural sands were seen.

Pit 02B was again on an open grass lawn, 1.6m south of the hedge fronting the road. It showed a modern topsoil, Context 1, overlying 0.4m of dark brown clay/loam, Context 2.

### **Test Pit finds summary**

Sherds of GRE (16th-18th century) were the earliest of the pottery types recovered from the two pits, which also contained Victorian pottery. In addition post-medieval ceramic building material, clay tobacco pipe, glass, plastic, iron nails and other modern metalwork such as the cog from a clock were identified, and some animal bone with cut marks.

### **Test Pit Discussion**

Both pits showed well worked garden topsoil deposits containing a mix of 19th/20th century material contemporary with occupation of the current house. The 16th-18th pottery suggests possible occupation or activity on the site prior to the house's construction.

## Test Pit 03. Oaken, 10 Church Close (HXN 063)

### **Property description and location**

Oaken is one of a series of 20th century bungalows lying to the east of the parish church and to the north of Green Street and west of Fisher's Lane. Church Close is shown by Skynner, the Tithe map and 1st Edition OS as open fields (named in the apportionment as 'Upper Church Close', in use as pasture, and owned by Sir Edward Kerrison). Previous monitoring of groundworks at the adjacent property in 2008 had not identified any archaeological deposits (Everett 2008).

### **Test Pit description**

The test pit was placed in an area of flat grass lawn 12m to the east of the house. This showed a thin topsoil overlying a thick deposit of dense mid brown silt/loam with flints, Context 1, which in turn lay above the natural clay subsoil at a depth of c.0.7m.

### **Test Pit finds summary**

By far the greatest quantity of medieval pottery seen during the test pitting project was recovered from Test Pit 3. The group consisted of forty-one sherds from the five lowest spits. Seven of these sherds are hand-made Early medieval wares (EMW) dating to the 11th-12th centuries. The remainder of the medieval pottery is made up of medieval coarsewares (MCW) dating to the late 12th-14th centuries. A sherd of LMT (15th-16th centuries) was present in Spit 3 and the top two spits contained pottery dating to the Victorian period or later. Some early post-medieval ceramic building material and fired clay was also recovered.

### **Test Pit Discussion**

The main deposit within the pit, Context 1, was relatively clean and homogenous, with very little modern or post-medieval material, confirming its apparent historic land-use as arable land prior to the creation of Church Close. The quantity of medieval pottery indicates probable occupation in the immediate area from the early medieval period, unsurprising bearing in mind the close proximity of the church but, as previous work in the garden has been blank, it is possible that much of the pottery, particularly the smaller sherds, could have arrived on site from elsewhere via manuring practices etc.

## Test Pit 04. Yew Tree House, Church Hill (HXN 064)

### **Property description and location**

Yew Tree House is a Grade II listed building (NHLE No. 1032481). Formerly three cottages (Nos.37, 38, and 39 Church Hill) the property dates to the 16th century and contains a post bearing the date 1573. The house and garden sit at the northern end of a loose group of buildings infilling a block of land between Low Street, Church Hill and Green Street, to the north of the village green. The property is possibly depicted on the stylised 1619 map of Hoxne Hall, which otherwise shows this block as being broadly open space, and so the property could be one of the first buildings encroaching upon what may once have been a significantly bigger village green. The house is clearly shown on the Tithe map (named in the apportionment as 'Cottages and Gardens' and owned by Sir Edward Kerrison or Miss Doughty) and 1st Edition OS.

### **Test Pit description**

The garden, lying on the steep natural slope, has clearly seen significant landscaping and the test pit was placed in a flowerbed immediately south of a terraced patio on the south side of the property. It showed a consistent layer of mixed garden topsoil, Context 1, extending to a depth of at least 0.7m.

### **Test Pit finds summary**

The earliest pottery from the pit is dated to the 15th-16th century (sherds of LMT from Spit 4). In addition GRE sherds dating to the 16th-18th century were found.

The majority of the pottery however dates to the Victorian period or later. Additional finds include two complete glass bottles, the remains of glass jars and some brick samples.

### **Test Pit Discussion**

The thick garden topsoil is a clear reflection of the pit's position within a heavily landscaped garden since the 16th century and the finds reflect the domestic occupation of the site. The LMT sherds are likely to be broadly contemporary with the construction of the property and it may be significant, in view of its suggested position within a possible larger medieval green, that no earlier material was recovered.

## Test Pit 05. High House, Church Hill (HXN 065)

### **Property description and location**

High House is a Grade II listed building (NHLE No. 1032510) dating to c.1500. Located at the top of Church Hill it is probably shown on the 1619 map Hoxne Hall map and is clearly marked on the Tithe map (named in the apportionment, together with the adjacent property which is attached to the former 19th century school, as 'House, Garden, Schoolroom' owned by Sir Edward Kerrison) and the 1st Edition OS.

### **Test Pit description**

The test pit was placed on a small, flat lawn, c.2m to the front of the property. A thin topsoil, Context 1, overlaid small irregular deposits of grey clay at 0.1m depth, Context 2. Beneath this was 0.1m of dark grey, very compacted, clay soils with frequent flecks of chalk and brick/tile fragments, Contexts 3 and 4. The natural clay subsoil, Context 5, was seen at a depth of 0.3m.

### **Test Pit finds summary**

Small quantities of LMT (15th-16th century), and GRE (Glazed red earthenware, 16th-18th C) were identified. In addition later wares included Chinese porcelain fragments and some Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware, both of which are likely to date to the 18th century. Other finds include fragments of TGE polychrome wall tiles with figurative decoration.

### **Test Pit Discussion**

The results from the test pit support the known history of the property, the mixed finds material likely deriving from the domestic occupation of the plot since the 16th century. The thin topsoil over deposits of redeposited clay may indicate previous groundworks such as levelling of the plot or earlier uses, i.e. former yard surfaces, other than an open lawn.

## Test Pit 06. Little Park House

### **Property description and location**

Built in the c.1960's/70's Little Park House is probably the newest and last property to be built in the settlement core of Low Street, infilling a gap midway up the eastern frontage of Church Hill. The Test Pit itself however was situated towards the rear of the long garden which was added to the property in c.1979 and is shown on the Tithe map (named in the apportionment as 'Hither Grounds' and owned by Sir Edward Kerrison) and the 1st and 2nd Edition Ordnance Surveys as being part of a large arable field to the rear of the other Church Hill properties.

### **Test Pit description**

The house itself is partly terraced into the natural slope and ground levels rise sharply by c.2m to its rear. The Test Pit was situated c.33m to the rear of the property in a broadly flat area of lawn extending back at this increased height. The test pit showed c.0.25m of modern topsoil, Context 01, overlying the natural clay subsoil. A vertical line of interlaced 20th century roof tiles crossed the centre of the pit.

### **Test Pit finds summary**

A small amount of GRE sherds dating to the 16th-18th century was identified, together with some later Victorian wares. A small copper alloy mount decorated with a female face, either part of a belt-mount or perhaps embellishing a box or casket dates to the Victorian period or later.

### **Test Pit Discussion**

The test pit showed a former arable ploughsoil containing occasional post-medieval finds and later material, as to be expected due to the pit's location in a former field behind the post-medieval street. The 20th century roof tile 'wall' was unusual but probably marks an old flower bed, allotment or other garden feature.

## Test Pit 07. 53 Low Street (HXN 066)

### **Property description and location**

53/54 Low Street is a Grade II listed building (NHLE No. 1032517) dating to the late 15th/early 16th century. The properties were originally one house, possibly an open hall. Fronting onto Low Street Green, the property is clearly shown on the Tithe map (named in the apportionment as 'Cottage and Garden' and owned by Sir Edward Kerrison) and the 1st Edition OS.

### **Test Pit description**

The test pit was located c.3.5m north of the property where the garden forms a gap along the street frontage. Set back c.2m from the roadside boundary, and broadly at the base of the natural south-facing slope the pit was in an area of rough ground formerly occupied by a coal shed. Ground level was c.0.8m above the road and pavement, the garden being held back by a roadside revetment wall.

The upper 0.15m, Context 1, consisted of mixed dark sand/silt soils and concrete. This overlaid a 0.2m thick layer, Context 2, of brown/orange sandy clay and gravel. Context 3, a compact mid brown sandy clay then formed a layer 0.15m thick across the entire pit, whereupon the natural yellow/orange sand subsoil, Context 4, was exposed in the northern 0.25m. Context 3 then infilled a large feature that cut into the subsoil with a near vertical side aligned west to east, and was seen to extend to a depth of at least 0.7m (Fig. 9).

### **Test Pit finds summary**

Small quantities of GRE were recovered, together with pottery dating to the Victorian period or later. Post-medieval ceramic building material, clay pipe fragments, glass and a wooden bead were amongst the artefacts recovered.

### **Test Pit Discussion**

A brief examination of the property, which was undergoing renovation works during the project, by David Gill of SCCAS, indicates that at least one bay has been lost from the

original northern end of the structure, presumably prior to at least 1885 when the 1st Edition OS shows the building as it currently stands, with a large gap in the road frontage. Assuming that No.53 is formed from another bay, and No. 54 perhaps a further two, then the approximate position of the original northern wall of the missing bay would be in the vicinity of the Test Pit. This in turn suggests that the substantial cut feature seen in the pit may represent the edge of a terrace dug into the natural slope for the original building footprint.

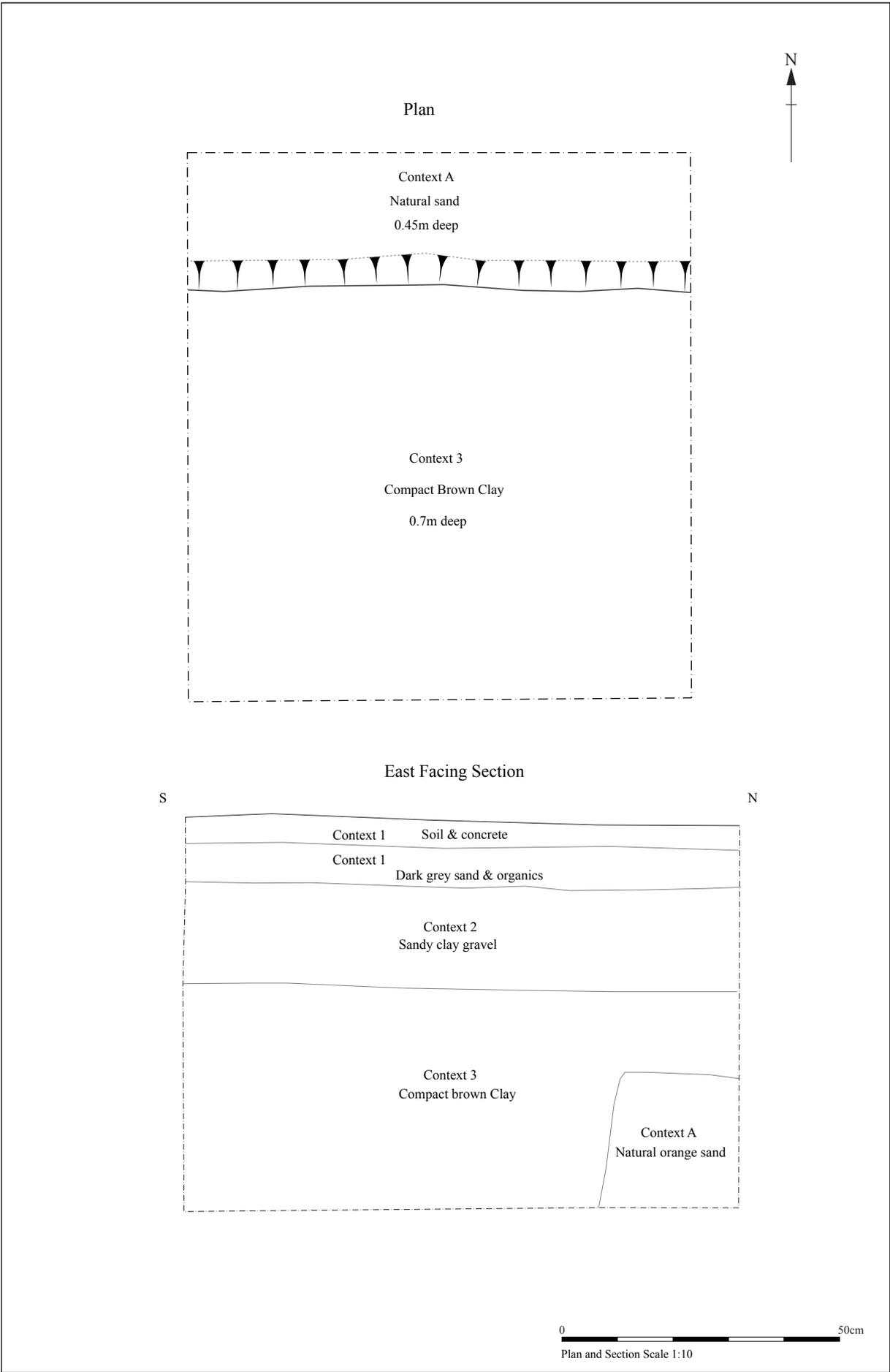


Figure 9. Test Pit 07 plan and section

## Test Pit 08. 54 Low Street (HXN 067)

### **Property description and location**

54 Low Street, as detailed above, is part of the same Grade II listed building as No. 53.

### **Test Pit description**

The test pit lay c.26m to the rear of the property in an area of slightly raised lawn, which indicates previous landscaping across the base of the natural slope. The pit showed a 0.65m thick worked garden topsoil, Context 1, which overlaid a dense and fine dark grey silt, Context 2. A small sondage then showed Context 2 to be at least 0.3m thick before the excavation was stopped.

### **Test Pit finds summary**

Some fragments of LMT wares (15th-16th century) and sherds of GRE were identified, together with Iron Glazed blackware (IGBW, 16th-18th century) and a sherd of Raeren stoneware (15th-16th century). Other later sherds of interest include two fragments of Chinese porcelain likely to date to the 18th century. Glass, clay tobacco pipe and iron nails were present, and some evidence of slag-type materials and clinker.

### **Test Pit Discussion**

The garden topsoil contained a range of finds, all deriving from the past occupation of the property since the 15th/16th century and its thickness is probably largely due to the apparent landscaping of the gardens at the base of the natural slope. No finds were recovered from Context 2 but this is presumed to be a former soil horizon, possibly medieval in date, and, being at considerable depth, is probably relatively undisturbed.

## Test Pit 09. Beech Cottage Low Street

### **Property description and location**

Beech Cottage is the central property in what was originally one 16th century dwelling fronting onto Low Street green, the others being Aldersyde to the south and Courthouse Cottage to the north. The cottages are Grade II listed buildings (NHLE No. 1352374). The Tithe map shows the majority of the current gardens of the three properties as a single piece of land (named in the apportionment as 'Gardens' and owned by Miss Doughty) in separate ownership to the cottages. The cottage gardens are partly enclosed by a flint and brick boundary wall which also marks the eastern boundary of the Hoxne Hall/Oakley Park estate.

### **Test Pit description**

The test pit was located at the rear of the garden, c.2m from the boundary wall, in an area of scrub ground amongst a series of sheds etc. The pit showed a uniform garden topsoil deposit, Context 1, extending to a depth of at least 0.7m.

### **Test Pit finds summary**

Sherds of GRE (16th-18th century) and some Frechen stoneware (1550-1700) from the Rhineland are the earliest of the pottery from this pit. Other ceramics date to the Victorian period or later. A fragment of decorated clay pipe stem was present, and the remains of a pipe bowl.

### **Test Pit Discussion**

The thick topsoil and mixed finds material correspond to the lengthy known use of the plot, as gardens to the rear of the cottages fronting Low Street, since the 16th century. However the test pit did not extend through the base of the topsoil deposits and it is possible that buried soil horizons or features relating to the medieval settlement could be preserved at depth.

## Test Pit 10. Aldersyde, Low Street

### **Property description and location**

Aldersyde Cottage is the southernmost of three Grade II listed 16th century cottages fronting onto Low Street Green ((NHLE No. 1352374, see Beech Cottage above). The Tithe apportionment says that the property and its small rear garden were in the ownership of the executors of James Lawler but gives no description.

### **Test Pit description**

The test pit was located in a flat area of lawn, c.10m to the rear of the house. This showed a 0.5m thick layer of dark grey/brown worked topsoil, Context 1, with patches of chalk, clay and charcoal. This sealed at least 0.2m of mid brown silty/sand which had relatively less inclusions, Context 2, the base of which was not seen.

### **Test Pit finds summary**

The earliest pottery from this pit dates to the 16th-18th century (GRE and IGBW). The remainder of the pottery is Victorian and modern. Other finds include mortar fragments, clay tobacco pipe and glass.

### **Test Pit Discussion**

As with Test Pit 09 the thick topsoil and mixed finds material correspond to the known use of the site as rear gardens to the cottages fronting Low Street since the 16th century. Context 2, being a cleaner deposit, appears to be an earlier preserved soil horizon and although it did contain some modern pottery this could be intrusive. Again as with Test Pit 09 the natural subsoil was not observed and buried soil horizons or features relating to the medieval settlement could be preserved at depth.

## Test Pit 11. The Old Bakery Low Street

### **Property description and location**

The Old Bakery, together with Lea Cottage, is a Grade II listed building (NHLE No. 1181521) dating to the mid 17th century. Shown on the Tithe map as being continuous with the current Post Office and shop to the north (named in the apportionment as 'House and Garden' owned by Sir Edward Kerrison) it is largely unchanged from its appearance on the 1st Edition OS.

### **Test Pit description**

The test pit was located in a flat area of lawn, c.11m to the rear of the house. The gardens have seen some landscaping of the natural west facing slope and the lawn was raised c.0.4m above the adjacent driveway. The pit was excavated to a depth of c.0.3m and showed a single layer of modern topsoil, the base of which was not seen.

### **Test Pit finds summary**

A single sherd of medieval coarseware was identified from the lowest spit of this pit. Fragments of GRE, TGE and IGBW (16th-18th century) were present in small quantities, as well as Victorian and later pottery. A number of clay tobacco pipe fragments, including part of a sooted bowl, probably dating to the late 17th century was found in Spit 1, and another bowl with a spur with maker's marks was present in Spit 2. Fragments of slag and clinker were also recovered. A struck flint flake was also identified in Spit 2.

### **Test Pit Discussion**

As with other sites in Low Street the Test Pit showed a topsoil containing the mixed debris of domestic occupation at the property since the 16th/17th century. The single medieval sherd hints at earlier occupation but, bearing in mind the clear landscaping of the gardens, has probably been redeposited from an earlier, unknown, context, possibly from the property or elsewhere.

## Test Pit 12. The Swan Public House (HXN 068)

### **Property description and location**

The Swan is situated at the south end of Low Street, adjacent to the combined Goldbrook/ Chickering Beck watercourse. The Inn and its outbuildings form a Grade II\* listed building (NHLE No. 1352375) dating to the 15th or early 16th century. Formerly known as Bishops Lodge it was reportedly built in 1480 by the Bishop of Norwich (<http://www.hoxnehistory.org.uk>) and lies on the eastern edge of the medieval deer park also owned by the Bishops. The tithe map and apportionment records the property as 'Swan Inn etc' in the ownership of Sir Edward Kerrison.

### **Test Pit description**

The test pit was placed in the centre of a small area of lawn between the main building c.12m to the north and the river, c.8m to the south, and adjacent to the road. The upper c.4m of the pit contained modern deposits beginning with a topsoil, c.0.1m to 0.3m thick, Context 1, then a deposit of yellow sandy soils, Context 2, and a thin band with frequent lime mortar, Context 3.

These sealed a thick layer of fine mid/light brown silty loam, Context 4, with flecks of charcoal. This extended to a depth of at least 1m, possibly changing to a greyer loam with charcoal flecks towards the base of the pit.

### **Test Pit finds summary**

Eight sherds of medieval date were recovered from this pit. One of these is an early medieval ware dating to the 11th-12th century but the remainder of them date to the late 12th-14th century. Two sherds of LMT dating to the 15th-16th century were present, and fragments of sixteenth century redwares including GRE and IGBW. Other pottery is dated to the Victorian period or later.

Other artefacts include a piece of struck flint flake possibly dating to the later prehistoric period, and fragments of slag or clinker. Post-medieval glass and other finds of this date were also present.

## **Test Pit Discussion**

Although the ground level of the lawn is consistent with that of the road and the main building it is probable that the lawn may have originally sloped down to the adjacent river channel and that ground-levels have been built up and levelled, the modern bank now being a steep c.1.5m drop. Post-medieval and Victorian finds were largely limited to the upper fills of the pit, suggesting that these deposits do represent such a relatively modern build up of ground levels and that Context 4 is a former topsoil, likely alluvial in origin. This horizon is probably late medieval in date and the possible change in colour towards the base of the pit may be a yet older preserved soil horizon. Although two 16th-18th century sherds of pottery were recorded near the base of the pit these may be intrusive.

The small quantities of 11-14th century pottery in Context 4 indicate earlier activity in the vicinity, prior to construction of the current Swan Inn, and form the first real direct evidence of medieval settlement in the historic core of Low Street.

## Test Pit 17. Moatfield, Abbey Hill (HXN 069)

### **Property description and location**

Moatfield is a modern property to the north of Abbey Farm and its various outbuildings; together these properties occupy the site of the former Hoxne Priory (HXN 004). The garden of Moatfield lies within the north-west corner of the Priory precinct and contains a square medieval moat/fishpond, with a central island that likely contained a dovecote. The moat is part of a wider complex of fishponds to the east and was probably connected to this network by a leat from its north-east corner. The bulk of the Priory precinct is scheduled (NHLE no. 1020447), excluding the modern complex of farm buildings and the northern half of Moatfield's gardens.

Skyner shows Abbey Farm and several farm buildings to the north of the property but the moat is not depicted and the garden of Moatfield is shown as open space. The tithe map clearly shows the farm buildings, moat and fishponds (named in the apportionment as either 'Paddock' or 'Abbey Farm yards etc' owned by Sir Edward Kerrison). During the 20th century a series of large barns were added to the farm complex but the gardens of Moatfield stayed open as pasture until the construction of the house.

### **Test Pit description**

The test pit was placed c.10m to the rear of the property in an open area of grass lawn, just to the north of the scheduled area which encompasses the moat, 10m to the south. The lawn slopes very slightly up from south to north towards the northern edge of the moat. The boundary of the garden 8m to the north corresponds to the original Priory precinct boundary.

A compact 0.35m thick topsoil, Context 1, overlaid c.0.15m of mid/dark yellow/brown silty clay with flecks of chalk and iron pan and scattered flints. This in turn sealed Context 3, a 0.2m thick layer of finer mid yellow/brown silty clay with fewer inclusions. The natural clay subsoil was fully exposed at a depth of 0.7m.

### **Test Pit finds summary**

Six fragments of MCW were identified, dating to the late 12th-14th centuries. Two of these were accompanied by fragments of LMT dating to the 15th and 16th century and a fragment of Raeren stoneware dating to c. 1480-1600. Other post-medieval redwares were present in Spit 3. Small quantities of clay pipe and animal bone were also identified.

### **Test Pit Discussion**

The compact topsoil and the near complete absence of any finds later than the 16th century corresponds with the mapping evidence which suggests that the garden has been open land, probably in use as pasture rather than arable, throughout the post-medieval history of Abbey Farm. This is further supported by the fact that the height of the garden is c.0.3-0.5m higher than the modern gardens and fields to the north, there being a sharp drop along the northern boundary, where ground levels have probably been gradually reduced by arable farming practices. This landuse has meant that buried soil layers, Contexts 2 and 3, have been preserved and probably represent a medieval soil horizon. However although some 12th-14th century pottery was collected from these deposits, relating to when the garden was part of the Priory grounds, they were of limited quantity and, combined with the absence of any cut features, this suggests that this was only a peripheral area, separated by the moat from the main centre of the precinct.

## Test Pits 18 and 19. Appletun, Abbey Hill

### **Property description and location**

Appletun is a modern property on the northern edge of the modern settlement core of Cross Street. Situated at the top of Abbey Hill, it faces the flint and brick boundary wall of Abbey Farm. The oldest parts of the wall, being c.13th century in date, are the sole visible remnants of the former Priory (HXN 004) and are Grade II listed (NHLE No. 1374922). Skynner's map shows the garden as an open field, with the Red Lion pub on the road corner to the south, and a similar layout is shown on the tithe map although Abbeyview to the south is now shown. The plot is named in the tithe apportionment as 'House Orchard etc' owned by Sir Edward Kerrison and the 1st Edition OS shows the garden as lightly wooded. The Red Lion was damaged by fire and demolished in 1963.

### **Test Pit description**

Test Pit 18 was positioned c.7m from the road frontage in an area of flat lawn which is raised some distance above the road-level. Excavated to a depth of c.0.4m it showed a consistent profile of dense topsoil, Context 1.

Test Pit 19 was placed in the south-west corner of the property, c.38m from the road frontage, in an area of flat lawn. Excavated to a depth of 0.6m it showed a thick topsoil, Context 1, overlying the natural clay subsoil.

### **Test Pit finds summary**

Fragments of GRE dating to the 16th-18th century were present in both pits, and later Georgian and Victorian pottery.

### **Test Pit Discussion**

Both test pits showed a dense topsoil containing small quantities of post-medieval material, corresponding with the mapping evidence which shows that the plot was beyond the periphery of post-medieval Cross Street. There was no indication of any medieval material, perhaps surprising given the site's proximity to the Priory, but as Test Pit 18 did not identify the base of the topsoil it is quite possible that medieval deposits along the road frontage could still be preserved at depth.

## Test Pit 22. 5 Cross Street

### **Property description and location**

No 5 lies at the northern end of Cross Street, c.20m to the south of the boundary of Hoxne Priory (HXN 004). Skynner's map shows a building on the approximate site and, although not listed, the property dates to at least the mid 19th century as it is clearly shown on the tithe map (named in the apportionment as 'Cottages and Gardens' owned by Sir Edward Kerrison). The 1st Edition OS marks a well to the south of the house.

### **Test Pit description**

The test pit was located in a flowerbed, c.4m to the south of the house and c.9m west of the road frontage. This showed 0.6m of a soft homogenous topsoil, Context 1, with frequent small stones and post-medieval material.

At 0.6m a 19th/20th century ceramic drainage pipe was uncovered running across the centre of the pit. This cut through Context 2, a dark grey/brown clay/silt which extended to at least a depth of 0.75m.

### **Test Pit finds summary**

Fragments of GRE, IGBW, Rhenish Frechen stoneware, and a sherd of TGE (16th-18th century) were recovered. In addition to other post-medieval artefacts such as ceramic building material and glass, quantities of slag were identified. A small worked flint flake with hinge fracture and limited edge retouch was also identified which may date to the later prehistoric period.

### **Test Pit Discussion**

The ceramic pipe showed that the upper 0.6m of the pit formed by Context 1 was a heavily disturbed modern topsoil, with many of the finds contemporary with the existing house. The earlier material and Context 2 suggests the presence of a preserved soil horizon which although likely still to be post-medieval in date may pre-date the existing house. There was no sign of any evidence contemporary with the nearby Priory although, as with Test Pit 18, there is potential for such deposits to be present at a greater depth. Prior to backfilling a time capsule was placed at the base of the test pit.

## Test Pit 23. 6 Cross Street (HXN 070)

### **Property description and location**

No 6 lies at the northern end of Cross Street, c.50m to the south of the boundary of Hoxne Priory, on the eastern side of the road. The property is attached to, and listed with, Athene Cottage, both formerly being part of one house dating to the mid 17th century (NHLE No. 1032504). No 6 includes a 19th century extension on its north side.

The plot appears to be shown as an open field named 'Hemplands' by Skynner, although it is possible that the property lies just to the north outside of the Maynard estate. The property is clearly shown on the Tithe map (named in the apportionment as 'Cottage and Gardens' owned by Samuel Thrower) and the cottages are shown as separate properties on the 1st Edition OS.

### **Test Pit description**

The test pit was placed in the small front garden, c.1.5m from the road frontage. A modern topsoil, Contexts 1 and 2, ranging from 0.3m to 0.4m thick, sealed a 0.15m thick layer of grey/brown loam with densely packed flint and brick/tile fragments, Context 3. A large void, possibly an old animal run, was seen in the southern section of the pit through this deposit and the underlying layers. Context 3 sealed Context 4, a c.0.2m-0.3m thick brown clay loam with yellow clay and then Context 5, a c.0.1m thick deposit of dense flint in a clay matrix with fragments of brick. A grey clay, thought to be the natural subsoil was exposed at a depth of 0.7m-0.8m.

### **Test Pit finds summary**

A single fragment of MCW was collected from Context 5 (L12th-14th century). Other pottery identified from this pit consisted of LMT (15th-16th century), GRE including the handle of a pipkin or skillet and IGBW (16th-18th century). Two sherds of Rhenish stoneware of Frechen type dating from 1550-1700 were also identified from Context 5. The two upper contexts also contained Victorian and later pottery. A range of other post-medieval artefacts such as ceramic building material, clay tobacco pipe and glass were also present, and a large quantity of animal bone and oyster shell from Context 5.

### **Test Pit Discussion**

As with Test Pit 22, excavation showed a thick modern topsoil containing material likely to be derived from the more recent occupation of the property. Context 3 may represent a former yard surface or foundation but is probably 19th century in date. Context 4 is likely to be a preserved soil horizon, broadly contemporary perhaps with the construction and early occupation of the property, with Context 5 possibly being an earlier yard surface. A single sherd of medieval pottery hints at activity in the area contemporary with the Priory while the relatively large quantity of animal bone could be an indication of a specific function, namely butchery, for the plot rather than just domestic disposal.

## Test Pit 24. The Old Grapes

### **Property description and location**

The Old Grapes, formerly The Grapes Public House, is a Grade II listed building, originally a 3-cell open hall house, (NHLE No. 1374925) dating to the 15th-17th century. The property is clearly shown on the tithe map (named in the apportionment as 'Grapes Public House' owned by Robert Sheriffe), although with two large rear extensions which the 1st Edition OS apparently shows as demolished by the late 19th century.

### **Test Pit description**

Records for the test pit have not been received but it was located to the rear of the property and showed a 0.3m-0.4m thick topsoil, Context 1, overlying the natural clay subsoil.

### **Test Pit finds summary**

Sherds of GRE dating to the 16th-18th century were present in the test pit, along with other Victorian pottery and late post-medieval artefacts.

### **Test Pit Discussion**

The thick topsoil and mixed finds material suggest the site has simply been in use as a rear garden to the property since its construction. There was no evidence for any occupation pre-dating the property, suggesting that there may be a genuine gap in settlement between medieval Heckfield Green and the Priory/Cross Street.

## Test Pit 25. Mill House, Cross Street

### **Property description and location**

Mill House dates to sometime after 1904, where its location is shown on the 2nd Edition OS as consisting of an open plot of land fronting the road with a triangular plot and two buildings to the rear, one of which is still extant. The 1st Edition OS shows these buildings together with the site of a windmill and the tithe map shows a similar layout, with the mill being clearly marked (the two Mill House plots appear to be named in the apportionment as 'Mill Cottages etc' owned by Robert Barber).

### **Test Pit description**

Records for the test pit have not been received but it was placed c.25m to the rear of the property across a slight linear depression marking a former ditch line. The Test Pit was excavated to a depth of c.0.3m, and did not fully remove the modern topsoil.

### **Test Pit finds summary**

None.

### **Test Pit Discussion**

The location of the test pit above a former ditch, and in close proximity to both a former building and small pond, all shown on the 1st Edition OS, meant that it was likely to simply encounter 19th/20th century infilling deposits. The topsoil was subsequently seen to contain frequent fragments of miscellaneous 19/20th century ironwork and excavation was halted.

## Test Pit 26. Bethesda, Heckfield Green (HXN 071)

### **Property description and location**

Bethesda, although not listed, is assumed to be of at least mid 19th century date as it appears to be depicted on both the 1st Edition OS as a row of three attached cottages and the Tithe map (where it is named in the apportionment as three 'Cottage and Garden(s)', all owned by James Clubbe). Prior to this the property, which is set back c.38m from the road to the north and c.25m from Clink Hill to the east, may be positioned within the former extent of Heckfield Green. Skynner shows the property as part of a plot owned by 'Wid(ow) Club' but his other detailed maps of the estate, in a separate volume (SRO Ref. HA 68 484/752), show the plot as being part of the Green itself and crossed by a road or track which connected the two roads (App 4, Figs 8 & 9).

### **Test Pit description**

The test pit was located c.5m from the road frontage in an area of flat lawn. A 0.25m thick modern topsoil with heavy tree root disturbance, Context 1, overlaid a 0.15m thick layer of compacted flints, Context 2, which in turn overlaid the natural clay subsoil.

### **Test Pit finds summary**

A fragment of LMT ware dated to the 15th-16th centuries was present in Context 1, but was accompanied by Victorian pottery. Other sherds of GRE and IGBW dating to the 16th-18th century were also identified. A complete copper alloy thimble with punched holes, found directly above Context 2, probably dates to the 17th century. Mortar fragments, one with flint attached from Context 2 may be the remnants of a wall. A probable horse incisor was also present from this context.

### **Test Pit Discussion**

The variety of datable material in the topsoil demonstrates that this is a mixed deposit, corresponding with its recent use as a garden. The underlying flint surface is itself undated and, while it could simply represent a former pathway from road to the house, is perhaps quite likely to pre-date the property, possibly relating to the road or track crossing the former Green.

## Test Pit 28. Cosy Cot, Heckfield Green

### **Property description and location**

Cosy Cot is a Grade II listed building (NHLE No. 1032515), dating to the 17th century, which has recently been extended to the rear. The property is clearly shown on the Tithe map (named in the apportionment as 'Cottage and Garden' owned by James Clubbe) which shows a boundary with an arable field (named 'Pightle' and also owned by James Clubbe) immediately to the rear of the building. Heckfield Green is likely to have extended along Chickering Road in front of Heckfield House, The Retreat (formerly The Royal Oak PH) and possibly as far as Cosy Cot although, at c.25m from the road, the property is still likely to have been set back slightly from the Green edge.

### **Test Pit description**

The test pit was placed 1.2m north of the property in an area of flat lawn. A 0.15m thick layer of topsoil with frequent charcoal, Context 1, overlaid an apparent feature which cut through a layer of light/mid brown clay/silt (Context 4) in the south-eastern half of the pit. The primary fill of the feature, Context 3, was a dark brown clay/silt with frequent charcoal, slumping down the sides. Above this the final fill of the feature, Context 2, was a mid/dark brown clay/silt with occasional charcoal. The test pit was halted at 0.5m depth, the base of neither Context 4 or the feature and its fills being seen.

### **Test Pit finds summary**

Fragments of GRE are the earliest pottery from the pit, dating to the 16th-18th centuries, but they were found with Victorian and twentieth century ceramics. A brick, probably a floorbrick was present.

### **Test Pit Discussion**

The test pit is likely to lie in the vicinity of the rear boundary shown on the Tithe map, or in the adjoining field, and the post-medieval feature may be associated with it. The finds material all relates to the domestic occupation of the property, with the frequent quantities of charcoal probably demonstrating how the waste ashes from the building's hearths were dumped immediately outside, straight into a yard or garden.

## Test Pit 29. Larch House, Heckfield Green

### **Property description and location**

Larch House lies at the junction of Chickering Road and Denham Road, and although not listed, is assumed to be of at least mid 19th century date as it appears to be depicted on the Tithe map (the plot is not numbered on the map so no apportionment description is available) and the 1st Edition OS. The property is likely to have formerly lain within Heckfield Green which Skynner shows as open space, considerably larger than the modern layout, connecting the various road junctions. The boundary of the Green probably followed the line of the linear ditch, c.10m east of the modern edge of Denham Road, which forms part of the Three Ponds moated complex (HXN 050), before cornering behind the property and heading east parallel to Chickering Road.

### **Test Pit description**

The test pit was placed on the front lawn of the property, c.4m from the road edge, which is raised c.0.3m above the road level. A very dense, compacted and relatively dense topsoil, Context 1, was seen to a depth of c.0.25m before excavation was abandoned due to the presence of substantial tree roots.

### **Test Pit finds summary**

Small quantities of post-medieval artefacts were recovered, including a small fragment of pottery dating to the 19th century.

### **Test Pit Discussion**

Unfortunately the pit did not establish the depth of the topsoil and so it is unknown if it has been artificially built up/imported or if it represents the original post-medieval groundlevel, in which case its clean nature may support the suggestion that it lay within the Green until at least the mid 18th century.

## Test Pit 30. Farm Cottage, Heckfield Green

### **Property description and location**

Farm Cottage, a Grade II listed farmhouse (NHLE No. 1285012) dating to the 17th century, lies on Denham Road, probably broadly marking the southern extent of Heckfield Green. The property includes a pasture field to the rear. The broad layout is largely unchanged from its depiction on the Tithe map (named in the apportionment as 'Cottage and Garden' and the field as 'Pightle', both owned by James Clubbe) and 1st Edition OS.

### **Test Pit description**

The test pit was placed in the pasture field, c.60m east of the house and c.55m from the road, effectively to the rear of the adjacent Michelin House. The topsoil, a dark orange/brown sand/clay soil with frequent flints, Context 1, was seen to extend for at least 0.2m whereupon excavation was stopped.

### **Test Pit finds summary**

A small number of fragments of GRE and IGBW were present in the lower spit of the pit, with Victorian or later wares present in the upper layer.

### **Test Pit Discussion**

Farm Cottage lies on the fringe of the settlement spread around Heckfield Green and the pit itself appears to have been located in former farmland during the post-medieval period. This usage corresponds with the observed soil profile and the relatively slight assemblage of post-medieval material which, predominantly consisting of small and abraded fragments, has probably arrived on the site by agricultural practices such as manuring.

## Test Pit 31. Michelin House, Denham Road

### **Property description and location**

Michelin House is a 20th century property, constructed sometime after 1904, the plot being shown as the north-eastern corner of a large field on the 2nd Edition OS. On the tithe map the property lies in a sub-division of this field (named in the apportionment as 'Upper Field' owned by Sir Edward Kerrison) and is similarly marked and named by Skynner.

### **Test Pit description**

The test pit was placed c.9m to the north of the house at the centre of a flat lawn. A 0.2m thick modern topsoil, Context 1, overlaid 0.2m of a dense mid/dark brown clay/loam with occasional flints, Context 2. This lay above the natural clay subsoil.

### **Test Pit finds summary**

No finds were collected.

### **Test Pit Discussion**

The house appears to lie just outside the area of settlement centred around Heckfield Green, being clearly marked as farmland on 18th and 19th century mapping. The Test Pit confirms this usage with Context 2 assumed to be the surviving post-medieval ploughsoil. Both contexts were noticeably devoid of any finds material, again implying the Test Pit was wholly separate to any areas of occupation.

## Test Pit 32. Gissing Farmhouse, South Green (HXN 072)

### **Property description and location**

Gissing Farmhouse is a Grade II listed building (NHER No. 1032484, HXN 045) dating to the 16th/17th century. The property is located c.250 north of Redhouse Farm, Colby's Farm and a medieval moated site at South Green (HXN 011), and itself lies behind two roadside ponds which perhaps suggest a second possible moated site. The property is only faintly shown by Skynners and so was not part of the Maynard lands in 1757. The Tithe map clearly shows the property, nearby farm buildings and ponds (named in the apportionment as 'Gissings Farm' and owned by Sir Edward Kerrison) and the layout has changed little since although there are various recent farm buildings, particularly to the east of the house and south at South Green.

### **Test Pit description**

The test pit was located c.4m from the centre of the original rear wall of the property on a slight hump in the lawn which then descended slightly to the north. The pit showed a c.0.4m thick garden topsoil with chalk flecks, Context 1, which then gradually changed to a denser mid/dark brown clay/silt with occasional flints and frequent charcoal/chalk flecks, Context 2. At the base of the pit (c.1m deep) there was a gradual change to a mid orange/brown clay/silt with charcoal inclusions which suggested the pit was nearing the natural clay subsoil.

### **Test Pit finds summary**

Two medieval sherds were recovered from Spits 4 and 5 of this pit (Contexts 1 and 2), dating to the late 12th-14th century. Fragments of LMT dating to the 15th-16th century were also identified, including fragments of a jar, and sherds of GRE were present, all mixed with later pottery dating to the Victorian period or later. Quantities of post-medieval ceramic building material, glass and iron nails were identified. Spits 5-10 (Context 2) contained quantities of pottery of approximately the same date range, including two particular vessels which were present throughout several of the spits. Fragments of a Martincamp flask (Type 3) were found in Spits 5, 6, and 7 (Context 2). This vessel which was made in Northern France has a hard, orange wheelthrown fabric and is likely to date to the 17th century (Hurst 1986 103-4). Sherds of the same Dutch-

type redware tripod skillet were present in Spits 5, 6, 7 (Context 2) also, dating from the 15th-17th centuries. Other locally made redwares were present in these spits, including several fragments of Local Post-medieval ware (LEPM) dating to the 16th century. Small quantities of IGBW and GRE were also recovered. Spits 8, 9 and 10 (Context 2) contained fragments of Frechen Rhenish stoneware, in the form of cordoned jug fragments. A large sherd of a plain ovoid Frechen jug from Spit 7 (Context 2) is likely to date from the late 16th to the first half of the 17th century. Very small quantities of clay tobacco pipe were present in Spits 6 and 8 (Context 2) confirming a seventeenth century date for the deposition of this material.

### **Test Pit Discussion**

The test pit showed that under the mixed modern topsoil there was a thick preserved post-medieval deposit containing a relatively rich range of pottery and other material from the 16th/17th century and the early occupation of the property. Although two medieval sherds hint at an earlier phase of occupation on the site these were found towards the top of the post-medieval deposit or in the topsoil and so are clearly residual.

## Test Pit 33. Honeysuckle Cottage, Hoxne Road, Denham (DEN 012)

### **Property description and location**

Honeysuckle Cottage is one of a series of modern properties on the west side of Hoxne Road and therefore in the parish of Denham, the parish boundary with Hoxne running down the road. The property lies in the centre of the former Denham Green (DEN 005), which ran for c.800m along the edge of Hoxne Road, and the rear boundary of the garden is marked by a substantial ditch and pond marking the former Green edge. The 1st Edition OS shows that the Green had been enclosed into a series of largely open plots, with one boundary corresponding to the modern northern edge of the garden.

### **Test Pit description**

The test pit was placed in a grassed area adjacent to a fence marking the northern edge of the garden, c.50m from the road frontage. The fence is set within a slight linear depression running east to west, the remnant of a former ditch line, and the test pit was placed across a slight north facing slope. Removal of the 0.3m thick modern topsoil, Context 1, exposed the natural clay subsoil in the south-east quadrant of the test pit. The edge of the ditch was then visible running east to west through the centre of the test pit, cutting the clay subsoil and was infilled with a dark grey/brown clay/silt. A second possible feature, also with a dark grey/brown clay/silt fill, was identified in the south-west quadrant but was not excavated and its relationship with the ditch was unclear. The upper 0.1m of the ditch was removed, exposing the upper part of the moderate slope on its southern side, in spit 4 but finds may be mixed with the above topsoil.

### **Test Pit finds summary**

Fifteen fragments of medieval pottery were found, including the rim of a small jar dating to the 12th-early 13th centuries. In addition three sherds of LMT were identified (15th-16th century), and GRE(16th-18th century), a sherd of IGBW (16th-18th century), a fragment of a Staffordshire slipware cup (L17th-18th century), and an abraded sherd of TGE (16th-18th century), together with much later pottery dating to the Victorian period and later. The bowl of a clay tobacco pipe moulded into an acorn, with a stem with a

stamp on it dates to the 19th century. A fragment of a milk bottle and a copper button was identified, dating to the 20th century.

### **Test Pit Discussion**

The test pit clearly showed the cut of a ditch, presumably marking the boundary shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey. As the pit lies in the centre of the former Denham Green this ditch is most likely to date to after its enclosure in the 18th/19th centuries, although it could possibly be an earlier drainage ditch across the Green, rather than a property boundary.

The owners have previously excavated an earlier test pit (as part of a Time Team 'Big Dig' project) elsewhere along the ditch line, which also contained medieval finds material (Liz and Chris Brooks *pers comm*). Together these pits contain a surprising quantity of material from the 12th-17th centuries considering their location in the centre of the Green and later use as a field, perhaps suggesting that Denham Green may have been a stronger focus for medieval settlement than is indicated by its size in the later post-medieval period.

## Test Pit 37. The Depperhaugh

### **Property description and location**

The Depperhaugh is a substantial country house dating to the 1860's, now in use as a residential care home. The parkland to the north of the property is depicted by Skynner and labelled as Chapel Mead. This field is also shown on the Tithe map (named in the apportionment as 'Chapel Meadow' and owned by Sir Edward Kerrison). The Tithe maps also show a range of farm buildings just to the north of the Depperhaugh site, with a house (possibly the existing Coach House) to the east and the plot is named in the apportionment as 'Homestead' and owned by Mrs Worth. The 1st Edition OS clearly shows the Depperhaugh replacing the farm complex and there is little subsequent change to the present day. The land to the rear of the property is shown as open gardens on the 1st Edition OS, with a series of garden paths.

### **Test Pit description**

The test pit was c.20m to the rear of the main building within a large rough lawn. Ground-levels across the lawn descended slightly to the south and undulated slightly. A c.0.35m thick topsoil, Context 1, was seen to overlie the natural clay subsoil.

### **Test Pit finds summary**

A small fragment of MCW (L12th-14th century) was identified with fragments of late post-medieval plant pots, glass and ceramic building material.

### **Test Pit Discussion**

The relatively clean topsoil, apart from plant pot material, corresponds to the recent history of the site as a garden to the rear of a country house. There was no evidence for any post-medieval activity relating to the earlier farm complex to the north. The single medieval sherd has probably arrived onsite via later agricultural practices although, the site's position just to the north of the former 'Old Park' of the Bishops of Norwich, coupled with the former name 'Chapel Meadow' of the parkland and ponds and ownership by the Maynard and Kerrison families, suggests that the Depperhaugh area may have been a part of, or associated with, the medieval bishop's estates.

## Test Pit 38. Rear 19-21 Low St

### **Property description and location**

19-21 Low Street, a Grade II listed pair of houses dating to the 17th century (NHLE No. 1181490) lies towards the foot of Church Hill, fronting onto the north-east corner of the village green. The property is clearly shown on the 1st Edition OS and the Tithe map (named in the apportionment as 'House and Garden' and owned by the executors of Richard Cracknell).

### **Test Pit description**

The heavily terraced and landscaped gardens of the property lie on a south-west facing slope. The test pit was placed in a small area c.24m to the rear of the property towards the top of this slope and showed a 0.2m thick modern topsoil (Context 1) overlying two small late 20th century rubbish pits (Contexts 3 and 4). These features cut a deposit of dark grey/brown clay/silt loam, Context 2, which was at least 0.3m thick.

### **Test Pit finds summary**

Pottery of a Victorian and later date was recovered from this pit. In addition a relatively wide range of toys dating to the 20th century were retained, including a red plastic footballer and two glass marbles.

### **Test Pit Discussion**

The heavily landscaped nature of the garden was reflected in the test pit, with a modern topsoil and rubbish pits sealing or cutting a buried soil horizon, which is likely to be the preserved post-medieval topsoil.

## Test Pits 39 and 40. Low Street Village Green

Duncan Allan/ John Craven

### **Property description and location**

Low Street village green is a triangular area of c.0.1ha measuring c.80m in length and c.20m in width at its northern edge before tapering to a point to the south. It is bordered to the east by Low Street, and a pedestrian pathway which continues the line of Church Hill, to the east. To the north lies a block of housing infilling a larger triangle between Low Street, Church Hill and Green Street. The Green itself is broadly flat, the main slope up to Green Street starting at its northern boundary.

The layout of the Green is long-established, the majority of the surrounding houses are listed, ranging from 15th to 18th century in date, and the open area of the Green is clearly shown on the stylised 1619 map of Hoxne Hall and the Tithe map. Apart from the separation of the modern green into several areas of lawn by modern driveways or paths it is also largely unchanged from its depiction on the 1st to 3rd Editions of the Ordnance Survey, apart from the removal of a well or pumphouse in the north-west corner and the relocation of its shelter to the centre.

### **Test Pit description**

The two test pits were placed near the centre of the Green, broadly in front of Market House. Each pit measured 1.5m square and was excavated to a depth of 0.3m in a 10cm spit, then a 20cm spit. Both pits showed a soil profile of loam rich stony top soil underlying the turf. At a depth of 30cm the soil became more compacted and gravelly, and contained occasional fragments of brick and tile.

### **Test Pit finds summary**

Duncan Allan/John Craven

The two pits contained small amounts of post-medieval pottery, including Glazed red earthenware, Frechen stoneware, Nottinghamshire type stoneware and Tin-glazed earthenware, together with a range of other post-medieval or modern artefacts such as ceramic building material, clay tobacco pipe fragments, animal bone with butchery

marks and oyster shell, iron nails and other metalwork such as 20th century coinage. The clay pipe included three bowls of which one, from Test Pit 39, Spit 1, was particularly early, dating to the late 16th/early 17th century.

For the schoolchildren digging the pits the discovery of a marble and two heel irons from children's boots gave them a tangible link to children of the past while the clay tobacco pipe bowls and stems illustrated changes in smoking practice as well as changes in social attitudes to this practice. The discovery of a slate pencil was a lovely illustration of school life in the late 19th century and the discovery of two buttons - one a late 19th/early 20th century shirt button and another of plastic from the later 20th century showed that some things don't change – buttons do fall off and get lost! Similarly the schoolchildren were encouraged to think about where else the material could have come from, for instance did the various bone fragments, some of which showed signs of butchery, come from a butcher's shop that used to be sited on the green?

### **Test Pit Discussion**

The test pits simply cut through a heavily worked topsoil deposit dating to the 20th century which is likely to have been affected by modern landscaping. The apparent change in soil at 0.3m depth probably indicates that a former soil horizon, perhaps of post-medieval date is present.

A range of residual post-medieval finds however were collected amidst the greater quantities of modern material, the small amounts of pottery reflecting the long established use of the site as an open green rather than for private occupation. The material, being varied and interesting in nature, provided the pupils with evidence for activity on the site from the 16th through to the late 20th century, the late 16th/early 17th century clay tobacco pipe bowl being of particular note.

## **5. Discussion**

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### **5.1. The Test Pits**

The majority of the test pits showed basic stratigraphy, with a variety of sequences of horizontal soil layers. The depth and nature of these layers were usually clearly related to the known past land-use of each property. Test pits such as 01, 03, 06, 17, 18, 19, 29, 30, 31 and 37, which largely lay in open arable or pasture fields, greens, orchards or formal gardens until at least the 19th century, typically showed layers derived from former ploughsoils, occasionally sealing preserved former soil horizons, and often had noticeably less modern or post-medieval material. Deeper, richer occupation soils, generally with higher organic content and finds material, usually lay in the established medieval/post-medieval settlement cores or gardens of isolated but older properties (i.e. Test Pits 02, 04, 05, 07-12, 22, 23 and 32).

Exceptions to this included Test Pit 07 (53 Low Street) which appeared to show the edge of a platform cut into the natural slope for the former northern edge of the property, Test Pits 23 (6 Cross Street) and 26 (Bethesda) which contained cobble yard or road surfaces, Test Pit 28 (Cosy Cot) which contained a post-medieval cut feature, Test Pit 33 (Honeysuckle Cottage, Denham) which uncovered the upper slope of a medieval or post-medieval ditch and Test Pit 38 which contained two clearly defined modern rubbish pits.

### **5.2. The Pottery**

Richenda Goffin

The earliest pottery recovered from the community excavation dates to the early medieval period, c. 11th-12th century. Seven small body sherds of Early medieval wares were identified in Spit 6 of Test pit 03 at 10 Church Close. The same deposit also contained a further thirteen sherds of medieval coarsewares, including some oxidised wares. A single fragment of Early medieval ware was also found in Test Pit 12 Spit 6 at the Swan Public House.

Medieval ceramics, almost exclusively in the form of wheelthrown coarseware, were found in eight of the 31 test pits (03, 11, 12, 17, 23, 32, 33 and 37, Fig. 10). Most of the pottery consists of body sherds which cannot be closely dated beyond the late 12th-14th centuries, but a small squared rim sherd from Test Pit 33 at Honeysuckle Cottage, Denham could be dated to the 12th to early 13th century. A single fragment of glazed medieval ware was present in Test Pit 32 at Gissing Farmhouse, South Green dating to the Late 12th-14th century.

Pottery dating to the 15th-16th century was identified in twelve test pits (03, 04, 05, 08, 09, 12, 17, 23, 26, 32, 33 and 40, Fig. 11). In most cases this consisted of early post-medieval redwares such as Late medieval and transitional wares (LMT) which were produced along the Waveney Valley (Anderson et al, 1996). Small quantities of sixteenth century German Raeren stonewares were present in Test Pit 8 (54 Low Street), Test Pit 17 (Moatfield), and Test Pit 32 (Gissing Farmhouse, South Green) and fragments of Frechen stoneware (1550-1700) also from the Rhineland, were found at Test Pit 9 (Beech Cottage, Low Street), Test Pit 23 (6 Cross Street) as well as Gissing Farmhouse.

Post-medieval ceramics were present in most of the test pits, except for 03, 25, 29, 31, 37 and 38. A small sherd of a Westerwald stoneware mug with cobalt- blue glaze from Test Pit 11 (The Old Bakery) is likely to date to the end of the 17th (Gaimster 264 fig. 121). Fragments of Glazed red earthenware were present in most of the test pits in small quantities dating from the 16th-18th centuries, often alongside sherds of Iron Glazed blackwares (IGBW) which cover the same date range. These fabrics which are invariably accompanied by later wares indicate a presence in the earlier part of the post-medieval period.

The most consistent post-medieval group was recovered from a series of spits from Test Pit 32 (Gissing Farmhouse). Here there was a range of pottery types dating to the late 16th-17th century, including some imported vessels, such as a Type III Martincamp flask from Northern France, and sherds of Rhenish stoneware consisting of Raeren and Frechen wares. A Dutch-type redware tripod skillet was also present, together with fragments of more local redwares dating to the 16th and 17th century.

Eighteenth century wares in the form of Nottinghamshire type stonewares (NOTS), and Staffordshire white salt-glazed stonewares (SWSG) were present in a few test pits. Fragments of polychrome Chinese porcelain (CHPO), considered to be a high status ceramic type were identified in Test Pits 05 (High House, Church Hill) and 08 (54 Low Street).

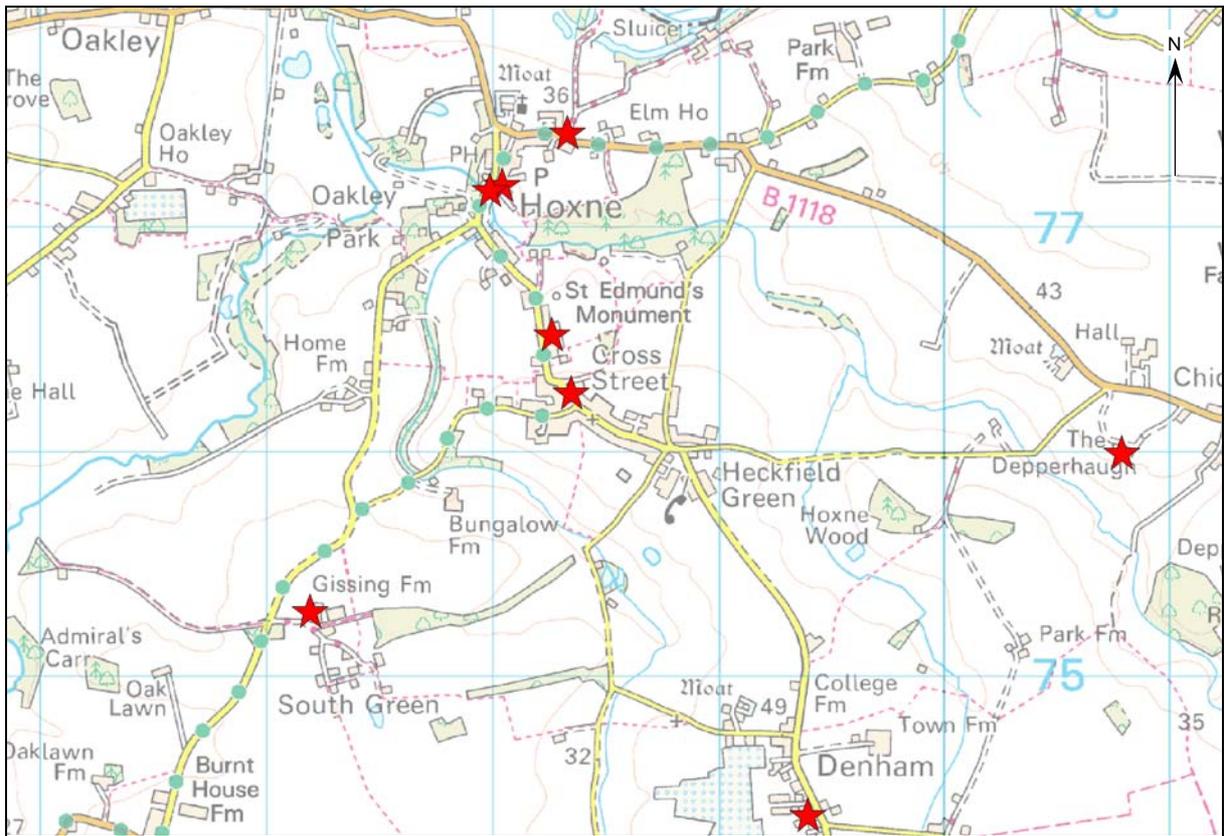
Nineteenth century or later ceramics were present in all the pits apart from Test Pit (17 Moatfield), although post-medieval ceramic building material was recovered from this location, and Test Pit 31 (Michelin House). A wide range of industrially produced ironstone china, transfer printed wares, pearlware, refined white earthenware, English stoneware and other twentieth century ceramics were collected, offering a snapshot of the everyday ceramics in use by the inhabitants of the village during this period.

### **5.3. Other finds**

Other finds material recovered during the project was post-medieval or modern in date, with nearly all of the test pits containing some type of material, which was to be expected bearing in mind the location of most of the test pits in established residential areas.

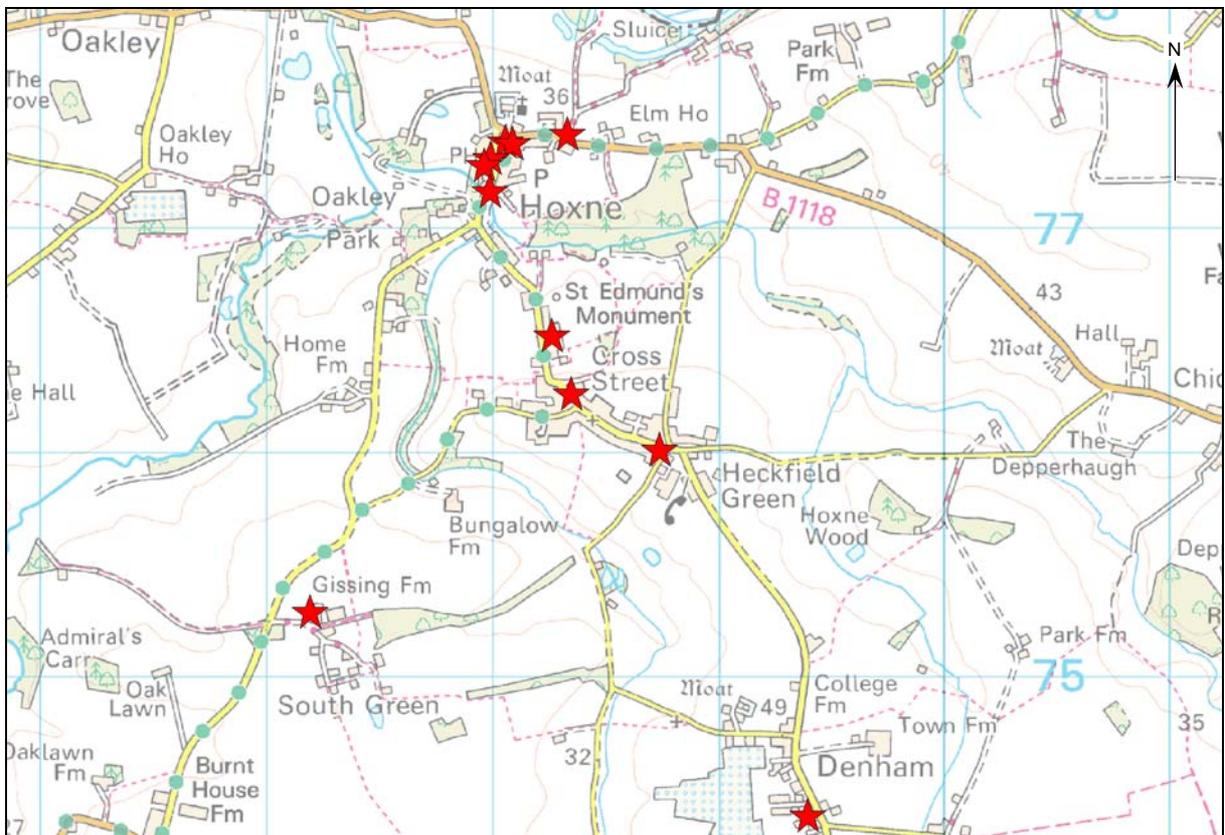
Post-medieval ceramic building material, i.e. brick and tile, was recovered from twenty-eight of the thirty-one test pits, three pits had pieces of fired clay and thirteen pits fragments of mortar or plaster. Fragments of clay pipe were recovered from twenty-four test pits, pieces of glass from twenty-seven, metalwork including iron nails and other objects from twenty-four, and organic material such as animal bone and oyster shell from twenty-two.

As mentioned above the range and density of this material generally correlated with the nature of the soil types, which in turn usually reflected the position of the pit in relation to the areas of historic settlement. Those pits in former fields etc (such as 03, 17, 18, 19 and 31) having noticeably less, if any, post-medieval material than those with long-established and well-worked occupation soils.



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Figure 10. Medieval pottery (11th-14th century) distribution



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Figure 11. Late medieval transitional pottery (15th-16th century) distribution

## 6. Conclusions

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The principal archaeological achievement of the excavation of the thirty-one Test Pits across the parish has been in providing, in many places, the first real investigation into the archaeological potential of the settlement cores. This achievement is clearly demonstrated by the fact that eleven test pits have been issued individual HER codes, meaning that c.15% of the HER entries for Hoxne currently now relate to the test pit project.

Although many test pits were seen to contain preserved archaeological deposits, these were primarily in the form of buried soil layers, rather than cut archaeological features such as pits or ditches, the main exceptions being Test Pits 07 and 33. This is unsurprising, bearing in mind the small nature of the excavations (a 1m Test Pit for example if placed at random on the medieval excavation site at HXN 044 would probably have only had a c.50% chance of exposing part of a cut feature) and the fact that most pits were not completed, i.e. reached undisturbed natural subsoils. The project has frequently demonstrated however that, despite the inevitable ground disturbance caused by post-medieval and modern activity, many of the properties contain preserved archaeological layers and that there is high potential for future works to add to and enhance our knowledge concerning the development of the village, particularly from the early medieval period.

Unfortunately no test pit identified any evidence of Late Anglo-Saxon occupation, and nothing to support the HHG's hope of supporting the village's association with the legend of St Edmund, with the earliest pottery recovered dating to the 11/12th century. This was despite the positioning of several test pits throughout Low Street, which in particular was thought to have potential for earlier settlement predating the surviving 15th/16th century layout and is likely to have been in the vicinity of the Anglo-Saxon bishop's palace. The absence of pre-medieval deposits could be a genuine indication of a lack of activity but it is thought more likely to be a result of several factors, for instance truncation and disturbance from the later medieval and post-medieval settlement, the small size of the Test Pits and their depth. For example in Low Street only Test Pits 05 and 06 fully exposed undisturbed natural subsoil and there is clearly still potential for preserved archaeological deposits to exist, perhaps predating the medieval pottery

found at Test Pit No's 11 and 12. A similar situation was seen in Cross Street through to Heckfield Green (Test Pits 18, 19, 22, 23, 28) and at Test Pit 32 (Gissing Farmhouse).

Prior to the excavation of the test pits there was little direct archaeological evidence for medieval occupation throughout the parish, other than at the recent fieldwork near Heckfield Green (HXN 044 and 050). The medieval ceramics from eight of the test pits are therefore a significant positive result.

The fact that the greatest medieval assemblage came from Test Pit 03 (10 Church Close) was unexpected, bearing in mind the property's former arable landuse, but could be indicating a higher level of occupation extending eastwards from the parish church along Green Street, or a high level of material being dumped from nearby Low Street via agricultural practices.

The deeply stratified deposits and medieval material present in Test Pit 12 at The Swan is perhaps the strongest evidence yet seen in Low Street for evidence of medieval occupation pre-dating the existing settlement.

The medieval pottery seen at Test Pit 17 (Moatfield) was generally to be expected bearing in mind the property's location within the Priory precinct. As preservation of a buried soil layer appeared to be good it seems likely that the quantity of the material, coupled with the cleanly exposed subsoil, is indicating that this part of the precinct, on the far side of the moat from the main building complex, was probably relatively little used.

The assemblage from Test Pit 33 (Honeysuckle Cottage), although likely to be redeposited in a later ditch across Denham Green, indicates that there was occupation in the area during the medieval period, presumably centered upon the Green itself.

Occasional sherds at other sites such as Test Pits 11, 23, 32 and 37 may largely be residual in later deposits but, combined with sites above, further demonstrate that medieval occupation deposits are extant in settlement areas across the parish. It is clearly possible that if more Test Pits had reached natural subsoil, or at least penetrated through modern/post-medieval layers, then more medieval material could have been recovered.

Late medieval transitional pottery was recovered from a larger number of sites, and its presence begins to reflect the pattern of occupation indicated by surviving listed buildings, particularly in Low Street.

As expected however the test pits were dominated by post-medieval and modern deposits, the quantity generally reflecting the position of the property in relation to the known areas of settlement. The extensive range of associated finds combine to show the items that were used in everyday life in the settlement, and how domestic refuse was generally discarded in the immediate vicinity of homes and businesses. The frequent modern material present in most pits, for example the marble and coins from Test Pits 39 and 40, or the rubbish pits in Test Pit 38, also serve to show how our lost items or discarded rubbish are still becoming part of the archaeological record for future generations.

Several test pits, particularly completed pits such as 06 and 31 had minimal results, simply exposing clean soil layers above the natural geology. While these may have seemed disappointing for the participants it is important to note that such results can be equally important as the rest if they can be used to help define the extent of past occupation. For example pit Test Pit 06 shows that the occupation on the east side of Church Hill was likely to be restricted to a linear spread along the road frontage or the edge of the Green, and Test Pit 31 that any medieval settlement around Heckfield Green does not appear to have extended south along the Denham Road beyond the moated enclosure of Three Ponds. Such information can be of use in assessing locations for further research, or in assessing the impact of future development or change on our archaeological heritage.

Although the main aim for this project was to involve residents in the physical investigation of the village's archaeological heritage the additional basic examination of readily available documentary sources to provide some historical context to each test pit will hopefully be of benefit to the various participants/owners and demonstrates the inherent potential for further documentary research by residents in studying aspects of the medieval and post-medieval history of the village. For example the matching of Tithe Apportionment records to each test pit has shown that Sir Edward Kerrison is detailed as being the owner of fourteen, possibly fifteen, of the twenty-seven locations in Hoxne, particularly in Low Street which borders his Hoxne Hall/Oakley Park estate. This simple

observation shows how dominant within a rural community a single aristocratic estate owner and landlord could be in the mid 19th century, a pattern of ownership which is probably typical of the broader region and rural countryside as a whole. Future documentary research into changes in property ownership etc, which perhaps culminate in the demolition of Hoxne Hall in the interwar years, may be able to show on a local scale how the subsequent nationwide social changes that occurred over the following century affected the local population and patterns of occupation in Hoxne.

Finally the test pit excavation, coupled with the basic assessment of maps and tithe records, demonstrates the potential for further research which could be perhaps be looked at by the HHG and local residents, in addition to any future professional work that may occur as part of the planning process. For example future test pits, or targeted small excavation areas, seem to have definite potential for identifying further evidence of medieval occupation, or the as yet unlocated but surely present late Anglo-Saxon settlement. Specific questions to look at could include further defining the layout and extent of the medieval settlement, particularly in relation to the position/extent of Heckfield Green, and the setting of significant buildings such as Hoxne Priory, The Swan or the parish church, or smaller buildings or isolated farmsteads such as Gissing Farm.

## **7. Archive deposition**

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Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS

Digital archive: HHG and SCCAS

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS Photographic Codes HVA 01 – HVD 72

Finds and environmental archive: Returned in full to HHG.

## **8. Acknowledgements**

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The project was created and managed by Margaret Sillis and other members of the Hoxne Heritage group, with support from John Craven of SCCAS/FT.

The test pit event was attended by Jo Caruth, John Craven, Linzi Everett, Richenda Goffin and John Sims from SCCAS/FT and Andrew Brown, Faye Minter and Kelly Davies from SCCAS/CT. The earlier excavation of Test Pits by primary school children on the village green was managed by Duncan Allan of SCCAS/FT.

The report was compiled by John Craven, with the specialist finds report produced by Richenda Goffin. The report illustrations were created by John Craven and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

SCCAS/FT would like to thank Margaret Sillis and other members of the Hoxne Heritage group for their work in creating the project, obtaining HLF funding, and promoting the event to the local community. Thanks also go to Liz Waugh McManus and Mike McManus of HHG for providing copies of their digital photographs taken during the event, and to Julie Craven for creating and providing a digital transcription of the full 1843 Tithe Apportionment.

SCCAS/FT would also like to thank SCCAS/CT for providing additional professional expertise during the event.

Finally SCCAS/FT would like to thank the seventy or so volunteers who actively took part in the test pit excavations and the further c.twelve landowners who allowed pits to be placed in their gardens, without whom the project would not have been possible.

## 9. Bibliography

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Scarfe, N, 1999, 'Medieval and Later Markets' in Dymond, D & Martin, M (Eds). *An Historical Atlas of Suffolk*. SCC and SIAH.

### 9.2. Websites

#### **BGS (British Geological Survey)**

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk>

#### **Hoxne Heritage Group**

<http://www.hoxnehistory.org.uk>

#### **Hoxne Parish council**

<http://www.hoxne.net>

#### **NHLE (National Heritage List for England)**

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england>

#### **Suffolk Historic Environment Record**

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>

#### **Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment**

<http://www.suffolklandscape.org.uk>

## Appendix 1. List of participants

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Pit	Address	Property Owner	Excavated by
1	Waveney Lodge	Claire and Richard Whiting	Owner
2	Mulberry Cottage, Green Street	Alison, Mark, Lily and Tom Ewin	Owner
3	Oaken, 10 Church Close	John & Ann Swann	Owner
4	Yew Tree House, 37-39 Church Hill	Sheila and Maurice Cohen	Sarah Spooner, Imogen Wegman, Josh Ward, Teresa Fenn
5	High House, Church Hill	Linda Rogers	Judy Booker, Susan Harman, Jennifer Press
6	Little Park House	Will, Sarah, Harriet & Samuel Foote	Owner
7	53 Low Street	Chris Hamilton, Richard Giffin, Chris Parkin	Owner
8	54 Low Street	Jack Williams	Yvonne Macpherson & David Hyde
9	Beech Cottage, Low Street	Paul & Julie Ashley	Owner + Josh Ward
10	Aldersyde, Low Street	Alan & Joan Garnham	Alistair & Sam Price
11	The Old Bakery, Low Street	Janet Koralambe/Anthony Kora	Owner
12	The Swan PH	Jon Reeves	Sue Morgan, Margaret Parkinson, Margaret Sillis
17	Moatfield	Julie, John, Freya and Reuben Craven	Owner
18	Appletun, Abbey Hill	Sue & Graham Thornett	Owner
19	Appletun, Abbey Hill	Mrs Thornett	Clare Thornett, Catherine Thornett, Mark Peachy, Jamie Stilton
22	5 Cross Street	Dawn & Alan Lodge	Owner
23	6 Cross Street	Chris and Jackie Johnson	Owner
24	The Old Grapes, Cross Street	Gareth Dixon/Margaret Knight Dixon	Owner
25	Mill House, Cross Street	Joan Retallack	Owner
26	Bethesda, Heckfield Green	Liz Waugh McManus/Mike McManus	Owner
28	Cosy Cot, Heckfield Green	Graham Borrill	Owner
29	Larch House, Heckfield Green	Ruth Rayner	Simon Taylor & Jon Gregory
30	Farm Cottage, Heckfield Green	Mr & Mrs Welch	Sue Horne, Patsy Little
31	Michelin House, Denham Rd, Heckfield Green	Peter, Christine & James Lockett	Owner
32	Gissing Farmhouse, South Green	Pauline & David Rimmer	Owner
33	Honeysuckle Cottage, Hoxne rd, Denham	Liz and Chris Brooks	Owner
37	The Depperhaugh	Lesley Balian	Lesley Balian and Graham Turner
38	Rear 19-21 Low Street	Guy McGregor	Erika Pye and Teresa Fenn
39	Low Street Green	Hoxne Parish Council	St Edmunds Primary School
40	Low Street Green	Hoxne Parish Council	St Edmunds Primary School

Metal-detecting was carried out throughout the event by Mike Greatbatch and Eric Lawes.



## Appendix 2. Test Pit finds quantification

<b>EMW</b>	Early medieval ware 11th-12th century	<b>IGBW</b>	Iron glazed blackware 16th-18th C	<b>STSL</b>	Staffordshire slipware 1650-1800	<b>WEST</b>	Westerwald stoneware 1590-1800
<b>MCW</b>	Medieval coarseware Late 12th-14th C	<b>GRE</b>	Glazed red earthenware 16th-18th C	<b>MART</b>	Martincamp flask Type III 17th C	<b>PMRW</b>	Post-medieval redware 16-18th C
<b>LMT</b>	Late medieval and transitional ware 15th-16th C	<b>TGE</b>	Tin-glazed earthenware 16th-18th C	<b>IRST</b>	Ironstone china 19th C	<b>NOTS</b>	Nottinghamshire type stonewares 18th C
<b>DUTR</b>	Dutch type redware 15th-17th C	<b>RAER</b>	Raeren stoneware L15th-16th C	<b>SPEC</b>	Speckle Glazed ware L17th-18th C	<b>CHPO</b>	Chinese Porcelain 1650-1900
<b>LEPM</b>	Local early post-medieval ware 16th C	<b>FREC</b>	Frechen stoneware 1550-1700	<b>SWSG</b>	Staffordshire white salt-glazed stonewares 18th C	<b>REFW</b>	Refined white earthenwares L18th-20th C

Test Pit	Property	Context No	Spit No	Sieved?	Details	Medieval Pottery	Fired clay	Mortar/plaster	Clay pipe	Glass	Flint	Slate	Plastic	Iron nails	Iron other	Other metalwork	Animal bone	Oyster shell	Land snail	Comments
						CBM														
1	Waveney Lodge	1	1	100%	Modern pottery	Y			Y	Y				Y		Y				Wire
1	Waveney Lodge	1	2	100%	19th C pottery +						Y	Y		Y			Y			
1	Waveney Lodge	1	3	100%	Victorian and 1 TGE 16th-18th C	Y				Y				Y		Y	Y			Copper hinge
1	Waveney Lodge	1	4	100%	Victorian + pottery, also 18th C	Y			Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y			Bird skeleton. Copper button
1	Waveney Lodge	1	5	100%	Victorian and GRE (16th-18th C)	Y			Y	Y	Y			Y	Y		Y			Bird
1	Waveney Lodge	1	6	100%	19th C and 1 GRE	Y			Y		Y			Y						
1	Waveney Lodge	1	7	N/A	19th century wares					Y				Y						
2a	Mulberry Cottage	1		?	Victorian & GRE 16th-18th C	Y			Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y			14 bits of iron railing & v lge nails, clock cog, toy sheep
2b	Mulberry Cottage	1	1	?	Victorian	Y				Y				Y			Y			
2b	Mulberry Cottage	2	2	?	Victorian and 4 x GRE 16th-18th C. Modern flowerpot	Y			Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y			Modern buckle. Cut animal bone
2b	Mulberry Cottage	2	3	?	Victorian and 1 GRE 16th-18th C	Y			Y	Y				Y		Y				Copper buckle
2b	Mulberry Cottage	2	4	?	Victorian and 1 x GRE 16th-18th C	Y			Y				Y	Y	Y					
3	Oaken 10 Church Close	1	1	Yes (% ?)	Victorian	Y		Y	Y	Y					Y	Y				
3	Oaken 10 Church Close	1	2	Yes (% ?)	Victorian	Y		Y	Y	Y										
3	Oaken 10 Church Close	1	3	Yes (% ?)	1 LMT (15th-16th C), 4 MCW, (L12th-14th C)	Y	Y													
3	Oaken 10 Church Close	1	4	Yes (% ?)	3 sooted medieval coarsewares L12th-14th C, 1 worn later?	Y	Y	Y												
3	Oaken 10 Church Close	1	5	Yes (% ?)	15 MCW (L12th-14th C) including oxidised sherds 14th C	Y														
3	Oaken 10 Church Close	1	6	Yes (% ?)	7 small sherds of EMW 11th-12th C, 13 sherds medieval and late medieval	Y														
3	Oaken 10 Church Close	1	7	Yes (% ?)	3 x MCW (L12th-14th C), sooted	Y														
4	Yew Tree House	1	1	100%	Victorian +	Y				Y					Y	Y				Plenty of glass jars
4	Yew Tree House	1	2	100%	Modern and 1 GRE (16th-18th C)	Y			Y	Y				Y			Y			Frank Cooper marmalade jar
4	Yew Tree House	1	3	100%	Victorian and 1 GRE	Y			Y	Y				Y	Y					
4	Yew Tree House	1	4	100%	3 x LMT sherds (15th-16th C), modern & post-med pottery	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y				2 complete glass bottles
4	Yew Tree House	1	5	100%	Victorian pot + 1sherd GRE and 2 SPEC (16th-18th C)	Y			Y	Y				Y	Y		Y			
4	Yew Tree House	1	6	100%	Victorian/modern pot, 1 x GRE (16th-18th C)	Y			Y	Y				Y			Y			
4	Yew Tree House	1	7	100%	Modern pot + 1 IGBW mug base + 1 GRE (16th-18th c)	Y			Y	Y				Y						Complete bricks
5	High House, Church Hill	1		No	Mainly modern but 1 abr LMT (15th-16th C), 1 16th-18th C GRE	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y			Y	Y		Y	Y		
5	High House, Church Hill	2		No	Post-med but 1 x LMT (15th-16th C), 2 GRE (16th-18th C)	Y			Y					Y						

Test Pit	Property	Context No	Spit No	Sieved?	Details	Medieval Pottery	CBM	Fired clay	Mortar/plaster	Clay pipe	Glass	Flint	Slate	Plastic	Iron nails	Iron other	Other metalwork	Animal bone	Oyster shell	Land snail	Comments
5	High House, Church Hill	3		No	P-med, English stoneware and 1 GRE (16th-18th C), 1 small sherd CHPO	Y		Y	Y	Y					Y	Y		Y	Y		tge wall tile with manganese dec
5	High House, Church Hill	4		No	2 x GRE (16th-18th C), 1 TGE poly, 1 SWSG (18th C)	Y			Y							Y					tge wall tile with manganese figure
6	Little Park House	1	1	Yes (% ?)	Pot includes 1 sherd GRE dish 16th-18th C, Victorian	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y			Y						
6	Little Park House	1	2	Yes (% ?)													Y				Copper alloy mount for csket or poss belt. Victorian or early 20thC?
7	53 Low Street	1		?	Victorian +				Y									Y			1 wooden bead
7	53 Low Street	2		?	Victorian + 1 abraded GRE	Y			Y	Y						Y		Y			
7	53 Low Street	3		Yes (% ?)	Victorian and GRE 16th-18th C	Y				Y					Y	Y		Y			
8	54 Low Street	1	1	?	Victorian + 1 GRE	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y			Y				Y		
8	54 Low Street	1	2	?	LMT x1 (15th-16th C), GRE, IGBW (16th-18th C), + Victorian	Y				Y		Y			Y	Y	Y			Y	1 cockle
8	54 Low Street	1	3	?	Pmed inclding 2 sherds CHPO + 1 shd Raeren, GRE also	Y			Y	Y		Y			Y	Y		Y		Y	
8	54 Low Street	1	4	?	GRE x 1 (16th-18th C), 18th C + Victorian +	Y			Y	Y		Y			Y			Y			
8	54 Low Street	1	5	?	Victorian + GRE x 1 + 2 sherds Raeren stoneware (L15th-16th C)	Y			Y	Y	Y				Y	Y		Y			Clinker
8	54 Low Street	1	6	?	LMT/LEPM x ! (15th-16th C), 2 GRE, 1 IGBW (16th-18th C)	Y				Y								Y			?Slag
9	Beech Cottage, Low St	1	1+2	100%	Victorian + 1 GRE (16th-18th C)	Y			Y			Y			Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Decorated clay pipe stem
9	Beech Cottage, Low St	1	3	?	Victorian + pottery									Y	Y			Y			
9	Beech Cottage, Low St	1	4	?	GRE (16th-18th C) + Victorian +	Y			Y	Y		Y			Y		Y	Y	Y		
9	Beech Cottage, Low St	1	5	?	GRE x 1, modern china	Y			Y	Y					Y			Y			Pipe bowl frag w small foot, prob 17th C
9	Beech Cottage, Low St	1	6	?	GRE + Victorian pottery	Y				Y		Y			Y			Y			
9	Beech Cottage, Low St	1	7	?	Victorian + GRE + FREC (1550-1700)	Y			Y	Y		Y			Y	Y		Y			
10	Aldersyde, Low St	1	1	?	Victorian pottery	Y				Y		Y						Y		Y	
10	Aldersyde, Low St	1	2	Yes (% ?)	1 x IGBW (16th-18th C), Victorian +	Y			Y	Y		Y									
10	Aldersyde, Low St	1	3	Yes (% ?)	GRE x 1 (16th-18th C), Victorian +	Y		Y							Y	Y					
10	Aldersyde, Low St	1	4	Yes (% ?)	GRE x 1, Victorian +	Y				Y								Y	Y		
10	Aldersyde, Low St	1	5	Yes (% ?)	Modern pottery	Y			Y	Y										Y	
10	Aldersyde, Low St	2	6	Yes (% ?)	2 x GRE (16th-18th C), + small sherds Victorian +	Y															
10	Aldersyde, Low St	2	7	Yes (% ?)	Modern pottery	Y				Y											
11	The Old Bakery, Low St	1	1	100%	GRE, IGBW (16th-18th C), TGE (16th-18th C) + Victorian + china	Y			Y	Y					Y	Y	Y	Y			Slag/clinker, L17th century clay pipe bowl
11	The Old Bakery, Low St	1	2	100%	1 WEST jug with cobalt, remainder Victorian +	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y					Y	Y	Y			1 pipe bowl w makers marks on spur
11	The Old Bakery, Low St	1	3	100%	1 x MCW (L12th-14th C), 1 x TGE (16th-18th c), Victorian +	Y				Y	Y				Y	Y					Slag, bottle stopper
12	The Swan Pub	1	1	100%	IGBW x 1 (16th-18th C), Victorian +	Y		Y	Y						Y	Y		Y	Y		Large lump of slag
12	The Swan Pub	1	2	100%	19th century wares	Y		Y		Y					Y			Y			
12	The Swan Pub	1	3	100%	GRE (16th-18th C), Victorian +	Y		Y	Y	Y					Y			Y			1 whelk shell
12	The Swan Pub	1?	4	100%	1 GRE, 1 IGBW (16th-18th C), Victorian +	Y						Y			Y		Y	Y	Y		2 sheep phalanges, struck flakes, modern or later prehistoric. Metal sheet
12	The Swan Pub	4	6	100%	4 sooted med body sherds (L12th-14th C), including 1 EMW (11th-12th C)					Y					Y			Y			Clinker, clay pipe bowl L17th C
12	The Swan Pub	4	6	100%	2 LMT (15th-16th C), 4 MCW (L12th-14th C)	Y	Y											Y			Some large sooted body sherds
12	The Swan Pub	4	7	100%	4 MCW (L12th-14th C)	Y	Y									Y		Y			Includes large sooted sherds

Test Pit	Property	Context No	Spit No	Sieved?	Details	Medieval Pottery	CBM	Fired clay	Mortar/plaster	Clay pipe	Glass	Flint	Slate	Plastic	Iron nails	Iron other	Other metalwork	Animal bone	Oyster shell	Land snail	Comments
12	The Swan Pub	4	9	100%	1 GRE (16th-18th C), 1 PMRW (16th-18th C)		Y											Y	Y		
17	Moatfield, Abbey Hill	1	2	100%			Y														
17	Moatfield, Abbey Hill	1	3	100%	2 reduced LMT (15th-16th C) 1 PMRW, 1 Essex rdware		Y		Y									Y			
17	Moatfield, Abbey Hill	1	4	100%	2 MCW (L12th-14th C), 4 LMT + 1 RAER (1480-1550)	Y	Y											Y	Y		
17	Moatfield, Abbey Hill	2	5	100%	1 small sherd MCW (L12th-14th C)	Y													Y		
17	Moatfield, Abbey Hill	3	6	100%	3 sherds MCW (L12th-14th C) including large body sherd	Y												Y			
18	Appletun, Abbey Hill	1	2 & 3	50%	1 GRE (16th-18th C)		Y									Y					
19	Appletun, Abbey Hill	1	2, 3, 4	20-30%	GRE (16th-18th C), L18th C+		Y				Y						Y	Y			Copper alloy ?vessel rim
22	5 Cross St	1	1	100%	Modern ceramics, Victorian +		Y			Y	Y				Y	Y				Y	Slag
22	5 Cross St	1	2	100%	1 sherd abraded IGBW (16th-18th C), modern pot		Y			Y	Y			Y	Y						Slag
22	5 Cross St	1	3	100%	1 sherd FREC (1550-1700), 1 SPEC (L17th-18th C), + modern		Y		Y	Y	Y		Y				Y				
22	5 Cross St	1	4	100%	GRE (16th-18th C), + Victorian +		Y			Y	Y				Y			Y		Y	Concrete
22	5 Cross St	1	5	100%	GRE x 3, FREC handle (1550-1700) + 18th-19th C		Y			Y					Y						Slag
22	5 Cross St	2	7	100%	IGBW X 3, and GRE (16th-18th c), + Victorian		Y					Y						Y	Y	Y	Flint flake w hinge fracture and ltd edge retouch - later prehistoric
22	5 Cross St	2	8	50%	1 TGE Poly (16th-18th C), 1 GRE (16th-18th C)		Y		Y												
23	6 Cross St	1		100%	1 IGBW (16th-18th C), Victorian +		Y			Y	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y		Slate pencil
23	6 Cross St	2		100%	1 LMT (15th-16th C) + 1 IGBW (16th-18th C), Victorian +		Y		Y	Y	Y					Y		Y	Y		
23	6 Cross St	3		100%	1 GRE, 5 IGBW (16th-18th C)		Y		Y	Y					Y	Y		Y			
23	6 Cross St	4		100%	3 x IGBW (16th-18th C), GRE pipkin/skillet handle		Y								Y			Y	Y		
23	6 Cross St	5		100%	1MCW (L12th-14th C), 2 LMT (15-16th C), 2 FREC (1550-1700), 1 GRE (16-18th C), 2 LMT/GRE (16th C+)	Y	Y								Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	
24	The Old Grapes, Cross St	1		?	2 x GRE (16th-18th C), + Victorian +		Y			Y	Y		Y								
25	Mill House, Cross St			?																	
26	Bethesda, Heckfield Green	1	1 & 2	Yes (% ?)	IGBW (16th-18th C), NOTS & Victorian +		Y			Y	Y							Y			
26	Bethesda, Heckfield Green	2	3 & 4	Yes (% ?)			Y		Y	Y		Y			Y			Y			Flint walling
26	Bethesda, Heckfield Green	1	3	Yes (% ?)	1 x LMT (15th-16th C), LMT/GRE x 2 + victorian +		Y				Y						Y				Complete thimble w punched hles, prob 17th C
26	Bethesda, Heckfield Green	2		Yes (% ?)	Mortar fragments + 1 flint with mortar... part of wall? I horse incisor				Y			Y						Y			
28	Cosy Cot, Heckfield Green	1		100%	2 x GRE (16th-18th C) + modern		Y			Y	Y				Y			Y			
28	Cosy Cot, Heckfield Green	2		20%	Victorian +						Y				Y						
28	Cosy Cot, Heckfield Green	4		No			Y														1slate pencil, prob. Post-med floor brick
29	Larch House, Heckfield Green	1	1	?			Y				Y	Y		Y							
29	Larch House, Heckfield Green	1	2	?	1 tiny sliver 19th C+ (IRST)?		Y				Y				Y	Y		Y			?slag
30	Farm Cottage, Heckfield Green	1	1	100%	19th C +		Y			Y											
30	Farm Cottage, Heckfield Green	1	2	100%	1 sherd GRE and 1 IGBW (16th-18th C)		Y				Y				Y			Y			
31	Michelin House, Denham Road			100%																	
32	Gissing Farmhouse, South Green	1	1	100%	12 X LMT several (15th-16th C) inc jar, + Victorian +		Y			Y	Y				Y	Y		Y			Bone has incised '5'

Test Pit	Property	Context No	Spit No	Sieved?	Details	Medieval Pottery	CBM	Fired clay	Mortar/plaster	Clay pipe	Glass	Flint	Slate	Plastic	Iron nails	Iron other	Other metalwork	Animal bone	Oyster shell	Land snail	Comments
32	Gissing Farmhouse, South Green	1	2	100%	4 x LMT several (15th-16th C), GRE + Victorian +		Y			Y	Y				Y			Y			
32	Gissing Farmhouse, South Green	1	3	100%	GRE + IGBW (16th-18th C), Victorian +		Y	Y		Y					Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Modern metalwork
32	Gissing Farmhouse, South Green	1	4	100%	1 ?med glazed ware, 1 LMT, GRE & unglazed/early post-med + Victorian +	Y?		Y		Y					Y		Y	Y			Copper frag
32	Gissing Farmhouse, South Green	2	5	100%	LMT X 10 (15-16th C), 1 x MART type 3 (17th C), 2 x LEPM (16th C), 1 FREC (1550-1700), 1 RAER (16th C), 1 x DUTR/GRE (15-17th C), 2 x IRST (19th C)		Y			Y					Y	Y		Y			And fishbone. Also small copper dress pin. 19th c pot intrusive?
32	Gissing Farmhouse, South Green	2	5	100%	1 MCW (L12th-14th C)	Y	Y														Post-med cbm
32	Gissing Farmhouse, South Green	2	6	100%	5 x GRE/DUTR (15-17th c), LMT x 11 (15-16th C), 2 unglazed LMT, 1 x IGBW (16-18th c), 2 MART (17th c), 2 x GRE (16-18th C)		Y			Y					Y	Y		Y			
32	Gissing Farmhouse, South Green	2	7	100%	7 X LMT (15-16th C), 1 x LEPM (16th C), 2 MART (17th C), 1 RAER (15-16th c), 1 FREC jug (L16th-1st half 17th c), 5 GRE/PMRW (16-18th C), 3 DUTR/Gre (15-17th C).		Y								Y			Y			
32	Gissing Farmhouse, South Green	2	8	100%	1 x FREC (1550-1700), 10 LMT (15-16th C), 7 GRE (16th-18th C), 1 LEPM (16th C), 1 x IGBW (16-18th C)		Y			Y	Y				Y			Y			
32	Gissing Farmhouse, South Green	2	9	100%	2 x IGBW (16th-18th c), GRE x 1 (16th-18th c), LMT/LEPM x 14 (15-16th C), GRE x 7 (16-18th C), FREC (17th C), DUTR x 1 (15-16th C), GRE rim x 1		Y					Y			Y	Y		Y			Unpatinated struck flake, poss prehistoric or later
32	Gissing Farmhouse, South Green	2	10	100%	1 X FREC jug (16-17th c), 2 X LMT (15-16th C), 2 GRE (16th-18th c)		Y								Y			Y			Includes horncore
33	Honeysuckle Cottage, Denham	1	3	80%	9 x MCW (L12th-14th C) includes 1 squared rim (12th-E13th C) , 1 LMT (15th-16th C), 1 TGE , GRE and other post-med - modern	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	? Milk bottle, ?door furniture, copper stud/button
33	Honeysuckle Cottage, Denham	1 and 2	4	70%	6 x MCW (L12th-14th C), 1 GRE (16-18th c), LMT x 2 (15-16th C), 3 x REFW (19th C) 1 STSL cup (17-18th C), 1 tiny frag IGBW (16th-18th C)	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y				Y	Y				Y	Burnt wood. Clay pipe with acorn bowl with stamp on stem, 19th C
37	The Depperhaugh	1	2	100%	Unglazed redware, post-med																
37	The Depperhaugh	1	3	100%	P-med plant pot		Y				Y										
37	The Depperhaugh	1	4	100%	1 tiny frag MCW (L12th-14th C), PMED plant pot	Y	Y				Y		Y								
38	Rear 19-21 Low Street	2 and 3		No	Victorian +						Y			Y							2 glass marbles, many plastic items eg red footballer
39	Low Street Green	1	1	100%	Victorian + 1 sherd GRE (16th-18th C)					Y					Y		Y	Y			1 v early clay tobacco pipe bowl frag, L16th-E17th C?
39	Low Street Green	1	2	100%	Victorian + 1 NOTS (18th C) + 1 v abraded GRE 16th-18th C		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y			Y		Y	Y			Fragment of animal bone shows butchery marks
40	Low Street Green	1	1	100%	Victorian + 1 NOTS (18th C) + 1 TGE pharmaceutical jar base (16th-18th C)				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		2 clay pipe bowlfrags, one with spur w maker's mark (E18th C?), glass marble, slate pencils
40	Low Street Green	1	2	100%	Victorian + 1 sherd Frechen stoneware (1550-1700)		Y			Y	Y	Y			Y	Y		Y	Y		Glass stopper and 2 heel irons

## **Appendix 3. Extracts from historic maps and tithe apportionment**

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The following figures are extracts from digital copies of historic maps held by SCCAS. Originals are held by the Suffolk Record Office (SRO).

### **Figures 1 & 2**

1619, Map of 'Hoxon Newe Park' (SRO ref. HD40:422).

### **Figures 3-7**

1757, Map of estate in Hoxne, Chickering, Denham, Eye and Wetheringsett, belonging to Rt. Hon. Charles Lord Maynard, surveyor Thomas Skynner (SRO ref. HB 21/280/2).

### **Figures 8 & 9**

1757, Volume of Hoxne Estate Maps, Thomas Skynner (SRO ref. HA 68 484/752).

### **Figures 10-15 and Table 1**

1843, Hoxne tithe map and apportionment (SRO ref. FDA 139/A1/1a & 1b).

### **Figures 16-17**

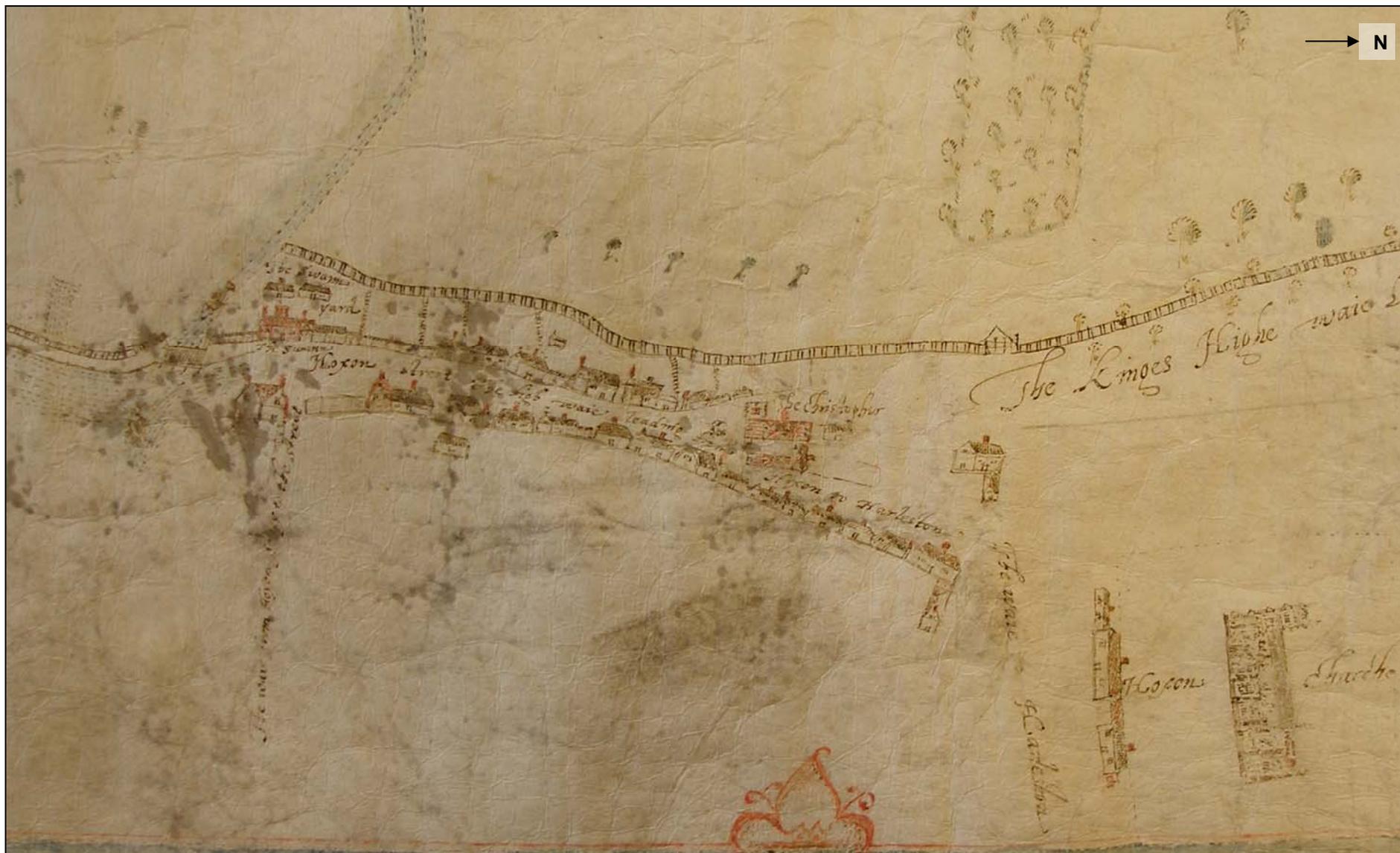
1885/1886, First Edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500.

### **Figures 18-19**

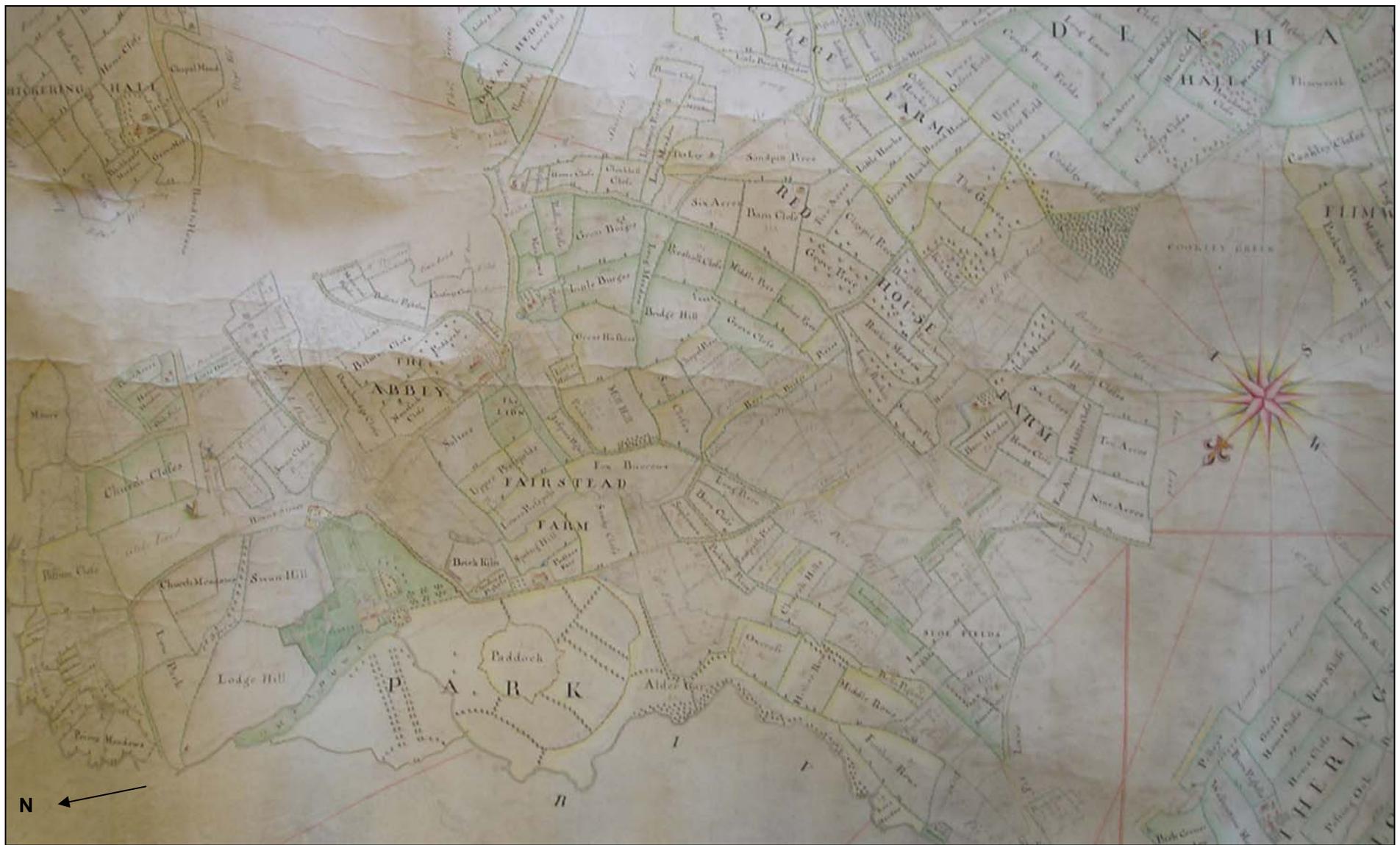
1904, Second Edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500.



Appendix 3, Figure 1. 1619 Map of 'Hoxon Newe Park'



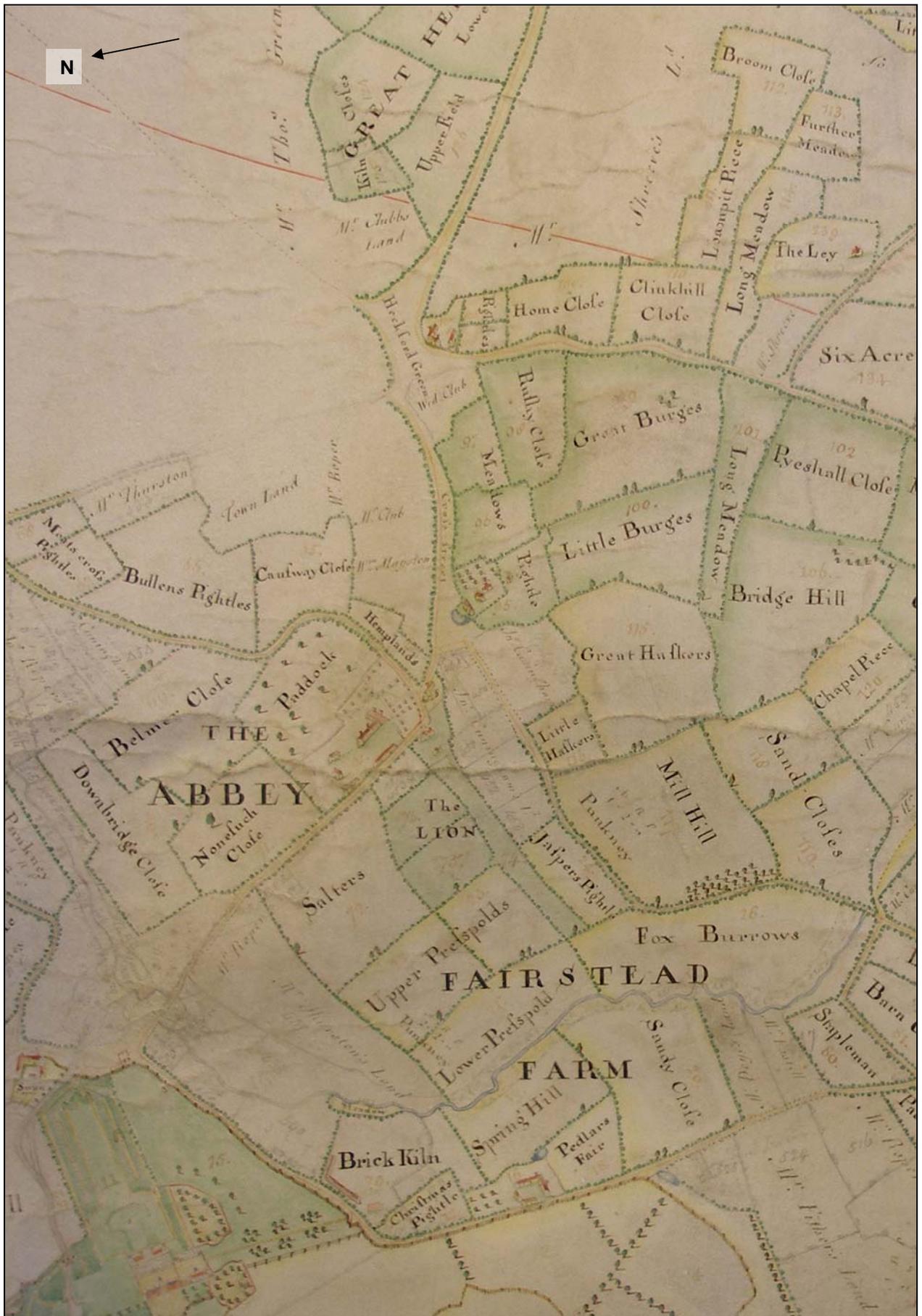
Appendix 3, Figure 2. 1619 Map of 'Hoxon Newe Park' – Detail of Low Street



Appendix 3, Figure 3. 1757 Estate Map by Skynner.



Appendix 3, Figure 4. 1757 Estate Map by Skynner – Low Street and Hoxne Hall.



Appendix 3, Figure 5. 1757 Estate Map by Skynner – Abbey Farm to Heckfield Green



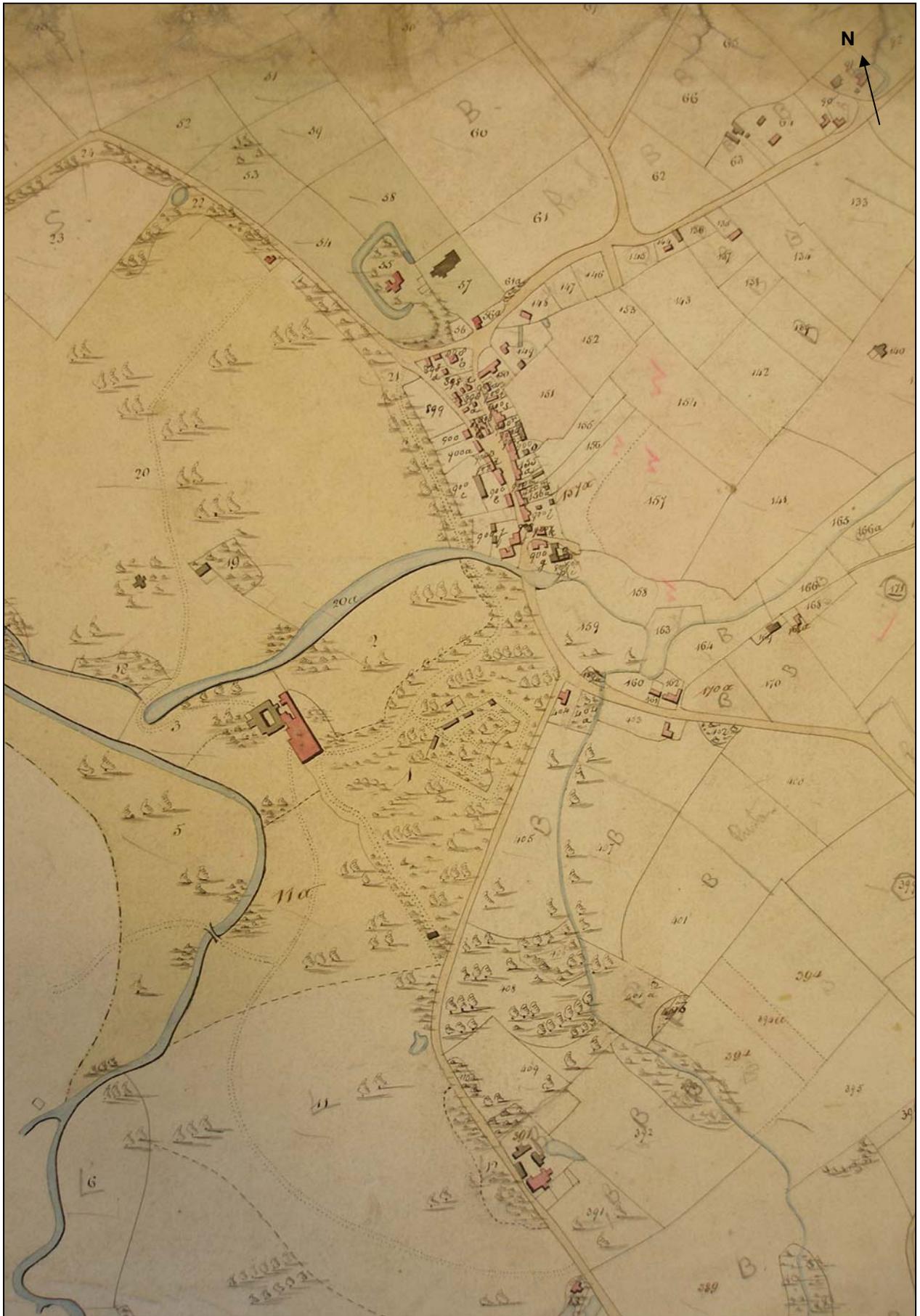
Appendix 3, Figure 6. 1757 Estate Map by Skynner – South Green



Appendix 3, Figure 7. 1757 Estate Map by Skynner – Chickering Hall/Depperhaugh



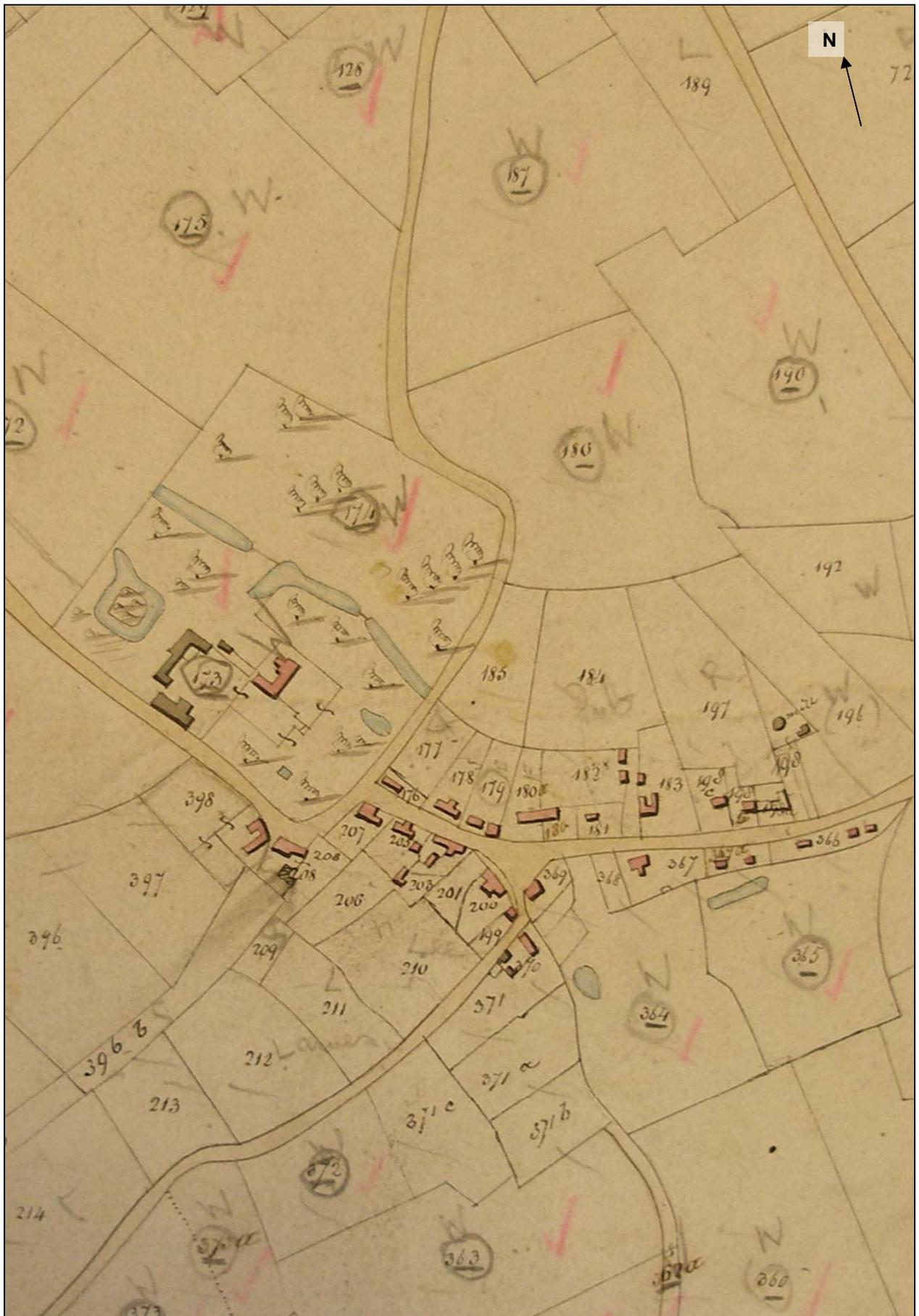
Appendix 3, Figures 8 and 9. 1757 Volume of Estate Maps by Skynner – Heckfield Green



Appendix 3, Figure 10. 1843 Tithe map – Low Street and Hoxne Hall



Appendix 3, Figure 11. 1843 Tithe map – Low Street



Appendix 3, Figure 12. 1843 Tithe map – Cross Street



Appendix 3, Figure 13. 1843 Tithe map – Heckfield Green



Appendix 3, Figure 14. 1843 Tithe map – South Green



Appendix 3. Figure 15. 1843 Tithe map – Depperhaugh

## Tithe Apportionment

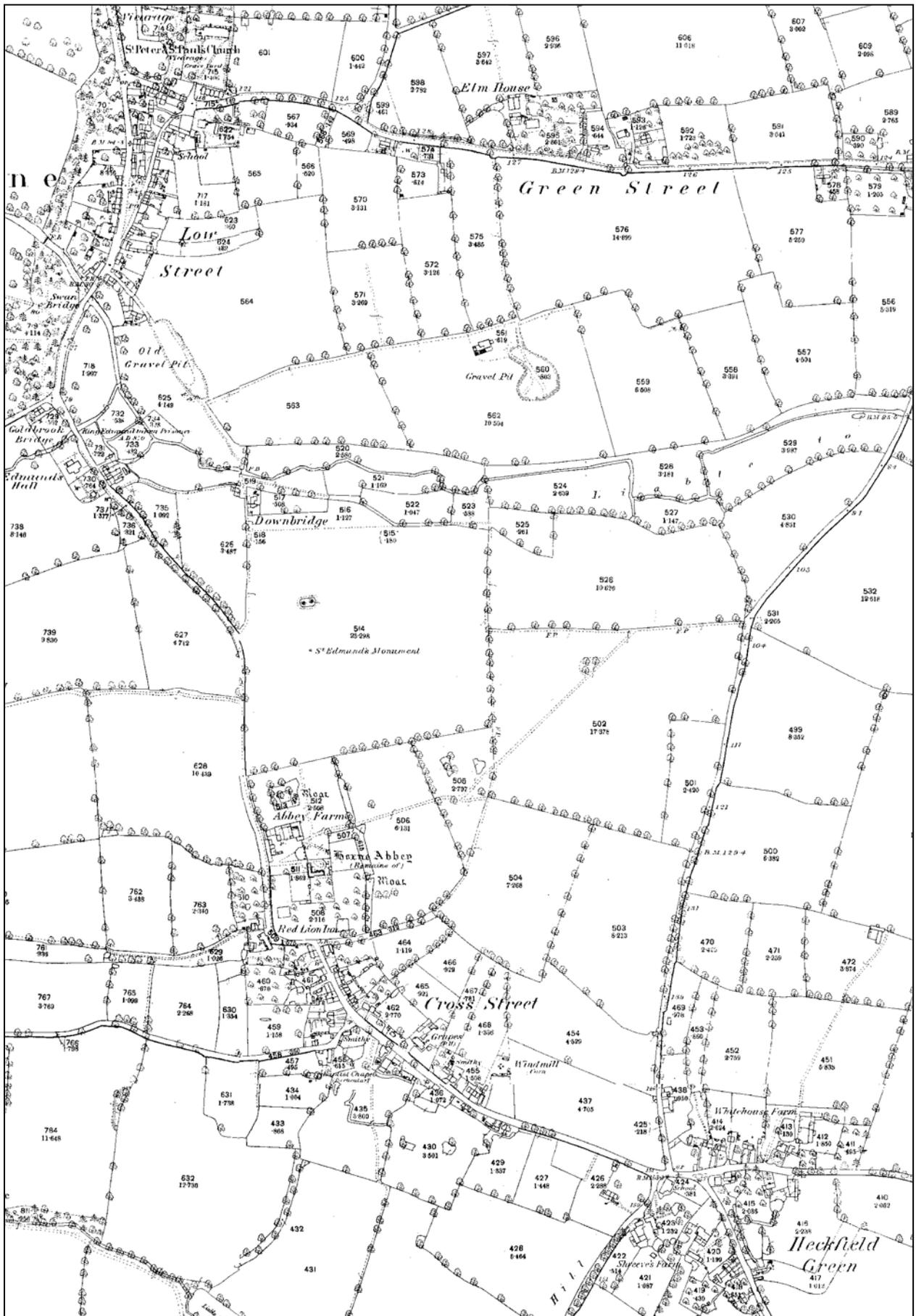
The payment of a tithe (10%) of production to the Church dates back to the Anglo-Saxon period and was originally paid in kind. Tithe maps were prepared following the Tithe Commutation Act in 1836 which allowed tithes to be paid in cash, whether still to the church or to private landlords. Each map had an accompanying schedule (the apportionment) listing the name of each land parcel, its size and use, plus details of the owners and/or occupier.

The following table is an extract of relevant details from the 1843 apportionment for Hoxne relating to each Test Pit in the parish.

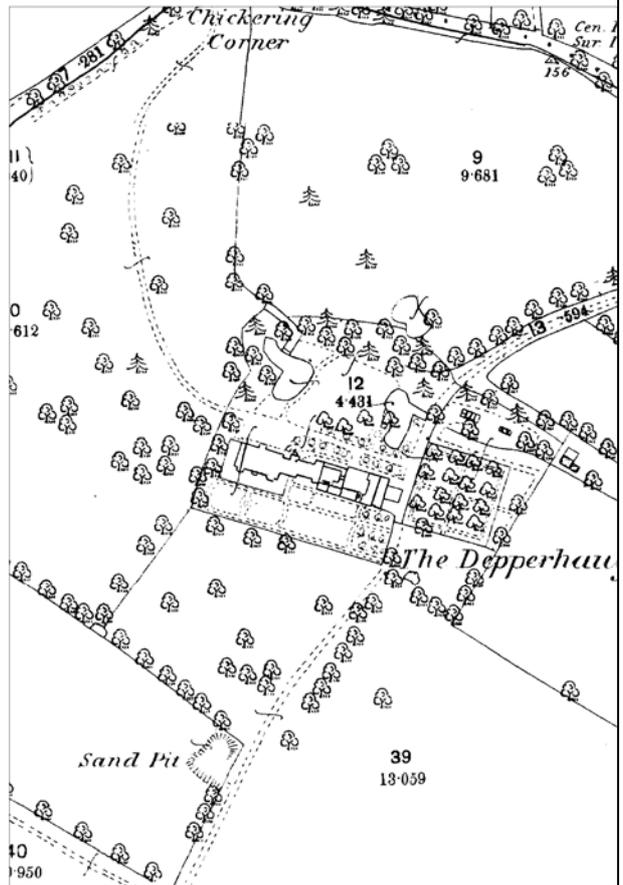
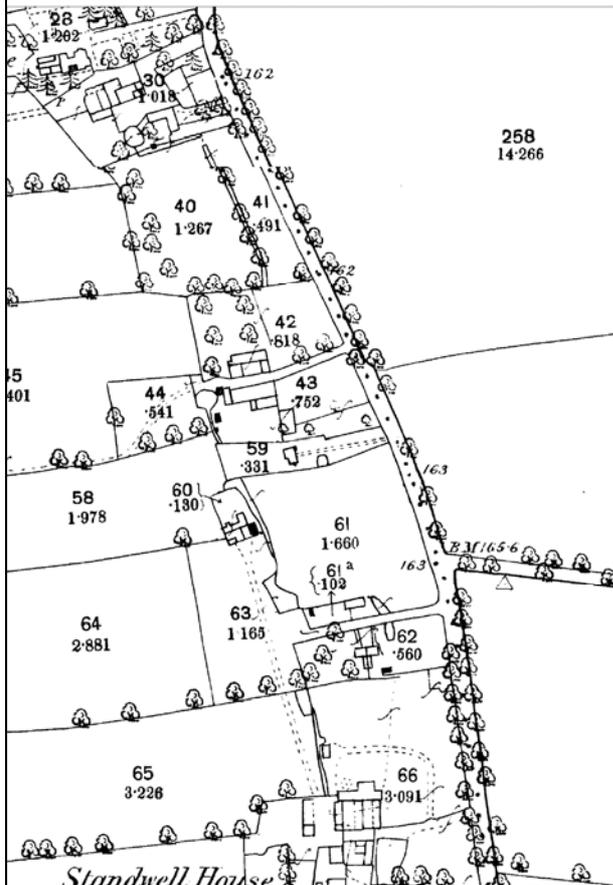
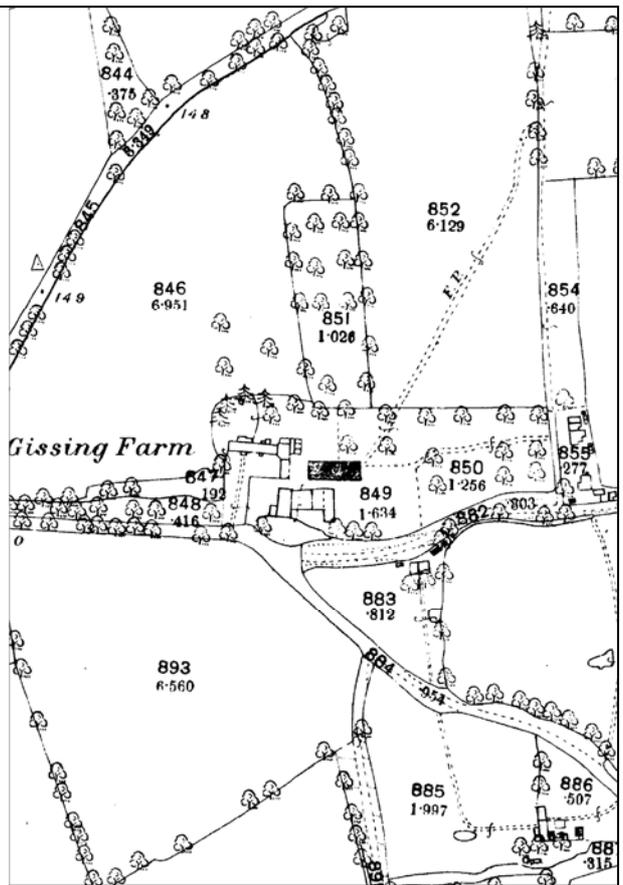
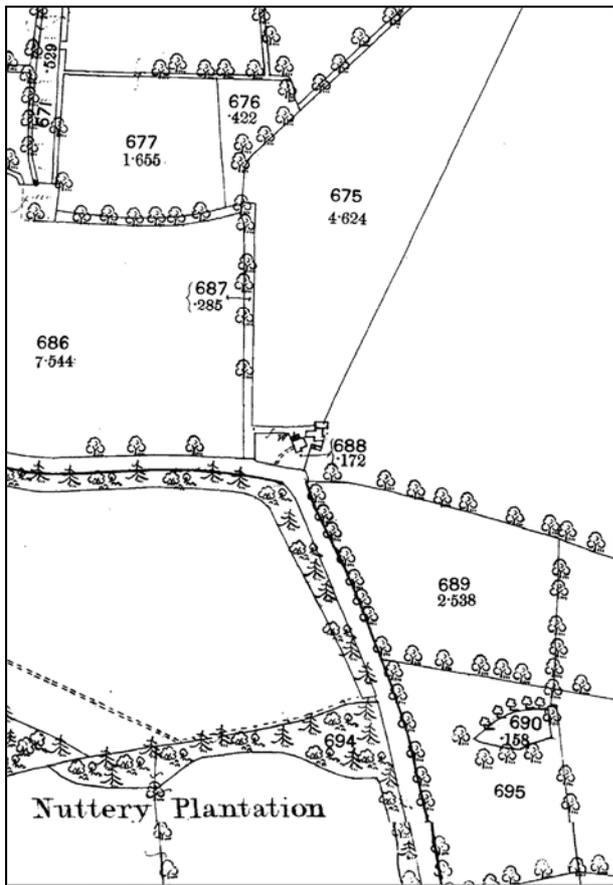
Test Pit	Plot	Owner Surname	Owner Other name/s	Occupier Surname	Occupier Other name/s	Description	Arable	Pasture
1	045	Kerrison	Sir Edward Bt	Cracknell	George	Pasture Close	4a 2r 21p	
2	135	Kerrison	Sir Edward Bt	Warner		Cottages & Gardens		0a 0r 16p
2	135	Kerrison	Sir Edward Bt	Hause		Cottages & Gardens		0a 0r 16p
3	061	Kerrison	Sir Edward Bt	Rush	Charles	Upper Church Close		4a 3r 14p
4?	898b	Doughty	Miss	Huggins	Robert	Cottage & Garden		0a 1r 6p
4?	898b	Doughty	Miss	Cooper	Sarah	Cottage & Garden		0a 1r 6p
4?	898b	Doughty	Miss	Wright	William	Cottage & Garden		0a 1r 6p
4?	898c	Doughty	Miss	Catling	Simon	Cottage & Garden		
4?	898c	Doughty	Miss	Hawes	John	Cottage & Garden		0a 1r 19p
4?	898c	Doughty	Miss	Gilman	Francis	Cottage & Garden		
4?	898c	Doughty	Miss	Shimmons	Robert	Cottage & Garden		
4?	898d	Kerrison	Sir Edward Bt	others		Cottages & Gardens		0a 1r 15p
4?	898d	Kerrison	Sir Edward Bt	Warner		Cottages & Gardens		0a 1r 15p
5	150	Kerrison	Sir Edward Bt	Ward	Mr	House,Garden,Schoolroom etc		0a 1r 14p
5	150	Kerrison	Sir Edward Bt	Rumesby	Mrs	House,Garden,Schoolroom etc		0a 1r 14p
6	151	Kerrison	Sir Edward Bt	Aldous	Mr	Hither Grounds	1a 3r 23p	
7/8	900a	Kerrison	Sir Edward Bt	Payne	Mr	Cottage & Garden		0a 1r 15p
9	900c	Doughty	Miss	Ravills	Miss	Garden		0a 2r 0p
10	900d	Lawler, Exors of	James	Farrow	John			0a 0r 28p

Test Pit	Plot	Owner Surname	Owner Other name/s	Occupier Surname	Occupier Other name/s	Description	Arable	Pasture
10	900d	Lawler, Exors of	James	Smith	Frederick			0a 0r 28p
11	900l	Kerrison	Sir Edward Bt	Taylor	William	House & Garden		0a 0r 36p
11	900l	Kerrison	Sir Edward Bt	other		House & Garden		0a 0r 36p
12	900f	Kerrison	Sir Edward Bt	Huse	William	Swan Inn etc		0a 2r 11p
17	173	Kerrison	Sir Edward Bt	Wilson	John	Abbey Farm Yards etc		7a 1r 19p
17	174	Kerrison	Sir Edward Bt	Wilson	John	Paddock		6a 1r 23p
18/19	398	Kerrison	Sir Edward Bt	others		House, Orchard etc		0a 3r 29p
18/19	398	Kerrison	Sir Edward Bt	Stollery	William	House, Orchard etc		0a 3r 29p
22	207	Kerrison	Sir Edward Bt	Bartram	Samuel	Cottages & Gardens		0a 1r 20p
22	207	Kerrison	Sir Edward Bt	Fisk	Benjamin	Cottages & Gardens		0a 1r 20p
23	178	Thrower	Samuel	others		Cottage & Garden		0a 1r 0p
23	178	Thrower	Samuel	Musk	Lionel	Cottage & Garden		0a 1r 0p
24	183	Sheriffe	Robert	Rodwell	Miller	Grapes Public House		0a 2r 4p
25	198	Barber	Robert	Bales	Daniel	Mill Cottages etc		0a 1r 13p
26	354	Clubbe	James	Hines	James	Cottage & Garden		0a 1r 10p
26	354	Clubbe	James	Hales	Robert	Cottage & Garden		0a 1r 10p
26	354	Clubbe	James	Briten	Robert	Cottage & Garden		0a 1r 10p
28	739	Clubbe	James	Self	Thomas	Cottage & Garden		0a 1r 22p
28	739	Clubbe	James	Miles	William	Cottage & Garden		0a 1r 22p
28	739	Clubbe	James	Rayner	John	Cottage & Garden		0a 1r 22p
28	739	Clubbe	James	Denny	Richard	Cottage & Garden		0a 1r 22p
28	743	Clubbe	James	Rush	John	Pightle	2a 0r 12p	
30	750	Clubbe	James	Churchyard	Francis	Cottage & Garden		0a 0r 36p
30	751	Clubbe	James	Churchyard	Francis	Pightle	0a 3r 22p	
31	304	Kerrison	Sir Edward Bt	Wilson	John	Upper Field	6a 2r 27p	
32	253	Kerrison	Sir Edward Bt	Marshall Marshall	Robert	Gissings Farm		0a 3r 14p
37	801	Worth	Mrs	Hall	John	Homestead		1a 3r 7p
38	900r	Cracknell	Richard Exors of	Smith	Jonas	House & Gardn		0a 0r 7p

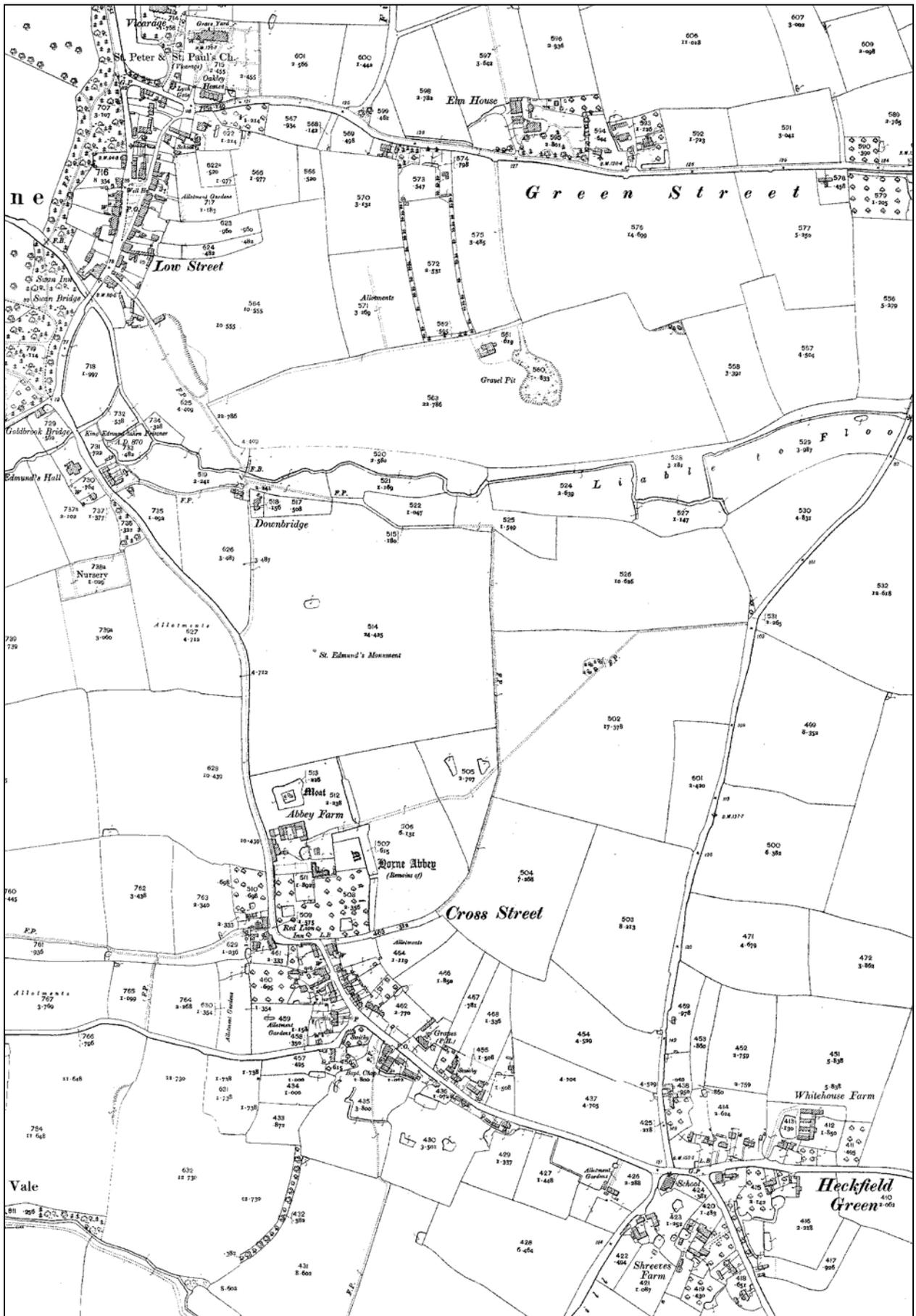
Table 1. Extracts from Tithe apportionment



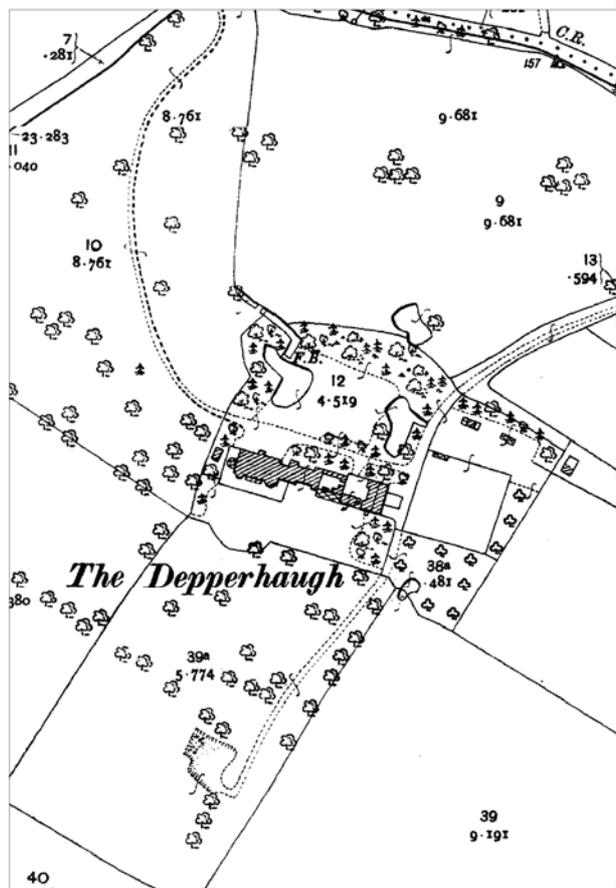
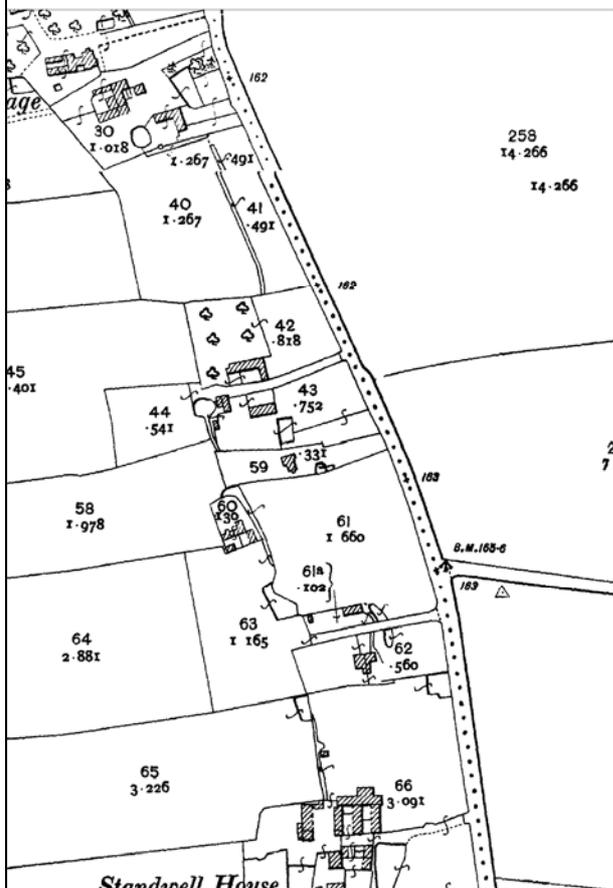
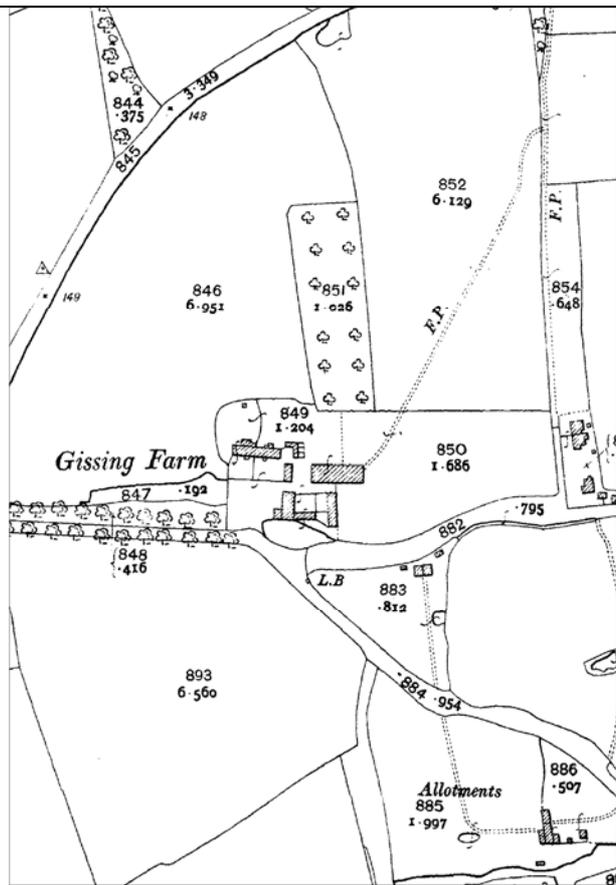
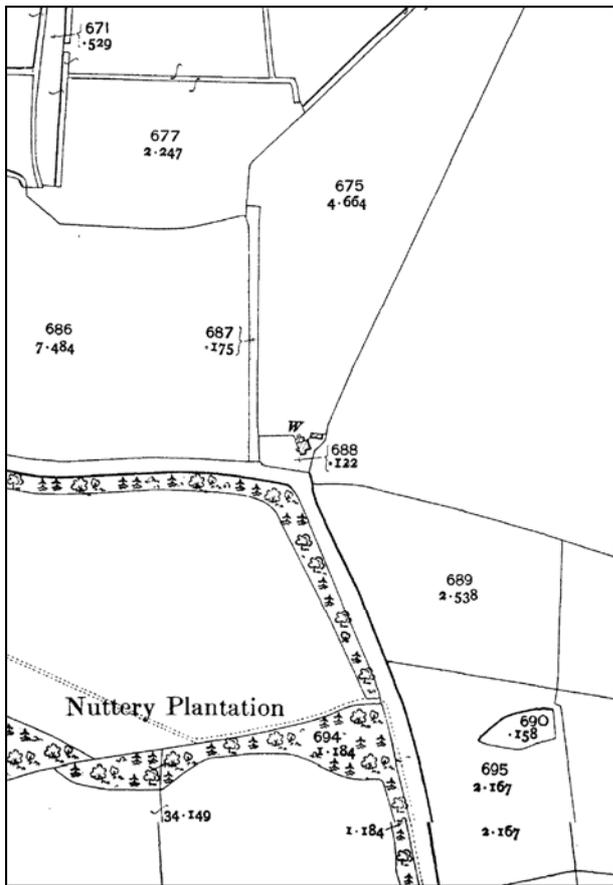
Appendix 3, Figure 16. 1st Edition Ordnance Survey – settlement core



Appendix 3, Figure 17. 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (Test Pits 01, 32, 33, 37)



Appendix 3, Figure 18. 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey – settlement core



Appendix 3, Figure 19. 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey (Test Pits 01, 32, 33, 37)





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