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Archaeological Test Pit Excavations in Shillington, Bedfordshire, 2013

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with contributions by Derek Turner

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Front cover image - excavation at Test Pit 4

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1 Summary

This report presents the results of a programme of archaeological excavation of 23 1m^2 'test pits' in the Bedfordshire village of Shillington carried out in summer 2013. The programme was funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) through its 'All Our Stories' programme and supported by the Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC) Connected Communities theme which funded the Cambridge Community Heritage programme at the University of Cambridge in 20012-13. Over three days, more than 300 residents of the village of Shillington and the local area took part in the excavations in 23 different locations throughout the present village.

The results provided new evidence for the development of the area now occupied by the village, which mostly lies alongside a small stream, from the prehistoric period onwards. The landscape was used by humans in the prehistoric period, apparently favouring the area nearer the small brook running west of the prominent hill which dominates the land around the parish. One test pit near this stream produced convincing evidence for undisturbed settlement remains in the immediate vicinity. Small quantities of pottery of Roman date came from five different sites, two of them away from the Brookside area hinting at a pattern of settlement or agricultural land use moving beyond the lower lying zones. No evidence was found for any activity dating to the period between the 5th – 9th centuries AD, but Saxo-Norman pottery of 10th – 11th century date was found in two distinct concentrations, suggesting more than one hamlet present, possibly part of a nucleated pattern of settlement, at this time. The high medieval period saw settlement at these sites grow and that at three other 'ends' appear, indicating a pattern of mixed dispersed and nucleated settlement. This growth ceases in the late medieval period, with Shillington particularly badly affected in this period of widespread demographic and settlement contraction compared to many settlements in the eastern region. In the post-medieval period, however, the test pit data indicates that Shillington gradually recovered, with former dispersed settlements mostly reoccupied, although it did not achieve its pre-14th century levels and some of the medieval 'ends' remained uninhabited until the 19th century.

2 Introduction

In late June 2013, a series of 23 1m^2 archaeological test pits were excavated in the village of Shillington in SE Bedfordshire. The majority of the pits were excavated in residential gardens with additional pits excavated on the garden allotments north of the church and in Shillington Lower School. Excavations were undertaken by residents of Shillington and members of the public participating in a community archaeology project, run by Shillington History Society in partnership with Access Cambridge Archaeology (University of Cambridge). The excavation was co-funded by the Heritage Lottery fund (HLF) under their *All Our Stories* funding stream and the Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC) under their *Connected Communities* programme, *Cambridge Community Heritage*. The excavations were planned and undertaken in collaboration with Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA), based in the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, University of Cambridge, who provided advice, logistical support, on-site instruction and supervision and post-excavation support.

2.1 All Our Stories

The All Our Stories grant programme[1] was initiated jointly by the AHRC and HLF to help local communities explore and discover more about their past. The funding was specifically intended to promote contacts and interaction between local communities and academic researchers based in UK universities, with the aim of giving community groups greater access to resources and expertise that exists within universities, while creating new opportunities for academics to conduct research and gather data in a community context. Responding to this grant call, a team of researchers based in the University of Cambridge was brought together to form 'Cambridge Community Heritage' (CCH), to act as a point of contact for community groups interested in making use of this funding opportunity[2]. A series of brain-storming sessions were held in mid-late 2012 allowing interested parties to meet and discuss the potential projects. In total 500 projects were funded by the scheme nationwide, including 23 that were assisted by CCH. These projects included several test pitting projects in villages across East Anglia, including Shillington, West Wickham, Toft, Meldreth and Sharnbrook.

2.2 Cambridge Community Heritage

Cambridge Community Heritage (CCH) was funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC) to enable University of Cambridge researchers to help such groups develop community projects and bid to the HLF's All Our Stories Programme. 90% of local groups in East Anglia who received advice from University of Cambridge researchers in preparing their application were successful in being awarded up to £10,000 funding each from the HLF. Cambridge Community Heritage provided ongoing support to All Our Stories projects including training and help with running activities in 2013, with additional funding by the AHRCT

[1] http://www.hlf.org.uk/news/Pages/AllOurStories.aspx (accessed October 2013)
[2] http://www.arch.cam.ac.uk/aca/cambridgecommunityheritage.html

The Cambridge Community Heritage team includes researchers with a wide range of interests and expertise, headed by Dr Carenza Lewis, a well-known academic and television archaeologist who ran the community excavations featured in *The Great British Story.*

For more information about the team and the All Our Stories projects which it supported see http://www.access.arch.cam.ac.uk/communities/cch

2.3 Access Cambridge Archaeology

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

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

2.4 Test pit excavation and rural settlement studies

Rural settlement has long been a crucial area of research for medieval archaeology (Gerrard 2003: Lewis et al 2001, 5-21), notably since the pioneering work of W. G. Hoskins, Maurice Beresford and John Hurst in the 1940s and 1950s (Hoskins 1955; Beresford 1957; Beresford & Hurst 1971). Until recently, however, attention has focused largely on the minority of medieval settlements that are presently deserted or extensively shrunken. Currently occupied rural settlements (CORS), now overlain by domestic housing and related buildings of living secular communities – the villages, hamlets and small towns of today – were generally largely disregarded as targets for research-driven excavation, despite the fact that CORS greatly out-number DMVs (Lewis et al 1997, 143-6; Dyer and Everson 2012, 13). The importance of CORS data is further underlined by evidence showing that DMVs are atypical when compared to medieval settlements overall, tending to be smaller, poorer, later, and less favourably sited (Lewis et al 1997, 146-155), as well as unevenly distributed - numerous in the central province of England but much less common elsewhere (Beresford and Hurst 1971, fig 13; Roberts and Wrathmell 2000, 28-9). CORS, by definition covered by modern settlement, are often perceived as archaeologically inaccessible, but test pit excavation is a remarkably effective means of recovering useful archaeological data from such sites (Cooper and Priest 2003; Lewis 2003; Jones and Page 2007; Gerrard and Aston 2012). Despite these recent advances,

however, the number of CORS to have seen methodical research-orientated investigation that includes excavation remains very small.

The University of Cambridge test pit programme aims to increase the number of currently occupied rural settlements (CORS) for which test pit data can be used to reconstruct their development in order to help redress the bias in existing rural settlement research previously focused on deserted and severely shrunken sites (DMVs) (Wade 2000; Gerrard 2003; Taylor 2010; Dyer and Everson 2012). Test pits can be sited wherever possible on unbuilt-up land within selected CORS, usually in private gardens, and the excavated data analysed and mapped. Access Cambridge Archaeology, working with members of the public including school pupils, has carried out test pit excavations in more than 50 CORS, most in eastern England. This new research is contributing towards developing the evidence-base upon which our knowledge and understanding of the origins and development of the medieval rural settlement pattern of eastern England is based, generating a new overall dataset that is more representative of the entire range of medieval settlements, not just on the minority of medieval settlement sites which are now deserted (Lewis 2006; 2007a; 2007b). The excavations at Shillington contribute to this research.

3 Aims, objectives and desired outcomes

3.1 Aims

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

- To engage with local communities and widen the participation of people in the heritage of the area.
- To allow local community participants to develop a wide range of practical and analytical archaeological skills.
- To increase knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the setting, origins and development of Shillington and its environs.
- To inform future interpretation and presentation of the monument.
- To increase understanding of the area to support employment, sustainable tourism and encourage inward investment.

3.2 Objectives

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

- To investigate the archaeology of the environs of Shillington through test-pitting carried out by members of the community in properties throughout the village.
- To provide the opportunity for a minimum of 30 volunteers to learn new practical and analytical archaeological skills.
- To support and engage with members of local communities through involvement with the project.

3.3 Outcomes

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

- A minimum of 80 people with new archaeological skills.
- A minimum of 150 people with an enhanced understanding and awareness of Shillington.
- An engaged and informed local population.
- An improved knowledge and understanding of the archaeological resource of the village of Shillington.

4 Location

The village of Shillington is situated in the historic county of Bedfordshire near the border with Hertfordshire, 17km southeast of Bedford, 15km northwest of Stevenage and 28km east of Milton Keynes, centred on TL 12562 34625 (Figure 1). The parish lies among the headwaters of the Ouse catchment and its southern boundary follows the course of the ancient Icknield Way over a spur of the Chiltern Hills at Pegsdon.

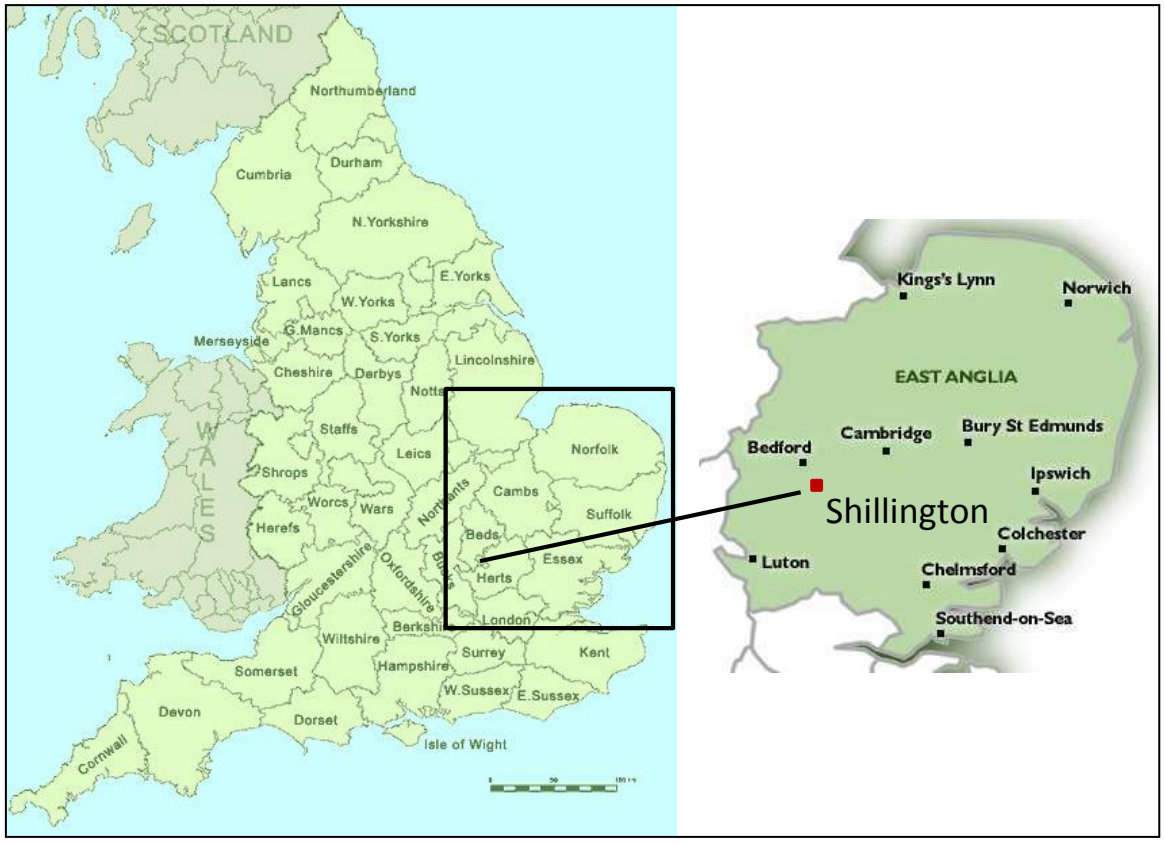


Figure 1: The location of Shillington village.

The parish today includes formerly separate parish of Higham Gobion and the village of Pegsdon, both to the south of Shillington (fig 2). The present village of Shillington is a large attenuated settlement extending over more than 2km along a succession of streets and lanes which form a large polygon. The majority of housing today lies at Hillfoot End, east of the church and north of the road to Marquis Hill, with housing being continuous between these. A chalk hill rising c.20m above the surrounding land dominates the centre of the settlement, where the 14th century parish church of All Saint's at the top of the hill affords clear views of the surrounding landscape and is visible from some distance. The remainder of the settlement is arranged in several 'Ends' including Apsely End, Hanscombe End, Hillfoot End, Woodmer End and Bury End. Discrete farms sited around the settlement include Hanscombe End Farm,

Moorhen Farm, Northley Farm, Lordship Farm, Upton End Farm and Clawders Hill Farm. The modern parish is large, encompassing these Ends and farms, as well as the hamlet of Pegsdon and the formerly separate small village of Higham Gobion (Figure 2).

The 19th century settlement, as depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey 6" map, was equally extensive but contained fewer houses and retained a very much more dispersed character. The greatest concentration of housing is along Church Street, running east from the church, which is flanked by a nucleated double row of housing (although several plots north of this street are devoid of housing), and further contiguous housing is present of a lane leading north towards Hillfoot End. As today, the church is on the very westernmost edge of the settlement, with no houses to it north or west. To the south, housing is much more intermittent along the north side of High Road, with none south of this road which continues to display a similarly intermittent succession of small properties forming an interrupted row all the way north-east to Marquis Hill where the settlement peters out. Hillfoot End is an entirely separate hamlet of a dozen or so tightly abutting properties, comprising around a dozen or so cottages mostly south-east of a tiny triangular green where three lanes meet. Hanscombe End is extremely dispersed with a handful of properties of varying size arranged along a winding lane. Woodmer End comprises perhaps 20 properties along a single lane arranged as an interrupted row at the south end and a more compact double row to the north, where it merges with the smaller Bury End, which is similarly arranged. Upton End comprises 4-5 larger farm-like properties either side of the road towards Marquis Hill, where there is very little settlement at all. Northley Farm, Shillington Bury Farm are isolated sites with no near neighbours.

In 1862 coprolites (fossils that can be processed for use as a fertiliser) were discovered in Shillington. This led to a coprolite boom in Shillington that lasted for the next 30-40 years, during which time the village population expanded from c.1800 residents to around 2400. In some locations the coprolites were buried quite deeply, and pits were dug up to five metres deep[3]. From 1890 the coprolite industry went into a rapid decline as cheaper fertiliser was imported from America and elsewhere, and the size of Shillington shrank back to its pre-coprolite era size.

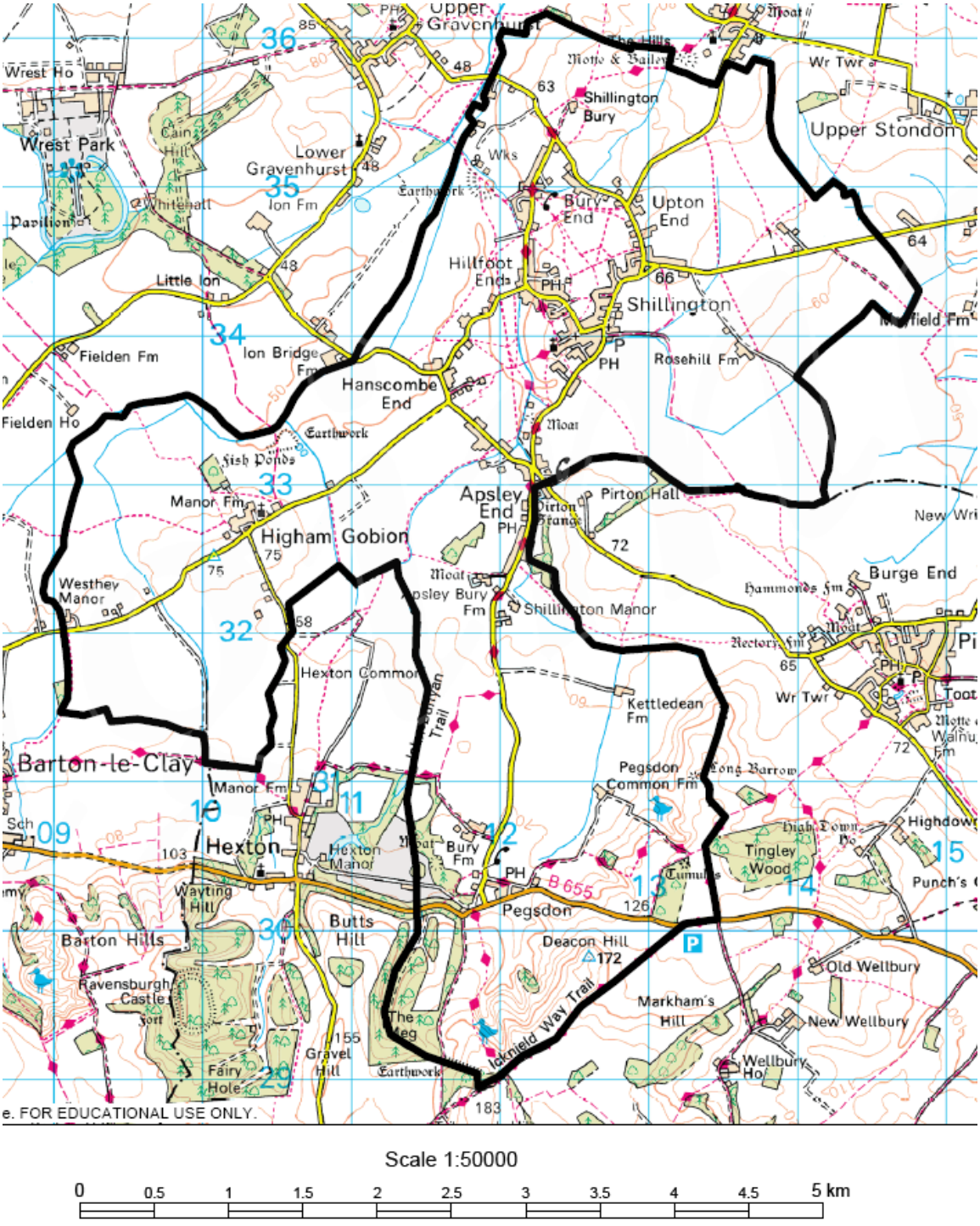


Figure 2: The parish of Shillington.

[3] http://www.shillington-history.org.uk/Introduction1.htm

The present village is dominated by residential housing ranging in age from medieval through to modern, served by two churches, three pubs and two shops. Shillington has no railway, but the village lies among the headwaters of the River Ivel, a tributary of the River Ouse. It is served by minor roads and is midway between the M1 some 11km to the west and the A1 11 km to the east. It is 8 km from the nearest railway station in Hitchin. In the 2001 Census the village had a population of 1,831[4], spread across c.800 households[5]. Shillington lies on a minor road running N-S in between the A1 to the East and the A6 to the west.

The village hosts an active history society run by the residents of Shillington, who maintain a large website (http://www.shillington.org.uk/) which includes a village history.

5 Geology and Topography

Bedfordshire is an inland county in East Anglia, and is bordered by Northamptonshire to the north, Cambridgeshire to the east, Hertfordshire to the south and Buckinghamshire to the west. Shillington is situated in a valley at 50-60m OD between the Pegsdon Hills a few kilometres to the south (part of the Chilterns), and the Greensand Ridge in Bedfordshire to the north. A prominent chalk hill in the middle of the village (an outcrop of the West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation) rises c.20m above the surrounding land, laying on mudstone bedrock geology dating from the Cretaceous period (Gault Formation) [6].

The landscape surrounding the hill on which the church is sited is broadly composed of flat of gently rolling open farmland with drainage ditches, water courses and fragmented hedgerows forming field boundaries. A small brook flows in a northerly direction on the west side of the church hill and drains into the River Hitt and ultimately the Great Ouse.

[4] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shillington,_Bedfordshire
[5] http://www.shillington.org.uk/index.htm
[6] http://www.bgs.ac.uk/ (Accessed October 2012)

6 Methodology

6.1 Excavation strategy

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

Test pits locations were chosen based on wherever members of the public in Shillington could offer sites for excavation.

6.2 Excavation methods

Digging of the test pits in most cases took place over two days. The number of participants at each test pit varied between 2 and 14 volunteers. Each team was provided with a standard pro-forma recording booklet into which all excavation data were entered. Excavation proceeded according to the following methodology:

- Test pits were 1m^2. Turf, if present, was removed in squares by hand. Each test pit was excavated in a series of 10cm spits or contexts, to a maximum depth of 1.2m.
- All spoil was screened for finds using sieves with a standard 10mm mesh, with the exception of any heavy clay soils which were hand-searched.
- All artefacts from test pits were retained in the first instance. Excavators were instructed to err on the side of caution by retaining everything they considered to be even possibly be of interest.
- Cut features, if encountered are excavated stratigraphically in the normal way.
- Masonry walls, if encountered, are carefully cleaned, planned and left in situ.
- In the unlikely event of in situ human remains being encountered, these are recorded and left in situ. The preservation state of human bone is recorded, so as to inform any future excavation.
- Recording was undertaken by excavating members of the public using a pro-forma recording system. This comprises a 16-page pro-forma *Test Pit Record* booklet which has been developed by ACA for use with members of the public with no previous archaeological experience.
- The horizontal surface of each context/spit was photographed and drawn at 1:10 scale before excavation, and the colour recorded with reference to a standardised colour chart, included in an instruction handbook issued separately to all

participants. The bottom surface of the test pit was also photographed. Sections were also photographed if possible.

- All four sections were drawn at 1:10 scale with the depth of natural (if reached) clearly indicated on pre-drawn grids on page 13 of the *Test Pit Record* booklet.

- Other observations and notes were included on the context record sheet for each context or on continuation sheets at the back of the *Test Pit Record* booklet.

- A register was kept by each test pit excavation team detailing photographs taken, including context number, direction of shot and date and time of day.
- After the excavations were completed the archaeological records and finds are taken to the University of Cambridge for analysis, reporting, archiving and submission to HERs, publication and ongoing research into the origins and development of rural settlement. Finds were returned to owners after analysis is complete if requested; otherwise they were sorted for curation by the University of Cambridge, in accordance with the discard policy document.

6.3 On-site archaeological supervision

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

6.4 On-site finds identification and retention

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

6.5 Trench and test pit closing and backfilling

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

6.6 Recording

- The trenches were recorded following a Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) modified MoLAS system (Spence 1990); whereby numbers (fill) or [cut] were assigned to individual contexts and feature numbers (F) to stratigraphic events.
- The test pit recording system used by excavating members of the public comprises a 16-page pro-forma *Test Pit Record* booklet which has been

developed by ACA for use with members of the public with no previous archaeological experience.
- It is used in conjunction with the live presentation and written instruction handbook also developed and delivered by ACA. This system has been used successfully by ACA to record required archaeological data from the excavation of over 1,000 test pits since 2005.
- This pro-forma format, which includes designated spaces, prompts and pre-drawn 1:10 planning grids, is used in order to ensure that all required observations are completed and recorded.
- All photographs in the photographic archive comprise digital images.
- The site code is SHI/13.

6.7 Finds processing and recording

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

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

6.7.1 Finds appropriate for recording, analysis, reporting, retention and curation.

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

6.7.2 Finds appropriate for disposal after recording and reporting.

- The following finds, which are not considered to warrant any further analysis, were photographed, their weight and number recorded, and then discarded: slate, coal, plastic, Perspex, modern glass, modern metal objects (including nails), concrete, modern mortar, modern fabric, shoes and other modern items (including batteries and shotgun cartridges), naturally occurring animal shells, unworked flint and other unworked stone (including fossils).
- C20th window and vessel glass was discarded after sorting, counting and weighing.
- C19th and C20th CBM were discarded after counting and weighing, retaining one sample of any hand-made, unusual or older type of CBM.
- Most fragments of C20th metal whose use can be identified were discarded, as were any unidentifiable objects of ferrous metal, aluminium or modern alloys from contexts containing other material of post-1900 AD date. Modern nails were also discarded but handmade nails were retained.
- C20th tile (floor, roof and wall) was discarded after counting and weighing, retaining a single sample of each type of pre-modern tile. Any decorated examples were retained unless they were recovered in large quantities, in

which case representative samples were retained with the remainder discarded after counting and weighing.
- Modern wood was discarded after counting and weighing.

6.7.3 Legal ownership of finds

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

6.7.4 Curation of Archaeological Finds

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

7 Archaeological and Historical Background

The village of Shillington has a long history, first documented in the Domesday Book (Williams and Martin 2003, 566). Before the conquest, Shillington Manor was on land owned by Ailwin, the Duke of East Anglia and foster brother of King Edgar, who ruled all of England from 959-975 AD. The manor then passed to Bishop Aethelric of Dorchester who in 1034 gave Shillington to the Ramsey Abbey, a large and rich monastery located 55km NE of Shillington near Peterborough (Page 1908). Shillington is recorded in the Domesday Book as one of the holdings of Ramsey Abbey under the name of *Sethlingdone*, possibly a tribal name linked to a personal name Scytla or Scyttel (Ekwall 1936, 398). Excuding Holwell and Stondon, Shillington answered in 1086 for 10 hides, with land for 14 ploughs , 5 bordars, 4 slaves, a broken mill, meadow for 4 plough teams and woods for 100 swine, assessed at 12 pounds. 2 hides and 2 ploughs were held in demesne. Shillington remained in the hands of Ramsey Abbey until the abbey was dissolved in 1536 during the Reformation. The earliest reference to Aspley Bury is in 1476, and the existence of Hanscombe End is inferred by references to the Hanscombe family from the 13th century (Page 1908).

The church, on its very prominent hilltop site, is an impressive building with a clerestory and aisles running for its full length. Construction may have begun c. 1300, to a new plan 'without any reference to previously existing building on the site' (Page 1908), although the presence of a 13th century capital, resited to the crypt, hints at an earlier building, which may or may not have been on the same site. The plan is considered to be too large for the contoured site, causing ongoing structural problems almost since construction began (Page 1908). The work had not been completed when the eastern end collapsed in 1357. This was rebuilt in 1400. During a storm in 1701, the tower collapsed and this was rebuilt 1750. Some restoration took place during the 1880s.

In the years following the Reformation Shillington experienced vast changes. As much as a 7th of the population was wiped out by plague in 1560[7], with further outbreaks occurring throughout the next one hundred years. More recently, the Enclosure Award of 1817 reparcelled land in the remaining open fields and commons leaving many straight field boundaries and sections of road. Between about 1860 and 1890, phosphate-rich coprolites were dug for fertiliser in many fields east, south and west of the village, creating many jobs but probably destroying many archaeological features. The population doubled and many new houses, pubs and chapels were built in Shillington and its Ends. Otherwise, farming and the industries that supplied it or used its products (such as straw plaiting for the hatting industry) provided the main sources of employment until the 1920s after which better roads, buses and later, cars, enabled many residents to commute to work elsewhere. Formerly part of Shillington parish, Holwell and Lower Stondon became separate parishes in 1897 and 1895 respectively. Also in 1985, the small parish of Higham Gobion joined Shillington.

The following paragraphs review the finds listed on the Historic Environment Record, accessed via the Heritage Gateway website[8].

[7] http://www.shillington-history.org.uk/Introduction1.htm
[8] http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/advanced_search.aspx?reset=true

7.1 Prehistoric period

A range of finds dating to the prehistoric period have been made scattered across Shilington. A barbed and tanged flint arrowhead probably dating from the early Bronze Age was found by chance in fields NW of Shillington village (HER 18535). Survey and excavations have also revealed the presence of enclosure ditches and post holes of a likely mid-late Iron Age settlement located on a hill crest in the far north of Shillington parish, 0.5km north of Shillington Bury (HER 15851) while metal detecting produced a copper ally bead of Bronze Age or Iron Age date near Chibley farm (HER 18985). Little is known about activity in the present village centre during these periods.

7.2 Roman period

Evidence for activity of Roman date is widespread across Shillington, much derived from metal dectecting. A Roman villa complex was discovered during pipeline construction northeast of Upton End just off Meppershall Road (HER 15256). This appears to be a stone-built, L-shaped structure with plastered walls and at least one hypocaust, and is located in the middle of an extensive field system. Other finds in this area include a large number of coins and other artefacts dating to the 2nd-4th century AD made by metal detectorists. A possible Roman road was also discovered in front of 52 High Street at just over 1m deep (HER 10472), with other chance Roman finds made north-west of Northley Farm (HER 18585) and elsewhere around the village (HER 9425) including a cluster of other finds came from northeast of Upton End Farm on Meppershall Road (HER 18523; 18412).

7.3 Anglo-Saxon period

Despite the documented Anglo-Saxon origins of the modern settlement at Shillington, very little evidence has been found relating directly to this period, with known evidence mostly derived from metal detecting. The HER records note a brooch discovered in Upton End just northeast of Upton End Farm, dating to the 6th - 7th century AD (HER 18414); a coin and brooch of 8th – 11th century date west of Parsonage Farm (HER 18420); a pin of 8th – 9th century date south east of Chibley Farm (HER 18806) with a 6th – 7th century brooch nearby (HER 18484); a disc brooch of 5th – 6th century date west of Northley Farm (HER 18497).

7.4 High and Later Medieval periods

In contrast to the pre-Norman era, a wide range of evidence has been found around Shillington from the mid-late medieval periods. The village itself is recorded on the HER (17113) as of medieval date, and other remains include ridge and furrow systems (HER 4485), lynchets (HER 1489). The area has several moated sites of medieval date, mostly sited on low-lying ground naturally fed by streams draining into to the River Hitt and Ivel. These include the suspected moated manorial sites at Shillington Bury (HER 2563) (north of the present settlement of Shillington) and Church Panel, north-west of Woodmer End (HER 384); a probable fishery (scheduled as a motte and bailey castle) at The Camp (HER 404) south-west of Hanscombe End (near Higham Gobion), associated with the site of a 12th century building (HER 773); two moats at Apsely End, one to its south, possibly of post-medieval date and associated with a fishpond, at Apsley Bury (HER 410 and 9376) and a second, north of Apsley End, (HER 405), likely to be of medieval date on which buildings were

shown on the enclosure map of 1817 as well as other homestead moats (HER 592; 4487). Bury End Farm (HER 3759) dates to the 16th century, and Upton End Farmhouse (HER 3854) to the 17th century. Four former cottages in Church St, possibly former almshouses, dated to the 17th century (HER 3837) The earliest fabric of the present parish church (HER 1119) dates to the 14th century.

Stray finds of medieval date include many from metal detecting on farmland around the village including buckles, mounts, coins, purse fittings and an 11th century stirrup found south of Moorhen Farm (HER 18401); a mount and thimble on Parsonage Farm southwest of the village centre (19002), a lead papal bull on Chibley Farm east of the village (HER 18422), finds including a buckle, coin and finger ring at Northley Farm (HER 18949); a spibndle Whorl and harness pendant north-east of Upton Farm (HER 18524) and a buckle found SW of Windmill Farm to the north of the village (HER 18960).

7.5 Post-Medieval period

A large number of listed buildings listed on the HER for Shillington date from the 17th-18th centuries. Two fishponds are also shown on pre-enclosure maps and the Enclosure map of 1817 near Parsonage Farm (HER 9385). Additionally, spot finds of post-medieval objects include metal detected finds, for example in fields northeast of Upton End Farm (HER 18413), a silver dress hook on Upton End Farm (HER 19425), and on Northley Farm (HER 18949). Some evidence of the extensive digging for coprolite recovery that took place in the second half of the 19th century can also be seen on aerial photographs of farms near the village (HER 16780).

8 Results of the test pit excavations in Shillington

The approximate locations of the 23 1m^2 test pits excavated in late June 2013 can be seen in figure 3. The data from each test pit is discussed in this section and set out in numerical order. Four test pits (numbers 2, 8, 9 and 21) were sited and prepared for investigation, but were not excavated during the test-pit digging event and are not included further in this report. Most excavations were undertaken in spits measuring 10cm in depth, but in cases when a change in the character of deposits indicated a change in context, a new spit was started before 10cm.

An assessment of the overall results, synthesizing the data from all the pits, including deductions about the historic development of Shillington and the potential of the buried heritage resource of the village is presented in the following Discussion section (Section 9). Finds from each test pit are discussed in summary in this section, and listed in detail in the relevant appendices (Section 12). Photographs of sites under excavation and of all finds are included in the archive, but not included in this report for reasons of space.

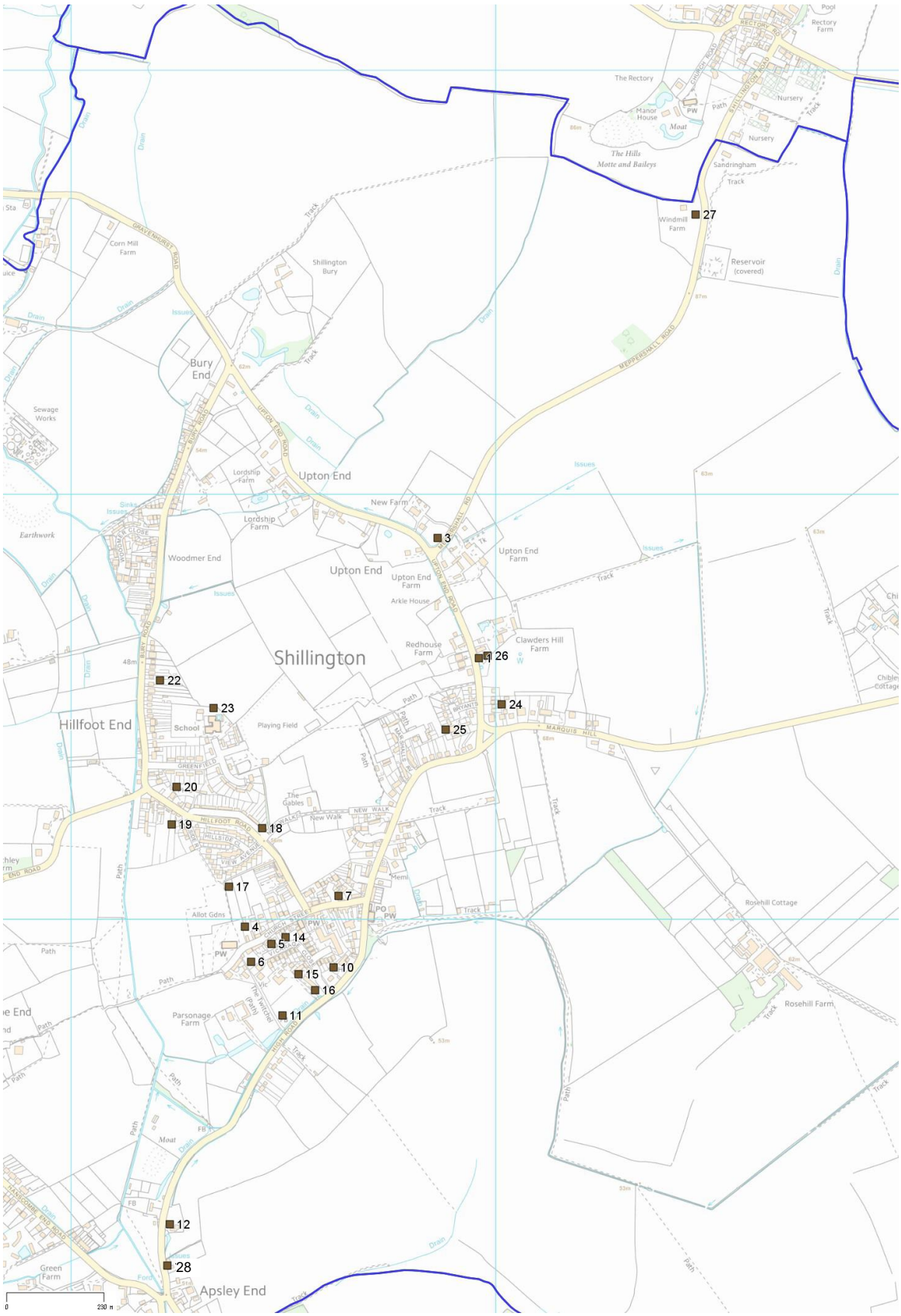
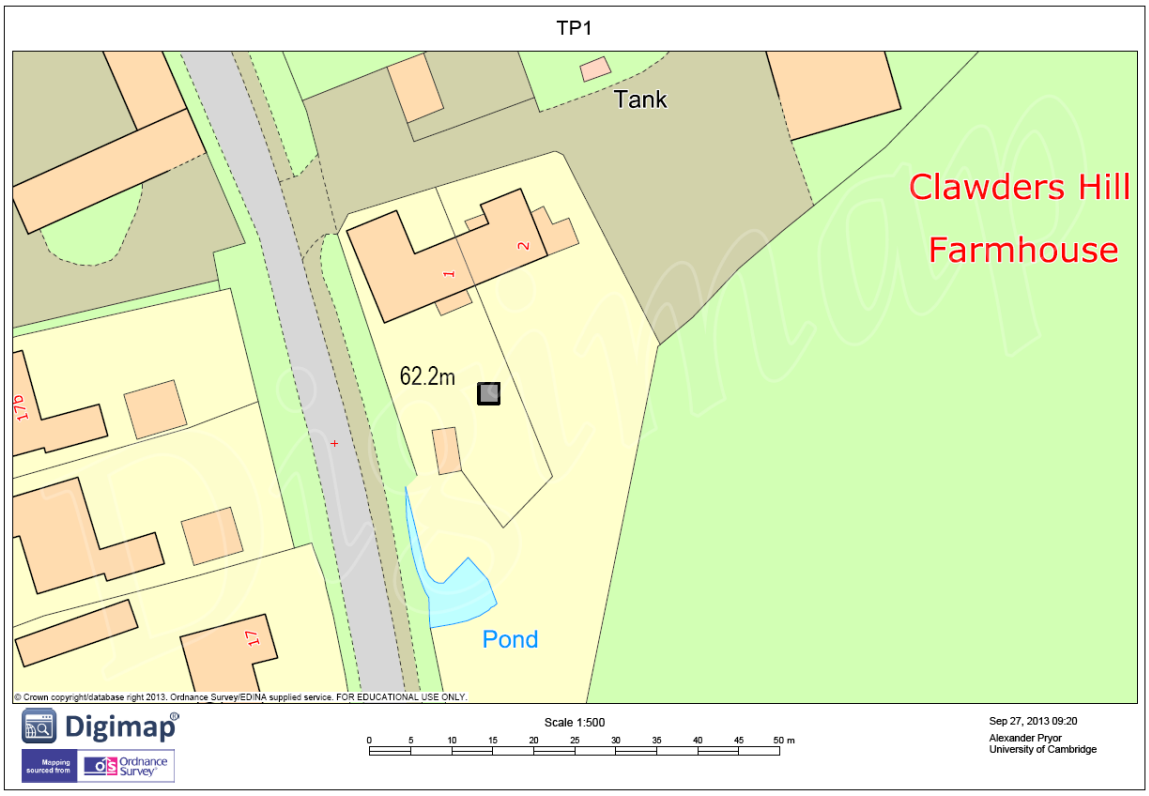


Figure 3: *Location map for test pits excavated in Shillington 2013. Map prepared by Derek Turner using data provided by Parish Online.*

8.1 Test Pit one (SHI/13/1)

Test pit one was excavated in the front garden of large, Grade II listed (EH no. 37894) semi-detached 16th century farmhouse fronting onto a road to the eastern edge of the village (1 Clawders Hill Farmhouse, Upton End Road, Shillington. Approximately TL 12969 34618). See also test pit 26 that was dug a few metres east



of this pit.

Figure 4 - *Location map of SHI/13/1*

Test pit one was excavated to a depth of 0.8m, where a clay-rich layer with chalk lumps was uncovered. Excavation was halted at this stage and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

This test-pit produced several sherds of St Neots Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware and a single sherd of Hertfordshire Greyware indicating the site was occupied during the Late Saxon and early Medieval times. The area then appears to have been abandoned, with only single sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware and Delft Ware representing the 16th-18th centuries before a large quantity of Victorian Era sherds indicates rehabitation of the site at this time.

		SN		EMW		HG		GRE		DW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1	1	7									4	6	1800-1900
1	2	1	6									15	106	900-1900
1	3											1	25	1800-1900
1	4									1	1	2	6	1600-1900
1	5	1	9	1	1							1	1	900-1900
1	6	3	21	4	20	1	44	1	1					900-1600
1	7			1	41							1	6	1100-1900

Table 1 – *Pottery excavated from SHI/13/1*

Other finds consisted of concrete, mortar, modern wood, rubber and plastic, a 13A fuse, stone chips, charcoal, corroded iron nails, glass, brick, CBM, tile, small metal tacks, fragments of oyster and freshwater mussel shell, and pieces of slag. The animal bone assemblage included cow, pig and some other unidentifiable bones.

The finds from this test pit show the area was occupied for several centuries from the late Anglo-Saxon period into the high medieval period. The area has also been disturbed as sherds of Late Saxon pottery were distributed throughout the stratigraphy of the site, while very little pottery was discovered relating to the 16th-18th centuries, when it is known the site was occupied, suggesting the area was kept clean during this time. Finds of slag suggest that metal-smelting activities took place in the vicinity of the test pit, most likely relating to agricultural activities associated with the farm.

8.2 Test Pit three (SHI/13/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the enclosed rear orchard garden of a modern arable farm built in the 1960s or 1970s, c.8m south of an old brick well (New Farm, Upton End Road, Shillington, SG5 3PE. Approximately TL 12864 34895).

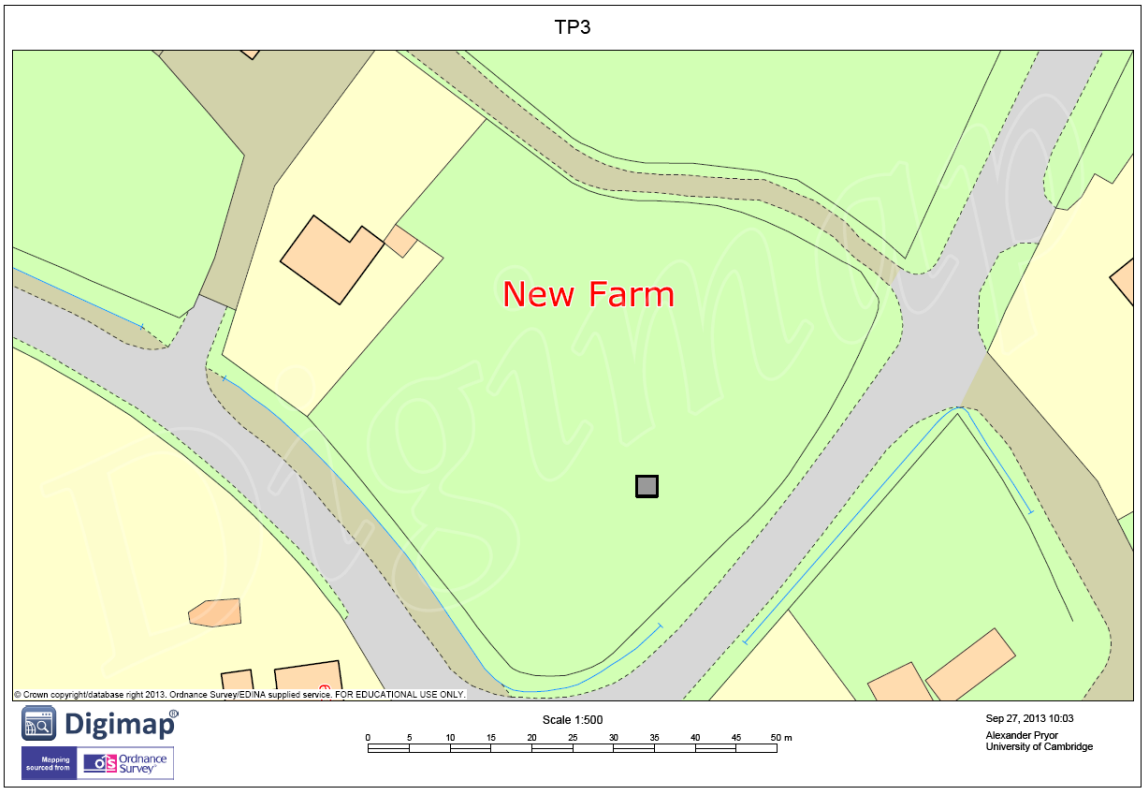


Figure 5 - *Location map of SHI/13/3*

During the excavation of Test Pit 3, an uneven layer of dense flint stones was encountered at c.0.35m depth. Excavation continued past this layer to a depth of 0.6m, where a grey clay layer was encountered. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The small amount of pottery recovered from this test pit included small quantities of Early Medieval Shelly Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Hertfordshire Greyware all dating to the 12th-14th centuries, and a small number of Victorian-era sherds.

		SHC		EMW		HG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1							3	3	1800-1900
3	3	1	7			2	15			1100-1200
3	4			2	13					1100-1200

Table 2 – *Pottery excavated from SHI/13/3*

The other finds from this test pit included slate, CBM, small pieces of lead, corroded nails, glass, charcoal, and 2 pieces of possible slag. The animal bone assemblage included cow, sheep/goat, pig and some other unidentifiable bones. The lithics included a single piece of burnt flint.

These finds indicate a minimal level of activity in the medieval and post-modern periods, possibly suggesting the area was in use as arable fields in the medieval period with a farmstead nearby. No material was found dating to between 1220 and 1800 AD, suggesting the site was not intensively used at this time. A layer of stones formed a level surface, and may indicate the presence of a path leading to the well, or the floor of an old building or yard connected with Upton End Old Farm located to the SE of test pit 3.

8.3 Test Pit four (SHI/13/4)

Test pit four was excavated on a strip of grass in the back garden of a Grade II listed 17th century timber-framed property located next to parish church at the top of the hill (52 Church Street, Shillington. TL 12413 33988).

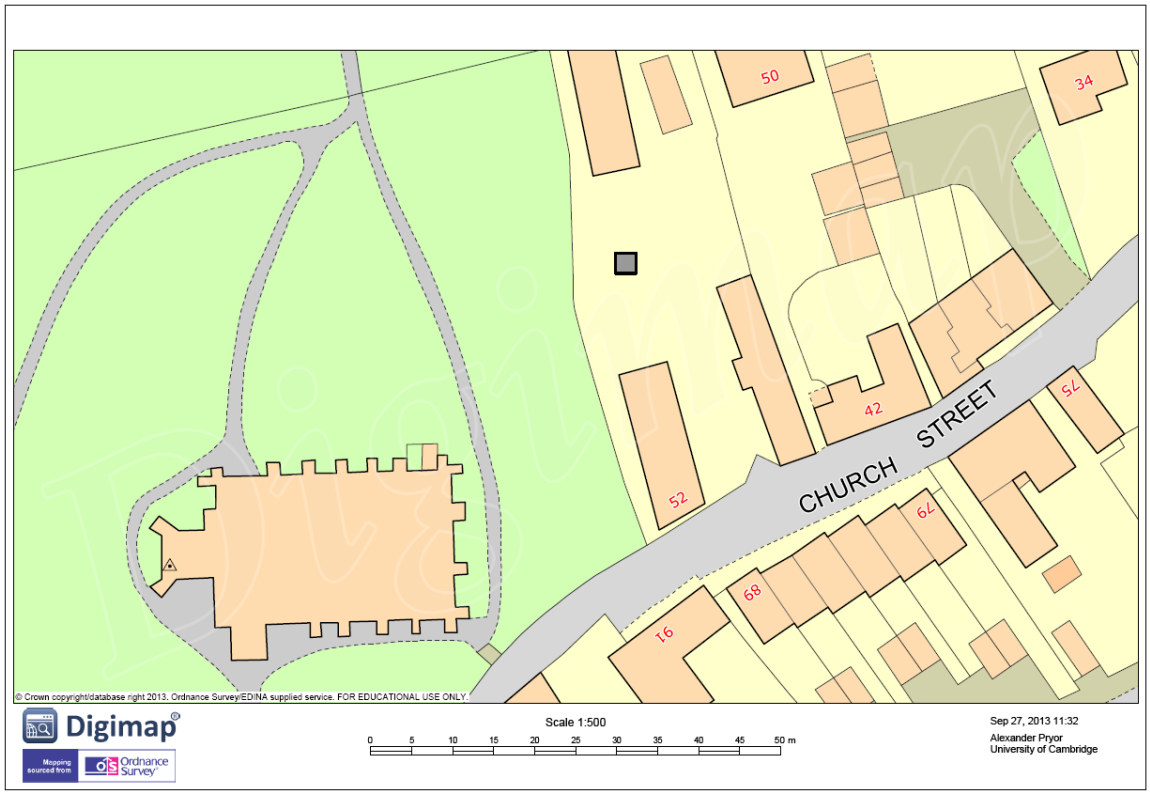


Figure 6 - *Location map of SHI/13/4*

Test pit four was excavated to a depth of 1.6m, reaching a deposit of thick clay. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

This test pit produced a large assemblage of pottery, including: Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Ware and Hedingham Ware each dating to the 12th-14th centuries; Late Medieval Ware, German Stoneware, Cistercian Ware and a very large collection of 45 Glazed Red Earthenware sherds dating from the 15th century onwards; Delft Ware, Harlow Slipware, Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware, English Stoneware, Staffordshire White Salt-glazed Stoneware dating from the 17th century onwards; and a very large assemblage of 162 Victorian-era sherds.

Figure 6a - 1754 coin from Test Pit 4.

Other finds from test pit four included a bone bead, a coin from 1754 (Fig. 6a), a pound coin dated 1983, a nearly complete skeleton of a small animal, clay pipe, tile, CBM, coins, plastic, a silver button, charcoal, corroded

iron nails, a corroded metal fence post holder, glass, slag, metal tacks, and fragments of oyster shell. The animal bone assemblage included cow, sheep/goat, pig, chicken and some other unidentifiable bones.

		EMW		HG		HED		LMT		GS		CIST		GRE		DW	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
4	1													4	21		
4	2	1	6											3	14		
4	3													1	2		
4	4													2	15		
4	5													18	124		
4	6									3	7			6	50		
4	7			1	2			1	7	1	1			4	9	1	2
4	8	2	7	1	1			5	38					6	112		
4	"Deep"	2	7	3	38	1	15			2	3	1	3				

HSW		SS		SMW		EST		SWSG		VIC		
No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
										44	54	1550-1900
						1	9			40	54	1100-1900
										6	6	1550-1900
				1	2					15	35	1550-1900
		2	17			5	26			40	56	1550-1900
1	4			2	2					17	50	1550-1900
		2	4	1	1			1	1			1150-1750
												1100-1600
												1100-1550

Table 3 – *Pottery excavated from SHI/13/4*

Large quantities of pottery were discovered in test pit 4, including 14 different types - more than in any other test pit excavated in Shillington. These finds show that the site has been occupied since at least 1100 AD. Although located next to the present parish church of All Saint's, it is interesting to note that no late Anglo-Saxon pottery was discovered in this test pit, as it has in lower-lying parts of the village (e.g. Test Pit 1). However, as natural was not reached in this test pit it is possible that an undisturbed, in-situ Saxon layer may still be preserved at depth in this area, although, it is alternatively possible that the area immediately around the church remained open for several hundred years following the founding of the church. The large quantities of finds suggest this area has been used for dumping rubbish at various points in the past.

8.4 Test Pit five (SHI/13/5)

Test pit five was excavated in the rear garden of a Grade II listed 17th century detached house located on the main hill in Shillington, close to the parish church (77 Church Street, Shillington, SG5 3LJ. TL 12475 33940).

Figure 7 - *Location map of SHI/13/5*

Test Pit five was excavated to a depth of 0.75m, encountering a clay-rich level with small flint gravels and ironstone. Due to time constraints, excavation was halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Test Pit five produced large quantities of pottery including: St Neots Ware and Thetford Ware dating to the Late Saxon period; Early Medieval Shelly Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware and Late Medieval Ware dating to the 12th-15th centuries; Glazed Red Earthenware, Midland Blackware and Staffordshire Manganese Ware dating to the post-Medieval period; and a large collection of 153 Victorian-era sherds.

Other finds included a black plastic button, brick, tile, clay pipe, slate, charcoal, corroded iron nails and screws, fragments of oyster and freshwater mussel shell and glass. Test pit five was one of three pits (5, 7 and 24) to produce relatively large quantities of animal bone, including cow, sheep/goat, pig and domestic goose as well as some other unidentifiable bones. The lithics assemblage included a single burnt flint piece and a single tertiary flint flake likely corresponding to Mesolithic or Neolithic flintworking activities.

		SN		THET		SHC		EMW		HG		LMT		GRE	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
5	1									1	9			1	2
5	2							2	14	2	5			5	20
5	3									3	9	3	11	3	25
5	4							1	2	4	151	2	39		
5	5	3	8	2	5	1	11	1	18	5	83				
5	6	2	14	1	16										
5	7					1	13	2	15						
5	8									1	1				

MB		SMW		VIC		
No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
				39	81	1150-1900
		1	2	74	162	1100-1900
2	4			36	99	1150-1900
				4	23	1150-1900
						900-1200
						900-1100
						1100-1200
						1150-1200

Table 4 – *Pottery excavated from SHI/13/5*

The pottery from Test pit five indicates that the site was first occupied in the Late Anglo-Saxon period, most likely from around the 10th-11th century AD and has continued to be inhabited since then. It is interesting to note that the presence of late Anglo-Saxon pottery here contrasts with Test Pit 4, also near the church but on the north side of Church St, where no pottery of this date was found. Test it 5 is noe of relatively few in Shillington to produce late medieval (late 14th to late 16th century) pottery, although this is found in smaller quantities than for the high medieval period, possibly hinting at some decline in intensity of habitation. The wide range of pottery and animal bone refuse suggests a primarily domestic use for this site through time.

8.5 Test Pit Six (SHI/13/6)

Test Pit six was excavated in the rear garden of a Grade II listed 17th century property at the top of the hill in Shillington located immediately opposite the parish church (91 Church Street, Shillington, SG5 3LJ. TL 12412 33911).

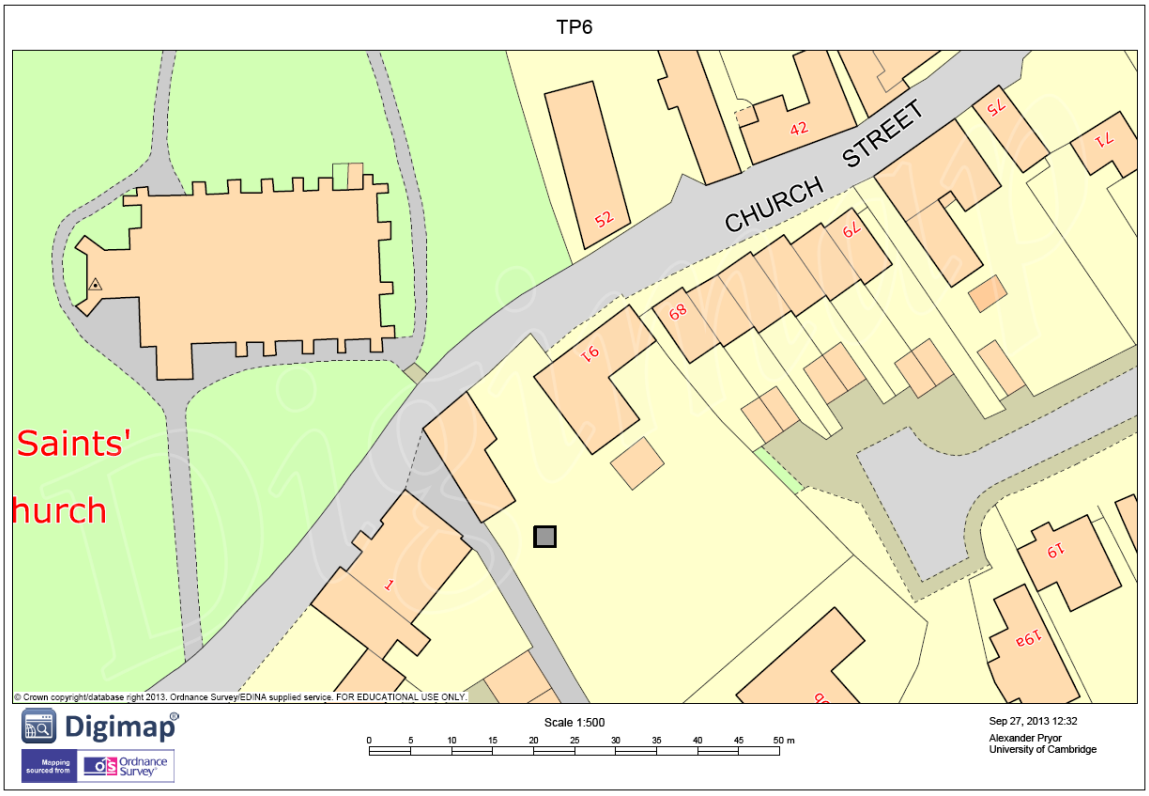


Figure 8 - *Location map of SHI/13/6*

Test pit six was excavated to a depth of 0.8m, digging down through layers of thick clay. A line of un-mortared bricks was discovered at c. 0.1m depth running in approximately N-S across the middle of the trench. Although these appeared to be deliberately placed no further evidence of any structure or feature was identified and they were interpreted as likely to be a garden feature of relatively recent origin. Excavations were halted at 0.8m depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

		HED		GS		GRE		DW		HSW	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
6	1	1	15			11	212	1	1		
6	2			2	16	46	1487			1	20
6	3			1	31	3	30				

SS		EST		SWSG		VIC		
No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
						14	24	1200-1900
1	27	1	2	1	2	22	111	1550-1900
						2	5	1550-1900

Table 5 – *Pottery excavated from SHI/13/6*

Test Pit 6 produced a single sherd of Hedingham Ware dating to the late 12th-14th centuries, a few sherds of German Stoneware and a large collection of 60 Glazed Red Earthernware sherds dating from around the 15th century onwards, single sherds of Delft Ware, Harlow Slipware, Staffordshire Slipware, English Stoneware, and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware dating from around the 17th century onwards, and some Victorian Era sherds.

Other notable finds included a badge from Butlins holiday home in Clacton (dated 1957), a circular lead badge with an imprinted design, glass, fragments of oyster shell, tile, corroded metal scraps and some silver foil bottle tops. The animal bone assemblage included cow, sheep/goat, pig and some other unidentifiable bones.

The pottery from this test pit suggests very low levels of activity in this area during the Medieval period, with the first major occupation occurring some time from the 15th century onwards. This is later other test pits on the hill near the church (Test Pits 4 and 5), suggesting this area remained as open ground for longer than areas lower down on the hill.

8.6 Test Pit seven (SHI/13/7)

Test pit seven was excavated in the garden to the side of a property on the corner of Elmhurst Gardens and Church Street, at the bottom of the hill (8 Elmhurst Gardens, Shillington, TL 12633 34050).

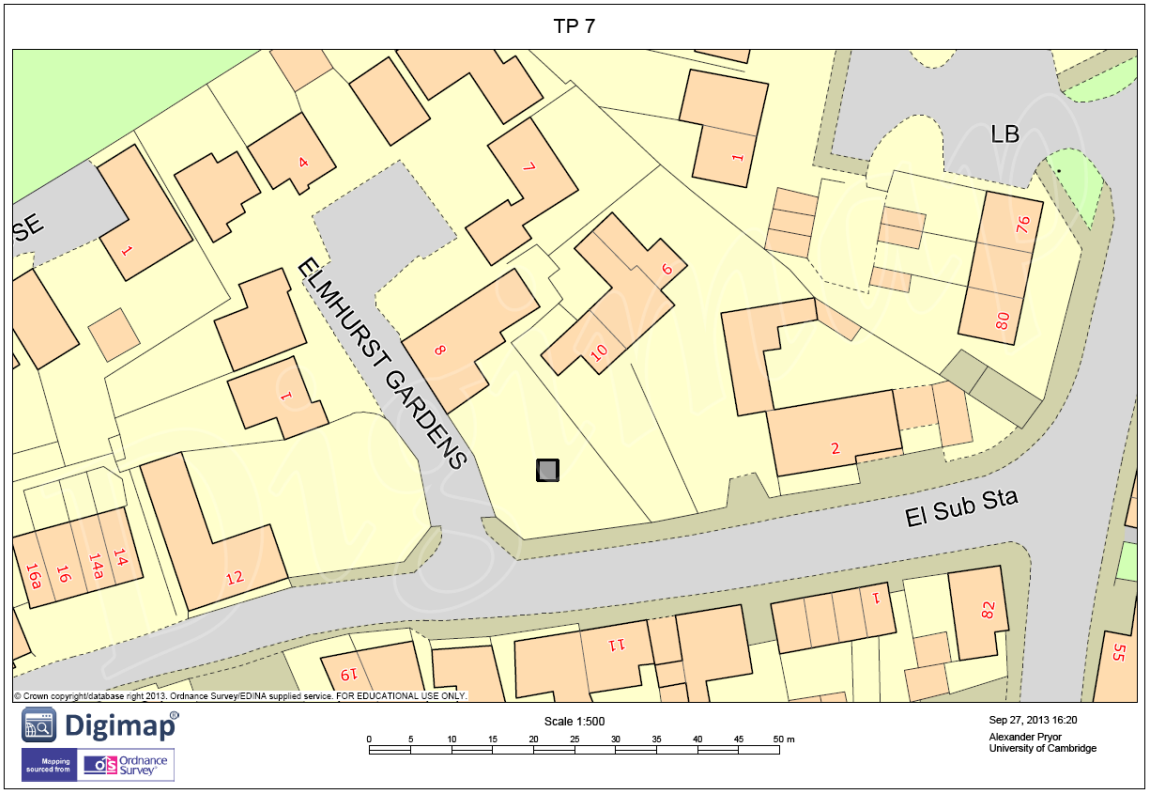


Figure 9 - *Location map of SHI/13/7*

Test pit seven was excavated to a depth of 0.8m, without finding natural. Due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Test pit 7 produced small quantities of sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware and Hedingham Ware dating to the 12th-14th centuries, some Late Medieval Ware fron the 15th-16th centuries, some German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware and English Stoneware from the post-Medieval period and a large collection of 71 Victorian-era sherds.

		EMW		HG		HED		LMT		GS	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
7	1			1	1						
7	2			3	17			1	13		
7	3			1	4	1	3				
7	4			1	3			1	5	1	9
7	5										
7	6							2	12	4	28
7	7	1	3								

GRE		DW		EST		VIC		
No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range

4	32					8	16	1150-1900
						4	8	1150-1900
2	20					5	12	1150-1900
6	23					12	17	1150-1900
7	24			1	2	19	29	1550-1900
5	10			1	5	21	26	1400-1550
4	21	1	1			2	5	1100-1900

Table 6 – *Pottery excavated from SHI/13/7*

The remaining finds included a George VI penny coin dated 1947, tile, CBM, brick, glass, corroded metal nails, clay pipe, charcoal, fragments of marine shells and fragments of clay pipe. Test pit seven was one of three pits (5, 7 and 24) to produce relatively large quantities of animal bone, including cow, sheep/goat, pig rabbit and chicken as well as some other unidentifiable bones.

This test pit produced a wide range of pottery types, indicating that the site was first occupied in the Medieval period, most likely some time in the 12th-14th centuries and has been occupied ever since. The findings from this test pit agree will those made from other test pits in Church Street for Medieval settlement in this part of the village, and overall show that the site has been used for mainly domestic purposes.

8.7 Test Pit 10 (SHI/13/10)

Test pit 10 was excavated in the rear corner of the pub car park, located towards the southern end of modern occupation in the village (The Crown Public House, 104 High Street. TL 12614 33894).

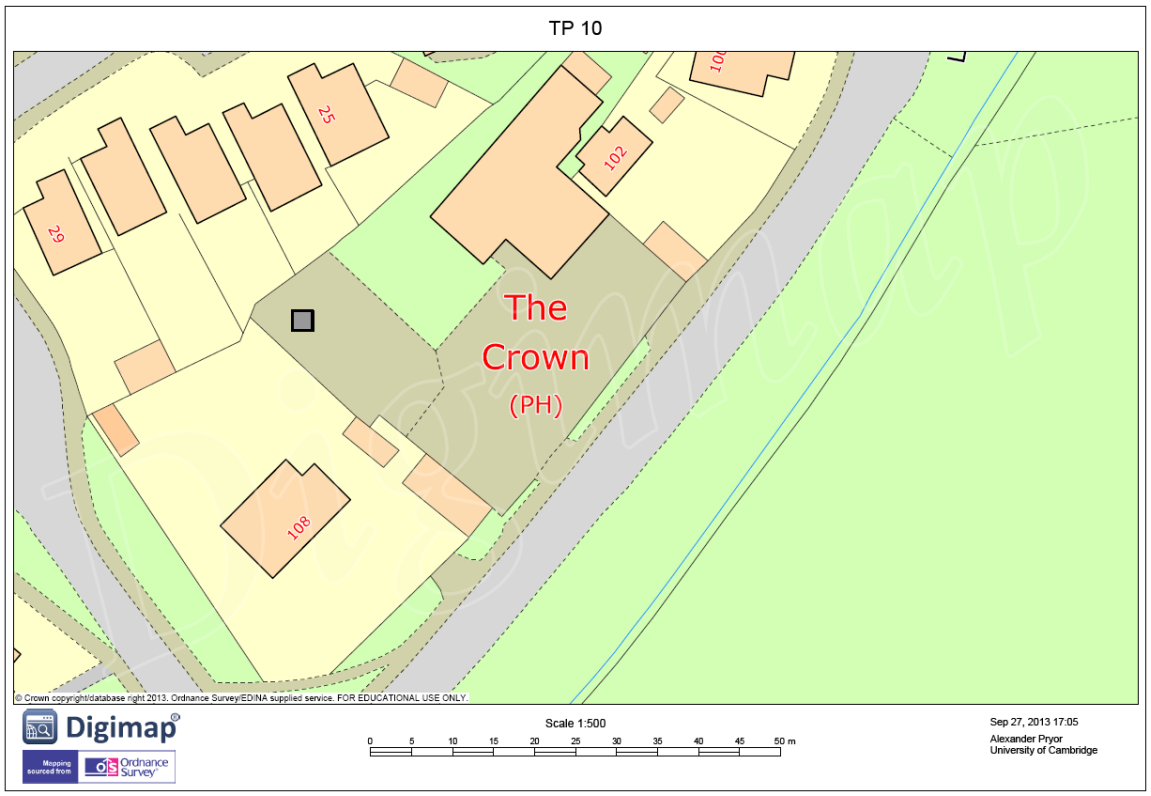


Figure 10 - *Location map of SHI/13/10*

Test pit 10 was excavated to a depth of 1.1m. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

This test pit produced a large range of pottery including a single sherd of St Neots Ware dating between 900-1200AD, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Brill/Boarstall Ware and Late Medieval Ware dating between 1100-1550 AD, Glazed Red Earthenware, Harlow Slipware, Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware dating to the post-Medieval period 1550 AD and later, and a large collection of Victorian-era sherds.

Other finds included large quantities of modern nails, plastic, several complete glass bottles, glass fragments, slag, mixed corroded metal fragments, clay pipe fragments, mortar, CBM, brick, tile and asbestos. The animal bone assemblage included cow, sheep/goat, pig, horse, dog/fox, rabbit, chicken, hedgehog and some other unidentifiable bones. The lithics assemblage included two burned flint pieces and a single secondary flint flake, likely corresponding to flint-working 0f Mesolithic or Neolithic date.

		SN		EMW		HG		BB		LMT		GRE	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
10	1												
10	2											1	5
10	3							1	2			2	22
10	4												
10	5												
10	6			2	5	1	11					4	12
10	7											3	9
10	8	1	1	1	2	2	9			1	5	4	30
10	9					2	31						
10	10					4	9						
10	11					1	4						

HSW		SS		SMW		VIC		
No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
						5	15	1800-1900
				1	2	30	102	1550-1900
						18	68	1200-1900
						5	25	1800-1900
						27	231	1800-1900
						32	125	1100-1900
						22	53	1550-1900
1	3	2	3			14	17	900-1900
						2	4	1150-1900
								1150-1200
								1150-1200

Table 7 – *Pottery excavated from SHI/13/10*

The single small sherd of St Neots Ware is indicative of activity of some sort before about 1150 AD, but not suggestive of intensive use such as a settlement. The significant number of sherds of high medieval date (early 12th to mid-14th century), including several from undisturbed contexts with no later material, suggest that settlement was present in the immediately vicinity at this time, but the much smaller amount of later medieval pottery suggests the volume of activity contracted at this time. Finds of slag suggests metalworking has taken place in the vicinity of the test pit in the past. The large range of animal fauna represented here indicates dumping of household rubbish in this vicinity. The large quantities of pottery and other finds of 19th and 20th century date in this test pit indicates episodes of dumping, probably during the recent past and probably relate to the use of the site as a pub.

8.8 Test Pit 11 (SHI/13/11)

Test pit 11 was excavated in the south corner of the garden lawn adjacent to the Grade II listed building The Old Vicarage, close to a footpath running alongside the property leading from High Road (The Old Vicarage, Vicarage Close, Shillington, SG5 3LL. TL 12493 33782).

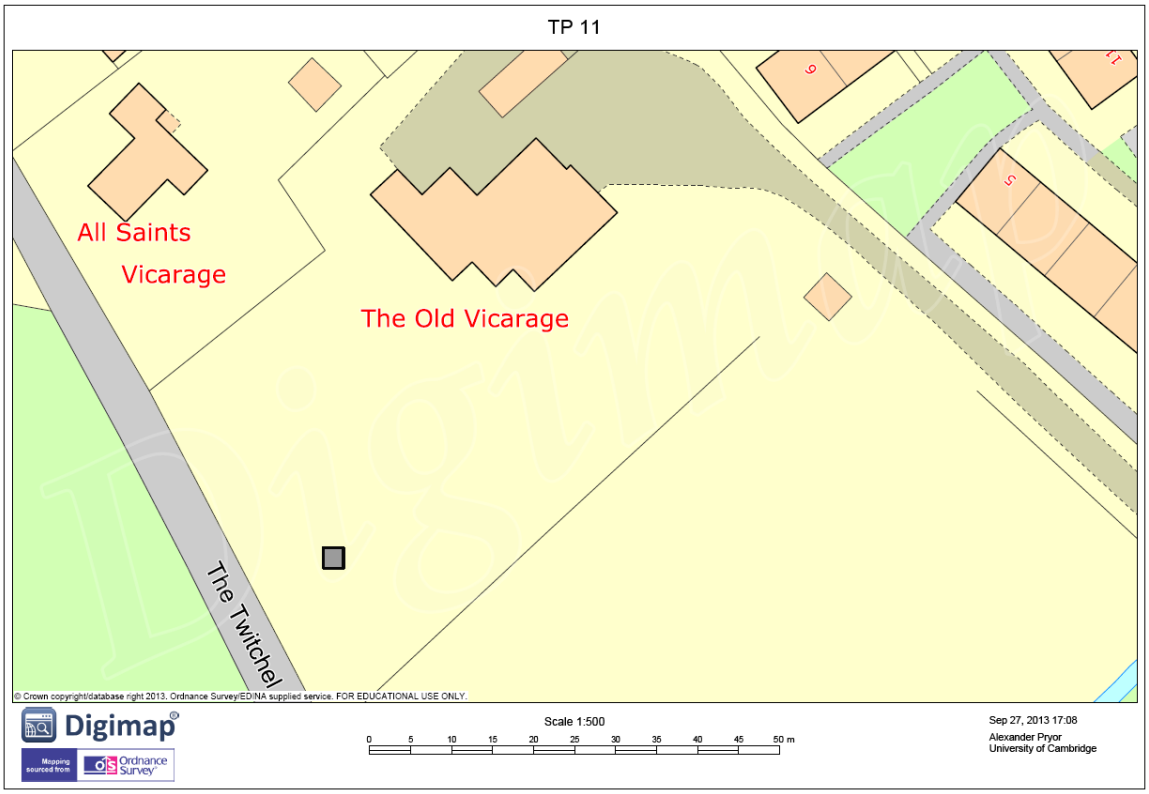


Figure 11 - *Location map of SHI/13/11*

Test pit 11 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m without finding natural. Due to time constraints excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The pottery from this test pit included 11 Bronze Age sherds dating to between 1200-800BC, two sherds dating from the Roman era (1st-4th century AD), some Stamford Ware and St Neots Ware dating to the Late Saxon period, some Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Hertfordshire Greyware dating to the 12th-14th centuries, some Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware and English Stoneware dating to the post-Medieval period and three Victorian-era sherds.

Other finds from Test pit 11 included small quantities of glass, charcoal, slate, mortar, CBM, clay pipe, corroded iron nails and other metal scraps. The animal bone assemblage included cow, sheep/goat and some other unidentifiable bones. The lithics assemblage included a single burned flint piece, one tertiary flint flake and a flint bladelet likely corresponding to Mesolithic or Neolithic flintworking activities.

		BA		RB		STAM		SN		EMW		HG	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
11	1					1	1			1	5		
11	2	1	11	1	1					1	1	1	1
11	3	1	4					1	3	1	3	1	1
11	4	7	21	1	1			5	6	5	11	1	4
11	5	2	6					3	4			2	13

GRE		SS		SMW		EST		VIC		
No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1			1	4					1000-1750
1	4	3	4			2	2	3	3	1200BC-1900
		3	4							1200BC-1700
										1200BC-1200
										1200BC-1200

Table 8 – *Pottery excavated from SHI/13/11*

This test-pit produced a wide range of pottery which suggests that it has seen intensive use at a rage of dates. The flint, including the bladelet, suggests human presence in the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, while the large volume of late Bronze Age pottery is very unusual, and indicates intensive use at this period, suggesting there was a settlement of some sort here at this time. The site is one of six test pits excavated in Shillington in 2013 to produce pottery of Roman date, although just two sherds were found, both very small, suggesting the area may have been in low-intensity use, perhaps as manured arable fields, rather than settlement.. There is no evidence for activity in the following early or middle Anglo-Saxon period, but the site was clearly in intensive use again from the later Anglo-Saxon period, with the volume of pottery recovered indicative of settlement in the near vicinity. This appears to continue into the high medieval period, but there is no evidence for any activity in the later medieval period (late 14th – late 16th century). Only small amounts of post-medieval pottery were recovered, suggesting that the site was not near settlement at this time. It is worth noting that this test pit had to be halted due to time constraints at 0.5m without finding natural, and although the finds so far indicate a mixed stratigraphy and thus disturbance in the area, it is possible that in situ deposits may be found at greater depth.

8.9 Test Pit 12 (SHI/13/12)

Test pit 12 was excavated on the front lawn of late 16th century or early 17th century Grade II listed property 700m south of the parish church and the main nucleus of the village, on the road towards Apsley End (121 High Road, Shillington. TL 12227 33275).

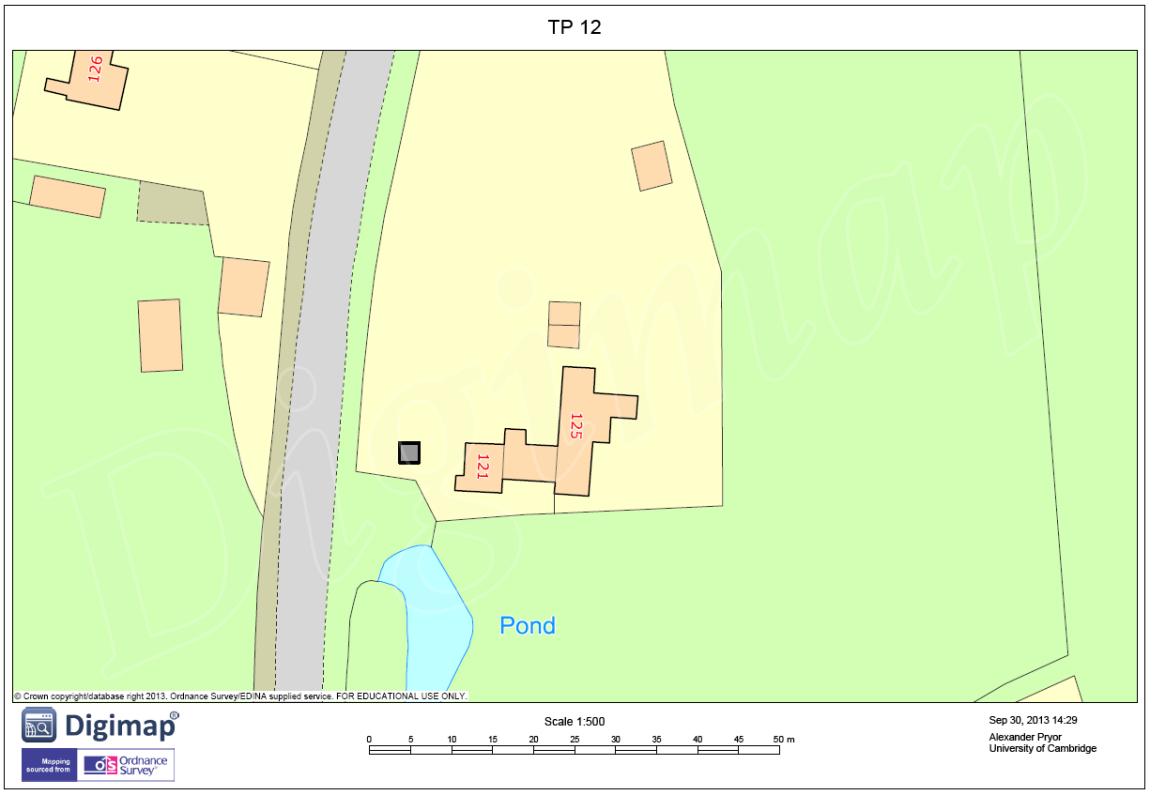


Figure 12 - *Location map of SHI/13/12*

Test pit 12 was excavated to a depth of 0.7m, encountering sediments that were thought to be close to natural geological base. Due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

		HG		GRE		DW		SS		VIC		
TP	*Context*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*Date Range*
12	1			1	12					1	2	1550-1900
12	2	3	20	5	139	1	1			37	84	1150-1900
12	3			2	69					20	48	1550-1900
12	4			3	39					26	64	1550-1900
12	5			5	3			1	1	19	57	1550-1900
12	6			3	21					12	148	1550-1900
12	7			6	54					9	27	1550-1900
12	8			4	23					11	94	1550-1900

Table 9 – *Pottery excavated from SHI/13/12*

The pottery from this test pit included three sherds of Hertfordshire Greyware dating to the 12th-14th century, a large collection of Glazed Red Earthenware, single

sherds of Delft Ware and Staffordshire Slipware dating to the post-medieval period, and a very large assemblage of 135 Victorian-era sherds.

Other finds from test pit 12 included tile, brick, CBM, slate, charcoal, glass, fragments of clay pipe, fragments of marine shells, iron nails and other pieces of scrap metal, plastic and the base of a shotgun cartridge. The animal bone assemblage included cow, sheep/goat, pig, rabbit and some other unidentifiable bones.

The pottery finds from this test-pit suggest there was moderately low-intensity activity on this site during the medieval period, with three sherds possibly indicative of settlement nearby, but less than would normally be expected so possibly due to manuring of arable fields rather than settlement. The large volume of post-medieval pottery fits well with the date the present house on this site was built. The area appears to have been kept relatively clean during the 17th-18th centuries, although a drain pipe found at around 0.65m depth and the large quantities of Victorian-era pottery distributed throughout the stratigraphy indicate some recent disturbance at the site has taken place.

8.10 Test Pit 14 (SHI/13/14)

Test pit 14 was excavated in the rear garden of a large detached property immediately backing on to the hill towards the centre of the village (20a Vicarage Close, Shillington. TL 12510 33968).

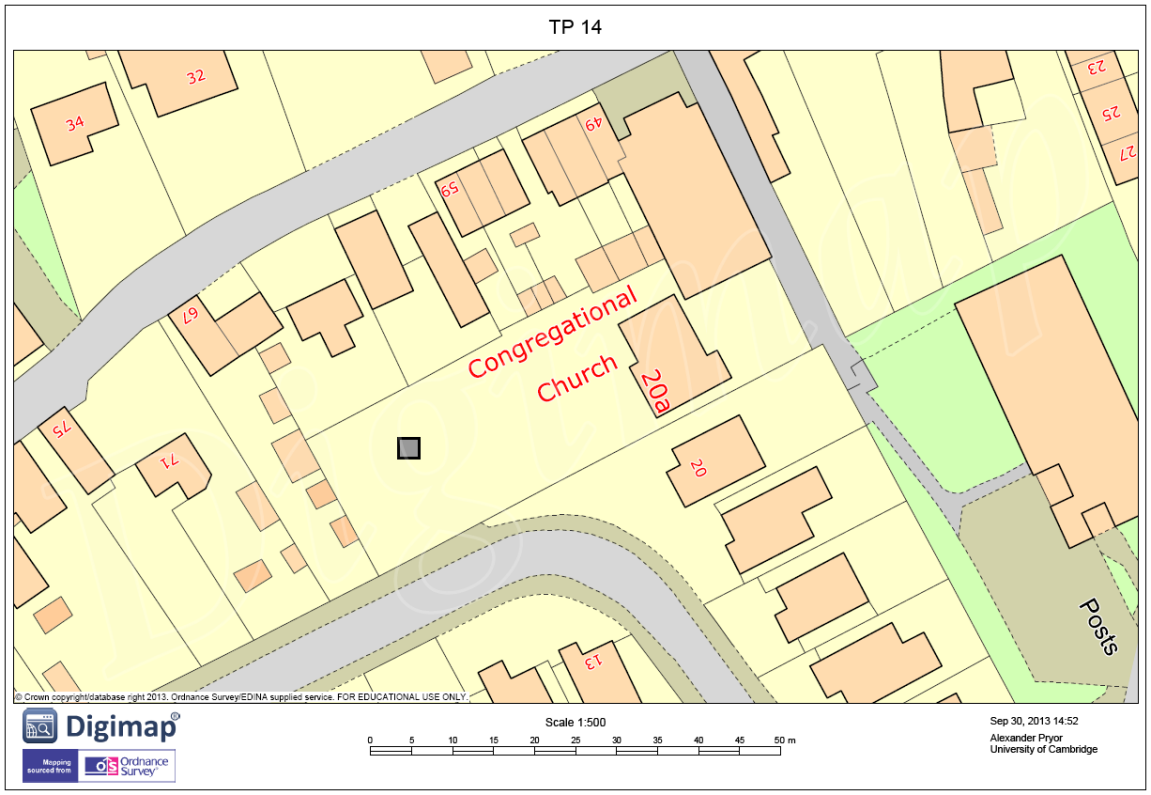


Figure 13 - *Location map of SHI/13/14*

Test pit 14 was excavated to a depth of 0.6m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The pottery from Test Pit 14 included Hertfordshire Greyware dating to the Medieval period, Tudor Green Ware dating to the Later Medieval period, Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware, Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware and English Stoneware dating to the post-Medieval period and a very large assemblage of 145 Victorian-era sherds.

		HG		TG		GRE		DW		SS		SMW		EST		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
14	1					3	37					2	2			44	125	1550-1900
14	2					1	8	1	1			1	1			63	183	1550-1900
14	3					5	51					2	2	1	4	18	42	1550-1900
14	4	5	27	1	1	2	5			1	3					10	72	1150-1900
14	5					1	7									9	12	1550-1900
14	6									1	2					1	1	1650-1900

Table 10 – *Pottery excavated from SHI/13/14*

Other finds from this test pit included tile, brick, CBM, clay pipe, plastic, concrete, corroded iron nails and other bits of scrap metal, glass, coal and fragments of oyster shell. The animal bone assemblage included cow, sheep/goat, rabbit, chicken and some other unidentifiable bones. The lithics assemblage included a single tertiary flint flake, probably relating to activity in the Mesolithic or Neolithic periods.

The pottery evidence suggests the earliest activity on this site was in the high medieval period at which time there is likely to have been settlement in the vicinity. Higher volumes of pottery dating to the post-medieval period suggest there was very likely to be habitation nearby at this time, and the large number of sherds of Victorian date along with the volume of other finds shows the site was occupied by settlement at this time.

8.11 Test Pit 15 (SHI/13/15)

Test pit 15 was excavated on an area of common land surrounded by bungalows just off Vicarage Close, towards the southern edge of the modern settlement at Shillington (approximate location TL 12541 33865).

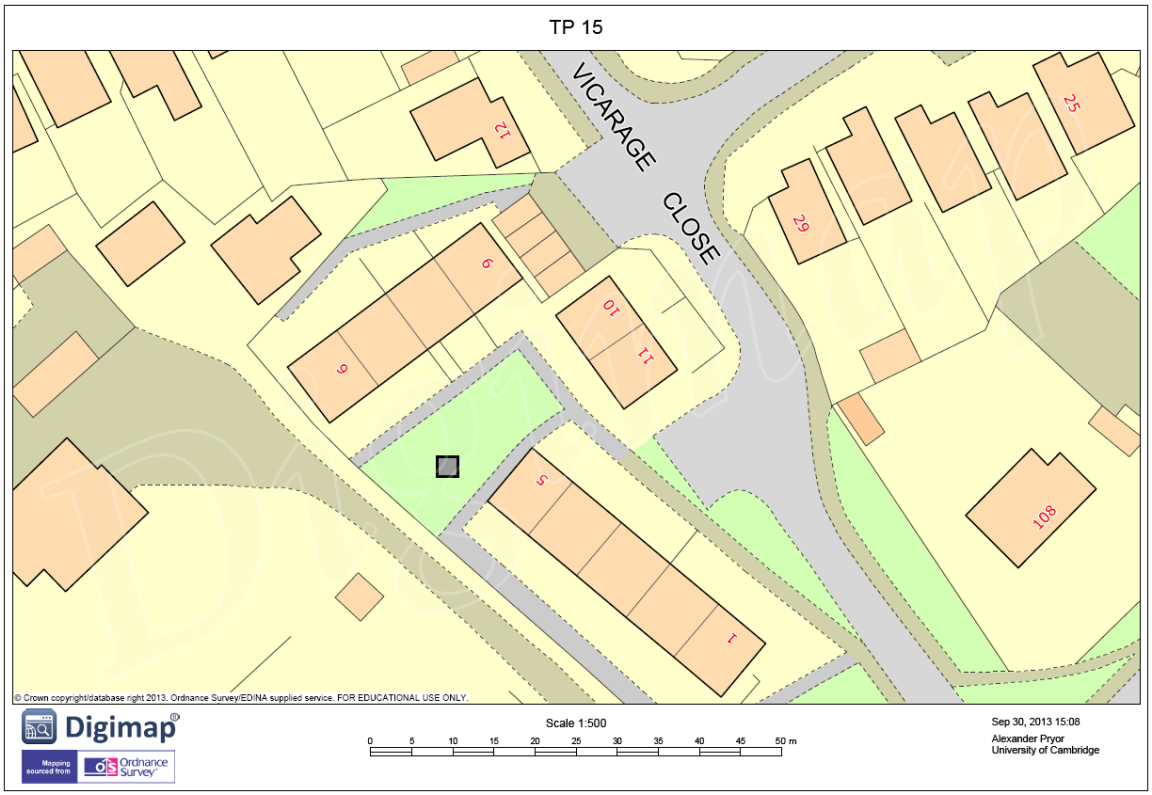


Figure 14 - *Location map of SHI/13/15*

Test pit 15 was excavated through a deposit of flint gravels resting on chalk, to a total depth of 0.7m where a deposit of grey clay was unearthed. The excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The pottery from this test pit included small quantities of Early Medieval Shelly Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Hertfordshire Greyware dating to the 12th-14th century, Glazed Red Earthenware, English Stoneware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware dating to the post-Medieval period, and 10 Victorian-era sherds.

		SHC		EMW		HG		GRE		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
15	1													1	2	1800-1900
15	2													2	46	1800-1900
15	4							2	4	1	5	1	5	7	11	1550-1900
15	6	1	1	1	4	2	5									1100-1200
15	7			2	12											1100-1200
15	8	1	5			1	1									1100-1200

Table 11 – *Pottery excavated from SHI/13/15*

Other finds from Test Pit 15 included brick, tile, mortar, concrete, plastic scraps, fragments of clay pipe, slate, glass, corroded iron nails, and fragments of oyster and

freshwater mussel shell. The animal bone assemblage included sheep/goat and some other unidentifiable bones.

The pottery finds from this test-pit suggest the site was used in the early medieval period with low-level deposition occurring probably indicative of settlement nearby, but was then abandoned until the 16th or 17th century, when the low-level of pottery deposition suggests a use as fields rather than directly for settlement. The flinty layer resting on chalk may indicate the presence of an in situ surface. Certainly the pottery finds would suggest the stratigraphy at this site is relatively intact, with the medieval pottery all found beneath the chalk/flint layer. It is thought that this area was previously occupied by a farm before the modern housing was constructed nearby (Derek Turner, *pers. comm*.), and the 'surface' may relate to this phase of activity at the site.

8.12 Test Pit 16 (SHI/13/16)

Test pit 16 was excavated on a small grassy area of common land on the corner of High Road and Vicarage Close, in the area of an old pond that was filled in to facilitate the construction of the road when Vicarage Close was constructed in the 1970s (approximate location TL 12584 33829).

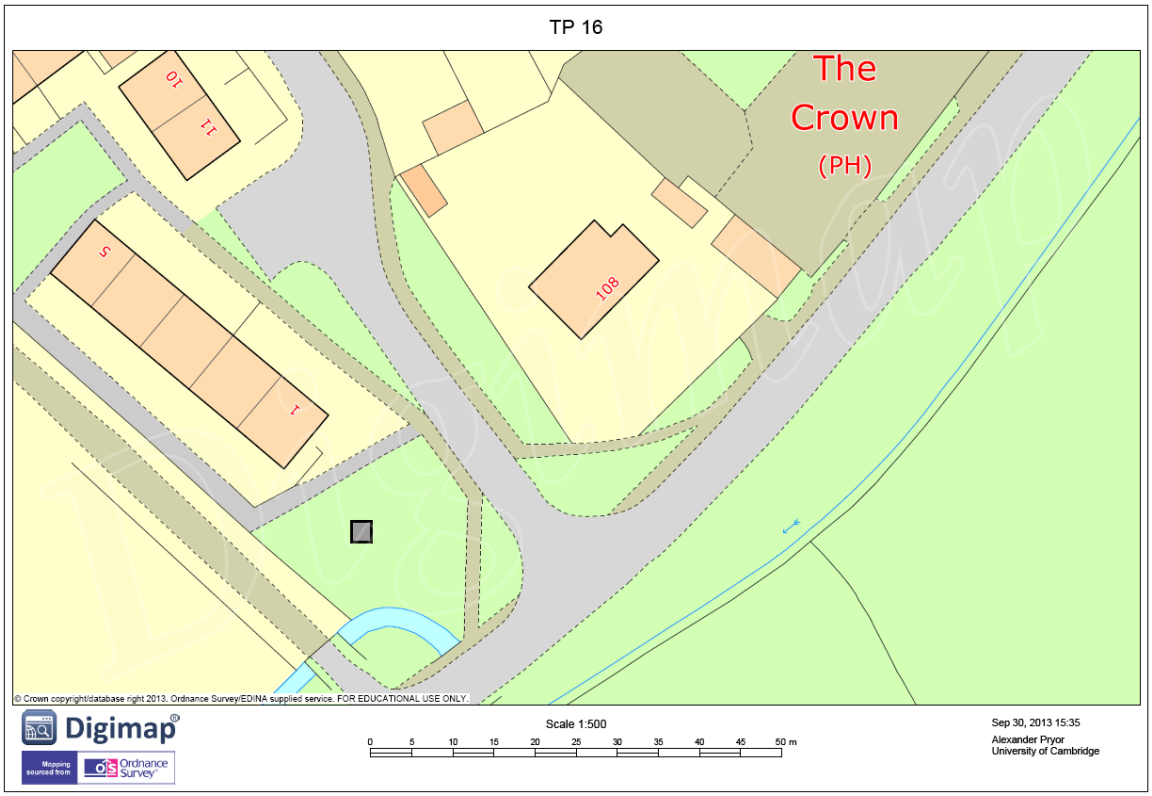


Figure 15 - *Location map of SHI/13/16*

Test pit 16 was excavated to a depth of 0.3m whereupon substantive tree roots were encountered blocking most of the pit. Excavation continued in the NE corner to a total depth of 0.7m, whereupon a layer of thick clay was reached which may have been the natural. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit recorded and backfilled.

		GRE		
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
16	5	1	1	1550-1600

Table 12 – *Pottery excavated from SHI/13/16*

Only a single piece of Glazed Red Earthenware was found in test pit 16. Other finds from Test Pit 16 included fragments of modern brick and breeze blocks, likely dating from the construction of the nearby bungalows in Castle Close. No faunal remains were found. The very limited finds from this site suggest the area has remained essentially unoccupied through time. This is surprising given the location of the test pit close to the hill in Shillington and a main road, and the finds from nearby pits that produced finds for all periods from the early Medieval period to modern times. An alternative explanation is that the test pit was located on top of the sterile fill of the old pond that existed somewhere in this vicinity prior to the construction of Vicarage Close.

8.13 Test Pit 17 (SHI/13/17)

Test pit 17 was excavated in garden allotments adjacent to the parish church on top of the hill in Shillington (approximate location TL 12391 34010).

Figure 16 - *Location map of SHI/13/17*

Test pit 17 was excavated to a depth of 0.4m, uncovering a clay-rich deposit which was assumed by the excavators to be natural. Excavations were therefore halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

This test pit produced small quantities of Glazed Red Earthenware and 23 Victorian-era sherds. The other finds from test pit 17 included tile, CBM, fragments of clay pipe, fragments of marine shell, glass and charcoal. The animal bone assemblage included rabbit and some other unidentifiable bones.

		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
17	2	1	14	3	15	1550-1900
17	3	1	5	16	85	1550-1900
17	4	1	6	4	18	1550-1900

Table 13 – *Pottery excavated from SHI/13/17*

The evidence suggests this area was not used until relatively late in the history of the village, with the earliest datable evidence belonging to the late 16th century onwards. Even after this the site appears to have remained peripheral, perhaps used only as fields or gardens. This is surprising given its proximity to the church and its position on an area of higher ground.

8.14 Test Pit 18 (SHI/13/18)

Test pit 18 was excavated in the front garden of a 20th century property located 0.3km NNE of the church on the road linking the village nucleus with Hillfoot End to the north west (60 Hillfoot Road, Shillington. Approximate location TL 12457 34207).

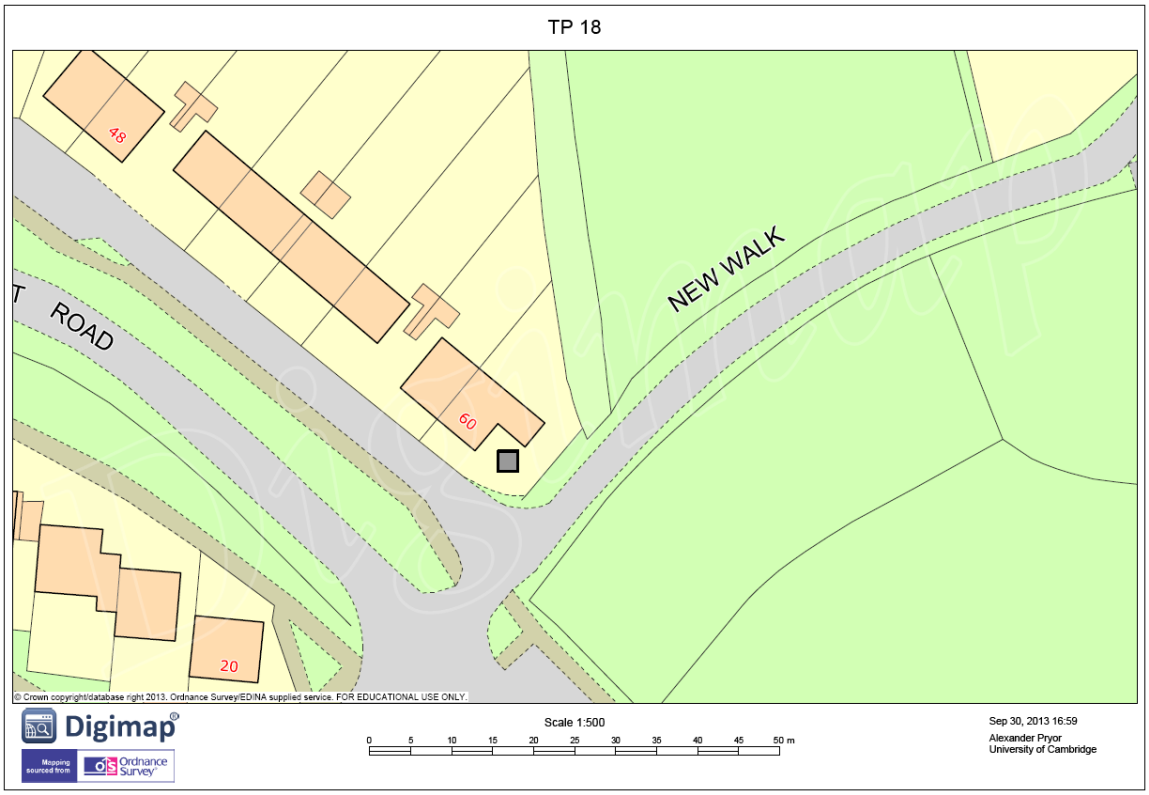


Figure 17 - *Location map of SHI/13/18*

Test pit 18 was excavated to a depth of 0.6m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The pottery from this test pit was all of post-medieval date, and included small quantities of Glazed Red Earthenware, Midland Blackware and 24 Victorian-era sherds.

		GRE		MB		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
18	1					8	18	1800-1900
18	2			1	6	5	17	1580-1900
18	3					1	1	1800-1900
18	4					4	13	1800-1900
18	5	1	2			4	6	1550-1900
18	6	1	2			2	2	1150-1900

Table 14 – *Pottery excavated from SHI/13/18*

The other finds from this site included a probably 18th or 19th century candle snuffer, a flat metal cross from a necklace in a Celtic style, brick, CBM, mortar, tile, glass,

slate, plastic, charcoal, a corroded iron nail and some possible slag. The animal bone assemblage included sheep/goat and one other unidentifiable bone.

The pottery finds from test pit 18 suggest the site was not occupied until some time in the 16th century AD or later, and even then was only in low-intensity use, perhaps as fields. This pit was one of only a small number in the main settlement area of the village to produce no medieval pottery, suggesting this area was open ground for most of the history of Shillington village. The post-medieval and Victorian-era pottery assemblages fit well with those from other neighbouring pits suggesting expansion into these hitherto unoccupied areas at north of the hill this time.

8.15 Test Pit 19 (SHI/13/19)

Test pit 19 was excavated in the rear garden of a 20th century property north of the hill in Hillfoot End (73 Hillfoot Road, Shillington. TL 12242 34231).

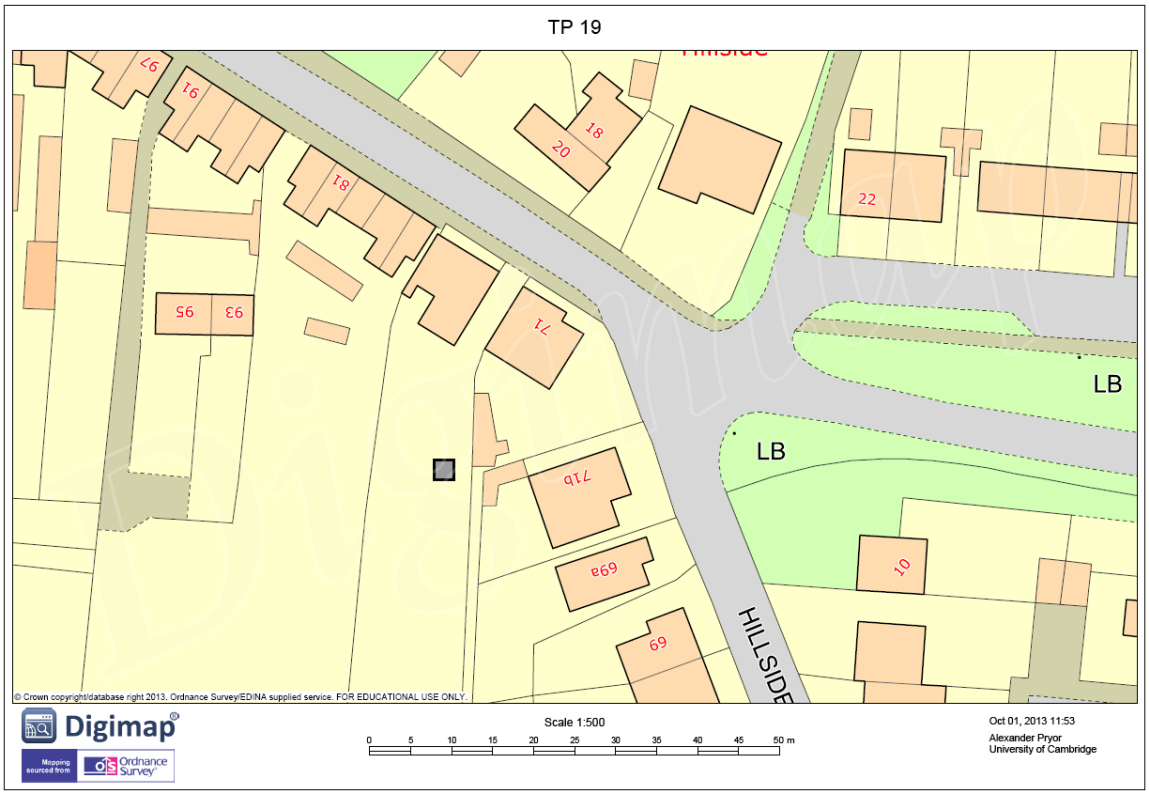


Figure 18 - *Location map of SHI/13/19*

Test pit 19 was excavated to a depth of 0.7m. Due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Test pit 19 produced two sherds of Roman-era pottery, sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Hertfordshire Greyware dating to the Medieval period, a single sherd of Staffordshire Slipware dating to between 1650-1750 and 58 Victorian-era sherds.

		RB		EMW		HG		SS		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
19	2									12	12	1800-1900
19	3	1	6	1	6					25	38	1100-1900
19	4	1	5			2	10			11	54	100-1900
19	5							1	2	6	12	1650-1900
19	6			4	10	6	28			4	52	1100-1900
19	7			6	31	1	4					1100-1200

Table 15 – *Pottery excavated from SHI/13/19*

Other finds from this test pit included slate, coal, asbestos, glass, clay pipe fragments, CBM, mortar, tile, plastic, oyster shell, corroded metal objects, and large quantities of slag. The animal bone assemblage included cow, sheep/goat, pig, fox, chicken and some other unidentifiable bones. The lithics assemblage included a single unworked burned flint piece.

Test pit 19 was one of six test pits to produce evidence of activity during the Roman era, two of which were located in Hillfoot End (along Hillfoot Road and Bury Road). There then seems to have been a break in occupation until the High Medieval period when the volume of pottery suggests settlement on this site. The area was then abandoned during the later Medieval period, probably connected with a reduction in population in the village caused by the Black Death. Virtually no evidence for occupation then exists until recent times, when occupation seems to have resumed some time in the 19th century. Finds of slag suggest metal-working took place here at some point in the history of the site. The finds from test pit 19 are similar to those made from the other pits in Hillfoot end, which appear to all tell a similar story.

8.16 Test Pit 20 (SHI/13/20)

Test pit 20 was excavated on an area of land adjacent to a set of garages near the Noah's Ark public house just off Hillfoot Road (approximate location TL 12248 34302).

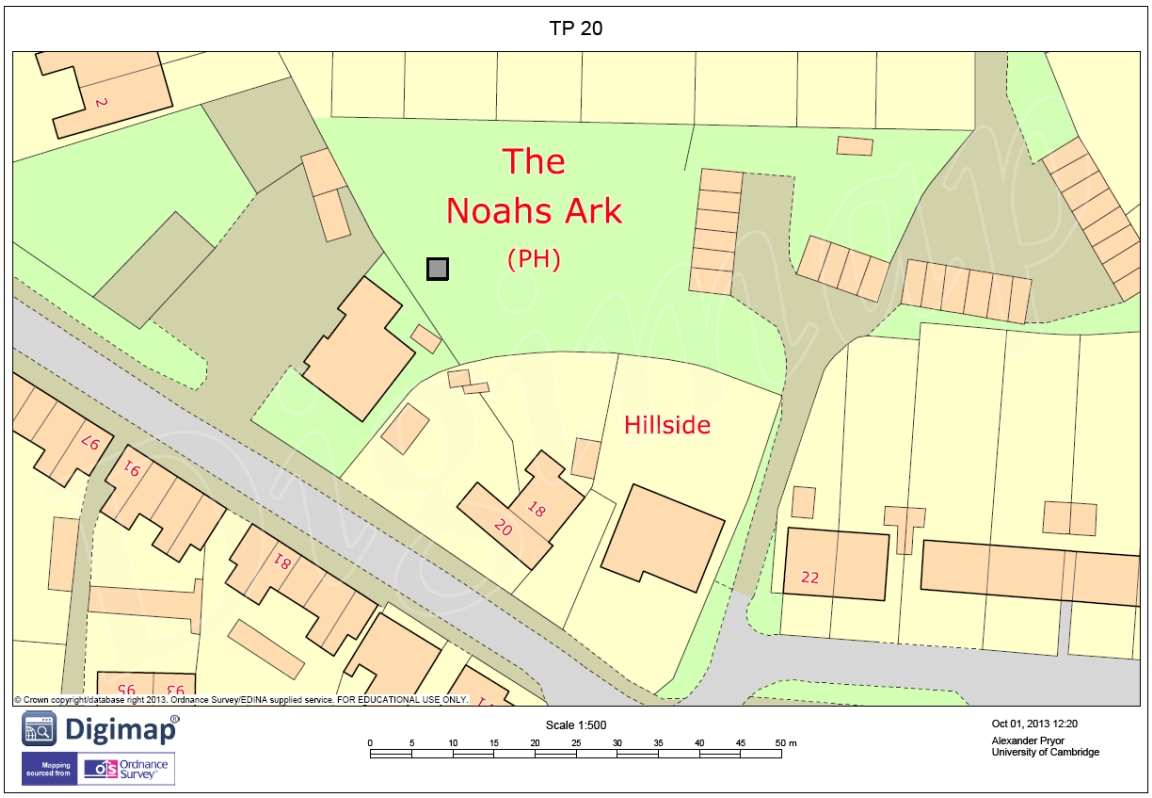


Figure 19 - *Location map of SHI/13/20*

Test pit 20 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, exposing a grey clay layer that was assumed by the excavators to be natural. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

		EMW		HG		BB		GS		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
20	3							1	5	4	11	1550-1900
20	4	1	4	1	10					1	1	1100-1900
20	5	2	19	1	2	1	1					1100-1400

Table 16 – Pottery excavated from SHI/13/20

The other finds from this test pit included CBM, tile, brick, plastic, glass, charcoal, fragments of oyster shell and some corroded iron nails. The animal bone assemblage included cow and some other unidentifiable bones.

The pottery finds show that, like nearby pit 19, the site of test pit 20 was occupied during the medieval period. The area was then abandoned until the Victorian era when occupation resumed, although the area may have been used as fields in the post-medieval era.

8.17 Test Pit 22 (SHI/13/22)

Test pit 22 was excavated in the enclosed rear back garden of a house of 20th century date located 0.6km north west of the church on the road between Hillfoot End and Woodmer End (62 Bury Road, Shillington, SG5 3NY. TL 12226 34556).

Figure 20 - *Location map of SHI/13/22*

Test pit 22 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, exposing a clay layer. A small area of the pit was dug to a depth of 0.8m encountering no further finds. Excavations were halted at this stage and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The pottery from this test pit included two Roman-era sherds, a single sherd of St Neots Ware from the Late Saxon period and 1 sherd of Hertfordshire Greyware from the late 12th-14th century AD.

		RB		SN		HG		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
22	2	1	4	1	5	1	4	100-1200
22	3	1	4					100-400

Table 17 – Pottery excavated from SHI/13/22

Besides the pottery, only a fragment of clay pipe and a fragment of marine shell were reported.

The pottery assemblage from this test pit suggests this area was in use in the Roman, later Saxon and high medieval periods, although the small volumes of pottery from all periods are very low, suggesting settlement is unlikely to have been present in the immediate vicinity, and that the site is more likely to have been in use as fields during these periods. The animal bone assemblage included cow, pig and some other

unidentifiable bones. The lithics assemblage included two secondary flint flakes likely corresponding to Mesolithic or Neolithic flintworking activities.

Test pit 22 is the second pit from this part of Shillington to show evidence for Roman activity (see also test pit 19), and one of only eight pits to show evidence dating from the late Saxon period. The lack of any pottery dating to the later medieval or post-medieval periods indicates that this are, at the northern end of Bury Road, remained peripheral to the settlement at Shillington until the building of the houses there in modern times.

8.18 Test Pit 23 (SHI/13/23)

Test pit 23 was excavated on the north side of a school building and swimming pool, backing onto an area of open playing fields in Hillfoot End (Shillington Lower School, Greenfields, Shillington, SG5 3NX. Approximate location TL 12342 34492).

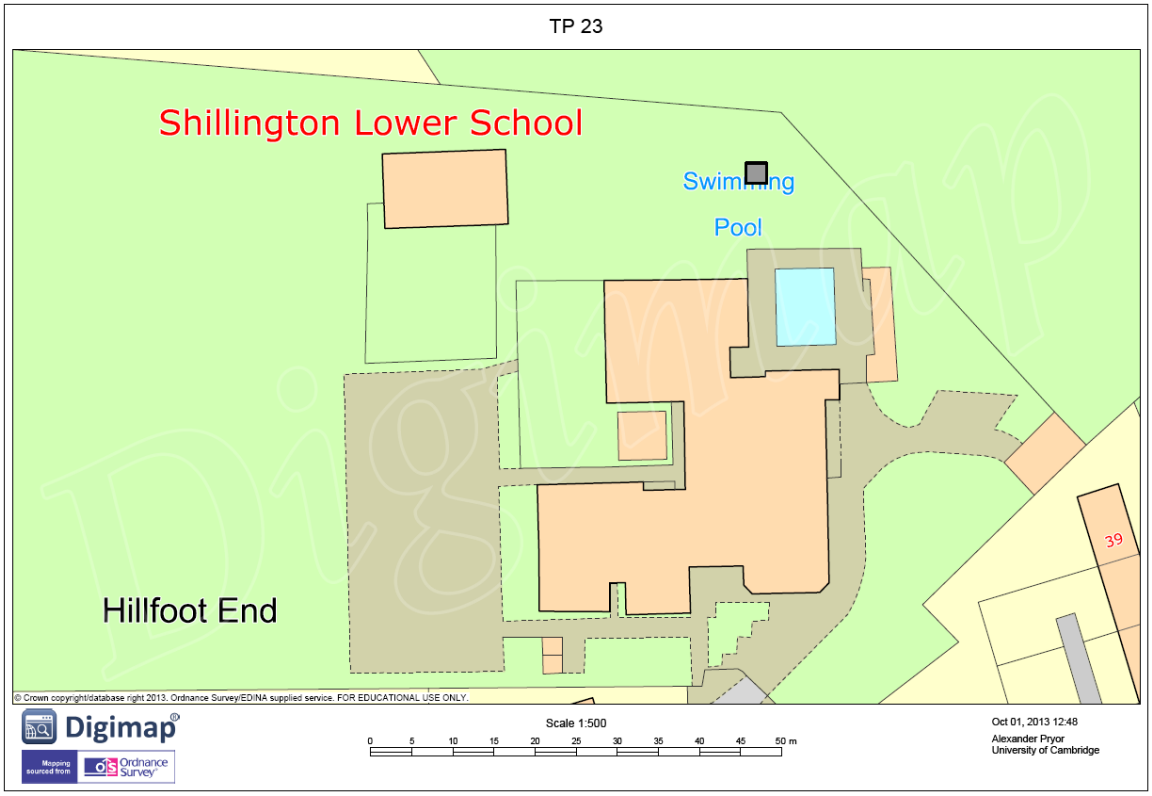


Figure 21 - *Location map of SHI/13/23*

Test pit 23 was excavated to a depth of 0.3m without reaching natural. Due to time constraints excavations were halted at this stage and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

This test pit produced only 6 sherds of Victorian-era pottery.

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

Table 18 – Pottery excavated from SHI/13/23

Besides the pottery, only some CBM, fragments of glass and mirror and a piece of clay pipe were reported. No faunal remains were found.

The finds from this test pit suggest that the area has seen only minimal human activity until it was perhaps used as fields during the Victorian period. This may reflect the shallow depth of excavation, but it may be due to the this test pit being located slightly further away from the main road on this side of Shillington (Bury Road) than other test pits in this part of the village, implying that previous settlement has always occurred immediately adjacent to the road instead of set back into the

fields. This idea could be investigated with further test pitting, as test pit 23 was not dug to any great depth.

8.19 Test Pit 24 (SHI/13/24)

Test pit 24 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a property located on the eastern edge of the modern settlement at Shillington (3 Marquis Hill, Shillington. TL 13019 34507).

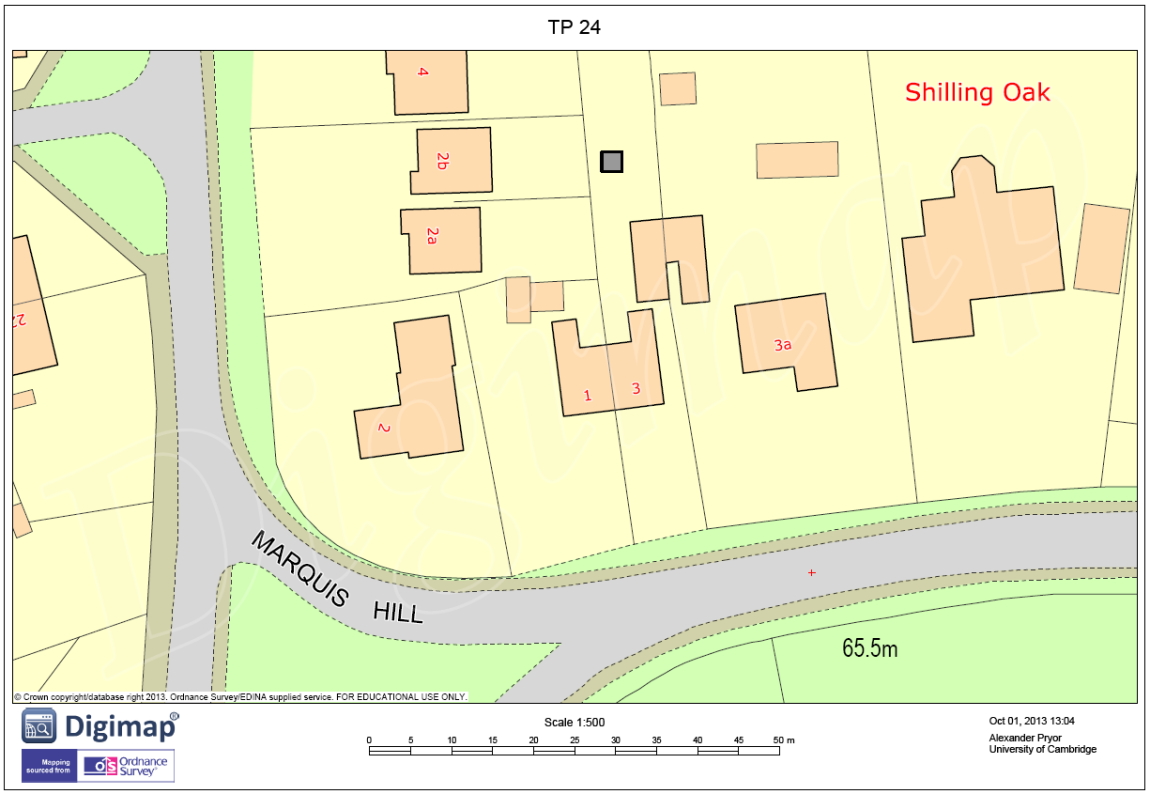


Figure 22 - *Location map of SHI/13/24*

Test pit 24 was excavated to a depth of 0.65m encountering a deposit of thick clay. Coring to a depth of 1.0m in a corner of the pit showed the clay continued and was apparently sterile so excavation ceased at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

		SN		SHC		EMW		HG		HSW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
24	1					3	14					4	11	1100-1900
24	2					2	2			1	1	2	3	1100-1900
24	3	5	8			11	24	6	12			1	6	900-1900
24	4	10	16	1	2	15	69	6	19					900-1200
24	5	2	8			8	55	3	16					900-1200

Table 19 – *Pottery excavated from SHI/13/24*

The pottery from this test pit included 17 sherds of St Neots ware dating to the late Anglo-Saxon period, a large assemblage of high medieval pottery, some 17th century Harlow Slipware and seven Victorian-era sherds.

Other finds from test pit 24 included plastic, concrete, mortar, asbestos, tile, clay pipe fragments, glass, corroded iron nails and other metal scraps, CBM, charcoal and fragments of oyster and freshwater mussel shell. Test pit 24 was one of three pits (5, 7

and 24) to produce relatively large quantities of animal bone, including sheep/goat, pig and cat as well as some other unidentifiable bones.

The substantial number of sherds of St Neots ware clearly indicate settlement in the immediate vicinity at this date, probably by the eleventh century, and this clearly continued into the high medieval period, before an episode of abandonment in the Late Medieval period probably associated with the fall in population caused by the Black Death. These finds are from undisturbed levels with no later material, suggesting that in situ remains are present on this site. There is no evidence for any occupation after the 14th century until very recently.

8.20 Test Pit 25 (SHI/13/25)

Test pit 25 was excavated in an abandoned allotment behind a set of garages in Bryants Close, on the eastern edge of the modern settlement at Shillington (approximate location TL 12884 34448).

Figure 23 - *Location map of SHI/13/25*

Test pit 25 was excavated to a depth of 0.8m, encountering brown and grey clay deposits across the whole area of the test pit. Excavation ceased at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The pottery from test pit 25 included two sherds of Romano-British date, one sherd of St Neots Ware of Late Saxon age, some Early Medieval Shelly Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Hertfordshire Greyware dated to the 12th-14th centuries, a single sherd of Glazed Red Earthenware and three Victorian-era sherds.

		RB		SN		SHC		EMW		HG		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
25	1													1	3	1800-1900
25	2											1	2			1550-1600
25	3	1	2					2	2					1	1	100-1900
25	4	1	4	1	1			3	4							100-1200
25	5							1	4					1	1	100-1900
25	6					1	2	4	12	2	5					1100-1200

Table 20 – *Pottery excavated from SHI/13/25*

Other finds from this test pit included small quantities of charcoal, CBM, glass and tile. The animal bone assemblage included cow, sheep/goat, pig and some other unidentifiable bones.

SHI/13/25 produced a wide range of pottery types, albeit mostly just a single sherd. These suggest that the site was lightly used in the Roman period followed by a period of abandonment until the Late Saxon era, after which occupation was established in the high Medieval period. This was followed by an episode of abandonment in the Late Medieval period probably associated with the fall in rural population caused by the Black Death. Occupation does not seem to have occurred again in the vicinity of test pit 25, with only minimal quantities of finds reported. It is possible however that the area was used as fields in the post-medieval period and 19th century.

It is interesting to note that all of the test pits around the junction of Upton End Road, Marquis Hill and High Road (test pits 1, 24, 25, 26) produced finds of Late Saxon pottery, providing convincing evidence for settlement in this area during the 9th-11th centuries AD.

8.21 Test Pit 26 (SHI/13/26)

Test pit 26 was excavated on the front lawn of a 16th century Grade II listed semi-detached property set back from the road on the eastern edge of the modern settlement in Shillington (2 Clawders Hill Farm House, Upton End Road, Shillington, SG5 3PG. TL 12979 34628). See also test pit 1 that was dug a few metres west of this pit.

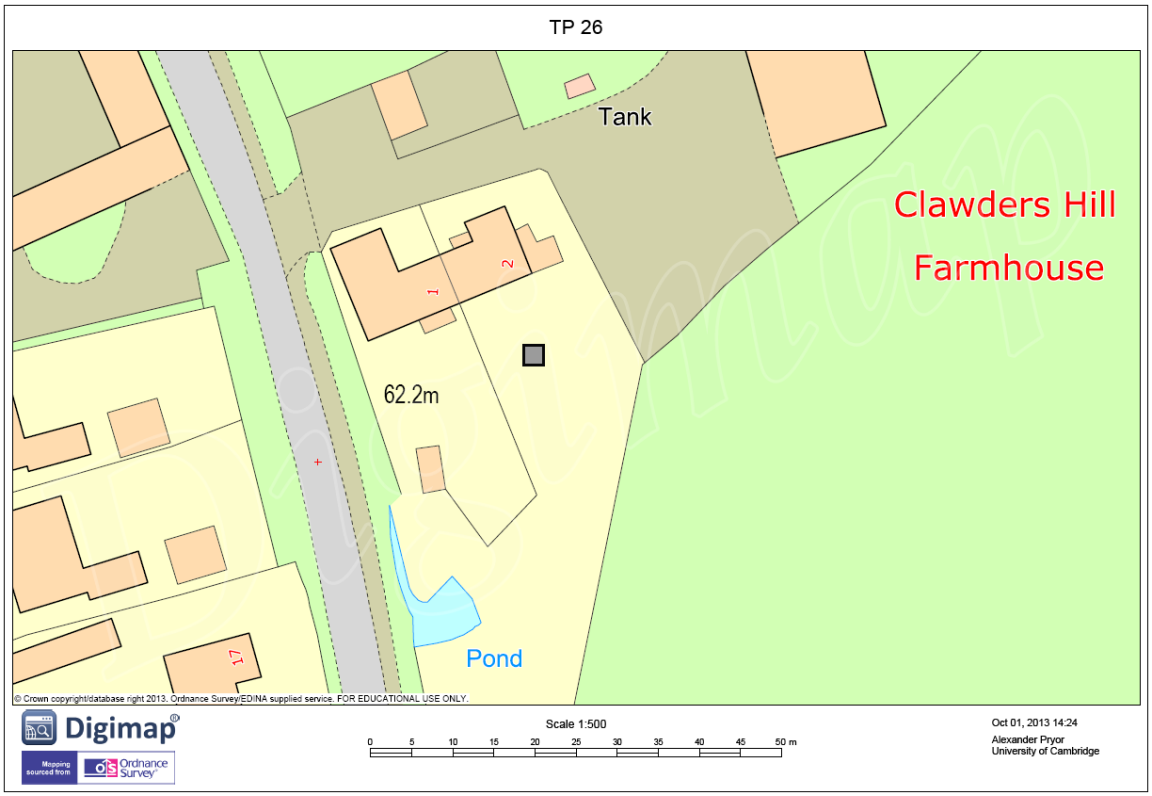


Figure 24 - *Location map of SHI/13/26*

Test pit 26 was excavated to a depth of 0.8m, encountering brown and grey clay deposits across the whole area of the test pit. Due to time constraints excavation ceased at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The pottery from test pit 26 included a single Roman-era sherd, a single sherd of Late Saxon St Neots Ware, small quantities of Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Hertfordshire Greyware dated to the 12th-14th centuries, one sherd of Late Medieval Ware dated to the 15th-16th centuries, some Glazed Red Earthenware and Staffordshire Slipware dated to the post-medieval period and a large collection of 104 Victorian-era sherds.

The other finds from test pit 26 included tile, brick, clay pipe, glass, coal, corroded iron nails of various sizes and fragments of oyster shell. The animal bone assemblage included cow, sheep/goat, pig and some other unidentifiable bones. The lithics assemblage comprised two unworked burned flint pieces.

		RB		SN		EMW		HG		LMT		GRE		SS		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
26	1											1	3			4	23	1550-1900
26	2											4	56	1	1	35	111	1550-1900
26	3											4	99			58	175	1550-1900
26	4															7	23	1800-1900
26	6	1	4			2	15			1	26	1	13					100-1600
26	7			1	2			1	6									900-1200
26	8					1	5											1100-1200

Table 21 – *Pottery excavated from SHI13/26*

The pottery finds from this test pit indicate that human activity in this area began during the Roman era, and fits within a general pattern of low-level use at this time possibly as fields. There is no evidence for any activity in the post-Roman era before the late Anglo-Saxon period, at which time the site may have been in use as arable fields as just a single small sherd of pottery of this date was found. Four sherds of high medieval pottery are borderline in terms of being likely to indicate settlement in in the immediate vicinity, although more than the single sherd which might be expected from arable manuring. This pit was one of only three out of the 23 excavated in 2013 to show evidence for activity in the 15th-16th century beyond the core area of settlement around the parish church in Shillington, although a single sherd is more likely to indicate use as arable fields at this time rather than adjacent settlement. The present house on this site dates to the 16th century, which agrees with the larger number of sherds found dating from the later 16th-18th centuries.

8.22 Test Pit 27 (SHI/13/27)

Test pit 27 was excavated on the front lawn of a large detached property on the big hill approximately 1.9km north and east of Shillington parish church and 1km northeast of the houses in Upton End (Windmill Farm, Meppershall Road. TL 13464 35674).

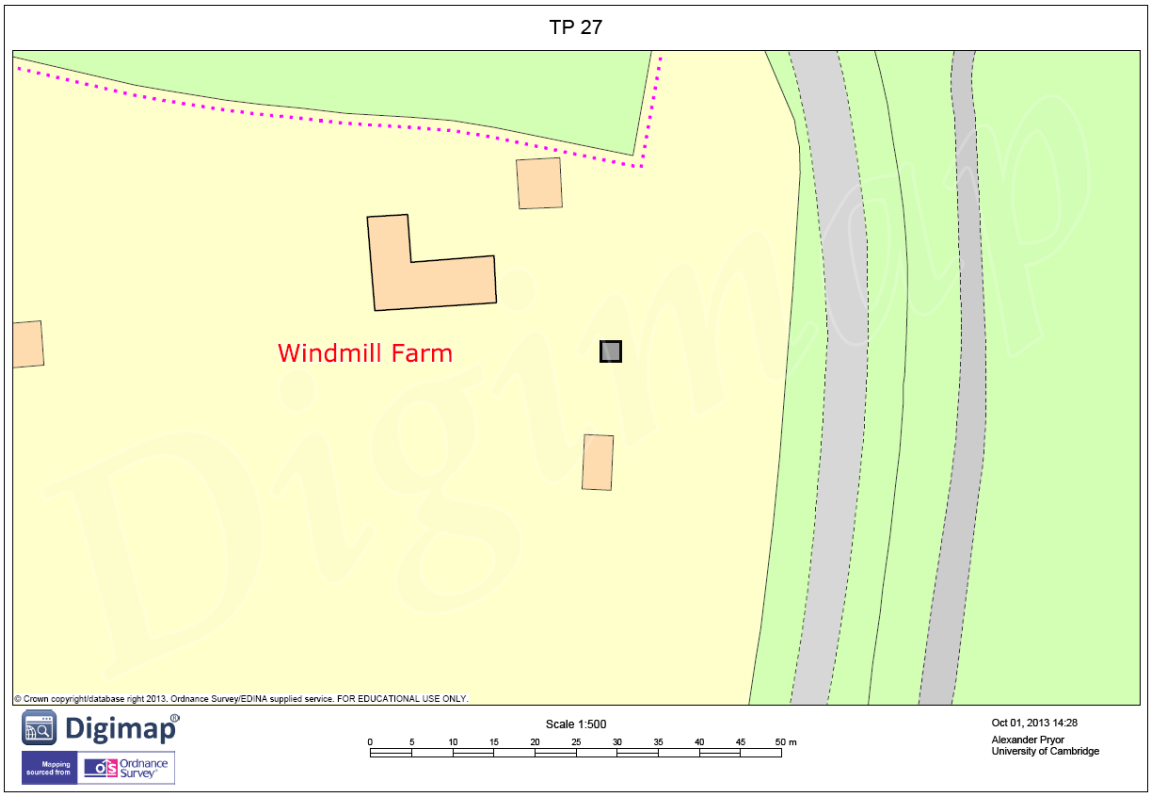


Figure 25 - *Location map of SHI/13/27*

Test pit 27 was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, encountering stony deposits across the whole area of the test pit. Due to time constraints excavation ceased at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The pottery from this test pit included four sherds of Roman-era pot, a single sherd of Late Medieval Ware, small quantities of Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Slipware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware dated to the post-medieval period, and ten Victorian-era sherds.

		RB		LMT		GRE		SS		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
27	1	1	2					1	2			5	17	100-1900
27	2											5	16	1800-1900
27	3					6	51			1	3			1550-1750
27	4	1	1	1	2									100-1550
27	5	2	6											100-400

Table 22 – *Pottery excavated from SHI/13/27*

Other finds from this test pit included a plastic button, mortar, glass, fragments of clay pipe, tile, CBM, coal, corroded iron nails, bolts and other metal scraps and large

quantities of slag, The animal bone assemblage included cow and a few other unidentifiable bones.

Test pit 27 was one of six test pits to produce evidence of activity during the Roman era in Shillington. No pit produced more than four sherds so no focal point for this activity is indicated at present, but it is clear that the area around Shillington was used at least as fields during this time. The area around test pit 27 was then abandoned, and does not appear to have been used until the Late Medieval period. Unusually, this pit produced more pottery of later medieval than high medieval date, although the former only amounted to a single sherd. From this point onwards very low-density deposition suggests the area was again used as fields, probably up until the present house on the site was constructed. A small mound c.50m south of the test pit site was thought to have been the base of a windmill site, recorded in 1652 but had disappeared by 1746 (Derek Turner, *pers. comm.*); it is possible that some of the finds from Test Pit 27 may relate to this episode of activity.

8.23 Test Pit 28 (SHI/13/28)

Test pit 28 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a late 17th-18th century Grade II listed detached house about 0.7km south of the parish church on the road to Apsley End (Willow Thatch, 129 High Road, Shillington, SG5 3LL. TL 12248 33185).

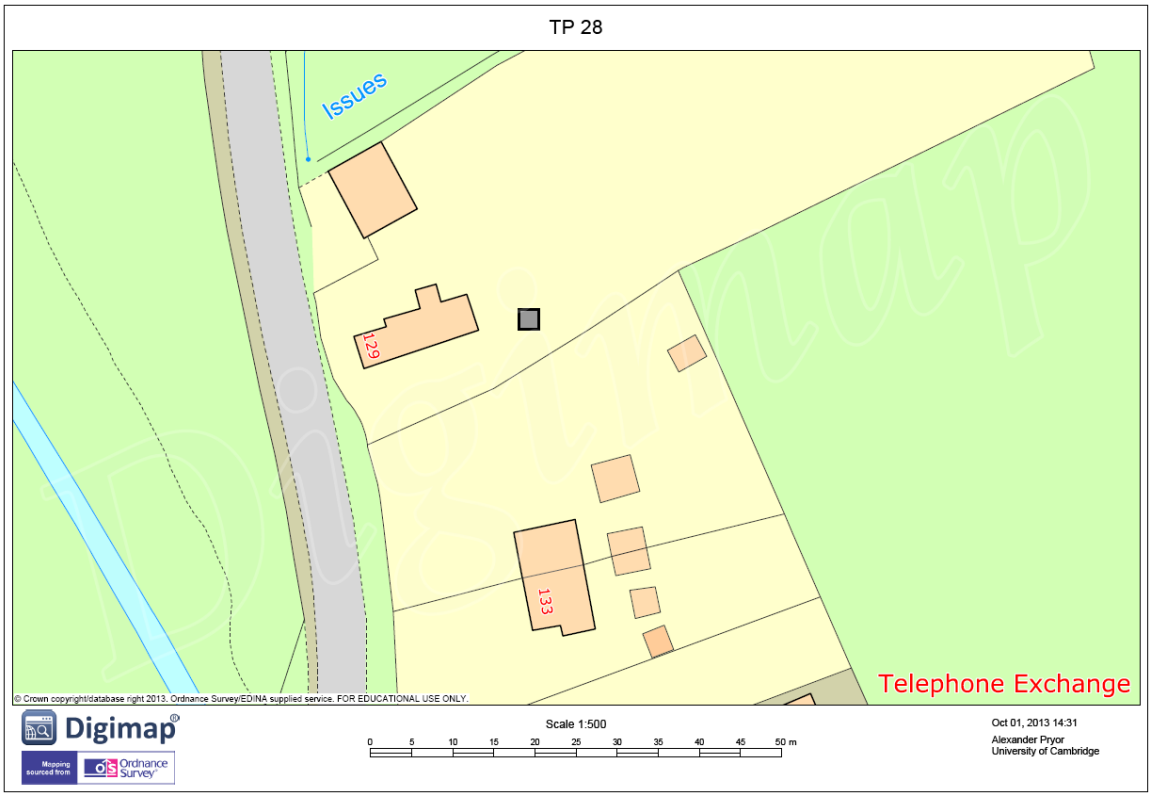


Figure 26 - *Location map of SHI/13/28*

Test pit 28 was excavated to a depth of 0.7m, encountering clay over the entire area of the test pit. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

All the pottery from SHI/13/28 was Victorian in date, totalling 51 sherds.

		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
28	2	1	6	1800-1900
28	3	31	116	1800-1900
28	4	6	22	1800-1900
28	5	6	40	1800-1900
28	6	7	150	1800-1900

Table 23 – *Pottery excavated from SHI/13/28*

The other finds from this pit included fragments of clay pipe, plastic, tile, charcoal, iron stone, glass, corroded iron nails and other metal scraps. The animal bone assemblage included dog/fox, and two other unidentifiable bones.

The limited finds and pottery that were excavated from SHI/13/28 suggest there was no human activity resulting in deposition of artefacts at the site right up to the present day. Given the property at this site is late 17th century in date with 18th century

additions[9], this suggests this area of ground close to the house was kept deliberately clear of finds during the earlier phase of occupation at the house, or that pre-modern deposits have been truncated by later activity. A test pit in a nearby property did contain sherds from the Medieval and post-medieval period (test pit 12), and put together, the finds from test pit 12 and 28 thus suggest that this area between the core of the village and Apsley End was only sparsely settled or used as fields until recent times.

[9] http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/en-37884-willow-thatch-shillington-

9 Discussion

9.1 Prehistoric period

Material of possible prehistoric date in the form of worked flint and burnt stone was found in eight of the 23 excavated test pits and in terms of distribution, small amounts were recovered from pits in Hillfoot End and around Marquis Hill, with larger numbers of finds in the Church St/High Road area. Only burnt stone found on Marquis Hill. There are no retouched items. It is difficult to derive useful observations about this material as it may range very widely in date. Non-diagnostic worked flint, such as flakes, are very difficult to date and may be prehistoric, but could also date to Roman, medieval or modern periods when flint was used in building. The most diagnostic find from Shililngton was the single bladelet from test pit 11, context 2, which is likely to date to the Mesolithic period (9600-4000 BC) whilst the remainder of the assemblage may be Mesolithic or Neolithic (4000-2300 BC). The finds suggest therefore, that this part of the landscape was minimally utilised before the second millennium BC, favouring the brook-side area.

Pottery is more reliable in terms of dating, but prehistoric pottery is extremely uncommon in test pit excavations within CORS, so any find of this material is noteworthy: the volume of finds from test pit 11, which produced 11 sherds of Bronze Age pottery from undisturbed deposits at 0.5m is of considerable interest and significance. Given that the test pit did not reach natural, it is possible that the true density could be even higher. This suggests that there is highly likely to be settlement of Bronze Age date in the vicinity. It is interesting to note that this site, like the majority of other prehistoric finds from the test pitting, also lies close to the brook which runs around the foot of the hill along the western side of the present settlement of Shillington.

9.2 Roman period

Six test pits (26% pf those excavated in 2013) revealed evidence of Roman activity. This is considerably more than the regional average of around 9% (Lewis in preparation), but not present in the sort of quantities found at places like Long Melford where the present settlement clearly overlies a Roman town (Lewis and Ranson 2013). It is however more than at nearby Pirton, where around 19% of 100 excavated test pits have produced Romano-British pottery (http://www.access.arch.cam.ac.uk/reports/hertfordshire/pirton). At Pirton, the clear concentration of this material in two distinct parts of this nucleated settlement makes it possible to infer the presence of at least one village and a second possibly smaller settlement some distance to its south. However, at Shillington no such concentrations are apparent, and no pit produced more than 4 sherds, which makes this evidence more difficult to interpret. It is interesting to note that pits in five separate sites produced 2-4 sherds of Roman pottery, (at Shillington, Hillfooot End, Woodmer End and Marquis Hill), and it is tempting to suggest that this may indicate a dispersed pattern of settlement in the Roman period similar to that of the 19th century. However, the small number of sherds may simply indicate that the whole area was

used as arable (manured) fields during this time, and such as use could easily have been associated with the Roman villa NE of Upton End (south of Meppershall Road).

9.3 Anglo-Saxon period

No pottery whatsoever was found dating to the early or middle Anglo-Saxon period (410-850 AD). This does not necessarily indicate complete depopulation, as pottery is less widely used at this time – on average fewer than 2% or test pits in eastern England produce pottery of this date (Lewis in preparation), and so with just 23 pits excavated in the large and dispersed parish of Shillington, it is not surprising that no pottery of this ddate has been found. Test pit excavations elsewhere indicate that material of early or middle Anglo-Saxon date is likely to occur close to sites producing Romano-British material (Cooper 2013) and the dispersed pattern tentatively hinted at in the Romano-British material would fit will with current knowledge of early and middle Anglo-Sasxon settlement patterns in central England, which tend to be highly dispersed (Jones and Lewis 2012 and refs).

The picture seems to change dramatically in the later Anglo-Saxon/Saxo-Norman period, with eight out of 23 producing pottery dating broadly to this period, of which four (17%) produced two sherds or more, close to, although a little above, the regional average of c. 11% (Lewis in preparation). It is noticeably lower than at Pirton, where nearly 30% the pits produced two or more sherds of Saxon-Norman pottery.

At Shillington, two distinct clusters are apparent, the first in the core church area of the present settlement and the second north of Marquis Hill along the Upton End Road. At both of these sites, a core of pits producing large numbers of sherds (five or more) appear to be fringed with others producing single small sherds, and it is tempting to interpret this as representing areas of settlement fringed by manured arable fields. These may be hamlets surrounded by intensively cultivated infields, but given that the areas covered by the habitative test pits are quite large, it may well be that a pattern of nucleated settlements surrounded by open fields is represented here.

9.4 High medieval

The test pitting data document a big expansion in the size of the village during this time, to encompass large parts of the village occupied in modern times. 15 of the 23 pits excavated at Shillington (ie 65% of the total number excavated), produced two or more sherds of pottery of high medieval date (early 12th – mid 14th century). This is considerably higher than the regional average of around 40% (Lewis in preparation), and suggests that Shillington was a large and flourishing community during this period. The settlement sites of the earlier Saxon-Norman period (in the core church area of the present settlement and north of Marquis Hill along the Upton End Road) clearly continued in existence in the high medieval period, expanding and increasing in density with both appearing to be compactly occupied nucleated settlements. It is notable, however, that some of the pits nearest the church produced little or no pottery of this date, suggesting that the church may have been surrounded by an open area of some size, possibly used as a a green or an informal market place.

Settlement is also clearly present at Hillfoot End, Upton End Bury and Apsley End. Hillfoot End seems clearly to be separate from the church core settlement, with

intervening pits producing no pottery of this date, but it is not possible from the available data whether Upton End was a separate centre of occupation at this time or if it was in fact joined up with the main settlement zone around the parish church , with continuous settlement along High Road. In all three cases, however, the test pit evidence for habitation significantly predates documentary evidence for their existence. The widely scattered distribution of these settlements, which (depending on the date when Apsley End was created as a separate holding) may all have laid in the same manor, suggest that the settlement pattern in the high medieval period was one of mixed nucleated and dispersed settlement.

9.5 Late medieval

Just four pits produced two or more sherds of pottery of later medieval date. This represents 17% of the excavated sites, considerably fewer than the 65% which produced pottery of high medieval date. In this, Shillington reflects a general trend observed from test pit excavation in many towns and villages across East Anglia for a drop in pottery in the 15th-16th centuries when compared with the previous High Medieval period. In this we can not only see, but measure and map, the impact of the set-backs of the 14th century which included climate change, famines, economic recession and repeated outbreaks of infectious epidemic disease, most notoriously in the Black Death of 1348-9. When the pottery distribution maps for the high medieval period and the later medieval period are compared, it is clearly apparent that the volume of pottery present is much less.

At Shillington, the pattern seems clearly to be one of abandonment of the outlying dispersed settlements and retreat to the core area around the church. Apsley End, Hillfoot End and Upton between them produced just two herds of pottery of late medieval date, attesting to the dramatic contraction here. Events of this period are typified by the finds from test pits in Hillfoot End, which was occupied during the High Medieval period during the period of village expansion but was then abandoned again in the 15th-16th centuries and saw virtually no evidence for occupation or activity again until recent times, when occupation seems to have resumed some time in the 19th century. Although most of the pits in Hillfoot End were not excavated to natural, this pattern is worth noting and could be explored by further investigation in future. In contrast, Windmill Farm, beyond the northernmost margins of the present settlement, produces pottery of this date for first time, as no high medieval pottery was found from this site. In general, however, Shillington appears to be devastated from a large settlement network spread across the landscape to a small cluster of dwellings around the hill and main parish church. This population was kept low further outbreaks of the plague which occurred in Shillington throughout the 15th and 16th centuries with one outbreak in 1560 resulting in the death of one seventh of the village population[10].

Seen within its wider context, Shillington can be seen to be affected much more severely than most settlements in eastern England. While the pottery, used as a proxy for population, suggests the number of inhabitants at Shilington drops by around 70%, this compares with a regional average drop of a little under 50% (Lewis in preparation). Interestingly, the drop at Shillington is very similar to that shown at nearby Pirton, where the number of pits producing two or more sherds drops by 68%.

[10] http://www.shillington-history.org.uk/Introduction1.htm

9.6 Post-medieval and later

The general picture in the post-medieval period is one of slow expansion as the village population slowly recovered, spreading out from a core area around the parish church to once again adopt a mixed pattern of nucleated settlement east of the church and dispersed settlement across the surrounding landscape, sited at Apsley end, Upton End and Windmill Farm. Overall, 61% of the pits excavated at Shillington produced pottery of post-medieval date, which compares well with wider regional patterns: When data from more than 1,500 pits excavated in 50 rural communities are averaged, it can be seen that just 20% of pits produce two or more sherds of late medieval pottery, around 60% do so for post-medieval pottery (Lewis in preparation). This reflects resurgent population levels as well as the greater availability of pottery as production techniques and transportation improved in the period which encompassed the industrial revolution.

However, while Shillington can be seen to recover to achieve an average level of population, it noticeably did not recover its pre 14th century levels. It is interesting to note in respect of this that the extent of settlement at the Marquis Hill end of Upton Road remained smaller than in the high medieval period, while that at Hillfoot End does not appear to be re-established until as late as the 19th century.

10 Conclusion

Overall, the archaeological test pit excavation programme carried out in Shillington in 2013 fulfilled its aims of advancing understanding of the past development of the settlement and providing an opportunity for members of the public to get involved in excavating within their own community. The archaeological evidence gained from the excavations has advanced knowledge and understanding of the historic development of Shillington, providing some evidence for the prehistoric use of the landscape including the likely site of a Bronze Age settlement, and much more for its later development, showing how the area was widely used in the Roman period, and how the settlement pattern of mixed nucleated and dispersed village and hamlets came into being in the late Saxo-Norman period, expanded rapidly in the high medieval period, contracted severely in the later medieval period, and recovered, albeit not to pre14th century levels, in the post-medieval period.

In addition, we can see how the development of Shillington compares with wider regional pattern in respect of these medieval changes. In this respect, the results from Shillington are also contributing to advancing knowledge and understanding of the bigger picture of rural settlement development over the medieval period across the eastern region.

The evidence from the excavations also allows inferences to be drawn about the volume and extent of further evidence of archaeological value remaining buried under the streets, gardens and houses of the existing homes in the parish of Shillington. The 2013 excavations clearly indicate there is a high probability of these being present, and that the value of such evidence for further advancing understanding of the historic development of the settlement is also likely to be high. This information should be of use in managing this resource in the future. As well as advancing knowledge and understanding of Shillington's development, the 2013 excavations raised a number of questions, especially about its development in the first millennium AD, and showed how useful further excavation would be, were this to be possible in the future.

11 Acknowledgements:

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13 Appendices

13.1 Pottery report (Paul Blinkhorn)

BA: Bronze Age. 1200-800BC. Simple, hand-made 'bucket-shaped' pots with lots of flint, shell and grog (ground-up pieces of old pottery) mixed in with the clay. Mainly used for cooking.

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RB: Roman. All. 1st - 4th century.

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

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

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

SHC: Early Medieval Shelly Ware: AD1100-1400. Hard fabric with plentiful fossil shell mixed in with the clay. Manufactured at many sites in western Bedfordshire. Mostly cooking pots, but bowls and occasionally jugs also known.

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

HG: Hertfordshire Greyware, Late 12th – 14th century. Hard, grey sandy pottery found at sites all over Hertfordshire. Made at a number of different places, with the most recent and best-preserved evidence being from Hitchin. Range of simple jars, bowls and jugs.

HED: Hedingham Ware: Late 12th – 14th century. Fine orange/red glazed pottery, made at Sible Hedingham in Essex. The surfaces of the sherds have a sparkly

appearance due to there being large quantities of mica, a glassy mineral, in the clay. Pots usually take the form of glazed jugs.

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

TG: "Tudor Green" Ware. 15th – 16th century. Thin, white pottery with a bright green glaze. Made near London at sites in Surrey and Hampshire. Usually drinking vessels.

LMT: Late Medieval Ware: Hard, reddish-orange pottery with lots of sand mixed in with the clay. Made from about 1400 – 1550 in lots of different places in East Anglia. Used for everyday pottery such as jugs and large bowls, and also large pots ('cisterns') for brewing beer.

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

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

GRE: Glazed Red Earthenwares: Just about everywhere in Britain began to make and use this type of pottery from about AD1550 onwards, and it was still being made in the 19th century. The clay fabric is usually very smooth, and a brick red colour. Lots of different types of pots were made, particularly very large bowls, cooking pots and cauldrons. Almost all of them have shiny, good-quality orange or green glaze on the inner surface, and sometimes on the outside as well. From about AD1680, black glaze was also used.

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

DW: Delft ware. The first white-glazed pottery to be made in Britain. Called Delft ware because of the fame of the potteries at Delft in Holland, which were amongst the first to make this type of pottery in Europe. Soft, cream coloured fabric with a thick white glaze, often with painted designs in blue, purple and yellow. First made in Britain in Norwich around AD1600, and soon after in London. Continued in use until the 19th century. The 17th century pots were expensive table wares such as dishes or bowls, but by the 19th century, better types of pottery was being made, and it was

considered very cheap and the main types of pot were plain white, and humble vessels such as chamber pots and ointment jars.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Results

Test Pit 1

		SN		EMW		HG		GRE		DW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1	1	7									4	6	1800-1900
1	2	1	6									15	106	900-1900
1	3											1	25	1800-1900
1	4									1	1	2	6	1600-1900
1	5	1	9	1	1							1	1	900-1900
1	6	3	21	4	20	1	44	1	1					900-1600
1	7			1	41							1	6	1100-1900

The pottery from this test-pit shows that people were living at the site in the late Saxon and early medieval periods, but also that it was then abandoned until the Victorian era, although it may have functioned as fields in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Test Pit 3

		SHC		EMW		HG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1							3	3	1800-1900
3	3	1	7			2	15			1100-1200
3	4			2	13					1100-1200

The pottery from this test-pit shows that people were using the site in the early medieval period, and that it was then abandoned until the Victorian era.

Test Pit 4

		EMW		HG		HED		LMT		GS		CIST		GRE		DW		HSW		SS		SMW		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1													4	21													44	54	1550-1900
4	2	1	6											3	14									1	9			40	54	1100-1900
4	3													1	2													6	6	1550-1900
4	4													2	15							1	2					15	35	1550-1900
4	5													18	124					2	17			5	26			40	56	1550-1900
4	6									3	7			6	50			1	4			2	2					17	50	1550-1900
4	7			1	2			1	7	1	1			4	9	1	2			2	4	1	1			1	1			1150-1750
4	8	2	7	1	1			5	38					6	112															1100-1600
4	"Deep"	2	7	3	38	1	15			2	3	1	3																	1100-1550

This test-pit produced a wide range of pottery and large quantities of it. It suggests that the site was first occupied in the early medieval period, and has been occupied ever since.

Test Pit 5

		SN		THET		SHC		EMW		HG		LMT		GRE		MB		SMW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1									1	9			1	2					39	81	1150-1900
5	2							2	14	2	5			5	20			1	2	74	162	1100-1900
5	3									3	9	3	11	3	25	2	4			36	99	1150-1900
5	4							1	2	4	151	2	39							4	23	1150-1900
5	5	3	8	2	5	1	11	1	18	5	83											900-1200
5	6	2	14	1	16																	900-1100
5	7					1	13	2	15													1100-1200
5	8									1	1											1150-1200

This test-pit produced a wide range of pottery and large quantities of it. It suggests that the site was first occupied in the late Saxon period, and has been in use ever since.

Test Pit 6

		HED		GS		GRE		DW		HSW		SS		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1	1	15			11	212	1	1									14	24	1200-1900
6	2			2	16	46	1487			1	20	1	27	1	2	1	2	22	111	1550-1900
6	3			1	31	3	30											2	5	1550-1900

This test-pit produced a wide range of pottery which suggests that the site was used in the early medieval period, possible as fields, but was then abandoned until the 16th century, since when it has been continually occupied.

Test Pit 7

		EMW		HG		HED		LMT		GS		GRE		DW		EST		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1			1	1							4	32					8	16	1150-1900
7	2			3	17			1	13									4	8	1150-1900
7	3			1	4	1	3					2	20					5	12	1150-1900
7	4			1	3			1	5	1	9	6	23					12	17	1150-1900
7	5											7	24			1	2	19	29	1550-1900
7	6							2	12	4	28	5	10			1	5	21	26	1400-1550
7	7	1	3									4	21	1	1			2	5	1100-1900

The wide range of pottery from this test-pit indicates that the site was first occupied in the early medieval period, and people have been using the site ever since.

Test Pit 10

		SN		EMW		HG		BB		LMT		GRE		HSW		SS		SMW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
10	1																			5	15	1800-1900
10	2											1	5					1	2	30	102	1550-1900
10	3							1	2			2	22							18	68	1200-1900
10	4																			5	25	1800-1900
10	5																			27	231	1800-1900
10	6			2	5	1	11					4	12							32	125	1100-1900
10	7											3	9							22	53	1550-1900
10	8	1	1	1	2	2	9			1	5	4	30	1	3	2	3			14	17	900-1900
10	9					2	31													2	4	1150-1900
10	10					4	9															1150-1200
10	11					1	4															1150-1200

This test-pit produced a wide range of pottery which suggests that the site was first used in the late Saxon period, and has been occupied ever since, although there was not much activity between 1400 and 1550.

Test Pit 11

		BA		RB		STAM		SN		EMW		HG		GRE		SS		SMW		EST		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
11	1					1	1			1	5			1	1			1	4					1000-1750
11	2	1	11	1	1					1	1	1	1	1	4	3	4			2	2	3	3	1200BC-1900
11	3	1	4					1	3	1	3	1	1			3	4							1200BC-1700
11	4	7	21	1	1			5	6	5	11	1	4											1200BC-1200
11	5	2	6					3	4			2	13											1200BC-1200

This test-pit produced a wide range of pottery which suggests that it has seen a very long period of use. It was almost certainly occupied in the late Bronze Age, and then used as fields in the Roman period. It then appears to have been abandoned until the late Saxon period, at which point people probably lived there until another period of abandonment in the 14th century. People then started to use it again in the 16th or 17th century, possibly as fields, and continued to do so until fairly recently.

Test Pit 12

		HG		*GRE*		*DW*		*SS*		*VIC*		
TP	*Context*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*No*	*Wt*	*Date Range*
12	1			1	12					1	2	1550-1900
12	2	3	20	5	139	1	1			37	84	1150-1900
12	3			2	69					20	48	1550-1900
12	4			3	39					26	64	1550-1900
12	5			5	3			1	1	19	57	1550-1900
12	6			3	21					12	148	1550-1900
12	7			6	54					9	27	1550-1900
12	8			4	23					11	94	1550-1900

This site probably had a marginal use in the earlier medieval period, perhaps as fields. It was then abandoned until the 16th century, and seems to have been in use ever since.

Test Pit 14

		HG		TG		GRE		DW		SS		SMW		EST		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
14	1					3	37					2	2			44	125	1550-1900
14	2					1	8	1	1			1	1			63	183	1550-1900
14	3					5	51					2	2	1	4	18	42	1550-1900
14	4	5	27	1	1	2	5			1	3					10	72	1150-1900
14	5					1	7									9	12	1550-1900
14	6									1	2					1	1	1650-1900

This test-pit produced a small group of medieval pottery which suggests that it was in use throughout the period, possibly as fields. It then appears to have had a similar use throughout the post-medieval period, until people began to live here in fairly recent times.

Test Pit 15

		SHC		EMW		HG		GRE		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
15	1													1	2	1800-1900
15	2													2	46	1800-1900
15	4							2	4	1	5	1	5	7	11	1550-1900
15	6	1	1	1	4	2	5									1100-1200
15	7			2	12											1100-1200
15	8	1	5			1	1									1100-1200

The pottery from this test-pit shows that it was used in the early medieval period, but was then abandoned until the 16th or 17th century, and then used as fields until recently.

Test Pit 16

		GRE		
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
16	5	1	1	1550-1600

This test-pit produced only a single sherd of pottery, suggesting that it has always been marginal land, although it could have been used as fields in the early post-medieval period.

Test Pit 17

		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
17	2	1	14	3	15	1550-1900
17	3	1	5	16	85	1550-1900
17	4	1	6	4	18	1550-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is post-medieval, and shows that people did not use the site before that time. It was probably fields until fairly recently.

Test Pit 18

		GRE		MB		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
18	1					8	18	1800-1900
18	2			1	6	5	17	1580-1900
18	3					1	1	1800-1900
18	4					4	13	1800-1900
18	5	1	2			4	6	1550-1900
18	6	1	2			2	2	1150-1900

Nearly all the pottery from this test-pit is post-medieval, and shows that people did not use the site before that time, other than perhaps as fields in the earlier medieval period, and this use seems to have continued until fairly recently.

Test Pit 19

		RB		EMW		HG		SS		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
19	2									12	12	1800-1900
19	3	1	6	1	6					25	38	1100-1900
19	4	1	5			2	10			11	54	100-1900
19	5							1	2	6	12	1650-1900
19	6			4	10	6	28			4	52	1100-1900
19	7			6	31	1	4					1100-1200

This test-pit produced two sherds of Roman pottery, so the site was probably used as fields at that time. It was then abandoned until the early medieval period, when people appear to have been living at the site, and then abandoned again until the Victorian era, although it could have been used as fields in the earlier post-medieval period.

Test Pit 20

		EMW		HG		BB		GS		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
20	3							1	5	4	11	1550-1900
20	4	1	4	1	10					1	1	1100-1900
20	5	2	19	1	2	1	1					1100-1400

This site was occupied in the earlier medieval period, and then abandoned until the Victorian era. It may have been used as fields in the earlier post-medieval period.

Test Pit 22

		RB		SN		HG		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
22	2	1	4	1	5	1	4	100-1200
22	3	1	4					100-400

This test-pit did not produce much pottery, but it shows that the site was in use in the Roman, Late Saxon and medieval periods, probably as fields.

Test Pit 23

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

This test-pit only produced a small quantity of pottery, all Victorian, indicating that the site was not used by people before that time.

Test Pit 24

		SN		SHC		EMW		HG		HSW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
24	1					3	14					4	11	1100-1900
24	2					2	2			1	1	2	3	1100-1900
24	3	5	8			11	24	6	12			1	6	900-1900
24	4	10	16	1	2	15	69	6	19					900-1200
24	5	2	8			8	55	3	16					900-1200

The pottery from this site shows that people were living here in the late Saxon and earlier medieval periods. It was then abandoned until the Victorian era, although may have been used as fields in the 17th or 18th century.

Test Pit 25

		RB		SN		SHC		EMW		HG		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
25	1													1	3	1800-1900
25	2											1	2			1550-1600
25	3	1	2					2	2					1	1	100-1900
25	4	1	4	1	1			3	4							100-1200
25	5							1	4					1	1	100-1900
25	6					1	2	4	12	2	5					1100-1200

This test-pit produced two sherds of Roman pottery, so the site was probably used as fields at that time. It was then abandoned until the early medieval period, when people appear to have been living at the site, and then abandoned again until the Victorian era, although it could have been used as fields in the earlier post-medieval period.

Test Pit 26

		RB		SN		EMW		HG		LMT		GRE		SS		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
26	1											1	3			4	23	1550-1900
26	2											4	56	1	1	35	111	1550-1900
26	3											4	99			58	175	1550-1900
26	4															7	23	1800-1900
26	6	1	4			2	15			1	26	1	13					100-1600
26	7			1	2			1	6									900-1200
26	8					1	5											1100-1200

This test-pit produced a sherd of Roman pottery, so the site was probably used as fields at that time. It was then abandoned until the medieval period, and seems to have been used throughout that time and also through the post-medieval era.

Test Pit 27

		RB		LMT		GRE		SS		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
27	1	1	2					1	2			5	17	100-1900
27	2											5	16	1800-1900
27	3					6	51			1	3			1550-1750
27	4	1	1	1	2									100-1550
27	5	2	6											100-400

This test-pit produced a sherd of Roman pottery, so the site was probably used as fields at that time. It was then abandoned until the late medieval period, and seems to have been used as fields throughout that time and also through the post-medieval era.

Test Pit 28

		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
28	2	1	6	1800-1900
28	3	31	116	1800-1900
28	4	6	22	1800-1900
28	5	6	40	1800-1900
28	6	7	150	1800-1900

This test-pit only produced Victorian pottery, suggesting that it was never used before that time.

13.2 Faunal report (Vida *Rajkovača*)

The assemblage totalled 473 assessable specimens, only 163 of which were possible to identify to species (34.5%, Table 1). The livestock species dominated the assemblage, and the three main 'food species' generated more than 80% of the identifiable count. The wild fauna does not appear to have been exploited and sporadic finds are more likely to represent chance incorporations into the archaeological record. This exclusive focus on domestic sources of food is, however, in keeping with the period patterns of animal use.

Taxon	NISP	%NISP	MNI
Cow	51	*31.3*	2
Sheep/ goat	45	*27.6*	4
Sheep	1	*0.6*	1
Pig	37	*22.7*	2
Horse	1	*0.6*	1
Dog/ fox	4	*2.5*	1
Cat	1	*0.6*	1
Rabbit	8	*5*	1
Fox	1	*0.6*	1
Chicken	11	*6.7*	1
Domestic goose	1	*0.6*	1
Hedgehog	2	*1.2*	1
Sub-total to species	**163**	*100*	.
Cattle-sized	69	.	.
Sheep-sized	207	.	.
Rodent-sized	9	.	.
Mammal n.f.i.	7	.	.
Bird n.f.i.	18	.	.
Total	**473**	.	.

Table 1. Number of Identified Specimens and Minimum Number of Individuals for all species from all test pits from Meldreth; the abbreviation n.f.i. denotes that the specimen could not be further identified.

Methods:
Identification, quantification and ageing
The zooarchaeological investigation followed the system implemented by Bournemouth University with all identifiable elements recorded (NISP: Number of Identifiable Specimens) and diagnostic zoning (amended from Dobney & Reilly 1988) used to calculate MNE (Minimum Number of Elements) from which MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) was derived. Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972), and reference material from the Cambridge Archaeological Unit. Undiagnostic fragments were assigned to a size category. A small number of bones were retrieved from sieving of the environmental bulk soil samples. Small taxa were not particularly abundant, however, and the sieved bones did not provide a great deal of additional data on the main domestic species.

Preservation, fragmentation and taphonomy
Surface condition was variable, with some 75 specimens recorded with surface erosion and signs of weathering (15.9%). The fragmentation and the high level of processing were what affected the assemblage most. There were no burnt or abnormal bones in the assemblage. Only a small number of eleven bones were recorded as gnawed suggesting bones were left

within reach of scavengers for some time before being deposited.

Butchery
Butchery marks were rare, recorded on 18 specimens (3.8%). Rough and crude chop marks and sawing were the most dominant actions performed on carcasses. Vertebra of all sizes being chopped or sawn down the sagittal plane, representing carcasses intended to be split into left and right portions, were especially common.

Test pits

Test pits did not generate large quantities of bone, and the material was rather varied, both in terms of the quantity and the range of represented species (Tables 2-10). What was evident was that the large quantities of pottery were found alongside relatively large amounts of faunal remains. This was particularly the case with test pit 5, and with the exception of test pits 5, 7 and 24, the majority of the bone deposits were small. These three pits generated pottery assemblages with wide date ranges. The heavy reliance on domestic sources of food recorded from the assemblage is in keeping with Saxon, early Medieval and Victorian dates for some of the contexts.

	Test pit 1						**Test pit 3**			
Taxon	*[1]*	*[2]*	*[4]*	*[5]*	*[6]*	*[7]*	*[1]*	*[2]*	*[3]*	*[4]*
Cow	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.
Sheep/ goat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Pig	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Sub-total to species	**1**	**.**	**.**	**1**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**3**	**1**
Cattle-sized	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sheep-sized	2	3	1	.	2	1	.	2	3	2
Rodent-sized	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bird n.f.i.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Total	**4**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**6**	**3**

Table 2. Number of Identified Specimens from TP 1 and 3; the abbreviation n.f.i. denotes that the specimen could not be further identified.

Taxon	Test pit 4							
	[1]	*[3]*	*[4]*	*[5]*	*[6]*	*[7]*	*[8]*	*[9]*
Cow	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	4
Sheep/ goat	.	.	1	1	.	1	2	.
Pig	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Chicken	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Sub-total to species	**1**	**.**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**5**	**4**
Cattle-sized	.	3	.	.	3	2	6	.
Sheep-sized	.	.	.	1	1	2	3	.
Rodent-sized	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Bird n.f.i.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
Total	**1**	**3**	**5**	**3**	**5**	**7**	**14**	**4**

Table 3. Number of Identified Specimens from TP 4; the abbreviation n.f.i. denotes that the specimen could not be further identified.

Taxon	Test pit 5							Test pit 6			
	[1]	*[2]*	*[3]*	*[4]*	*[5]*	*[6]*	*[7]*	*[1]*	*[2]*	*[3]*	*[7]*
Cow	.	.	3	4	5	1	1	.	1	.	.
Sheep/ goat	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	1	.
Sheep	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
Pig	.	1	.	2	4	.	1	.	1	2	.
Domestic goose	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sub-total to species	**.**	**2**	**3**	**6**	**13**	**2**	**5**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**
Cattle-sized	.	1	2	1	.	2	1	.	.	5	1
Sheep-sized	4	1	.	4	2	.	2	2	4	.	.
Rodent-sized	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bird n.f.i.	.	.	2	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.
Total	**4**	**4**	**7**	**11**	**18**	**4**	**10**	**2**	**4**	**5**	**1**

Table 4. Number of Identified Specimens from TP 5-6; the abbreviation n.f.i. denotes that the specimen could not be further identified.

Taxon	Test pit 7	Test pit 10

	[1]	*[2]*	*[3]*	*[4]*	*[5]*	*[6]*	*[2]*	*[3]*	*[4]*	*[5]*	*[6]*	*[7]*	*[8]*	*[9]*	*[10]*
Cow	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	4	2	.	1	.	.
Sheep/ goat	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	2	3	.
Pig	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Horse	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Dog/ fox	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.
Rabbit	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Chicken	1	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Hedgehog	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sub-total to species	**1**	**3**	**2**	**5**	**3**	**5**	**.**	**.**	**1**	**14**	**4**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**.**
Cattle-sized	.	1	1	.	1	5	.	1	.	1	2	.	1	1	2
Sheep-sized	1	4	.	.	5	12	4	1	3	1	1	3	5	3	4
Rodent-sized	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	2	.	.
Mammal n.f.i.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bird n.f.i.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Total	**2**	**8**	**3**	**5**	**9**	**22**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**17**	**9**	**5**	**12**	**8**	**7**

Table 5. Number of Identified Specimens from TP 7 and 10; the abbreviation n.f.i. denotes that the specimen could not be further identified.

	Test pit 11					**Test pit 12**						
Taxon	*[1]*	*[2]*	*[3]*	*[4]*	*[5]*	*[2]*	*[3]*	*[4]*	*[5]*	*[6]*	*[8]*	*[12]*
Cow	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Sheep/ goat	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	.
Pig	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Rabbit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.
Sub-total to species	**.**	**1**	**1**	**.**	**.**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**.**	**1**
Cattle-sized	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Sheep-sized	1	.	3	4	3	2	6	3	1	.	2	1
Mammal n.f.i.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bird n.f.i.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Total	**1**	**5**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**4**	**9**	**5**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**2**

Table 6. Number of Identified Specimens from TP 11-12; the abbreviation n.f.i. denotes that the specimen could not be further identified.

Taxon	**Test pit 14**	**Test pit 15**	**Test pit 17**	**Test pit 18**

	[1]	*[2]*	*[3]*	*[4]*	*[5]*	*[6]*	*[4]*	*[6]*	*[7]*	*[3]*	*[2]*	*[4]*
Cow	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sheep/ goat	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	1
Rabbit	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Chicken	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sub-total to species	**.**	**3**	**5**	**.**	**1**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**1**	**.**	**1**
Cattle-sized	.	.	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Sheep-sized	2	1	.	4	2	1	2	4	7	2	1	.
Total	**2**	**4**	**6**	**8**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**7**	**4**	**1**	**1**

Table 7. Number of Identified Specimens from TP 14-18; the abbreviation n.f.i. denotes that the specimen could not be further identified.

	Test pit 19				**Test pit 20**		**Test pit 22**		**Test pit 24**					
Taxon	*[3]*	*[4]*	*[5]*	*[6]*	*[4]*	*[5]*	*[4]*	*[5]*	*[1]*	*[2]*	*[3]*	*[4]*	*[5]*	*[6]*
Cow	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sheep/ goat	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.
Pig	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	1	.
Cat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Fox	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Chicken	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sub-total to species	**1**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**.**	**1**	**.**	**2**	**1**	**.**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**.**
Cattle-sized	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Sheep-sized	3	2	3	.	2	1	1	4	2	2	7	12	12	5
Mammal n.f.i.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bird n.f.i.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Total	**4**	**6**	**6**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**6**	**3**	**3**	**11**	**15**	**13**	**5**

Table 8. Number of Identified Specimens from TP 19-20, 22 and 24; the abbreviation n.f.i. denotes that the specimen could not be further identified.

Taxon	**Test pit 25**	**Test pit 26**

	[1]	*[2]*	*[3]*	*[5]*	*[6]*	*[8]*	*[1]*	*[3]*	*[5]*	*[6]*	*[7]*
Cow	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	3
Sheep/ goat	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Pig	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1		1	2
Sub-total to species	**1**	**.**	**.**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**.**	**2**	**5**
Cattle-sized	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	3	2	4
Sheep-sized	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	.	1	.
Total	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**5**	**9**

Table 9. Number of Identified Specimens from TP 25-26.

	Test pit 27				**Test pit 28**		
Taxon	*[1]*	*[2]*	*[3]*	*[4]*	*[1]*	*[3]*	*[5]*
Cow	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dog/ fox	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Sub-total to species	**1**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**1**	**.**	**.**
Cattle-sized	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sheep-sized	.	1	1	3	.	.	1
Mammal n.f.i.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Bird n.f.i.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Total	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**1**

Table 10. Number of Identified Specimens from TP 27-28; the abbreviation n.f.i. denotes that the specimen could not be further identified.

Discussion

Although dominated by cattle, the three main 'food species' are represented in similar numbers (Table 1). Ovicapra were more prevalent if MNI is taken into account, and the pig was also well represented. Poultry was also kept in large numbers. The community does not appear to have made any use of the resources available in the wild, and this is not surprising given the period of occupation. The generally fragmented state of the assemblage is visible in high numbers assigned to the size-category, and used to estimate which domesticates dominated the assemblage.

There were no significant bone deposits, or bone 'dumps'. Test pit 4 generated a partial skeleton of a pig, and a partial skeleton of a large bird, probably goose. The remains of both of these deposits were poorly preserved, making any further analyses difficult, although it was evident that the pig was less than one year old. In addition to this, two partial chicken skeletons came from test pit 7.

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Dobney, K., and Reilly, K., 1988. A method for recording archaeological animal bones: the use of diagnostic zones, *Circaea* 5 (2): 79-96.

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13.3 Lithics report (Lawrence Billington)

The Flint
A small assemblage of five worked flints and eight unworked burnt flints (114g) were recovered from the test pitting. The small amount of burnt flint probably largely represents flint inadvertently caught up in hearths or similar features. The worked flint consists entirely of unretouched removals. The condition of the worked flint varies but all is corticated ('patinated') to some extent and minor edge damage is present on most pieces. The worked flints mostly appear to be the product of systematic core reduction practices and include several blade like forms and one true bladelet. The bladelet is likely to date to the Mesolithic period whilst the remainder of the assemblage probably relates to Mesolithic or Neolithic flintworking.

Test pit	Context	secondary flake	tertiary flake	blade	worked flint total	unworked burnt flint no.	unworked burnt flint weight (g)
3	1					1	1.6
5	4					1	9.6
5	7		1		1		
10	3	1			1	2	4.4
11	2			1	1		
11	3		1		1		
11	4					1	1.4
14	5		1		1		
19	4					1	4.8
22	5	2			2		
26	2					2	92.3
	total	2	2	1	5	8	114

Table 1. Quantification of the flint assemblage.

13.4 Finds from Shillington test pits (Alex Pryor and Britt Bailey)

Test pit 1

Test pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	red CBM x3 =6g, flat red tile x2 =32g, red house brick fragments x6 =442g, clay pipe stem x2 =4g, white glazed tile =12g	clear container glass x3 =4g	corroded iron nails x11 =40g	grey stone chips x2 =15g, charcoal x12 =17g	grey concrete x8 =265g, white-cream mortar x6 =36g, vitrified black lump =15g, black concrete =11g, piece of rubber from a shoe? =4g, white plastic fragments from a ruler x2 =<1g, white plastic moulded animal =<1g, small grey plastic toy helicopter? =<1g, fragment of bendy clear plastic =<1g, fragment of rigid blue plastic =<1g, wooden dowel =<1g, 13 amp fuse =3g	
C. 2	brick x5 =264g, red CBM x12 =56g, flat red tile x4 =123g	clear container glass x3 =6g, clear flat glass x2 =<1g	metal slab with two nails through it =46g, corroded iron nails x6 =22g, small metal tack =2g, slag? x5 =87g	charcoal x39 =68g, coal =12g, slate =<1g	modern wood =4g, yellow mortar x16 =173g	
C. 3	flat red tile x3 =81g, red CBM x5 =15g		corroded iron fragment =6g, corroded iron nail =10g	coal =6g	yellow-orange mortar =7g, oyster shell fragment =27g	
C. 4	flat red tile x5 =74g, red CBM x7 =49g, creamy pink brick fragments x3 =56g		slag x2 =67g	charcoal x7 =13g		
C. 5	red CBM x3 =7g, flat red roof tile =29g, red brick fragment =125g					
C. 6	red brick fragment =141g, red CBM x7 =59g, flat red tile x7 =166g, cream brick fragment =18g		slag x2 =17g	charcoal x2 =3g	cream mortar =19g, freshwater mussel =<1g	
C. 7	red brick fragments x2 =93g, red CBM x21 =47g, yellow half brick =691g, flat red tile x17 =311g			charcoal x2=<1g		

Test pit 3

Test pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	dirty yellow tile or brick fragment =77g, red CBM x5 =18g	clear container glass =3g	thin lead sheeting x6 =8g, corroded modern nails x4 =10g, corroded square iron nails x2 =42g, corroded iron square washer on screw thread =47g	Slate =23g		
C. 2	red CBM x5 =12g, cream CBM =3g	clear container glass =8g, orange container glass =3g	slag? =16g, flat bent corroded iron strip =8g, square corroded iron nails x3 =8g	charcoal x11 =21g		
C. 3	red CBM x3 =5g, dirty pink CBM =40g		corroded iron nail =4g	charcoal x2 =2g		
C. 4			slag? =17g, corroded iron fragment =2g	large piece of grey worked stone? =467g	section of wooden dowel rod =<1g	

Test pit 4

Test pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1 C. 2	pipe stems x18 =23g; white cbm x5 =192g; red tile x13 =351g; red cbm x16 =106g; cream cbm x4 =36g red cbm x6 =227g; red tile x5 =185g; cream tile x3 =127g	green glass x1 =>1; clear flat glass x6 =4g; green curved glass x2 =11g; blue glass x1 =>1g	foil x1=>1g; metal 'popper' x1 =>1g; iron nail x4 =15g; iron frag x1 =2g; slag x1 =9g	charcoal x11 =39g;	plastic wire x1 =>1g; marine shell x4 =13g	
C. 3	pipe bowl x2 =9g; pipe stem x15 =25g; red tile x6 =274g; white cbm x6 =128g; brown tile x1 =16g; red cbm x4 =28g; white cbm x9 =30 g;	flat clear glass x1 =>1g;	metal button with anchor design x1 =2g; metal washer x1 =2g; metal button x2 =1g; iron nails x3 =13g; pound coin dated 1983 x1 =10g; metal 'mouse trap'? Spring x4 =10g; iron screw x1 =8g; iron plate frag. x1 =2g		bone bead with circle decoration x1 =>1g; plastic button (silver) x1 >1g; orange plastic pot frag. x1=>1g; black plastic frag. X4 =>11g; flat clear plastic x1 =>1g, marine shell x2 =17g	
C. 4	red cbm x2 =10g; red tile x10 =301g		coin dated 1754 x1 =5g			
C. 5	pipe stem x44 =62g; pipe bowl (one with leaf design) x5 =11g; red tile x12 =391g; white cbm x2 =14g; red cbm x5 =38g; red brick x2 =198g	clear flat x8 =15g; clear curved x2 =3g	iron nail x15 =111g; iron frag x1 =2g; slag x3 =106g;	charcoal x10 =13g	marine shell x4 =15g	
C. 6	flat red roof tile x2 =182g, thick flat yellow tile =104g, flat red tile x24 =498g, red CBM x18 =84g, clay pipe stem x14 =18g, clay pipe bowl x3 =10g	burnt glass =1g, corroded green glass x2 =6g	corroded iron rods x2 =8g, slag x6 =22g, corroded iron nails x2 =13g, corroded iron lumps x3 =4g, small metal tack with oval head =2g	charcoal x14 =14g, sandstone pebble =10g	oyster x2 =8g	
C. 7	clay pipe stem x14 =30g, flat red tile x10 =115g, red CBM x17 =62g, flat red roof tile x2 =50g, creamy yellow brick fragment =112g, burnt? fragment of red brick =177g, glazed black and red CBM =31g, flat red CBM x28 =1016g	corroded green glass x3 =12g	corroded iron U-shaped rod =74g, slag x6 =29g, end of metal tag or label =1g, metal tack with oval head =2g, corroded iron nails =16g	cinder x7 =24g, charcoal x3 =4g	oyster shell =2g, dirty white mortar =3g	
C. 8	clay pipe stem x2 =6g, red CBM x30 =100g, red glazed tile x2 =2g, burnt ancient? brick x2 =487g, flat red tile x34 =998g, flat red roof tile x2 =144g, modern tile =6g	corroded green glass =2g	slag? x14 =53g	charcoal x3 =3g, burnt stone =5g	dirty cream mortar x3 =15g, oyster shell fragments x7 =26g, marine shell =<1g	
C. 9	flat red tile x6 =242g, red CBM =17g		corroded iron sheet =48g, corroded iron fence post holder, iron rod with clamp =765g		marine shell =2g, oyster shell fragments =4g	
'Deep finds'	red cbm =13g; brown tile x 3 =72 g; red tile with hole =51g; red cbm x17 =82g; red tile x 8 =265g; pipe stem =51g		iron frag. x 3 =23g; slag x 5 =34g		marine shell x 14 =55g	

Test Pit 5

Test pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	pink brick fragment =75g, cream tile fragments x6 =93g, flat red tile x7 =109g, clay pipe stem x2 =3g, red CBM x14 =108g	green curved glass =3g, clear flat glass x4 =4g, clear curved glass x12 =32g	corroded iron fragment =<1g, large corroded square iron nails x2 =54g, small corroded iron nail =3g, small corroded iron screw =5g, half section of corroded iron pipe =81g, thin strip of copper =1g	slate=9g, coal x7 =22g	oyster shell fragments x2 =2g	
C. 2	clay pipe stem x5 =5g, clay pipe bowl =<1g, dirty yellow cream CBM x9 =61g, red CBM x25 =212g, flat red tile x10 =130g, flat red roof tile x2 =58g	clear flat glass x14 =16g, clear container glass x19 =51g	corroded iron lumps x2 =71g, corroded iron square nails x8 =37g	coal x7 =35g, slate =11g	round black plastic button =1g, white curved plastic fragment =<1g, freshwater mussel x2=2g, Bakelite black fragment =5g	
C. 3	red CBM x30 =332g, flat red tile x21 =594g, flat red roof tile =46g, clay pipe stem =3g	green bottle glass x2 =26g, clear container glass x4 =8g, clear flat glass x9 =10g	slag? x2 =11g	charcoal x12 =25g, slate =5g	oyster shell fragments x3 =6g, dirty cream-orange mortar x2 =8g	
C. 4	flat red tile x62 =2322g, red CBM x11 =80g, flat red roof tile x7 =290g, partly fired brick (ancient?) x2 =255g, black tile =30g			iron stone? x2 =70g	freshwater mussel =<1g, oyster shells x22 =153g	
C. 5	red CBM x2 =4g, flat red tile x39 =1990g, red CBM x2 =15g, fragment of red brick =105g, flat red roof tile x2 =222g		slag x3 =19g	stone with glazing =58g	oyster x7 =29g	
C. 6	red CBM x2 =6g, flat red tile x4 =196g, cream CBM x4 =8g			charcoal =3g		
C. 7	red CBM =1g		slag? x17 =219g, corroded iron nails x2 =3g	cinder =2g		

Test Pit 6

Test pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	red flat tile =4g	corroded curved glass =1g, clear flat glass x3 =14g, clear curved class =8g	corroded metal scraps x3 =21g, silver foil bottle top =<1g, round-head air gun pellet =<1g, small metal tube 3mm diameter x2 =2g, lead fragment =6g, corroded iron nails x10 =42g, square metal pin badge inscribed "Butlins: Clacton 1957" =5g, circular lead badge with imprinted design =8g	cinder =2g	cream mortar = 5g, oyster shell x2 =5g	
C. 2	flat red tile =63g, clay pipe stem =5g	green curved glass =2g	corroded bent iron nail x2 =6g		oyster shell x11 =50g, mortar building material x4 =14g	
C. 3			silver foil bottle top =<1g		oyster shell x12 =22g, chalk =2g	

Test Pit 7

Test pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	pipe stem =5g	blue glass =2g; clear curved glass x2 =5g; clear flat glass 2x =3g.	iron nail x5 =51g		seashell =2g	
C. 2	pipe stems x2 =6g	flat clear glass =2g;	iron nail =2g; penny dated to 1947 =9g; metal button =4g; slag x3 =96g	charcoal x3 =6g	marine shell x2 =3g	
C. 3	cream cbm x2 =9g; pipe stem with writing on it x2 =3g	clear curved glass =6g; green curved glass =2g; flat clear glass =<1g	slag x2 =7g; iron nails large x2 =9g; curved iron nail =6g	charcoal 8 =38g	marine shell x2 =1g	
C. 4	pipe stems x13 =33g	dark green curved glass =1g; clear curved glass x2 =17g	iron nails x3 =20g	slate =2g; charcoal x15 =46g		
C. 5	pipe stem x 5 =7g; pipe bowl x 1 =7g	green curved glass x 11 =57g; clear melted glass x 1 =1g; clear curved glass x 2 =1g	iron nail x 2 =8g; slag x 2 =5g	charcoal x 15 =20g;	marine shell =<1g;	
C. 6	grey cbm x2 =12g; red cbm x4 =3g, pipe stem x5 =7g; pipe bowls x3 =20g	green curved glass x8 =56g; flat clear glass x2 =2g				
C. 7	red cbm x6 =41g; pipe stem =5g	clear curved glass =2g;		charcoal x10 =18g		

Test Pit 10

Test pit 10	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	red tile x2 =25g, red CBM x12 =84g, modern brick fragment =100g	clear container glass x17 =58g, green curved glass =2g, black bead of glass from glass working? =2g,	slag x9 =105g, modern nail =7g, lead scrap =5g, metal hollow tubing =32g	slate x2 =8g,	cinder x14 =60g, black concrete =22g, plastic coated wooden scrap =<1g, corroded battery 16g, graphite battery core =2g, concrete lump =76g, cream-grey mortar lumps x5 =110g, white flat mortar x6 =24g, polystyrene lump =<1g, plastic plant label (modern) x2 =1g, black hardened plastic x3 =9g	
C. 2	modern red brick =389g, cream glazed brick =120g, red glazed brick fragment =110g, red CBM x14 =91g, flat red modern tile =94g	clear container glass x63 =179g, clear flat glass x8 =18g, green container glass x8 =47g, blue container glass x6 =17g, blue container glass =31g	corroded iron scrap =3g, corroded iron nails x11 =40g, slag x2 =8g	slate x5 =32g, cinder x20 =60g	plastic garden plant tags x5 =1g, bright blue BB gun pellet =<1g, graphite battery core =7g, corroded rubber pink ring =<1g, stiff wire coated in black and yellow plastic =1g, white plastic clip =1g, blue scrunched plastic =<1g, rubber strip =1g, cream/yellow mortar x3 =59g, concrete slab =144g, black concrete x15 =876g, unidentified black material, shaped into an oval =71g	
C. 3	clay pipe stem =2g, flat cream tile =9g, green glazed flat tile =43g, red CBM x15 =52g, flat red tile x3 =68g	complete clear glass rectangular bottle =204g, complete brown glass bottle inscribed "M 349 8oz U. G. B 3"on the base =253g, brown container glass x6 =17g, clear flat glass x8 =40g, clear curved glass x19 =49g, clear container glass x18 =58g, green container glass x7 =42g, white opaque glass x3 =5g, small piece of glass tube x2 =2g,	slag x11 =79g, corroded iron scraps x14 =26g, small corroded iron nails x8 =28g, large corroded iron nails x5 =82g, piece of corroded iron bolt =12g	cinder x56 =148g, slate x7 =18g, burnt stone x3 =45g	cream brick fragment =23g, creamy dirty mortar x13 =104g	
C. 4	red CBM =5g, burnt CBM? x7 =32g, flat cream brick CBM x27 =91g	clear glass tube =2g, clear container glass x7 =26g, green glass =3g	slag x5 =28g, corroded iron nails x14 =132g, corroded iron screw =7g, corroded iron scraps x3 =7g	cinder x28 =122g	white glazed tile =2g, asbestos x4 =3g, wooden sticks (natural) x2 =9g, white plastic wrapper =<1g, white concrete =20g, cream mortar x13 =108g	

C. 6	curved red tile =22g, flat red tile x4 =102g, red modern brick fragment =42g, red CBM x13 =97g, clay pipe stem x8 =23g	green glass spall from glass working? =1g, blue container glass =1g, clear container glass x5 =16g, green curved glass x2 =16g	metal jewellery ring =2g, corroded iron nails x9 =66g, corroded iron wedge =46g, corroded iron fragments x11 =35g, slag x24 =360g	cinder x39 =207g, slate x2 =4g	silver and red plastic wrapping =<1g, grey concrete x2 =119g, cream mortar x9 =34g	
C. 7	flat red tile =21g, clay pipe stem x5 =7g, red brick fragments x4 =115g, red CBM x35 =134g, glazed red CBM =<1g	clear corroded flat glass x4 =2g, green curved glass =3g, corroded container glass (ancient?) x3 =3g	corroded iron nails x7 =45g, slag x2 =4g, corroded iron scraps x3 =17g	slate x3 =8g, cinder x56 =94g		
C. 8	clay pipe stem x5 =17g, clay pipe bowl x2 =3g, red CBM x21 =61g	clear flat glass x5 =5g	corroded iron lumps x4 =7g, corroded iron bottle top =9g, corroded iron nails x10 =61g, metal wire =<1g, metal wire attached to a corroded iron lump =9g, slag? x12 =136g	charcoal x36 =66g	dirty cream mortar x3 =16g, asbestos =1g	
C. 9	clay pipe stem =3g, red flat tile =7g, red CBM x2 =7g			burnt cinder =18g	oyster shell fragments x2 =2g, marine shell =<1g, green plastic scrap =<1g	
C. 10	flat red tile x3 =157g, flat red roof tile =57g, red CBM x3 =3g		iron nail (ancient?) =8g	cinder x5 =15g		
C. 11	flat red roof tile =92g, flat red tile x2 =139g					

Test pit 11

Test pit 11	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	red CBM x25 =36g, flat red tile x6 =77g	clear flat glass =<1g, corroded green bottle glass =13g	iron scraps x4 =20g	cinder x6 =8g, slate =<1g	cream mortar =4g	
C. 2	flat red tile x2 =26g, red CBM x30 =89g, clay pipe stem x2 =3g	clear flat glass x5 =5g	corroded iron nails x2 =6g	slate =<1g, charcoal x11 =9g	oyster =<1g	
C. 3	flat red tile =58g, red CBM x44 =124g	blue curved glass =2g, clear flat glass =1g, green curved glass =2g	slag? x6 =20g, bent corroded iron nail =4g	charcoal x11 =8g		
C. 4	red CBM x7 =7g		corroded iron rod =4g, slag? =2g	charcoal x3 =4g		
C. 5	red CBM =14g.					

Test pit 12

Test pit 12	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	pink tile =18g; cream cbm x 7 =102g; red cbm x 2 =11g;			slate x 2 =34g; charcoal x 3 =16g		
C. 2	red tile x 2 =6g; cream tile x 2 =51 g; pink cbm x 7 =128g; red cbm x 57 =415g; cream cbm x 46 =384g; pipe stem x 3 =7g	dark green glass =6g; green glass 1 =>1g; curved clear glass x 4 =10g; flat clear glass x 5 =16g;	iron bottle cap =6g; iron nails x 9 =40g; iron fragment =38g; iron plate x 6 =59g	slate x 26 128g; charcoal x 31=104g	marine shell x 6 =5g	
C. 3	cream tile =21g; pink brick =222g; red brick =67 g; red tile with hole =79 g; red tile x 3 =86g; red cbm x 40 =530g; white cbm x 20 =245g	clear curved glass x=3 12g	slag x 11=128g; iron nails x =61g; bottle cap fragment =1g; flat iron plate x 42 =246g	slate x 5=48g; charcoal x 30=129g	black plastic x1 =1	
C. 4	white cbm x 25 =356g; cream roof tile x 2 =118g; red tile cbm x 56 =270g;		iron nail x2=10g;	charcoal x 30=49g; slate x 2 =2g		
C. 5	white cbm x 8 =80g, red cbm x 35=199g; red tile =21g	clear curved x 8 =63g, brown curved x1 =16g		charcoal x 8 =99g; slate =>1g	oyster shell x 1=>1; black curved plastic =1 g; bottom of a shotgun cartridge x1 =2g	
C. 6	cream cbm x 5 =26g; red tile x 4 =253g; red cbm x 29 =184g; pipe stem x 2 =3g	flat clear glass =2g; curved clear glass x 1=6g	curved iron frag. X1=94g; iron frag. x1 =13g; iron nails x 3- 12g;	charcoal x 44 =69g;		
C. 7	red tile x 5 =191g; red cbm x 16 =35g; cream tile x 1 =21g; pipe stem =3g	curved green glass x1 =9g; clear bottle base x 1 =26g	lead foil x 1 =6g; curved iron plate x 1 =133g; iron nails x 6 =50g; iron frag x 2 =15g	charcoal x5 =13g		
C. 8	red tile x 3=74 g; red cbm x 4=30g; pipe stem x 5=2g	clear curved glass x 4=12 g; dark green glass x 2=12g; brown glass x =4g; blue glass x 1=> 1g;	iron wire =52g; iron rim =41 g, iron nail =6 g			

Test pit 14

Test pit 14	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	flat red tile =14g, red brick fragments x5 =127g, glazed tile fragment =<1g, red CBM x31 =99g, light pink rim of a large flower pot x2 =75g, clay pipe stem =3g	corroded green bottle glass =9g, clear flat glass x50 =59g, clear container glass x3 =9g	lead scrap =9g, large square iron nails x4 =39g, round metal modern nails x3 =11g, modern screws x3 =11g, small nail tacks x3 =3g, small lengths of bent metal wire x4 =4g, corroded iron scraps x2 =7g	slate x16 =26g	dirty cream mortar x11 =274g, grey concrete lump =122g, grey plastic scrap =1g, pointed tip of white plastic label =<1g, wooden stick in fragments =10g	
C. 2	clay pipe stem =3g, yellow-pink brick fragment =67g, flat grey tile =5g, flat red tile x4 =84g, red CBM x17 =106g	clear curved glass =3g, brown curved glass =5g, clear container glass x7 =18g, clear glass bottle neck =19g, clear flat glass x30 =38g	corroded iron nails x16 =120g, corroded iron screw =2g, corroded small iron tacks x2 =<1g, corroded iron rod =7g, corroded iron scrap =1g	charcoal x2 =2g, slate x21 =119g	dirty yellow concrete =110g, flat slab of cream mortar =51g	
C. 3	flat black and cream tile x3 =209g, red CBM x4 =29g, curved red tile x3 =223g	curved dark green bottle glass =18g, clear curved glass x8 =5g, clear container glass =3g	corroded iron nails x4 =26g, corroded iron scraps x3 =27g, lead strip x2 =<1g	slate x4 =19g, slate tiles x2 =74g, burnt coal x2 =19g	oyster x6 =9g, cream lump of mortar =56g	
C. 4	clay pipe stem =<1g, red brick fragments x3 =399g, flat yellow black and red tile x4 =229g, curved greyish cream tile =92g, yellow brick fragment =117g, flat red roof tile x2 =108g, red CBM x12 =76g	clear curved glass =13g, clear flat glass x8 =8g, green curved glass =5g	corroded iron scraps x5 =2g	slate x3 =16g, coal =12g, burnt cinder x4 =20g, grey stone fragment =102g	oyster shell x9 =14g, fresh water mussel shell x5 =2g, yellow mortar =6g	
C. 5	pink CBM =4g, flat red tile =59g	clear flat glass x6 =7g, clear curved corroded glass =17g	corroded iron nail =4g	charcoal x3 =3g	oyster x2 =3g, freshwater mussel =1g	
C. 6		clear flat glass =<1g		charcoal x2 =<1g		

Test pit 15

Test pit 15	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	red brick fragments x2 =41g				yellow-cream mortar x2 =10g, yellow concrete =7g, white plastic hollow tube =5g, ridged blue plastic fragment =<1g	
C. 2	flat red tile =15g, red CBM x2 =2g	clear curved glass =3g	slag =8g	charcoal x4 =5g	dirty white concrete x2 =208g, pale yellow mortar =14g	
C. 4	clay pipe stem x4 =6g, red flat tile x7 =168g, red CBM x22 =104g	clear curved glass x2 =3g, clear flat glass x2 =1g	corroded iron nails x5 =16g	slate x5 =22g, charcoal x32 =27g, cinder x2 =12g		
C. 5	flat red tile x8 =186g					
C. 6	red CBM x4 =12g	clear flat glass =<1g			oyster x3 =11g, freshwater mussel shell x4 =4g	
C. 7	flat red tile =6g, red CBM x6 =10g		corroded metal scraps x3 =5g		oyster x2 =19g, freshwater mussel =<1g	
C. 8			corroded iron nails x2 =6g	charcoal x6 =3g		

Test pit 17

Test pit 17	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 2	red tile x 1 =21g; red cbm x 10 =82g; pipe stem =<1g		slag x 2 =15g			
C. 3	red cbm x 10 =82 g; cream cbm x 4 =29g; pipe stem x 1 =3g			slate x 1 =<1g	marine shell =<1	
C. 4	red tile x 2 =87g; red cbm x 11 =67g; pipe stem =4g	clear bottleneck x1 - 19g; green curved x 1 =3g; clear flat glass x 2 =4g		slate x 1 =4g; charcoal x 3 =7g		
C. 6	red tile x 10 =242 g; red cbm x 25 =147g					

Test pit 18

Test pit 18	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	red brick fragments x2 =67g, red CBM x3 =32g, dark red pot =2g	clear curved glass =1g, corroded curved glass =1g	flat metal cross in Celtic style, with necklace attachment =1g, corroded square iron nail =8g	slate =2g	yellow mortar x5 =51g	
C. 2	red brick fragments x6 =186g			cinder =5g	cream mortar x2 =50g, curved light green plastic x2 =1g	
C. 3	flat red tile =103g	clear container glass =4g, clear flat glass =<1g, corroded green curved glass x2 =11g	corroded iron nail =1g, metal cone, possibly a candle snuffer? =11g	slate =2g, charcoal =<1g		
C. 4	flat red tile x2 =121g, curved red tile =28g, red CBM =5g, curved pink tile =34g	curved green glass =4g, clear container glass x4 =29g, clear flat glass =1g	flat corroded metal triangle, coated grey on one side =44g, corroded iron fragments x3 =45g, metal clip =2g, corroded iron small round nails x3 =10g, corroded iron square nails x6 =49g, large corroded square iron nail =29g	charcoal x6 =7g	curved light green plastic fragment =<1g	
C. 5	clay pipe stem x2 =6g, curved red tile =43g, red CBM x5 =47g	brown curved glass =4g, blue flat glass =<1g, clear container glass x2 =6g	metal slag (?) x2 =7g, corroded iron bar =49g	slate =<1g, charcoal x15 =29g	dirty cream mortar =5g	
C. 6	red cbm x 6 =29g; red curved tile x 1 =18g	curved green x1 =4g		charcoal x 1 =2g		

Test pit 19

Test pit 19	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 2		clear curved glass with "LUTON" written on it =17g, corroded green curved glass =<1g, burnt clear glass lump =4g, clear flat glass x3 =3g, clear curved glass x8 =19g, green curved glass =12g	slag x3 =47g, metal corroded iron rod with screw thread and hook =65g, corroded iron scrap =3g, corroded metal nail =5g, corroded metal tack =2g	coal x3 =4g, slate =4g	asbestos =6g, grey plastic fragment =<1g, oyster shell =<1g	
C. 3	flat cream tile x13 =44g, red CBM x9 =30g, yellow CBM =22g, clay pipe stem =2g	clear curved glass x2 =21g, clear flat glass x5 =8g, corroded green bottle glass =11g	oblong metal corroded iron fragments x2 =48g, corroded iron nails x3 =13g, slag x24 =130g, circular flat corroded bronze (?) scrap with 2 holes =<1g	coal x16 =20g, slate =3g	flat white plastic fragments x3 =<1g	
C. 4	red and pink CBM x14 =61g, flat red tile x3 =44g, large curved glazed tile fragment =121g	clear flat glass x5 =16g, square clear glass base =128g, clear container glass x20 =150g	slag x29 =186g, corroded iron nail =4g, corroded iron fragment =3g	slate x3 =43g, coal x5 =3g, cinder x7 =18g	cream mortar x5 =16g, dirty cream concrete =9g, shiny gold foil sweet wrapper x6 =<1g, oyster shell =<1g	
C. 5	dirty white CBM x13 =35g, red and pink CBM x11 =27g, clay pipe stem =3g,	part of green glass bottle base =60g, incomplete cuboid clear glass bottle in 3 pieces =94g, clear container glass x37 =181g, clear flat glass x3 =3g	slag x21 =136g, corroded iron fragment =1g	slate x8 =22g, cinder and burnt material x36 =107g, coal x22 =29g	black concrete x2 =13g, oyster shell x2 =15g	
C. 6	red CBM x4 =18g	clear container glass x17 =95g	metal rod with hook at one end =7g, slag =<1g	cinder =<1g, slate =3g		
C. 7	clay pipe stem =4g				cream/yellow mortar =<1g	

Test pit 20

Test pit 20	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 3	pink CBM =2g			worked stone? =37g		
C. 4			corroded iron nails x2 =7g	charcoal x2 =2g	oyster x2 =16g	

Test pit 22

Test pit 22	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	pipe stem =4g					
C. 2					marine shell x 2 =1g	
C. 3						
C. 4						
C. 5						
C. 6						
C. 7						
C. 8						

Test pit 23

Test pit 23	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	red cbm x 2 =14g	clear glass curved x 1 =2g; flat clear glass x 7 =16g			black plastic x 1 >1g	
C. 2	red cbm x 1 =2g; pipe stem =3g	green curved glass x2 =3g; clear flat glass x5 =9g; curved clear glass with ripple descoration x 1 =2g; mirror x 1 =3g				

Test pit 24

Test pit 24	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	red CBM x49 =145g		corroded iron nails x3 =4g, corroded iron scraps x2 =2g, corroded iron bar with screw and handle =32g	cinder x52 =68g	freshwater mussel shell x2 =>1g, white plastic scraps x3 =<1g, red plastic scraps x10 =<1g, dirty white concrete x12 =65g, dirty cream mortar x15 =73g, Asbestos =15g	
C. 2	glazed flat red tile =21g, red CBM x48 =161g, clay pipe stem x2 =5g	clear container glass x4 =6g	crumpled silver foil bottle top =<1g, corroded iron nails x2 =9g, corroded iron wire =2g, corroded iron C-shaped bar =43g	slate =<1g, cinder x44 =66g	dirty yellow concrete x3 =19g, dirty cream mortar x36 =165g, clear plastic wrapper fragment =<1g, thin grey plastic tubing x2 =<1g, black round plastic button =<1g	
C. 3	red CBM x2 =11g, flat red tile =23g	clear curved glass =<1g	slag? = 5g, corroded iron nails x4 =12g, metal loops in a form of chain =5g	coal x3 =7g	oyster x2 =9g, freshwater mussel =<1g	
C. 4	red CBM =9g				oyster =<1g	
C. 5	Red cbm x 3 =7g			charcoal x 2 =>1g		

Test pit 25

Test pit 25	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	red CBM =1g			coal =33g, cinder =2g		
C. 2		clear container glass =10g		charcoal =<1g		
C. 3	curved cream tile =21g, flat red tile =21g, red CBM x6 =19g		slag? =2g	cinder x9 =19g		
C. 4	red CBM x4 =11g	clear container glass =<1g				
C. 5	red CBM x4 =27g			cinder x6 =5g		
C. 6	red CBM x15 =16g			charcoal =2g		
C. 7	red CBM x6 =4g			cinder x6 =2g		

Test pit 26

Test pit 26	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	cream tile curved drain pipe =70g, curved red roof tile (square hole) =44g, curved red tile =17g, clay pipe stem =1g	clear flat glass =2g, clear curved glass =4g	corroded iron nails x7 =18g, corroded iron large square nails x2 =49g, large corroded iron round nail =15g	burnt coal =18g		
C. 2	flat red tile =65g, red brick fragments x2 =71g, pale yellow glazed tile fragment =4g	clear flat glass =10g, clear container glass x2 =29g	corroded square iron nails x5 =25g, long round iron nail =7g, corroded iron tube =8g, corroded iron flat bar =45g		burnt clay? =26g	
C. 3	old red brick fragment =46g, old flat red tile x4 =92g, red CBM x5 =30g, clay pipe stem x5 =11g		large square corroded iron nail =13g, small corroded iron nail =8g, flat sections of corroded iron x2 =132g		fine grained white concrete =17g	
C. 4	flat red tile =114g					
C. 5	flat red tile =103g		corroded iron square bar =27g, corroded iron nail =4g, corroded iron flat bar =12g		oyster shell =7g	
C. 6	flat red tile =101g, red CBM =6g, flat red roof tile =25g				oyster shell =6g	
C. 7	flat red tile x2 =148g, flat red tile glazed black x2 =32g, red CBM =5g		corroded iron lump =60g, corroded iron nail =3g		oyster shell x2 =23g	
C. 8	red CBM x2 =6g, flat red tile (ancient?) =242g					

Test pit 27

Test pit 27	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	red CBM x2 =2g	clear container glass x4 =14g, green curved glass =4g	corroded iron nails x2 =6g, corroded iron scraps x3 =6g, slag? =11g	burnt coal =2g		
C. 2	flat red tile x16 =334g, red CBM x22 =383g	clear flat glass x13 =32g, clear container glass x3 =6g	modern screw thread part of screw =<1g, corroded iron scraps x6 =12g, slag x38 =124g, corroded small iron nails x27 =52g, corroded large iron nails x12 =68g, large corroded iron bolt =24g, corroded iron bar =23g, corroded iron half-section of pipe =72g, corroded iron scraps x15 =57g, modern metal staple =4g	cinder x30 =65g, coal x46 =70g	black plastic moulded button in flower design =2g, creamy yellow mortar fragments x70 =825g, partially charred wood lump =26g	
C. 3	clay pipe stem x5 =11g, red brick fragment =278g, pink drain fragments x3 =105g, flat red tile x9 =161g, red CBM x25 =125g	clear flat glass x3 =2g, clear container glass =1g	round flat metal button =1g, corroded small iron nails x7 =25g, corroded large iron nails x7 =49g, corroded iron lump =20g	cinder x12 =47g, charcoal x32 =52g	black plastic dowel with round head =2g, dirty pale yellow tile x2 =112g, dirty yellow mortar x18 =191g	
C. 4	red CBM x10 =35g, flat red tile =34g		slag x4 =6g	cinder =3g		

Test pit 28

Test pit 28	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 2	flat red tile x2 =34g, clay pipe stem =3g	clear flat glass x2 =2g		charcoal x2 =4g, brown stone or metal slag? ball x4 =67g, hollow egg-shaped lump of stone or metal slag =41g, flat stone or metal slag, with depressions x2 =52g	brown plastic tube =<1g	
C. 3	red CBM =2g, modern red brick fragment =63g	clear container glass x4 =12g, corroded green curved glass =8g, green curved glass =<1g, melted clear glass =4g	corroded iron nails x5 =30g	charcoal =6g		
C. 4	glazed red drain pipe =33g	clear container glass x3 =12g, green container glass x2 =12g	bent metal wire =3g, large metal T-shaped bar =58g, small corroded iron nail =2g, corroded metal washer =6g	burnt coal =17g		
C. 5	thick red tile glazed dark red x4 =328g	green glass =9g	corroded iron nails x2 =10g, corroded iron lump =58g, large corroded iron bolt =79g	charcoal =<1g		
C. 6	red brick fragment =105g, red CBM x3 =38g, flat cream and red tile =23g, creamy-yellow brick =119g, creamy-yellow CBM x5 =35g		corroded iron lump =31g	charcoal x2 =9g		
C. 7	red CBM =<1g		corroded iron nail x2 =3g			

13.5 Maps

Much of the value of test pit data from currently occupied rural settlements are derived from a holistic consideration across the entire settlement. Maps showing a range of the data from the test pit excavations in Shillington in 2013 are included below. These may be read in conjunction with relevant sections of the main report. Some of these maps are available online at http://www.arch.cam.ac.uk/aca/Shillington.html and these can be used, if wished, to prepare maps showing the distribution of other classes of data not depicted in this appendix.

Figure 27: Bronze Age pottery from Shillington

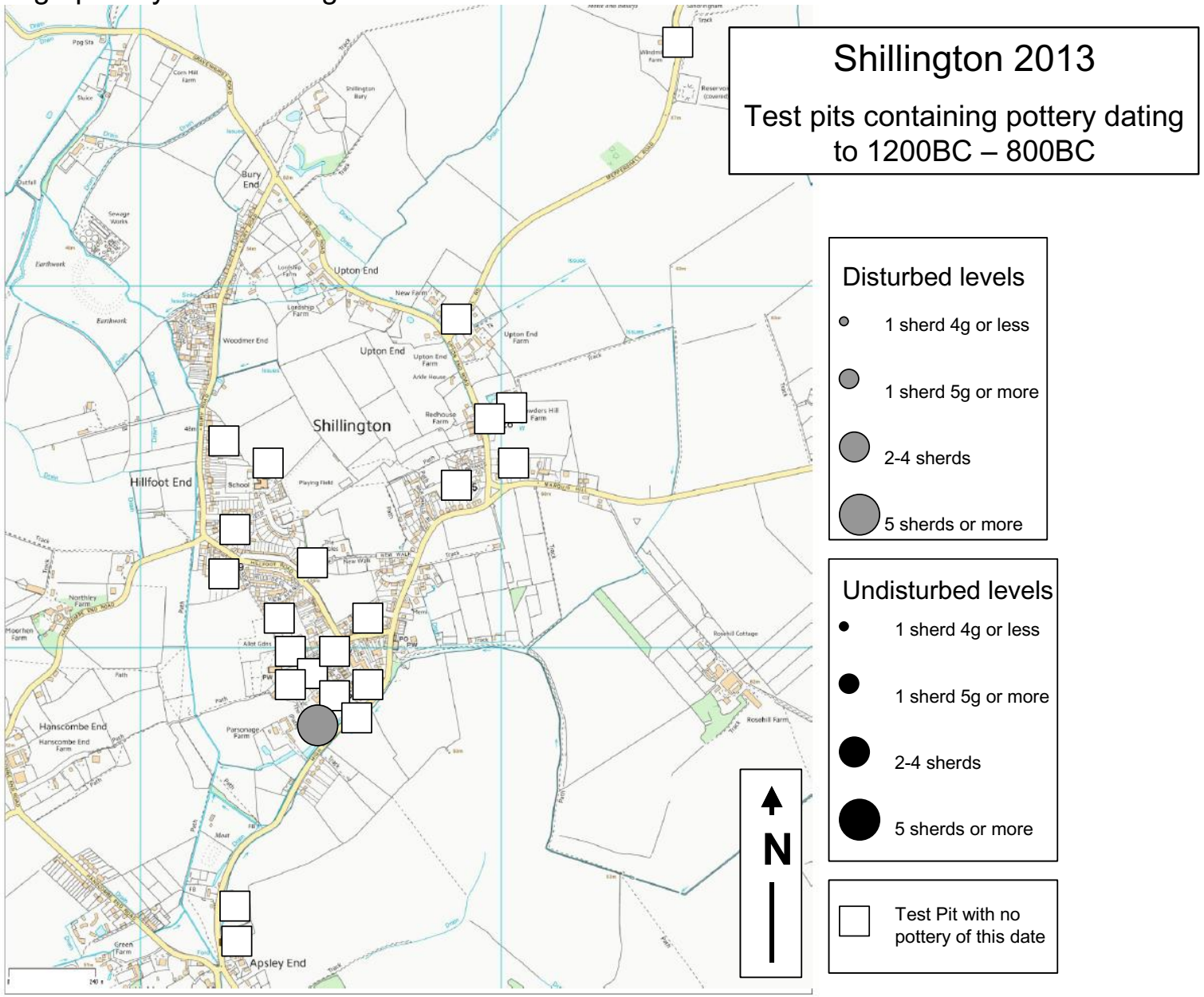


Figure 28: Roman pottery from Shillington

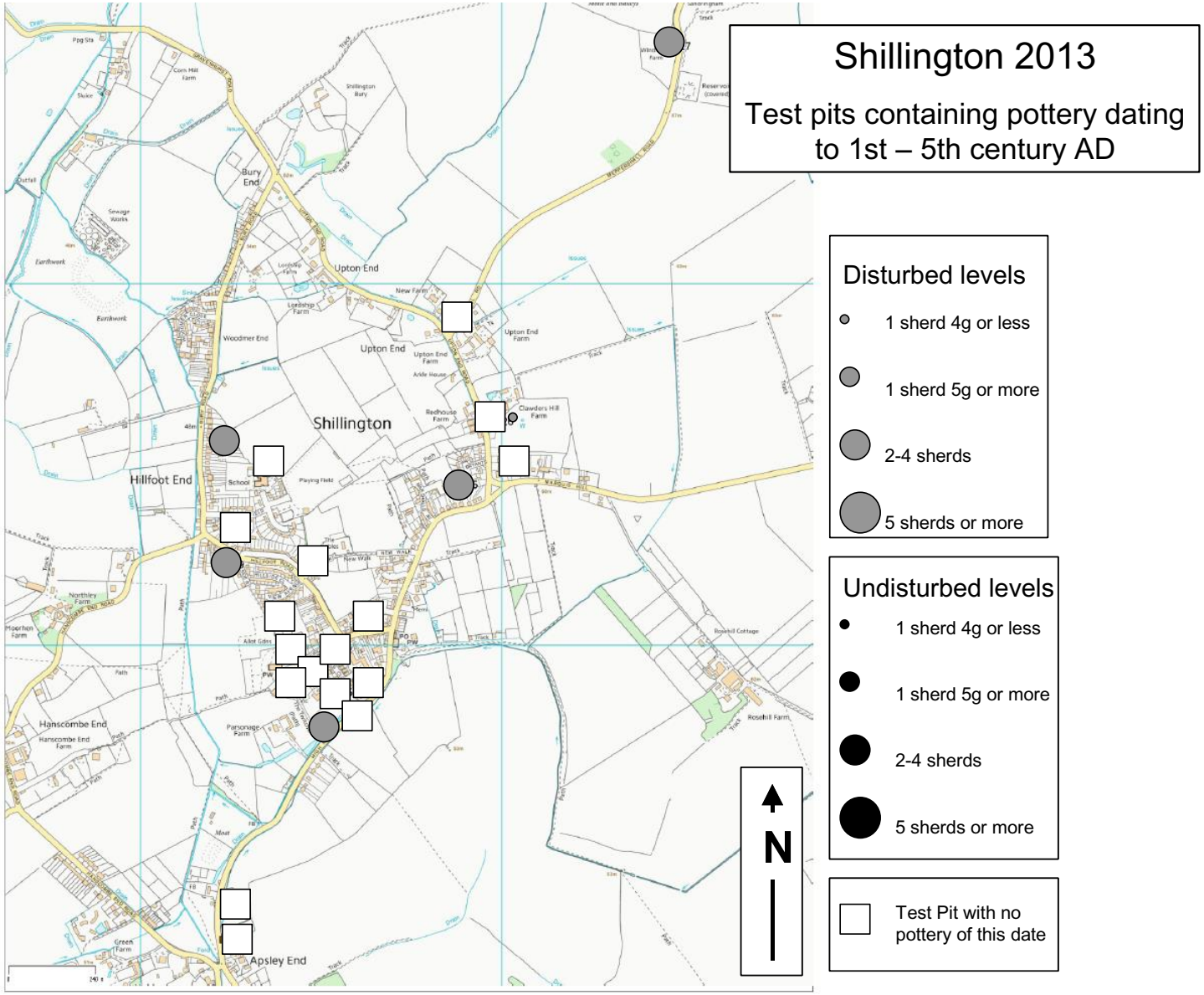


Figure 29: Late Saxon pottery from Shillington

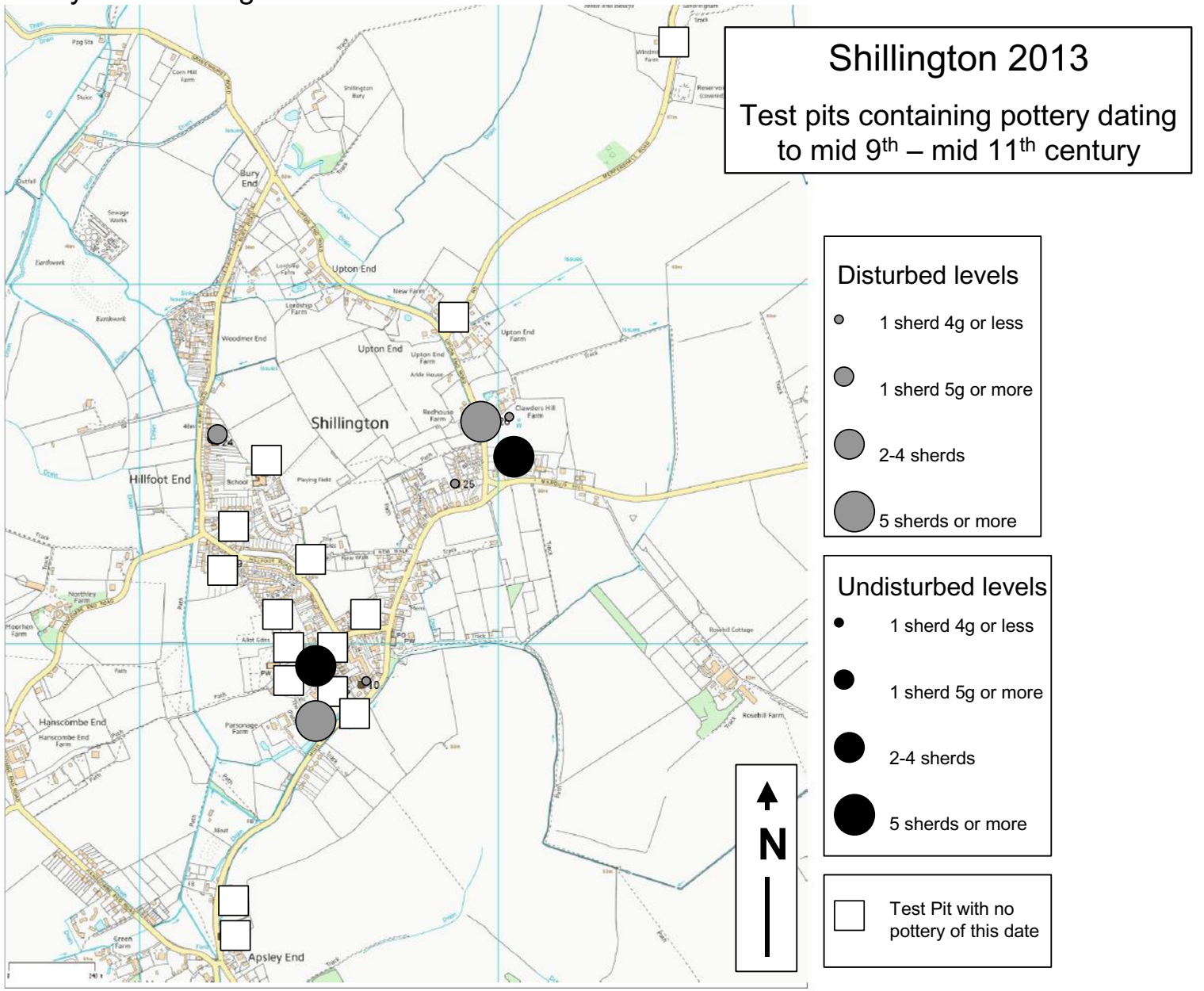


Figure 30: High medieval pottery from Shillington

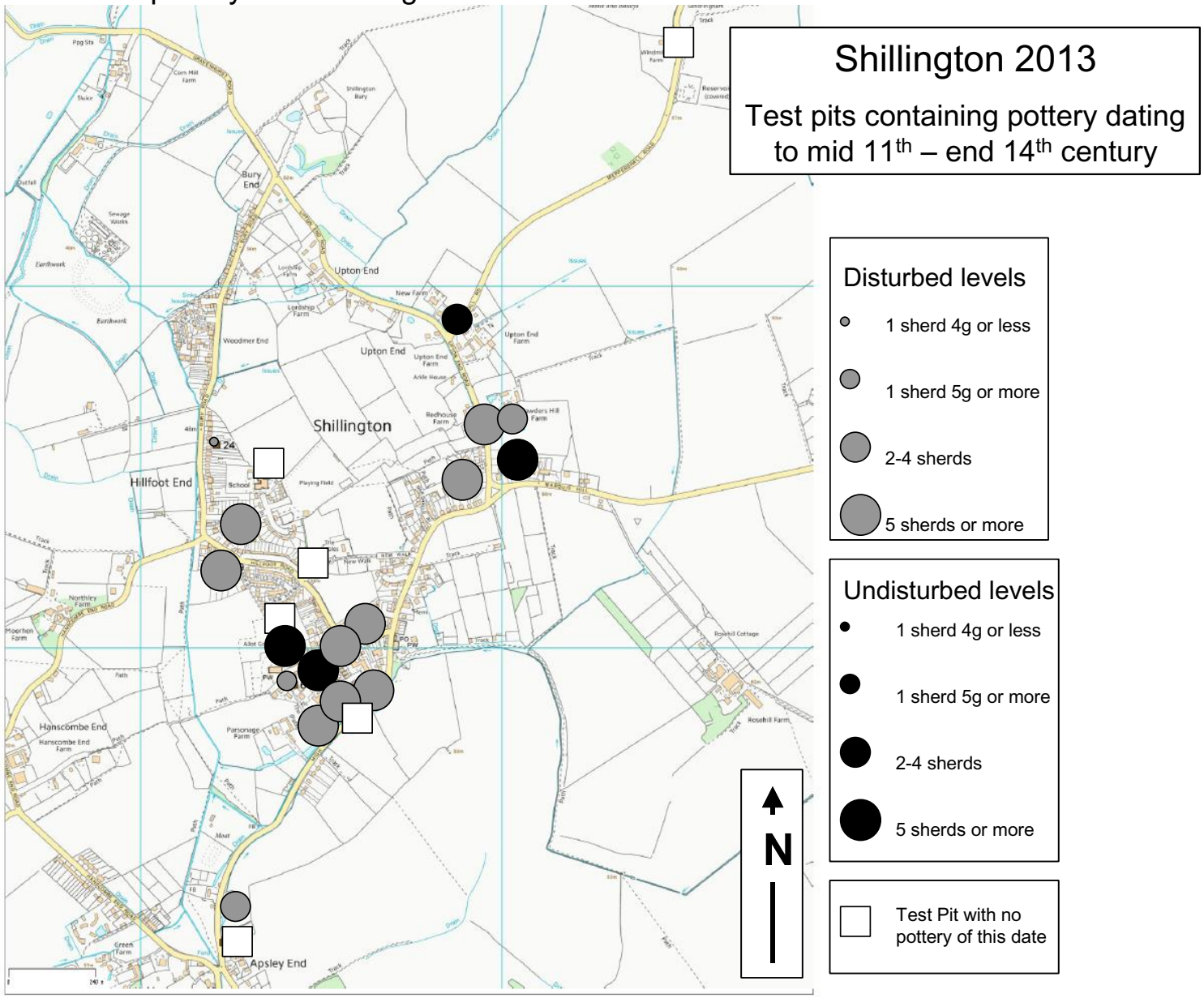


Figure 31: Late medieval pottery from Shillington

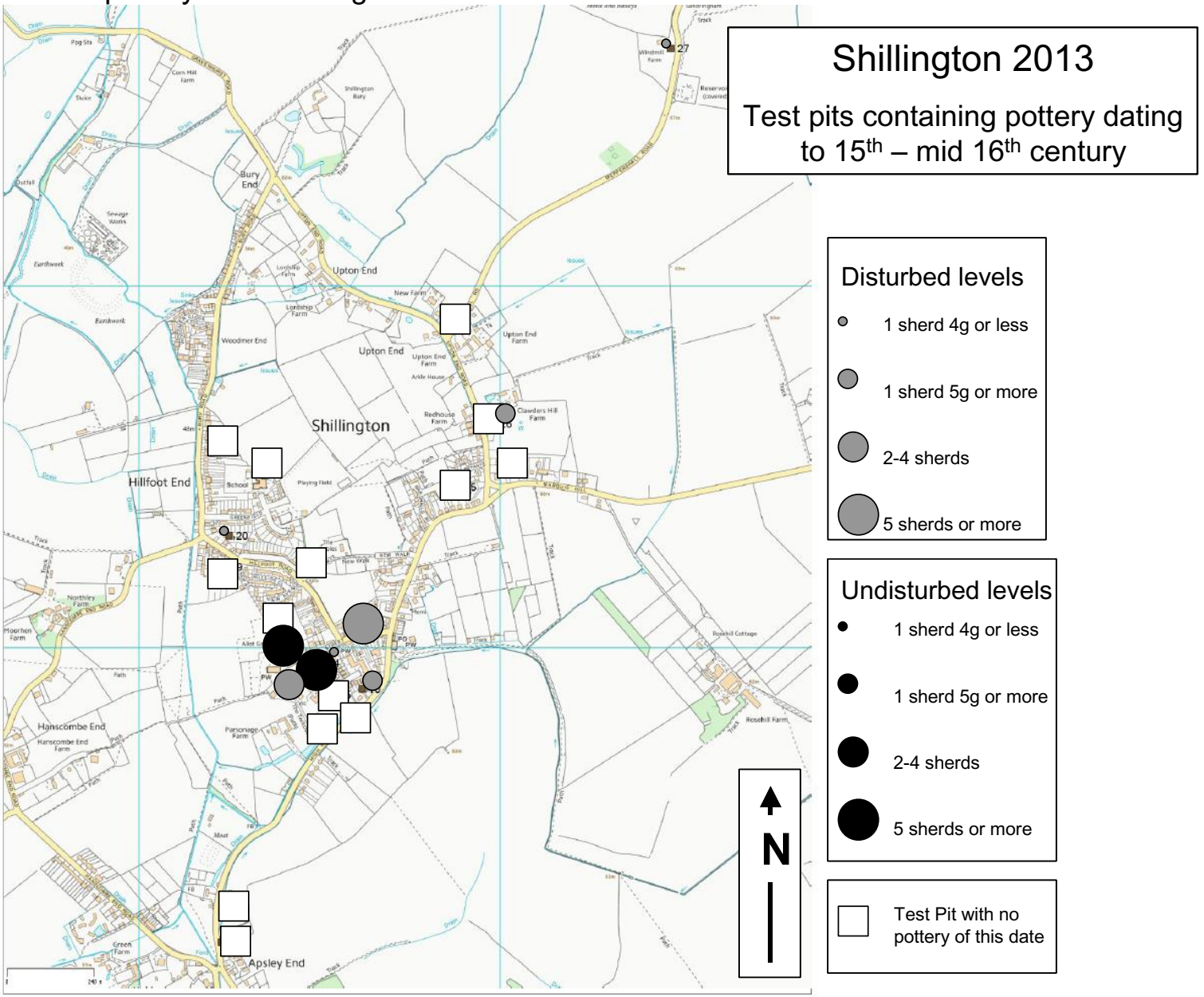


Figure 32: Post-medieval pottery from Shillington

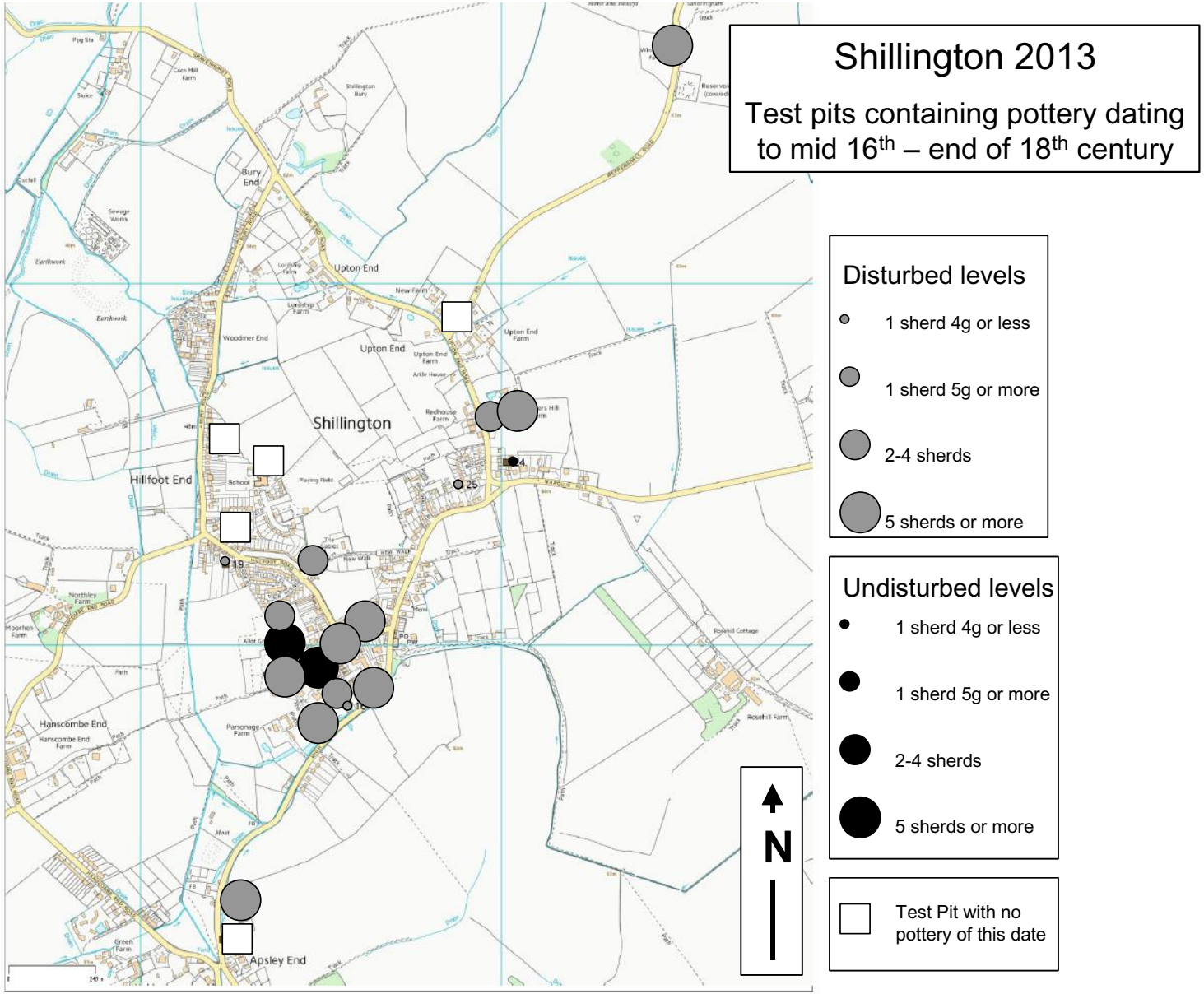


Figure 33: Victorian pottery from Shillington

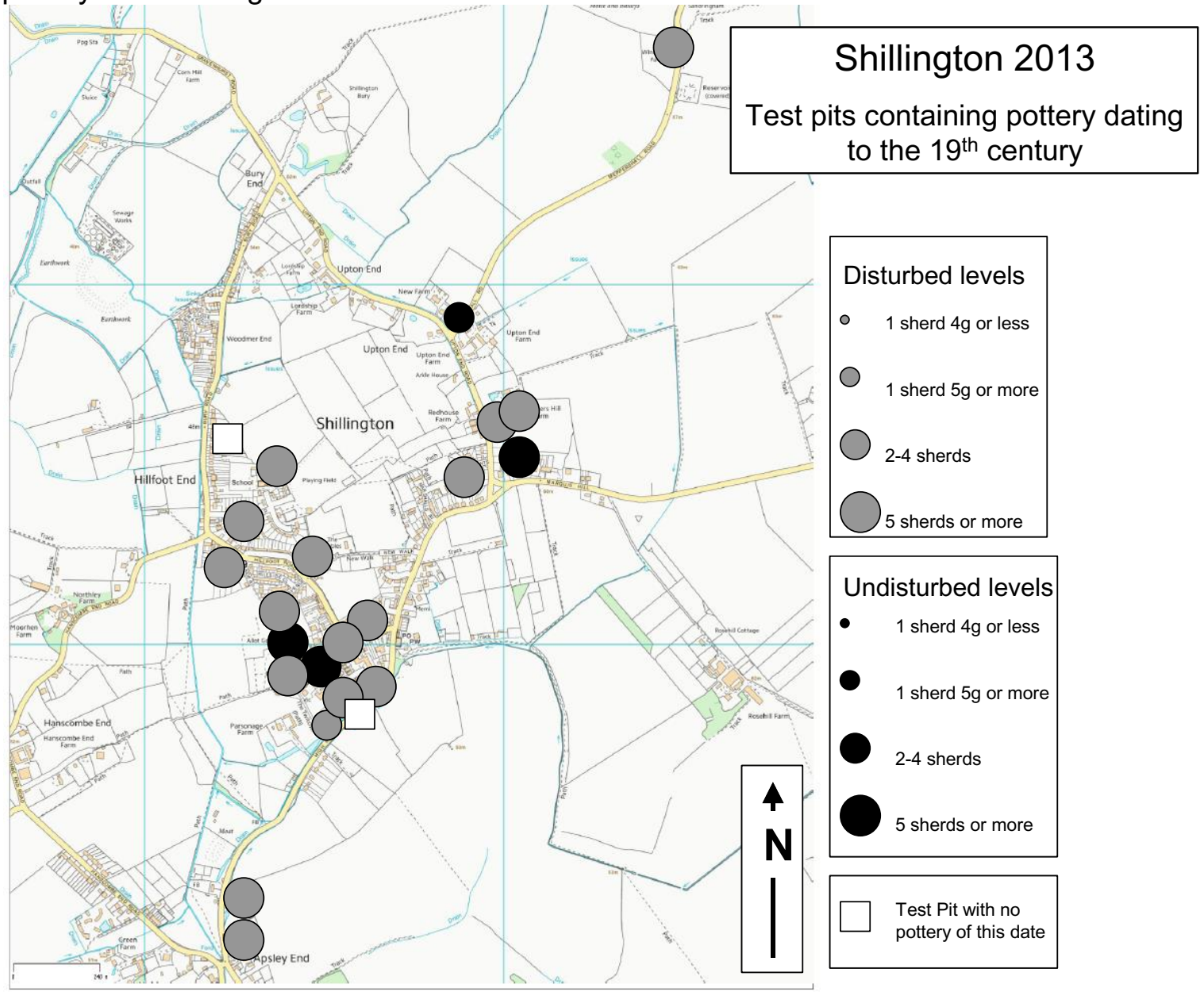


Figure 34: Faunal distribution across Shillington: cow

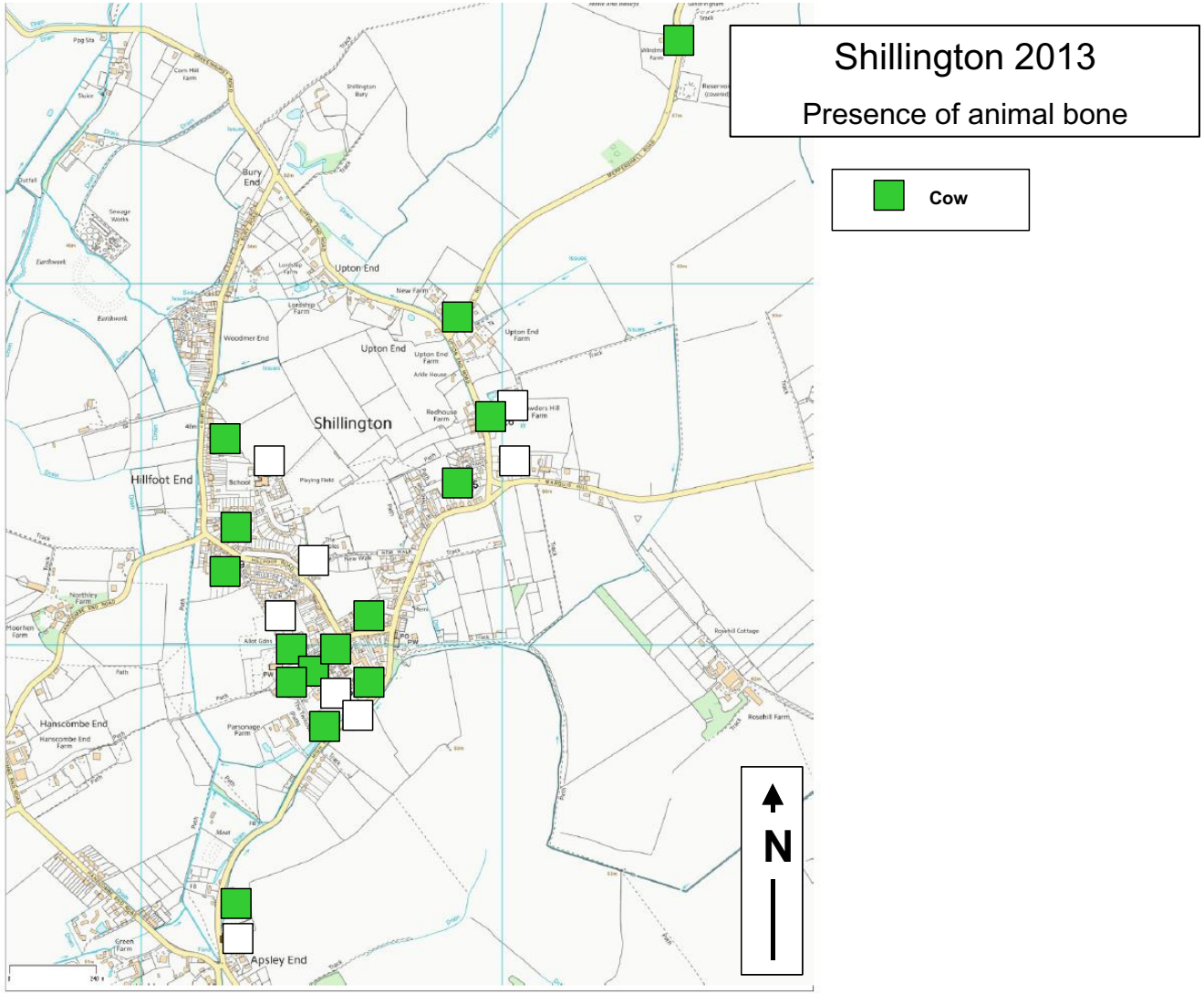


Figure 35: Faunal distribution across Shillington: sheep/goat

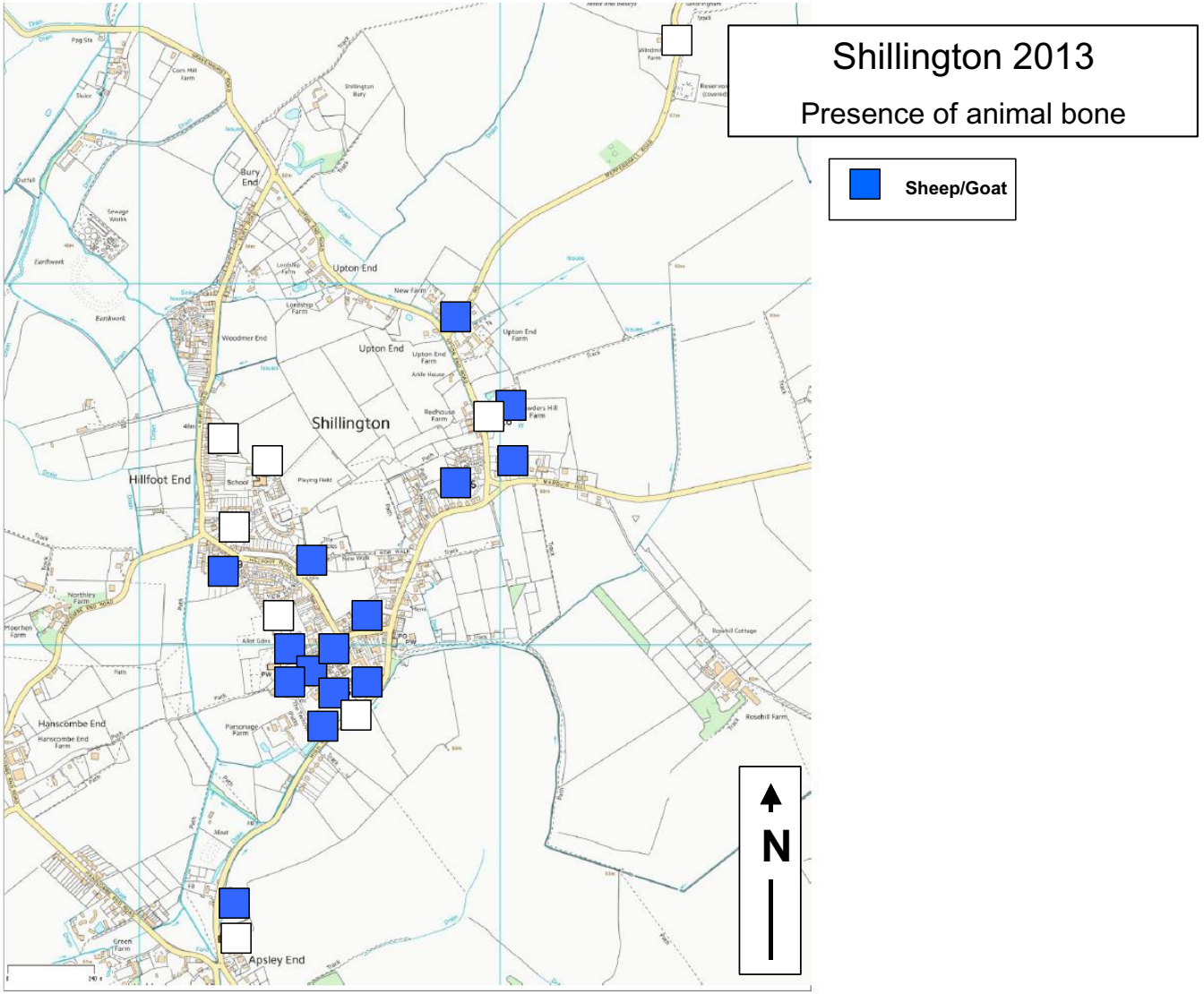


Figure 36: Faunal distribution across Shillington: pig

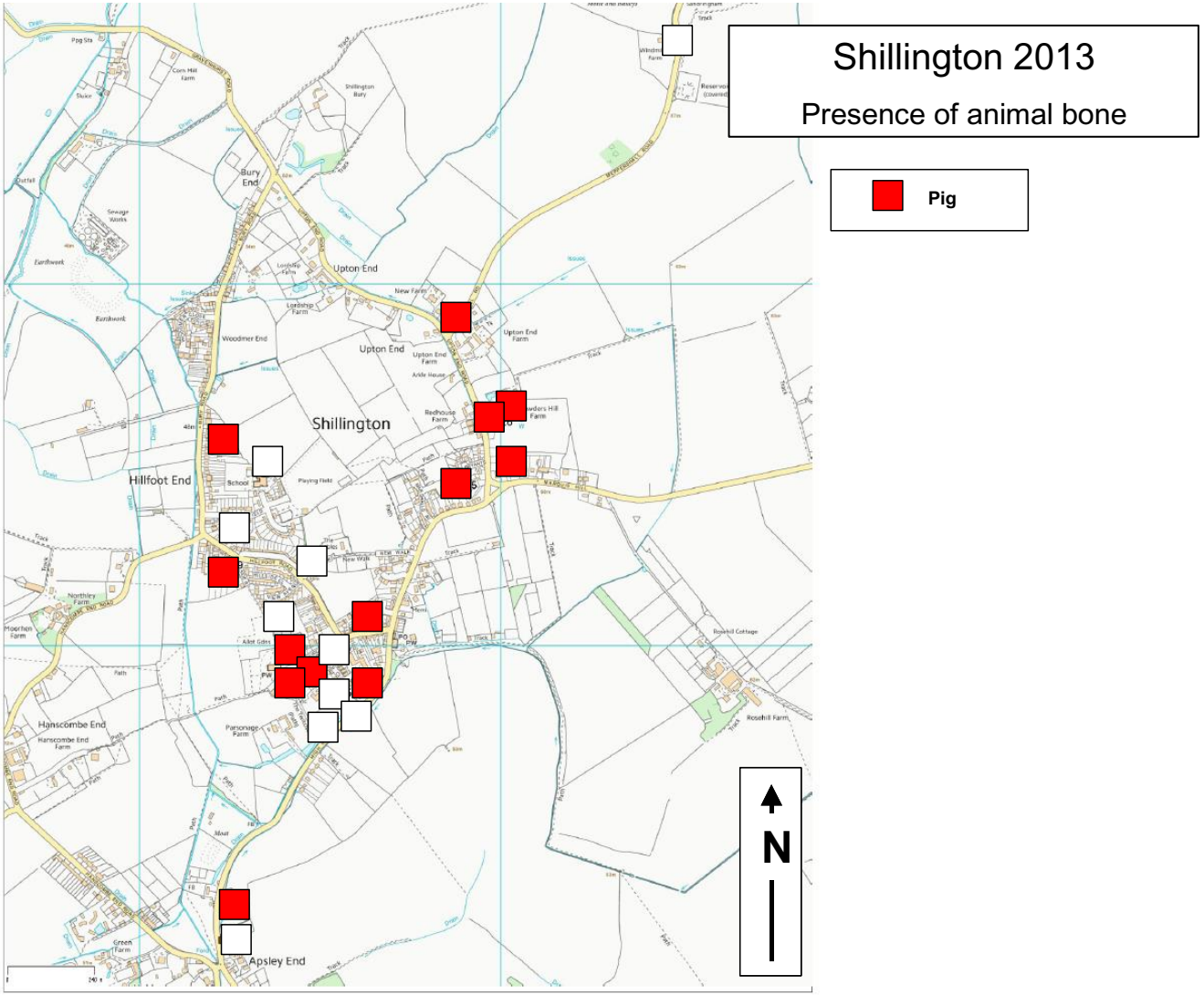


Figure 37: Faunal distribution across Shillington: horse

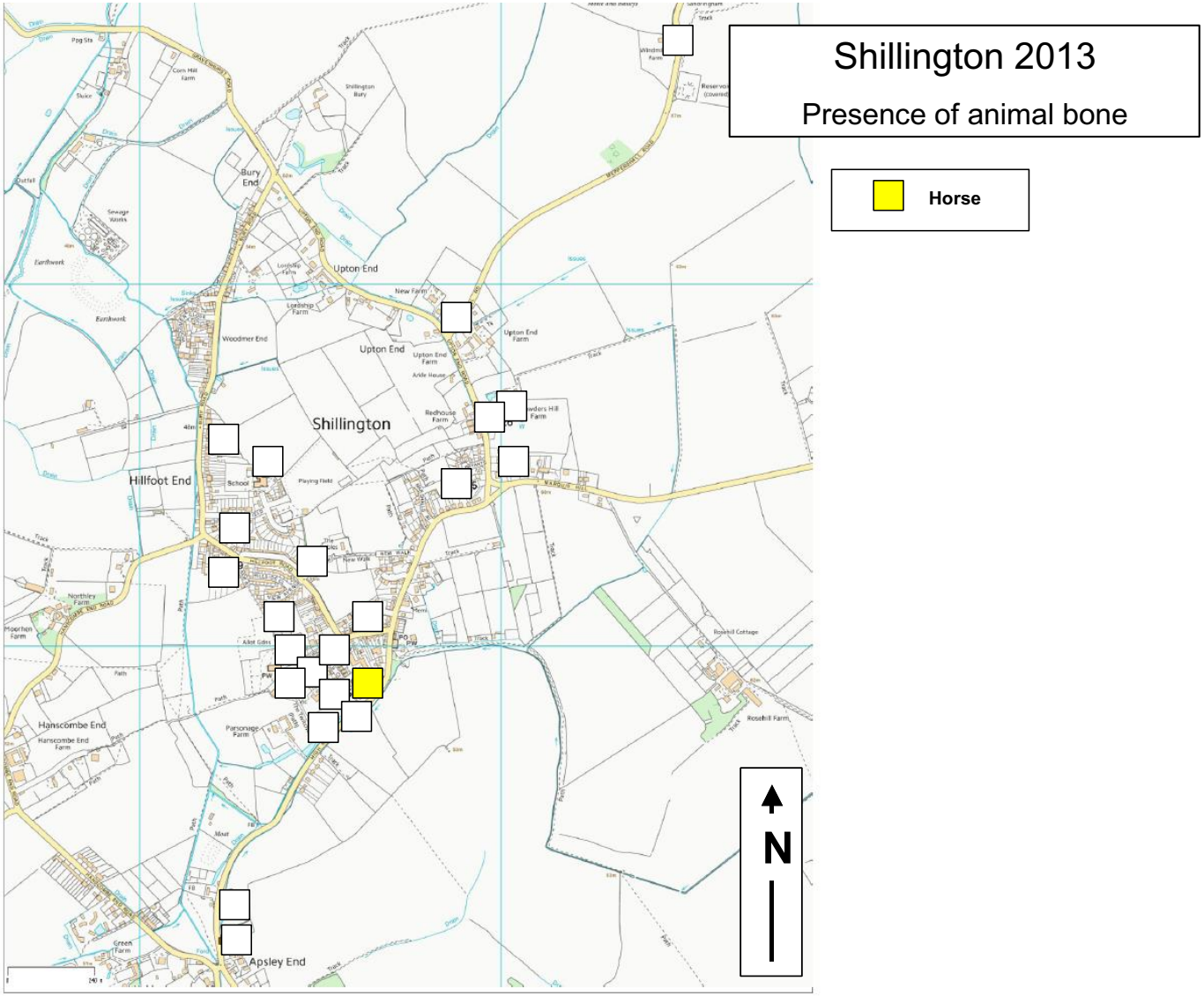


Figure 38: Faunal distribution across Shillington: bird

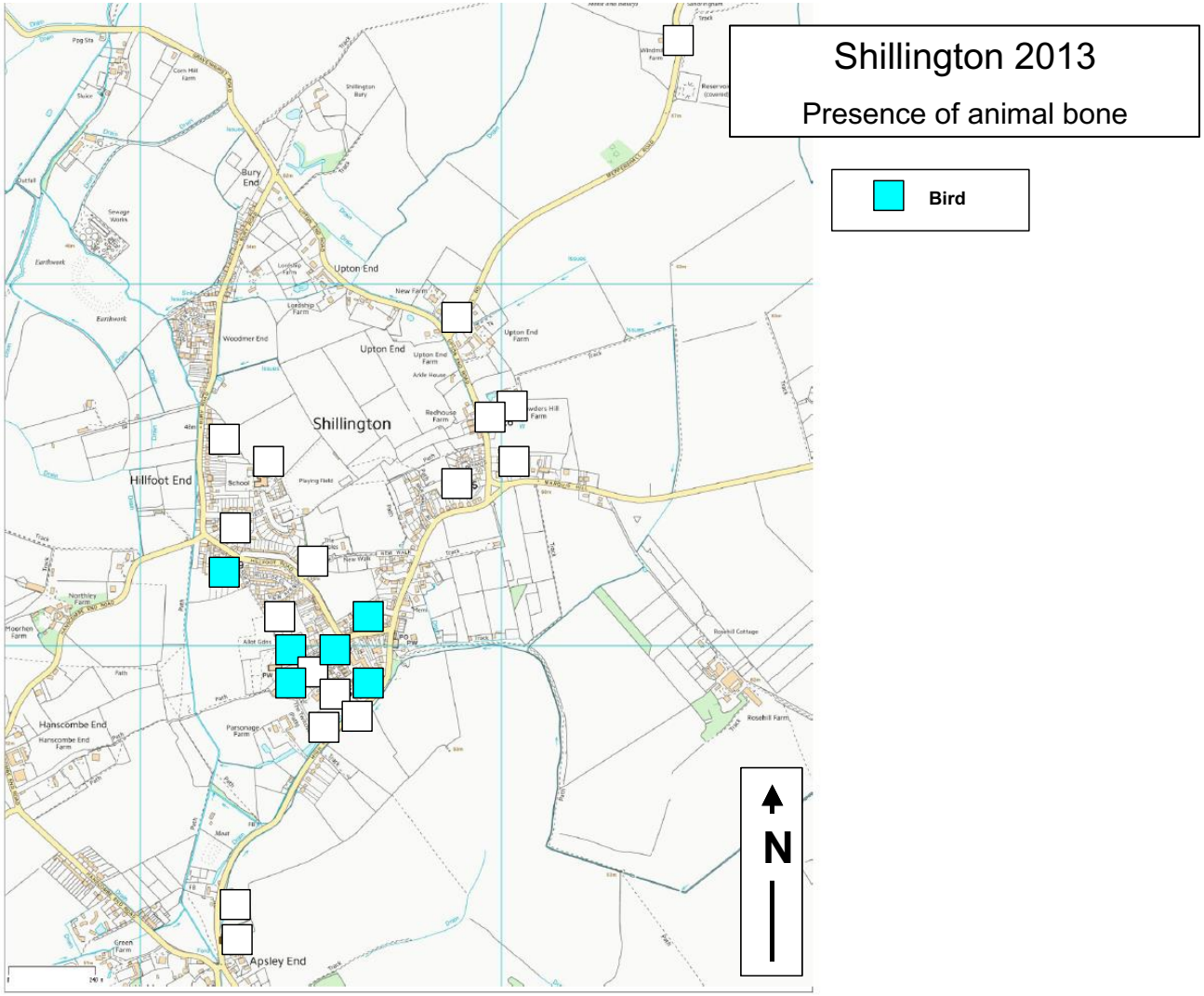


Figure 39: Faunal distribution across Shillington: cat

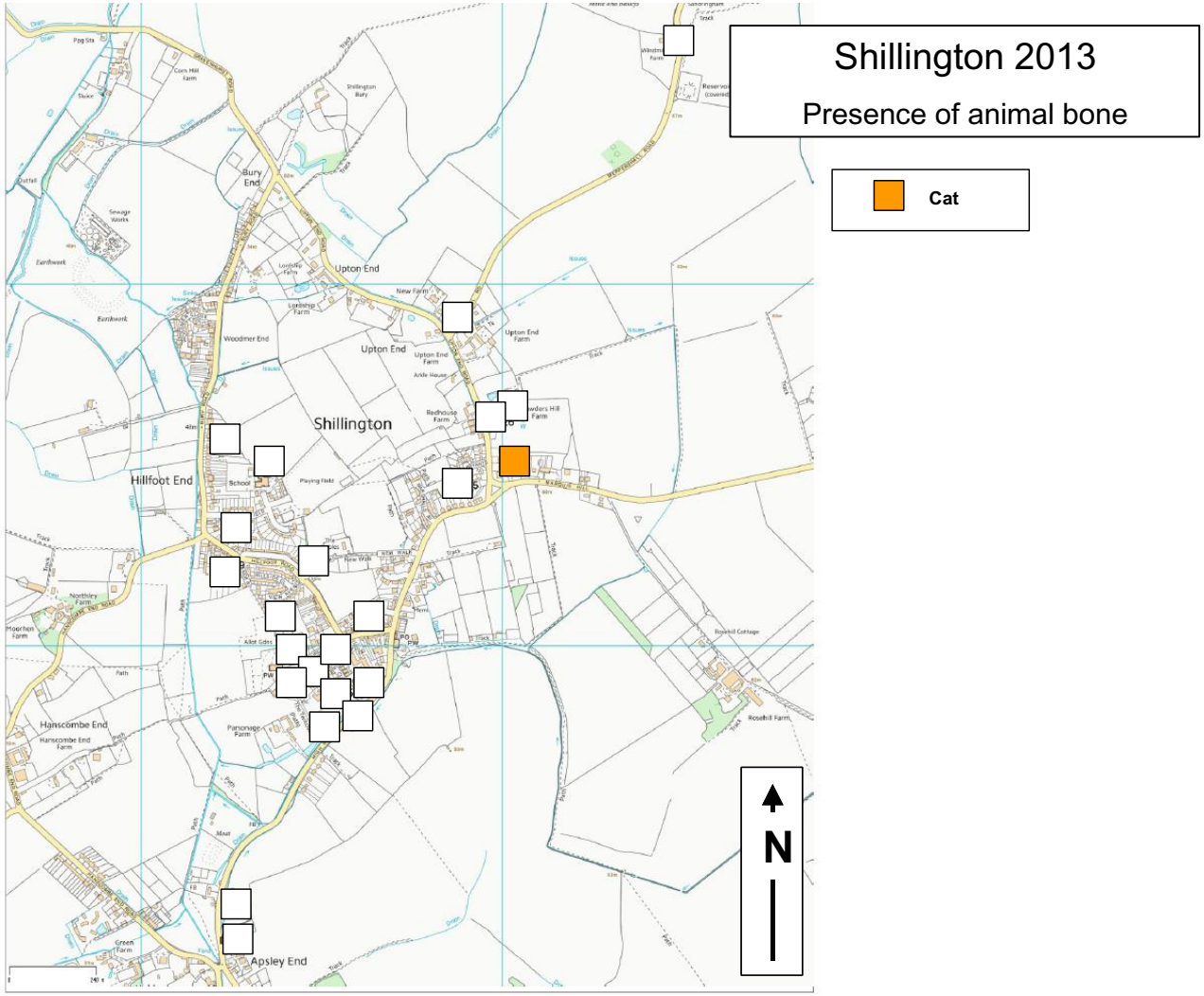


Figure 40: Faunal distribution across Shillington: dog/fox

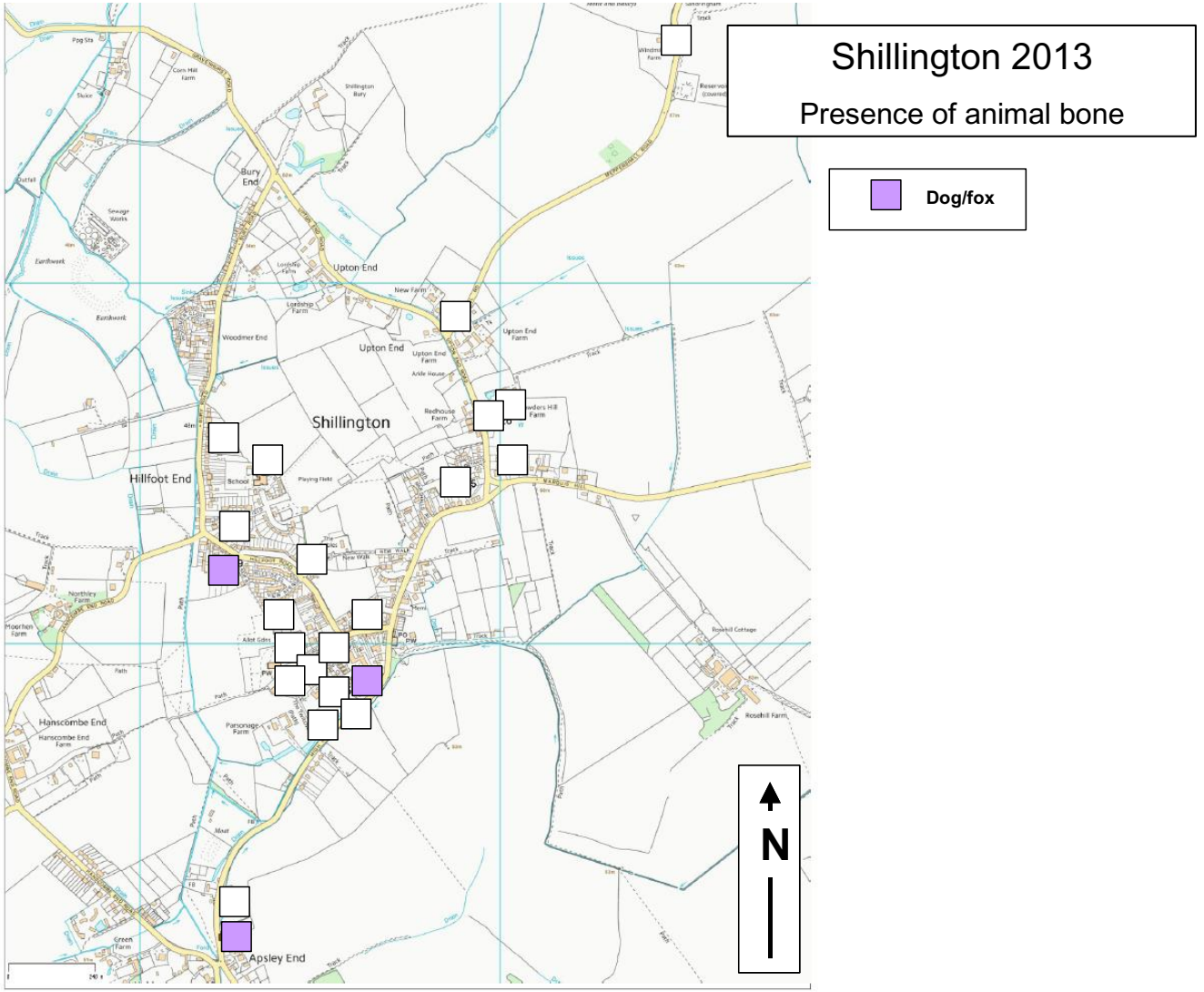


Figure 41: Faunal distribution across Shillington: rabbit

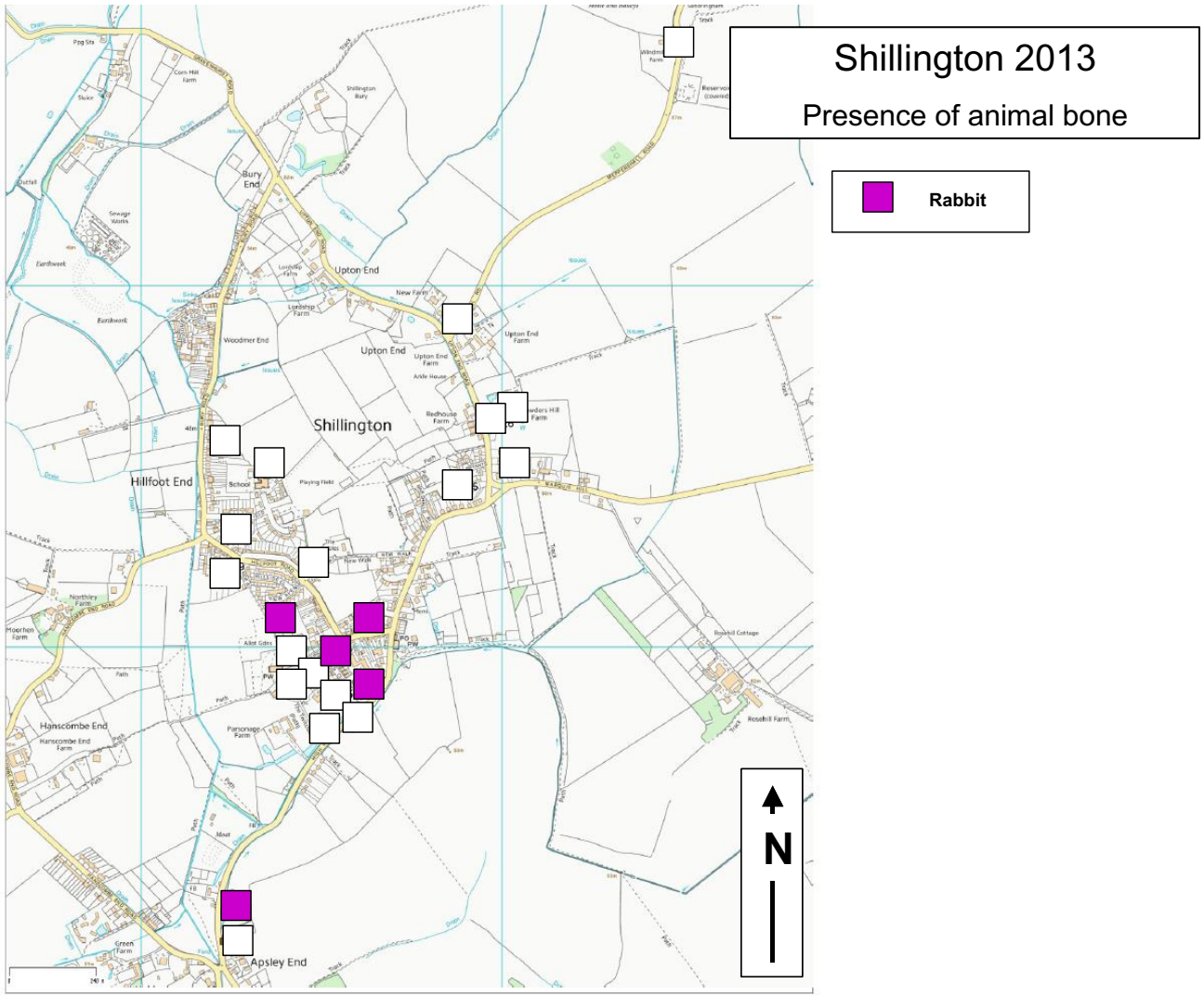


Figure 42: Faunal distribution across Shillington: hedgehog

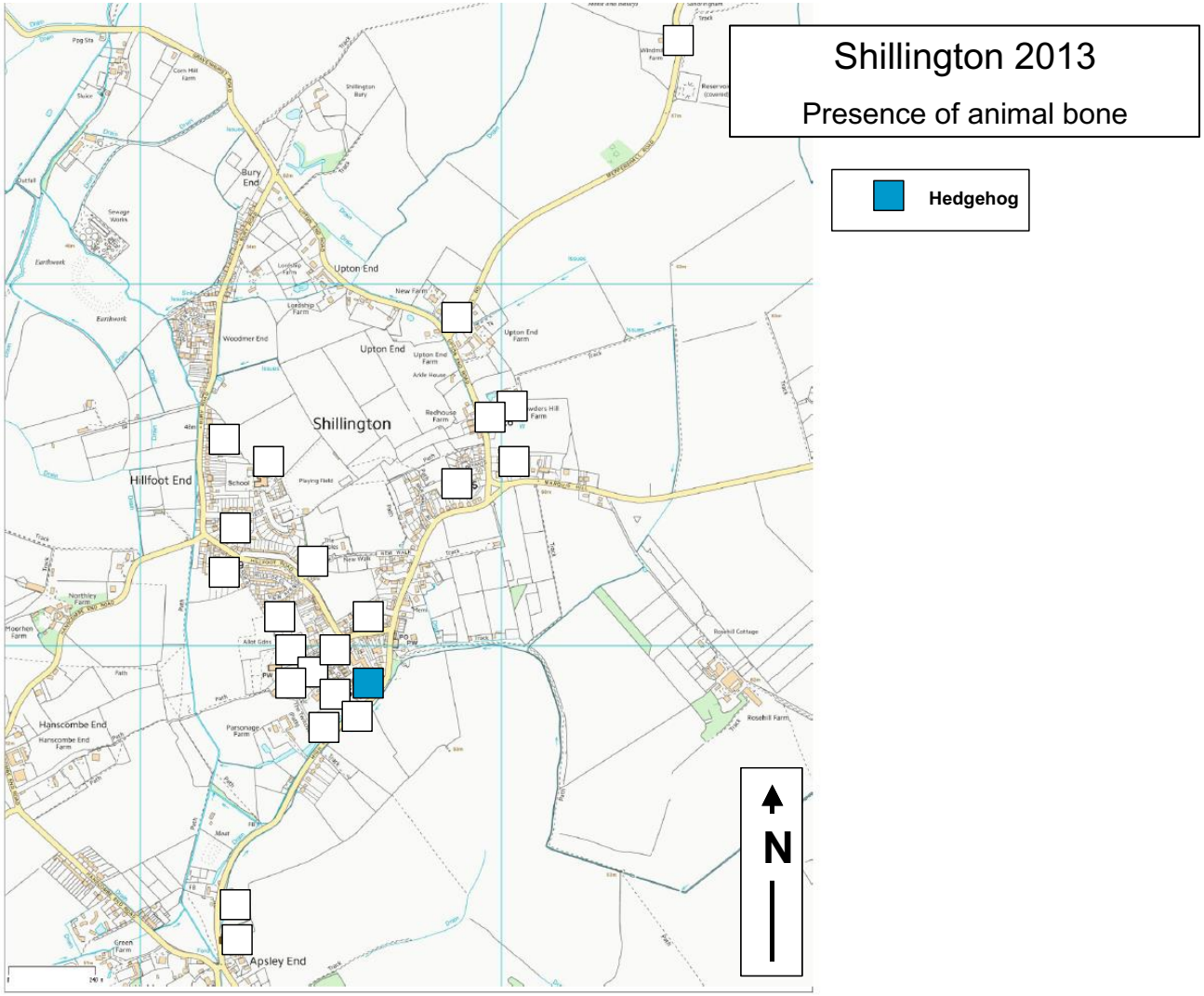


Figure 43: Lithic distribution across Shillington: summary

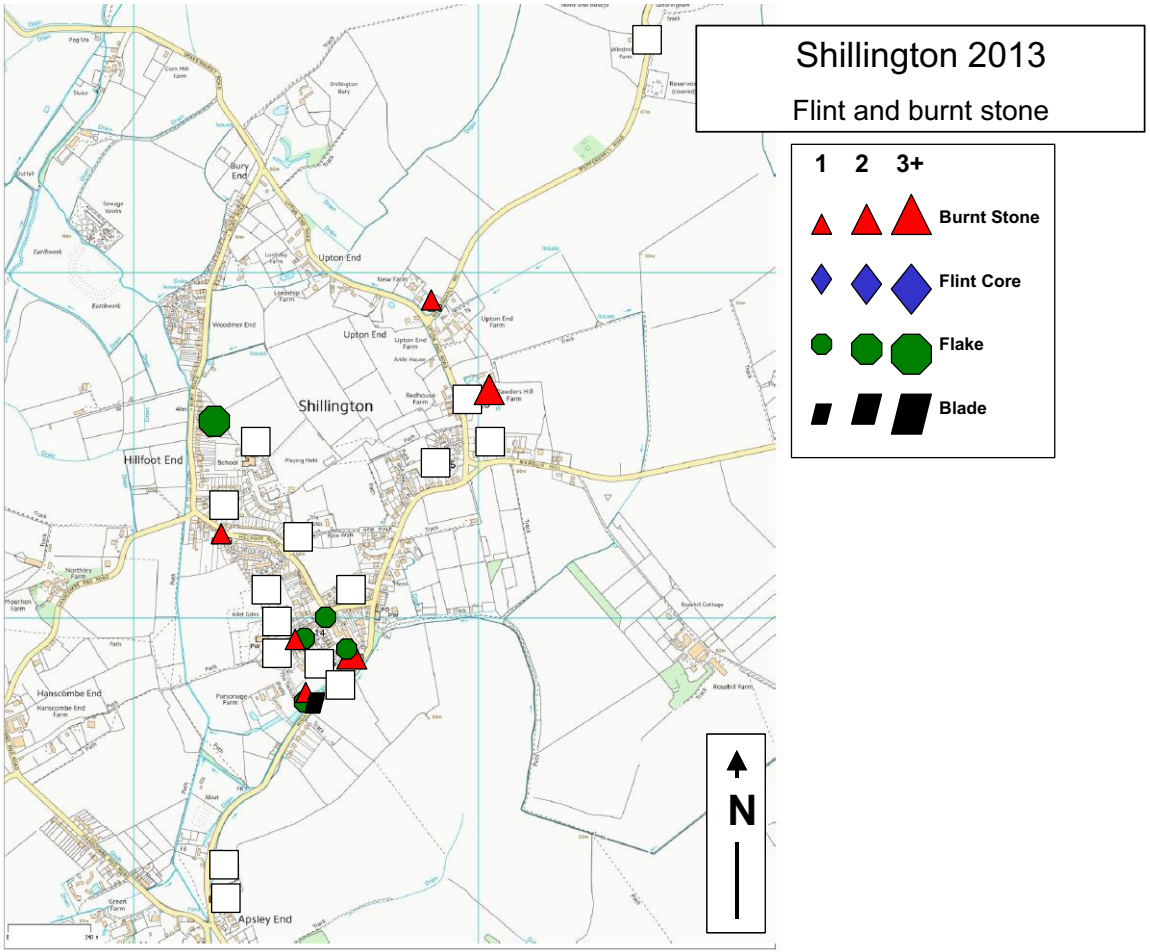


Figure 44: Lithic distribution across Shillington: burnt stone

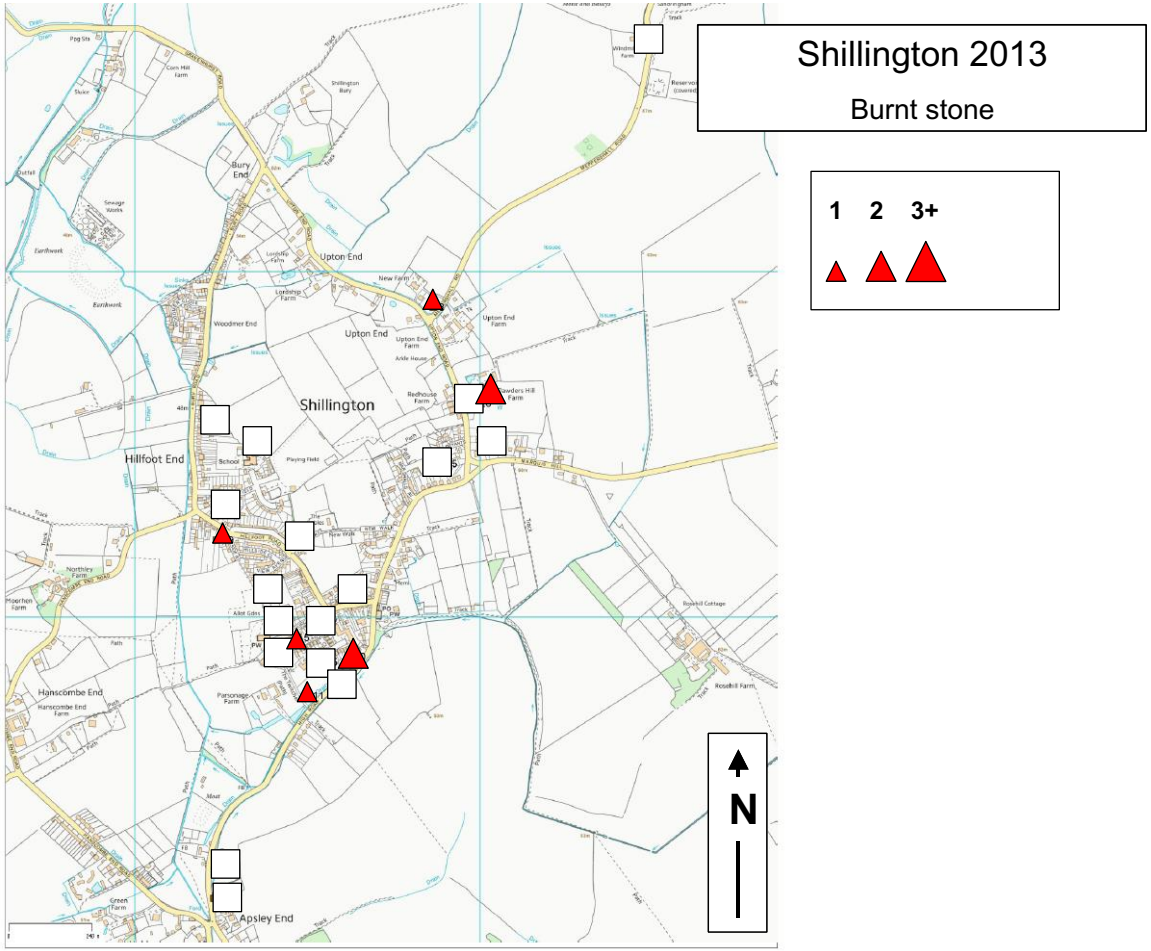


Figure 45: Lithic distribution across Shillington: flint flakes

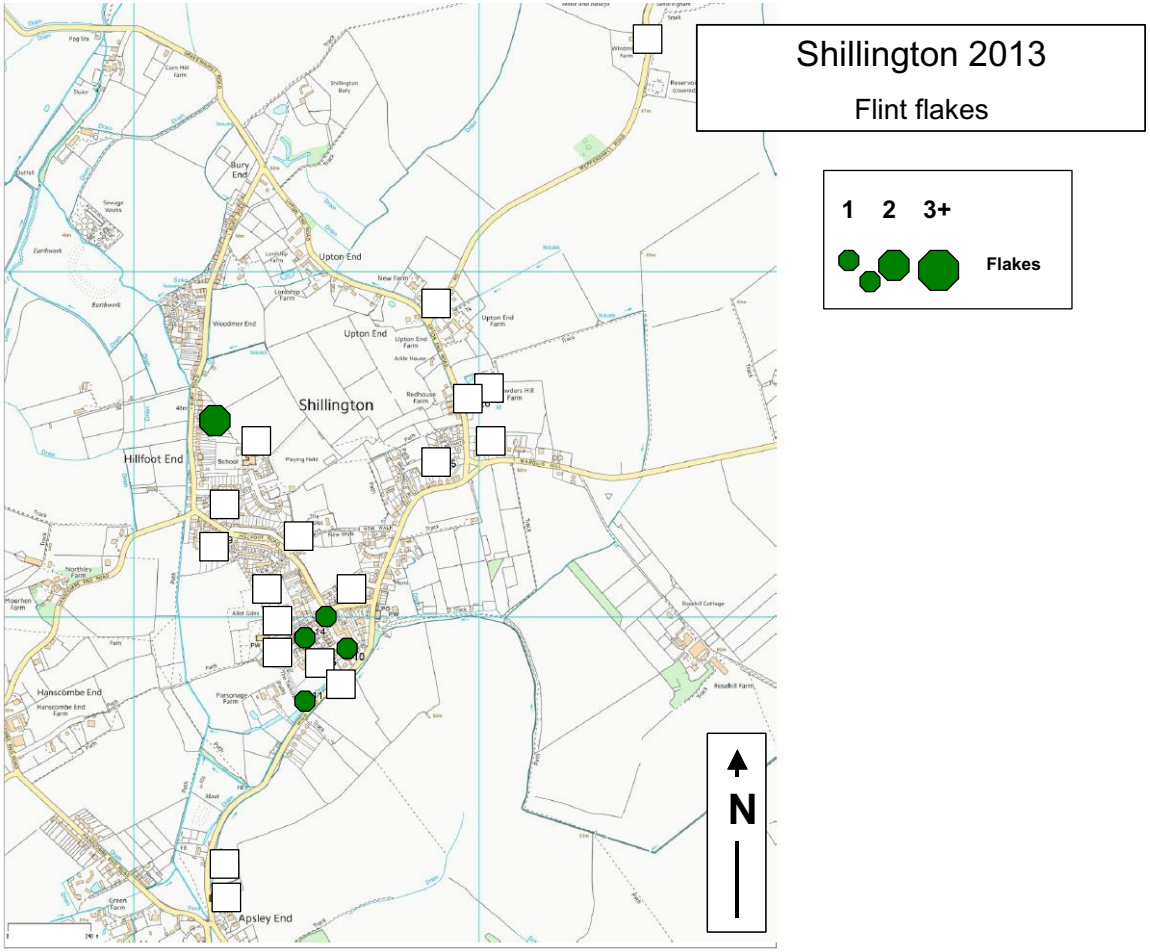
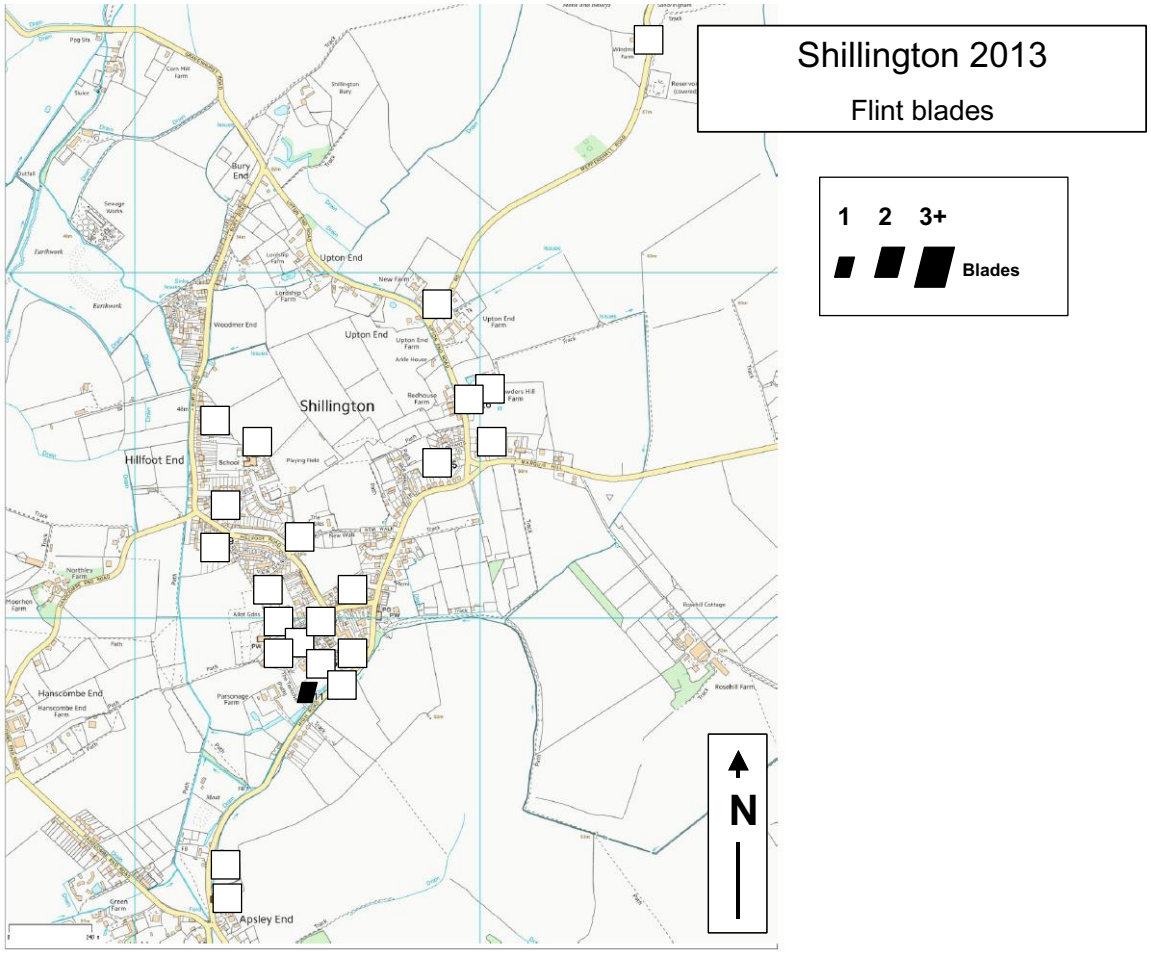


Figure 46: Lithic distribution across Shillington: flint blades



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