



Archaeological Test Pit Excavations in Ashwell, Hertfordshire, 2011 & 2012

Catherine Ranson

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Hertfordshire, 2011 & 2012**

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Front Cover Image: A family excavating ASH/11/31 (Copyright ACA)

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1 Summary

This report presents the results of the 'Dig and Sow' programme of excavation of 34 1m² archaeological 'test pits' in the village of Ashwell in north Hertfordshire in the early autumn of 2011 as well as two subsequent test pit excavations in 2012 where a further 16 1m² test pits were dug by both local school children as part of the University of Cambridge's Higher Education Field Academy and a second dig by local residents and volunteers.

The 2011 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, over 130 people took part in the excavations in Ashwell which produced thousands of finds and provided new evidence for the development of settlement in the area from the prehistoric period onwards.

The results of the 2011 and 2012 excavations showed that the landscape around the springs in Ashwell was particularly utilised during the Neolithic and Bronze Age before a shift in the settlement during the Iron Age to the hillfort, Arbury Banks which never fully returned during the Roman period due to the development of Baldock nearby. The only evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity in Ashwell was from a single test pit that produced a single sherd of Early Saxon pot, dating from the 5th century AD. No other Anglo-Saxon finds were recorded, despite the development of the current settlement during the Late Saxon period, but a number of test pits yielded medieval pottery when the town was at its peak. The village was hit quite badly by the Black Death, after which it never fully recovered and remained as the rural village that can still be seen today.

By successfully involving members of the public of all ages and backgrounds from within, across and beyond the community of Ashwell in planning, organising and undertaking the excavations, the 'Dig and Sow' excavations in particular 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 34 1m² archaeological test pits were excavated over a single day on the 10th September 2011 in the village of Ashwell in north Hertfordshire. The majority of the pits were excavated in residential gardens, but pits were also dug in allotments, within the grounds of the primary school, in open fields and on common grass land within residential estates. Excavations were undertaken by residents of Ashwell, members of the Friends of Ashwell Museum, members of the North Herts Archaeological Society 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 Landguard 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.

As a follow on to the one day dig, a further 16 1m² test pits were also excavated in 2012. The first of these was over two days, the 9th-10th May and run by ACA as part of the Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) where five test pits were excavated by 17 school children from local schools. The second phase of digging was over the 8th-9th September as a community run and funded excavation, also supervised by ACA, where a further 11 test pits were opened by many of the volunteers who took part in the original 2011 excavation.

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, Ashwell in Hertfordshire, Clavering in Essex, Potton in Bedfordshire, Peakirk in Cambridgeshire, Paston in Norfolk and Ipswich in Suffolk and a total of 147 test pits were excavated across the region.

2.1 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

¹ <http://www.onlandguardpoint.com/?cat=9> (Accessed August 2012)

² http://www.onlandguardpoint.com/?page_id=58 (Accessed August 2012)

Carenza Lewis in 2004 and specialises in providing opportunities for members of the public to take part in purposeful, research-orientated archaeological investigations including excavation. Educational events and courses range in length from a few hours to a week or more, and involve members of the public of all ages.

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

2.2 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).

2.3 The Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA)

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

On HEFA, participants spend two days running their own small (1m²) archaeological excavation within living villages, just like thousands did in TV's Big Dig in 2003 and Michael Wood's Great British Story in 2012, with the aim of applying and developing a wide range of learning skills, boosting their academic confidence and giving them a taste of life and learning at university level. They make new discoveries for and about themselves, and in the process contribute to the university's CORS research into the development of rural communities and settlements in the past. The third day is spent in the University of Cambridge analysing the excavation results in discussive learning sessions which aim to engage and challenge participants, prepare them to produce a written analysis for assessment as well as provide an inspirational and positive experience of higher education. After the field academy, learners receive detailed individual feedback on their data collection, personal, learning and thinking skills developed during the fieldwork as well as their reporting and research skills exhibited in the written assignment, which will support applications to further and higher education.

3 Aims, objectives and desired outcomes

3.1 Aims

The aims of the original 2011 test pit excavations in Ashwell were as follows:

- To engage with local communities and widening the participation of people in the heritage of the area.
- To allow local community participants to develop a wide range of practical and analytical archaeological skills.
- To increase knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the setting, origins and development of Ashwell 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 the original 2011 test pit excavations in Ashwell were as follows:

- To investigate the archaeology of the environs of Ashwell 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 original 2011 test pit excavations in Ashwell were as follows:

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

4 Methodology

The test pits excavated in the course of the Ashwell 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 HERs, 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 for 2011 is ASH/11 and for 2012 is ASH/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).
- 20th century window and vessel glass has been discarded after sorting, counting and weighing.

- 19th and 20th century 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 20th century 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.
- 20th century 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 village of Ashwell is situated on the north Hertfordshire border with Cambridgeshire, 6.1km north of Baldock and 9km west of Royston and is centred on TL265395. Ashwell lies just north of the A505, a major connecting road linking the M11 in the east and the A1, just to the west of the village.



Figure 1: Map of England with a close up insert of East Anglia, with the village of Ashwell highlighted in red.

Ashwell today is a large nucleated village; the settlement is laid out in a very regular plan, with the High Street running south west to north east and is flanked by parallel streets and others perpendicular to these to give a distinctly gridded appearance. The historic core of the village seems to be centred to the south of St Mary's Church, with a market square that would have likely been between the High Street and Swan Street with regular plots between the High Street in the north and Ashwell Street in the south. The present roads in between were unlikely to have been in existence when the village was first planned³.

The local amenities in the village are quite extensive and consist of a small supermarket, bakers, butchers, florist, chemist, hairdressers and an estate agent. There are also a number of public buildings, including Ashwell School, the parish room, the village hall and the URC hall as well as three pubs, the Rose and Crown, the Bushel and Strike and The Three Tuns.

³ www.ashwell.gov.uk/parishplan.pdf (Accessed September 2012)

The village is also served by two chapels and the parish church of St Mary. The population of Ashwell was calculated as 1,660 in the 2001 census⁴.



Figure 2: Extent of Ashwell Parish (OS map copyright Edina Digimap)

The conservation area in Ashwell was designated in 1968, with appraisals in both 1978 and 1986, so today the area now extends from Bluegates Dairy in the north to Ashwell Street in the south and from Station Road in the east to West End⁵ (figure 3).

Ashwell has a wide variety of building styles, with no single style predominating. A number of buildings are timber framed and there is construction in red brick with also Arlesey or Cambridgeshire white brick from the 19th century. Many of the walls are rendered and painted and there is some pebbledash and a few examples of pargetting and some dark stained weatherboards. The majority of the colours utilised on houses are generally pale,

⁴ www.ashwell.gov.uk/parishplan.pdf (Accessed September 2012)

⁵ <http://www.ashwell.gov.uk/parishplan.pdf> (Accessed September 2012)

including pink, white, cream and beige. Roofs are generally finished with natural slates in the historic core of the village or with plain clay tiles and only a few thatched properties remain. Gables with scalloped bargeboards are an attribute of the village, particularly towards the western end and both vertical sash and casement windows are evident that are generally small paned wood frames⁶.

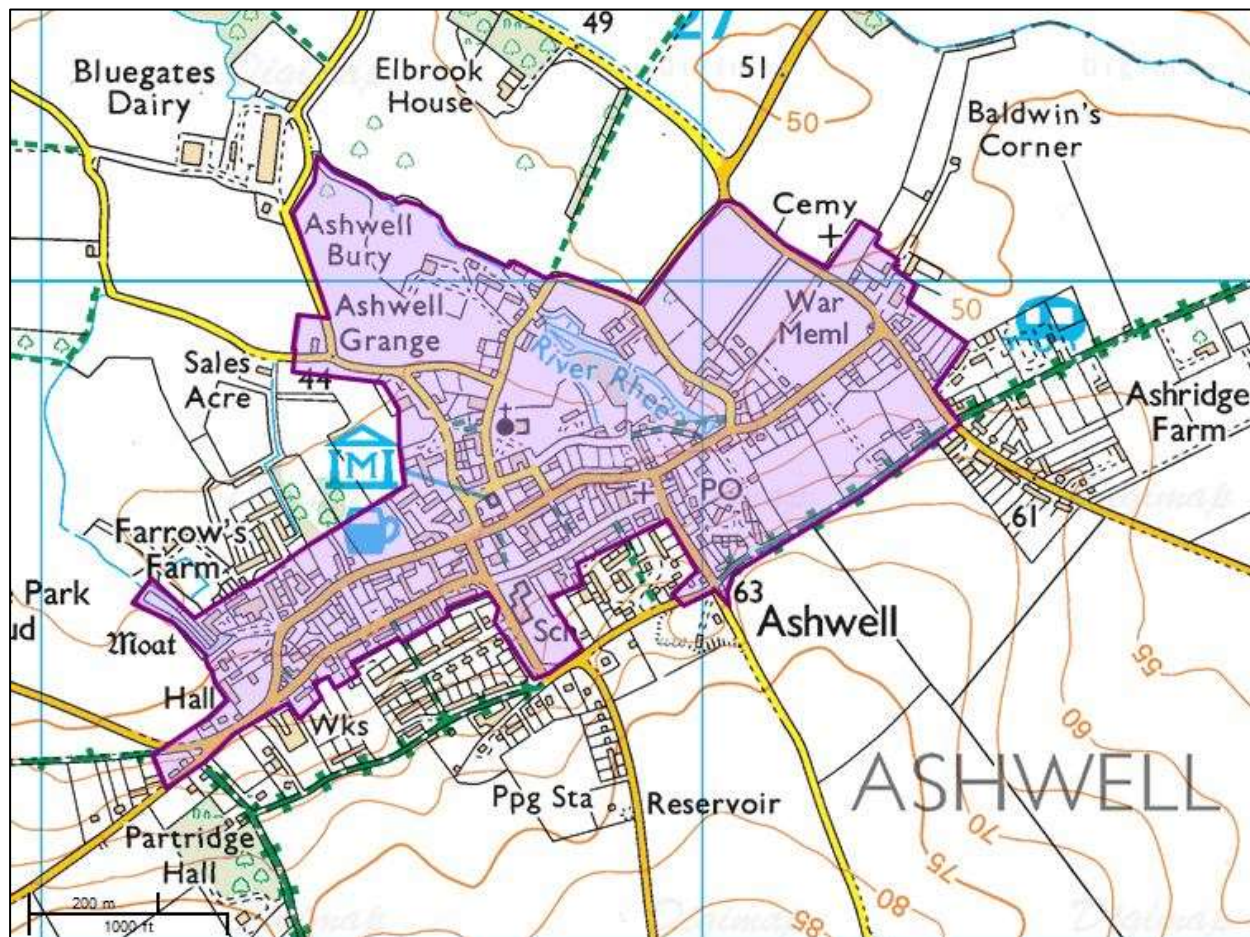


Figure 3: Extent of the Ashwell conservation area (shaded). (1:10000 OS map copyright Edina Digimap)

⁶ www.ashwell.gov.uk/AVDS.pdf (Accessed September 2012)

6 Geology and Topography

Hertfordshire is a western county in East Anglia and is bounded by Essex to the east, London to the south, Buckinghamshire to the south west, Bedfordshire to the north west and Cambridgeshire to the north.

Ashwell is situated on the northern edge of the Chiltern Hills that extend north from Wessex through Hertfordshire. The surrounding landscape is gently rolling hills with large open rectilinear fields and few hedges; the majority utilised for arable farming with flatter, low lying land to the north through which the rivers flow north⁷. A number of trees remain within the village itself but a few small areas of woodland still exist within the landscape.

The River Rhee rises at springs just east of St Mary's church at c.55m OD and is also one of the main sources of the River Cam that flows through Cambridge to Ely, where it then joins the River Ouse and flows out to sea at the Wash⁸. Ruddy Springs also rises to the east of the village at c.55m OD, whereas the higher ground is noted in the south of the parish, particularly at Newnham Hill which peaks at 84m OD and Claybush Hill which peaks at between 95-99m OD. Cat Ditch, another spring, rises in Wallington and flows north into the River Ivel and forms part of the south western parish boundary just south of Claybush Hill. The north of the parish is generally low lying at c.35m OD.

The underlying geology is lower chalk with upper greensand and gault clay in the north of the parish.

⁷ www.hertsdirect.org/docs/pdf/a/Area226.pdf (Accessed September 2012)

⁸ www.ashwellspring.co.uk/about.htm (Accessed September 2012)

7 Archaeological and Historical Background

7.1 Prehistoric

A wide range of prehistoric monuments and finds have been recorded on the HER, dating from the Neolithic to the Late Iron Age. The Chiltern Hills have yielded much evidence for prehistoric activity across its entire length, particularly in the form of hill forts, ring ditches, barrows, boundary banks and field systems⁹.

Within the parish of Ashwell, which sits on the northern edge of the Chilterns, a large number of barrows have been recorded, including a couple of Neolithic long barrows (HER 2360 and 1698) and a high number of potential late Neolithic to Bronze Age round barrows, often recorded as ploughed out and visible as crop marks of ring ditches (HER 10719, 2429, 1683, 1682, 6177, 2468, 2469, 2217, 1245, 1318, 6113, 2444, 7687, 1685, 2350, 2309, 7866, 1349, 1358, 2424, 1323, 7853, 7924, 2438, 4717, 2514, 1311, 7911, 1259, 2379, 9094, 9095 and 4750). Many of these have been identified as groups, perhaps barrow cemeteries, sitting on the higher ground within the landscape as well as in other significant positions such as overlooking the springs and the confluence of two streams forming the river (Thompson 2002).

A number of Neolithic flint finds have also been recorded on the HER including finds from an excavation along Station Road (HER 11397), a jadeite axe that was made from Green Stone from the Italian Alps (HER 4878), a polished stone axe (HER 207) and three arrowheads (HER 209) from Westbury Farm in the far west of the village with a further two stone axes recovered to the west of Westbury Farm (HER 206). There is a lack of archaeological evidence for Neolithic settlement from around Ashwell, but with the presence of both the range of barrows and the isolated finds, it seems likely that a settlement was established close to the springs and the rest of the land was cleared for farming. During an excavation in 1997 at Westbury Farm were pits were found were associated with flint working, most of which dated to the Late Neolithic although a few were of Mesolithic and Early Neolithic date as well as from the Bronze Age and point to some of the earliest activity in the parish (*Ibid*).

Activity is recorded to continue into the Bronze Age in Ashwell, mainly in the form of barrows and ring ditches, as already listed above to date from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age, as well as one ring ditch that has been more specifically dated to the Bronze Age (HER 4758). A cluster of prehistoric pits in alignment and a possible field boundary ditch were recorded through archaeological work at Westbury Farm and have been initially dated from the Late Neolithic to the Bronze Age (HER 9672). Roman activity was also recorded in later phases of these and additional features (HER 9673).

Recent archaeological excavations on land behind 'Walkdens' on Station Road, prior to a housing development, found what was initially thought to have been a Bronze Age barrow, as many are already known from the parish. The excavations however determined that instead it was a henge, likely of Neolithic date and so the first of its kind to be found in the parish (OAE forthcoming).

A scatter of Bronze Age metal work and flints have also been recorded around the village with an awl found in a field close to the River Rhee with other prehistoric and Roman finds (HER 13401), two barbed arrow heads (HER 4677) and three single finds of a barbed and tang arrowed heads (HER 210, 211 and 212). A bronze palstave (HER 213) was also recorded with other separate axe fragments, including part of a bronze axe head (HER 2840), an axe from Ashwell End (HER 214), and a fragment of bronze axe (HER 437) found

⁹ http://www.chilternsaonb.org/uploads/files/AboutTheChilterns/Farming/farming_archaeology.pdf (Accessed September 2012)

at Bluegates Farm also at Ashwell End in the far north of the village. Another find from Bluegates Farm was a Mid to Late Bronze Age bronze spearhead (HER 13400).

Much like the Neolithic activity recorded in Ashwell, there is a lack of archaeological evidence for Bronze Age occupation within the village, although the work at Westbury Farm suggests a relation to domestic activity with the possible field boundary ditch and a pit alignment either immediately outside a settlement or part of field systems.

The Iron Age hill fort of Arbury Banks (HER 26) is situated just outside of the western extent of the current village, about 300m to the south west and may have had origins from the Late Bronze Age period between 1000-700 BC. It is roughly horseshoe shaped, covering an area of about 12 acres, and there are two opposite entrances in the north-north west and the south-south east as well as a series of once quite significant ramparts, although it has been greatly destroyed by agricultural activity, particularly since the medieval period in the form of ridge and furrow. Arbury Banks forms one of a band of six similar hillforts along the northern Chilterns, the next closest being at Wilbury Hill Camp, just south west of Letchworth¹⁰. Excavations were first undertaken at the hill fort in the 1850's when it was mapped with a dig through the bank and ditch and identifying internal features with a range of finds (Bedlam 1859). Bedlam also suggested that the hillfort may have functioned as a 'special place' as a track from each of the entrances led to the springs so may have been held in greater significance to potentially a wider population.

Cropmarks of a large rectangular enclosure with an entrance on the south side and an internal round house with a few pits (HER 524) has been recorded within Arbury Banks and is of Iron Age date. A series of further cropmarks have also been identified within the hillfort and may all be contemporary and suggests that the hill fort had a number of functions and was not purely defensive. A circular enclosure of 35m in diameter was recorded to have a continuous ditch (HER 528), whereas another curvilinear enclosure, 25m in diameter, had an entrance facing the south west, but no internal features were recorded (HER 650). A curvilinear enclosure, possibly a round house was also identified (HER 6764). A number of cropmark enclosures were identified however to contain internal features, mainly varying sizes of pits, although some pits have also been found outside of the enclosures, some in clusters of 10-15 and are likely related to the hillfort and its associated structures (HER 669). A square enclosure with a rectangular annexe was found with a single internal pit and an entrance to the north (HER 533), a rectangular enclosure (25mx17m) has a complete ditch with an entrance of the west side, but has a number of internal pits (HER 637), the cropmark of a sub circular enclosure of 21m in diameter has an east facing entrance with two internal pits (HER 666) that are part of the general scatter. Finally, two adjoining curvilinear enclosures were also recorded within the hillfort, although no definite entrances were identified and both ditch circuits were incomplete, but several pits were found inside both (HER 535).

A number of spot finds have also been identified to date to the Iron Age, including a number of sherds of Early Iron Age pottery that was recovered from excavated pits and ditches from Arbury Hillfort (HER 4376). Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from an excavation at land along Station Road, where the terminal ends of two parallel ditches were excavated. They contained earlier prehistoric flints as well as Late Iron Age and Roman pottery (HER 11397). A Late Iron Age carinated beaker was also found close to Arbury Banks in the 19th century (HER 1870) also at that time a single Iron Age bone decorated weaving comb was found at the Coprolite works and was identified as a 'La Tene type' (HER 173). In the north of the village at Ashwell End, also in the late 19th century a Late Iron Age bronze stater was recorded (HER 2844). A Late Iron Age Belgic pedestal, probable cremation urn (HER 1869) has also been recovered from the village.

A watching brief that was undertaken in 1999 at Newnham Way in the south west of the village revealed three parallel ditches, one of which contained Late Iron Age pottery (HER 10915), with Roman pottery also found nearby (HER 10914).

¹⁰ <http://www.hertsdirect.org/services/envplan/archaeology/archsites/arburybanks/> (Accessed September 2012)

A range of Iron Age metal detected finds were excavated from a field at Bluegates Farm in Ashwell End, consisting of a range of over 400 coins, the majority were Roman but it was recorded that 8% were Late Iron Age in date. An Early Iron Age bow brooch was identified with a number of early Roman brooches and pins, and a likely boar's head mount, also dating to the Late Iron Age was also found (HER 13404). Another ploughed field at Bluegates Farm also yielded an extensive scatter of both Mid to Late Iron Age pottery and three Late Iron Age coins (HER 13401), all found with later Roman finds. Also at Ashwell End, a Late Iron Age bronze coin was identified (HER 103) and is similar to another found of Carthage, dated c.60-10BC (HER 1324).

The Icknield Way passes through Ashwell and is known as one of the oldest routeways in Britain, established in the prehistoric period, and extends west to east from Ivinghoe Beacon in Buckinghamshire (just south west of Dunstable) through the Chiltern Hills, skirting the fens and into the breckland to Knettishall Heath in Norfolk (just south east of Thetford), covering a total length of 177km.¹¹ It is thought that the course of the Icknield Way is along Ashwell Street, and the undulating landscape around Ashwell provided good pathways, with access to high ground through the winter when it was wet and the lower ground, through the summer months when it was dry (Short 2008).

The prehistoric settlement in Ashwell is quite scattered through the land as it is gradually cleared and farmed, with likely focuses to the springs. There is then a later shift in focus to a more defensive settlement into the Iron Age at the Arbury Banks hillfort, until a new Iron Age settlement was founded at Baldock, which continued to flourish into the Roman period and was the closest town to Ashwell (Thompson 2002).

7.2 Roman

The Roman activity recorded in and around Ashwell is quite extensive and as already stated the closest Romano-British settlement was at Baldock, just to the south. This developed from a smaller Iron Age settlement close to the source of the River Ivel, but has been recognised as an important settlement as rich burial sites have been excavated, including two that were of chieftains (Burleigh & Fitzpatrick-Matthews 2010). The Roman town that was built was a significant that also on the main roads from both Colchester and St Albans, which joined at Baldock before continuing north to Sandy and Godmanchester and linking with main north – south road, Ermine Street.¹²

The most significant Roman find in Ashwell is the Late Roman hoard found on land at Bluegates Farm at Ashwell End. It was recovered through metal detecting on a field close to the River Rhee, with a range of other Bronze Age, Roman and medieval objects.

The hoard (HER 11726) consists of 27 gold and silver objects that were deliberately concealed and buried in the later 3rd or 4th century AD. The objects now sit in the British Museum and have been described as 'a silver figurine, a suite of gold jewellery and at least 20 votive leaf plaques of gold and silver'.¹³ Ten of the plaques are inscribed; the majority are devoted to the goddess Senuna, a relatively unknown Celtic deity who has been likened to the Roman goddess Minerva and may have been a local water goddess to this region.¹⁴

¹¹ <http://www.icknieldwaypath.co.uk/> (Accessed September 2012)

¹² <http://www.baldockhistory.org.uk/history-of-baldock-roman.html> (Accessed September 2012)

¹³ http://www.britishmuseum.org/research/research_projects/all_current_projects/ashwell_roman_treasure.aspx (Accessed September 2012)

¹⁴ http://www.ashwellmuseum.org.uk/page_id_21_path_0p4p.aspx (Accessed September 2012)

Subsequent geophysical survey and excavations were undertaken after the discovery of the hoard and a series of ditched enclosures on either side of a trackway were identified. The hoard was found along the edge of a polygonal feature bordering the trackway. A chalk platform was initially found but later excavations suggest that this was the floor of a small roofed structure to house the statue of the goddess Senuna. This was surrounded by a complex of buildings including likely houses, shops, stables, workshops, and an inn for the pilgrims and a bath house utilising the water from the river. A wide mix of finds were also recovered with the hoard, including a 1st century deposit of pig remains with a pipe clay male human head, much pottery, oyster shells and metal objects from Bronze Age tools and weapons, Iron Age and Roman coins and brooches and many fragments of cut up Iron Age mail armour fragments. Later excavations also found further pig burials as well as more offerings of both coins and brooches, but a gravel road surface was also identified to the west of the enclosed area around the temple and to the south a courtyard of chalk pebbles. A series of hearths were also identified that formed a ring around¹⁵ The latest interpretations of the site at Bluegates Farm is not one of a sacred site but more likely that of a place of ritual feasting, given the very special deposit of the hoard, which may have been originally dedicated in a temple.

Roman activity and finds have also been noted within Arbury Banks, the Iron Age hillfort either from early ploughing or excavations. At least two coin hoards have been recovered, 11 bronze coins were of Constantine I (306-337AD) and Constantine II (337-340AD), as were sherds of Roman pot, animal bone, bone die, a bone piercer and a bone pin with an enamelled shield-shaped fibula, all of which are likely Roman in date. Human bone was also recorded to have been recovered from the bank, again thought to be Roman in date (HER 1322). Roman occupation was also noted from around the hillfort, in the form of cropmarks of fragmentary field system ditches, incorporating a trackway that surround a villa to the south east of Arbury Banks (HER 1680 and 1679). Cropmarks of other likely villas in and around the village have also been identified, including at Claybush Hill (HER 1681) and a sizeable villa at Pricems Field, Bluegates Farm with associated buildings, dating from the late 2nd century (HER 1912). Also in other end of Pricems Field, to the north west, are cropmarks of another masonry building with internal divisions, most likely also Roman in date, relating to the villa site (HER 13371).

Coin hoards have also been excavated away from the hillfort, one was contained in a suggested wooden box with 500 silver coins dating from Nero (54-47AD) and Marcus Aurelius (161-80AD) were found at the coprolite works in the north of the village (HER 415). Also found at the works were Roman pottery, quern stones and animal bones with very Late Roman copper coins (dating into the 5th century) (HER 4449). A second cluster of coins were found over two acres of land, where 13 coins were recovered (HER 2845), dating to Vespasian (69-79AD) and Valentinian (364-75). Metal detected coins of over 470 were found at Bluegates Farm, 92% of which dated to the Roman period and were found with Iron Age and Roman metal objects, mainly 1st century bow brooches, sitting cockerel and dolphin brooches, a finger ring and a Romano-Celtic pin (HER 13404). Further Roman finds were also metal detected from a field close to the River Rhee in the north of the village, with pottery, 162 Roman coins and a Late Roman dolphin type buckle were all recovered (HER 13401). 198 Roman coins were metal detected from another field with seven Early Roman brooches (including a running hare) and later Saxon and medieval finds (HER 13402). A collection of 2nd and 3rd century pottery has also been recovered south of the High Street with a bronze coin of Galerius Maximian (305-311AD) as well as two other undated coins (HER 2973). Further bronze coins, this time of Hadrian (117-138AD) and a memorial coin of Faustina II have also been found east of the springs with other very worn coins (HER 4848). A possible Roman hipposandal was recovered from close to Arbury Banks in the south west of the village (HER 1071). Roman pottery finds have also been recovered from Springhead

¹⁵ http://www.nharchsoc.org/?page_id=26 (Accessed September 2012)

with a mixture of both prehistoric and later finds (HER 6979), at Westbury Farm in Ashwell End, where Roman pot, tile and glass were found in a continuation of an area of prehistoric settlement (HER 9672). Roman pottery and a bronze ornament have also been recovered from Bluegates Farm, also in the north of the village (HER 425) and a further find spot of Roman pottery was also recorded from within the parish (HER 2841).

A large curving ditch excavated at Moules Yard (HER 13707) on the south side of Ashwell suggests it was part of an enclosure ditch, containing both Roman pottery and animal bone, from a likely domestic deposit. A pit with no finds was also excavated close by, with a post hole that is most probably later medieval in date. Two parallel Early Roman ditches were also identified during excavation on land at Station Road, containing rubbish deposits from a probable nearby settlement. Snail shells also found from the ditches which suggests that they were dry ditches with open grassland at that time (HER 11397). A Roman deposit was identified just to the south west of three parallel Late Iron Ditches from Newnham Way in a layer of clayey grey silt, and contained Roman pot (HER 10914). The terminus of a Roman ditch was excavated during evaluation work at Lucas Lane, where 2nd century pottery was recovered with mainly horse bone (HER 17600). A nearby undated pit was also found.

The supposed line of a Roman road is also noted through the village along what is now Ashwell Street, although its origins may be either prehistoric or post-Roman in date (HER 4692). The outliers of a possible Romano-British cemetery have also been excavated along the eastern parish boundary, where inhumation burials were identified of three adults, two infants and a fragment of neonate cranium (HER 1789) and were found with later Saxon and medieval occupation.

The emphasis of Roman activity in Ashwell was focused away from Arbury Banks as the defensive site was no longer needed, with a scatter of farms dotted through the landscape, associated with the Roman town at Baldock. There was also a possible focus of settlement at Ashwell End, close to the religious site and springs.

7.3 Anglo Saxon

There was an administrative centre of an Anglo Saxon estate based at Ashwell, which likely incorporated the nearby, now separate, parishes of Hinxworth, Caldecote, Newnham, Radwell and Bygrave. The first reference to Ashwell though is in a will by Aethelgifu who died in c.990 AD and left 20 sheep to the village (Short 2008). The estate had been divided up by the 10th or 11th century as separate references, including the Domesday Book exists for Radwell, Bygrove and Newnham, so it is probable that it was during this time when the present village design was laid out, sometime during the 10th century as a borough; a place of trade. The design was a planned gridded layout around a market square set just south of the church (HER 21). The market would have covered quite a large area, probably bounded by Gardiners Lane to the west, the High Street on the south and Swan Street and Hodwell to the north and east; with plots of land set off the market south between the High Street and Ashwell Street. It has been suggested that the curving boundaries of Mill Street and the rectory grounds represent the extent of the original Saxon estate of Ashwell Bury, with a timber church on the site of the present St Mary's,¹⁶ and a timber hall where the rectory now stands, within proximity to the springs and the watermill. Ashwell Bury was the likely home of the successive Anglo-Saxon lordships, until the manor was given in 1065 by Edward the Confessor to his newly founded abbey church at Westminster (*Ibid*).

¹⁶ www.ashwell.gov.uk/parishplan.pdf (Accessed September 2012)

The HER record shows the presence of Anglo Saxon pottery found at Springhead, dating to the early 7th century (HER 6979) and was found with prehistoric, Roman and medieval finds. Metal detected finds were also recovered with other dateable material, including a polyhedral pinhead and a fine copper alloy buckle, both of which are likely to be Saxon rather than medieval in date (HER 13402). Two Middle Saxon 6th century square headed brooches were recovered from a field known as the Big Buttway, also through metal detecting (HER 13399) and a likely Anglo Saxon inhumation burial was also uncovered to the south east of the village (HER 456). The Shire Balk is a length of bank and ditch, c.840m in length and running along the boundary between Hertfordshire and Cambridgeshire (HER 11770), the origins of county boundaries was established in the Late Saxon period, so this earthwork may be of that date. Excavation close to the Shire Baulk in 1991 revealed two sunken featured buildings and a ditch and appear to be Late Saxon in date, although Late Saxon, Saxo-Norman and post conquest pottery were all excavated (HER 1789).

The few Anglo-Saxon finds and monuments that have been recorded from Ashwell suggest the presence of scattered farmsteads dotted through the parish, which likely continued after the Roman withdrawal from Britain in the 5th century, likely due to the presence of the springs and the rich soils. The population may have continued to rise until records state that the large Saxon estate was disbanded in the 10th century and the planned settlement of Ashwell was constructed with the springs, church and market at its heart.

7.4 Medieval

The early names of Ashwell have been recorded as *Aescewille*, *Escewell*, *Assewell* and *Asshewell* from the old English of 'aesc' to mean ash and 'wella' to mean spring or stream¹⁷. There are four entries for Ashwell in the Domesday Book, stating the presence of two manors, the main of which was held by the Abbot of Westminster with a smaller one, likely at Ashwell End, known as Digswell and held by Peter de Valognes. The other two references likely refer to small settlements, potentially at West End and Mobs Hole in the far north of the parish (*Ibid*). The main entry for Ashwell is described as having 14 burgesses and nine cottars, four slaves, two mills with meadow for six ploughs, pasture for the livestock and woodland for 100 pigs (Williams and Martin 2003). Ashwell was also recorded as being a borough, a market town, and the only one in the area between Hertford and St Albans in the south and Cambridge and Bedford in the north so would have also bought a lot of wealth to the area through trade (Short 2008).

This wealth is reflected in the construction of a number of fine timber framed buildings, many of which are still standing in the village today and St Mary's church (HER 4296), built from clunch, flint rubble and some red brick that was eventually completed in 1381, after the work was put on hold for about 20 years due to the Black Death. A number of additions and alterations have taken place from about the 14th century, including the extension of the west tower to celebrate the victory of Agincourt in 1415 and the addition of the traditional Hertfordshire spike was added between 1415 to 1562, through to the 19th and 20th centuries when a great deal of repair and restoration work was undertaken¹⁸. The church also contains a number of examples of medieval graffiti, on both the pillars and walls on the inside of the church, written in both Latin and Early English. A record of when the plague came to Ashwell was recorded in 1350 and when it finally left in 1361, when there were also severe gales. There is also a simple drawing of a church with a number of sayings, comments and

¹⁷ <http://www.ashwellspring.co.uk/about.htm> (Accessed October 2012)

¹⁸ <http://www.stmarysashwell.org.uk/church/history.htm> (Accessed October 2012)

statements left on the pillars¹⁹. The drawing is believed to be a representation of St Paul's Cathedral in London, before the great fire of 1666.

As the nearby towns developed into the medieval period, mainly Baldock to the south west, which was founded by the Knights Templar in the early 1140's²⁰ and Royston to the north east, which developed after an Augustinian Priory was founded in the late 12th century²¹, prosperity in Ashwell declined as these new market towns prospered, taking trade and wealth with them. This was likely due to a shift in the main routeways to the south of the village, potentially along the current route of the modern A505, bypassing Ashwell altogether which caused the town to lose its borough status²². As compensation the majority of Ashwell's wealth from the 13th century derived from sheep farming and wool production as was common in East Anglia at this time. Many of the buildings mentioned above were constructed with the wealth from wool production.

The HER record states a number of moated sites within the parish, likely relating to the early prosperity of the market town, at Bluegates Farm (HER 2482), to the east of Bluegates Farm (HER 423), at Love's Farm on Love's Lane (HER 416), and at Ashwell End Farm also on Love's Lane (HER 4197). The site of a moat has also been noted opposite Ashwell Grange in the north of the village (HER 11355), another in the far north (HER 6380) and a possible moat in the far west of the village (HER 4749). At Westbury Farm a double moat and medieval buildings were excavated (HER 1873), and during an evaluation three medieval ditches were also uncovered with pottery finds. The ditches line up with existing property boundaries that run perpendicular to the road (HER 9673). Cropmarks of a rectangular enclosure have also been identified to the north of Westbury that may be related to the nearby moat (HER 2463).

The site of a possible medieval windmill, on the same land as the post medieval windmill that was demolished in the 1870's along Claybush Road (HER 5979), and would have been ideal sited on the higher ground to the south of the village. Another possible windmill site was identified at Ashwell Street on a mound and may have medieval origins as one was recorded in the area in the early 14th century (HER 4458). A quarry pit has been identified on Hinxworth Road that was likely quarried from the early medieval onwards as the material is the same as that used on the construction of the church, and most likely where the building materials were sourced. The quarrying continued in the area until the late 19th century (HER 11771).

Cropmarks of a likely medieval field system were also recorded at Ruddery Springs, to the east of the village, which in the medieval period was recorded as a separate hamlet with its own chapel (HER 7925). A separate manor or 'shrunken village' may also exist to the east of Ashwell at Westbury (HER 1817). Cropmarks of field systems have also been noted in the village (HER 7847) with examples of ridge and furrow also evident at Claybush Hill (HER 7865 and 7862), Lucas Lane (HER 12778) and to the south of Arbury Banks (HER 17050). The cropmarks of a long linear bank, c.500m in length and orientated north-south have also been recorded in the far east of the parish, and may be part of medieval field systems (HER 7848). Closer to the church, early medieval ditches and pits were excavated during an evaluation at the Merchant Taylor's School on Mill Street with few finds of pottery, animal bone and charcoal but suggesting domestic occupation close to the historic core of the village (HER 12689). Cropmarks of pillow mounds have been identified at various sites in the

¹⁹ <http://www.stmarysashwell.org.uk/church/graffiti.htm> (Accessed October 2012)

²⁰ <http://www.baldocktown.co.uk/history-of-baldock.aspx> (Accessed October 2012)

²¹

<http://www.roystontowncouncil.gov.uk/Contents/Text/Index.asp?SiteId=421&SiteExtra=6138782&TopNavId=385&NavSideId=8303> (Accessed October 2012)

²² www.ashwell.gov.uk/parishplan.pdf (Accessed September 2012)

village, to the east of Claybush Hill (HER 7863), another on Claybush Hill (HER 7872) and also in the south of the village (HER 7854) and were constructed for the management of rabbits for consumption. Two property boundary ditches were excavated from the Primary School for likely plots between Silver Street and Ashwell Street and are potentially medieval in date, although could also be later (HER 15270).

Finds dating to the medieval period have also been recovered from across the parish, including medieval pottery from Springhead, which were also found with prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon finds (HER 6979) and close to the Shire Balk (HER 11770), where late Saxon settlement was identified with early medieval pottery, suggesting a continuation of occupation in the east of the parish (HER1789). Medieval buckles were also recovered during metal detecting at Bluegates Farm, which were also found with a mix of earlier Roman and Saxon items (HER 13402). Metal detecting to the south of the High Street also yielded bronze buckles, a pewter pilgrims badge, several horseshoes and other metal objects dating from the 13th century (HER 2549). Another later medieval pilgrims badge has also been recovered from a garden immediately west of the church in the centre of the village (HER 4879).

7.5 Post medieval and modern

Ashwell market continued to decline from the 14th century, so that by 1799 there was no longer an official market²³, although the 1855 trade directory does state that ‘a small market was held every Thursday for corn and cattle’, which was located on the south side of the High Street on Market Hill (Short 2008). Due to the decline in trade from the market, Ashwell became a mainly agricultural community, experiencing a period of decline, particularly between the mid-17th and early 19th century, with little construction within the village, until the industrial developments of the later 19th century.²⁴ The parish workhouse was built in 1727 on Swan Street and in use until it was closed down in 1834 (HER 11773).

Prosperity was to be found elsewhere in the area to towns when coaching routes were established from the 16th century, but these ran along established routeways so as Ashwell was by-passed during the medieval period, it was the road between Royston and Baldock that was turnpiked instead. It has been recorded that the road to Ashwell was heavily wooded, in a very poor state and said to be dangerous to travel along (Thompson 2002).

Prosperity was briefly attained in Ashwell due to coprolite mining, the phosphate rich fossils that were utilised as fertiliser for agriculture and can be found in the gault clay in the north of the parish. This brought numbers of people to Ashwell in the mid to late 19th century, although the rush was then over by the 1891.²⁵

After the agricultural depression on the later 19th century, new industries gradually developed in the village, including straw plaiting for hat making to be sold in Hitchin, but its dependence on sales from outside markets meant that it soon failed (*Ibid*).

The two local breweries benefited from the rise in population at this time and subsequent demand. Fordham’s Brewery (HER 5335 and 5440) opened in Mill Street in 1836, which grew to have two maltings in the village by the early 20th century, until it was eventually closed in 1965, and demolished in 1973.²⁶ The second brewery to open was also the

²³ www.ashwell.gov.uk/history.htm (Accessed September 2012)

²⁴ www.ashwell.gov.uk/parishplan.pdf (Accessed September 2012)

²⁵ <http://www.hertslink.org/cms/content/15488274/16532539/ashwellwalk.pdf> (Accessed September 2012)

²⁶ http://www.ashwellmuseum.org.uk/page_id_61_path_0p2p24p.aspx (Accessed October 2012)

smallest, Westbury Brewery (HER 11772), and was opened at Westbury Farm in 1843, but due to financial problems, was sold on twice until it was eventually closed in 1921.²⁷

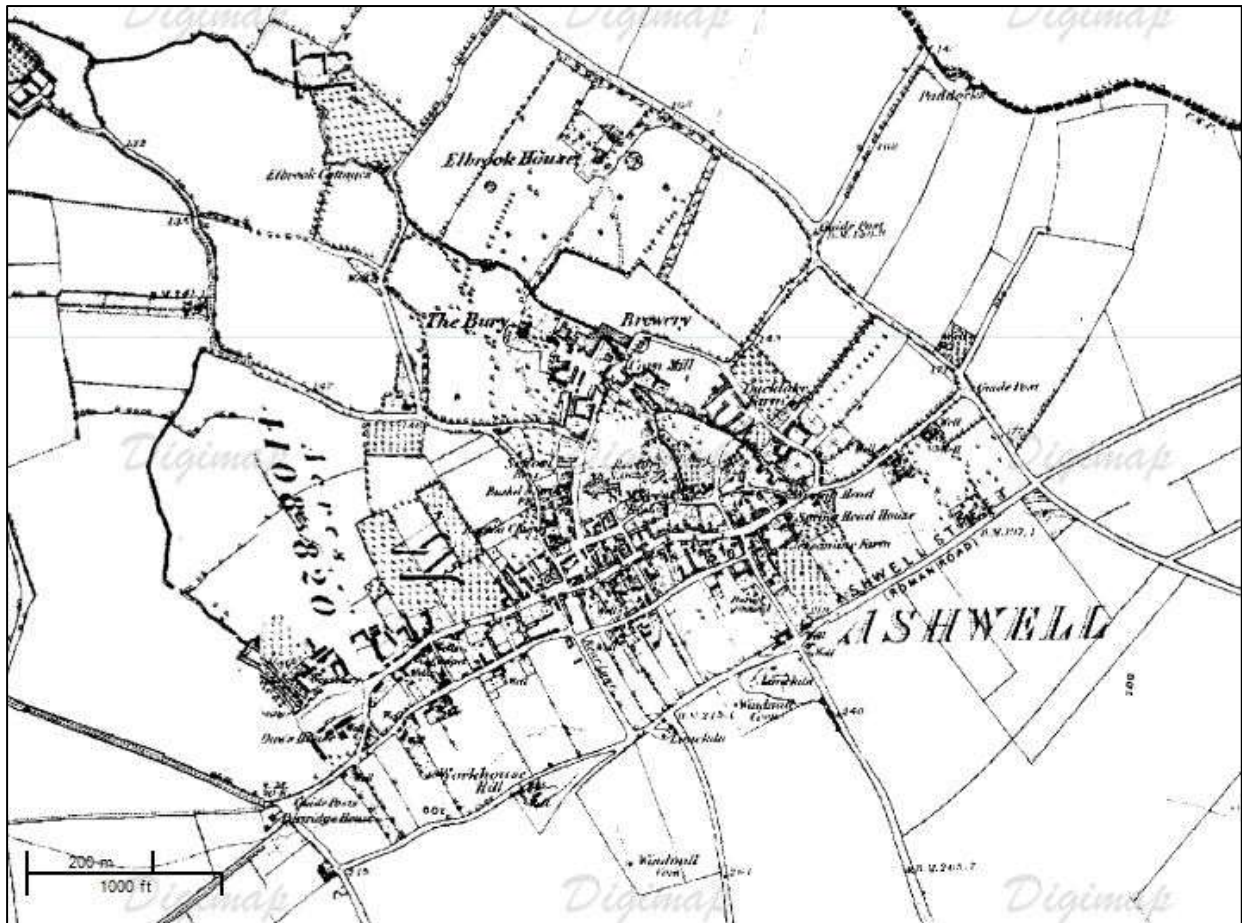


Figure 4: 1880's map of Ashwell (copyright Edina Digimap)

Lime kiln pits were sited south of Ashwell Street on the corner of Claybush Hill with a factory (HER 11358), whilst the area of the lime pit became a nature reserve (HER 11359).

Two watermill sites have been recorded on the HER along Mill Street (HER 5772 and 12779) and is also potentially one the same site as a watermill that was recorded at Domesday. A windmill has also been sited on Claybush Road. Kitchener's mill may also have medieval origins (HER 5979). The cropmark of another probable windmill has been identified to the south of Ashwell Street (HER 4457). The village animal pond was sited just north of Hodwell (HER 17613), although the site today is now incorporated into woodland.

Additional places of worship to St Mary's church were built in Ashwell into the post medieval period; the Quaker meeting house was built in the 18th century and set off Back Street (now Silver Street) (HER 11357). An Independent Chapel was also built on Back Street in 1830 (HER 17614), although both of these were then subsequently destroyed in the great fire of 1850.

The great fire that swept through Ashwell in 1850 started in a farm building on Back Street in the west end of the village and finished near the post office site, where the United Reformed Chapel now stands. Both Back Street and Silver Street suffered the most loss in the five hours that it raged, a range of buildings were lost, including seven large farms, one school,

²⁷ http://www.ashwellmuseum.org.uk/page_id_62_path_0p2p24p.aspx (Accessed October 2012)

public buildings, the two chapels, a pub, six craftsmen's houses and 30 workmen's cottage and made 200 people homeless.²⁸

Ashwell actually experienced a population decline in the later 19th century, mostly caused by a lack of employment from the closure of the coprolite works. This was also in spite of the railway coming close to Ashwell. The line was built as part of the Cambridge branch of the Great Northern railway, between Cambridge and London in the late 1850's,²⁹ although the station itself is sited away from the village, about 3km to the south west and closer to the main road and so had little impact on the village itself.

Twentieth century gardens and parkland were built at Ashwell Bury in the north of the village (HER 7363). A WWII prisoner of war camp (HER 5336) has been recorded on Green Lane and the parish lock up was sited at 20 Hodwell, close to the church and built in the 19th century (HER 6330).

After the Second World War particularly more housing was needed in Ashwell and the 20th century was a period of substantial growth for the village. The railway and more affordable cars meant that commuting to work but living in the country were more desirable options and available to far more people.

7.6 Undated

A number of undated cropmarks have been recorded on the HER, mainly in the form of ditches, pits, and enclosures that have also been identified through the village. Given the number of prehistoric monuments that have already been dated, a number of these could be pre Roman in date. The extent of Anglo-Saxon and medieval field boundaries that are also present suggest that these could also be related to later activity as the village developed. Further surveys and excavations would be needed to specifically date all these features.

A rectangular enclosure has been identified on Highley Hill in the far south of the parish (HER 1660), with both curvilinear and rectangular cropmarks noted at Ashwell Fields (HER 10718 and 2320), with an additional curvilinear ditch (HER 1684) and further linear ditches and square enclosures (HER 2510). An enclosure is noted on Newnham Hill (HER 4456) and a number of cropmarks of enclosures have been noted within Arbury Banks hill fort so are most probably prehistoric in date (HER 533, 535, 637, 546, 650, 528 and 666) with pit clusters (HER 669). A linear ditch and trackway are noted to the south of Arbury Banks (HER 7869) and lynchets have also been recorded to the south west of Arbury Banks (HER 4444) with further ditches and enclosures (HER 7870 and 7868). To the east of Arbury Banks a rectilinear ditch cropmark has been noted (HER 2428) as well as a series of ditches and pits (17046). Cropmarks of both enclosures and ditches are recorded to the south of Station Road (HER 2508) with an enclosure to the south of Ashwell Street (HER 2319) on Claybush Hill (HER 7871) and south east of Chalkman's knoll (HER 7852). A double ditched enclosure and separate ditch is noted at Newnham Hill (HER 17049) and the cropmark of a possible ring ditch has also been recorded to the south of Newnham Way in the south of the village (HER 6765). Cropmarks of trackways have also been recorded at Claybush Hill in the south of the village (HER 7860, 7858, 7857 and 7856), at Chalkman's Knoll (HER 7867) and in the far west of the village, north of Newnham Way (HER 7921).

Cropmarks of a number of features were recorded to the east of the village, where pits, ditches, tracks, ring ditches and other features were all recorded (HER 17045) and similar

²⁸ http://www.ashwellmuseum.org.uk/page_id_144_path_0p2p26p.aspx (Accessed October 2012)

²⁹ <http://www.steeplemorden.com/history.php> (Accessed October 2012)

features were also recovered to the north of Slip End (HER 17023). The cropmark of a linear ditch is recorded at Highley Hill in the far south of the parish (HER 7890) and cropmarks of ditches are also known at Newnham Hill, also in the south (HER 2216). Further ditch cropmarks are noted through the village (HER 7851, 7927, 7864 and 7861), to the south of Ashwell Street (HER 4442), to the north of Ashwell End (HER 17077) and the south of Hinxworth Road (HER 17048). Cropmarks of a pit alignment (HER 2415) have also been recorded to the south east of the village that also seem to cut through a rectilinear enclosure (HER 2416).

8 Results of the test pit excavations in Ashwell

The approximate locations of the 50 test pits excavated in 2011 and 2012 can be seen in figure 5 below. The data from each test pit is discussed in this section and set out in numerical order and by year. 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 Ashwell and the potential of the buried heritage resource of the village is presented in the following Discussion section (Section 9). Finds from each test pit are discussed in summary in this section, and listed in detail in the relevant appendices (Section 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.

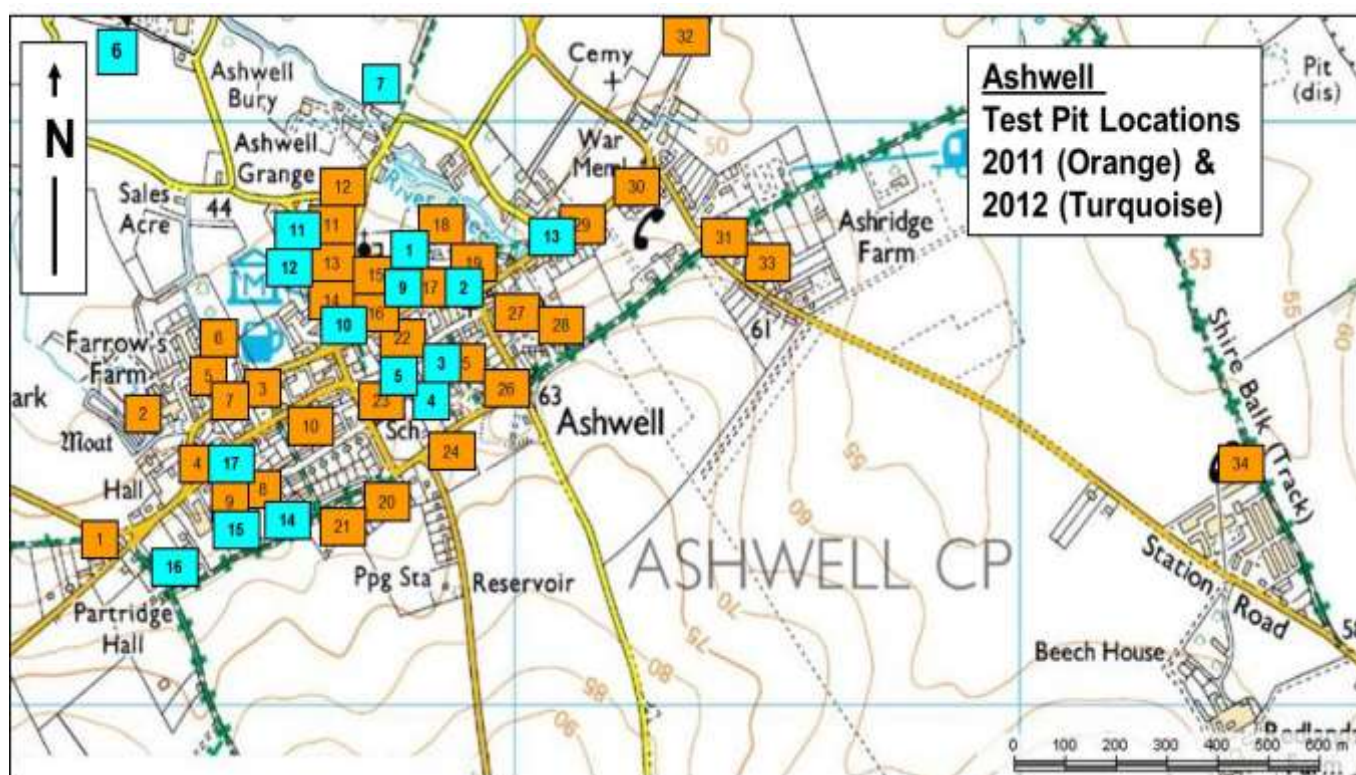


Figure 5: Location map for the test pits excavated in Ashwell 2011 and 2012: NB test pits not shown to scale (OS map copyright Edina Digimap)

8.1 2011 Test Pits

Test Pit one (ASH/11/1)

Test pit one was excavated in the enclosed front garden of a large detached house along the main road in the far west of the village. (West Point, 2 Newnham Way, Ashwell. TL 526225 239376).

Test pit one 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.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from ASH/11/1 dates to the Victorian period but a single small sherd of Hertfordshire Greyware was also excavated.

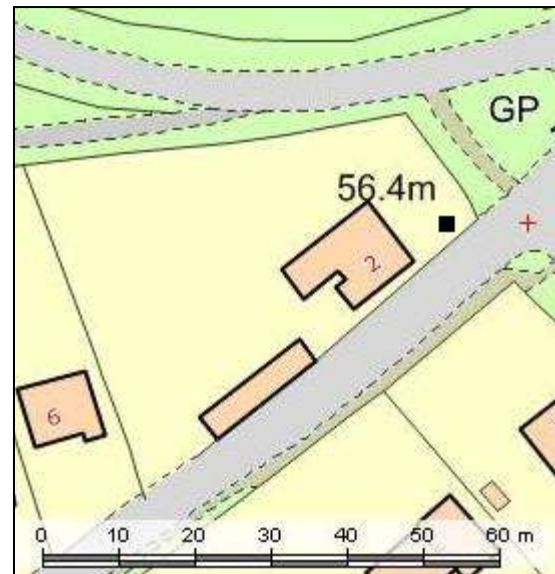


Figure 6: Location map of ASH/11/1

TP	Context	HG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
1	1			8	19	1800-1900
1	2			8	55	1800-1900
1	3	1	1	14	25	1150-1900
1	4			1	5	1800-1900

Table 1: The pottery excavated from ASH/11/1

Given the lack of pre 19th century finds and pottery that were excavated from ASH/11/1, it suggests that the site was likely fields until the current house was built in the 19th century. Its position on the junction of two roads however may have limited the uses of the land, which is why there is also limited evidence for manuring; although it was likely utilised for farming in the 12th century, with the single sherd of medieval pottery that was excavated. A mix of finds were also recovered, consisting of tile, coal, CBM, glass, oyster and snail shell, slate, iron nails, fragments of concrete, a flat metal token or button, pieces of scrap metal, a slate pencil, clay pipe and two amber coloured fake jewels in a metal surround that were also linked together, possibly as part of a chain. Fragments of sheep-sized animal bone were also recovered with a possible human finger bone.

Test Pit two (ASH/11/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a converted barn immediate east of a 15th-16th century hall house in the west of the village. (1 Westbury Barns, West End, Ashwell. TL 526275 239519).

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

A small amount of pottery was excavated from ASH/11/2, the majority of which dates to the Victorian period.

Sherds of Medieval Shelly Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Late medieval ware were also recovered with a single sherd of Glazed Red Earthenware.

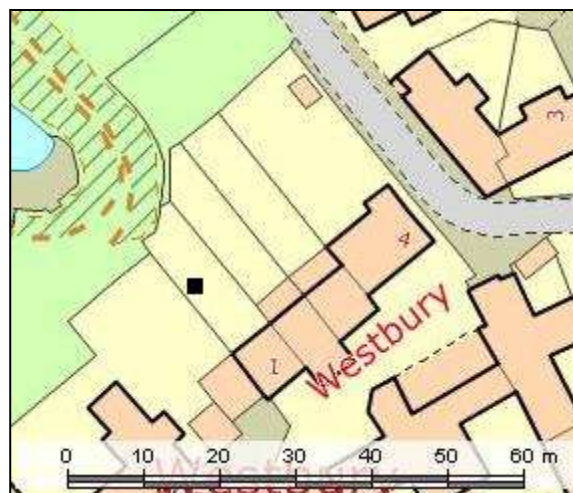


Figure 7: Location map of ASH/11/2

TP	Context	SHC		EMW		LMT		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
2	1			2	9					6	18	1100-1900
2	2	1	7			1	9	1	3	1	1	1100-1900
2	3									1	1	1800-1900

Table 2: The pottery excavated from ASH/11/2

The pottery and finds that were excavated from ASH/11/2 are limited but suggest there was activity on site prior to the construction of Westbury Farmhouse from the 15th century, most likely associated with the moat immediately to the north that may have been the site of a house in from the 12th century. The barns likely date from the 19th century, when there is an increase of activity on site and more disturbances are been recorded. The finds consist of tile, CBM, iron nails, coal, fragments of concrete, clay pipe, pieces of tarmac and snail shell. A single piece of burnt stone and a tertiary flint flake were also recovered from context three with sheep/goat and pig bone as well as further fragments of both cattle- and sheep-sized animal bone that were mixed through the test pit.

Test Pit three (ASH/11/3)

Test pit three was excavated in a walled section of rear garden of a house set along the High Street in the west of the village. (New Rectory, 109 High Street, Ashwell. TL 526483 239519).

Test pit three was excavated to a depth of 1m. 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 medieval and post medieval pottery wares were excavated from ASH/11/3, including Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Hedingham Ware, Hertfordshire Glazed Ware, Late medieval ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware and English Stoneware. The vast majority of the pottery however dates to the Victorian period and was found through the upper half of the test pit.

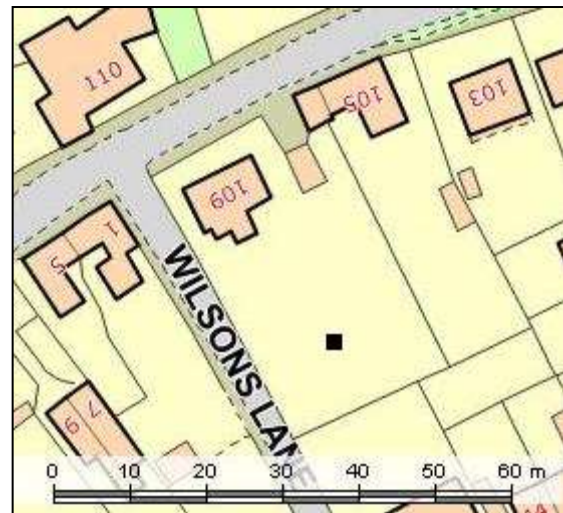


Figure 8: Location map of ASH/11/3

TP	Cntxt	EMW		HG		HED		HGW		LMT		GRE		SS		SMW		ES		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
3	1																			15	33	1800-1900
3	2	1	1									2	21							38	81	1100-1900
3	3											2	12							23	68	1550-1900
3	4									1	10	5	23							20	56	1400-1900
3	5											2	19							30	88	1550-1900
3	6													1	1					6	15	1650-1900
3	7											2	8					1	11	7	57	1550-1900
3	8															1	3					1680-1750
3	9			1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3											1150-1550
3	10			3	9																	1150-1200

Table 3: The pottery excavated from ASH/11/3

A great deal of disturbance is evident in this area of the garden due to its position to the rear of the property boundary, mainly from the 19th century and later given the large amount of both later finds and pottery that were recovered. The amount of both medieval and post medieval pottery that was also identified suggests that this area along the High Street had continuous activity from the 12th century onwards most likely in the form of settlement as the site is not far from the church. The large mix of finds that were recovered consist of slate, coal, tile, glass, oyster and snail shell, fragments of concrete, CBM, iron nails, pieces of scrap metal, a thick metal ring, metal discs, slate pencils, a metal spring from a clothes peg, fragments of plaster/mortar, yellow painted wood, a strip of lead, roof tile, clay pipe, handmade nails and slag, suggestive of metal working on or close to site. Two pieces of burnt stone were also identified from context four. A range of animal bone was also identified, consisting of cow, sheep/goat, pig, horse, rabbit and chicken as well as fragments of sheep- and rodent-sized animal bone and bird bones.

Test Pit four (ASH/11/4)

Test pit four was excavated in the enclosed garden of a Grade II listed late 17th – early 18th century cottage on the junction of West End and Back Street leading westward out of the village. (West End Cottage, 39 West End, Ashwell. TL 526353 239374).

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

All the pottery excavated from ASH/11/4 dates to the 15th century and later, with a single sherd of Late medieval ware and two sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware found mixed in with a number of sherds of Victorian pottery.

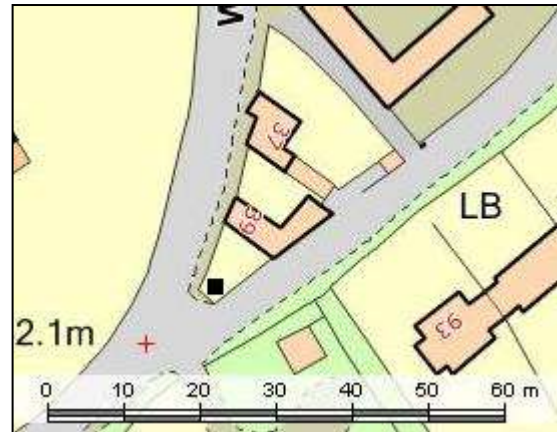


Figure 9: Location map of ASH/11/4

TP	Context	LMT		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
4	1			1	15	25	106	1550-1900
4	2			1	4	5	22	1550-1900
4	3	1	5			4	17	1400-1900

Table 4: The pottery excavated from ASH/11/4

The lack of pre 18th century finds and pottery excavated from ASH/11/4 suggests that there was most probably no occupation on site until the current house was built. The small amount of 15th and 16th century pottery that was recovered, suggests limited use on site at that time despite its prominent location at the junction of three roads. A mix of finds were also recovered, consisting of CBM, glass, iron nails, coal, slate, fragments of concrete, tile and pieces of scrap metal. A fragment of sheep/goat bone was also recorded from context three with a sheep-sized fragment of animal bone.

Test Pit five (ASH/11/5)

Test pit five was excavated in the front garden of a likely 19th century property set back from the main road through the village, south west of the church. (2 West End, Ashwell. TL 526436 239540).

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

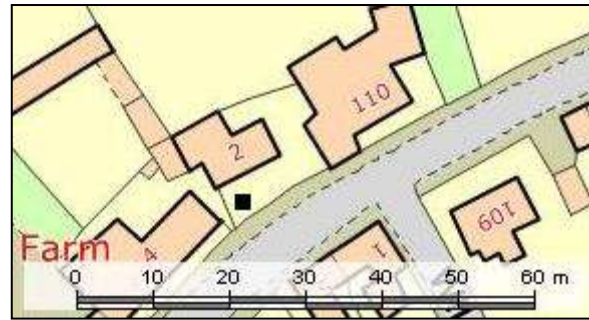


Figure 10: Location map of ASH/11/5

The majority of the pottery excavated from ASH/11/5 dates to the Victorian period, although this was only found through the upper two contexts of the pit. A single sherd of Glazed Red Earthenware was also recovered.

TP	Context	GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
5	1	1	14	2	13	1550-1900
5	2			5	77	1800-1900

Table 5: The pottery excavated from ASH/11/5

The lack of evidence for pre 19th century pottery and finds from the test pit suggest that the site was likely open fields or gardens, potentially for nearby properties until the current house was built. A great deal of disturbance had also been noted with c. 0.4m of hardcore rubble excavated through from 0.2m to 0.6m in depth and most likely from the construction of the property. The rest of the finds consist of modern cream glazed tile, metal wire, a blue glass marble, a half penny coin dated to 1945, pieces of scrap metal, glass, coal, iron nails, slate, part of a horseshoe, a degraded token or coin, clay pipe and a piece of slag, suggestive of metal working on or close to site. Pig and rabbit bone were also recovered from context one with two pieces of sheep-sized animal bone fragments.

Test Pit six (ASH/11/6)

Test pit six was excavated towards the western boundary in the large rear garden of a likely 19th century property set on the main road through the village. (110 High Street, Ashwell. TL 526415 239584).

Test pit six 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.

Single sherds of both Hertfordshire Greyware and Hedingham Ware were excavated from ASH/11/6. The majority of the pottery identified however dates to the Victorian period.

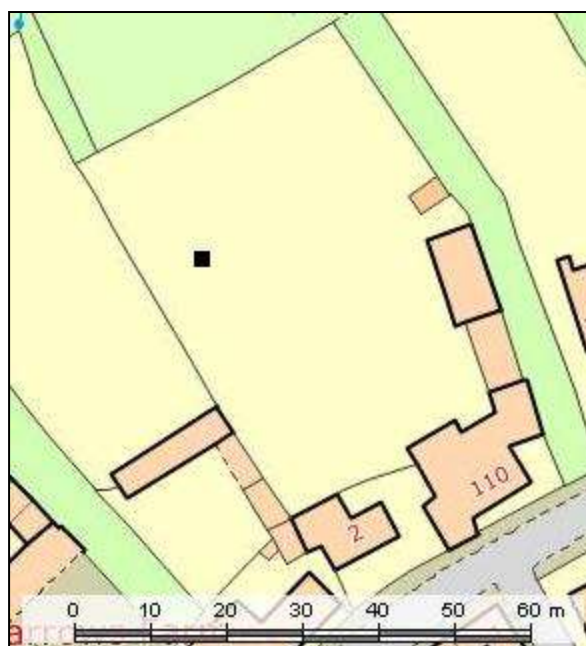


Figure 11: Location map of ASH/11/6

TP	Context	HG		HED		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
6	1	1	4			14	54	1150-1900
6	2					8	19	1800-1900
6	3			1	13	4	10	1200-1900
6	4					17	57	1800-1900

Table 6: The pottery excavated from ASH/11/6

There was likely limited activity on site in both the 12th and 13th centuries, probably as open fields that flanked the main road through the village and just to the west of the church. The 19th century through saw more disturbances on site with a mix of both finds and pottery found through the test pit. The finds consist of glass, a wooden mouse trap, CBM, iron nails, the end of a shotgun cartridge, a metal hook, tile, coal, slate, clay pipe and pieces of scrap metal. Chicken bone was also recorded from ASH/11/6 as well as two fragments of cattle-sized animal bone.

Test Pit seven (ASH/11/7)

Test pit seven was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a Grade II listed late 17th to early 18th century cottage fronting the main road in the west of the village. (1 West End, Ashwell. TL 526463 239514).

The total depth of the test pit excavations are not known, but the pottery and finds are recorded from context 7, so suggest a depth of at least 0.7m.

A mix of both Glazed Red earthenware and Victorian sherds were excavated through ASH/11/7.

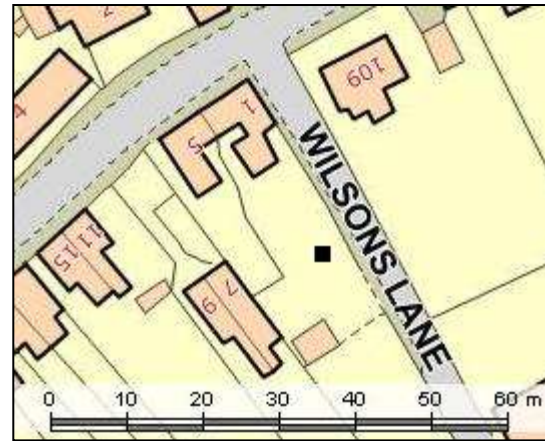


Figure 12: Location map of ASH/11/7

TP	Context	GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
7	2	3	36	20	65	1550-1900
7	3	1	11	26	54	1550-1900
7	4			18	66	1800-1900
7	7	1	7			1550-1900

Table 7: The pottery excavated from ASH/11/7

The pottery and finds that were excavated from ASH/11/7 suggest that there was virtually no activity on site until the current cottages were built from the later 17th century and that there was a great deal of disturbance into the 19th century. A mix of finds were also found through the test pit, consisting of clay pipe, coal, CBM, tile, fragments of concrete, slate, glass, Golden Wonder crisp packets, modern screws, plastic packets, pieces of scrap metal, iron nails, modern nails, plastic string and modern white glazed tile. Sheep/goat bones were also recorded with fragments of bird bone.

Test Pit eight (ASH/11/8)

Test pit eight was excavated in the centre of the allotments located between Back Street and Ashwell Street. It was also the eastern of two pits excavated here; see also ASH/11/9. (Allotment Gardens, Back Street, Ashwell. TL 526478 239358).

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

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from ASH/11/8 dates to the Victorian period, although a number of medieval sherds were also identified. These consist of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Hedingham Ware and Hertfordshire Glazed Ware. A single sherd of post medieval Staffordshire Slipware was also recorded.



Figure 13: Location map of ASH/11/8

TP	Context	EMW		HG		HED		HGW		SS		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
8	1											16	66	1800-1900
8	3			1	54							27	64	1150-1900
8	4	1	7	2	12	1	4			1	3	26	144	1100-1900
8	5							1	5			5	14	1350-1900

Table 8: The pottery excavated from ASH/11/8

It seems likely that the area around the allotments has always been left as fields or gardens, with particular use during the 12th – 14th centuries and then again more intensely after the 19th century, when there is evidence for a great deal of disturbances and a mix of later finds and pottery have been identified. The finds consist of clay pipe, tile, cockle, mussel and oyster shells, glass, iron nails, CBM, metal fixings, pieces of scrap metal, including a grate type object, a metal button, coal and a fragment of thin metal tubing. Cow, sheep/goat and rabbit bone were also all recorded from the test pit with fragments of cattle-sized animals, bird and fish bones.

Test Pit nine (ASH/11/9)

Test pit nine was excavated towards the western boundary of the allotments, located between Back Street and Ashwell Street. It was also the western of two pits excavated here; see also ASH/11/8. (Allotment Gardens, Back Street, Ashwell. TL 526466 239358).

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

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from ASH/11/9 dates to the Victorian period although a small number of both medieval and post medieval wares were also identified. These consist of Medieval Shelly Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware and Glazed Red Earthenware.

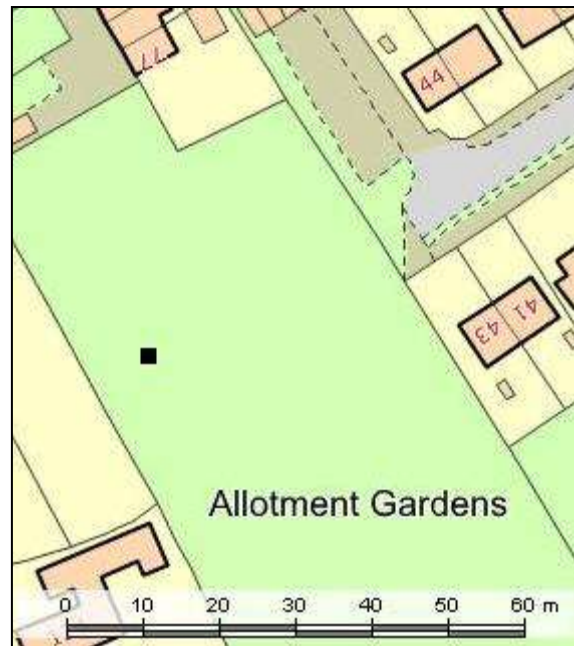


Figure 14: Location map of ASH/11/9

TP	Context	SHC		HG		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
9	1							15	29	1800-1900
9	2	1	2	1	3	1	8	18	47	1100-1900
9	3					1	4	7	30	1550-1900
9	4			1	1			1	2	1150-1900

Table 9: The pottery excavated from ASH/11/9

Much like the other test pit that was excavated within the allotments, ASH/11/9 has yielded evidence for minimal activity on site until the 19th century, suggesting that the area has continuously been used as open fields or gardens. The higher levels of disturbance recorded into the 19th century and later relate to the area being used for the disposal of rubbish until it was used for allotments. A large mix of finds were also recovered from the test pit and consist of pieces of white plastic washing line, orange twine, slate, iron nails, fragments of concrete, glass, tile, CBM, buttons, a black bottle stopper ("S. Wright & Co, Walkern, Victoria BRY"), oyster shell, plastic wrappers, coal, pieces of scrap metal, clay pipe and slag suggestive of metal working on or close to site. Secondary and tertiary flint flakes were also recorded from contexts two and six with one flint blade and a retouched flake. A fragment of cow bone was recorded from context five with two fragments of sheep-sized animal bone from context two.

Test Pit 10 (ASH/11/10)

Test pit 10 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern terraced house set in the west of the village. (68 Back Street, Ashwell. TL 526397 239446).

Test pit 10 was excavated to a depth of 0.6m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The majority of the pottery that was excavated from ASH/11/10 dates to the Victorian period, although a few small sherds of medieval Hertfordshire Greyware and Hedingham Ware were also recovered.

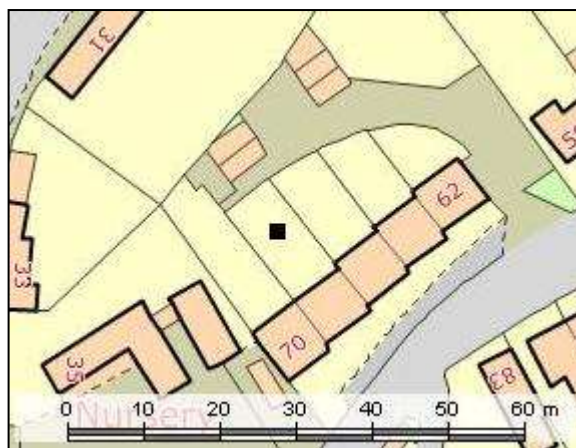


Figure 15: Location map of ASH/11/10

TP	Context	HG		HED		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
10	1	1	3			6	16	1150-1900
10	2					8	98	1800-1900
10	3					1	2	1800-1900
10	5					2	11	1800-1900
10	6	2	8	1	15			1150-1350

Table 10: The pottery excavated from ASH/11/10

It seems likely that this area in the west of the village was kept as open fields during the medieval period and likely left as open fields until the current houses were built in the 20th century. Disturbances have been noted through the test pit mainly dating to the 19th century and later with rubbish being deposited across site, as well as building rubble from the construction of the current houses. The finds consist of slate, coal, clay pipe, CBM, tile, glass, iron nails and bolts, a metal screw top, a metal hoop, pieces of Perspex, modern tile, a black button, a long metal hook, pieces of scrap metal and slag, suggestive of metal working on or close to site. Cow, sheep/goat and rabbit bone were also all recovered from the test pit with cattle- and sheep-sized bone fragments and bird bones.

Test Pit 11 (ASH/11/11)

Test pit 11 was excavated in the enclosed front garden of a large detached house opposite the church to the north west. (21 Mill Street, Ashwell. (No grid reference available)).

No record book remains for test pit 11, but the finds recorded suggest excavation to at least 0.9m in depth. It is not known if natural was reached.

A wide range of pottery types were excavated from ASH/11/11, the majority dating from the Victorian period. The medieval pottery excavated includes Hertfordshire Greyware, Hedingham Ware and Late medieval ware, and the post medieval wares include German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware, Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware.

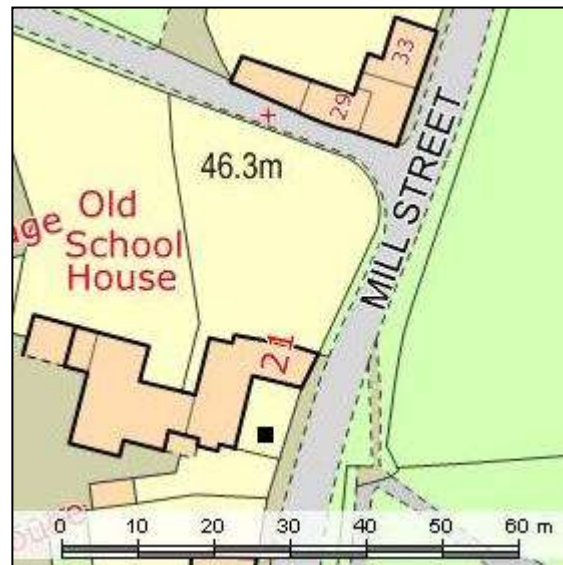


Figure 16: Location map of ASH/11/11

TP	Cntxt	HG		HED		LMT		GS		GRE		DW		SS		SMW		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
11	1									1	1			1	1					13	26	1550-1900
11	2	1	2			1	2			2	6					1	1	1	1	6	13	1150-1900
11	3									1	3	1	1					1	2	11	35	1550-1900
11	4			1	18									1	1					2	11	1200-1900
11	5					5	43	1	8	1	5					1	2			3	12	1400-1900

Table 11: The pottery excavated from ASH/11/11

The location of ASH/11/11 in close to proximity to the church has yielded evidence for activity from the 12th century, suggesting that this area was in use prior to the construction of the church, although a greater concentration of occupation is evident from the 16th century and later. A large number and a wide range of finds recovered were mixed through the test pit and consist of tile, CBM, a slate pencil, clay pipe, slate, iron nails and screws, oyster, snail and mussel shell, coal, U shaped metal tacks, pieces of black plastic, fragments of concrete, mortar, fragments of lead window lining, buttons, daub/clay and a number of pieces of slag, suggestive of metal working on or close to site. A range of animal bone species were also recorded from ASH/11/11, including cow, sheep/goat, pig, dog, rabbit and cat as well as fragments of both cattle- and sheep-sized animals and fish bones.

Test Pit 12 (ASH/11/12)

Test pit 12 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a Grade II listed late 15th –early 16th century hall house fronting the road just north of the church. (37 Mill Street, Ashwell. TL 526685 239889).

Test pit 12 was excavated to a depth of 0.6m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

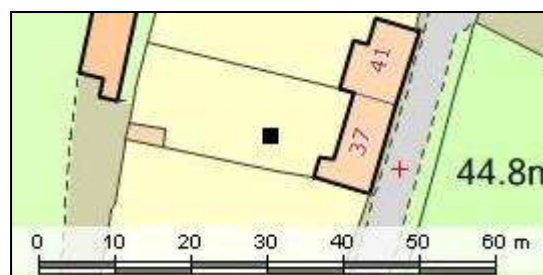


Figure 17: Location map of ASH/11/12

A range of medieval wares were excavated from ASH/11/12, consisting of Medieval Shelly Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Hedingham Ware, Mill Green Ware and Late medieval ware. Post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware and Staffordshire Manganese Ware were also found through the upper contexts of the test pit with a large amount of Victorian sherds.

TP	Context	SHC		HG		HED		MG		LMT		GRE		SMW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
12	1											1	15			34	74	1550-1900
12	2											1	6			40	70	1550-1900
12	3									1	5					21	60	1550-1900
12	4											1	4	1	4	4	19	1550-1900
12	5	1	7					1	4									1100-1350
12	6	5	31	5	26	1	60											1100-1350

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

It seems likely that the present structure replaced an earlier medieval dwelling given the amount of pre 15th century pottery that was excavated from ASH/11/12. But after the present house was built it look as if the levels of activity are less, suggesting that the majority of the domestic rubbish from site was deposited elsewhere across the garden, until the 19th century when the amount of disturbance evident is quite high again. A large mix of finds were mainly recorded from the upper four contexts of the test pit and consist of iron nails, CBM, tile, coal, slate modern screws, a belt buckles, glass, clay pipe, metal tacks, a metal button, a small metal cog, metal washers and rings, silver foil, fragments of plastic, including a white plastic 'baby on sled', pieces of scrap metal, mussel and oyster shell, a clear glass bottle stopper, pieces of Perspex, a degraded coin, a blue bead, modern brick, fragments of concrete and a number of pieces of slag, suggestive of metal working on site. One secondary and one tertiary flint flake were excavated from contexts four and five with also two flint blades from contexts two and four. Cow, sheep/goat, pig and rabbit bones were also identified from the test pit, with sheep-sized animal species and fish bones.

Test Pit 13 (ASH/11/13)

Test pit 13 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a late 17th – early 18th century cottage set directly opposite the church to the west. (Ashe Cottage, 17 Mill Street, Ashwell. TL 526685 239889).

Test pit 13 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 18: Location map of ASH/11/13

All the pottery excavated from ASH/11/13 dates to the 16th century and later with a range of wares identified, including Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware, Harlow Slipware and Chinese Porcelain. The majority of the pottery recovered however dates to the Victorian period.

TP	Context	GRE		DW		HSW		SMW		CP		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
13	1	2	15			1	17					32	82	1550-1900
13	2	1	3					1	3			36	92	1550-1900
13	3	2	31									20	30	1550-1900
13	4	1	10	2	2					1	1	24	56	1550-1900
13	5											21	73	1800-1900

Table 13: The pottery excavated from ASH/11/13

Despite the location of ASH/11/13 directly opposite the church there is no evidence for activity dating from the time of the construction of the church in the early 15th century or to earlier in the medieval period, even though some of the other test pits around the church have yielded medieval pottery. There has certainly been occupation on site since the 16th century, with greater levels of disturbance evident from the 19th century. A large mix of finds were also recovered and were mixed through the test pit, consisting of tile, CBM, coal, modern nails and screws, a coin, mortar, pieces of scrap metal, iron nails and bolts, pieces of Perspex, glass, clay pipe, a slate pencil, possible pieces of daub, oyster and cockle shell, part of a horseshoe, a thin metal needle and a metal disc or token. A single tertiary flint flake was recorded from context one.

Test Pit 14 (ASH/11/14)

Test pit 14 was excavated in the open front garden of likely 19th century cottages set back from the road, set in the centre of the village and just south west of the church. (18 Swan Street Cottages, Ashwell. TL 526653 239677).

Test pit 14 was excavated to a depth of 0.8m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

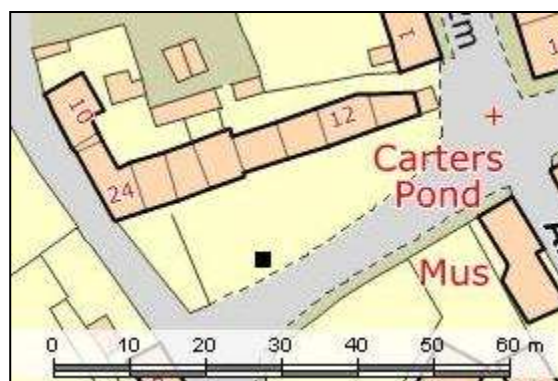


Figure 19: Location map of ASH/11/14

A single sherd of later medieval Cistercian Ware pottery was excavated from ASH/11/14, but the rest of the pottery recovered dates from the 16th century and later with Glazed Red Earthenware, Cologne Stoneware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware and English Stoneware all recovered. The vast majority of the pottery though dates to the Victorian period.

TP	Context	CIST		GRE		WCS		SMW		ES		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
14	1	1	7									26	60	1470-1900
14	2									1	2	68	189	1680-1900
14	3			2	7	1	1			1	2	74	204	1550-1900
14	4			3	11			1	1			87	235	1550-1900
14	5			3	16					1	11	96	297	1550-1900
14	6			10	69					2	2	55	103	1550-1900
14	7			11	117							17	43	1550-1900

Table 14: The pottery excavated from ASH/11/14

Although the test pit was located quite centrally in the village and close to the church it seems that the area was generally not used until the 16th century when there were likely earlier buildings on site prior to the present cottages. A great deal of disturbance has been noted through the test pit, mainly from the 19th and 20th centuries with a mix of finds. These consist of glass, a glass marble, CBM, clay pipe, slate, central cores of batteries, iron nails, coal, fragments of orange lino, a metal button, tile, part of a horseshoe, fragments of modern drain and concrete, a small metal bracket, a small metal flower shaped brooch component, pieces of scrap metal and possible red glazed tile. A single piece of slag was also identified; suggesting metal working on or close to site and a single tertiary flint flake was also recorded from context three. A range of animal species were also recovered from the test pit, consisting of cow, sheep/goat, pig, dog and rabbit as well as cattle- and sheep-sized animal species and bird bones.

Test Pit 15 (ASH/11/15)

Test pit 15 was excavated in the open front garden of a modern house set back from the road, and next to Ashwell Museum in the centre of the village. (15 Swan Street, Ashwell. TL 526676 239677).

Test pit 15 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from ASH/11/15 dates to the Victorian period,

although a small number of earlier wares were also recovered. These consist of Medieval Shelly Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Late medieval ware and Glazed Red Earthenware.

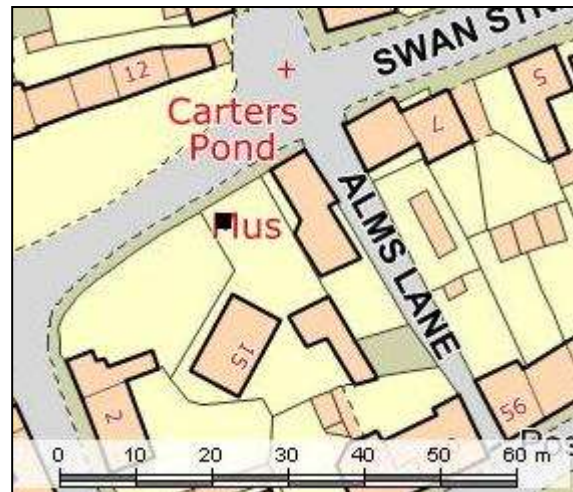


Figure 20: Location map of ASH/11/15

TP	Context	SHC		HG		LMT		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
15	1									4	12	1800-1900
15	2	1	3	1	2					4	21	1100-1900
15	3			3	15	1	1			2	6	1150-1900
15	4							1	4	25	113	1550-1900
15	5							1	42	15	69	1550-1900
15	5a									9	56	1800-1900

Table 15: The pottery excavated from ASH/11/15

The limited evidence for medieval and post medieval activity on site suggests that the site likely had minimal occupation at this time, despite its location next to Ashwell Museum (Grade II* listed), which was built in c.1500. It seems that this area was outside the museum's original property boundary and left as fields or gardens. Into the 19th century and later through there is evidence for much more disturbance with a mix of finds and later pottery excavated through the test pit; the finds consist of clay pipe, coal, glass, CBM, slate, tile, coal, iron nails, fragments of mortar/plaster, modern nails and screws, pieces of scrap metal, fragments of plastic, pieces of concrete, a twisted strip of lead, metal wire, a metal buckle and foil. A single piece of burnt stone was also identified from context two and the animal species identified from the test pit consist of cow, sheep/goat, rabbit and cat with cattle- and sheep-sized species as well as bird bones.

Test Pit 16 (ASH/11/16)

Test pit 16 was excavated in the south western corner of a garden set back from the High Street and next to the boundary with a late 15th-early 16th century Grade II* listed pub – The Rose and Crown. (Adelong, 63 High Street, Ashwell. TL 526721 239600).

Test pit 16 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.

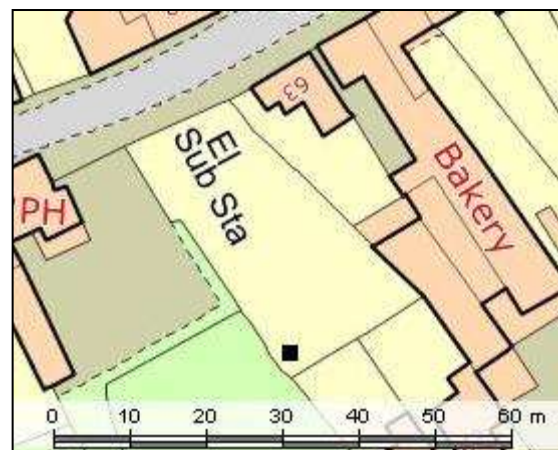


Figure 21: Location map of ASH/11/16

All the pottery that was excavated from ASH/11/16 dates to the 16th century and later, with Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Slipware and Staffordshire Manganese Ware all mixed in with a number of Victorian sherds.

TP	Context	GRE		SS		SMW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
16	1	1	8					4	14	1550-1900
16	2			1	7			14	64	1650-1900
16	3	2	9					4	7	1800-1900
16	4	5	91					17	62	1550-1900
16	5	7	75			1	4	16	24	1550-1900
16	6	4	20					7	15	1550-1900

Table 16: The pottery excavated from ASH/11/16

It seems like there was little activity on site prior to the 16th century, when a number of buildings were built along this stretch of the High Street, including The Rose and Crown Pub to the west in the late 15th-early 16th century and the original hall house (that now also contains the bakery) to the east that was also built at the same time. It is possible that there was a cottage fronting the road in front of where the test pit was sited given the levels of disturbance that have been recorded through the pit. A large mix of finds were also recovered, consisting of oyster and mussel shell, CBM, tile, coal, iron nails and bolts, a thing metal ring, clay pipe, glass, a glass marble, modern nails, melted plastic, metal and plastic buttons, an aluminium tag, a metal belt buckle, fragments of concrete, metal washers, slate, roof tile, metal chain links, and a number of pieces of slag, suggestive of metal working on or close to site. Two tertiary flint flakes and a flint blade were also recorded from contexts two and four with sheep/goat and pig bones with sheep-sized species and bird bones.

Test Pit 17 (ASH/11/17)

Test pit 17 was excavated in the enclosed front garden of a late 17th –early 18th century Grade II listed timber framed cottage set a little back from the main road and just south of the church. (Vine Cottage, 20 High Street, Ashwell. TL 5268467 239712).

Test pit 17 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.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from ASH/11/7 dates to the Victorian period although a small number of Glazed Red Earthenware were also identified with a single small sherd of Delft Ware.

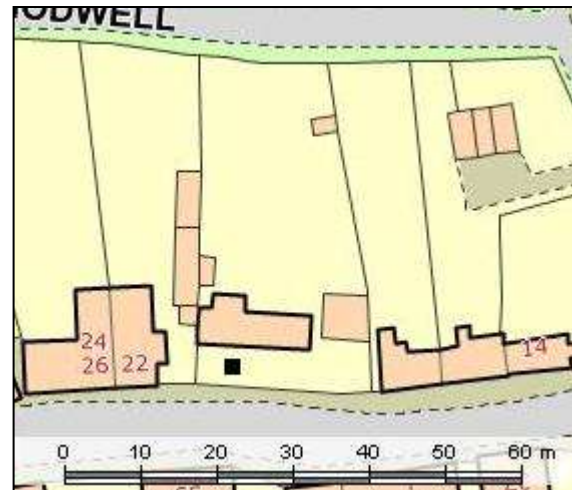


Figure 22: Location map of ASH/11/17

TP	Context	GRE		DW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
17	2	2	22			12	39	1550-1900
17	3	1	1			7	28	1550-1900
17	4	1	2			13	85	1550-1900
17	5	1	4	1	1	4	12	1550-1900

Table 17: The pottery excavated from ASH/11/17

The land of ASH/11/17 was certainly in use prior to the construction of the cottage, although only evidence from the 16th century and later was identified. There were more disturbances recorded on site from the 19th century, despite the location of the pit in the front garden, when the majority of the domestic rubbish would have been deposited to the rear of the property. A mix of finds were recorded, consisting of tile, CBM, clay pipe, coal, glass, corroded iron scraps, iron nails, oyster shell, mortar, a metal button/token and slag, suggestive of metal working on or close to site. Sheep/goat bone was only recorded from ASH/11/17 although fragments of sheep-sized species were also recorded as well as bird bones.

Test Pit 18 (ASH/11/18)

Test pit 18 was excavated close to the rear of a detached house set just east of the church and close to one of the springs in Ashwell. (30 Hodwell, Ashwell. TL 526860 239772).

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

All the pottery excavated from ASH/11/18 dates to the 15th century and later, consisting of small numbers of Late medieval ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware. The majority of the pottery identified however dates to the Victorian period.

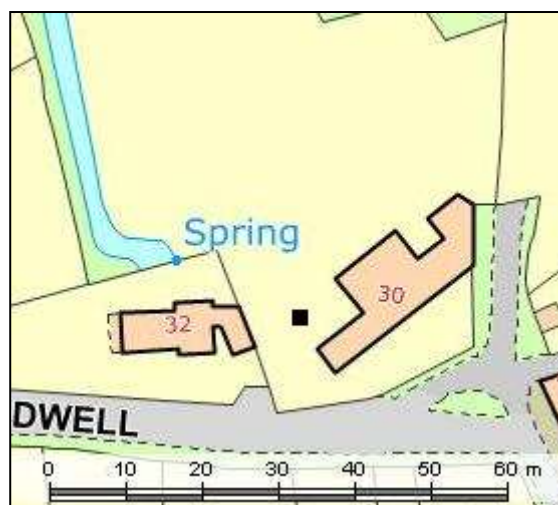


Figure 23: Location map of ASH/11/18

TP	Context	LMT		GRE		DW		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
18	2									23	111	1800-1900
18	3			3	8					3	3	1550-1900
18	4					1	1			7	50	1600-1900
18	5	1	5	2	7			2	3	10	18	1400-1900
18	6			1	1					13	35	1550-1900

Table 18: The pottery excavated from ASH/11/18

The pottery results suggest that there was limited activity on site from the 15th century onwards and was perhaps kept as open fields likely given its proximity to a spring, the area was kept for public use or it belonged to the church which was completed in the later 14th century. After the 19th century there was most certainly occupation on site, perhaps relating to the current building. A mix of finds and later pottery have also been recovered and consist of a squashed metal tube, coal, slate, tile, modern nails, CBM, glass, iron nails, oyster shell, a plastic washer, fragments of concrete, plaster, pieces of fabric, metal wire, a fragment of a thermometer and melted plastic. A piece of slag was also recovered, suggesting metal working close to site. Cow, sheep/goat, pig and rabbit bones were also identified from the test pit with a number of fragments of sheep-sized species.

Test Pit 19 (ASH/11/19)

Test pit 19 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a likely 19th century cottage fronting the road in the centre of the village and just south east of the church. (14 High Street, Ashwell. TL 526892 239727).

Test pit 19 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from ASH/11/19 dates to the Victorian period, although a single sherd of Glazed Red Earthenware was also recovered.

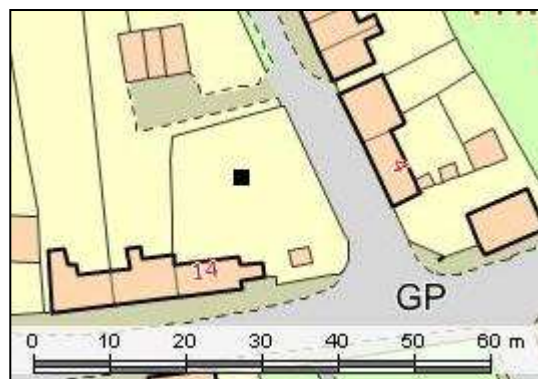


Figure 24: Location map of ASH/11/19

TP	Context	GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
19	1			9	47	1800-1900
19	2			7	84	1800-1900
19	3			13	83	1800-1900
19	4			2	40	1800-1900
19	5	1	34	20	96	1550-1900

Table 19: The pottery excavated from ASH/11/19

The 19th century and later disturbances that were identified on site, including a large deposit of brick rubble between 0.1m and 0.3m in depth, are likely related to the construction of the house and have greatly disturbed this area of the garden. A mix of finds were also recovered through the test pit, consisting of tile, CBM, a slate pencil, mussel shell, a plastic button, modern nails and screws, asbestos, iron nails, coal, glass, fragments of concrete, lead window lining and slate. The high levels of disturbance recorded also slowed the excavation as natural was not reached, so earlier material, with the single sherd of early post medieval pottery that was identified, could also be found. Sheep/goat, pig and rabbit bone were also all identified from the test pit with a single fragment of sheep-sized bone.

Test Pit 20 (ASH/11/20)

Test pit 20 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set in the far south of village. (43 Ashwell Street, Ashwell. TL 526785 239350).

Test pit 20 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.

A single sherd of later medieval Harlow Glazed Ware was excavated from context two of ASH/11/20 with five sherds of Victorian pottery.

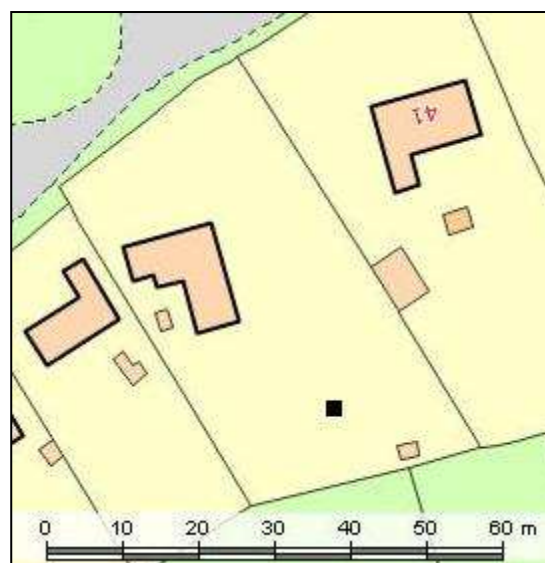


Figure 25: Location map of ASH/11/20

TP	Cntxt	HSW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
20	2	1	22	5	29	1600-1900

Table 20: The pottery excavated from ASH/11/20

The position of ASH/11/20 in the far south of the village, on an area of higher ground and that natural was reached at quite a shallow depth, suggests that the site was kept as open fields, until the modern housing estate was built. The few finds that were also recovered support the idea of minimal use, consisting of tile, CBM, coal, glass, roof tile, iron nails and bolts and pieces of scrap metal. A single fragment of sheep/goat bone was also recorded from context two with two fragments of sheep-sized animal bone.

Test Pit 21 (ASH/11/21)

Test pit 21 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set in the far south of the village. (57 Ashwell Street, Ashwell. TL 526712 239282).

Test pit 21 was excavated to a depth of 0.3m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Single sherds of both Roman and Hertfordshire Greyware pottery were excavated from ASH/11/21 and were mixed in with later wares of Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware and a number of Victorian sherds.

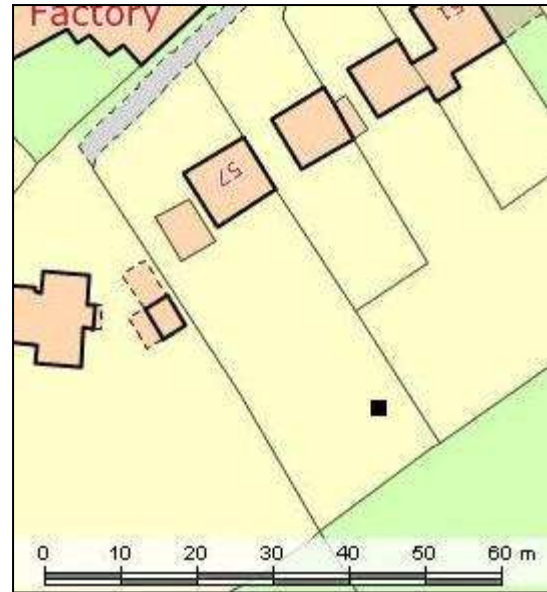


Figure 26: Location map of ASH/11/21

TP	Context	RB		HG		GRE		SMW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
21	1					2	3			3	6	1550-1900
21	2			1	4					3	4	1150-1900
21	3	1	9			3	38	1	3	3	4	100-1900

Table 21: The pottery excavated from ASH/11/21

Compared to the other test pit excavated on Ashwell Street (ASH/11/20), and although they are both situated on the slightly higher ground in the south of the village, there is evidence here for earlier activity from the Roman and medieval periods. The site was likely still used as open fields until the current housing estate was built, but it appears that the land has been utilised over longer periods of time. A small amount of finds were also recovered mixed in with the later disturbances evident from the 19th century onwards and consist of tile, CBM, glass, coal, snail and oyster shell, slate, iron nails, fragments of plastic, pieces of scrap metal, clay pipe and four pieces of slag, suggestive of metal working close to site.

Test Pit 22 (ASH/11/22)

Test pit 22 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set close to the centre of the village. (Bank House, 44 Silver Street, Ashwell. TL526728 239592).

Test pit 22 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.

All the pottery excavated from ASH/11/22 dates from the 14th century and later with Hertfordshire Glazed Ware, Late medieval ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, English Stoneware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware were mixed in with a number of Victorian sherds.



Figure 27: Location map of ASH/11/22

TP	Context	HGW		LMT		GRE		ES		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
22	1					1	8					11	17	1550-1900
22	2	1	12	1	3	1	10	1	13			17	62	1350-1900
22	3			1	4	6	25					14	32	1400-1900
22	4			4	61	3	7			1	3	2	3	1400-1900

Table 22: The pottery excavated from ASH/11/22

A possible wall foundation was identified in the eastern side of the test pit at 0.4m in depth and the finds from the lowest context were all recovered from around the foundation trench. The wall may have been associated with the earlier structures located just to the north on the High Street, potentially the Rose and Crown Pub that was built in the late 15th – early 16th century, or a previous structure on site from the 16th century, prior to the construction of the current house. The medieval pottery that was also recovered suggests that there was also activity on site from the 14th century, perhaps also as settlement. A large mix of finds were excavated through the test pit and consist of tile, CBM, iron nails, handmade nails, clay pipe, glass, pieces of plastic, coal, slate, oyster shell, lead window lining, roof tile, metal wire, pieces of scrap metal and slag, suggestive of metal working on or close to site. Two secondary flint flakes were also recorded from contexts one and two and two fragments of animal bone were positively identified to cow and sheep/goat from context four. A number of cattle- and sheep-sized bone fragments were also identified through the test pit.

Test Pit 23 (ASH/11/23)

Test pit 23 was excavated on a small area of lawn to the east of the original school building and behind a 1960's addition. (Ashwell Primary School, Silver Street, Ashwell. TL526740 239522).

Test pit 23 was excavated to a depth of 0.35m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Six sherds of Victorian pottery were only excavated from ASH/11/23.

TP	Context	VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	
23	1	6	22	1800-1900

Table 23: The pottery excavated from ASH/11/23

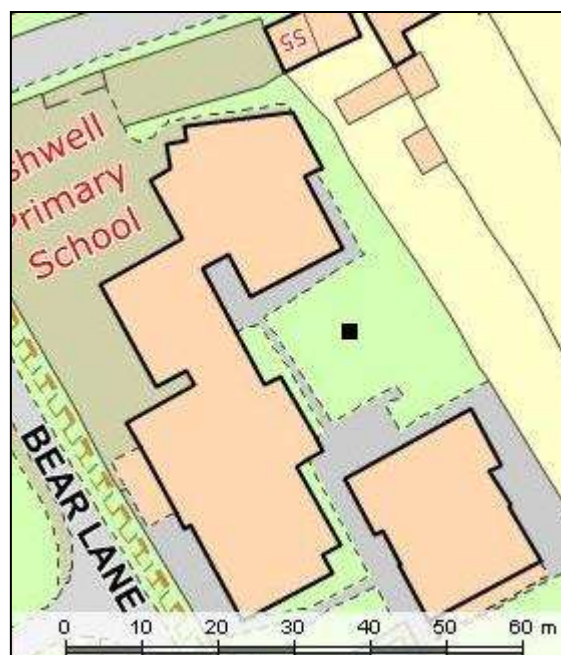


Figure 28: Location map of ASH/11/23

There was no evidence for any activity on site prior to the construction of the school in 1878 and the area may have been utilised as open fields given its location away from the centre of the village. The few finds also recovered consist of tile, coal, glass, clay pipe, modern drain fragment, a slate pencil, iron nails, a metal loop, pieces of scrap metal, a two pence coin dated 1973 and a possible two pence coin that had been cut in half. Cow and sheep/goat animal bone were also recorded from ASH/11/23 as well as a fragment of sheep-sized animal bone and bird bone.

Test Pit 24 (ASH/11/24)

Test pit 24 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of an early 21st century house set along the road south out of the village. (6 Claybush Road, Ashwell. TL526839 239319).

Test pit 24 was excavated to a depth of 0.3m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

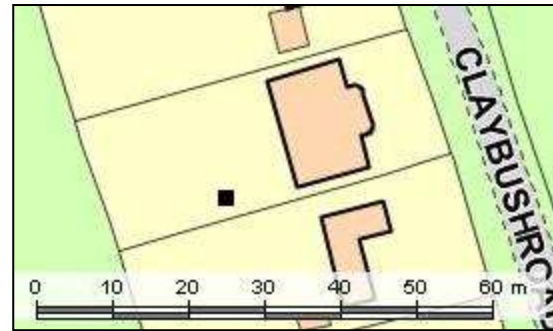


Figure 29: Location map of ASH/11/24

Single sherds of both Roman and medieval Hertfordshire Greyware pottery were excavated from context three of ASH/11/24. These were mixed in with a number of Victorian sherds.

TP	Context	RB		HG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
24	2					3	9	1800-1900
24	3	1	3	1	4	10	66	100-1900

Table 24: The pottery excavated from ASH/11/24

The position of ASH/11/24 in the far south of the village and on an area of higher ground and the lack of pottery and finds that were excavated from the pit suggest that the area was likely kept as open fields, particularly in the Roman and high medieval periods. The farming was likely more intensive into the 19th century and later with the disturbances that are evident and the mix of finds also recovered. These consist of coal, tile an American quarter dollar coin dated 1966, glass, iron nails, CBM, slate, fragments of concrete, the base of a small glass tube, clay pipe and a fragment of corroded iron. A single fragment of cattle-sized animal bone was also recorded.

Test Pit 25 (ASH/11/25)

Test pit 25 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set in the south east of the village. (26 Angell's Meadow, Ashwell. TL 526962 239588).

Test pit 25 was excavated to a depth of 0.4m, with a sondage in one corner to 0.5m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The majority of the pottery excavated from ASH/11/25 dates to the medieval period with Medieval Shelly Ware and Late medieval ware both identified. An additional two sherds of Victorian pottery were also recovered.

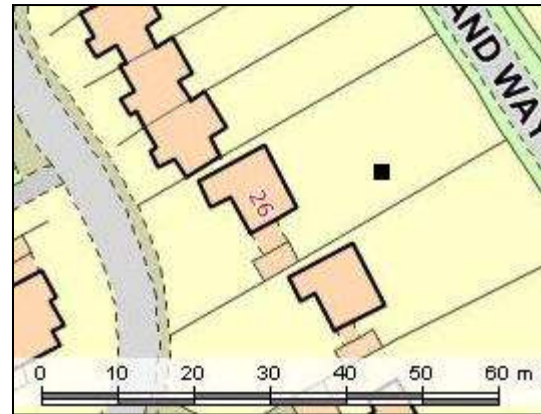


Figure 30: Location map of ASH/11/25

TP	Context	SHC		LMT		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
25	2	2	17	1	2			1100-1550
25	3	3	13					1100-1200
25	4					2	4	1800-1900

Table 25: The pottery excavated from ASH/11/25

The amount of medieval pottery that was excavated from ASH/11/25 suggests that the site likely had occupation at that time, despite the location of the site to the south of the centre of the village; it may have held a farmstead. At the start of the 16th century the land seems to have been generally abandoned with little evidence for activity until the 19th century as the land was once again farmed until the modern estate was built. The mix of finds that were excavated through the test pit consist of fragments of coal and tarmac, concrete, CBM, tile, slate, glass, squashed metal tubing, a corroded pocket Swiss army knife, iron nails and pieces of scrap metal. Cow, sheep/goat and pig bone were also identified from the test pit with fragments of both cattle- and sheep-sized bone fragments.

Test Pit 26 (ASH/11/26)

Test pit 26 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a likely 19th century old forge house set in the south east of the village. (The Old Forge, 36 Kingsland Way, Ashwell. TL 526966 239524).

Test pit 26 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A single sherd of Glazed Red Earthenware pot was excavated from ASH/11/26. The rest of the pottery identified however dates to the Victorian period.

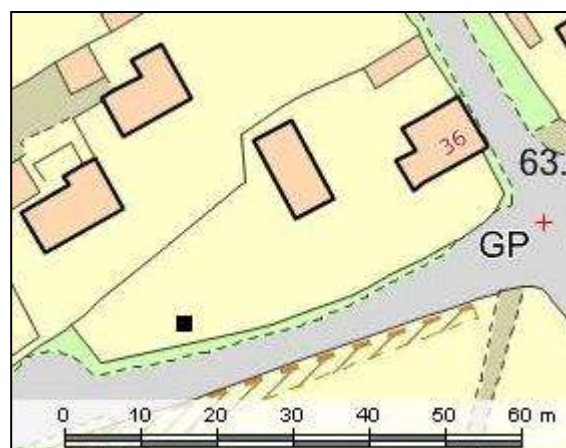


Figure 31: Location map of ASH/11/26

TP	Context	GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
26	1			9	20	1800-1900
26	2			6	22	1800-1900
26	3			9	37	1800-1900
26	4	1	1	21	137	1550-1900
26	5			15	61	1800-1900

Table 26: The pottery excavated from ASH/11/26

There was evidence for large levels of disturbance from ASH/11/26, particularly from the 19th century that was likely around the time the forge was built. Large amounts of both metal work and domestic rubbish were buried in this part of the garden, likely due to its location away from the main building. The finds consist of fragments of concrete, white glazed modern tile, glass, slate, metal wire, half a bullet, pieces of Perspex, pieces of scrap metal, a rusted bike chain, tile, CBM, iron nails and bolts, plastic wrappers, an aluminium lid for a can, asbestos, a thin strip of lead, modern nails, metal washers, fragments of modern drain, a small horseshoe, plastic buttons, tarmac, metal rods and a large piece of slag, supporting the evidence for metal working on site. Prior to the construction of the forge, the land was most probably open fields close to the southern extent of the village. Additional finds consist of cow, sheep/goat, pig, rabbit, chicken and domestic goose bones as well as cattle- and sheep-sized bone fragments and bird bone.

Test Pit 27 (ASH/11/27)

Test pit 27 was excavated on common grassland to the front of numbers 20 and 18 on Woodforde Close in the far south east of the village. (Woodforde Close, Ashwell. TL 527040 239638).

Test pit 27 was excavated to a depth of 0.68m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

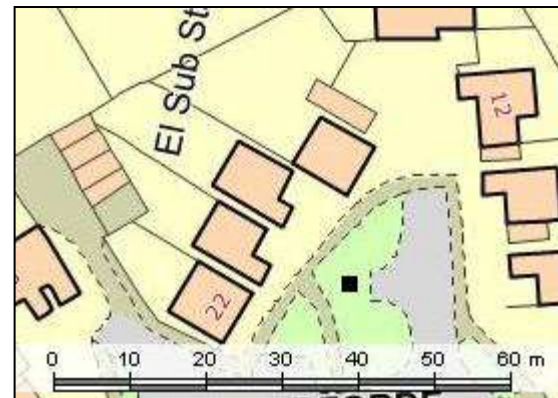


Figure 32: Location map of ASH/11/27

A small amount of pottery was excavated from ASH/11/27, including three sherds of Roman pottery that were mixed in with medieval and post medieval wares of Hertfordshire Greyware, Hedingham Ware, Late medieval ware and Glazed Red Earthenware. An additional eight sherds of Victorian pottery were also recovered from the upper contexts of the test pit.

TP	Context	RB		HG		HED		LMT		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
27	2			1	5							1	1	1150-1900
27	4							1	6			7	22	1400-1900
27	5	3	21					2	6	1	4			100-1600
27	6					1	2							1200-1350

Table 27: The pottery excavated from ASH/11/27

It is possible that there was Roman occupation on site, given the proximity of the test pit to the springs that are located just to the north on the High Street, the land would have been ideal for settlement. It seems that after the development of Ashwell as a village, particularly from the medieval period onwards, the site was likely kept as open fields until the modern housing estate was built in the 1970's. Jessamine House, located on the High Street, was recorded to have the land as part of its farm, before it was sold for development. The finds also recovered are likely related to manuring of the land over the years, with potentially little disturbance from the construction of the estate and consist of glass, CBM, pieces of scrap metal, fragments of concrete and modern drain, oyster shell, clay pipe, tile and metal wire. A single tertiary flint flake was also recovered from context two and the animal bone recovered consists of cow and sheep/goat bones as well as cattle- and sheep-sized animal bone fragments

Test Pit 28 (ASH/11/28)

Test pit 28 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a 1970's house set on a modern estate in the far south east of the village. (7 Woodforde Close, Ashwell. TL 527016 239597).

Test pit 28 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.

Single sherds of Medieval Shelly Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware and Hedingham Ware were all excavated from ASH/11/28 with two sherds of Victorian pottery.

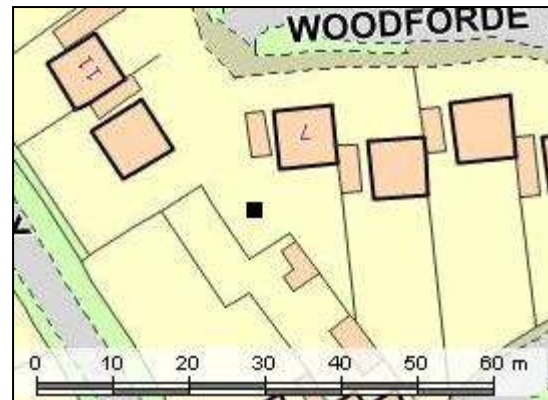


Figure 33: Location map of ASH/11/28

TP	Context	SHC		EMW		HG		HED		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
28	2							1	2	1	1	1200-1900
28	3	1	3	1	4	1	4			1	2	1100-1900

Table 28: The pottery excavated from ASH/11/28

The location of ASH/11/28 and the evidence that has also been recovered from test pits in this part of the village, suggest that the land was utilised as open fields, given their location just south of the village centre. Here this seems particularly evident during the high medieval period until the 14th century and then again during the 19th century, when the area around Woodforde Close was part of Jessamine House farm (the house is sited on the High Street), before being sold for development in the 1970's. A small mix of finds were also recovered from the test pit, mainly related to manuring the fields but also from disturbances during construction of the estate. They consist of metal nails, CBM, mortar, fragments of concrete, slate, coal, tile, plaster, metal springs and a piece of slag, suggestive of metal working close to site. Additional finds consist of sheep/goat, pig, horse, rat and possible house mouse bones, as well as sheep-sized bone fragments and bird bones.

Test Pit 29 (ASH/11/29)

Test pit 29 was excavated in the front garden of a likely 19th century cottage set back from the main road eastwards out of the village. (20 Lucas Lane, Ashwell. TL 527160 239827).

Test pit 29 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 ASH/11/29 dates to the 16th century and later with a small amount of Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Slipware and English Stoneware all recovered. The majority of the pottery identified however dates to the Victorian period.

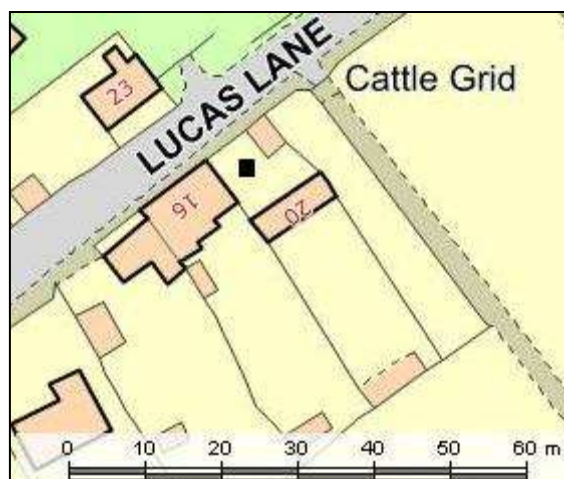


Figure 34: Location map of ASH/11/29

TP	Context	GRE		SS		ES		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
29	1							9	50	1800-1900
29	2	1	21					2	34	1550-1900
29	3a							3	14	1800-1900
29	4a	2	76			1	6	1	3	1550-1900
29	5a			1	2			2	10	1650-1900

Table 29: The pottery excavated from ASH/11/29

It is probable that during the post medieval particularly, the area was kept as open fields, given its location away from the centre of the village to the east, until the current house was potentially built in the 19th century. A likely 19th century brick lined drain was also uncovered from c.0.22m in depth below the surface and a pipe was also revealed at a greater depth, both of which eventually halted excavations. Despite the high level of disturbances that were recorded in the test pit, very few finds were actually recovered from the test pit and consist of tile, glass, a metal bolt cylinder, iron nails, CBM and a large rectangular metal sheet. An additional two fragments of sheep/goat bone were also recorded.

Test Pit 30 (ASH/11/30)

Test pit 30 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a late 19th century cottage set on the main road east out of the village. (The Elms, Lucas Lane, Ashwell. TL 527244 239851).

Test pit 30 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.

Single sherds of both Roman and Early Anglo-Saxon pottery were excavated from the upper context of ASH/11/30. These were mixed in with both medieval and post medieval wares of Medieval Shelly Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware. The majority of the pottery identified however, dates to the Victorian period, with a number of sherds recovered through the test pit.

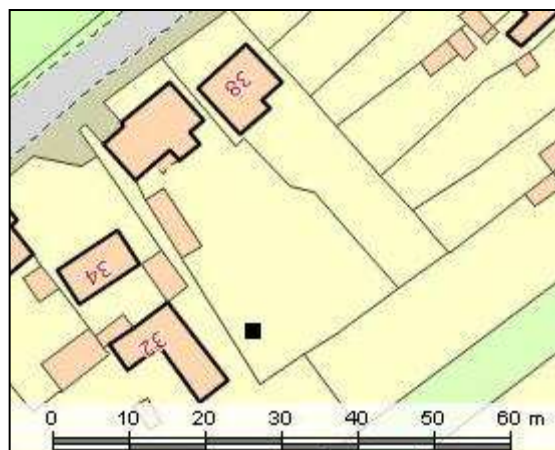


Figure 35: Location map of ASH/11/30

TP	Context	RB		EMS		SHC		GRE		SMW		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
30	1	1	10	1	17	1	2	1	1			1	1	18	39	100-1900
30	2													10	31	1800-1900
30	3							1	3					7	31	1550-1900
30	4							2	20	1	2			5	14	1550-1900
30	5													5	11	1800-1900

Table 30: The pottery excavated from ASH/11/30

The sherd of Roman pottery that was excavated from ASH/11/30 was the eastern most Roman find that was identified through the test pitting strategy in Ashwell, and it seems likely that this land to the east of the springs was utilised as farming, for a nearby Roman farmstead. The sherd of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery was also the only Saxon find to be found through the test pitting, but does at least suggest that there was activity in the village at that time, although most likely as open fields. This sense of open fields continued through the medieval period and most likely until the current house was built in 1880. A mix of later finds and pottery have been recovered in association with the house and consist of modern brick and mortar, coal, oyster shell, CBM, tile, fragments of plastic, clay pipe, glass, iron nails, foil, a metal hinge, plastic food packets, fragments of concrete, a metal hook, slate, a metal button/disc and mortar. A range of animal bone remains were also recorded from the test pit, consisting of cow, sheep/goat, pig and rabbit as well as cattle- and sheep-sized animal bones and bird bones.

Test Pit 31 (ASH/11/31)

Test pit 31 was excavated in the long rear garden of a modern house set in the far east of the village. (71 Station Road, Ashwell. TL 527443 239813).

Test pit 31 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.

A single sherd of medieval Heddingham Ware was excavated from ASH/11/31. The majority of the pottery dates to the Victorian period with a few sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware also identified.

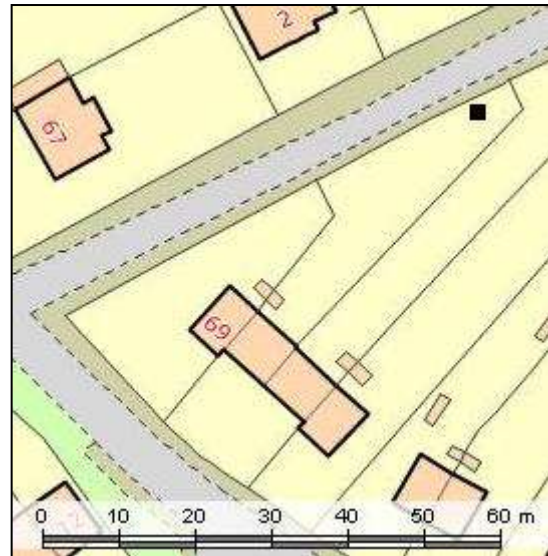


Figure 36: Location map of ASH/11/31

TP	Context	HED		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
31	2					4	14	1800-1900
31	3			3	28	32	96	1550-1900
31	4					17	157	1800-1900
31	5			2	26	4	7	1550-1900
31	6	1	13					1200-1400

Table 31: The pottery excavated from ASH/11/31

This area of the village is quite low lying, but it seems unlikely that there was occupation here before the current houses were built, given how far outside the centre of the village it lies. The area was likely farmland that was utilised in the 12th, 16th and then into the 19th centuries. A great deal of 19th century and later disturbance has been recorded through the test pit, with a large mix of finds, consisting of modern nails and screws, lots of glass, modern tile, slate, a tooth brush head, fragments of concrete, coal, clay pipe, a small screwdriver, metal buttons, pieces of scrap metal, foil, pieces of plastic, bullet shells, a metal hinge, a metal fork head, metal bottle caps, metal washers, CBM, tile and slag, suggestive of metal working close to site. Animal bone remains were also recorded and consist of cow, sheep/goat, possible stoat remains and chicken bone. Additional cattle- and sheep-sized animal bones with bird bones were also identified.

Test Pit 32 (ASH/11/32)

Test pit 32 was excavated towards the western boundary of a 19th century property set in the far east of the village. (Baldwins Corner, Green Lane, Ashwell. TL 527330 240197).

Test pit 32 was excavated to a depth of 0.45m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A small number of both Hertfordshire Greyware and Hedingham Ware were excavated from ASH/11/32 and were mixed in with later wares of Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and Victorian pottery.

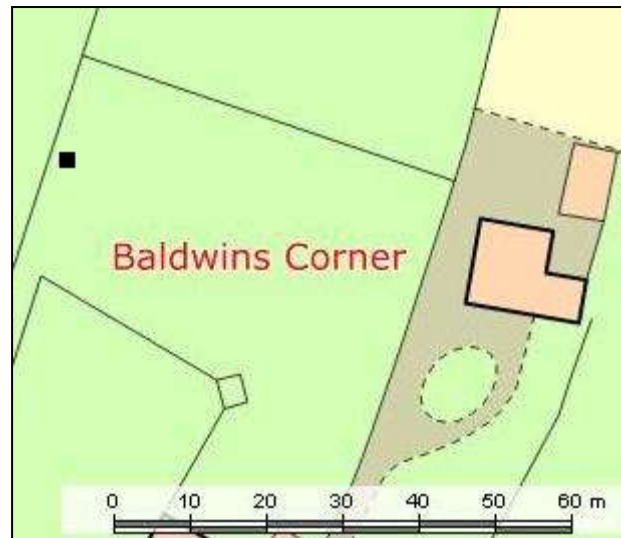


Figure 37: Location map of ASH/11/32

TP	Context	HG		HED		GRE		SMW		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
32	1					4	13					2	2	1550-1900
32	2					6	38	1	1	1	1	8	8	1550-1900
32	3	2	7	3	5	1	2							1150-1600
32	4	1	6											1150-1200

Table 32: The pottery excavated from ASH/11/32

It seems likely that this area was utilised as farmland from the 12th century onwards, with possible occupation from the 16th century onwards, despite its location in the far east of the village. A mix of finds were also recovered, consisting of tile, CBM, oyster shell, slate, iron nails, coal, clay pipe, fragments of concrete, glass, pieces of scrap metal and a piece of slag, suggestive of metal working close to site. Four pieces of burnt stone were also recovered, one from each of the upper four contexts of the test pit. Fragments of rabbit bone were also identified with sheep-sized species remains and bird bones.

Test Pit 33 (ASH/11/33)

Test pit 33 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house along the main road into the village in the far east. (The Beacon, 103 Station Road, Ashwell. TL 527606 239690).

Test pit 33 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.

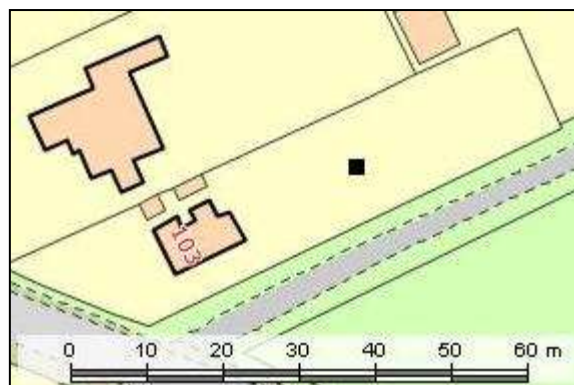


Figure 38: Location map of ASH/11/33

The majority of the pottery excavated from ASH/11/33 dates to the Victorian period, although a small number of Glazed Red Earthenware sherds were also recovered.

TP	Context	GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
33	2	1	16	5	14	1550-1900
33	3	3	9	3	8	1550-1900
33	4			4	12	1800-1900

Table 33: The pottery excavated from ASH/11/33

The location of ASH/11/33 in the far east of the village has yielded no evidence for any activity on site prior to the 16th century, despite evidence from ASH/11/31 and ASH/11/32 just to the north that both yielded medieval pottery. The land was most likely utilised for farming until the current houses were built in the 20th century. A small mix of finds were also recovered from the test pit, consisting of coal, CBM, slate, glass, iron nails, clay pipe, a horseshoe, modern nails, pieces of plastic and a piece of slag, suggestive of metal working close to site. Single pieces of burnt stone from context one and a secondary flint flake from context two were also recovered. A single chicken bone was also identified with sheep-sized animal bone and fragments of bird bones.

Test Pit 34 (ASH/11/34)

Test pit 34 was excavated in the south western corner of a field immediately north of a mobile home park set far outside the village to the south east. (Sunnymeade Orchard Mobile Home Park, Ashwell. TL 528466 239408).

Test pit 34 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.

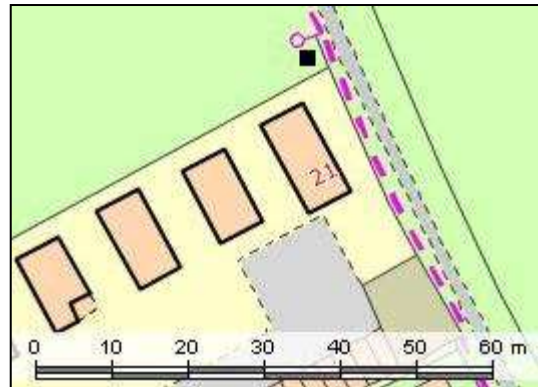


Figure 39: Location map of ASH/11/34

No pottery was excavated from ASH/11/34.

Very few finds and no pottery were excavated from ASH/11/34, which suggests that this area was too far out from the original village to be efficiently utilised. It was likely only in the last 200 years or so that the land has been farmed and the finds identified were probably used for manuring the fields. The finds recorded consist of tile, CBM, a corroded metal nail and a single sawn fragment of sheep/goat leg bone.

8.2 2012 Test Pits

Test Pit one (ASH/12/1)

Test pit one was excavated in the open front garden of large Grade II listed former rectory built in 1830 immediately east of the church yard. (The Old Rectory, 34 Hodwell, Ashwell. TL 526796 239773).

Test pit one was excavated to a depth of between 0.55m and 0.68m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A small amount of pottery was excavated from ASH/12/1 and all from context two. The wares consist of Late medieval ware, Chinese Porcelain and Victorian pottery.

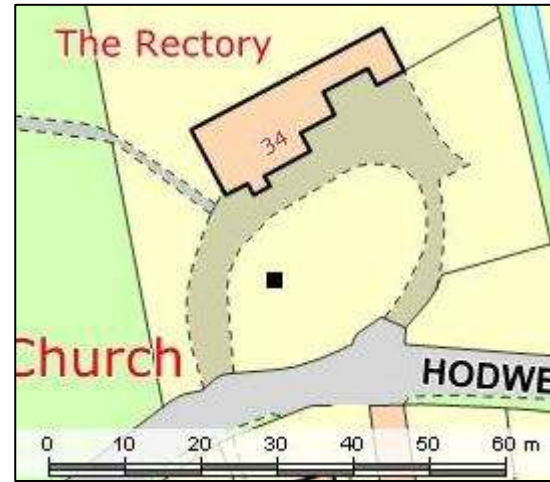


Figure 40: Location map of ASH/12/1

TP	Context	LMT		CP		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1	2	1	28	1	1	3	8	1400-1900

Table 34: The pottery excavated from ASH/12/1

Both the limited finds and pottery that were excavated from ASH/12/1 suggest that despite the location of the test pit adjacent to the church boundary there is only limited evidence for occupation on site from the 15th century, so the site was likely peripheral to the core of the settlement to the west. The finds consist of CBM, tile, coal, daub and a possible worked flint that may be later prehistoric in date.

Test Pit two (ASH/12/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the enclosed front garden of a Grade II listed late 17th century cottage set a little back from the main road through the village. (Vine Cottage, 20 High Street, Ashwell. TL 526853 239713).

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 ASH/12/2 dates from the 15th century and later and consists of small amounts of Late medieval ware, Midland Purple Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Harlow Slipware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware and Creamware. The vast majority of the pottery recorded however dates to the 19th century.

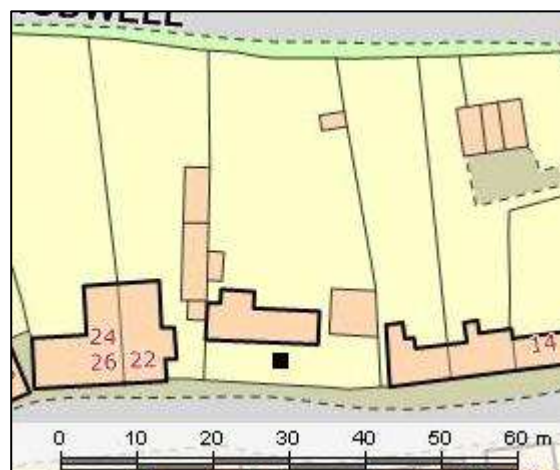


Figure 41: Location map of ASH/12/2

TP	Context	LMT		MP		GRE		HSW		SMW		CRM		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
2	1													2	12	1800-1900
2	2					1	25							13	65	1550-1900
2	3					1	2							18	38	1550-1900
2	4	2	6			1	1			1	11			12	22	1400-1900
2	5	1	6	1	3	2	12	1	3					16	33	1400-1900
2	6											3	7			1750-1800
2	7													2	7	1800-1900

Table 35: The pottery excavated from ASH/12/2

The pottery excavated from ASH/12/2 suggests that there was limited activity on site prior to the construction of the current house in the later 17th century during the later medieval period as part of a likely cluster of activity, as noted through the test pitting strategy. Possibly also due to the fact that the test pit was excavated to the front of the cottage, there is little disturbance recorded through the post medieval until the 19th century when it seems a lot of the garden was ‘turned over’. A mix of finds were also recovered and consist of coal, CBM, clay pipe, glass, a possible whet stone, iron nails, tile, pieces of scrap metal, a metal hook, oyster shell, a metal button, mortar, a plastic button and two possible pieces of slag, suggestive of metal working on or close to site. The presence of both burnt stone and a likely flint flake may also indicate later prehistoric activity on site.

Test Pit three (ASH/12/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a Grade II* listed 16th century hall house fronting the main road in the centre of the village. (57 High Street, Ashwell. TL 526753 239630).

Test pit three was excavated to a depth of 0.78m. 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 ASH/12/3 dates from the 15th century and later, although the vast majority dates to the 19th century. The other wares also recovered consist of Late medieval ware, German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Slipware and Staffordshire Manganese Ware.

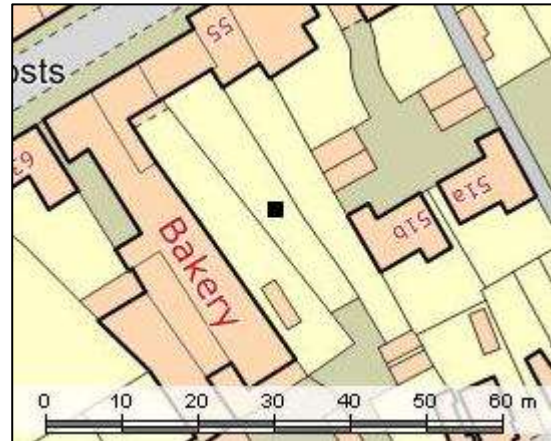


Figure 42: Location map of ASH/12/3

TP	Context	LMT		GS		GRE		SS		SMW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
3	1	1	2									58	127	1400-1900
3	2	1	2									69	192	1400-1900
3	3					4	47	1	3			94	247	1550-1900
3	4					4	186					69	193	1550-1900
3	5					2	5					34	73	1550-1900
3	6	2	10			1	2					5	34	1400-1900
3	7											2	19	1800-1900
3	8	8	88	1	5	7	30	1	1	1	1	3	13	1400-1900

Table 36: The pottery excavated from ASH/12/3

The original hall house was built for the Brotherhood of St John the Baptist in the church of Blessed Mary that was formed in 1476. The pottery results from ASH/12/3 suggest that there was no occupation on site until the 15th century, but then the building has been continuously occupied since then. There is a great deal of disturbance evident from the 19th century and later given the large amount of later finds and pottery that were also recovered mixed through the test pit. The finds consist of tile, CBM, a white plastic plant tag, glass, clay pipe, coal, iron nails, slate, the central cores of batteries, a white plastic ball, a blue plastic cutlery handle, slate pencils, plastic and metal buttons, horseshoes, fragments of plastic, modern glazed tile, pieces of scrap metal, oyster and cockle shell, a small metal fireplace surround for a dolls house, a bullet and a number of pieces of slag, suggestive of metal working on or close to site.

Test Pit four (ASH/12/4)

Test pit four was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a Grade II* listed 16th century hall house fronting the main road in the centre of the village. (59 High Street, Ashwell. TL 526742 239637).

Test pit four was excavated to a depth of 0.6m in the corners only as a sewer pipe was recorded across the test pit at 0.47m in depth. Natural was found, so excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

All the pottery excavated from ASH/12/4 dates to the 15th century and later with Late medieval ware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Staffordshire Slipware all recovered. The vast majority of the pottery found however dates to the 19th century and later.

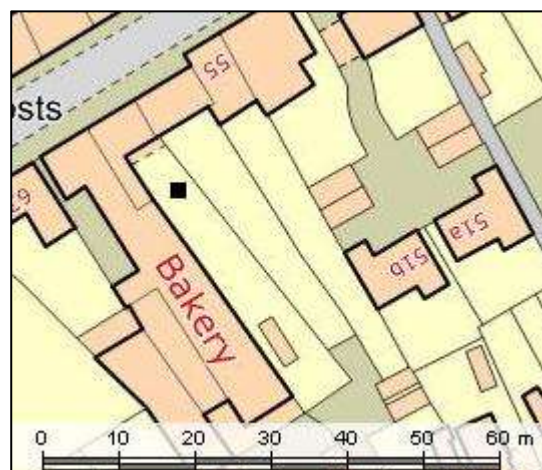


Figure 43: Location map of ASH/12/4

TP	Context	LMT		GRE		SS		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
4	1			3	18			52	182	1550-1900
4	2	3	9	1	2			65	239	1400-1900
4	3			5	92			33	138	1550-1900
4	4	2	21	3	46			48	127	1400-1900
4	5	1	4	3	32	1	2	11	87	1400-1900
4	6			2	25					1550-1600

Table 37: The pottery excavated from ASH/12/4

The results of the excavations at ASH/12/4 are similar to those excavated from ASH/12/3 next door to the east, with occupation on site evident from the 15th century, although the hall house was originally built for the Brotherhood of St John the Baptist in the church of Blessed Mary that was formed in 1476. A sewer pipe was recorded through the test pit which was likely 19th century in date, given the large amount of later disturbances that were recorded through the test pit. A mix of finds were also recovered and consist of tile, asbestos, CBM mortar, glass, coal, slate, clay pipe, glass, modern nails, iron nails, oyster shell, lead window lining, metal buttons, the central cores of batteries, a small green plastic ball, a small pink plastic possible dolls leg, slate pencils, fragments of modern drain, plastic, a one penny coin dated 1907 and five pieces of slag, suggestive of metal working on or close to site. Burnt stone and flint were also recovered that may be later prehistoric in date.

Test Pit five (ASH/12/5)

Test pit five was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house, just south of the centre of the village. (Bank House, 44 Silver Street, Ashwell. TL 5526728 239599).

Test pit five was excavated to a depth of 0.75m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from ASH/12/5 dates to the 19th century and was found mixed through the test pit. A small amount of 15th century and later wares were also recorded and consist of Brill Ware, Late medieval Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Staffordshire Slipware.

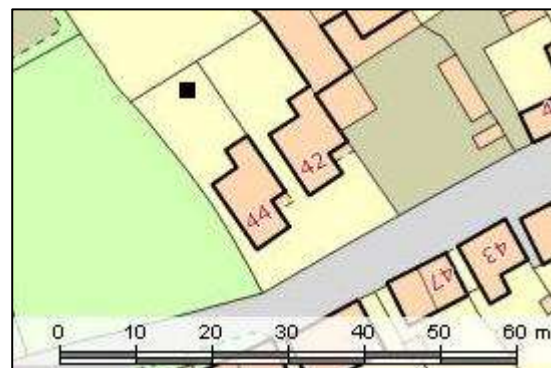


Figure 44: Location map of ASH/12/5

TP	Context	BB		LMT		GRE		SS		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
5	1					1	1	1	4	9	9	1550-1900
5	2					2	6			9	12	1550-1900
5	3			1	4					14	35	1400-1900
5	4	1	3			1	10			6	29	1400-1900
5	5					1	1			1	2	1550-1900
5	6									2	5	1800-1900
5	7									1	5	1800-1900
5	20									4	11	1800-1900

Table 38: The pottery excavated from ASH/12/5

There was limited activity on site during the later medieval and post medieval periods, potentially as open fields, or just peripheral to the core of settlement at that time, likely to the north. It was only from the 19th century and later when there is evidence for occupation on site, given the large amount of later finds and pottery that were recovered through the test pit. The finds consist of CBM, slate, coal, plastic, glass, clay pipe, foil, iron nails and tacks, plastic wrappers, tile, oyster shell, pieces of scrap metal and slag, suggestive of metal working on or close to site. The possibility of worked flint flakes also recovered, may suggest later prehistoric activity on site.

Test Pit 6 (ASH/12/6)

Test pit six was excavated at Beresfords at Ashwell End, set away from the village to the northwest. The record booklet was not handed in to ACA at the end of the excavations so a grid reference and to what depth the pit was excavated too was not ascertained.

Any finds recovered were grouped together with the pottery. The majority of the pottery recorded dated as Roman with 10 sherds identified. Additional single sherds of Late Medieval Ware, German Stoneware and Victorian wares were also recorded.

		RB		LMT		GS		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	All	10	78	1	8	1	13	1	2	100-1900

Table 39: The pottery excavated from ASH/12/6

The finds grouped together found from ASH/12/6 consist of fragments of tile, CBM, glass and coal with both oyster and snail shells. The concentration of Romano-British pottery was one of the largest single clusters to be recovered from both test pit excavations in Ashwell, and is near the site of a known Roman building sited just to the south. The extent of this activity clearly extended further north around Ashwell End and adjacent to the River Rhee. Post Roman activity was very limited until around the 15th century or so and then again during the 19th century, most likely utilising the land as open fields.

Test Pit seven (ASH/12/7)

Test pit seven was excavated toward the south eastern corner of a grassed field, immediately north of the stream, set to the north of the village. (Ashwell Show Ground, Mill Street, Ashwell. TL 526678 240055).

Test pit seven was excavated to a depth of 0.42m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The majority of the pottery excavated from ASH/12/7 dates to the medieval period with Medieval Shelly Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Hertfordshire Greyware all recorded. An additional three sherds of Roman pottery as well as six sherds of post medieval Delft Ware were also identified.

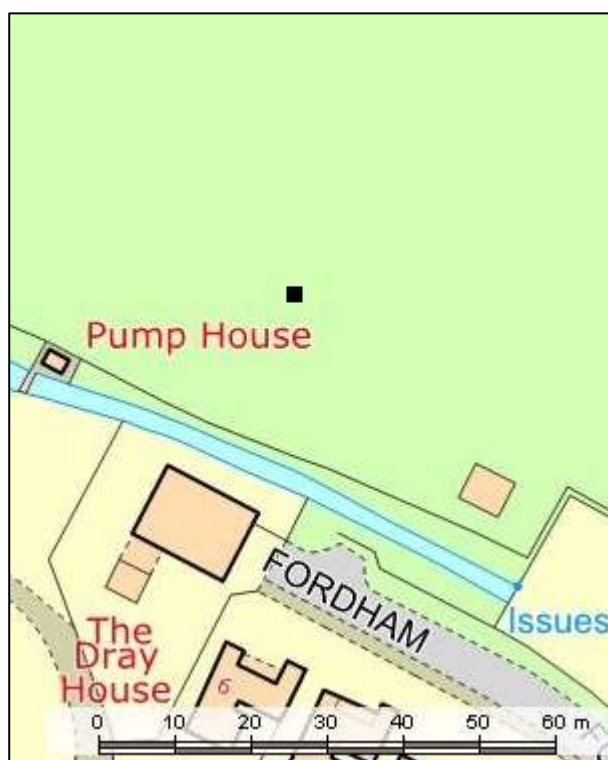


Figure 45: Location map of ASH/12/7

TP	Context	RB		SHC		EMW		HG		DW		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
7	2	3	11	1	7	1	3	3	14	3	5	100-1650
7	3							1	1	3	3	1150-1650
7	4							1	7			1150-1200

Table 40: The pottery excavated from ASH/15/7

The Roman pottery that has been identified from ASH/12/7 is potentially part of a wider spread of Romano-British activity close to the springs and the Senuna site. The later pottery and finds also found then suggest that there was also activity between the 12th and 14th centuries and again in the 17th century but it was likely that the site has remained marginal to the medieval and later village, potentially as open fields. The finds also found consist of coconut shell, string, pieces of scrap metal, fragments of plastic, tile, CBM, snail shell, iron nails, coal, foil wrappers and small plastic beads.

Test Pit eight (ASH/12/8)

Was not excavated during the community excavations, but due to problems that would have been encountered in re-numbering, it was decided to omit this test pit number altogether.

Test Pit nine (ASH/12/9)

Test pit nine was excavated in the open village garden where a row of cottages used to stand, but were demolished in the late 19th/early 20th century. The current cottages are likely of early 20th century date, now set back from the road, just south-west of the church. (Cottage garden, Swan Street, Ashwell. Grid reference not recorded).

Test pit nine was excavated to a depth of between 0.67m and 0.97m in depth, at which a clay floor level was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

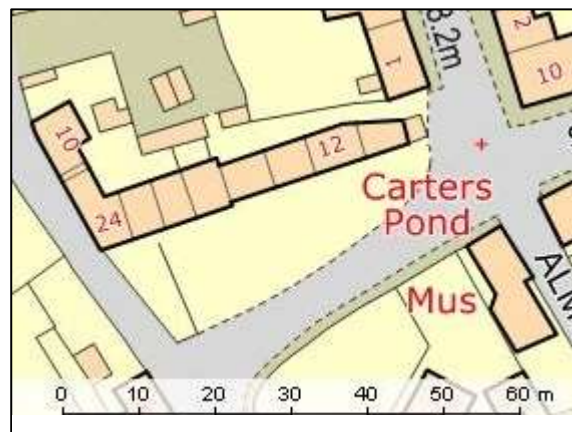


Figure 46: Location map of ASH/12/9

All the pottery dates from the 15th century and later, with the vast majority dating to the 19th century and later. A small mix of earlier wares were also recorded as Late Medieval Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Harlow Slipware and Delft Ware.

TP	Context	LMT		GRE		HSW		DW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
9	1	1	2	1	2					27	45	1400-1900
9	2			1	1					67	90	1550-1900
9	3			7	46					47	133	1550-1900
9	4			3	8	1	8			21	98	1550-1900
9	5			1	3					24	70	1550-1900
9	6			1	2			1	2	4	14	1550-1900
9	7									1	18	1800-1900
9	8									1	1	1800-1900
9	10									1	1	1800-1900

Table 41: The pottery excavated from ASH/15/9

The large amounts of both finds and pottery that were excavated from ASH/12/9 suggest that there was a great deal of disturbances on the land from the 19th century onwards, potentially relating to the construction of the current cottages. The small amount of earlier pottery that was also recorded suggests there was probably limited activity on site from the 15th century, despite its quite central location in the village. The likely clay floor layers that were also recorded contain Victorian pottery so are likely later in date and may be associated with outbuildings along the road, although further excavations would be needed to confirm this. The large mix of finds also found in the test pit consist of glass, tile, slate, mortar, CBM, clay pipe, concrete, a possibly military button, coal, possible fragments of both whet stone and quern stones, metal button, iron nails and bolts, metal wire, a small terracotta ball, a glass light bulb fragment, cement, broken Bakelite objects, brick, a metal clasp, a ceramic door knob, pieces of scrap metal, chalky mortar and oyster shell.

Test Pit 10 (ASH/12/10)

Test pit 10 was excavated on the gravel drive between the two buildings of 84 and 86 High Street, likely built in the late 18th and late 19th century respectively. (84-86 High Street, Ashwell. TL 526587 239615).

Test pit 10 was excavated to a depth of 1m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

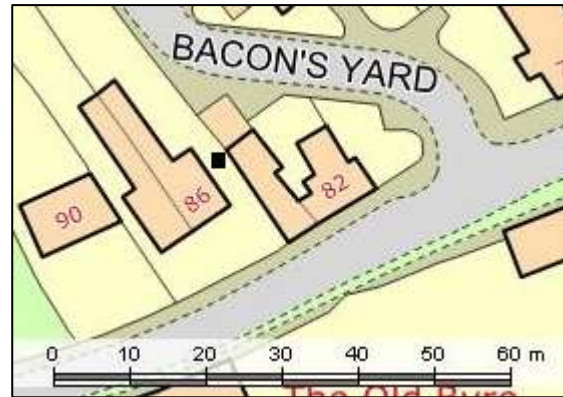


Figure 47: Location map of ASH/12/10

Individual sherds of both Brill Ware and Late medieval ware were both excavated from an unknown context of the test pit, whereas the rest of the stratified pottery recorded dates from the 16th century and later. Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware, Harlow Slipware, Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and Creamwares were all identified with a large number of Victorian sherds that were mainly found through the upper half of the test pit.

TP	Cntxt	BB		LMT		GRE		DW		HSW		SS		SMW		SWSG		CRM		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
10	1																			1	1	1800-1900
10	2																			8	29	1800-1900
10	3					3	43					2	11							18	153	1550-1900
10	5					6	57							2	4					71	171	1550-1900
10	6					1	5													3	9	1550-1900
10	7					1	1															1550-1600
10	8					1	5													1	1	1550-1900
10	9					1	4	1	4							1	1	1	1			1550-1800
10	10					6	34			1	5											1550-1650
10	?	1	7	1	9																	1200-1550

Table 42: The pottery excavated from ASH/15/10

Although the location of ASH/12/10 was quite central in the village and close to the church, there is little evidence for activity on site prior to the 15th century and particularly more so after the current houses were built from the late 18th century. The proximity to the houses may also be why there is a lot of disturbances evident on site and could be related to the construction of the houses. A mix of finds were also recorded, mainly brick, tile and CBM fragments as well as burnt brick and CBM with slate, a plastic curtain hook, glass, a two pence coin dated 1994, tarmac, fragments of scrap metalwork, slag, fragments of modern drain, metal buttons, clay pipe, iron nails, mortar and a possible whet stone fragment.

Test Pit 11 (ASH/12/11)

Test pit 11 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a likely 18th/19th century house opposite the church to the west. (Little Garth, 7 Mill Street, Ashwell. TL 526658 239730).

Test pit 11 was excavated to a depth of 0.6m with the northern half of the test pit excavated to 0.8m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

All the pottery excavated from ASH/12/11 dates to the 15th century and later, although the majority dates to the Victorian period. A small amount of both Late medieval ware and Glazed Red Earthenware were both also recorded.

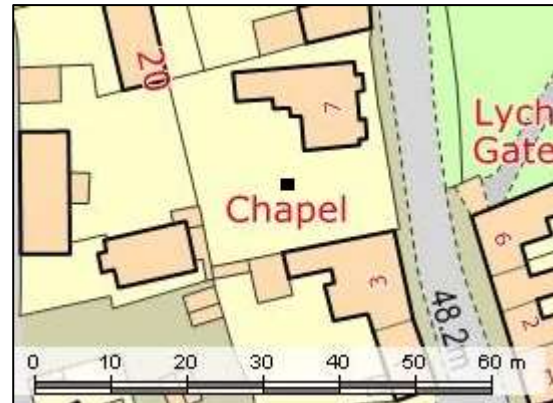


Figure 48: Location map of ASH/12/11

TP	Context	LMT		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
11	1	1	7	2	9	20	85	1400-1900
11	2			4	11	6	59	1550-1900
11	3	2	10	2	11	7	7	1400-1900
11	4					2	2	1800-1900
11	5			1	13	9	45	1550-1900

Table 43: The pottery excavated from ASH/15/11

The finds and pottery that were excavated from ASH/12/11 suggest that there was possible occupation on site during the 15th and 16th centuries, but both before and after there was likely very little activity, despite its location opposite the church, until the current house was built. The finds consist of iron nails, slag, coal, clay pipe, glass, mortar, CBM, pieces of scrap metalwork, tile, metal wire and a small lump of lead.

Test Pit 12 (ASH/12/12)

Test pit 12 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern development and close to a thatched Grade II listed cob wall that runs parallel with the road. (Wolverly House, Gardiners Lane, Ashwell. TL 526623 239683).

Test pit 12 was excavated to a depth of between 0.44 and 0.56m. Excavations were halted due to the presence of a water pipe, so the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from ASH/12/12 dates to the Victorian period, with a number of sherds found from each context. A small range of earlier wares were also recorded including Hertfordshire Greyware, Hertfordshire Glazed Ware, Late medieval Ware, German Stoneware and Glazed Red Earthenware.

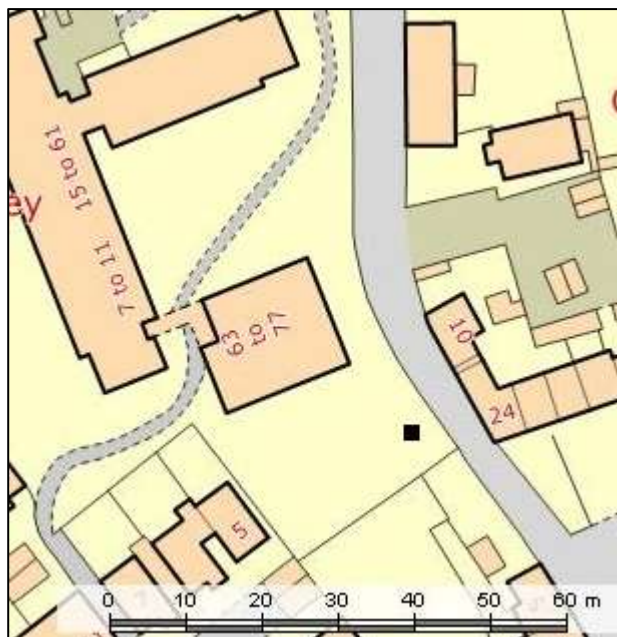


Figure 49: Location map of ASH/12/12

TP	Context	HG		HGW		LMT		GS		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
12	1									3	6	21	22	1550-1900
12	2	4	25			1	1	1	4	6	40	14	24	1150-1900
12	3					2	8			2	5	12	19	1400-1900
12	4			1	1	3	13			3	19	9	68	1350-1900
12	5									2	9	3	6	1550-1900

Table 44: The pottery excavated from ASH/15/12

The pottery results suggest that there was potentially limited activity on site from the 12th century, meaning that the site may have been marginal to the core of the medieval settlement at that time. Activity increased into the 16th century and again from the 18th/19th century, which was also about the time that the cob wall was built, which likely surrounded a large house at that time. The mix of finds and later pottery were all found mixed through the test pit, suggesting a lot of later disturbances, perhaps related to the destruction of the 19th century house and the construction of the modern development. The finds consist of modern nails, plastic fragments, glass, fragments of modern drain, iron nails, charcoal, mortar, tile, CBM, a glass marble, slate, concrete, a D shaped metal ring, pieces of scrap metalwork, half an ounce weight, oyster shell and clay pipe.

Test Pit 13 (ASH/12/13)

Test pit 13 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a likely 19th century, former Public House (The Wagon and Horses) and set opposite the springs. (2 Springhead, Ashwell. TL 520757 239789).

Test pit 13 was excavated to a depth of 1m with the eastern half of the pit taken to 1.2m at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

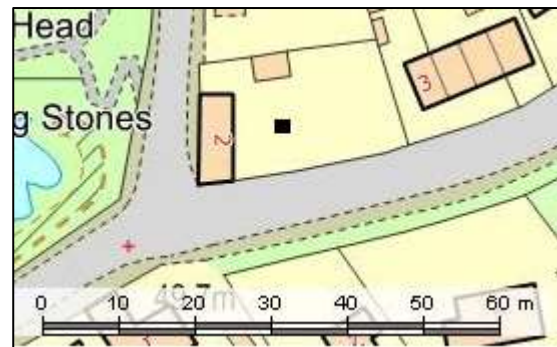


Figure 50: Location map of ASH/12/13

A very wide range of both medieval and post medieval were recorded through ASH/12/13 (see below), consisting of Medieval Shelly Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Hertfordshire Glazed Ware, Late medieval ware, German Stoneware, Cistercian Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Harlow Slipware, Cologne Stoneware, Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and Creamware. A large amount of Victorian pottery was also recorded from the upper half of the test pit.

Despite the fact that the focus of settlement in Ashwell during the medieval and post medieval periods was to the west of ASH/12/13, the pottery results suggest that there was continual occupation on site from the 12th century to the present day. This may be due to the proximity of the site to the source of the natural springs that the village has built up around, given that it is a prime location for continual access to clean water. A large mix of finds were also identified from the test pit, the majority from the upper half where there is evidence for a lot of 19th century and later disturbances, perhaps related to use of the property as a pub. The finds consist of large amounts of clay pipe with tile, CBM, brick, snail, mussel and oyster shells, iron nails, metal buttons, glass, a glass bead, slag, metal rings, coal, pieces of scrap metal work, a slate pencil, a metal tube, burnt CBM and brick and mortar.

TP	Cntxt	SHC		HG		HGW		LMT		GS		CW		GRE		HSW		WCS		SS		SMW		SWSG		CRM		VIC		Date Range	
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt		
13	1							3	7					5	38														29	29	1400-1900
13	2													6	20					1	5							42	60	1550-1900	
13	3							1	6					4	16								1	1			49	74	1400-1900		
13	4													14	74	3	16	1	4	1	1			1	10	2	5	39	54	1550-1900	
13	5							1	4					37	387	8	64			1	2	1	10	3	4	5	6	8	11	1400-1900	
13	6	1	7	2	8			4	14			1	6	8	76															1100-1600	
13	7													2	21															1550-1600	
13	8							2	3																					1400-1550	
13	9					1	4	5	12																					1350-1550	
13	10			1	42			1	5	1	6																			1150-1550	
13	11			3	4																									1150-1200	

Table 45: The pottery excavated from ASH/15/13

Test Pit 14 (ASH/12/14)

Test pit 14 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set in the far south-west of the village. (106 Ashwell Street, Ashwell. TL 526557 239306).

Test pit 14 was excavated to a depth of 0.3m. Natural was not found, but due to the presence of heavy chalk and time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

All the pottery excavated from ASH/12/14 dates to the 19th century and later.

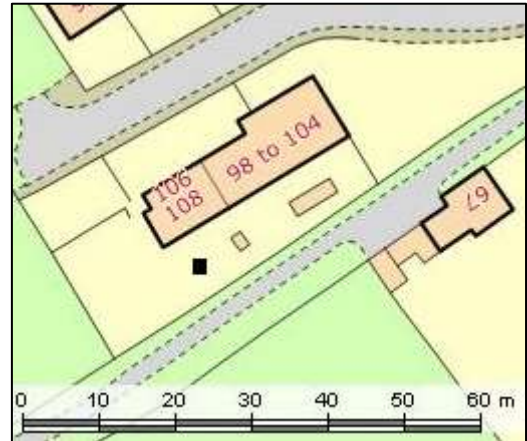


Figure 51: Location map of ASH/12/14

TP	Cntxt	VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	
14	1	4	7	1800-1900
14	2	5	26	1800-1900
14	3	9	32	1800-1900

Table 46: The pottery excavated from ASH/15/14

The pottery results from previous test pitting in the south-west of the village has produced limited activity from both the medieval and post medieval periods, however the results from ASH/12/14 suggests that there was no activity on site until the 19th century, from when there also seems to a range of disturbances evident. The mix of finds also recorded consist of glass, slate, coal, modern drain pipe fragments, asbestos, cement, a fragment of clear plastic sheeting, iron nails, CBM, tile, modern ceramic tile fragment, snail shells and the metal spring from a clothes peg.

Test Pit 15 (ASH/12/15)

Test pit 15 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set back from the road in the far south-west of the village. (124 Ashwell Street, Ashwell. TL 526441 239316).

Test pit 15 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.

Single sherds of Roman, Medieval Shelly Ware and Hertfordshire Greyware pottery were all excavated from ASH/12/15 with four sherds of post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware. The vast majority of the pottery identified however dates to the Victorian period and was found mixed through the test pit.

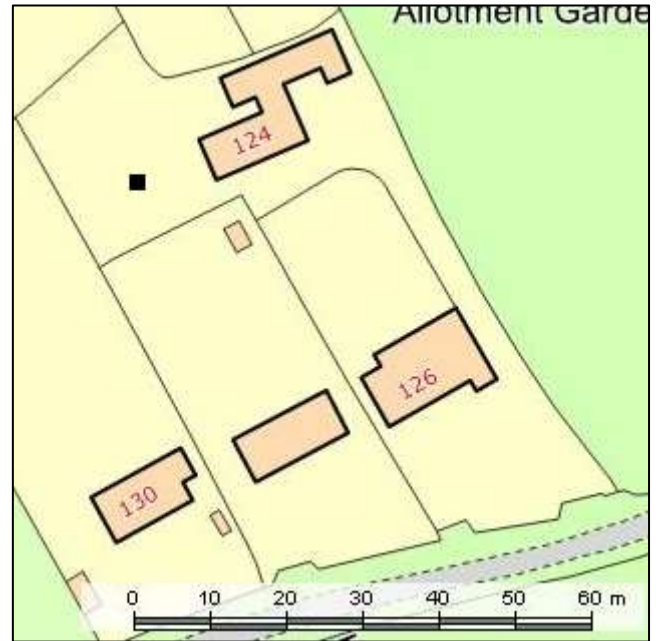


Figure 52: Location map of ASH/12/15

TP	Cntxt	RB		SHC		HG		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
15	2									2	2	1800-1900
15	3					1	2			8	18	1150-1900
15	4	1	3					4	9	11	11	100-1900
15	5			1	3					3	3	1100-1900

Table 47: The pottery excavated from ASH/15/15

The limited pre-19th century pottery that was recorded from ASH/12/15 suggests that the site has probably been mainly utilised as open fields in the Roman period as well as both through the medieval and post medieval periods, potentially due to its position away from the core of the village and the springs. The later disturbances probably relate to more intense occupation as the village grew, although only a small amount of finds were also recorded and consist of iron nails and screws, tie, CBM, glass, pieces of scrap metalwork, clay pipe, charcoal and slag, suggestive of metal working on or close to site.

Test Pit 16 (ASH/12/16)

Test pit 16 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set on a hill on the south-western fringe of the village. (High Acre, Partridge Hill, Ashwell. TL 526347 239211).

Test pit 16 was excavated to a depth of between 0.56m and 0.75m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from ASH/12/16 dates to the 19th century and later. Single sherds of Hertfordshire Greyware, Late medieval ware and Harlow Slipware were however also recorded through the lower layers of the test pit.

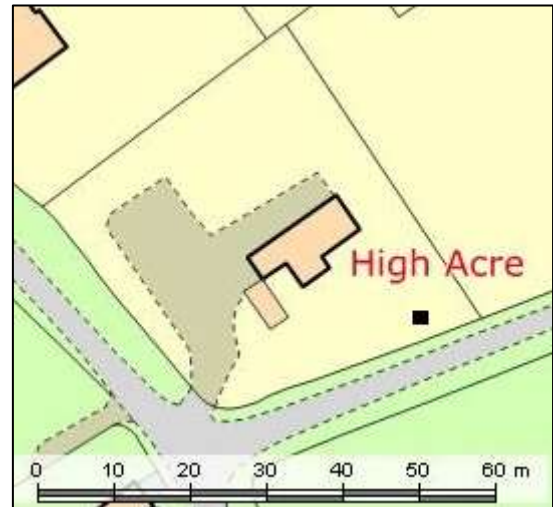


Figure 53: Location map of ASH/12/16

TP	Context	HG		LMT		HSW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
16	1							2	6	1800-1900
16	2							4	14	1800-1900
16	4	1	6	1	4			5	13	1150-1900
16	5					1	3			1600-1650

Table 48: The pottery excavated from ASH/15/16

The limited pre-19th century pottery and finds that were recorded suggest that the site was most likely utilised as open fields, particularly given its position on the western edge of the modern village, until more recent disturbances and increased activity from the 19th century onwards. A mix of finds were also recorded through the upper four contexts of the test pit, and consist of glass, iron nails, modern drain fragments, asbestos, coal, tarmac, slate, roofing felt, CBM, brick, tile, pieces of scrap metalwork, concrete, fragments of tin can, part of a concrete slab, iron nails, iron screw and hook, plastic wire covering and cement/mortar fragments.

Test Pit 17 (ASH/12/17)

Test pit 17 was excavated on an area of allotments set between Back Street and Ashwell Street in the west of the village. (77 Back Street, Ashwell. TL 526453 239382).

Test pit 17 was excavated to a depth of 1m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from ASH/12/17 dates to the 19th century, although a small number of both medieval and post

medieval wares were also recorded. These consist of Hertfordshire Greyware, Late medieval ware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Staffordshire Slipware. An additional two sherds of Roman pottery were also recorded.

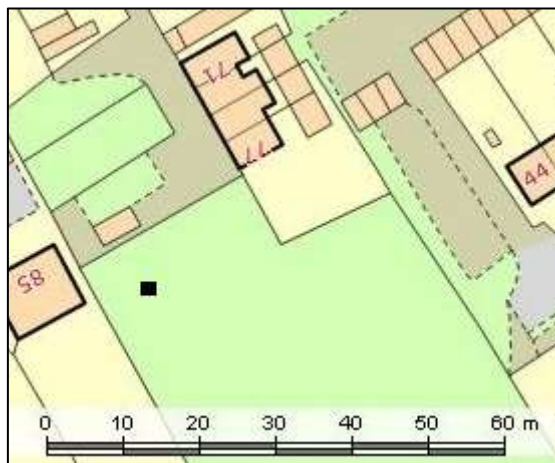


Figure 54: Location map of ASH/12/17

TP	Cntxt	RB		HG		LMT		GRE		SS		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
17	1					1	9					5	53	1400-1900
17	2			1	4			3	11	1	4	7	41	1150-1900
17	3	1	2					2	17			24	50	100-1900
17	4 - 10	1	11					4	114			14	35	100-1900

Table 49: The pottery excavated from ASH/15/17

The limited Roman pottery that was identified from ASH/12/17 is potentially part of a small cluster of Roman activity, as identified through the test pitting strategy in Ashwell, in the south west of the village. Although of course the site may have been utilised as open fields at that time. The small amount of both medieval and post medieval pottery types that were also recorded also suggest minimal use of the site from the 12th century and this part of the current village may have continued to be away from the main focus of settlement, likely to the north-west. The 19th century and later activities and disturbances are also prevalent through the test pit with a small mix of finds also recorded, consisting of iron nails, glass, CBM, brick, cement, asbestos, pieces of scrap metal, tile, a plastic lid, charcoal, a slate pencil, oyster shell, a metal button and possible badge, a lead shot, clay pipe and a piece of slag, suggestive of metal working nearby.

9 Discussion

The results from the Ashwell test pit excavations in both 2011 and 2012 have provided a wide range of data that add to the story of the development of the settlement and are discussed by period below.

9.1 Prehistoric period

No prehistoric pottery was recorded from either of the test pit excavations in Ashwell, although a number of flints flakes, blades and burnt stone were recorded from less than 20 pits through the village. The flint material was generally undiagnostic but was noted to have derived locally from the primary chalk deposits around Ashwell and all roughly dates to the later Neolithic and Bronze Age. Only one retouched flint tool was identified from the entire lithic assemblage from ASH/11/9, sited in the far southwest of the village. This tool was recorded as a flake knife but may potentially also be an unfinished leaf shaped arrowhead; the dates of which would either be contemporary with the rest of the lithic material unless it was part of an arrowhead; it would more than likely date to the earlier Neolithic. The largest number of burnt stone fragments that were also recorded (four out of nine found) were identified from ASH/11/32 sited in the far north east of the village, just north of the springs on the relatively low ground that are also likely broadly contemporary in date with the rest of the lithic assemblage.

These results support the finds that have already been recorded on the HER for the village in that there may have been little to no activity in the area until the Neolithic period, which continued through the Bronze Age. The focus of the occupation seems to be to the southwest of the springs and north of the Iron Age hill fort Arbury Banks, with only small scatters of activity evident northeast of the springs, although no evidence for occupation was recorded, a small settlement was likely, particularly given the presence of the natural springs.

9.2 Roman period

From the 50 test pits excavated in Ashwell, 22 sherds of Romano-British pottery were recorded, which account for only 0.6% of all the pottery identified from both 2011 and 2012 excavations. This number is quite small in comparison to all the previous Roman finds that have been recorded on the HER, including many hoards but as there was a shift in occupation from the Iron Age settlement on the hillfort to the new town at Baldock to the south, the small number of Roman pottery sherds that were excavated from the Ashwell test pitting perhaps reflect this change in settlement patterns from a concentrated defensive settlement at Arbury Banks to perhaps dispersed farmsteads that were clustered around the shrine at the springs. There was one site (ASH/12/6) that yielded the largest number of Romano-British pottery sherds that was sited just north of a known Roman building, between Gardiners Lane and the River Rhee, as recorded on modern OS maps. The land associated with this Roman building is perhaps larger than previously recorded as it extends northwards and following the course of the river.

9.3 Anglo-Saxon period

The importance of the shrine in the Roman period around the springs has already been noted, so it does seem probable that the important natural resources in the village would have been a draw for people even after the Roman withdrawal from Britain. This notion is supported by the presence of a single sherd of Early Anglo Saxon pottery that was found from ASH/11/30, just northwest of the spring and dates from the mid-5th century onwards.

No further evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity was noted from the test pitting, in spite of the known Late Saxon estate at Ashwell that was also the pre-cursor for the medieval town.

9.4 High medieval

All the medieval pottery together from the both years of test pitting in Ashwell only accounts for 4.93% of all the pottery excavated; with 2.64% of the pottery dating specifically to the high medieval period, and a total of only 97 pottery sherds recorded. Despite this relatively small amount of pot identified, the distribution of the medieval pottery through the village supports what is known about the early development of Ashwell, centred close to the church, in a small grid pattern around a central market place between the High Street and Swan Street. This planned settlement would have had its origins in the 10th century but no evidence for this was found during the test pitting, although the excavations have shown that medieval occupation was quite extensive with 17 out of the 27 pits to high medieval produce pottery yielding two or more sherds, which would point to occupation rather than perhaps manuring of fields where only the odd sherd of pottery would be evident.

The absence of pottery of this date from several pits nearer the church may be explained by the depth of later deposits encountered, which may have prevented earlier levels being reached. It is possible, therefore, that the apparent absence of late Anglo-Saxon material may also be explained in this way: the earlier deposits were simply not reached during the excavations.

Additional high medieval pottery was also recorded away from the central grid layout to the southwest, towards Arbury Banks and the flat ground at the base of the hill. Further, albeit limited, high medieval activity was also seen beyond the springs to the east, perhaps the village was continuously expanding through to the 14th century due to the wealth that was present at that time when the town had a thriving market and excellent trade links, which would also have brought people to the town.

9.5 Late medieval

There was quite a significant decrease of activity from the high medieval to the later medieval period, as noted through the quantity of pottery sherds recovered. Those sherds specifically dating to the late medieval between the mid-15th and 16th centuries only account for 2.29% of all the pottery excavated, with a total of only 84 sherds identified from 24 of the test pits, the majority of these also only produced small numbers/weights of sherds. Overall, the percentage of pits producing 2 or more sherds drops from 62% in the high medieval to just over 45% in the later

medieval. This seems to bear out the evidence from the church graffiti, which refers to the severity of the impact of the plagues of the 14th century on the community. The south and west fringes of the settlement in particular seem to have been affected by this contraction with the focus of the remaining settlement in its original core, between the springs in the east and Bear Street in the west.

The development of new market towns in the area, particularly at Baldock and Royston would have also taken trade and its associated wealth away from Ashwell directly; predominately due to Ashwell's position not along any major roads and so the village was not able to recover from this and re-achieve its status of 400 years previously.

9.6 Post-medieval and later

Phases of rebuilding were noted in Ashwell during the post medieval period as the village recovered after the Black Death, which also enabled new areas of the village to be settled and there was also probably an increase in the importance of agriculture to the village as its new major and potentially only source of income.

This is reflected in the presence of 2+ post medieval pottery sherds that were found from 30 out of the 40 test pits that produced pottery of this date that overall also accounted for 11.89% of all the pottery found from two years of test pitting. The types of post medieval pottery identified consisted of both local wares from Essex and Hertfordshire as well as further afield, but a small number of imported wares were also recorded from Holland, Germany and China. The majority of these wares came from test pits focused around the church and High Street and so is possibly where the slightly more prosperous residents of Ashwell lived, although two outlying sites (ASH/12/6 and ASH/12/7) were also found to contain imported pottery, at which ASH/12/7 in particular was likely to have been a farmstead on the north-eastern bank of the River Rhee beyond Mill Street.

All but two test pits produced 19th-20th century pottery, but one pit (ASH/11/34) was sited far outside the current village on a modern mobile home park, so does not affect the immediate village data. The other site (ASH/12/7) was excavated in a field that may have been abandoned at this time or perhaps had little in the way of manuring. Just over 3000 sherds of 19th/20th century pottery were recorded, accounting for 82.54% of all the pottery identified and was by far the most common pottery wares to be recorded from the excavations. The growth of local industries in Ashwell would have contributed to its prosperity; the top three locally were brewing, straw plaiting and coprolite digging, all of which would have bought more people to the village that in turn would have led to additional amenities being built, such as a school and shops.

The analysis of the faunal remains from the Ashwell test pits has shown that there was a reliance on domestic species with a number of pig, cow and sheep remains positively identified, although there was a bias towards sheep for both food and secondary products. Poultry also seems to have been an important part of the village diet and it is possible that a lot of pork and beef was exported as there was a lack of bone elements found from the excavations that correspond to joints of a good meat

value as well as the presence of a number of teeth. Butchery would have happened locally, with sawing being the tool of choice for the villagers with evidence of it being used for a number of tasks. Trade links would have been important at this time also, to get the fresh meat to the towns quickly, so the improvement of the roads would have been important as well as the coming of the railway and the presence of a station at Ashwell.

10 Conclusion

Overall, the archaeological test pit excavation programmes that were carried out in Ashwell in both 2011 and 2012 were very successful. In 2011 in particular it fulfilled its aim of providing an opportunity for members of the public to get involved in excavating within their own community and take part in the London 2012 Cultural Olympiad. Scores of local residents in and around Ashwell engaged with the project and gained new archaeological skills and a new appreciation of the heritage under their feet. Feedback from those involved was immensely positive, which also led to further test pit excavations in 2012, both with the local community again as well as with schools.

The archaeological evidence gained from the excavations (presented in the main body of this report and detailed in the appendices below), has also advanced knowledge and understanding of the historic development of Ashwell. As a result, we have enhanced knowledge of the extent of prehistoric activity around the springs, particularly during the Neolithic and Bronze Age and that there was not much activity (where the current village stands) during the Roman period due to the shifts in focuses of settlement. The important Late Saxon and high medieval town was not fully reflected in the test pitting results, partially due to the build-up of later occupation deposits and the limited time available to excavate, but the decline of the town after the Black Death was noted and how the village developed into the rural village that can still be seen today.

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

The excavations have also provided new evidence about the likely extent of surviving archaeological evidence underlying the streets, gardens and houses of the existing homes in the village of Ashwell. This should be of use in managing this resource in the future. It also provides clear indication of how very great the potential of the buried archaeological evidence is in Ashwell: the two years of excavations raised as many questions as they answered, and showed how useful further excavation would be, were this to be possible in the future.

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13 Appendices

13.1 Listed Buildings*

Grid Ref	EH Building ID	Name	Grade	Description
TL2645039533	162203	1 & 3 West End	II	Terrace of cottages. Later C17 or early C18. Timber frame. Plastered walls. Thatched roof. 2 storeys.
TL2667239713	162180	1 Mill Street	II	Pair of houses, now one property. C17 or perhaps earlier. C19 1-bay extension on S end. Roughcast walling. Plain tile roof, half hipped on N end.
TL2714639816	162171	14 Lucas Lane	II	House. C18. Timber frame. Plastered walls. Machine tile roof. L-shaped building, 2 storeys.
TL2664239689	162195	18-24 Swan Street	II	Terrace of houses. Early C17 on left (Nos.22, 24); right half probably C17-18. Recased mid C19. 2 storeys.
TL2666039654	162141	2 & 4 Gardiners Lane	II	House pair. Mid C19, altered on left (No. 4). Timber frame. Plastered walls, yellow brick on left. Low slate roof. 2 storeys.
TL2669039713	162175	2 Mill Lane	II	House, once part of Swan House, Swan Street. C17 timber frame. Steeply pitched machine tile roof. White brick square stack on left gable end. 2 storeys.
TL2668639855	162183	29, 31 & 33 Mill Street	II	Pair of houses. C16 or earlier. Broad C17 cross wing on N end. Timber

				frame. Clunch and brick base. C20 pargetted cement walls, all painted white. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys, the cross wing with attic. To left No. 29 is late C16. 1 storey and attics with 3 similar leaded casements and 2 gabled attic dormers. Machine tile roof.
TL2722739862	162173	34 Lucas Lane	II	House. Late C17. Timber frame. Roughcast, steep pitched roof with C20 pantiles. 1 storey and attics. Off-centre chimney stack in dark red brick with 2 square shafts.
TL2669939895	162184	37 & 39 Lucas Lane	II	Range of houses, the N end (Nos. 39 and 41) a late C15 or early C16 hall house. Early C17 S extension. 1762 date on hall cross wing. Timber frame. Cemented walls with C20 pargetting. Painted brick base. Fish scale and plain tile roof. 2 storeys on S; 1 storey and attics on N.
TL2636039383	162206	39 West End	II	Cottage. Late C17 or early C18. Timber frame. Plastered walls. Thatched roof. 2 storeys. Red brick ridge stack towards right. Probably 3 small bays.
TL2668739720	162176	4 & 6 Mill Lane	II	Pair of houses, probably built as a barn. Early-mid C19. Roughcast walls. Tarred brick base. Low pitched slate roof with wide eaves soffit. 2 storeys. Central white brick ridge chimney stack. Included for group value.
TL2664039662	162139	5 Gardiners Lane	II	Cottage. Late C17 or early C18. Timber frame. Roughcast. Thatched roof. storeys.
TL2675539655	162159	53 High Street	II	House. Probably late C16, altered C17. Exposed timber frame to upper floor. Plastered ground floor; roughcast left gable end.

				Red brick chimney stack inserted late C17 on rear slope of roof. Internally the house is 3 bays. A back wing was added in C17.
TL2671439653	162148	56 High Street	II	House and shop. C16. Timber frame. Plastered walls. Low slate roof, 2 storeys, the upper floor jettied on flat joists and formerly with gable end. Altered C19, when ground floor was built forward slightly. Mid C19 shop window and door, joined together with architraves. Rebuilt late C17 red brick ridge chimney stack
TL2673539644	162161	57 & 59 High Street	II*	House and shop in long uniform range, built as hall of the Brotherhood of Guild of St. John the Baptist in the Church of Blessed Mary of Ashwell, formed 1476. The building is c.1800, extended by an identical bay at left end in late C16. Timber frame; exposed close studding on jettied upper floor. 2 storeys. On left centre is the blocked opening of the former cross passage. A 3-bay hall was to right of this. Main stack on towards right is C17 or possibly late C16, an insertion in previously unheated hall. Interior of left house (No. 57) shows heavy, wide-chamfered floor beam. Cellar with clunch and brick walls on left. Interior of No. 61 (Bakery) shows large clunch fireplace with timber lintel. Inside hall is the 4-centred wooden arch of the cross passage door
TL2665739612	162163	73 High Street	II	House and shop, formerly farmhouse. C15-16 hall house with cross wings, altered early-mid C19. Timber frame. Central 2 bays and ground floor of

				<p>each wing cased in red brick. Plain tile hipped roof. Jettied upper floors of wings are plastered. 2 storeys. Central door with 4 fielded and 2 flush panels. Gauged brick lintels. Wings with curved brackets to jetties and cusped wooden bargeboards. Shop window on right. The right cross wing is 3 bays deep, the rear part probably C17-18. Its side wall has a 1st floor Yorkshire casement.</p>
TL2715239819	162172	Alder Cottage, Lucas Lane	II	<p>House. Mid C19. Timber frame. Plastered walls. Low pitched slate roof. 2 storeys. The front has 3 6/6-pane sash windows to each floor. 6-panel door on left in panelled reveal. The door and windows have unusual Egyptian style architraves. Each architrave is treated as a thin panel with star, cross, lyre and other patterns on the angle paterae, and with scroll-shaped acroteria. Between the right 2 1st floor windows is a plaster panel with relief figure of horse.</p>
TL2666539792	162181	Ashe Cottage, Mill Street	II	<p>Cottage. Late C17 or early C18. Timber frame. Roughcast. Machine tile roof. 1 storey and attics. 2 C19 3-light glazing bar casements. Half glazed door with moulded frame and cut bracket hood. 2 casement dormers. Early chimney stack.</p>
TL2659840023	162185	Ashwell Bury, Mill Street	II	<p>Small country house. Early C19, extended late C19. White brick, rendered in white cement. Stone quoins and floor band. Slate hipped roof. 4 red brick stone-dressed chimney stacks. 2 storeys. To left end is a single storey addition with stone</p>

				<p>corner pilasters and moulded stone cornice. Rear elevation with blank Tuscan Serliana motif. The house has a deep eaves soffit with moulded architrave. Interior has a large square staircase hall top-lit by octagonal dome. Upper walls have glazing bar casements each side, the rear ones with mirrors. Front left room with panelling and good classical fireplace by Lutyens. Another Lutyens fireplace on rear left</p>
TL2581440397	162132	Ashwell End House, Ashwell End	II	<p>House. Mid C16. C18 external features. Timber frame. Recent pargetted plaster. Steep pitched plain tile roof. L plan. 2 storeys. Panelled door on right. Rebuilt ridge stack. 1-bay C16 wing on rear right; C18 hipped rear stair turret. Interior has 3 heavily framed bays. Beams with wide chamfers and swept stops. Clunch inglenook. Cellar beneath wing. SE elevation has 3 C18 leaded casements.</p>
TL2666039814	162182	Ashwell Further Education Centre, Mill Street	II	<p>Built as school by Merchant Taylor's Company, London, 1681. Extended at front in C18 and at rear c.1870. Main block is in local C17 red and white brick, repaired in C19. Plain tile hipped roof. 2 storeys and attics. Large external chimney stacks on both ends. Moulded brick floor band, returning as plain band across flanks. Fielded and flush panel door with flat bracketed hood. Twin leaded hipped dormer casements. Above door is a pedimented stone plaque inscribed, 'This school was built by the</p>

				<p>Merchant Taylor's Company London 1681, being the gift of Mr. Henry Colbron, late of London scriveners, deceased. Edward Bushell Master, John Taylor, Robert Kaye, John Short, John Brett wardens'. Single storey front right extension of late C18: Ornamental ridge tiles. Gothic windows.</p>
TL2664239640	162152	Ashwell Stores and No 72 Gardiners Lane (Including attached rear barn)	II	<p>House and shop. C15-16 hall house and cross wing, heightened in C17. Timber frame. Roughcast. Plain tile steep pitched roof. 2 storeys. Door on right with 6 flush panels, a heavy wooden frame and large scrolled brackets with flat hood. Lateral red brick stacks to rear of No. 72. Internally the left end of No. 72 has, on 1st floor, a low cambered tie beam demonstrating that the building has been heightened. Adjoining at rear is an early C19 barn. Painted clunch walls. Brick base. Low pitched slate roof. Square cart entrance in line with entrance through Nos. 1-3 Gardiners Lane</p>
TL2659939609	162154	Bacon's House and No 84 High Street (Including attached outbuildings)	II	<p>House and shop. C17 or earlier, refronted mid C19. Timber frame. Roughcast left gable end (No. 84). Painted brick on right. Steep pitched plain tile roof. 2 storeys and attic. Door of No. 82 has heavy brick surround with roll-moulded piers and shaped cornice. Moulded panel door with 2-light fan. No. 84 has mid C19 shop with half-glazed door and 15-pane window. Roll-moulded architraves with paterae; cornice hood. C17 leaded casement in left</p>

				return gable end. Extended from rear of No. 84 is a mid C19 barn in white brick. Slate roof. 4 small casements. To rear of No. 82 is a roughcast C17 gable end with assorted windows including a 17 2-light leaded attic casement. Barn extension on this side has, on round floor, plank doors alternating with sash windows.
TL2641539522	162198	Barn Adjoining No 4 West End	II	Barn. Late C17 or early C18. Timber frame with red brick infill, 1 bay on right plastered. Steep pitched plain tile roof. 3 bays. Single storey.
TL2689539921	162190	Barn at Ducklake, Springhead	II	Barn. Probably C18. Long range of at least 8 timber frame bays at right angles to road. Weatherboarded. Corrugated iron roof. 5 elevation with C20 double garage doors. Double purlin roof.
TL2693939771	162144	Barn at rear of Three Tuns Hotel, 10 High Street	II	Barn. Late C18 or early C19. Timber frame. Weatherboarding. Plain tile half hipped roof. Red brick base. 3 bays of clasped purlin construction. S side has 3 double garage doors and a gabled attic dormer with pigeon loft.
TL2637639527	162199	Barn range at Farrow's Farm, West End	II	Barn range. C15-16 at S end. 1687 large barn adjoining on N. The large barn has C17 white brick walls and C20 corrugated iron roof. Central half-hipped cart entrance on E side. Walls have narrow slit ventilators in upper part. Interior is 5 bays. 4 original tie beams, the centre 2 retaining king posts with diagonal struts to purlins. One beam is inscribed 'This barn was buil(t...) 1687. S part is timber frame with

				weatherboarded walls and lower pitched roof. 5 bays, a narrower 2 bay range on S. Both parts with heavy wall posts and studs, the N part with curved wall braces on W.
TL2679239680	162158	Beams, High Street	II	House. C16, altered C18 and C20. Exposed timber frame. Plastered walls with C20 patterned brick infill. Plain tile roof with C18 red brick stack to left gable end. 2 storeys. 3 C20 glazing bar casements. 3 bays, the right bay a C18 extension. Whole front built up in C18. Inside, the left bay has very heavy chamfered floor beam.
TL2663639607	162164	Bear House, 77 High Street	II*	House, formerly farmhouse. Late C15 hall house with cross wings. Altered late C17 and C18 to form continuous range. Restored C19-20. Timber frame. Plastered walls. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys. To right of door is a 3-light diamond mullioned window of C16. The door itself is in original position at cross passage. Wide C15 pointed arch frame with plain wooden spandrels. To left of door the former service wing has an unusual quatrefoiled wooden ventilator band between floors. Internally the hall was 2 bays to right of door; heightened to 2 storeys in late C17 when a lateral stack was inserted at rear. Bay to right, with C19 sashes, is an early C16 cross-wing addition. To right of this a late C17 or C18 half-bay addition. The left ground floor is partitioned into 2 rooms with a pair of ogee-headed doors. Fragmentary

				remains of an early C17 wall painting.
TL2603641011	162137	Bennett's Cottage, Common Lane	II	Cottage terrace. C18. Timber frame. Painted brick plinth and plastered walls. Pantile roof, once thatched. 2 C18 and 1 C19 ridge chimney stacks. 2 storeys. 2 doors. On far end is a C18-19 single storey weatherboarded outshut. Interiors with wide inglenooks.
TL2604440990	162136	Bennetts, Common Lane	II	House. Late C17 or early C18. Rear extension by Sir Albert Richardson in 1930s. Timber frame. Plastered walls in pargetted panels. Steeply pitched pantile roof. 2 storeys. 3 bays, the right half blank and probably once a barn. C17/18 red brick stack towards right. Brick plinth. Ground floor has modern door flanked by casements, all under bracketed hood. Rear extension is painted brick. Coved plaster eaves. Plain tile roof. Leaded casements. Front gable end with Chinese style door hood. Inside main part are inglenook and chamfer-stopped beams.
TL2561440588	162134	Bluegates Farmhouse, Common Lane	II*	Farmhouse. Mid C16, extended at rear in early C17. C20 front extension. Timber frame. C20 pargetted plaster. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys. Main range is 3 bays with a gabled cross wing at left end. Right 2 bays built as 2 storeys. 4 leaded casements, all original C18, but upper floor of cross wing has small early C17 ovolo-mullioned casement. Large mid-C16 ridge stack with 4 square

				<p>shafts. C20 door in 4-centred frame. Rear elevation has an early C17 gabled stair turret with 3-light casement. Rear of cross wing has small mullioned C18 casements, the one on right ground floor in shallow projecting bay. Left rear has 2 bay wing, the rear bay an early C17 addition. C18 casement of 2 and 3 lights. Large stack between bays. Interior of cross wing has a good C16 fireplace with moulded clunch jambs and oak lintel. Exceptionally well preserved C16-17 farmhouse.</p>
TL2656539862	162142	Chain Cottage, Gardiners Lane	II	<p>Cottage, formerly a pair. Early C18. Wings added at front corners in mid C19. Timber frame with plastered walls. Thatched roof. S elevation has 2 eaves dormer windows cut into thatch, the ground floor with 4 leaded casements, paired together at outsides and with small bracketed hoods. N elevation has C20 door and pentice. Central C18 ridge stack. Wings each side are single storey. Painted clunch walls, pantile roofs. Small red brick stacks.</p>
TL2637539473	162205	Chantry House, West End	II	<p>House. C15, altered C17. Timber frame. Walls in clunch, plaster and painted brick. Steeply pitched thatched roof. 1 storey and attics. 3 casements, those on ground floor leaded, those in dormers with glazing bars. Right end walls are clunch. Blocked C15 stone window with remains of 2 cinquefoiled lights. To left centre and right gable ends are C17 red brick</p>

				<p>stack. On right end is a thatched lean-to with clunch walls. Internally, 2 trusses enclose the centre stack. To right of stack is a C17 cable-moulded beam. Inglenook on right end, blocking the C15 window.</p>
TL2664739653	162138	Cheney Cottage, Gardiners Lane	II	<p>Pair of cottages in single range, broken in central ground floor by a square cart entrance. C17, altered mid C19. Timber frame. C17 brick plinth. Roughcast walls. Low-pitched slate roof with wide eaves. 2 white brick stacks. Cheney Cottage on right has central recessed half-glazed door. Single sashes each side. C19 cast iron casements above. No. 1 has 2 glazing bar casements. The east entrance has a C19 moulded architrave.</p>
TL2665039641	162151	Christy's Corner, Gardiners Lane	II	<p>House and shop. C17 or earlier. Timber frame. Plastered front. Right return elevation with early C20 red brick to ground floor. Roughcast to jettied upper floor. Steep pitched plain tile roof, the right bay formerly a gabled cross wing. 2 storeys. Upper floor has 2 sash windows without glazing bars. Ground floor with C19-20 double shop front, each window with 12 panes. Formerly a butcher's shop.</p>
TL2671039779	162177	Church of St Mary, 3 Church Lane	I	<p>Parish Church. C14 (completed 1381). C15 N porch and aisle windows. Large building with exceptionally big W tower. Clunch. Flint rubble. Some red brick. Low pitched slate roofs behind parapets. 4-stage W tower has deeply projecting stepped angle buttresses. Leaded spike with</p>

				<p>crenellated octagonal base. Lowest stage has 4-light Decorated-style traceried window; belfry stage has paired pointed arches with traceried panels. N and S aisles have 3-light traceried windows; hood moulds; cinquefoiled lights. Chancel with 3-light restored C14 windows. N porch is single storey. Original door arch and windows. 2-storey S porch has C19 restored gabled front. Lierne vault with naturalistic foliage bosses. Internally, the nave is 5 bays. Composite piers illustrating stylistic progression: E 3 with rounded piers, W 2 with canted piers. Tall W arch with canted piers; walls either side with 2 tall traceried panels. C15 aisle roofs, the N one largely restored. Chancel has good mid-C14 sedilia: 4 cinquefoiled arches with crocketed ogee gables. Fittings: hexagonal wooden pulpit dated 1627; C15 traceried wooden screen to Lady Chapel in E bay of S aisle; C19 replica font on early octagonal base; C15 benches near Chancel. On N wall of W tower are C14 graffiti: and a drawing of Old St. Paul's Cathedral, London</p>
TL2661639715	162140	Cob Wall, west side of Gardiners lane	II	<p>Wall on W side of Gardiners Lane. Probably C18, restored in C19 and C20. White cob. Thatched coping. White brick plinth. Approximately 80m long, canted on plan, returning for 6m on S end. About 3m high. The plinth is mostly C19 white brick.</p>

TL2662939634	162153	Digswell Manor, 2 Bacon's Yard (including outbuildings at rear)	II	<p>House, the rear attached outbuildings formerly a malthouse. Early-mid C17, one or more bays on left removed to expose central stack. Timber frame. Plastered walls. Plain tile steep pitched roof. 2 storeys. 2 late C19 flush sash windows. Central 6-panel door with cut-bracket pedimented hood. Left gable end has exposed large red brick stack. Battered sides. 3 joined shafts with vitrified brick to angles. Former malthouse is C18-19 in 2 blocks. Front block has brick and clunch ground floor; plastered timber frame upper floor. Rear block has white brick ground floor and plastered upper floor. Steep pitched plain tile roofs. Rear of house shows 1 gabled dormer.</p>
TL2655239572	162165	Dixies Farmhouse, 91 High Street	II	<p>Farmhouse, now 2 houses. Late C15 or early C16. Hall house with jettied cross wings each end, extended on right end and rear in C17. Altered C19. Timber frame. Plastered walls. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys. Door towards left with roll-moulded frame and flat hood. Another C19 door below right cross wing (No. 93). Both wings with curved brackets to jetties. C19 cusped bargeboards. 2 C19 ridge chimney stacks with angled shafts. Right addition, probably built as barn, is 1-2 bays and single storey. C17 stack at join with wing. Internally the roof has a crown post at junction with right cross wing; further</p>

				<p>crown post at right end. Rear elevation shows C17 gabled addition on left and C18-19 hipped bay on right</p>
TL2653539537	162166	Dovecote at Dixies Farmhouse, Back Street	II	<p>Dovecote and granary. 30m SW of Dixies. Late C17, largely rebuilt in late C18. Red brick, partly chequered. Plain tile roof, hipped with louvred gables. Square plan. 2 storeys. Dentilled brick eaves. S elevation has ground and first floor plank doors. Bottom part of ground floor has C17 bricks.</p>
TL2692639911	162188	Ducklake, Springhead	II*	<p>House. Two hall houses joined in one long range. Late C15 or early C15 origin on N; C16 origin on S. Timber frame. Roughcast walls. Plain tile roofs. 2 storeys. 3 plus 3 bays, the two houses joined by c.1600. Central early C19 fielded panel door with flat hood on scrolled brackets. House is divided internally into two parts of identical size by a very unusual skewed transverse frame. In the 1st room from the S on the ground floor is a good C16 figured and decorative wall painting covering studwork and an ogee-headed door frame, a free geometrical design with a scrollwork frieze containing classical grotesques holding cartouches.</p>
TL2638640267	162208	Elbrook Cottage, 300m NW of Ashwell Bury	II	<p>House. Late C17 or early C18. Timber frame. Roughcast walls. Steep thatched roof with central ridge stack. 2 storeys. 2 bays. Lobby entrance plan.</p>
TL2703639764	162145	Forresters Cottage, High Street	II	<p>A picturesque group of houses dating from the late C15 and early C16. Restored 1960s. Timber</p>

				<p>frame, partly exposed. Plain tile roofs. 2 storeys. The left part (2 and 3 Forrester Cottages) is a late C15 hall house with jettied cross wings. The E part (No. 1) was built in early C16 as 2 storey house jettied on front. 2 storeys. 3 doors with C16 moulded 4-centred frames. 2 gabled attics in centre. Upper floors of cross wings have bull-nose joists and curved brackets. Close wide studs exposed on ground floor of wings and full height in centre. No. 1 has studs exposed on ground floor and a deep jetty carried on curved brackets. C17 stack inserted next to right cross wing. Restored C17-18 stack on E end</p>
TL2693239894	162189	Granary adjoining S corner of Ducklake, Springhead	II	<p>Granary. Early C17. Timber frame. Weatherboarded. Plain tile roof with gable end to road. Single storey. C20 garage doors at front. Small C17 diamond mullioned window on S side.</p>
TL2627839501	162201	Granary at Westbury Farm, 22 West End	II	<p>Granary. Mid C17. Timber frame. Gabled front with painted brick ground floor and weatherboarded upper floor. Side elevations with exposed studwork and red brick infill. 2 storeys over cellar. Front wall with 2 arched cellar openings. Steep pitched plain tile roof with wavy edged bargeboard. Plank door to each floor.</p>
TL2674939650	162160	Guild House, High Street	II	<p>House. Built 1681 (date in pargetting) as infill between earlier houses left and right. Timber frame. Plastered walls, the upper floor with deep pargetted patterns in rectangular panels. Subjects include</p>

				<p>scrolled foliage and a dragon. 2 storeys. 1 glazing bar casement. Door on left with simple cut bracket hood. Right return shows weatherboarding to ground floor. C17 brick stack on rear slope of roof.</p>
TL2695739708	162157	Jessamine House, High Street	II*	<p>House. Circa 1700. Interior with some reused C16 timber framing. Chequered red brick front. Plain tile gable end roof. 2 storeys and attics. 5 wood casements with flat gauged brick lintels. Central door with 4 fielded and 2 glazed panels and semi-circular hood with moulded cornice. Heavy moulded wood modillioned eaves cornice. 3 casement dormers with pediment gables. Moulded floor band, carried over doorcase. Rear elevation has a plastered gabled stair tower and a large external red brick stack. C20 1½-storey extension. E gable end is plastered. Formerly a lower timber frame extension on this side. Interior has arched central passage and C18 dog-leg staircase with barley twist balusters. Original fielded panelling to front right ground floor room.</p>
TL2667139621	162323	K6 Telephone Kiosk, adjoining Rose and Crown Public House, 69 High Street	II	<p>Telephone kiosk. Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.</p>
TL2668139732	162178	Lychgate & adjoining churchyard wall, Mill Street	II	<p>Lychgate and adjoining wall. C15, the wall C19. Lychgate is timber frame. Plain tile open timber roof in 2 bays. Crown post construction carried on ties</p>

				with arched braces. Curved braces to side walls. C19-20 wooden gates and C19 brick base. Wall is 75 metres long on N. Red brick, some white brick. Some clunch where wall bends near N end. Limestone saddleback coping.
TL2704439826	162187	Mulberry Tree Cottage, Springhead	II	Semi-detached pair of cottages. Late C17 or early C18. Timber frame. Plastered walls. Painted brick base. Thatched roof with central rebuilt ridge stack. 2 storeys. Plank doors each end; 2 8/8-pane sash windows between. Above are 2 Yorkshire casements. To rear is a C19 single storey outshut in painted brick with slate roof.
TL2625039492	162202	Outbuilding to rear of Westbury Farmhouse, 22 West End	II	Outbuilding. 1 bay of L-shaped barn, the remainder derelict and not of special interest. C18. Red brick gable end on E side with parapeted gable and eaves floor band. Plain tile roof behind. Ground and first floor plank doors
TL2665939695	162194	Pin Cottage, 12-14 Swan Street	II	Range of worker's cottages. C17-18 timber frame. Mid C19 brick casing, now painted. Low pitched slate roof. 2 storeys and attics. 2 C17_18 red brick ridge stacks. 6 C20 casements. 4 eaves dormers all with 9-pane casements. 3 doors with C20 reeded frames and bracketed hoods. Internally the ground floor rooms have heavy chamfered ceiling beams.
TL2677739689	162147	Plait Hall, High Street	II	House. Mid and late C17, recased mid C19. Roughcast. Slate roof. 2 whitebrick ridge chimney stacks. Timber frame.

				<p>Original brick plinth. 2 storeys and attics. 5 flush sash windows, mostly 6/6-pane with thin glazing bars. The 2nd and 4th bays are extended up as wide gabled eaves dormers. 2nd bay from right has a flush panel door with moulded frame and scrolled bracket hood. Internally the central section is mid C17, showing chamfer-stopped axial beam. But stack inserted on right in late C17. To right of this is late C17 bay, evidently built as a kitchen. Straight braces to clasped purlin roof in upper part. Former plaiting school.</p>
TL2564940540	162135	Range of barns 50m SE of Bluegates Farmhouse, Common Lane	II	<p>Range of barns, larger barn on NE, smaller one on SW. Both C16 & aisled. Timber frame. Weatherboarded. Steep corrugated asbestos roofs, half hipped on NE. Larger barn is 4 bays. Rafters and purlins replaced. Wall posts with horizontal ties to principals. SW barn has smaller but heavier construction. C18-19 plinth to whole range, the SE with clunch.</p>
TL2668439620	162162	Rose & Crown Public House, 69 High Street	II*	<p>Public House. Late C15 or early C16 hall house with jettied cross wings each end. Timber frame. Roughcast. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys. Former service wing on left has no windows. Jetty carried on curved brackets, the right pair possibly indicating a cross passage. Gables have C19 cusped bargeboards. Left return elevation has a C18 external stack and 2 casements. Long rear single storey C18-19</p>

				extension, weatherboarded at back. C18 stack to taller front part. Inside, the service wing retains 2 plain crown posts with struts to collar purlins only. The hall part has a rebated crown post with 2 surviving struts. Ground floor with chamfered beam and large inglenook.
TL2669539643	162150	Smithy Cottage, High Street	II	House. Mid C19. White brick. Low slate roof. 2 storeys. Central replacement door. 2 stacks.
TL2700039736	162156	Spring House, High Street	II	House. C16 or earlier core. Mid C19 brick casing, now painted. Plain tile hipped roof. 2 storeys. Core of house on W shows a C17 red brick stack behind front roof. Internally the W half shows C16 construction. Cross wing bay nearest road. Probably a hall in centre. Formerly Springhead Hall. "Fair View" on Provisional List.
TL2704939788	162186	Spring Cottage, 3 Lucas Lane	II	House. Mid C18 features, possibly an earlier core. Timber frame. Roughcast walls. Plain tile gable end roof. 2 storeys and attics. Ground floor has panelled door towards left with a mutuled pedimented hood and fluted dentilled pilasters. Central gabled dormer and red brick ridge stack. Formerly the Waggon and Horses P.H.
TL2669339707	162193	Swan House, Swan Street	II	House, formerly the Swan Inn. Late C17 or early C18. Timber frame. Roughcast walls with plastered coved eaves cornice. Plain tile roof with central square red brick stack. 2 storeys and attic. On left side, an early-mid C19 doorcase with fluted pilasters and open mutuled pediment. Gable end has 2 sash windows

				on ground floor and 1 in attic.
TL2641139499	162204	The Cottage, West End	II	House. C15-C16 hall house, extended at rear in late C17. Front range heightened in C18. Timber frame. Plastered walls. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys. Internally it is 3 bays, the right 2 built as an open hall. Chimney stack added at right gable end in C17. Rear left extension is 2 storeys and lower. Roughcast. Slate roof. 2 3-light glazing bar casements. Central red brick ridge stack, internally with attached stair. Front roof has king post.
TL2690839815	162169	The Green, 30 Hodwell	II	House, formerly 2 cottages. Later C17 and early C18. Timber frame. Plastered walls. Tarred brick plinth. Thatched roof. L plan. 2 storeys. C18 external stack on right gable end. Main part has original ridge stack in centre. Rear has a C18-19 lean-to in clunch & roughcast with slate roof.
TL2675639943	162179	The Mill, Mill Street	II	Mill and mill house, now one house. C17 altered and extended c.1973. Original mill house is at S end: timber frame with late C19 roughcast casing and fenestration, plain tile roof. House extension at N over mill race: red brick, slate roof. 2 storeys and attics. S elevation has gable end with glazing bar casements, the lintels with bracketed hoods. Walls with cement pattern of studwork. 1 storey and attic extension towards road with tile-hung gable and small C19 stack. C19-20 small weatherboarded shed attached. The mill wheel at

				the N end brought from Fordham Brewery.
TL2648339552	162167	The Old Cottage, West End	II	House, built in 2 phases. Low C16 range at front; taller range on rear left, probably C17. Timber frame. C19 brick plinth and roughcast walls. Plain and machine tile roofs. 2 storeys. 3 casements; to left ground floor and right bay Yorkshire casements. Wide ridge chimney stack between 2 left bays. Right bay was probably a barn addition. It has lean-to rear addition. The rear left extension has taller roof, a small attic window in exposed gable. 2 small wood casements and a plank door.
TL2634139346	162207	The Orchard, West End	II	House. C17 or earlier, extended C19 and C20. Early part is timber frame with roughcast walls and steep pitched thatched roof. Composite chimney stack on right gable end where a lower mid-C19 wing adjoins, also roughcast, but with pantile roof. 2 storeys. 2 casements, those on 1st floor cast iron, ground floor windows glazing bar.
TL2679639792	162170	The Rectory, Hodwell	II	House. Circa 1830. Stucco on brick. Low-pitched slate roof. 2 storeys. 3 slightly projecting window bays. To centre is square projecting porch with 2 Greek Doric columns, a plain entablature and a thin shallow pedimented cornice.
TL2695539739	162143	The Three Tuns Hotel, 10 High Street	II	Hotel and public house. Early C19. Red brick. Gauged segmental window heads. Slate hipped roof. 2 storeys. Door in centre of ground floor with 2 glazed, 2 fielded and 2 flush

				panels. Doorcase with fluted pilasters and dentilled pediment. On W gable end are 2 large external stacks and 2 pedimented doorcases with simple cut brackets, the doors part glazed. E end with 1 stack and 1 similar door.
TL2723840048	162191	Tombstone in New Cemetery to Mary Morwenno Bolitho, wife of Phillip Le Grand Gribble, Green Lane	II	Tombstone, in corner of New Cemetery. 1924 by Sir Edwin Lutyens. Portland stone. A slightly tapering tabernacle frame with moulded segmental head. Stepped sides and base. N side has shallow niches with good relief carving of Virgin and Child. Inscribed dado and rear wreath motif.
TL2723240051	162192	Tombstone in New cemetery to Wolverlyr Attwood Fordham, Green Lane	II	Tombstone in N corner of New Cemetery. 1921 by Sir Edwin Lutyens. Portland stone. Rectangular pier dressed with Ionic pilasters at the angles and an entablature at the top. S side with recessed inscription. Below this are carved candle and bushel motifs. Entablature with fruit carved frieze. Fruit drops between pilasters at sides.
TL2671839695	162196	Tower Cottage, including attached rear outbuildings, Swan Street	II	House. C19 painted brick casing to C18 or earlier timber frame. Steep pitched plain tile roof. 2 storeys, 2-storey rear extension of plastered timber frame, the E side with a C18 2-light leaded casement. On rear left is a C18 lean-to in brick and timber frame. Interior of house has exposed floor beams and a stone vaulted cellar.
TL2668739681	162197	Town House, Alms Lane (Ashwell Museum)	II*	House, now museum. Built c.1500, extended at rear early-mid C19. Restored C20. Exposed timber frame

				<p>with plaster infill. Plain tile gable end roof. 2 storeys, the upper floor jettied on bull-nose joists and curved brackets. Close-set wide studs. Door on right with 4-centre head. To left of windows is a wide C18-19 external chimney stack. Rear section is plastered brick. 3-light Yorkshire casement to upper floor, S side. On W side are single 2-light Yorkshire casements at rear; 2 ground floor mullioned windows at front. Internally the museum shows a crown post roof. Open fireplace</p>
TL2670539648	162149	Two Brewers, Alms Lane	II	<p>House. Built C16, probably as single storey structure. Heightened in late C17, perhaps as late as c.1700. Timber frame. Roughcast walls. Steep pitched plain tile roof with exposed purlins. Painted brick to ground floor of E gable end. 2 storeys. Front has wooden eaves cornice with widely spaced square modillions. 2 recent sash windows. Plank door towards left. Right return has floor band and blocked round light. C17 lateral stack on rear right. weatherboarded rear extension. Internally the left 2 ground floor rooms have a chamfered beam without stops. Formerly the Two Brewers Inn</p>
TL2689539773	162168	Village Lock Up (in garden of 20 Hodwell)	II	<p>Village lock-up or cage. Early-mid C19. Small square building with clunch walls and slate pyramid roof. On W elevation is original studded plank door in oak frame. Barred iron grill above. Flat wooden eaves.</p>
TL2685039717	162146	Vine Cottage,	II	<p>House. Late C17 or early</p>

		High Street		<p>C18, altered mid C19 when front was faced in white brick, now rendered. Timber frame. Roughcast gable ends. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys. Flush panel door on left centre. Lean-to extension on left has similar door and window. Both doors have picturesque mid-C19 wooden Tuscan porches with cusped barge boards. Said to have been the Dun Cow P.H.</p>
TL2725439929	162174	War Memorial, 23 Lucas Lane	II	<p>War memorial. Circa 1919 by Sir Edwin Lutyens. Portland stone. Tapering chamfered cross with stepped plinth, rectangular podium and circular steps. The 3-stage plinth has names of fallen inscribed. Fallen of Second World War inscribed on podium.</p>
TL2640839405	162133	Wayside Cottage, Back Street	II	<p>House. Later C17. Timber frame. Clunch and plaster walls. Brick plinth. Modern pantile roof. 2 storeys. Panelled door with moulded wood reveal. Rebuilt ridge stack on left centre. The right gable end has its upper floor jettied on straight brackets.</p>
TL2626739493	162200	Westbury Farmhouse, 22 West End	II	<p>Farmhouse. C15-16 hall house with jettied cross wings. Mid-late C19 fixtures. Timber frame. Painted stucco walls and brick base. 2 storeys. Door towards right has 2 flush and 4 moulded panels and a cut bracket hood. 4 bays, centre 2 bays with wide-chamfered crossed floor beams, probably inserted. Single storey lean-to on left end with sash window. Rebuilt stack near left cross wing. The right cross wing has a 2-bay mid-C17 rear extension. Sash</p>

				windows to rear bay. Large ridge stack with ovolo-moulded bay and C19 renewed shafts. Gabled stair turret with leaded window projects on E side.
TL2645439561	162155	Woodlands, 110 West End, (including rear attached barns)	II	House, formerly farmhouse. Circa 1670 front. Early C18 and C19 rear additions. Timber frame. Painted brick ground floor, plastered upper floor. Plain tile steep pitched roof. 2 storeys and attics. The front has a deep wooden modillioned eaves cornice. Ground floor has heavy moulded brick floor band. To front left is a C18-19 single storey plastered extension. Attics to gable ends. On rear left is an early C18 barn addition. Upper floor with exposed framing and painted brick infill. Late C17 lateral stack on rear right. Adjoining on rear right is a range of 3 barns. C18-19. Timber frame. Corrugated iron roof. Barn nearest house has painted clunch walls and pantile roof.

Table 50: The listed buildings of Ashwell³⁰

*All listed building records were taken from <http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/> in 2012 so any errors in the table are the fault of the 'British Listed Buildings' website and not ACA.

³⁰ <http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/england/hertfordshire/ashwell> (Accessed October 2012)

13.2 2011 and 2012 Pottery Reports – *Paul Blinkhorn*

Pottery Wares:

RB: Roman. Roman pottery, made in many different places in Britain. Many different types of vessels were made, especially cooking pots. 1st - 4th century.

EMS: Early Anglo-Saxon. Crude pottery made by the pagan Anglo-Saxons. Was first made after the Roman pottery industries ceased production after the legions withdrew. Most people probably made their own pottery of this type, dug from clay close to where they lived and fired in bonfires. Most pots were plain, simple forms such as jars and bowls, but some, usually used as cremation urns, were decorated with stamps and scored linear patterns. First made around AD450, very rare after AD800.

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.

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

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

BB: Brill Ware, AD1200 – 1600. Very high quality pottery made at the village of Brill on the Oxfordshire - Buckinghamshire border. Main product was highly decorated glazed jugs, usually with lavish decoration.

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.

HGW: Hertfordshire Glazed Ware. Mid-14th – 15th century. Glazed jugs from an unknown source, usually highly decorated.

LMT: Late medieval ware. 1400 – 1550. Hard reddish-orange pottery with sand visible in the clay body. Pale orange and dark green glazes, wide range of everyday vessel types.

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'.

GS: German Stonewares. First made around AD1350, and some types still made today. Made at lots of places along the river Rhine in Germany, such as Cologne, Siegburg and Frechen. Very hard grey clay fabric, with the outer surface of the pot often having a mottled brown glaze, with some having blue and purple painted decoration, and others moulded medallions ('prunts') with coat-of-arms or mythical scenes on them. The most common vessel type was the mug, used in taverns in Britain and all over the world. Surviving records from the port of London ('port books') show that millions such pots were brought in by boat from Germany from around AD1500 onwards.

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.

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

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

WCS: Cologne Stoneware. Hard, grey pottery made in the Rhineland region of Germany from around 1600 onwards. Usually has lots of ornate moulded decoration,

often with blue and purple painted details. Still made today, mainly as tourist souvenirs.

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

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

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. A wide range of different types of pots were made, but mugs and chamber pots are particularly common.

CP: Chinese Porcelain. Very hard, thin and light white pottery, usually with blue painted decoration. First imported from China around AD1650, and still is nowadays.

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.

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

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.

2011 RESULTS

Test Pit 1

TP	Cntxt	HG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
1	1			8	19	1800-1900

1	2			8	55	1800-1900
1	3	1	1	14	25	1150-1900
1	4			1	5	1800-1900

Test Pit 2

		SHC		EMW		LMT		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1			2	9					6	18	1100-1900
2	2	1	7			1	9	1	3	1	1	1100-1900
2	3									1	1	1800-1900

Test Pit 3

		EMW		HG		HED		HGW		LMT		GRE		SS		SMW		ES		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1																			15	33	1800-1900
3	2	1	1									2	21							38	81	1100-1900
3	3											2	12							23	68	1550-1900
3	4								1	10		5	23							20	56	1400-1900
3	5											2	19							30	88	1550-1900
3	6													1	1					6	15	1650-1900
3	7											2	8					1	11	7	57	1550-1900
3	8															1	3					1680-1750
3	9			1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3											1150-1550
3	10			3	9																	1150-1200

Test Pit 4

		LMT		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1			1	15	25	106	1550-1900
4	2			1	4	5	22	1550-1900
4	3	1	5			4	17	1400-1900

Test Pit 5

		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1	1	14	2	13	1550-1900
5	2			5	77	1800-1900

Test Pit 6

TP	Cntxt	HG		HED		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
6	1	1	4			14	54	1150-1900
6	2					8	19	1800-1900
6	3			1	13	4	10	1200-1900
6	4					17	57	1800-1900

Test Pit 7

TP	Cntxt	GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
7	2	3	36	20	65	1550-1900
7	3	1	11	26	54	1550-1900
7	4			18	66	1800-1900
7	7	1	7			1550-1900

Test Pit 8

TP	Cntxt	EMW		HG		HED		HWG		SS		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
8	1											16	66	1800-1900
8	3			1	54							27	64	1150-1900
8	4	1	7	2	12	1	4			1	3	26	144	1100-1900
8	5							1	5			5	14	1350-1900

Test Pit 9

TP	Cntxt	SHC		HG		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
9	1							15	29	1800-1900
9	2	1	2	1	3	1	8	18	47	1100-1900
9	3					1	4	7	30	1550-1900
9	4			1	1			1	2	1150-1900

Test Pit 10

TP	Cntxt	HG		HED		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
10	1	1	3			6	16	1150-1900
10	2					8	98	1800-1900
10	3					1	2	1800-1900
10	5					2	11	1800-1900
10	6	2	8	1	15			1150-1350

Test Pit 11

TP	Cntxt	HG		HED		LMT		GS		GRE		DW		SS		SMW		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
11	1									1	1			1	1					13	26	1550-1900
11	2	1	2			1	2			2	6					1	1	1	1	6	13	1150-1900
11	3									1	3	1	1					1	2	11	35	1550-1900
11	4			1	18									1	1					2	11	1200-1900
11	5					5	43	1	8	1	5					1	2			3	12	1400-1900
11	6	3	9			1	32															1150-1550
11	7	1	3			1	4															1150-1550

Test Pit 12

TP	Cntxt	SHC		HG		HED		MG		LMT		GRE		SMW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
12	1											1	15			34	74	1550-1900
12	2											1	6			40	70	1550-1900
12	3									1	5					21	60	1550-1900
12	4											1	4	1	4	4	19	1550-1900
12	5	1	7					1	4									1100-1350
12	6	5	31	5	26	1	60											1100-1350

Test Pit 13

TP	Cntxt	GRE		DW		HSW		SMW		CP		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
13	1	2	15			1	17					32	82	1550-1900
13	2	1	3					1	3			36	92	1550-1900
13	3	2	31									20	30	1550-1900
13	4	1	10	2	2					1	1	24	56	1550-1900

13	5											21	73	1800-1900
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Test Pit 14

TP	Cntxt	CIST		GRE		WCS		SMW		ES		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
14	1	1	7									26	60	1470-1900
14	2									1	2	68	189	1680-1900
14	3			2	7	1	1			1	2	74	204	1550-1900
14	4			3	11			1	1			87	235	1550-1900
14	5			3	16					1	11	96	297	1550-1900
14	6			10	69					2	2	55	103	1550-1900
14	7			11	117							17	43	1550-1900

Test Pit 15

TP	Cntxt	SHC		HG		LMT		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
15	1									4	12	1800-1900
15	2	1	3	1	2					4	21	1100-1900
15	3			3	15	1	1			2	6	1150-1900
15	4							1	4	25	113	1550-1900
15	5							1	42	15	69	1550-1900
15	5a									9	56	1800-1900

Test Pit 16

TP	Cntxt	GRE		SS		SMW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
16	1	1	8					4	14	1550-1900
16	2			1	7			14	64	1650-1900
16	3	2	9					4	7	1800-1900
16	4	5	91					17	62	1550-1900
16	5	7	75			1	4	16	24	1550-1900
16	6	4	20					7	15	1550-1900

Test Pit 17

TP	Cntxt	GRE		DW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
17	2	2	22			12	39	1550-1900
17	3	1	1			7	28	1550-1900
17	4	1	2			13	85	1550-1900
17	5	1	4	1	1	4	12	1550-1900

Test Pit 18

TP	Cntxt	LMT		GRE		DW		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
18	2									23	111	1800-1900
18	3			3	8					3	3	1550-1900
18	4					1	1			7	50	1600-1900
18	5	1	5	2	7			2	3	10	18	1400-1900
18	6			1	1					13	35	1550-1900

Test Pit 19

TP	Cntxt	GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
19	1			9	47	1800-1900
19	2			7	84	1800-1900
19	3			13	83	1800-1900
19	4			2	40	1800-1900
19	5	1	34	20	96	1550-1900

Test Pit 20

TP	Cntxt	HSW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
20	2	1	22	5	29	1600-1900

Test Pit 21

TP	Cntxt	RB		HG		GRE		SMW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
21	1					2	3			3	6	1550-1900
21	2			1	4					3	4	1150-1900
21	3	1	9			3	38	1	3	3	4	100-1900

Test Pit 22

TP	Cntxt	HGW		LMT		GRE		ES		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	

22	1					1	8					11	17	1550-1900
22	2	1	12	1	3	1	10	1	13			17	62	1350-1900
22	3			1	4	6	25					14	32	1400-1900
22	4			4	61	3	7			1	3	2	3	1400-1900

Test Pit 23

		VIC			
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date Range	
23	1	6	22	1800-1900	

Test Pit 24

		RB		HG		VIC			
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range	
24	2					3	9	1800-1900	
24	3	1	3	1	4	10	66	100-1900	

Test Pit 25

		SHC		LMT		VIC			
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range	
25	2	2	17	1	2			1100-1550	
25	3	3	13					1100-1200	
25	4					2	4	1800-1900	

Test Pit 26

		GRE		VIC			
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range	
26	1			9	20	1800-1900	
26	2			6	22	1800-1900	
26	3			9	37	1800-1900	
26	4	1	1	21	137	1550-1900	
26	5			15	61	1800-1900	

Test Pit 27

TP	Cntxt	RB		HG		HED		LMT		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
27	2			1	5							1	1	1150-1900
27	4							1	6			7	22	1400-1900
27	5	3	21					2	6	1	4			100-1600
27	6					1	2							1200-1350

Test Pit 28

TP	Cntxt	SHC		EMW		HG		HED		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
28	2							1	2	1	1	1200-1900
28	3	1	3	1	4	1	4			1	2	1100-1900

Test Pit 29

TP	Cntxt	GRE		SS		ES		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
29	1							9	50	1800-1900
29	2	1	21					2	34	1550-1900
29	3a							3	14	1800-1900
29	4a	2	76			1	6	1	3	1550-1900
29	5a			1	2			2	10	1650-1900

Test Pit 30

TP	Cntxt	RB		EMS		SHC		GRE		SMW		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	N	W	
30	1	1	10	1	17	1	2	1	1			1	1	18	39	100-1900
30	2													10	31	1800-1900
30	3							1	3					7	31	1550-1900
30	4							2	20	1	2			5	14	1550-1900
30	5													5	11	1800-1900

Test Pit 31

TP	Cntxt	HED		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
31	2					4	14	1800-1900

31	3			3	28	32	96	1550-1900
31	4					17	157	1800-1900
31	5			2	26	4	7	1550-1900
31	6	1	13					1200-1400

Test Pit 32

TP	Cntxt	HG		HED		GRE		SMW		SWSG		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
32	1					4	13					2	2	1550-1900
32	2					6	38	1	1	1	1	8	8	1550-1900
32	3	2	7	3	5	1	2							1150-1600
32	4	1	6											1150-1200

Test Pit 33

TP	Cntxt	GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
33	2	1	16	5	14	1550-1900
33	3	3	9	3	8	1550-1900
33	4			4	12	1800-1900

Test Pit 34

No Pottery Excavated.

2012 Results

Test Pit 1

		LMT		CP		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	2	1	28	1	1	3	8	1400-1900

This test-pit produced very little pottery, but there is a fairly large piece of late medieval material, which suggests that people were using the site at that time. It then appears to have seen little use up to the present.

Test Pit 2

		LMT		MP		GRE		HSW		SMW		CRM		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1													2	12	1800-1900
2	2					1	25							13	65	1550-1900
2	3					1	2							18	38	1550-1900
2	4	2	6			1	1			1	11			12	22	1400-1900
2	5	1	6	1	3	2	12	1	3					16	33	1400-1900
2	6											3	7			1750-1800
2	7													2	7	1800-1900

The range of pottery from this test-pit shows that the site has been in use since the late medieval period, and that people have probably been living here since the 15th century.

Test Pit 3

		LMT		GS		GRE		SS		SMW		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1	1	2									58	127	1400-1900
3	2	1	2									69	192	1400-1900
3	3					4	47	1	3			94	247	1550-1900
3	4					4	186					69	193	1550-1900
3	5					2	5					34	73	1550-1900
3	6	2	10			1	2					5	34	1400-1900
3	7											2	19	1800-1900
3	8	8	88	1	5	7	30	1	1	1	1	3	13	1400-1900

The range of pottery from this test-pit shows that the site has been in use since the late medieval period, and that people have probably been living here since the 15th century.

Test Pit 4

TP	Cntxt	LMT		GRE		SS		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
4	1			3	18			52	182	1550-1900
4	2	3	9	1	2			65	239	1400-1900
4	3			5	92			33	138	1550-1900
4	4	2	21	3	46			48	127	1400-1900
4	5	1	4	3	32	1	2	11	87	1400-1900
4	6			2	25					1550-1600

The range of pottery from this test-pit shows that the site has been in use since the late medieval period, and that people have probably been living here since the 15th century, although there is very little pottery dating to 1600-1800.

Test Pit 5

TP	Cntxt	BB		LMT		GRE		SS		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
5	1					1	1	1	4	9	9	1550-1900
5	2					2	6			9	12	1550-1900
5	3			1	4					14	35	1400-1900
5	4	1	3			1	10			6	29	1400-1900
5	5					1	1			1	2	1550-1900
5	6									2	5	1800-1900
5	7									1	5	1800-1900
5	20									4	11	1800-1900

The range of pottery from this test-pit shows that the site has been in use since the late medieval period, and that people have probably been living here since the 15th century, although there is very little pottery dating to 1600-1800. The piece of BB is also late medieval, despite the industry having started some 200 years previously.

Test Pit 6

TP	Cntxt	RB		LMT		GS		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
6	All	10	78	1	8	1	13	1	2	100-1900

Most of the pottery from this test-pit was Romano-British, and indicates that there was activity at the site at that time. It then seems to have been

abandoned until the late medieval period. The sherd of GS is from a Raeren mug, which is probably of mid-late 15th century date. There is no evidence of post-medieval activity until the 19th century.

Test Pit 7

TP	Cntxt	RB		SHC		EMW		HG		DW		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
7	2	3	11	1	7	1	3	3	14	3	5	100-1650
7	3							1	1	3	3	1150-1650
7	4							1	7			1150-1200

There was very little pottery from this test-pit, but there are Roman and medieval sherds, which show that the site was in use in the 12th – 14th centuries. It then seems to have been abandoned, apart from a small amount of 17th century pottery, which all originated from the same vessel.

Test Pit 9

TP	Cntxt	LMT		GRE		HSW		DW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
9	1	1	2	1	2					27	45	1400-1900
9	2			1	1					67	90	1550-1900
9	3			7	46					47	133	1550-1900
9	4			3	8	1	8			21	98	1550-1900
9	5			1	3					24	70	1550-1900
9	6			1	2			1	2	4	14	1550-1900
9	7									1	18	1800-1900
9	8									1	1	1800-1900
9	10									1	1	1800-1900

This test-pit mainly produced pottery of 19th century date, although there are smaller quantities of earlier material which indicate that the site has been in continual use since the 15th or 16th century, although it was probably fields before Victorian times.

Test Pit 10

TP	Cntxt	BB		LMT		GRE		DW		HSW		SS		SMW		SWSG		CRM		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
10	1																			1	1	1800-1900
10	2																			8	29	1800-1900
10	3					3	43					2	11							18	153	1550-1900
10	5					6	57							2	4					71	171	1550-1900
10	6					1	5													3	9	1550-1900
10	7					1	1															1550-1600
10	8					1	5													1	1	1550-1900
10	9					1	4	1	4								1	1	1	1		1550-1800
10	10					6	34			1	5											1550-1650
10	?	1	7	1	9																	1200-1550

This test-pit mainly produced pottery of 19th century date, although there are smaller quantities of earlier material which indicate that the site has been in continual use since the 13th or 14th century, although it was probably fields before Victorian times.

Test Pit 11

TP	Cntxt	LMT		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
11	1	1	7	2	9	20	85	1400-1900
11	2			4	11	6	59	1550-1900
11	3	2	10	2	11	7	7	1400-1900
11	4					2	2	1800-1900
11	5			1	13	9	45	1550-1900

This test-pit mainly produced pottery of 19th century date, although there are smaller quantities of earlier material which indicate that the site has been in continual use since the 15th or 16th century, although it was probably fields before Victorian times.

Test Pit 12

TP	Cntxt	HG		HGW		LMT		GS		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
12	1									3	6	21	22	1550-1900
12	2	4	25			1	1	1	4	6	40	14	24	1150-1900
12	3					2	8			2	5	12	19	1400-1900
12	4			1	1	3	13			3	19	9	68	1350-1900
12	5									2	9	3	6	1550-1900

All the contexts in this test-pit are of 19th century date, but there is medieval and early post-medieval pottery present, indicating that the site has probably been more or less continually occupied since the 12th century.

Test Pit 13 (Below)

Test Pit 14

		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date Range
14	1	4	7	1800-1900
14	2	5	26	1800-1900
14	3	9	32	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test is of 19th century date, so it is unlikely that the site was used by people before that time.

Test Pit 15

		RB		SHC		HG		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
15	2									2	2	1800-1900
15	3					1	2			8	18	1150-1900
15	4	1	3					4	9	11	11	100-1900
15	5			1	3					3	3	1100-1900

This test-pit mainly produced pottery of 19th century date, although there are smaller quantities of earlier material which indicate that the site was in use during the 12th or 13th century, although it was probably fields before Victorian times. There is also a single, worn sherd of Roman pottery, suggesting that the land had an agricultural use at that period as well.

Test Pit 16

		HG		LMT		HSW		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
16	1							2	6	1800-1900
16	2							4	14	1800-1900
16	4	1	6	1	4			5	13	1150-1900
16	5					1	3			1600-1650

There was not much pottery from this test-pit and it was mainly of 19th century date, although there are smaller quantities of earlier material which indicate that the site has been in use in the medieval period and the 17th century, although it was probably fields at those times.

Test Pit 17

TP	Cntxt	RB		HG		LMT		GRE		SS		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
17	1					1	9					5	53	1400-1900
17	2			1	4			3	11	1	4	7	41	1150-1900
17	3	1	2					2	17			24	50	100-1900
17	4 - 10	1	11					4	114			14	35	100-1900

This test-pit mainly produced pottery of 19th century date, although there are smaller quantities of earlier material which indicate that the site has been in continual use since the 15th or 16th century, although it was probably fields before Victorian times.

Test Pit 13

TP	Cntxt	SHC		HG		HGW		LMT		GS		CW		GRE		HSW		WCS		SS		SMW		SWSG		CRM		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
13	1							3	7					5	38													29	29	1400-1900
13	2													6	20					1	5							42	60	1550-1900
13	3							1	6					4	16								1	1			49	74	1400-1900	
13	4													14	74	3	16	1	4	1	1			1	10	2	5	39	54	1550-1900
13	5							1	4					37	387	8	64			1	2	1	10	3	4	5	6	8	11	1400-1900
13	6	1	7	2	8			4	14			1	6	8	76															1100-1600
13	7													2	21															1550-1600
13	8							2	3																					1400-1550
13	9					1	4	5	12																					1350-1550
13	10			1	42			1	5	1	6																			1150-1550
13	11			3	4																									1150-1200

This test-pit produced a very wide range of pottery, and suggest that there have been people living at the site continuously since the 12th century.

13.3 2011 Faunal Remains – *Vida Rajkovaca*

The extensive test pitting carried out at Ashwell during 2011 season resulted in the recovery of a sizeable assemblage totalling 451 assessable specimen, of which 168 were possible to assign to species or order level (c.37.3%). A relatively varied range of species is present, although the diet seems to have been heavily reliant on domestic sources of food. Sheep/ goat cohort dominated the assemblage, followed by cattle and pigs (Table 1?). Rabbit and poultry were consumed as well, and the remains of cat, rat and house mouse are a clear indication of assemblage's domestic character.

Methods:

Identification, quantification and ageing

The zooarchaeological investigation followed the system implemented by Bournemouth University with all identifiable elements recorded (NISP: Number of Identifiable Specimens) and diagnostic zoning (amended from Dobney & Reilly 1988) used to calculate MNE (Minimum Number of Elements) from which MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) was derived. Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972), and reference material from the Cambridge Archaeological Unit. Most, but not all, caprine bones are difficult to identify to species however, it was possible to identify a selective set of elements as sheep from the assemblage, using the criteria of Boessneck (1969) and Halstead (Halstead et al. 2002). Closely related Galliformes are difficult to identify to species, and in some cases, the identification remained at order level. Taphonomic criteria including indications of butchery, pathology, gnawing activity and surface modifications as a result of weathering were also recorded when evident.

Preservation, fragmentation and taphonomy

The assemblage demonstrated overall moderate level of preservation with a small number of specimens showing signs of severe surface exfoliation, erosion and weathering. The assemblage was highly fragmented with no complete specimens being recorded for all species. Gnawing was rare, implying a quick deposition of the material. Butchery was noted on 45 specimens (c.10%) and this is quite high for the assemblage of this size.

The range of identified species is given in table below (table 35). For the purpose of this assessment, the assemblage was split into several sub-sets, based on the location of investigated test pits. The bone from these was quantified and considered separately and the totals are offered in tables 36-43.

Taxon	ASH11	
	NISP	%NISP
Cow	27	16
Sheep/ goat	67	39.9
Sheep	2	1.2
Pig	25	14.9
Horse	2	1.2
Dog	2	1.2
Cat	2	1.2
Rabbit	21	12.5
?Stoat	1	0.6
Rat	2	1.2
House mouse	1	0.6
Chicken	10	5.9
Domestic goose	2	1.2
<i>Galliformes</i>	2	1.2
<i>Anseriformes</i>	2	1.2
Sub-total to species/ order	168	100
Cattle-sized	35	.
Sheep-sized	208	.

Rodent-sized	2	.
Mammal n.f.i.	1	.
Bird n.f.i.	34	.
Fish n.f.i.	3	.
Total	451	.

Table 51: Number of Identified Species and the percentage of identified species from all test pits; the abbreviation n.f.i denotes that the specimen could not be further identified.

Test pits 1-10

The first group of pits was scattered across the western half of the village. The material was fragmented and weathered, dominated by the remains of sheep/ goat, a fact reflected in high numbers for sheep-sized unidentifiable elements. Of seven cattle specimens, five were loose teeth and fragments of tooth enamel. Pigs showed a similar prevalence of skull and mandibular elements, with ovicapra being represented with joints of good meat value. Two specimens were not possible to identify to species level, however, it was certain these were *anseriformes*, and almost certainly a duck family. The size and the morphology seem to suggest a teal, as a possible candidate. Butchery was recorded on 12 specimens, one of which was a fish vertebra. This vertebra is most likely a cod. Sawing was common, being recorded on eight specimens, or two-thirds of the sub-set. In addition to the fauna, an isolated find of a human phalanx was also recorded from test pit 1 ([3]). Interestingly, the earlier material (e.g. from test pit 3; contexts [8] and [9] and from test pit 10, context [6]) showed a somewhat better preservation, while at the same time generating more bone.

Taxon	TP 1			TP 2			TP 3									Total NISP
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	
Cow	1	.	.	.	3	4
Sheep/ goat	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	5	2	12
Sheep	1	.	1	2
Pig	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	4
Horse	1	.	1
Rabbit	1	.	.	.	.	1
Chicken	1	.	.	.	.	1
<i>Anseriformes</i>	1	1	.	2
Sub-total to species/ family/ order	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	2	4	.	4	7	6	27
Cattle-sized	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sheep-sized	1	2	3	2	5	1	.	3	.	6	.	3	3	5	6	40
Rodent-sized	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	2
Bird n.f.i.	1	1	2	.	.	.	2	.	6
Total	1	2	3	4	5	3	1	4	2	10	4	3	8	14	12	76

Table 52: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pits 1-3; the abbreviation n.f.i denotes that the specimen could not be further identified.

Taxon	TP 4	TP 5	TP 6			TP 7		TP 8				Total NISP
	[3]	[1]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[2]	[4]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	
Cow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Sheep/ goat	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	2	1	.	9
Pig	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Rabbit	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2
Chicken	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
<i>Galliformes</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Sub-total to species/ family/ order	1	3	1	.	.	2	1	5	2	1	.	16
Cattle- sized	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	3
Sheep- sized	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	1	8
Mammal n.f.i.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Bird n.f.i.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	1	.	.	6
Fish n.f.i.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Total	2	5	1	1	1	2	2	11	6	2	2	35

Table 53: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pits 4-8; the abbreviation n.f.i denotes that the specimen could not be further identified.

Taxon	TP 9		TP 10						Total NISP
	[2]	[5]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	
Cow	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2
Sheep/ goat	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	2
Rabbit	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
Sub-total to species/ family/ order	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	2	5
Cattle- sized	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	2
Sheep- sized	2	.	1	2	.	4	1	3	13
Bird n.f.i.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Total	2	1	1	4	1	5	1	6	21

Table 54: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pits 9-10; the abbreviation n.f.i denotes that the specimen could not be further identified.

Test pits 11-28

The series of pits excavated in the village centre were quantified and considered separately. As a rule, the pits generating varied pottery assemblages tended to produce somewhat larger quantities of bone. The material was again dominated by the remains of the three main 'food species', sheep/ goat being the dominant one. A relatively large proportion of bird bones were heavily fragmented, making any further assessment difficult. It is possible, however, that a distal end of a tarso-metatarsus (test pit 14, [2]) is a swan. As with the tentative teal from the previous sub-set, due to the fragmentary character of the material, this identification should be taken with caution.

As for the butchery actions performed, sawing was again incredibly common, with a total of 18 specimens being affected. This percentage is similar to that recorded from the previous sub-set where the percentage of bone affected by sawing is 66.6%.

Taxon	TP 11									TP 12						Total NISP
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	
Cow	1	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5
Sheep/ goat	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3
Pig	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	6
Dog	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Rabbit	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	3
Cat	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sub-total to species/ family/ order	1	2	.	.	4	5	.	1	1	1	.	1	2	.	1	19
Cattle- sized	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Sheep- sized	3	4	.	4	4	5	1	1	4	1	2	1	.	5	2	37
Fish n.f.i.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2
Total	4	7	1	5	9	10	1	2	5	2	2	4	2	5	3	62

Table 55: 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.

Taxon	TP 14						TP 15				TP 16				TP 17				Total NISP
	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[1]	[2]	[5]	[6]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	
Cow	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Sheep/ goat	.	1	.	1	.	.	3	2	1	1	2	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	14
Pig	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	5
Dog	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Rabbit	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Cat	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1



Sub-total to species/family/order	.	2	2	3	.	.	3	3	4	2	2	.	4	1	.	1	.	.	27
Cattle-sized	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Sheep-sized	2	2	1	2	1	.	3	3	10	3	.	.	7	1	1	2	2	2	42
Bird n.f.i.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	.	.	8
Total	3	5	3	6	2	1	7	6	16	6	2	1	13	2	1	4	2	2	82

Table 56: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pits 14-17; the abbreviation n.f.i denotes that the specimen could not be further identified.

Taxon	TP 18				TP 19				TP 20	TP 22			TP 23	TP 24	Total NISP
	[2]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[5]	[2]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[3]	[2]	
Cow	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	4
Sheep/goat	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	8
Pig	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Rabbit	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Sub-total to species/family/order	.	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	.	.	2	3	.	18
Cattle-sized	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	1	5
Sheep-sized	3	2	4	1	1	.	.	.	2	2	2	2	1	.	20
Bird n.f.i.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Total	3	4	6	4	2	1	1	2	3	2	5	5	5	1	44

Table 57: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pits 18-24; the abbreviation n.f.i denotes that the specimen could not be further identified.

Taxon	TP 25					TP 26					TP 27			TP 28				Total NISP
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[1]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[2]	[4]	[5]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]		
Cow	.	.	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5
Sheep/goat	.	.	1	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	2	13	
Pig	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3
Horse	1	.	.	1	
Rabbit	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	
Rat	1	1	2	
?House mouse	1	.	1	
Chicken	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Domestic goose	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	

Sub-total to species/family/order	.	.	2	1	1	2	11	2	2	.	2	1	.	2	3	3	32
Cattle-sized	1	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Sheep-sized	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	2	2	.	.	2	2	5	2	2	25
Bird n.f.i.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3
Total	1	1	7	1	1	2	17	5	6	1	2	3	2	7	6	5	67

Table 58: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pits 25-28; the abbreviation n.f.i denotes that the specimen could not be further identified.

Test pits 29-33

These five pits were separated based on their location on the north-western fringes of the village. Rather similar to the remainder of the assemblage, bone was highly fragmented. Here, the later contexts contained more bone than those of earlier date. This sub-set showed a similar range of species to that recorded from the rest of the site, the only difference being the higher numbers for chicken.

Taxon	TP 29		TP 30					TP 31					TP 32			TP 33		Total NISP
	[1]	[2]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[1]	[2]		
Cow	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Sheep/goat	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Pig	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Rabbit	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	4
?Stoat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Chicken	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	7
Galliformes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Sub-total to species/family/order	1	1	1	1	.	5	.	1	4	2	2	1	2	1	.	1	23	
Cattle-sized	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	8
Sheep-sized	.	.	2	2	.	1	3	3	7	.	.	.	2	1	1	1	23	
Bird n.f.i.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	1	1	.	.	.	2	9
Total	1	1	3	3	3	6	4	4	18	3	4	2	4	2	1	4	63	

Table 59: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pits 29-33; the abbreviation n.f.i denotes that the specimen could not be further identified.

Test pit 34

This outlier contained a single sheep/ goat femur fragment ([4]) which was sawn through the midshaft.

Concluding remarks

The assemblage produced a relatively varied list of species, with a full range of domesticates being positively identified. Sheep were the favoured species, being exploited for food, as well as for a range of secondary products (milk, wool). Poultry seems to have played an important part in diet. There is some indication that sheep were raised on site. It also seems possible that beef and pork were exported, based on the presence of teeth and lack of elements corresponding to joints of good meat value. The extensive butchery affecting some ten percent of the assemblage is in keeping with the period. Large and sheep-sized carcasses appear to have been split axially into left and right portions. Saw, however, must have been the 'multipurpose' tool of choice, as it was used to perform a wide range of actions.

13.4 2011 Worked Flint – *Lawrence Billington*

Of the 33 excavated test pits at Ashwell 14 produced lithic material, the assemblage consists of 19 worked flints and 9 unworked burnt flints. The assemblage is quantified by context and type in the table below.

Test Pit No.	Context	primary flake	secondary flake	tertiary flake	blade	retouched flake	total worked	unworked burnt flint no.	unworked burnt flint weight (g)
2	3			1			1	1	0.6
3	4						0	2	12.6
6	2						0		
9	2			1			1		
	6		1	1	1	1	4		
12	2				1		1		
	4			1	1		2		
	5		1				1		
13	1			1			1		
14	3			1			1		
15	2						0	1	9.1
16	2			1			1		
	4			1	1		2		
21	3						0		
22	1		1				1		
	2		1				1		
27	2			1			1		
32	1						0	1	2
	2						0	1	22.1
	3						0	1	35.5
33	4						0	1	9.4
	1						0	1	50.5
33	2		1				1		
totals			5	9	4	1	19	9	141.8

Table 60: All the lithics from the Ashwell test pitting

The struck flint is dominated by unretouched flakes and blades. Much of this material is chronologically undiagnostic but does include four regular blade based removals of Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic date. The remainder of the removals are made up of flakes of varied morphology, often relatively broad and thick with unprepared striking platforms and showing evidence for the use of hard, stone, hammers. Whilst not strongly chronologically diagnostic much of this material is likely to date from the later Neolithic and Bronze Age. Four of the removals are made of a very dark flint with a relatively thick and fresh cortex and are likely to have been struck from nodules obtained from primary chalk deposits, probably the flint rich upper chalk of the local area.

A single retouched tool is present in the assemblage, from context 6 in test pit 9. This piece is a heavily corticated, relatively thin and narrow flake with fine invasive bifacial retouch along large portions of both lateral edges. Whilst best categorised as a flake knife it is possible that it is an unfinished arrowhead of leaf shaped form. Whilst invasively retouched knives are best known from late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age contexts leaf shaped arrowheads are of earlier Neolithic date. This retouched flake was recovered alongside three unretouched removals in very similar condition (all heavily corticated) and it is possible that they are broadly contemporary.

The burnt flint consisted of relatively small fragments of heat crazed flint. The majority of the

burnt flint was recovered from test pit 32, five pieces weighing 119.5g in total.

13.5 2011 Other Finds – Catherine Ranson

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	flat red tile x3 =39g, red CBM x6 =15g, yellow/orange CBM x2 =39g, dirty yellow CBM x1 =5g	clear flat glass x4 =5g, clear container glass =<1g	corroded iron nails x3 =11g, corroded iron scrap =9g, end part of tiny spanner? =3g, flat metal button/token = <1g ("BURN DEPT ESISTO 40 DHM"), corroded metal loop =5g, flat bullet shaped metal object (lead?) =11g	coal x50 =55g	oyster shell x3 =8g, slate x6 =10g, tiny snail shell x4 =1g, concrete =4g	19 th – 20 th century
C. 2	red CBM x4 =3g, dirty yellow CBM =4g, flat red tile =15g	clear flat glass =3g		coal x24 =47g	oyster shell x2 =<1g, snail shell x2 =<1g	Undated
C.3	flat red tile x2 =37g, red CBM x15 =36g, clay pipe bowl fragment =<1g, clay pipe stem x3 =3g	clear flat glass x4 =6g, blue flat glass =2g, green bottle glass =5g		coal x16 =17g	snail shell x2 =<1g, slate x4 =27g, slate pencil =2g, oyster shell =<1g, two amber colour glass? 'jewels' in metal surround joined together =2g	19 th - 20 th century

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	red flat tile fragments x9 =186g, red CBM fragments x49 = 454g, yellow brown sandy concrete/CBM? x41 = 534g, dirty yellow CBM x5 =40g, clay pipe stem =1g		corroded iron nails x2 =10g	coal x6 =7g	tiny snail shell =<1g, concrete x1 =15g, tarmac? =10g	19 th - 20 th century
C. 2	red flat tile x21 = 405g, red CBM x31 =109g, dirty yellow CBM x11 =81g, small clay ball? =4g, yellow/brown sandy concrete/CBM x7 =73g		corroded iron nails =12g	coal x4=9g		Undated
C.3	flat red tile x2 =55g, red CBM fragments x7=12g			coal x1 =1g, building stone? =51g		Undated



Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	flat red tile =24g, red CBM x18 =70g, dirty yellow CBM x2 =20g	green bottle glass x1 =2g, clear container glass =6g	corroded iron scraps x2 =4g, corroded iron nail =5g	coal x65 =99g	slate x2 =20g, snail shell =3g, concrete x2 =32g	Undated
C. 2	dirty yellow CBM x4 =136g, dirty yellow flat tile =69g, red CBM x30 =141g, red flat tile =21g	clear container glass x4 =8g, green bottle glass x2 =5g, clear flat glass x5 =3g, orange bottle glass =5g	circular metal 'disc' with holes through the centre =6g, thick metal ring =7g, metal spring from clothes peg =2g, corroded iron nails x5 =32g, corroded iron scraps x2 =28g	coal x49 =87g	slate x10 =30g, slate pencil =2g, lump white plaster/mortar?? =24g, concrete x8 =191g	19th - 20th century
C.3	red CBM x11 =77g, red flat tile x2 =49g, dirty yellow CBM x2 =20g	clear flat glass x4 =16g, clear container glass x8 =19g	slag x2 =26g, corroded iron nails x4 =12g	coal x27 =30g	slate x3 =3g, yellow painted wood =3g	Undated
C.4	flat red tile x10 =284g, red CBM x21 =181g, red flat roof tile =49g, pink/orange CBM x2 =10g, dirty yellow CBM =5g	clear container glass x6 =9g, clear flat glass x3 =4g	slag =14g, strip of lead? =7g, corroded iron nails x9 =42g, corroded iron scrap =4g	coal x33 =83g	snail shell =<1g, slate x4 =52g	Undated
C.5	dirty yellow CBM x1 =70g, flat red tile x13 =317g, red CBM x23 =192g	clear container glass x3 =37g, green bottle glass x2 =3g	corroded iron nail x4 =37g	coal x12 =33g	slate x4 =13g	Undated
C.6	red flat tile x8 =250g, red CBM x19 =110g, pink/yellow CBM =39g	clear container glass =3g, clear flat glass x2 =1g	thick corroded L shaped metal bolt =147g, corroded metal nail =10g	coal x107 =103g	snail shell x2 =<1g, slate pencil =1g	19th - 20th century
C.7	red flat tile x43 =1174g, red CBM x35 =427g, clay pipe stem =2g	green bottle glass x2 =19g, clear flat glass x3 =1g		coal x30 =20g	snail shell x3 =<1g, mortar x3 =10g	19th - 20th century
C.8	red flat tile x41 =1067g, red flat roof tile x3 =120g, red CBM x117 =322g	clear flat glass =<1g	corroded metal nails x7 =20g	coal x7 =6g	oyster shell =9g, mortar x6 =38g	Undated
C.9	red flat tile x5 =155g, red CBM x15 =42g	clear flat glass x2 =<1g	corroded metal scraps x7 =12g, corroded metal nails x4 =15g	coal 2 =9g	mortar x3 =10g, snail shell x2 =<1g	Undated
C.10	red CBM x2 =7g	clear flat glass =<1g		coal x6 =2g	snail shell =<1g	Undated



Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	yellow CBM x6 =413g, red CBM x17 =255g	clear flat glass x1= 2g, clear container glass x4 =13g	corroded iron nail x4 =34g	coal x11 =19g	slate x14 =33g, concrete x2 =51g	Post medieval
C. 2	red flat tile x1 =48g, red CBM x10 =60g, dirty yellow CBM x2 =53g	green bottle glass x2 =11g, clear flat glass x2 =3g, clear container glass x3 =11g, orange bottle glass =1g	corroded iron scraps x31 =10g	coal x12 =15g	slate x10 =26g	Post medieval
C.3	red CBM x7 =23g, flat red tile x3 =96g, dirty yellow CBM x2 =3g	clear container glass x2 =11g	corroded iron nails x4 =39g, corroded iron scraps x3 =10g	coal x14 =28g	slate x5 =9g, concrete x3 =50g	Post medieval

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	modern cream glazed flat tile =50g, clay pipe stem =3g, red CBM x2 =26g	blue glass marble =6g, clear flat glass =15g, clear container glass =1g	metal wire =3g, slag =3g, 1945 half penny coin =5g, rounded small metal lid =3g, small metal hoop =<1g, coin/token =8g, corroded iron nails x2 =19g, corroded iron lump =91g	coal =9g	degraded wooden handle with rusted metal attached =139g, slate =22g	19th - 20th century
C. 2		clear container glass with remnants of writing = 19g	corroded iron nails x3 =18g, part of a horseshoe? =22g			Undated

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	red CBM x12 =99g, flat red tile x7 = 263g, dirty yellow CBM x4 =11g	clear glass bottle neck =16g, green bottle glass x2=4g, clear flat glass x3 =7g	corroded iron nails x12 =37g, end shotgun cartridge =6g, corroded iron scraps x3 =9g, '6' shaped metal hook =15g	coal x6 =10g	wooden mouse trap 'The Little Nipper' =59g, slate =13g	Modern



C. 2	clay pipe stem =2g, blackened/burnt curved red tile =155g, red CBM x14 =89g, dirty yellow CBM x2= 16g	green bottle glass x2= 11g, clear container glass x2 =9g, clear flat glass x2 =10g	corroded iron nails x8 =64g	coal x5 =11g	slate x2 =18g	19th - 20th century
C.3	flat red tile x5 =76g, dirty yellow CBM x3 =7g, red CBM fragments x2 =11g	clear container glass x1 =14g	corroded iron nails x7 =56g, corroded iron scraps =11g	coal =2g		Undated
C.4	flat red tile x12 =248g, red CBM x10 =31g, dirty yellow CBM =5g	clear flat glass x2 =<1g, green glass blobs x2 =2g, clear container glass x2= 3g	corroded iron nails x5 =22g, corroded iron scraps x4 =22g	coal x9 =47g		Undated

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	clay pipe stem =5g					Post medieval
C. 2	red/pink CBM x29 =282g, yellow/white flat tile x6 =151g, brown glazed pipe fragment? =68g, possible clay pipe with decorated bowl =1g, clay pipe =2g	cubes of clear glass x4 =3g, clear container glass x7 =12g, clear flat glass =2g, brown/green container glass =9g	modern metal screw =4g, corroded metal scraps x2 =82g, metal contraption with nail holes x2 =122g	coal x8 =27g	white concrete x3 =120g, slate x10 =60g, stone/metal ball/marble? =4g, yellow plastic packet x2 =<1g, pink plastic Golden Wonder crisp packet x7 =<1g	19th -20th century
C.3	red CBM x14 =208g, yellow CBM x4 =26g	clear container glass x4 =9g, frosted container glass x3 =16g, frosted glass neck =7g, frosted flat glass x2 =1g, green bottle glass x2 =19g	corroded nail x2 =23g, corroded metal piece =16g	coal x6 =4g	slate x10 =109g, pink Golden Wonder crisp packet =<1g, brown plastic string x2 =<1g	19th -20th century
C.4	clay pipe x3 =11g, pink CBM x19 =149g, white plaster/CBM x2 =50g, yellow/white CBM/concrete x2 =26g, pink/red brick fragment =61g, white glazed tile =<1g	clear/blue/green frosted container glass x3 =21g, clear/blue/green flat frosted glass x2 =2g, clear flat glass x3 =3g	corroded nails x5 =71g	coal x23 =46g	slate x4 =7g	19th -20th century
C.7				coal x3 =15g		Undated



Test Pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	clay pipe stem x2 =4g, flat red tile =22g, dirty yellow CBM =7g	clear flat glass =5g, clear container glass =6g	T shaped metal fixing =15g, corroded iron nails x2 =17g		cockle shell =4g	19th - 20th century
C.3	dirty yellow/orange CBM =41g, flat red tile x4 =46g, clay pipe stem =2g	clear flat glass x2 =4g, clear container glass =10g	curved thin flat strip metal =8g (holes through it), metal button =1g, thin metal grate type object =11g, corroded iron nails x2= 17g			Post medieval - modern
C.4	red CBM x3 =12g, dirty yellow CBM x2 =21g, red flat tile x3 =39g, clay pipe bowl fragment =3g	clear flat glass =8g, clear container glass =<1g	long corroded iron nail =23g, corroded iron nails x2 =13g	coal x16 =39g	mussel shell x2 =3g	Post medieval - modern
C.5	red CBM =4g	clear container glass x2 =10g	thin metal tubing? =2g, corroded iron =3g		mussel shell =<1g	Post medieval - modern
C.6	red CBM =55g	green bottle glass =1g, clear flat glass =1g		coal x2 =2g	oyster shell x2 =8g	Undated

Test Pit 9	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	flat red tile x2 =37g, red CBM x3 =49g, curved red tile x2 =67g, yellow CBM =5g	clear container glass =1g, clear flat glass x3 =1g	corroded iron nail =6g		white plastic washing line with orange twine wrapped round it =12g, slate x3 =30g, fragments of white plastic washing line x2 =<1g, concrete = 153g	19th - 20th century
C. 2	flat red tile x2 =38g, red CBM x7 =33g, dirty yellow CBM x4 =8g	clear container glass x7 =78g, clear flat glass x6 =5g	corroded iron nails x2=6g, slag =29g, end of a bullet? =2g	coal x13 =21g	slate x7 =39g, white button =<1g, white washing line fragments =4g, black bottle stopper =20g ("S.WRIGHT & CO, WALKERN, VICTORIA BRY"), partially melted plastic wrapper =2g, oyster shell =2g, white plastic wrapper =<1g	19th - 20th century
C.3	red CBM =3g, clay pipe stem =1g	clear flat glass x6= 6g, clear container glass x6 =8g	corroded iron lump =8g, aluminium corrugated tubing? =<1g	coal x8 =10g	slate x3=3g, shell =<1g	Post medieval - modern
C.4	red CBM x2 =14g			coal x4 =3g	oyster shell x2 =14g	Undated
C.6				coal =<1g		Undated



Test Pit 10	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	clay pipe x2 =6g, smooth red CBM brick x6 =55g, red CBM x19 =102g, white CBM x4 =154g, yellow/red CBM/brick =3g	clear glass x5 =10g, green glass x3 =8g	slag x2 =32g, metal nails x4 =17g, metal hoops x3 =10g, metal bolt? =28g	coal x7 =9g	slate x5 =34g, paper/card =7g	18th - 20th century
C. 2	clay pipe x3 =6g, large pink/yellow CBM =95g, modern tile =15g	clear glass x5 =19g, brown glass x2 = 18g, green glass x1 = 3g, glass with letters x2 =12g, glass bottle necks x2 =8g, black glass =13g	metal screw top =7g, metal hoop =27g, metal fastener =6g, metal nail =5g		black button with metal back =7g, Perspex =12g	18th - 20th century
C.3	clay pipe =<1g, yellow CBM =78g, white tile =5g, flat red tile x2 =99g, red/brown CBM =155g	clear flat glass x4 =7g, clear glass bases x2 =3g, brown glass =12g, green glass x2 =5g	nails x3 =16g, modern nail x1 =2g, metal bolt =48g, long metal hook =131g, lump of metal =44g, thin metal sheet =1g			19th - 20th century
C.4	clay pipe stem =2g, red flat tile x2 =49g, red CBM =45g, yellow CBM plaster =4g	clear glass x2=7g, light green glass =4g, brown glass =27g	metal lump =34g, nails x4 =41g		concrete =151g	19th - 20th century
C.5	clay pipe =2g, red flat tile x2 =69g	clear glass with letters =17g, pink coloured glass base =24g, clear glass =5g, brown glass =<1g	long nail =24g, slag? =10g			19th - 20th century
C.6	clay pipe stem x4 =5g, red CBM x16 =116g, clay pipe bowl fragment =<1g	clear flat glass x2 =3g	small flat piece of lead? =16g	coal x8 =3g	slate =1g, snail shell x2 =5g	19th - 20th century

Test Pit 11	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	flat red tile x5 =56g, red CBM x57 =174g, clay pipe stem =2g	clear flat glass x11 =6g	slag =5g, V shaped metal nail? =26g, corroded iron nails x9 =33g, modern screw=9g	coal x12 =9g	slate pencil =2g, slate x5 =3g, oyster shell x8 =6g, concrete =22g, tarmac =18g, mortar/plaster x2 =5g	19th - 20th century
C. 2	red flat tile x8 =103g, red CBM x63 =179g, clay pipe stem x2 =2g	clear flat glass x17 =8g, green bottle glass =<1g	slag =26g, corroded iron nails x19 =49g, corroded iron lumps x3 =8g, U shaped metal tack =<1g	coal x15 =22g	slate pencil =1g, concrete x2 =21g, black plastic =2g, slate x8 =5g, oyster shell x2 =3g, mussel shell =1g	19th - 20th century



C.3	red flat tile x7 =86g, red CBM x62 =181g, clay pipe stem x2 =3g, clay pipe bowl fragment =3g, dirty yellow CBM x5 = 34g	clear glass button? =2g, green bottle glass x2 =3g, clear flat glass x6=3g	corroded iron nails x3 =21g, twisted piece of lead? window lining? =5g, metal button =2g, slag =15g	coal x27 =25g	oyster shell =2g, grey mortar x4 =14g, yellow mortar? x2 =19g, plastic button =1g, slate x2 =2g, mussel shell =2g, concrete x2 =29g	19th - 20th century
C.4	red flat tile x9 =227g, red CBM x43 =165g, clay pipe stem =2g, dirty yellow CBM x3 =54g	clear flat glass x6 =2g, green bottle glass =<1g	corroded iron nails x2 =13g, corroded iron scraps x9 =28g	coal x7 =16g, building stone? =12g	yellow mortar? x4 =56g, small ball =4g, slate =<1g, wood/bone button =<1g, oyster shell x3 =2g	19th - 20th century
C.5	red flat tile x17 =410g, red CBM x41 =234g, clay pipe stem =2g, dirty yellow CBM x5 =80g	clear container glass x2 =<1g	flat rectangular corroded iron plate =13g, corroded iron nails x3 =13g	coal x8 =11g	oyster shell x20 =112g, mussel shell x3 =3g, yellow mortar x4 =47g	19th - 20th century
C.6	red flat tile x9 =361g, red flat floor tile =52g, red CBM x22 =79g, grey daub/clay? =13g	clear flat glass =<1g,	corroded metal nails x2 =10g	coal x2 =<1g, round stone ball =16g	mussel shell x3 =3g, mortar x4 =36g, oyster shell x18 =66g, plaster? x2 =10g	Post medieval
C.7	red CBM x2 =43g			coal x2 =4g, yellow/grey sandstone? =305g	oyster shell x3 =51g, snail shell =2g, mortar x3 =7g,	Post medieval
C.8	red flat tile x6 =788g, red CBM x14 =119g		corroded metal nails x2 =21g		snail shell =1g, oyster shell x3 =18g	Undated
C.9	red flat tile x4 =131g, red CBM x10 =66g		corroded metal lump =15g, slag x2 =59g		snail shell =1g, mortar x5 =22g	Undated

Test Pit 12	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	red CBM x12 =42g, flat red tile x5 =59g, clay pipe bowl =8g, dirty yellow flat tile x3 =68g	clear container glass x25 =127g, clear flat glass x12 =20g, green bottle glass x3 =4g	corroded iron nails x74 =243g, modern screw =6g, belt buckle x2 =10g, U shaped iron tacks x1 =7g, orange bottle glass x2 =3g, corroded iron scraps x23 =83g, metal button =1g, small metal cog =<1g, small metal 'grate' type object x2 =2g, metal washer =3g, metal rings x2 =2g, silver foil =<1g	coal x9 =19g	slate x1 =<1g, white plastic? baby on sled =14g, white plastic/Perspex? object =5g, mussel shell x2 =3g	18th - 20th century



C. 2	red flat tile x6 =82g, red CBM x16 =105g, dirty yellow CBM x28 =111g	clear container glass x16 =88g, clear flat glass x13 =15g, green bottle glass x5 =15g, blue bottle glass =<1g, orange bottle glass x2 =5g	corroded iron nails x18 =126g, corroded iron scraps x14 =39g,slag =26g, metal fixings x2 =3g	half a round stone? object with hole through centre =2g, coal x9 =14g	slate x5 =6g, green plastic button =2g, thin black plastic circle =<1g, mussel shell =2g,	18th - 20th century
C.3	flat red tile =76g, red CBM x6 =56g, clay pipe stem x2 =3g, dirty yellow CBM x3 =7g	green bottle glass x6 =19g, clear glass bottle stopper =16g, clear container glass x8 =23g, clear flat glass x2 =7g	slag =61g, corroded iron nails x5= 15g, corroded iron scraps x7 =66g, coin =3g, silver foil =<1g	coal x14 =33g	slate x4 =16g, concrete x3 =50g, oyster shell =1g, blue bead =1g, yellow Perspex =<1g	18th - 20th century
C.4	dirty yellow CBM x2 =4g	melted glass =3g, green bottle glass x4 =33g, clear flat glass x5 =5g, clear container glass x4 =8g	corroded iron bolt =28g, corroded iron nails x4 =17g, slag x2 =24g, corroded iron scraps x3 =4g	coal x3 =10g		Post medieval
C.5	red flat roof tile =103g, red brick fragments x2 =1129g, yellow CBM =9g, red CBM =7g, modern grey brick fragment =148g	green bottle glass =6g	slag x8 =119g	coal x23 = 122g		Post medieval
C.6	red flat roof tile =79g, red CBM =12g		corroded iron nail =12g, slag x2 =27g, corroded iron scraps x2=16g		oyster shell x3=3g	Undated

Test Pit 13	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	flat red tile x4 =167g, red CBM x12 =49g, dirty yellow CBM x10 =110g	blue container glass =<1g	modern nail =3g, coin =3g, corroded iron scraps x3 =21g, corroded iron nails x10 =54g, corroded iron bolt =123g	coal x12 =12g	mortar x2 =14g, slate x3 =19g, blue Perspex =1g	19th - 20th century
C. 2	flat red tile x2 =42g, clay pipe bowl fragment =1g, burnt daub/CBM? =18g, red/orange CBM x6 =22g	blue container glass 11g, green bottle glass =3g, orange bottle glass =2g, clear container glass =2g	corroded iron nails x14 =119g,corroded iron bolts x2 =77g, modern nail =2g,corroded iron scraps x7 =29g	coal x2 =1g	white Perspex x2=2g, cockle shell =<1g, slate =7g, slate pencil =2g, oyster shell =<1g, mortar x2 =23g	19th - 20th century
C.3	red flat tile x2 =29g, red CBM x8 =44g, clay pipe stem x2 =2g	green bottle glass x6 =51g, orange bottle glass x2 =6g, clear glass blobs x1 =7g, clear flat glass x12 =22g, clear container glass =6g	corroded iron nails x8 =51g, modern screw =6g, corroded iron scraps x6 =52g, part of a horseshoe? =19g, thin metal needle? =1g, metal flat circular disc/token =9g			18th - 20th century



C.4	flat red tile x2 =178g, clay pipe stem =2g, red CBM x4 =15g		corroded iron nails x15 =112g, corroded iron scraps x5 =98g, metal ring =7g	coal x4 =10g	oyster shell =2g	18th - 20th century
C.5	flat red tile x5 =96g, red CBM x4 =37g, clay pipe stem x3 =6g, clay pipe bowl fragment =5g	green bottle glass =4g, clear container glass x5 =57g, clear flat glass x4 =5g	corroded iron bolts x4 =143g, corroded iron nails x2=11g, corroded iron scraps x3 =43g			Post medieval

Test Pit 14	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	red CBM x2 =8g, clay pipe stem x2 =6g	clear glass bottle neck =36g, clear container glass x6 =26g, clear flat glass x6 =9g, opaque glass marble =9g, green bottle glass x2 =4g	corroded iron nails x12 =57g	coal x4 =2g	slate x5 =15g, centre part of a battery =5g, orange lino fragment? = <1g	19th - 20th century
C. 2	clay pipe stem =<1g, red CBM x7 =25g	green bottle glass x3= 8g, pink container glass =2g, clear container glass x12 =51g, clear flat glass x4 =5g	corroded iron nails x5 =44g, part of horse shoe? =15g, small round metal ball =6g, half a metal button =<1g	coal x7 =12g	slate x5 =18g	19th - 20th century
C.3	clay pipe stem x3 =10g, small clay? ball =3g, red CBM x7 =53g	clear container glass x5 =25g, clear flat glass x29 =75g, green bottle glass x5 =49g	large corroded metal railing part? =303g, corroded iron nails x9 =86g	coal x4 =9g	slate x2 =11g	18th - 20th century
C.4	red flat tile x2 =92g, clay pipe stem x2 =3g, red CBM x6 =140g, clay pipe bowl fragment =2g, modern drain fragment =17g	green bottle glass x4 =19g, clear container glass x10 =36g, clear flat glass x5 =7g	part of horseshoe =27g, corroded metal nails x14 =120g, slag =3g, round metal plug like object but has 3 holes in the top =40g	coal x10 =11g	slate x7 =61g, concrete =9g	18th - 20th century
C.5	clay pipe stem x4 =7g, red CBM x7 =35g, clay pipe bowl fragment =2g	clear container glass x8 =40g, green bottle glass =4g, clear flat glass x3 =3g	corroded metal nails x12 =65g, flower shaped metal brooch? =3g, corroded metal scraps x3 =163g, small metal bracket =6g	coal x23 =27g	central battery core =23g, slate =8g	18th - 20th century
C.6	red flat tile x3 =115g, red CBM x5 =57g, clay pipe stem x4 =9g	degraded green bottle glass x3 =11g, clear flat glass =2g	corroded metal nails x5 =48g	coal x3 =6g		18th - 20th century

Test Pit 15	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	clay pipe stem =3g					Post medieval



C. 2	red CBM x4 =7g	clear container glass =4g, clear flat glass =<1g, green bottle glass x2 =4g		coal x12 =16g	slate =<1g	19th - 20th century
C.3	dirty yellow flat tile =41g, red CBM x8 =68g, flat red tile =19g	clear flat glass x2=4g	flat metal washer =3g, corroded iron nail =5g, corroded iron scraps x3 =22g	coal x13 =28g	slate x3 =11g, mortar/plaster? x6 =7g	19th - 20th century
C.4	flat red tile x4 =101g, red CBM x8 = 74g, dirty yellow CBM x2 =9g	green bottle glass x2 =12g, clear container glass x14 =62g, clear flat glass x15 =63g	modern screws x3 =51g, modern nails x20 =93g, corroded square nails x3 =24g, twisted strip of lead? x2 =19g	coal x58 =224g	slate x5 =11g, yellow plastic tube =7g, brown plastic covering with screw through it =7g, red plastic fragment =1g, yellow/grey building stone/concrete? x4 =150g, concrete x6 = 232g	19th - 20th century
C.5	clay pipe stem =2g, flat red tile x2= 84g, red CBM x12 =123g, dirty yellow drain fragments x2 =46g	orange bottle glass x2 =33g, green bottle glass x4 =10g, clear container glass x9 =25g, clear flat glass x8 =21g, green bottle neck =38g, pink container glass =2g, small blue glass bead =<1g	metal wire =2g, corroded iron nails x7 = 36g, long corroded iron nails with loop at one end =14g, square flat metal plate with hole through centre =16g, part of thick metal buckle type object? = 45g	coal x3 =15g	slate =<1g	19th - 20th century
C.5a	modern flat red tile =29g, red CBM x6 =10g, clay pipe stem =1g, dirty yellow CBM =12g	orange bottle glass =16g, green bottle glass =8g, clear flat glass =6g	corroded iron nails x3 =45g, thin corroded iron plate =6g	coal x6 =46g	slate =6g, pink foil wrapper x2 =<1g, concrete x6 =78g, thin strips of orange plastic with poppers attached =4g	19th - 20th century

Test Pit 16	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	red CBM = 111g, flat red tile =39g, yellow & black CBM =46g, clay pipe stem =1g	clear flat glass x2 =11g, clear container glass x2 =6g, opaque glass marble =9g	long corroded nail =35g, modern nail =2g, thin metal ring =<1g, thin metal door shaped object with rectangular hole near top =3g, corroded iron nails x2 =10g	coal x2 =3g	oyster shell x4 =37g, red plastic stick =<1g, melted plastic & CBM? =57g	18th - 20th century



C. 2	red CBM x2 =46g, yellow/orange CBM x2 =23g, red flower pot fragment? =6g	clear container glass x3 =29g, clear flat glass x7 =57g, green bottle glass =19g	corroded iron nails x2 =22g, metal button =6g, corroded iron lump =23g, modern nail =2g, tiny metal washer =<1g	coal x4 =13g	muscle shell =2g, slate =22g, oyster shell =7g, concrete x3 =44g	18th - 20th century
C.3	pink/orange CBM x3 =2g	clear flat glass x2 =4g, opaque container glass =<1g	corroded iron nail =2g, slag =2g	coal =<1g		Post medieval
C.4	red flat tile =35g, yellow/orange flat roof tile =47g, yellow curved tile =44g, clay pipe stem x3 =5g, small clay? ball =3g, dirty yellow CBM x2 =3g, red/orange CBM x2 =4g	blue glass = <1g, clear flat glass x9 =20g, clear container glass x4 =10g, green bottle glass x2 =5g	corroded iron nails x12 =60g, long iron bolt =57g, metal chain links x9 =5g, aluminium tag "FOREST" with a picture of a squirrel =1g, small round thin and flat metal lid? =2g	coal x1=3g	centre part of a battery =26g, white plastic button =<1g, slate x1=5g	19th - 20th century
C.5	flat red tile x4 =120g, clay pipe stem x2 =5g, dirty yellow CBM =<1g	clear flat glass x4 =14g, clear container glass =14g, clear flat glass x2 =2g	slag? x2 =7g, metal belt buckle =18g	coal x4 =5g	oyster shell x2 =2g	18th - 20th century

Test Pit 17	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 2	red flat tile x6 =214g, red CBM x9 =37g, yellow CBM x5 =87g, clay pipe stem x2 =2g	clear flat glass =1g	corroded iron lump =24g	coal x11 =18g		19th- 20th century
C.3	pink/orange CBM =20g, clay pipe stem x4 =4g, red CBM x24 =181g, dirty yellow CBM x2 =44g	clear flat glass x3 =3g, clear container glass =5g	corroded iron nails x9 =50g, slag =25g	coal x47 =75g	oyster shell x4 =18g, mortar x5 =33g	18th - 20th century
C.4	clay pipe stem x7 =8g, red flat tile =16g, red CBM x21 =146g	clear glass bottle base =64g, clear flat glass x4 =3g, degraded green bottle glass =14g	slag =17g, corroded iron nails x4 =23g, corroded iron scrap =4g	coal x5 =13g	mortar =8g, oyster shell x9 =21g	18th - 20th century
C.5	red flat tile x6 =265g, red CBM x21 =130g, clay pipe stem x5 =4g	green bottle glass =1g, clear flat glass =<1g, clear container glass =<1g	corroded iron nails x3 =23g, corroded iron scraps x2 =32g	coal x5 =12g	concrete/grey tile x2 =92g	18th - 20th century



C.6	red flat tile x20 =1049g, red CBM x18 =60g		metal token/button? =1g, corroded iron nail =7g	coal =<1g	mortar x14 =80g	Post medieval
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Test Pit 18	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 2	red/brown glazed tile x1 =5g, red CBM x2 =61g, pink/light yellow flat tile x12 =277g, burnt pink CBM =12g, curved pink/light yellow CBM x5 =326g, thin pink rectangle CBM fragments x2 =1g, yellow glazed tile =2g	clear glass with letter =3g, clear flat glass =4g, curved blue glass with letter x2 =<1g, dark brown glass =6g, shaped white glass =9g	nail =3g, metal squashed tube (lead?) =21g, metal fragment sheet x2 =12g, dark red/brown slag lump =32g	coal x3 =11g	slate x2 =4g	19th - 20th century
C.3	red flat tile x6 =158g, small flat pink tile x5 =17g, grey CBM/concrete =7g, small yellow CBM/plaster =<1g	clear container glass x3 =6g	nail =4g, large flat metal pieces x2 =81g		slate x12 =180g	18th - 20th century
C.4	pink/yellow flat tile x8 = 361g, yellow flat tile x2 =172g, red flat tile x16 =700g, grey flat tile x2 =63g	clear curved glassx6 =17g, clear flat glass =2g, clear glass bottle neck =1g	corroded nails x5 =47g, modern nail =<1g	coal x4 =13g	slate x8 =35g, oyster shell fragment =<1g, plastic bottle/pipe stopper/plug =8g, plastic washer? =<1g	18th - 20th century
C.5	clay pipe x4 =10g, red CBM x12 =90g, thin yellow flat tile x6 =42g, grey CBM with grooves =40g	clear flat glass x13 =9g, clear container glass x2 =5g, yellow/white curved glass =2g, curved bright blue glass =<1g	corroded nails x18 =167g	coal x4 =24g	slate x21 =116g, oyster shell x4 =9g, melted plastic lump =29g	18th - 20th century
C.6	red glazed tile x5 =199g, white/grey CBM x4 =23g	dark brown container glass with letters x7 =45g, clear container glass x2 =9g, dark blue container glass x1 =<1g, light blue glass =<1g, thin glass clear tube with measurements (thermometer?) =<1g	corroded nails x9 =33g, long thin nails/wire x3 =12g, green metal pieces x2 =5g	coal x8 =12g	oyster shell =15g, fabric rusted green =<1g	18th - 20th century



Test Pit 19	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C.1	flat red tile x7 =146g, red CBM x6 =33g	clear flat glass x4 =3g, clear container glass x2 =<1g	modern nail =1g, corroded iron nails x5 =20g	coal =<1g	slate pencil =2g, muscle shell x4 =2g, black plastic button and thread =<1g, asbestos =9g	19th - 20th century
C.2	red flat tile =29g, red curved tile =27g, red flat roof tile =29g, red CBM =3g		corroded iron nail =5g, modern screw =15g, long corroded iron nails x2 =29g		concrete x112g, slate =3g	19th - 20th century
C.3		green glass bottle neck =34g, orange bottle glass =<1g, clear container glass x2 =9g	lead? window lining? =4g, corroded iron nails x2 =32g			Medieval - Post medieval?
C.4		clear/bluish container glass =46g	corroded iron nail =7g			Undated
C.5	red CBM x2 =10g		corroded iron scraps x3 =81g	oval rounded obelisk shape sandstone? =104g	yellow painted concrete =184g	19th - 20th century

Test Pit 20	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C.1	red/orange flat tile =34g, red CBM x4 =16g	degraded flat glass =<1g		coal x2 =2g		Post medieval
C.2	red flat tile =10g, red flat roof tile =15g	clear container glass =12g	corroded iron nails x2 =15g, corroded iron scraps =4g, corroded iron bolt =46g	coal x2 =4g	slate =3g	Post medieval

Test Pit 21	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C.1	flat red tile x8 =120g, red CBM x22 =92g	clear flat glass =<1g		coal x7 =8g	snail shell = <1g	Undated



C. 2	flat red tile x3 =41g, dirty yellow CBM =4g, red CBM x7 =11g	clear flat glass =2g	slag x4 =21g, corroded iron nails =13g	coal x4 =3g	slate =2g, cockle shell =1g, orange plastic =<1g, yellow plastic =<1g	Undated
C.3	flat red tile x2 =48g, red CBM x10 =44g, clay pipe stem =3g, clay pipe bowl fragment =1g		corroded iron scraps x2 =10g	coal x2 =3g	slate =3g, oyster shell =<1g	18th - 20th century

Test Pit 22	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	red flat tile x13 =277g, red CBM x20 =156g, clay pipe stem x3 =5g, dirty yellow CBM x2 =81g	orange bottle glass x2 =4g, clear container glass x3 =77g, clear flat glass x6 =5g	corroded square iron nails x9 =93g, corroded round iron nails x26 =129g, corroded iron bolts x3 =142g, flattened metal tubing =7g, corroded iron scraps x8 =27g	coal x10 =28g	orange plastic =<1g, slate x3 =8g, blue plastic =<1g	18th - 20th century
C.2	flat red tile x17 =432g, red CBM x58 =423g, flat red roof tile x2 =31g, clay pipe bowl fragment =6g, clay pipe stem x3 =15g	clear flat glass x8 =8g, clear container glass x1 =<1g, green bottle glass x3 =9g	metal wire with loop at one end =12g, corroded iron scraps x4 =12g, corroded iron nails x4 =31g, lead? window lining? =5g	coal x3 =15g	oyster shell x3 =13g, blue plastic =<1g	18th - 20th century
C.3	red flat tile x27 =758g, red flat roof tile x2 =82g, red CBM x15 =149g, clay pipe stem x5 =5g	clear flat glass x7 =17g, clear container glass x1 =2g, green bottle glass x2 =2g	corroded iron scraps x3 =16g, thin metal tubing =<1g, corroded iron nails x9 =67g, slag? =39g	coal x3 =8g	oyster shell x2 =22g	18th - 20th century
C.4	flat red tile x23 =708g, flat red roof tile x2 =133g, red CBM x13 =309g, clay pipe stem =2g	clear flat glass =2g	slag x2 =68g, corroded iron scraps x2 =8g, corroded iron nail =2g, lead? window lining? =3g	coal =<1g		18th - 20th century
C.5	red flat roof tile x5 =78g, red CBM x15 =44g	clear flat glass =2g		coal =2g		Undated

Test Pit 23	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	flat red tile =108g, clay pipe stem =2g	clear flat glass x36 =96g		coal? x2 =34g		19th - 20th century



C. 2	yellow/orange drain fragment =87g			coal x10 =15g		19th - 20th century
C.3	clay pipe stem x2 =3g	corroded iron nails x3 =10g, corroded iron scraps x4 =24g, metal oval loop =2g	two pence? coin cut in half =7g, two pence coin dated 1973 =7g	coal x2 =22g	slate pencil =2g	19th - 20th century

Test Pit 24	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	flat red tile x2 =23g		American quarter dollar coin dated 1966 =5g	coal x13 =19g		20th century
C. 2	red flat tile x3=84g, red CBM x2 = 38g	orange bottle glass base =42g, clear container glass x3 =20g, clear flat glass x2 =6g	corroded iron nails x3 =11g, nail with loop at one end =2g	coal x5 =36g	slate x2 =4g, concrete =10g	19th - 20th century
C.3	red flat tile x3 =32g, clay pipe stem =<1g, red CBM x2 =<1g	clear flat glass x2= 3g, small base of clear glass tube =<1g, clear container glass x4 =7g	corroded iron nail =2g, corroded iron plate =59g	coal =2g		19th - 20th century

Test Pit 25	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	brown/yellow sandy CBM x2 =103g				coal/tarmac x4 =53g, concrete =19g	20th century
C. 2	flat red tile x3 =174g, red CBM x4 =60g	clear flat glass x2 =13g, clear container glass x3 =7g	corroded iron scraps =9g, corroded squashed metal tubing =39g	coal x4 =10g, small stone? ball =5g	slate x2 =21g, concrete =5g,	19th - 20th century
C.3	flat red tile x9=195g, red CBM x6 =18g, dirty yellow CBM x2 =47g	clear flat glass =2g	corroded metal pocket Swiss army knife =96g, modern metal cover? =114g, corroded iron nail =9g	coal x8 =3g	oyster shell x2 =1g, slate x2 =13g, tarmac? x2 =166g	19th - 20th century
C.4	red flat tile =37g, red CBM x2 =19g	orange bottle glass =2g, clear container glass =4g	corroded iron scrap =2g	coal =<1g	concrete =11g	19th - 20th century



Test Pit 26	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 1	white glazed modern tile =13g, red flat tile x4 =148g, red CBM x13 =105g, dirty yellow CBM x4 =46g	clear container glass x3 =42g, clear flat glass x2 =8g	corroded iron scraps x9 =66g, metal wire =3g, half a bullet =12g, arrow shaped flat plate of metal =55g, rusted bike chain =50g, corroded iron nails x4 =25g, corroded iron bolt =22g	coal x12 =147g	concrete x11 = 723g, slate x7=24g, square blue Perspex/plastic tile =3g, plastic wrapper =<1g	19th - 20th century
C.2	red flat tile x2 =91g	green bottle glass x2 =7g, clear flat glass x4 =80g, clear container glass x2 =9g	thin aluminium? lid can =12g, metal wire x6 =14g, corroded long iron rod = 101g, thin strip of lead? =4g, thin metal rod (lead?) =6g, large triangular corroded iron object with bolts through the middle = 510g, corroded iron scraps x14 =266g, corroded iron bolts x6 =267g, corroded iron nails x13 =101g	coal x8 =41g	asbestos x2 =17g, slate x4 =34g, red plastic head of toothbrush (minus bristles) =5g, partially melted pink wrapper =<1g, concrete x6 =203g	19th - 20th century
C.3	flat red tile x4 = 326g, red CBM x6 =111g, dirty yellow CBM =10g	clear complete square jar = 225g, green bottle glass x2 =8g, clear flat glass x1 =140g, clear container glass x3 =8g	long corroded iron bolt = 513g, flat plate metal = 127g, metal plate for door, handle and lock with cover = 1067g, long corroded iron bolts/rods x9 =461g, metal wire x6 =25g, modern nail =8g, flat metal shaped tool? =91g, flat circular thick metal washers x2 =45g, U shaped corroded iron tacks x2 =9g, end of a shotgun cartridge =6g, corroded iron nails x48 = 589g, long corroded iron nails x2 =32g, corroded iron bolts x9 = 353g, corroded iron hook =22g, slag =24g	coal x30 =68g, granite with green paint? =21g	slate x9 =55g, asbestos x14 =548g	19th - 20th century
C.4	modern drain fragments x8 =254g, clay pipe stem =2g, dirty yellow CBM x3 =44g	clear flat glass x5 =78g, clear container glass x5 =46g, green bottle glass x2 =12g	corroded iron nails x17 =89g, metal wire x2 =3g, corroded iron scraps x14 =120g, small horseshoe =34g, thick circular metal washer =12g, flat square metal plate with hole in top and painted red =23g	coal x7 =36g	concrete x3 =353g, slate =4g, asbestos =16g, black plastic button =1g	19th - 20th century
C.5	flat yellow tile x3 =56g, modern drain fragments x2 =35g, curved red tile x4 =172g, flat red tile x1 =147g, dirty yellow CBM x1 =18g	green bottle glass x3 =26g, clear container glass x4 =14g, clear flat glass x4 =9g	long metal rod =65g, bent metal rod =62g, strip metal with hinge = 385g, corroded iron nails x16 =134g, large oval corroded metal flat plate cover? = 830g, corroded iron scraps x17 = 293g	coal x2 =11g	slate x1 =48g, black plastic =10g	19th - 20th century



C.20	red flat tile x4 =101g, dirty yellow CBM =86g, red CBM x2 =13g, grey brick? with painted glaze? =29g	clear container glass =3g			tarmac x19 = 445g, concrete x2 =116g, slate =2g	19th - 20th century
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Test Pit 27	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 2	red CBM x5 =67g, modern drain fragment =18g, clay pipe stem =3g	clear container glass x8 = 37g	corroded iron scraps x2 =15g, metal fixing =9g	building stone? =11g (tessera shaped)	concrete x4 =27g, oyster shell =<1g	19th - 20th century
C.4	flat red tile x4 =49g, red CBM x4 =17g	clear flat glass =2g	metal wire/rod with bird? sitting on top = 32g, corroded iron nail =4g			19th - 20th century
C.5	flat red tile x5 =102g, red CBM x3 =12g					Undated
C.6	red CBM =1g					Undated

Test Pit 28	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C.1	red/brown CBM x4 =15g, yellow CBM/mortar? x3 =5g, white CBM/mortar/concrete =25g		nail = 3g	coal x2 =7g	white mortar x4 =25g, slate x2 =5g	19th - 20th century
C. 2	red/orange flat tile x2 =80g, pink/yellow CBM x2 =27g, dark red CBM x6 =37g, yellow CBM x5 =20g, grey CBM x4 =8g, pink/yellow with outer red CBM with grooves =14g	clear container glass =2g	nails x4 =24g	coal x6 =18g	slate x4 =11g, white mortar =37g	19th - 20th century
C.3	red flat tile x5 =245g, red CBM x2 =9g, white CBM/plaster x2 =21g, grey thin flat tile x2 =6g, yellow sandy/smooth top CBM =12g		corroded nails x3 =74g, metal bolt/corroded spring =10g, flat piece of metal =5g, slag =2g	coal x2 =5g		Post medieval
C.4	large yellow sandy/smooth top CBM =559g, grey flat tile =109g, red CBM x2 =38g, red/grey brick fragment =102g, pink flat tile =1g		flat eroded metal x2 =20g, metal corroded cylinder/spring =3g, nails x3 = 18g			Post medieval



Test Pit 29	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C.1	red flat tile x2 =199g, red thin/flat CBM =2g	frosted clear container glass x2 =6g, dark green container glass x2 =8g	metal bolt cylinder =65g, corroded nails/screw x2 =32g			19th - 20th century
C. 2	pink flat tile =139g		large rectangular metal sheet =115g			Undated
C.3a	large pink CBM x3 =753g					Undated
C.3b	yellow flat tile =41g					Undated
C.4a	pink/red CBM x3 =70g		corroded iron nails x4 =28g			Undated

Test Pit 30	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C.1	modern pink/red brick & mortar =106g, flat red tile x3 =48g, red CBM x2= 10g, clay pipe stem =1g	clear container glass x4 =13g, clear flat glass x5 =6g	corroded iron nails x3 =15g, fragment of horseshoe? =17g	coal x6 =12g	oyster shell =6g, brown plastic x2=2g, black plastic = <1g, orange plastic =<1g, slate =2g, white plastic x2 =<1g, plastic tubing =<1g, gold foil =<1g	19th - 20th century
C. 2	red flat tile =19g, yellow CBM =3g	glass bottle neck =3g	metal hinge =9g, metal nails x4=21g, metal tube container =9g, metal sheet =<1g	coal x4 =<1g	burnt natural material =1g, white plastic bag x2 =<1g, blue plastic food packet x2 =<1g, black plastic container/pot x2 =<1g, red plastic top =<1g, slate =4g, concrete x2 =12g	19th - 20th century
C.3	red CBM =8g, clay pipe=1g, pink/orange CBM =<1g	glass bottle top =8g, glass =2g	nail x3 =10g, modern nail =10g, metal hook =<1g	coal x2 =54g	slate =2g, oyster shell =1g, burnt fabric =<1g, plastic tube =<1g	18th - 20th century
C.4	red CBM x4 =50g, pink CBM x5 =12g, yellow CBM x2 =22g, clay pipe =3g, dark brown CBM =28g	glass =2g	nails x5 =19g, metal button/disc =2g	coal x18 =43g	slate x4 =13g, oyster shell =<1g, grey mortar x2 =11g	18th - 20th century
C.5	red CBM x14 =109g, pink CBM x3 =74g, large pink CBM =94g		nails x4 =23g, metal rust x2 =22g	coal x32 =35g	slate x3 =4g, white plaster/mortar x12 =40g	18th - 20th century



Test Pit 31	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C. 2	white modern glazed tile x3 =12g, shaped modern tile =10g, modern floral print tile x2 =66g, modern green tile =4g, modern blue tile =3g, modern purple print tile =3g, plastic blue/white print =<1g, clay pipe =2g	container glass x20 =285g, clear flat glass x5 =36g, clear glass base with letters =236g, dark glass base =52g, brown curved glass =10g, older glass x2 =4g, older glass bottle neck =2g, black glass with letters =6g, brown glass with letters =2g, green glass lump =3g	nails x7 =29g, modern screw =4g, slag x2 =33g, metal sheet erosion =13g, modern small screwdriver =11g, large metal curved handle? =42g, metal button =<1g	coal x1 =5g	slate x2 =33g, tooth brush head =4g, concrete =141g	20th century
C.3	red CBM x7 =87g, yellow CBM/plaster =19g, clay pipe =2g	clear curved glass x28 =87g, clear flat glass x12 =16g, clear glass bases x3 =22g, clear glass necks x3 =20g, dark green bottle glass =3g, white glass =<1g	slag? x2 =24g, metal foil x2 =<1g, corroded iron nails x17 =66g, large nails/bolts x3 =131g, corroded metal piece=33g, corroded metal fork head =5g, corroded metal hinge =4g, corroded metal bottle cap =6g, metal circular washer? =1g, metal button =1g, metal hoop =2g, aluminium container seal/cap =<1g	coal x13 =32g	plastic blue and green circular discs/counters x2 =<1g, plastic red toy flower =<1g	19th - 20th century
C.4	red CBM x2 =63g, curved red tile =10g, green glazed modern tile =21g, yellow CBM =52g, clay pipe x2 =5g	clear container glass x2 =19g, clear flat glass x5=6g, clear glass base with letters =20g, clear blue curved glass =17g, green bottle glass x3 =44g	corroded nails x2 =22g, bullet shells x4 =28g	coal x6 =139g	slate =26g, concrete tube/cylinders x2 =165g	18th - 20th century
C.5	clay pipe =4g, red CBM x11 =249g, white CBM =56g	clear curved glass x3 =6g, clear flat glass =1g	corroded nails x2 =5g, metal ring/hoop =2g	coal x4 =12g		18th - 20th century
C.6	red CBM x22 =394g, red curved CBM =15g, dark brown CBM =2g					Undated

Test Pit 32	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
C.1	flat red tile x3 =58g, red CBM x12 =29g, dirty yellow CBM x3 =3g	clear flat glass =1g	metal wire =1g, corroded iron square nail =7g, corroded iron scrap =1g	coal x2=3g	oyster shell x2 =4g, slate x2 =12g	19th - 20th century

C. 2	flat red tile x4 =98g, clay pipe stem x6 =18g, red CBM x6 =9g	clear container glass x2 =2g	slag =7g, corroded iron nails x2 =5g, lump of lead? =7g	coal x27 =39g	oyster shell x6 =4g, slate x5 =44g, concrete =15g	19th - 20th century
C.3	flat red tile =29g, red CBM x9 =30g	clear flat glass =<1g	corroded iron nails x2 =8g	coal x10 =11g	oyster shell x7 =15g	Post medieval
C.4			corroded iron nail =6g	coal =<1g	oyster shell =<1g	Undated

Test Pit 33	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other	Date range
C.1	red CBM x3 =26g		slag =8g	coal x2 =12g		Undated
C. 2		curved green glass x2 =13g, green bottle glass x2=13g, clear/blue container glass x2 =8g, blue glass with letter =<1g	corroded nail =6g		slate =16g	19th - 20th century
C.3	clay pipe x2 =3g, yellow CBM =<1g, red CBM x2 =7g		corroded nail =2g, corroded metal horse shoe? =22g	coal x8 =12g	slate x2 =3g	18th - 19th century
C.4		clear flat glass x2 =1g		coal x7 =12g	oyster shell x1 =2g, white and pink plastic =<1g	Undated
C.5	red CBM x6 =58g, clay pipe =<1g	small glass piece =<1g	modern nail =2g	coal x6 =9g		Undated

Test Pit 34	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other	Date range
No Context	red flat tile x2 =52g, red CBM x4 =40g		corroded iron nail =11g			Undated

13.6 2012 Other Finds –Catherine Ranson and Sarah Talks (Ashwell Museum)

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM =8g				
C. 2	red flat tile =20g, yellow daub? =11g, red CBM x4 =14g			coal x7 =6g	
C.3	red flat roof tile =25g				
C.4	red flat tile x5 =161g			worked flint? =7g	
C.5	red flat tile =81g, red CBM x2 =233g			coal x2 =2g	
C.6	red flat tile =52g, red CBM x3 =36g				

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x8 =27g, clay pipe stem x2 =4g	clear container glass =1g, clear flat glass =<1g	lead? =9g, corroded iron nails =6g, slag? x2 =7g	coal x11 =33g, smooth oblong stone (whet stone???) =57g, burnt stone x2 =51g, worked flint? =5g	oyster shell x2= 2g, sea shell x3 =6g
C. 2	red flat tile x2=98g, red CBM x5 =36g, dirty yellow CBM x4 =15g, clay pipe stem x8 =10g	green bottle glass x3 =6g	partially melted metal lid? =2g, corroded iron nails x6 =36g	round stone ball =5g, , coal x5 =5g, , burnt stone =4g	oyster shell x4 =13g
C.3	red flat tile x6 = 423g, red CBM x3 =14g, clay pipe stem x4 =7g, yellow CBM x2 =1g	clear flat glass x2 =<1g, clear container glass x2 =9g	corroded iron nails x3 =13g, corroded iron scraps x3 =11g		oyster shell x3 =5g
C.4	dark yellow flat tile x2 =102g, red flat tile x2 =132g, red CBM x8 =53g, clay pipe stem x5 =7g, dark yellow CBM =5g	green bottle glass =1g, clear flat glass =<1g	thin small metal hoop =1g, corroded metal hook? =26g, corroded metal scrap =6g, corroded iron nails x5 =34g,	coal x3 =3g	oyster shell x7 =42g
C.5	red flat tile x9 =359g, red CBM x21 =189g	degraded green bottle glass =<1g, clear container glass =1g	corroded iron nails x23 =131g	coal x7 =9g	black plastic? button =<1g
C.6	red flat tile x2 =49g, red CBM x7 =63g		corroded iron nails x4 =14g		
C.7	white/grey flat tile =64g, red/black brick fragment covered in mortar x3 = 444g				



Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile x3 =68g, red CBM x16 =56g, clay pipe stem =3g	clear container glass x13=55g, clear flat glass x6 =8g	corroded iron nails =7g	coal x6 =5g, slate x2 =2g	white plastic plant tag with 'marrow' handwritten on one side =<1g, central core of battery =2g, white plastic ball =<1g, round 'plug shape' object but with 3 small round holes through the top =23g
C. 2	red flat roof tile =75g, red flat tile x6 =205g, red CBM x10 =60g, clay pipe stem x2 =7g, clay pipe bowl fragment =3g	clear flat glass x10 =14g, clear container glass x8 =41g, blue bottle glass x3 =18g	corroded iron nails x24 =134g, horse shoe fragments? x2 =41g, metal screw =27g, long rectangular metal bar with small ridge across the top and small round holes at either end =44g	slate x5 =27g, coal x9 =31g, slate pencil =4g	blue plastic cutlery handle =2g, white plastic screw lid =1g, oyster shell =2g, green plastic =2g, white plastic button =1g
C.3	red flat tile x7 =183g, red CBM x22 =244g, red flat roof tile =32g, red curved roof tile =100g, clay pipe stem x2 =4g, green glazed modern flat tile =14g, dirty yellow CBM =30g	clear container glass x18 =150g, green bottle glass x2 =22g, orange bottle glass x4 =20g, clear flat glass x19 =43g, blue container glass =3g	parts of horse shoe? x3 =67g, corroded iron nails x21 =210g, corroded iron scraps x32 =137g	slate x4 =167g, coal x8 =59g	white plastic x6 =15g, central cores of batteries x2 =14g, oyster shell x2 =12g
C.4	modern drain fragment =75g, red flat tile x10 =216g, red CBM x10 =39g, clay pipe stem x13 =21g	clear container glass x24 =131g, clear flat glass x11 =32g, green bottle glass x4 =76g, orange bottle glass =8g	small metal fireplace? for dolls house? =54g, long corroded metal bolt =37g, part of horse shoe? x2 =32g, slag x2 =14g, corroded iron nails x11 =96g, metal button? =4g, corroded metal scraps x38 =178g	coal x11 =57g, slate pencils? x2 =4g	oyster shell x2 =3g, oval black plastic cover? =1g, white plastic =<1g
C.5	red flat tile x2=48g, red CBM x27 =185g, clay pipe stem x6 =8g	clear container glass =5g, clear flat glass x3 =2g, green bottle glass =2g	small piece of lead? =16g, bullet =61g, corroded iron nails x23 =241g, corroded iron scraps x30 =234g, slag? =4g		oyster shell =5g
C.6	red flat tile x11 =200g, red CBM x27 =135g, clay pipe stem x5 =10g	clear glass bottle neck =49g, clear container glass =3g	corroded iron scraps x3 =9g, corroded iron nails x6 =45g	coal =2g	
C.7	red flat tile x3 =38g, red CBM x6 =17g, red/yellow CBM =12g		slag? x2 =9g, corroded iron scraps x10 =25g	coal x2 =6g	
C.8	red flat tile x6 =254g, red CBM x4 =29g, clay pipe stem x2 =6g	clear container glass x2= 26g	corroded iron nail =5g	coal x4 =11g, yellow/grey building stone =484g	cockle shell x3 =3g, oyster shell x2 =22g

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile x4 =60g, red CBM x1 =58g, yellow CBM x5 =261g, clay pipe stem x3 =5g, clay pipe bowl fragment =2g	clear flat glass x5 =18g, clear container glass x7=18g, green bottle glass =5g, orange bottle glass =1g	slag x3 =76g, wire/nail with hoop at one end =4g, modern nails x2 =7g, corroded iron nails x3 =15g, part of a horseshoe? =23g, lead? window lining =4g, long corroded iron nail =24g, metal button =<1g	coal =1g, slate x5 =25g, burnt stone =3g	asbestos x2 =57g, mortar =9g, oyster shell =<1g, grey plastic =1g, sea shell =18g, central core of battery 19g, foil =<1g
C. 2	red flat tile x18 =337g, red CBM x16 =105g, yellow CBM x9 =357g, clay pipe stem x7 =11g	clear container glass x15 =74g, green bottle glass =6g, clear flat glass x11 =12g	corroded iron nails x33 =223g, slag =3g	coal x5 =65g, slate x4 =47g	black roof felt x2 =6g, wood/bone? button =1g, blue plastic stick with "DESPOSE and PIC-DAT" on each side =<1g, small pink plastic dolls leg =1g, small green plastic ball =<1g, concrete =54g, asbestos =25g, oyster shell =5g, mortar x2 =13g
C.3	red flat tile x10 =245g, red CBM x21 =445g, clay pipe stem =2g, dark yellow CBM x4 =67g	clear container glass x11 =143g, clear flat glass x6 =13g, blue container glass =2g, orange bottle glass =2g, green bottle glass =2g	long corroded metal nail =41g, metal button =<1g, modern metal handle? =3g, corroded iron nails x10 =48g	slate pencil =3g, slate x4 =55g	white plastic =2g, oyster shell =3g
C.4	red flat tile x13 =448g, red CBM x3 =34g, clay pipe stem x5 =12g, dark yellow flat tile x3 =120g, dark yellow CBM x10 =76g	green bottle glass x2 =41g, orange bottle glass =3g, clear flat glass x2 =19g, clear container glass x3 =17g	slag= 27g, corroded iron nails x21 =153g	slate x7 =73g, coal x7 =24g	green plastic covering for biro =2g, asbestos =17g, oyster shell x4 =16g
C.5	modern drain fragment =246g, red flat tile x3 =133g, red CBM x30 =170g, clay pipe stem x2 =6g, dark yellow CBM =1g	clear container glass x3 =26g	one penny coin dated 1907 =9g, corroded iron nails x9 =34g	coal x2 =3g, slate x2 =13g	
C.6	red flat tile x6 =132g, red CBM x24 =159g, clay pipe stem =2g		corroded iron nail =3g		white plastic =<1g
C.7				flint? =4g	

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x22 =43g, dark yellow CBM x2 =4g, clay pipe stem x2 =4g	clear flat glass x3=5g	corroded iron nails x3 =9g	slate =2g, coal x8 =4g	yellow plastic =<1g, blue wrapper =<1g, foil x2 =<1g
C. 2	red plastic x2 =2g, red flat tile x6 =92g, clay pipe stem =<1g, red CBM x13 =122g		slag? =6g, corroded iron nails x2 =4g, U shaped metal tack =13g	coal =2g, slate =29g, worked flake =2g	yellow plastic x2 =<1g



C.3	red flat tile x12 =353g, red CBM x50 =258g, clay pipe stem x3 =8g	green bottle glass =9g	corroded iron nails x2 =12g	coal x6 =3g, slate =31g	oyster shell =3g
C.4	red flat tile x19 =397g, red CBM x53 =286g, pink/yellow CBM x2 =16g, clay pipe stem x2 =6g	clear container glass =3g, clear flat glass =4g	square corroded scrap metal =16g, corroded iron nails x2 =8g	slate =1g, coal x7 =12g	
C.5	red flat tile x20 =265g, red CBM x16 =54g			coal x5 =13g, round stone ball =4g	
C.6	red flat tile x8 =168g, red CBM x11 =77g	degraded green bottle glass =1g	corroded iron nail =10g	coal =3g	oyster shell with tiny square and round holes through it =24g
C.7	curved red tile x2 =317g, red flat tile x12 =323g, red CBM x5 =57g			coal x3 =4g, worked flint? =5g	
C.20	red flat tile x12 =193g, red CBM x25 =180g, yellow/orange flat tile =14g, clay pipe stem =2g	clear flat glass =2g	corroded iron nails =10g, corroded iron lump =79g	coal x2 =9g, slate x2 =10g	

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
All Contexts	red flat tile x21 =898g, red CBM x25 =213g	clear flat glass x3 =3g		coal x4 =5g	snail shell =2g, oyster shell x2 =3g

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1			metal scraps x2 = <1g		coconut shell =3g, string =1g, clear plastic ('CONT') = <1g
C. 2	flat terracotta roof tile x14 =417g, red CBM x41 =268g, clay pipe stem =5g, grey CBM x2 =37g, red tile x3 =138g		large iron nail = 43g	coal/charcoal x13 =26g	shell x2 =3g, snail shells x3 =14g, white plastic bead = <1g, foil wrapper x2 = <1g
C.3	flat red roof tile x8 =247g, red CBM x14 =89g				shell x2 =4g, snail x7 =5g, plastic pearl bead = <1g
C.4	flat red tile x4 =110g				snails x11 = 14g, shell =1g



Test Pit 9	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat dark red tile =50g, pale orange/pink CBM x7 =48g, red/orange CBM x7 =48g, red/grey sandwich tile =9g, clay pipe bowl fragment =1g	clear curved glass x12 =52g, clear flat glass x7 =9g, green bottle glass x4 =19g, curved yellow/orange glass =2g	decorated metal button (lion/unicorn crest/coat of arms, military/service button) =6g, lump of lead =18g	slate x2 =7g, limestone?=10g, whetstone? =10g, fragment of quern stone? =47g	modern grey concrete tile =13g, mortar x4 =27g, shell =<1g
C. 2	small terracotta ball =<1g, clay pipe stem x2 =2g, red CBM x24 =126g, pink/red CBM x8 =18g, grey/pink tile =24g, yellow/grey flat tile =17g	curved clear glass x20 =48g, clear flat glass x12 =10g, curved green glass x3 =12g, degraded green glass x2 =7g, brown glass x2 =3g	metal button ("make your own") =1g, corroded iron nails 3 =8g, corroded square nail =15g, corroded metal scrap =<1g	coal x8 =18g, slate pencil =3g, slate x2=18g	dark small bead with hole =1g, glass bulb fragment with metal wire =1g, black bakelite rectangular object with 3 holes and a + sign =5g, cement =2g
C.3	clay pipe stem =2g, clay pipe bowl fragment =3g, red CBM x45 =337g, pale pinky/red CBM x12 =57g, white/yellow brick =70g, pale pink curved tile =57g, red flat large roof tile x2 =70g, red flat large tile x3 =124g, dark red/purple tile x3 =100g, large curved glazed roof tile with inclusions of black/red =51g	clear curved glass x23 =71g, flat clear glass x2 =4g, dark green bottle glass x4 =12g, blue bottle glass =2g, degraded bottle glass x2 =3g	corroded iron nails x8 =46g, metal tube =2g, corroded iron bolt =12g, metal clasp/fixing =1g, corroded metal scrap =3g	slate x3 =10g, coal x25 =38g	brown bottle top =18g, mortar =25g, white clay mortar? with grooves =5g
C.4	white ceramic door knob =44g, pink curved tile =96g, yellow/grey curved tile =56g, red CBM x17 =174g, red CBM with mortar =33g, red flat tile x3 =77g, glazed curved red tile =33g, pink/grey CBM =39g	curved clear glass x15 =71g, flat clear glass x4 =7g, dark green glass x3 =15g, brown glass =2g	corroded iron nails x4 =36g, corroded metal scraps x7 =4g	slate x2 =6g, coal x6 =8g	chalky white mortar x4 =82g, plaster chalky white =6g
C.5	clay pipe stem =3g, red CBM x24 =224g, red flat tile with mortar x2 =197g, pink/grey CBM x9 =156g, light pink/red curved tile =56g	dark green curved glass x3 =8g, curved clear glass x14 =40g, clear flat glass x2 =3g, degraded green glass =4g, burnt glass fragment? =<1g	slag x3 =27g	coal x20 =23g	yellow/white mortar (1 with limewash/paint on two surfaces) x3 =240g
C.6	clay pipe stem =1g, red CBM x12 =130g, grey brick =44g, red flat tile =11g, pink/grey CBM =16g, pink/red tile =23g	clear curved glass x3 =9g, curved light brown glass =2g, clear rounded glass paste jar =93g	long corroded iron nails x3 =37g	slate x2 =6g	oyster shell =10g, mortar =18g
C.7	red brick fragment =8g, red flat roof tile with burnt edge =42g			slate =11g	chalky mortar =20g
C.8	red CBM x6 =8g	curved clear glass =<1g		coal x2 =1g	
C.9					large chunk of chalky white mortar with paint/whitewash surface =217g
C.10	pink/red brick fragment =6g	handmade pale green curved glass =8g		coal x10 =7g	



Test Pit 10	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red tile x2 =22g	clear curved glass =<1g	two pence coin dated 1994 =7g	slate =3g,	shell =1g, plastic curtain hook =<1g
C. 2	large chunk of red brick =483g, yellow/grey brick =77g, red roof tile x2 =76g, pink/red CBM x3 =96g, pink/yellow CBM =20g, red CBM x29 =154g	pressed clear glass =12g	slag x6 =17g		
C.3	burnt CBM? =8g, burnt dark red brick x3 =576g, yellow CBM x10 =518g, red/grey CBM x3 =200g, red CBM x77 =1585g, lump of red/brown brick with burnt corner =265g, curved red/yellow tile =41g, flat red/yellow tile =58g, red flat tile x31 =1462g, red roof tile =37g, red curved roof tile with glaze =72g, red/grey tile with blackened surface x5 =113g	clear glass, pressed pattern =4g, clear curved glass x2 =5g, thick dark green glass bottle base fragment =77g	metal lumps x2 =10g, corroded metal band in 3 pieces =337g, slag x2 =42g	slate x6 =124g	tarmac x9 =259g
C.4	buff/yellow CBM x15 =1147g, red CBM x10 =1066g, red/buff roof tile x3 =244g, modern drain fragment =17g		clear thick bottle glass =1g	slate x2 =3g, coal x5 =20g	
C.5	clay pipe stem =<1g, yellow/buff CBM x15 =212g, red CBM x25 =291g, red roof tile x9 =154g	clear curved glass x8 =12g, clear flat glass x2 =2g, dark green glass =<1g	metal button ("superior quality") =2g, corroded metal nails x6 =73g, corroded metal lumps x3 =74g		
C.6	burnt CBM? =11g, red CBM x76 =667g, yellow/buff CBM x9 =494g, red tile x7 =134g, burnt red CBM x7 =47g		slag? x2 =10g	coal x2 =8g	tarmac x30 =383g
C.7	yellow/buff CBM x2 =162g, red roof tile x17 =871g, red tile with mortar x4 =187g, red CBM x56 =350g	clear degraded glass x2 =<1g	slag x5 =34g	coal x18 =36g	
C.8	red roof tile x5 =334g, red CBM x13 =68g, red CBM with mortar x5 =23g			coal x8 =19g	mortar x2 =6g
C.9	purple/red brick and cement =102g, pink/red CBM x4 =72g, red CBM =29g, red roof tile =71g			coal x6 =20g, sandstone tile? =16g	
C.10	red CBM x17 =78g, red roof tile x8 =198g		slag =9g	coal x3 =1g, whetstone? =54g	
No context	red roof tile x20 =654g		metal lumps x2= 22g	coal =2g	



Test Pit 11	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x18 =126g, clay pipe stem x6 =8g	clear flat glass x4 =7g, clear curved glass x2 =5g	corroded metal nails x13 =46g, slag =62g, metal lumps x4 =98g	coal x3 =2g	shell =9g, mortar =3g
C. 2	clay pipe stem x4 =12g, clay pipe bowl fragment x3 =4g, red CBM and mortar x11 =461g	curved clear glass x4 =6g, clear flat glass x2 =9g	corroded metal nails x3 =30g, metal lump =5g		
C.3	clay pipe stem x3 =9g, red roof tile x20 =696g, yellow/buff CBM =25g, red CBM x15 =388g		lead =27g, iron corroded nails x4 =25g, corroded metal fragments x16 =77g		shell =<1g
C.4	clay pipe bowl fragment =2g, red CBM x6 =80g, red roof tile x2 =44g		slag =3g		
C.5	clay pipe stem x3 =3g, red tile x4 =129g, thin pink/yellow tile x2 =8g, red CBM x12 =72g	clear curved glass x5 =27g, clear flat glass x6 =7g	iron corroded nails x8 =25g, iron corroded lumps x7 =25g, metal wire x2 =2g, lead? =<1g	slate =1g	
C.6	red tile x2 =56g, yellow/red CBM x2 =9g		iron lump =2g		
C.7	red roof tile x6 =270g				
C.8	red CBM x9 =43g		iron corroded nail =13g		

Test Pit 12	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	glazed modern drain fragment =18g, red tile x3 =72g, red CBM x126 =925g	flat clear glass x6 =10g, dark curved glass =5g, old glass x6 =16g	iron nail =3g, modern nail =2g, slag x2 =29g		shell x3 =1g, white plastic =1g, burnt material =5g, charcoal x24 =55g, mortar x4 =56g
C. 2	white CBM x2 =155g, red CBM x46 =331g, red tile x12 =636g	blue glass marble =6g, dark thick glass =14g, clear flat glass x6 =7g, clear curved glass x2 =2g, brown glass x3 =4g, curved blue glass bottle top =2g	corroded iron lumps x2 =158g	slate x2 =14g, chalk x4 =23g	snail =4g, blue plastic =<1g, concrete x3 =68g, charcoal x11 =28g
C.3	clay pipe stem x2 =4g, red CBM x10 =154g, red tile x10 =539g	curved brown glass =4g, flat clear glass x6 =11g, curved clear glass x4 =11g, degraded glass x2 =13g	slag x3 =14g, iron nails x7 =34g, iron D shaped ring =29g, iron fragments x9 =25g, corroded iron scrap =57g, corroded wheel =28g	slate =2g	oyster shell =8g, concrete =35g



C.4	clay pipe stem x3 =3g, yellow brick CBM x7 =1587g, red CBM x25 =1069g, pink CBM x2 =33g, red tile x20 =788g	pressed orange glass =10g, clear flat glass x5 =6g, clear curved glass x4 =8g	slag x6 =32g, half an ounce weight (round in shape) =14g, iron nails x3 =12g	slate x5 =59g	shell x5 =10g, concrete =173g
C.5	dark brown CBM x2 =230g, red CBM x12 =202g, red flat tile x6 =240g, pale yellow CBM and brick x9 = 3165g	clear flat glass x3 =5g, clear curved glass =1g	iron nail =2g, slag x3 =59g		concrete =612g, chalk lump =342g, mortar x2 =62g

Test Pit 13	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem x10 =11g, clay pipe bowl x3 =<1g, flat red roof tile x2 =32g, red CBM x12 =57g, white brick fragments x2 =19g	clear glass bead =4g, curved clear glass x4 =11g, flat clear glass x4 =3g, degraded clear glass =2g	iron corroded nails x6 =21g, iron lump =12g, metal button =<1g, slag =19g	slate x5 =7g, coal x42 =37g	snail =1g
C. 2	clay pipe stem x22 =29g, clay pipe bowl fragments x7 =11g, burnt pink/grey clay brick x2 =64g, white brick x3 =76g, red CBM x37 =287g	curved blue glass =<1g, curved clear glass x5 =16g, degraded glass =2g	iron nails x9 =34g, iron lump =17g, metal ring =<1g, slag x4 =53g	slate x7 =63g, coal x27 =44g	oyster shell x6 =12g, snail shell =<1g
C.3	clay pipe stem x19 =29g, clay pipe bowl =6g, flat red roof tile x5 =137g, red CBM x40 =162g, burnt clay x2 =4g	flat clear glass x3 =3g, clear curved glass x4 =12g	iron nails x7 =28g, metal pencil end (with pencil in it still) =1g, round thin metal discs (one with a wavy edge) x2 =6g, metal tube =3g, scrap metal fragment =<1g, slag =15g	slate pencil =2g, slate x8 =18g, coal x23 =37g	snails x4 =<1g, shell x4 =2g, plastic/glass? =<1g
C.4	clay pipe stem x24 =32g, clay pipe bowl x4 =11g, burnt clay brick =18g, red CBM x58 =463g	clear curved glass x3 =13g, clear flat glass x5 =6g	scrap metal fragments x2 =62g, iron nails x21 =130g, slag =3g, metal button =2g, small metal ring =<1g	slate x9 =36g, coal xx25 =38g	oyster shell x10 =68g, snails x4 =8g
C.5	clay pipe stem x7 =9g, clay pipe bowl x2 =4g, red flat tile x7 =303g, red CBM x89 =1303g	clear flat degraded glass x3 =3g	iron nails x10 =66g, metal button =1g, metal disc with circular hole in centre =4g, lead scraps? x2=7g	coal x13 =17g	oyster shell x4 =15g, snails x5 =11g
C.6	clay pipe stem =4g, red CBM x35 =213g, red flat tile x2 =55g		iron nails x3 =9g	coal x11 =12g	oyster shell x2 =6g
C.7	red CBM x14 =87g, flat red tile (one roof tile) x7 =211g	flat degraded glass =<1g	iron nails x3 =15g	coal x2 =5g	snail shell =<1g, oyster shell x15 =29g, mortar x3 =24g
C.8	red flat tile =81g, red CBM x14 =104g		slag =5g		oyster shell =<1g, mussel shell x7 =7g, mortar x2 =5g



C.9	clay pipe stem =<1g, red flat tile x8 =361g, red CBM x31 =263g		iron nails x2 =9g		mussel shell x2 =2g
C.10	red flat tile x5 =183g, red CBM x23 =120g			coal x3 =<1g	
C.11	red flat tile x2 =81g, red CBM x11 =64g				charcoal x4 =3g, mortar x5 =6g, shell x2 =1g
C.12	red CBM = 25g				

Test Pit 14	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x4 =16g, yellow CBM x3 =22g	clear curved glass =7g, pale green thick curved glass =16g, clear flat glass x2 =7g	metal nail =2g, slag x3 =5g	slate x2 =4g, coal x2 =3g	cement tile/pipe with rough brown coating =26g, asbestos x2 =18g, cement x6 =25g, snails x2 =4g, plastic clear sheeting =<1g
C. 2	red CBM x3 =17g, pink/red tile =9g, white modern ceramic shiny tile x4 =25g	large curved green bottle glass "ON & Co" =37g, clear flat glass x5 =12g, curved clear glass x3 =4g	metal clothes peg springs x2 =6g, metal nail =6g	slate =6g, coal x15 =41g	asbestos x3 =29g, snail =6g
C.3	white modern glazed tile x2 =109g, red CBM x4 =21g, thin modern hard tile/slate =2g	clear curved glass x3 =56g, green curved glass =4g, curved brown glass =<1g	nails x4 =22g, corroded lump =16g	coal x4 =6g	

Test Pit 15	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 2	red flat tile =22g, pale red grooved CBM =8g, red CBM x3 =28g	blue curved glass =<1g	iron nail =4g		stones/cement x8 =90g
C.3	red CBM x3 =12g, pink tile =19g, clay pipe stem =2g, red flat tile x2 =29g	curved green glass x2 =12g, curved blue glass =1g, curved plain glass x2=1g, flat plain glass =1g	iron nails x3 =15g, iron screw =5g, iron corroded scraps x2 =8g, slag x2 =47g		
C.4	red CBM x8 =23g	curved clear glass x3 =2g, curved green glass x2 =1g			charcoal x2 =<1g, shell fragments x3 =2g
C.5	red flat tile =20g, red CBM x3 =20g, clay pipe stem =1g		iron square nail =4g, slag x5 =106g		



Test Pit 16	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	brown glazed modern drain fragment =134g, red CBM x2 =43g, yellow/white brick =155g, yellow/white CBM x11 =49g, yellow curved pipe fragments x3 =113g	clear curved glass x2 =17g, clear flat glass x3 =4g	corroded metal object =55g, iron nail =2g	slate x2 =2g, coal x3 =19g	thin fibre matting =1g, asbestos x11 =85g, tarmac =19g, roofing felt x5 =13g
C. 2	clay pipe stem =2g, brown glazed modern drain fragment =31g, curved yellow tile/pipe fragment =319g, red CBM x6 =44g, pink CBM x7 =102g, red CBM/mortar =76g, pinky red pipe x2 =101g, yellow brick and CBM x14 =649g, ancient brick poorly fired =99g	curved dark green glass =3g, flat clear glass x5 =16g, modern clear patterned window glass x3 =13g	slag =9g, tin can fragments x7 =70g, iron nails x2 =14g, iron nail with large head =3g, metal square headed nail with rusted attachment =12g		plastic sheeting =1g, concrete slab =277g, concrete lump =58g, asbestos x17 =165g, roof felt x40 =62g
C.3	brown glazed modern drain pipe x2 =72g, red clay pipe =40g, pink/red CBM x5 =108g, pink/red pipe x2 =76g, white/yellow CBM x8 =205g, red CBM x10 =93g	curved, dark metallic coated glass =11g	large metal nail =19g, iron screw in hook =5g	slate =8g, burnt coal =5g,	flat asbestos x2 =68g, curved asbestos =20g, grey concrete tile x2 =165g, red concrete tile =24g, concrete lumps x8 =1646g, grey plastic covered electrical wire =9g, red plastic covered fuse/electric wire x2 =1g, cement/mortar =6g
C.4	red CBM x7 =35g, yellow/buff CBM =9g, modern brown glazed drain fragment =1g	curved green glass =1g, flat clear glass x3 =13g, curved pale green glass =7g, curved clear glass (one piece the bottom of a small circular glass bottle) x2 =13g	metal corroded flat fragments x3 =5g, metal corroded lump and stem =5g		

Test Pit 17	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile x2 =125g, red CBM x2 =45g, white brick =31g	clear curved glass =7g	iron corroded nails x2 =25g		asbestos =17g, cement x2 =106g
C. 2	white brick fragment x3 =16g, red flat tile x4 =181g, red CBM x7 =52g, grey brick =11g, pink brick fragments x3 =8g	green curved glass =3g, brown curved glass =3g, clear curved glass x2 =18g	iron nails x10 =42g, flat corroded metal x2 =9g		charcoal x3 =2g, cement =23g, plastic round lid =<1g
C.3	clay pipe stem x4 =6g	curved clear glass =8g	corroded metal nail =5g		
C.4-10	red tile (markings on one side?) =23g, red tile x2 =84g, red CBM x2 =12g	clear pressed decorated curved glass =9g	slag =9g, iron nail =3g, flat metal fragment =2g, metal button =1g, metal badge shaped object with circular hole and lettering LET SIDE =5g, lead? fragment =5g, lead shot =4g	sandstone =14g, slate pencil x2 =2g	oyster shell x3 =13g

13.7 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 Ashwell in 2011 and 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/hertfordshire/ashwell> and these can be used, if wished, to prepare maps showing the distribution of other classes of data not depicted in this appendix.

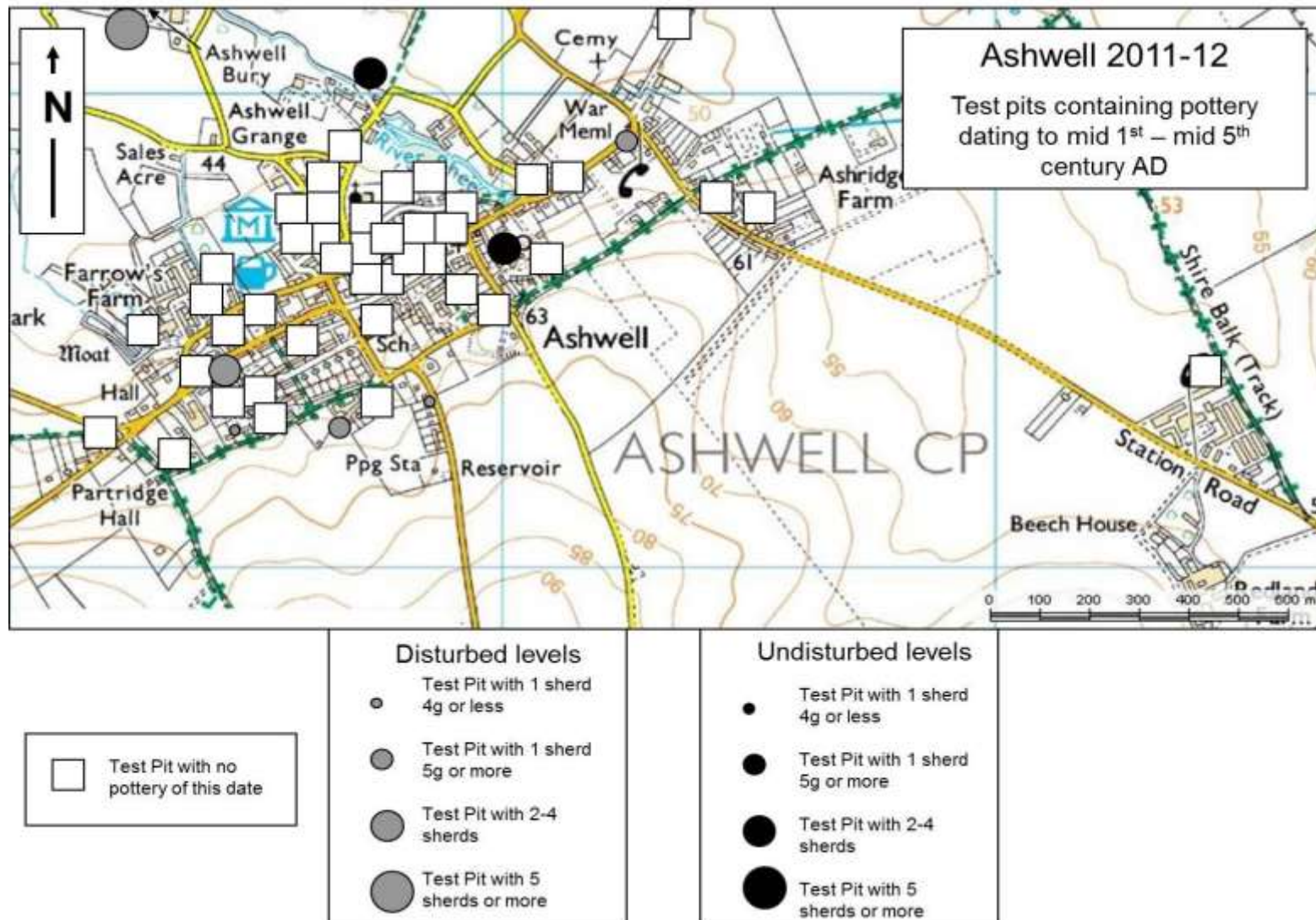


Figure 55: The Roman pottery distribution map for the Ashwell test pits

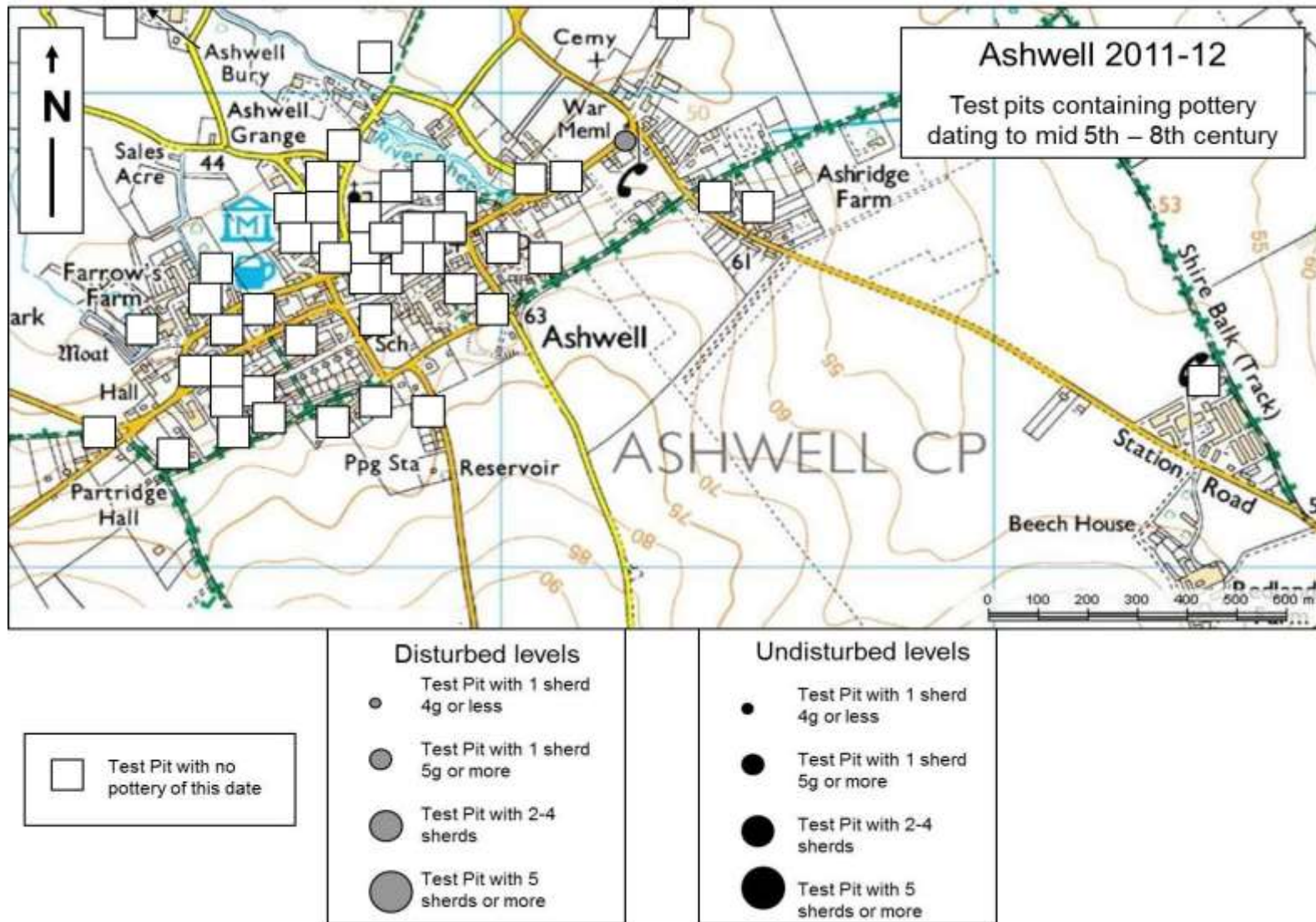


Figure 56: The Early Anglo Saxon pottery distribution map for the Ashwell test pits

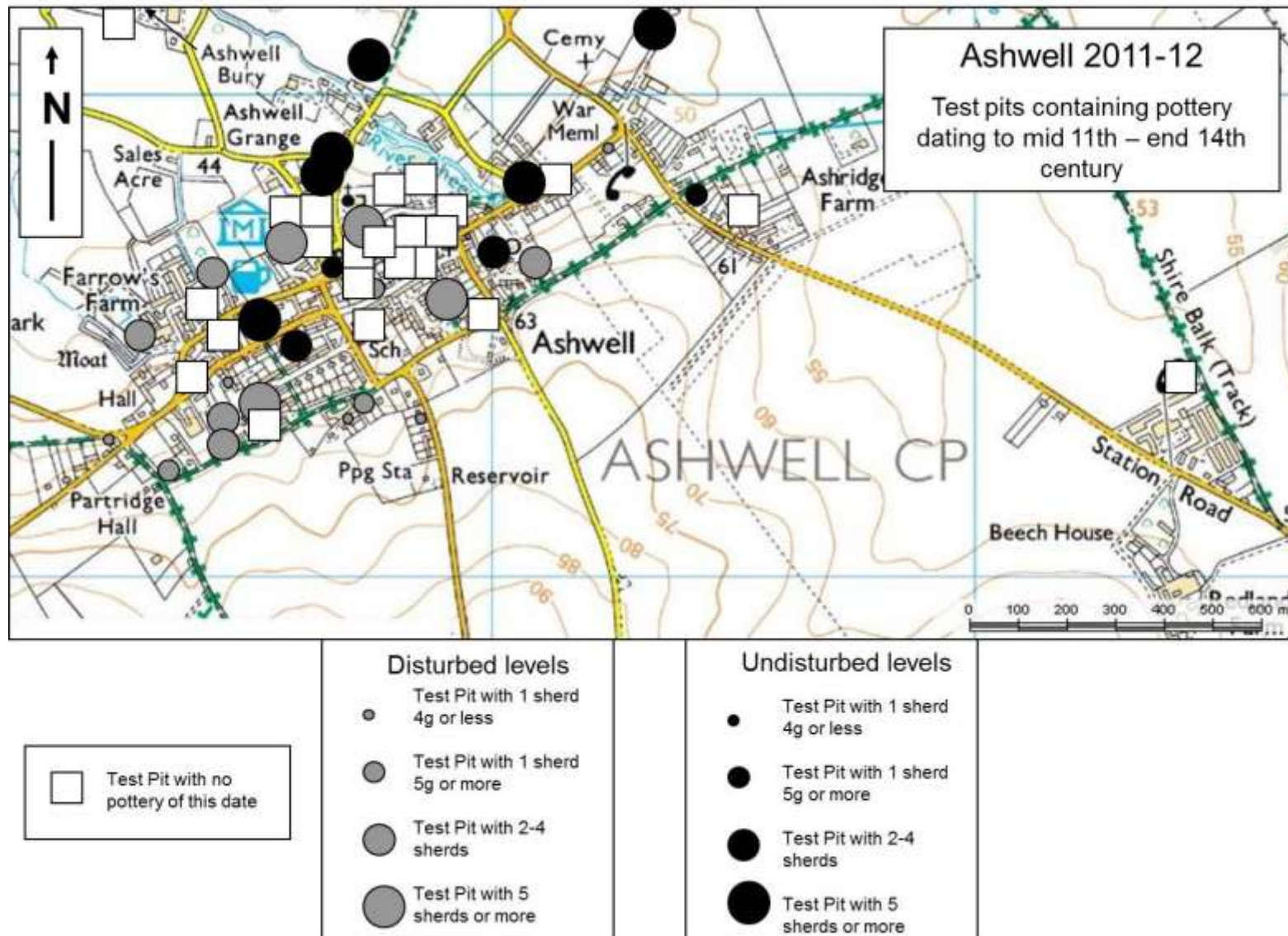


Figure 57: The high medieval pottery distribution map for the Ashwell test pits

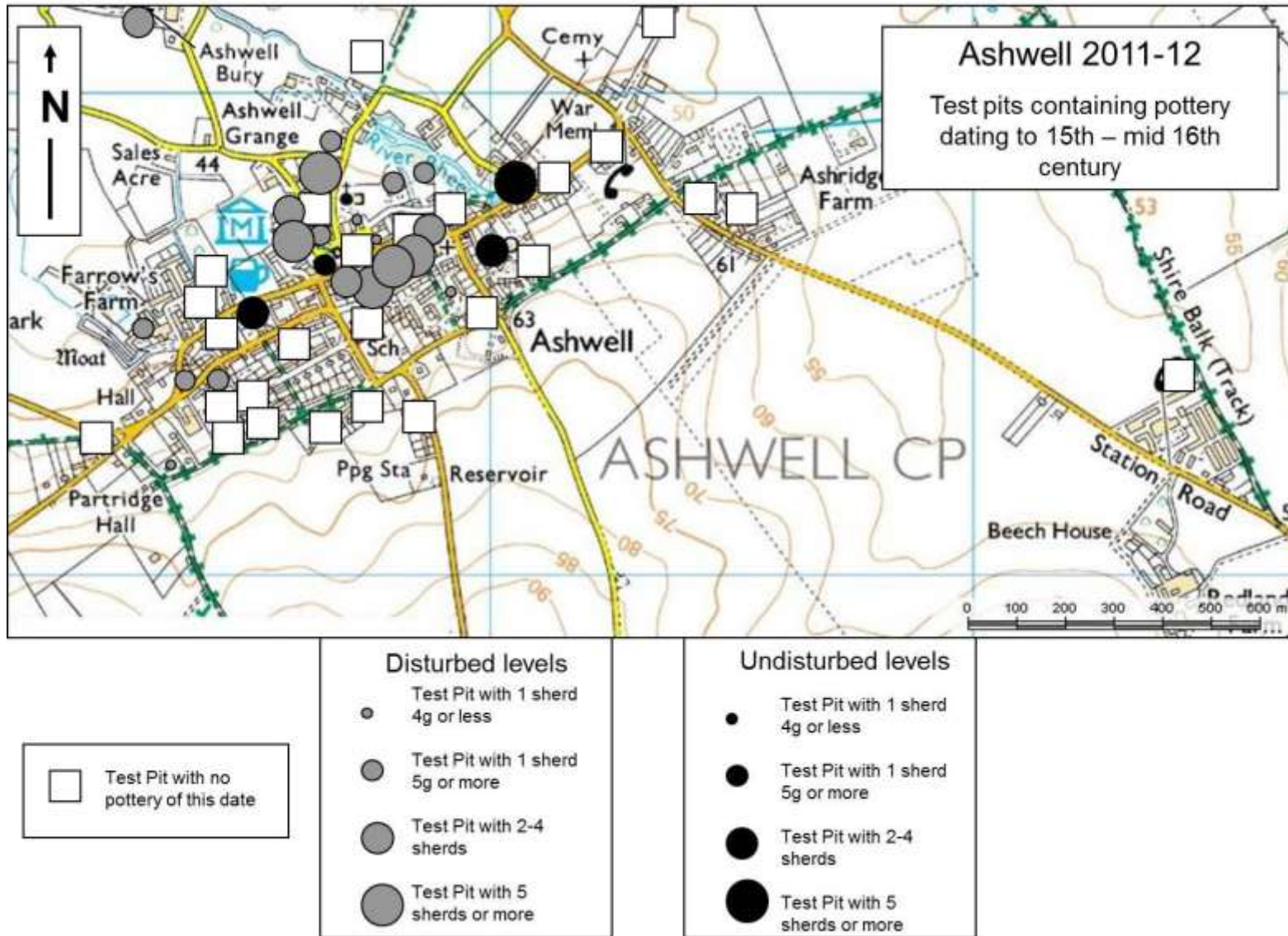


Figure 58: The late medieval pottery distribution map for the Ashwell test pits

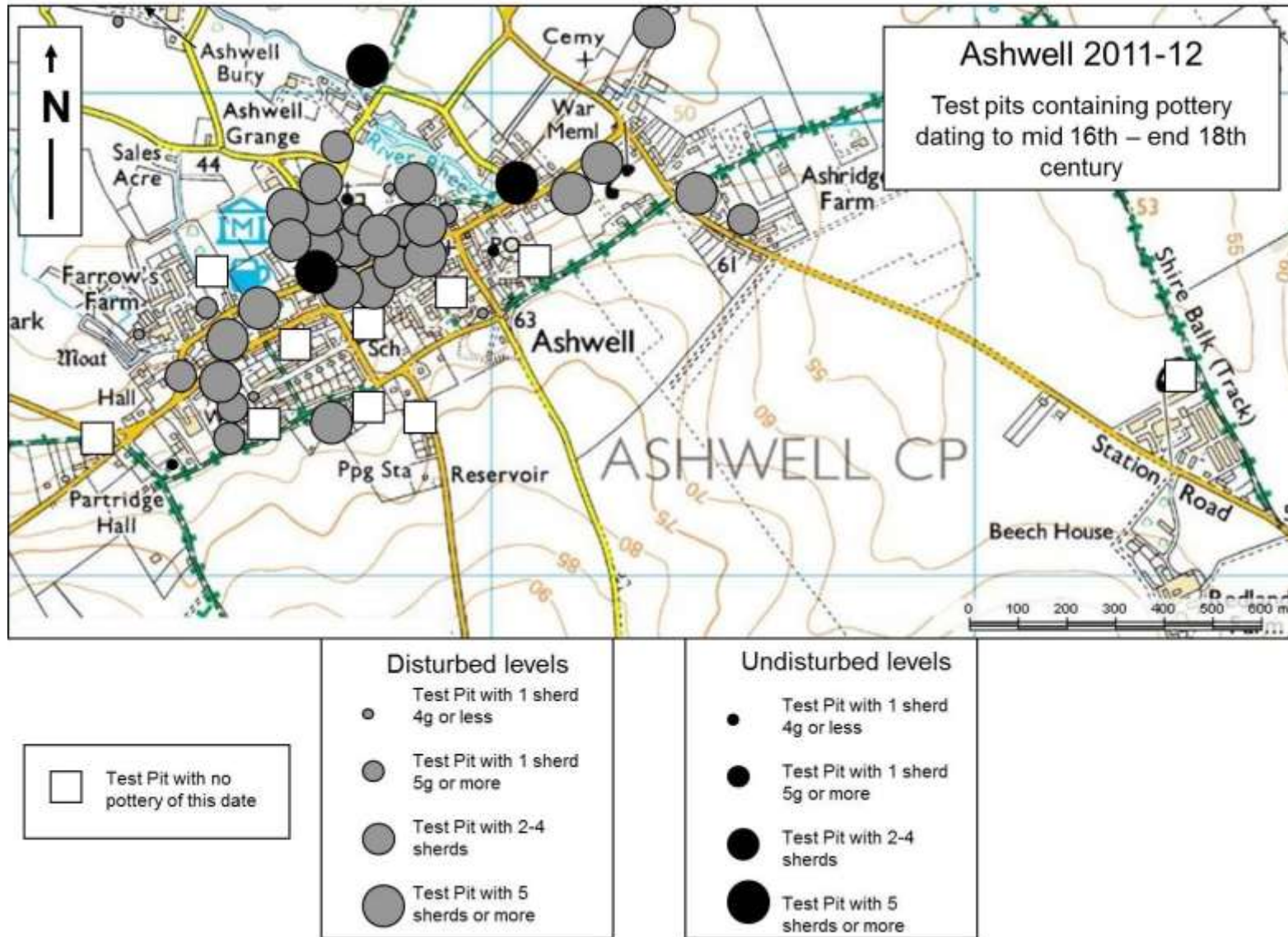


Figure 59: The post medieval pottery distribution map for the Ashwell test pits

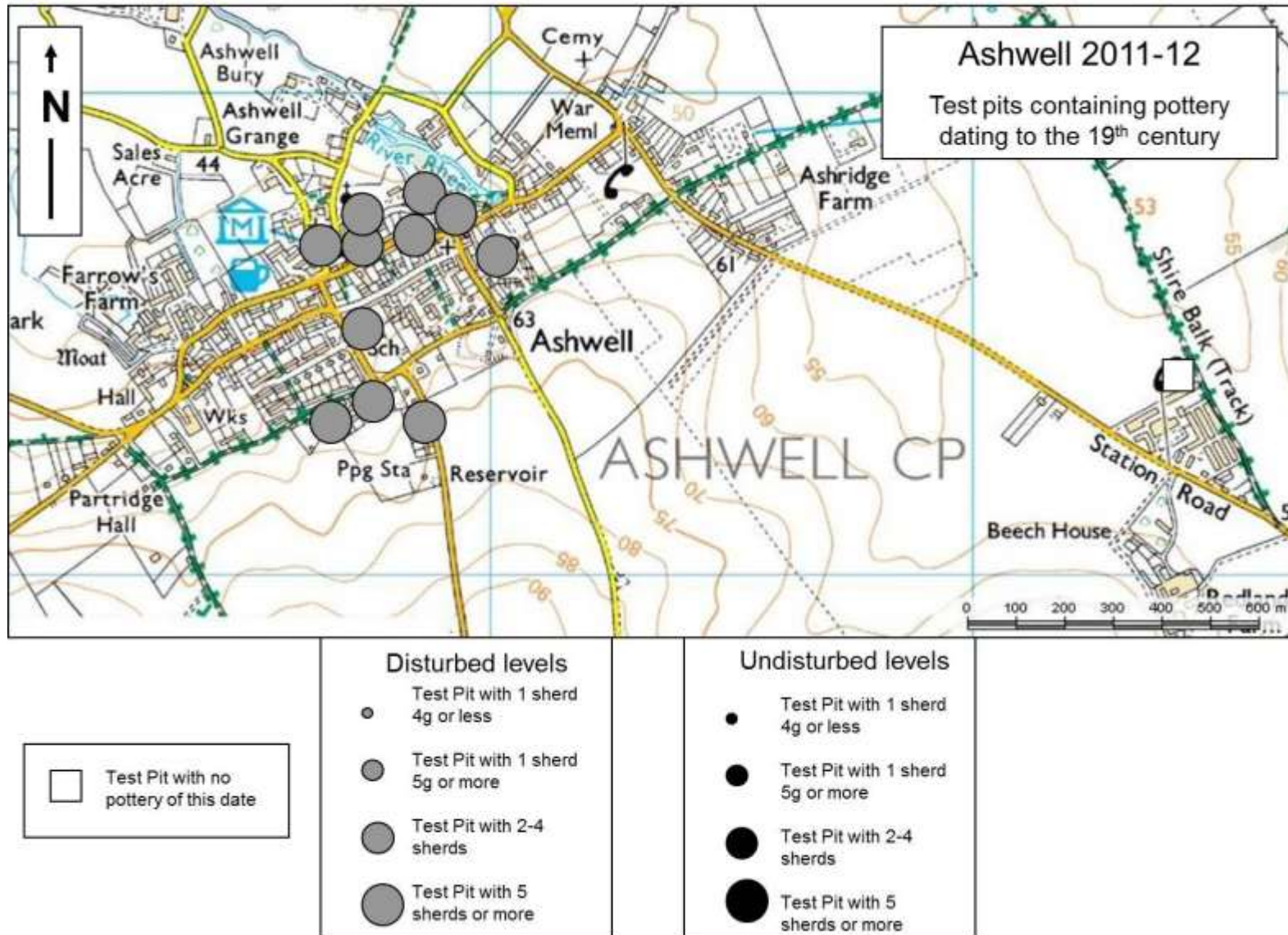


Figure 60: The 19th century pottery distribution map for the Ashwell test pits



Figure 61: The distribution of burnt stone from the 2011 Ashwell test pits

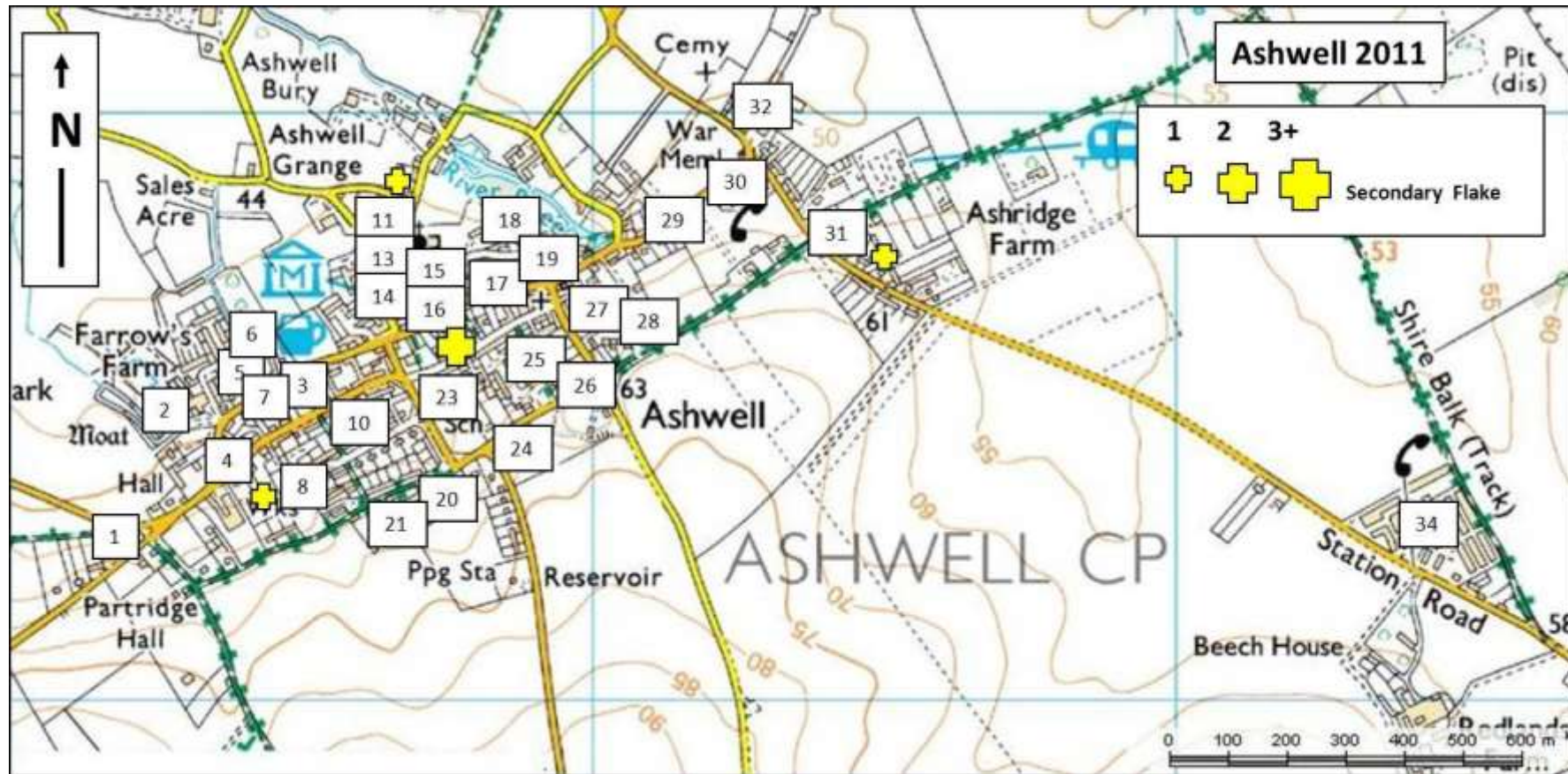


Figure 62: The distribution of secondary flakes from the 2011 Ashwell test pits

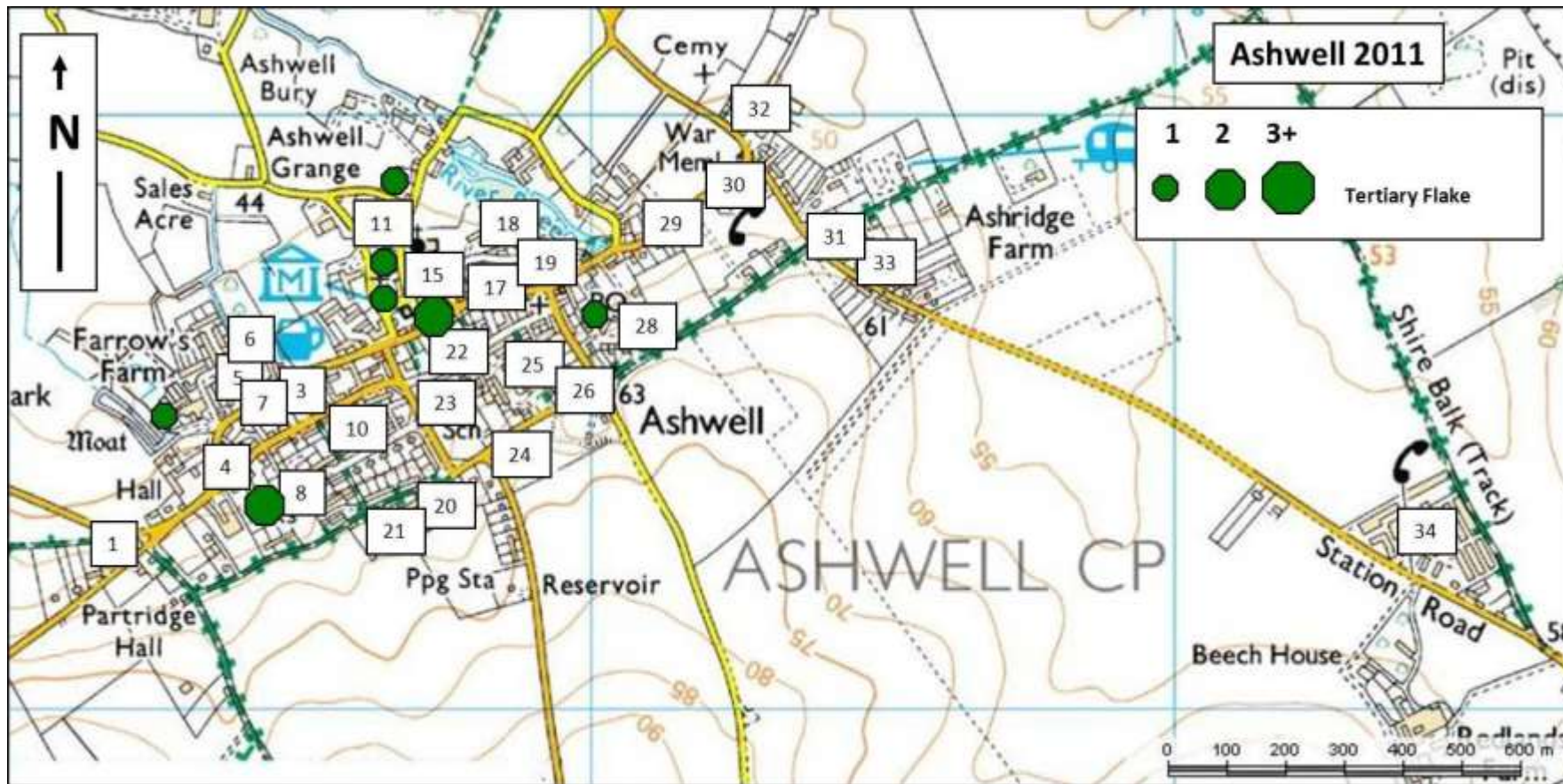


Figure 63: The distribution of tertiary flakes from the 2011 Ashwell test pits

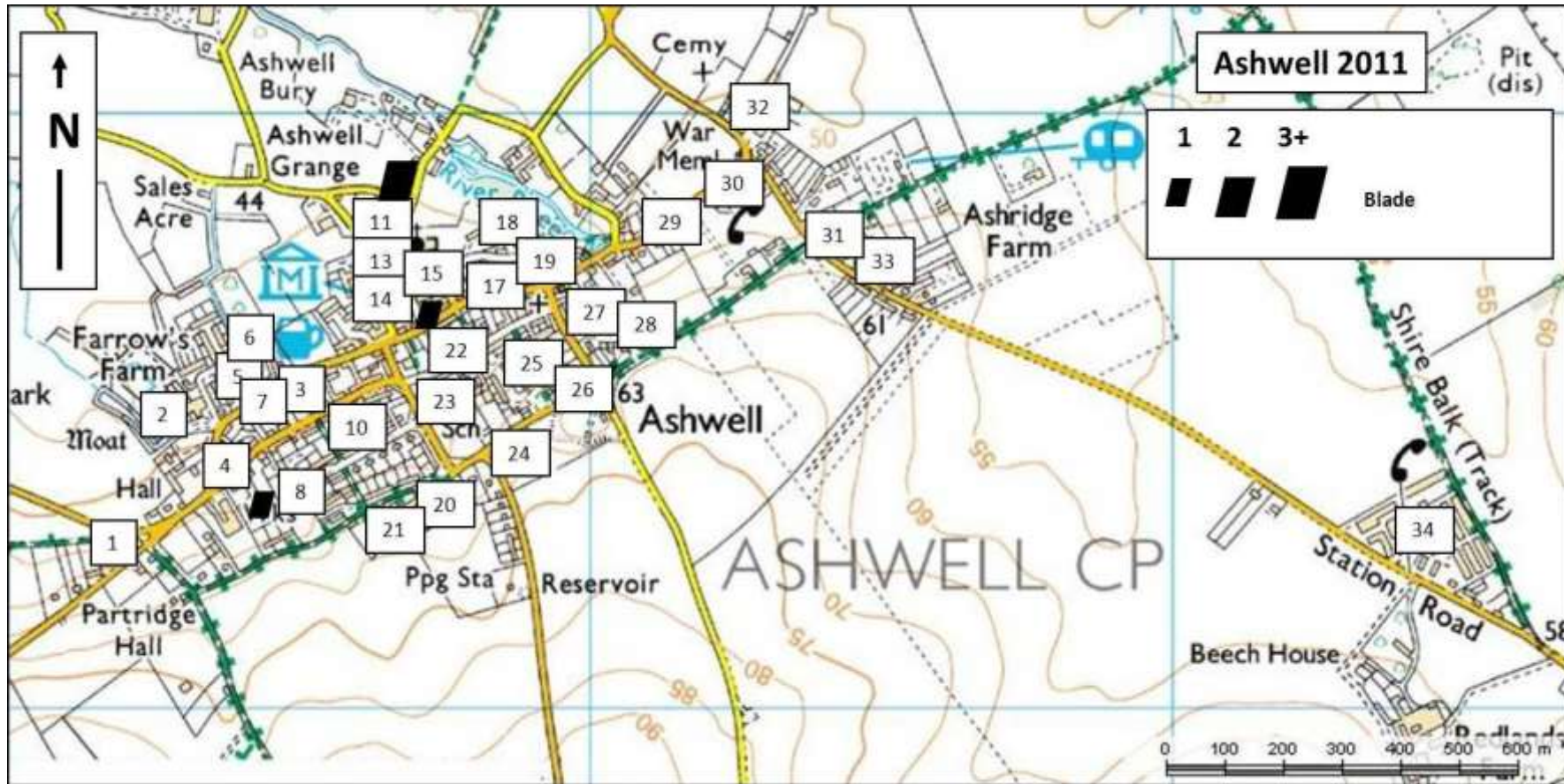


Figure 64: The distribution of flint blades from the 2011 Ashwell test pits

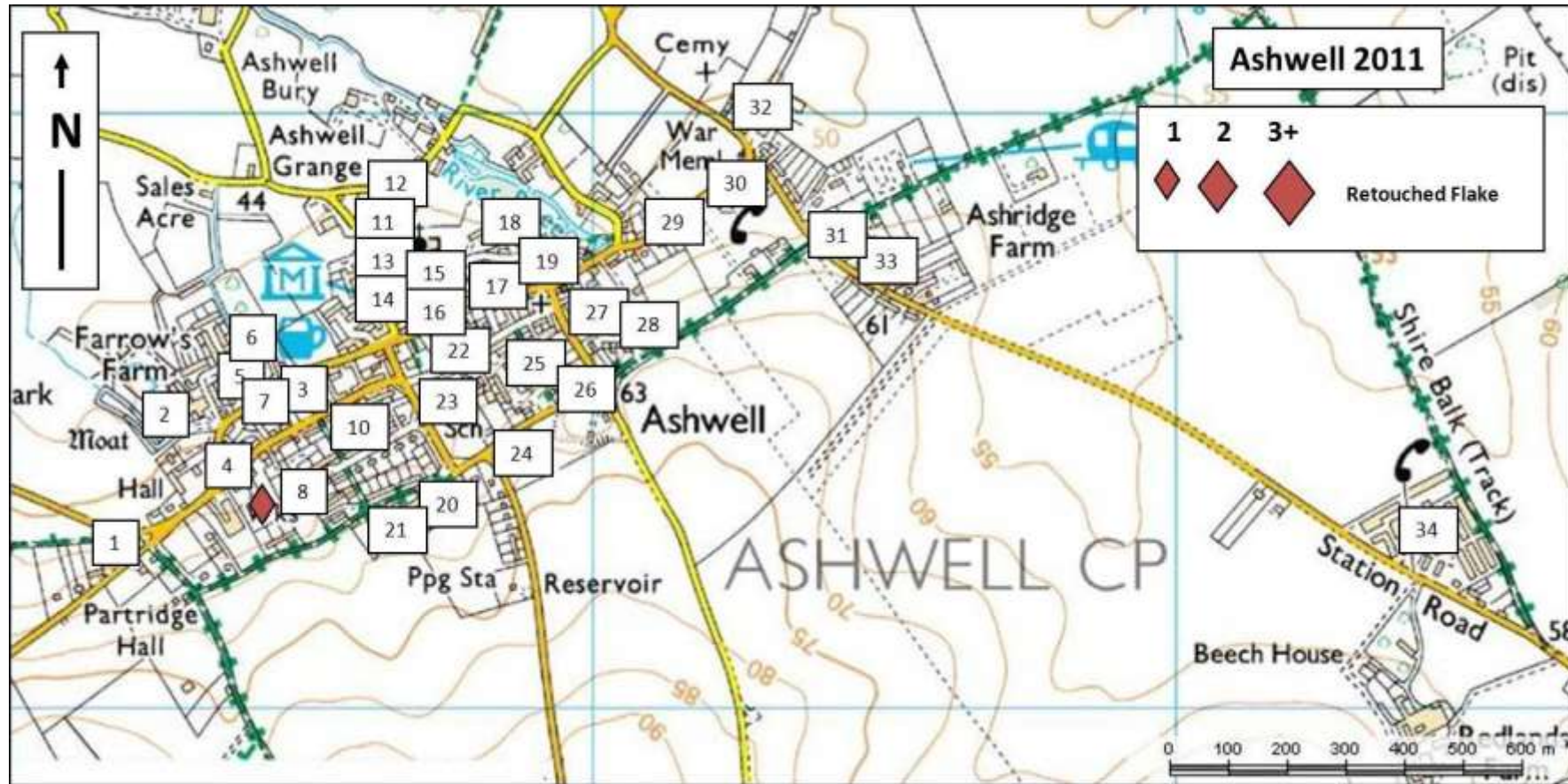


Figure 65: The distribution of retouched flakes from the 2011 Ashwell test pits

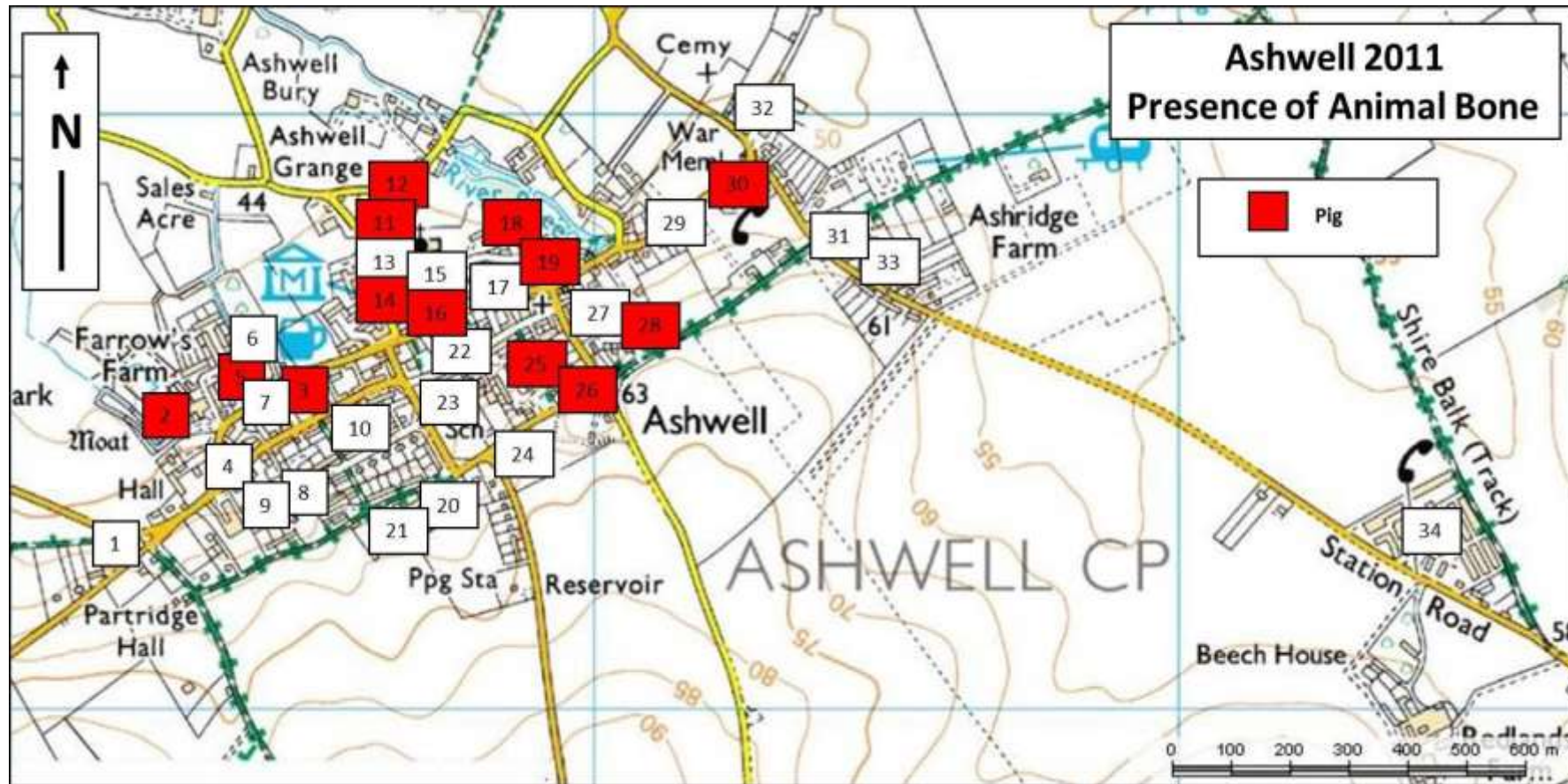


Figure 66: The presence of pig bone from the 2011 Ashwell test pits

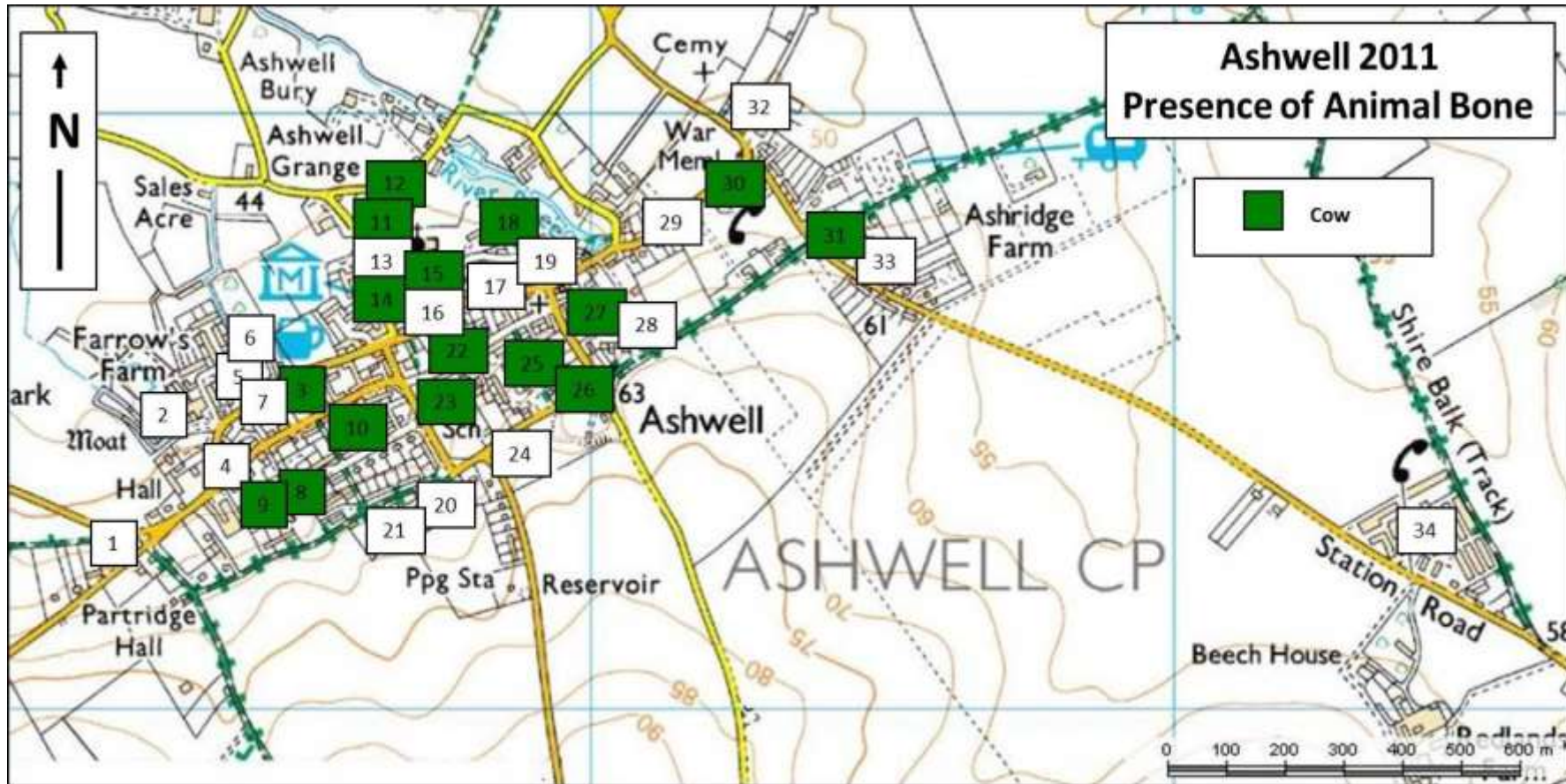


Figure 67: The presence of cow bone from the 2011 Ashwell test pits

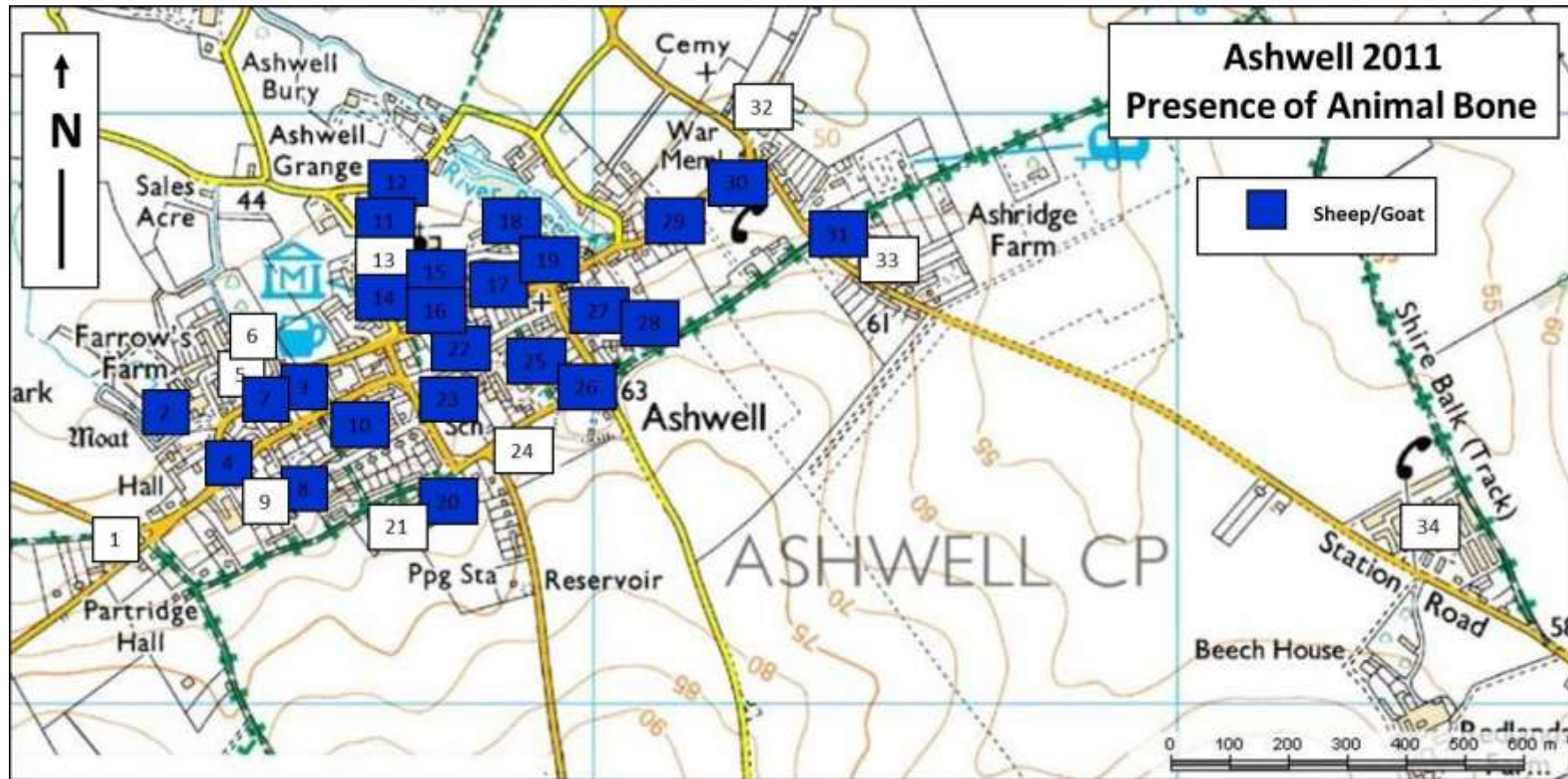


Figure 68: The presence of sheep/goat bone from the 2011 Ashwell test pits

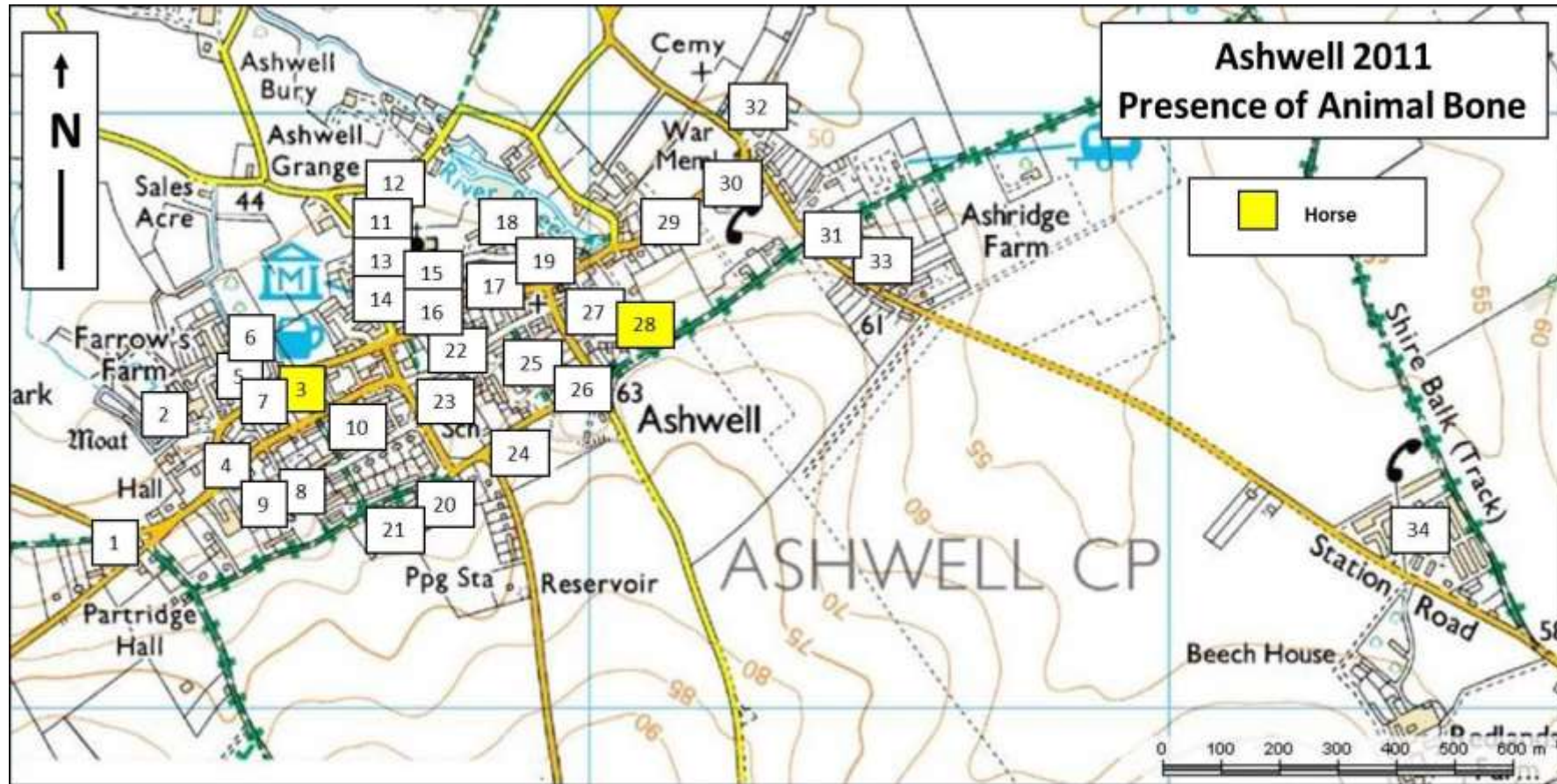


Figure 69: The presence of horse bone from the 2011 Ashwell test pits



Figure 70: The presence of rabbit bone from the 2011 Ashwell test pits

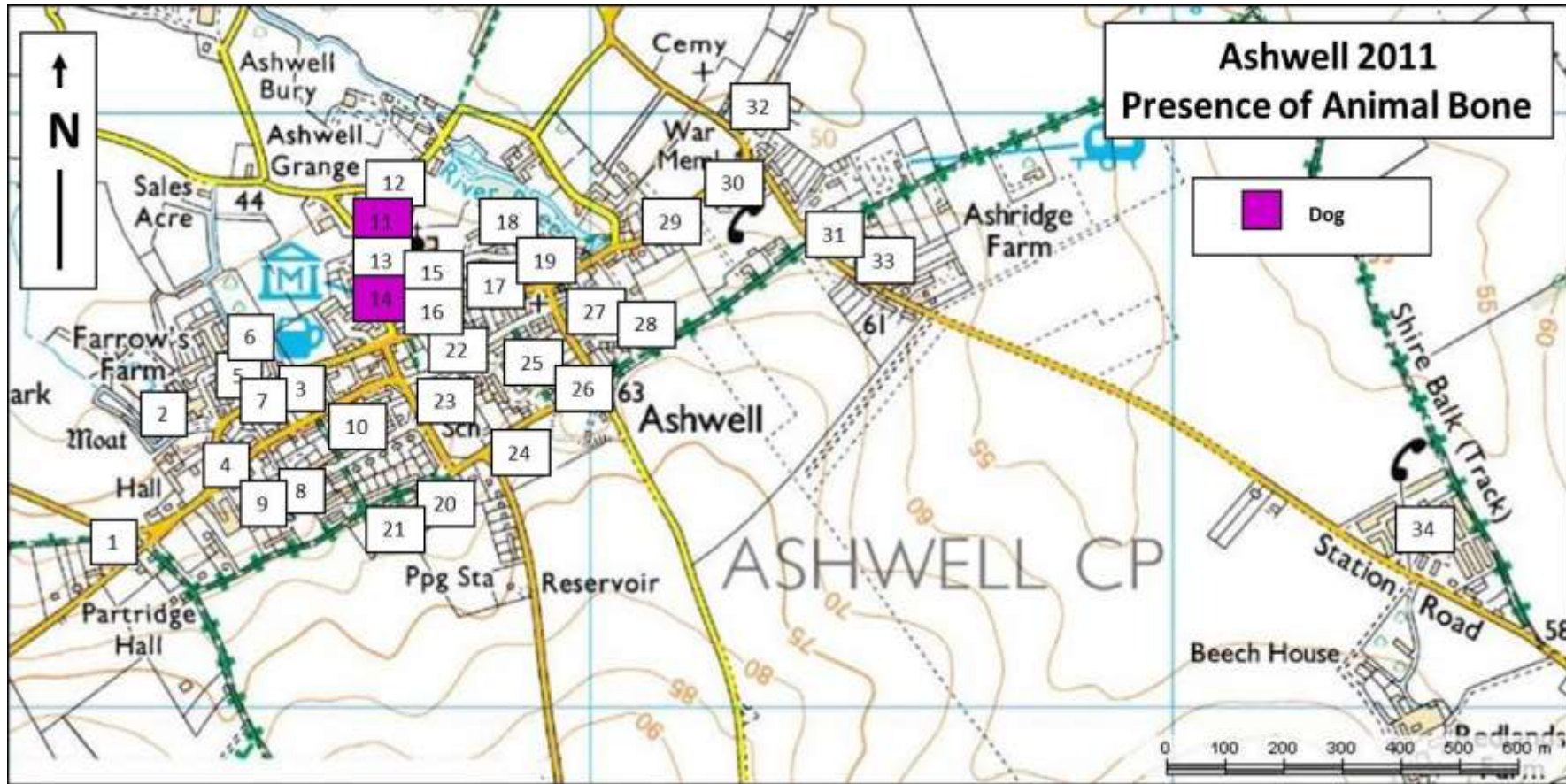


Figure 71: The presence of dog bone from the 2011 Ashwell test pits

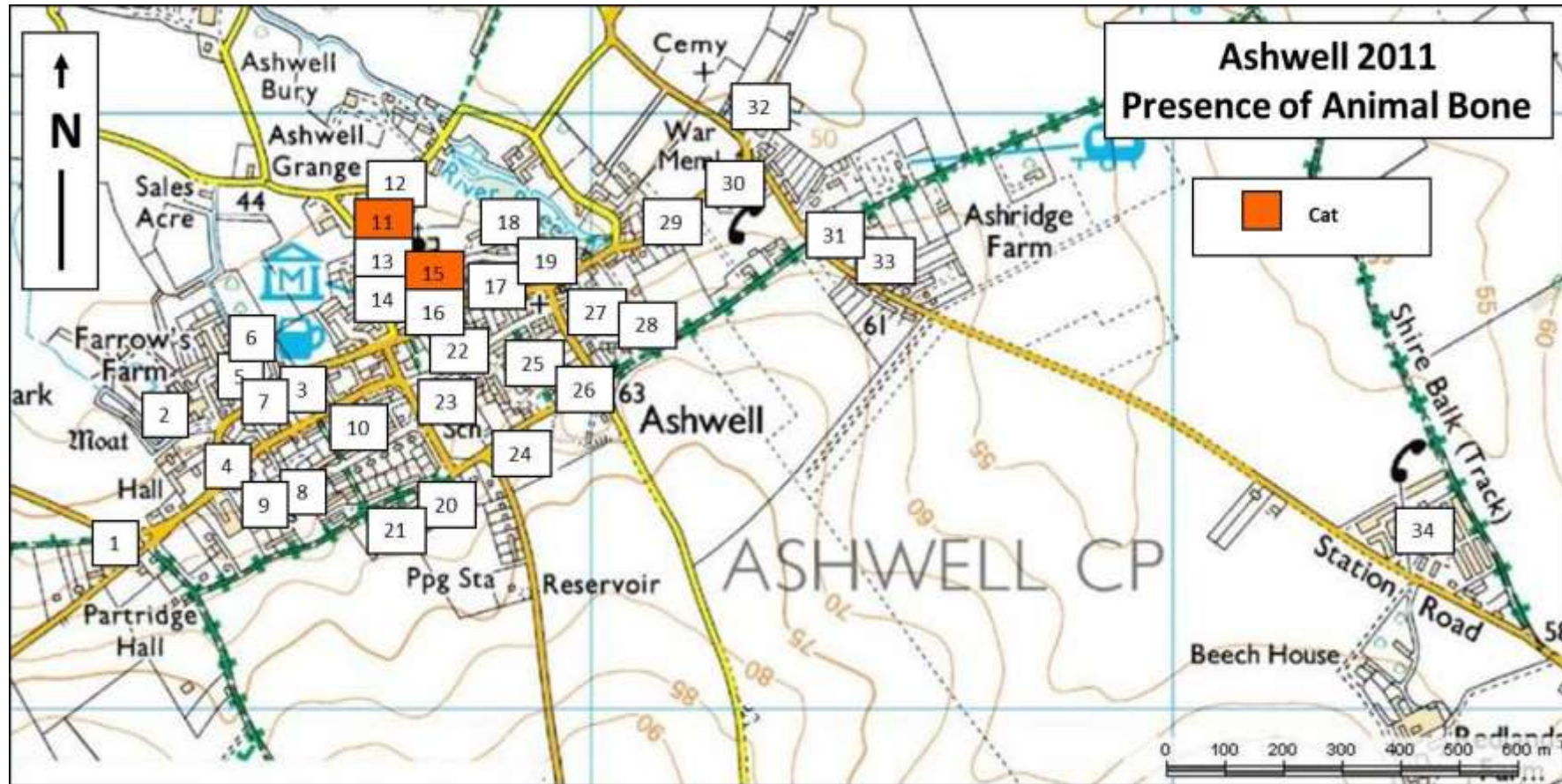


Figure 72: The presence of cat bone from the 2011 Ashwell test pits



Figure 73: The presence of chicken bone from the 2011 Ashwell test pits

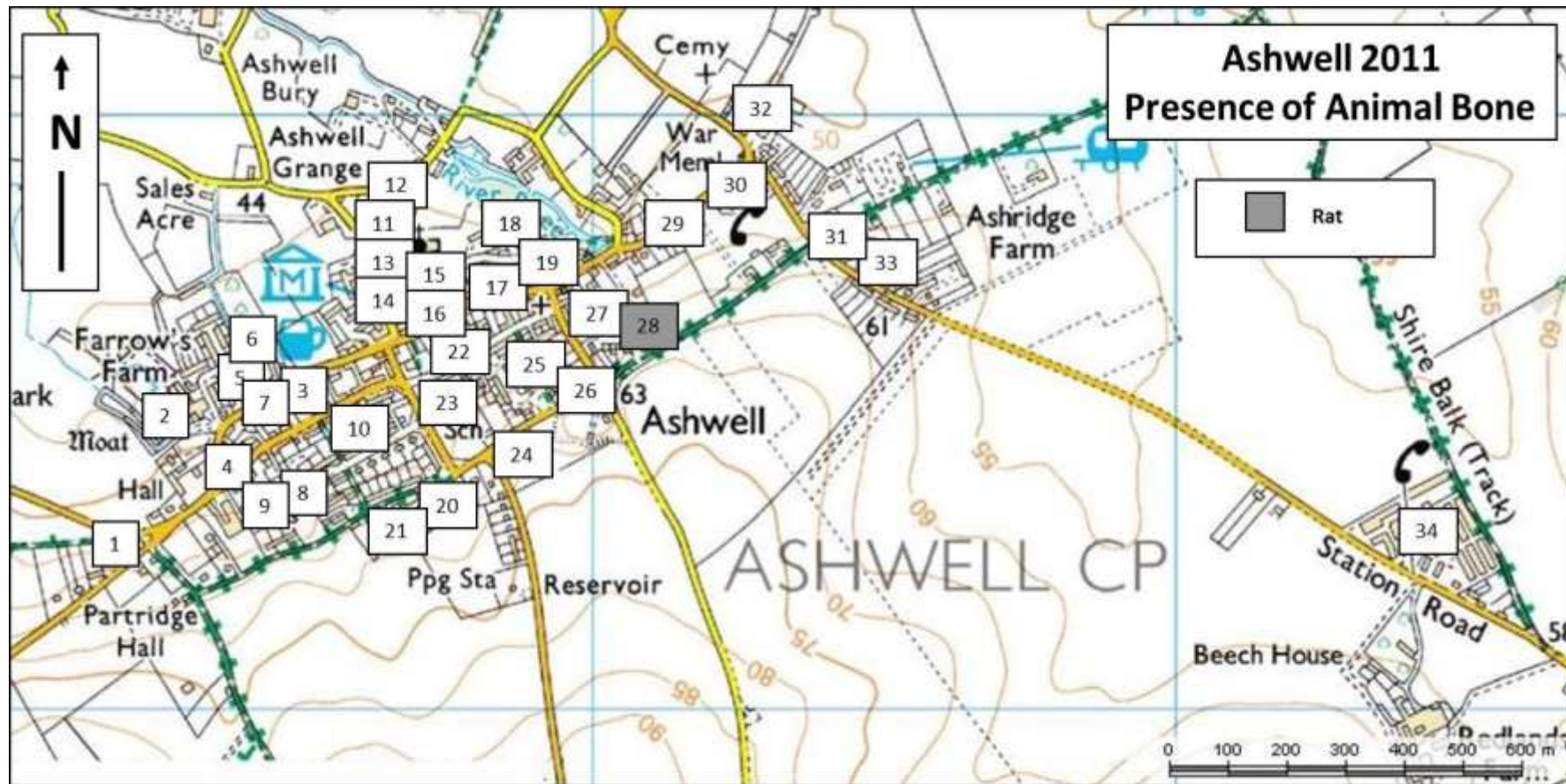


Figure 74: The presence of rat bone from the 2011 Ashwell test pits

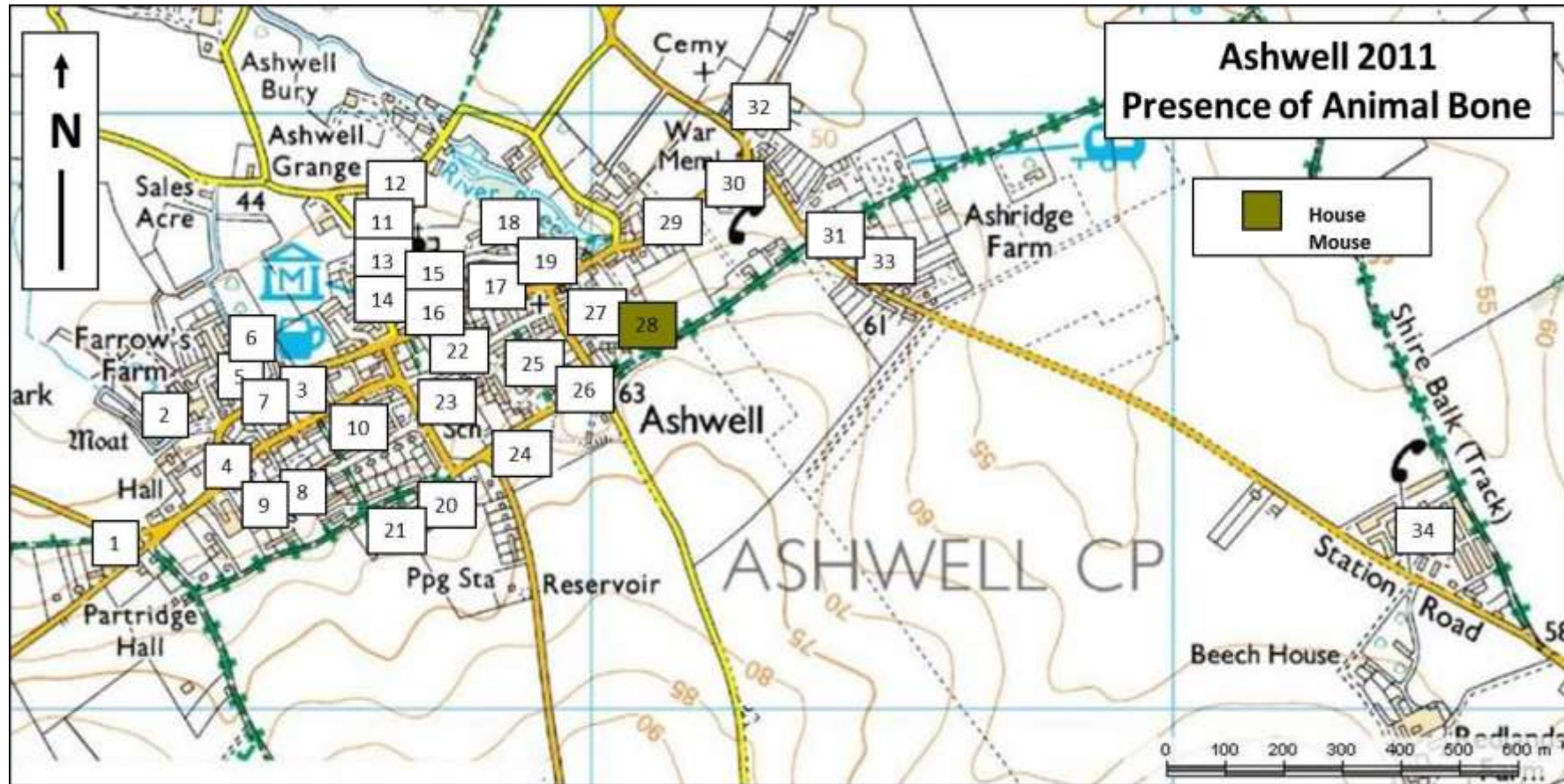


Figure 75: The presence of house mouse bone from the 2011 Ashwell test pits

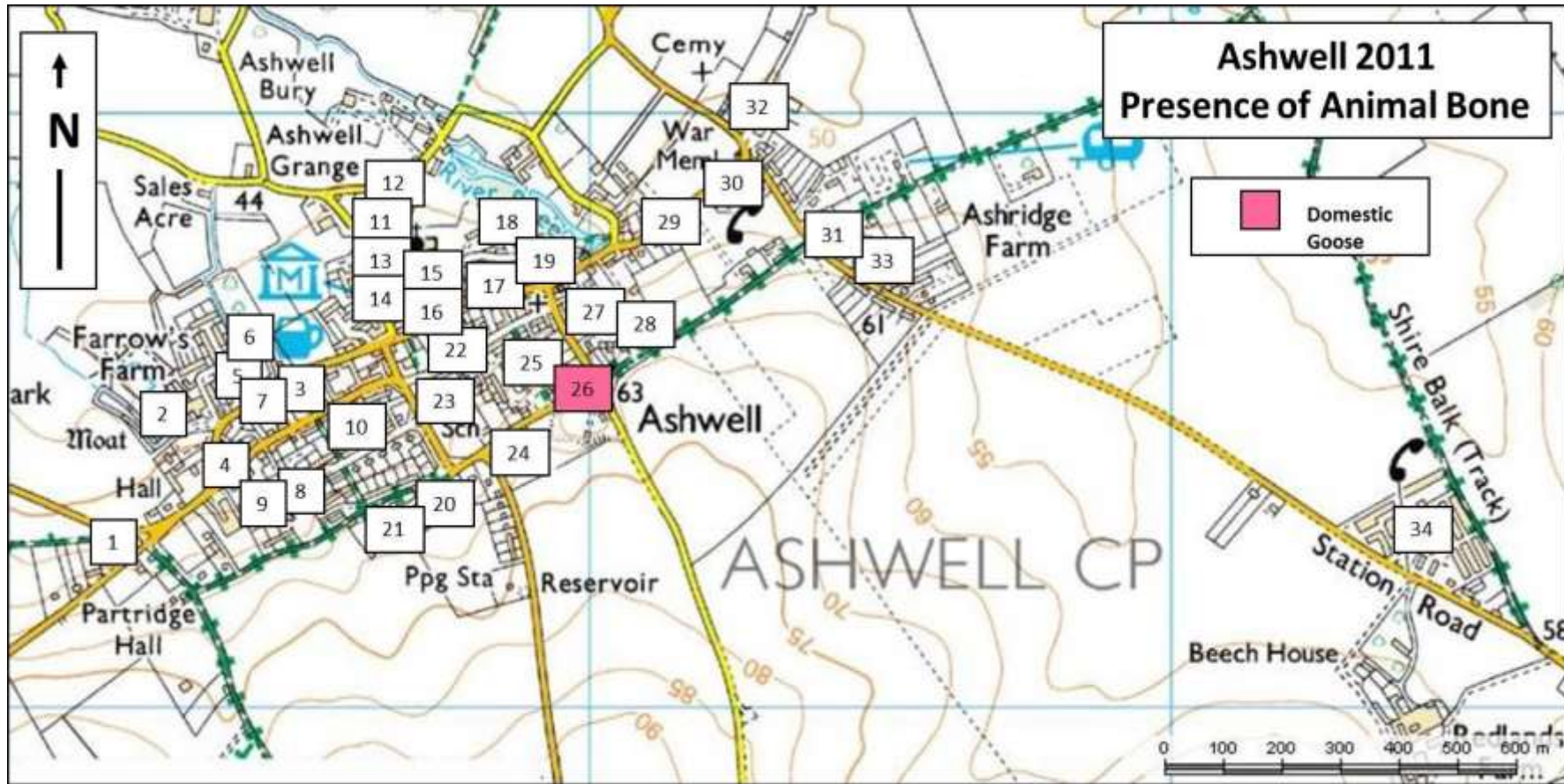


Figure 76: The presence of domestic goose bone from the 2011 Ashwell test pits

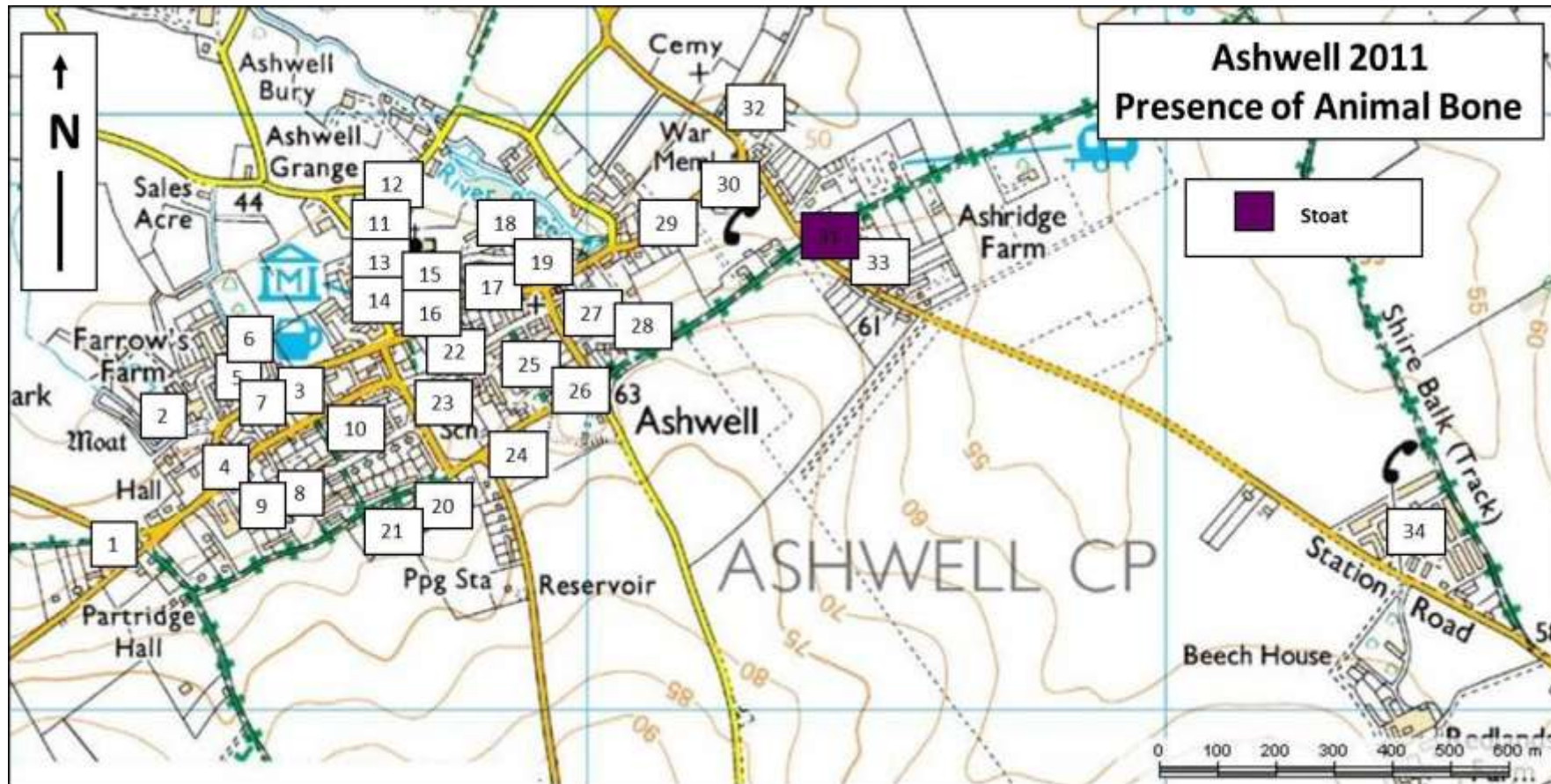


Figure 77: The presence of stoat bone from the 2011 Ashwell test pits