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Access Cambridge Archaeology

Archaeological Test Pit Excavations in Thorney, Cambridgeshire 2006, 2007 and 2010

Catherine Collins

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(Front cover image: The excavations at THO/10/9. © ACA)

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1 Summary

Two-day test pit excavations were undertaken in the small village of Thorney, just outside Peterborough in north Cambridgeshire between 2006 and 2010. In that time a total of 34 1m^2 archaeological test pits were excavated by 121 local secondary school children as of the Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) programme run by Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) out of the Department of Archaeology at the University of Cambridge. The excavations were coordinated with members of the Thorney Society.

The test pitting in Thorney revealed a range of activity dating from the later prehistoric period through to the modern day, both supporting what has already been found through the parish as well as providing new evidence. It also showed that earlier phases of occupation in Thorney are still present under the modern village; the nature of the test pits allows excavation in otherwise inaccessible places for the normal methods of commercial archaeological investigation. The small gravel island of Thorney within the fens has recorded activity on and around it mostly dating from the Bronze Age with a number of later prehistoric and Roman field systems and settlements already identified. The test pitting did not reveal any evidence for the first monastic cell on the island from the 7th century AD nor the Viking raids that followed but from when the cell was rebuilt as an abbey during the later Anglo Saxon period and when the abbey was recorded as being a large landowner in the Domesday Book. It was also during the medieval period that it was considered to be one of the 'Fen Five' large abbeys (also consisting of Ely Cathedral, Crowland Abbey, Ramsey Abbey and Peterborough Cathedral). Evidence for medieval activity was most prevalent during the later medieval period, its wealth and status likely contributing to its quick recovery after the Black Death. Little in the way of settlement shifts were noted through the distribution of the pottery found and supports the notion that the majority of the occupation around the abbey was restricted to the gravel island. A number of sherds of Dutch influenced pottery have also been recorded from the test pits that could relate to the high number of Dutch engineers involved with the substantial draining of the surrounding fen from the 17th century onwards.

2 Introduction

A total of 34 1m^2 archaeological test pits were excavated in the fenland village of Thorney in north Cambridgeshire over four two-day excavations between 2006 and 2010. These break down to nine test pits being excavated over the 9th-10th May 2006, eight test pits excavated over 17th-18th April 2007, which was immediately followed by a further six test pits that were excavated over the 19th-20th April 2007 and a final 11 test pits were excavated over 14th-15th July 2010. All the test pits were dug in residential gardens by 121 local secondary school students. The excavation was funded by Aim Higher Cambridgeshire and the European Social Fund and was undertaken as part of the Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) to investigate currently occupied rural settlements (CORS) and was organised and supervised by Access Cambridge Archaeology, based in the Department of Archaeology and Anthropology, in the University of Cambridge, with assistance from members of the Thorney Heritage Museum.

2.1 Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA)

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

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

2.2 The Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA)

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

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

2.3 Test-pit Excavation and Rural Settlement Studies

Rural settlement has long been a crucial area of research for medieval archaeology (Gerrard 2003; Lewis et al 2001, 5-21), notably since the pioneering work of W. G. Hoskins, Maurice Beresford and John Hurst in the 1940s and 1950s (Hoskins 1955; Beresford 1954; Beresford & Hurst 1971), but until recently attention was focused largely on the minority of medieval settlements which are today deserted or extensively shrunken. Currently occupied rural settlements (CORS), overlain by domestic housing and related buildings of living secular communities – the villages, hamlets and small towns of today – were generally largely disregarded as targets for research-driven excavation. Very few regions have seen any systematic research-driven primary investigation aimed at CORS, and most of that which has taken place has not involved excavation, including those of a survey based nature (Roberts 1987; Roberts and Wrathmell 2000; Roberts and Wrathmell 2003). However, recent attempts to redress this bias in favour of the majority of medieval rural settlements which are still inhabited have opened up new areas for debate which are beginning to call into question established theories about the development of rural settlement in the historic period (Aston & Gerrard 1999; Jones & Page 2006). However, despite these recent advances, the number of CORS to have seen methodical research-orientated investigation including excavation remains very small. In order to begin to resolve this problem, Access Cambridge Archaeology, working with members of the public including school pupils, has carried out test pit excavations in more than 30 CORS, most in eastern England. This will help allow the evidence upon which knowledge and understanding of the origins and development of the medieval rural settlement pattern of eastern England is based, to be more representative of the entire range of medieval settlements, not just on the minority of sites which are currently deserted (Lewis 2005, 2006; 2007a; 2007b, 2008, 2009, 2012 and 2013).

3 Aims, objectives and desired outcomes

3.1 Aims

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

- Raise the educational aspirations of participants by providing the opportunity to acquire, develop, refine and demonstrate new skills, experience and confidence.
- Increase learners' capacity to succeed in applying to and studying at university by providing activities which enable them to reinforce generic skills in team-working, problem solving, communication, presentation and planning.
- To engage with local communities and widen the participation of people in the heritage of the area.
- To increase knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the setting, origins and development of Thorney and its environs.

3.2 Objectives

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

- To provide the opportunity for participants to learn and develop cognitive, practical, personal and technical skills.
- To support and engage with members of local communities through involvement with the project.
- To investigate the archaeology of the environs of Thorney through test-pitting carried out by school students in properties throughout the village.

3.3 Outcomes

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

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

4 Methodology

The three-years of test pitting in Thorney was organised by ACA in conjunction with the Thorney Society, with both the excavation and recording following the standard Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) instruction handbook and recording booklet.

The test pit digging takes place over two days, which begins with an initial lecture explaining the aims of the excavation, the procedures in digging and recording the test pit and the correct and safe use of equipment. Participants are then divided into teams of three or four individuals, with a mix of students from different schools. Each team is provided with a complete set of test pit excavation equipment, copies of the HEFA instruction handbook and a record booklet into which all excavation data are entered.

The test pits are all 1m^2 and the turf, if present, was removed in neat squares by hand. Each test pit is excavated in a series of 10cm spits or contexts, to a maximum depth of 1.2m. The horizontal surface of each context/spit is then drawn at 1:10 scale before excavation, a photograph taken and the colour recorded with reference to a standardised colour chart, included in the written handbook. A pro-forma recording system was used by the students 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 students and members of the public with no previous archaeological experience. The site code is THO/year, so THO/06 for 2006, THO/07 for 2007 and THO/10 for 2010.

During the excavation 100% of the spoil is sieved through a 10mm mesh (with the occasional exception of very heavy clay soils which have to be hand-searched). All artefacts are retained, cleaned and bagged by context. Cut and built features are planned at 1:10 and excavated sequentially with latest deposits removed first. Pottery and most other finds are identified promptly by archaeological experts who are on site for the duration of the field academy and visit the test pits regularly; and at the same time provide advice and check that the excavation is being carried out and recorded to the required standard. Test pits are excavated down to natural or the maximum safe depth of 1.2m, whichever is encountered first. A minority of test pits will stop on encountering a feature, (ancient or modern) which archaeological staff deem inadvisable or impossible to remove, and occasionally excavation may cease at a level above natural due to time constraints. On completion of each test pit excavation, all four sections are drawn at 1:10 along with the unexcavated base of the test pit prior to backfilling by hand and the turf replaced neatly to restore the site.

After the two days of excavation are completed, the archaeological records and finds (all of which are kept and cleaned on site) are retained by ACA at the University of Cambridge for analysis, reporting, archiving and submission to HER's, publication and ongoing research into the origins and development of rural settlement. 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). ACA retain all finds 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, but any requests to return finds to owners will be agreed.

5 Location

The village of Thorney is situated in north Cambridgeshire, and set less than 15km from the centre of Peterborough to the south west and about 22km south east of Wisbech. Cambridgeshire is bounded by Lincolnshire to the north west, Norfolk to the north east, Suffolk to the east, Essex to the south east, Hertfordshire to the south, Bedfordshire to the south west and Northamptonshire to the west. The village is set in the middle of the East Anglian Fens that extend around the Wash and into both Lincolnshire and Norfolk. It is centred on NGR TF 283042.

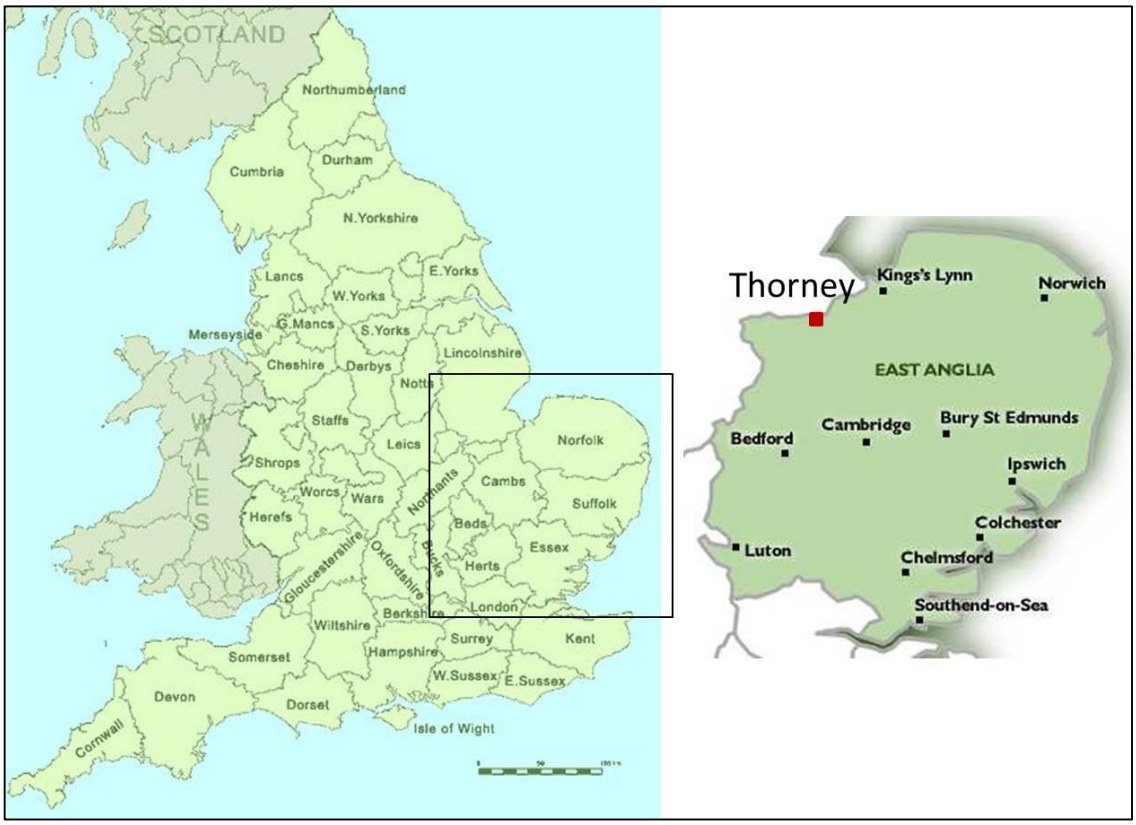

Figure 1: Location map of England with an insert of East Anglia and the village of Thorney highlighted in red

Thorney is a large parish just east of Peterborough and the village is situated almost centrally within the parish on the crossroads of the original main east-west road between Peterborough and Wisbech (A47) and the north-south road between Whittlesey and Crowland (B1040). The A47 has now been by-passed to the north of the village (figure 2). The rest of the parish consists of remote farmsteads, open fields and fenland. Thorney is classed with the small settlement of Eye to the west as one ward and thus the National Census records the population of both wards settlements combined. In 2001 the combined population was 5295 that was then recorded as 6138 in 2011.[1] A single population for just Thorney was however also recorded in 2011 as 2401.[2]

[1] http://atlas.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/census/CambsProfiles/report_Wards_00JANH.html (Accessed October 2016)

[2] http://www2.peterborough.gov.uk/pdf/P23 Thorney parish profile.pdf (Accessed October 2016)

There are today a number of businesses that call Thorney home and the village itself has a number of facilities, such as a library, museum, post office, pharmacy, pub, and hairdressers as well as a takeaway and coffee shop. There is also the parish church, a former abbey and a number of green open spaces, playing fields and parks.

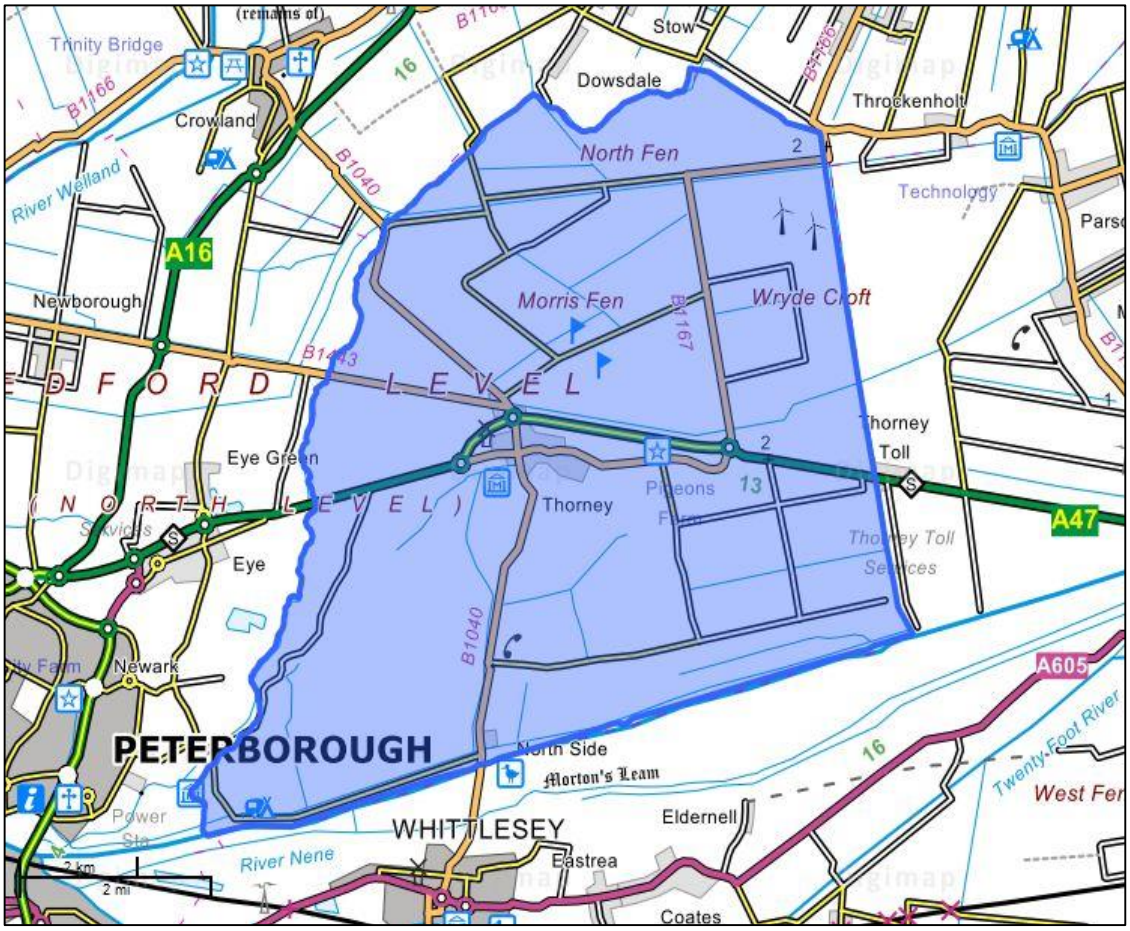

Figure 2: The extent of the parish of Thorney 1:100,000 © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

The core of the village is focused around the crossroads and abbey, and the common building material utilised is that of the local Oolitic limestone with Collyweston slate tiles and would have had to have been transported via the waterways from nearby sites in both north Cambridgeshire and south Lincolnshire as it would have been the only way to access the settlement. The waterways continued to be utilised when the settlement was rebuilt by the Dukes of Bedford as a 'progressive model village' in the 19th century. A later addition of Welsh slate was more widely available with the introduction of the railways as it could be transported across the country in huge quantities. Other changes in building materials from this time saw a decline in the use of limestone to use local yellow and red clay stock bricks and a local brickwork has been located on the OS map near Toneham Farm in the far south of the parish. The late 20th and early 21st century new build houses are built in yellow clay brick with a slate type roof[3].

[3] https://peterboroughcc.app.box.com/s/vu4ujpai4lfskry0iaxloekc372i3vzv (Accessed October 2016)

The original historic core of Thorney village is today a conservation area, which is mainly focused along the cross road network through the village. It incorporates the area from the crossroads down to Thorneycroft, heading east around Park House and then extending eastwards along the southern extent of Wisbech Road, but including the 19th century Duke of Bedford designed cottages and gardens on the north side of the road. The area also extends north around Bedford Hall and Thorney Heritage Museum, but follows Station Road south to the crossroads, before turning westwards to incorporate the houses and garden fronting the north side of The Causeway up to The Mill. The conservation area was also extended in 2009 to include Abbey Fields to just north of the Highlands (figure 3 below).

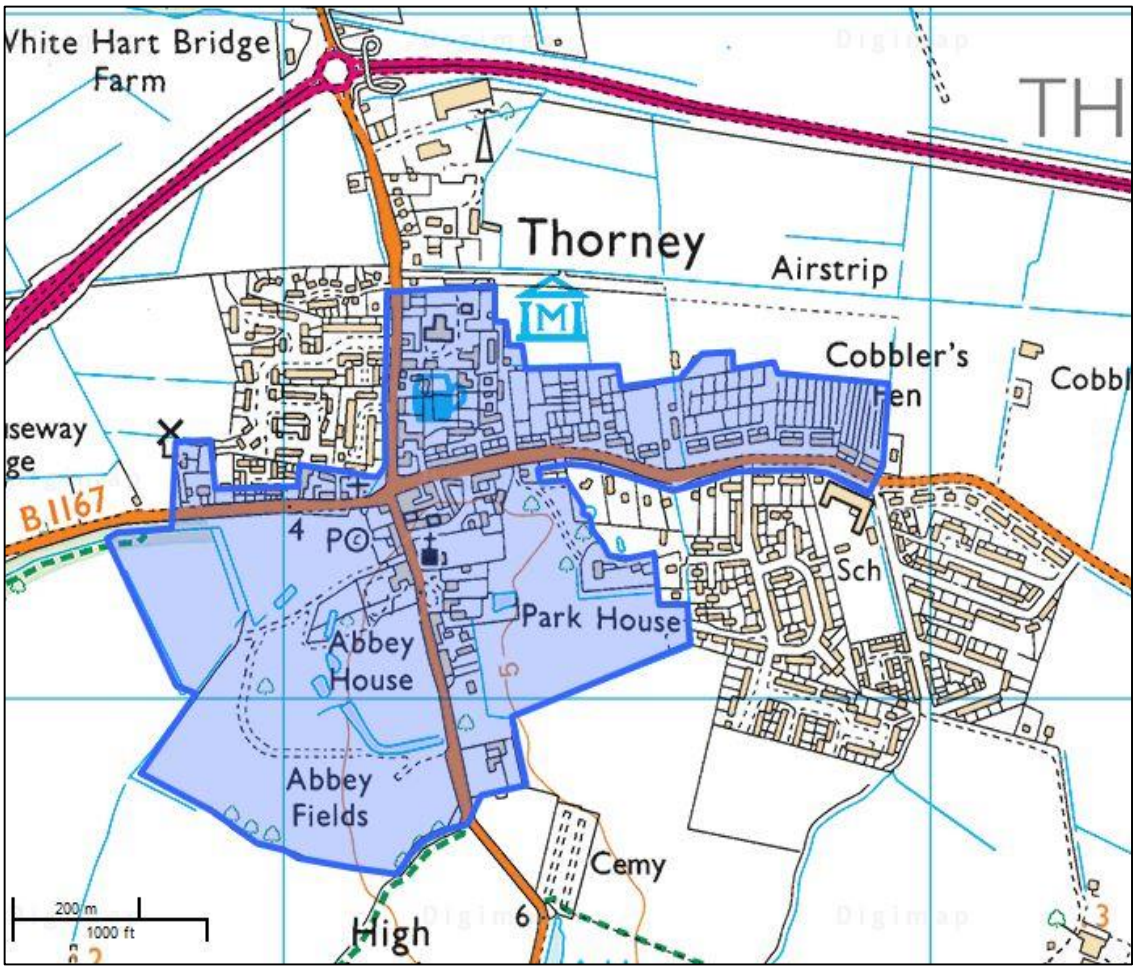

Figure 3: The extent of the conservation at Thorney in blue © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service 1:10,000

6 Geology and Topography

Thorney was once an island in the fens until periods of extensive draining from the 17th century onwards created rich agricultural land. There is an area of higher ground at about 5m OD which is focused around the Abbey and the crossroads in the centre of the village but also extends south along Whittlesey Road to also incorporate Toneham Farm and Hill Farm in the south, an area known as the 'High Lands'. The rest of the parish of Thorney, including many newer parts of the village sit at between 2-3m OD in the south and between 1-2m OD in the north. The Fens are their own National Character Area, extending through north Cambridgeshire, into West Norfolk and South Lincolnshire that also include Thorney island, and are characterised by 'the flat, open, eexpansive low-lying wetland landscape that is influenced by the Wash estuary, and offering extensive vistas to level horizons and huge skies throughout'.[4]

The bedrock geology of the village is Oxford Clay Formation, formed in the middle to late Jurassic period which extends from the Dorset coast in the south to the North Yorkshire coast in the northeast. The superficial deposits of the central and south Thorney village are first river terrace deposits of sand and gravel with Abbey sand and gravel deposits to the west that are common on the margins of the fenland and pass laterally into the river terrace alluvial deposits to the east and peat deposits further west. The rest of the parish, outside the 'island of gravel' are tidal flat deposits that are normally 'consolidated soft silty clay, with layers of peat, sand and a basal gravel'. The upper layers of geology date from the Quaternary period 2.85 million years ago to the last glacial period.[5]

[4] http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6229624?category=587130 (Accessed November 2017)
[5] http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html (Accessed October 2016)

7 Archaeological and Historical Background

7.1 Historical Background

A monastery was founded in Thorney is 662 AD, on an island in the fens by *Saxulph* who was also the founder and first abbot at Peterborough. It was originally known as '*Ancarig'* as it was established as a community for anchorites with permission of King *Wulfhere* of the Mercians to live a quieter and more remote life, until it was destroyed by Danish raiders in the late 9th century and the land then lay desolate[6]. It was rebuilt in 972 AD under the Benedictine rule as an abbey by *St Aethelwold*, the Bishop of Winchester, who found the island in its forlorn state, overgrown with thorns and bushes, who then gave Thorney its name of '*Thornige'* meaning 'thorn tree island' (Mills 2003). It is said that *Aethelwold* intended this lonely island in the fens to be a place for his prayer and meditation during Lent and would have originally housed 12 monks.

By the time of the Domesday survey, the church and the abbots of Thorney were great landowners with records of land held in Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Warwickshire, Huntingdonshire (where the majority of the estates were situated) and Cambridgeshire, with only one estate recorded at Whittlesey. The prosperity of the abbey continued into the medieval period; it was rebuilt in c.1085 by Abbot Guenther and completed c.1108. It was considered as one of the great five monasteries of the fens alongside Peterborough, Ely, Crowland and Ramsey despite being only accessible by water until about the 12th century. Records show it was its most prosperous during the 13th century, helped by its location in the fens and surrounded by an abundance of natural resources and it may have even been considered as the administrative area for the Cambridgeshire fens given its strategic position within it[7]. There are however no records that any market or fair was ever granted to the abbots of Thorney, it was the Dukes of Bedford, landowners after the dissolution who were granted both of these (see below).

Thorney abbey was severely hit by the Black Death in the 14th century when 13 monks died with over 100 people of the household, but the records state that it soon recovered as in 1379 there were 28 monks. Life continued much the same at the abbey during the 15th century until the monasteries in England were dissolved by King Henry VIII in 1539. The land was surrendered with no qualms and although records are minimal at this time, the abbey lands would still have been significant; 20 monks under the abbot were given pensions (but no mention is given to the likely 100 plus servants and farm staff who were dependant on the abbey at that time). The abbey was rapidly stripped of any building material reducing the church to a ruin. A detailed list of the all the abbots of Thorney and their involvements with the abbey can be seen in 'A History of the County of Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely: Volume 2' which can now be accessed online.[8]

Without the abbey the prosperity of the island soon dwindled and a sense of neglect was prevalent with much of the reclaimed land turning back to marshland. In 1550

[6] http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=39995 (Accessed October 2016)
[7] https://peterboroughcc.app.box.com/s/vu4ujpai4lfskry0iaxloekc372i3vzv (Accessed October 2016)
[8] http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=39995 (Accessed October 2016)

the island and surrounding fen (some 17,760 acres of both fen and upland) were granted by the King to John Russell, the 1st Earl of Bedford. His manor house was erected soon after and originally thought to have been built opposite the abbey to the west, but more recent research suggests that the house was sited to the west of Abbey Place and based on the Abbot's lodgings and kitchen (Halfhide *pers comm*).[9] During the tenure of the 4th Duke of Bedford in the early- to mid-17th century, there was only around 300-400 acres of cultivatable land around the abbey.[10] This inspired him to be involved with the ideas of the time about re-draining the fens and he invested the majority of his fortune in working with a Dutch engineer Cornelius Vermuyden who was fundamental in the draining and water management at that time along with many others from the Low Countries and France. A total of 20,000 acres of excellent agricultural land was reclaimed at this time and farmed by the local tenants.[11]

It was from the income of this new agricultural land that led to the 4th Duke being granted the right to hold a market and two fairs in 1634, potentially on the area that is now known as The Green. The market was only discontinued in 1830 but the fairs continued as these were mainly for livestock, until the later 19th century.[12] Also during this time the 4th Duke rebuilt the church, the nave of which had survived and was subsequently resorted as the parish church of St Mary and St Botolph in 1638[13] and was able to make repairs on the manor house and build several other properties in the village.

Access into the village had always been difficult, dictated by the water levels in the fens across unmaintained causeways and droves that were prone to periodic flooding. This had finally begun to change by the 18th century as a major arterial road of the time was built east-west through the village to connect the Midlands with East Anglia. It was turnpiked between Peterborough and Thorney in 1792 and on to Wisbech in 1810.[14]

Fresh water was taken from the Thorney River to the south of the village until it was incorporated into the Nene canal network from the early 19th century connecting the Grand Union Canal in Northamptonshire to the River Great Ouse at The Wash.[15] It was a way transporting bulk agricultural products as well coal for the machinery and sufficed until the introduction of the railways, which were faster and more reliable. The railway came through Thorney in 1866 on the Midland and Great Northern Joint Railway and it was built to the north of the village crossroads and the industrial area of the day that was eventually closed in late 1957 although goods traffic continued to use the station until 1964.[16]

[9] http://www.justinayton.com/Appraisals/CountryHouse (Accessed November 2017)
[10] https://peterboroughcc.app.box.com/s/vu4ujpai4lfskry0iaxloekc372i3vzv (Accessed October 2016)
[11] http://www.thorney.org/index.php?page=about&pid=18 (Accessed October 2016)
[12] http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=21920 (Accessed October 2016)
[13] http://www.thorney.org/about_thorney-abbey.htm (Accessed October 2016)
[14] http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=21920 (Accessed October 2016)
[15] https://www.waterways.org.uk/waterways/canals_rivers/river_nene/river_nene (Accessed October 2016)
[16] http://www.peterboroughimages.co.uk/blog/thorney-railway-station/ (Accessed October 2016)

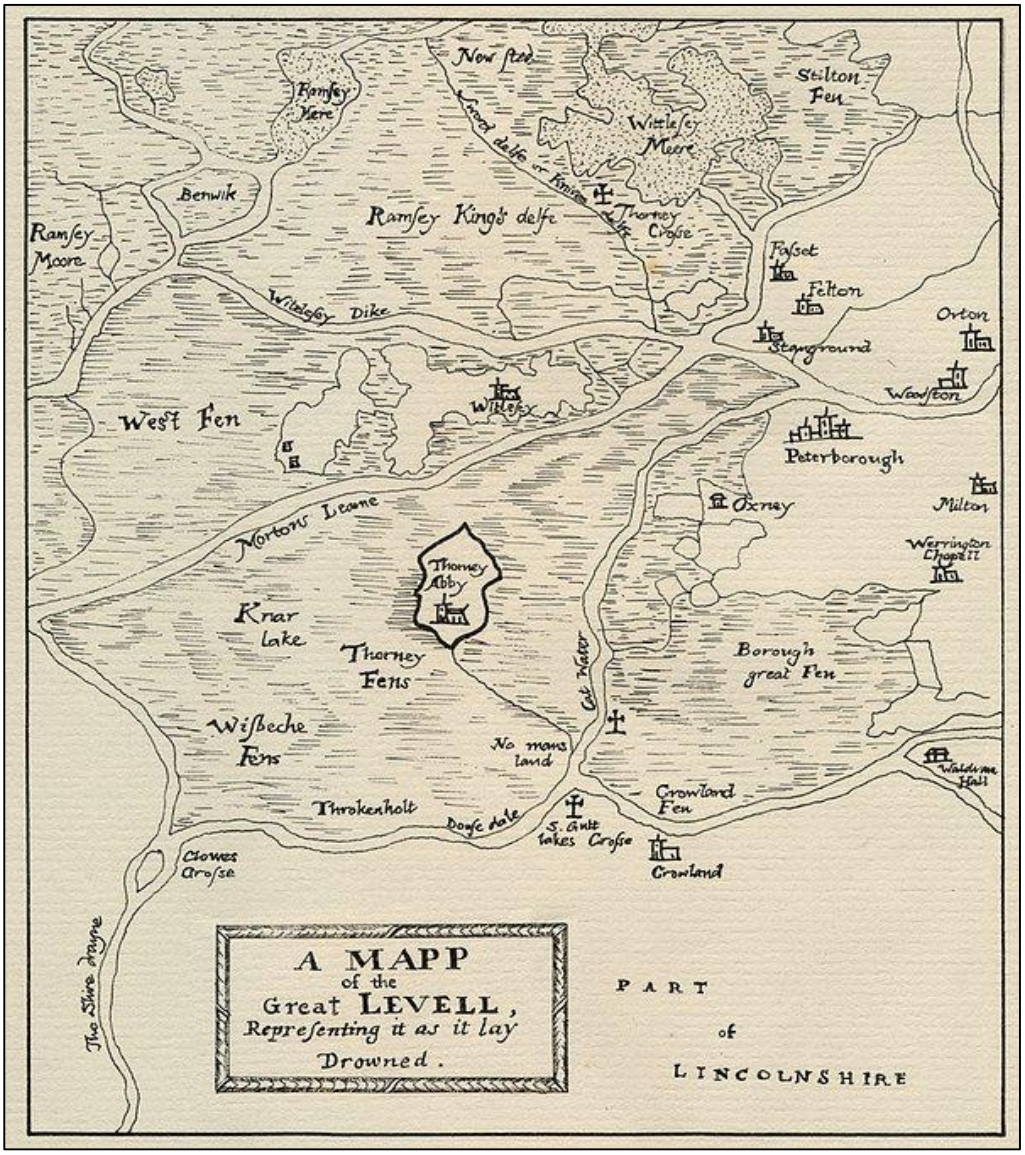

Figure 4: 17th century map of Thorney Island (copyright: http://www.thorneysociety.co.uk/village-history)

With the population rising, the 7th Duke of Bedford initiated the rebuilding of the village in 1849 'to a high aesthetic and practical standards as a model village', with benefits to both the tenants and tradespeople of the village as well as the estate. This rebuilding was undertaken by the architect Samuel Sanders Teulon and consisted of a number of cottages (some 300 by the end of the 19th century), built in a 'picturesque style' along with fresh water and sewage systems, schools, a post office, fire station, shops and a relieving office for the poor and infirm.[17] Tree planting and open spaces were also important and included in this new layout. Figure 5 below is the first OS map dating from 1880's and shows the extent of these new buildings.

Unfortunately, during the latter half of the 19th century the estate income was in decline due to the effects of the agricultural depression that were being felt across the country by both tenants and landlords. So it was in the early 20th century the duke

[17] http://www.thorney.org/index.php?page=about (Accessed October 2016)

had decided to sell off the estate and the newly built 'model village' cottages. All the tenants were reportedly given the chance to buy their farms and many people took up this opportunity.

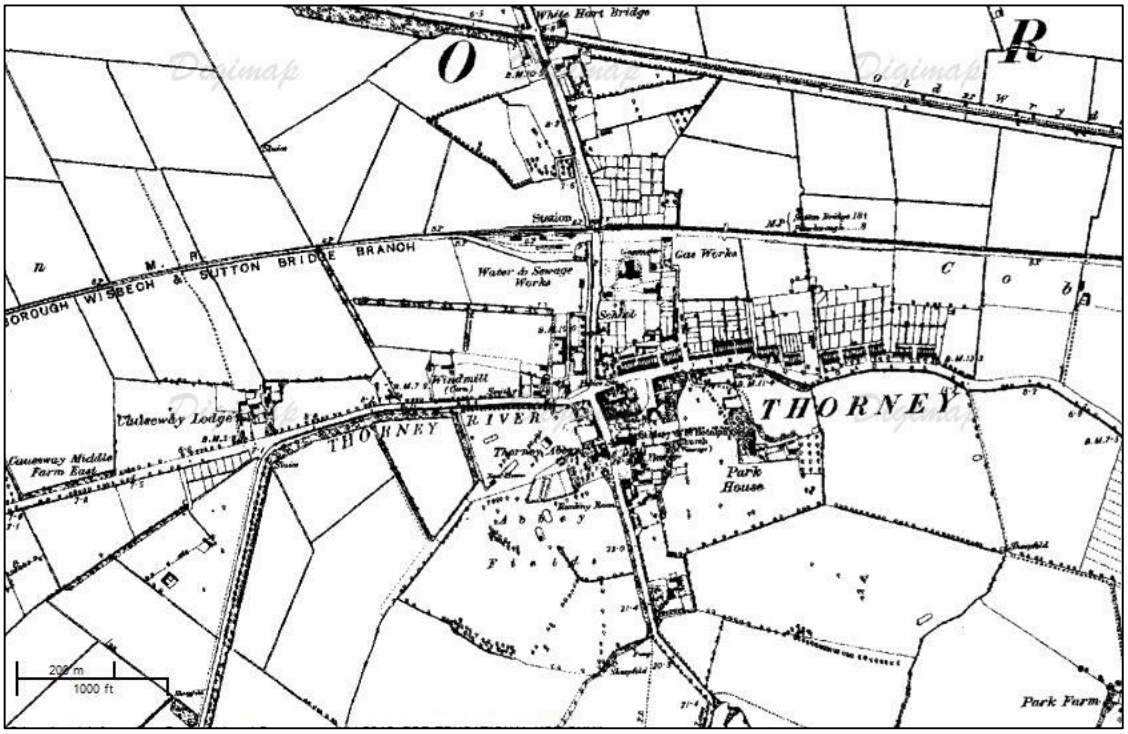

Figure 5: 1880's OS Map of the village of Thorney © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

7.2 Archaeological Background

The following paragraphs summarise the finds listed on the county's Historic Environment Record, accessed via the Heritage Gateway[18] and PastScape[19] websites on a 5km search of Thorney (TF285045). The Fenland Project survey undertaken in the late 1980's includes a chapter on Thorney and a very comprehensive study of occupation in the parish from the early prehistoric period onwards (Hall 1987) and should be used in conjunction with this report.

7.2.1 Prehistoric Period

The extent of the prehistoric activity in the fens is quite widespread, but in Thorney there is little in the way of any activity in the parish prior to the Bronze Age apart from a limited number of lithics dating to the Later Mesolithic or Early Neolithic that were

[18] http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/
[19] https://pastscape.org.uk/

found at Morris Fen (Mon. No: 868231). A few spot finds of flint tools have also been recorded, including a scatter of flints over one of the barrows (Mon. No: 1409580) an Early Bronze Age stone battle axe (Mon. No: 352014) and a bronze axe (Mon. No: 352013).

A great number of monuments have however been recorded in the landscape around Thorney, to date to the Bronze Age and are mainly in the form of burial mounds and have been identified from crop marks and aerial photographs, although the majority of these have been ploughed out. Those that do survive are recorded as slight rises in the landscape. The Fenland Project Survey (Hall 1987) sited these round barrows along the modern fen edge in the west of the parish, the deliberate spacing between the monuments a planned decision to perhaps create a territorial boundary or for some other significance along the fen edge to be seen rather than clustered together 'inland'.
The monument numbers of these barrows identified in Thorney (with the grid references in brackets) are: 1408201 (TF 32060518), 1408202 (TL 26779972), 1408203 (TF 26490157), 1408205 (TF 26260143), 1408208 (TF 25790005), 1408209 (TF26000246). 1408212 (TF 26030006), 1408216 (TF 25830583), 1409580 (TF 25920185), 1460223 (TF 25990412), 1572061 (TF 24750100) and 1572313; this records two barrows, one is double ditched with a linear extending from it to the northwest (TF25350041). Monument number: 1449204 (TF 26010528), 1449278 (TF 25810160) and 1449208 (TF 25780307) have also been recorded with 352020 (TF 27920488) which also contained two Middle Bronze Age urns. The site of a possible barrow has been recorded at TF25810247 (Mon. No: 1449281) but can only be dated as prehistoric.

7.2.2 Later Prehistoric and Roman Period

Settlements dating from the Iron Age have also been identified but mainly in the west of the parish on the gravel terraces and categorised as different types of enclosures and field systems. As the majority of these are only identifiable as crop marks they are therefore difficult to differentiate between those that date to the Iron Age and those that are Romano-British as both favoured the well-draining gravels soils. Some differences in their appearances however may help narrow down the date in question as previous research has shown that the pre-Roman fields are smaller and more irregular and approached by a drove (Browne 1977). More detailed analysis of the enclosures recorded in Thorney would need to be undertaken to further determine a more accurate use and date.

Just one area of settlement, in the form of ditched enclosures and barrows, has been found in the far west of the parish (Mon. No: 352002; TF 255004) to date to the Iron Age. The rest of the enclosure evidence has been recorded as either Iron Age or Romano-British in date, due to the fact that none have been excavated and are mostly recorded as cropmarks. Sites have been identified at Willow Hall (Mon. No: 352007, TF 250025) and one extending to the north of Willow Farm (Mon. No: 1458234, TF 2521 0201), to the west of Cat's Water (Mon. No: 352040, TF 24440275), and in the far north of the parish (Mon. No: 353437, TF3108). Further enclosures, trackways and field boundaries have been found to the east of Willow Hall (Mon. No: 1460217, TF 259 016) and to its south (Mon. No: 1572059, TF 2509 0110), around Great Towers Fen to the immediate west of Thorney village (Mon. No: 1460219, TF267 045, Mon. No: 1604324, TF 2583 0470 and Mon. No: 1604327, TF 2630 0472), on the far western parish boundary (Mon. No: 1572056, TF 2490 0345)

and at Bar Pastures Farm, to the north of Willow Hall (Mon. No: 1024131, TF 2508 0248).

Cropmarks of enclosures that have been dated as Romano-British are likely part of a wider settlement patterns of the region, although other fenland enclosures have been noted to reflect land division and management on a wide scale as well as between smaller settlements but still reflecting major landscape features that here, would be the fen edge. Enclosures have been recorded in the far north of the parish (Mon. No: 353431, TF 3109), at Chestnut Farm (The National Heritage List for England list entry number: 1009990, TF31599 08359) and at Mile Fen in the far west (Mon. No: 352019, TF 258 027). Additional Romano-British features in the landscape consist of the cropmarks of a Roman trackway (Mon. No: 353434, TF 28380995) that has now been ploughed out but is thought to be associated with three probable Romano-British settlements and part of a Roman drove has also been located to the west of Thorney village (Mon. No: 1086028, TF 26260376) with an associated field system and enclosures that also contain building platforms.

Spot finds in the parish dating to either the Iron Age or Roman periods are few and far between due to the fact that there has been little in the way of archaeological investigation outside of Thorney village. An Iron Age gold slater coin was found during the early 18th century (Mon. No: 352006, TF 2804) from the village itself as was a number of sherds of Roman pottery and coins that were dug up near to the church during the 19th century (Mon. No: 352005, TF 282042). Scatters of Roman pottery have also been found close to the Thorney River southwest of the village (Mon. No: 352010, TF 2697 0287), in the far west of the parish (Mon. No: 352118, TF 248035) and in the far east around Thorney Toll (Mon. No: 353464, TF 341040). General Romano-British 'settlement debris' was also recorded around Cat's Water to the west of Thorney village (Mon. No: 351972, TF 251052).

7.2.3 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

At the time of writing there had been no finds of Anglo Saxon date documented from the parish of Thorney. Historical documents suggest that only a limited amount of habitable dry land was available at this time, the previously occupied Iron Age and Roman sites, particularly in the west of the parish, become fen once more (Hall 1987). The presence of the original cell at Thorney is known from the 7th century AD, as discussed above, and would have most likely been of wooden construction and therefore its destruction by the Danes in the late 9th century absolute. When the site was re-founded in the late 10th century as a Benedictine priory, its construction could have been on the same spot, removing all evidence of the original cell, which may have also been the case again when the current abbey was rebuilt in local stone in the later 11th century.

As well as the abbey remains, records have also documented the landscape of the island. William of Malmesbury, an early 12th century historian described the abbey (Mon. No: 868237) as '*being set in a paradise the surrounding marshes bearing a multitude of trees growing tall without a knot; the level plain delights the eye with its green grass; the ground is filled with apple bearing trees and the fields with vines which either creep on the earth or are supported on poles'* (Harvey 1981; 35-6).

The excavation in 1912 of a partial skeleton with a 'Viking spearhead' was originally thought to be of a pagan warrior burial and dating from the early 11th century (Mon.

No: 871287). It was found at Horsey Toll in the far southwest of the parish, but no further work has been carried it so its exact date is not known or if this was an isolated burial.

Medieval remains in Thorney are mainly structural, such as the former abbey, now parish church (Mon. No: 352016), the site of a medieval hospital thought most likely to be to the north of the abbey and dating from c.1166 until the reformation (Mon. No: 352015) and a 14th century monastic grange (a farm or estate relating to the abbey) and at Wryde (Mon. No: 353440) to the north east of Thorney village suggests that there may also have been some fen drainage perhaps at designated strategic points. The stone remains of Fynset or St Vincent's Cross once stood at the meeting point of Cambridgeshire, Northamptonshire and Lincolnshire and was where the Abbot of Peterborough held hundred court (Mon. No: 351940). The pillar is now unfortunately incomplete and has also since been moved from its original spot for its continued preservation.

Agriculture at this time would have been possible on the uplands only and one site of this ridge and furrow, again on potentially newly drained land was at North Fen in the far north of the parish (Mon. No: 351949, TF 2986 0921). Additional medieval ridge and furrow has been noted from the southern part of Abbey Fields (Halfhide *pers comm).*

7.2.4 Post-Medieval Period and later

After the reformation Thorney Abbey was left in ruins, the building was stripped of valuable stone with some of it actually being utilised to build a couple of the newly formed colleges in Cambridge. It was only when the parish land was granted to the 1st Earl of Bedford that the fortunes of Thorney were revived. A number of structures in the village date to the post medieval including Abbey House (the Earl of Bedford's home) (Mon. No: 352023) and rows of cottages built by the Dukes as part of his rebuilding on the village (Mon. No: 1307024). A tower mill was built on the western edge of the village in 1787 (Mon. No: 498935) that continued to be in use until the early 20th century and has since been converted in a house.

The formal drainage of the fens was important to Thorney during the 17th century; it enabled additional excellent agricultural land to be farmed that would have been a much needed source of income to the estate, particularly after the initial cost of the draining. These new drainage cuts have been recorded on the HER between Cat's Water at Crowland to Cloughs Cross, now also forms part of the northern parish boundary (Mon. No: 353441). A second drainage cut recorded on the HER was also cut by Cornelius Vermuyden between Great Fen in the west and Guyhirn in the east (Mon. No: 352027).

Although no formal spot finds have been recorded to date to the post medieval or later, cropmarks were identified in 2013 at East Wryde Farm to the east of Thorney village to be of two rectilinear enclosures either side of a north-south modern field boundary (Mon. No: 1593689). As these were discovered through aerial photography no further work has been undertaken as yet on this area to confirm a post medieval date.

A large range of features on the HER are also more recent in date, the majority are defences left over from the Second World War. These have been scattered through the parish as well as defending roads, the railway and waterways, the majority as pillboxes although not all have survived to the present day (Mon. No: 1418042, 1418097, 1419580, 1419587, 1419701, 1420497, 1417991, 1418099, 1418100, 1417996, 1421821, 1420500, 1420969, 1417994, 1417995, 1418096, 1419589, 1417992, 1419582, 1419583, 1419584, 1419586, 1420499, 1417993, 1420498, 1419579, 1419581, 1418098, 1419578 and 1420496).
A Home Guard Store also stood at Letch Farm along the River Nene (Mon. No: 1419588) and a German Prisoner of War Camp was also located in Thorney at Park Farm and known as Camp 265 (Mon. No: 1475338). The remains of a steel spigot mortar thimble were also present near to the junction of the B1443 and B1040 at Buke Horn Plantation (Mon. No: 1418006) as were anti-tank concrete blocks at the White Hart bridge (Mon. No: 1418007). A Spigot Mortar emplacement was noted in Prior's Fen (Mon. No: 1419585) and a bombing decoy site was located at Eye and part of a series of army decoys (Mon. No: 1467745).
A 20th century church of St Guthlac was also in use at this time, although is now disused and is situated in the far southwest of the parish by Crowtree Farm (Mon. No: 352024, TF 2762 0033).

7.2.5 Undated

Due to the nature of the archaeology in this part of the fens, where a lack of development away from the established towns and villages means that potential sites identified on the ground or via aerial photography as cropmarks are unlikely to be excavated, a definite date cannot always be assigned.
These undated cropmarks appear in the form of enclosures to the north west of Thorney village at Singlesole Farm (Mon. No: 351967, TF 256 071), in North Fen (Mon. No: 351970, TF 282088), along French Drove (Mon. No: 351971, TF 288084) and in Lower Knarr Fen (Mon. No: 353467, TF 3325 0275). The cropmarks of hut circles and rectangular enclosures were noted closer to Eye (Mon. No: 352115, TF 246013) and a possible barrowing ditch with two urns were recorded close to Cat's Water in the west (Mon. No: 868230, TF 251050). A low lying site was found to the east of Thorney that was filled with roddons but no further information is known about the site (Mon. No: 1449286, TF 31050505).

7.2.6 Previous Archaeological Work

A number of previous archaeological investigations have been undertaken within Thorney village. The first of the post PPG-16 archaeological work began in 2000 at Priors Fen, Bank Farm where an archaeological evaluation was undertaken as part of the planning conditions. Desk based sources and aerial photography showed that there was little archaeology in the area and this was supported by the absence of any archaeological features or finds prior to the 20th century (Hatton 2000).

In 2001 trial trenching and subsequent excavations in 2002 were undertaken by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on a small site between Church Street and Wisbech Road, just north of the Abbey. A Late Saxon post hole structure was identified with two boundary and drainage ditches were excavated with evidence for domestic occupation as well as the presence of two worked horse bone

'skates', which suggests that this area north of the abbey was a focus of settlement from the Late Saxon period (Thomas 2006).

The foundations of three medieval buildings were also identified, the largest of which was most likely part of the abbey complex and contained a brick fireplace. From the building a large amount of medieval pottery was recovered with animal bone and glazed roof tile, but also evidence of destruction and recycling of the abbey during the dissolution with large amounts of lead waste and painted glass were also recovered. The two further buildings also excavated yielded robbed out wall trenches and a beam slot for a timber based structure were also all orientated together, suggesting a community of houses[20]. The environmental evidence also suggests that the area around Church Street was often encroached upon by rising water levels and likely remained constantly wet for long periods of time, possibly years. However, the density of finds recovered from quite a small area indicates that occupation continued and the settlement generally did not move very far away. (Thomas 2006).

An evaluation in advance of a proposed residential development on land to the rea of 8-9 Church Street in 2004 found a medieval demolition layer and a small pit of uncertain date (Grant et al 2004).

In 2006 trial trenching was undertaken in Abbey Fields as part of a public community archaeology project by Cambridgeshire Archaeology Field Unit, to examine the many earthworks visible across site. These were generally determined to be either medieval or post medieval in date as field ditches, medieval ridge and furrow, a raised building platform and a large open drainage feature. The stone footings of an aisle building were also identified as possibly part of the Abbey's medieval brew houses (Howe & Mortimer 2007).

Further work was undertaken in the village in 2007 by Archaeological Project Services on land to the rear of 7-11 Wisbech Road, situated just to the north of Church Street and the abbey, where a single trench was opened. The results support the notion that this area was often quite wet, as first suggested by Thomas (2006), although again quantities of domestic rubbish were also recovered, suggesting continual occupation nearby and consisting of pottery, bone and oyster shell with small quantities of stone rubble and worked stone. The stone and rubble also most likely relate to the dissolution of the abbey during the 16th century as small amounts of pottery also dating to this time were also identified. A number of 16th-18th century bricks were also excavated as a single layer that were likely part of a floor surface and possible wall that was recorded in neighbouring gardens and according to early maps seemed to have once extended across the evaluation area (Mellor 2008).

Prior to the construction of the Thorney bypass an archaeological evaluation was undertaken along its route, but no archaeological features were identified (Cooper 2003) and a watching brief was also undertaken monitoring the ground works for the bypass, although again no significant archaeological activity was noted (Dickens 2005). An evaluation of the proposed site of a borrow pit also along the bypass route recorded prehistoric ditched enclosure and structures that were already known from cropmarks (Coates & Cherrington 2004).

A number of excavations have taken place along Wisbech Road; behind No.53 a watching brief was undertaken, but no archaeology was recorded (Bamforth 2003).

[20] www.le.ac.uk/ulas/projects/thorney.html (Accessed January 2011)

Land at 18-28 Wisbech Road was evaluated in advance of a proposed development recorded fen-edge deposits only, date unknown (Bailey 2002), as was the land to the rear of numbers 7-11. This evaluation only found the remains of a post medieval and modern site (Mellor 2008).

At Pode Hole Farm quarry just outside of Thorney, a range of archaeological features have been excavated. For an extension of the quarry the remains of four Bronze Age barrows and a rectilinear field system were recorded (Malone 2003). During extraction phases six and seven at the quarry, gullies, pits, droveways, field systems, enclosures and watering holes were found to date from the Neolithic to the Iron Age and found with a single Roman post hole containing fired clay with post-medieval field boundaries and trenches that were recorded (Richmond 2003).
Additional work at Pode Hold Farm recorded an Early Bronze Age ring ditch and a Middle Bronze Age field system, pond and human remains (Daniel 2006) as well as a further Bronze Age barrow and part of a Romano-British field system (Ellis 2001) and a possible post medieval drain with additional uncertain features (Bonner 1999).

Excavations have also been ongoing at Eye quarry to the west of Thorney, phase two of the excavation revealed a drove and ditched field system or probable Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date. A wooden bowl was also found from the backfill of a well (McFadyen 1999). Also at Eye quarry but to the east of Tanholt Farm an evaluation recorded a Late Neolithic pit, Late Bronze Age pits and field systems with two Romano-British field systems and associated settlement activity. A post medieval droveway was also recorded (William 2005).
At an Eye and Northey proposed quarry site both geophysics and trial trenching were undertaken and revealed prehistoric gullies and pits as well as a probable post medieval ditched enclosure (No. 90092/1990 Geophysical Surveys of Bradford/Reports).
Excavations were carried out at Eyebury Quarry prior to an expansion in 1996, from which found evidence of intensive land use from the Bronze Age to the Roman period, including field systems, post-hole structures, pits, wells and burials (Evans et al 1997). Additional expansions at Eyebury by Tanholt Farm consisted of 17 trenches that recorded Bronze Age occupation and Romano-British field system features (Garrow 2000).
As part of the Cambridgeshire River Gravels Survey, land at Tanholt Farm Quarry in Eye was surveyed from which Neolithic and Bronze Age barrows were recorded with evidence for Iron Age and Roman settlement (French & Wait 1988).

The cleaning of the dykes in the fens are important to keep on top of water management and these are monitored by archaeologists in case any archaeology is noted. The south-west fen dyke survey during the 1980's recorded this work; although dykes 53, 42, 30, 31, 32, 47, 40, 51, 53, 18, 43, 50 and 17 consisted of natural features only, although dyke 44 yielded three undated waste flint flakes. Dyke 41 at Morris Fen revealed two areas of buried soil that suggested the presence of former 'islands' within the fens; only one of these sites yielded evidence for Mesolithic occupation in the form of three flints. During the cleaning of dyke 33 at Guy's Fen footpath the remains of a wooden footpath was noted in the section that was also subsequently excavated and was Neolithic or Bronze Age in date (French & Pryor 1993).

8 Results of the test pit excavations in Thorney

The approximate locations of the 34 test pits excavated in Thorney between May 2006 and July 2010 can be seen in figure 6 below. Yearly this figure breaks down to nine test pits excavated in 2006, eight during the first dig of 2007 and then a further six in 2007 and lastly 11 test pits in 2010. 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 Thorney 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.

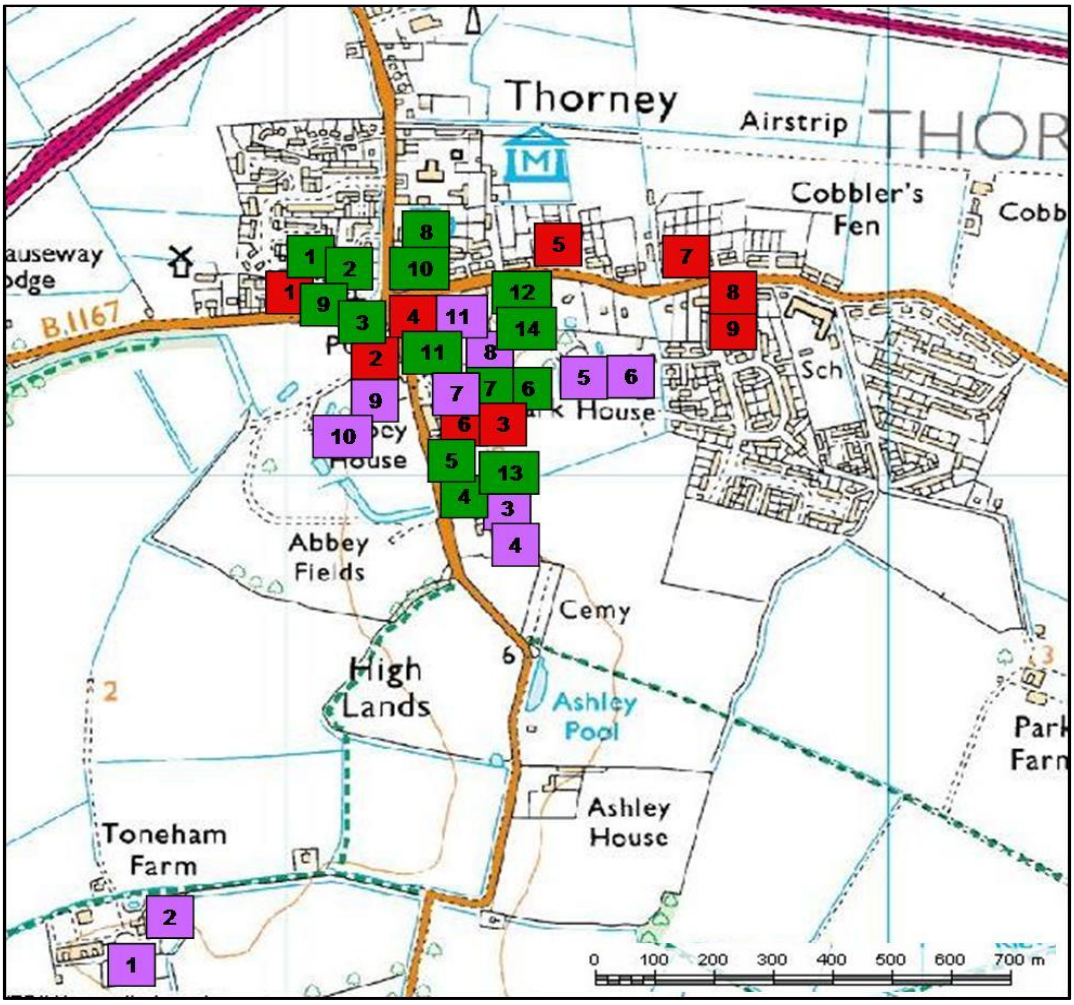

Figure 6: The approximate location of all the test pits excavated in Thorney by year 2006 (red), 2007 (green) and 2010 (purple) (NB: Test pits not shown to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

8.1 2006 Excavations

Excavations were undertaken in the village of Thorney over the two days of the 9th and 10th May 2006. Nine 1m^2 test-pits were dug by 29 HEFA participants from three local schools; Hereward Community College, Orton Longueville and Jack Hunt School (school names correct at the time of participation). Most of the test-pits were located along the main roads coming into the village, with half also set around the crossroads.

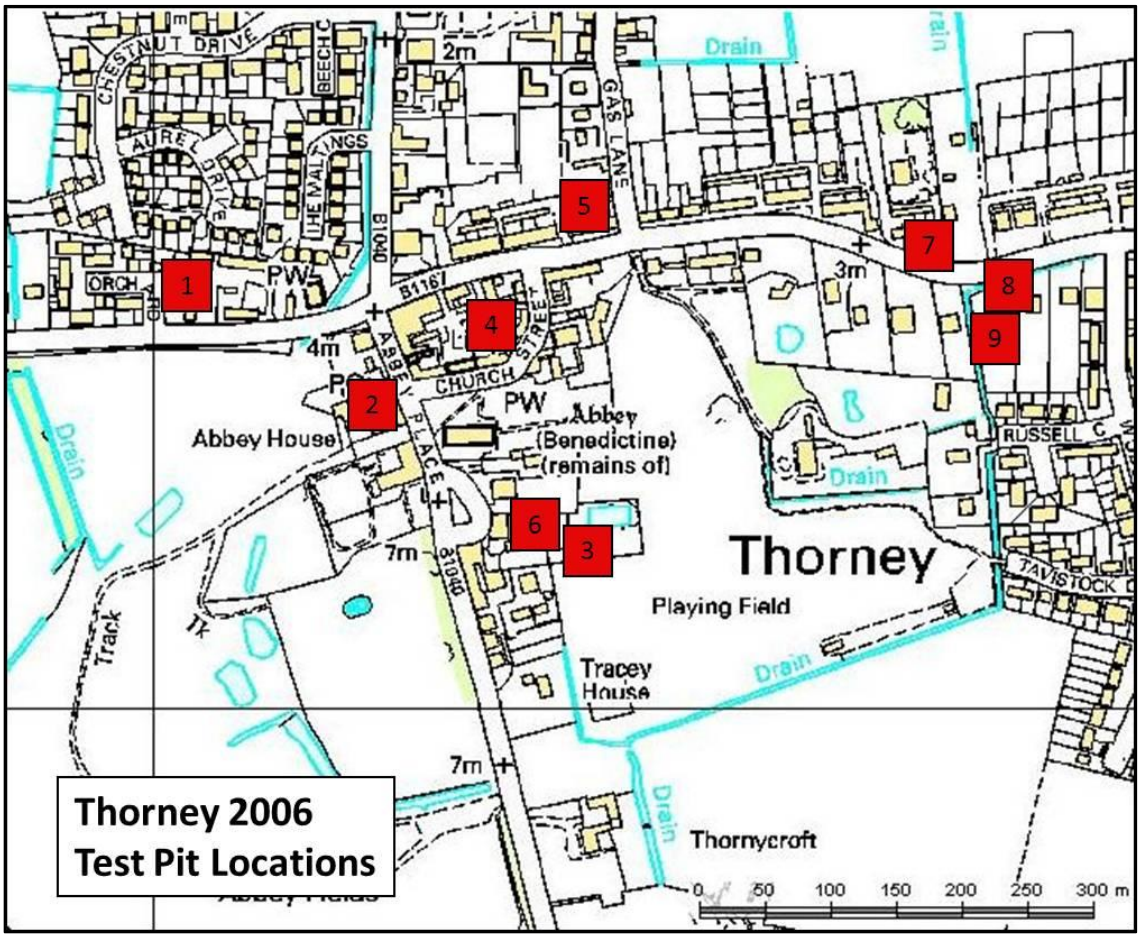

Figure 7: Location map for the test pits excavated in Thorney in 2006 (NB: Test pits not shown to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.

Test Pit one (THO/06/1)

Test pit one was excavated in the back garden of a modern property along the main east – west road and close to the centre of the village (Bridgecot, The Causeway, Thorney. TF 528100 304301).

Test pit one was excavated to a depth of 0.7m. Natural was not found but due to time constraints, and the presence of a brick wall and pipe in the base of the test pit, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

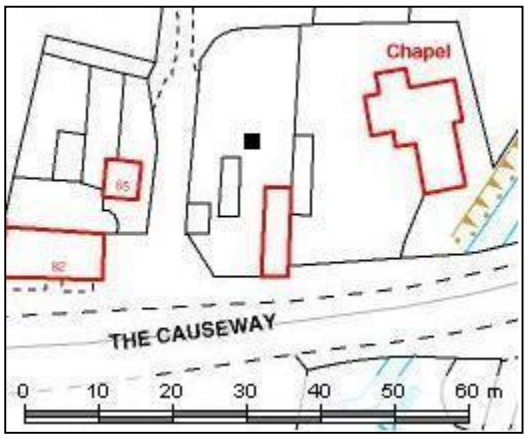

Figure 8: Location map of THO/06/1

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from THO/06/1 dates to the Victorian period and was recovered from every context. A range of post medieval wares were also identified to include Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware, Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware and Black-glazed Earthenware and were also identified through the test pit.

		Red E'ware		Delft		Staffs Slip		Manganese		Black Glaze		Victorian		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1							1	5	1	2	17	40	1700-1900
1	2							1	13			19	102	1700-1900
1	3							1	1			25	122	1700-1900
1	4							1	2			15	78	1700-1900
1	5					1	4	1	1			12	50	1640-1900
1	6	2	12	1	3	1	10	4	21			20	55	1550-1900
1	7							3	5			6	14	1700-1900

Table 1: The pottery excavated from THO/06/1

The relatively small numbers of post medieval pottery sherds excavated suggests that the site was probably open fields during that time until a peak of activity that occurred during the 19th century. The site is situated next to a Chapel that was built during the 19th century and may account for the increase of activity as settlement in the village increased during that time. The presence of a brick wall excavated in the north west corner of the test pit at 0.6m in depth, may relate to this earlier activity on site prior to the construction of the current house. The finds consist of glass, animal bone, iron nails and scrap iron, slag, animal bone, ceramic building material (CBM) and slate with a small metal valve, a small short metal pipe and clay pipe, which were recovered from every context of THO/06/1 and most of which likely date to the later activity on site and indicate both domestic and industrial waste.

Test Pit two (THO/06/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the large back garden of Grade II listed likely 17th century converted stables situated opposite the Abbey in the centre of the village (Duke of Bedford Stables, Abbey Place, Thorney. TF 528167 304226).

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

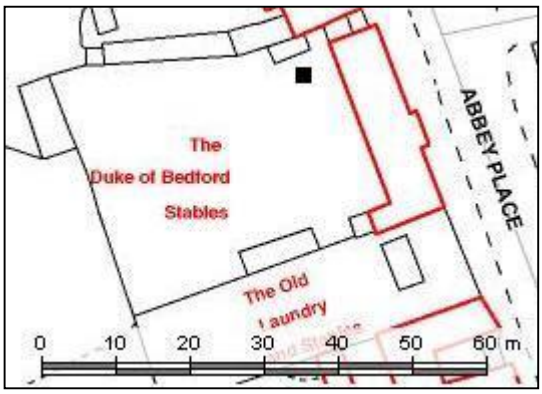

Figure 9: Location map of THO/06/2

A range of medieval, later medieval and post medieval wares were excavated from THO/06/2. The medieval pottery of Early Medieval Sandy-Shelly Ware and Brill Ware were recovered from the bottom two contexts of the test pit, whereas the later medieval 'Tudor Green' Ware, Bourne 'D' Ware, Late Medieval Reduced Ware and Cistercian Wares were excavated from the lower half of the test pit. The majority of the pottery dates to the post medieval period and include Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware and Delft Ware and were mostly excavated from the upper half of the test pit. An additional 16 sherds of Victorian pottery were also identified from context one.

		Sandy Shelly		Brill		Reduced		Tudor Green		Bourne		Cistercian		Red E'ware		Manganese		Delft		Victorian		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1													12	65			1	2	16	46	1550-1900
2	4					1	8					3	9	4	56	2	13					1400-1800
2	5					1	13							4	110							1400-1800
2	6			1	2			1	4			1	11	2	24							1300-1800
2	7	1	6	3	25	1	36	1	3	1	4			4	79							1200-1900

Table 2: The pottery excavated from THO/06/2

There is evidence for consistent activity on site throughout the medieval period, but there appears to be no intensive occupation until the current house was built in the mid-16th century after the dissolution of the Abbey. The house was commissioned by the 1st Earl of Bedford who was granted much of the land in and around Thorney after the dissolution, the stonework from the Abbey was also used to construct many of the surrounding buildings. Large amounts of CBM were also excavated through all the contexts of THO/06/2 and may relate to the construction or subsequent renovation of the property. Other more modern finds were also recovered and include slate, iron nails, oyster shell, animal bone, glass and coal, although clay pipe was also identified from every context of the test pit. The presence of worked flint in context two may also indicate later prehistoric activity on site, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

Test Pit three (THO/06/3)

Test pit three was excavated outside the property's original boundary on what was open land owned by Park House (now Thorney Park), and was sited outside the brick wall boundary within an allotment. It was also the southern of two pits excavated; see also THO/06/6 (2 The Green, Thorney. TF 528303 304115).

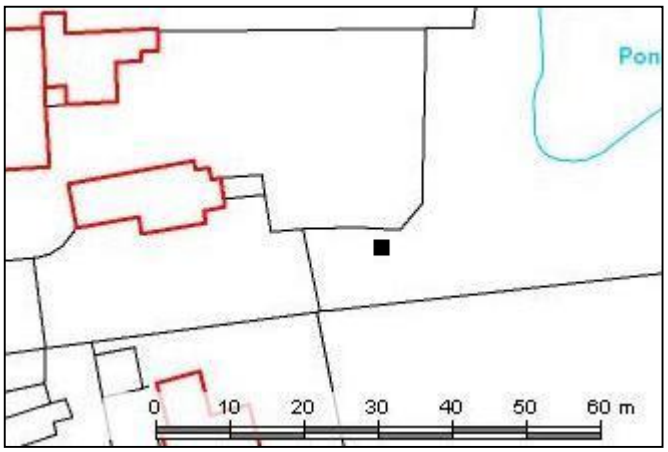

Figure 10: Location map of THO/06/3

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

Two sherds of Grimston Ware medieval pottery were identified mixed through the test pit, with three sherds of post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware and Staffordshire Manganese Ware. The vast majority of the pottery excavated from THO/06/3 however dates to the Victorian period with over 230 sherds recovered from all the contexts.

		Grimston		Red E'ware		Manganese		Victorian		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1							82	272	1800-1900
3	2	1	8			1	5	58	135	1200-1900
3	3			2	28			79	1400	1550-1900
3	4							7	357	1800-1900
3	5	1	10					4	367	1200-1900

Table 3: The pottery excavated from THO/06/3

The house was most probably constructed after the dissolution of the Abbey in the 16th century as it is more than likely built upon the Abbey grounds given its close location just to the south. The small amounts of medieval and post medieval pottery recovered also suggest that this part of site had been open fields or gardens even after the house had been built and was only more intensively utilised into the 19th century. Most of the finds are also more recent in date and include iron nails, glass, oyster shell, CBM, animal bone and slate excavated from every context but four.

Test Pit four (THO/06/4)

Test pit four was excavated in the small enclosed rear garden of a Grade II listed 18th century cottage fronting the side road opposite the Abbey to the north (Church Cottage, 16 Church Street, Thorney. TF 528239 304115).

Test pit four 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.

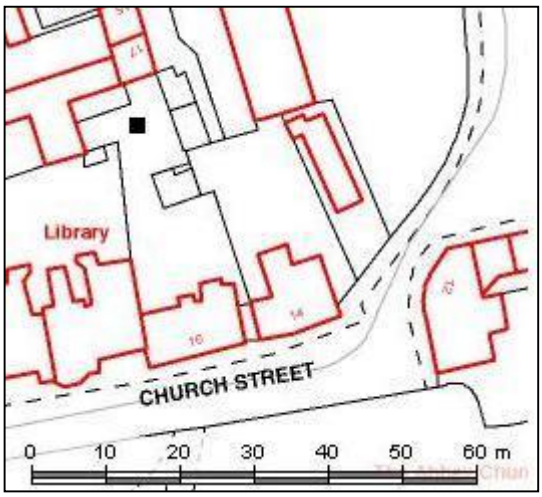

Figure 11: Location map of THO/06/4

A single sherd of late Saxon Stamford Ware was excavated from context six with two sherds of later medieval Bourne 'D' Ware and Midland Purple Ware, both of which were recovered from the lower half of the test pit. A range of post medieval wares were also excavated throughout the test pit and include Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware, Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware and Black-glazed Earthenwares. The majority of the pottery however dates to the Victorian period with 63 sherds excavated from THO/06/4.

		Stamford		Bourne		MP		Red E'ware		Delft		Staffs Slip		Manganese		Black Glaze		Victorian		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	2											1	17			1	7	14	78	1640-1900
4	4					1	5	1	11					1	5	2	21	33	478	1450-1900
4	5							1	5	1	9			2	7	1	13	10	92	1550-1900
4	6	1	7	1	12			1	37			1	22	2	14	1	77	6	44	1000-1900

Table 4: The pottery excavated from THO/06/4

The single sherd of late Saxon pottery indicates there was activity on site contemporary with the construction of the Abbey and remained focused close to it, just to the north. There was a gap in activity on site until the later medieval period, after which the site was continuously occupied to the present day, peaking in the 19th century. The large numbers of Victorian pottery and finds with a lot of scrap and used metal suggest that this part of site has been used as a dumping ground for rubbish. The other finds include iron nails, CBM, animal bone, glass, slate, plastic and a mini porcelain draw – possibly from a dolls house that were recovered from every context. Clay pipe was also identified from contexts four to six, as was a piece of probable worked flint from context one that may be later prehistoric in date.

Test Pit five (THO/06/5)

Test pit five was excavated in the small enclosed rear garden of a Grade II listed 19th century terrace house, set back slightly from the main road orientated east – west through the village (52 Wisbech Road, Thorney. TF 528319 304365).

Test pit five 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.

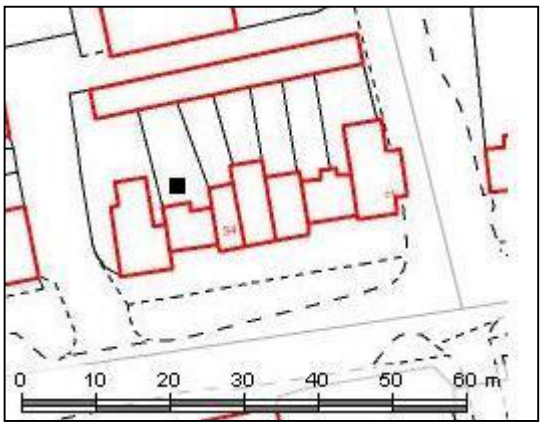

Figure 12: Location map of THO/06/5

Two sherds of very late medieval pottery were excavated in the form of Bourne 'D' Ware from the first and last context of THO/06/5. Five additional sherds of post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware and Black-glazed Earthenware were also mixed through the test pit. The majority of the pottery however dates to the Victorian period with sherds excavated through the upper seven contexts.

		Bourne		Red E'ware		Manganese		Black Glaze		Victorian		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1	1	6							2	8	1450-1900
5	2									4	11	1800-1900
5	3					1	2			4	27	1700-1900
5	4			1	12					7	7	1550-1900
5	5							1	23	1	1	1700-1900
5	6									2	7	1800-1900
5	7									2	5	1800-1900
5	10	1	3	2	23							1450-1800

Table 5: The pottery excavated from THO/06/5

The late medieval activity identified appears to be part of an expansion of settlement in Thorney during the later medieval to the more outlying sites such as THO/06/5. It is possible that the site was open fields through the medieval and post medieval periods until the cottages were built in the 19th century. Apart from a few fragments of clay pipe from contexts one and seven, the majority of the finds are contemporary with the Victorian and later occupation of site and include slate, CBM, animal bone, iron nails and scrap iron, slag, coal, oyster and cockle shells, a small metal spoon, lots of white porcelain and pieces of Lego, all of which recovered from every context but eight and nine. A fragment of worked flint was also excavated from context three and may suggest prehistoric activity on site.

Test Pit six (THO/06/6)

Test pit six was excavated in the large enclosed rear garden of a detached property just south of the Abbey in the centre of the village. It was also the northern of two excavated; see also THO/06/3 (2 The Green, Thorney. TF 528273 304135).

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.

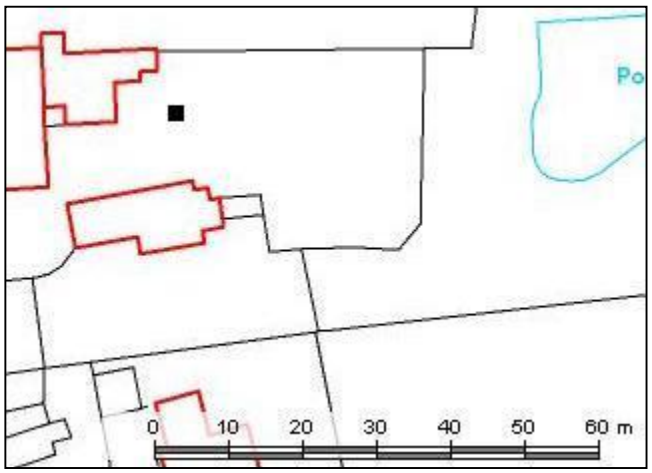

Figure 13: Location map of THO/06/6

Four sherds of later medieval pottery, Bourne 'D' Ware and Cistercian Ware, were excavated from the upper contexts of THO/06/6 and were found with a range of post medieval pottery types of Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware and Black-glazed Earthenware. An additional eight sherds of Victorian pottery were also recovered from contexts two and three.

		Bourne		Cistercian		Red E'ware		Manganese		Black Glaze		Victorian		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	2	1	11			3	35			1	7	6	18	1450-1900
6	3	1	15	2	6	1	12	2	19			2	3	1450-1900

Table 6: The pottery excavated from THO/06/6

The house was most probably constructed after the dissolution of the Abbey in the 16th century as it is more than likely built upon the Abbey grounds given its close location just to the south. Unlike THO/06/3, evidence for only a couple of sherds of later medieval pottery were recovered from THO/06/6, and with the post medieval activity identified suggests that the land was likely gardens before the house was built. Given the test pit location close to the rear of the house there has generally been fewer disturbances due to the small amounts of pottery recovered, although there is an increase in activity during the 19th century. The finds mainly date to this later activity and include lots of tile, animal bone, iron nails, cockle shells, coal and glass excavated from contexts two to six, although clay pipe was also identified from context two.

Test Pit seven (THO/06/7)

Test pit seven was excavated in the open front garden of a Grade II listed terraced property dated 1863 and along the main east – west road through Thorney (108 Wisbech Road, Thorney. TF 528579 304340).

Test pit seven was excavated to a depth of 0.2m. Natural was not found but due to the wetness of the ground, the test pit was abandoned so excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Figure 14: Location map of THO/06/7

No pottery was excavated from test pit seven.

This test pit was abandoned after only 0.2m due to the wet conditions but the finds recovered suggest there was most probably little or no activity on site prior to the construction of the cottages during the 19th century. These finds include coal, CBM, iron nails and scrap iron, glass, animal bone, slate, milk bottle tops and a shotgun cartridge found from both contexts. Two fragments of worked flint were also recovered from the test pit that may be later prehistoric in date.

Test Pit eight (THO/06/8)

Test pit eight was excavated in the front garden of a modern property, close to the main road through Thorney. It was also the northern of two test pits excavated here; see also THO/06/9 (57 Wisbech Road, Thorney. TF 528634 304312).

Test pit eight 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.

No pottery was excavated from test pit eight.

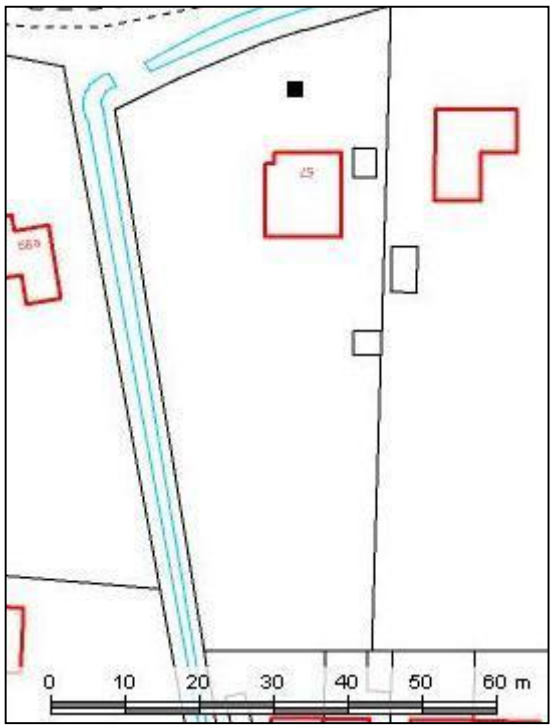

Figure 15: Location map of THO/06/8

The site used to be open fields prior to the construction of the house, but any trace of earlier activity has been destroyed by the high level of disturbance on site. Large numbers of modern CBM were excavated from the upper four contexts with iron nails, lumps of scrap iron and slate, which relate to the more recent activity on site. A layer of charcoal was noted at c.0.6m in depth and within the clay subsoil that was at the time tentatively interpreted as of prehistoric origin, although further excavations would be needed to confirm this.

Test Pit nine (THO/06/9)

Test pit nine was excavated in the back garden of a modern property, just south west of the house. It was the southern of two test pits excavated here; see also THO/06/8 (57 Wisbech Road, Thorney. TF 528621 304280).

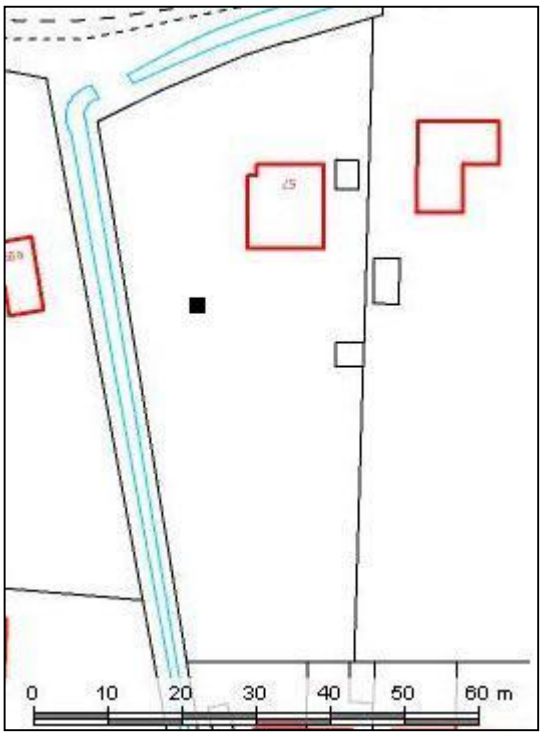

Figure 16: Location map of THO/06/9

Test pit nine was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, although after 0.3m only a quarter of the pit was excavated due to time constraints. Natural was not found but excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

No pottery was excavated from test pit nine.

The site was open fields prior to the construction of the house in the 20th century, but unlike test pit eight, this part of site has much less evidence for disturbance. A small number of finds were excavated from the upper two contexts and include tile, iron nails and animal bone and most probably relate to the more recent activity on site and the construction of the house.

8.2 2007 Excavations

Following the 2006 excavations, additional test-pits were excavated in the present village core of Thorney and extending south past the remains of the Abbey to the south. Two excavations were undertaken in 2007, the first of which was over the 17th-18th April (test pits one to eight were excavated) and the second was over the 19th-20th April (test pits nine to 14 were excavated). Thirty HEFA participants took part in the first dig from City of Ely Community College, St Peters School and the Jack Hunt School. An additional 20 HEFA participants were involved with the second dig from Stanground College and The Jack Hunt School (school names correct at the time of participation).

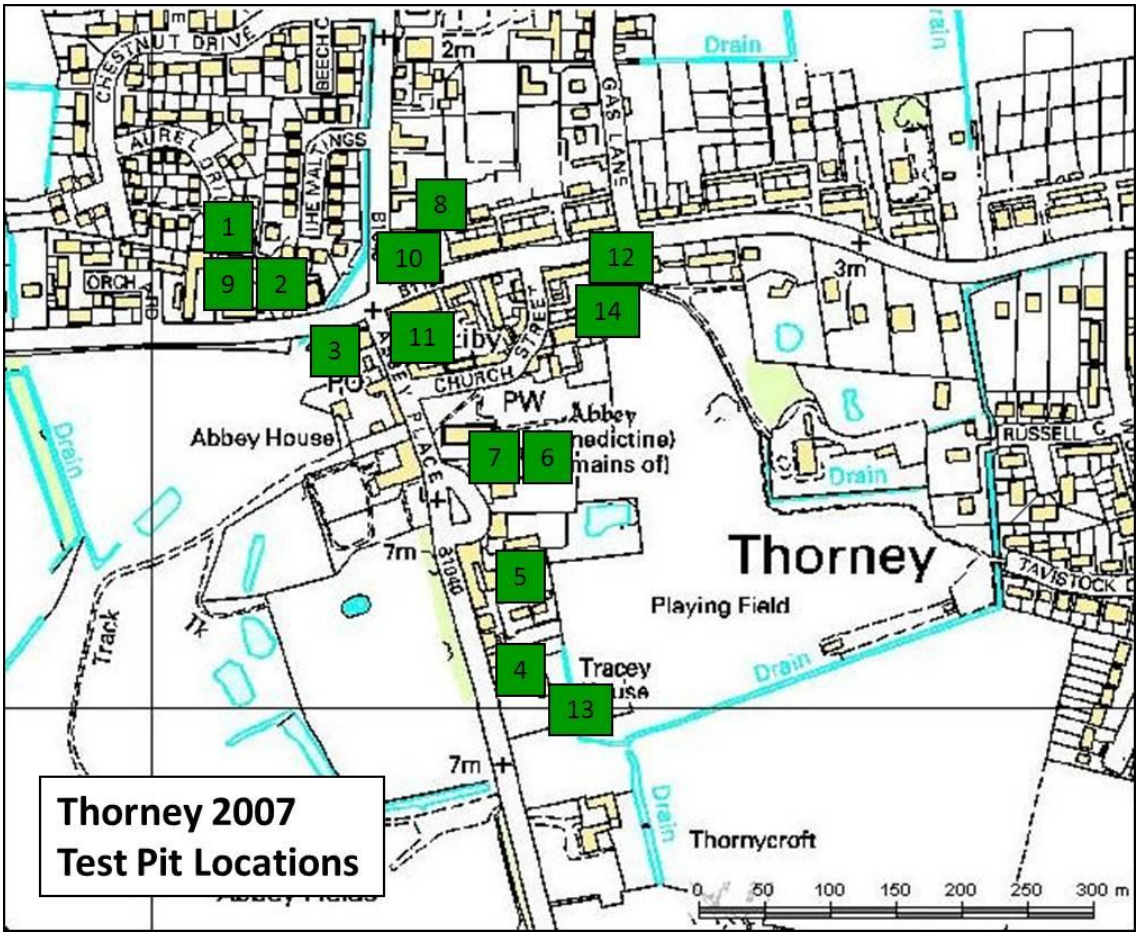

Figure 17: Location map for test pits excavated in Thorney in 2007 (NB: Test pits not shown to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.

Test Pit one (THO/07/1)

Test pit one was excavated in the small enclosed rear garden of a modern property, situated just north of the Methodist Chapel and close to the central crossroads in the village (9 The Maltings, Thorney. TF 528097 304325).

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

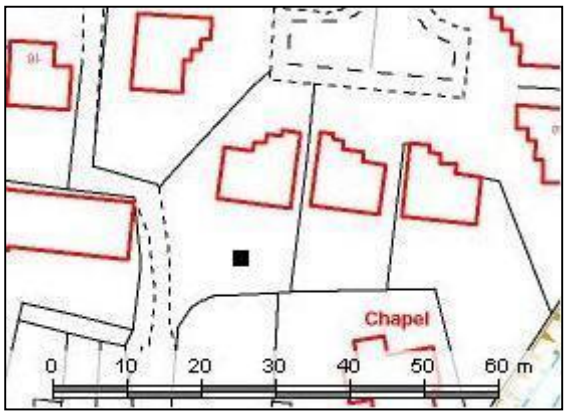

Figure 18: Location map of THO/07/1

Two sherds of later medieval Midland Purple Ware were excavated from context four, where as a range of post medieval pottery types were recovered through all seven contexts of the test pit. These include Glazed Red Earthenware, Metropolitan Slipware, Delft Ware, Cologne Stoneware, Staffordshire Slipware, English Stoneware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware and Black-glazed Earthenwares. A further 14 sherds of Victorian pottery were also identified through the central and lower contexts of THO/07/1.

	MP		GRE		MS		DW		WCS		SS		ES		SMW		BG		V		
Cxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1															1	2					1680-1750
2							1	4							4	9			3	8	1600-1900
3											1	20					3	22	6	27	1650-1900
4	2	42	1	10	1	21	1	1											2	8	1450-1900
5																			1	1	1800-1900
6			1	20					1	2					2	8			2	11	1550-1900
7			1	10									1	1							1550-1700

Table 7: The pottery excavated from THO/07/1

The location of site close to the cross roads in the centre of the village has yielded evidence for continuous occupation from the late medieval period to the present day. Although a wide range of pottery types were excavated they were generally found in small numbers which suggests the site was agricultural land, potentially on the northern edge of the original 'Thorney island' that was surrounded by marshland that may also have been reclaimed land from the comprehensive draining of the fens during the 17th and 18th centuries, before this area was used as a wharf for coal. A range of finds were also recovered and consist of clay pipe, animal bone, oyster shell with modern glass, tile, concrete, coal, iron nails, scrap iron and slate and found through the seven contexts, but with the small amounts of Victorian pottery also excavated suggests that the site was open fields through the 19th century until the current housing estate was built in the 20th century.

Test Pit two (THO/07/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the open grassed area to the west side of the Methodist Chapel and set back from the main road in the centre of the village. It was the western of two excavated within the grounds; see also THO/07/9 (Methodist Chapel, The Causeway, Thorney. TF 528107 304310).

Test pit two was excavated to a depth of 0.3m. Natural was not reached but due to time constraints and the presence of a cat and a dog skeleton, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

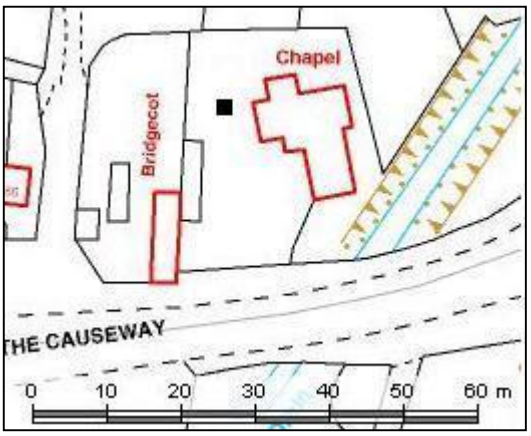

Figure 19: Location map of THO/07/2

A single sherd of very late medieval pottery was excacated from context two, Bourne 'D' Ware, whilst a range of post medieval wares were identified through the upper three contexts of the test pit. These include Glazed Red Earthenware, Cologne Stoneware, Metropolitan Slipware, Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware, Black-glazed Earthenwares, English Stoneware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and Creamware. The majority of the pottery however, dates to the Victorian period that was also recovered from all three contexts of THO/07/2.

	BD		GRE		WCS		MS		SS		SMW		BG		ES		SWSG		CR		V		
Cxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1			1	5									1	9	2	5					8	27	1550-1900
2	1	5	1	1	1	3					1	7	6	28	3	11			2	4	25	58	1450-1900
3			2	4			1	70	1	12	4	20	2	5	3	29	1	4	3	5	10	43	1550-1900

Table 8: The pottery excavated from THO/07/2

Much like THO/07/1, the location of site close to the cross roads in the centre of the village has yielded evidence for continuous occupation from the very late medieval period to the present day. Given the close proximity of these two test pits it is probably best to describe them as a site as a whole rather than how they are divided today. The land of the Methodist Chapel was also likely agricultural land and again potentially on the northern edge of the original 'Thorney island' that was surrounded by marshland that also may also have been reclaimed land from the comprehensive draining of the fens during the 17th and 18th centuries, before this area was used as a wharf for coal. The finds were recovered from all the contexts and consist of clay pipe, coal, iron nails and screws, slate, modern CBM, bottle and window glass, oyster and cockle shell, with slag, a slate pencil and a sixpence coin dated to 1962. The site was again likely to have been open fields until the Chapel was built in the 19th century, but the cat and headless dog skeletons that were identified at context three (pictured) could predate the construction of the Chapel or may even be associated with its use.

Figure 20: The dog (top) and cat (bottom) skeletons found in THO/07/2

Test Pit three (THO/07/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the back garden of a detached house built in 1932 on the cross roads. The test pit was sited close to the back of the house and the south western corner (Bridge House, Abbey Place, Thorney. TF 528148 304262).

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

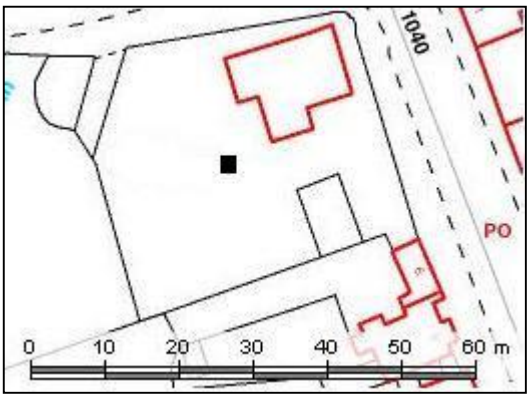

Figure 21: Location map of THO/07/3

A single small sherd of early medieval pottery, Grimston Ware was identified from context seven and two types of very late medieval pottery was excavated from contexts three and five. A range of post medieval wares were also identified and dominated by Glazed Red Earthenware which were recovered from contexts two to eight. Delft Ware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware, English Stoneware and Creamware were also all identified from the upper seven contexts with four sherds of Victorian pottery from the upper four contexts of the test pit.

	GRIM		BD		MP		GRE		DW		SMW		ES		CR		V		
Cxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2							4	25			4	9	1	3			2	7	1550-1900
3			1	1			1	1	1	1	3	7	1	5			1	1	1450-1900
4							1	4			1	2					1	5	1550-1900
5			1	6	1	25	12	121			1	4	1	2	1	3			1450-1750
7	1	2					1	15					2	14					1200-1700
8							2	15											1550-1600

Table 9: The pottery excavated from THO/07/3

The site was potentially utilised as open fields or gardens throughout the medieval period based on the small amounts of medieval pottery recovered from THO/07/3. The peak of activity appears to have been during the post medieval period, when the site was most probably occupied. The structure on site prior to the current house was a pub that burnt down in 1878, its date of construction is not known but may well date to either the 17th or 18th centuries. Large amounts of finds were also recovered from every contexts of THO/07/3 and consist of clay pipe, CBM, animal bone, slag, coal, plastic, bottle and window glass, oyster and cockle shells, iron nails with scrap iron and a modern radio aerial. The majority of these finds indicate domestic rubbish associated with occupation of the site and were also found with the rubble most likely from the clearing of the land after the fire that destroyed the previous building on site.

Test Pit four (THO/07/4)

Test pit four was excavated in the open front garden of a modern detached house situated in the far south of the village and south of the church. It was also the northern of two test pits excavated here; see also THO/07/13 (Tracy House, Whittlesey Road, Thorney. TF 528268 304018).

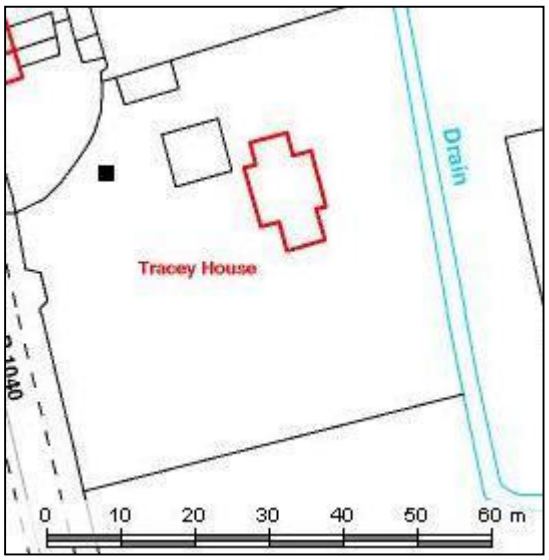

Figure 22: Location map of THO/07/4

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

Two sherds of late medieval Bourne 'D' Ware were excavated from the upper contexts of THO/06/4 and were mixed with Glazed Red Earthenware and English Stoneware in context four. The majority of the pottery dates to the Victorian period with nine sherds of pottery identified from the upper three contexts of the test pit.

	BD		GRE		ES		V		
Cxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1	2					4	14	1450-1900
3							5	48	1800-1900
4	1	7	2	4	1	28			1450-1750

Table 10: The pottery excavated from THO/07/4

The presence of later medieval pottery in test pit four suggests that activity actually increased from the high medieval throughout Thorney and continued into the post medieval period. It is possible that the site was open fields until the current house was built, which most of the finds seem to date to. These include coal, slate, CBM, iron nails, modern glass with oyster, cockle and mussel shells and were found from all six contexts. Animal bone and clay pipe were also recovered mixed through the test pit which also suggests that the ground has been greatly disturbed.

Test Pit five (THO/07/5)

Test pit five was excavated in the walled rear garden of a detached house set back from the main road, situated just south of the Abbey (2 The Green, Thorney. TF 528290 304111).

Test pit five was excavated to a depth of 0.49m. Natural was not reached but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

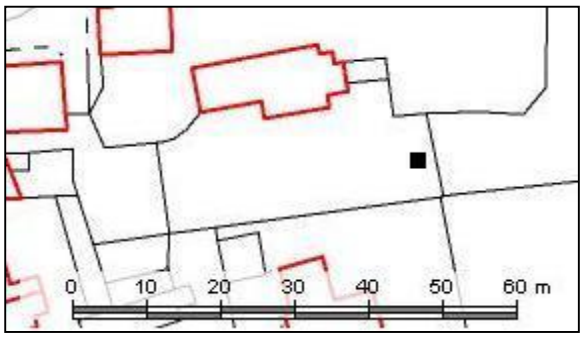

Figure 23: Location map of THO/07/5

Three sherds of later medieval pottery were recovered and include Cambridgeshire Sgraffito Ware and Midland Purple Ware both excavated from context three. A range of post medieval types were also identified from the upper three contexts – Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware, Black-glazed Earthenware and English Stoneware. Victorian pottery dominated the assemblage and was excavated from the upper four contexts of THO/07/5.

	CSW		MP		SS		SMW		BG		ES		V		
Cxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1									1	4			10	17	1680-1900
2													7	9	1800-1900
3	2	6	1	20	1	1	2	10			2	23	12	45	1400-1900
4													1	2	1800-1900

Table 11: The pottery excavated from THO/07/5

Much the same as the results from THO/07/4, the finds and pottery excavated here suggest that the earliest activity on site dates to the later medieval period. The presence of part of a Victorian brick garden wall was found in context five with the Victorian pottery excavated through the upper five contexts, suggests that the garden has been greatly disturbed. There is potential for earlier material to be present at a greater depth, although further excavations are needed to confirm this. The finds excavated include CBM, slate, window and bottle glass, iron stakes, coal, modern green lino and plastic with oyster shell, animal bone and clay pipe, and were found from all four contexts. Worked building stone and flat stone tiles that were recovered from the upper two contexts could potentially have been taken from the Abbey after the dissolution in the mid-16th century.

Test Pit six (THO/07/6)

Test pit six was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a Grade II listed house built in 1728 and situated directly south of the church. The test pit was sited close to the back of the house and was the southern of two test pits located here; see also THO/07/7 (Cheriton House, The Green Thorney. TF 528273 304162).

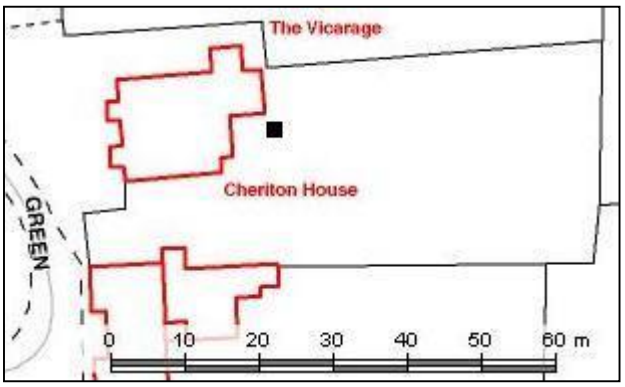

Figure 24: Location map of THO/07/6

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

A single small sherd of late medieval Bourne 'D' Ware and a sherd of post medieval Staffordshire Manganese Ware were both recovered from context four. The vast majority of the pottery however dates to the Victorian period and was recovered in quite large quantities through the upper five contexts of THO/07/6.

	BD		SMW		V		
Cxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1					1	5	1800-1900
2					6	52	1800-1900
4	1	3	1	3	22	85	1450-1900
5					16	58	1800-1900

Table 12: The pottery excavated from THO/07/6

A modern pipe was uncovered in the north eastern corner of the test pit at 0.4m in depth but excavations were able to continue around the pipe. The large amounts of Victorian pottery and the pipe suggest that the garden has experienced quite a lot of turnover during and after the 19th century where also most of the finds also date. These include modern bottle glass, CBM, slate, window glass, scrap iron, coal, mortar and a metal door knob and were all recovered from the seven contexts. Oyster and cockle shells were also recovered with animal bone and clay pipe mixed through the test pit and with the earlier pottery, potentially suggest there was minimal activity on site, and was perhaps open fields until the current house was built.

Test Pit seven (THO/07/7)

Test pit seven was excavated in the open side garden, north of a Grade II listed house built in 1728 and between the house and the church boundary. It was the northern of two pits excavated here; see also THO/07/6 (Cheriton House, The Green Thorney. TF 528258 304173).

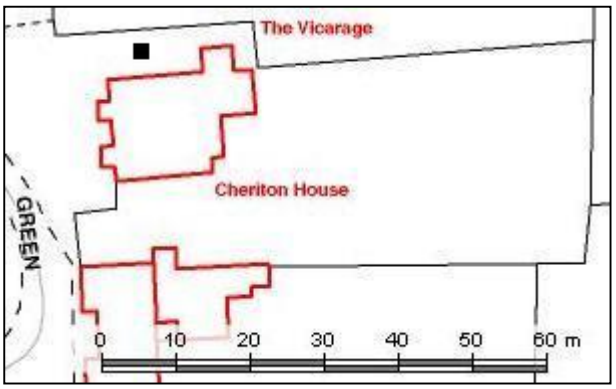

Figure 25: Location map of THO/07/7

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

A single sherd of late Saxon Stamford Ware pottery was excavated from context three with two sherds of later medieval Midland Purple Ware. A range of post medieval pottery types were also recovered and mixed through the upper five contexts of THO/07/7. These include Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware, Black-glazed Earthenwares and Creamware. An additional eight sherds of Victorian pottery were also identified through the upper five contexts of the test pit.

	ST		MP		GRE		DW		SMW		BG		CR		V		
Cxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1					2	17			1	9					3	37	1550-1900
2									1	2					2	4	1680-1900
3	1	3	2	15	3	54	1	2							1	1	1000-1900
5					1	90	1	1	1	1	2	14	2	4	2	8	1550-1900

Table 13: The pottery excavated from THO/07/7

Unlike THO/07/6, this test pit yielded late Saxon pottery, which may be due to its position right outside the church boundary. The church was originally built in the late Saxon in AD 972, which is why the late Saxon activity identified through test pitting in Thorney has been recovered close to the church, both to the north and the south. However, as was identified from THO/07/6, there is little evidence for any other activity until the later medieval period and even then it is quite minimal, suggesting fields rather than intense occupation. Activity on site increases into the post medieval, after the dissolution of the abbey in the mid-16th century occupation activity appears to have increased greatly, most likely due to the stripping of the abbey for building material. The finds recovered include CBM, coal, widow and bottle glass, slate, iron nails, concrete, oyster shell with animal bone, clay pipe, slag and a bone or ivory handle and all found from the five contexts excavated. Stone tile was also found and may have been reused after being taken from the church.

Test Pit eight (THO/07/8)

Test pit eight was excavated in a small enclosed garden behind the old tap house just north east of the Rose and Crown pub situated on the crossroads. It was also the northern of two test pits on the property; see also THO/07/10 (Rose and Crown Hotel, 2 Wisbech Road, Thorney. TF 528220 304366).

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

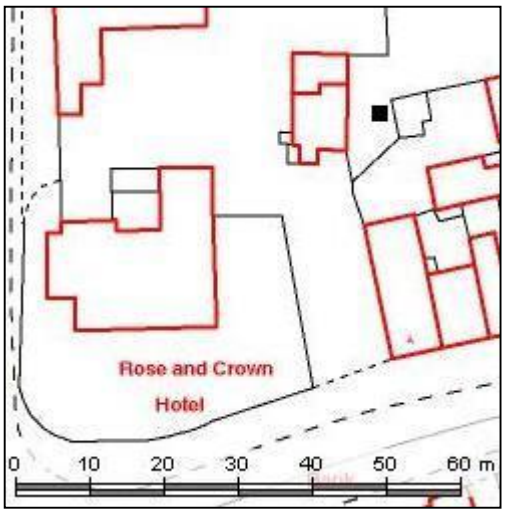

Figure 26: Location map of THO/07/8

A lot of pottery was excavated from THO/07/8 and includes a range of post medieval wares – Glazed Red Earthenware, Black-glazed Earthenwares, English Stoneware and Creamware which were all recovered from contexts three to nine. The vast majority of the pottery identified however dates to the Victorian period and was excavated from every context of the test pit.

	GRE		BG		ES		CR		V		
Cxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1									1	5	1800-1900
2									1	4	1800-1900
3			1	26					6	23	1680-1900
4	1	3			1	2			8	37	1550-1900
5					10	54			11	86	1750-1900
6	4	289	3	12	2	18			15	26	1550-1900
7	3	577							21	34	1550-1900
8					1	8			28	123	1750-1900
9	4	106	2	14	2	9	4	27	2	6	1550-1900

Table 14: The pottery excavated from THO/07/8

The pottery and finds suggest that this site was not occupied until the 16th century when there was a general expanse of activity into the north eastern part of the village, extending out for the crossroads. This continued through the 19th century and suggests that this site on the crossroads has been a prime location for settlement since the 16th century. The finds excavated include modern bottle and window glass, slate, CBM, iron bolts and nails, a metal spoon, fragments of drain and marble, oyster shell, coal, animal bone and clay pipe with a decorated metal door knob, which all suggest domestic occupation on site and were found from all nine contexts of THO/07/8.

Test Pit nine (THO/07/9)

Test pit nine was excavated in the open grassed area to the north side of the Methodist Chapel, set back from the main road in the centre of the village. It was the eastern of two pits excavated within the grounds; see also THO/07/2 (Methodist Chapel, The Causeway, Thorney. TF 528121 304317).

Test pit nine was excavated to a depth of 0.9m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

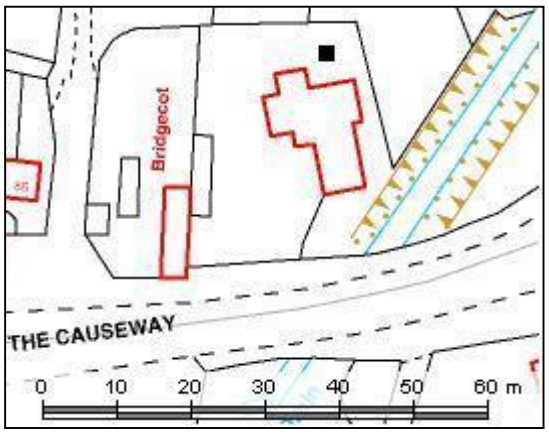

Figure 27: Location map of THO/07/9

Medieval pottery was only recovered from context eight and includes a sherd of Grimston Ware and a sherd of later medieval Bourne 'D' Ware. Two additional sherds of later medieval Midland Purple Ware were also identified but there were found mixed in contexts one and three. A range of post medieval wares were also recovered through the upper seven contexts and include Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware, Black-glazed Earthenware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and Creamware. An additional 17 sherds of Victorian pottery were also excavated from the upper four contexts of THO/07/9.

	GRIM		BD		MP		GRE		SMW		BG		SWSG		CR		V		
Cxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1					1	3									1	4	5	6	1450-1900
2							4	36	2	13					1	1	7	34	1550-1900
3					1	7	2	120			1	18					4	7	1450-1900
4											1	15					1	92	1680-1900
7													1	1	3	3			1720-1900
8	1	25	1	36															1200-1500

Table 15: The pottery excavated from THO/07/9

The medieval activity identified through test pitting in Thorney is quite scattered with only two test pits yielding high medieval pottery on the north side of the crossroads, THO/07/9 and THO/07/10. This activity continued into the later medieval suggesting that the land was always dry enough to farm, especially as Thorney was surrounded by marshland. Generally, the activity is minimal through the post medieval, most probably due to that fact that the site was open fields until the chapel was built in the 19th century. The layer of peat that was identified in the base of the test pit suggests that most probably the site was once marsh land and also possibly that it had been used to increase the soil fertility for agriculture. The finds excavated include slate, coal, slag, concrete, CBM, modern glass and tile with oyster shell, iron nails, animal bone and clay pipe and were found through the nine contexts of the test pit. The presence of burnt stone from contexts two, three and eight may also indicate later prehistoric activity on site.

Test Pit 10 (THO/07/10)

Test pit 10 was excavated in the small grassed beer garden just outside the pub to the east. It was the southern of two pits excavated within the grounds; see also THO/07/8 (Rose and Crown Pub, Wisbech Road, Thorney. TF 528203 304344).

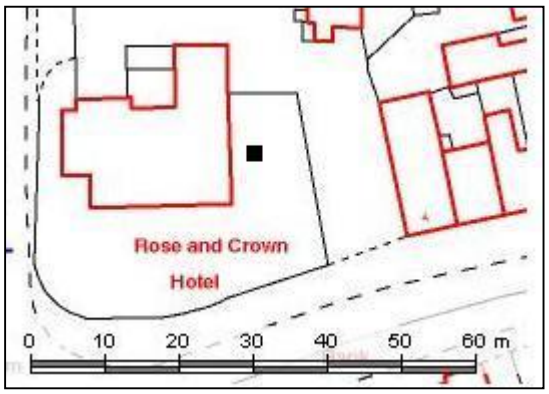

Figure 28: Location map of THO/07/10

Test pit 10 was excavated to a depth of 0.8m. Natural was not found but due to time constraints and the presence of a wall, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Three sherds of medieval pottery were excavated from THO/07/10 and include Lyveden 'B' Ware, Tudor Green Ware and Midland Purple Ware, which were also all recovered from contexts two and three. A range of post medieval wares were also identified – Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware, Black-glazed Earthenwares, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and Creamware and were identified through the test pit. Victorian pottery was also excavated from every context but three.

	LB		TG		MP		GRE		SS		SMW		BG		SWSG		CR		V		
Cxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1							1	266											2	2	1550-1900
2			1	1			1	5			3	9	1	5					2	4	1500-1900
3	1	5			1	8	3	11	2	74	1	4									1200-1700
4							2	34			1	30							9	156	1550-1900
5							2	78			1	3	1	18			8	25	5	32	1550-1900
6													3	36	1	8	1	4	1	5	1680-1900
8							1	22					2	970					4	28	1550-1900

Table 16: The pottery excavated from THO/07/10

A great deal of disturbance is evident on site that occurred during the post medieval and Victorian periods, evident by the large amounts of pottery and finds that were recovered. The finds include clay pipe, animal bone, oyster shell, iron nails, tile and CBM, bottle and window glass, slate, coal; copper cartridge casing and a one penny coin dated to 1913 and were excavated from all eight contexts. In the north western corner of the test pit, the remnants of a brick wall or a floor surface (c.0.2m wide) were identified at 0.48m in depth (pictured). The brick rubble and sandy mortar present in the test pit may also suggest an earlier part of the current building that was destroyed by the 20th century given the presence of Victorian disturbance past that depth. The medieval pottery suggests limited activity on site through the medieval, although a sherd of Tudor Green was excavated from context two, which is a rare find from the countryside and potentially suggests that the Abbey was wealthy enough to encourage more extensive trade links with the major towns of the south east.

Figure 29: The wall and floor surface identified in THO/07/10

Test Pit 11 (THO/07/11)

Test pit 11 was excavated in the small enclosed rear garden of a Grade II listed mid/late-19th century house fronting the main road close to the crossroads and just north of the Abbey complex (3 Abbey Place, Thorney. TF 528206 304274).

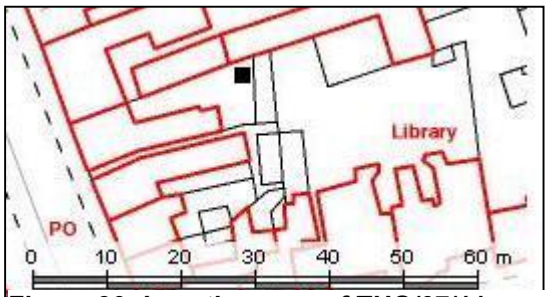

Figure 30: Location map of THO/07/11

Test pit 11 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.

Large amounts of post medieval and Victorian pottery were excavated from all the contexts of THO/07/11. The post medieval wares include Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware, Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware, Black-glazed Earthenware, English Stoneware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware. A single sherd of late Saxon Stamford ware was excavated from context five with late medieval sherds of Bourne 'D' Ware and Midland Purple Ware.

	ST		BD		MP		GRE		DW		SS		SMW		BG		ES		SWSG		V		
Cxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1									1	1			1	28	2	18	2	11	2	5			1600-1750
4							2	39	2	6							1	15			6	7	1550-1900
5	1	11	1	9	1	5	1	14	1	6													1000-1700
6							1	4	2	13			1	4							2	9	1550-1800
7							3	34	5	41			3	22							21	212	1550-1900
8									6	47					2	35					29	470	1600-1900
9							2	27	4	36	1	75									10	67	1550-1900

Table 17: The pottery excavated from THO/07/11

The presence of late Saxon pottery from THO/07/11 is probably due to the sites proximity to the church, just to the north and as the church was originally built in the late Saxon in AD 972, the late Saxon activity identified through test pitting in Thorney has all been recovered close to the church, both to the north and the south. There was generally little evidence for activity during the late Saxon and medieval periods although this has most probably been destroyed by both more intensive post medieval and Victorian occupation. The majority of the finds excavated date to the later activity on site and include slate, CBM, coal, iron nails, bottle and window glass, tile, oyster shell, animal bone, clay pipe, fragments of plaster and slag that were mixed through the nine contexts excavated.

Test Pit 12 (THO/07/12)

Test pit 12 was excavated in the elevated stepped side garden of a modern house built in the 1980's. The house is set back from the main road and is situated just to the north east of the church. It was also the northern of two pits excavated here; see also THO/07/14 (Parkgate, Wisbech Road, Thorney. TF 528339 304292).

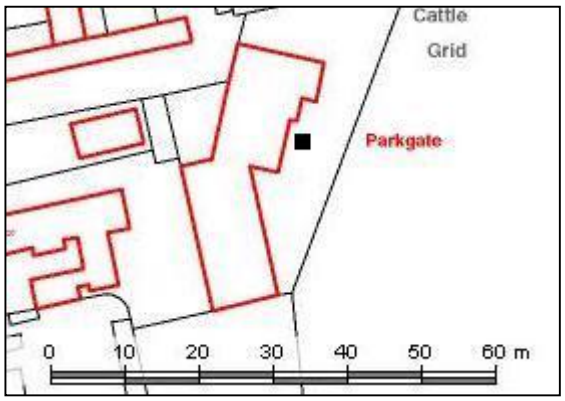

Figure 31: Location map of THO/07/12

Test pit 12 was excavated to a depth of 0.1m. Natural was not found but due to the amount of heavy clay encountered, the test pit was abandoned and was recorded and backfilled.

Two sherds of pottery were excavated from THO/07/12 and include Glazed Red Earthenware and Victorian pottery from context one.

	Red E'ware		Victorian		
Cxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1	15	1	1	1550-1900

Table 18: The pottery excavated from THO/07/12

Due to the fact that the site was abandoned after one context, very few finds and pottery were excavated from THO/07/12. The post medieval pottery and clay pipe suggest that there was activity on site from the 16th century when there was an expansion of the village, and the CBM, mortar, glass and coal with the Victorian pottery suggest that this activity continued into the 19th century.

Test Pit 13 (THO/07/13)

Test pit 13 was excavated in the large open front garden of a modern house in the far south of the village. It was also the southern of two pits excavated here; see also THO/07/4 (Tracey House, Whittlesey Road, Thorney. TF 528284 304001).

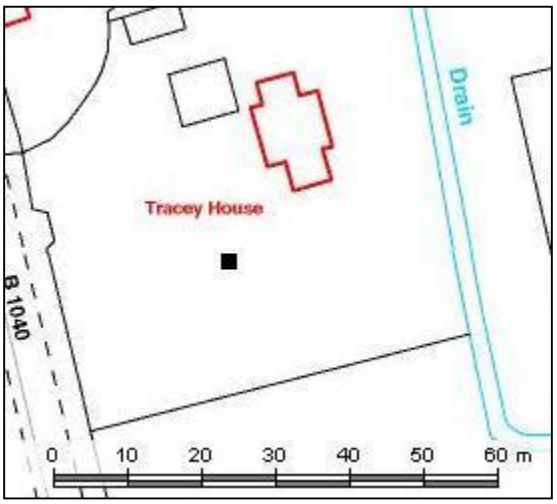

Figure 32: Location map of THO/07/13

Test pit 13 was excavated to a depth of 0.8m, at which natural was not found. Excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Not much in the way of pottery was excavated from THO/07/13, but five sherds recovered date to the medieval period – Grimston Ware, Bourne 'D' Ware and Late Medieval Oxidised Ware, all of which were mainly found in contexts six and seven. Two sherds of post medieval pottery were also identified; the Black-glazed Earthenware and Cistercian Ware were recovered from context six. An additional 11 sherds of Victorian pottery were also excavated from the mid-contexts of the test pit.

	Grimston		Bourne		LMOx		Cist		Black Glaze		Victorian		
Cxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1	21									2	9	1200-1900
4											8	24	1800-1900
6	1	2			1	2	1	2	1	1	1	16	1200-1900
7	1	1	1	2									1200-1500

Table 19: The pottery excavated from THO/07/13

Compared to the results from test pit four, THO/0713 yielded evidence for high medieval activity that appeared to continue through the post medieval. The general lack of pottery and the fact that all the sherds are generally quite small suggests that this site may well have been used as open fields until the current house was built. The majority of the finds appear to date to the 19th and 20th centuries when there was an increase in activity on site and include iron nails, CBM, slate, coal, bottle and window glass, modern tile, oyster shell and animal bone all found through the seven contexts although both clay pipe and slag were also recovered, which potentially date to the post medieval period. A drainage pipe was also uncovered in the north east corner of the test pit and was probably related to the use of the site as open fields.

Test Pit 14 (THO/07/14)

Test pit 14 was excavated in the enclosed side garden of a modern house built in the 1980's that has also experienced a certain degree of landscaping after the build. It was also the southern of two pits excavated here; see also THO/07/12 (Parkgate, Wisbech Road, Thorney. TF 528338 304284).

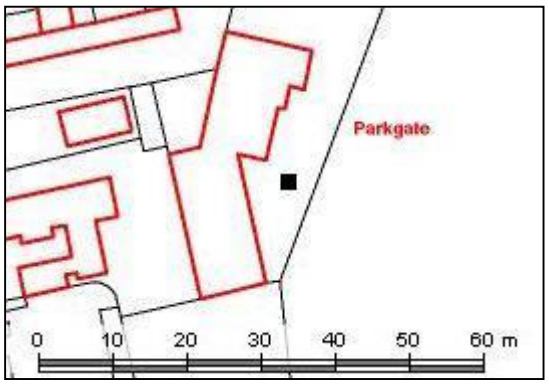

Figure 33: Location map of THO/07/14

Test pit 14 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Natural was not found but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from THO/07/14 dates to the Victorian period and was recovered from the lower contexts of the test pit. Three sherds of post medieval pottery, including Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware and Black-glazed Earthenwares were also all excavated from the lower contexts. A single sherd of a medieval jug, Lyveden 'B' Ware was also recovered from context five.

	LB		GRE		SMW		BG		V		
Cxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4					1	10			13	25	1680-1900
5	1	10	1	27			1	11	23	49	1200-1900

Table 20: The pottery excavated from THO/07/14

Much like the results of THO/07/12, the generally few finds and pottery recovered suggests minimal activity on site until the 19th century. The site was most probably open fields during the medieval and post medieval periods, until its use as allotments during the 19th century. The majority of the finds seem to date to the later periods of occupation as well as the construction of the current house and the subsequent landscaping and include plastic, modern cloth, iron fixings and metal rings, CBM, window glass, fragments of breeze block, iron nails with oyster shell, animal bone and clay pipe and found mixed through all five contexts of the test pit.

8.3 2010 Excavations

On the 14th and 15th of July 2010, 42 HEFA participants excavated 11 1m^2 test-pits in Thorney. The schools involved were Cromwell Community College, Neal Wade Community College, The Voyager School, Thomas Clarkson Community College and Sharnbrook Upper School (school names correct at the time of participation).

As in the previous years the majority of the test pitting was focused in the core of the village around the crossroads and south to the abbey. Additional test pits were also excavated for the first time outside the village in a farmstead to the south.

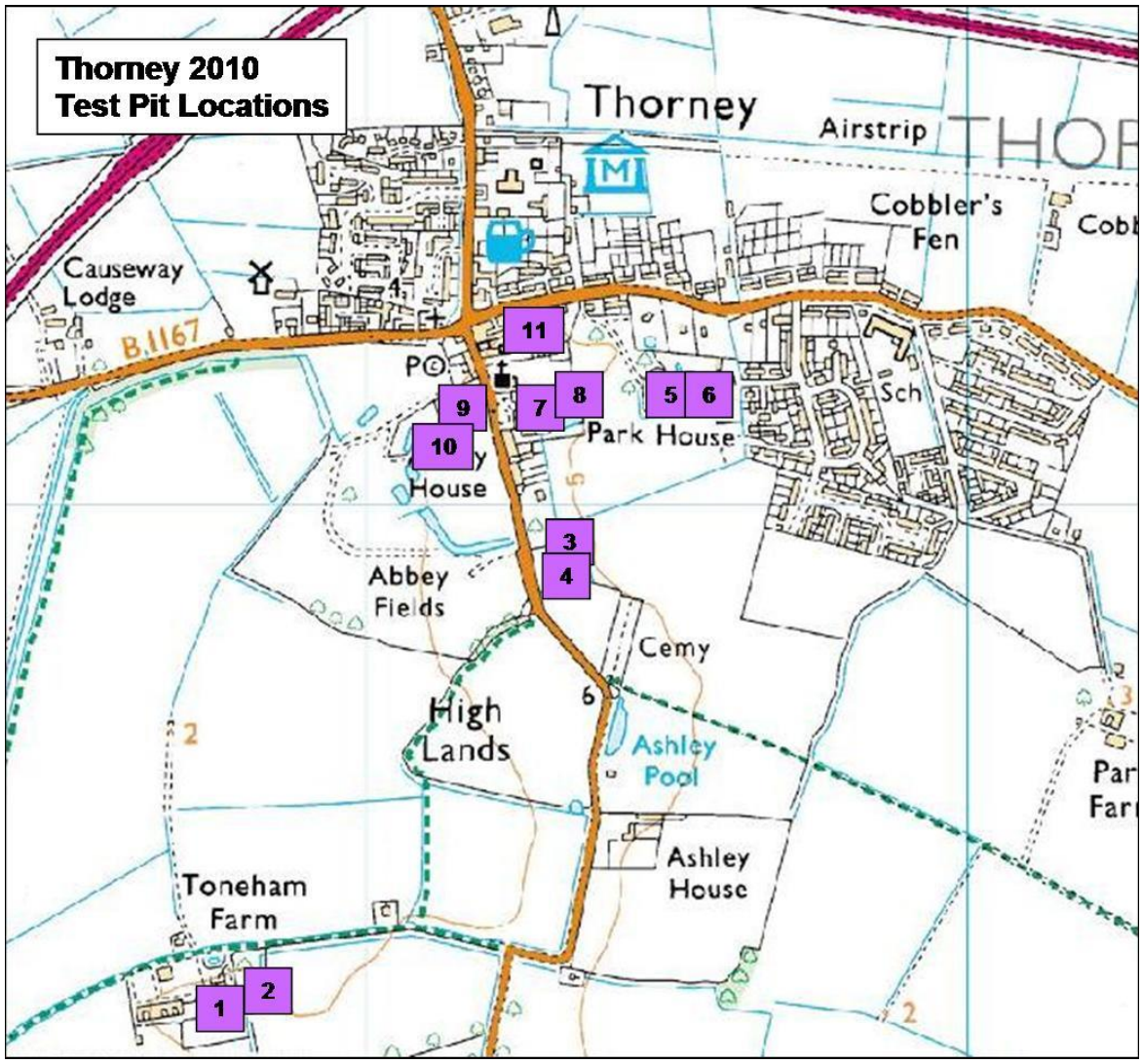

Figure 34: Location map for test pits excavated in Thorney in 2010 (NB: Test pits not shown to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.

Test Pit one (THO/10/1)

Test pit one was excavated in the large open flat front garden of a Grade II listed early 19th century farmhouse set away from the main village of Thorney which sits to the north east. It was the southern of two excavated within the property; see also THO/10/2 (Toneham House, Toneham Lane, Thorney. TF 527774 303170).

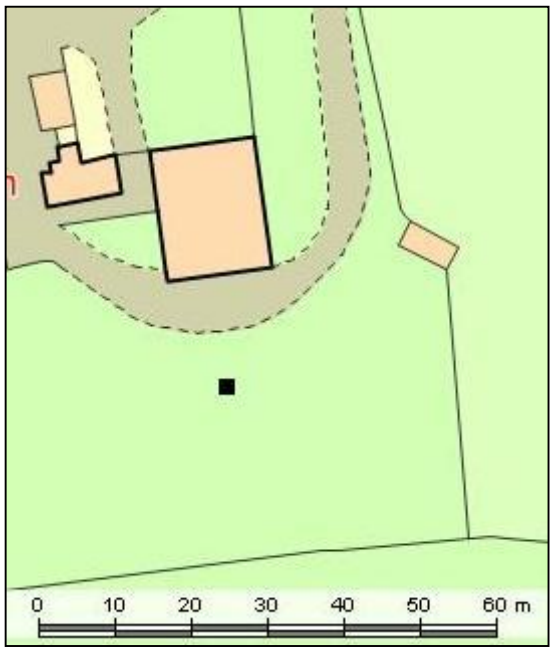

Figure 35: Location map of THO/10/1

Test pit one was excavated to a depth of 0.42m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A small amount of both medieval and post medieval wares were excavated from THO/10/1 and include Lyveden/Stanion 'A' Ware, Bourne 'A' Ware, Bourne 'D' Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Staffordshire Manganese Ware. An additional six sherds of Victorian pottery were also recovered from test pit one.

		LA		BA		BD		GRE		SMW		VIC		
TP	Text	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	2							2	11	2	59	5	26	1550-1900
1	3	2	12			1	2							1150-1550
1	4			3	4							1	7	1250-1900

Table 21: The pottery excavated from THO/10/1

The area of higher ground where Toneham House is situated, to the south and west of Thorney, is the site of a medieval Benedictine convent and the pottery from both THO/10/1 and THO/10/2 suggests that there was occupation on site from the medieval period, which did also continue into the post medieval. The majority of the finds and later pottery date to the construction and subsequent occupation of the current house and also have greatly disturbed the ground. The finds consist of CBM, glass, coal, tile, clay pipe, animal bone, iron nails, a possible part of a buckle and two possible pieces of slag, which suggest metal working on or close to site.

Test Pit two (THO/10/2)

Test pit two was excavated in a small area of grass immediately east of a Grade II listed early 19th century farmhouse, set away from the main village of Thorney which sits to the north east. It was the northern of two excavated within the property; see also THO/10/1 (Toneham House, Toneham Lane, Thorney. TF 527783 303195).

Test pit two was excavated to a depth of 0.51m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A small number of Victorian sherds were mixed through THO/10/2 and disturbing the earlier wares of Bourne 'D' Ware, German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Staffordshire Manganese Ware.

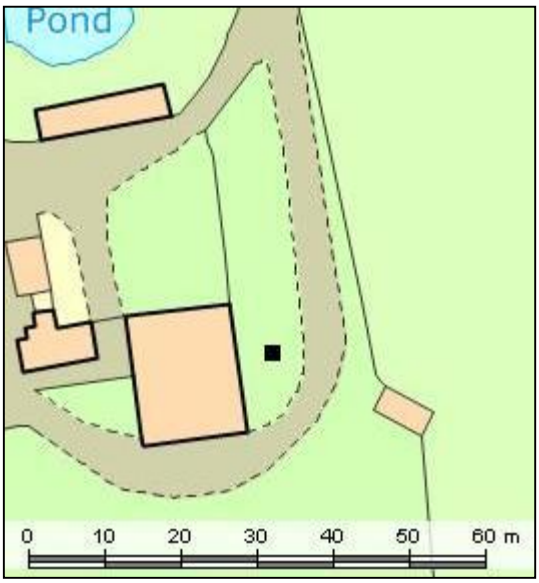

Figure 36: Location map of THO/10/2

		BD		GS		GRE		SMW		VIC		
TP	Text	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1	1	19							1	2	1450-1900
2	2	1	3	1	1					1	2	1450-1900
2	3									3	3	1800-1900
2	5					2	72	1	24	2	8	1550-1900

Table 22: The pottery excavated from THO/10/2

Much like THO/10/1, this test pit was sited on the area of high ground to the south and west of Thorney, and reportedly the site of a medieval Benedictine convent, but the pottery recovered only suggests activity on this part of the property from the later medieval period. There is a greater deal of disturbance evident in THO/10/2 compared to THO/10/1 which may relate to its position closer to the side of the 19th century house. The finds excavated consist of CBM, tile, animal bone, glass, concrete, asbestos, slate, mortar, oyster shell, and pieces of scrap iron, clay pipe and a possible piece of slag that would suggest metal working on or near site. These finds and later pottery correspond to the construction and subsequent occupation of the house, which also caused a great deal of disturbance to the earlier archaeology.

Test Pit three (THO/10/3)

Test pit three was excavated in a lawn area of rear garden that was once allotment and immediately east of the hedge boundary with the formal gardens to a mid-19th century house. It was also the northern of two test pits excavated within the property; see also THO/10/4. (Thorneycroft, Whittlesey Road, Thorney. TF 528347 303902).

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

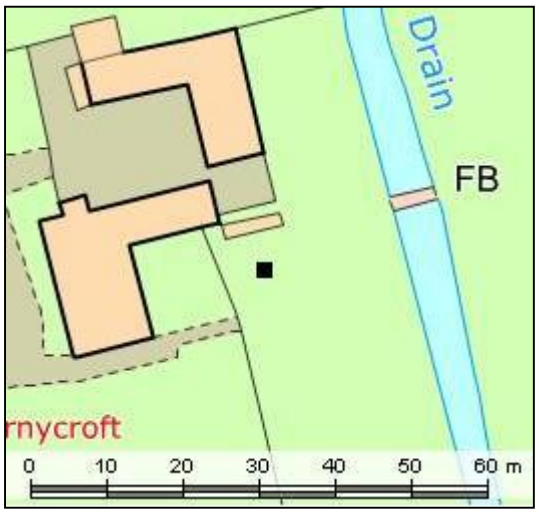

Figure 37: Location map of THO/10/3

The majority of the pottery excavated from THO/10/3 dates to the Victorian period and was also recovered through all the contexts. A smaller number of both later medieval Bourne 'A' Ware and Bourne 'D' Ware were also identified with post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware and Staffordshire Manganese Ware.

		BA		BD		GRE		SMW		VIC		
TP	Text	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1									8	21	1800-1900
3	2			1	5			1	6	11	39	1450-1900
3	3							2	10	1	1	1680-1900
3	4	1	3	2	10	1	1			1	1	1150-1900
3	5			1	1					4	9	1450-1900

Table 23: The pottery excavated from THO/10/3

The majority of the finds and the pottery excavated from THO/10/3 date to the construction and subsequent occupation of the 19th century house in the far south of the village, which also caused a lot of disturbance during that time. The finds consist of coal, iron nails and screws, tile, glass, concrete, clay pipe, slate, CBM, a silver aluminium lid, mortar, animal bone, oyster and sea shells and were all mixed through the test pit with the Victorian pottery. The pottery also suggests that there was activity on site in the medieval and post medieval periods, but the site may have been open fields until the current house was built.

Test Pit four (THO/10/4)

Test pit four was excavated in the southern corner of a large grassed area of informal garden, but immediately east of the hedge boundary with the formal gardens to a mid-19th century house. It was also the southern of two test pits excavated within the property; see also THO/10/3 (Thorneycroft, Whittlesey Road, Thorney. TF 528357 303871).

Test pit four 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.

A single sherd of post medieval Staffordshire Manganese Ware was excavated from context four of THO/10/4, but the majority of the pottery recovered dates to the Victorian period.

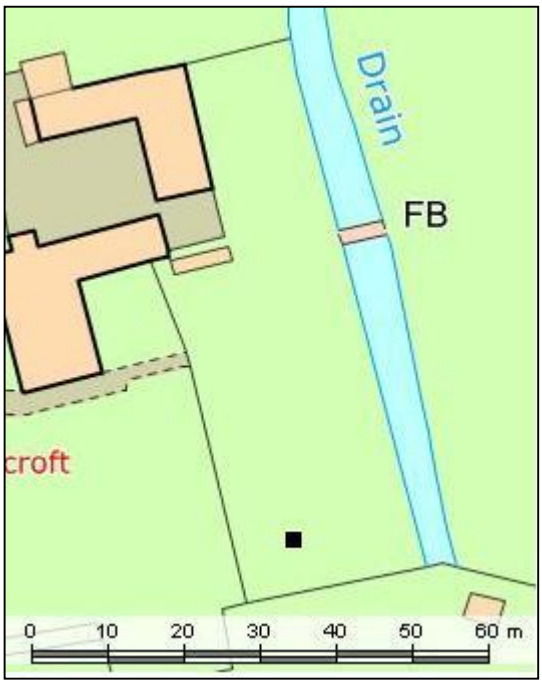

Figure 38: Location map of THO/10/4

		SMW		VIC		
TP	Text	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1			3	8	1800-1900
4	2			6	31	1800-1900
4	3			6	34	1800-1900
4	4	1	7			1680-1750

Table 24: The pottery excavated from THO/10/4

The finds and pottery excavated from THO/10/4 are very similar to those recovered from THO/10/3 and suggest that all the 19th century disturbances when the current house was built continued to the far south of the garden. These finds consist of orange twine, slate, glass, concrete, coal, CBM, animal bone, iron nails, modern white china tile, clay pipe and a piece of slag, which suggests metal working on or near to site. The small evidence for pre 19th century activity seems to suggest that the site was most probably open fields set in the far south of the village, with little to no occupation until the current house was built.

Test Pit five (THO/10/5)

Test pit five was excavated in the large open grounds immediately east and to the rear of a Grade II listed 18th century house, set to the east of the Abbey. It was also the western of two pits excavated within the property; see also THO/10/5 (Park House, Wisbech Road, Thorney. TF 528505 304176).

Test pit five was excavated to a depth of 0.47m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

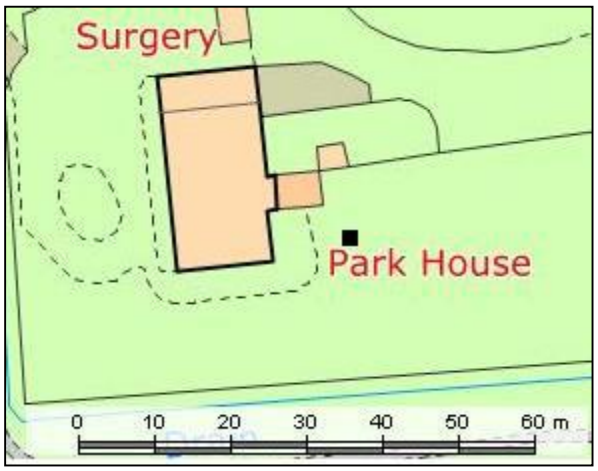

Figure 39: Location map of THO/10/5

A very small number of both later medieval and post medieval pottery sherds were identified from THO/10/5 and include Bourne 'D' Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware and Staffordshire Manganese Ware. The majority of the pottery however, dates to the Victorian pottery with a small number identified from the upper four contexts of the test pit.

		BD		GRE		TGE		SMW		VIC		
TP	Text	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	2							2	3	1	4	1680-1900
5	3					1	2			2	2	1600-1900
5	4	2	7	1	28					6	33	1450-1900

Table 25: The pottery excavated from THO/10/5

Despite the location of THO/10/5 in the centre of the village and just west of the Abbey, only small amounts of evidence for later medieval and post medieval activity was identified and suggests that the site may have been open fields or perhaps land owned by the Abbey. The increase in finds correlate with the construction of the house during the 18th century and the location of the test pit close to the rear of the property may also be the reason for the high levels of disturbance evident. A small amount of finds was recovered mixed through the test pit and consist of CBM, a sheet of corroded iron, slate, concrete, mortar, animal bone, oyster shell, glass, clay pipe and snail shells.

Test Pit six (THO/10/6)

Test pit six was excavated in the extended gardens east of the main Grade II listed 18th century house and close to the rear of the old Coaching House. It was also the eastern of two pits excavated within the property; see also THO/10/5 (Park House, Wisbech Road, Thorney. TF 528532 304175).

Test pit six 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.

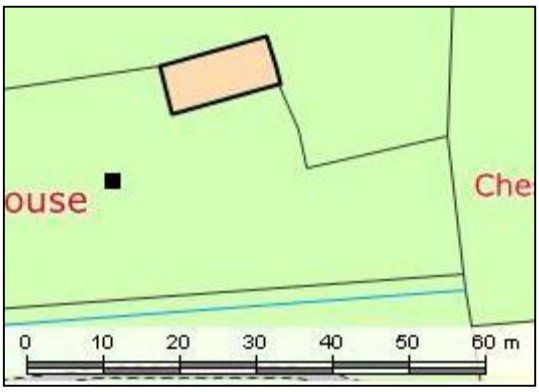

Figure 40: Location map of THO/10/6

A single sherd of Late Saxon Stamford Ware was excavated from the upper contexts of THO/10/6, but was mixed in with a large number of Victorian sherds that were identified throughout the test pit. A small single sherd of medieval Bourne 'A' Ware was also recovered from context three.

		STAM		BA		VIC		
TP	Text	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1	1	2			1	1	1050-1900
6	2					6	25	1800-1900
6	3			1	2	1	1	1250-1900
6	5					1	4	1800-1900
6	7					2	13	1800-1900

Table 26: The pottery excavated from THO/10/6

A large amount of 19th century and later finds were excavated from THO/10/6 and suggests that there has been a lot of disturbance given the mix of finds through the test pit. The finds consist of slate, glass, iron nails, CBM, plastic wrapping, coal, plastic, plant tags, a corroded metal button, concrete, oyster and cockle shell, tile, milk bottle lids, plastic food wrappers and a single piece of slag which indicates metal working on or close to site. Despite the site location close to the centre of the village, there is very little evidence for earlier activity with only single sherds of pottery dating to the late Saxon and medieval periods. During these periods occupation was probably focused to the west around the Abbey and the site was left as open fields.

Test Pit seven (THO/10/7)

Test pit seven was excavated close to the south side of the modern Vicarage, set immediately south of the Abbey. It was also the western of two test pits excavated within the property; see also THO/10/8 (The Vicarage, The Green, Thorney. TF 528282 304175).

Test pit seven 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.

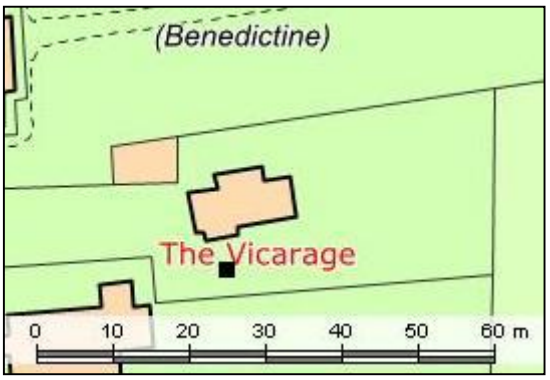

Figure 41: Location map of THO/10/7

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from THO/10/7 dates to the Victorian period, but a small amount of post medieval pottery was also identified and consists of Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware and Staffordshire Manganese Ware, all of which were recovered from context three.

		GRE		TGE		SMW		VIC		
TP	Text	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1							1	4	1800-1900
7	2							1	1	1800-1900
7	3	1	4	2	13	2	2	26	72	1550-1900
7	4							5	13	1800-1900

Table 27: The pottery excavated from THO/10/7

A probable compact mortar surface (pictured) was excavated in the north western corner of the test pit in context two, which given its location immediately south of the Abbey, may have originally been part of the various monastic building that were all mainly located to the south of the church. The lack of medieval pottery however, may suggest that this was possibly an internal floor of an earlier structure, post reformation but before the current house was built in the later 20th century. There is evidence for more disturbance during the 19th century and later, the finds excavated consist of CBM, glass, coal, modern tile and CBM, fragments of plastic with Nestle written across it, oyster shell, mortar, iron nails and a thin wedge of metal.

Figure 42: The mortared floor surface identified in THO/10/7

Test Pit eight (THO/10/8)

Test pit eight was excavated in the rear garden to the east of the modern Vicarage, set immediately south of the Abbey. It was also the eastern of two test pits excavated within the property; see also THO/10/7 (The Vicarage, The Green, Thorney. TF 528298 304186).

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

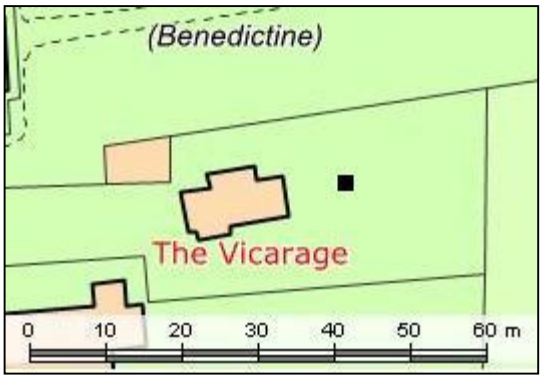

Figure 43: Location map of THO/10/8

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from THO/10/8 dates to the Victorian period, with a number of sherds recovered from the upper five contexts. A smaller amount of both later and post medieval wares were also identified and consist of Bourne 'A' Ware, Bourne 'D' Ware and Glazed Red Earthenware.

		BA		BD		GRE		VIC		
TP	Text	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1					1	5	3	18	1550-1900
8	3					1	3	20	105	1550-1900
8	4					1	2	14	41	1550-1900
8	5			1	6			3	12	1450-1900
8	8	2	3	1	7					1150-1550

Table 28: The pottery excavated from THO/10/8

The proximity to the Abbey may be the reason that so little medieval pottery was recovered from THO/10/8, the results would suggest that the site was peripheral to more intense medieval occupation. Activity is more evident on site into the post medieval, after the Reformation which also appears to peak into the 19th century with a vast increase in activity and disturbances evident on site. A mix of finds were excavated through the test pit and consist of glass, clay pipe stem, glass, CBM, iron nails and bolts, coal, slate, brick and CBM fragments, animal bone, snail shell, possible older medieval or post medieval glass and a piece of slag. The slag suggests metal working on or near to site.

Test Pit nine (THO/10/9)

Test pit nine was excavated in a small area of lawn just to the north of a Grade I listed late 16th century house set immediately opposite the Abbey to the west. It was also the eastern of two pits excavated within the property; see also THO/10/10 (Abbey House West, Abbey Place, Thorney. TF 528159 304181).

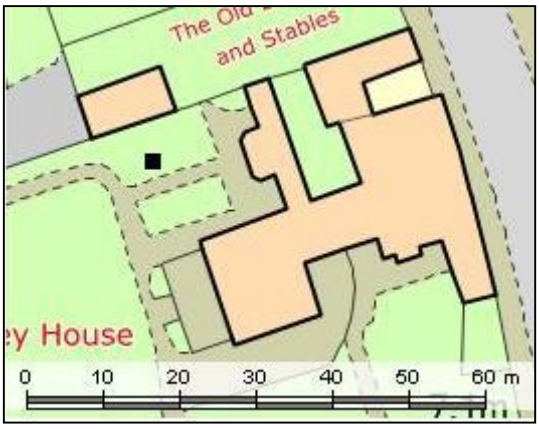

Figure 44: Location map of THO/10/9

Test pit nine was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, with the southern half of the 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.

A single sherd of Late Saxon Stamford Ware was excavated from the middle contexts of THO/10/9, but was mixed in with a number of late and post medieval sherds. These consist of Bourne 'D' Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Midland Blackware and 13 sherds of Victorian pottery.

		STAM		BD		GRE		MB		VIC		
TP	Text	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	2									12	55	1800-1900
9	4					1	6	1	4			1550-1600
9	5	1	2	1	5					1	4	1050-1900
9	6			1	9							1450-1550
9	7			6	46							1450-1550

Table 29: The pottery excavated from THO/10/9

A clay floor was identified at c0.5m across the test pit that was most probably an internal floor surface to an earlier structure that was situated opposite the Abbey. It could be medieval in date as only later medieval pottery was excavated from below the floor surface with the post medieval and later pottery recovered from the upper contexts. A range of finds were also excavated and consist of iron nails, glass, coal, slate, CBM and brick fragments, charcoal, oyster and cockle shell, scrap iron, mortar, clay pipe, snail shells, animal bone, tile, older medieval or post medieval glass, slag and the centre pin and plain wooden slats of a hand held folding fan, most of which all date to the 16th century and later, after the current house was built. The slag recovered does also suggest metal working on or close to site.

Figure 45: Fragments of the fan from THO/10/9, context 4

Test Pit 10 (THO/10/10)

Test pit 10 was excavated towards the south western corner of the main walled garden behind the Grade I listed later 16th century house set immediately opposite the Abbey to the west. It was also the western of two pits excavated within the property; see also THO/10/9 (Abbey House West, Abbey Place, Thorney. TF 528133 304148).

Test pit 10 was excavated to a depth of 0.43m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

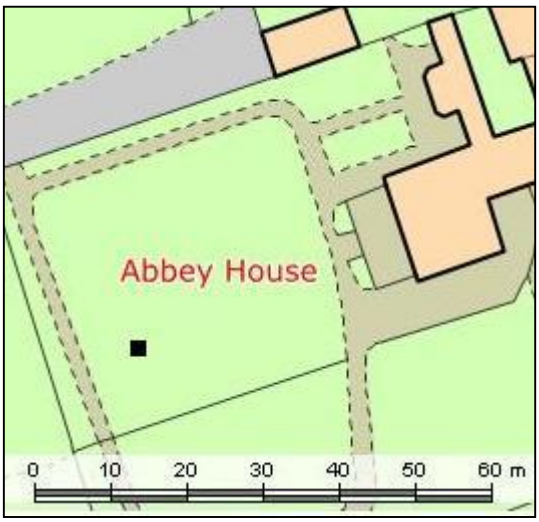

Figure 46: Location map of THO/10/10

A range of 15th century and later pottery types were excavated from THO/10/10, with Lyveden/Stanion 'A' Ware, Bourne 'A' Ware, Bourne 'D' Ware and Cistercian Ware all generally recovered from the lower half of the pit with single sherds of Delft Ware, Metropolitan Slipware and Victorian pottery identified from the upper contexts of test pit. An additional two sherds of late Saxon Stamford Ware were also excavated from the mid-contexts of test pit 10.

		STAM		LA		BA		BD		CW		TGE		HSW		VIC		
TP	Text	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
10	1							1	4							1	20	1450-1900
10	2											1	1	1	1			1600-1680
10	3	1	2	1	15													1050-1250
10	4			1	30	2	28											1150-1250
10	5	1	7					2	14									1050-1550
10	6			1	45			2	12	1	1							1150-1550

Table 30: The pottery excavated from THO/10/10

The small amounts of Late Saxon pottery identified from THO/10/10 suggest there was some activity on site during that time that also continued through the medieval period. The location of the test pit, set far back from the main road and opposite the Abbey may indicate that this was land that was utilised behind a settlement fronting the road. A mix of finds were also recovered and include iron nails, CBM, clay pipe, tile, coal, animal bone, mussel, snail and oyster shells and lumps of iron, most of which relates to disturbances when the current house was built, although not much subsequent pottery or finds have been identified, suggesting that rubbish was most likely deposited elsewhere on the property.

Test Pit 11 (THO/10/11)

Test pit 11 was excavated in the small enclosed rear garden of a Grade II listed 18th century house fronting the road and located immediately opposite the Abbey to the north (14 Church Street, Thorney. TF 528254 304227).

Test pit 11 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.

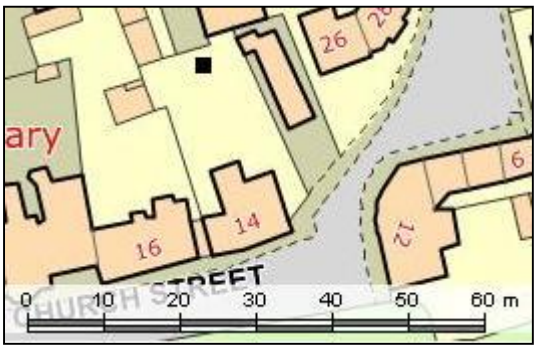

Figure 47: Location map of THO/10/11

The table of pottery for test pit 11 can be seen below. A wide range of pottery types were identified from THO/10/11, the majority of which dating to the post medieval and Victorian periods. These consist of Glazed Red Earthenware, Midland Blackware, Delft Ware, Metropolitan Slipware, Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware, English Stoneware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and Black Basalt Ware. Single sherds of later medieval Bourne 'A' Ware, Midland Purple Ware, Bourne 'D' Ware, German Stoneware and Cistercian Ware were also all recovered mixed through the test pit, with a single small sherd of late Saxon Stamford Ware.

The very large numbers of both finds and later pottery suggest that this part of the garden was used as a dumping ground for domestic rubbish since the house was built in the 18th century, and had caused a lot of disturbance. The finds consist of CBM, iron nails and bolts, glass, clay pipe, mortar, older medieval or post medieval glass, animal bone, plaster, slag which suggests metal working on or near site, slate, metal buttons, concrete, plastic wrappers, scraps of metal, animal bone, oyster shell and tile. Given the location of THO/10/11 directly opposite the Abbey to the north, the pottery recovered suggests activity on site in both the Late Saxon and medieval periods, but the intensity of activity increases into the post medieval and suggests more intense occupation was already evident before the current house was built.

		STAM		BA		MP		BD		GS		CW		GRE		MB		TGE		HSW		SS		SMW		EST		SWSG		BBa		VIC		
TP	Text	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	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
11	1											1	1	1	3																	23	96	1470-1900
11	2													5	41	1	5	2	2					1	2							22	67	1550-1900
11	3																											1	1			20	61	1720-1900
11	4							1	15					3	60									10	62	1	7	1	1	2	47	42	135	1450-1900
11	5													3	121							1	7	5	105	2	23					24	128	1550-1900
11	6	1	2	1	20	1	40			2	8					2	26			2	50	1	10	2	27							41	426	1050-1900

Table 31: The pottery excavated from THO/10/11

9 Discussion

The test pit excavations in Thorney have contributed greatly to the wider understanding of the history and archaeology of the parish as well as within the broader context of the fens as well as enabling archaeological work to take place where it would not normally be undertaken and has also therefore provided further insight into what is already known about this island in the fens. Pottery is the most diagnostic find recorded from test pitting in general and so has therefore been used in this report being the most reliable for dating with 1,704 sherds excavated from the 34 test pits excavated. The results will be discussed in chronological order below.

A limited number of finds dating as prehistoric were recorded through the test pits with only a small amount of probable worked flint and burnt stone found. Based on the HER data for Thorney, the occupation of the island was most prevalent from the Bronze Age onwards and the flints excavated here are also likely to be later prehistoric in date, although analysis of these flints by a lithics expert would be required as part of the further work recommended on the outcome of these excavations. In any case, their presence has confirmed that there was also prehistoric activity on the main gravel island that is Thorney, as well as spreading westward as noted through cropmarks of enclosures and discussed in section 7.1 and 7.2.

The absence of Romano-British (AD 43-410) pottery from all of the test pits is perhaps surprising given that a number of sherds of Roman pottery and coins have already been recorded in the village on the HER, as well as numerous possible enclosures and boundaries outside the village envelope before it later became wetland again during the Anglo-Saxon period. It may be that as the vast majority of the test pits were not excavated to natural (30 out of the 34 pits did not find natural in the time available), there is a high probability of finding Romano-British remains at a greater depth within the village of Thorney. Additional excavations in the core of the village would therefore be needed to see if this was the case.

In contrast to the known Romano-British activity in the parish, very little in the way of finds have been excavated relating to the first monastic cell established here during the 7th century that continued through to the Norman Conquest in 1066. The test pitting however has revealed a total of just eight sherds of pottery (from seven of the test pits) that were dated as Late Anglo Saxon Stamford Ware (accounting for less than 1% of all the pottery excavated from the test pitting) that were first made in the mid-9th century AD at nearby Stamford in Lincolnshire (just 25km to the west as the crow flies). This type of pottery was in high demand across the country as it was made to a very high quality and so is perhaps not surprising that it was in use by the monks likely as large jugs, as well as perhaps candle-sticks, bowls and water-bottles. The presence of this pottery along with the results of other excavations in Thorney, such as along Church Street where previously a Saxon structure was identified do suggest that the land to the north of the abbey was important at this time. The test pitting has supported this notion however as a lot of the Late Saxon pottery identified, derived from excavations along Church Street, but also opposite the abbey on the site of Abbey House today with single sherds also recorded to the south and east of the abbey, suggesting that this may have been away from the core of occupation of the Late Anglo Saxon village.

It may have been that after the abbey was rebuilt in the early 12th century in local stone, the immediate layout of the settlement around the abbey may also have been altered. This could explain why the majority of the sites along Church Street, in particular those that yielded Late Saxon pottery, only one site produced any pottery dating to the high medieval period (AD 1066-1399). The distribution of the 29 sherds of high medieval pottery that were found from 13 of the excavated test pits (1.7% of all the pottery found) points at quite a dispersed pattern, spreading out from the abbey in all directions, and suggesting more widespread activity, including for the first time activity far to the south of the village at Toneham Farm; potentially as a small farmstead set up by the abbey.

Historical records state that the abbey and its occupants were greatly hit by the Black Death during the 14th century, despite its relative isolation in the fens, pilgrims and visitors could have well bought the disease with them as it was recorded that a total of 13 monks lost their lives with over 100 servants and other workers at the abbey. The fact that the abbey recovered so quickly after this is perhaps reflected in its wealth, being one of the big 'fen five' as by the later 14th century the number of monks had increased again to 28. This re-population of the island may also be reflected in the levels of late medieval pottery (AD 1400-1539) that were excavated from the test pits, which was in greater quantities than that of the high medieval. Although the amount of pottery found from the test pits cannot be equated to population figures at that time, the rise in the amount of pottery recovered from the test pits does appear to indicate an increase of activity on site. A total of 73 sherds of late medieval pottery were excavated from 23 of the 34 test pits, and although only accounting for 4.28% of the total, a greater number of areas in the village demonstrated evidence for activity at this time which may give some hint to its original size before the reformation. The patterns of the pottery distribution from the test pits can be seen in appendix 13.3.

The presence of three sherds of 'Tudor Green Ware' pottery found from THO/06/2 and THO/07/10 are a further indication of the abbey's wealth during the later medieval period. These drinking vessel sherds are considered to be quite unusual in the countryside, particularly in Cambridgeshire, as they are usually only found in the large towns of the day, such as at Norwich, Cambridge or Ipswich and were thrown just outside London (see appendix 13.1). There are however no records of any trades established with the abbey or a market, so it is possible that these wares were bought with the individuals who settled on Thorney or they came from elsewhere from the estates owned by the abbey. It is also possible that merchants passing through the fens may have also sold their wares on the island; its known wealth may have been attractive to tradesmen of the day.

The presence of German Stoneware pottery that was imported from the Rhineland in Germany from the mid-15th century onwards further hints at the availability of foreign goods despite the apparent lack of any formal trading. A single sherd of German Stoneware was excavated from Toneham Farm far to the south (THO/10/2) and two sherds were found on Church Street (THO/10/11). The most common form of German Stoneware would have been as drinking tankards and a reference to a possible brewery

has been previously noted at the abbey[21] so the finds of this type of pottery may strengthen any doubts of this notion.

A clay floor was identified at Abbey House (THO/10/9) that would probably have been internal to a structure, but given the limited excavation within the test pit it is perhaps not surprising that no evidence for a structure was found within the 1m^2. The only pottery excavated from under the floor surface dates to the later medieval so likely puts the date of a structure here during the later 15th century, and potentially also most likely associated with the abbey complex given its proximity as well as being a pre-curser of the construction of Abbey House during the later 16th century.

Into the early post medieval (AD 1540-1799) the abbey was still thriving until the reformation in the 1530's, when the abbey was surrendered by the monks to the Crown. A large amount of post medieval pottery was excavated; a total of 407 sherds from 30 of the test pits that accounted for 23.88% of all the pottery recorded. Given that historical sources say that Thorney was generally left in ruin after the reformation as the abbey was stripped of valuable building stone, so the post medieval wares relate to after the estate was granted to the 1st Duke of Bedford in the mid-16th century. The majority of the pottery wares identified were domestic, but two sherds of 17th century and later Cologne Stoneware were excavated from THO/07/1 and THO/07/2. One of the most frequent types of pottery recorded from this time Delft Ware that was produced between the 17th and 19th centuries, and the earliest date of these were considered to be the poshest, the fabric then being utilised for chamber pots by the 19th century. A total of 34 sherds of Delft Ware were excavated from 10 test pits mostly centred on and around the abbey and crossroads although a couple of sherds also derived from Park House to the east of the abbey showing a continuation of activity on that site also. This large amount of Delft Ware in Thorney may have been influenced by the Dutch engineers who travelled to England from the Low Countries to drain the fens from the 17th century, as this pottery is copied from a style and form that is made in the Netherlands (appendix 13.1.1).

With the reclamation of the fens during the post medieval, Thorney was able to prosper again and benefited with improved transport links to the village as well as an improvement of the estate itself, particularly when it was rebuilt by the 4th Earl of Bedford into what he referred to as a 'model village' that was designed to be comfortable to live in but also pleasing to look at. The vast majority of the pottery excavated from the test pits dates as 'Victorian'; 1,187 sherds were excavated from 31 of the test pits (excluding only the excavated sites in the far east of the village) and accounted for 69.65% of all the pottery identified. The rather unusual finds of both a cat and dog burial found within the same test pit (THO/07/2) at the Methodist Chapel, seem unlikely to be related to after the site was in use as a chapel from the 19th century and may be later in date given the depth of the burials at 0.3m. Further work would be needed in the chapel and on the skeletons to determine their date.

[21] https://peterboroughcc.app.box.com/s/vu4ujpai4lfskry0iaxloekc372i3vzv (Accessed October 2016)

10 Conclusion

The 34 archaeological test pits that were excavated in the village of Thorney, as part of the University of Cambridge's Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) with the Thorney Heritage Museum, have yielded archaeological evidence for settlement in the parish dating from the later prehistoric period through to the modern day. All the test pit results have also added to the 'bigger picture' of Thorney and beyond undertaken by ACA to add to both previous archaeology and historical references to the settlement as well as also providing a new insight into the level of archaeological remains that are still present under the current village.

Thorney as an island of slightly higher ground in the fens has always attracted occupation from prehistory, although only a very limited amount of later prehistoric evidence was recorded from the test pitting, with no evidence found for any Romano-British occupation, which may however be due to the nature of the test pitting strategy and the fact that not all test pits reached natural, rather than the notion that there was no Romano-British activity present on the island.

The earliest definite evidence for occupation in Thorney from the test pitting derived during the later Anglo Saxon period with the Benedictine monastery was founded after the original Middle Saxon hermitage was destroyed by Viking invasions. The settlement on Thorney did expand into the high medieval period, with people being drawn to this remote island because of its abbey and even though historical documents show that a number of monks and other people died at the abbey due to the Black Death, it may again have been its isolation in the fens and the presence of the abbey that enabled it to continue to thrive through the later medieval period. Results from other test pitting undertaken by ACA have shown that all the socio-economic factors of the 14th century; beginning with an initial population boom, which then led to over population in some areas and so to land shortages and depleted soils, which was then also not helped by a series of both poor harvests and bad winters, famine and then of course the Black Death which swept through the country, have severely decimated the amount of activity prevalent during the later medieval period. In Thorney the opposite is true, an increase in the amount of pottery and likely also activity was seen between the high and later medieval periods.

Despite the closure of the abbey during the reformation, the village continued to thrive through the post medieval, mainly due to the landowners of that time which led to the development of the village and layout that can be seen today as a 'model village', first designed during the 19th century.

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13 Appendices

13.1 Pottery Reports – Paul Blinkhorn

13.1.1 Pottery Types

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

Early Medieval Sandy-Shelly Ware: AD1100-1400. Hard fabric with plentiful quartz sand and small quantities of fossil shell mixed in with the clay. Manufactured at unknown sites in eastern England. Mostly cooking pots, but bowls and occasionally jugs also known.

Grimston Ware. Made at Grimston, near King's Lynn. It was made from a sandy clay similar to that used for Thetford ware, and has a similar 'sandpaper' texture. The clay is usually a dark bluish-grey colour, sometimes with a light-coloured buff or orange inner surface. It was made between about AD1080 and 1400. All sorts of different pots were made, but the most common finds are jugs, which usually have a slightly dull green glaze on the outer surface. Between AD1300 and 1400, the potters made very ornate jugs, with painted designs in a reddish brown clay, and sometimes attached models of knights in armour or grotesque faces to the outside of the pots. It is found all over East Anglia and eastern England. A lot of Grimston ware has been found in Norway, as there is very little clay in that country, and they had to import their pottery. Nearly half the medieval pottery found in Norway was made at Grimston, and was shipped there from King's Lynn.

LA: Lyveden/Stanion 'A' Ware. c. AD1150-1400. Unglazed ware with shelly limestone inclusions. Produced at numerous kilns in the villages of Lyveden and Stanion in north-east Northants.

LB: Lyveden/Stanion 'B' Ware. c. AD1225-?1400. Made at Lyveden in Northamptonshire between AD1225 and 1400. The clay used for this pottery is very easy to recognise has it contains small, egg-shaped fossils known as Ooliths. The earlier pots are quite crude, as the potters did not thrown them on a wheel, but built them by coiling. The clay fabric is usually grey with buff or orange surfaces. The main types

of pot are jars, but also jugs with a poor-quality green glaze on the outer surface, and vertical stripes and dots painted with white clay. Around AD1300, the potters changed to wheel-throwing their pots, resulting in better-quality vessels, but stopped decorating them with slip designs. Lyveden ware is found all over the east midlands and East Anglia, and some pots have been found in Norway. They were probably shipped there from King's Lynn, along with Grimston ware.

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

BA: Bourne 'A' Ware: 13th-14th century. Made in the village of Bourne in Lincolnshire. Grey fabric with sparse sand and limestone inclusions, vessels sometimes with a green or brownish glaze.

BD: Bourne 'D' Ware*:* 1450-1637. Made in the village of Bourne in Lincolnshire, until the place was destroyed by a great fire in 1637. Fairly hard, smooth, brick-red clay body, often with a grey core. Some vessels have sparse white flecks of shell and chalk in the clay. Vessel forms usually jugs, large bowls and cisterns, for brewing beer. Vessels often painted with thin, patchy white liquid clay ('slip'), over which a clear glaze was applied.

CSW: Cambridgeshire Sgraffito Ware. Made between 1400-1500. Vessels usually jugs made from a clay which fired to a red colour. The outer surface of the pot was then covered with white liquid clay ('slip') and designs scratched through the slip to reveal the body clay underneath ('sgraffito' decoration). The whole was then covered in a pale yellow glaze, with the scratched patterns appearing red.

TG: 'Tudor Green' Ware. Made between 1380 and 1550 in Surrey, near London. Pots made from a very smooth white clay, with bright green glaze, usually on the inside and out. Usually cups, bowls and small jugs. Quite a rare find in Cambridgeshire.

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

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

Late Medieval Reduced Ware: 1400 – 1500. Hard grey sandy ware, made at a large number of places in Northamptonshire and Bedfordshire. Mainly simple vessels such as jugs and large bowls.

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.

CW: Cistercian Ware: Made between AD1475 and 1700. So-called because it was first found during the excavation of Cistercian monasteries, but not made by monks. A number of different places are known to have been making this pottery, particularly in the north of England and the midlands. The pots are very thin and hard, as they were made in the first coal-fired pottery kilns, which reached much higher temperatures than the wood-fired types of the medieval period.

The clay fabric is usually brick red or purple, and the pots covered with a dark brown- or purplish-black glaze on both surfaces. The main type of pot was small drinking cups with up to six handles, known as 'tygs'. They were sometimes decorated with painted dots and other designs in yellow clay. Cistercian ware was very popular, and is found all over England.

GS: German Stonewares. First made around AD1450, and still made today. Made at lots of places along the river Rhine in Germany, such as Cologne, Siegburg and Frechen. Very hard grey clay fabric, with the outer surface of the pot often having a mottled brown glaze, 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.

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 AD1690, black glaze was also used.

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

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

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

HSW/MS: Metropolitan Slipware. Similar to glazed red earthenware (GRE), but with painted designs in yellow liquid clay ('slip') under the glaze. Made at many places

between 1600 and 1700, but the most famous and earliest factory was at Harlow in Essex.

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

BG: Black-glazed Earthenwares. Late 17th century +. Basically a development of Red Earthenwares, with a similar range of forms, although with a black glaze which was coloured by the addition of iron filings.

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

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.

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.

BBa: Black Basalt Ware. Very hard, unglazed black pottery with a smooth matt finish, 1760 – 1900. Usually used for tea and coffee sets, but also for making statues, busts etc.

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

V: '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.

13.1.2 2006 Results

No = number of sherds
Wt = weight of sherds in grams

Test Pit 1

		Red E'ware		Delft		Staffs Slip		Manganese		Black Glaze		Victorian		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1							1	5	1	2	17	40	1700-1900
1	2							1	13			19	102	1700-1900
1	3							1	1			25	122	1700-1900
1	4							1	2			15	78	1700-1900
1	5					1	4	1	1			12	50	1640-1900
1	6	2	12	1	3	1	10	4	21			20	55	1550-1900
1	7							3	5			6	14	1700-1900

All the pottery dated to after the medieval period, and suggests that there was nobody living at the site until after 1550. The pit produced an unusually large amount of Manganese ware, which along with the Staffordshire Slipware indicates that there was quite a lot of activity here in the 18th century

Test Pit 2

		Sandy Shelly		Brill		Reduced		Tudor Green		Bourne		Cistercian		Red E'ware		Manganese		Delft		Victorian		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1													12	65			1	2	16	46	1550-1900
2	4					1	8					3	9	4	56	2	13					1400-1800
2	5					1	13							4	110							1400-1800
2	6			1	2			1	4			1	11	2	24							1300-1800
2	7	1	6	3	25	1	36	1	3	1	4			4	79							1200-1900

This test pit produced a wide range of pottery from the medieval period onwards. It shows that the site was occupied from at least AD1200, right through to the present day. There is more Red Earthenware than would perhaps be expected, which shows that activity at the site reached its peak just after the Abbey was dissolved.

Test Pit 3

		Grimston		Red E'ware		Manganese		Victorian		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1							82	272	1800-1900
3	2	1	8			1	5	58	135	1200-1900
3	3			2	28			79	1400	1550-1900
3	4							7	357	1800-1900
3	5	1	10					4	367	1200-1900

This test pit produced mainly pottery that dated to Victorian times, but there were also two pieces of medieval pottery mixed in with it. This shows that there were people here in the 13th or 14th centuries, but that the site was not particularly intensively occupied.

Test Pit 4

		Stamford		Bourne		MP		Red E'ware		Delft		Staffs Slip		Manganese		Black Glaze		Victorian		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	2											1	17			1	7	14	78	1640-1900
4	4					1	5	1	11					1	5	2	21	33	478	1450-1900
4	5							1	5	1	9			2	7	1	13	10	92	1550-1900
4	6	1	7	1	12			1	37			1	22	2	14	1	77	6	44	1000-1900

Most of the pottery from this test pit dated to the 19th or early 20th century, but there was also medieval pottery mixed in with it. The piece of Stamford ware, which dates to around the year 1000, is the earliest find from the two days' digging, and suggests that there were people living in Thorney before the Abbey was founded.

Test Pit 5

		Bourne		Red E'ware		Manganese		Black Glaze		Victorian		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1	1	6							2	8	1450-1900
5	2									4	11	1800-1900
5	3					1	2			4	27	1700-1900
5	4			1	12					7	7	1550-1900
5	5							1	23	1	1	1700-1900
5	6									2	7	1800-1900
5	7									2	5	1800-1900
5	10	1	3	2	23							1450-1800

This test-pit produced mainly pottery which dates to after the medieval period, but the two sherds of Bourne ware shows that there were people here from around the middle of the 15th century.

Test Pit 6

		Bourne		Cistercian		Red E'ware		Manganese		Black Glaze		Victorian		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	2	1	11			3	35			1	7	6	18	1450-1900
6	3	1	15	2	6	1	12	2	19			2	3	1450-1900

This test pit only produced small amounts of pottery, but the range of types show that there were people here from the middle of the 15th century onwards.

No = number of sherds
Wt = weight of sherds in grams

Test Pit 1

	MP		GRE		MS		DW		WCS		SS		ES		SMW		BG		V		
Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1															1	2					1680-1750
2							1	4							4	9			3	8	1600-1900
3											1	20					3	22	6	27	1650-1900
4	2	42	1	10	1	21	1	1											2	8	1450-1900
5																			1	1	1800-1900
6			1	20					1	2					2	8			2	11	1550-1900
7			1	10									1	1							1550-1700

This test pit produced a wide range of pottery, with the earliest dating to the end of the medieval period. After that, the site appears to have been in use continuously until the present day.

Test Pit 2

	BD		GRE		WCS		MS		SS		SMW		BG		ES		SWSG		CR		V		
Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1			1	5									1	9	2	5					8	27	1550-1900
2	1	5	1	1	1	3					1	7	6	28	3	11			2	4	25	58	1450-1900
3			2	4			1	70	1	12	4	20	2	5	3	29	1	4	3	5	10	43	1550-1900

This test pit produced a wide range of pottery, with the earliest dating to the end of the medieval period. After that, the site appears to have been in use continuously until the present day.

Test Pit 3

	GRIM		BD		MP		GRE		DW		SMW		ES		CR		V		
Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2							4	25			4	9	1	3			2	7	1550-1900
3			1	1			1	1	1	1	3	7	1	5			1	1	1450-1900
4							1	4			1	2					1	5	1550-1900
5			1	6	1	25	12	121			1	4	1	2	1	3			1450-1750
7	1	2					1	15					2	14					1200-1700
8							2	15											1550-1600

The earliest pottery from this test-pit dates to the 13th century. There are a few pieces of late medieval pottery, but most of it dates to the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. It is possible that the site was fields or a back garden during the medieval period. The medieval pottery is all in later contexts, showing that some of the medieval layers at the site have been disturbed by later digging.

Test Pit 4

	BD		GRE		ES		V		
Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1	2					4	14	1450-1900
3							5	48	1800-1900
4	1	7	2	4	1	28			1450-1750

This test-pit did not produce very much pottery, but there were two pieces of late medieval ware. It seems that the site was not extensively used by people until the 19th century.

Test Pit 5

	CSW		MP		SS		SMW		BG		ES		V		
Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1									1	4			10	17	1680-1900
2													7	9	1800-1900
3	2	6	1	20	1	1	2	10			2	23	12	45	1400-1900
4													1	2	1800-1900

This test-pit produced did not produce very much pottery dating to before the 19th century, but that which was there shows that the area had been in use from the 15th century onwards. All the early pottery was in Victorian contexts, showing that it had been disturbed by later digging.

Test Pit 6

	BD		SMW		V		
Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1					1	5	1800-1900
2					6	52	1800-1900
4	1	3	1	3	22	85	1450-1900
5					16	58	1800-1900

This test-pit produced just two sherds of pottery which dated to before the 19th century, but one of them was late medieval in date. In was in a Victorian context, so was disturbed by later digging.

Test Pit 7

	ST		MP		GRE		DW		SMW		BG		CR		V		
Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1					2	17			1	9					3	37	1550-1900
2									1	2					2	4	1680-1900
3	1	3	2	15	3	54	1	2							1	1	1000-1900
5					1	90	1	1	1	1	2	14	2	4	2	8	1550-1900

This test-pit produced pottery which dates from around the time of the Norman Conquest onwards. There was not much in the dating to the medieval period, but lots more from after that time, showing that it was most intensively used from the middle of the 16th century onwards. All the early pottery was in later layers, showing that the medieval layers have been disturbed by later digging.

Test Pit 8

	GRE		BG		ES		CR		V		
Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1									1	5	1800-1900
2									1	4	1800-1900
3			1	26					6	23	1680-1900
4	1	3			1	2			8	37	1550-1900
5					10	54			11	86	1750-1900
6	4	289	3	12	2	18			15	26	1550-1900
7	3	577							21	34	1550-1900
8					1	8			28	123	1750-1900
9	4	106	2	14	2	9	4	27	2	6	1550-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit dates to after the medieval period, showing that the site was not used by people before the middle of the 16th century. After that time, it appears to have been continuously occupied.

Test Pit 9

	GRIM		BD		MP		GRE		SMW		BG		SWSG		CR		V		
Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1					1	3									1	4	5	6	1450-1900
2							4	36	2	13					1	1	7	34	1550-1900
3					1	7	2	120			1	18					4	7	1450-1900
4											1	15					1	92	1680-1900
7													1	1	3	3			1720-1900
8	1	25	1	36															1200-1500

The earliest pottery from this test-pit dates to the 13th century and the range of other types present suggests that it was used more or less continuously from that time. The deepest context produced only medieval pottery, and is almost certainly an undisturbed archaeological deposit of mid – late 15th century date.

Test Pit 10

	LB		TG		MP		GRE		SS		SMW		BG		SWSG		CR		V		
Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1							1	266											2	2	1550-1900
2			1	1			1	5			3	9	1	5					2	4	1500-1900
3	1	5			1	8	3	11	2	74	1	4									1200-1700
4							2	34			1	30							9	156	1550-1900
5							2	78			1	3	1	18			8	25	5	32	1550-1900
6													3	36	1	8	1	4	1	5	1680-1900
8							1	22					2	970					4	28	1550-1900

This test-pit has a range of pottery dating from the 13th century to the present day, and shows that the site was used more or less continuously for 800 years. All the early pottery was found in Victorian layers, showing that the medieval deposits at the site have been disturbed by later digging. The piece of a 'Tudor Green' drinking vessel is quite an unusual find at a small settlement in the countryside. It was made near London, and is usually only found in large towns in East Anglia, such as Norwich, Cambridge or Ipswich. The fact that it was found at Thorney shows that the Abbey was rich enough to encourage merchants to travel there to sell their wares, possibly wine, as we know that some medieval wine merchants also sold the pottery with which to drink it.

Test Pit 11

	ST		BD		MP		GRE		DW		SS		SMW		BG		ES		SWSG		V		
Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1									1	1			1	28	2	18	2	11	2	5			1600-1750
4							2	39	2	6							1	15			6	7	1550-1900
5	1	11	1	9	1	5	1	14	1	6													1000-1700
6							1	4	2	13			1	4							2	9	1550-1800
7							3	34	5	41			3	22							21	212	1550-1900
8									6	47					2	35					29	470	1600-1900
9							2	27	4	36	1	75									10	67	1550-1900

This test-pit produced lots of different sorts of pottery, and shows that the site has been more or less continuously used since around the time of the Norman Conquest. There is a lot of pottery dating to the 16th and 17th centuries, although all the medieval pottery was found in later contexts, and has been disturbed by later digging.

Test Pit 12

	Red E'ware		Victorian		
Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1	15	1	1	1550-1900

This test-pit shows that people have been living at the site from the middle of the 16th century onwards.

Test Pit 13

	Grimston		Bourne		LMOx		Cist		Black Glaze		Victorian		
Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1	21									2	9	1200-1900
4											8	24	1800-1900
6	1	2			1	2	1	2	1	1	1	16	1200-1900
7	1	1	1	2									1200-1500

This test-pit did not produce much pottery, but quite a lot of it dates to the medieval period, and shows that the site was used throughout that time. The deepest context produced only medieval pottery, and is probably an undisturbed archaeological layer dating to the mid-late 15th century.

Test Pit 14

	LB		GRE		SMW		BG		V		
Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4					1	10			13	25	1680-1900
5	1	10	1	27			1	11	23	49	1200-1900

This test-pit did not produce much pottery other than Victorian; but there were a few pieces of earlier types, including a sherd of a 13th-century jug. It is possible that the area was used as fields until fairly recent times.

13.1.4 2010 Results

No = number of sherds
Wt = weight of sherds in grams

Test Pit 1

		LA		BA		BD		GRE		SMW		VIC		
TP	Text	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	2							2	11	2	59	5	26	1550-1900
1	3	2	12			1	2							1150-1550
1	4			3	4							1	7	1250-1900

This test-pit produced a range of pottery types which show that people were using the site from around the beginning of the medieval period until the present day.

Test Pit 2

		BD		GS		GRE		SMW		VIC		
TP	Text	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1	1	19							1	2	1450-1900
2	2	1	3	1	1					1	2	1450-1900
2	3									3	3	1800-1900
2	5					2	72	1	24	2	8	1550-1900

This test-pit produced a range of pottery types which show that people were using the site from around the later medieval period, probably around 1450, until the present day.

Test Pit 3

		BA		BD		GRE		SMW		VIC		
TP	Text	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1									8	21	1800-1900
3	2			1	5			1	6	11	39	1450-1900
3	3							2	10	1	1	1680-1900
3	4	1	3	2	10	1	1			1	1	1150-1900
3	5			1	1					4	9	1450-1900

This test-pit produced a range of pottery types which show that people were using the site from around the beginning of the medieval period until the present day, although most is Victorian.

Test Pit 4

		SMW		VIC		
TP	Text	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1			3	8	1800-1900
4	2			6	31	1800-1900
4	3			6	34	1800-1900
4	4	1	7			1680-1750

The range of pottery types from this test-pit shows that people did not use this site until about 1700, and mainly in the Victorian period.

Test Pit 5

		BD		GRE		TGE		SMW		VIC		
TP	Text	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	2							2	3	1	4	1680-1900
5	3					1	2			2	2	1600-1900
5	4	2	7	1	28					6	33	1450-1900

This test-pit produced a range of pottery types which show that people were using the site from around the later medieval period, probably around 1450, until the present day.

Test Pit 6

		STAM		BA		VIC		
TP	Text	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1	1	2			1	1	1050-1900
6	2					6	25	1800-1900
6	3			1	2	1	1	1250-1900
6	5					1	4	1800-1900
6	7					2	13	1800-1900

The range of pottery form this test-pit shows that people were using the site in the early medieval period, from around the time of the Norman Conquest until the 13th or 14th centuries, and then it was deserted until the Victorian era.

Test Pit 7

		GRE		TGE		SMW		VIC		
TP	Text	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1							1	4	1800-1900
7	2							1	1	1800-1900
7	3	1	4	2	13	2	2	26	72	1550-1900
7	4							5	13	1800-1900

The pottery from this test-pit shows that the site was not used until after then end of the medieval period, probably the later 16th century, but has been occupied ever since.

Test Pit 8

		BA		BD		GRE		VIC		
TP	Text	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1					1	5	3	18	1550-1900
8	3					1	3	20	105	1550-1900
8	4					1	2	14	41	1550-1900
8	5			1	6			3	12	1450-1900
8	8	2	3	1	7					1150-1550

The pottery from this site indicates that it was used throughout the medieval period until the 16th century, but then appears to have been deserted until the Victorian era. The lowest context produced only medieval pottery, and is likely to be an undisturbed layer of that date.

Test Pit 9

		STAM		BD		GRE		MB		VIC		
TP	Text	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	2									12	55	1800-1900
9	4					1	6	1	4			1550-1600
9	5	1	2	1	5					1	4	1050-1900
9	6			1	9							1450-1550
9	7			6	46							1450-1550

The pottery from this site indicates that it was used throughout the medieval period from about the time of the Norman Conquest until the 16th century, but then appears to have been deserted until the Victorian era. The lowest two contexts produced only medieval pottery, and are likely to be undisturbed layers of that date.

Test Pit 10

		STAM		LA		BA		BD		CW		TGE		HSW		VIC		
TP	Text	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
10	1							1	4							1	20	1450-1900
10	2											1	1	1	1			1600-1680
10	3	1	2	1	15													1050-1250
10	4			1	30	2	28											1150-1250
10	5	1	7					2	14									1050-1550
10	6			1	45			2	12	1	1							1150-1550

This test-pit produced a wide range of pottery types, and appears to have been in used from the time of the Norman Conquest to the present. The lowest four contexts produced only medieval pottery, and are likely to be undisturbed layers of that date.

Test Pit 11

		STAM		BA		MP		BD		GS		CW		GRE		MB		TGE		HSW		SS		SMW		EST		SWSG		BBa		VIC		
TP	Text	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	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
11	1											1	1	1	3																	23	96	1470-1900
11	2													5	41	1	5	2	2					1	2							22	67	1550-1900
11	3																											1	1			20	61	1720-1900
11	4							1	15					3	60									10	62	1	7	1	1	2	47	42	135	1450-1900
11	5													3	121							1	7	5	105	2	23					24	128	1550-1900
11	6	1	2	1	20	1	40			2	8					2	26			2	50	1	10	2	27							41	426	1050-1900

This test-pit produced an exceptionally wide range of pottery types, and also an unusually large number of sherds. It shows that the site has been continually occupied since the Norman Conquest, but also that the ground has been greatly disturbed, as all the different types were mixed up together, with Victorian pottery still present in context 6.

13.2 Other Finds – Catherine Collins

13.2.1 2006 Finds

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem x 2 = 3g	clear window glass x13 = 22g, clear container glass x3 = 13g, clear flat glass x13 = 22g	iron nails x19 = 118g, lumps of scrap iron x2 = 76g		animal bone x1 =7g
C. 2	clay pipe stem x 6 = 23g	clear container glass x6 = 29g, blue bottle glass x1 = 2g, clear flat glass x7 = 13g	small metal valve = 8g, small short metal pipe = 5g, iron nails x12 = 86g		animal bone x1 = 21g
C.3	clay pipe stem x 3 = 5g, tile x1 = 19g	green bottle glass x2 = 6g	iron nails x5 = 56g, slagx1 = 1g, scrap iron x2 = 4g		animal bone x6 = 39g
C.4	CBM x2 = 60g, clay pipe stem x 6 = 14g, clay pipe bowl fragment = <1g	clear window glass x2 = 5g, clear container glass x3 = 17g, green glazed bottle glass x1 = 5g	lumps of iron x3 = 131g, iron nails x10 = 138g		animal bone x7 = 13g
C.5	CBM x1 = 47g, clay pipe stem x5 = 7g	blue container glass x1 = 3g, green container glass x1 = 2g	iron nails x8 = 48g		animal bone x4 = 12g
C.6	clay pipe stem x 12 = 25g, modern tile x7 = 306g, CBM fragments x4 = 86g	green bottle glass x2 = 6g, clear window glass x4 = 8g, orange bottle glass x1 = 11g	iron nails x6 = 66g, scrap iron x1 = 13g		animal bone x10 = 54g, snail shell x1 = 4g
C.7	tile x3 = 85g, CBM x2 = 14g, clay pipe stem x 1 = 2g	green bottle glass x1 = 1g			animal bone x3 = 2g, concrete x1 = 5g

Table 32: The non-pottery finds excavated from THO/06/1

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM x30 = 197g	green bottle glass x2 = 9g, clear window glass x 5 = 5g	iron nails x4 = 27g, metal button = 4g	slate x5 = 34g, coal x6 = 28g, round stone ball = 6g	oyster shell x1 = <1g, animal bone x2 = 2g
C. 2	clay pipe stem x 14 = 60g, brick x6 = 480g, tile x10 = 363g, CBM fragments x18 = 188g	clear flat glass x4 = 8g, green bottle glass x2 = <1g	iron nails x11 = 55g	slate x4 = 11g, flint x1 = 6g	animal bone x20 = 74g, oyster shell x13 = 121g
C.3	tile x9 = 609g, clay pipe stem x 3 = 8g				oyster shell x2 = 30g, animal bone x7 = 147g
C.4	clay pipe stem x 2 = 3g, CBM x20 = 1899g		vitrified material x1 = 67g		animal bone x6 = 32g, oyster shell x3 = 4g
C.5	clay pipe stem x 2 = 5g, tile x20= 2642g, brick x4 = 1899g		iron nails x1 = 6g	coal x1 =3g	animal bone x8 = 14g, oyster shell x1 = 3g
C.6	brick x6 = 3493g, tile x13 = 1607g	medieval window glass x1 = 3g			animal bone x9 = 18g, oyster shell x1 = 13g, snail shell x1 = 1g
C.7	brick x2 = 1187g, tile x27 = 3038g		iron nails x5 = 44g		animal bone x20 = 41g, oyster shell x6 = 11g

Table 33: The non-pottery finds excavated from THO/06/2

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	tile x6 = 65g, clay pipe stem x1 = 1g	green bottle glass x10 = 76g, blue container glass x1 = 6g, clear container glass x13 = 100g, clear flat glass x7 = 24g	iron nails x1 = 13g	coal x2 =5g	animal bone x6 = 35g, oyster shell x3 = 15g
C. 2	tile	green, blue, clear container/bottle glass	metal nail		oyster shell, animal bone
C.3	tile x7 = 284g	clear container glass x9 = 188g, green bottle glass x8 = 98g, clear flat glass x1 = 4g		slate x1 = 116g	oyster shell x6 = 57g, snail shells x1 = 7g
C.4		blue bottle glass x2 = 26g			
C.5	CBM x1 = 20g	green bottle glass x1 = 85g			animal bone x2 = 47g

Table 34: The non-pottery finds excavated from THO/06/3

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	tile x2 = 153g, CBM x1 = 36g	clear window glass x3 = 9g	iron nails x3 = 13g		animal bone x1 = <1g
C. 2	CBM x25 = 848g	clear container glass x3 = 33g – including a small jar = 184g, clear flat glass x3 =7g	iron nails x6 = 42g, iron rod = 230g, wire x2 = 17g, old cans x1 = 57g	coal x6 = 78g, slate x1 = 35g	plastic x1 = 1g. concrete x10 = 929g, part pf a yellow rubber ball = 20g, animal bone x6 = 12g
C.3		small complete clear glass jar = 180g			
C.4	mini white porcelain draw = 97g, clay pipe x 1 = 2g, tile x1 = 51g	small clear glass jars = 97g – one with metal around the rim = 79g, clear container glass x2 = 22g, green bottle glass x1 = 2g	scrap metal x4 = 29g, metal wire x2 = 20g		animal bone x20 = 13g
C.5	clay pipe stem x 3 = 8g	clear window glass x5 = 46g, small clear glass jar = 73g, green bottle glass x3 = 12g, clear container glass x2 = 15g		burnt bone x1 = 1g	animal bone x10 = 42g
C.6	clay pipe stem x 1 = 2g	clear flat glass x1 = 1g			animal bone x22 = 92g

Table 35: The non-pottery finds excavated from THO/06/4

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem x 1 = 3g, tile x3 = 35g		lump of scrap iron x2 = 20g	slate x1 = 3g	pink plastic pipe x1 = 6g
C. 2	tile x3 = 137g	clear flat glass x1 = 3g	iron nail x1 = 9g, slag x1 = 10g	slate x2 = 20g, coal x1 = 3g	oyster shell x3 = 48g, cockle shell x1 = 1, animal bone 1 = <1g, Lego x1 = <1g and a Lego man! = 3g
C.3	tile x2 = 32g	clear window glass x1 = <1g	iron nail x1 = 8g, scrap iron x1 = 5g, slag x1 = 3g	slate x3 = 30g, coal x1 = <1g	animal bone x1 = 2g
C.4	tile x6 = 61g	clear window glass x3 = 3g	iron nails x4 = 39, small metal spoon = 18g, scrap iron x1 = 6g	coal x3 = 3g	animal bone x3 = 38g, burnt animal bone x3 = 4g
C.5	white porcelain tile x15 = 368g				animal bone x8 = 9g
C.6	white porcelain tile x7 = 204g		iron nail x1 = 50g	slate x1 = 6g, coal x1 = 7g	animal bone x12 = 30g, concrete x2 = 115g
C.7	clay pipe stem x 4 = 10g, tile x2 = 123g, white porcelain tile x12 = 189g	clear window glass x1 = 6g	iron nails x7 = 134g, scrap iron x1 = 39g	coal x5 = 4g	animal bone x5 = 11g, plastic x1 = 4g
C.10	CBM x1 =7g		iron nails x3 = 178g, scrap iron x2 = 33g	coal x3 =6g	animal bone x2 = 5g

Table 36: The non-pottery finds excavated from THO/06/5

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 2	clay pipe stem x 8 = 15g, tile x43 = 7267g, clay pipe bowl fragments x2 = 5g	green bottle glass x2 = 3g	iron nail x1 = 26g	coal x4 = 9g	cockle shell x1 = 3g, animal bone x3 = 8g, oyster shell x1 = 3g
C.3	CBM x9 = 175g		iron nail x1 = 7g		animal bone x3 = 26g, concrete x1 = 19g
C.4	tile x20 = 2113g		iron nail x1 = 8g		
C.5	tile x7 = 3162				animal bone x1 = 72g
C.6	tile x3 = 859g				animal bone x1 = 2g

Table 37: The non-pottery finds excavated from THO/06/6

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM x4 = 59g	clear window glass x2 = 3g	iron nail x2 = 19g, lump of scrap iron = 27g	coal x5 = 35g	milk bottle tops x4=<1g
C. 2	CBM x23 = 323g	clear glass fragment of jar = 15g	lump of scrap iron = 73g, shotgun cartridge x1 = 4g	slate x1 = 2g, flint x1 = 24g	animal bone x1 = <1g

Table 38: The non-pottery finds excavated from THO/06/7

Test Pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	tile x9 = 332g		iron nails x4 = 19g		
C. 2	modern CBM x64 =1634g	clear window glass x4 = 12g	iron nails x8 = 38g, lumps of iron x2 = 142g, metal wire x1 = <1g		
C.3	Modern CBM x6 = 488g				laminate flooring? = 10g
C.4			lump of scrap iron = 456g	slate x1 = 52g	

Table 39: The non-pottery finds excavated from THO/06/8

Test Pit 9	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	tile x2 =30g				
C. 2			iron nail x1 =7g		animal bone x1 =3g

Table 40: The non-pottery finds excavated from THO/06/9

13.2.2 2007 Finds

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem x1 = 1g, CBM x1 = 55g	green bottle glass x 2 = 34g	twisted iron rod x1 = 5g	coal x1 = 3g	animal bone x1 = 2g, concrete x2 = 264g
C. 2	clay pipe stem x 2 = 7g, modern CBM x2 = 36g	green bottle glass x 4 = 61g	large iron nail x1 =46g	slate x1 = 30g, stone x1 =59g	animal bone x 3 = 37g, oyster shell x 1 = 2g, modern thin lino =3g
C.3	modern tile x4 = 399g, fragment of drain x1 = 54g, clay pipe stem x2 = 14g	green bottle glass x3 = 30g	scrap iron x 4 = 329g, iron nails x3 = 26g, one penny coin dated 1967 = 10g	coal x1 =30g	animal bone x4 =18g
C.4	clay pipe stem x 3 = 4g, CBM x1 = 10g, porcelain x1 = 6g, grey thin tile x2 = 11g	orange bottle glass x2 = 22g	iron nails x5 = 30g, large iron rod = 136g	slate x2 = 5g, coal x2 = 10g	animal bone x5 = 18g
C.5	porcelain x 1 = 4g, tile x1 = 11g	dark green bottle glass x1 = 17g, light green bottle glass x10 = 25g, orange bottle glass x3 = 10g, clear container glass x3 = 3g		coal x1 = 1g	oyster shell x1 = 9g
C.6	modern CBM x 2 = 17g, CBM x1 = 7g, pot x2 = 1g, clay pipe stem x1 = <1g	dark green bottle glass x2 = 17g, light green bottle glass x 4 = 12g	large iron nails x2 = 53g	slate x 1 = 4g, coal x1 = 2g, waste flint? =12g	oyster shell x 1 = <1g
C.7	, CBM x 4 = 66g, clay pipe stem x1 = 2g	dark green bottle glass x1 = 10g, light green bottle glass x3 = 31g	iron nails x2 =12g	coal x2 = 10g	oyster shell x1 =5g

Table 41: The non-pottery finds excavated from THO/07/1

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem x3 = 5g, modern CBM x4 = 64g, CBM x 11 = 56g	clear container glass x3 = 21g, light green bottle glass x2 = 4g, light blue flat glass x1 = 1g	iron nails x 7 = 52g, screws x 3= 17g, slag x2 = 9g, wire and plastic covering =6g, scrap iron x2 =20g	coal x12 = 29g, slate x2 = 3g	
C. 2	clay pipe stem x10= 19g, modern tile x 12 = 140g, CBM x12 = 79g	dark green bottle glass x 9 = 82g, light green bottle glass x 10 = 34g, clear container glass x10 = 88g, clear window glass x3 = 10g	slag x3 = 45g, iron nails x 8 = 25g, wire = 2g, sixpence coin dated 1962 = 3g	slate x 11 = 79g, coal x18 = 74g, slate pencil x1 =2g	animal bone x11 = 23g, oyster shell x1 = 6g, cockle shell x5 = 4g
C.3	clay pipe stem x5 = 29g, clay pipe bowl fragment x4 = 23g, CBM x8 =65g	clear container glass x1 = 67g, dark green bottle glass x2 = 37g, light green bottle glass x13 = 69g, clear flat glass x2 = 2g		coal x2 = 6g, slate x1 = 9g	cockle shell x3 = 2g, animal bone x1 = 2g
C.4	CBM x1 = 11g	dark green bottle glass x3 = 32g, light green bottle glass x3 = 9g	iron nails x4 = 23g		dog bones x64 = 79g

Table 42: The non-pottery finds excavated from THO/07/2

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem x17 = 45g, CBM x 18= 142g, clay pipe bowl fragments x4 = 5g	dark green bottle glass x1 = 3g	modern aerial (radio?) = 14g, iron nails x4 = 11g	coal x10 =15g	animal bone x6 = 15g, orange plastic x1 = <1g
C. 2	CBM x75 = 550g, clay pipe stem x 27 = 80g		slag x6 = 286g, iron nails x5 = 17g	coal x25 = 68g	animal bone x3 = 25g
C.3	CBM x 17 = 558g, tile x2 = 224g, clay pipe stem x 15= 35g, clay pipe bowl fragments x 2 = 7g, clay pipe bowl x1 = 14g	green bottle glass x3 = 24g	iron nails x6 = 53g, slag x1 = 20g	coal x9 = 28g	oyster shell x4 = 8g, animal bone x11 = 49g
C.4	CBM x 23 = 625g, clay pipe stem x 23 = 58g, clay pipe bowl fragments x3 = 23g		iron nails x5 = 40g	coal x3 = 23g	oyster shell x1 = 9g, animal bone x8 = 87g
C.5	CBM x14 = 395g, clay pipe stem x24 = 68g	green bottle glass x1 = 1g, clear window glass x1 = 1g	slag x3 = 53g, iron nails x6 = 25g	coal x20 = 85g	animal bone x20 =123g
C.6	tile x2 = 344g, CBM x5 = 56g, clay pipe stem x15 = 52g, clay pipe bowl fragments x1 =1 g		iron nails x2 = 9g, lump iron x2 = 68g, coin (undated) = 2g	coal x6 = 15g	animal bone x14 = 208g, oyster shell x2 = 4g, sea shells x1 = 3g, cockle shell x1 = 1g
C.7	tile x1 = 91g, CBM x 14 = 90g, clay pipe stem x5 = 9g,	green bottle glass x1 = 2g	iron nails x3 = 17g	coal x6 = 6g	oyster shell x3 = 18g, animal bone x1 = 5g
C.8	clay pipe stem x3 = 10g. modern tile x6 = 114g, CBM x6 = 19g, clay pipe bowl fragments x1 = <1g		iron nails x2 = 21g, slag x1 = 13g, scrap iron x2 = 27g	coal x7 = 9g	animal bone x4 = 27g

Table 43: The non-pottery finds excavated from THO/07/3

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM x1 = 6g			coal x3 = 8g, slate x3 = 6g	mussel shell x1 = <1g
C. 2	yellow brick x1 = 430g, tile x4 = 161g, CBM x12 = 237g		iron x1 =4g	slate x1 = 24g	animal bone x3 = 17g
C.3	brick x1 = 459g, tile x4 = 198g, CBM x7 = 125g, clay pipe stem x1 = 5g	clear container glass x2 = 33g	iron nail x1 = 9g	slate x2 = 18g, coal x6 = 11g	animal bone x3 =12g
C.4					oyster shell x1 = 9g, cockle shell x1 = 1g, animal bone x6 = 19g
C.5	CBM x6 = 233g, clay pipe stem x1 = 7g		iron nails x2 = 12g		oyster shell x2 = 3g, animal bone x 19 = 234g
C.6	CBM x2 = 58g				animal bone x16 = 170g

Table 44: The non-pottery finds excavated from THO/07/4

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM x7 = 37g, clay pipe stem x1 = 0g	clear window glass x4 = 5g, clear container glass x1 = 1g, green bottle glass x1 = 2g	copper wire x1 = 1g	worked building stone = 278g, slate x1 = <1g	white plastic tube = 3g, animal bone x1 =4g
C. 2	clay pipe stem x3 = 3g, CBM x7 = 17g	clear window glass x6 = 10g, clear container glass x7 = 8g, green bottle glass x1 = 3g	iron nails x4 = 17g	slate x3 = 4g, coal x3 = 4g, flat stone tiles x4 = 107g, burnt stone x1 = 3g	oyster shell x3 = 2g
C.3	red tile x5 = 216g, yellow tile x8 = 287g, CBM x 25 = 529g, clay pipe stem x12 = 19g	clear window glass x5 = 8g, clear container glass x4 = 14g, green bottle glass x2 = 7g	iron stakes x2 = 117g, iron nails x2 = 7g	slate x2 = 3g, coal x5 = 7g	animal bone x21 = 179g, oyster shell x4 = 39g, green lino x 3 = 1g
C.4	CBM x 17 = 125g	green bottle glass x2 = 1g, clear window glass x1 = 1g			oyster shell x2 = 32g

Table 45: The non-pottery finds excavated from THO/07/5

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 2	CBM x19 = 581g, clay pipe stem x1 = 5g	clear window glass x11 = 29g, clear glass tube = 4g	scrap iron x2 = 383g, metal door knob = 957g, iron nails x5 = 37g	slate x4 = 66g, coal x6 =33g	animal bone x1 = 3g
C.3	CBM x4 = 15g	clear window glass x6 = 21g, fragment of clear glass tube = <1g, dark green bottle glass x1 = 4g	iron nails x4 = 82g, metal valve = 8g		
C.4	CBM x5 = 74g, clay pipe bowl fragment x1 = <1g	clear window glass x6 = 17g, clear container glass x2 = 6g, green bottle glass x2 = 13g	iron nail x6 = 62g, metal ring = 2g		concrete x5 = 189g, animal bone x7 = 8g, mortar x1 = 4g
C.5	CBM x2 = 37g	dark green bottle glass x2 = 46g, light green bottle glass x2 = 2g	iron nail x1 = 22g, unidentified metal x1 =<1g, cufflinks? =3g	coal x1 = 2g, sate x1 =<1g	cockle shells x1 = 2g, animal bone x2 = 2g
C.7	clay pipe stem x1 = 2g, CBM x13 = 143g	dark green bottle glass x2 = 11g, light green bottle glass x3 = 14g, clear window glass x4 = 10g	iron nails x1 = 6g	coal x1 =<1g	animal bone x6 = 69g, oyster shell x1 = 8g, concrete x2 = 46g

Table 46: The non-pottery finds excavated from THO/07/6

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM x4 = 77g	clear window glass x2 = 2g, green bottle glass x1 = <1g	slag x1 =12g	coal x1 =<1g	oyster shell x1 = 1g
C. 2	red tile x1 = 199g, CBM x12 = 100g, clay pipe stem x1 = 1g	clear window glass x8 = 91g, clear container glass x2 = 3g, green bottle glass x4 = 25g	iron nail x2 = 5g, scrap iron x1 = 29g, slag x2 = 18g	slate x4 = 40g, stone tile x5 = 313g, coal x2 = 4g	concrete x1 = 224g, animal bone x1 = <1g
C.3	clay pipe stem x5 = 10g, CBM x8 = 322g, brick x1 = 718g	clear container glass x1 = 21g, green bottle glass x8 = 42g	iron nails x3 = 16g	coal x1 =1g	animal bone x4 = 169g, bone/ivory handle = 6g
C.4	CBM x2 = 7g	green bottle glass x1 = 13g, clear window glass x1 = 2g	iron nails x2 = 16g	slate x1 = 57g	
C.5	clay pipe stem x5 = 21g, clay pipe bowl fragment x1 = 1g, oyster shell x1 = 8g		iron nail x1 = 7g	coal x2 = 4g	animal bone x5 = 21g, oyster shell x1 = 8g

Table 47: The non-pottery finds excavated from THO/07/7

Test Pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM x1 = 20g	dark green bottle glass x1 = 11g, light green bottle glass x3 = 37g, clear container glass x4 = 43g, clear window glass x3 = 11g	iron bolts x2 = 71g, ring = 6g	slate x1 = 29g	fragments of degraded newspaper = 2g
C. 2	clay pipe stem x4 = 10g, modern red tile x1 = 1g, tile x1 = 115g, drain x1 = 78g	clear bottle glass x5 = 47g, green bottle glass x1 = 17g, orange bottle glass x2 = 8g	metal spoon = 11g, iron nails x1 = 5g	slate x2 = 17g, square pieces of marble x2 = 8g	
C.3	drain fragment x1 = 70g		iron nails x2 = 13g, metal ring/hoop = 1g, metal casing = 5g, iron bolt x1 = 209g	coal x1 = 8g	oyster shell x1 = 6g
C.4	CBM x4 = 176g	orange bottle glass x1 = 7g, green bottle glass x2 = 6g, clear window glass x3 = 19g, clear container glass x3 = 35g	metal spoon = 18g, iron nails x3 = 31g		oyster shell x3 = 47g, red plastic horse = 1g, concrete x2 = 117g, battery casing x2 = 55g, animal bone x1 = 37g
C.5	clay pipe stem x2 = 3g	green bottle glass x2 = 24g, orange bottle glass x1 = 11g	iron nails x2 = 21g, metal hoop = 6g	slate x2 = 50g, coal x2 = 10g	
C.6	CBM x2 = 54g, clay pipe stem x9 = 17g	green bottle glass x1 = 89g	iron nails x3 = 30g	coal x3 = 9g	animal bone x3 = 25g, oyster shell x2 = 4g
C.7	clay pipe stem x17 = 39g, clay pipe bowl fragment x1 = 1g		iron nails x3 = 35g, metal fixing = 2g, metal decorative door knob = 19g	coal x1 = 19g	oyster shell x7 = 4g, animal bone x4 = 11g
C.8	clay pipe stem x20 35g, CBM x1 = 13g		iron nails x2 = 24g	coal x3 =8g, burnt stone x1 =13g	oyster shell x15 = 48g, animal bone x9 = 302g
C.9	clay pipe stem x9 = 26g, CBM x3 = 207g	green bottle glass x1 = 8g	scrap metal x1 = 30g	stone = 583g, coal x1 = <1g	oyster shell x1 = 11g, animal bone x2 = 39g

Table 48: The non-pottery finds excavated from THO/07/8

Test Pit 9	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe bowl fragment x1 = 2g, modern tile x4 = 40g, CBM x11 = 161g	dark green bottle glass x1 = 5g, clear window glass x1 = 1g	slag x3 = 97g, scrap iron x1 = 41g	slate x3 = 28g, coal x5 = 32g	animal bone x2 = 61g, concrete x1 = 10g
C. 2	CBM x18 = 739g, clay pipe stem x2 = 4g	clear container glass x1 = 2g, clear window glass x1 = 3g, light green bottle glass x2 = 8g, dark green bottle glass x2 = 8g	slag x3 = 124g, iron nail x1 = 5g	coal x25 = 106g, slate x6 = 31g, burnt stone x1 =13g	concrete x2 = 120g, animal bone x1 = 4g, oyster shell x1 = 6g
C.3	CBM x9 = 1153g, clay pipe stem x1 = 1g	green bottle glass x7 = 228g, clear container glass x3 = 6g, orange bottle glass x 3 = 4g	iron nails x2 = 84g	stone ball (with evidence of mortar on the base) = 494g, coal x3 = 6g, burnt stone? x1 = 2g	animal bone x2 = 6g
C.4	CBM x18 = 589g, clay pipe stem x1 = 1g, clay pipe bowl fragments x1 = 3g	base of dark green glass bottle = 328g, dark green bottle glass x1 = 3g		coal x7 = 33g, slate x2 = 4g	oyster shell x2 = 9g, animal bone x2 =1g
C.7	modern tile x5 = 329g, CBM x7 = 165g	clear window glass x2 = 1g, light green bottle glass x7 = 3g	iron nails x5 = 59g	coal x9 = 45g	animal bone x7 = 78g, oyster shell x1 = 2g
C.8	CBM x5 = 293g	clear window glass x1 = <1g		burnt stone x1 = 2g, coal x6 = 6g	animal bone x3 = 16g

Table 49: The non-pottery finds excavated from THO/07/9

Test Pit 10	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem x2 = 14g, tile x5 = 318g, CBM x7 = 122g		iron nail x1 = 6g		animal bone x5 = 65g
C. 2	clay pipe stem x15 = 52g, clay pipe bowl x1 = 2g, CBM x59 = 1443g, modern nail x1 = <1g	light green bottle glass x1 = 16g, dark green bottle glass x1 = 12g, light green bottle glass x2 = 6g, clear window glass x2 = 11g	one penny coin dated 1913 = 9g, copper cartridge casing = 4g, iron nails x2 = 13g	coal x6 = 33g, slate x1 =3g	animal bone x5 = 44g
C.3	clay pipe stem x11 = 39g, clay pipe bowl fragments x3 = 18g, tile x7 = 194g, CBM x27 = 678g	clear container glass x1 = 1g, light green bottle glass x1 = 1g	iron nails x4 = 69g, modern nail x1 = 1g	coal x4 = 9g	animal bone x5 = 32g
C.4	clay pipe stem x2 = 5g, CBM x10 = 504g, tile x8 = 494g	clear container glass x2 = 53g, blue container glass x1 = 16g, clear window glass x5 = 3g	iron nails x3 = 71g	slate x1 = 2g, coal x26 = 45g	animal bone x3 = 14g
C.5	clay pipe stem x5 = 17g, clay pipe bowl fragment x1 = 4g, clay pipe bowl and stem = 26g, tile x5 = 657g, CBM x9 = 108g	green bottle glass x3 = 29g, clear container glass x3 = 30g, clear window glass x2 = 3g	iron nails x2 = 80g	slate x4 = 8g, coal x12 = 52g	animal bone x6 = 157g, oyster shell x1 = 18g
C.6	clay pipe stem x2 = 3g, CBM x4 = 70g		iron nail x3 = 89g	coal x2 = 6g	
C.8	clay pipe stem x5 = 15g, CBM x1 = 30g	dark green bottle glass x1 = 9g, clear window glass x3 = 13g, orange bottle glass x1 = 15g	iron nails x3 = 156g, scrap metal = 179g		animal bone x3 = 40g

Table 50: The non-pottery finds excavated from THO/07/10

Test Pit 11	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM x28g = 253g, clay pipe stem x1 = 1g	clear container glass x2 = 8g, clear window glass x1 = 2g, light green bottle glass x1 = 1g	slag x6 = 129g, iron nails x2 = 11g	slate x5 = 58g, coal x6 = 25g	animal bone x3 = 52g, mortar x4 = 33g
C. 2	CBM x17 = 372g, yellow CBM x6 = 54g, clay pipe stem x2 = 4g		iron nails x1 = 5g, scrap iron x1 = 12g	slate x2 = 12g, coal x3 = 12g	mortar x1 = 11g, animal bone x1 = 2g
C.3	tile x11 = 1339g, CBM x6 = 106g, clay pipe bowl fragments x2 = 22g	dark green bottle glass x2 = 10g	iron nails x1 = 11g, small metal ring x1 = <1g	coal x11 = 116g, slate x1 = 1g	oyster shell x1 = 22g, animal bone x2 = 5g
C.4	tile x10 = 314g, CBM x9 = 75g,clay pipe stem x1 = 1g	light green bottle glass x7 = 49g, clear window glass x2 = 1g	iron nail x1 = 8g, scrap metal x1 = 48g	coal x3 = 15g	oyster shell x4 = 34g, animal bone x8 = 60g
C.5	CBM x2 = 69g, clay pipe stem x9 = 26g	light green bottle glass x3 = 103g		coal x2 = 21g, slate x1 = 15g	oyster shell x2 = 10g, animal bone x4 =118g
C.6	CBM x6 = 179g, clay pipe stem x8 = 19g, clay pipe bowl fragments x2 = 4g	light green bottle glass x7 = 31g, dark green bottle glass x9 = 45g		coal x2 = 19g	animal bone x10 = 49g, snail shell x1 = 5g
C.7	clay pipe stem x11 = 26g	dark green bottle glass x8 = 284g, light green bottle glass x7 = 25g, clear window glass x5 = 8g	iron nails x2 =71g	coal x2 =4g	oyster shell x6 = 26g, animal bone x9 = 45g, plaster x2 = 52g
C.8	clay pipe stem x5 = 9g, CBM x1 = 54g, tile x12 = 2272g	clear window glass x5 = 10g, dark green bottle glass x1 = 26g	iron nails x4 = 186g		animal bone x1 = 10g
C.9	modern CBM x5 = 121g, clay pipe stem x4 = 13g	light green bottle glass x1 = <1g		slate x1 = 6g	animal bone x2 = 38g

Table 51: The non-pottery finds excavated from THO/07/11

Test Pit 12	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM x7 = 22g, clay pipe stem x1 = <1g	clear container glass x1 = 7g		coal x1 = 3g	mortar x4= 13g

Table 52: The non-pottery finds excavated from THO/07/12

Test Pit 13	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM x1 = 23g		iron nails x3 = 14g	slate x1 = 3g	
C. 2	CBM x6 = 54g, yellow CBM x4 = 13g, clay pipe stem x1 = 4g			coal x1 = <1g	animal bone x1 =6g
C.3	CBM x46 =926g			slate x4 = 100g	
C.4	clay pipe bowl fragment x1 = 3g, CBM x24 = 61g	dark green bottle glass x1 = <1g	slag x1 = 40g, iron nails x1 = 41g	slate x3 = 6g, coal x10 = 19g	animal bone x6 = 33g, cockle shell x1 = <1g
C.5	CBM x2 = 25g				animal bone x1 = 2g
C.6	CBM x24 = 370g, modern tile x3 = 103g	clear container glass x1 = 2g	slag x1 = 51g, iron nails x2 = 41g		animal bone x15 = 104g, oyster shell x1 = 5g
C.7	CBM x1 = 43g		iron nail x1 = 2g		mussel shell x1 = 2g, oyster shell x1 = 3g, animal bone x15= 124g

Table 53: The non-pottery finds excavated from THO/07/13

Test Pit 14	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1					plastic x1 = 7g, modern cloth x1 = 2g
C. 2			square iron fixing = 34g		
C.3	CBM x5 = 87g	clear window glass x1 = 10g	metal ring x1 = <1g		breeze block fragments x7 = 27g, plastic x2 = 9g
C.4	clay pipe stem x3 = 5g, clay pipe bowl fragment x1 = 1g, CBM x6 =132g	clear window glass x4 = 6g, clear container glass x2 = 9g, light green bottle glass x1 = 2g, purple container glass x1 = 2g, dark green bottle glass x2 =2g	iron nails x2 = 42g, metal wire x1 = 2g	slate x1 = 5g	
C.5	clay pipe stem x10 = 20g, clay pipe bowl fragments x1 = 2g, CBM x11 = 129g	, light green bottle glass x5 = 10g, purple container glass x3 = 7g, clear container glass x9 = 12g	iron nails x3 = 27g, scrap metal x1 = 76g	coal x2 = 3g	oyster shell x1 = 18g, animal bone x3 = 5g

Table 54: The non-pottery finds excavated from THO/07/14

13.2.3 2010 Finds

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 2	red CBM fragments x19 = 36g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x11 =148g	green bottle glass x2= 13g	slag? x2 =17g	coal x6 =6g	mortar? x1 =3g
C.3	dirty yellow flat tile fragments x3 = 166g, red/orange flat glazed tile fragments x3 =54g, red CBM fragments x10 =258g, clay pipe stem x1 =<1g			possible worked/worn stone? = 118g	
C.4	dirty yellow and red flat tile fragments x2 =82g		L shaped metal fixing (small buckle?) =<1g, corroded iron nails x1 =7g		

Table 55: The non-pottery finds excavated from THO/10/1

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	dirty yellow CBM fragments x5 = 110g, red CBM fragments x36 = 314g, slightly curved red tile fragment x1 =29g, orange/yellow CBM fragments x12 =34g	clear window glass xx1 =1g			animal bone x1 =2g, asbestos x3 =35g, concrete x5 =91g
C. 2	red CBM fragments x18 = 116g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x29 = 485g, red/orange CBM fragments x13 =59g	green bottle glass x4 =8g		slate x7 =60g, coal x2 =1g	animal bone x2 =6g, asbestos x5 = 39g, concrete x4 =88g
C.3	red CBM fragments x11 = 36g	clear window glass x1 =2g	flat strip of metal? =12g	slate x1 =6g, yellow sand stone fragments x12 = 41g	mortar x5 =20g, concrete x1 =19g, oyster shell fragments x1 =1g
C.4	red CBM fragments x11 =35g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x11 = 37g	clear container glass x1 =28g	strip of metal with round hole towards one end = 60g, slag? x1 =12g	slate x2 =15g, coal x3 =5g	asbestos x1 =19g, mortar? x2 =10g
C.5	red/orange CBM fragments x9 = 45g, clay pipe stem x1 =1g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x3 =10g			sand stone x2 =9g	

Table 56: The non-pottery finds excavated from THO/10/2

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	modern flat red tile fragments x1 =14g	clear window glass x5 =9g, clear container glass x1 =<1g	round head iron nails x3 =18g	coal x7 = 12g	concrete x1 =5g
C. 2	clay pipe stem x2 =2g, red CBM fragments x4 =6g	clear window glass x4 =3g	corroded iron nails x8 =17g, corroded metal screw x1 =3g	coal x11 =15g, slate x2 =3g	silver aluminium? lid fragments x1 =0g, mortar? x1 =<1g, burnt bone? x2 =1g
C.3	clay pipe stem x3 =2g, red CBM fragments x7 = 20g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x2 =2g	clear container glass x2 =2g, clear window glass x3 =7g	corroded iron nails x1 =14g	coal x13 =32g	mortar? x1=3g, oyster shell x1 =13g
C.4	flat orange/red tile fragments x1 =56g, red/orange CBM fragments x13 =28g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x1 =3g, clay pipe stem x3 =2g	blue container glass x1 =<1g, clear window glass x1 =<1g		coal x6 =8g	concrete x2 =6g, oyster shell fragments x2 =4g
C.5	red CBM fragments x6 =8g, clay pipe stem x2 =<1g, yellow/orange CBM fragment x1 =<1g			coal x2 =1g	sea shell fragment x1 =<1g

Table 57: The non-pottery finds excavated from THO/10/3

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	dirty yellow CBM fragments x1 =7g	green bottle glass x2 =1g, clear window glass x4 =11g	corroded iron nails x2 =11g, small iron nail with brown plastic fixing around head =<1g	slate x4 =8g, coal x8 =13g	orange twine x1 =1g, concrete x1 =<1g
C. 2	dirty yellow CBM fragments x2 =25g, red CBM fragments x1 =28g, modern white glazed flat kitchen/bathroom tile fragment x1 =6g	clear container glass x4 =3g	slag x1 =8g, corroded iron nails x6 =23g	coal x5 =10g	
C.3	dirty yellow CBM fragments x1 =2g, clay pipe stem x1 =4g			coal x2 =7g	
C.4	clay pipe stem x2 =5g	green bottle glass x1 =4g			

Table 58: The non-pottery finds excavated from THO/10/4

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 2	red CBM fragments x9 = 77g	clear window glass x1 =<1g	flat sheet of corroded iron =10g	slate x1 =<1g	concrete x2 =7g, mortar? x6 =23g, oyster shell fragments x1 =<1g
C.3	red CBM fragments x10 = 87g, red/orange CBM fragments x3=10g	clear window glass x1 =<1g			concrete x2 =15g, snail shell fragments x1 =<1g
C.4	red CBM fragments x25 = 101g, yellow CBM fragments x3 =6g, clay pipe stem x1 =6g	clear window glass x2 =2g, degraded green bottle glass x1 =17g			oyster shell fragments x1 =1g
C.5	red CBM fragments x2 =7g	clear window glass x2 =2g			snail shell fragments x1 =<1g

Table 59: The non-pottery finds excavated from THO/10/5

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x2 =4g	clear window glass x4 =8g, clear container glass x4 =11g	iron nails x2 =6g, slag x1 =10g	slate x4 = 17g, coal x3 =9g	corner of black plastic wrapping = <1g, turquoise plastic = <1g
C. 2	red CBM fragments x5 =10g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x5 =19	clear window glass x12 =18g	corroded metal button =4g, iron nails x5 =9g	slate x7 = 61g, coal x2 =5g	fragments of yellow tag x8 =0g ("PREMIER ONE (Tree Services) LIMITED, 10 CHAMPANY BY LINLITHGOW EH49 7L…Philipstoun (0506) 834265 Fax: 0506 834980), white plastic tags "JOSEPHINE WHEATCROFT" x2 =1g, orange plastic tags x2 =<1g, wool? x1 =<1g, white plastic tag fragment "SEEDS" = <1g, concrete x3 =11g, oyster shell fragments x2 =<1g
C.3	orange/red and grey 'sandwich' flat tile fragments x1 =43g	clear window glass x3 =5g	corroded metal button = 2g, corroded iron nails x1 =9g	slate x6 =16g, coal x1 =1g, flat dirty yellow sand stone tile? fragment x1 =8g	sea shell fragments x3 =1g, corner of clear plastic wrapper =<1g, flat white plastic fragments x2 =<1g, silver plastic wrapper x1 =<1g, cockle shell fragment x1 =3g, degraded plastic bag fragments x1 =<1g, flat black plastic x1 =<1g
C.4	red CBM fragments x1 =<1g	clear window glass x3 =5g		dirty yellow flat sandstone? tile fragments x1 =6g, coal x7 =5g	black plastic x1 =<1g, snail shell fragments x1 =1g, cockle shell fragments x1 =<1g, burnt bone? x2 =1g
C.5	red CBM fragments x2 =4g	clear window glass x2 =4g			green and white plastic wrapper tags x2 =<1g ("Garden Fresh – Mac Fruit and Veg"), silver foil (milk bottle lids) x3 =2g, gold foil (milk bottle lids) x1 =<1g, silver corner of plastic wrapper =<1g, sea shell fragments x3 =6g, cockle shell fragments x1 =<1g, oyster shell fragments x2 =1g, mussel shell fragments x1 =<1g, clear and orange plastic top of a wrapper =<1g
C.6	red CBM fragments x2 =12g, dirty yellow/orange and black 'sandwich' flat tile fragment x1 =34g, black glazed dirty yellow flat thick tile fragment x1 =103g	clear window glass x2 =2g, degraded green bottle glass x1 =2g	corroded lumps of iron x1 =5g	coal x2=2g	

Table 60: The non-pottery finds excavated from THO/10/6

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	modern pink/yellow CBM fragments x2 =155g, modern roof tile fragment x1 =23g, modern red CBM fragments x2 =10g	clear window glass x2 =9g		coal x2=<1g, yellow flat limestone? fragments x2 =16g	fragments of brown plastic "NESTLE" x2 =<1g
C.3	red CBM fragments x5 =23g			coal x8 = 8g, flat limestone? tile fragments x1 =9g	oyster shell fragments x1 =<1g
C.4	red CBM fragments x3 =13g	green bottle glass x7 = 15g, clear container glass x1 =6g		coal x7 =7g	
C.5	flat red tile with mortar x3 = 461g, flat red tile with no mortar x1 =268g, black and red flat tile x2 =244g, red CBM fragments x1 =2g		thin metal 'wedge' x1 =8g, corroded iron nails x1 =5g		

Table 61: The non-pottery finds excavated from THO/10/7

Test Pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem x1 =1g, red CBM fragments x4 = 33g	clear window glass x4 =9g, clear container glass x1 =7g	corroded iron nails x4 =30g	coal x2 =2g	concrete? x2 =43g
C.3	red CBM fragments x11 =83g, clay pipe stem x3 =4g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x3 =46g	light blue container glass x1 =1g, green bottle glass x1 =2g, clear window glass x4 =4g	corroded iron nails x3 =14g	coal x7 = 31g, dirty yellow sand stone fragments x2 =10g	
C.4	clay pipe stem x1 =1g, red CBM fragments x11 = 26g	clear window glass x5 =8g, green bottle glass x4 =33g, clear container glass x1 =1g		coal x12 = 24g	
C.5	red CBM fragments x5 =4g, yellow brick = 2000g plus	clear container glass x1 =7g, red container glass x1 =<1g	corroded iron bolt x1 =43g, corroded iron nails x3 =27g	slate x1 = <1g, dirty yellow sandstone fragment x1 =118g	
C.6	red CBM fragments x3 =93g, red and black 'sandwich' flat tile fragments x1 =74g				
C.8	red CBM fragments x5 = 39g,red and black 'sandwich' flat tile fragments x1 =48g, greyish yellow flat tile fragments x1 =32g	old glass? x3 =2g	slag x1 =24g	dirty yellow sandstone fragments x3 =55g	snail shell fragments x3 =1g

Table 62: The non-pottery finds excavated from THO/10/8

Test Pit 9	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1		green bottle glass x1 =<1g	corroded iron nails x2 =5g	coal x4 =<1g, slate x1 =<1g	
C. 2	red CBM fragments x3 =89g	clear window glass x3 =3g	flat rectangular plate of scrap iron = 12g	slate x1 =<1g	burnt wood x6 =5g, mortar? x1 =8g, charcoal x7 =2g, oyster shell x3 =5g
C.3	red brick fragment =259g, red CBM fragments x17 = 40g, dirty yellow/orange CBM fragments x6 = 163g, clay pipe stem x2 =3g		corroded iron nails x3 =20g	coal x6 = 19g	mortar x3 =9g, mortar/concrete? x1 =11g, oyster shell x1 =4g
C.4	red CBM fragments x15 = 59g	degraded glass x1 =2g	corroded iron nails x6 = 68g	flat limestone tile? fragments x1 =15g, coal x14 =15g	snail shell x1 =11g, mortar? x2 =2g, fragments of a thin bone/wood centre of a hand held fan, attached with a metal pin = 14g, oyster shell fragments x3 =3g, concrete? x1 =12g, grey mortar? x2 =13g
C.5	red CBM fragments x8 = 255g		corroded iron nails x2 =14g, slag x1 =16g	pinky/yellow fragments of sandstone x1 =9g	animal bone x1 =3g, oyster shell x3 =8g
C.6	red CBM fragments x5 = 169g, black and red CBM fragments x2 =49g, red/orange and black 'sandwich' flat tile fragment x1 =16g				oyster shell x3 =11g
C.7	red CBM fragments x4 =28g, red/orange and black 'sandwich' flat tile fragment x2 = 21g		unidentified lump of green metal (copper?) = 17g, round head corroded iron nails x1 =5g		oyster shell fragments x2 =3g, cockle shell fragments x1 =<1g

Table 63: The non-pottery finds excavated from THO/10/9

Test Pit 10	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x1 =5g		square iron nails x1 =6g		
C. 2	clay pipe stem x1 =3g, clay pipe bowl fragment x1 =8g, red CBM fragments x2 =7g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x2 =2g, dirty yellow/orange and black 'sandwich' flat tile fragments x1 =10g, flat red tile fragments x1 =59g			dirty yellow flat sandstone tile? x4 =70g, coal x1 =2g	snail shell fragments x3 =<1g, mussel shell fragments x1 =<1g, oyster shell fragments x1 =<1g
C.3	dirty yellow/orange and black 'sandwich' flat tile fragments x4 = 206g, dirty yellow/orange and black 'sandwich' curved tile fragments x3 = 196g, red CBM fragments x3 = 5g, fragments of sandstone with mortar = 126g, dirty yellow flat sandstone tile? x1 =13g		corroded iron nails x1 =3g, corroded lump of iron x1 =2g	coal x1 =<1g	oyster shell x4=30g
C.4	orange/red and black 'sandwich' flat tile fragments x4 = 347g, light yellow/orange and light grey/brown 'sandwich' flat tile fragment x1 =6g, red and black 'sandwich' tile fragments x2 =7g		twisted strip of metal =2g	coal x2 =14g	
C.5	orange/red and black 'sandwich' flat tile fragments x4 =106g, orange/red CBM fragments x2 =11g		corroded iron nails x2 =12g, corroded lumps of iron x1 =2g		
C.6	red CBM fragments x3 =7g		corroded flat although irregular lump of metal (lead?) = 329g, slag x2 =28g, corroded iron nails x3 =17g	coal x2 =3g, dirty yellow sandstone fragments x2 =19g	cockle shell x1=2g

Table 64: The non-pottery finds excavated from THO/10/10

Test Pit 11	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x13 = 57g, clay pipe bowl fragments x2 =3g, clay pipe stem x5 =10g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x2 =3g	clear window glass x33 =30g, old glass? x1 =2g, clear container glass x4 =10g, degraded green bottle glass x1 =2g	corroded iron nails x18 = 64g, square iron bolt with circular hole thru centre = 27g, slag? x2 =5g	coal x28 = 44g	animal bone x1 =2g, grey plastic wrapper fragment x1 =<1g, chalk/mortar x1 =1g, plaster? x3 =5g
C. 2	red CBM fragments x16 = 67g, clay pipe stem x4 =6g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x6 = 21g, modern red/yellow and black 'sandwich' flat tile fragment x1 =34g	clear window glass x20 =23g, green bottle glass neck fragment =7g, clear container glass x7 =23g, degraded green bottle glass x1 =1g, old glass? x1 =1g	metal button =3g, slag x1 =16g, corroded iron nails x10 = 41g, U shaped iron 'tack' = 10g, lumps of window lead? =4g, portion of small metal piping =29g, metal ring =4g, flattened metal pipe with hook =5g, corroded lumps of iron x2 =8g, metal washer? x1 =3g	coal x35 =66g, slate x2 =4g	oyster shell fragments x1 =2g, metal screw x1 =3g, clear plastic wrapper fragment =<1g, concrete x3 = 87g, cockle shell fragment x1 =<1g, plaster? x5 = 19g, melted plastic x1 =<1g
C.3	dirty yellow CBM fragments x3 =109g, red CBM fragments x18 = 116g, clay pipe stem x1 =2g, pink/orange CBM fragment x1 =10g	clear container glass x1 =1g, clear window glass x17 =36g, degraded green bottle glass x1 =1g	corroded metal screws x2 =11g, metal button x1 =3g, corroded iron nails x12 =50g, corroded lumps of iron x5 =10g	dirty yellow flat sandstone tiles x1 =54g, coal x29 = 110g	concrete x5 =135g, black plastic 'jewel shaped stone' – probably from fake jewellery =2g, oyster shell fragment x1 =3g, plaster? x2 =10g
C.4	red/orange CBM fragments x18 = 816g, curved red tile fragments x1 =120g, red CBM fragments x3 =8g, clay pipe stem x3 =2g, clay pipe bowl fragments x2 =3g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x1 =6g	degraded bottle glass x1 =17g, clear window glass x25 =21g, green bottle glass x1 =3g	corroded lump of iron x1 =10g, corroded iron nails x8 = 58g, corroded iron bolt x1 =32g, decorated metal button =6g	slate x1 =7g, coal x4 =10g, dirty yellow flat sandstone tile? fragments x2 =14g	plaster? x1 =12g, oyster shell fragments x4 =31g, wood/bone button =<1g
C.5	clay pipe stem x2 =3g, curved red tile fragment x1 =71g, red CBM fragments x2 =208g, red/orange CBM fragments x1 =22g	clear container glass x2 =62g, clear window glass x9 =15g	lump of corroded iron x1 =13g	slate x1 =33g, coal x1 =4g	oyster shell fragments x5 =4g
C.6	clay pipe bowl fragment x1 =1g, red CBM fragments x2 =29g, clay pipe stem x4 =8g, flat orange/red tile fragment x1 =57g, slightly curved red tile fragment x1 =147g, black and red/orange slightly curved tile fragment x2 = 68g, dirty yellow flat tile fragment x1 =119g	green bottle glass x3 =68g, clear window glass x52 = 96g, degraded bottle glass x1 =10g	corroded flat plate of iron = 180g, corroded iron bolt x1 =43g, corroded iron nails x3 =32g, twisted strip metal x2 =14g	coal x1 =3g, grey stone tile fragment with mortar x1 =67g	oyster shell x5 =32g

Table 65: The non-pottery finds excavated from THO/10/11

13.3 Maps

Much of the value of the test pit data from currently occupied rural settlements are derived from a holistic consideration across the entire settlement. Maps showing a range of the data from the test pit excavations in Thorney 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/cambridgeshire/thorney and these can be used, if wished, to prepare maps showing the distribution of other classes of data not depicted in this appendix.

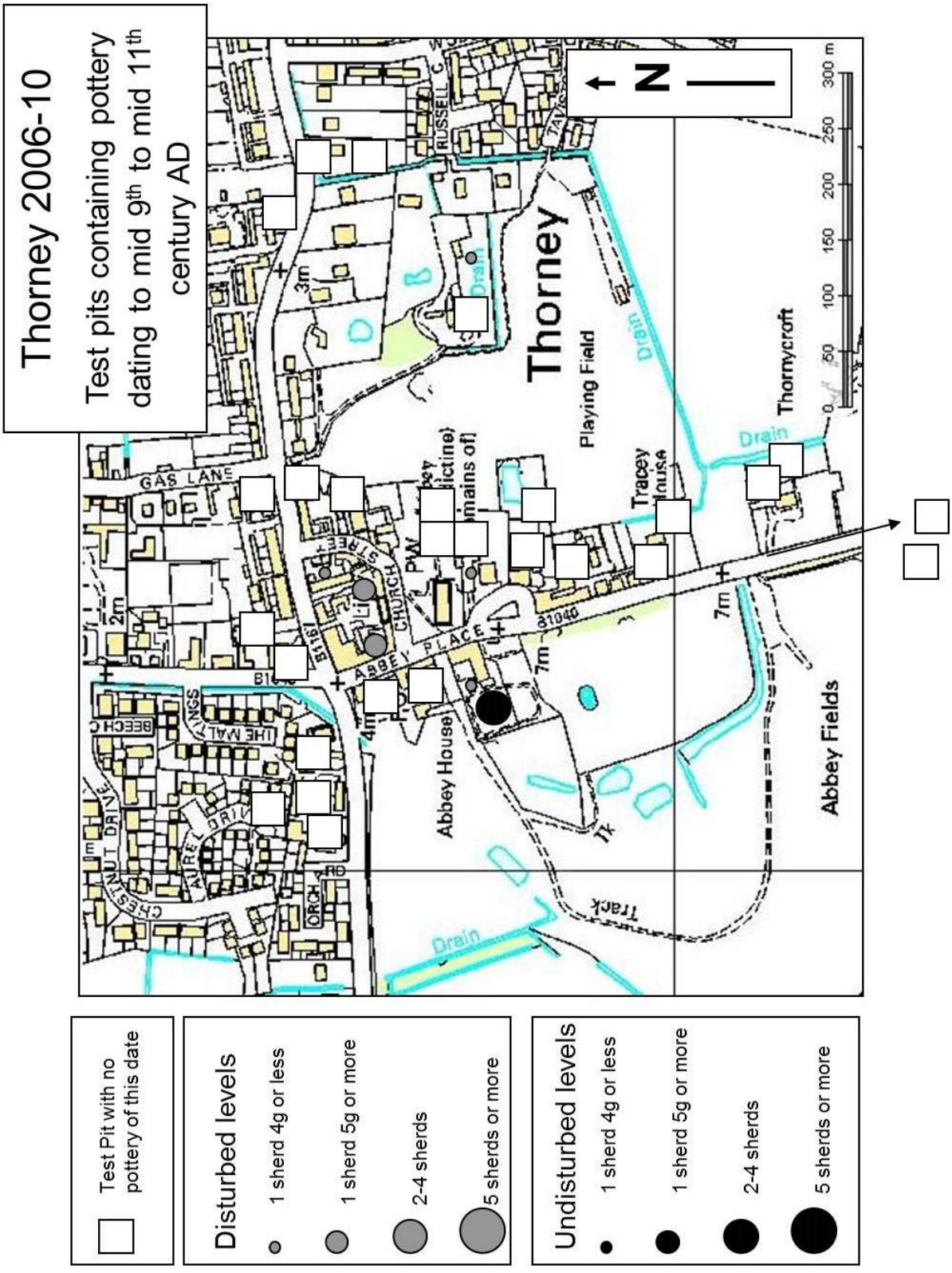

Figure 48: Late Anglo Saxon pottery distribution map from the Thorney test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

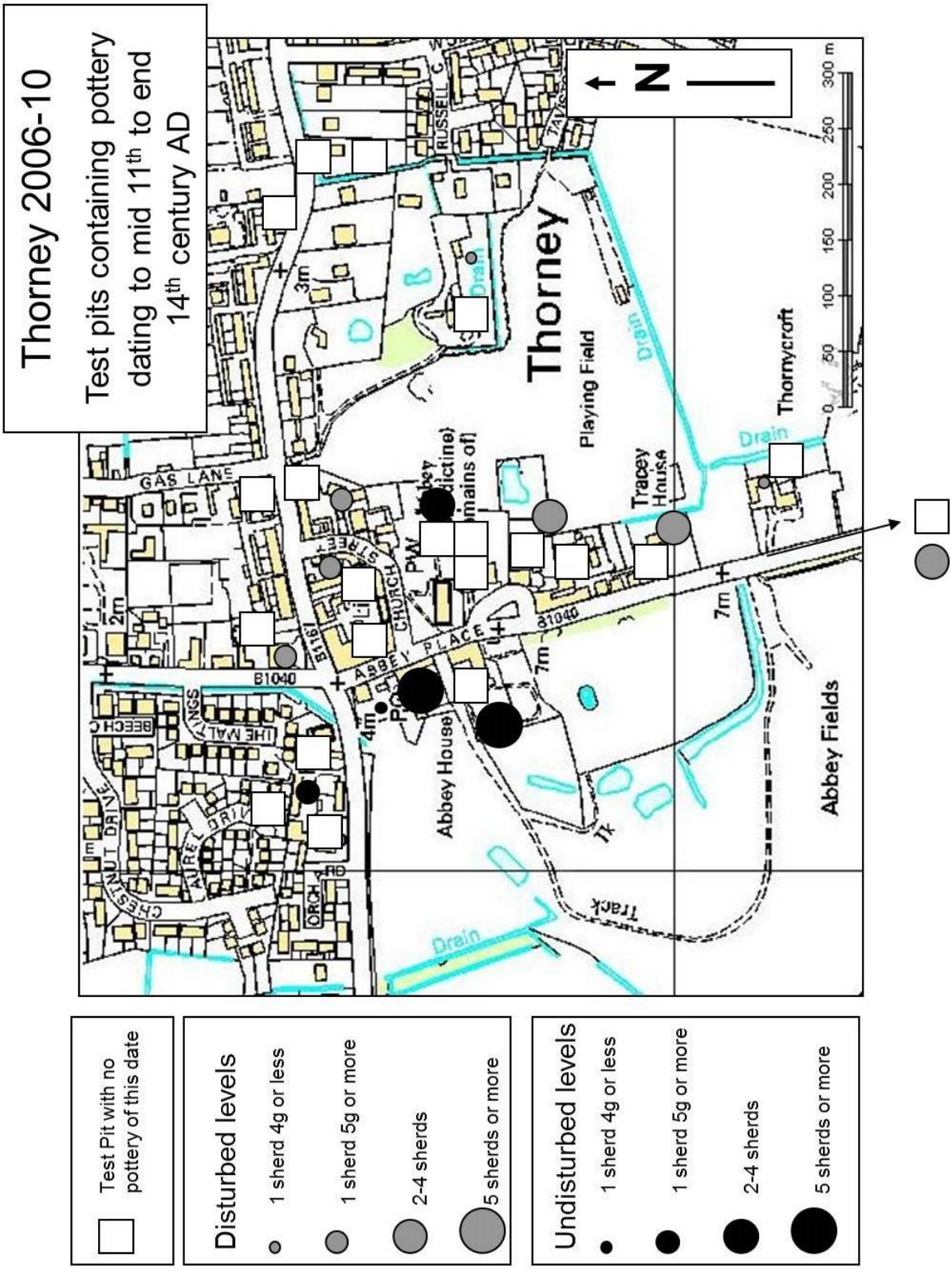

Figure 49: High medieval pottery distribution map from the Thorney test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

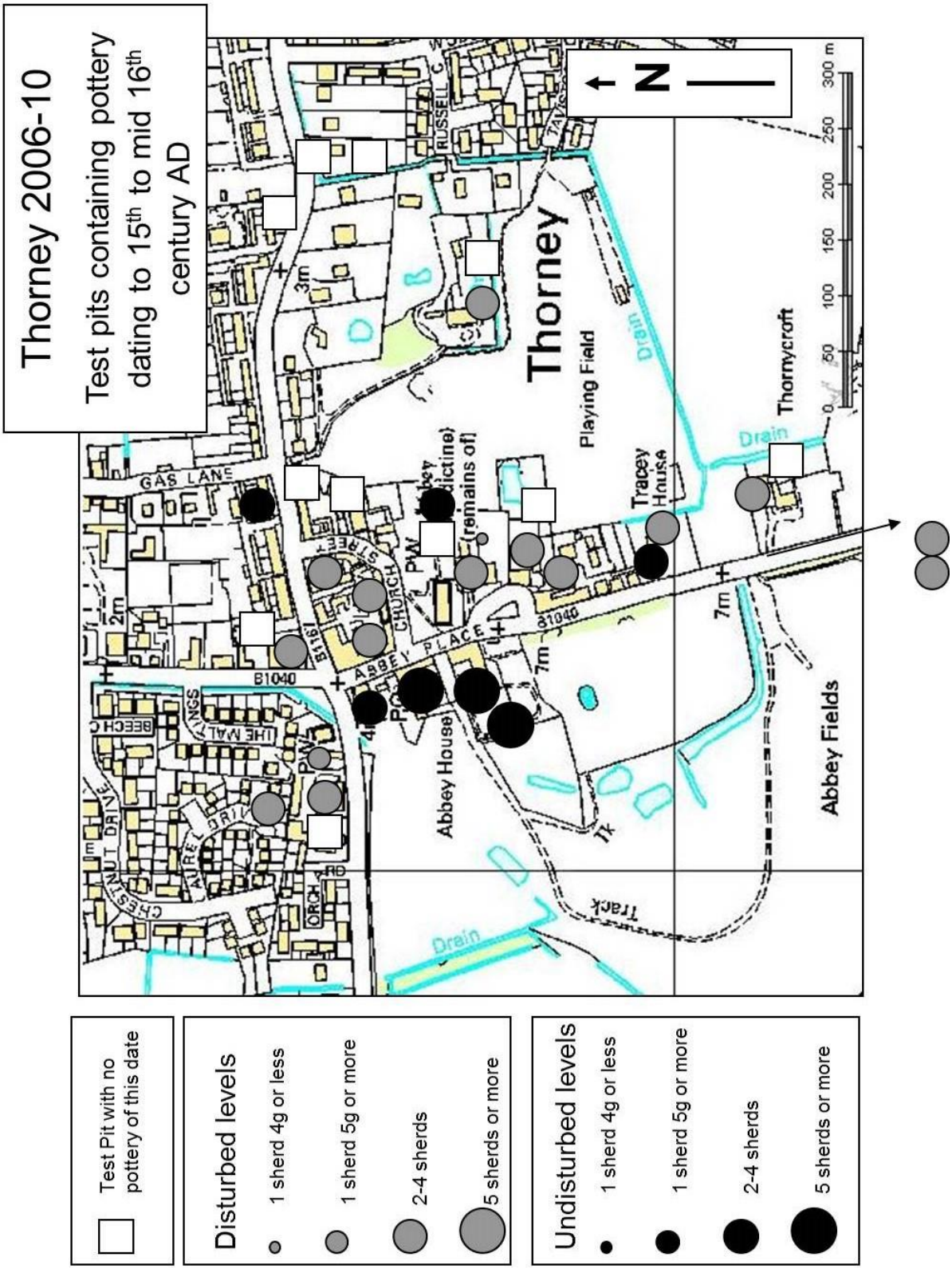

Figure 50: Late medieval pottery distribution map from the Thorney test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

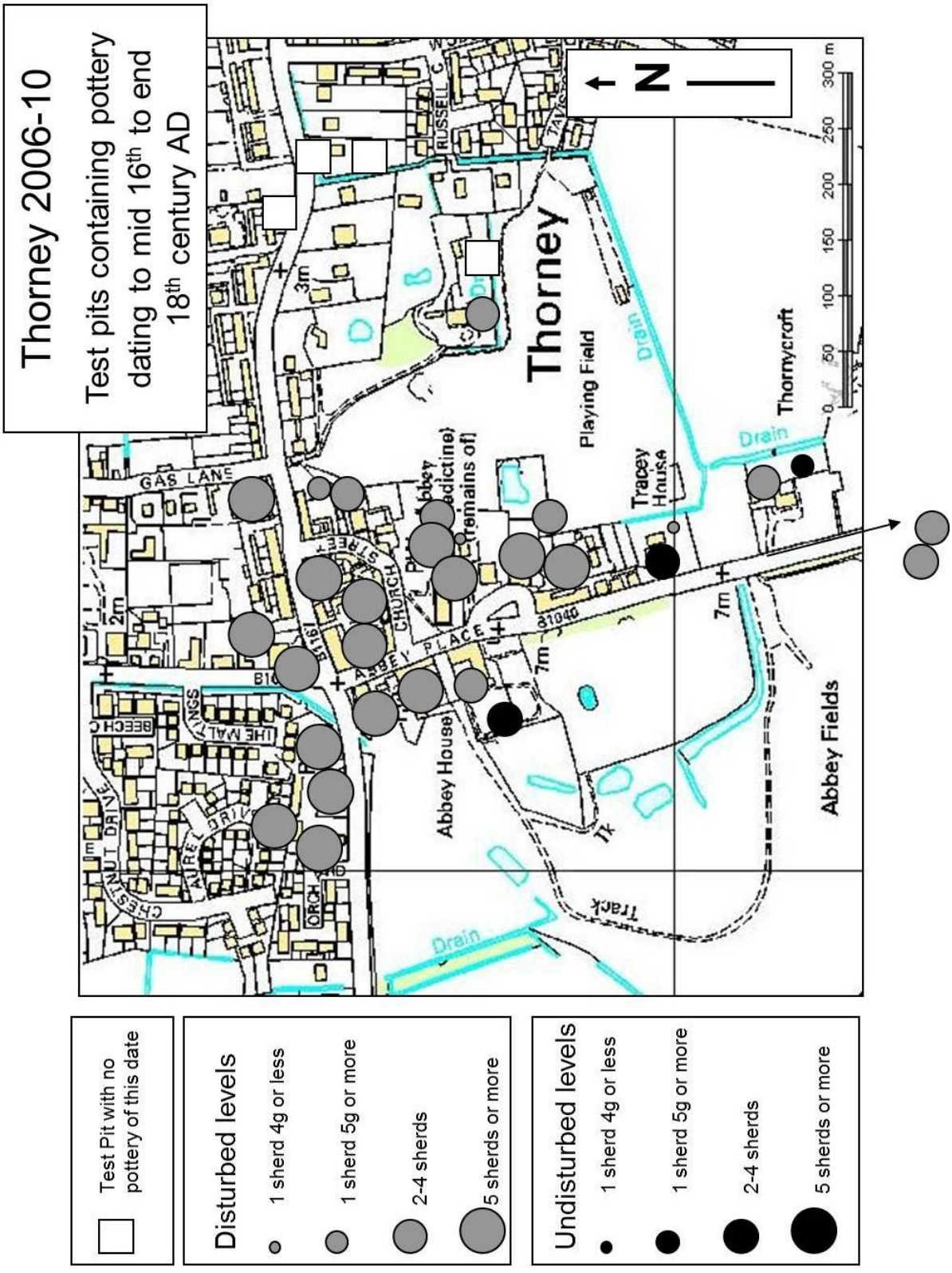

Figure 51: Post medieval pottery distribution map from the Thorney test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

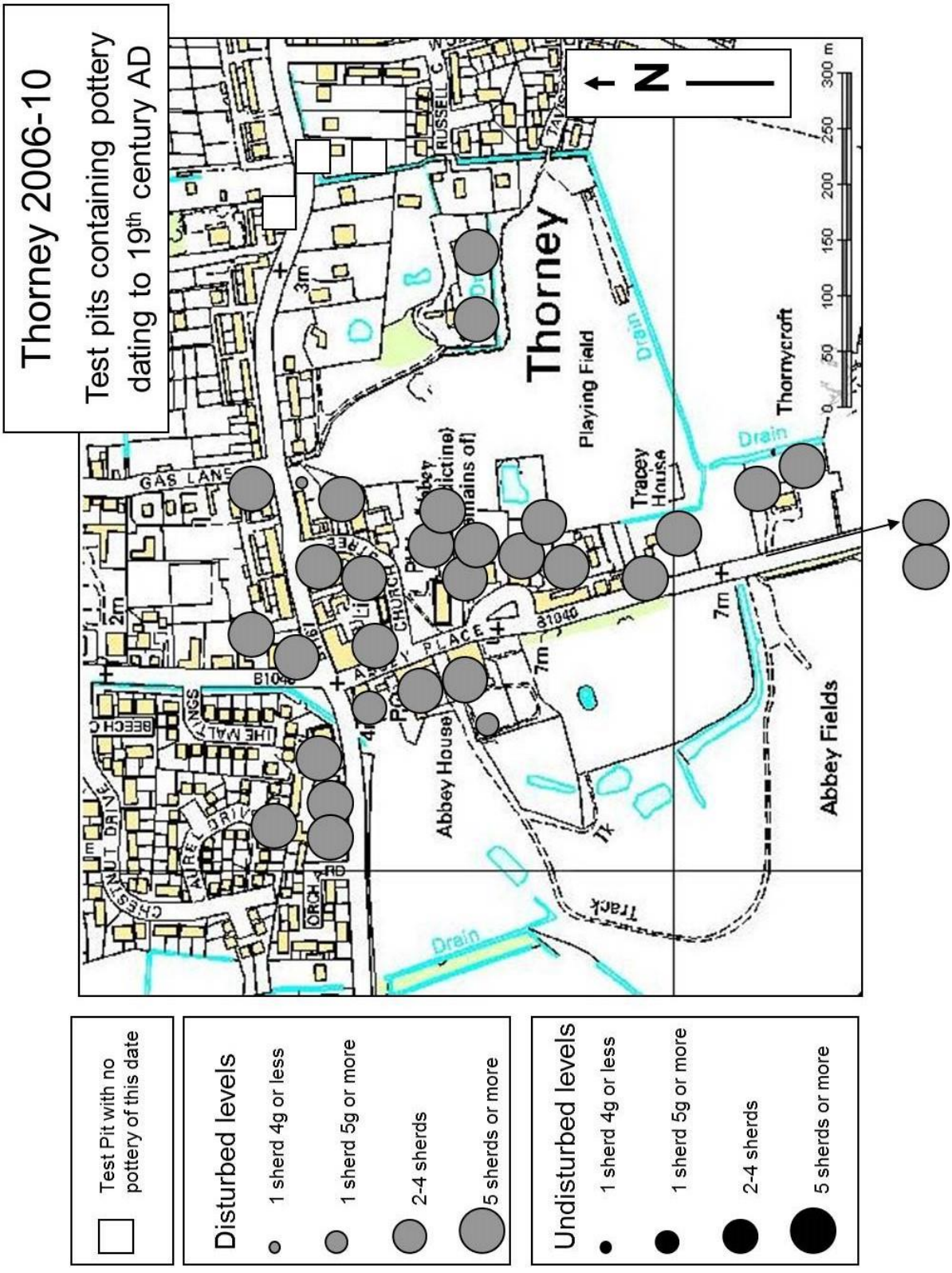

Figure 52: 19th century pottery distribution map from the Thorney test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service