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Access Cambridge Archaeology

Archaeological Test Pit Excavations in Potton, Bedfordshire, 2012

Catherine Ranson

ON LANDGUARD POINT

ARTS COUNCIL ENGLAND

Archaeological test pit excavations in Potton, Bedfordshire, in 2012

Catherine Ranson

Access Cambridge Archaeology
McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research
University of Cambridge
Downing Street
Cambridge
CB2 3ER

01223 761518

access@arch.cam.ac.uk

http://www.access.arch.cam.ac.uk/

(Front cover image: back at base at the end of a days digging – copyright ACA)

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1 Summary

This report presents the results of the 'Dig and Sow' programme of excavation of 27 1m^2 archaeological 'test pits' in the Bedfordshire town of Potton in the spring of 2012. The excavations were part of 'On Landguard Point' an arts project funded by Arts Council England via its 'Artists taking the Lead' programme for the Cultural Olympiad of the London 2012 Olympic Games. The aim of 'Dig and Sow' was to enable members of the public to experience places familiar to them in a new way by excavating in private gardens and other open spaces within living East Anglian communities, searching for archaeological evidence left by people who lived in those communities in the past. Over a single day, nearly 30 people took part in the excavations in Potton which produced thousands of finds and provided new evidence for the development of settlement in the area from the prehistoric period onwards.

The prehistoric activity in Potton was mainly in the form of flint tool production potentially from the Mesolithic period onwards with small scatters of lithics recorded from the test pits along the Potton Brook. No Roman or Anglo Saxon finds were recorded but a number of medieval finds were recorded as the village grew after the Norman Conquest. The Black Death made potentially only a slight impact on the settlement, but the village survived and grew into the town that can be seen today through the post medieval period.

By successfully involving members of the public of all ages and backgrounds from within, across and beyond the community of Potton in planning, organising and undertaking the excavations, the 'Dig and Sow' excavations enabled participants to find out more about their local heritage, take part in the London 2012 Cultural Olympiad and enjoy a community event while generating new evidence to inform understanding of the past development of their homes, their community and its wider landscape.

2 Introduction

A series of 28 1m^2 archaeological test pits were excavated over a single day on the 26th May 2012 in the village of Potton in East Bedfordshire. The majority of the pits were excavated in residential gardens, but pits were also dug in allotments, on school playing fields and on public open grasslands. Excavations were undertaken by residents of Potton, members of the Potton History Group and by members of the public under the supervision of Access Cambridge Archaeology (University of Cambridge). The excavation was funded by The Arts Council England as part of their On Languard Point project and was undertaken under the direction of Access Cambridge Archaeology, based in the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, University of Cambridge, who provided on-site instruction and supervision.

2.1 On Landguard Point

The On Landguard Point project, orchestrated by the Pacitti Company, is a project about "the places we call home; what we think of as home and what it means to host others in our home"[1]. The whole project involved a series of live large scale outdoor events through 2011 and early 2012 across the east of England, including Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Hertfordshire and was funded by the Arts Council England as part of the London 2012 Cultural Olympiad.

The test pitting was part of the 'Dig and Sow' experience, involving a mass public excavation of 205 test pits in the eastern region (one for each country competing in the Olympics), in search of traces of home. After the test pits were excavated (and prior to backfilling) a silver clay charm was placed in the base of each test pit. 205 symbols were created and were taken directly from 'A People's Encyclopaedia for the East of England'[2].

One village was chosen from each of the six counties, Potton in Bedfordshire, Peakirk in Cambridgeshire, Ashwell in Hertfordshire, Paston in Norfolk, Ipswich in Suffolk and Clavering in Essex and a total of 147 test pits were excavated across the region.

2.2 Access Cambridge Archaeology

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

Thousands of members of the public have taken part in scores of programmes run by ACA, including teenagers involved in Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) test pit excavation programmes intended since 2005 to build academic skills, confidence and aspirations. More widely, ACA has involved thousands of members of the public of all ages and backgrounds, including those with special needs, in a wide range of archaeological activities including field-walking, excavation, analysis and reporting. These have included

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[1] http://www.onlandguardpoint.com/?cat=9 (Accessed August 2012)
[2] http://www.onlandguardpoint.com/?page_id=58 (Accessed August 2012)

projects funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund and events in 2011-12 as part of the Cultural Olympiad for the 2012 London Olympic Games.

2.3 Test pit excavation and rural settlement studies

Rural settlement has long been a crucial area of research for medieval archaeology (Gerrard 2003: Lewis et al 2001, 5-21), notably since the pioneering work of W. G. Hoskins, Maurice Beresford and John Hurst in the 1940s and 1950s (Hoskins 1955; Beresford 1957; Beresford & Hurst 1971), but until recently attention was focused largely on the minority of medieval settlements which are today deserted or extensively shrunken. Currently occupied rural settlements (CORS), overlain by domestic housing and related buildings of living secular communities – the villages, hamlets and small towns of today – were generally largely disregarded as targets for research-driven excavation. Very few regions have seen any systematic research-driven primary investigation aimed at CORS, and most of that which has taken place has not involved excavation, including those of a survey based nature (Roberts 1987; Roberts and Wrathmell 2000; Roberts and Wrathmell 2003). However, recent attempts to redress this bias in favour of the majority of medieval rural settlements which are still inhabited have opened up new areas for debate which are beginning to call into question established theories about the development of rural settlement in the historic period (Aston & Gerrard 1999; Jones & Page 2007). However, despite these recent advances, the number of CORS to have seen methodical research-orientated investigation including excavation remains very small. In order to begin to resolve this problem, Access Cambridge Archaeology, working with members of the public including school pupils, has carried out test pit excavations in more than 30 CORS, most in eastern England. This will help allow the evidence upon which knowledge and understanding of the origins and development of the medieval rural settlement pattern of eastern England is based, to be more representative of the entire range of medieval settlements, not just on the minority of sites which are currently deserted (Lewis 2006; 2007a; 2007b).

3 Aims, objectives and desired outcomes

3.1 Aims

The aims of the test pit excavations in Potton were as follows:
- To engage with local communities and widening the participation of people in the heritage of the valley.
- 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 Potton 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 Potton were as follows:
- To investigate the archaeology of the environs of Potton through test-pitting carried out by members of the community in properties throughout the town.
- 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 Potton were as follows:
- A minimum of 80 people with new archaeological skills.
- A minimum of 150 people with an enhanced understanding and awareness of Potton.
- An engaged and informed local population.
- An improved knowledge and understanding of the archaeological resource of the historic town of Potton.

4 Methodology

The test pits excavated in the course of the Potton Community Excavation followed the standard procedure outlined below, used successfully by ACA in the excavation by members of the public of over 1,000 test pits in eastern England since 2005.

- Test pits were 1m square. 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.
- The horizontal surface of each context/spit was drawn at 1:10 scale before excavation and the colour recorded with reference to a standardised colour chart, included in the written handbook.
- A pro-forma recording system was used by excavating members of the public to record their test pit excavation. This comprises a 16-page pro-forma *Test Pit Record* booklet which has been developed by ACA for use with members of the public with no previous archaeological experience.
- Cut features, if encountered were excavated sequentially in the normal way.
- All spoil was screened for finds using sieves with a standard 10mm mesh, with the exception of any heavy clay soils which were hand-searched.
- All artefacts from test pits were retained in the first instance. Excavators were instructed to err on the side of caution by retaining everything they think may even possibly be of interest.

- Each spit/context was photographed and planned before excavation at 1:10. The bottom surface of the test pit was also photographed. Sections were also photographed if possible.

- 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.

- 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.

- Test pits were then backfilled and the turf replaced neatly to restore the site

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.

On-site archaeological supervision

- Professional archaeologists from ACA and archaeological volunteers also visit all the test pits regularly. They provide advice and check that the excavation is being carried out and recorded to the required standard. Pottery and most other finds are provisionally spot-dated/identified on-site by experts.

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.
- After the excavations were completed the archaeological records and finds are retained by the University of Cambridge for analysis, reporting, archiving and submission to HER's, publication and on-going research into the origins and development of rural settlement. Finds are returned to owners after analysis is complete if they are requested; otherwise they are curated by the University of Cambridge.

Recording

- 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.
- 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.
- It is used in conjunction with the live presentation and written 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.
- The site code is POT/12.

Finds processing and recording

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.

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 other finds from contexts pre-dating 1800 have been retained.
- All finds pre-dating 1900 have been retained

Finds appropriate for disposal after recording and reporting

- The following finds which are not considered to warrant any further analysis have been discarded after they have been photographed and their weight and number by type has been recorded,: 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 has been discarded after sorting, counting and weighing.
- C19th and C20th CBM have been discarded after counting and weighing. One sample of any hand-made, unusual or older type of CBM was kept with the

remainder discarded after counting and weighing.

- Most fragments of C20th metal whose use can be identified has been discarded and the same is true for any unidentifiable object of ferrous metal, aluminium or modern alloys from contexts containing other material of post-1900 AD date. Modern nails have also been discarded but handmade nails were retained.
- C20th tile (floor, roof and wall) have been discarded after counting and weighing, with a sample of each type of pre-modern tile retained with the remainder discarded after counting and weighing. Any decorated examples have been retained unless these have been recovered in very large quantities in which case representative samples were retained with the remainder discarded after counting and weighing.
- Modern wood was weighed and counted but was also discarded.

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.
- NB: Most land-owners are not concerned about retaining ownership of the finds and are happy to donate them to ACA.
- Any requests by owners for the final return of finds to them will be agreed. Finds will be returned after recording, analysis and reporting is complete, accompanied by a letter inviting them to treat the finds with care, retain them in association with identifying documentation and to consider donating them to ACA/University of Cambridge Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology should they ever change their minds about wishing to have possession of them.
- 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 the 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.

Curation of Archaeological Finds

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

5   Location

The small town of Potton is situated close to the eastern Bedfordshire border with Cambridgeshire, c17km east of Bedford and 6.4km north east of Biggleswade and is centred on TL 225495. Potton lies on the crossroads of the B1040 between Biggleswade and St Ives and the B1042 between Sandy and Croydon on the A1198. The historic town of Sandy lies c.6.4km to the west and has rail links to London and the north as well as the A1.
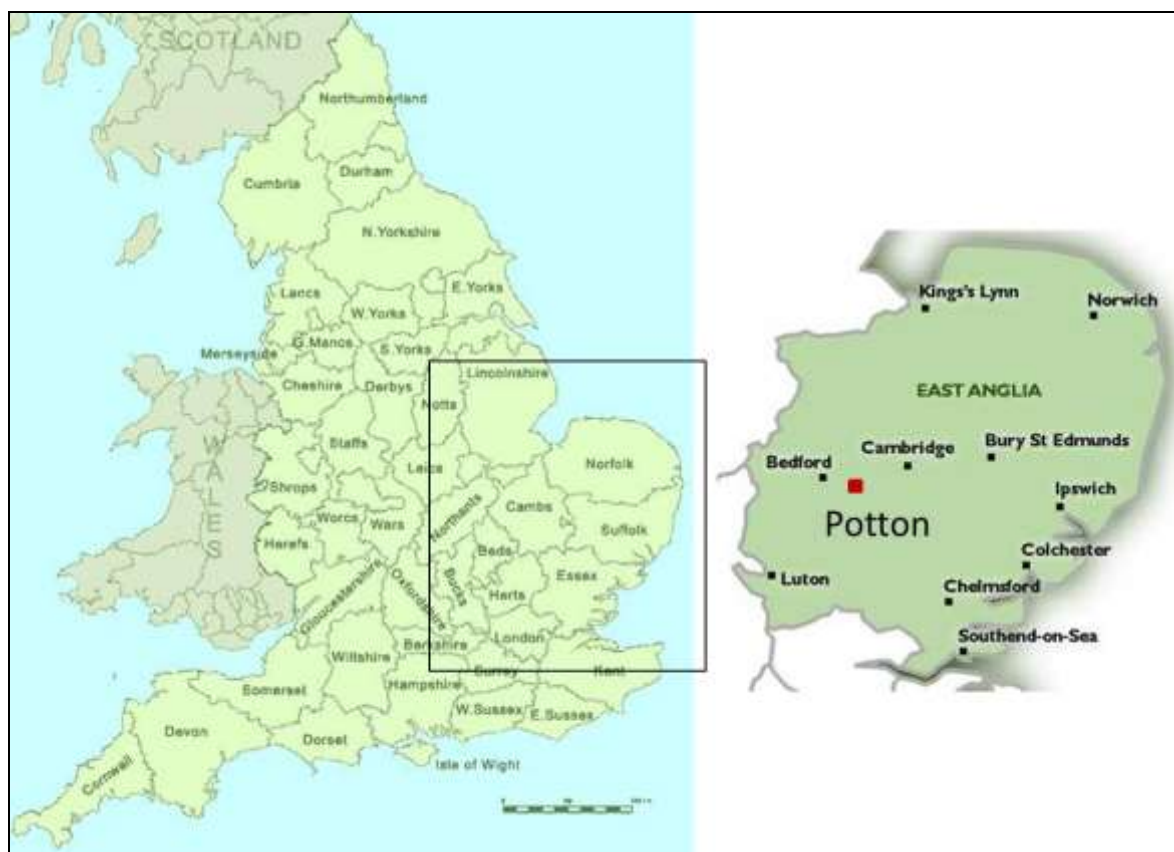
Figure 1: Map of England with a close up insert of East Anglia with the town of Potton highlighted in red

Potton today is a small market town, the historic core of which is centred on the market square and the roads leading immediately off it. A mix of building types are noted from the town, ranging from 15th and 16th century in date through to the modern day. The fire of 1783 destroyed much of the town centre, and may fine Georgian buildings were subsequently erected, most of which survive to this day. Large 20th century expansions of the town are mainly concentrated to the north and west with smaller developments to the south and south east of the market square. Ironstone and sandstone are two popular local building materials with red brick also being a common site in Potton, plus colour washed render, slate and clay tiles[3].

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[3] http://www.centralbedfordshire.gov.uk/Images/Type%206_tcm6-26762.pdf (Accessed August 2012)
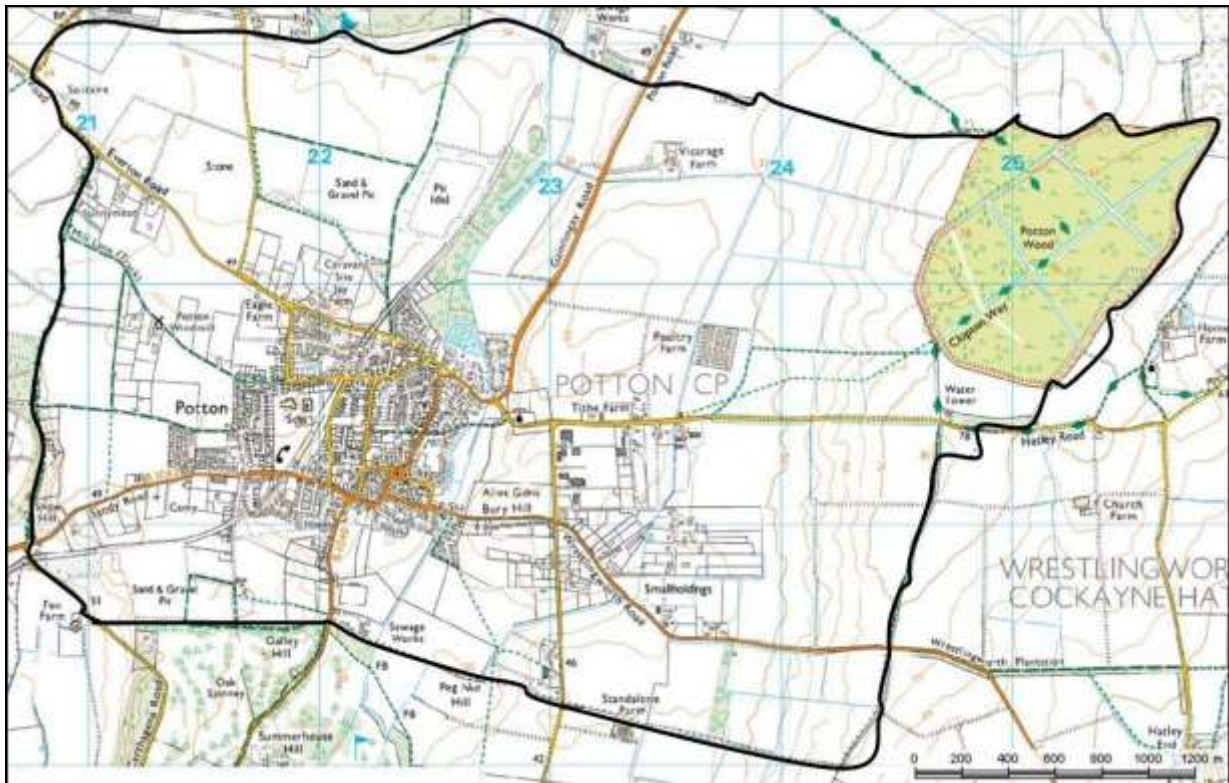
Figure 2: Extent of Potton parish (Map copyright Edina Digimap)

A large number of local shops and amenities are present in the town, as well as a doctor's surgery, dentist, lower and middle schools, pubs and cafes as well as extensive open areas and sport facilities. Potton also has its own brewery, The Potton Brewery Company that was re-established in 1998[4]. The population of Potton was recorded as 4,473 in the 2001 census[5].

A small conservation area exists in the town, focused around the historic core of the market square, north along King Street (until the entrance to Spencer Close), the whole area around Bull Street, Sun Street and Chapel Street up to the southern half of Horslow Street are all incorporated (see Figure 3).

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[4] http://www.pottonhistorysociety.com/history.html (Accessed August 2012)
[5] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Potton (Accessed August 2012)
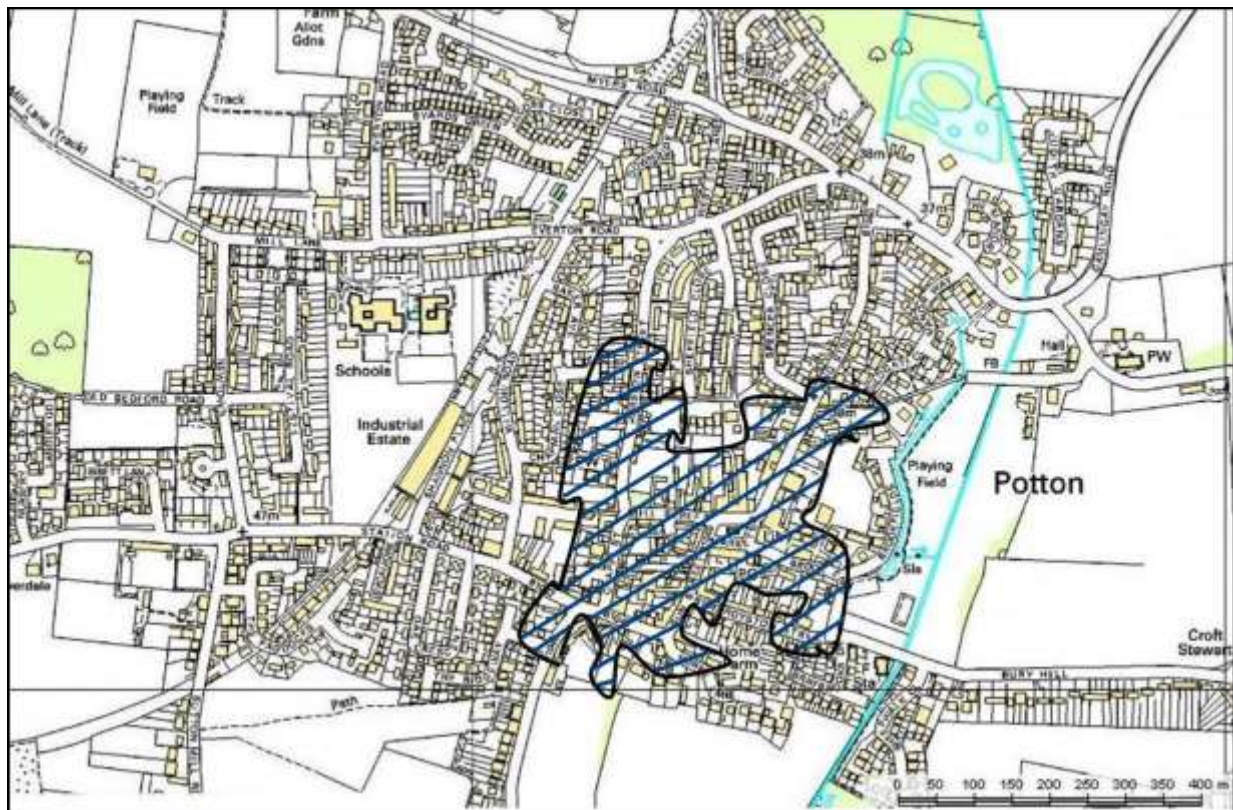
Figure 3: Extent of the Potton conservation area within the modern town

6   Geology and Topography

Bedfordshire is the western most county in East Anglia and is bounded by Cambridgeshire to the north east, Hertfordshire to the south east, Buckinghamshire to the south west and Northamptonshire to the north-west.

Potton is situated on the edge of the Greensand Ridge, a huge ridge of sandstone that extends from Buckinghamshire, through Bedfordshire and into Cambridgeshire, rising from claylands that completely surround it. The landscape is dominated by both ancient and modern woodland, pasture and heathland, with arable fields and hedgerows and a number of historic parklands and estates are also evident[6]. 'Settled and farmed clay vales' are also recognised through Potton and continuing to the south with to the east of the town are 'arable clay plateaus with tributaries'.[7]

A small stream, Potton Brook flows north-south along the eastern edge of the town and also separates the church (situated in the far north east) from the rest of the town. The church is located on the higher ground at 45m OD, while the rest of the town is at between 35m and 50m OD, the higher ground evident to the north and west (along the Greensand Ridge) and to the north east.

The underlying geology consists of Gault clay overlying Lower Greensand. Alluvial deposits along Potton Brook have also been noted.

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[6] http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/Images/jca90_tcm6-5192.pdf (Accessed August 2012)
[7] http://www.persona.uk.com/A5dunstable/deposit-docs/DD051-DD075/DD-071.pdf (Accessed August 2012)

7 Archaeological and Historical Background

There has so far been no evidence excavated in Potton for prehistoric occupation in the town. A small number of gold coins of Cunobelin (MON No's 365904 & 365909) were found in the parish, who was the chief of the Catuvellauni tribe in the early 1st century AD[8]. These were likely associated with settlement on the nearby Iron Age hill fort, known as 'Caesar's Camp' that is situated on a natural ridge overlooking the River Ivel, immediately south-east of modern Sandy, and close to the junction of both Potton Road and Everton Road. The land at that time would have been occupied by the Catuvellauni, whose early capital was at Wheathamstead. They were one of the richest tribes of the region and their territory expanded out into land in Cambridgeshire, Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire east of the Cherwell, Middlesex and north-east Surrey[9]. Given the proximity of Potton to the hill fort it seems likely that the area of the town was likely utilized for agriculture and pasture with the focus of the actual Iron Age occupation to the west close to the River Ivel.

In the wider geographical context, a number of Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments and settlement areas have been recorded along the length of the Ouse valley and its tributaries, including the River Ivel that flows through Sandy. On the HER, a number of cropmarks of ring ditches, enclosures and other linear features have all been identified in the parish and most likely date to the prehistoric period, although no archaeology has been undertaken on them (HER 743, 658, 2812, 15083, 15084 and 656). A Bronze Age arrowhead has been also been found in the parish (MON No 365903) as well as a Neolithic unpolished greenstone axe that was located c.1km to the south west of the town (HER 14799).

There is also a lack of evidence for Romano-British occupation in Potton. A small Roman town was established at Sandy, in the area south of the hill fort and around the modern cemetery that is situated on the southern side of Potton Road. The town developed around a 'mansio', which was an official stopping place on Roman roads and Sandy is situated on one of the main north-south trunk roads at that time, between St Albans, Baldock and Godmanchester[10]. Potton lies between the town and main roads at Sandy and Ermine Street, another major north-south routeway just to the east. No road has been found linking the two main roads in the Potton area, so it seems likely that the area around the town was primarily kept for agriculture. A Roman silver coin was found along Sutton Mill Road (HER 11307) in the town and at Warren Farm Cottages; 2km west of Potton, a Roman cremation cemetery was partially excavated. They dated to the 1st – 2nd century AD and were a mix of urned and un-urned but were placed in individual pits and suggest that a settlement was located nearby, potentially the one at Sandy.

The fact that Potton is mentioned in the Domesday Book suggests that there was a settlement here during the later Saxon period at least. It was recorded that Aelfhelm granted the land at Potton to Ramsey Abbey on his death in the late 10th century. Potton then was referred to as '*Pottun*' (in AD 960), which in Old English means 'farmstead where pots are made'[11]. The name had changed again by the Domesday survey in 1086 and was recorded as '*Potone'*. In the Domesday Book the village was recorded to have had 18 villagers, two freemen, 13 small holders and three serfs, meadow for 12 ploughs and pasture for the livestock of the vill, which altogether was worth £12 and was held by the Countess Judith (Williams & Martin 2003). She acquired the land as wife of Waltheof, whose father was Earl of Huntingdon and Potton continued to be associated with the Earls of Huntingdon until the death of the last Earl, John le Scott in 1237. With no male heirs, Potton was then split into four manors: Potton Rectoria (that also held the church), Potton

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[8] http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/146631/Cunobelinus (Accessed August 2012)
[9] http://www.historyfiles.co.uk/KingListsBritain/BritainCatuvellauni.htm (Accessed August 2012)
[10] http://www.roman-sandy.com/information/ (Accessed August 2012)
[11] http://www.pottonhistorysociety.com/history.html (Accessed August 2012)

Burdetts, Potton Regis and Potton Much Manured and the manors were only gradually recombined in the late 16th and early 17th centuries by the Burgoyne family[12].

Potton church of St Mary the Virgin is situated to the east of the town on an area of high ground along Hatley Road. The church is separated from the town by Potton Brook but an ancient right of way exists between the church and the town, crossing Potton Brook and the floodplain, and is known as the church causeway. The reason for the position of the church away from the main area of settlement is not known, but it has been speculated that the higher ground was beneficial for the church whereas the town benefited with better access to trade routes and crossings of the Potton Brook at a lower level (Albion Archaeology 2003). The first reference to the church is in 1094 when the Earl of Northampton, Simon de Senlis, granted St Mary's to St Andrew's Priory in Northampton. This meant that the priors of St Andrew's became Lords of Potton Rectoria, the manor that held the church at that time[13]. The earliest datable part of the church is from the first half of the 13th century. The tower and north porch are 15th century additions and the south east chapel was the latest addition at the start of the 16th century[14].

The layout of the original town appears to have been planned around the rectangular market square just west of Potton Brook, and also at the convergence of the major routeways of Gamlingay to Biggleswade, Sandy to Wrestlingworth and Everton to Cockayne Hatley. If this is the case, the development of the town seems to have grown with the development of the market, although no reference to a market was recorded in the Domesday Book (Albion Archaeology 2003). There are references that William II granted Potton a market in 1094, although the location of where it was held then is unknown. A weekly market has however been recorded in 1202, when the day of the week it was held was moved, suggesting that it had already been in existence for some time and in 1287 market tolls had started to be collected for the lord of the manor. In the early 16th century, the market was held on a Saturday, the first time it had been done so in the town, with the market toll going to the Burgoyne family, who had reunited the manors of Potton at that time[15].

Into the post medieval there is evidence of town expansion, with references to new roads further west (development to the east is limited by the Potton Brook), although the core layout stays pretty much the same (Albion Archaeology 2003). There was a large fire recorded in the town in 1783, which started on King Street (where Spencer Close is today) and travelled south, destroying over 50 buildings down one side of King Street, around the market square and some of the area along Brook Street[16].

The continuation of the market in Potton was evident into the 17th century, when in 1670, Charles II granted the town four yearly fairs. These included a hog market, a horse fair in January, a Statute fair in September, for the hiring of servants, and a sheep fair in October. The last three of these continued up until the 19th century (White 1981), until only the horse fair was left in the 1930's. This paralleled a general decline in the prosperity of the market in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, until the wooden covered stalls were demolished and replaced with the current market house in the late 1950's (Albion Archaeology 2003).

The Sandy and Potton Railway was opened on the 9th November 1857 and served part of the Varsity line that connected Cambridge and Oxford, but was soon replaced by the Bedford and Cambridge railway, which opened in 1862. The station was originally located on Biggleswade Road, but was re-located closer to the railway line along Station Road[17].

[12] *ibid* (Accessed August 2012)
[13] www.pottonparishchurch.org.uk/page23.htm (Accessed August 2012)
[14] www.pottonparishchurch.org.uk/page24.htm (Accessed August 2012)
[15] http://pottontowncouncil.co.uk/four_season_markets.htm (Accessed August 2012)
[16] http://www.pottonhistorysociety.com/history.html (Accessed August 2012)
[17] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Potton_railway_station (Accessed August 2012)

The town benefited from the prosperity of the railway, with the creation of new jobs, including an increase in market garden trade as well as a boost in its population, but it also took away trade from the already ailing market (Albion Archaeology 2003). The line was first proposed for closure in 1959, but was not officially closed until 1968, with track removing beginning the summer of 1969.

Previous archaeological work in Potton is very limited. In 2010 Albion Archaeology undertook a watching brief at Warren Cottages, where the Roman cremation cemetery was uncovered in the 1980's. This work was undertaken prior to an extension of the cottage, c.30m east of the cemetery, but no archaeology was encountered, suggesting the cemetery did not extend eastwards (Albion Archaeology 2010).

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Heritage Network in 2006 on an open area of land in south east Potton to the rear of Braybrooks Drive. The site was located between the former post medieval tanning site just to the north (HER 7898) and to the south are cropmarks which are suspected to be medieval in date (HER 10802) and related to an earlier course of Potton Brook. Further linear cropmarks are also evident on the opposite bank of the brook (HER 15083), although the dates of these are uncertain. The Six trenches that were opened suggested that half the site was on the floodplain and that activity increased away from the floodplain. One trench yielded cut features, the most significant of which was a pit that contained late medieval pottery, a horn core and slag. The nature of these finds suggest that they were actually waste materials from the nearby tannery (HER 7898) that had been imported to the site to be dumped, further suggesting that the site was peripheral to the medieval town to the north-west. Two possible prehistoric waste flint flakes were also identified in another trench (Saunders 2006).

8 Results of the test pit excavations in Potton

The approximate locations of the 27 test pits excavated on the 26th of May 2012 can be seen in figure 4 below. The data from each test pit is discussed in this section and set out in numerical order. Most excavation was in spits measuring 10cm in depth, but in cases when a change in the character of deposits indicated a change in context, a new spit was started before 10cm.

An assessment of the overall results, synthesizing the data from all the pits, including deductions about the historic development of Potton and the potential of the buried heritage resource of the town 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 13). Photographs of sites under excavation and of all finds are included in the archive, but not included in this report for reasons of space.
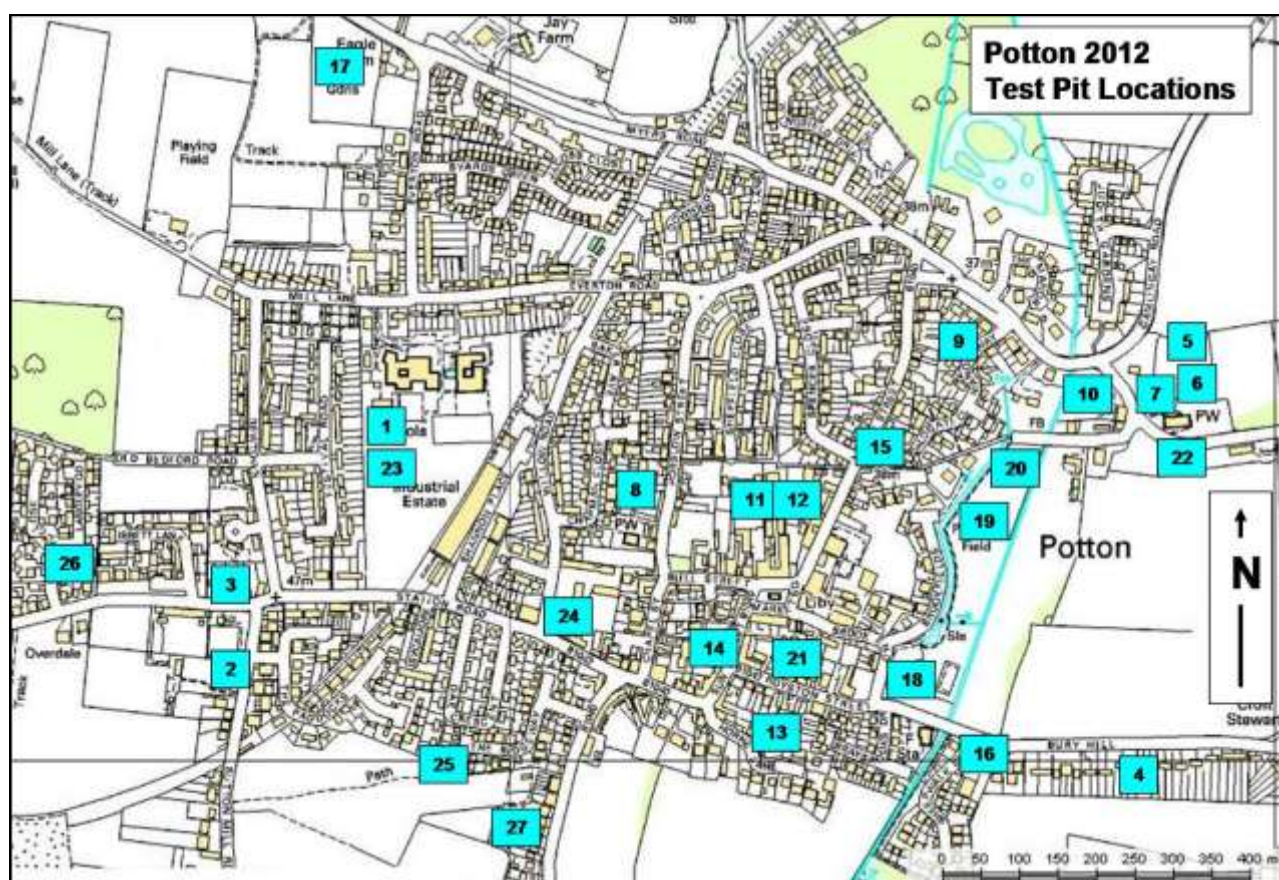
Figure 4: Location map of all the test pits excavated in Potton in 2012; NB test pits are not to scale (Map copyright Edina Digimap)

Test Pit one (POT/12/1)

Test pit one was excavated just south of the middle school in the playing field. It was the north of two pits excavated here; see also POT/12/23. (Burgoyne Middle School, Mill Lane, Potton. TL 521824 249442).

Test pit one 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.

Post medieval pottery was only recovered from POT/12/1, including single sherds of both Glazed Red Earthenware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware. The majority of the pottery excavated through the upper half of the pit dates to the Victorian period.
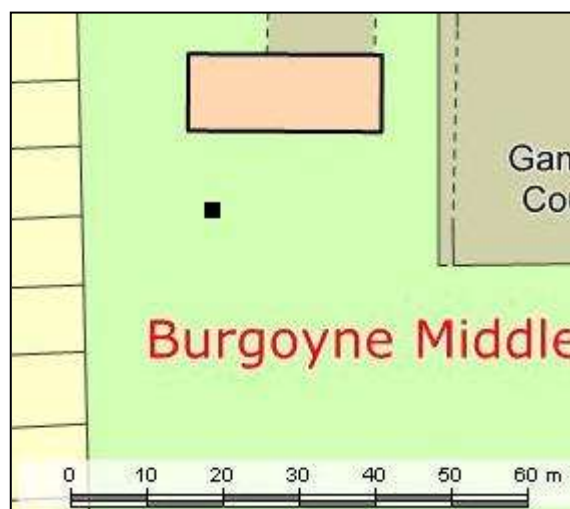
Figure 5: Location map of POT/12/1

TP	Context	GRE		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1	1			1	3	1	5	1720-1900
1	2	1	3			5	8	1550-1900
1	4					5	13	1800-1900

Table 1: The pottery excavated from POT/12/1

The location of the school away from the medieval core of Potton, suggests that the land was likely utilised for pasture and agriculture until more activity is evident into the 16th century, when there is some expansion to the town. The current school was not built until the 1980's. A small number of finds were also recovered, consisting of modern screws, fragments of plastic and plastic wrappers, fragments of CBM, coal, clear glass, red tile, slate, corroded metal, grey mortar, clay pipe and a possible piece of slag, indicative of metal working on or close to site.

Test Pit two (POT/12/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the long enclosed rear garden of a Victorian terrace cottage in the far south west of the village. (22 Sutton Mill Lane, Potton. TL 521604 249113).

Test pit two 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.

All the pottery excavated from POT/12/2 dates to the post medieval, with the majority of the pot dating to the Victorian period. A few sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire

Figure 6: Location map of POT/12/2

Manganese Ware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware were also identified.

TP	Context	GRE		SMW		SWSG		VIC		
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1							6	8	1800-1900
2	2			1	1			24	30	1680-1900
2	3					1	3	17	27	1720-1900
2	4	1	12	1	7			19	41	1550-1900

Table 2: The pottery excavated from POT/12/2

There seems to be little evidence for occupation on site until after the current houses were built in the Victorian period. The mix of finds and pottery that were recovered suggest that the garden area has been used to depose of generally domestic rubbish. The finds consist of fragments of concrete, CBM, tile, small metal washers, glass, slate, metal springs from clothes pegs, coal, iron nails, half a small horseshoe, modern nails and pieces of mortar. A couple of small fragments of slag were also recovered with clay pipe and oyster shell as well as single bones of both rabbit and cat and fragments of sheep-sized animal and bird bones. The majority of the finds and pottery suggest that the land was farmed, particularly into the 16th century and later and some of the earlier finds found were utilised for manuring.

Test Pit three (POT/12/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the small enclosed rear garden of a Victorian terrace fronting the main road to Sandy in the far south west of the village. (34 Sandy Road, Potton. TL 521639 249249).

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

Two small pieces of Late Medieval Earthenware were excavated through POT/12/3 and were mixed in with a single sherd of Glazed Red Earthenware and a number of Victorian sherds.
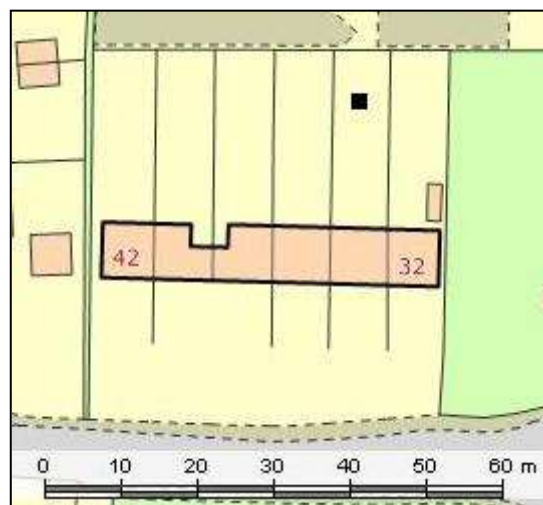
Figure 7: Location map of POT/12/3

		LMT		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1	1	1			10	11	1400-1900
3	2					6	6	1800-1900
3	3					5	8	1800-1900
3	4	1	3	1	1	4	14	1400-1900

Table 3: The pottery excavated from POT/12/3

The evidence of 15th century and later activity to the west of the town, albeit limited, suggests an expansion of the once compact medieval town that was focused around the market square, although the location of the site along the main road into Potton from Sandy, does suggest more frequent activity. The peak in activity however dates from the 19th century and later, after the cottages were built and the land has a lot more disturbances. The finds excavated consist of slate, glass, coal, iron nails, tile, CBM, clay pipe, fragments of concrete, pieces of scrap metal, oyster shell and a metal button.

Test Pit four (POT/12/4)

Test pit four was excavated in the long enclosed rear garden of a modern house on the eastern side of Potton Brook, on top of a hill overlooking the town. (42 Bury Hill, Potton. TL 522829 248960).

Test pit four was excavated to a depth of c.65m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Fiver sherds of Victorian pottery were only excavated from context three of POT/12/4.

TP	Context	VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	
4	3	5	10	1800-1900

Table 4: The pottery excavated from POT/12/4

Figure 8: Location map of POT/12/4

The limited number of both finds and pottery suggest that the site had been open fields and generally left untouched until about the 19th century and again in the later 20th century when the current house was built. The finds consist of iron nails, tile, fragments of plastic, coal, clay pipe, a black bottle stopper with "Ushers Paddington" and a small flattish lead horse and rider (blowing a trumpet) that was part of a small statue or badge.

Test Pit five (POT/12/5)

Test pit five was excavated in the large open rear garden of a Grade II listed 18th century former vicarage, set on the high ground immediately north of the church. It was also one of three pits excavated within the property; see also POT/12/6 and POT/12/7. (St Mary's House, Hatley Road, Potton. TL 522905 249512).

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

Few sherds of pottery were excavated from POT/12/5, but the majority of those found date to the medieval period with Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hedingham Ware and Late Medieval Oxidized Ware all identified. These were mixed in with a couple of sherds of Victorian pottery.
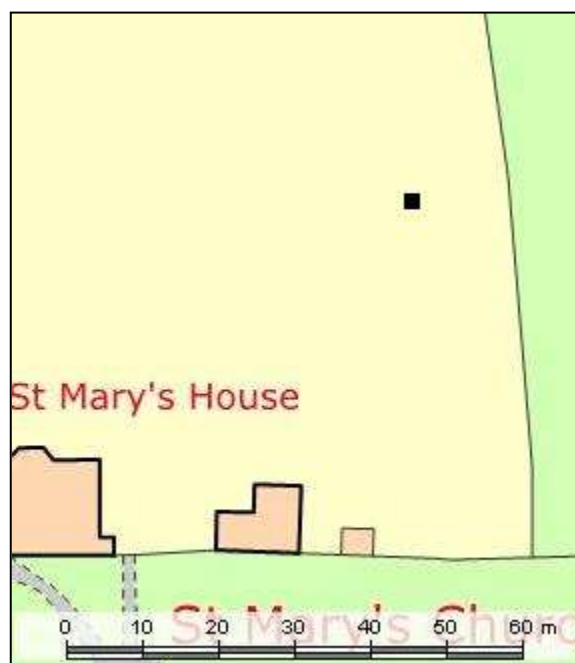
Figure 9: Location map of POT/12/5

		EMW		HED		LMOx		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1					1	1			1450-1550
5	2	1	4	1	2			2	8	1100-1900

Table 5: The pottery excavated from POT/12/5

The limited medieval activity is identified in POT/12/5 is likely related to the construction of the church, although it is also possible that there were dwellings here during that time also or that the land was farmed. The church then likely stood alone until the original rectory was built in the 18th century, although this far from the house there has been very little disturbances evident. The finds consist of CBM, tile and slate only, likely relating to the construction of the rectory. The presence of one secondary and one tertiary flint flakes, with one flint blade may however indicate the presence of prehistoric activity on the high ground overlooking Potton Brook.

Test Pit six (POT/12/6)

Test pit six was excavated in the rear garden of a Grade II listed 18th century former vicarage, set on the high ground immediately north of the church. The pit was very close to the church boundary. It was also one of three pits excavated within the property; see also POT/12/5 and POT/12/7. (St Mary's House, Hatley Road, Potton. TL 522911 249476).

Test pit six was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.
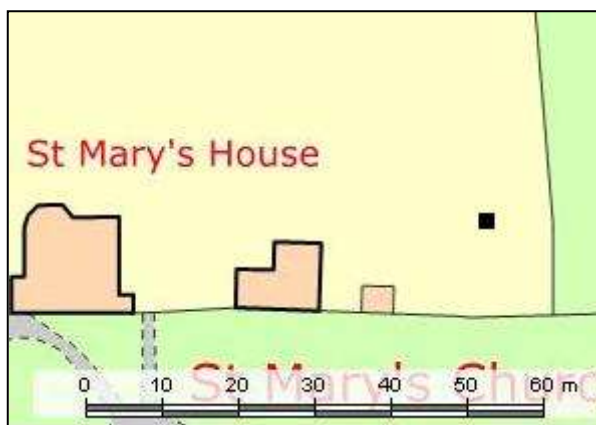
Figure 10: Location map of POT/12/6

The majority of the pottery excavated from POT/12/6 dates to the Victorian period but a single sherd of Late Medieval Ware was also recovered.

TP	Context	LMT		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
6	1			2	8	1800-1900
6	2			4	90	1800-1900
6	3			4	13	1800-1900
6	5	1	41			1400-1550

Table 6: The pottery excavated from POT/12/6

The later medieval activity identified at POT/12/6 may be related to the later works on the church, with the possibility of dwellings located here, or the area was kept as fields for working. It was then generally abandoned after until the rectory was built in the 18th century and this area of the site seems to have been utilised for the disposal of rubbish. The finds consist of a coiled metal spring, slate, iron nails and bolts, roof tile, glass, CBM, tile and clay pipe, most of which likely relate to the construction of the house at that time. Two fragments of animal bone were also recorded as a bird and a cattle-sized animal found from contexts one and three respectively.

Test Pit seven (POT/12/7)

Test pit seven was excavated in the open front garden of a Grade II listed 18th century former vicarage, set on the high ground immediately north of the church. The pit was adjacent to the church boundary wall. It was also one of three pits excavated within the property; see also POT/12/5 and POT/12/6. (St Mary's House, Hatley Road, Potton. TL 522839 249464).

Test pit seven was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.
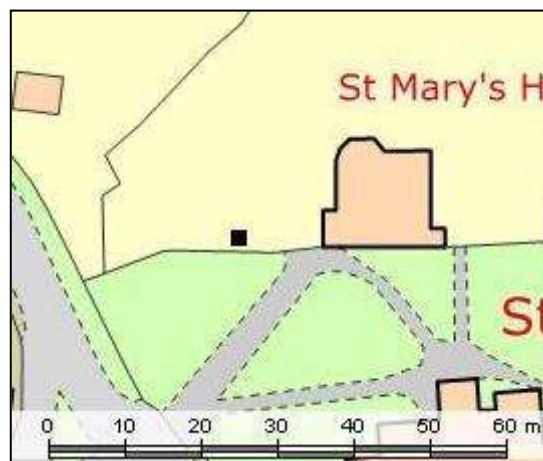
Figure 11: Location map of POT/12/7

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from POT/12/7 dates to the Victorian period, but single sherds of both Glazed Red Earthenware and Staffordshire Slipware were also identified.

TP	Context	GRE		SS		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
7	1					2	9	1800-1900
7	2	1	10	1	1	4	28	1550-1900
7	3					2	4	1800-1900
7	4					5	25	1800-1900
7	5					7	28	1800-1900

Table 7: The pottery excavated from POT/12/7

The only evidence for post medieval activity on the property was from this test pit that was situated closer to the road and to the front of the church, suggesting that there was at least some limited activity on site at that time. Again though the majority of the pottery and finds date to the 19th century, after the rectory was built. The mix of finds consist of tile, roof tile, fragments of concrete, coal, glass, tarmac, mortar, pieces of scrap metal, oyster and snail shell, half an orange plastic comb (minus the teeth), clay pipe, iron nails and a small glass pipette. A number of sheep/goat bones were also found from the test pit with evidence of butchery marks and were found with fragments of bird bone as well as both cattle- and sheep-sized animal bones.

Test Pit eight (POT/12/8)

Test pit eight was excavated in the centre of a garden to a house fronting the main road, just north of the centre of the village. (33 Horslow Street, Potton. TL 522152 249325).

Test pit eight was excavated to a depth of between 0.82m and 1m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints and the presence of a conduit, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from POT/12/8 dates to the Victorian period, although a small number of post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware sherds were found with a single sherd of Hertfordshire Greyware.
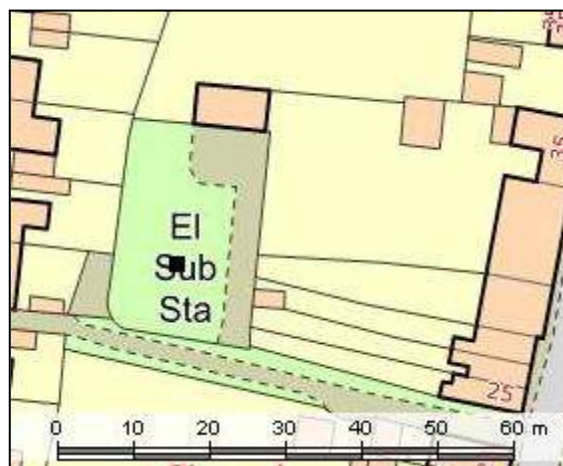
Figure 12: Location map of POT/12/8

TP	Context	HG		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
8	1					6	14	1800-1900
8	2	1	5	2	7	6	11	1150-1900
8	3					10	27	1800-1900
8	4					5	28	1800-1900
8	5					4	82	1800-1900
8	6			1	11	4	24	1550-1900
8	7					8	82	1800-1900
8	8			1	11	4	48	1550-1900
8	9					6	34	1800-1900

Table 8: The pottery excavated from POT/12/8

The presence of red brick conduit that was identified towards the base of POT/12/8 that was also orientated east –west means that the whole garden has been greatly disturbed and may account for the high number of Victorian pottery and finds that were excavated. The finds consist of large numbers of both CBM and tile, with glass, pieces of concrete, clay pipe, coal, slate, mortar, fragments of modern sewer pipe, a section of lead pipe, iron nails and bolts, pieces of scrap metal included rusted cans, buttons, tarmac, plaster, snail shell and a number of pieces of slag, suggestive of metal working close to site. A large amount of animal bone was also recorded from the test pit and has been identified as sheep/goat, pig, rabbit and chicken, with evidence of butchery marks as well as fragments of sheep-sized animals and bird bones. The presence of two fragments of human bone, part of the skull from context three and a fragment of ulna from context five, may both relate to the chapel which is situated just to the south of the test pit, before land use changed to residential. The evidence for both medieval and post medieval activity also identified suggests there was also limited activity on site during the 12th and 16th centuries, possibly as open fields.

Test Pit nine (POT/12/9)

Test pit nine was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set in the north of the village close to both the brook and the church. (15 Manor Way, Potton. TL522570 249527).

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

Figure 13: Location map of POT/12/9

A small mix of pottery was excavated from POT/12/9, all of which dates to the 16th century
and later. Sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware, Harlow Slipware, Staffordshire and English Stoneware were all recorded with two pieces of Victorian pot.

TP	Context	GRE		HSW		SS		EST		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
9	2									2	14	1800-1900
9	4	1	2	2	14	1	8	1	1			1550-1750

Table 9: The pottery excavated from POT/12/9

The limited amount of both finds and pottery that were excavated from POT/12/9 suggest that the site was likely open fields (being off the original main roads) during from the 16th to 19th centuries and until the current housing estate was built in the 20th century. The finds consist of fragments of plastic, modern sewer pipe fragment, a plastic toy tyre, small square metal buckles, white glazed modern tile, iron nails, slate, tile, grey plastic wire covering, glass, mortar and pieces of scrap metal, most of which relate to the construction of the property. A single fragment of sheep-sized animal bone has also been recorded.

Test Pit 10 (POT/12/10)

Test pit 10 was excavated in the open grassed field between the church and the brook that is also often used for overflow car parking the village hall and church. (Church Field, Hatley Road, Potton. TL522738 249474).

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

Single sherds of Hertfordshire Greyware, Midland Purple Ware and Glazed Red Earthenware were all excavated from POT/12/10 with a number of Victorian sherds.

Figure 14: Location map of POT/12/10

		HG		MP		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
10	1							5	16	1800-1900
10	2			1	6	1	1	4	13	1350-1900
10	3	1	8					1	18	1150-1900

Table 10: The pottery excavated from POT/12/10

The limited medieval and post medieval activity that was identified on site suggests that the area was likely kept as open fields; particularly given the proximity to the brook the field may have been prone to flooding. More disturbances are evident into the 19th century and later with a small amount of finds also recovered, consisting of coal, glass, slate, tile, clay pipe, CBM and a clear plastic wrapper. A single small fragment of bird bone was also recorded from context three.

Test Pit 11 (POT/12/11)

Test pit 11 was excavated in the open front garden of a modern house, set on top of the hill from the market square to the north. It was also the western one of two pits excavated here; see also POT/12/12. (1 Orchard Close, Potton. TL522334 249328).

Test pit 11 was excavated to a depth of 0.7m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A range of both medieval and post medieval wares were excavated from POT/12/11. These consist of Early Medieval Shelly Ware, Early

Figure 15: Location map of POT/12/11

Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Late Medieval Earthenware and Late Medieval Oxidised Ware with Glazed Red Earthenware, Harlow Slipware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware. A number of sherds of Victorian pottery were also found mixed through the test pit.

		SHC		EMW		HG		LMT		LMOx		GRE		HSW		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
11	1																	1	2	1800-1900
11	2					3	13											5	20	1150-1900
11	3							1	7									2	11	1400-1900
11	4									2	14							5	46	1450-1900
11	5			1	103	2	21					1	2			1	4	1	6	1100-1900
11	6			2	4	2	16							1	7			2	10	1100-1900
11	7	1	5			1	5													1100-1200

Table 11: The pottery excavated from POT/12/11

The location of both this test pit and its neighbour POT/12/12, just off the central market square is in the core of the medieval town. The occupation seemed to drop off into the 15th century, perhaps due to shifts in settlement patterns, and was likely kept as open fields until the 19th century. A mix of later finds and pottery have been identified, suggesting a lot of disturbances on site. The finds consist of coal, slate, iron nails and bolts, glass, metal hooks, CBM, tile, metal washers and brackets, fragments of concrete, pieces of scrap metal, clay pipe and slag, suggestive of metal working on or close to site. Two fragments of chicken bone and a fragment of bird bone were also recorded from the test pit with a single secondary flint flake and a flint blade from contexts five and seven respectively.

Test Pit 12 (POT/12/12)

Test pit 12 was excavated in the open front garden of a modern house, set on top of the hill from the market square to the north. It was also the eastern of two pits excavated here; see also POT/12/11. (1 Orchard Close, Potton. TL 5222347 249328).

Test pit 12 was excavated to a depth of 0.7m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from POT/12/12 dates to the Victorian period, although a single sherd of post medieval

Figure 16: Location map of POT/12/12

Staffordshire Slipware was also identified. These were also mixed in with a small number of Hertfordshire Greyware sherds.

TP	Context	HG		SS		VIC		
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
12	1					1	17	1800-1900
12	3	1	3	1	2	24	90	1150-1900
12	4					25	93	1800-1900
12	5 1/2	2	12			23	60	1150-1900
12	7	2	6			5	11	1150-1900

Table 12: The pottery excavated from POT/12/12

A cobbled surface was recorded across the test pit at c.0.5m in depth; the cobbles were only of one layer and was probably laid as a rough yard surface for an earlier 19th century property or barn on site. There was certainly activity on site in the medieval period, due to its position immediately north of the market square, which was the historic core of the town, although due to its slightly elevated position overlooking the square it may have been kept as fields or gardens. The finds excavated from POT/12/12 indicate a lot of later disturbances and consist of a fragment of rope, slate, clay pipe, degraded rubber soles, CBM, glass, iron nails and bolts, pieces of scrap metal, slate, asbestos, metal wire, tile, pieces of concrete, a metal button, a metal washer, mortar, fragments of tarmac, coal and fragments of modern drain. The animal bone species identified from POT/12/12 consists of dog/fox and chicken bones, with a number of fragments of cattle- and sheep-sized animal bones, two of which had evidence of being sawn. A single piece of burnt stone was also recorded from context two.

Test Pit 13 (POT/12/13)

Test pit 13 was excavated in the large enclosed rear garden of a 17th century Grade II listed farmhouse just south of the market square. (Home Farm House, Horne Lane, Potton. TL 522345 249049).

Test pit 13 was excavated to a depth of 0.7m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.
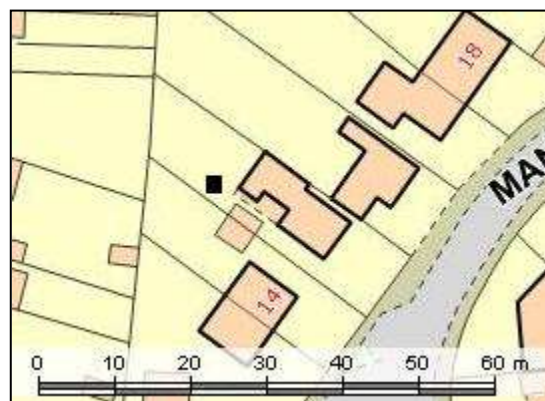
A very small amount of pottery was excavated from POT/12/13, with single sherds of both Hertfordshire Greyware and Late Medieval Oxidized Ware both mixed in with later Staffordshire Slipware and two sherds of Victorian pottery.

Figure 17: Location map of POT/12/13

TP	Context	HG		LMOx		SS		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
13	2							1	6	1800-1900
13	3					1	15			1650-1700
13	4	1	6					1	3	1150-1900
13	5					1	4			1650-1700
13	6			1	60					1450-1550

Table 13: The pottery excavated from POT/12/13

Very few finds and pottery were excavated from POT/12/13, which suggests that the site may have been outside the limit of the medieval settlement, with evidence for occupation on site only when the house was built in the 17th century. Post construction though there is still limited disturbances on site, potentially because the test pit was outside the original garden of the property or just that the majority of the domestic rubbish was deposited elsewhere on site or taken out to the fields. The finds consist of CBM, tile, fragments of concrete and mortar, coal, slate, glass, iron nails and clay pipe as well as fragments of cattle-sized animal bones.

Test Pit 14 (POT/12/14)

Test pit 14 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a Grade II listed 16th century former inn, fronting the road just south of the market square. (4 Sun Street, Potton. TL 522260 249169).

Figure 18: Location map of POT/12/14

Test pit 14 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, with half the pit then excavated to 1m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

All the pottery excavated from POT/12/14 dates to the 16th century and later with a single sherd of Glazed Red Earthenware recorded. The vast majority of the pottery however dates to the Victorian period.

TP	Context	GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
14	1			1	2	1800-1900
14	2	1	4	3	6	1550-1900
14	3-5			6	166	1800-1900
14	6-10			52	247	1800-1900

Table 14: The pottery excavated from POT/12/14

Despite its location in the historic core of the town, there is no evidence for medieval occupation on site through this test pitting strategy, all pottery dates to after the construction of the property in the 16th century. A thick layer of likely Victorian hardcore was excavated in the upper contexts of the pit, perhaps either as part of a rubbish dump or utilised to stabilise the ground as the natural is pure sand. The finds are also generally later in date and consist of pieces of concrete, coal, glass, white glazed modern tile, iron nails, slate, fragments of plaster, tile, CBM, oyster shell and clay pipe as well as a single fragment of sheep-sized animal bone.

Test Pit 15 (POT/12/15)

Test pit 15 was excavated in the enclosed garden of an 18th century Grade II listed house fronting the main road north out of the village from the market square. (28 King Street, Potton. TL 522479 249391).

Test pit 15 was excavated to a depth of 0.55m, with one corner then excavated to 0.85m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.
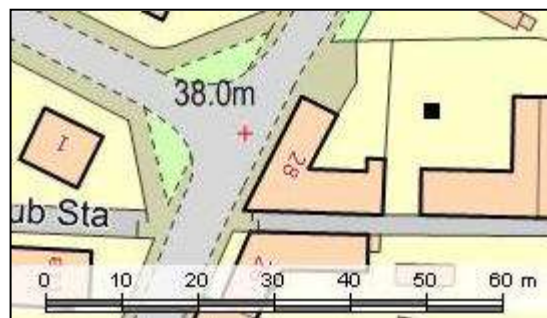
Figure 19: Location map of POT/12/15

Victorian pottery was only excavated from POT/12/15.

TP	Context	VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	
15	1	2	2	1800-1900
15	2	10	137	1800-1900
15	3	4	52	1800-1900
15	4	10	62	1800-1900
15	5	1	7	1800-1900

Table 15: The pottery excavated from POT/12/15

As the majority of both the finds and pottery that were excavated from POT/12/15 date to the Victorian period and later and the high level of disturbance on site suggests that there was little or no earlier activity on site prior to the construction of the house in the 18th century; although, of course, evidence of this may be present elsewhere across site. The finds consists of fragments of white glazed modern tile, a metal shotgun cartridge, CBM, tile, fragments of modern drain, iron nails and bolts, glass, pieces of scrap metal, fragments of cloth, pieces of concrete, a metal hinge bracket, metal bolts, the central core of a battery, oyster shell, aluminium tags, a metal token with 'Good for merchandise only' and 'P.E No Cash Value' stamped on it, a Spanish 50 pesetas coin dated 1957 and an Arabic coin with the number '1392' on it, which in the Islamic calendar relates to the years 1972-73. Well preserved animal bones were also recovered from the test pit and have been identified as cow, sheep/goat, pig, rabbit and chicken as well as fragments of bird bones and cattle- and sheep-sized animal bones. The larger animals also all show evidence for crude butchery marks.

Test Pit 16 (POT/12/16)

Test pit 16 was excavated in the enclosed front garden of a later 19th century cottage on the eastern side of Potton Brook at the start of Bury Hill. (10 Bury Hill, Potton. TL 522620 249018).

Test pit 16 was excavated to a depth of 0.4m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.
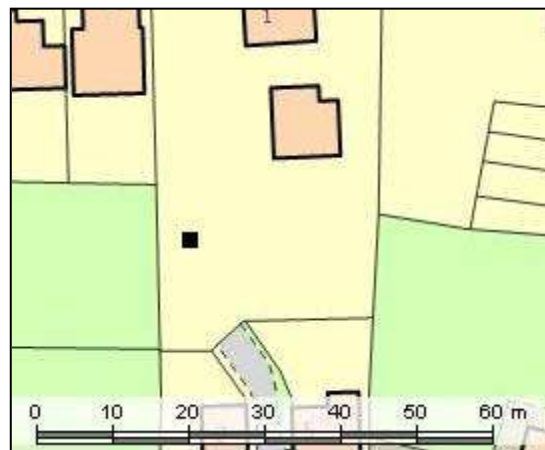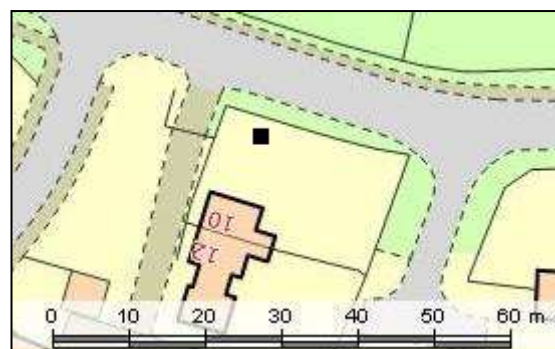
Victorian pottery was only excavated from POT/12/16.

Figure 20: Location map of POT/12/16

TP	Context	VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	
16	1	13	41	1800-1900
16	2	20	23	1800-1900
16	3	10	73	1800-1900

Table 16: The pottery excavated from POT/12/16

The location of POT/12/16 to the east of Potton Brook was likely beyond the limit of the original town, right up until the 19th century, when much more new housing was built. It seems likely that this site was open fields until the current house was built in 1867. The finds consist of CBM, tile, slate, iron nails, bolts and screws, mortar, glass, coal, pieces of scrap metal, fragments of concrete, snail shell, a slate pencil, clay pipe, a metal button and a few pieces of slag, suggestive of metal working on or close to site. Small amounts of animal bone were also recovered from the test pit with sheep/goat, pig, chicken and dog/fox all positively identified with single fragments of both cattle- and sheep-sized animal bones also found.

Test Pit 17 (POT/12/17)

Test pit 17 was excavated in the area of allotments along Myers Road in the far north-west of the town. (Allotments, Myers Road, Potton. TL 521762 249909).

No records of the excavations or the finds were available for test pit 17, however the pottery report details pottery finds from contexts 2 and 3 indicating that excavation reached to at least 0.3m depth.

Victorian pottery was only excavated from POT/12/17.

TP	Context	VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	
17	2	3	4	1800-1900
17	3	1	1	1800-1900

Table 17: The pottery excavated from POT/12/17

Figure 21: Location map of POT/12/17

The limited finds and pottery that were excavated from POT/12/17 suggest that this area of the town, in the far north-west, has likely always been left as open fields likely due to its distance to the historic core of the town around the market square. The finds that were found, consist of a large metal bolt, fragments of clear glass, a piece of coal and a fragment of CBM.

Test Pit 18 (POT/12/18)

Test pit 18 was excavated in the south western corner of a grassed play area on the corner of Brook End and Royston Street. It was the southern of three test pits excavated on the playing fields; see POT/12/19 and POT/12/20 (Henry Smith Playing fields (south), Brook End, Potton. TL 522491 249086).

Test pit 18 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

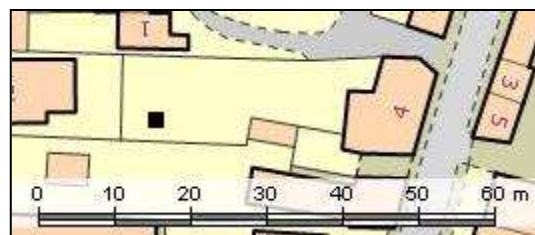A single sherd of Late Medieval Earthenware was excavated from the upper contexts of POT/12/17, but the rest of the pottery dates to

Figure 22: Location map of POT/12/18

the post medieval and later. Single sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware and English Stoneware were all excavated with a number of Victorian sherds.

		LMT		GRE		SMW		EST		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
18	2	1	3							5	14	1400-1900
18	4							1	2	20	45	1680-1900
18	5			1	2	1	2			18	86	1550-1900

Table 18: The pottery excavated from POT/12/18

The limited 15th century and later pottery and finds suggest that despite being close to the market square, which is just to the north west, this area of the town alongside Potton Brook was likely kept as open fields or utilised for manufacture/industry, rather than for residential dwellings. The Victorian and later disturbances on site may relate to the construction of the nearby housing on both Royston Street and Brook End, as well as the construction of the playground immediately to the north of POT/12/18. The finds consist of glass, CBM, metal nails, bolts and screws, central cores of a couple of batteries, a metal toy tyre, slate, coal, pieces of concrete, tile, metal drinks bottle caps, horseshoes, a one penny coin dated 1920, a farthing coin dated 1903, a metal button, a wooden cutlery handle, metal washers, clay pipe and a fragment of metal pipe. The animal bone also recovered from the test pit has been identified as cow and sheep/goat, both of which have evidence for chop marks, horse and fragments of bird bones as well as both cattle- and sheep-sized animal bone remains.

Test Pit 19 (POT/12/19)

Test pit 19 was excavated close to Potton Brook in the middle of grass playing fields, opposite Brookfields. It was the middle of three test pits excavated on the playing fields; see POT/12/18 and POT/12/20. (Henry Smith Playing fields, (middle), Potton. TL 522631 249252).

Test pit 19 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Two sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware were excavated from the basal context of POT/12/19. These were found with a single small sherd of Cistercian Ware.

Figure 23: Location map of POT/12/19

		EMW		CW		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
19	2			1	3	1470-1550
19	5	2	39			1100-1150

Table 19: The pottery excavated from POT/12/19

The limited finds and pottery that were excavated from POT/12/19 suggest that the site was in use through the medieval period, perhaps as open fields, possibly due to its position alongside Potton Brook that may have been prone to flooding. Later disturbances are also evident with the few finds also recovered. These consist of tile, CBM and a lump of corroded metal.

Test Pit 20 (POT/12/20)

Test pit 20 was excavated along the northern edge of grassed playing fields, just south of the church causeway and west of Potton Brook. It was the northern of three test pits excavated on the playing fields; see POT/12/18 and POT/12/19. (Henry Smith Playing fields, (north), Potton. TL 522674 249400).

Test pit 20 was excavated to a depth of 0.4m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Figure 24: Location map of POT/12/20

Two sherds of Victorian pottery were excavated from POT/12/20 and were mixed in with a single sherd of Staffordshire Manganese Ware.

| TP | Context | SMW | | VIC | | |
		No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
20	2			1	2	1800-1900
20	4	1	4	1	2	1680-1900

Table 20: The pottery excavated from POT/12/20

A land drain was identified running through the test pit at about 0.3m, suggesting that the area has been greatly disturbed, although there was no evidence for a cut above the drain. Despite this disturbance there is little evidence for much activity on site, despite its location just west of the church and along the old route way connecting the church and the town. It seems probable that the area has always been open fields. The finds consist of fragments of plastic, a round dog tag with 'Scan me I am micro chipped' and 'Kimber' stamped on it, glass, CBM, tile, iron nails and coal and clay pipe.

Test Pit 21 (POT/12/21)

Test pit 21 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a likely 19th century mid terrace property just south of the market square. (25 Royston Street, Potton. TL 522384 249118).

Test pit 21 was excavated to a depth of 0.67m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from POT/12/21 dates to the Victorian period. Additional single sherds of both Hertfordshire Greyware and Glazed Red Earthenware were also recovered mixed through the test pit.
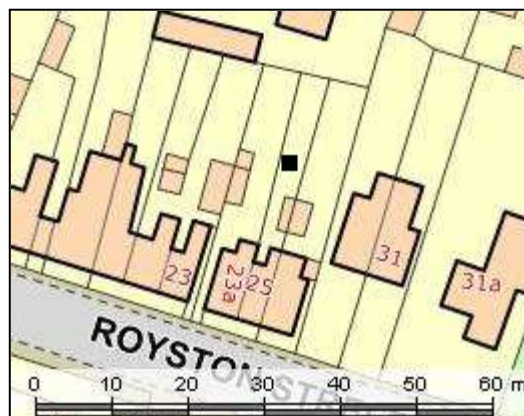
Figure 25: Location map of POT/12/21

TP	Context	HG		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
21	1					22	92	1800-1900
21	2					23	68	1800-1900
21	3					18	48	1800-1900
21	4	1	4			15	26	1150-1900
21	5			1	7	16	29	1550-1900
21	6					9	28	1800-1900

Table 21: The pottery excavated from POT/12/21

There is evidence for limited medieval and post medieval activity at POT/12/21, potentially due to the high level of disturbances evident on site after the houses were built in the 19th century, and the subsequent rubbish deposits. A large mix of finds were also recovered, including coal, glass, slate, metal nails, CBM, a metal spring, central core of batteries, fragments of melted plastic, a fragment of modern brick, modern white glazed tile, pieces of scrap metal, tile, clay pipe, gold milk bottle tops, pieces of concrete and mortar. A number of sheep/goat, chicken and rabbit bones were also identified from the test pit, the majority also evident of being butchered for meat removal. Additional fragments of both bird bones and sheep-sized animal bones were also recorded.

Test Pit 22 (POT/12/22)

Test pit 22 was excavated in the north western corner of a grassed field, in the grounds of the scout hut and opposite the parish church. (Scout Hut, Hatley Road, Potton. TL 522853 249404).

Test pit 22 was excavated to a depth of 0.4m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Victorian pottery was only excavated from POT/12/22.

Figure 26: Location map of POT/12/22

TP	Context	VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	
22	1	4	8	1800-1900
22	3	1	1	1800-1900

Table 22: The pottery excavated from POT/12/22

The land to the grounds of the scout hut was supposedly the site of an old sand quarry and the evidence from the test pit excavation has yielded evidence of only 19th century and later activity and disturbance. The finds consist of tile, metal nails and screws, glass, coal, metal washers, clay pipe, a metal bracket, slate, CBM, painted concrete, possible melted glass and a possible quern stone fragment that may be related to earlier activities in and around the church, which sits just across the road to the north. Fragments of grey square stone were also recovered that may be curb side paving stones, evident flaking Hatley Road today. A single rabbit bone was positively identified that also had evidence of a cut mark, implying disarticulation and was found in the upper contexts with two fragments of sheep-sized animal remains.

Test Pit 23 (POT/12/23)

Test pit 23 was excavated just south of the middle school in the playing field, close to its western boundary. It was the southern of two pits excavated here; see also POT/12/1. (Burgoyne Middle School, Mill Lane, Potton. TL 521813 249439).

Test pit 23 was excavated to a depth of 0.4m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

All the pottery excavated from POT/12/23 dates to the 15th century and later with a mix of wares identified. These include Late Medieval Oxidised Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware. These were all mixed in with a number of sherds of Victorian pottery.
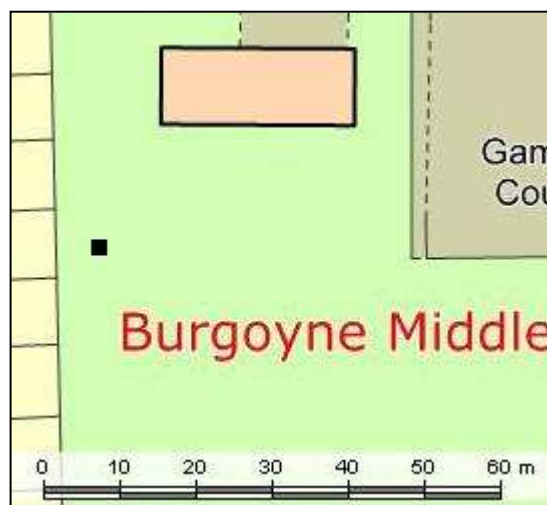
Figure 27: Location map of POT/12/23

TP	Context	LMOx		GRE		SS		SMW		SWSG		VIC		
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
23	1	1	7	1	2							6	11	1450-1900
23	2 & 3			2	10	1	4			1	1	8	19	1550-1900
23	3					1	2	3	3			1	1	1650-1900

Table 23: The pottery excavated from POT/12/23

The excavation results from POT/12/23 support those from the first test pit excavated within the school grounds, POT/12/1. There is little evidence for early activity on site prior to the 15th century, when there is growth of the town and this area becomes more intensively farmed until the school was built in the 1980's. The finds consist of a glass marble, clay pipe, metal nails, tile, glass, coal, CBM, pieces of scrap metal, slate, half a horseshoe and the central core of a battery.

Test Pit 24 (POT/12/24)

Test pit 24 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a likely 19th century property sited along the main road to Sandy. (22 Station Road, Potton. TL 522076 249184).

Test pit 24 was excavated to a depth of 0.4m, with further excavations in one corner to 0.88m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.
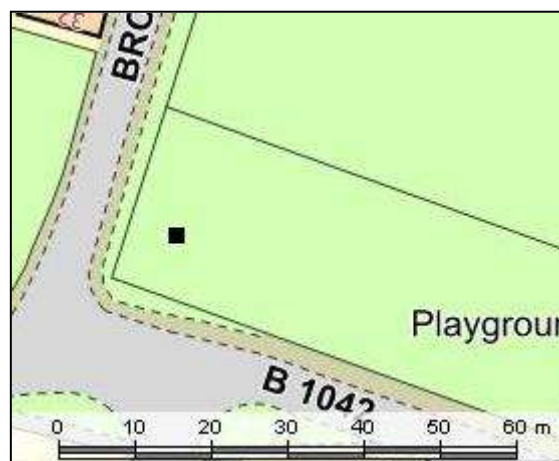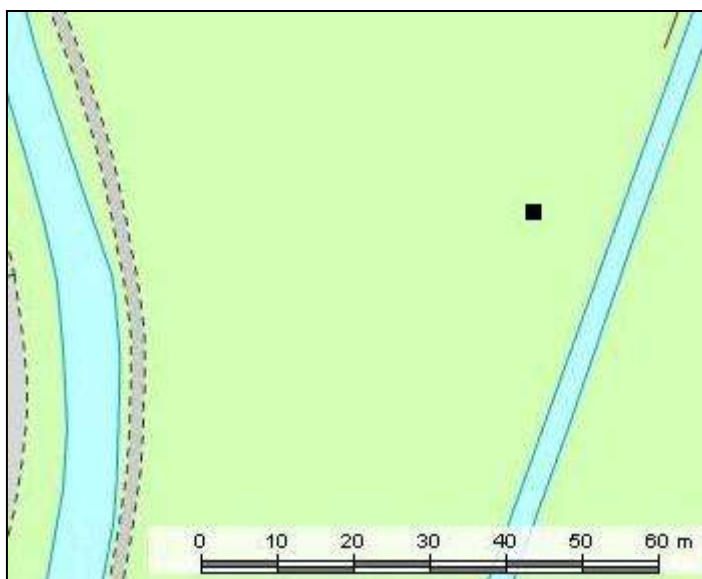
Single sherds of both Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Late Medieval Earthenwares were both excavated from the lower half of POT/12/24, and were mixed in with a range of post medieval wares, including Glazed Red Earthenware,

Figure 28: Location map of POT/12/24

Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware. The majority of the pottery found however dates to the Victorian period.

TP	Context	EMW		LMT		GRE		SS		SMW		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
24	1					1	1					1	1	12	13	1550-1900
24	2													7	10	1800-1900
24	3					1	3							34	115	1650-1900
24	4									3	16	1	2	12	59	1680-1900
24	5	1	3	1	1	2	2							6	15	1100-1900
24	6					1	3							1	18	1550-1900

Table 24: The pottery excavated from POT/12/4

During the medieval period the site of POT/12/24 was likely utilised as open fields, despite being away from the historic core of the town, the site is along the main road out of the village to Sandy. Some evidence for expansion is evident into the post medieval prior to the construction of the cottages in the 19th century, when much more disturbances are evident. A large number of finds were also mixed in with all the Victorian pottery identified through the test pit as well as an area of burnt material, with large amounts of charcoal, suggesting bonfire debris had been deposited on site, perhaps multiple times. The finds consist of CBM, coal, glass iron nails, a black plastic tube, a plastic wall plug, wooden button and metal buttons, pieces of concrete, fragments of plastic, slate, pieces of scrap metal, thin lead piping, slate, oyster and snail shell, clay pipe, a slate pencil and a piece of slag, suggestive of metal working on or close to site. A number of pieces of animal bone were also recorded from the test pit and have been identified as sheep/goat, rabbit, a partial chicken skeleton and a frog/toad bone that was likely part of the background fauna. Further bird bones were also identified with both cattle-and sheep-sized animal bones. Many of the sheep bones also exhibited evidence of butchery, implying that the carcasses were hung and chopped into left and right portions.

Test Pit 25 (POT/12/25)

Test pit 25 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set next to the disused railway line. (46 The Ridgeway, Potton. TL 521906 248989).

Test pit 25 was excavated to a depth of 0.4m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.
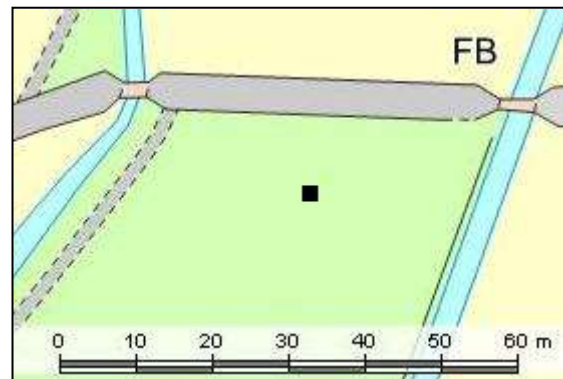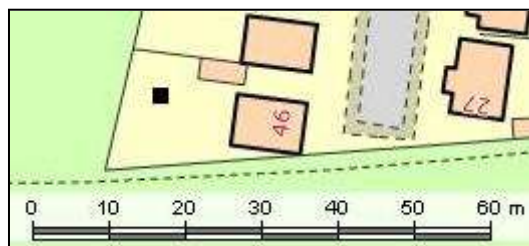

Figure 29: Location map of POT/12/25

Single sherds of both Glazed Red Earthenware and Staffordshire Manganese Ware were both excavated from POT/12/25. The majority of the pottery found however dates to the Victorian period.

TP	Context	GRE		SMW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
25	1			1	2	9	23	1680-1900
25	2					16	22	1800-1900
25	3	1	2			7	19	1550-1900

Table 25: The pottery excavated from POT/12/25

There is limited evidence for activity on site prior to the construction of the railway in the 19th century and the site was probably utilised as fields that flanked the main road into town from Sandy. A mix of finds were also recovered, consisting of tile, CBM, coal, iron nails, glass, pieces of scrap metal, clay pipe, slate, mortar and oyster shell

Test Pit 26 (POT/12/26)

Test pit 26 was excavated in the front garden of a modern house, on a modern estate, set in the far west of the town. (26a Nursery Close, Potton. TL 521417 249245).

Test pit 26 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.

Only four sherds of pottery were excavated from POT/12/26 and were single sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware, Chinese Porcelain and Victorian.
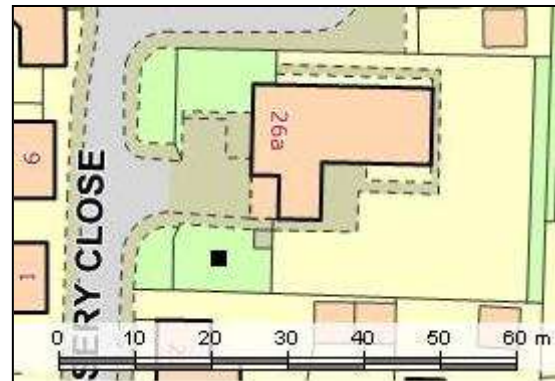
Figure 30: Location map of POT/12/26

		GRE		SMW		CP		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
26	1	1	3			1	1			1550-1800
26	2			1	3					1680-1750
26	4							1	1	1800-1900

Table 26: The pottery excavated from POT/12/26

The position of the test pit in the far west of the village and away from the historic core of the town is supported by the limited evidence for activity identified in the test pit. It seems probable that all the land flanking Sandy Road into Potton was kept as open fields up until the 20th century when the modern housing estate was built. The finds consist of glass, CBM, fragments of plastic, coal, tile, shell, polystyrene and clay pipe.

Test Pit 27 (POT/12/27)

Test pit 27 was excavated in the long rear garden of a detached house set on the main road south out of the town to Biggleswade. (46 Biggleswade Road, Potton. TL 522017 248918).

Test pit 27 was excavated to a depth of 0.4m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded

and backfilled.
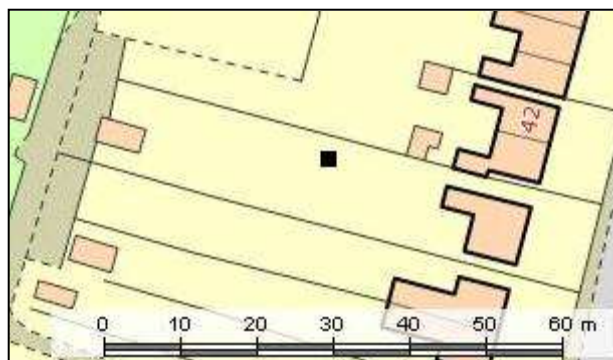
Figure 31: Location map of POT/12/27

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from POT/12/27 dates to the Victorian period, but a single sherd of Late Medieval Earthenware was also recorded in the upper context.

TP	Context	LMT		VIC		
		No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
27	2	1	3	3	25	1400-1900
27	3			2	6	1800-1900
27	4			2	3	1800-1900

Table 27: The pottery excavated from POT/12/27

The later medieval pottery that was excavated from POT/12/27 is part of a wider scattered presence away from the historic core of the town, suggesting likely use as open fields at that time. This probably continued until the current houses were built, when there are greater levels of disturbances evident. The small amount of finds excavated consist of metal wire, a fragment of metal pipe, modern CBM, a metal hoop, pieces of plastic, fragments of concrete, tile, iron nails, glass, half a toy metal motorbike, fragments of green toy plastic army men and clay pipe. Two fragments of animal bone were also recorded from the test pit, one from a dog and the other has only been identified as a bird bone.

9 Discussion

The test pit results for the Potton excavations will be discussed by period below.

9.1 Prehistoric period

No prehistoric pottery was excavated from the 2012 test pits but a small number of prehistoric flints were identified from POT/12/5, POT/12/11 and POT/12/12. These included both secondary and tertiary flint flakes that most likely date to as later Neolithic or Bronze Age activity close to and on either side of the river, on the slightly higher ground. Flint blade fragments were also recorded either side of the river and are likely to be Mesolithic or early Neolithic in date, all of which suggests that there has been periodic activity along the river valley from the Mesolithic period and potential settlement from the Neolithic period onwards.

9.2 Roman period

The proximity of Potton to the Roman town of Sandy may explain why there has been a lack of Romano-British material excavated from the test pits during the 2012 excavations. The location of Sandy along a major Roman road (Ermine Street, now the A1) as well as its position on the River Ivel suggests that it was more suitably placed that Potton for both settlement and trade during the Roman period. As a few Romano-British finds have only been recorded in Potton we know that the area around the modern town was utilised at this time, but there is so far no evidence for settlement. It potentially may have been utilised for agriculture or pasture, either for the town at Sandy or perhaps belonging to smaller farmsteads dotted along the river.

9.3 Anglo-Saxon period

A permanent settlement was established at Potton during the Anglo-Saxon period, although it's exact date is unknown, there was a small settlement existing by the Late Saxon period, particularly as the village later appears in the Domesday Book of 1086. The location of this early settlement remains unknown, particularly because no Anglo-Saxon finds were excavated from the 2012 test pitting, but in the wider area little evidence has been found of any Anglo Saxon activity. The original settlement may have been away from the medieval planned town which was created around the market place as this would have likely needed a 'clearer area' for ease of laying out a new development. It may have been sited on the high ground to the northwest around the current church, which may have replaced a wooden Saxon church and could explain why the church itself is sited a distance away from the core medieval town. Further archaeological work would be needed through the town to determine the exact location and extent of the original Saxon settlement.

9.4 High medieval

Medieval pottery was recorded from only nine of the 27 test pits, from which 26 sherds were identified accounting for only 3.22% of all the pottery found from the 2012 test pitting. Higher numbers of medieval sherds were particularly prevalent around the central planned market place (POT/12/12, POT/12/11, POT/12/8, POT/12/24, POT/12/13 and POT/12/21), which was to be expected but as well as from land next to the river (POT/12/19 and POT/12/10) and around the church (POT/12/5). The presence of two or more sherds of pottery from a single site is generally more indicative of occupation on site, but the sporadic nature of the test pitting means that a sense of the development of the medieval town cannot be identified within the confines of the test pitting strategy.

Single high medieval pottery sherds were also found from three test pits (POT/12/24,

POT/12/21 and POT/12/13) that may have been sited on the possible southern and western fringes of the medieval town and that single sherds of a type of pottery often mean that these areas were not occupied and so could have been used for agriculture just outside the town. The test pitting does support the documentary evidence that Potton was indeed originally settled around the current market place and also focused further north to incorporate the church.

9.5 Late medieval

From the test pitting in Potton there appears to be a general decline in the numbers of late medieval pottery identified, compared to the high medieval period although activity at this time is actually more widespread than during the high medieval. For the first time with the test pitting there is activity identified from POT/12/23, POT/12/3 and POT/12/27, albeit limited. The Black Death could be responsible for these changes in land use and a population decline as seen through fewer pottery sherds turning up in the archaeological record during the 14th century. One example noted here for the decline in on-site activity was from the two test pits excavated on the same site just north of the market, POT/12/11 and POT/12/12, in which there was quite intense activity recorded here through the high numbers of pottery dating to the high medieval period, with a total of 17 sherds recorded. This sharp decline is noted with the recovery of only three sherds of late medieval pottery from the same test pits, suggesting that although the land is still in use there has been enough of a change during the crisis to either alter the location of the focus of settlement and to affect the pottery record.

9.6 Post-medieval and later

Expansion is noted into the 16th century, particularly further west along the main road into the town from Sandy and to the south as the town grew. The development of the railway in the 19th century has also had a direct effect on the growth and the development of the town, although it likely still remained small until the 20th century modern developments, particularly further north and west.

The animal bone assemblage likely dates to the 16th century and later given the type and evidence of butchery marks on the majority of the domestic species, most of which also seemed to have been raised on site. Further analysis on a wider bone assemblage would be needed but it seems likely that meat joints were being exported as well as likely also imported to the area, given that vertebral and rib remains were most commonly found from the Potton test pits.

10 Conclusion

The archaeological test pit excavations that were carried out in Potton in 2012 were very successful in fulfilling its aim of providing members of the local community an opportunity to get involved in excavating within their own villages or towns as well as taking part in the London 2012 Cultural Olympiad. The feedback from the local volunteers was generally very positive, new archaeological skills were gained and the community felt much more engaged in their local heritage.

The archaeological evidence from the test pitting data in Potton has also advanced the knowledge and understanding of the historic development of the town and its immediate environment from the Mesolithic period onwards with the evidence for tool making generally focused either side of the river. Although no Roman or Anglo Saxon archaeology was identified, so therefore origins of the town were also not identified in the areas examined, the high medieval occupation of the village was well noted through 33% of all the test pits, which rose to 37% of the test pits yielding later medieval pottery. The test pitting showed how the village expanded into a town through the post medieval and later.

The results from the test pitting also contributed to the bigger picture of rural settlements over the medieval period in particular across the eastern region as well as providing new evidence about the likely extent of surviving archaeological evidence underlying the streets, gardens and the houses of Potton.

11 Acknowledgements

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13 Appendices

13.1 Pottery Report – *Paul Blinkhorn*

Pottery Types

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 glazed jugs.

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.

MP: Midland Purple ware. Made and used between AD1450-1600. Very hard, red to dark purplish-grey in colour, usually with a dark purple to black glaze. Wide range of different pots made such as jars, bowls and jugs.

LMOx: Late Medieval Oxidized Ware: Hard, red pottery with lots of sand mixed in with the clay. Made from about 1450 – 1500 in lots of different sites in the south-east midlands and western East Anglia. Used for everyday pottery such as jugs and large bowls, and also large pots ('cisterns') for brewing beer.

LMT: **Late Medieval Earthenware**. Fine, red, slightly sandy pottery with a reddish-orange glaze, very similar to GRE, but earlier, dating to 1400-1550. Made at a number of places in Essex, including Colchester.

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.

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.

CP: Chinese Porcelain, mid-17th century **+**. Hard, slightly translucent white fabric with a clear glaze, often with hand-painted polychrome decoration. Known in Europe from the 13th century, but did not become common until the 18th century. Wide range of table- and decorative wares.

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

TP	Cntxt	GRE		SWSG		VIC		
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1			1	3	1	5	1720-1900
1	2	1	3			5	8	1550-1900
1	4					5	13	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is post-medieval, with most dating to the Victorian era, suggesting that the site was probably only used as fields before then.

Test Pit 2

TP	Cntxt	GRE		SMW		SWSG		VIC		
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1							6	8	1800-1900
2	2			1	1			24	30	1680-1900
2	3					1	3	17	27	1720-1900
2	4	1	12	1	7			19	41	1550-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is post-medieval, with most dating to the Victorian era, suggesting that the site was probably only used as fields before then.

Test Pit 3

TP	Cntxt	LMT		GRE		VIC		
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1	1	1			10	11	1400-1900
3	2					6	6	1800-1900
3	3					5	8	1800-1900
3	4	1	3	1	1	4	14	1400-1900

Nearly all the pottery from this test-pit is post-medieval, with most dating to the Victorian era, suggesting that the site was probably only used as fields before then.

Test Pit 4

TP	Cntxt	VIC		
		No	Wt	Date Range
4	3	5	10	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, indicating that the site was not used by people before that time.

Test Pit 5

		EMW		HED		LMOx		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1					1	1			1450-1550
5	2	1	4	1	2			2	8	1100-1900

This test-pit did not produce much pottery, but that which was here shows that the site was in used throughout the medieval period, probably as fields. It was then abandoned until the Victorian era.

Test Pit 6

		LMT		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1			2	8	1800-1900
6	2			4	90	1800-1900
6	3			4	13	1800-1900
6	5	1	41			1400-1550

Nearly all the pottery from this test-pit is post-medieval, with most dating to the Victorian era, suggesting that the site was probably only used as fields before then.

Test Pit 7

		GRE		SS		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1					2	9	1800-1900
7	2	1	10	1	1	4	28	1550-1900
7	3					2	4	1800-1900
7	4					5	25	1800-1900
7	5					7	28	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is post-medieval, with most dating to the Victorian era, suggesting that the site was probably only used as fields before then.

Test Pit 8

		HG		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1					6	14	1800-1900
8	2	1	5	2	7	6	11	1150-1900
8	3					10	27	1800-1900
8	4					5	28	1800-1900
8	5					4	82	1800-1900
8	6			1	11	4	24	1550-1900
8	7					8	82	1800-1900
8	8			1	11	4	48	1550-1900
8	9					6	34	1800-1900

Nearly all the pottery from this test-pit is post-medieval, with most dating to the Victorian

era, suggesting that the site was probably only used as fields before then.

Test Pit 9

TP	Cntxt	GRE		HSW		SS		EST		VIC		
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	2									2	14	1800-1900
9	4	1	2	2	14	1	8	1	1			1550-1750

All the pottery from this test-pit is post-medieval, with most dating to the Victorian era, suggesting that the site was probably only used as fields before then.

Test Pit 10

TP	Cntxt	HG		MP		GRE		VIC		
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
10	1							5	16	1800-1900
10	2			1	6	1	1	4	13	1350-1900
10	3	1	8					1	18	1150-1900

Most of the pottery from this test-pit is post-medieval, with the majority dating to the Victorian era, suggesting that the site was probably only used as fields before then. There does seem to have been activity throughout the medieval period, but then the site appears to have been abandoned until the 19th century.

Test Pit 11

TP	Cntxt	SHC		EMW		HG		LMT		LMOx		GRE		HSW		SWSG		VIC		
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
11	1																	1	2	1800-1900
11	2					3	13											5	20	1150-1900
11	3							1	7									2	11	1400-1900
11	4									2	14							5	46	1450-1900
11	5			1	103	2	21					1	2			1	4	1	6	1100-1900
11	6			2	4	2	16							1	7			2	10	1100-1900
11	7	1	5			1	5													1100-1200

This site produced a relatively large amount of medieval pottery, which suggests that people were living here throughout that time. The post-medieval assemblage is smaller, and so the site may have been used as fields or similar until the 19th century.

Test Pit 12

		HG		SS		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
12	1					1	17	1800-1900
12	3	1	3	1	2	24	90	1150-1900
12	4					25	93	1800-1900
12	5 1/2	2	12			23	60	1150-1900
12	7	2	6			5	11	1150-1900

Most of the pottery from this test-pit is post-medieval, with most dating to the Victorian era, although the amount of medieval pottery present suggests that people may have been living there in the 12th – 13th centuries. It then appears to have been abandoned until the 19th century.

Test Pit 13

		HG		LMOx		SS		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
13	2							1	6	1800-1900
13	3					1	15			1650-1700
13	4	1	6					1	3	1150-1900
13	5					1	4			1650-1700
13	6			1	60					1450-1550

This test-pit did not produce much pottery, but that which is here indicates that it was probably used as fields in the medieval period.

Test Pit 14

		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
14	1			1	2	1800-1900
14	2	1	4	3	6	1550-1900
14	3-5			6	166	1800-1900
14	6-10			52	247	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is post-medieval, with the majority dating to the Victorian era, suggesting that the site was probably only used as fields before then.

Test Pit 15

		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date Range
15	1	2	2	1800-1900
15	2	10	137	1800-1900
15	3	4	52	1800-1900
15	4	10	62	1800-1900
15	5	1	7	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, indicating that the site was not used by people before that time.

Test Pit 16

		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date Range
16	1	13	41	1800-1900
16	2	20	23	1800-1900
16	3	10	73	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, indicating that the site was not used by people before that time.

Test Pit 17

		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date Range
17	2	3	4	1800-1900
17	3	1	1	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, indicating that the site was not used by people before that time.

Test Pit 18

		LMT		GRE		SMW		EST		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
18	2	1	3							5	14	1400-1900
18	4							1	2	20	45	1680-1900
18	5			1	2	1	2			18	86	1550-1900

Nearly all the pottery from this test-pit is post-medieval, with the majority dating to the Victorian era, suggesting that the site was probably only used as fields before then.

Test Pit 19

		EMW		CW		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
19	2			1	3	1470-1550
19	5	2	39			1100-1150

This test-pit did not produce mush pottery, but that which was here suggests it was used throughout the medieval period, possibly as fields.

Test Pit 20

		SMW		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
20	2			1	2	1800-1900
20	4	1	4	1	2	1680-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is post-medieval, with the majority dating to the Victorian era, suggesting that the site was probably only used as fields before then.

Test Pit 21

		HG		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
21	1					22	92	1800-1900
21	2					23	68	1800-1900
21	3					18	48	1800-1900
21	4	1	4			15	26	1150-1900
21	5			1	7	16	29	1550-1900
21	6					9	28	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is post-medieval, with the majority dating to the Victorian era, suggesting that the site was probably only used as fields before then.

Test Pit 22

		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date Range
22	1	4	8	1800-1900
22	3	1	1	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, indicating that the site was not used by people before that time.

Test Pit 23

		LMOx		GRE		SS		SMW		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
23	1	1	7	1	2							6	11	1450-1900
23	2 & 3			2	10	1	4			1	1	8	19	1550-1900
23	3					1	2	3	3			1	1	1650-1900

Most of the pottery from this test-pit is post-medieval, with the majority dating to the Victorian era, suggesting that the site was probably only used as fields before then, but it appears to have been continually in use from the late medieval period onwards.

Test Pit 24

		EMW		LMT		GRE		SS		SMW		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
24	1					1	1					1	1	12	13	1550-1900
24	2													7	10	1800-1900
24	3							1	3					34	115	1650-1900
24	4									3	16	1	2	12	59	1680-1900
24	5	1	3	1	1	2	2							6	15	1100-1900
24	6					1	3							1	18	1550-1900

Most of the pottery from this test-pit is post-medieval, with most dating to the Victorian era, suggesting that the site was probably only used as fields before then.

Test Pit 25

TP	Cntxt	GRE No	GRE Wt	SMW No	SMW Wt	VIC No	VIC Wt	Date Range
25	1			1	2	9	23	1680-1900
25	2					16	22	1800-1900
25	3	1	2			7	19	1550-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is post-medieval, with the majority dating to the Victorian era, suggesting that the site was probably only used as fields before then.

Test Pit 26

TP	Cntxt	GRE No	GRE Wt	SMW No	SMW Wt	CP No	CP Wt	VIC No	VIC Wt	Date Range
26	1	1	3			1	1			1550-1800
26	2			1	3					1680-1750
26	4							1	1	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is post-medieval, with the small quantities present indicating that it has only been used as fields in the past.

Tecst Pit 27

TP	Cntxt	LMT No	LMT Wt	VIC No	VIC Wt	Date Range
27	2	1	3	3	25	1400-1900
27	3			2	6	1800-1900
27	4			2	3	1800-1900

Nearly all the pottery from this test-pit is post-medieval, with most dating to the Victorian era, suggesting that the site was probably only used as fields before then.

13.2 Faunal Remains – *Vida Rajkovaca*

A series of test pits scattered across the village generated a small faunal assemblage with a total of 189 assessable specimens, of which 74 were identified to species or family (*c.*40% of the assemblage). The remainder of the assemblage was assigned to a size-category. For the purpose of this study, the assemblage was divided into several sub-sets. Fauna derived from adjacent test pits will be quantified separately (see tables below), but bone material from similarly dated contexts will be considered collectively. These were considered by area, moving from west to east.

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), Cohen and Serjeantson (1996) and reference material from the Cambridge Archaeological Unit and Grahame Clark Zooarchaeology Laboratory, University of Cambridge. Most, but not all, caprine bones are difficult to identify to species however, it was possible to identify a single element as sheep from the assemblage, using the criteria of Boessneck (1969) and Halstead (Halstead et al. 2002). Similarly, closely related galliformes are difficult to distinguish and for the purpose of this study were only assigned to family. Ageing of the assemblage employed both mandibular tooth wear (Grant 1982, Payne 1973) and fusion of proximal and distal epiphyses (Silver 1969). Unidentifiable fragments were assigned to general size categories where possible. This information is presented in order to provide a complete fragment count. Taphonomic criteria including indications of butchery, pathology, gnawing activity and surface modifications as a result of weathering were also recorded when evident.

The quantity of recovered bone and the state of preservation varied between different areas. From the western bounds of the investigated area came a very small quantity of bone (6 specimens). If we look at the north-eastern edge of the village, pits 6, 7, 10 and 22 collectively generated some 25 specimens. The largest quantity of bone came from those excavated within the centre, with pits 8 and 24 producing 38 and 35 specimens respectively, a combined total of 73 specimens (38.6% of the assemblage). Typically, the material of later date was better preserved compared to that from earlier contexts.

Test pit 2
Of the three test pits excavated along the western end of the investigated area, only one produced faunal material. Contexts [2] and [3] (dated to late 17th-19th c.) produced six moderately preserved specimens in total, with rabbit and cat being the only two positively identified species (Table 28).

Taxon	Test pit 2	
	[2]	[3]
Rabbit	1	.
Cat	.	1
Sub-total to species	**1**	**1**
Sheep-sized	.	3
Bird n.f.i.	.	1
Total	**1**	**5**

Table 28: Number of identified specimens for all species from test pit 2; the abbreviation n.f.i denotes that the specimen could not be further identified

Test pit 8

Situated in the physical centre of the investigated area, test pit eight produced the largest amount of animal bone (38 specimens). In addition to the animal bone, two fragments of human bone were recovered from contexts [3] (skull) and [5] (ulna). Remains of sheep/ goat, pig, rabbit and chicken were all positively identified, based on a few specimens each (Table 29).

The preservation was overall good, with some 26 specimens showing minimal or no surface erosion and weathering (68.4% of the sub-set).

Four specimens were recorded with gnawing marks, and further five showed signs of butchery. Two chicken femorae were affected, one with two fine knife marks on the distal condyle, and the other one with a series of shallow cut marks on the shaft, just under the femoral head. Both marks are suggestive of preparation for disarticulation and meat removal.

Taxon	Test pit 8					
	[1]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[9]
Ovicaprid	.	1	1	.	.	.
Pig	.	.	1	.	.	.
Rabbit	.	.	1	.	.	.
Chicken	.	3	.	2	.	.
Galliformes	.	1	.	.	.	.
Frog/ toad	.	.	.	.	1	.
Sub-total to species or family	**.**	**5**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**.**
Sheep-sized	3	5	2	.	.	2
Mammal n.f.i.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Bird n.f.i.	.	13	1	.	.	.
Total	**3**	**23**	**6**	**2**	**2**	**2**

Table 29: Number of identified specimens for all species from test pit 8; the abbreviation n.f.i denotes that the specimen could not be further identified

Test pits 13, 14 and 21

The three pits were positioned in a triangle and located to the south of test pit 8. Despite their vicinity, these three pits generated very different faunal 'signatures'. Pits 13 and 14 contained a small quantity of poorly preserved bone, without a single specimen being identifiable to species. Test pit 21, however, yielded the remains of sheep/ goat, rabbit and chicken (Table 30). Butchery marks were recorded on three specimens, two of which were clearly sawn. One rib was cut to pot size, and one had marks consistent with meat removal. One sheep-sized limb bone fragment was sawn off from both ends to create a 'ring' shaped fragment and this may be a (by-) product of bone working. Bird elements were rather fragmentary, implying a portion of them was only possible to identify as bird.

Taxon	Test pit 13		Test pit 14	Test pit 21					
	[4]	[5]	[3]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]
Ovicaprid	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.
Rabbit	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Chicken	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Sub-total to species or family	**.**	**.**	**.**	**2**	**.**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**.**
Cattle-sized	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Sheep-sized	.	.	1	3	1	5	2	.	1
Bird n.f.i.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.
Total	**1**	**2**	**1**	**6**	**1**	**8**	**4**	**1**	**1**
Total	**3**		**1**	**21**					

Table 30: Number of identified specimens for all species from test pits 13, 14 & 21; the

Test pits 11 and 12

Just to the north of this small group of test pits were test pits 11 and 12. A total of well-preserved 17 specimens were recovered, only six of which were identified to species level (Table 31). One cattle-sized vertebra was sawn, and further two cattle-sized limb bone fragments showed signs of being sawn off.

Taxon	Test pit 11		Test pit 12			
	[3]	[4]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]
Dog/ fox	.	.	.	.	1	1
Chicken	1	1	.	.	.	2
Sub-total to species or fai	1	1	.	.	1	3
Cattle-sized	.	.	1	.	.	2
Sheep-sized	.	.	.	3	4	.
Bird n.f.i.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Total	2	1	1	3	5	5
Total	3		14			

Table 31: Number of identified specimens for all species from test pits 11 & 12; the abbreviation n.f.i denotes that the specimen could not be further identified

Test pit 24

Situated in the centre of the investigated area, test pit 24 generated a total of 35 specimens, 14 of which were assigned to species (Table 32). The Victorian date for this pit fits well with the relatively large quantity of the material. Three sheep/ goat vertebrae were recorded as being chopped down the middle axis, implying carcass (or carcasses) were hung and split down the sagittal plane into left and right portions. Another interesting find was a partial skeleton, recovered from context [8]. Frog remains are part of the background fauna.

Taxon	Test pit 24						
	[1]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]
Ovicaprid	.	.	.	.	.	1	2
Rabbit	.	2	1	.	.	1	.
Chicken	.	.	.	.	.	.	1*
Galliformes	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Frog/ toad	.	.	.	1	2	.	.
Sub-total to species or family	.	2	1	1	2	5	3
Cattle-sized	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Sheep-sized	3	2	6	5	2	1	.
Bird n.f.i.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Total	3	4	8	6	4	7	3
Total	35						

Table 32: Number of identified specimens for all species from test pit 24; the abbreviation n.f.i denotes that the specimen could not be further identified. *implies a partial skeleton counted as one specimen

Test pit 27
Situated on the southern edge of the area, this pit only generated a dog metapodial fragment and an unidentifiable bird tarso-metatarsus shaft fragment recovered from contexts [2] and [4].

Test pit 15
Moving towards the north-east, test pit 15 also contained well preserved faunal material. Of 21 specimens, eight were identified to species (Table 33). The three main 'food species' were identified, as well as rabbit and chicken. The entire pottery assemblage from this pit was Victorian in date, implying the site was probably not used before that date. The almost full range of domesticates and a few crude butchery marks are all in keeping with the period.

Taxon	Test pit 15			
	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
Cow	1	.	.	.
Ovicaprid	.	1	.	.
Sheep	.	1	.	.
Pig	.	1	.	2
Rabbit	.	1	.	.
Chicken	.	1	.	.
Sub-total to species or family	**1**	**5**	**.**	**2**
Cattle-sized	3	3	2	.
Sheep-sized	.	3	.	1
Bird n.f.i.	.	1	.	.
Total	**4**	**12**	**2**	**3**
Total	**21**			

Table 33: Number of identified specimens for all species from test pit 15; the abbreviation n.f.i denotes that the specimen could not be further identified

Test pit 9
This pit yielded a single sheep-sized limb bone fragment ([2]).

Test pit 18
This pit is produced more cattle elements than the rest of the assemblage with five specimens in total (Table 34). Although some pottery from this pit was post-medieval, the majority was Victorian in date, and it is more likely that the fauna also came from the same period. A few clear chop marks recorded on a sheep/ goat ulna and a few other elements are a clear indication the assemblage came from a domestic context.

Taxon	Test pit 18			
	[1]	[2]	[4]	[5]
Cow	5	.	.	.
Ovicaprid	1	1	.	.
Horse	.	.	.	1
Sub-total to species or family	**6**	**1**	**.**	**1**
Sheep-sized	1	1	1	.
Mammal n.f.i.	.	1	.	.
Bird n.f.i.	.	1	.	.
Total	**7**	**4**	**1**	**1**

Table 34: Number of identified specimens for all species from test pit 18; the abbreviation n.f.i denotes that the specimen could not be further identified

Test pit 16

This pit yielded six specimens in total, all of which were recovered from context [3] dated to the Victorian period. Remains of sheep/ goat, pig, chicken and dog/ fox were positively identified (Table 35). The specimen identified as dog/ fox was a metatarsus fragment.

Taxon	Test pit 16
	[3]
Ovicaprid	1
Pig	1
Chicken	1
Dog/ fox	1
Sub-total to species	**4**
Cattle-sized	1
Sheep-sized	1
Total	**6**

Table 35: Number of identified specimens for all species from test pit 16; the abbreviation n.f.i denotes that the specimen could not be further identified

Test pits 6, 7, 10 and 22

Finally, the north-eastern corner of the investigated area had several pits, four of which generated faunal material. The total of 25 assessable specimens were recovered, 14 of which were identified to species (Table 36) The range is identical to majority of other sub-sets, implying these were part of the same settlement/ complex. The Victorian date for these features also seems to confirm this.

One of the sheep astragali was recorded as calcined. The majority of butchery marks were noted on sheep/ goat elements, although a rabbit pelvis fragment also showed a fine cut mark on the acetabulum, probably implying disarticulation. Three sheep/ goat vertebrae were sawn down the sagittal plane, suggestive of a carcass being split into left and right portions.

Taxon	Test pit 6		Test pit 7				Test pit 10	Test pit 22	
	[1]	[3]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[3]	[1]	[2]
Ovicaprid	.	.	7	1	2	.	.	.	.
Rabbit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Galliformes	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waders	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Sub-total to species or family	**1**	**.**	**7**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**.**	**1**	**.**
Cattle-sized	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Sheep-sized	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	2
Bird n.f.i.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Total	**1**	**1**	**9**	**6**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**
Total	**2**		**19**				**1**	**3**	

Table 36: Number of identified specimens for all species from test pits 6, 7, 10 & 22; the abbreviation n.f.i denotes that the specimen could not be further identified

The majority of the assemblage came from post-medieval and Victorian contexts, and the heavy reliance on domestic sources of food certainly is in keeping with this date. Some of the fragmentary sheep elements were not possible to measure, although the general size was also suggestive of improved breeds of later date. The butchery characteristics are also typical for the period, with saw being the universal tool, used for gross disarticulation as well as for splitting of smaller carcasses. The splitting of carcasses down the sagittal plane was recorded on cattle and sheep. This technique was recorded on prehistoric sites, but particularly came into fashion in 16th century. The fact that the chop was slightly 'off-centre' in some instances implies that the blades were not heavy or sharp enough for the performed action and that the force was not sufficient to break through the dense vertebra centrum. Fine knife marks consistent with meat removal were also regularly recorded. Signs of fire damage noted on some sheep elements are another indication of assemblage's domestic character and a sign of good waste management strategies, with domestic surfaces were cleaned and bone swept away into hearths. The absence of pathologies or trauma on faunal remains implies community was proficient in their animal management.

The general characteristics of this assemblage paint a picture of a rural community, relying on domestic sources of food, with some species almost certainly being raised locally or on site (as evidenced by the presence of neonate individuals in the assemblage). Skeletal element count showed vertebrae and ribs were slightly more common than high value meat joints, and it is possible that some meat was imported and other exported from site. It would be difficult to assess this any further based on such a small sample.

13.3 Lithics – *Lawrence Billington*

Of the 27 excavated test pits at Potton only three produced lithic material, the small assemblage consists of five worked flints and 1 unworked burnt flint. The assemblage is quantified by context and type in the table below.

The worked flint consists entirely of unretouched debitage which includes two Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic blade based pieces. The remaining flakes are not strongly diagnostic although they are likely to postdate the blade based material and reflect later Neolithic/Bronze Age activity.

Test Pit No.	Context	primary flake	secondary flake	tertiary flake	blade	retouched flake	total worked	unworked burnt flint no.	unworked burnt flint weight (g)
5	2			1			**1**		
	3		1		1		**2**		
11	5		1				**1**		
	7				1		**1**		
12	2						**0**	1	51.5
totals			2	1	2		**5**	1	51.5

Table 37: All the lithics from the Potton test pitting

13.4 Other Finds – *Catherine Ranson*

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	clay pipe stem =2g, red CBM x4 =21g		modern screw =8g		white plastic fragment =<1g, clear plastic fragment =<1g, grey mortar =2g, white wrapper =<1g	18th-20th century
C. 2	red CBM x2 =5g	clear container glass =<1g	slag =13g	coal x6 =9g		18th-20th century
C.4	red flat tile =34g, red CBM x2 =7g	clear container glass =8g	corroded metal lumps x4 =29g		slate x2 =7g	19th-20th century

Table 38: The other finds excavated from POT/12/1

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	red CBM x2 =14g, red/orange flat tile =43g	clear flat glass =4g	flat circular metal washer =2g, slag x2 =9g		concrete x2 =50g	19th - 20th century
C. 2	red/orange flat tile x4 =31g, clay pipe stem x2 =2g	clear flat glass x11 =20g, clear container glass x5 =4g, degraded green bottle glass =6g	metal springs from clothes pegs x4 =11g	coal x6 =18g	slate =1g, concrete =15g	18th - 20th century
C.3	curved red/orange tile =702g, flat red/orange tile x3 =35g, clay pipe stem x2 =4g, red CBM x3 =14g	clear container glass x3 =5g, clear flat glass x7 =8g, green bottle glass =11g	metal springs from clothes pegs =2g, corroded iron nails x2 =4g	coal x2 =2g	oyster shell x2 =9g, slate =3g	18th - 20th century
C.4	red flat tile x3 =61g, red CBM x12 =22g, clay pipe stem x4 =6g, clay pipe bowl fragment =1g	clear container glass x2 =1g, green bottle glass =3g	half a small horseshoe =21g, corroded iron nails x2 =7g, metal spring from clothes peg =3g, modern nail =2g	coal x6 =5g		18th - 20th century
C.5	red CBM x4 =5g				mortar x3 =65g	Post medieval

	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C.6	red flat tile =26g, red CBM x2 =1g			coal x5 =2g		Post medieval

Table 39: The other finds excavated from POT/12/2

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	red CBM x3 =4g, red/orange flat tile x2 =41g	clear container glass x2 =11g, green bottle neck =31g, green bottle glass =4g	corroded metal nails x2 =8g	coal x4 =2g	slate x2 =9g	19th - 20th century
C. 2	red CBM x5 =32g, clay pipe stem =3g	clear container glass x2 =2g	corroded iron nails x2 =5g	coal <1g	slate x2 =3g	18th - 20th century
C.3	clay pipe stem =2g	clear container glass =3g			concrete =28g	18th - 20th century
C.4	red flat tile x3 =69g, clay pipe stem x2 =4g, red CBM x3 =52g	green bottle glass =9g, clear flat glass x3 =10g	a metal button ("HADDOW? CLIFTON?") =2g, corroded metal scrap		slate x4 =15g, oyster shell =<!g	18th - 20th century

Table 40: The other finds excavated from POT/12/3

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1			corroded iron nail =6g			Post medieval
C. 2	modern thin flat red tile x2 =14g		corroded iron nail =6g			Post medieval
C.3	clay pipe bowl fragment =<1g, clay pipe stem =3g, red CBM x2 =16g, red flat tile x5 =82g	clear container glass x6 =29g, clear flat glass x4 =4g	flattish lead horse and rider (blowing a trumpet) =68g, corroded iron lump =10g	coal x3 =3g	black bottle stopper ("USHERS PADDINGTON") =21g, pink plastic wrapper =<1g, blue plastic fragment =<1g	18th - 20th century
C.4	red flat tile x4 =104g		corroded iron nail =5g	coal =2g		Post medieval

Table 41: The other finds excavated from POT/12/4

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	red CBM =12g					Post medieval
C. 2	red flat tile x3 =41g, red CBM x11 =35g				slate =1g	Post medieval
C.3	red CBM =5g					Post medieval

Table 42: The other finds excavated from POT/12/5

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	clay pipe stem =3g, curved lip on red roof tile =279g		coiled metal spring =35g, corroded metal bolt =28g, corroded metal bracelet? =20g, corroded metal nail =3g		slate =11g	18th - 20th century
C. 2	large fragments of curved red roof tile x3 =934g	clear flat glass =3g			slate x2 =5g	19th - 20th century
C.3	large fragment of red roof tile with curving over lip =484g, yellow/orange flat tile x2 =48g					19th - 20th century
C.5	red flat tile =47g, red/orange CBM =11g,	clear container glass =7g, green bottle glass =2g	corroded iron nails x2 =5g	coal =2g		19th - 20th century

Table 43: The other finds excavated from POT/12/6

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	red flat tile x6 = 164g, red flat roof tile =34g, curved red tile =23g, red CBM x15 =148g, yellow CBM x7 =126g	clear container glass =6g	corroded metal lump =13g	coal =8g	concrete x10 =35g, tarmac x3 =160g, mortar x2 =12g	19th - 20th century
C. 2	red flat tile x5 =228g, red CBM x3 =681g, clay pipe stem x2 =5g, dark yellow CBM x7 =535g	degraded green bottle glass =4g		coal x8 =32g	slate x3 =14g, half an orange plastic comb (minus teeth) =3g, snail shell x15 =39g, oyster shell x2 =24g, yellow mortar? x2 =7g	18th - 20th century
C.3	red CBM x13 =116g, dark yellow CBM x2 =17g	complete small round orange glass bottle =29g, small rounded clear glass pipette with degraded rubber stopper =3g, clear flat glass x7 =13g	large thick corroded metal nail =19g, small corroded metal nails x3 =5g	coal x5 =11g	oyster shell =4g, white mortar x3 =23g, snail shells x4 =6g	18th - 20th century

C.4	red flat tile x4 =74g, dark yellow CBM x2 =15g, red CBM x9 =89g, clay pipe stem =5g	clear flat glass x3 =8g	corroded iron scraps x3 =22g		snail shell =<1g, concrete =79g	18th - 20th century
C.5	red flat tile x3 =96g, clay pipe stem =4g, dark yellow flat tile =22g, red CBM x6 =53g	clear flat glass =6g	corroded metal scraps x2 =2g		oyster shell x2 =<1g	18th - 20th century

Table 44: The other finds excavated from POT/12/7

Test Pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	red flat tile x5 =81g, red CBM x25 =83g, flat yellow tile =11g,	clear flat glass x7 =8g, degraded green bottle glass =4g			slate =1g, concrete x2 =34g, oyster shell =<1g	19th - 20th century
C. 2	dark yellow flat tile x2 =101g, red CBM x53 =178g, red flat tile =20g, clay pipe bowl fragment =2g	clear flat glass x13 =16g, red glass =<1g		coal x12 =11g	slate x6 =16g, mortar =5g	18th - 20th century
C.3	dark yellow flat tile x4 =209g, red flat roof tile =82g, red CBM x40 =543g, dark yellow CBM x9 =337g, clay pipe stem =3g, fragment of modern sewer pipe =162g	clear flat glass x8 =25g, green bottle glass x2 =5g	corroded iron nail =4g, corroded iron bolt =24g, corroded iron lumps x2 =73g	coal x23 =61g	concrete x8 =196g, slate x8 =16g, a wooden? button =1g, mortar x2 =15g	18th - 20th century
C.4	flat yellow tile x2 =441g, yellow CBM x7 =543g, clay pipe stem =6g, red CBM x5 =224g, red brick fragment =529g	clear container glass x2 =4g, clear flat glass x5 =15g, green bottle glass =8g	slag x11 =452g, lumps of corroded metal x3 =170g, corroded iron nails x21 =76g, section of lead pipe? =68g, small rounded rusted can? =72g, small rusted flat rounded can =66g	coal x7 =28g	concrete x11 =241g, slate x10 =70g, mortar x8 =112g	18th - 20th century
C.5	red flat tile x3 =503g, dark yellow flat tile x2 =194g	clear container glass x2 =114g, clear flat glass =7g, green bottle glass x3 =11g	small corroded metal nails x5 =25g, long corroded metal nails x4 =49g, corroded metal scraps x4 =9g, slag =10g	coal x9 =55g	slate x4 =47g, concrete x4 =180g	18th - 20th century

C.6	red flat tile x3 =727g, red curved tile =159g, yellow flat tile x4 =531g, red CBM x6 = 465g, red brick fragment =639g, yellow CBM x4 =25g	square clear glass bottle base =98g, clear container glass x3 =5g, green bottle glass =12g	slag x3 =26g, square corroded metal draw? handle =106g, corroded iron nails x4 =23g, corroded lumps of metal x3 =393g	coal x5 =16g	slate x3 =8g, brown toothbrush (minus bristles) =21g, fragments of tarmac x4 =96g, mortar =14g	18th - 20th century
C.7	curved yellow tile =33g	green bottle glass =6g, clear flat glass x2 =8g	metal wire =6g, slag =29g, large corroded metal bolt =53g, corroded iron nails x8 =43g	coal x7 =44g	tarmac =27g, tiny snail shell =<1g, yellow mortar x3 =18g,	18th - 20th century
C.8	curved red tile =29g, red CBM x2 =30g	clear flat glass x4 =61g, clear container glass x2 =6g, green bottle glass x2 =11g	corroded iron nails x2 =9g	coal x8 =21g	yellow mortar x2 =56g, white mortar =11g, slate x2 =21g, concrete x3 =39g, white plaster? =2g	18th - 20th century
C.9	black & yellow flat tile x4 =125g, red flat floor tile =33g, red CBM x2 =9g, yellow flat tile =15g	clear flat glass =43g	slag =15g, corroded iron nails x3 =7g	coal x5 =29g	slate x2 =5g	18th - 20th century
C.10	yellow CBM =4g, red CBM x2 =10g	clear flat glass =2g, green bottle glass =4g	corroded iron nail =8g	coal x5 =17g	concrete/mortar =5g	18th - 20th century

Table 45: The other finds excavated from POT/12/8

Test Pit 9	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1			squashed thin metal (aluminium?) =6g		green plastic fragment =<1g	20th Century
C. 2	modern drain/sewer pipe fragment =25g			quartz like stone? =<1g	plastic toy tyre =1g, white plastic =<1g	20th Century
C.3	white glazed modern flat tile x2 =9g		small square metal buckles x2 =11g,corroded metal nails x2 =18g			19th-20th Century
C.4	red flat tile x2 =23g, clay pipe stem =1g, red CBM x3 =42g, dirty yellow CBM x5 =47g	green bottle glass =1g		coal x2 =8g	slate =23g, grey plastic wire covering =2g	18th - 20th century
C.5	red flat tile x3 =57g, red flat roof tile =51g, red CBM = 42g				mortar? x3 =11g	19th-20th Century
C.6					slate =17g	19th-20th Century

Table 46: The other finds excavated from POT/12/9

Test Pit 10	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	red and grey thick tile fragment =11g	clear container glass =4g, clear flat glass =1g		coal x6 =8g	slate =<1g	19th - 20th century
C. 2	clay pipe stem =1g, red flat tile x2 =77g	clear flat glass =<1g		coal x16 =30g	slate =1g, clear plastic wrapper =<1g	18th - 20th century
C.3	clay pipe stem x2 =7g, red CBM x2 =8g			coal x3 =4g		18th - 20th century

Table 47: The other finds excavated from POT/12/10

Test Pit 11	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	red CBM =15g	green bottle glass x3 =18g, clear container glass x3 =12g	long corroded metal bolt =38g, corroded metal nail =9g, U shaped metal hook =12g	coal x4 =5g	slate x3 =16g	19th - 20th century
C. 2	red flat tile x7 =217g, red CBM x3 =14g, dark yellow CBM x3 =26g	orange bottle glass x2 =5g, green bottle glass x3 =65g, clear flat glass x4 =15g, clear container glass x3 =4g	washer =<1g, corroded metal lumps x2 =68g, slag =10g, corroded iron nails x2 =8g, L shaped metal bracket =58g	coal =6g	slate x3 =23g	19th - 20th century
C.3	red CBM x3 =44g	half a small clear glass bottle stopper =6g, clear container glass =1g, orange bottle glass =3g	a thick metal hook =41g, slag =9g, corroded iron nails =8g	coal x2 =2g	slate x2 =13g	19th - 20th century
C.4	red flat tile x3 =158g, red CBM x3 =14g	clear container glass =6g	corroded iron nails x4 =33g, corroded metal lump =2g	coal x3 =5g	concrete x3 =7g, slate x3 =7g	19th - 20th century
C.5	red flat tile x3 =63g, red CBM x8 =106g, clay pipe stem =3g	green bottle glass x2 =4g, clear flat glass =<1g	corroded iron nails x2 =20g	coal x2 =8g	slate =5g	18th - 20th century
C.6	red flat tile x2 =30g, red CBM x9 =179g		corroded metal nails x3 =29g	coal =1g		19th - 20th century
C.7	flat red roof tile =52g, dark yellow/brown CBM? x2 =16g, red CBM =2g			iron stone =4g		Post medieval

Table 48: The other finds excavated from POT/12/11

Test Pit 12	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	clay pipe bowl fragments x2 =4g, red CBM x9 =178g	clear container glass x2 =30g	rectangular plate of scrap metal =73g, large corroded metal bolt =112g, flat rod of corroded metal =57g		fragment of rope =3g, slate x4 =30g, degraded rubber soles? x2 =50g	18th - 20th century
C. 2	red/pink flat tile =81g, red CBM x2 =16g, thick modern white glazed floor tile fragment =200g	clear flat glass x5 =30g, clear container glass x10 =104g	metal wire x2 =3g, long flat corroded metal nail =27g, corroded metal nails x4 =27g, metal button =2g, pieces of scrap metal x2 =137g, modern screw =16g, rectangular flat plate of corroded metal =127g, metal washer =4g		slate x5 =84g, asbestos x4 =46g, toe part of rubber sole =38g, concrete x4 =304g	19th - 20th century
C.3	yellow/orange curved tile x3 =84g, clay pipe stem =2g, black glazed red brick? =166g, thick modern white glazed floor tile fragment =185g, red CBM x6 =37g	clear container glass x15 =180g, clear flat glass x2 =16g, green bottle glass x3 =19g	metal chain fragments x2 =51g, square flat metal plate with large round hole in centre =104g, corroded metal nails x10 =68g	coal x12 =93g	slate x3 =69g, strip of rubber? =3g, mortar? =63g, tarmac =63g	18th - 20th century
C.4		clear container glass x8 =16g, clear flat glass x4 =8g	corroded iron nails x4 =33g, metal bracket =104g	coal x4 =12g, very smooth oblong stone =91g	slate =21g, concrete? =272g	19th - 20th century
C.5 & 1/2	red CBM x2 =52g, flat red tile =42g, clay pipe bowl fragment =2g	clear container glass x8 =83g, clear flat glass x6 =16g	long corroded metal nails x3 =62g, corroded metal nail =5g, metal wire =4g	coal x5 =53g	slate x2 =5g	18th - 20th century
C.6	red/orange CBM =13g, clay pipe stem =1g, modern drain fragment =23g	red container glass =3g, blue container glass =2g, clear container glass x3 =4g, clear flat glass =2g	corroded metal nails x2 =26g			18th - 20th century

Table 49: The other finds excavated from POT/12/12

Test Pit 13	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	red CBM x36 =1294g, red flat tile x2 =121g, yellow/green CBM x5 =112g				concrete/mortar x4 =118g	19th - 20th century
C. 2	curved red/orange tile =289g, red CBM x21 =204g, modern red/black flat tile =23g			coal x2 =10g, iron stone x9 =111g	mortar x5 =45g	19th - 20th century
C.3	red CBM x17 =740g, red flat roof tile =55g, clay pipe bowl fragment =4g, dark yellow CBM x3 =94g			coal x4 =9g	mortar x4 =28g, slate x3 =92g	18th - 20th century
C.4	red flat tile x2 =106g, red CBM x9 =155g, yellow flat tile =33g, clay pipe stem =3g	green bottle glass =20g	corroded metal nails x3 =12g	coal x3 =3g		18th - 20th century
C.5	flat red floor tile =19g, red CBM =5g			quartz/marble like stone =24g		Post medieval
C.6	red/orange flat tile =65g, red flat tile =112g					Post medieval

Table 50: The other finds excavated from POT/12/13

Test Pit 14	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	clay pipe stem =2g, white glazed flat modern tile x2 =18g, modern orange/red curved tile x2 =60g, pink/red modern curved tile =61g, red/orange flat tile x2 =127g	clear container glass x2 =10g, clear flat glass x2 =5g	long corroded metal nail =23g	coal =1g	concrete =43g, slate =15g, plaster? =4g	18th - 20th century
C. 2	red CBM =<1g	clear container glass =2g	long corroded metal nail =13g		slate =5g	19th - 20th century
C.3-5	red/orange flat roof tile =56g, red flat tile x3 =271g, dark yellow CBM =5g	degraded green bottle glass =40g	corroded iron nails x2 =19g		oyster shell =11g	Post medieval
C.6-10	flat red tile with curved lip =254g, flat red roof tile x3 =266g, red CBM x4 =67g, dark yellow flat tile =51g			iron stone =13g		Post medieval

Table 51: The other finds excavated from POT/12/14

Test Pit 15	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	white glazed flat modern tile x3 =54g, modern orange/grey curved tile =87g, orange/grey CBM =111g, modern drain fragment =66g	clear flat glass =4g	metal shotgun? cartridge x2 =38g, large long wedge shaped metal rods x2 =202g, corroded metal nails x2 =7g, large corroded metal bolts x4 =158g, aluminium? tags x3 =3g (all say "Safety Electoral Connection. Do not remove"), plates of metal x2 =67g, unidentified scrap metal x2 =11g			20th century
C. 2		white container glass =49g	apostle spoon =11g, metal token "Good for merchandise only" "P.E No Cash Value"= 6g, square metal hinge bracket =6g, small corroded metal hoops x4 =49g, Arabic coin =4g, 50 Pesetas Spanish coin dated 1957 =6g		black cloth =5g, concrete x7 =391g	Post medieval
C.3	flat dark yellow/orange tile x2 =163g	tiny complete black/dark green bottle glass ("SAVILLE") =18g, clear container glass =23g	metal bracket/fixing =16g, pieces of scrap metal x5 =86g, corroded metal nail =12g, half a metal hoop =<1g	small round stone? ball =3g	central core of battery =25g, oyster shell button =2g	19th - 20th century
C.5	dark yellow flat tile x2 =103g, black flat tile =21g, pink/red flat tile = 39g		large corroded metal bolt =44g	coal x2 =14g	concrete? x2 =77g	19th - 20th century

Table 52: The other finds excavated from POT/12/15

Test Pit 16	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	red CBM x9 =64g, clay pipe stem =2g	clear container glass =10g	slag =4g, corroded metal nails x3 =18g, corroded metal screw =6g, corroded metal bolt =26g	coal x22 =47g	slate =2g, dark yellow mortar x2 = 16g	18th - 20th century
C. 2	dark yellow/orange flat tile x5 =127g, red CBM x13 =49g, clay pipe stem x2 =3g	clear flat glass x3=7g, green bottle glass =2g, clear container glass x3 =4g	corroded metal nails x4 =22g, corroded metal screws x3 =18g, metal button =7g	coal x39 =55g	slate x3 =15g, slate pencil =2g, concrete =17g	18th - 20th century

Test Pit 17	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C.3	red CBM x18 =152g, red flat tile x6 =57g, dark yellow CBM x4 =45g	degraded thick curved glass =13g, clear container glass x2=3g, clear flat glass x2 =2g, green bottle glass x2 =4g	corroded metal nails x6 =32g, corroded metal screws =6g, corroded metal scraps x10 =61g, slag x2 =11g	coal x32 =44g	snail shell =2g	18th - 20th century

Table 53: The other finds excavated from POT/12/16

Test Pit 17	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 2		clear flat glass x2 =15g	large corroded metal bolt =59g	coal =<1g		Undated
C.3	dark yellow/orange CBM =2g					Undated

Table 54: The other finds excavated from POT/12/17

Test Pit 18	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
Surface	pink/red modern CBM =9g	green bottle glass =4g				20th century
C. 1	red CBM x5 =10g	clear container glass x14 =19g, clear flat glass x5 =5g	corroded metal screw =6g, corroded metal nails x4 =15g, metal toy tyre =11g, fragments of scrap metal x5 =17g	coal x2 =5g	central core of battery x2 =2g, shiny silver knob =2g, slate =3g, concrete =5g	19th - 20th century
C. 2	flat red tile x2 =98g, flat red roof tile =68g	clear container glass x5 =28g, clear flat glass x4 =17g	corroded metal drinks bottle caps x12 =56g, half a horseshoe? =14g, corroded metal nails x5 =14g, one penny coin dated 1920 =10g, Farthing coin dated 1903 =3g, squashed metal half a 'packet' =8g, long corroded metal bolt =50g, metal button =2g, corroded metal scraps x9 =37g, metal washers x3 =4g		central core of battery =19g, wood/bone cutlery handle =22g,	19th - 20th century
C.4	pink/orange flat tile x2 =106g, dark yellow CBM =7g	clear container glass =<1g, clear flat glass x3 =11g, green bottle glass x2 =5g	small horseshoe =30g, corroded metal scraps x4 =20g, corroded metal nails x4 =25g, half a horseshoe? =33g	coal =1g		19th - 20th century

| C.5 | flat red tile x8 =167g, red CBM x4 =44g, clay pipe stem =2g, dark yellow flat tile =8g, possible glazed red flat tile =53g | green bottle glass x2= 10g, clear flat glass x9 =8g | corroded metal scraps x4 =11g, metal pipe =5g | | | 18th - 20th century |

Table 55: The other finds excavated from POT/12/18

Test Pit 19	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 2	red flat tile x3 =151g, red CBM x14 =214g		corroded lump of metal with slag on it? =19g			Post medieval
C.3	red flat tile x3 =53g			iron stone = 24g		Post medieval

Table 56: The other finds excavated from POT/12/19

Test Pit 20	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1			round metal dog tag ("Scan me I am micro chipped" "Kimber (01767) 261206") =9g		thin white plastic fragment x2 =1g, plastic wrapper =<1g, hard plastic/rubber folded strip with nail through it =29g	20th century
C. 2	clay pipe stem x3 =6g, red CBM x3 =39g, red flat tile x2 =24g	clear container glass =<1g			plastic wrapper =<1g	18th - 20th century
C.4	curved yellow tile x8 =134g, clay pipe stem =1g			coal =18g		18th - 20th century

Table 57: The other finds excavated from POT/12/20

Test Pit 21	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	pink/yellow CBM x2 =44g	clear flat glass x3 =3g, green bottle glass x3 =22g, clear container glass x3 =5g	modern nail =7g, corroded iron nail =9g, metal spring =2g	coal x4 =22g	slate x2 =1g, melted plastic fragments? x2 =1g	19th - 20th century
C. 2	purple/grey modern brick fragment =273g, clay pipe stem =1g, modern white glazed flat tile x3 =8g	clear container glass x10 =30g, clear flat glass x4 =4g, green bottle glass =3g	flower shaped flat metal fixing with hole through centre =10g, corroded iron nail =7g	coal x2 =4g	central cores of batteries x2 =13g	18th - 20th century

Test Pit 21	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C.3	red/orange flat tile x3 =111g, dark yellow CBM =8g, dark yellow flat tile x3 =64g	clear container glass x6 =12g, green bottle glass =<1g	corroded iron nails x2 =27g, squashed metal tube (glue)? =12g	chalk =1g, coal x4 =27g	concrete =8g, gold milk bottle top =<1g	19th - 20th century
C.4	flat red tile x3 =66g, cream glazed red flat tile =12g, clay pipe stem x2 =2g, dark yellow flat tile x2 =50g, red CBM x3 =3g	green bottle glass x3 =24g, orange bottle glass -2g, clear flat glass =3g, clear container glass x3 =13g	corroded metal scraps x4 =71g, corroded iron nail =7g	coal =2g	concrete x4 =77g, mortar =4g	18th - 20th century
C.5	orange/yellow flat tile x4 =122g, red flat tile x2 =47g, clay pipe stem =1g, dark yellow CBM x2 =5g, red CBM x5 =11g, clay pipe bowl fragments x2 =3g	clear flat glass =2g	corroded metal scraps x5 =42g	coal x14 =11g		18th - 20th century
C.6	dirty yellow flat tile x4 =217g, red/orange flat tile x5 =209g, yellow CBM x3 =43g, red CBM x4 =17g			coal x4 =6g	mortar x5 =18g	Post medieval

Table 58: The other finds excavated from POT/12/21

Test Pit 22	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	red CBM x5 =6g, flat red tile x2 =52g, clay pipe stem =<1g	clear container glass x7 =15g	corroded modern nails x14 =32g, U shaped thin metal tack =<1g, metal washer =<1g, corroded metal screw =7g, corroded metal lump =4g	coal x4 =2g		18th - 20th century
C. 2	red CBM x2 =14g	melted glass? =5g, clear container glass =7g	long corroded modern metal nails x2 =13g, large flat metal washer =6g, pieces of scrap metal =29g	grey quern stone fragment (lava stone?) =5g		Medieval - Post medieval?
C.3	red CBM =1g	clear container glass =<1g	large flat metal washers x2 =12g, L shaped flat metal bracket =19g, corroded piece of scrap metal =13g, corroded metal nail =4g		slate =1g	Post medieval
C.4	red CBM =8g, dark yellow flat tile x2 =135g, red flat tile =64g	clear flat glass =6g	corroded metal nail =24g		yellow plastic letter R =1g, slate =36g, yellow and red painted concrete x3 =238g	Post medieval - modern

Table 59: The other finds excavated from POT/12/22

Test Pit 23	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	clay pipe bowl fragment =1g, red flat tile =11g, clay pipe stem x5 =8g, red CBM x2= 9g	blue and green glass marble =6g, clear flat glass x2 =1g, clear container glass x2 =19g	corroded metal nail =6g, thin strip of metal =3g	coal = <1g		18th - 20th century
C. 2-3	red CBM x7 =25g, flat red tile =20g, clay pipe stem x3 =4g	green and clear glass marble =4g, orange bottle glass= 2g, clear container glass x3 =7g	half a horseshoe? =21g, flat one sided metal bolt =13g	coal x5 =6g	core of a battery? =2g, slate x2 =4g	18th - 20th century
C.3	clay pipe stem x3 =6g, red CBM x5 =8g	clear container glass x6 =11g	corroded iron nail =6g, corroded lump of metal =8g	coal =1g		18th - 20th century
C.5	clay pipe stem =1g					18th - 20th century

Table 60: The other finds excavated from POT/12/23

Test Pit 24	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	red CBM x18 =54g, dark yellow CBM x2 =7g	clear flat glass x3 =8g, clear container glass x3 =4g, green bottle glass x2 =1g	long modern nail =7g, slag =3g, corroded metal scraps x3 =8g	coal x20 =29g	grey plastic wall plug =4g, black plastic tube =2g, half a wooden/bone button =<1g, concrete x6 =24g, thin blue plastic x4 =59g, slate x2 =4g, orange plastic x5 =5g	19th - 20th century
C. 2	red CBM x15 =22g	clear container glass x4 =5g, green bottle glass =2g, clear flat glass x3 =3g	corroded metal nail =3g	coal x3 =4g	brown shoe lace =1g, slate x5 =10g	19th - 20th century
C.3	Red CBM x19 =127g, clay pipe stem =1g	clear container glass x7 =19g, clear flat glass x8 =34g, green bottle glass =4g	thin metal (lead?) piping =7g, corroded iron nails x4 =31g, metal button =2g, round metal bracket? =5g	coal x12 =32g	slate =<1g, oyster shell x2 =<1g	18th - 20th century
C.4	clay pipe stem =6g, clay pipe bowl fragments x2 =5g, red CBM x7 =52g	green bottle glass x3 =16g, clear container glass x4 =4g, clear flat glass x9 =7g, black glass? button =<1g	corroded iron nails x9 =26g, corroded lumps of iron x6 =36g, squashed lead pipe? =39g, strip of lead? =5g	coal x11 =36g	slate x3 =50g	18th - 20th century

	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C.5	red flat tile x6 =89g, clay pipe bowl fragments x2 =3g, red CBM x9 =64g	green bottle glass =19g, clear container glass x3 =11g	corroded iron nails x5 =30g, corroded metal lumps x13 =61g	coal x32 =181g, small stone balls? x2 =7g	snail shell x16 =17g, slate pencil? =2g	18th - 20th century
C.6 (sand)	orange/yellow CBM =5g			iron stone x3 =60g		Post medieval
C.6 (fire pit)	red CBM x3 =10g, clay pipe stem =1g	degraded green bottle glass =1g	large corroded iron nail =36g, corroded iron nails x14 =60g, corroded lump of scrap metal =39g	coal x7 =16g	concrete =26g, shell x3 =2g	18th - 20th century
C.7 (sand)	clay pipe bowl fragment =1g		corroded metal lump =4g	coal x5 =3g, iron stone x3 =23g		18th - 20th century
C.7 (fire pit)	clay pipe stem =2g	clear flat glass =<1g	metal button =<1g, long thick corroded metal bolts x3 =86g, corroded metal scraps x9 =19g, corroded iron nails x15 =40g	coal x28 =14g	slate x3 =4g	18th - 20th century
C.8 (fire pit)	red flat tile =17g	clear flat glass x2=1g	corroded metal scraps x3 =9g, metal buttons x2 =2g, corroded iron nails x6 =15g	coal x5 =50g		Post medieval

Table 61: The other finds excavated from POT/12/24

Test Pit 25	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	flat red tile x5 =144g, red CBM x5 =60g	clear container glass x8 =32g, clear flat glass x4 =26g	corroded iron nails x2 =5g, corroded metal scraps x2 =9g	coal x3 =12g	slate =4g	18th - 20th century
C. 2	red CBM x12 =34g, clay pipe stem x3 =4g	green bottle glass x2 =3g, clear flat glass x3 =6g	corroded iron nails x2 =11g	coal x11 =11g	mortar =2g	18th - 20th century
C.3	red flat tile x2 =41g, red CBM x10 =33g	clear container glass =1g, green bottle glass x2 =16g, clear flat glass =2g		coal x6 =13g	slate =<1g, grey mortar? =16g, oyster shell =<1g	18th - 20th century
C.4	red CM x2 =16g, clay pipe stem =<1g			coal x2 =2g		18th - 20th century

Table 62: The other finds excavated from POT/12/25

Test Pit 26	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 2	red CBM =4g	clear container glass =2				19th - 20th century
C.3	red CBM =4g	clear flat glass x5 =15g, clear container glass =2g		coal x2 =2g, iron stone x2 =19g	thick grey plastic fragment =13g, curved black plastic strip =6g	19th - 20th century
C.4	red CBM =1g	clear flat glass x2 =9g			shell =<1g, black plastic =<1g	19th - 20th century
C.5	red/pink modern red tile =44g, red CBM x5 =18g	clear flat glass x4 =6g, clear container glass x2 =3g			blue/grey plastic fragment =<1g	19th - 20th century
C.6	modern pink/red CBM x2 =20g, clay pipe stem =2g	clear flat glass x2 =7g		iron stone =11g	polystyrene x2 =2g	18th - 20th century

Table 63: The other finds excavated from POT/12/26

Test Pit 27	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 2	modern red CBM x5 =104g, dark yellow flat tile =19g	clear container glass =4g	twisted metal wire =16g, thin metal pipe =9g, corroded metal hoop =8g, metal wire x2 =15g,corroded iron nail =3g		black plastic x4 =3g, concrete =9g	20th century
C.3		green bottle glass =3g	half a toy metal motorbike =29g		fragments of green plastic toy army men x2 =1g	20th century
C.4	clay pipe stem x2 =3g			grey square stone (curb side paving stone?) =1853g		18th - 20th century

Table 64: The other finds excavated from POT/12/27

13.5 Listed Buildings from Potton[18]

Grid Ref	EH Building ID	Name	Grade	Description
TL2225749133	38435	12 Sun Street	II	House. C18, but probably incorporating an earlier structure. Red brick with clay tile roof. 3-window range, 2 storeys and attics. Ground and first floors have sash windows, frames almost flush to wall. Ground floor ones have gauged brick flat arches. Attic has 2 box dormers containing 2-light horizontal sashes. Central 6-panel door surmounted by rectangular fanlight. Brick band at first floor level. Brick dentil eaves cornice.
TL2237849197	38422	19 & 20 Market Square	II	House, subdivided with shops to ground floor. C18 with C19 and C20 reworkings. Dark red brick with lighter red brick dressings. Clay tile roofs. 6-window facade in slightly irregular arrangement. 2 storeys and attics. Ground floor has 2 C20 shop fronts. First floor has sash windows with glazing bars and moulded flush frames, under gauged brick flat heads. Attic has 4 box dormers containing horizontal sashes and casements. Rounded corner to RH end. Brick band at first floor level. Simple brick eaves cornice. Rebuilt brick multiple ridge stack.
TL2245349352	38414	20 & 22 King Street	II	Pair of houses. C18. Colour washed roughcast render, apparently over timber framing, LH gable cased in red brick chequered with vitrified headers. Clay tile roof. 5-window range, 2 storeys and attics. No. 20 has 2 C20 replacement windows each to ground and first floors, attic with 2 box dormers containing 2-light casements. No. 22 has 2 tripartite sashes each to ground and first floors, first floor ones flanking a sash window of normal proportions. All have glazing bars. Attic has 2 box dormers containing 2- light horizontal sashes. No. 20 has C20 door. No. 22 has 6-panel door surmounted by rectangular fanlight. Both doors are in moulded surrounds with pediment hoods on ornamental

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[18] http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/england/central+bedfordshire/potton (Accessed September 2012)

				cut brackets. Wood modillion eaves cornice. Red brick multiple ridge stacks. Red brick integral stacks to both gable ends.
TL2235249177	38424	22, 23 & 24 Market Square	II	3 dwellings contained in one continuous block, ground floor converted to shops. Red brick refronting to earlier building. Side elevations rendered. Date panel to front has initials WW and date 1697. Clay tile roof. 7-window facade in slightly irregular arrangement. 2 storeys and attics. Ground floor has C20 shop fronts to no's 22 and 24 and C19 bow window with modillion cornice to no. 23. First floor has C20 window to LH, all others sashes with glazing bars in moulded flush frames, all under gauged brick flat heads. Attic has 3 hipped dormers containing 2-light casements. Nos. 23 and 24 have part-glazed 6-panel doors in moulded surrounds, no. 23 with open pediment, no. 24 with cornice hood. Brick band at first floor level, that to no. 22 with different profile. Wood modillion eaves cornice. Red brick ridge stacks to nos. 22 and 23, gable end stack to no. 24.
TL2233549180	38425	25 Market Square	II	House, part of ground floor converted to shop. Probably C17 in origin refronted C18 with later reworkings. Stucco front elevation incised to imitate ashlar. Clay tile roof 3-bay facade, 2 storeys and attics. Ground floor has paired sash window to LH and double fronted shop front to RH. First floor has 3 sash windows in flush frames. Attic has 3 box dormers containing 2-light casements. Door between 2 LH bays is part glazed, with leaded stained glass lights. Plastered door case with dentilled cornice. Wood dentil cornice to eaves. One red brick gable end stack, one red brick ridge stack.

TL2232549183	38426	26 & 26a Market Square	II	House, divided into 2 properties, ground floor converted to shops. C17 or earlier, with C20 reworkings. Timber framed with colour washed roughcast render. C20 tile roof. 2 storeyed, with cross-wing to RH. C20 shop fronts to main block and RH gable, with C20 door between. First floor has C20 replacement casements with glazing bars. Red brick multiple stacks to main block.
TL2230849181	38427	27 & 28 Market Square	II	House, divided into 2 properties, ground floor converted to shops. Probably C16, reworked C19 and C20. Colour washed roughcast render, partly covering timber framing, partly over walls rebuilt in brick. Clay tile roofs. L-plan, RH gable projecting slightly, with lower roof line. 2 storeys. Ground floor of no. 27 is built out to line of gable and contains C20 shop front and door. No. 28 also has C20 shop front. First floor has one C20 casement window and 2 tripartite sash windows with glazing bars. Chimney stacks removed. No. 28 W elevation borders Sun Street and has C20 replacement casements. Adjoining this to S are nos. 3 and 5 Sun Street.
TL2246649381	38415	28 King Street	II	House. C18. Red brick. Clay tile roof. 3-window range. 2 storeys. Both floors have 3 3-light casements under segmental heads. Doorway between 2 LH bays. 6-panel door in plastered door case with open pediment hood. Simple brick eaves cornice. RH angle is rounded at ground floor level and corbelled out at first floor level. Red brick integral stacks to gable ends. One brick ridge stack.
TL2230649171	38432	3 & 5 Sun Street	II	2 dwellings, ground floor of no. 3 used as shop. C17 origins with later reworkings. Colour washed roughcast over timber framed structure. Gable end partly clad in weatherboarding. Clay tile roof. 2 storeyed row. Ground floor has C20 window to LH, in place of former carriage arch. To R of this are 3 sashes. First floor has 4 2-light casements. C20 doorway to LH. Doorway to RH gable end. Included with nos. 27 and 28 market Square

TL2241149323	38411	3 King Street	II	House. Later C18. Red brick. Clay tile roof. 2 storeys and attics. Symmetrical 3-window facade. Ground and first floor windows are sashes with glazing bars, first floor ones in flush frames. Attic has 2 box dormers containing 2-light casements with glazing bars. Central 6-panel door surmounted by rectangular fanlight with pointed arched glazing bars. This is framed by panelled reveals, with pilasters and fluted brackets supporting open curved-sided pediment. Stucco band at first floor level. Moulded brick dentil cornice to eaves. Red brick integral stacks to both gable ends.
TL2219849383	38408	41 Horslow Street	II	House. C18, apparently reworking an earlier structure. Red brick to front and RH side elevation render to LH side elevation. Contains some timber framing. Clay tile roofs. Front block is 2-room plan, 2 storeys and attics, with symmetrical facade. Ground and first floors have 2 2-light casements with glazing bars. Attic has 2 gabled dormers, LH one retaining 2-light casement with glazing bars. Central doorway has 6-panel door in panelled reveals. Door surround surmounted by open pediment. Red brick integral stack to LH gable end. Rear block has rebuilt brick ridge stack with diagonal shafts.
TL2251349493	448754	48 King Street	II	House. Probably early C18, refronted refenestrated and with further bay added in early C19. Timber framed building, re-fronted in render but exposed brick to south elevation and to C19 addition. Original part has tiled roof with end brick chimneystack to north, addition has pantiled roof with brick chimneys tack to south. Two-bay end-chimney stack plan. Two storeys; original part has 2 triple casements and central recessed door case, addition has one casement, cambered to ground floor. Interior has evidence of frame with jowled posts to upper storey concealed beneath wallpaper, plank door, large brick chimneys tack and original rafters to roof.

TL2241449338	38412	5, 5a, 7 & 7a King Street	II	Pair of dwellings, subdivided into flats. C18, with later reworkings. Red brick with clay tile roof. 2 storeyed block with projecting wings to rear. 3 3-light windows to each floor, first floor ones under segmental heads. 2 doorways, LH one containing plank door, RH one containing 6-panel door, top pair of panels glazed. Both have moulded surrounds and flat hoods on cut brackets. Brick dentil cornice to eaves. One brick ridge stack. Brick integral stack to RH gable end
TL2218949121	38401	6 & 8 Chapel Street	II	2 houses, No. 8 formerly the Woolpack public house. C18 reworked C19. Colour washed roughcast render over timber frame. Clay tile roof. 3-room plan, one storey and attics. Ground floor has 2 3-light casements and 2 2-light casements. Attic has 3 box dormers containing 2-light casements. 2 doorways with open pediment hoods on cut brackets. No. 6 is blocked, No. 8 has part-glazed door. Rebuilt red brick double chimney stack between 2 RH bays.
TL2239949255	38410	6 & 8 King Street	II	Pair of houses. C18. Red brick, RH gable end and partly rendered. Slated gambrel roof. 2 storeys and attics rectangular block. Symmetrical facade. Ground floor has 2 panelled doors in simple architrave surrounds, flanked by 2-light casements. First floor has 3 2-light casements. First and ground floor windows have glazing bars, and are under flat arched heads with painted keyblocks. Attic has 2 box dormers containing 2-light casements with glazing bars. Brick band at first floor level. Simple brick cornice at eaves level. Rebuilt brick integral stack to RH end

TL2231249248	34817	6 Market Square	II	House, with shop to ground floor. C18. Stuccoed front elevation, weatherboarded side elevation, over timber framed structure. Slated half-hipped gambrel roof. 2 storeys and attics, gable end to road. Road elevation: ground floor has part-glazed double doors flanked by small C19 oriel shop windows. First floor has C19 canted oriel containing sashes with glazing bars. Attic has small 3-light window, central light ogee-headed. Stucco is incised to imitate ashlar. Side elevation: ground floor has 2 sashes with glazing bars. First floor has 2 2-light casements with glazing bars. Attic has one box dormer with 2-light casement
TL2228349160	38434	6 Sun Street	II	House. C18. Timber framed, parts apparently rebuilt in brick, with colour washed roughcast render. Clay tile roofs. 2-storey and attics block borders road, with 2 storeyed wing projecting from rear. Ground floor has one 4-light and one 2-light window, first floor has 2 2-light windows, all casements. Attic has box dormer containing 2-light casement. Off-centre plank door. Yellow brick integral stack to LH gable.
TL2241149145	38399	8 Brook End	II	House, formerly the Chequers public house. C18. Roughcast render over timber frame, gable ends rebuilt or encased in brick, the whole colour washed. Gambrel roof with C20 tiles. 2 storeys and attics, 3 window facade. Ground floor has C19 tripartite sashes. First floor has 3-light casements flanking a 2-light casement. Attic has 3 box dormers containing 3-light casements. Central doorway contains part-glazed door surmounted by rectangular fanlight. Simple surround with pediment hood on brackets. Dentil cornice to eaves. Integral brick stacks to both gable ends.

TL2227949240	480274	8 Bull Street	II	Late C17-C18, refronted late C18, with later alterations. Red brick front with moulded wooden eaves, old plain tile roof and brick chimney, part rendered. Rear rebuilt in brick along right side but rendered over timber-framing and brick infill to left courtyard. Interior walls timber-framed with plaster infill. L-plan, with carriage entry through left bay. 2 storeys, attic and cellars. Front has carriage entrance to left, with timber lintel and C19 sash above. Facade to right retains gauged window arches and central door of former double-fronted arrangement, but windows have been altered: ground-floor left window has no glazing bars; ground-floor right has been enlarged into C20 shop window; first-floor windows have been replaced by a C19 canted oriel with sashes. Single roof-light. Courtyard elevation is irregular, with C19 tripartite sash to ground floor and a c.1700 leaded cross window to first floor. Far end extended early C19, in whitewashed brick with first-floor band, to provide storage bays with plank doors to both storeys.
TL2235049249	38418	9,10 & 11 Market Square	II	Row of houses, all with shops to ground floor. Early C19. Red brick, no's 9 and 10 with chequerwork patterning of vitrified headers. May incorporate earlier structure. Slate roofs. 6 window facade in slightly irregular arrangement. 2 storeys. Ground floor has C20 shop fronts, and square-headed carriage arch between no's 10 and 11. First floor has 5 flush sashes under gauged brick heads. Those to no's 9 and 11 retain glazing bars, those to no. 10 without glazing bars. No. 11 has first floor canted oriel to RH, with sashes with glazing bars in reeded pilaster surrounds surmounted by modillion cornice. Rendered multiple stack to no. 9, red brick ridge stack to no. 10.

TL2239849066	38429	Brook House, Royston Street	II	House. Earlier C19. Red brick with hipped slate roof. 2 storeyed square plan block, with slightly later bay added to W in similar style. Original block has 3 window facade. All are sashes with glazing bars under gauged brick flat arches, those to ground floor being of slightly broader proportions. First floor windows have ironwork balconettes in latticework pattern. Central porch has canopy hood on trelliswork supports in same style as balconettes. This shelters part-glazed door and semi-circular fanlignt with ornamental glazing bars. Later RH bay has similar fenestration but without balconettes. Deep panelled eaves with paired modillions. Red brick multiple ridge stacks.
TL2221249308	38407	Chigwell House, Horslow Street	II	House. C18, with some C19 reworkings. Red brick. Clay tile roofs. Main block with 2 storeys and attics, gable end to road, with later 2-storeyed addition bordering road. S elevation: 4-window range, all sashes without glazing bars. Attic has 2 gabled dormers containing 2-light horizontal sashes. Brick band at first floor level. Brick dentil cornice to eaves. Brick coping to gables. Integral stack to RH gable end. W elevation: earlier block has one blind window to each floor. Later block has doorway to RH part-glazed door within Gibbs surround surmounted by open pediment. Above this is 2-light casement with marginal lights. LH windows of both floors are blind. All windows have gauged brick flat arches. Brick band at first floor level.

TL2279549448	38405	Church Hall, Hatley Road	II	Former school, now church hall. 1845-8. Founded by Rev W C Bidwell and paid for by subscription. Walls are of small elongated pieces of ironstone laid in herringbone pattern, Dressings are of red and yellow mottled brick, with some ashlar work to porch. Clay tiled roof with bands of fishscale tiles. Single-storeyed rectangular block. Road elevation has 3 3-light mullion and transom windows. Between 2 LH windows projects a gabled porch which breaks through eaves line. 4-centred doorway contains plank door. Gable is stone coped, with kneelers and finial. Smaller 4-centred doorway to RH, containing plank door and sheltered by gabled hood on brackets. RH gable end has large 4-light mullion and transom window with cambered relieving arch above. Narrow single light to attic apex. C20 addition to rear.
TL2286449437	38402	Church of St Mary, Hatley Road	I	Parish church. C13 origins, C14, C15 and early C16. Restored 1889. Mixture of cobblestones and ironstone. Ashlar dressings. Mixture of plain and embattled parapets. Chancel, S chapel, nave, N transept, N aisle, S aisle, N porch, W tower. Chancel: C13 origins, reworked C15. C19 pointed-arched 3-light E window. N elevation has square-headed 3-light window to E and 4-centre headed 2-light window to W, both C15. Between these is 4-centred arched doorway surmounted by small C13 lancet. Immediately W of NW window is single light. Below NE window is piscina, orignally serving NE vestry. C16 2-bay S arcade. S chapel: C16. 2 S windows and one E window, all of 3 lights under 4-centred heads. C19 4-centred S doorway.

		Cont.		Nave: C13 origins, mainly C14. 5-bay C14 arcades to both sides. S one earlier, with compound piers. N one with octagonal columns. Clerestory has 5 C15 square-headed windows to each side, all of 2 lights except for SE one of 3 lights. N transept: C13 origins. E elevation has C15 3-light 4-centred arched window, and small window to SE lighting inserted C15 rood stair. N elevation has C19 3-light window. N aisle: C14, reworked C15. 4-centred arched C15 windows, W one of 3 lights, NW one of 4 lights, other N ones of 2 lights. C14 N doorway. S aisle: C14, reworked C15. One W window, 3 S windows, all C15, of 3 lights under 4-centred heads. N porch: C15, with parvis above reached by stairs at SE angle. Lower stage has 4-centred arches to W and N. Parvis lit by 2-light square-headed windows to W and N. W tower: C15, of 4 stages, with semi-circular stair turret projecting from NE angle. W elevation has C19 pointed-arched doorway to ground stage and 3-light 4-centred arched window to 2nd stage. Bell-stage has pointed-arched 2-light windows to all sides. Interior: rather plain. All roofs repaired C19, but retain much of original moulded timbering, that to S aisle C14, elsewhere C15 and C16. C19 pewing. Circular font of uncertain date. E wall of porch retains indents of brass to a priest, central indent in shape of chalice.
TL2239749219	38420	Claytons Lindsay's Bakery, Brook End	II	House, subdivided, with 2 shops to ground floor C18, reworked C19 and C20. Red brick, no. 17 painted. C20 tile roof. 8 window facade, 2 storeys and attics. No. 16 has C19 shop front. Window of 3 round-arched lights and part-glazed door, in plastered surrounds and under bracketed dentil cornice. No. 17 has broad C20 double shop front. First floor has 2 C19 mullion and transom windows and 6 sashes with wide flush frames. Attic has 3 box dormers containing 2-light casements. One brick ridge stack and red brick integral stacks to both gable ends

TL2202448986	38397	Former Railway Engine Shed, Biggleswade Road	II	Former railway engine shed. Built in 1857 as the engine shed of the Sandy and Potton Railway by Captain William Peel, third son of Sir Robert Peel. Yellow brick with red brick dressings. Slate roof. Single storeyed rectangular building with gabled roof. minimal classical detailing. Side elevations: 3-bays. Each consists of rectangular recessed panel with brick dentil cornice to head and contains sash window with glazing bars under gauged brick flat arch. Intervening broad vertical strips of raised brickwork have red brick dressings imitating quoins. Gable Ends: each has central recessed panel flanked by raised strips, similar to sides. Surmounting pediments have corbelled kneelers, red brick dentil cornices and stone coping. Central engine doorways at each end have gauged brick rounded arches with keystones. The locomotive which this shed housed "The Shannon", is preserved in working order at Didcot.

TL2243149092	38430	Granville House, Royston Street	II	House, subdivided into 2 dwellings. Early C19, possibly reworking an earlier structure, with later C19 additions to rear. Red brick, the main elevation with chequerwork patterning in flared headers. Yellow brick block to rear. Hipped slate roofs. Principal block is 3 storeyed and one room deep. Rear blocks of 2 storeys and 2 storeys and attics. E Elevation: 2:1:2 sash windows per floor, the spacing slightly uneven. All windows have stucco surrounds with moulded keyboards, the first and second floor ones retaining glazing bars. First floor central French window with marginal lights. This gives onto balcony with cast iron railings formed by top of porch. Porch has square piers with bands of diamond rustication, supporting a moulded cornice. Doorway, approached by flight of steps, has bracketed open pediment and contains French window and semi-circular fanlight with ornamental glazing bars. Stucco bands at first and second floor level. Moulded eaves cornice. S Elevation: fenestration includes Venetian window with glazing bars to first floor. This and other sash windows are under gauged brick heads. Porch with leaded canopy hood on panelled timber piers shelters part glazed door. Moulded brick dentil cornice above first floor windows.
TL2289149438	38403	Group of 160 headstones to NE, E & SE of St Mary's Church, Hatley Road	II	Group of headstones in the area NE, E and SE of parish church, To N the area extends eastwards from N porch, and northwards for approximately 10m. It extends E from chancel for approximately 10m. To S its W boundary is in line with chancel S door, and it extends southwards for about 8m. Within this area most of the headstones date from the later C17 to the early C19. They are notable for high relief carving on many of the stones and for unusual decorative motifs, both features uncommon to the county limestone. All face W unless otherwise indicated

TL2233549020	38406	Home Farmhouse, Horne Lane	II	House. C17 origins, reworked C18 and C19. Main block is of colour washed stucco, apparently over timber frame. C19 addition to rear of colour washed brick. Clay tile roofs. L-plan, earlier part of 2 storeys and attics, later part 2-storeyed. W elevation: first floor has 4 sash windows with glazing bars. Ground floor has 2 tripartite sash windows with glazing bars, the RH one with moulded stucco voussoirs to flat arched head. 6-fielded-panel door surmounted by cornice hood on console brackets. Moulded stucco quoins to angles. Rebuilt yellow brick integral stack to RH gable end. Rear elevation: similar sashes with glazing bars. Attic has box dormers containing casements with glazing bars.
TL2241949352	38413	Linden Lodge, King Street	II	House. C18, reworked C19. Red brick. Clay tile roofs. 2 storeys and attics, 2 rooms deep (including rear blocks). Ground floor has 2 tripartite sashes without glazing bars. First floor has 3 earlier sashes, with glazing bars and moulded frames almost flush with wall. All windows have stuccoed heads with keyblocks. First floor windows have ornamental cast iron balconettes. Attic has 2 box dormers containing 2-light casements. Part-glazed door surmounted by semi-circular fanlight with radiating glazing bars. This is framed by open pediment door case. Rebuilt brick integral stacks to both gable ends.

TL2229949223	38416	Lion Court, Bull Street	II	House, subdivided into flats. Late C18 refronting of earlier structure. Colour washed render over brick, apparently containing some timber framing. Clay tile roofs. Main block of 2 storeys and attics, with 2 storeyed block running westwards along Bull Street. Principal elevation is symmetrical, of 5 bays. All windows are sashes with glazing bars, attic ones being half height. Attic windows are set into high parapet which hides front roof slope. Central doorway has C20 panelled door flanked by side-lights and surmounted by rectangular fanlight. C20 surround has ornamental console brackets supporting simple cornice. Modillion cornice to parapet. Integral brick stacks to both gable ends. Rear projecting block has similar sashes with glazing bars and projecting band at first floor level.
TL2190349234	38431	Main Passenger Building of the Former Potton Railway Station, Shannon Place	II	House, formerly the main passenger building of Potton Railway Station. 1862. Built by the Bedford and Cambridge Railway which was soon taken over by the Great Eastern Railway. Yellow gault brick with ornamental dressings of red and blue bricks. Other dressings in ashlar. Slate roofs. 2 storeyed station house with single storeyed passenger wing to N. Sash windows. Variety of ornamental detailing, including brick bands, moulded dentil eaves cornices, and decorative bargeboards to gables on passenger building. Stone coped gables to station house. Tall brick chimney stacks with moulded bases and caps. 5 bay platform canopy of iron and glass on W side, the decorative spandrels incorporating the date and the letters BC. A good example of railway architecture of the period in relatively unaltered condition.

TL2235549206	38428	Milestone, c.10m E of centre of Market Square	II	Milestone, formerly sited in another position in Market Square. C19. Limestone. Under 1 metre in height. Square in section, with rather worn shallow pyramidal top. W side: "POTTON * ST IVES 16 MILES" with small recessed panel below. N side: "BIGGLESWADE 4 MILES". E side: "LONDON 48 MILES. ST IVES 16". Inscriptions rather worn, particularly on E side.
TL2237349174	38423	Post Office, Brook End	II	House, subdivided into 2 dwellings, with shops to ground floor. C18 refronting of an earlier, probably C17 structure. Dark red brick with lighter red brick dressings. LH gable end rendered. No. 2 has clay tile roof, no. 21 has C20 tiles. 7-window facade, 2 storeys and attics. First floor has 7 sashes almost flush to wall under gauged brick flat arches. Ground floor has 2 similar windows and C19 shop fronts to outer bays. Both shop fronts are 2 bays wide, with plastered surrounds and moulded consoles and cornices. Attic has 3 gabled dormers containing casement windows. No. 21 has Doric pedimented doorcast with fluted pilasters and triglyph frieze. Contains panelled door surmounted by rectangular fanlight. Moulded brick dentil cornice to eaves. Rebuilt red brick ridge stack.
TL2236349238	38419	Rose & Crown Public House, Market Square	II	Public house, subdivided, with shop to ground floor of no. 13 C18, with C19 reworkings. Red brick. 2-span clay tile roof. 3 storeys. Double-pile plan. 5-bay front elevation. LH bay has 2-storeyed canted bay with moulded pilaster surrounds and cornices. RH bay has double shop front surmounted by first floor canted bay with moulded pilaster surrounds and cornice. Both canted bays contain sashes with glazing bars. Other windows all sashes with glazing bars under gauged brick heads. Open pediment door case to 2nd bay, containing 6-panel door surmounted by semi-circular fanlight with radiating glazing bars. Stucco band at first floor level. Stuccoed parapet with moulded cornice. Red brick integral stacks to both gable ends.

TL2211349105	38396	Royal Oak Public House, Station Road	II	Public house, formerly 2 separate properties. C11 and C18. Colour washed roughcast over timber frame, much of No.4 rebuilt C20. Clay tile roofs. No. 4 is 2-storeyed, No.6 one-storey and attics. Variety of windows, mostly casements of different sizes, 3 to each floor of No.4. No.6 has 2 gabled dormers. No.4 has C20 open pediment door case and door. No.6 has small panelled door, now out of use.
TL2285449473	38404	St Mary's House, Hatley Road	II	House, formerly a vicarage. C18, extended and reworked C19. Original structure red brick, some flared, with lighter red brick dressings, and clay tile roofs. Later addition in red and yellow brick, partly rendered, with slate roof. Original block is 2 storeyed, with hipped roof. Later additions to E form plan 2 rooms deep. W elevation: 5 window facade, first floor and 2 LH ground floor ones sashes with glazing bars. Ground floor has projecting rectangular bay with 2 sashes with glazing bars. Attic has 2 box dormers containing sashes with glazing bars. Central 6-panel door surmounted by semi-circular fanlight. Simple round-arched surround with projecting keyblock C20 brick open porch. C19 chimney stack to rear, at junction with C19 block.

TL2228649168	38433	Sun House, Sun Street	II	House, formerly the Sun Inn. C16 with later reworkings. Timber framed structure under colour washed render, with some closely studded framing exposed to cross-wing. Clay tile roofs. 2-storeyed, with cross-wing to RH end and projecting gable to rear. Main block has 2 2-light casements to each floor, ground floor ones flanking doorway with panelled door and bracketed pediment hood. To LH is carriage entrance, its timber doors with elaborate openwork upper sections. RH gable is jettied at first floor level, with curved braces to exposed framing ground floor has canted bay window with C20 replacement casements. First floor has sash window with glazing bars. 2-rebuilt brick chimney stacks, one to side elevation of cross-wing, other mid-way up roof- slope of main block.
TL2211549110	38395	The Cottage, Biggleswade Road	II	House. C17. Colour washed roughcast render over timber frame. Thatched roof. 2-room plan, one storey and attics. Ground floor has 2 sashes with glazing bars. Attic has 2 gabled dormers containing 2-light casements with glazing bars. Slightly off-centre doorway, approached by flight of steps, has 4-panel door under simple cornice hood. In line with this is red brick double ridge stack.
TL2239549237	38409	The George & Dragon Public House, 2-4 King Street	II	Public house. C18 with later reworkings. Red brick, LH side elevation rendered. Clay tile roof, hipped at RH end 2 storeys and attics. Ground floor LH has C19 tripartite sash and part-glazed door within plastered surround. To R of this 2 C20 windows under gauged brick heads flank on open pediment door case. First floor has 2 tripartite sashes and one blind window, all with gauged brick heads. Attic has one box dormer containing 2-light casement. RH corner is cut at angle of 45° to form a narrow elevation containing one window per floor, first floor one a tripartite sash. One integral gable end stack, 2 ridge stacks, all red brick.

				House, ground floor converted to shop. C18, reworked C19. Red brick with slate roof. 3 window front elevation, 2 storeys and attics. Ground floor has C19 shop front to LH, plain pilasters with foliate capitals supporting fascia with moulded cornice. To RH is tripartite sash with moulded flush surround and glazing bars. First floor has 2 similar tripartite sashes flanking central sash window, also with moulded flush surround and glazing bars. All sashes are under gauged brick heads with painted keyblocks. Attic has 3 box dormers containing 2-light casements. Stucco band at first floor level. Moulded brick modillion eaves cornice. Red brick integral stack to RH end, LH stack removed C20.
TL2238649210	38421	Tysoe and Son, Market Square	II	

13.6 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 Potton in 2012 are included below. These may be read in conjunction with relevant sections of the main report. Some of these maps are available online at http://www.access.arch.cam.ac.uk/reports/bedfordshire/potton and these can be used, if wished, to prepare maps showing the distribution of other classes of data not depicted in this appendix.
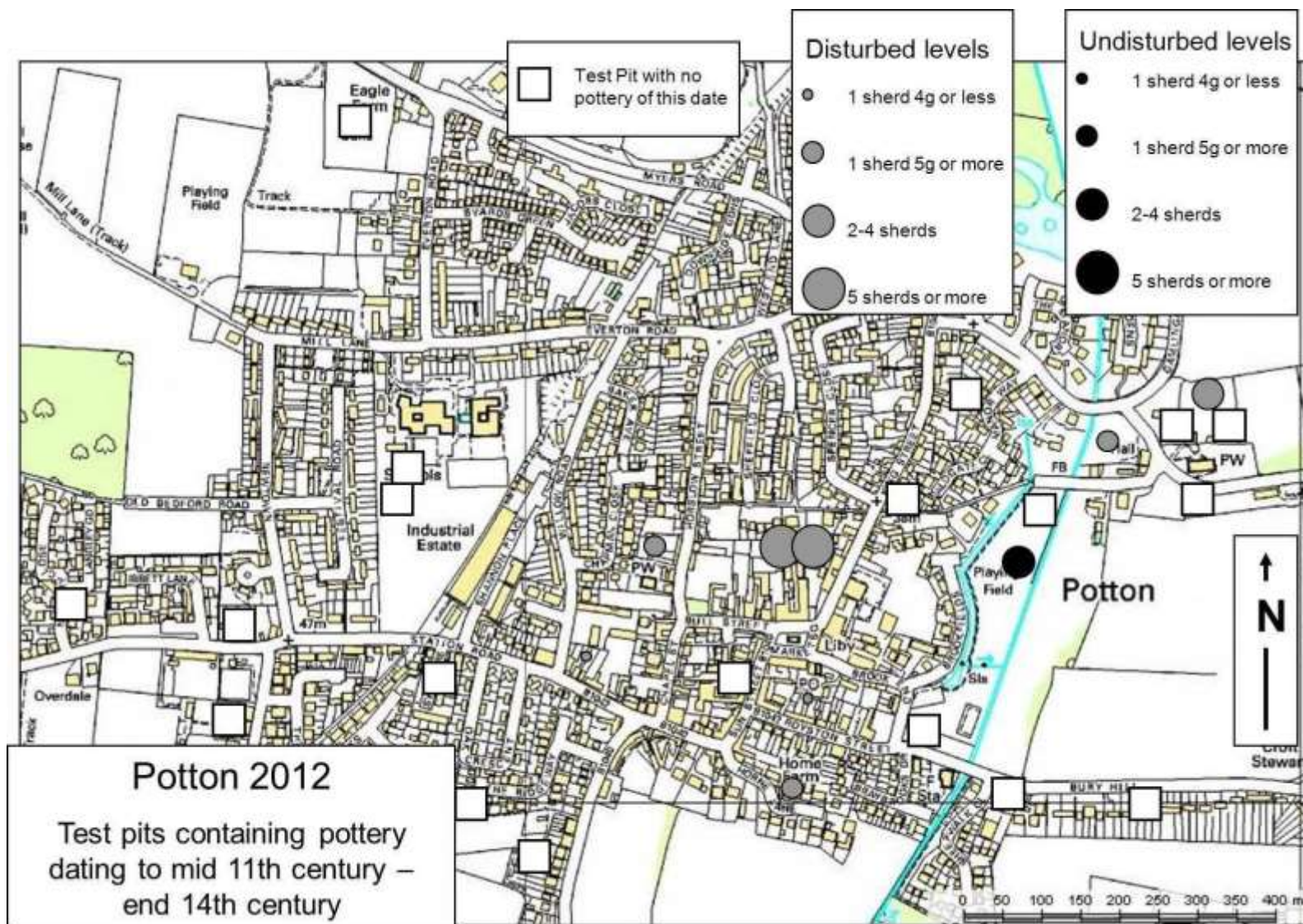
Figure 32: The high medieval pottery distribution map for the Potton test pits
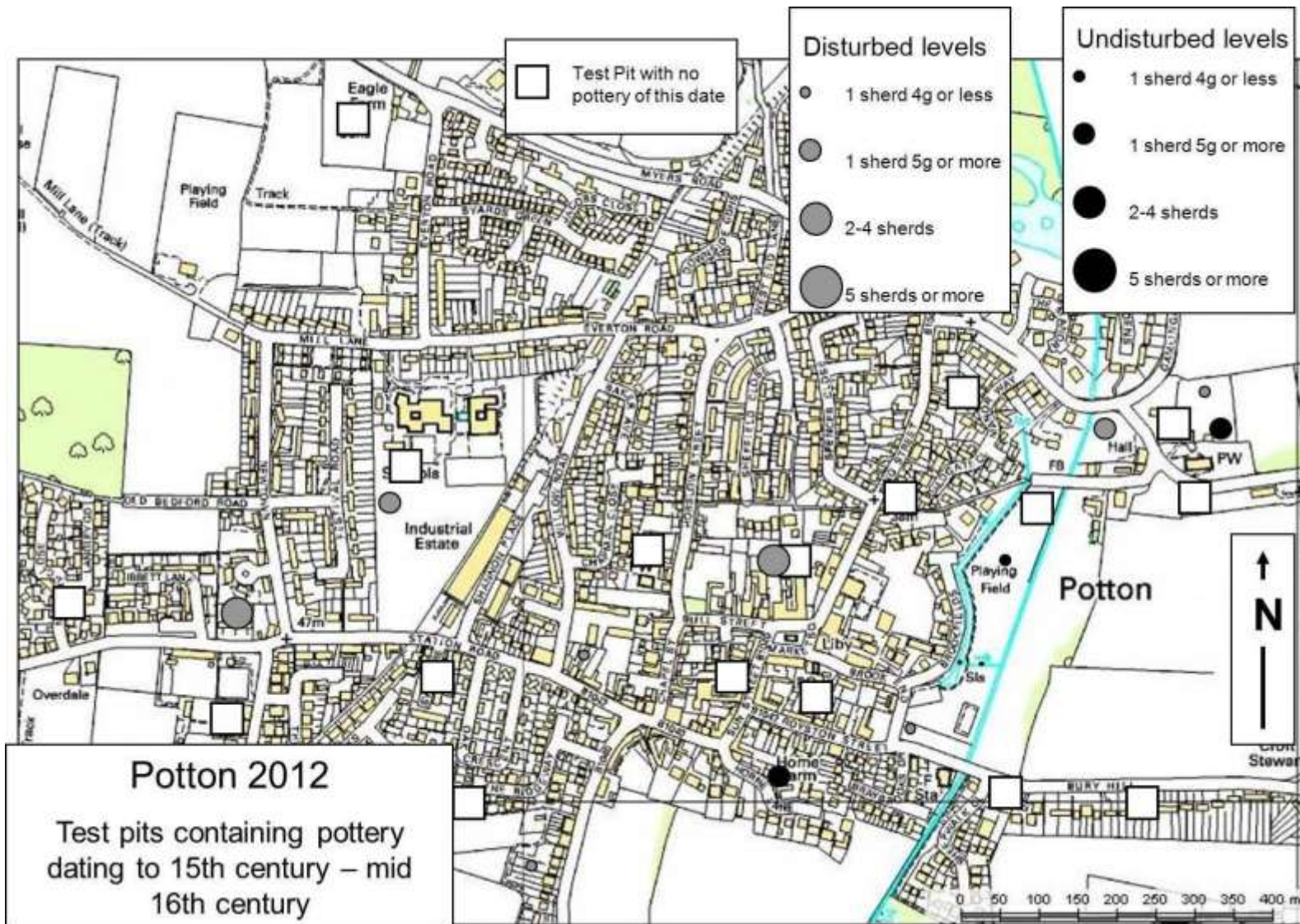
Figure 33: The late medieval pottery distribution map for the Potton test pits
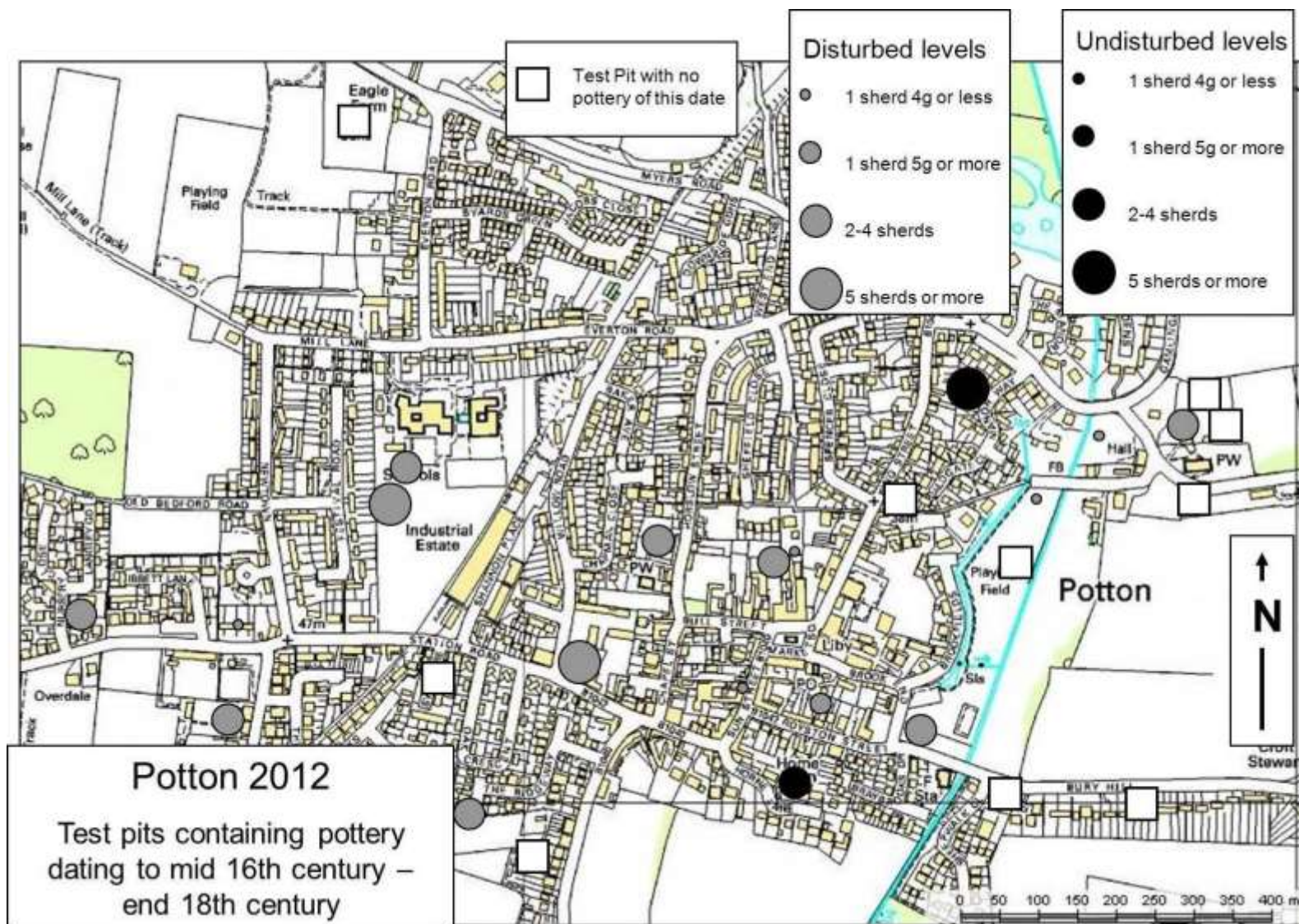
Figure 34: The post medieval pottery distribution map for the Potton test pits

Figure 35: The 19th century pottery distribution map for the Potton test pits
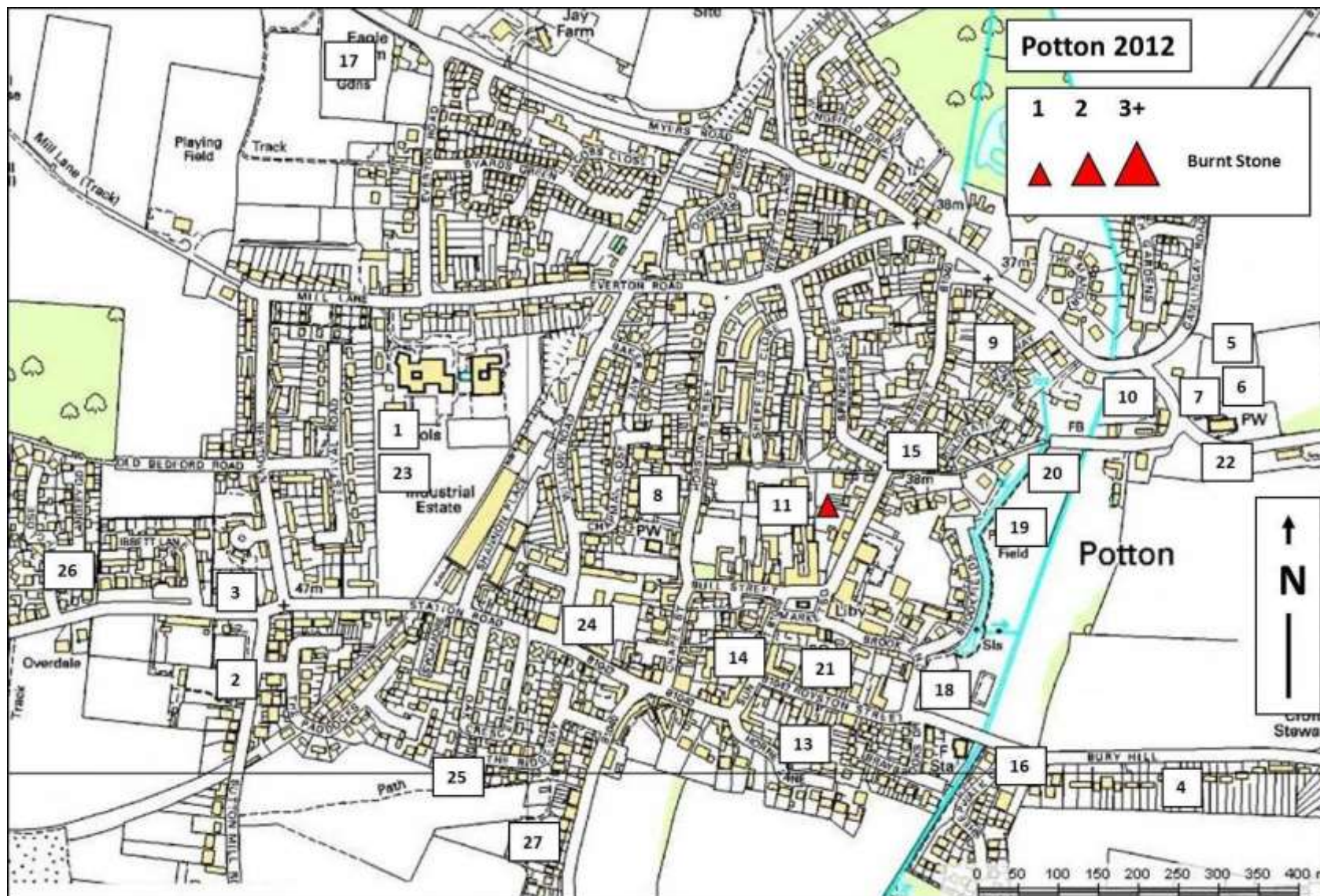
Figure 36: The distribution of burnt stone from the Potton test pits
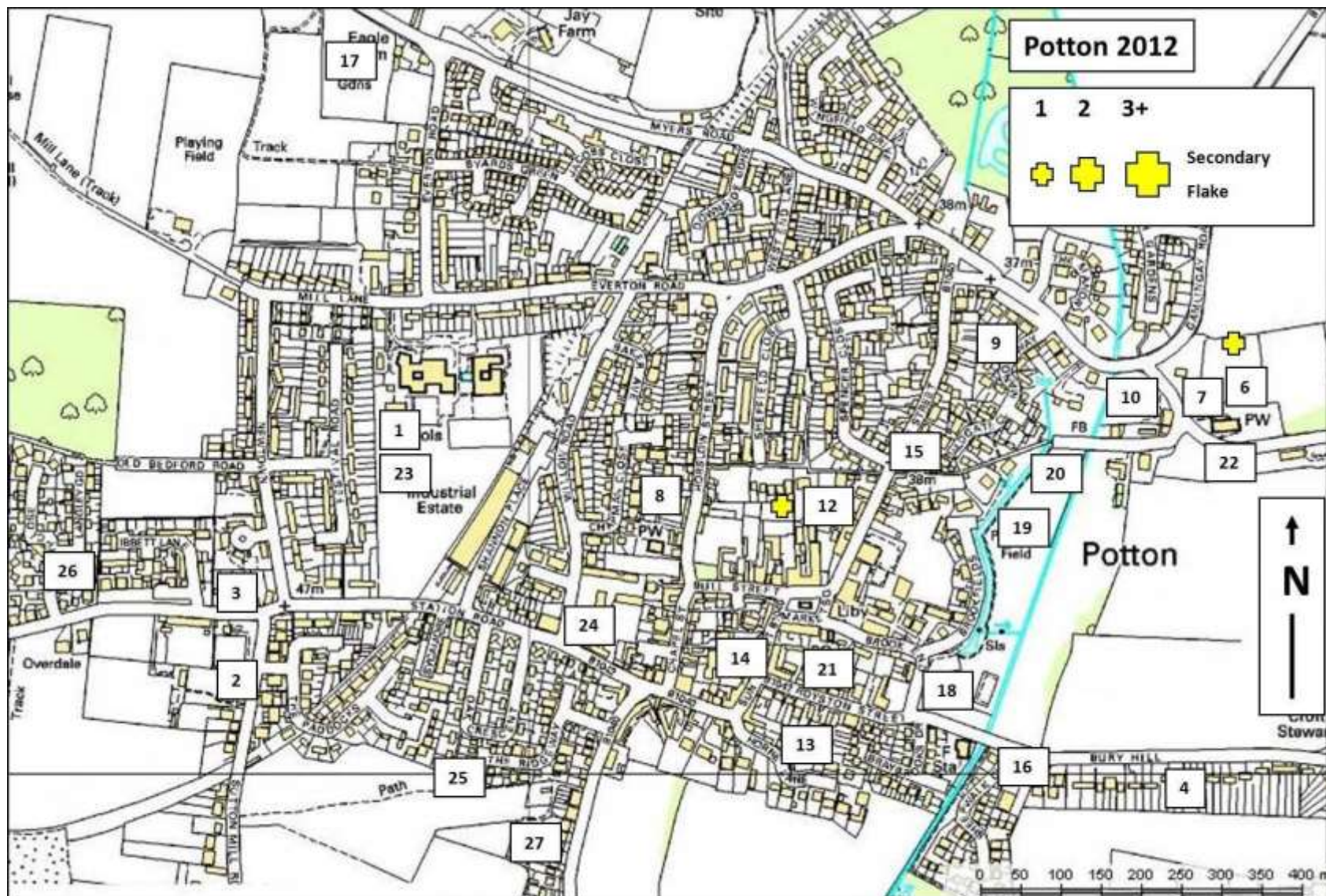
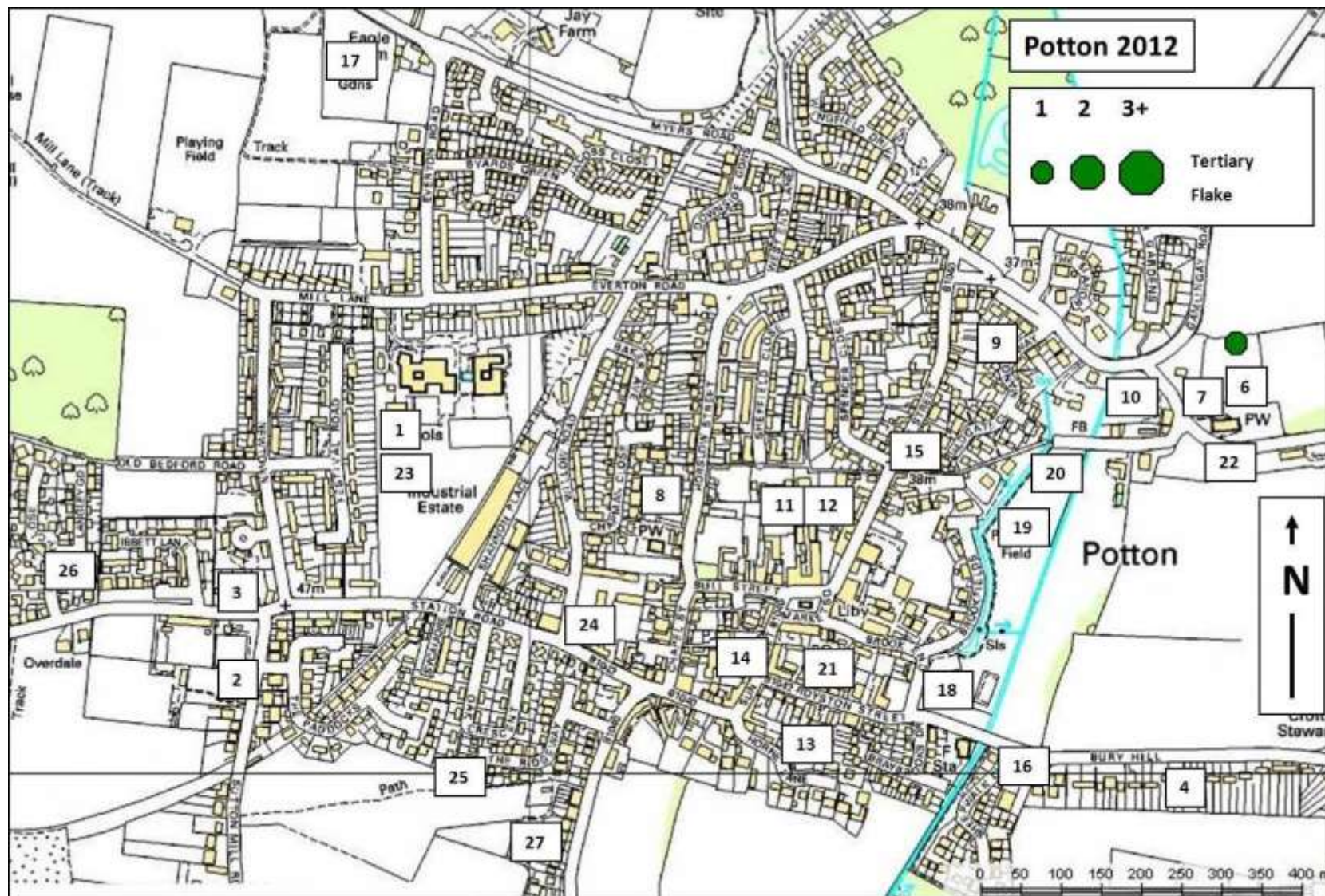**Figure 37: The distribution of secondary flint flakes from the Potton test pits**

Figure 38: The distribution of tertiary flint flakes from the Potton test pits
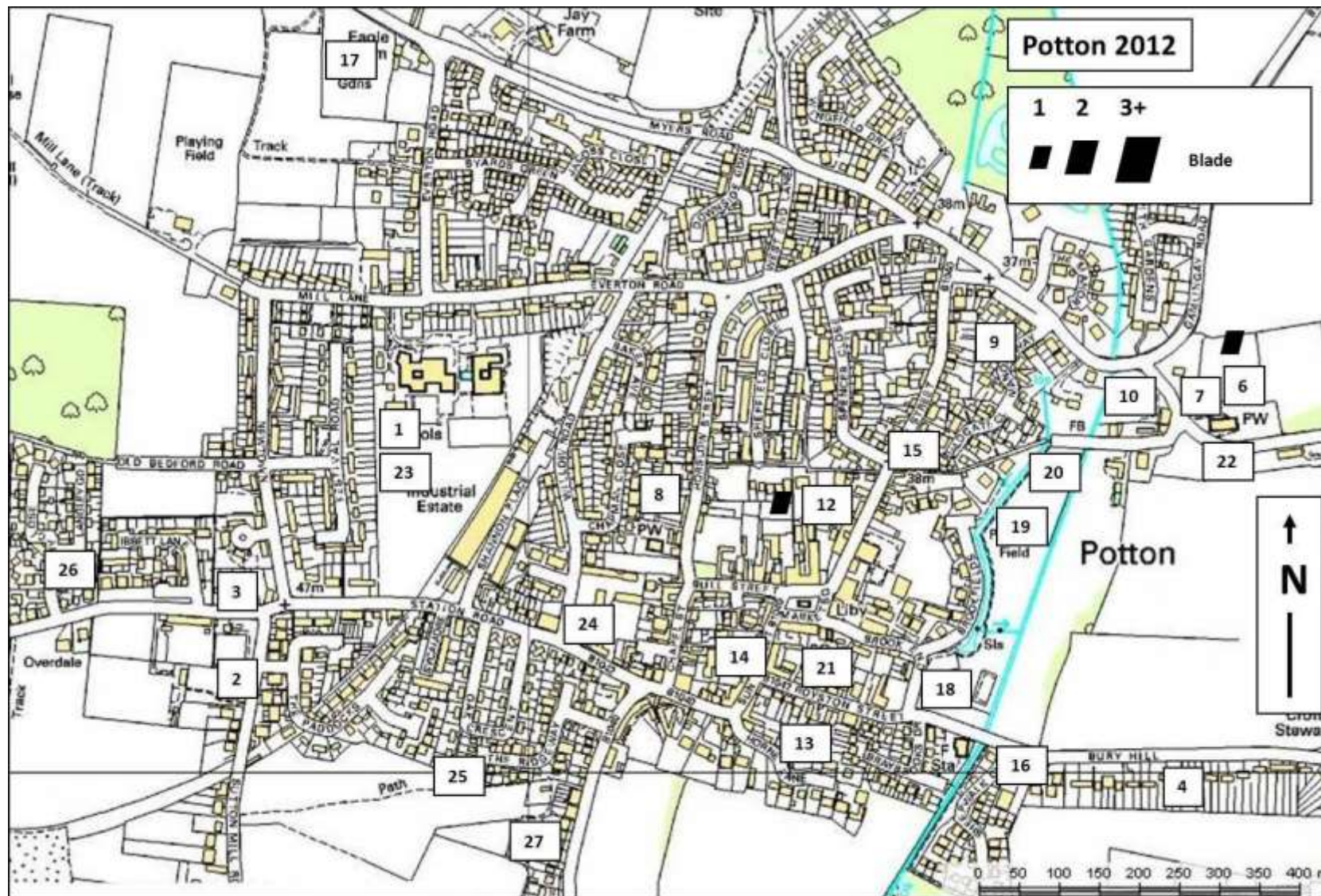
Figure 39: The distribution of flint blades from the Potton test pits
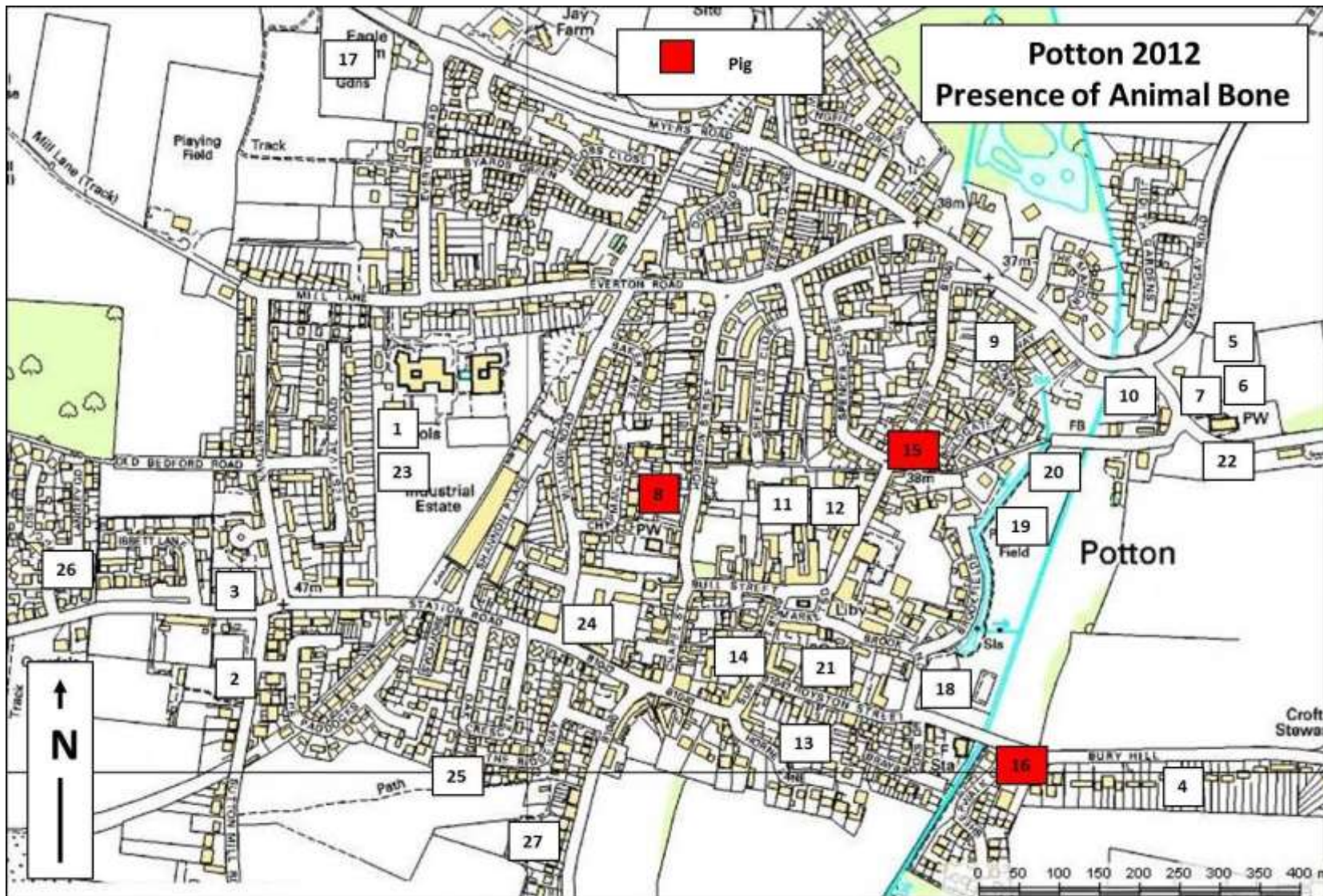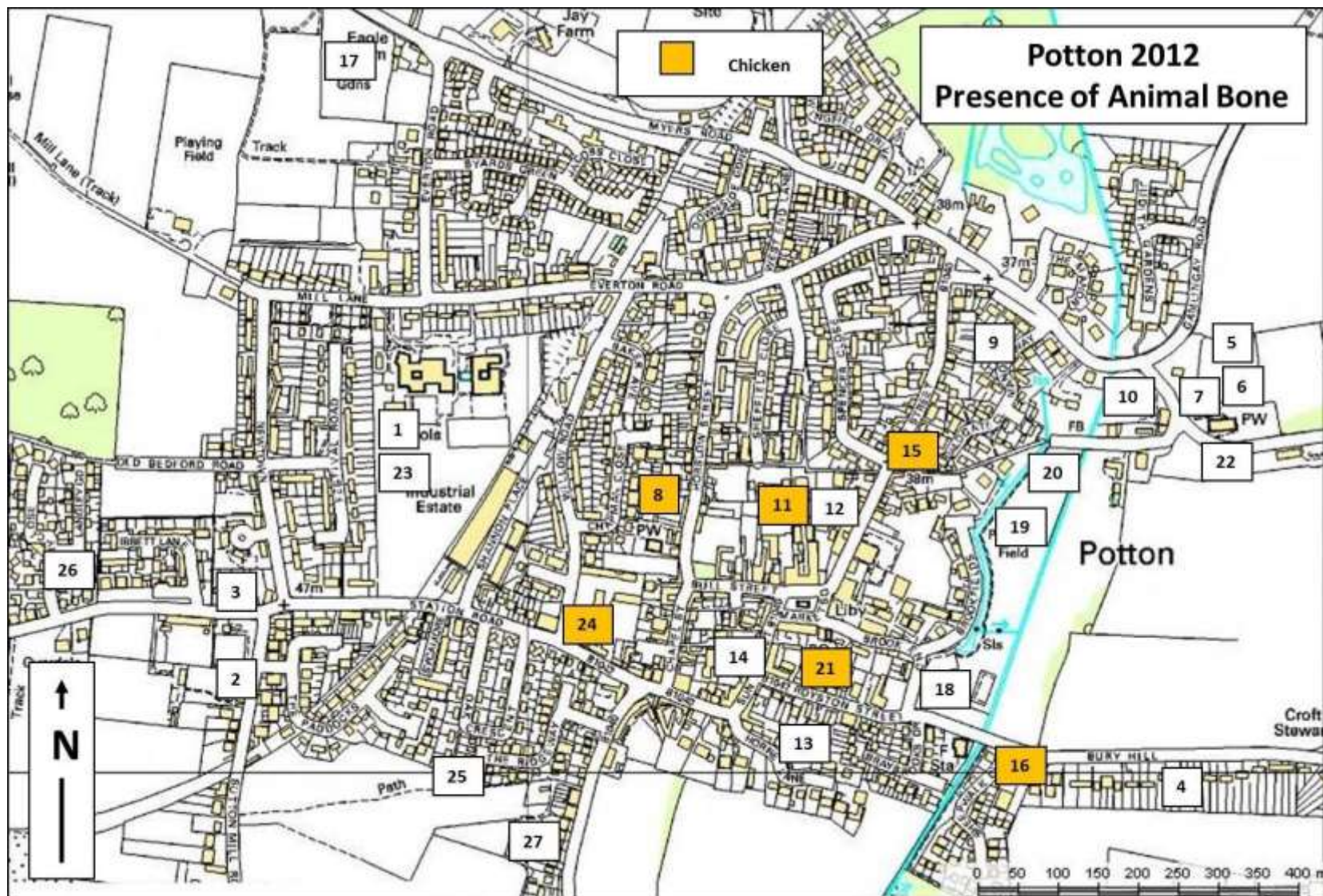
Figure 40: The presence of pig bone from the Potton test pits
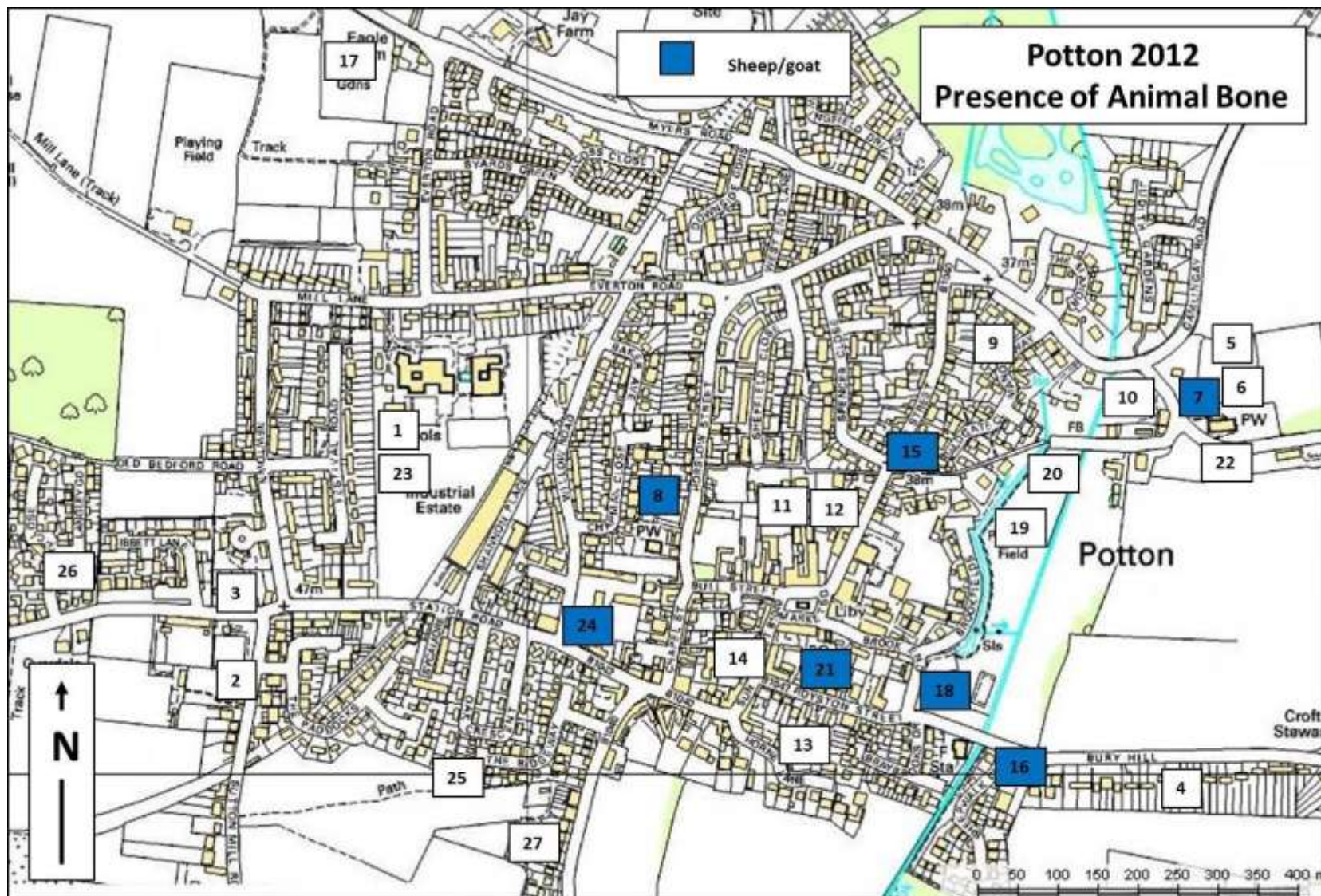
Figure 41: The presence of sheep/goat bone from the Potton test pits
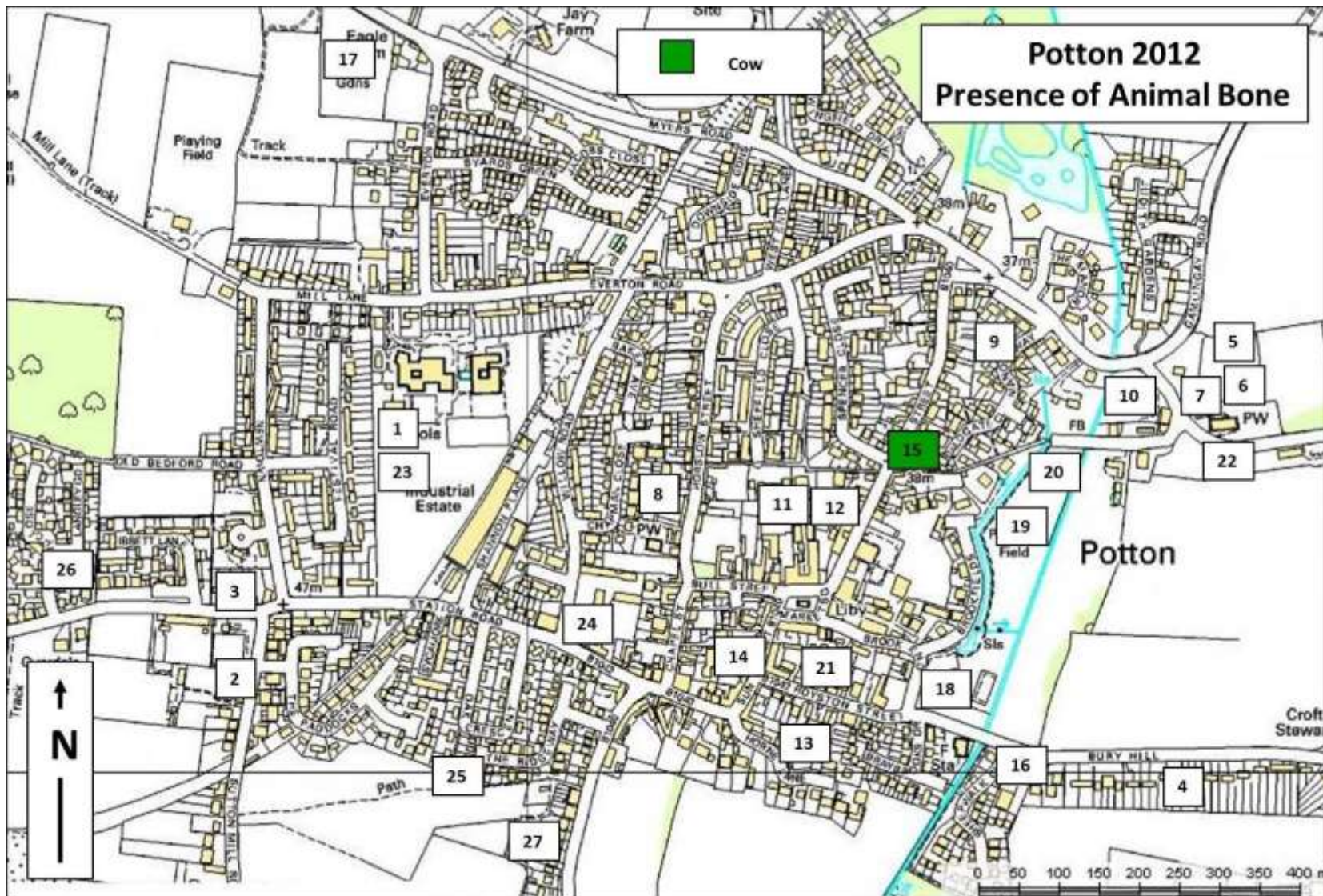
Figure 42: The presence of cow bone from the Potton test pits
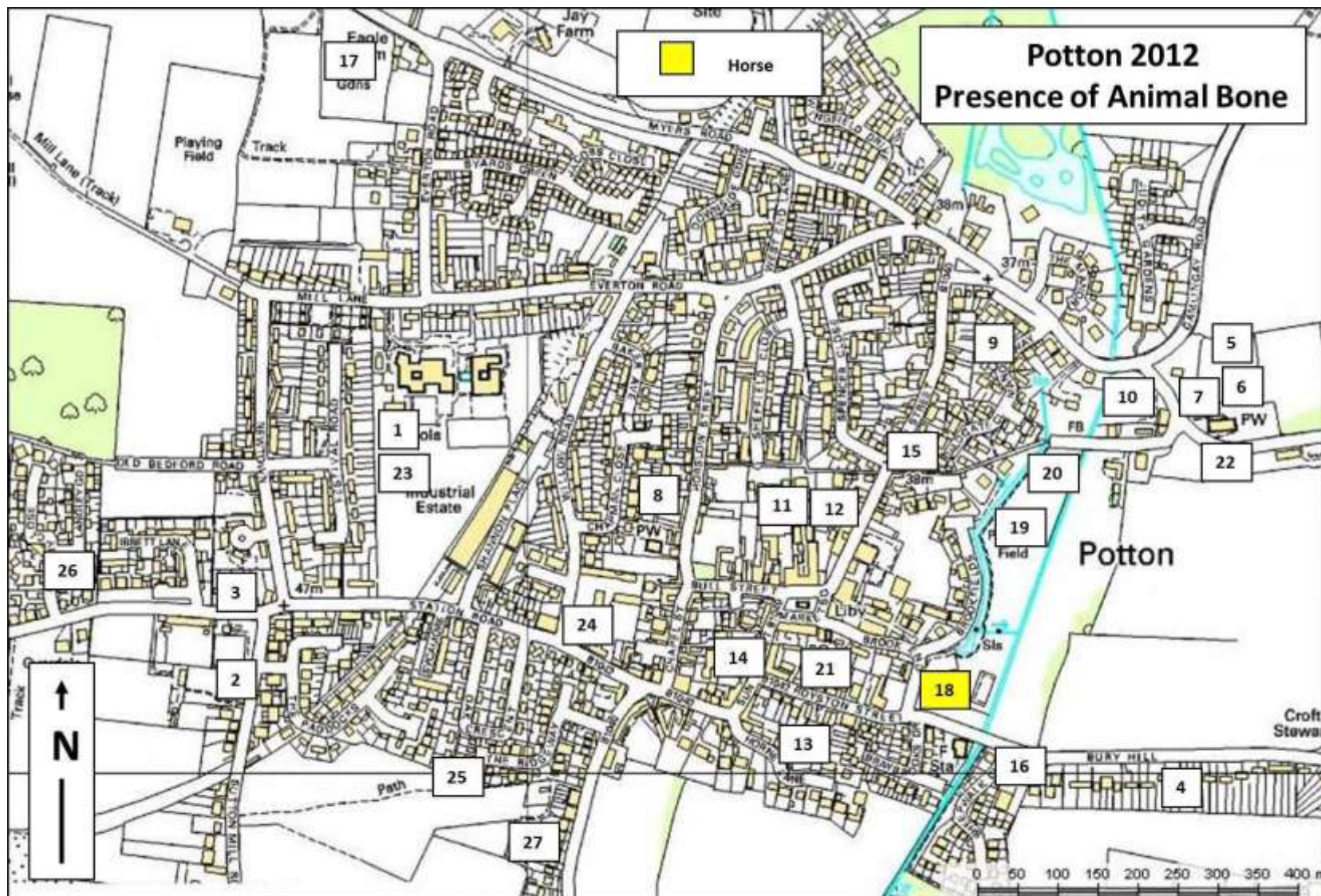
Figure 43: The presence of horse bone from the Potton test pits
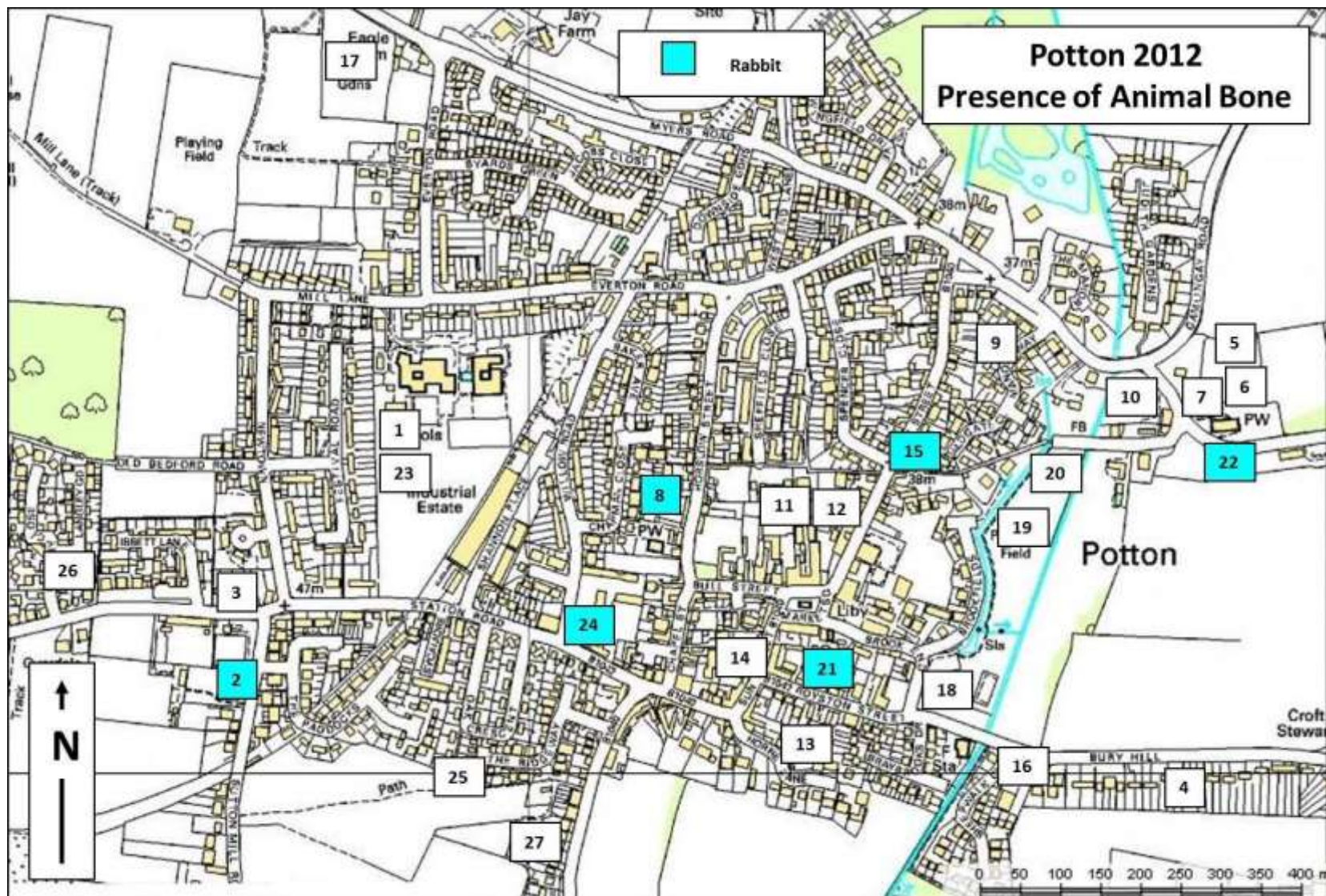
Figure 44: The presence of rabbit bone from the Potton test pits

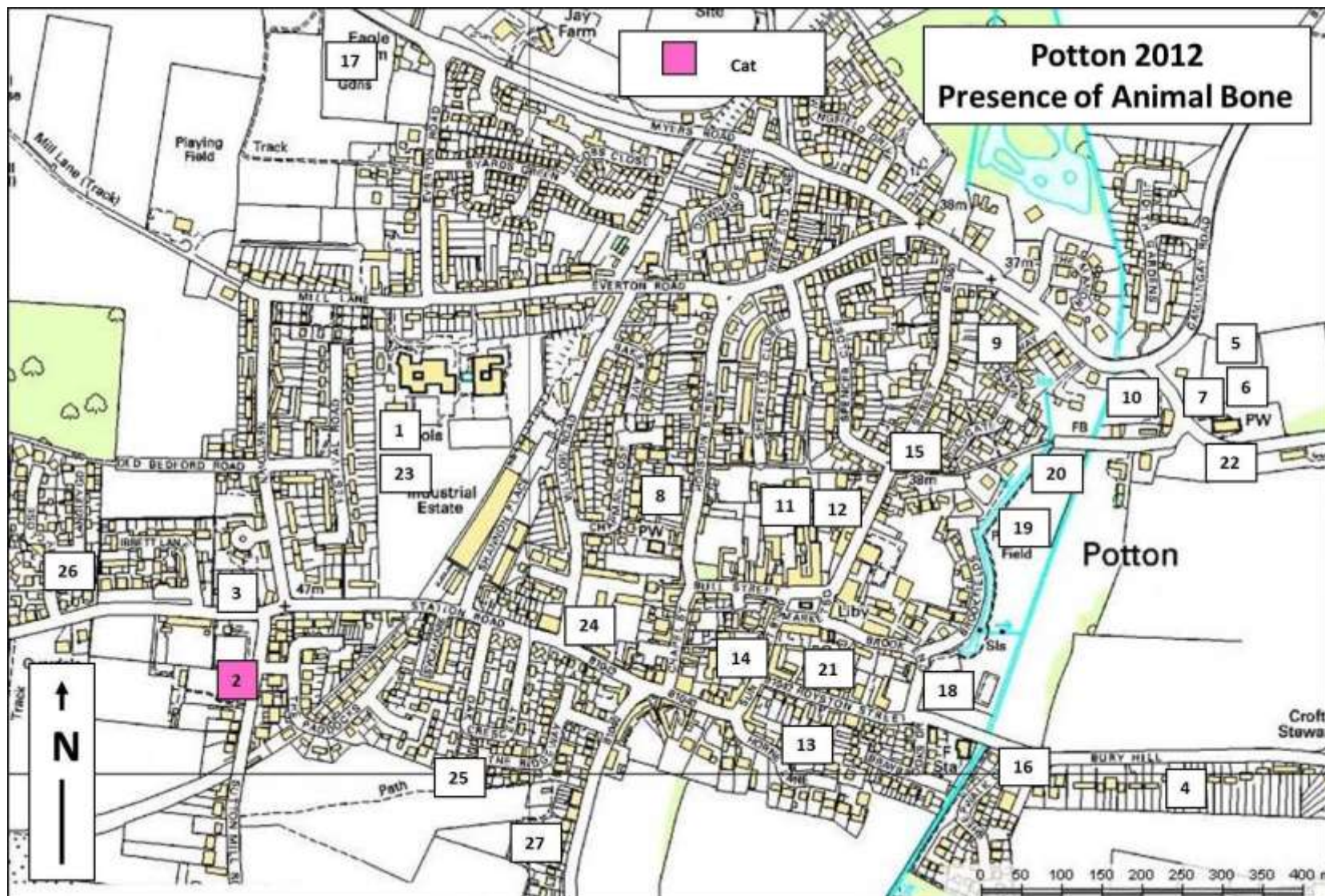**Figure 45: The presence of chicken bone from the Potton test pits**

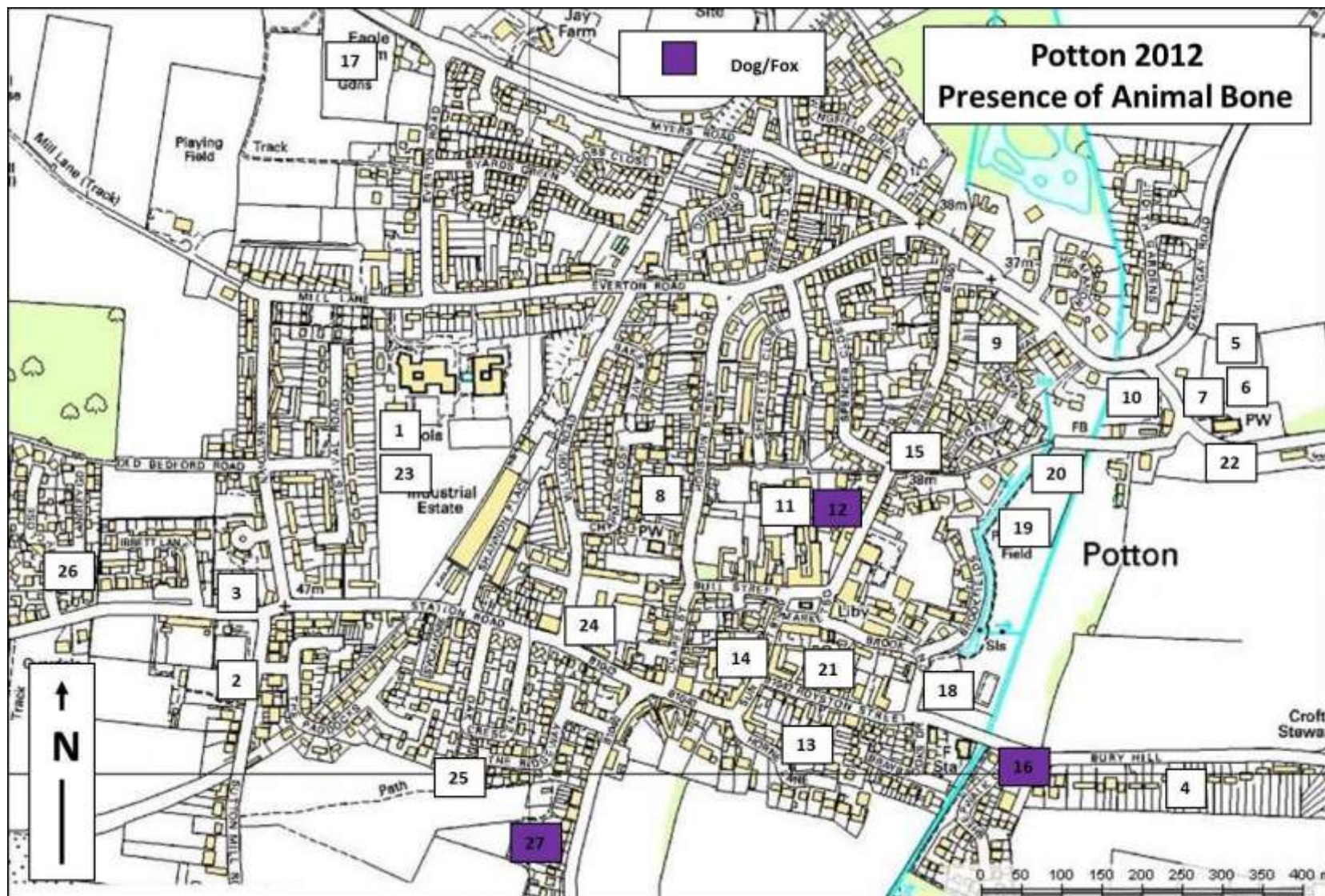**Figure 46: The presence of cat bone from the Potton test pits**

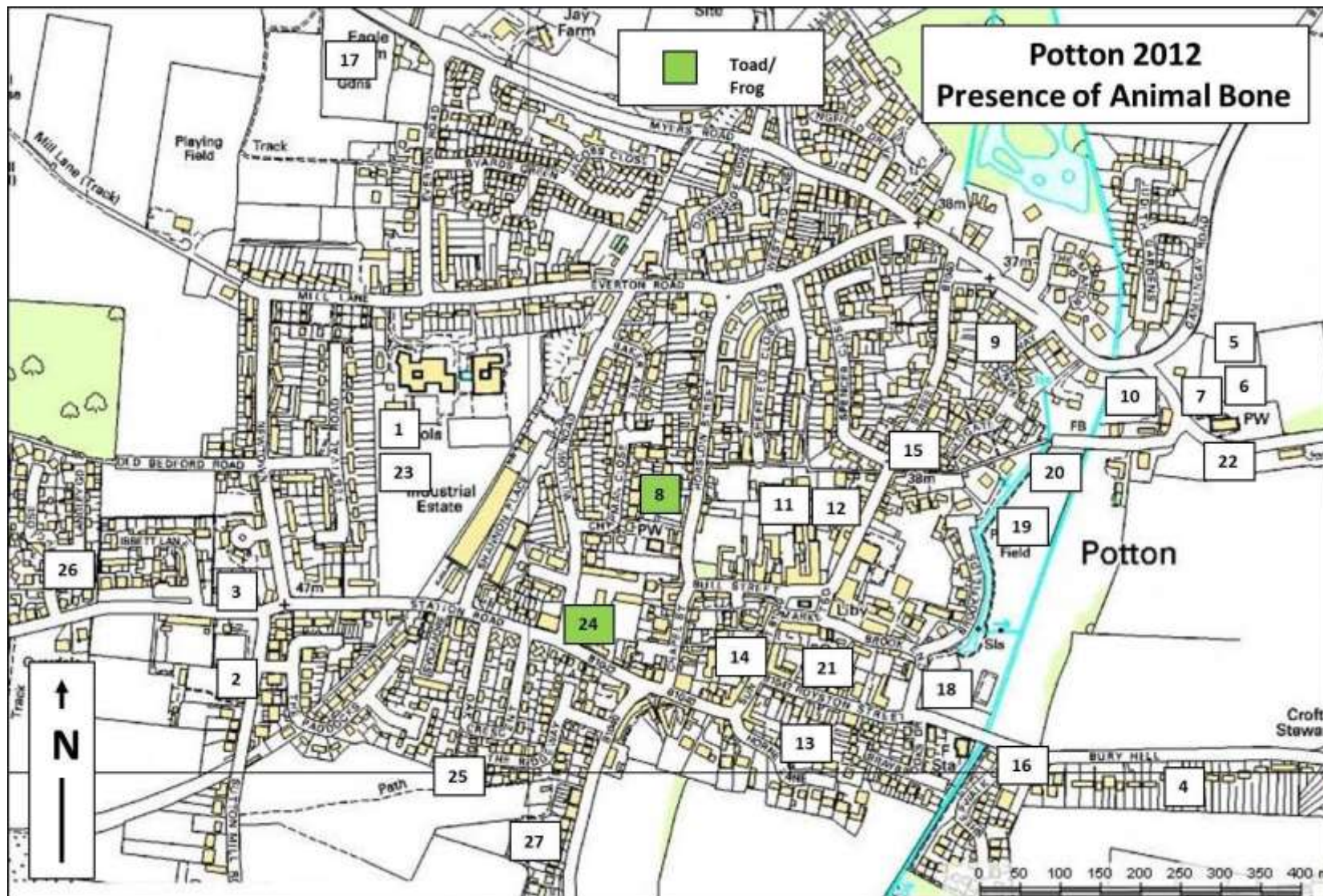**Figure 47: The presence of dog/fox bone from the Potton test pits**

Figure 48: The presence of toad/frog bone from the Potton test pits