



Archaeological Test Pit Excavations in Willingham, Cambridgeshire 2009 and 2013

Catherine Collins



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(Front cover image: Excavation ongoing at WIL/09/14 (left) and team shot at WIL/13/8 ©
ACA)



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1 Summary

Two, two-day test pit excavations were undertaken in the village of Willingham in south Cambridgeshire between October 2009 and July 2013. In that time a total of 34 1m² archaeological test pits were excavated as part of first a community excavation and then a schools focused project and undertaken by local residents, volunteers, pupils at Willingham Primary School and member of the Fen Edge Archaeology Group and the second dig with 32 school pupils from four local secondary schools as part 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 test pitting in Willingham 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 archaeological evidence. The nature of the test pits allows excavations in otherwise inaccessible places for the normal methods of commercial archaeological investigation, and it showed that some earlier phases of occupation in Willingham still exist under the present settlement, despite the widespread level of disturbances and modern development.

Evidence for later prehistoric and Romano-British settlement was recorded from a small number of test pits and suggests that not all the activity then was focused in the north of the parish, but extended south across where the current village is occupied. It was also recorded that settlement was continuous into the Early Anglo Saxon period, which was a precursor for the Middle Anglo Saxon settlement that had previously been excavated on the site of the Primary School and during the Late Anglo Saxon, the settlement drifted towards its medieval core along Church Street. Willingham was a known thriving settlement during the medieval period, with a strong connection to the Isle of Ely, particularly as it was also on the main routeway to the isle during the medieval period from Cambridge. Tax records show that the population of Willingham did not fall around the time of the Black Death, but actually increased, likely due to an influx of people from neighbouring villages that were harder hit. The later medieval pottery found from the test pits however does suggest small shifts in the settlement at that time, rather than areas of abandonment, and the village recovered quite rapidly during the post medieval, aided by the draining of the land from the 17th century onwards.

2 Introduction

A total of 34 1m² archaeological test pits were excavated over two, two-day digging events in 2009 and 2013 in the village of Willingham in south Cambridgeshire. A total of 26 pits were excavated in 2009 by local residents and pupils at Willingham Primary School with the Fen Edge Archaeology Group¹ (FEAG) with Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) as part of and funded by the 800th anniversary celebrations of Cambridge University. A further eight test pits were excavated in 2013 by 32 pupils from four local secondary schools as part of the Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) designed to investigate currently occupied rural settlements (CORS) that was organised and supervised by Access Cambridge Archaeology, based in the Department of Archaeology, at the University of Cambridge. The 2013 funding was provided by the Cambridge Admissions Office out of the University of Cambridge and ACA are very grateful for their ongoing support

2.1 Access Cambridge Archaeology

Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) (<http://www.access.arch.cam.ac.uk/>) is an archaeological outreach organisation based in the Department of Archaeology in 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 (1m²) archaeological excavation within living villages, just like thousands did in TV's Big Dig in 2003 and

¹ <https://www.feag.co.uk/>

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), notably since the pioneering work of W. G. Hoskins, Maurice Beresford and John Hurst in the 1940s and 1950s (Hoskins 1955; Beresford 1957; Beresford & Hurst 1971), but until recently attention was focused largely on the minority of medieval settlements which are today deserted or extensively shrunken. Currently occupied rural settlements (CORS), overlain by domestic housing and related buildings of living secular communities – the villages, hamlets and small towns of today – were generally largely disregarded as targets for research-driven excavation. Very few regions have seen any systematic research-driven primary investigation aimed at CORS, and most of that which has taken place has not involved excavation, including those of a survey based nature (Roberts 1987; Roberts and Wrathmell 2000; Roberts and Wrathmell 2003). However, recent attempts to redress this bias in favour of the majority of medieval rural settlements which are still inhabited have opened up new areas for debate which are beginning to call into question established theories about the development of rural settlement in the historic period (Aston & Gerrard 1999; Jones & Page 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 Willingham 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 Willingham and its environs.

3.2 Objectives

The objectives of test pit excavations in Willingham 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 Willingham through test-pitting carried out by school students in properties throughout the settlement.

3.3 Outcomes

The desired outcomes of the test pit excavations in Willingham 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 area of Willingham.

4 Methodology

The two-years of test pitting in Willingham was organised by ACA in conjunction with the Fen Edge Archaeology Group with both the excavation and recording following the standard Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) instruction handbook and recording booklet.

The test pit digging took place over two days, which began 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 were then divided into teams of three or four individuals; (the school groups were split up so there was a mix of students from different schools). Each team was 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 was entered.

The test pits were all 1m² and the turf, if present, was removed in neat squares by hand. Each test pit was excavated in a series of 10cm spits or contexts, to a maximum depth of 1.2m. The horizontal surface of each context/spit was 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 WIL/year, so WIL/09 for 2009 and WIL/13 for 2013.

During the excavation, 100% of the spoil was sieved through a 10mm mesh (with the occasional exception of very heavy clay soils which have to be hand-searched). All artefacts were retained, cleaned and bagged by context. Cut and built features were 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 were excavated down to natural or the maximum safe depth of 1.2m, whichever was 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 were 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 HERs 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 Willingham

5.1 The settlement today

The village of Willingham is situated in south Cambridgeshire on the fen edge, 12.4km north of Cambridge and 16km south east of Huntingdon. Cambridgeshire is situated within East Anglia and is boarded by Norfolk to the north east, Suffolk to the east, Essex to the south east, Hertfordshire to the south, Bedfordshire to the south west, Northamptonshire to the west and Lincolnshire to the north. The parish church is located at NGR TL 40480 70504.



Figure 1: Map of England with close up insert of East Anglia and the approximate location of Willingham highlighted in red

Willingham today is a large village, predominantly rectilinear in form with settlement stretched out along these long roads, which also straddles the B1050 to connect the A14 and Cambridge in the south to the fens in the north, via Earith. Minor roads to the east and west also connect to the neighbouring villages of Over and Rampton.

The village is situated in the south of the parish (figure 2) which extends over fen land north to the River Great Ouse, the village is surrounded by a mainly agricultural landscape. There is a large population recorded in the village, at 4,015 in the 2011 national census and, up from 3,440 in 2001,² the modern development contributing greatly to the ongoing growth of the village. The most rapid growth was in the early 2000s when the period 2004-5 to 2007-8 saw the construction of nearly 200 dwellings³ and although this has dwindled slightly in more recent years, Willingham today is very

² <https://www.citypopulation.de/php/uk-england-eastofengland.php?cityid=E34002903> (Accessed February 2018)

³ <https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/willingham-hns-report-2016-01-public.pdf> (Accessed February 2018)

much a thriving village. The village has a range of shops and businesses, post office, library, and pubs, as well as a number of recreational facilities with numerous village societies and clubs, in addition to a medical practice and primary school. There are currently four churches in Willingham; St. Mary's (Church of England), the Tabernacle (Baptist), the Salvation Army and the Methodist chapel and the village is well served with bus routes to both Cambridge and St Ives and the Cambridgeshire Guided Busway is situated just to the south of the parish in Longstanton.

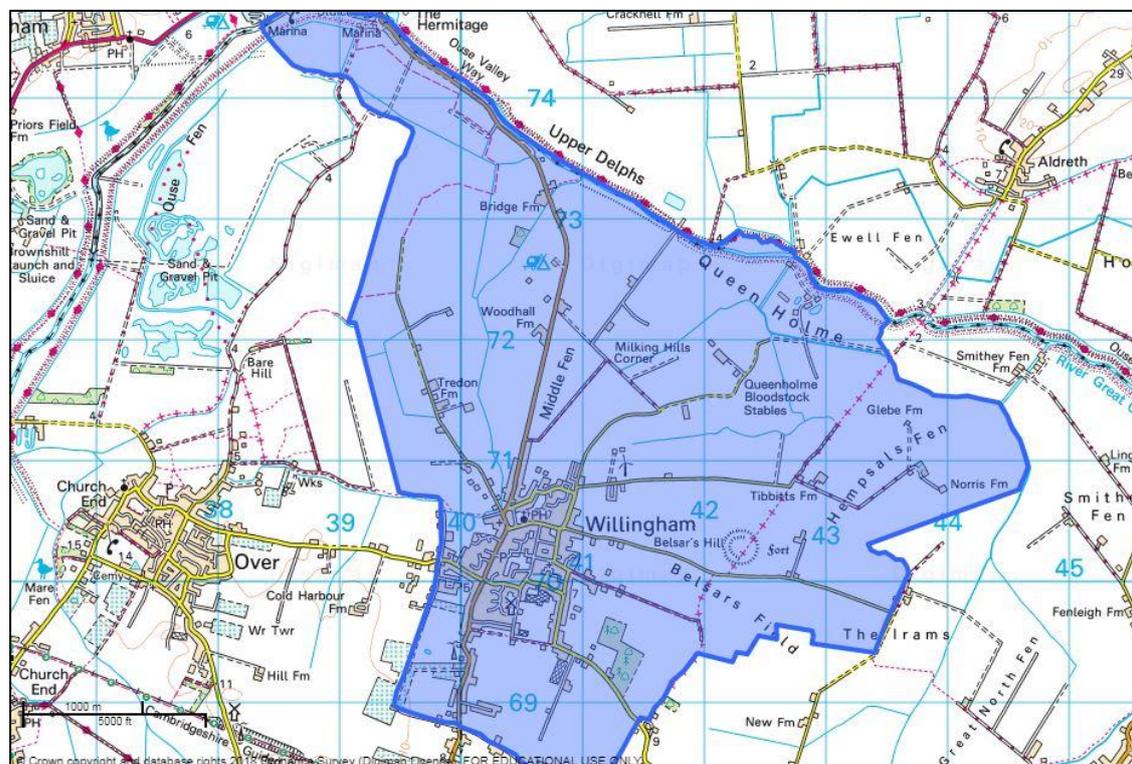


Figure 2: The extent of the parish of Willingham © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 40,000

A very small part of Willingham today is designated a conservation area, which is mainly limited to property boundaries along Church Street, although at its eastern extent it encloses the village green and the properties opposite on Green Street and to the west it also encompasses small areas of the properties along the High Street, up to West Fen Road in the north⁴ (figures 3 and 4 below).

One of the most significant building periods in the village was during the 17th and 18th centuries, from which the majority of the listed buildings in the parish also date. A total of 31 listings are recorded for Willingham, but are not included in this report for reasons of space⁵. The building materials of the village varied between timber frame and plaster whilst the others were made from local red brick, until gault brick was introduced in the 19th century. Roofs were plain tiled or thatched until slate was also introduced in the 19th century (Hussell 2004).

⁴<https://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/conservation-areas> (Accessed February 2018)

⁵<https://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/england/willingham-south-cambridgeshire-cambridgeshire#.WpIIQWrFKM8> (Accessed March 2018)

5.2 Geology and Topography

Willingham is situated on the fen edge to the north of Cambridge and just south of the River Great Ouse, and was still generally quite wet until 17th century when there was extensive drainage of the fens and the village was able to take on its current formation. The landscape around Willingham is very flat and open and the village only sits a few metres above sea level, between 3-5m OD in the north towards the River Ouse and at 8m OD in the south. The geology of the area is a bedrock of Ampthill Clay formation, the superficial geology consisting of second river terrace gravel deposits and alluvium in the north of the parish.⁶

Willingham has also been classified as a National Character Area Profile No.88, The Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire Claylands⁷ that encompasses most of north and mid-Bedfordshire and western Cambridgeshire, and part of east Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire. This area is characterised by gently undulating, generally lowland plateau of land that is divided by shallow river valleys that gradually widen as they approach the fens in the east. The landscapes are predominately open and arable in nature with planned regular field boundaries enclosed by open ditches and some hedgerows.

⁶ <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>? (Accessed February 2018)

⁷ <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5091147672190976?category=587130> (Accessed February 2018)

6 Archaeological and Historical Background

6.1 Historical Background

The name Willingham derives from the Old English with a person's name plus the word –inga and the word –ham and was first recorded in c.1050 as *Vuivlingeham* to mean 'homestead of the family or followers of a man called *Wifel* (Mills 2011). In the Domesday Book of 1086 the village was recorded as *Wivelingham* in the Hundred of Papworth, a name that lasted until the 18th century (Wright and Lewis 1989a) and the three entry translations from the Domesday Book are transcribed below⁸.

The first entry belongs to the Abbey of Ely '*Willingham is assessed at seven hides. There is land for seven ploughs. In demesne are four hides and there are two ploughs. There are 12 villans with five ploughs. There are eight cottars and one slave. There is meadow for seven ploughs and pasture for the livestock of the vill. From the fen 6s. In all it is and was worth 100s. TRE £8. This manor pertains and always pertained to the demesne of the church of Ely*' (Williams and Martin 2003, 524).

The second entry relates to the land of Count Alan '*In Willingham one sokeman holds one virgate of land from the Count. There is land for two oxen and meadow for two oxen. It is and always was worth 3s. Oswulf, the man of Eadgifu held this land: he could sell it but the soke remained with the Abbey of Ely*' (Williams and Martin 2003, 432).

The third and final entry in the Domesday Book refers to the land of Picot of Cambridge: '*In Willingham Roger holds one virgate of Picot. There is land for two oxen, with meadow and pasture for the livestock. It is and was worth 3s. Golda held this land under the Abbot of Ely, he could not give or sell it*' (Williams and Martin 2003, 546).

The manor of Willingham was recorded to have been given to the Convent at Ely during the 9th century AD by Uva or Ufi, at which time there may have been either a church or burial ground in Willingham, as carved stonework was re-used in the construction of the church during the 12th century (see below). The manor was still held by Ely, after the Diocese of Ely was founded in 1109 and kept by the Bishop there until it was gifted to the Crown in 1599. Elizabeth I then sold the manor to Thomas Parks of Wisbech, whose daughter passed it to Sir Miles Sandys of Wilburton, who began to sell the land to their tenants and after which it passed down through various families; Holman, Brownell, Askham and the Hatton family who remained the Lords of the manor until the early 20th century, when the manor was sold to the Francis family in 1922 that by 1973 was in possession of the Johns family (Watkins 1896, Wright and Lewis 1989b).

The location of Willingham manor is likely to have been to the north of the church, as in 1238 money was given to the Bishop by the King to construct his manor house there (Wright and Lewis 1989b). The second manor at Willingham was known as Bruness or Bourneys and was situated further to the south and west, just off the High Street, the 17th century manor house still stands today, although around which is the relatively new development of Bourneys Manor Close. This manor was in possession of the Brune or Bourn family in the medieval period, who then passed ownership to the Bishop of Ely which was subsequently sold to Richard Druell in 1496. It stayed with the Druell family until 1632 when it belonged to the Marsh family, 1705, when it was

⁸ Defining terminology from the Domesday Book can be found online at a number of sites, such as <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/domesday/discover-domesday/interpreting-domesday.htm> and <https://opendomesday.org/place/TL4070/willingham/> for Willingham specifically

with the Parker family and subsequently with the Parker family of Cambridge. The manor was brought by the Johns family in the later 20th century, who already had possession of Willingham manor (Watkins 1896).

A third possible manor is known from Willingham and that was the settlement at neighbouring Rampton, particularly during the Anglo Saxon period. It has been suggested that Rampton may have originally been dependent upon Willingham, particularly as both villas were owned by the Bishop of Ely, and the land at Rampton was mainly utilised as a specialist sheep-rearing settlement (Wright and Lewis 1989g). Rampton however, was also likely to have been fully separate from Willingham by the Norman Conquest as it is recorded separately in the Domesday Book.

The parish church in Willingham is dedicated to St Mary and All Saints (CHER No: 05794), a name that was first recorded only in 1763, prior to which in the 15th and 16th centuries it was known as St Matthews and in the early 18th century as All Saints (Wright and Lewis 1989d). As already mentioned above, the earliest part of the church was built during the 12th century, re-using probable Late Anglo Saxon stonework. The majority of the building work was undertaken on the church during the 13th and 14th centuries (the church was officially founded in 1244), with subsequent work taking place during the 15th century and restorations from the 19th century⁹. A detailed description and history of the parish church has been written by a Reverend Bywaters in the 1960's when he was rector of Willingham.¹⁰

It was recorded that Willingham church during the 13th century was one of the most valuable benefices in the Chesterton deanery, with records of it being taxed 22 marks in 1254 and 40 marks in 1291. In 1535 it was assessed at being worth over £18, which was a greater number than most of the rest of the churches in the county. By 1650 it was worth nearly £250, a large sum which continued to rise to £300 in 1775, although most of the income by the 18th century was from tithes (that were one tenth of annual produce or earnings, formerly taken as a tax for the support of the Church and clergy). In 1831 the church income was at £680 that by 1848 was being recorded at over £1000, but during the later 19th century the tithes were reduced, which led to a figure worth £846 in 1873. During the first half of the 20th century, a lot of the church land was sold, so that by the middle of the century only 11 acres was remaining (Wright and Lewis 1989d).

Prior to the draining of the fens in the 17th century, there were three main ways of getting to the Isle of Ely; wither via the Stuntney Causeway to the east, the Earith Causeway to the west and the Aldreth Causeway to the south. It is the Aldreth Causeway that is believed to have been the earliest of these (see section 6.2.1 below), perhaps established early in prehistory running out into the fens via a spur of land that later also became an important medieval routeway to Ely as it passed through Willingham parish to connect Cambridge with the Isle. In the year 1070, the Anglo Saxon Chronicle records that Hereward the Wake led his men on a raid at Peterborough Abbey to stop the abbey's treasure falling into the hands of the new Norman abbot. Hereward was forced to retreat back to the Isle of Ely, upon which William the Conqueror led an attack on the Isle in 1071. However, using their local knowledge of the fens, Hereward's men were able to resist the first attacks, allowing them to fight a guerrilla war against the Normans. William reportedly set up base on the Iron Age fort of Belsar's Hill (CHER No: 01770) and then constructed a wooden causeway across the marshes to Ely that later became known as Aldreth Causeway

⁹<https://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101127283-church-of-st-mary-and-all-the-saints-willingham#.WpldHGGrFKM8> (Accessed March 2018)

¹⁰http://oldwillingham.com/SMAS/Bywaters/bywaters_Intro.htm (Accessed March 2018)



(CHER No: MCB17760), although multiple attempts were constructed, the first was not strong enough for the weight of all the Norman Knights, many of whom were reportedly drowned in the fens and a later attempt was burnt down by Hereward's men, leading to the death of more Norman soldiers. Eventually the Normans were able to bribe a local monk, Abbot Thurstan of Ely, who led them safely through the marshes to Ely and were able to stop the rebellion, although Hereward escaped into the marshes.¹¹

As recorded in the Victoria County History for Willingham,¹² the original core of the village was focused along Church Street to the green in the east and past the church in the west linking to both Green Street/Rockmill End and the High Street respectively, suggesting that the medieval settlement may have had a degree of planning with individual tofts lining the three major roads and there were a number of smaller roads off these. New housing through the 18th and 19th centuries was mainly infilling along these main roads with some extensions outwards, as seen in figure 5 below.

The history, layout and development of the village is closely related to the fens and the River Great Ouse. Freshwater lakes, known as meres were common features in the southern fenland landscape (Hall and Coles 1994), and Willingham mere in the far north of the parish covered some 110 hectares (Hall 1996) and formed when freshwater became trapped. A survey of the fens during the 1980's found that Willingham Mere likely originally formed during the Iron Age, prior to which there was a small tributary of the River Ouse that flowed north through the location of the mere that became dammed due to alluvial deposits from the River Ouse (Waller 1994). A second phase of the mere was established during the Roman period and it has been suggested it was much smaller and was completely cut off from direct fluvial deposits (Evans *et al* 2011). During the post Roman period, there were likely two recorded meres to the north of the settlement; Willingham Mere to the west and Alkes or Aux Mere to the east and it is likely that the fen must have been subjected to much freshwater flooding at this time, particularly so that during the winter, flooding caused the two meres to merge (*Ibid*).

The fens would have been a valuable resource for communities living along its edge, such as at Willingham and would have been in high demand for food, fuel and grazing. The Domesday Book records that 6s was generated annually from the fen as income to the Abbey of Ely; in 1277 there was an open water fishery recorded on Willingham Mere for three boats, each paying the Bishop of Ely 30s,¹³ a number that increased to 10 boats in 1655 and was even utilised for the provision of swans in the later 16th century (Wright and Lewis 1989c). Three commons were also recorded to the north of the village, known as Hemsals in the east, Middle Fen and West Fen and would have been valuable grazing land for the livestock of the parish, with a flock of 80 animals recorded in 1086, which increased to 240 in 1251 (*Ibid*).

The draining of the fens during the 17th century however and Enclosure in the 19th century caused lasting changes to the landscape of the parish that are still seen today. The initial draining of the surrounding fen in Willingham was directed into Willingham Mere, until eventually the mere itself was drained in 1696 (Wright and Lewis 1989a), so that by the mid-18th century, the former fen landscape had been reclaimed for agriculture. The construction of a sluice at Earith in the mid to late 17th century, diverted excess water into the New Bedford River which meant that the parish remained from

¹¹ http://www.englishmonarchs.co.uk/normans_14.html (Accessed March 2018)

¹² <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/cambs/vol9/pp398-402> (Accessed March 2018)

¹³ <http://oldwillingham.com/fen-and-upland/> (Accessed March 2018)



then on largely unflooded.¹⁴ The construction of windmills in the parish also aided to the drainage, many of which were replaced by steam pumps during the 19th century.

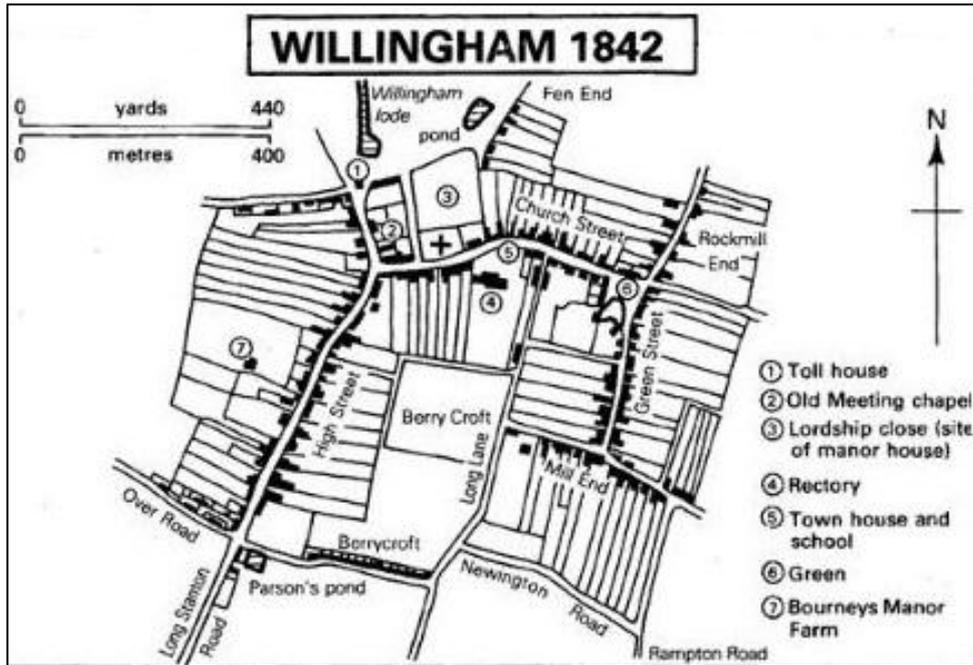


Figure 5: 1842 Map of Willingham © Wright and Lewis (1989a) <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/cambs/vol9/pp398-402>



Figure 6: 1890's First OS Map of Willingham © Crown Copyright and Database rights/Ordnance Survey 2018, 1: 7,500

¹⁴ <http://www.ousewashes.info/slucies/earith-slucite.htm> (Accessed March 2018)

Agriculture has always been an important part of the economy in Willingham, the large fields were originally unhedged and divided into strips and there was a recorded three block field rotation system of spring crops, autumn crops and fallow.¹⁵ The Victoria County History¹⁶ goes into detail about the amount of land associated with each manor, its worth and what was grown, so the reader is directed there. The common land was enclosed in 1847, after an Act of Parliament was passed in 1846 that meant the loss of the communal grazing land in the north of the parish that had been open for centuries. The larger holdings after Enclosure in particular were divided and leased as separate plots, which were further divided and sold during the early 20th century to be mainly utilised as market gardens¹⁷. The number of cattle increased greatly during the 18th century, as dairy production, particularly cheese was produced on a large scale to be sold at the markets in Cottenham. Fruit growing also became a major industry in Willingham, particularly after 1875 and those areas that were already devoted to orchards rapidly grew (the first ordinance survey map illustrates the large areas of orchards in Willingham in the late 19th century, figure 6). Much of this fruit was sent to London and Manchester, via the newly constructed railway network and it was recorded that in 1933 there were 43 fruit growers in Willingham with six market gardeners and nine flower growers (Wright and Lewis 1989c).

From the early to mid-19th century in Willingham, a number of additional trades were recorded because of the large population of the village at that time. Again, the Victoria County History records a number of carpenters, wheelwrights, tailors, shoemakers, blacksmiths, plumbers, glaziers, coopers, bricklayers, stonemasons, thatchers, sawyers and harness makers with also the slightly more unusual basket makers, watchmakers, tinmen, brazier and a cycle manufacturer by the early 20th century (*Ibid*).

The first recorded population for Willingham was in the Domesday Book of 1086, a number of about 23, although this is generally regarded as a guesstimate as women and children are not included¹⁸. Tax records show that that the population had grown to 79 in 1251 and in 1377 the lay subsidy tax records state that 287 adults were taxed. A total of 105 houses were recorded in 1563, which had risen to 137 houses by 1664, 150 families in 1728 and 183 families in 1801 (Wright and Lewis 1989a), for which the first census records recorded a population of 795. This number steadily rose through the early 19th century to reach over 1,170 people by 1821 to a figure that peaked in 1891 at 1,629, despite the fact that in the 1841 census it was recorded that over 100 people had emigrated to America since 1831 (Gardner 1851), the population of Willingham was still one of the largest in the area. The figure then fluctuated through the first half of the 20th century, between a low of 1,611 in 1901 and 1,766 in 1961¹⁹, after which it rapidly rose to 3,330 by 1991, 3,420 by mid-1996 (Hussell 2004) to the most recent census population figures of 3,440 in 2001 and 4,015 in 2011.²⁰

There would have been a bridge at the Earith sluice since the mid-17th century with its construction and it was reached by an original road through the parish that led north from Willingham alongside the lode and the River Ouse and all carriage traffic coming to Cambridge from the fens would have travelled through Willingham. The Cambridge to Ely turnpike was constructed in 1768, utilising the bridge at Earith and when the road was rebuilt in the 1820's it was considered to be 'one of the pleasantest and

¹⁵ <http://oldwillingham.com/fen-and-upland/> (Accessed March 2018)

¹⁶ <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/cambs/vol9/pp404-408> (Accessed March 2018)

¹⁷ <https://willinghamlife.org/willingham-history/> (Accessed March 2018)

¹⁸ <http://opendomesday.org/place/TL4070/willingham/> (Accessed March 2018)

¹⁹ http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/unit/10159581/cube/TOT_POP (Accessed March 2018)

²⁰ <https://www.citypopulation.de/php/uk-england-eastofengland.php?cityid=E34002903> (Accessed February 2018)

shortest route between Cambridge and the fens' (Wright and Lewis 1989a). The railway line that became so vital for the transport of the fruit and flowers grown in Willingham was opened in 1847 and ran between Cambridge and St Ives, but the nearest station was situated to the south of the parish in neighbouring Longstanton, which was eventually closed in 1970 (*Ibid*). Water transportation though, would have been significant in the lives of the early inhabitants of Willingham, particularly through the Anglo Saxon and medieval periods, but also through to the 19th century in some areas (Ravensdale 1974). The construction of lodes not only aided in drainage but would have also been utilised for transport and as the fens themselves covered such a large area, and the rivers that flowed through them connected communities not only within Cambridgeshire, but to Norfolk, Suffolk, Lincolnshire, Rutland, Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire and Essex (Oosthuizen 2012).

The first record of any teaching being undertaken in Willingham was in 1579, when Laurence Milford was licensed to teach young children and in 1593 a school was established through donations from the villagers and amounting to just over £100 and was to teach the children of the subscribers and the poor were to be taught for free. In 1616 the school was based in a building in the rectory courtyard and during the 17th century it reportedly contributed to the high literacy rates among farmers. Endowments ran out for a time during the early part of the 18th century but by 1745 the trustees of the town house in Church Street made two rooms available for teaching that was combined into one room in 1817; the following year the school was said to have 52 pupils. The town house school was damaged by fire in 1831 and a new separate school room was built on the same site with the insurance money. This school eventually closed in 1876, was demolished in 1878 and almshouses were built on the site instead (Wright and Lewis 1989e).

A mixed school was founded in 1833 and had a roll of 55 children. This was reopened in 1852, initially as a girl's school but 20 years later admitted boys again and was also eventually extended to include a separate infants school in 1876 and had a peak of attendance recorded in 1905 with 328 pupils. Also, between 1892 and 1902 it was recorded that Willingham produced more scholarship children than any other Cambridgeshire parish, apart from Sawston. This was known as The British School and was set up by the first Baptist Church and established in Fen End and was still in use as the village primary school in 1970. By 1971 however, the primary school was overcrowded and a new school was opened in Long Lane in 1975, but was recorded as overcrowded again by the following year, so additional temporary classrooms were then established. Secondary school pupils were initially transferred to Swavesey Village College from 1958, but in 1963 through to today, secondary school pupils are transferred to Cottenham Village College (*Ibid*).

6.2 Archaeological Background

The archaeological record for the both south Cambridgeshire and along the fen edge is extensive and extending well beyond the Willingham parish boundaries. A search of the Cambridge Historic Environment Record (HER) was undertaken via the Heritage Gateway website,²¹ through a 2km more detailed search on the village and the results will be discussed in historical order through the following sections.

6.2.1 Prehistoric

There has been a great deal of survey and archaeological work undertaken in and around the fens to show its extent and use throughout prehistory. Sea levels, and subsequently the levels and extent of the fens varied in prehistory, although generally it is thought that during the later Bronze Age and during the Iron Age, the fens were becoming wetter (Taylor 1998) and large areas of peat were also forming across the majority of the southern extent of the fens (Malim 2005).

Occupation and settlement in the fenland during early prehistory (the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods, c.10,000-5,000 BC) was more sparsely distributed and so it is not surprising that only limited finds were recorded in Willingham for these periods. A few prehistoric spot finds have previously been recorded on the HER for Willingham, the earliest of which has been dated to early prehistory, in the form of a Levallois flint blade with associated further lithic material, burnt stone and butchered animal bone (CHER No: 05776c) that was found during a training excavation at Queenholme to the north of the village. Neolithic (4000-2200 BC) material is also minimal, with two flint handaxes (CHER No: 05599 and 05733) only recorded in the parish, both of which were recovered from Middle Fen; the former to the east of Earith Road and the latter was found to the west of Earith Road and Woodhall Farm at Middle Fen. All of this information suggests transient groups coming through the parish, but perhaps the landscape now in Willingham was not suitable for prolonged occupation, or that it has yet to be discovered due to the later accumulation of peat.

Evidence for Bronze Age (2100-700 BC) activity in the parish is also limited, but does include for the first time evidence for occupation, with the site of a ring of post holes around a central pit that have been provisionally dated to the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age (CHER No:11973) and were found during an excavation prior to a housing development at Saxon Way. A ring ditch has been identified to the north of the village at The Sponge (CHER No: 05781) through aerial photography and believed to be Bronze Age in date, and sherds of either Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery were found from The Norlands, just to the south of the River Great Ouse (CHER No: 05764).

It was during the Iron Age (700 BC-AD 43) that activity around the fen edge became much more established and an increase in areas of settlement activity have been seen in Willingham. One of the major features in the Iron Age landscape in the parish would have been the construction of Belsar's Hill (CHER No:01770a) situated immediately west of the village. This roughly oval earthwork measures 265m by 220m and is surrounded by an outer ditch with an internal bank and sited on a promontory of land that originally would have been surrounded by marsh on at least three of its sides. Although the date of the earthwork is still not conclusive it is believed to be Iron Age in date, partially because it is very similar in design to the enclosure at Borough Fen (Hall

²¹ http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/advanced_search.aspx (Accessed February 2018)

1996) that was sited on a peninsular of slightly higher ground to give a 'visual and strategic dominance which the level ground did not' (Kenney and Oswald 1996). The site also had later re-use during the medieval period (as discussed in section 6.1). It would have held a strong defensive position, also at the head of the Aldreth Causeway, a known medieval trackway to the Isle of Ely that is thought to also have prehistoric origins (CHER No: MCB17760), and it is suggested that this was the reason that the fort was sited here, rather than adjacent to rivers that are the norm for this part of the country (Malim 2005). It has also been put forward that Belsar's Hill therefore may also have been a regional centre for this part of the southern fen edge, particularly given its significant position to control access and trade (Taylor 1998).

Evidence for Iron Age activity has also been recorded to the north of the village at Queenholme (CHER No: 07976 and 07951) where an excavation during the 1980's investigated previously recorded cropmark features in form of boundary and field system ditches of a Late Iron Age date that was found with pottery, a loom weight, fragments of daub and slag with probable post holes, indicative of settlement here on this area of gravel. This site also yielded a small amount of lithic material that has only been dated as prehistoric and was also found with a range of Roman settlement remains.

To the north of The Sponge was also found pottery, thought to be Iron Age in date (CHER No: 06065, 05742 and 05778A); some sherds were noted with a darker soil mark (CHER No: 06066) and a darker soil area was also recorded to the southeast of the village (CHER No: 08615) where burnt stone and gravel were found with small sherds of Iron Age pottery. Fieldwalking in the far north of the parish also recorded sherds of Iron Age pottery (CHER No: 07377).

To the west of Woodhall Farm and Earith Road, also to the north of the village, a series of seven potential square barrows were identified from cropmarks and believed to be Iron Age in date (CHER No: 10935) and were found adjacent to a probable Bronze Age ring ditch.

An excavation from within the village of Willingham, to the north of Over Road and west of the High Street, found a single probable boundary ditch of Late Iron Age date (CHER No: CB15004) that was found with an additional three worked flint flakes. An Iron Age four post structure was found during an excavation at the north end of the High Street (CHER No: MCB17936) with later Romano-British and Anglo Saxon remains. An evaluation on land to the south of Brickhills, north of Church Street recorded a number of ditches with Middle Iron Age pottery (CHER No: MCB20375) that were also found with a number of later medieval and post medieval ditches. Additional sherds of Iron Age pot were also found from the Saxon Way excavation (CHER No: 11973), from along the High Street (CHER No: 11973)

Settlement remains that have only been able to be dated as later prehistoric were also recorded to the north of the village along Sponge Drove here a later prehistoric and Romano-British settlement site has been recorded through aerial photographs and excavation. One evaluation revealed the presence of Late Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery across the site with evidence of a prehistoric buried soil and Iron Age settlement remains (CHER No. MCB18533) with later Romano-British settlement remains (Hutton 2009).

6.2.2 *Romano-British*

The fenland during the Roman period (AD 43-410), has been found to have had generally lower water tables than during the Iron Age, which meant that more ground would have been available for settlement and the large rivers were seen to continue on their established prehistoric courses (Coles and Hall 1998). A greater increase in settlement activity has been seen across the fen edge, including at Willingham that would also have been much more extensive compared to the preceding Iron Age. Settlement has been recorded in the parish to mainly date to the 1st, 2nd and 4th centuries, with a possible withdrawal during the 3rd century due to flooding (Taylor 1998), and nearly all the Roman fenland sites that were classified as rural and agricultural, were subsequently flooded during the Anglo Saxon period (Coles and Hall 1998). The evidence from Willingham, along the fen edge, supports this notion with the majority of the evidence recorded in the forms of enclosures and droves with limited indications of settlement. A large swathe and the greatest concentration of Romano-British settlement activity has been found to the north of the village, from The Sponge and Queenholme in the east to Woodhall Farm and West Fen in the west.

Various cropmark features have been recorded at The Sponge to consist of trackways and circular features, one of which has been suggested to have been a threshing floor, the other a Roman barrow (CHER No: 08605) and was found with 2nd and 4th century pottery. An evaluation in 2009 found pits, post holes and linears that had all been cut into a prehistoric buried soil (CHER No: MCB18533) with a probable nearby tiled structure (Hutton 2009). An additional 'darker area' of soil, partly covered in alluvium was found at The Sponge with bone, pottery, burnt stone, tile and quern stones (CHER No: 08604) that was also nearby to cropmarks of a trackway and circular feature. Further cropmarks of droves, large paddocks, ditched enclosures, tracks and ring ditches were also recorded in this area (CHER No: 06065B) and a rectilinear ditch system was noted to join the known Iron Age earthworks to the south (CHER No: 06066a), but was found with sherds of Romano-British pottery. Additional spot finds of 2nd, 3rd and 4th century pottery has also been found around The Sponge (CHER No: 06065, 05781A, 05736, 08600A and 05742) and additional rectangular cropmarks were identified to the north of The Sponge with sherds of Roman pottery (CHER No: 05778).

At Queenholme, an excavation to investigate the cropmarks already identified there, recorded a series of Iron Age to Roman ditches and associated enclosures with evidence of flooding and silting during the 3rd century (CHER No: 05776 and 07951). To the north of this area at The Norlands, has been found sherds of Roman pottery as spot finds (CHER No: 05764a) and additional sherds of Roman pottery were found from fieldwalking also the north of The Sponge (CHER No: 07378). To the west of Queenholme at Milking Hills was found a series of Roman ditches (CHER No: 05777) that were likely associated with nearby cropmarks at Middle Fen where a number of pottery sherds had also been found (CHER No: 05752).

An area of further Roman settlement has been identified across a number of modern fields between West Fen Road and Earith Road to the north of Willingham. Settlement has been seen to extend for over 500m along the fen edge here, with groups of enclosures evident, likely farms and stock yards connected by smaller droves. At the eastern end was also recorded a large rectangular farm enclosure that contained at least two phases of structures and other buildings, likely during both the 2nd and 4th centuries AD (CHER No: 03638). Two dwelling sites are also suspected from a loose grouping of rectilinear enclosures (CHER No: 03639) and large quantities of 2nd to 4th century pottery, quern stone and a finger ring were all recorded from West Fen (CHER

No: 03634) as well as building material from the ditches that hints at some degree of wealth if roof tiles were utilised here. In the north of this area, the site of a potential villa has been put forward as a slight rise in the field was noted here (CHER No: 10982) and that a number of 2nd to 4th century coins were also found nearby.

Closer to Earith Road was found again large quantities of Roman pottery, with also a bronze figurine of a dog, quern stone, fragments of tile and a coin hoard with linear features and four roughly square barrows (CHER No: 08611) and a separate dark area was identified with Samian Ware and other early Roman pottery (CHER No: 08612). Close to Willingham Lode was found a system of small enclosures separated by a broad drove that were found with pottery and quern stones (CHER No: 05878) with two phases of Roman enclosures and trackways also noted (CHER No: 08804). It was in this area to the north that a large dark area had been noted on aerial photographs (CHER No: 08610) that was also found to contain bone, pottery, tile and quern stone and was recorded as being a late Roman site, likely situated on an oblique bank that drops off to the north on the fen edge. Spot finds of both quern stone and pottery were also recorded from this area in 1952 (CHER No: 03640).

Around Woodhall Farm, additional crop marks have been found of a double ditched trackway with associated rectangular enclosures and likely showing several phases of enclosures and buildings between the 2nd and 4th centuries (CHER No: 05853). To the east of Woodhall Farm, cropmarks have shown a double ditched trackway with associated rectangular enclosures that are likely to be Roman in date, particularly as Roman-British pottery was found from the area (CHER No: 07379). Additional spot finds between West Fen Road and Earith Road have also been recorded mainly as pottery (CHER No: 05887, 05883, 05775, 08613, 03636 and 03637), quern stone fragments (CHER No: 05887 and 08613), roof tile (CHER No: 05883 and 05775), flue tile (CHER No: 03636) and animal bone (CHER No: 08613), and a large separate group of pottery was found dumped just south of Woodhall Farm (CHER No: 05786) that mainly dated to the 2nd and 3rd centuries.

To the west of West Fen Road, a series of cropmarks of enclosures and ditches have been identified from aerial photographs (CHER No: 02576) and as fragments of 2nd and 3rd century pot were also found from within them, a Roman date has been assigned here. Additional finds from this area consist of 2nd and 4th century pottery, a bronze finger ring and quern stone (CHER No: 03635 and 01892). Trenching and geophysics at a property along West Fen Road had revealed substantial Roman ditches that were found to link in to a wider network of ditches and enclosures from cropmarks to the north and west of site (CHER No: MCB17801). The few finds that were found from the ditches led the archaeologists to believe that there was probably no settlement on site, the features likely related to agricultural or pastoral activity (Brown 2007).

To the north of Belsar's Hill Iron Age fort to the west of the village have been found surface finds of quern stones (CHER No: 05792, 05791, 08609 and 08607), a bronze spoon (CHER No: 05792), 4th century copper coins (CHER No: 08609), a penannular brooch (CHER No: 08609) and a large quantity of 2nd and 4th century pottery (CHER No: 05792, 05791, 09511, 08607, 05769, 08608 and 05734), as well as possible evidence for a villa, with the presence of small enclosures or a building (CHER No: 09511). Between Belsar's Hill and the village have been found spot finds of both tile and 2nd and 4th century pottery (CHER No: 05729) as well as multiple fragments of quern stone, animal bone, pottery and roof tile (CHER No: 08606).

From within the current extent of Willingham village, Romano-British remains have also been recorded from numerous excavations. Along the southern side of Church Street was found a ditch with later Roman pottery found within it (CHER No: CB14621). At

the northern end of the High Street was found the terminus of a Roman ditch (CHER No: MCB17936) and a large quantity of Roman pottery was reportedly found when a sewer drain was dug in the same area during the 1960's (CHER No: 05604). Along the southern extent of Earith Road an evaluation recorded a major enclosure ditch with additional smaller ditches and pit features, one of which was used to dump the partial remains of a human leg bone with remains of a pit (CHER No: MCB17822). It was concluded that this part of the village was peripheral to the main area of Roman settlement, further to the north (Hounsell 2006). Multiple pottery sherds were also found to the north of Fen End in the north of the village (CHER No: 05603). An excavation behind the High Street at Saxon Way recorded ditches of Roman date as well as a number of sherds of Romano-British pottery that were residual in later Anglo Saxon features (CHER No: 11973A) and to the north of St Mary and All Saints church has been found seven sherds of Roman pot (CHER No: 05602). An evaluation on land to the south of Haden Way, in the west of the village found two linear ditches with 2nd-4th century pottery from the silted fill (Newman 2016) that was also found with later medieval plough furrows.

At Rockmill End, an evaluation recorded a series of ditches and pits with 1st and 2nd century pottery (Blagg-Newsome *et al* 2016) and an evaluation along Rampton Road in the far southeast of the village recorded sherds of Roman pottery that had been mixed through with probable later finds, although a lot remains undated (CHER No: MCB20443) and close by, during digging by children in their own garden, a large quantity of Roman pot was found with several fragments of bone, iron and shell (CHER No: CB14715). To the south of Rampton Road have been found a dark area with burnt stone and gravel and small sherds of Roman pottery (CHER No: 08615A) and nearby was recorded a mid-2nd to 4th century spread of pottery and a single Roman coin (CHER No: 05563). An evaluation toward the northern end of Rampton Road found a number of post medieval ditches, but residual sherds of Roman pottery were also recorded (CHER No: MCB15868) and during the digging of a cess pit along Rampton Road in 1934, two Roman pots were found (CHER No: 05565).

On the northern extent of the village have been found three 4th century pewter plates, one of which was inscribed with the early Christian symbol of Chi-Rho (CHER No: 11499), and were found neatly stacked, under which was also found various fragments of animal bone and pottery. To the north of Meadow Drove, between the Sponge and the Aldreth Causeway, have been found a number of spot finds of later Roman pottery (CHER No: 05754, 05750) and the find of two Roman coins, one a probable 3rd century of Constantine (CHER No: 05564) that was found immediately southwest of Cattalls windmill and the second, another likely 3rd century brass of Gratian (CHER No: 05730) was found to the south of Priest Lane in the west of the village.

A coin hoard was ploughed up from Middle Fen in 1881 that were found all together in a single pot, and consisted of around 500 coins dating to the 2nd century AD (Hall 1996, Jenkinson 1884). An earlier hoard was also recorded from Willingham Fen in 1857 that was found during ploughing when the land had been brought into cultivation, shortly after Enclosure. Indications from cropmarks suggest that along the fen edge there are at least four small square timber temple sites, and it is believed that this hoard derived from one of these shrines. It was placed together in a wooden box and contained pieces of a bronze baton or sceptre with figures in relief around the outside of a naked god trampling an enemy, a wheel, an eagle, a dolphin and a bull's head (Rostovtseff 1923). There was also a separate bust, most likely of the 2nd century emperor Antoninus Pius that was later argued, would have originally been separate from the sceptre and therefore made especially for the wall of the shrine (Alfoldi 1949). A number of additional pieces of metalwork were also found from the box, to include bronze figures of horsemen, an eagle, owl, bull's head, ram's head, a three-headed

goddess and two large opaque glass bead and seems to show that a mixture of both Celtic and Roman gods were being worshipped here (Taylor 1998). Some parallels have been suggested between this shrine and a similar site that was excavated in Haddenham, on the northern side of the River Great Ouse that has put forward suggestions such as the metalwork may have been made in a single workshop, given the similarity in craftsmanship and it has even been hypothesised that the Willingham Fen hoard may have originally come from the Haddenham shrine and that the possible destruction of the shrine by Saxon raids in the later 3rd or early 4th century, may account for why the Willingham fen bronzes were hoarded (Evans 1984, Hall and Coles 1994).

6.2.3 Anglo-Saxon

The Anglo Saxon period is usually divided into three phases, the Early Anglo Saxon period (AD 410-699), immediately after the Roman administration withdraws from Britain is also at a time when the population was mainly pagan. The Middle Anglo Saxon (AD 700-849), where the first evidence for Christianity in Britain is found and the Late Anglo Saxon period (AD 850-1066), when the majority of our present day villages were founded (Coles and Hall 1998).

The Early and Middle Anglo Saxon sites recorded along the fen edge in Cambridgeshire are few and those present are sited on the traditional locations of settlement at this time, on the fen and river gravels (Hall 1996). There were little recorded changes in the fenland water tables at the start of this period, which allowed the continuation of the later Roman farmsteads as well as the development of new site locations and a period of relative stability until the start of the Middle Saxon period in the 8th century that led to an increase in wetness that would have affected those settlements on the fen edge and would have meant a move to the higher ground in the parish (Coles and Hall 1998, Taylor 1998).

The most significant Anglo Saxon remains already recorded in Willingham derive from excavations from within the current settlement to suggest that there was already a shift south in the Early Anglo Saxon period to the present village location.

Excavations in the north of the High Street found evidence for Middle Saxon occupation in the form of a building with associated pits, ditches and postholes (CHER No: MCB18148 and MCB17936) that also had continuation into the Late Saxon with a likely second phase of building, either as repairs of a new construction. Found in one of the ditches was also a broken sword and spear that are likely of a Mid-Saxon date and could represent a ritual placement or closure of a boundary, as it was concluded that this ditch was away from the area of settlement (Fletcher 2008).

Also behind the High Street, and just to the east of the site above, were found the remains of an Early to Middle Anglo Saxon settlement (CHER No: MCB17885) that included the presence at least eight complete and two partial earth-fast post-built halls, with associated fence lines, and a clay oven or hearth (CHER No: 1193b, Connor and Robinson 1997). Some of the other finds also recorded consist of animal bone, a bone comb and fragments of waterlogged leather and although the bulk of the evidence dated to as Early Anglo Saxon, there were some Middle Saxon pottery sherds and there was also the possible indication for longevity of the settlement through to the Late Anglo Saxon/post conquest period, hinting that this may have been part of the core of the original settlement, perhaps related to the establishment of properties fronting Church Street (*Ibid*).

An excavation to the south of this site, at Willingham Primary School, found only limited evidence of Late Anglo Saxon activity, but as a large post medieval quarry pit was also identified, this later activity may have removed any trace of earlier activity and that the buildings and settlement may have continued to this location (Gilmour 2009).

Fragments of probable Anglo Saxon stonework have been identified from within the church at Willingham, during restorations during the 19th century (CHER No: 05794a). When the manor of Willingham was donated to the Convent at Ely, there may have been a church with that settlement, or it is speculated that at least there was a burial ground, from which the fragments of worked stone were re-used by the Norman builders into the chancel walls (Watkins 1896, Fox 1922).

Fragments of Late Anglo Saxon pottery were also recorded from a field to the east of Willingham and the west of Belsar's Hill (CHER No: 08606A).

6.2.4 *Medieval*

The medieval period is also classified as two distinct phases, to include the high medieval dating from the Norman Conquest (AD 1066-1399) as a period of strong demographic and economic growth with the population also rapidly increasing, and the late medieval (AD 1400-1539). This was the period of environmental, economic and social crises, including the Black Death that swept the country and was followed by a sustained period when the population stagnated at much lower levels than had been seen before (Nightingale 2005).

As already stated in section 6.1 above, the population of Willingham at the start of the medieval period was already one of the largest in the area, and one that continued to grow and thrive, based on the various tax records of the day. The major routeways connecting Cambridge and the Isle of Ely traversed through the parish, known as the Aldreth Causeway and much settlement evidence has already been recorded on the HER, particularly on sites that were part of the original core of the village, along Church Street, Green Street/Rockmill End and the High Street and have mainly been identified through excavations in advance of development in the village.

An archaeological excavation on Green Street (CHER No: MCB16302) identified medieval structural features along the street frontage with a contemporary ditch marking the back boundary. After the 14th century, occupation on site seemed to have ceased until the post medieval (Hickling 2005). The finds also recorded consist of a relatively small pottery assemblage and two coins, the most important regarded as a later 13th century Edward I long-cross silver penny. In the northeast of the village at Belsar's Farm, an evaluation found the remains of a single medieval ditch and a large clay extraction pit with post medieval features and demolition remains of a 16th or 17th century building (Cox 2016).

At Rockmill End a geophysical survey recorded medieval ridge and furrow (CHER No: MCB20800) but the subsequent evaluation recorded no further indication of medieval activity in the area (Blagg-Newsome *et al* 2016). Additional ridge and furrow has also been recorded from within Belsar's Hill earthwork (CHER No: 01770) that is believed to originally date to the Iron Age and was re-used in the 11th century as a base for William the Conqueror and his knights. The name 'Belsar' could also have French origins, with the earliest recorded name of the site as 'Bellassise' in the 13th century is old French to mean 'good seat' (Kenney and Oswald 1996) and further endorses the

re-use of the feature, particularly during the very early medieval period. The medieval ridge and furrow, clearly later than the 11th century, has been preserved as the site is now under pasture, and can still be seen both inside and out of the defensive bank and ditch. Medieval plough furrows were recorded during an evaluation on land to the south of Hayden Way in the west of the village that shows that this area would have been outside the extent of the medieval settlement (Newman 2016).

On land to the north of Over Road and west of the High Street, an evaluation and subsequent excavation of land here in advance of redevelopment (CHER No: CB15003) found the likely rear property boundaries of the original medieval house boundary plots that extended back from the High Street that also suggested a long-established boundary layout in this part of the village that continued beyond the medieval period (Keir *et al* 2006). To the north of the High Street, an excavation that identified Middle Anglo Saxon structural remains (CHER No: MCB18149) did not find a continuation of occupational activity into the medieval period, suggesting a shift in settlement patterns at that time, the land here subsequently utilised for quarrying gravel during the medieval period. An area of pits was recorded within a ditched enclosure that had an entrance off the High Street, the pits were mainly utilised at the start of the medieval period and again in the very late medieval (Fletcher 2008). A separate excavation along the High Street also identified a probable medieval cess pit (CHER No: MCB17111) that contained medieval pottery in its lower levels and therefore likely associated with nearby settlement and a further excavation in the late 1990's recorded additional medieval pits (CHER No: 11973c).

Along Church Street, a watching brief recorded evidence for further medieval settlement along the road, including a deep pit or well, and two other pits (CHER No: CB14621). Further north, on land to the south of Brickhills, an evaluation prior to development recorded a medieval ditch, with pottery mainly dating to the later medieval period (CHER No: MCB20375) that was interpreted as being a boundary for the properties along Church Street. The finds from the ditch included late medieval buckle, decorative bronze pendent and a possible medieval lead fishing weight (Keen 2014).

To the north of the church, surface finds of three sherds of high medieval pottery were also recorded on the HER (CHER No: 05602A). Sherds of medieval pottery were also recorded with post medieval and later features from land close to Rampton Road (CHER No: MCB 15868) and a scatter was recorded out to the north of the village at The Sponge (CHER No: 05776A). To the west of the village, a windmill called 'the old mill' was recorded on the 1841 tithe map that therefore also suggests that the mill is disused by this time, and is perhaps at least medieval in origin (CHER No: 05581). A second possible medieval in origin windmill site is in the south of the village, alongside Station Road (CHER No: 05261). It has been recorded to be pre 1702 in date, although if this was medieval is still in question.

6.2.5 *Post medieval and later*

The post medieval period (AD 1540-1799) is classified to start at the end of the dissolution of the monasteries, when the power, wealth and land of the church was seized by King Henry VIII and this period ends with the start of the Industrial Revolution during the 19th century. A number of 19th and 20th century finds and features have also been recorded for Willingham so are also included here.

As recorded through the population figures of the time, post medieval Willingham was a thriving settlement. Restoration was seen to continue on St Mary's and All Saints



church (CHER No: 05794), the Methodist Chapel at Green End was constructed in 1852 (CHER No: MCB17151), whereas the Tabernacle Baptist Church, built to the west of the High Street, was constructed in 1875 (CHER No: MCB17150). Bourney's Manor Farm, sited to the west of the High Street is the site of a medieval manor, but the current farmhouse dates from 1696, as recorded over the fireplace (CHER No: 05478). During fieldwalking to the east of Woodhall Farm at Middle Fen was found a number of sherds of post medieval pottery that potentially relate to agriculture on the land after the draining of the fens (CHER No: 07379).

The layout of the village began to expand from its medieval core along Church Street to Green Street and the High Street. An excavation along Green Street in 2005 recorded medieval occupation that had ceased by the 14th century, but was present again by the post medieval period (Hickling 2005). A series of ditches, post holes and pits of post medieval date were recorded with post medieval pottery, a copper alloy bell and a 19th century pickle fork (CHER No: MCB16302). Another excavation along Green Street recorded two possible post medieval quarry pits, five modern post holes and a 20th century service trench (CHER No: MCB 19443). A lot of material was found through the trenches excavated, to suggest some levelling of the site was also evident (Gregson 2011). To the south of Church Street, an excavation to the east of the High Street found a series of post medieval ditches and tree planting that was concluded to represent a boundary to Berrycroft, an undeveloped close in the centre of Willingham and in existence from at least 1575 (CHER No: 11973c). To the north of Church Street and south of Brickhills, an evaluation found a number of both later medieval and post medieval ditches (CHER No: MCB20375). During an evaluation at Rockmill End, additional post medieval and later features were also recorded to include pits, tracks and a furrow (Blagg-Newsome *et al* 2016) and an evaluation at Belsar's Farm in the northeast of the village recorded a range of post medieval ditches and gullies with the remains of a demolished 16th or 17th century structure and were found with fragments of post medieval pottery, animal bone, clay pipe and 16th-17th century brick fragments (Cox 2016).

To the west of the High Street and north of Over Road an excavation recorded a number of ditches that were part of the original medieval property boundaries that saw continuation into the early post medieval period (CHER No: CB15003) with also some pits that were probably initially utilised for gravel extraction that were later used for the disposal of rubbish. The foundations of a probable post mill were also found, although the date of this is unknown (Keir *et al* 2006). At the north end of the High Street was found an area of Late Anglo Saxon and medieval occupation that by the post medieval period became dominated by a number of gravel extraction pits (CHER No: MCB18149) and land also excavated along the High Street found medieval house plots and a later post medieval yard surface and pit (CHER No: MCB17111) that was still within the original medieval boundary. On land to the west of Short Lane, an evaluation recorded three linear features of a likely 17th-19th century date (CHER No: MCB19897) as well as a large undisturbed agricultural soil profile (Slater 2012).

A 19th century smock mill is known from the west of Willingham Lode at West Fen in the far north of the parish (CHER No: 05238) that was built in 1828 and dismantled in 1930. A second smock mill was depicted on the 1853 Enclosure Map (CHER No: 05258) that was built in 1812 on land to the west of George Street and a third windmill was depicted on the 1841 Tithe Map, known as Ingles Mill that was dismantled in 1928 but originally stood to the west of Station Road in the south of the village (CHER No: 00276). To the west of Spong Drove to the north of the village, an evaluation recorded a large clay extraction quarry pit that was deliberately backfilled with 18th and 19th century rubbish and building rubble (CHER No: MCB17934). A smaller pit was also backfilled in the same way and two drainage ditches were also recorded, all of which

were likely of a 18th or 19th century date. Evidence for modern ground levelling was also recorded across site (Boyer 2008). To the west of Rampton Road in the southeast of the village, an evaluation found a large 19th century pit with 20th century features such as a machine excavated trench and a pet burial (CHER No: CB14616). Ditches that were also identified, although undated, correspond with property boundaries on 19th century maps, so are potentially of at least that date. A large 19th century gravel extraction pit was recorded at Willingham Primary School with residual Anglo Saxon pottery and lava quern stone fragments also found, but the 19th century quarrying had likely removed any further evidence for Anglo Saxon occupation here (Gilmour 2009).

A watching brief along The Green at Green Street recorded a modern tarmac road surface that had been covered over at least 40 years ago, but was visible on all OS maps between 1885 and 1952. Under this road was found both 19th and 20th century service pipes and it was concluded that this modern activity had removed any traces of archaeology from this area (Atkins 2008).

6.2.6 *Undated*

Very few excavated features of the Historic Environment Record remain undated. During an excavation along Short Lane a single undated post hole was recorded with post medieval features (CHER No: MCB19897).

The rest of the undated features on the HER have also been recorded as cropmarks and earthworks, usually from aerial photographs, so no excavation had been undertaken at the time of writing. The majority of these are sited to the north of the village and include an enclosure system at West Fen that consist of mostly straight ditched enclosures bounded on the north and west by a double parallel ditched track, within which a lot of internal detail to the enclosure was also noted (CHER No: 06830). Between West Fen Road and Earith Road was recorded a system of large paddocks that linked with tracks and other enclosure systems, and the alignments suggest that they were part of one unit (CHER No: 11152). The cropmarks of a ring ditch have been recorded at Woodhall Farm (CHER No: 10936).

Also to the north of the village at The Sponge, were found a series of mostly droveways that probably represent multiple time periods, as they formed a series of right angled enclosures (CHER No: 11157). An additional two ring ditches plus a narrow-necked enclosure were also seen with linear features recorded from aerial photographs (CHER No: 11161) and a separate site of a ring ditch were found near The Sponge (CHER No: 11160). Along Spong Drove were identified a large rectangular feature, probably an original field boundary and a length of double ditched track adjacent to the features (CHER No: 11155). A continuation of a double ditched trackway was noted heading towards the River Ouse (CHER No: 11159) and around the area of Milking Hills were recorded trackways and field boundaries (CHER No: 11156)

To the south of Middle Fen was noted a double ditched track running for over 2km and a rectangular enclosure complex was found on the bend of the trackway and then further ditches were recorded to connect this enclosure with features to the east and west (CHER No: 11154). In this area was also noted a rectangular enclosure, perhaps a field or a paddock with a double ditched track leading to and past it (CHER No: 11153), as well as a double ditched track of over 600m in length (CHER No: 11151). From within the plough soil just west of Earith Road were noted at least three human skeletons during the early 1990's, but remain undated as no associated finds were recorded (CHER No: 10526).

To the west of the High Street and close to Bourney's manor farm were recorded a series of earthworks that may be tracks and ponds (CHER No: 09898) and potentially associated with the medieval and post medieval activity at the manor. At the primary school, a low earthwork was noted during a visit, but no further information is known (CHER No: 09899). To the west of Lords Ground were recorded possible enclosure features from aerial photographs, but were not clear (CHER No: 10947) and to the north of this area was recorded a very small square enclosure that had a possible annex on its south-western side (CHER No: 11150). On land to the south of Hayden Way in the west of village was found a single undated ditch with the Roman ditches and medieval plough furrows (Newman 2016).

At Rockmill End, an evaluation following a geophysical survey recorded a number of undated features, to include ditches, gullies, pits and postholes (Blagg-Newsome *et al* 2016). A ring ditch was also recorded from aerial photographs in West Field to the south of the village (CHER No: 09553) with a second ring ditch noted to the south of West Field (CHER No: 08948). On land to the west of Station Road and south of Over Road, an evaluation prior to a housing development recorded a number of undated post holes and furrows (Blagg-Newsome and Wilson 2016). In the far south of the parish and the border with Longstanton parish were noted a number of rectangular enclosures that likely comprise of both fields and tracks (CHER No: 09554).

7 Results of the test pit excavations in Willingham

The approximate locations of the 34 test pits excavated between October 2009 and July 2013 can be seen figure 7 below. By year this figure breaks down to 26 of the pits being excavated in the 2009 community based excavation and eight test pits excavated as part of the school HEFA programme. The data from each test pit is discussed in this section and set out in numerical order and by year. Four test pits (WIL/09/8, WIL/09/12, WIL/09/15 and WIL/09/21) were not excavated during the 2009 community dig due to lack of volunteers and are omitted from this report. 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 Willingham and the potential of the buried heritage resource of the village, is presented in the following Discussion section (Section 8). Finds from each test pit are discussed in summary in this section, and listed in detail in the relevant appendices (Section 12). Photographs of sites under excavation and of all finds are included in the archive, but not included in this report for reasons of space.

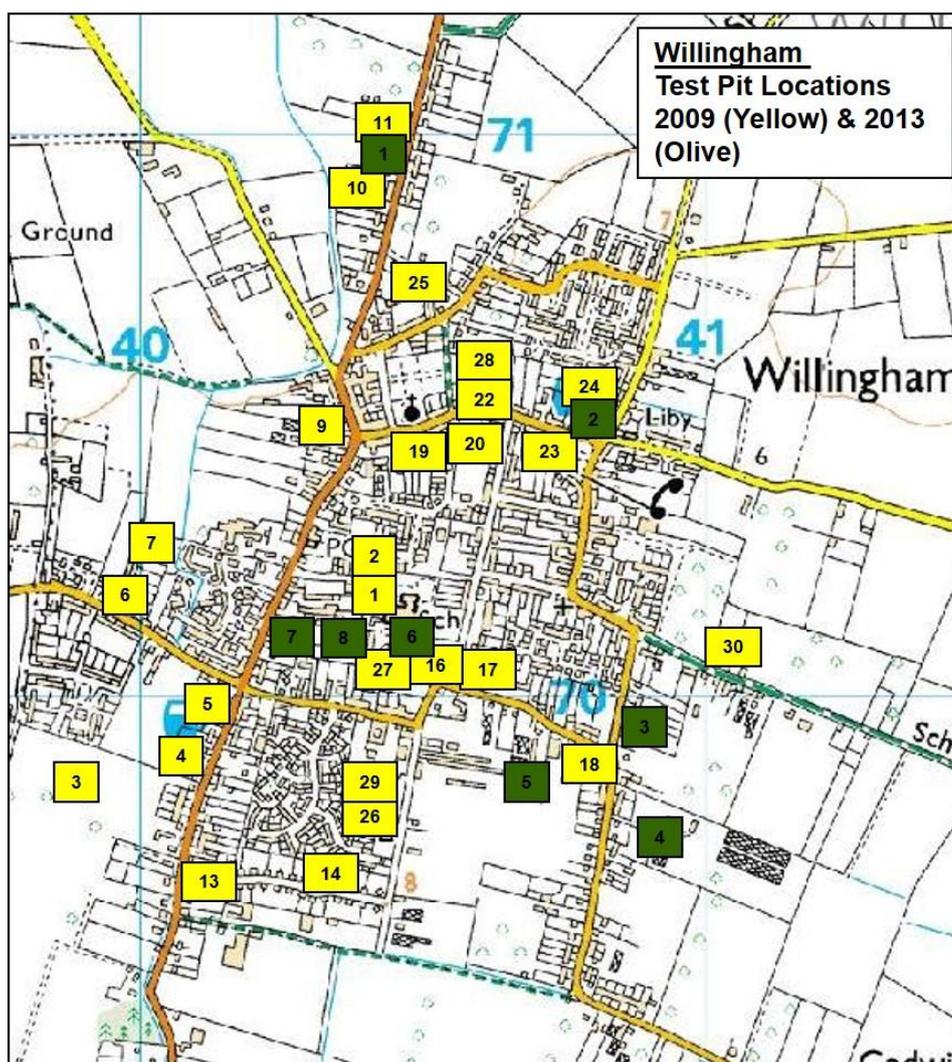


Figure 7: The locations of the two years of test pitting in Willingham (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 10,000

7.1 The 2009 excavations

The 2009 test pit excavations in Willingham were funded by the University of Cambridge's 800th anniversary fund to celebrate this milestone. The excavation was organised with members of the Fen Edge Archaeology Group (FEAG) in which residents, volunteers and pupils from Willingham Primary School excavated 26 1m² test pits over the 3rd-4th October. The test pits were sited across the village where residents volunteered their gardens and open spaces.

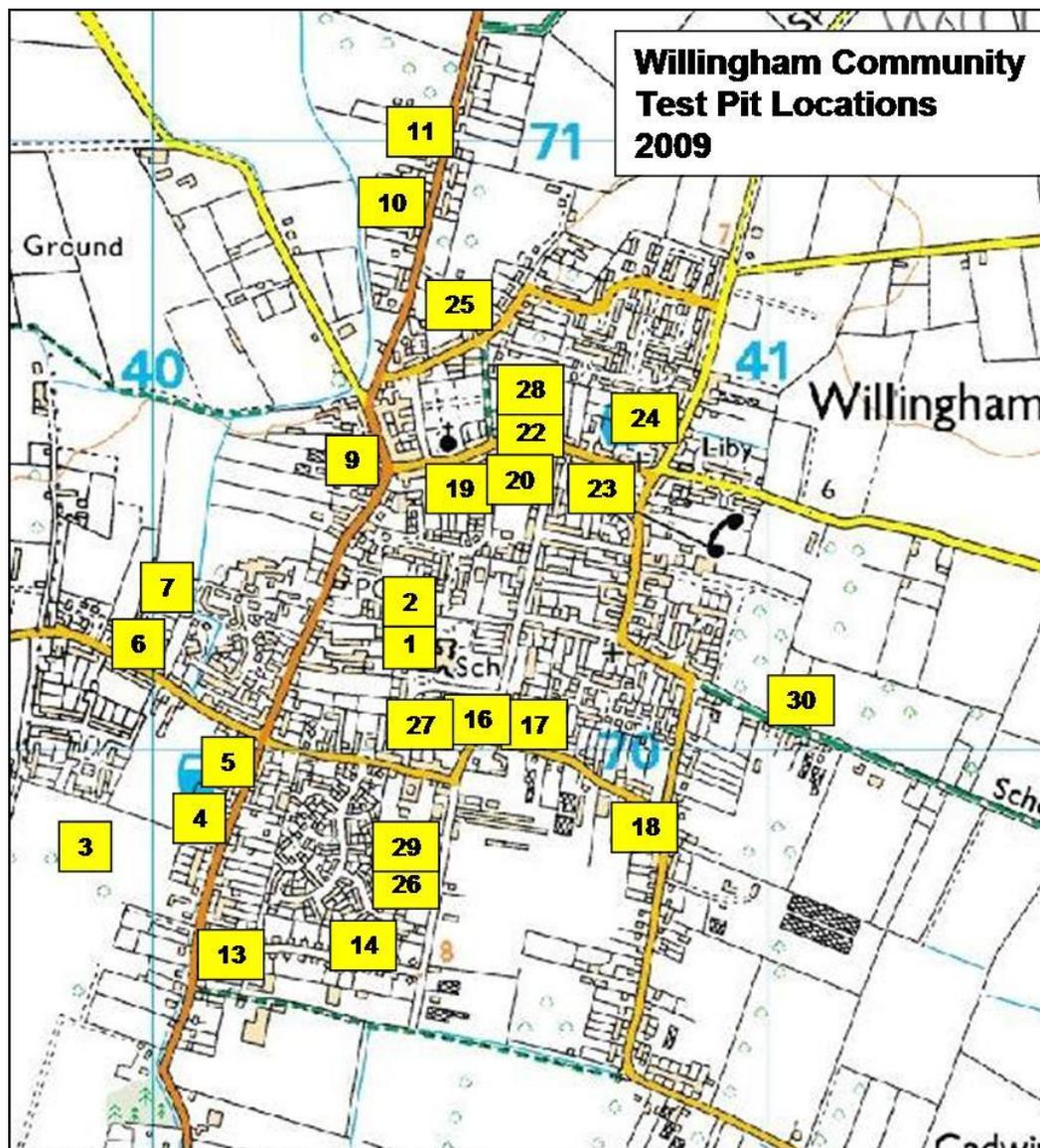


Figure 8: Location map of the Willingham test pits from 2009 (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 10,000

Test Pit one (WIL/09/1)

Test pit one was excavated in the western half of the school playing field. It was also the southern of two pits excavated within the school; see also WIL/09/2 (Willingham Primary School, Thodays Close, Willingham. TL 540423 270205).

Test pit one was excavated to a depth of 0.86m, with a sondage to 0.95m in the south of the test pit, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A single sherd of prehistoric pottery was excavated from a lower context of WIL/09/1. A large number of early/middle Saxon pot was also recovered from the lower half of the test pit, mixed in with very small amounts of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Bourne 'D' Ware and Manganese Ware. An additional six sherds of Victorian pottery were also identified from the upper four contexts of test pit one.



Figure 9: Location map of WIL/09/1

TP	Context	PHIST		EMS		EMW		HG		BD		MW		VIC		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1	1													2	24	1800-1900
1	2							1	20			1	4	1	5	1150-1900
1	3													2	15	1800-1900
1	4			2	12					1	1			1	1	450-1900
1	5			1	2					1	2					450-1550
1	6			1	4											450-850
1	7			1	13	1	14									450-1200
1	8	1	9	2	4											800BC-850
1	9			1	1											450-850

Table 1: The pottery excavated from WIL/09/1

The large Early Saxon pottery assemblage excavated at WIL/09/1, along with the similar pot found from WIL/09/2, indicates occupation in the school field between the 5th and 7th centuries and is also the only Early Saxon activity so far identified through test pitting in Willingham. After the 7th century the site appears to have had minimal use, perhaps only as fields through the medieval and post medieval, with an increase into the 19th century and especially into the 20th century when the school and nearby housing were built as concrete was excavated from context eight. The rest of the finds consist of glass, coal, plastic, iron nails, ceramic building material (CBM), animal bone and a number of pieces of slag, suggesting metal working on or near site. The presence of a sherd of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery again appears to suggest a concentration of prehistoric activity in the centre of the village (especially as the same pottery was also excavated from COT/09/2).

Test Pit two (WIL/09/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the western half of the school playing field. It was also the northern of two pits excavated within the school; see also WIL/09/1 (Willingham Primary School, Thodays Close, Willingham. TL 540424 270216).

Test pit two was excavated to a depth of 0.8m, with a sondage to 0.9m in the south of the test pit, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The pottery identified from WIL/09/2 is very similar to that of WIL/09/1. Two sherds of prehistoric pottery were identified from context seven and were mixed with early/middle Saxon pot. Small numbers of medieval and post medieval pot were mixed through the mid and upper contexts respectively. Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Medieval Shelly Ware, Bourne 'D' Ware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware were all identified, with five sherds of Victorian pottery recovered from the upper three contexts.



Figure 10: Location map of WIL/09/2

TP	Context	PHIST		EMS		EMW		SHW		BD		SWSG		VIC		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
2	2											1	1	4	13	1720-1900
2	3									1	1			1	1	1450-1800
2	4			1	5	3	16									450-12003
2	5					1	9			2	37					1100-1550
2	6			2	48	1	10									450-1200
2	7	2	5					1	5							800BC-1200
2	8			2	9											450-850

Table 2: The pottery excavated from WIL/09/2

The finds and pottery excavated from WIL/09/2 are very similar to those recovered from WIL/09/1 especially given the proximity of the two pits in the school playing field and support the concentrations of prehistoric and Early Saxon occupation on site. Again after the 7th century the land was probably kept as open fields with minimal use through the medieval and post medieval, although test pit two has less evidence for later disturbances than test pit one. The small amount of finds also excavated consist of CBM, coal, slate, concrete, modern CBM, mortar, oyster shell, animal bone, part of a battery and a single piece of slag, indicating metal working on or near site. Unlike WIL/09/1 a number of burnt stones and possible worked flint flakes were recovered, supporting the evidence for prehistoric activity on site, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm an exact date for these.

Test Pit three (WIL/09/3)

Test pit three was excavated on a slight ridge of a grassed field, set back to the west from the main road through the village (44 Station Road, Willingham. TL 539934 269789).

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

Two sherds of pottery from WIL/09/3, Bourne 'D' Ware, date to the later medieval and were mixed through the test pit. A single sherd of Glazed Red Earthenware was also identified from context one, but the majority of the pottery recovered dates to the Victorian period and was found through the upper four contexts of the test pit.

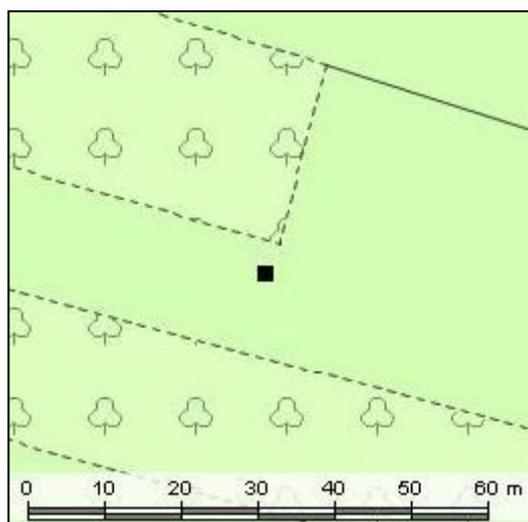


Figure 11: Location map of WIL/09/3

TP	Context	BD		GRE		VIC		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
3	1			1	6	14	94	1550-1900
3	2	1	4			10	30	1450-1900
3	3					6	17	1800-1900
3	4					2	2	1800-1900
3	6	1	26					1450-1500

Table 3: The pottery excavated from WIL/09/3

The location of WIL/09/3 in the corner of field suggests that the site has most probably always been utilised as open fields, particularly from the later medieval period onwards and with significant disturbances during the 19th and 20th centuries, given the larger amount of later pottery and finds recovered. The finds excavated consist of gun cartridges, CBM, coal, a metal button, clay pipe, glass, iron nails, scrap iron, mortar and oyster shell with a single possible piece of slag, suggestive of metal working close to site.

Test Pit four (WIL/09/4)

Test pit four was excavated just beyond the western extent of the garden, in a large grassed field, set back from the main road through the village (22 Station Road, Willingham. TL 540027 269894).

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

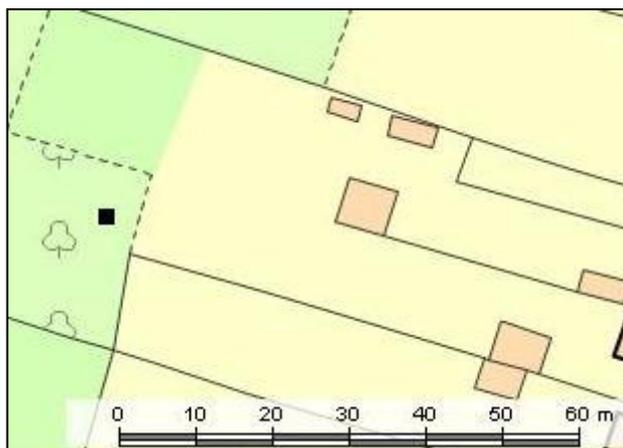


Figure 12: Location map of WIL/09/4

A very small amount of pottery was excavated from WIL/09/4, with a single sherd of medieval Ely Ware that was mixed in with post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware and English Stoneware. An additional two sherds of Victorian pottery were also recovered.

TP	Context	ELY		GRE		EST		VIC		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
4	1			2	4			1	1	1550-1900
4	3	1	4			1	2	1	2	1150-1900

Table 4: The pottery excavated from WIL/09/4

The location of WIL/09/4, much like WIL/09/3, on the edge of a field seems to suggest that this site has always remained open fields with evidence for limited use from the medieval period onwards, although there also seems to be a greater amount of activity from the 19th century onwards with subsequent added disturbances too. A mix of finds were also excavated from the four contexts and include a long metal bolt, coal, iron nails, glass, plastic, slate, CBM, metal buttons, clay pipe and animal bone.

Test Pit five (WIL/09/5)

Test pit five was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house fronting the main road in the east of the village (18 Station Road, Willingham. TL 540078 269919).

Test pit five was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, at which a pipe was found, so the western half of the pit only was excavated to 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.

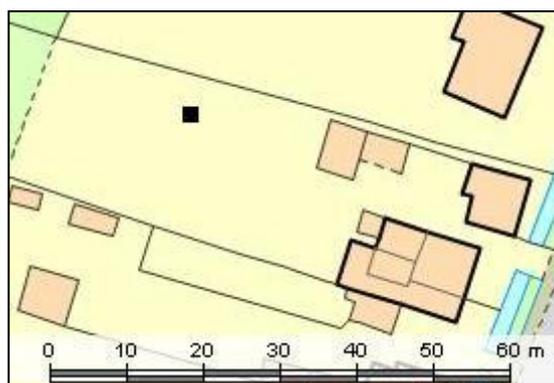


Figure 13: Location map of WIL/09/5

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from WIL/09/5 dates to the post medieval, with both Glazed Red Earthenware and Victorian pottery identified mixed through the test pit. A single sherd of Ely Ware was also recovered from context five.

TP	Context	ELY		GRE		VIC		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
5	1			1	1	11	19	1550-1900
5	2					12	29	1800-1900
5	3					14	53	1800-1900
5	4			2	8	18	19	1550-1900
5	5	1	3	2	6	4	16	1150-1900
5	6			1	4	2	3	1550-1900

Table 5: The pottery excavated from WIL/09/5

The disused field drain excavated in WIL/09/5 is indicative of the use of the land for agriculture prior to the construction of the house in the 20th century, with small amounts of activity evident in the high medieval and again into the post medieval. The peak of activity dates to the Victorian period and later, with a large amount of pottery and finds found mixed through the test pit. The finds consist of glass, clay pipe, CBM, Perspex, asbestos, concrete, tile, slate, iron nails, plastic, modern screws, mortar, coal, a metal button, metal wire, oyster shell, a tiny pink plastic dog and a 'bowler hat' shaped metal object.

Test Pit six (WIL/09/6)

Test pit six was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a 19th century terraced cottage in the far west of the village (16 Rook Grove, Willingham. TL 540024 270226).

Test pit six was excavated to a depth of 0.2m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

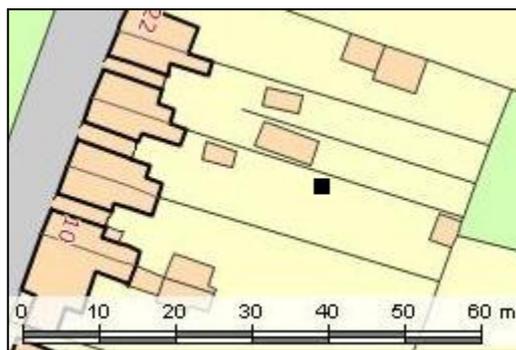


Figure 14: Location map of WIL/09/6

A large amount of Victorian pottery only was excavated from WIL/09/6 from both contexts.

TP	Context	VIC		Date
		No	Wt	
6	1	21	44	1800-1900
6	2	12	34	1800-1900

Table 6: The pottery excavated from WIL/09/6

The excavations of WIL/09/6 were still in the top soil, when they were stopped due to time constraints and all the activity so far identified from test pit six dates to the construction and habitation of the cottages from the 19th century onwards and the garden was used to dump rubbish. The finds consist of slate, glass, CBM, coal, iron nails, shells, scrap metal, metal wire and modern CBM fragments and were mixed through the top soil with the Victorian pottery.

Test Pit seven (WIL/09/7)

Test pit seven was excavated to the rear of an enclosed rear garden to a 19th century terraced cottage in the far west of the village (30 Rook Grove, Willingham. TL 540058 270260).

Test pit seven 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.

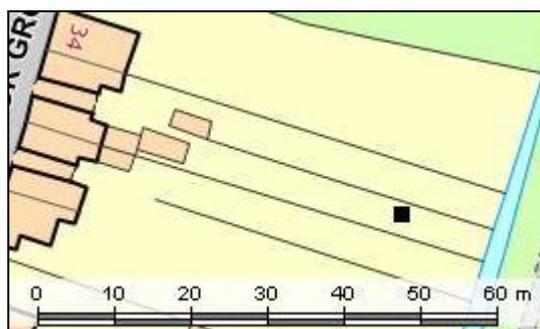


Figure 15: Location map of WIL/09/7

All the pottery excavated from WIL/09/7 dates to the Victorian period, with sherds recovered from the upper five contexts of the test pit.

TP	Context	VIC		Date
		No	Wt	
7	1	6	23	1800-1900
7	2	9	29	1800-1900
7	3	8	32	1800-1900
7	4	8	13	1800-1900
7	5	3	7	1800-1900

Table 7: The pottery excavated from WIL/09/7

Much like the results of WIL/09/6 excavated just a few doors down to the south, all the finds and pottery excavated from WIL/09/7 date to the construction and habitation of the cottages from the 19th century onwards. Whilst digging the test pit it was also noted that the ground had evidence for more recent disturbances and had been dug over more recently than the 19th century pottery would suggest. The finds consist of coal, CBM, slate, glass, iron nails, mortar, metal washers, a tiny metal hook, a clear glass marble, clay pipe, scrap iron and a few pieces of slag, suggesting metal working on or near site.

Test Pit eight (WIL/09/8)

Test Pit eight was not excavated during the 2009 excavations as there were not enough people to undertake the excavation.

Test Pit nine (WIL/09/9)

Test pit nine was excavated in the rear garden of a 15th century cottage fronting the main road in the centre of the village to the west of the church (2 High Street, Willingham. TL 540336 270469).

Test pit nine was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, with a sondage in the eastern half of the pit to 0.8m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

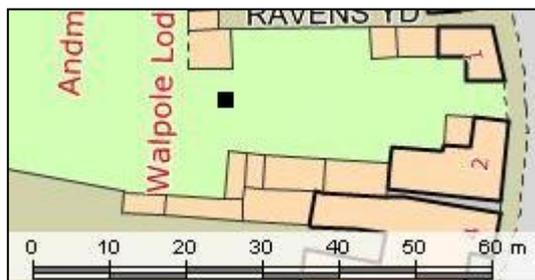


Figure 16: Location map of WIL/09/9

All the pottery excavated from WIL/09/9 dates to the post medieval, with small amounts of Glazed Red Earthenware, Harlow Slipware and Staffordshire Slipware all recovered from context six. The majority of the pottery identified though dates to the Victorian period and was only found from the upper four contexts of the test pit.

TP	Context	GRE		PSW		SS		VIC		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
9	1							4	49	1800-1900
9	3							27	221	1800-1900
9	4							19	190	1800-1900
9	6	2	11	1	4	1	5			1550-1700

Table 8: The pottery excavated from WIL/09/9

Large amounts of concrete and modern rubbish were excavated from the upper contexts of WIL/09/9 as part of a dump of builders' rubbish and further down in the test pit an old field drain was also excavated signifying the site's use previously as open fields during the post medieval. The majority of the finds and later pottery were excavated from the upper four contexts of test pit nine, although this later disturbance is evident through the test pit to context eight. The finds consist of scrap iron, plastic wrappers, CBM, a detachable ring pull from a drinks can, bubble wrap, a silver foil milk bottle lid, tile, asbestos, modern nails, slate, glass, coal, iron nails, string, clay pipe, mortar and slag which suggests metal working on or close to site.

Test Pit 10 (WIL/09/10)

Test pit 10 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house, set on the main road out to the north of the village (43 Earith Road, Willingham. TL 540400 270823).

Test pit 10 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.

No pottery was excavated from WIL/09/10.

The clay identified in the lower contexts of WIL/09/10 contained many small fragments of shell that could be indicative of periods of flooding in this part of the fen and are similar to those identified at WIL/09/11, both of which are located in the far north and on the edge of the village. The rest of the finds consist of a possible bullet case, glass, mortar, coal, clay pipe, CBM, iron nails, plaster and quite a few pieces of slag that suggest the site was most certainly in use during the post medieval, quite possibly as open fields, although metal working was also undertaken either on site or very close by.

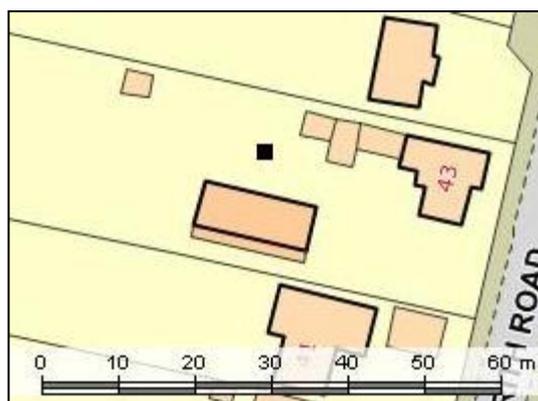


Figure 17: Location map of WIL/09/10

Test Pit 11 (WIL/09/11)

Test pit 11 was excavated in the long enclosed rear garden of a modern house, set on the main road out of the village to the north (47 Earith Road, Willingham. TL 540380 270865).

Test pit 11 was excavated to a depth of 0.4m, with a sondage in the south eastern corner of the pit to 0.5m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

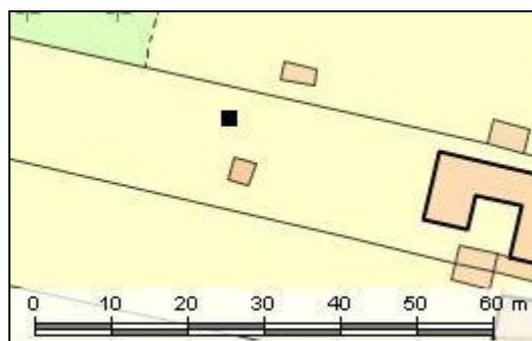


Figure 18: Location map of WIL/09/11

A small amount of pottery was excavated from WIL/09/11, including a single sherd of Roman pottery that was found in context two with four sherds of Victorian pottery.

TP	Context	RB		VIC		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
11	2	1	5	4	17	100-1900

Table 9: The pottery excavated from WIL/09/11

The Roman pottery excavated from WIL/09/11 is part of a spread of Roman activity identified through test pitting in the north of the village, although test pit 11 appears to be the northern limit of this activity and the one sherd identified suggests only limited use, perhaps as fields. There is very little evidence for activity on site until the current house was built in the 20th century although a small amount of clay pipe was excavated from the same context as the Victorian pottery, it seems that like WIL/09/10, test pit 11 was subject to flooding, especially given its location on the edge of the village and was only really utilised again for farming into the 19th century. A lot of modern finds were also recovered that most probably relate to the construction of the house and consist of CBM, mortar, modern tile, melted plastic, a long triangular metal rod, concrete, iron nails, coal, shells and plastic wrappers and were found mixed through the test pit, suggesting a lot of later disturbance.

Test Pit 12 (WIL/09/12)

Test Pit 12 was not excavated during the 2009 excavations as there were not enough people to undertake the excavation.

Test Pit 13 (WIL/09/13)

Test pit 13 was excavated towards the back fence in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house in the south of the village (Kurumba, Millfield, Willingham. TL 540128 269651).

Test pit 13 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

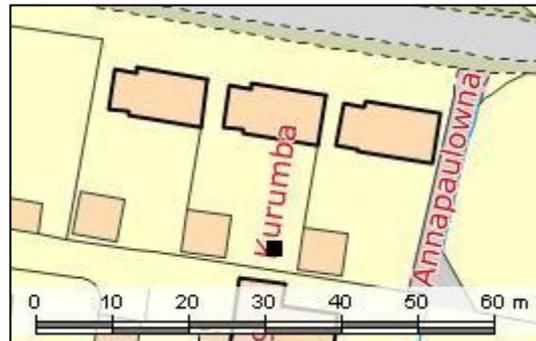


Figure 19: Location map of WIL/09/13

A single sherd of post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware was excavated from context three of WIL/09/13. The vast majority of the pottery however dates to the Victorian, with a number of sherds recovered from the upper four contexts of the test pit.

TP	Context	GRE		VIC		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
13	1			10	36	1800-1900
13	2			15	27	1800-1900
13	3	1	3	15	38	1550-1900
13	4			3	18	1800-1900

Table 10: The pottery excavated from WIL/09/13

The majority of the finds and pottery excavated from WIL/09/13 date to the 19th and 20th century, from more intense land use until the current house was built in the late 20th century. The finds consist of glass, metal screws, CBM, slate, concrete, coal, half of a penny coin (date unknown), iron nails, Perspex, a metal hinge, foil milk bottle lid, slag and possible vitrified material, suggesting metal working on or close to site. Minimal pre 19th century activity was identified from WIL/09/13, so the area was most probably always kept for agriculture or pasture until more recently.

Test Pit 14 (WIL/09/14)

Test pit 14 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house in the far south of the village (35 Millfield, Willingham. TL 540356 269678).

Test pit 14 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 number of Roman pottery sherds were mixed through WIL/09/14 with later medieval and post medieval wares. Medieval Shelly Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Ely Ware and Hertfordshire Greyware were all identified with later medieval Bourne 'D' Ware and post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware. Victorian pottery was also recovered through all contexts of the test pit.



Figure 20: Location map of WIL/09/14

TP	Context	RB		SHW		EMW		ELY		HG		BD		GRE		VIC		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
14	1	1	2					2	5							2	6	300-1900
14	2	1	1			1	2							2	8	3	9	100-1900
14	3															2	2	1800-1900
14	4							1	3			2	3	3	5	2	4	1150-1900
14	5	5	13											3	17	1	1	100-1900
14	6	1	3	2	5			4	13	5	45					1	3	100-1900

Table 11: The pottery excavated from WIL/09/14

There appears to be quite intense occupation on site during the Roman period and with WIL/09/29 could be part of an area of Roman occupation in the south of the village that also appears separate from the cluster of Roman activity identified through test pitting in the north of the village. Occupation is evident again during the medieval period that does decrease slightly into the later medieval and post medieval periods, before peaking in the 19th century, when also a lot more disturbance is evident on site. A mix of more recent finds were also excavated from WIL/09/14 and include two plastic toy divers, a clear glass marble, iron nails, foil, a small round rubber ball, plastic wire coverings, CBM, coal, glass, mussel and oyster shell, plastic, modern tile, slate, clay pipe stem, coal, iron nails, slate pencils, tile, scrap iron and possible vitrified material. A potential flint flake was also recovered from context five and may suggest prehistoric activity on site, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this. A feature was also identified in the north eastern corner of the test pit that was at least 0.3m in depth but was unable to be excavated further due to the confines of the 1m² test pits and time constrictions on the day. It may be the side of a larger pit, although further excavations would be needed to confirm this and its date.

Test Pit 15 (WIL/09/15)

Test Pit 15 was not excavated during the 2009 excavations as there were not enough people to undertake the excavation.

Test Pit 16 (WIL/09/16)

Test pit 16 was excavated in the large enclosed rear garden of an early 19th century house, set quite central in the village. It was also the western of two pits excavated within the property; see also WIL/09/27 (The Limes, 88 Long Lane, Willingham. TL 540477 270015).

Test pit 16 was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, with the western half of the pit excavated to 0.7m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A range of medieval and post medieval wares were excavated from WIL/09/16 – including Hertfordshire Greyware, Ely Ware, Bourne ‘D’ Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Slipware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware. The majority of the pottery identified however dates to the Victorian period and was found through the upper four contexts of the test pit.

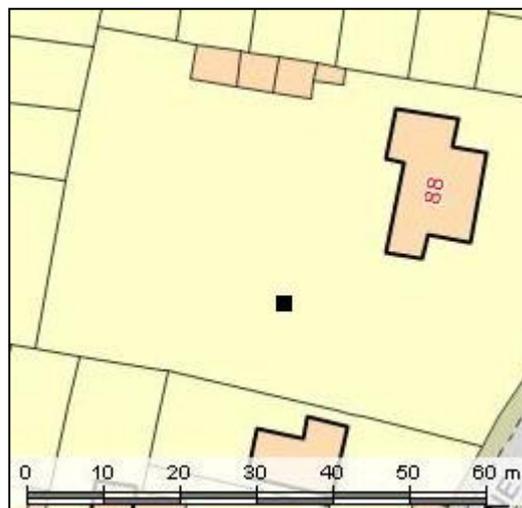


Figure 21: Location map of WIL/09/16

TP	Context	HG		ELY		BD		GRE		SS		SWSG		VIC		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
16	1							1	9					23	115	1550-1900
16	2			1	7	1	5			2	5	1	3	21	113	1150-1900
16	3			4	5			2	6	1	5			2	5	1150-1900
16	4	1	14	4	23									1	3	1150-1900

Table 12: The pottery excavated from WIL/09/16

The pottery excavated from WIL/09/16 suggests intense occupation on site during the high medieval period that may be due to its location set back from the main road at that time, and close to the centre of the village. The amount of activity drops off into the later medieval, but almost continuous occupation can be recorded from the test pit that also peaks into the 19th century with the construction of the current house that also correlates with a lot of later disturbance also identified. A range of finds were excavated from test pit 16 including a lot of slag, suggesting metal working on site with slate, glass, coal, CBM, iron nails, Perspex, oyster shell, scrap iron, a metal button and clay pipe stem.

Test Pit 17 (WIL/09/17)

Test pit 17 was excavated in the enclosed front garden of a 19th century cottage fronting the main road out of the village to Rampton (1 Newington, Willingham. TL 540539 270033).

Test pit 17 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.

Two sherds of medieval pottery were identified from WIL/09/17, Medieval Shelly Ware and Hertfordshire Greyware, both of which were excavated from the lower contexts of the test pit. The rest of the pottery recovered dates to the Victorian period and was found through the upper five contexts of the pit.

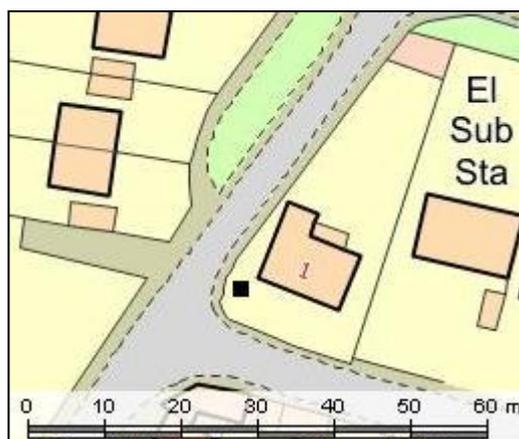


Figure 22: Location map of WIL/09/17

TP	Context	SHW		HG		VIC		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
17	1					1	5	1800-1900
17	2					4	15	1800-1900
17	3					5	24	1800-1900
17	5	1	2			5	8	1100-1900
17	6			1	1			1150-1350

Table 13: The pottery excavated from WIL/09/17

There appears to have been minimal activity on site during the medieval period, despite its location on the main road at that time and the main period of activity dates to the construction of the house during the 19th century, when there also appears to be the most disturbance. A mix of finds were also excavated from WIL/09/17 and consist of slate, CBM, plastic, coal, iron nails, snail shell, glass, scrap iron, a small round stone ball, oyster shell and clay pipe.

Test Pit 18 (WIL/09/18)

Test pit 18 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house fronting the main road out of the village to Rampton (62 Newington, Willingham. TL 540803 269886).

Test pit 18 was excavated to a depth of 0.7m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A range of medieval pottery types were excavated from WIL/09/18, with Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Ely Ware, Bourne 'D' Ware and Late Medieval Oxidized Ware all mixed through the lower half of the pit. An additional small single sherd of Victorian pottery was also recovered from context five.



Figure 23: Location map of WIL/09/18

TP	Context	EMW		HG		ELY		BD		LMOx		VIC		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
18	4							1	4					1450-1550
18	5	1	5	1	3							1	1	1100-1900
18	6					2	4			1	2			1150-1550
18	7					1	5							1150-1350

Table 14: The pottery excavated from WIL/09/18

Despite the location of WIL/09/18 in the far south east of the village there is evidence for occupation on site throughout the medieval period that potentially may be due to its location on the main road between Willingham and Rampton. The site was abandoned into the post medieval and was most likely left as agriculture or pasture with minimal use until the current house was built in the 20th century. A mix of finds were also recovered from the upper half of the test pit and mainly consist of more recent items including iron nails, concrete, tarmac, slate, CBM, metal wire, coal, mortar, tile, modern white glazed tile and glass, with snail shells, animal bone and clay pipe.

Test Pit 19 (WIL/09/19)

Test pit 19 was excavated close to the main road in an area of scrubland next to a long driveway leading to a Grade II listed house, opposite the church (32 Church Street, Willingham).

As the record booklet was not returned after the excavation, an exact location of the test pit with grid reference are not known. The excavation progressed as deep as 0.6m, although it is not known if this excavation reached natural or not.

A single sherd of probable undisturbed late Saxon Thetford Ware was excavated from context six of WIL/09/19. A small number of medieval and post medieval wares were also recovered mixed through the middle contexts of the test pit. Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Ely Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Midland Purple Ware, Bourne 'D' Ware, Staffordshire Slipware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware were all identified. The majority of the pottery recovered however, dates to the Victorian period and was found through the upper five contexts of the test pit.

TP	Context	THT		EMW		ELY		HG		MP		BD		SS		SWSG		VIC		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
19	1																	7	52	1800-1900
19	2					1	4											3	7	1150-1900
19	3									1	19	1	1	1	4	2	3	22	161	1350-1900
19	4			8	43													11	165	1100-1900
19	5							2	7									2	15	1150-1900
19	6	1	52																	850-1100

Table 15: The pottery excavated from WIL/09/19

WIL/09/19 yielded the only evidence for late Saxon occupation so far identified in Willingham through the test pitting strategy and does suggest occupation around a possible earlier church at this time, as the current church construction dates from 1230. Medieval occupation is also evident on site, again most probably due to its location opposite the church, but then it seems that the site was then abandoned until after the 17th century, when we see continuous occupation through to the present day, and peaking during the 19th century. A range of finds were also recovered from WIL/09/19, mixed through the test pit due to this later disturbance and consist of a one penny coin dated to 1997, CBM, mortar, slate, glass, concrete, tile, iron nails, coal, oyster shell, animal bone, scrap iron, clay pipe and three pieces of slag excavated from the lower contexts of the test pit and suggestive of metal working on or near site. The decorated back of a possible pocket watch was also found from context two.

Test Pit 20 (WIL/09/20)

Test pit 20 was excavated in the rear garden of cottages fronting the main road in the centre of the village opposite the church (34a Church Street, Willingham. TL 540523 270454).

Test pit 20 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A single sherd of later medieval Bourne 'D' Ware was excavated from WIL/09/20 mixed in with later post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware sherds. The majority of the pottery though, dates to the Victorian period and was found through the upper three contexts of the test pit.

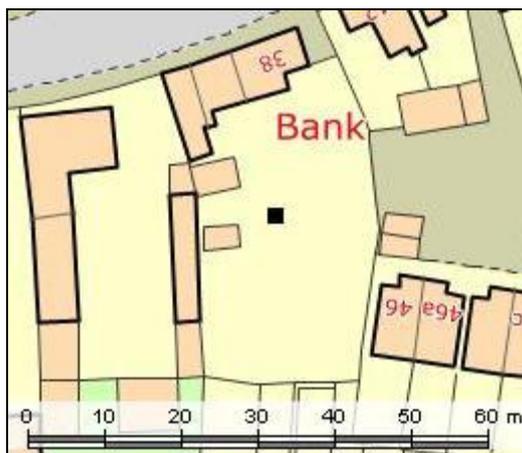


Figure 24: Location map of WIL/09/20

TP	Context	BD		GRE		VIC		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
20	1					6	18	1800-1900
20	2					19	22	1800-1900
20	3	1	5	2	359	27	165	1450-1900
20	5			1	16			1550-1600

Table 16: The pottery excavated from WIL/09/20

Large amounts of brick rubble and concrete were excavated from the upper contexts of WIL/09/20 with a lot of 20th century finds and 19th century pottery due to a large amount of disturbance on site. The finds consist of coal, glass, iron nails and bolts, tile, CBM, slate, concrete, buttons, mortar, animal bone, Bakelite, scrap iron, a metal pin, clay pipe and slag. A single piece of burnt stone was also recovered that may suggest prehistoric activity on site, although generally there is very little evidence for occupation prior to the 19th century.

Test Pit 21 (WIL/09/21)

Test Pit 21 was not excavated during the 2009 excavations as there were not enough people to undertake the excavation.

Test Pit 22 (WIL/09/22)

Test pit 22 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a late 15th century Grade II listed cottage just north of a barn set to the east of the church in the centre of the village. It was also the southern of two pits excavated within the property; see also WIL/09/28 (Church Farm, 29 Church Street, Willingham. TL 540574 270561).

Test pit 22 was excavated to a depth of 0.8m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A single sherd of Roman pottery was excavated from context six of WIL/09/22, and was mixed in with a small amount of medieval pottery – Ely Ware and Hertfordshire Greyware. A number of later medieval pottery types were also recovered from the mid-contexts, including German Stoneware, Bourne ‘D’ Ware and Late Medieval Oxidized Ware. Four sherds of post medieval were identified from context one, with both Glazed Red Earthenware and Manganese Ware recovered, with an additional 11 sherds of Victorian pottery.



Figure 25: Location map of WIL/09/22

TP	Context	RB		ELY		HG		GS		BD		LMOx		GRE		MW		VIC		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
22	1													1	2	3	3	9	27	1680-1900
22	3					1	1	3	16	1	16							2	12	1150-1900
22	4			2	28			1	49	4	90	1	5							1150-1550
22	5							1	9	1	6									1450-1550
22	6	1	31	2	53															300-1350

Table 17: The pottery excavated from WIL/09/22

There appears to have been quite intense occupation on site throughout the medieval period that may be due to its location immediately east of the church and with the large number of later medieval pottery dating to the construction of the house, the German Stonewares identified suggest that the house could have been an Inn at that time or that the occupants had mercantile connections. In comparison there is very little post medieval and later pottery and although a small number of finds were also recovered, all the contexts appear to have later disturbances. These finds include iron nails, glass, coal, concrete, modern screws, metal buttons, CBM, scrap iron, tile, melted plastic, animal bone and oyster shell with a single piece of burnt stone that may indicate prehistoric activity on site. The later Roman pottery also identified from WIL/09/22 is part of a wider cluster of Roman activity identified in the north of the village through test

pitting, the large sherd also suggesting probable occupation evidence rather than used as manuring for agriculture.

Test Pit 23 (WIL/09/23)

Test pit 23 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a cottage on the green to the north west of the village (4 Green Street, Willingham. TL 540733 270426).

Test pit 23 was excavated to a depth of 0.95m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

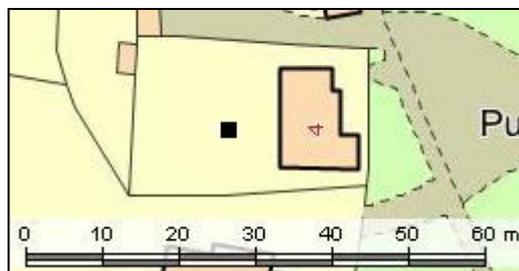


Figure 26: Location map of WIL/09/23

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from WIL/09/23 dates to the Victorian period and was found from the upper six contexts of the test pit. Single sherds of both Late Medieval Oxidized Ware and Glazed Red Earthenware were both also identified mixed through the contexts.

TP	Context	LMOx		GRE		VIC		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
23	1					20	22	1800-1900
23	2					21	33	1800-1900
23	3	1	4			72	262	1450-1900
23	4					83	346	1800-1900
23	5			1	25	36	606	1550-1900
23	6					1	102	1800-1900

Table 18: The pottery excavated from WIL/09/23

The small amounts of both late medieval and post medieval pottery excavated from WIL/09/23 suggest there was minimal activity on site prior to the construction of the cottage, most likely during the 19th century and the area was probably open fields. The large amount of 19th century pottery as well as the large number of 19th and 20th century finds that were excavated from test pit 23 indicate a great deal of later disturbance most likely related to the construction of the house and its subsequent habitation. The finds consist of CBM, a metal spring from a clothes peg, glass, clay pipe, mortar, iron nails and bolts, plastic, coal, slate, concrete, tile, wood, scrap metal, animal bone, a black bottle stopper, modern nails and four pieces of slag, suggesting metal working on or near site.

Test Pit 24 (WIL/09/24)

Test pit 24 was excavated towards the back fence, in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house in the north east of the village (23 Rockmill End, Willingham. TL 540835 270563).

Test pit 24 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.

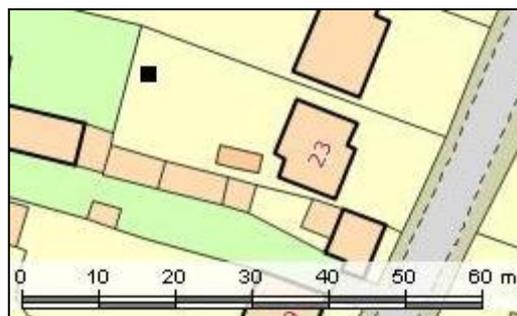


Figure 27: Location map of WIL/09/24

A single sherd of Roman pottery was excavated from context five of WIL/09/24 and was mixed in with a range of medieval wares also recovered from the lower contexts of the test pit. Ely Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Grimston Ware and Late Medieval Oxidized Ware were all identified, with two sherds of post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware and English Stoneware. The vast majority of the pottery however dates to the Victorian period with a number of sherds recovered from the upper five contexts of the test pit.

TP	Context	RB		ELY		HG		GRIM		LMOx		GRE		EST		VIC		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
24	1															4	8	1800-1900
24	2															24	57	1800-1900
24	3															21	42	1800-1900
24	4											1	24			16	52	1550-1900
24	5	1	3	1	2	2	21	1	4	1	2			1	15	6	4	100-1900
24	6			1	3	1	15											1150-1350

Table 19: The pottery excavated from WIL/09/24

Occupation during the medieval period is evident at WIL/09/24 as part of a spread of medieval activity identified throughout the village through the test pitting strategy. This activity appears to drop off entirely into the post medieval however and the land was most likely left for pasture or agriculture before a peak in activity during the 19th century which also led to a lot of disturbance on site. The majority of the finds were also mixed through the upper five contexts of test pit 24, consisting of coal, wood, CBM, glass, slate, a plastic tag with '35p' hand written on it, a metal spring from a clothes peg, iron nails, clay pipe, a large metal hook and modern nails, with only coal, animal bone, oyster and mussel shell excavated from the lower 3 contexts. The additional single sherd of Roman pottery also recovered represents part of a spread of Roman activity over the northern half of the village, although given the small sherd recovered; this site may have been fields at that time.

Test Pit 25 (WIL/09/25)

Test pit 25 was excavated in an area of allotments set to the back of the modern properties fronting Fen End, in the far north of the village (29 Fen End, Willingham. TL 540496 270746).

Test pit 25 was excavated to a depth of 0.3m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints and the presence of very heavy clays, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from WIL/09/25 dates to the Victorian period and was found through the three contexts of the test pit. A small amount of earlier pottery wares were also recovered, including a sherd of prehistoric pottery, two sherds of Roman pottery and single sherds of both Grimston Ware and later medieval Bourne 'D' Ware.

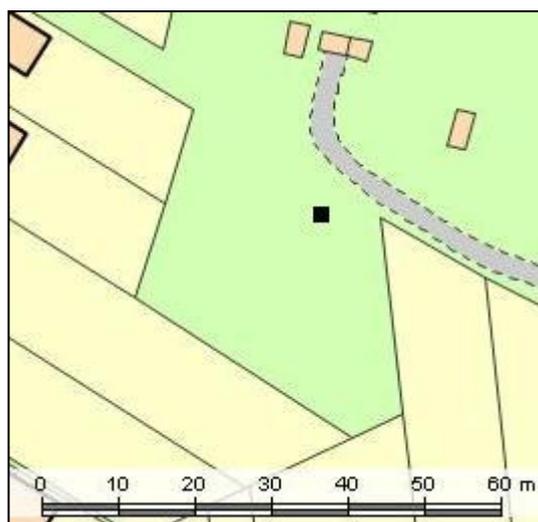


Figure 28: Location map of WIL/09/25

TP	Context	PHIST		RB		GRIM		BD		VIC		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
25	1			2	22	1	3	1	17	15	58	100-1900
25	2	1	11							7	7	500BC-1900
25	3									6	10	1800-1900

Table 20: The pottery excavated from WIL/09/25

The early prehistoric and Roman pottery excavated from WIL/09/25 suggests there has always been a focus of earlier activity in the north of the village, although from the medieval period onwards was most likely only used as open fields until the 19th century when there is an increase of activity, most likely due to rubbish being dumped to the rear of the houses. A mix of finds were also recovered through the test pit and consist of iron nails, melted plastic, glass, coal, a metal bottle cap, slate, animal bone, oyster shell, clay pipe and a possible small piece of slag, suggesting metal working on or near site. A piece of burnt stone was also recovered from context two that potentially also indicates prehistoric activity on site.

Test Pit 26 (WIL/09/26)

Test pit 26 was excavated on an area of grass immediately to the east of the mid-19th century windmill, to the south of the village. It was the eastern of two test pits excavated here; see also WIL/09/29 (Cattell's Mill, 18 Mill Road, Willingham. TL 540437 269750).

Test pit 26 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

All the pottery excavated from WIL/09/26 dates to the post medieval, with both Glazed Red Earthenware and English Stoneware mixed through the test pit. A large number of Victorian sherds were also identified through the five contexts.

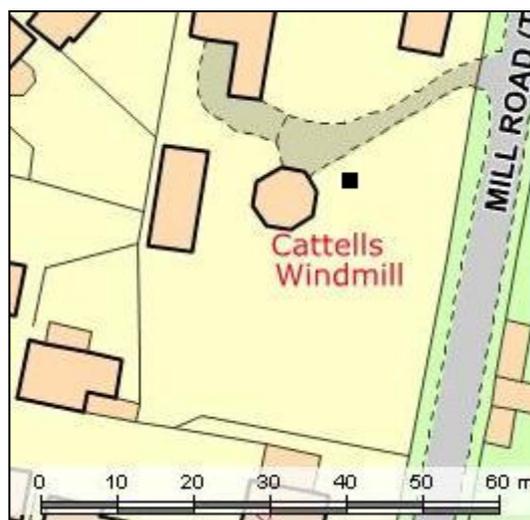


Figure 29: Location map of WIL/09/26

TP	Context	GRE		EST		VIC		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
26	2	1	15	1	1	11	25	1550-1900
26	3					2	6	1800-1900
26	4	1	4			9	53	1550-1900
26	5	2	2			5	10	1550-1900

Table 21: The pottery excavated from WIL/09/26

The post medieval activity evident on site is part of a wider spread of activity at this time over the southern half of the village, although the majority of the finds and pottery date to after the construction of the windmill in the mid-19th century, when there was also the most disturbances evident. The finds consist of iron nails, tile, glass, CBM, clay pipe, slate, coal, plastic, oyster shell, scrap iron, animal bone and a possible piece of slag, suggestive of metal working on or near site.

Test Pit 27 (WIL/09/27)

Test pit 27 was excavated on the gravel drive close to the road within an early 19th century house, close to the centre of the village. It was also the eastern of two test pits excavated within the property; see also WIL/09/16 (The Limes, 88 Long Lane, Willingham. TL 540516 270024).

Test pit 27 was excavated to a depth of 0.55m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A small amount of pottery was excavated from WIL/09/27, the majority of which dates to the Victorian period and found from the upper half of the test pit. An additional two sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware were also recovered from context three.



Figure 30: Location map of WIL/09/27

TP	Context	GRE		VIC		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
27	2			2	3	1800-1900
27	3	2	12	2	2	1550-1900

Table 22: The pottery excavated from WIL/09/27

Unlike WIL/09/16, there was very little activity at WIL/09/27 prior to the construction of the house during the 19th century, which may be due to its location on the road as the medieval activity especially has been identified set back from the road. Also, due to the test pit location at the front of the house, it is also less likely for pottery and rubbish to be deposited here after the house was built, but the finds recovered consist of animal bone, oyster shell, tile, iron nails, CBM, coal, clay pipe and scrap iron. A possible worked flint was also identified that may suggest prehistoric activity on site, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

Test Pit 28 (WIL/09/28)

Test pit 28 was excavated in the large enclosed rear garden of a late 15th century Grade II listed cottage, east of the church in the centre of the village. It was also the northern of two test pits excavated within the property; see also WIL/09/22 (Church Farm, 29 Church Street, Willingham. TL 540551 270577).

Test pit 28 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A small amount of prehistoric and Roman pottery was excavated from the bottom two contexts of WIL/09/28. The upper contexts of the test pit contain a lot of post medieval pottery, with a single sherd of Glazed Red Earthenware, but a larger number of Victorian sherds.



Figure 31: Location map of WIL/09/28

TP	Context	PHIST		RB		GRE		VIC		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
28	1					1	4	20	53	1800-1900
28	2							1	3	1800-1900
28	3							1	14	1800-1900
28	4			1	10					100-400
28	5	1	5	1	2					500BC-AD200

Table 23: The pottery excavated from WIL/09/28

A brick floor was identified just under the turf at WIL/09/28 and given the quality of the surface it was most likely a floor to a barn or shed, possibly similar to the outbuilding still standing in the garden of Church Farm. The date of the floor is most likely from the 19th century or later given the large amount of disturbance evident under the surface and the majority of the modern finds recovered from above it. The finds consist of a clear glass bottle stopper, CBM, coal, a white toothpaste screw cap, iron nails, a large thick metal links from a chain, glass, tile, metal wire, the metal spring from a clothes peg, a metal washer, animal bone, mortar and slag, suggesting metal working on or close to site. The presence of a possible worked flint from context five with Iron Age pottery indicates there was prehistoric activity on site that also continued into the Roman period as part of a wider spread of occupation in the north of the village.

Test Pit 29 (WIL/09/29)

Test pit 29 was excavated on an area of grass immediately to the south of the mid-19th century windmill, in the south of the village. It was also the western of two test pits excavated here; see also WIL/09/26 (Cattell's Mill, 18 Mill Road, Willingham. TL 540429 269742).

Test pit 29 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A range of medieval and post medieval pottery types were excavated from WIL/09/29, with mainly small amounts of Hertfordshire Greyware, Bourne 'D' Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Cologne Stoneware, Staffordshire Slipware, Manganese Ware and English Stoneware, mixed through the upper and lower contexts of the test pit. An additional 10 sherds of Victorian pottery was also recovered in the upper half of the pit, with a single sherd of Roman pottery identified from context three.



Figure 32: Location map of WIL/09/29

TP	Context	RB		HG		BD		GRE		WCS		SS		MW		EST		VIC		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
29	2									1	7	1	2			4	13	9	35	1600-1900
29	3	1	3											1	4			1	4	100-1900
29	4			1	1			1	17											1150-1600
29	5					1	2	1	4											1450-1700

Table 24: The pottery excavated from WIL/09/29

The small amount of Roman pottery identified from WIL/09/28 suggests minimal Roman activity in the south of the village that was probably mainly open fields, separate from the main focus of Roman activity in the north of Willingham. Also, unlike WIL/09/26 there was also limited evidence for medieval activity on site, and with the post medieval pottery it suggests the site was most likely open fields until the windmill was built in the 19th century. More recent disturbance is evident after the 19th century with a mix of finds also excavated, consisting of iron nails, CBM, slate, clay pipe, glass, metal screws, metal wire, Perspex, modern tile, animal bone, iron nails and scrap metal with three additional pieces of slag and handmade nails that are suggestive of metal working on or near site.



Test Pit 30 (WIL/09/30)

Test pit 30 was excavated along the line of a new drive being dug, in the enclosed rear garden of a property in the far east of the village (33 Schole Road, Willingham. TL 541033 270073).

Test pit 30 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.

No pottery was recovered from WIL/09/30.

WIL/09/30 was not excavated in layers; following normal HEFA recording procedures as a digger was used to excavate the test pit. A few finds were

however noted and include glass, brick and tile, a metal screw bottle cap, iron nails and pins, a heavy metal bolt with lots of terracotta pots and clinker also found. The range of modern finds and the position of WIL/09/30 on the far eastern fringe of the village suggest very little activity on site prior to the construction of the current house, before which the site was left as open fields for either agriculture or pasture.

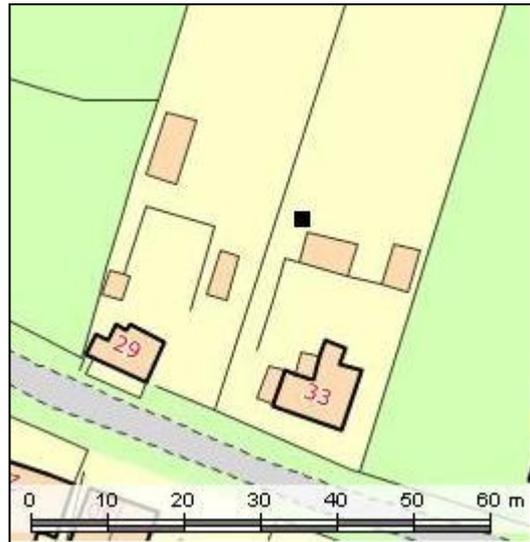


Figure 33: Location map of WIL/09/30

7.2 The 2013 excavations

The 2013 excavations in Willingham were undertaken over the 17th-18th of July when a total of eight archaeological test pits were excavated by 32 HEFA participants from Parkside Federation Academy, Coleridge Community College, Cromwell Community College and Thomas Clarkson Academy (school names correct at time of participation). The test pits were again sited where home owners were happy for excavations to take place and the majority of these were in the south of the village and brought the total number of test pits excavated in Willingham to 34.



Figure 34: Location map of the Willingham test pits from 2013 (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 5,000

Test Pit one (WIL/13/1)

Test pit one was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set on the main road out of the far north of the village (Overdene, 63 Earith Road, Willingham. TL 540426 270982).

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

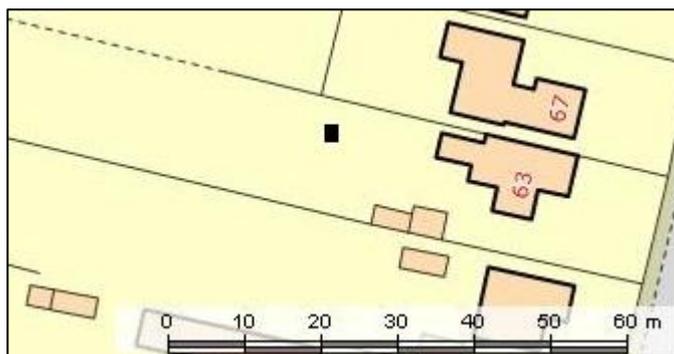


Figure 35: Location map of WIL/13/1

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from WIL/13/1 dates to the Victorian period although a single sherd of Early Anglo Saxon pottery was also identified.

TP	Context	EMS		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
1	1			1	4	1800-1900
1	2	1	3	4	16	450-1900
1	3			4	6	1800-1900

Table 25: The pottery excavated from WIL/13/1

The limited pre-19th century finds that were excavated from WIL/13/1 suggest that there was not much activity in this part of the village until the current house was built in the mid-20th century and was most likely kept as open fields. The finds recorded consist of coal, iron nails, milk bottle tops, concrete, black mesh fabric, part of the blade of a cutlery knife, glass, mortar, modern tile, CBM, oyster shell, a metal button and a plastic lid. The single sherd of Early Saxon pottery found is a distance for the core of Early Saxon activity that has previously been identified through the test pitting process at the Primary School in the centre of the village, but may suggest the extent of the Early Anglo Saxon village continued to the north along the fen edge.

Test Pit two (WIL/13/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a probable 19th century cottage fronting the road in the north-east of the village (5 Rockmill End, Willingham. TL 540810 270491).

Test pit two was excavated to a depth of 0.4m, at which a pipe was recorded. Excavations continued in the eastern half of the pit to 0.58m, although natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

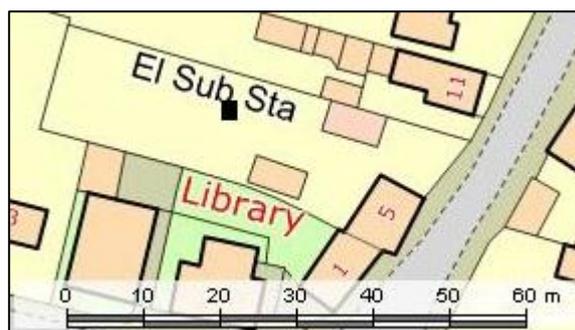


Figure 36: Location map of WIL/13/2

All the pottery excavated from WIL/13/2 dates to the 15th century and later with the vast majority having been identified as Victorian wares. A small amount of Glazed Red Earthenware and a single sherd of German Stoneware drinking vessel were also recorded.

TP	Context	GS		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
2	1					32	88	1800-1900
2	2			1	1	17	41	1550-1900
2	3	1	2	1	22	25	66	1450-1900
2	4			4	30	12	13	1550-1900

Table 26: The pottery excavated from WIL/13/2

The sherd of German drinking beaker that was recorded from WIL/13/2 suggests that there was limited activity in this part of the village during the late medieval and through the post medieval as well. The land was likely kept as open fields until the current house was built in the 19th century. A large mix of finds were recorded through the test pit, likely related to the disturbances from the laying of the pipe through the garden and consist of tile, CBM, coal, slate, animal bone, oyster shell, mortar, glass, iron bolts, metal screws, pieces of scrap metal, part of a plastic comb, a button, fragments of jewellery, clay pipe, cement and pieces of Bakelite. A possible worked flint was also recorded that may be later prehistoric in date, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

Test Pit three (WIL/13/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the long enclosed rear garden of a modern house set along the main road out of the west of the village (Fen Lodge, 23 Rampton Road, Willingham. TL 540899 269910).

Test pit three was excavated to a depth of 0.46m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level

and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

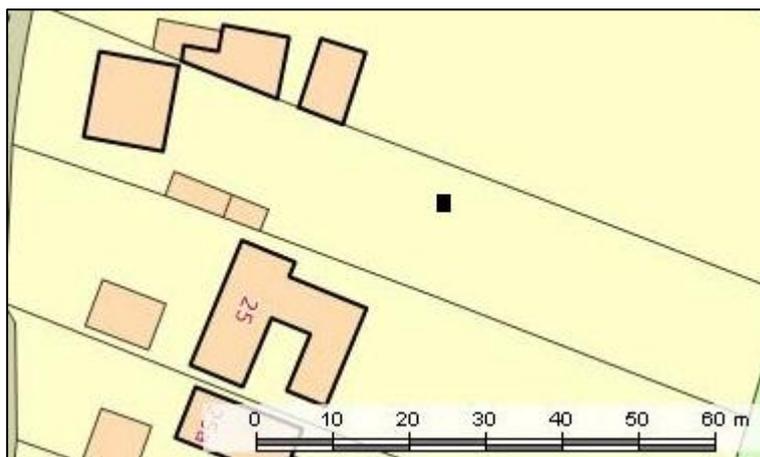


Figure 37: Location map of WIL/13/3

All the pottery excavated from WIL/13/3 dates to the 16th century and later with the vast majority being identified as Victorian in date. A small amount of both Glazed Red Earthenware and Staffordshire Manganese Ware were also both recorded.

TP	Context	GRE		SMW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
3	1					27	67	1800-1900
3	2	1	34	1	4	15	31	1550-1900
3	3	1	3			6	18	1550-1900
3	4					11	22	1800-1900

Table 27: The pottery excavated from WIL/13/3

The limited amount of pre-19th century finds that were excavated from WIL/13/3 suggest that this area along the western edge of the village was likely utilised as open fields until the 19th century, when more intense activity is noted prior to the construction of the current house in the mid-20th century. The finds recorded consist of CBM, clay pipe, slate, mortar, animal bone, fragments of plastic, coal, iron nails and a small piece of slag, suggestive of metal working close to site.



Test Pit four (WIL/13/4)

Test pit four was excavated along the northern edge of a large grassed field, just south of a former nursery and set far back from the road in the far south west of the village (37a Rampton Road, Willingham. TL 540951 269727).

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

The majority of the pottery excavate from WIL/13/4 dates to the Victorian period although an additional two sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware were also recorded in the upper half of the test pit.

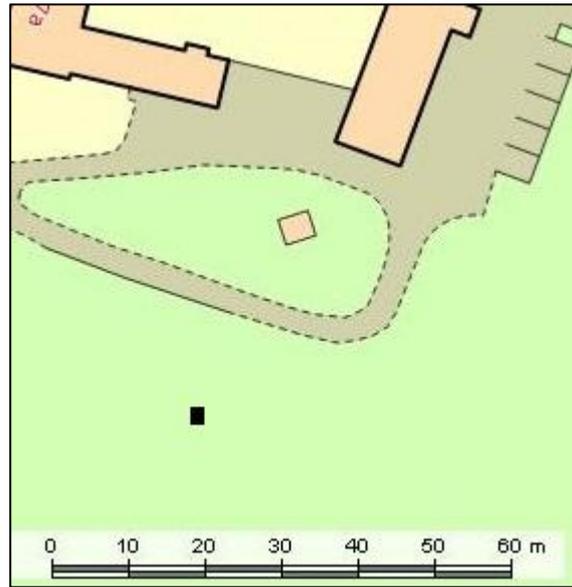


Figure 38: Location map of WIL/13/4

TP	Context	EMW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
4	2	1	4	4	7	1100-1900
4	3	1	2	3	6	1100-1900
4	4			1	9	1800-1900

Table 28: The pottery excavated from WIL/13/4

The small amount of medieval pottery that was excavated from WIL/13/4 suggests that this test pit may have been on the eastern fringe of the medieval village, as so far noted through the test pit excavations. This location away from the village centre also supports the notion that there has been little in the way of activity until the 19th century, perhaps when farming began on site, although further work would be needed to confirm this. A small range of finds were also recorded and consist of glass, fragments of Bakelite, coal, CBM (some of which was burnt), iron nails, asbestos, clay pipe and slag.

Test Pit five (WIL/13/5)

Test pit five was excavated in a grassed field set behind an old nursery site and a modern house in the south of the village (44 Newington, Willingham. TL 540688 269847).

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

A number of sherds of Victorian pottery were only excavated from WIL/13/5.

TP	Context	VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	
5	1	2	6	1800-1900
5	4	2	9	1800-1900
5	5	1	17	1800-1900

Table 29: The pottery excavated from WIL/13/5

It seems likely that the location of WIL/13/5 in the south and away from the core of settlement in Willingham is most likely why there is no evidence for any pre-19th century activity on site. Although as natural was not found, it is possible that evidence for earlier activity may be present at a greater depth. A few finds were also recorded from the test pit and consist of coal, glass, CBM, fragments of plastic sheeting, melted glass, clay pipe and pieces of plastic.



Figure 39: Location map of WIL/13/5

Test Pit six (WIL/13/6)

Test pit six was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set opposite the primary school and quite central in the village (5 Thodays Close, Willingham. TL 540479 270048).

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.

All the pottery excavated from WIL/13/6 dates to the 16th century and later with a single sherd of Glazed Red Earthenware found with a number of Victorian wares.

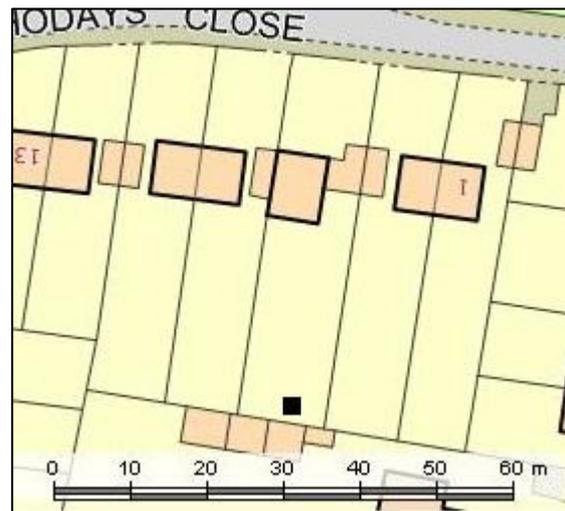


Figure 40: Location map of WIL/13/6

TP	Context	GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
6	1			3	20	1800-1900
6	2			4	14	1800-1900
6	3			3	7	1800-1900
6	4	1	5	17	33	1550-1900
6	6			3	3	1800-1900

Table 30: The pottery excavated from WIL/13/6

Despite the quite central location of WIL/13/6, in the time allowed to excavate, there was no evidence for pre-16th century activity on site and what was dug through had been greatly disturbed during the 19th century and later. A mix of later finds were recorded from the test pit and consist of a white plastic plant tag, pieces of polystyrene, fragments of plastic clothes pegs, roof lining, plastic wrapping, milk bottle tops, modern CBM and tile, plastic labels, plastic sheet fragments, concrete, mesh fabric, pieces of plastic, melted plastic, pieces of fabric, slate, coal, iron nails, tarmac, glass, a very small metal buckle and clay pipe. A single worked flint was also recorded that may be later prehistoric in date; analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

Test Pit seven (WIL/13/7)

Test pit seven was excavated in a grassed field behind a Grade II listed mid-19th century villa set along the main road in the centre of the village. It was also the eastern of two pits excavated in the field; see also WIL/13/8 (31 High Street, Willingham. TL540340 270073).

Test pit seven 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 41: Location map of WIL/13/7

Two sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware were recorded from WIL/13/7 that were also mixed in with a small amount of Victorian pottery.

TP	Context	EMW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
7	1			3	10	1800-1900
7	2			3	8	1800-1900
7	3	1	11			1100-1200
7	4	1	2			1100-1200
7	5			1	8	1800-1900

Table 31: The pottery excavated from WIL/13/7

As both the test pits excavated from this field yielded early medieval pottery it seems feasible to suggest there was activity on site during the medieval period and it may have been close to the core settlement of the village at that time. The few later finds and pottery that were also recorded suggest that there was little activity on site after that, with slightly more disturbances noted from the 19th century onwards. The finds consist of foil, coal, glass, CBM and modern CBM and clay pipe. The presence of a single worked flint may also indicate the presence of later prehistoric activity on site.

Test Pit eight (WIL/13/8)

Test pit eight was excavated in a grassed field behind a Grade II listed mid-19th century villa set along the main road in the centre of the village. It was also the western of two pits excavated in the field; see also WIL/13/7 (31 High Street, Willingham. TL 540350 270072).

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



Figure 42: Location map of WIL/13/8

Four sherds of Victorian pottery were recorded from WIL/13/8 and were mixed in with sherds of both Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Medieval Shelly Ware.

TP	Context	EMW		SHC		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
8	1			2	9			1100-1200
8	2					2	10	1800-1900
8	3					1	1	1800-1900
8	4	1	6			1	1	1100-1900

Table 32: The pottery excavated from WIL/13/8

The results from WIL/13/8 are similar to those already discussed from WIL/13/7, in that there seems to have been activity on site during the early medieval period, although likely peripheral to the core settlement of the village. The very few finds and later pottery also suggest that the site had not seen much activity until the 19th century, after which more of a disturbance of the land is noted. The finds recorded consist of tile, concrete, coal, CBM, iron nails, a thin metal strip and slag suggestive of metal working on or close to site. The presence of both worked flint and burnt stone are also suggestive of later prehistoric activity on site, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

8 Discussion

The test pitting in Willingham has contributed greatly to the wider understanding of the history and archaeology of the parish as well as its position in the landscape along the fen edge. The results from the two years of test pitting in the settlement are included in the analysis below. The pottery has been utilised as the main source of dating in this report, as pottery can be the most accurately dated, often within a hundred years of so and it is one of the most frequent finds recovered from the test pitting strategy. The results will be discussed in historical order below.

8.1 Prehistoric

A range of prehistoric evidence for activity was recorded from the Willingham test pits and although no prehistoric features were excavated, a number of lithics and prehistoric pottery were recorded from a number of test pits. These included pieces of worked flint from eight of the 34 test pits (figure 43), burnt stone from five of the test pits (figure 44) and five sherds of 'prehistoric' pottery that were excavated from four test pits (WIL/09/1, WIL/09/2, WIL/09/25 and WIL/09/28; appendix 12.3).

As the format of this writing is at the grey report stage a full analysis of the lithics has not been undertaken and only the presence of any worked flint or burnt stone has been recorded here. Because of this a definitive date cannot be assigned to the test pit lithics at the time of writing, but a later prehistoric date, such as Neolithic or Bronze Age is most likely, particularly given that this is the date of the majority of the finds already recorded on the HER. The pottery from the Willingham test pits was originally analysed by a post-Roman pottery expert, so again, additional analysis of these 'prehistoric' sherds would be needed prior to any further publication.

Therefore, as both the lithic material and the pottery are only recorded here as prehistoric, a potential later prehistoric date can only be assumed for the material, either dating to the Neolithic, Bronze Age or Iron Age. Activity dating to the Bronze and Iron Ages is the most likely as it was from the Bronze Age onwards that the first evidence for occupation in the parish has been recorded on the HER. The largest cluster of prehistoric activity was noted in the test pits excavated in the centre of the village, around the primary school; WIL/09/2 excavated within the school grounds was the only test pit that yielded prehistoric pottery, worked flint and burnt stone and suggests there was potentially a later prehistoric settlement in this part of the village, away from the fen edge and the meres that were forming in the north of the parish. The scatters of lithics that were recorded north of this area, hints at the possibility that the scale of prehistoric activity under the current village settlement is greater than previously thought; the prehistoric monuments already known in the parish, such as the ring ditches and the likely Iron Age fort of Belsar's Hill, have been recorded along the fen edge or outside the current village envelope.

The accessibility of the test pitting strategy to investigate within the village has yielded evidence for prehistoric settlement under Willingham and that the slightly higher ground and the drier sand and gravels were most probably utilised for settlement prior to the first development of the village as we know it today.

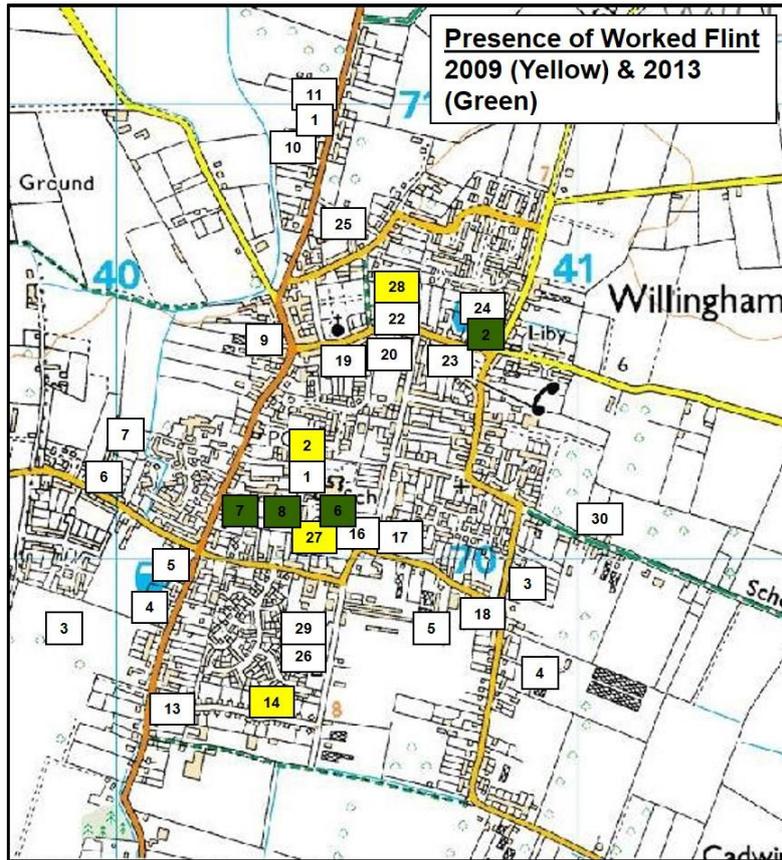


Figure 43: Presence of worked flint from the Willingham test pits (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 10,000

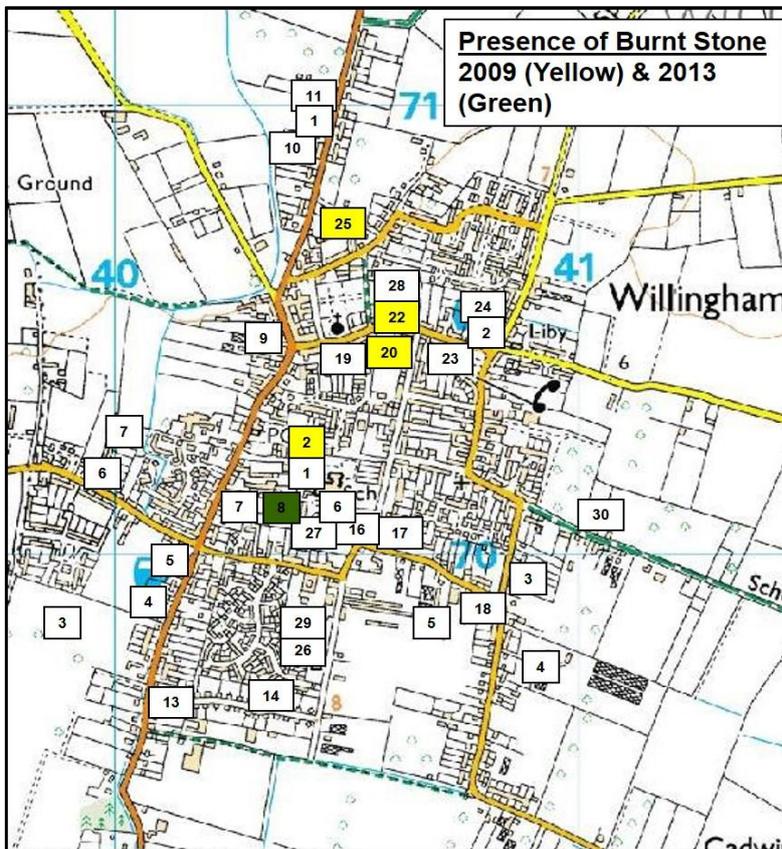


Figure 44: Presence of burnt stone from the Willingham test pits (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 10,000

8.2 Romano-British

A total of 16 sherds of Romano-British pottery was excavated from seven test pits (appendix 12.3), accounting for only 1.26% of all the pottery excavated from the Willingham test pits. It is already well known that during the Roman period there was a huge increase in settlement and activity across the fen edge that has also been seen to extend through the north of the parish from Queenholme in the east to West Fen as a network of cropmarks (and data from excavations) of various fields and paddocks, tracks, droveways and buildings, including a probable villa site at West Fen Farm.

It is known from a variety of Romano-British sites along the fen edge that this area saw a great expansion of settlement, particularly through the 2nd century AD, as the land was also generally considered to be drier than the Iron Age, although a major flooding event has also been recorded in the 3rd century that would have affected the settlements in Willingham parish, with a record that the area from West Fen to Stretham to the northeast was flooded (Malim 2005, Browne 1977). Coupled with the general uncertainties of the Empire also in the 3rd century that led to an increase of hoarding, such as the hoards recorded in Willingham, the HER results suggest a general decline in the amount of finds that have been excavated to date to the 3rd century. There was relative prosperity again into the 4th century and previous records of finds from the parish show that activity continued to thrive in Willingham until the end of the Roman period.

The Romano-British pottery that was excavated during the test pitting events in Willingham have not been specifically dated to a century within the Roman period, as again the pottery was all examined by a post-Roman pottery expert. It is recommended that the Roman pottery is analysed again before any publication of this data. It was determined however that the pottery was likely locally made, the settlements on the fen edge and along the River Ouse would have been well connected to the rest of the Roman Empire for trade, although this was not reflected in the test pitting results. The distribution of the Roman pottery from the test pits was mainly concentrated from pits sited to the north of Church Street, potentially supporting previous archaeological work in the village which has concluded that the current village location was peripheral to the core of the settlement further to the north. The sherds found here may have been from manuring, although in the south of the village, at WIL/09/14, was found a total of eight sherds of Romano-British pottery that likely hints at a separate area of settlement, around Millfield. Further work would be needed in this area to determine the presence and extent of a possible farmstead in this area.

8.3 Anglo Saxon

Evidence for both Early and Late Anglo Saxon activity was recorded from the Willingham test pits. Thirteen of the 14 sherds of Early Saxon pottery excavated were found from the two test pits excavated within the grounds of the Primary School in the centre of the village (WIL/09/1 and WIL/09/2). This is in the area of the village where Middle Anglo Saxon occupation has previously been recorded, and although no evidence for Early Anglo Saxon structures were recorded in the two test pits it is very likely that the pottery relates to settlement here before the 7th century. This contradicts what has been found previously in this area between the High Street and Long Lane, which has revealed a focus of Middle Saxon occupation that mainly dates from the 7th century AD (Whitlock 2013). However, as a general trend, the establishment of early

Anglo Saxon settlements has been noted to generally be focused on Romano-British farmland and the shifting settlement model that prevailed through the early Saxon period (Hamerow 2014), it seems likely that this central area in the current village was the focus for the very first post-Roman occupation in Willingham. The find of an additional single sherd of Early Anglo Saxon pottery that was also excavated from WIL/13/1 was found from along Earith Road and may represent manuring in a continuation of the Romano-British field systems already established or an additional potential area of Early Anglo Saxon settlement, particularly given the dispersed nature of these early Saxon settlements (*Ibid*). Further archaeology in this area would be needed to confirm this.

The majority of the Anglo Saxon archaeology recorded in the village dates to the Middle Anglo Saxon period, although no material of this date was recorded during the Willingham excavations, potentially due to the dispersed nature of the test pitting strategy. The same may be true for the lack of Late Anglo Saxon occupational evidence from the test pitting, from which just a single sherd of Thetford Ware was found from a test pit excavated on Church Street (WIL/09/19), and opposite the church. It is likely that the dispersed and shifting nature of early Anglo Saxon settlements that led to a new area of settlement focus further to the north on Church Street and the eventual position of the church, which is also believed to contain evidence for Late Anglo Saxon stonework. Although there is a decrease in late Anglo Saxon finds already recorded on the HER, it is possible that the continual development of the village through the medieval period to the present day has destroyed evidence for the original Late Anglo Saxon village or it still remains to be found.

8.4 Medieval

A total of 74 sherds of high medieval (AD 1066-1399) pottery were excavated from 16 of the 34 test pits, the distribution of which can be seen in appendix 12.3. These account for 5.83% of all the pottery found and have been identified to originate at production sites in the east of England, with specific areas identified at Ely (Cams) and Grimston (Norfolk), (appendix 12.1).

Previous excavations in the village have concluded that the medieval village of Willingham first developed along Church Street and then extended south (Whitlock 2013). Less than half of the test pits excavated in the Church Street area recorded between five and 12 sherds of high medieval pottery, whereas the rest of the focus of the high medieval activity recorded from the test pitting was recorded from the around the primary school and further to the south. There was a lack of test pits sited along the High Street and Green Street (test pits were only excavated where home owners volunteered their gardens to dig in), but previous excavations in these areas have shown medieval street frontages still exist that also roughly correspond to the current day road layout of the village.

The test pit results have shown that the extent of high medieval activity in Willingham potentially reached much further south than has previously been recorded in the village. Nine of the 12 test pits in the south of the village each contained between one and four sherds of high medieval pottery, although three of the test pits each yielded over five sherds and these three pits are therefore more indicative of settlement in the immediate vicinity and the finds of just one or two sherds of high medieval pottery are likely to be evident for manuring (Lewis 2007a and 2014).

There is a drop in the amount of later medieval pottery (AD 1400-1539) recorded from the Willingham test pits, with a total of just 31 sherds recorded from 14 of the 34 test pits and a decline of 46% (Lewis 2016). The types of late medieval pottery that were used were found to be made from wider afield than during the high medieval, to include East Anglia and the Midlands with a specific site identified at Bourne in south Lincolnshire as well as further afield, such as the Rhineland in Germany.

The pottery from Germany, recorded as German Stoneware (appendix 12.1) and made at a variety of sites along the Rhine Valley, has a production start date in the later medieval, but the production continues into the post medieval period. However, as manufacture began during the late medieval, and as the exact date of these sherds are not known, they are included in this section and dated as later medieval. A total of six sherds of German Stoneware were excavated from only two test pits; five of these sherds derived from WIL/09/22 along Church Street and a single sherd was also recorded from WIL/13/2 at Rockmill End. The test pit at WIL/09/22 was actually sited within the property of the oldest standing house in Willingham, dating from the 15th century.²² It is possible that this location immediately next to the church was originally an Inn, given the presence of the German Stoneware sherds that are usually from mugs or it is possible that the occupants of the house at that time had mercantile connections.

The decrease in pottery between the high and later medieval could be due to a number of factors and events that took place during the 14th century. The century began with a population boom, which then subsequently led to over population in some areas as well as land shortages and depleted soils. This was not helped by a series of both poor harvests and bad winters, subsequent famine and then of the course the Black Death that swept through the county. Although the amount of pottery found from the test pits cannot be equated to population figures at that time, it is known from historical documents that the population of Willingham remained high throughout the medieval period, actually also increasing during the 14th century, likely as people arrived in Willingham from neighbouring villages that had been decimated by the Black Death (for example in Cottenham there was a recorded decrease of 79% in the pottery found dating to the later medieval; Lewis 2016). The decline in the pottery therefore, may relate to small shifts in the settlement that may have affected where the pottery was deposited, although the pottery distribution maps (appendix 12.3), show that the later medieval pottery was found in the same areas that recorded high medieval activity, but the evidence from the test pitting does not necessarily represent areas of domestic occupation. Further excavation in Willingham would be needed to define the extent of the medieval village.

8.5 Post Medieval and later

The post medieval pottery (AD 1540-1799) that was excavated from the Willingham test pits consisted of a total of 72 sherds that were excavated from 21 of the 34 test pits (appendix 12.3). Pottery during the post medieval become more sophisticated and was able to be mass produced for the first time and the post medieval pottery excavated from the Willingham test pits was manufactured at multiple sites across England, with specific examples identified from Harlow in Essex and Staffordshire. Only a single sherd of imported pottery was recorded to date to this period and was

²² <https://historicensland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1331367> (Accessed March 2018)

identified as Cologne Stoneware that was also made from along the Rhine valley in Germany and was found in WIL/09/29 in the southern half of the village.

The distribution of the post medieval pottery was found in the same areas that were occupied during the medieval period, although the northern most four test pits sited in the village yielded no post medieval pottery, despite that fact that some had produced both Early Anglo Saxon and medieval pottery and may be due to the unstable water levels and the continual flooding of most of the land in the north of the parish, until around the middle of the 17th century when the sluice at Earith was constructed. Evidence of flooding was recorded in the lower levels of WIL/09/10, one of the northern most test pits excavated on Earith Road, along with WIL/09/11 just to the north and shows that flooding was evident under the current village extent.

The vast majority of all the pottery excavated from the 34 test pits was identified as 'Victorian' and dates to the 19th century and later. A total of 1, 055 sherds of this pot was found from 32 of the test pits, with just the test pits WIL/09/10 and WIL/09/30 found to not contain any Victorian pot. This equates to just over 83% of all the pottery found from the test pitting and so the far most common type of pot recorded in the village.

These pottery figures support what is already known historically about the village (and as discussed in section 6.1 above), in particular the drainage of the fens from the 17th century and the increase of agricultural land that came with Enclosure in the 18th century. Willingham did experience an economic slump however and in just a 10-year period, over 100 people emigrated to the United States, but despite this the parish was one of the most populous in the county and the amount and distribution of the 19th century and later pottery supports this notion of a large increase and spread of activity on the land at this time.

A brick floor to a barn or shed was recorded just under the turf at WIL/09/28 in the back garden along Church Street and a date of the 18th or 19th century is likely given the finds excavated from under the floor and the numerous outbuildings evident within the property on the 19th century map.

Part of a feature was also recorded in the corner of WIL/09/14 along Millfield in the far south of the village and given that only a small section of the feature was recorded within the confines of the test pit, the full extent and use of the pit are not known at the time of writing. The test pit also yielded a reasonably large amount of Romano-British pottery and then showed evidence for almost continual occupation on site from the high medieval period onwards, so it could either be associated with Roman activity or perhaps a medieval farmstead situated on the southern edge of the village. Further work would be needed on site however to confirm this.

9 Conclusion

The 34 archaeological test pits that were excavated in Willingham, as part of the University of Cambridge's Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) with the help of the Fen Edge Archaeology Group, 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 the development of Willingham and its position along the fen edge which adds to both the 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 village.

The parish in the past, as today, sits on the southern fen edge, although until the post medieval the land was almost constantly wet, with two relatively permanent meres present to the north of the village. Evidence for later prehistoric activity was recorded in two areas, one at the site of the Primary School and the second in the north of the village and likely represents settlement in this area on the slightly drier gravels. Known Romano-British activity is extensive in the north of the parish, although the two separate areas of pottery recorded may hint at the presence of additional settlement areas to the south. Occupation was seen to continue in the village during the post Roman period around the site of the primary school and hints that the Middle Anglo Saxon occupation that was identified there in previous excavations actually had an earlier start date (prior to the 7th century) than originally believed. Less evidence was noted for the Late Anglo Saxon period from the test pitting, but a range of test pits yielded high medieval pottery to show that the extent of the medieval village was perhaps larger than previously thought with additional dispersed areas of settlement likely to the south of the medieval core, focused along Church Street. Re-use of Belsar's Hill during the 11th century would have also had an effect on the people and settlement at Willingham. Probable shifts in the settlement were also noted during the later medieval after the various socio-economic factors of the 14th century, including the Black Death, but as tax records of the time suggest the village population did not decline and recovered relatively quickly again through the post medieval.

There is plenty of scope for further archaeological work in Willingham. It is recommended that all the lithics from the test pits are analysed by a lithic expert, which will more accurately pin point the date and spread of the prehistoric activity in the parish and the prehistoric and Romano-British pottery should also be re-analysed by individual specialists as all the pottery from Willingham test pits was examined by a post-Roman pottery expert. The test pitting strategy is heavily reliant on people volunteering gardens and open spaces for the excavations so there is also scope for additional excavations in the village to 'fill in the gaps'. Re-examining some of the test pits that did not reach natural (16 of the 34 could not be excavated to natural in the time available) would also add to the picture of the archaeology in Willingham. Although a lot of the archaeology in the parish has been disturbed by later developments, there is still plenty of archaeological evidence surviving under the extent of the current settlement.

10 Acknowledgements

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Our gratitude must go to all the property owners in Willingham who allowed the excavations to continue in their gardens and open spaces and all the volunteers who took time to take part in the big 2009 community dig. Thank you also to the 32 Year 9, 10 and Year 12 school students who excavated the test pits and the staff and volunteers who supervised them. The schools involved with the 2013 excavations were Parkside Federation Academy, Coleridge Community College, Cromwell Community College and Thomas Clarkson Academy (school names correct at the time of the excavations).

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12 Appendices

12.1 Pottery Reports – *Paul Blinkhorn*

All Pottery Types (in chronological order)

PHIST: Prehistoric. Simple, hand-made pots with large amounts of flint and/or shell mixed in with the clay.

RB: Romano-British. Range of common types of Roman pottery, and made in many different places in Britain. Many different types of vessels were made, especially cooking pots. It was most common in the 1st - 4th century AD.

EMS: Early Anglo-Saxon. Crude pottery made by the pagan Anglo-Saxons. Was first made after the Roman pottery industries ceased production after the legions withdrew. Most people probably made their own pottery of this type, dug from clay close to where they lived and fired in bonfires. Most pots were plain, simple forms such as jars and bowls, but some, usually used as cremation urns, were decorated with stamps and scored linear patterns. First made around AD450, very rare after AD700.

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

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

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

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

ELY: Ely Ware mid-12th – 14th century: Grey sandy ware with sparse white chalk flecks in the clay, manufactured at a number of sites in and around Ely. Jugs with a dull olive glaze were not uncommon, but main products jars and bowls.

GRIM: Grimston Ware. Made at Grimston, near King's Lynn. It was made from a sandy clay similar with a slight '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.

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.

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.

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.

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

GRE: Glazed Red Earthenwares: Fine earthenware, usually with a brown, orange or green glaze, usually on the inner surface. Made at numerous locations all over England. Occurs in a range of practical shapes for use in the households of the time, such as large mixing bowls, cauldrons and frying pans. It was first made around the middle of the 16th century, and in some places continued in use until the 19th century.

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

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

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

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

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

SWSG: White Salt-Glazed Stoneware. Delicate white pottery made between 1720 and 1780, usually for tea cups and mugs. Has a finely dimpled surface, like orange peel.

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

12.1.1 2009 Pottery Results

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

RESULTS

Test Pit 1

TP	Context	PHIST		EMS		EMW		HG		BD		MW		VIC		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1	1													2	24	1800-1900
1	2							1	20			1	4	1	5	1150-1900
1	3													2	15	1800-1900
1	4			2	12					1	1			1	1	450-1900
1	5			1	2					1	2					450-1550
1	6			1	4											450-850
1	7			1	13	1	14									450-1200
1	8	1	9	2	4											800BC-850
1	9			1	1											450-850

This test-produced a large assemblage of early/middle Saxon pottery, indicating that there was settlement here at that time. The site then appears to have been abandoned until the early medieval period, from which time it was used at a low level, until the present. The sherd of Prehistoric pottery shows that there was activity here in the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age. The lowest two contexts produced only early/middle Saxon or earlier pottery, showing that they are almost certainly undisturbed horizons of that date. They also appear to be overlain by 20 or 30cm or similarly undisturbed medieval soils.

Test Pit 2

TP	Context	PHIST		EMS		EMW		SHW		BD		SWSG		VIC		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
2	2											1	1	4	13	1720-1900
2	3									1	1			1	1	1450-1800
2	4			1	5	3	16									450-12003
2	5					1	9			2	37					1100-1550
2	6			2	48	1	10									450-1200
2	7	2	5					1	5							800BC-1200
2	8			2	9											450-850

This test-pit produced a similar range of pottery types as Test-pit 1, and probably had a similar use-history. There is a little more early medieval pottery here, suggesting that the site of this test-pit is closer to, or on the focus of activity. The lowest context produced only early/middle Saxon pottery, showing that it is almost certainly an undisturbed horizon of that date. It also appears to be overlain by 20 or 30cm or similarly undisturbed medieval soils.

Test Pit 3

TP	Context	BD		GRE		VIC		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
3	1			1	6	14	94	1550-1900
3	2	1	4			10	30	1450-1900
3	3					6	17	1800-1900
3	4					2	2	1800-1900
3	6	1	26					1450-1500

The range of pottery from this test-pit shows that there was very little activity here before the late medieval period, and that the site was not used to any great degree before the Victorian period. The lowest context seems likely to be an undisturbed late medieval horizon.

Test Pit 4

TP	Context	ELY		GRE		EST		VIC		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
4	1			2	4			1	1	1550-1900
4	3	1	4			1	2	1	2	1150-1900

This test-pit did not produce very much pottery, but it does show that there was some activity here in the earlier medieval period, but then it appears to have been abandoned until at least the later 16th century.

Test Pit 5

TP	Context	ELY		GRE		VIC		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
5	1			1	1	11	19	1550-1900
5	2					12	29	1800-1900
5	3					14	53	1800-1900
5	4			2	8	18	19	1550-1900
5	5	1	3	2	6	4	16	1150-1900
5	6			1	4	2	3	1550-1900

A single small sherd of medieval pottery aside, all the activity at this site seems to have taken place in the post-medieval period, and mainly in the Victorian era.

Test Pit 6

TP	Context	VIC		Date
		No	Wt	
6	1	21	44	1800-1900
6	2	12	34	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, suggesting very strongly that the site was not used to any great degree before that time.

Test Pit 7

TP	Context	VIC		Date
		No	Wt	
7	1	6	23	1800-1900
7	2	9	29	1800-1900
7	3	8	32	1800-1900
7	4	8	13	1800-1900
7	5	3	7	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, suggesting very strongly that the site was noted used to any great degree before that time.

Test Pit 8

Not excavated

Test Pit 9

TP	Context	GRE		PSW		SS		VIC		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
9	1							4	49	1800-1900
9	3							27	221	1800-1900
9	4							19	190	1800-1900
9	6	2	11	1	4	1	5			1550-1700

All the pottery from this test-pit is post-medieval, showing that there was little activity before that time. It is one of the few test-pits that has produced pottery which can definitely be ascribed to the 17th century, showing that it was occupied around the time of the Civil War. The lowest context appears to be an undisturbed horizon of around that date.

Test Pit 10

No pottery found

Test Pit 11

TP	Context	RB		VIC		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
11	2	1	5	4	17	100-1900

This test-pit produced just two sherds of pottery, one Roman and the other Victorian, indicating that it was used in those periods, but was marginal the rest of the time.

Test Pit 12

Not excavated

Test Pit 13

TP	Context	GRE		VIC		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
13	1			10	36	1800-1900
13	2			15	27	1800-1900
13	3	1	3	15	38	1550-1900
13	4			3	18	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit, apart from one sherd, is Victorian, showing that it was not used to any notable degree before that time.

Test Pit 14

TP	Context	RB		SHC		EMW		ELY		HG		BD		GRE		VIC		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
14	1	1	2					2	5							2	6	300-1900
14	2	1	1			1	2							2	8	3	9	100-1900
14	3															2	2	1800-1900
14	4							1	3			2	3	3	5	2	4	1150-1900
14	5	5	13											3	17	1	1	100-1900
14	6	1	3	2	5			4	13	5	45					1	3	100-1900

This test-pit produced a fairly large assemblage of a wide range of pottery types. There is quite a big collection of Roman pottery, meaning it is very likely that there was a settlement in the immediate vicinity of the test-pit. The site then appears to have been abandoned until the medieval period, during which it was more or less continually occupied, then seems to have fallen from use after the early post-medieval period, or been occupied by fairly poor inhabitants, until the 19th century. The deepest context may be an undisturbed medieval soil horizon.

Test Pit 15

Not excavated

Test Pit 16

TP	Context	HG		ELY		BD		GRE		SS		SWSG		VIC		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
16	1							1	9					23	115	1550-1900
16	2			1	7	1	5			2	5	1	3	21	113	1150-1900
16	3			4	5			2	6	1	5			2	5	1150-1900
16	4	1	14	4	23									1	3	1150-1900

This test-pit produced a fairly large assemblage of medieval pottery, but the range of types suggests that activity was largely limited to between 1150 and 1350, although there was a human presence at the site virtually continuously after that time.

Test Pit 17

TP	Context	SHW		HG		VIC		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
17	1					1	5	1800-1900
17	2					4	15	1800-1900
17	3					5	24	1800-1900
17	5	1	2			5	8	1100-1900
17	6			1	1			1150-1350

This test-pit did not produce much pottery dating to before the medieval period, but what there is shows that there was some activity at the site in the earlier part of the medieval period. The lowest context may be an undisturbed medieval soil horizon.

Test Pit 18

TP	Context	EMW		HG		ELY		BD		LMOx		VIC		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
18	4							1	4					1450-1550
18	5	1	5	1	3							1	1	1100-1900
18	6					2	4			1	2			1150-1550
18	7					1	5							1150-1350

The site of this test-pit appears to have been occupied throughout the medieval period, but it then seems to have been abandoned until the 19th century. The lowest two or even three contexts may be undisturbed medieval soil horizons.

Test Pit 19

TP	Context	THT		EMW		ELY		HG		MP		BD		SS		SWSG		VIC		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
19	1																	7	52	1800-1900
19	2					1	4											3	7	1150-1900
19	3									1	19	1	1	1	4	2	3	22	161	1350-1900
19	4			8	43													11	165	1100-1900
19	5							2	7									2	15	1150-1900
19	6	1	52																	850-1100

This test-pit produced a wide range of medieval pottery which suggests that it was occupied throughout the period, and then abandoned until the mid-17th century. There is also a sherd of Thetford ware, which means there were people here during the late Saxon period, or, at the latest, around the time of the Norman Conquest. Context 6 may be an undisturbed soil which dates to that time.

Test Pit 20

TP	Context	BD		GRE		VIC		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
20	1					6	18	1800-1900
20	2					19	22	1800-1900
20	3	1	5	2	359	27	165	1450-1900
20	5			1	16			1550-1600

This test-pit shows very little evidence for activity before the Victorian era, other than a single sherd of late medieval pottery. All the GRE appears to be late, and is also likely to be Victorian.

Test Pit 21 Not excavated

Test Pit 22

TP	Context	RB		ELY		HG		GS		BD		LMOx		GRE		MW		VIC		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
22	1													1	2	3	3	9	27	1680-1900
22	3					1	1	3	16	1	16							2	12	1150-1900
22	4			2	28			1	49	4	90	1	5							1150-1550
22	5							1	9	1	6									1450-1550
22	6	1	31	2	53															300-1350

The pottery from this test-pit shows that there was activity virtually throughout the medieval period, starting around AD1150. There was also a fairly large sherd of Roman pottery, indicating that there is a site of that date nearby. The late medieval pottery is interesting in that it is the only assemblage from all the test-pits that includes German Stonewares of the period, from a number of different pots, and it is possible that the occupants of the house had mercantile connections, or, given that the pottery is largely beer-mugs, it may have been an inn at that time. The lowest or even three contexts appear to be undisturbed medieval soil horizons.

Test Pit 23

TP	Context	LMOx		GRE		VIC		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
23	1					20	22	1800-1900
23	2					21	33	1800-1900
23	3	1	4			72	262	1450-1900
23	4					83	346	1800-1900
23	5			1	25	36	606	1550-1900
23	6					1	102	1800-1900

Most of the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, but the two earlier sherds show that there was activity at the site from the late medieval to early post-medieval periods.

Test Pit 24

TP	Context	RB		ELY		HG		GRIM		LMOx		GRE		EST		VIC		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
24	1															4	8	1800-1900
24	2															24	57	1800-1900
24	3															21	42	1800-1900
24	4											1	24			16	52	1550-1900
24	5	1	3	1	2	2	21	1	4	1	2			1	15	6	4	100-1900
24	6			1	3	1	15											1150-1350

The site of this test-pit appears to have been almost continually occupied throughout the medieval period, from about AD1150 onwards. It then seems to have been largely abandoned until the 19th century. There was also a sherd of Roman pottery present. Context 6 appears to be an undisturbed medieval horizon

Test Pit 25

TP	Context	PHIST		RB		GRIM		BD		VIC		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
25	1			2	22	1	3	1	17	15	58	100-1900
25	2	1	11							7	7	500BC-1900
25	3									6	10	1800-1900

The presence of Prehistoric and Roman pottery shows that there was activity at the site during those periods. The two sherds of medieval pottery show that the site was again used at that time, although probably not lived on, and it then seems to have been disused until the Victorian era.

Test Pit 26

TP	Context	GRE		EST		VIC		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
26	2	1	15	1	1	11	25	1550-1900
26	3					2	6	1800-1900
26	4	1	4			9	53	1550-1900
26	5	2	2			5	10	1550-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is post-medieval, and suggests that there was very little activity at the site before the 19th century.

Test Pit 27

TP	Context	GRE		VIC		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
27	2			2	3	1800-1900
27	3	2	12	2	2	1550-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is post-medieval, and suggests that there was very little activity at the site before the 19th century.



Test Pit 28

TP	Context	PHIST		RB		GRE		VIC		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
28	1					1	4	20	53	1800-1900
28	2							1	3	1800-1900
28	3							1	14	1800-1900
28	4			1	10					100-400
28	5	1	5	1	2					500BC-AD200

This site shows ceramic evidence of activity in the Iron Age and Roman periods, but it then seems to have been more or less abandoned until the 19th century. The lowest context did not produce any pottery later than the Roman period, and is probably an undisturbed horizon dating to that time.

Test Pit 29

TP	Context	RB		HG		BD		GRE		WCS		SS		MW		EST		VIC		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
29	2									1	7	1	2			4	13	9	35	1600-1900
29	3	1	3											1	4			1	4	100-1900
29	4			1	1			1	17											1150-1600
29	5					1	2	1	4											1450-1700

This test-pit shows that there was activity at the site in the Roman and medieval periods, and also, slightly unusually, good-quality mid-17th century material was also present. Context 4 and 5 appear to be undisturbed late medieval strata.

Test Pit 30

No pottery found

12.1.2 2013 Pottery Report

No = number of sherds

Wt = weight of sherds in grams

Test Pit 1

TP	Context	EMS		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
1	1			1	4	1800-1900
1	2	1	3	4	16	450-1900
1	3			4	6	1800-1900

The single sherd of Early Saxon pottery indicates that people were using this site at that time, possibly as fields. It then seems to have been abandoned until the Victorian era.

Test Pit 2

TP	Context	GS		GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
2	1					32	88	1800-1900
2	2			1	1	17	41	1550-1900
2	3	1	2	1	22	25	66	1450-1900
2	4			4	30	12	13	1550-1900

The sherds of German Stoneware is from a late medieval drinking vessel, probably a tall beaker known in German as a Jakobakanne. It shows people were using the site at that time, but otherwise all the pottery is post-medieval, and suggests that the site was probably fields until the Victorian era.

Test Pit 3

TP	Context	GRE		SMW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
3	1					27	67	1800-1900
3	2	1	34	1	4	15	31	1550-1900
3	3	1	3			6	18	1550-1900
3	4					11	22	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is post-medieval, and suggests that the site was probably fields throughout the period until the Victorian era.

Test Pit 4

TP	Context	EMW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
4	2	1	4	4	7	1100-1900
4	3	1	2	3	6	1100-1900
4	4			1	9	1800-1900

The two sherds of medieval pottery show that people were using the site at that time, possibly as fields. It then seems to have been abandoned until the Victorian era.

Test Pit 5

TP	Context	VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	
5	1	2	6	1800-1900
5	4	2	9	1800-1900
5	5	1	17	1800-1900

All the pottery from this site is Victorian, suggesting people did not use the site before that time.

Test Pit 6

TP	Context	GRE		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
6	1			3	20	1800-1900
6	2			4	14	1800-1900
6	3			3	7	1800-1900
6	4	1	5	17	33	1550-1900
6	6			3	3	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is post-medieval, and suggests that the site was probably fields throughout the period until the Victorian era.

Test Pit 7

TP	Context	EMW		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
7	1			3	10	1800-1900
7	2			3	8	1800-1900
7	3	1	11			1100-1200
7	4	1	2			1100-1200
7	5			1	8	1800-1900

The two sherds of medieval pottery show that people were using the site at that time, possibly as fields. It then seems to have been abandoned until the Victorian era.

Test Pit 8

TP	Context	EMW		SHC		VIC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
8	1			2	9			1100-1200
8	2					2	10	1800-1900
8	3					1	1	1800-1900
8	4	1	6			1	1	1100-1900

The three sherds of medieval pottery show that people were using the site at that time, possibly as fields. It then seems to have been abandoned until the Victorian era.

12.2 Other Finds – Catherine Collins

12.2.1 2009 test pit finds

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1		clear window glass x2 =4g	slag x3 = 95g	coal x6 =5g	red plastic tube = <1g
C. 2			iron nails x2 =4g		
C.3	peach flat tile fragment x1 = 246g, red CBM fragments x2 = 72g, yellow CBM fragments x2 =8g		iron nails x2 =4g		yellow plastic object = 1g
C.4	red CBM fragments x1 = <1g		slag x1 =3g	coal x4 =7g, grey sand stone = 299g	
C.5			slag x1 = 19g	coal x3 =3g	concrete x1 =1g
C.7	red CBM fragments x1 =2g			coal x2 =2g	
C.8		yellow container glass x1 =<1g	slag x1 = 84g		concrete x3 =4g, animal bone x1 =<1g
C.9				coal x2 =<1g	

Table 33: The non-pottery finds excavated from WIL/09/1

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	modern grey CBM fragment x1 =44g, dark yellow CBM fragment x1 =11g, red CBM fragments x1 = <1g			coal x3 = 5g, slate x1 =<1g	concrete x1 =15g, mortar x3 =40g
C. 2	red CBM fragments x3 = 21g			coal x5 = 6g, quartz? x1 = 13g, burnt stone x1 =2g	black plastic = <1g, oyster shell x1 = 2g, part of large battery? = 70g, mortar x2 = 7g, animal bone x1 = <1g
C.3	dark yellow CBM fragments x1 =3g, red CBM fragments x1 =5g	clear window glass x1 =<1g		waste flint? x1 =14g	animal bone x1 =2g, mortar x2 = 33g
C.4				burnt stone x3 = 34g, waste flint? x1 =2g	
C.5	red/orange CBM fragment x1 =2g			coal x1 =2g	
C.7			slag x1 = 19g		
C.8				coal x1 =2g	

Table 34: The non-pottery finds excavated from WIL/09/2



Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	dirty yellow CBM fragments x1 = 108g, clay pipe stem x1 =3g		metal button? = 2g	coal x4 = 3g	plastic gun? cartridge with metal end = 8g "CROWN SQUIRE 6 70mm"
C. 2	dark yellow CBM fragments x5 =41g, clay pipe stem x1 =2g, red CBM fragments x2 = 7g	clear window glass x1 = <1g, clear container glass x1 =7g	iron nails x1 =5g, metal tubing = 20g, end shotgun cartridge = 5g	coal x3 = 69g, chalk x1 =1g	mussel shell x2 = <1g
C.3	pinky/red CBM fragments x4 = 39g, red CBM fragments x4 = 2g, yellow CBM fragments x2 =3g, clay pipe stem x2 =1g	clear window glass x3 = 1g	scrap metal x2 =2g, metal button = <1g, slag? x1 =5g	coal x2 = 4g	tiny pink buttons x2 = <1g, muscle shell x2 =2g
C.4	clay pipe stem x3 = 2g	clear window glass x1 = <1g	scrap iron x2 =2g	coal x1 =4g	mortar x1 =<1g
C.6		clear container glass x1 =2g		coal x2 =3g	oyster shell x1 =2g

Table 35: The non-pottery finds excavated from WIL/09/3

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1		green bottle glass x2 =<1g	long metal bolt = 79g, iron nails x1 =4g	coal x2 =5g, chalk? x1 =82g	
C. 2	clay pipe stem x1 =1g, clay pipe bowl fragments x1 =<1g, red CBM fragments x1 =2g		scrap iron x2 =14g, metal button? = 2g	coal x1 =<1g, slate x1 =2g	green plastic x2 = <1g
C.3	clay pipe stem x5 =6g			coal x7 =5g	animal bone x1 = <1g
C.4	clay pipe stem x7 = 4g, red CBM fragments x2 =5g	green bottle glass x1 =2g	iron nails x1 =4g	coal x1 =1g	

Table 36: The non-pottery finds excavated from WIL/09/4



Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem x1 =4g, red CBM fragments x3 =10g, modern green glazed tile fragments x1 =3g	orange bottle glass x1 =11g, clear window glass x1 =1g, green bottle glass x2 =10g, clear container glass x3 =3g, tiny glass bead =<1g	'bowler hat' shaped metal object = 9g, iron nails x2 =5g	slate x2 =3g, coal x3 =6g	blue Perspex x1 =1g, asbestos x1 =5g, mortar/concrete x1 =6g, black plastic = <1g
C. 2	red CBM fragments x6 = 64g, yellow CBM fragments x5 =25g, clay pipe stem x1 =2g	clear container glass x6 =18g	modern screw =2g, iron nails x13 =40g, metal fixing =16g, silver milk bottle lid =<1g	coal x2 =4g	concrete x1 =8g, red plastic 'washer' = <1g, mortar/concrete x1 =5g, black plastic x2 =2g
C.3	yellow CBM fragments x2 =9g, peach CBM fragments x2 =5g	orange bottle glass x2 =7g, clear container glass x4 =12g, clear window glass x2 =<1g	milk bottle lids x2 =<1g,, modern nail x1 =7g, iron nails x1 =2g, metal pin/wire? = <1g, metal button = <1g, red CBM fragments x1 = <1g, scrap iron x2 =22g	coal x5 =36g	mortar x1 =0g, tiny pink plastic figure of dog on its hind legs with a ruffle around its neck = <1g
C.4	clay pipe stem x2 =3g, red/orange CBM fragments x3 =143g, yellow CBM fragments x2 =2g	clear window glass x4 =12g, clear container glass x2 =4g, orange bottle glass x1 =2g	silver milk bottle tops x2 =<1g, iron nails x5 =28g	coal x5 =5g	concrete x2 =209g, mortar x1 = 1g
C.5	clay pipe stem x3 =4g, clay pipe bowl fragment x1 =4g, red CBM fragments x4 =17g, yellow CBM fragments x3 =9g	clear container glass x2 =7g, green bottle glass x1 =<1g	metal wire =<1g, iron nails x1 =14g	coal x2 =3g	mortar x1 =<1g
C.6	red CBM fragments x8 =58g, pinky/orange CBM fragment x1 =3g				
C.7	red CBM fragments x2 =55g, pinky/yellow CBM fragment x1 =3g				oyster shell x3 =9g

Table 37: The non-pottery finds excavated from WIL/09/5

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	dark yellow CBM fragments x2 =12g, red CBM fragments x1 =4g	clear container glass x6 = 21g, green bottle glass x1 =<1g, clear window glass x1 =<1g, orange bottle glass x1 =<1g	unidentified lead? object = 5g, crushed thin metal = 2g, iron nail x1 =3g	slate x4 = 11g, coal x7 = 22g	shell x2 = 1g
C. 2	yellow CBM fragments x1 =29g, red CBM fragments x1 =11g, modern grey CBM fragments x1 = 7g	clear container glass x2 =4g, green bottle glass x2 =3g	small iron nail x1 =2g, modern nail x1 =2g, thin crushed metal = 0g, U shaped metal wire = 1g	slate x2 =5g, coal x3 = 8g	shell x1 =<1g

Table 38: The non-pottery finds excavated from WIL/09/6

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
Surface	red CBM fragments x1 =1g	clear window glass x1 =<1g		coal x3 =<1g, slate x1 =1g	
C.1	red CBM fragments x4 =4g, yellow CBM fragments x1 =3g	clear window glass x1 =2g, clear container glass x1 =4g	iron nails x4 =20g, flat plate of iron = 56g, tiny metal hook = <1g, metal washer = 9g, scrap iron x3 =40g	coal x6 =14g	mortar x2 =4g
C. 2	red CBM fragments x6 =4g, clay pipe stem x1 =2g, yellow CBM fragments x2 =2g	clear glass marble =6g, clear container glass x1 =4g	metal washer =2g, slag x1 =5g, iron nails x2 =20g, scrap metal x2 =33g	coal x1 =4g, slate x1 =6g	
C.3	red CBM fragments x3 =6g, yellow CBM fragments x3 =12g	clear container glass x1 =7g	part of metal buckle? =2g, metal button =<1g, slag x4 = 37g, part of metal ring = <1g, scrap iron x4 =65g	coal x4 =6g	concrete x1 = 33g
C.4	yellow CBM fragments x4 =8g, red CBM fragments x2 =<1g	clear window glass x7 =11g	lumps iron x4 =61g, flat metal plate =3g	slate x1 =20g, coal x4 =15g	
C.5	red CBM fragments x1 =3g		iron nails x3 =19g	coal x1 =3g	
C.6		clear window glass x1 =<1g	scrap metal x2 =3g	coal x2 =8g	

Table 39: The non-pottery finds excavated from WIL/09/7

Test Pit 9	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x2 =17g, pinky/orange flat tile fragments x1 =38g	clear window glass x2 =4g, green bottle glass x1 =3g	scrap iron x7 = 25g, detachable metal ring pull from can = <1g, silver foil milk bottle lid = <1g, aluminium tag with small hole at top =<1g, modern nails x1 =7g, iron nails x3 =11g	slate x1 =17g, coal x2 =5g	clear plastic wrapper = <1g, green plastic food wrapper x2 =<1g, bubble wrap = <1g, asbestos x1 =16g
C.3	curved red modern tile fragments x1 =96g, pinky/yellow tile fragments x2 = 88g, red CBM fragments x2 = 17g, pinky/yellow CBM fragments x2 =62g, clay pipe stem x1 =2g	clear container glass x1 =3g, clear window glass x3 =11g, green bottle glass x3 =11g	silver foil milk bottle lid x2=<1g, part of thin metal tube? =<1g, thin strip metal =<1g, iron nails x3 =52g, slag x2 =26g, thick iron ring =6g,	coal x1 =4g, slate x1 =4g	orange string =<1g, asbestos x1 =13g
C.4	yellow CBM fragments x8 = 166g, flat yellow tile fragments x3 =113g, pinky/orange CBM fragments x5 = 120g, red CBM fragments x4 =22g	clear window glass x2 =5g, clear container glass x5 =15g	long metal rod = 80g, slag x2 =42g, iron nails x6 =47g, lumps iron x5 =127g	coal x30 = 121g	concrete x1 =46g, mortar x4 =6g
C.6	red CBM fragments x4 =67g, clay pipe stem x1 =3g	green bottle glass x2 =39g		coal x1 =2g	
C.8	think black tile? x4 =21g, red CBM fragments x2 =2g, flat red tile fragments x1 =30g			coal x3 =13g	mortar x3 =5g

Table 40: The non-pottery finds excavated from WIL/09/9

Test Pit 10	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem x1 =3g	clear window glass x1 =2g	slag x12 = 174g, rounded rectangular metal case (bullet?) = 13g	coal x5 =6g	lump mortar = 39g
C. 2	red CBM fragments x2 =4g	clear container glass x1 =2g	slag x6 = 141g, iron nails x1 = 10g	coal x10 = 45g	
C.3	dark yellow CBM fragments x2 =23g, red CBM fragments x3 =2g, clay pipe stem x1 =<1g		slag x2 = 27g, lump iron =4g	coal x8 = 10g	
C.4	clay pipe stem x1 =<1g			coal x1 =1g	mortar x1 =4g, plaster x4 =2g

Table 41: The non-pottery finds excavated from WIL/09/10



Test Pit 11	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	yellow CBM fragments x3 =9g, , pinky/grey modern tile fragment = 22g			worked stone = 93g	mortar x1 =56g
C. 2	pinky/grey modern flat tile fragment x1 = 40g, yellow CBM fragments x2 =2g, red CBM fragments x1 =2g, clay pipe stem x1 =<1g		long triangular metal rod = 100g, iron nails x1 =1g		melted plastic = 5g, green plastic = <1g concrete x1 =5g
C.3	red CBM fragments x1 =2g, yellow CBM fragment x1 =26g		iron nails x1 =4g		oyster shell x1 =16g, tiny snail shells x2 = <1g, clear plastic wrapper = <1g
C.4					snail shell x1 = <1g
C.5				coal x1 =2g	

Table 42: The non-pottery finds excavated from WIL/09/11

Test Pit 13	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x5 = 14g, vitrified material? x1 =4g	clear window glass x14 =31g, clear container glass x3 =4g	metal screw x1 =9g	slate x3 =8g, coal x4 =5g	concrete tile x1 =50g
C. 2	red CBM fragments x6 = 12g, yellow CBM fragments x2 =17g	clear window glass x16 =37g	slag x4 =80g, half a penny coin (date unknown) = 2g, iron nails x3 =17g, scrap iron x3 =11g, wood with bracket and nail attached = 49g, metal hinge (with nail attached)= 68g	slate x3 =11g, coal x8 = 27g	concrete x7 = 231g, white Perspex x1 = <1g
C.3	yellow CBM fragments x3 =31g, red CBM fragments with vitrified material? =11g	clear window glass x13 =15g	foil milk bottle lid = <1g, scrap iron x3 =8g	slate x3 =51g, coal x7 = 18g	
C.4		clear window glass x2 =15g		coal x6 =15g	
C.5	red/yellow CBM fragment x1 =3g				
Test Pit 14	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x3 = 30g	clear glass marble = 5g, clear container glass x3 =5g	iron nails x2 =4g, foil (Cream Egg and milk bottle top?) x2 = <1g	coal x3 =6g	plastic toy divers x2 =6g, small round rubber ball = 6g, purple, blue and green conjoined wire coverings = <1g, mussel shell x1 = <1g, red plastic = <1g
C. 2	modern flat dark red tile fragments x2 = 72g, red CBM fragments x2 =46g	green bottle glass x2 =5g, clear container glass x1 =3g	silver milk bottle tops x2 = <1g, iron nails x1 =2g, folded thin sheet lead? = 65g,	coal x2 = 8g, slate x1 =13g	yellow plastic x1 = <1g
C.3	clay pipe stem x1 =3g, vitrified material? x1 =5g	clear container glass x1 = <1g, green bottle glass x1 =7g	iron nails x2 =5g	coal x1 =12g, shaped slate (pencil?) =1g	red plastic wire covering = <1g
C.4	flat red tile fragments x1 = 104g, red CBM fragments x3 = 6g		iron nail x1 =4g	coal x2 =8g	
C.5	yellow CBM fragments x2 =7g, red CBM fragments x2 =2g, clay pipe stem x2 =2g		iron nails x2 = 8g	flint flake? = 1g, coal x1 = <1g	oyster shell fragments x6 =8g
C.6	red CBM fragments x7 = 23g, yellow CBM fragments x2 =2g		lump metal = 80g		

Table 43: The non-pottery finds excavated from WIL/09/13

Test Pit 16	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x2 =11g	clear window glass x1 =<1g	slag x2 =66g	slate x1 =12g, coal x6 = 10g	
C. 2	red CBM fragments x6 = 41g	green bottle glass x1 = 1g	slag x5 = 39g, iron nails x1 =3g	coal x3 = 10g, slate x2 =8g	white Perspex x1 =1g
C.3	clay pipe stem x1 =5g, clay pipe bowl fragment x1 =<1g, red CBM fragments x4 =52g		slag x6 = 39g, metal button =1g, iron nails x2 =8g	coal x3 =6g	
C.4	red CBM fragments x3 =27g		iron nails x1 =2g, scrap iron x1 =2g		oyster shell x2 =5g
C.5					oyster shell fragments x2 = 1g
C.6	yellow CBM/mortar? x2 =20g				

Table 44: The non-pottery finds excavated from WIL/09/16

Test Pit 17	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	yellow CBM fragments x3 =24g, red CBM fragments x8 = 32g		iron nails x2 =11g	slate x2 = 14g, coal x2 =11g	pink plastic curved handle? = <1g, green plastic =<1g
C. 2	clay pipe stem x1 =2g, yellow CBM fragments x4 = 17g, red CBM fragments x7 = 64g			slate x2 =3g, coal x5 =3g	snail shell fragments x2 = <1g
C.3	red CBM fragments x5 = 10g, yellow CBM fragments x2 =22g, clay pipe stem x1 =3g	clear window glass x1 = <1g	iron nails x1 =7g	coal x3 = 4g, chalk x5 =22g, slate x1 =<1g	snail shells x1 = 2g
C.4	red CBM fragments x4 =6g			slate x1 =1g	oyster shell fragments x1 =2g
C.5					snail shell fragments x8 = <1g, snail shell x1 =1g
C.6			scrap iron x2 =6g	round stone ball = 7g	
C.7					oyster shell x1 =3g

Table 45: The non-pottery finds excavated from WIL/09/17

Test Pit 18	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x4 =23g		iron nails x8 = 25g, part of a metal bracelet? (with clasp) = 2g	slate x1 =16g	concrete x3 =81g, tarmac x1 =10g
C. 2	black tile fragments? x8 = 23g, modern white glazed tile fragments x6 = 26g, yellow CBM fragments x3 =8g	clear window glass x1 =3g	metal wire x7 =7g, iron nails x14 = 62g	coal x2 =5g, stone – curved on one edge (probably worked) = 92g	concrete x6 = 185g, mortar x2 =7g
C.3	flat yellow tile fragments x5 = 46g, red CBM fragments x2 =3g, clay pipe stem x2 =2g		iron nails x2 =7g	coal x1 =<1g	animal bone? x1 =<1g
C.5		clear window glass x1 =1g	lump iron = 31g	coal x2 =5g	snail shells x2 =7g

Table 46: The non-pottery finds excavated from WIL/09/18

Test Pit 19	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x6 = 65g, dark yellow CBM fragments x2 =17g	clear container glass x2 =23g	one penny coin dated 1997 = 3g	slate x2 =36g	mortar x4 =12g, concrete x1 =17g
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x1 =13g, red CBM fragments x3 = 60g	clear window glass x5 =7g, green bottle glass x3 =6g, clear container glass x2 =4g	decorative thin round metal object (back of pocket watch?) = 7g	slate x6 = 20g	
C.3	red CBM fragments x5 =31g, yellow CBM fragments x1 =39g, flat yellow tile fragments x1 =136g	clear container glass x1 =7g, clear window glass x5 =7g, green bottle glass x2 =8g	iron nails x2 =9g	coal x1 =1g, slate x2 =5g	mortar x1 =2g
C.4	red CBM fragments x6 = 56g, clay pipe bowl fragments x1 =2g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x6 = 58g, curved yellow/orange tile fragment =66g	green bottle glass x8 = 72g	iron nails x7 =50g, scrap iron x2 =15g	slate x2 =6g, coal x1 =2g	oyster shell x5 =10g
C.5	red CBM fragments x3 =8g	clear window glass x1 =<1g	iron nails x2 =15g, slag x2 =10g	flat stone tile? = 280g, coal x2 =2g	oyster shell x2 =2g
C.6	red CBM fragments x1 =2g		slag x1 =2g, iron nail x1 =5g	coal x1 =<1g	oyster shell fragments x1 =2g

Table 47: The non-pottery finds excavated from WIL/09/19



Test Pit 20	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	dirty yellow CBM fragments x3 =8g, flat yellow tile fragments x2 =22g, red CBM fragments x9 =33g	clear container glass x5 =43g, green bottle glass x1 =2g, clear window glass x2 =3g	iron nails x11 =22g, iron bolt = 4g	coal x19 = 76g, slate x3 =26g	concrete x2 =14g, button = <1g
C. 2	red CBM fragments x36 = 1627g, yellow CBM fragments x48 = 1444g, flat yellow tile fragments x2 =312g	pink container glass x1 =13g, clear container glass x30 = 162g, clear window glass x8 = 12g	iron nails x14 =53g	round stone ball = 6g, slate x11 =105g, coal x19 = 80g, burnt stone x1 =10g	mortar x2 =17g, concrete x14 = 301g, Bakelite x1 =4g
C.3	yellow brick fragment = 1060g, curved red tile fragments x1 =290g, yellow CBM fragments x3 =317g, flat red tile fragments x3 = 162g, red CBM fragments x3 =317g	clear container glass x18 = 205g, green bottle glass x1 =5g, clear window glass x3 =3g	long flat metal rod = 217g, lump metal = 738g, base metal can = 124g, iron nails x1 = 8g, scrap iron x7 = 37g, slag x1 =16g, metal pin = 3g	coal x22 =65g	
C.5	flat yellow tile fragment = 479g, pinky/yellow CBM fragment x1 =233g		iron nails x2 =10g, D shaped iron bolt = 30g, ? shaped iron object = 21g		
C.6	yellow CBM fragments x1 =90g, clay pipe stem x2 =4g		iron nails x2 =12g	coal x2 =<1g	

Table 48: The non-pottery finds excavated from WIL/09/20



Test Pit 22	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1		clear window glass x2 =6g, clear container glass x3 = 10g	iron nails x19 = 59g, long iron nail = 49g, modern screws x5 = 18g, metal button = 2g, metal fixings x2 = 18g	coal x4 =4g	concrete x1 =8g
C. 2	red CBM fragments x4 = 27g	clear container glass x1 =2g		coal x4 = 2g, burnt stone x1 =2g	
C.3	red CBM fragments x2 =5g	clear container glass x1 =6g	metal button = 1g	coal x12 = 16g, chalk x1 =8g, grey stone = 32g	
C.4	red CBM fragments x1 =3g, flat red/grey thin tile fragment x1 =4g		iron nails x2 =20g		
C.5	peach curved tile fragment x1 =40g, red CBM fragments x1 =9g		lump iron = 41g		animal bone =16g
C.6					oyster shell x1 = <1g, melted plastic = <1g

Table 49: The non-pottery finds excavated from WIL/09/22



Test Pit 23	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x31 = 129g, clay pipe stem x2 =4g, yellow CBM fragments x3 =14g, flat yellow tile fragments x2 =18g	green bottle glass x3 = 10g, clear window glass x7 = 8g, clear container glass x3 =17g, orange bottle glass x1 =2g	metal spring from clothes peg =2g, slag x1 =72g, iron bolt = 28g	coal x9 = 11g, slate x3 =10g	mortar x2 =7g, concrete x2 =23, green plastic x1 =<1g
C. 2	red CBM fragments x36 = 104g, yellow CBM fragments x8 =45g, modern red/grey CBM fragments x2 =45g	clear container glass x10 = 29g, clear window glass x10 = 14g, green bottle glass x6 =13g	iron nails x2 =15g, slag x3 = 5g	slate x1 =11g, coal x12 =27g	concrete x6 = 189g, mortar x4 =9g, wood = 7g
C.3	flat yellow tile fragments x5 =131g, curved yellow tile fragments x4 =174g, red CBM fragments x28 = 211g, green tile x4 = 11g, curved red CBM fragments x2 =32g, flat red tile fragments x1 =63g, yellow CBM fragments x9 =56g, clay pipe stem x1 =2g	clear window glass x10 = 16g, green bottle glass x2 =7g, clear container glass x15 =46g, orange bottle glass x2 =11g	partial thin metal container =7g, scrap iron x12 =81g, iron bolts x2 =59g	coal x54 = 103g, slate x2 =20g	concrete x1 =24g
C.4	yellow CBM fragments x22 = 379g, curved yellow tile fragments x6 = 293g, flat yellow tile fragment x12 =305g, red CBM fragments x23 =314g, flat red tile fragments x5 =89g, curved red tile fragments x1 = 53g	clear container glass x28 = 106g, green bottle glass x9 =62g, orange bottle glass x1 =4g	flat plate iron = 37g, iron nails x1 =11g, scrap iron x2 =8g	slate x1 =7g, coal x4 = 62g	
C.5	curved red tile fragments x9 = 465g, curved yellow tile fragments x9 = 529g, red CBM fragments x2 = 92g, flat red tile fragments x2 =78g, white china lid = 11g	clear container glass x14 = 307g, green bottle glass x3 =63g	lumps iron x11 = 304g, iron nails x2 =33g		black bottle stopper = 23g
C.6	curved yellow tile fragment x1 =58g, curved orange tile fragment x1 =20g		modern nail x1 =10g		

Table 50: The non-pottery finds excavated from WIL/09/23

Test Pit 24	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	dark red/grey CBM fragment x1 =35g	clear container glass x1 =7g		coal x1 =8g, slate x1 =3g	wood x2 = 7g
C. 2	red CBM fragments x1 =2g, clay pipe stem x1 =1g, yellow CBM fragments x1 =8g	clear container glass x4 = 29g, orange bottle glass x1 =3g, clear window glass x4 =36g	metal spring from clothes peg =2g, iron nails x3 =10g, modern nails x2 =4g	coal x3 =10g	yellow plastic tag with "35p" hand written on it = 1g
C.3	dark yellow CBM fragments x2 =11g, red CBM fragments x1 =<1g	clear container glass x1 =2g, clear window glass x3 =10g	iron nails x1 =10g	coal x3 = 94g	
C.4	clay pipe bowl fragment x1 =<1g, dark yellow CBM fragment x1 =7g, red CBM fragment x1 =1g	clear container glass x2 =6g, clear window glass x3 =9g	metal hook (like a large thick fishing hook) = 110g	coal x3 =2g,	
C.5	dirty yellow CBM fragments x2 =4g	green bottle glass x1 =<1g	metal bolt = 48g, iron nails x1 =3g	quartz/marble =2g, slate x2 =7g	
C.6				coal x1 =2g	
C.7					oyster shell x1 =9g
C.9				coal x1 = <1g	mussel shell x1 =<1g

Table 51: The non-pottery finds excavated from WIL/09/24

Test Pit 25	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
Miscellaneous Finds		clear container glass x1 =4g		coal x2 =27g	concrete x1 =12g, animal bone x1 =4g
C.1	clay pipe stem x1 =<1g	clear window glass x1 =1g	iron nails x1 =7g, miscellaneous metal object, like a nail but with an aluminium coat at one end = 3g	coal x4 =5g	melted plastic x2 = <1g
C.2	red CBM fragments x4 = 8g		metal bottle cap = 2g, metal object = 33g	coal x20 = 20g, slate x1 =2g, burnt stone x1 =4g	wood/roots x5 = 3g
C.3	yellow CBM fragments x3 = 13g, red CBM fragments x8 = 8g	clear window glass x1 =2g	slag? x1 =<1g, iron nails x2 = 12g	coal x35 = 60g, slate x3 =2g	oyster shell fragments x1 =<1g, nut shell x1 = <1g

Table 52: The non-pottery finds excavated from WIL/09/25



Test Pit 26	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C.2	red/yellow flat tile fragment = 134g, red CBM fragments x3 =14g, clay pipe bowl fragment x1 =<1g, clay pipe stem x3 =4g	clear window glass x2 =3g, clear container glass x1 = 1g	iron nails x16 = 117g	slate x3 =5g, coal x7 =4g	oyster shell x1 =0g, orange plastic = 2g
C.3	red CBM fragments x4 = 26g, peach CBM fragment x1 =3g, clay pipe stem x1 =4g	clear window glass x3 =4g	iron nails x3 =31g, scrap iron x2 =6g	coal x8 = 24g	
C.4	clay pipe stem x1 =2g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x4 =7g, red CBM fragments x7 = 10g		scrap iron x2 =21g, iron nails x4 =30g	coal x11 =39g, slate x2 =7g	
C.5	yellow CBM fragments x3 = 16g, red CBM fragments x5 = 7g	green bottle glass x1 =<1g	iron nails x4 =29g, lumps lead? x2 = 38g, lumps iron x3 =21g, slag? x1 = 23g		animal bone x4 =8g

Table 53: The non-pottery finds excavated from WIL/09/26

Test Pit 27	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1				chalk x2 =12g	
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x1 =87g, red CBM fragments x3 = 23g, yellow CBM fragments x7 =64g		iron nails x1 =7g	coal x1 =4g	oyster shell x1 =27g
C.3	red/grey CBM fragments x4 = 212g, clay pipe stem x1 =3g		lump metal = 4g	coal x4 =2g	oyster shell x1 =1g
C.4	yellow CBM fragments x2 =13g			flint? x1 =2g	oyster shell x1 =2g
C.5			small iron nail = 4g		

Table 54: The non-pottery finds excavated from WIL/09/27

Test Pit 28	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	yellow CBM fragments x11 = 178g, peach CBM fragments x18 = 175g, red CBM fragments x10 = 330g, flat red tile fragments x3 = 59g	clear glass bottle stopper = 13g, yellow container glass x1 = 5g, green bottle glass x7 = 39g, clear container glass x13 = 34g, clear window glass x10 = 20g	iron nails x8 = 60g, thick large link metal chain = 132g, sheet folded aluminium? = 15g, metal plate = 41g, metal wire = 10g, slag x3 = 31g, metal spring from clothes peg = 3g, metal washer = 1g, scrap iron x5 = 167g	coal x19 = 142g	white toothpaste screw cap = 1g, animal tooth = 4g, concrete x16 = 581g
C. 2	red CBM fragments x18 = 139g	clear container glass x4 = 18g, degraded green bottle glass x1 = 11g	scrap iron x2 = 5g, iron nails x4 = 29g	coal x2 = 2g	concrete x1 = 7g
C.3	red/orange flat tile fragments x2 = 124g, red/orange CBM fragments x12 = 134g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x3 = 174g, red CBM fragments x2 = 66g		iron nails x1 = 2g	coal x2 = 14g	mortar x2 = 5g
C.4		clear window glass x1 = 1g			
C.5	red CBM fragments x1 = 24g	green bottle glass x1 = 4g		flint? x1 = 2g	

Table 55: The non-pottery finds excavated from WIL/09/28

Test Pit 29	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x2 = <1g		iron nails x5 = 18g		
C. 2	red CBM fragments x10 = 30g, clay pipe stem x2 = 2g, peachy/yellow CBM fragments x8 = 27g	clear window glass x2 = 2g, clear container glass x2 = 5g, green bottle glass x1 = 4g	iron nails x20 = 112g, metal button = <1g, oval metal hoop = 3g, metal screws x3 = 31g, slag x2 = 29g, scrap metal x4 = 18g, thick metal wire = 4g	slate x1 = 15g, coal x2 = 11g	blue Perspex x1 = <1g
C.3	clay pipe stem x1 = 3g, red glazed pot/tile = 4g, modern grey tile x1 = 19g, red CBM fragments x5 = 14g		slag x1 = 11g, iron nails x4 = 8g		
C.4	red CBM fragments x8 = 20g, clay pipe stem x1 = 2g	clear window glass x1 = 2g		coal x1 = 4g	
C.5	red CBM fragments x2 = 2g		iron nails x4 = 29g		

Table 56: The non-pottery finds excavated from WIL/09/29

12.2.2 2013 test pit finds

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1			long corroded iron nail =19g, part of a metal cutlery knife end (close to handle) =17g, milk bottle top =<1g	coal x3 =11g	concrete =40g, black mesh fabric =<1g
C. 2	modern pink/red flat tile = 27g, yellow/pink tile fragment? =4g, orange CBM =5g, red CBM x2 =5g	clear container glass =2g, clear container glass x9 =81g		coal x37 =46g	concrete =61g, mortar =2g, octagonal black plastic lid? =1g, oyster shell =3g
C.3	red and grey CBM x2 =30g, red CBM x4 =7g, yellow CBM x3 =12g	clear container glass x5 =8g, clear flat glass =4g	corroded iron nail =8g, tiny metal button =<1g	coal x12 =22g	

Table 57: The non-pottery finds excavated from WIL/13/1

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile =5g, red CBM = 101g, yellow CBM x3 =53g	orange bottle glass =4g, blue container glass =3g, green bottle glass x4 =17g, clear container glass x11 =37g, clear flat glass x11 =14g	corroded iron bolt =20g, modern circular metal fixing =4g	coal x21 =35g, slate x13 =33g	oyster shell x2 =5g, mortar x2 =3g
C. 2	red CBM x4 =11g, yellow CBM x2 =5g	green bottle glass 2 =8g, clear flat glass x43 =123g, clear container glass x13 =48g	metal washer =<1g	slate x11 =56g, coal x17 =18g	mortar? x3 =49g, concrete =79g, plastic teeth from comb =<1g
C.3	yellow CBM = 58g, yellow /orange CBM =9g, red CBM x9 =49g, yellow/orange curved tile =127g	clear flat glass x110 =237g, clear container glass x13 =44g, green bottle glass x4 =20g, white glass x2 =5g	modern screw =2g, corroded iron bolt =26g	coal x24 =46g, slate x12 =23g	orange circular disc (part of jewellery?) =18g, small Bakelite object with design on base x4 =4g, button =<1g, cement? =88g, cream bead =2g
C.4	clay pipe stem x2 =4g, red CBM x3 =179g, yellow CBM x3 =6g	clear flat glass x6 =11g, clear container glass =1g	corroded iron bolt =22g, corroded iron scraps x3 =54g	coal x8 =9g, slate =2g	

Table 58: The non-pottery finds excavated from WIL/13/2



Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x24 =39g, clay pipe stem =<1g		slag =8g, corroded iron nail =1g	slate =<1g, coal x8 =5g	mortar x2 =4g, fragments of plastic x2 =3g
C.3	yellow CBM x4 =17g, red CBM x8 =16g clay pipe stem =<1g			coal =1g	
C.4	clay pipe stem =1g red CBM =2g	clear container glass =5g		coal x4 =2g	
C.5	red CBM =<1g				

Table 59: The non-pottery finds excavated from WIL/13/3

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1		clear container glass = 9g, clear flat glass =1g			black Bakelite fragment? =7g
C. 2	red CBM = 3g, clay pipe stem =<1g, burnt red CBM? x6 =99g	clear container glass =3g	corroded iron nail =5g	coal x5 =7g	
C.3	red CBM x2 =3g, clay pipe stem =1g	clear container glass =<1g	slag? =<1g		asbestos? =1g

Table 60: The non-pottery finds excavated from WIL/13/4

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C.2				coal =<1g	
C.3	red/orange CBM x2 =14g			coal x2 =3g	plastic sheeting fragment =<1g
C.4	red/yellow CBM =<1g, clay pipe stem x3 =5g	clear container glass x2 =13g, green bottle glass =2g, blue container glass =4g		coal x2 =2g	blue plastic =<1g
C.5	red/orange CBM x2 =16g	blob of melted glass =2g		coal =<1g	

Table 61: The non-pottery finds excavated from WIL/13/5

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	modern pink/red CB =15g	clear flat glass x2 =1g	scrunched milk bottle top =<1g	slate x4 =8g	white plastic plant tag with 'Gooseberry' handwritten on it =3g, polystyrene x2 =<1g, half a green plastic clothes peg =2g, black roof lining x2 =5g, plastic wrapping x3 =<1g, green plastic x2 =2g, fragments of white plastic labels x2 =<1g, concrete =8g, melted plastic =1g, green plastic sheet fragment =<1g
C. 2	modern red/pink CBM x5 =249g, yellow CBM =3g, modern red glazed flat yellow tile =37g	clear container glass =10g, clear flat glass =11g	tiny metal buckle =<1g, corroded iron nail =9g	coal x3 =20g, slate x3 =18g	plastic clothes peg fragments x3 =9g, black roof lining =5g, concrete =18g, red plastic hoop =1g, grey plastic square cover for something with two nails through it =16g, fabric x2 =6g, mesh fabric =<1g, melted plastic =9g, sheets of plastic x3 =<1g, plastic wrappers x4 =<1g, green plastic object =2g
C.3	clay pipe stem =3g	green bottle glass x2 =7g	scrunched foil x2 =<1g, thick rounded metal nut? =80g	slate x3 =6g	fragments of plastic x6 =5g, food wrapper fragment =<1g
C.4	red/pink modern CBM x3 =344g	green bottle glass x3 =11g, clear container glass x3 =3g, clear flat glass x4 =4g	corroded iron scraps x2 =14g, corroded iron nails x2 =13g	coal x2 =1g, slate x4 =72g	concrete x3 =86g, tarmac x2 =188g, plastic wrappers x3 =<1g, black roof lining = <1g, polystyrene x2 =<1g
C.5	red CBM x2 =12g, clay pipe stem x2 =6g	green bottle glass =10g		coal =<1g	
C.6	clay pipe stem =2g			coal =2g	

Table 62: The non-pottery finds excavated from WIL/13/6

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1			foil =<1g		
C. 2	red CBM x2 =<1g, clay pipe stem =2g	clear flat glass =3g		coal x2 =<1g	
C.3	modern red CBM = 4g			coal =<1g	
C.4	red CBM =6g			coal =<1g	
C.6		clear flat glass = 4g			

Table 63: The non-pottery finds excavated from WIL/13/7

Test Pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile x3 =63g		slag x2 =17g	coal =6g	concrete? =17g
C. 2	red/yellow CBM =7g, red/orange CBM 3 =13g		slag =62g	coal =2g	
C.3	pink/yellow CBM x4 =11g, yellow CBM x4 =8g		corroded iron nail =6g, thin flat metal strip =2g, slag =2g	coal x4 =8g	
C.4	red CBM =9g			coal x2 =9g	

Table 64: The non-pottery finds excavated from WIL/13/8

12.3 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 Willingham in 2009 and 2013 are included below. These may be read in conjunction with relevant sections of the main report. Some of these maps are available online at: <http://www.access.arch.cam.ac.uk/reports/cambridgeshire/willingham> maps showing the distribution of other classes of data not depicted in this appendix.

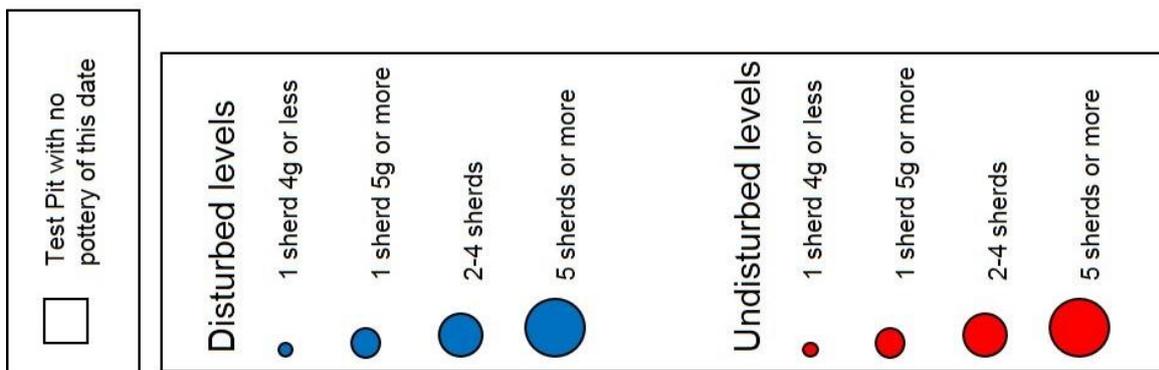
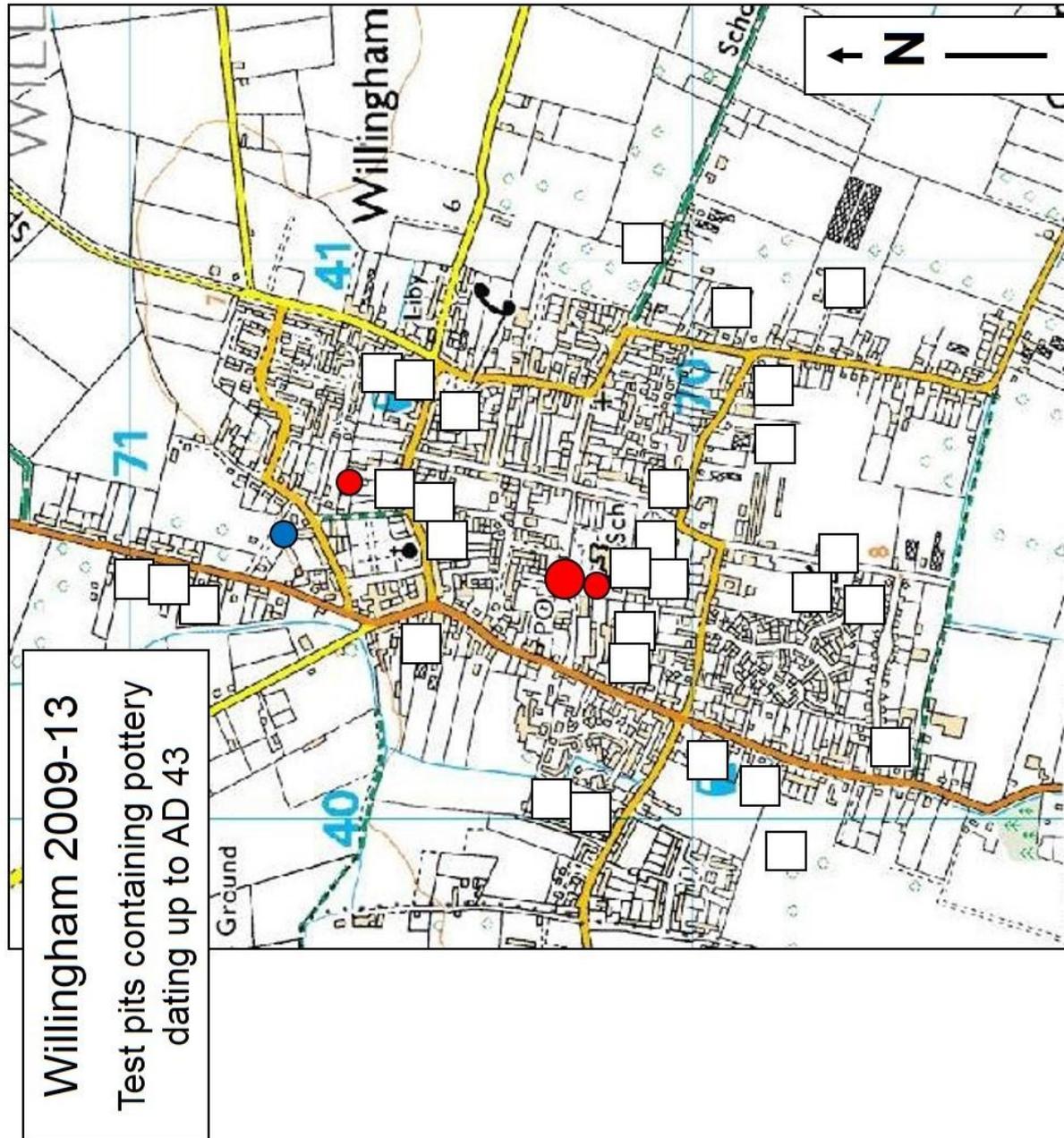


Figure 45: The prehistoric pottery distribution map from the Willingham test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service. 1, 10.000

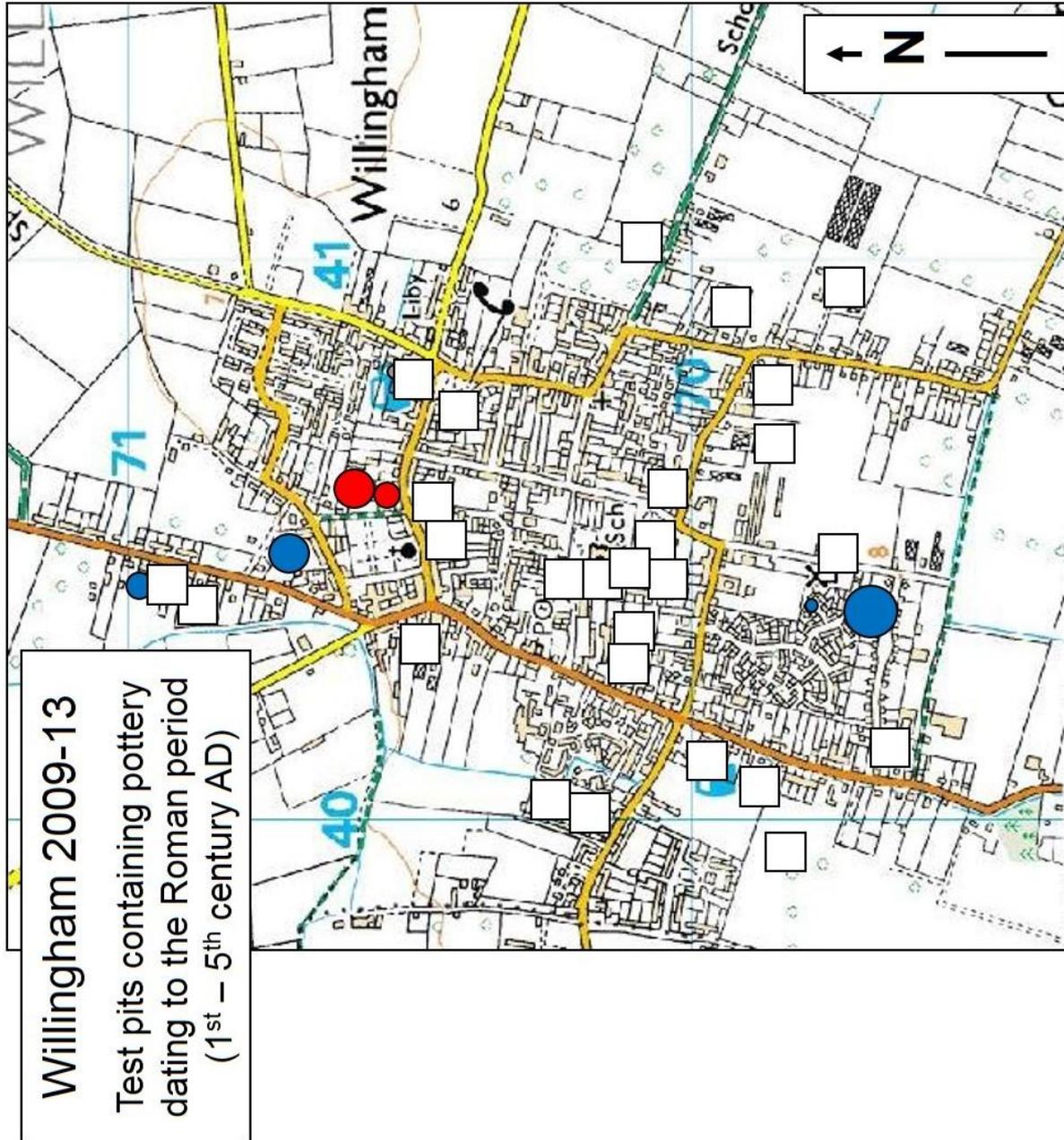


Figure 46: The Romano-British pottery distribution map from the Willingham test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service. 1, 10.000

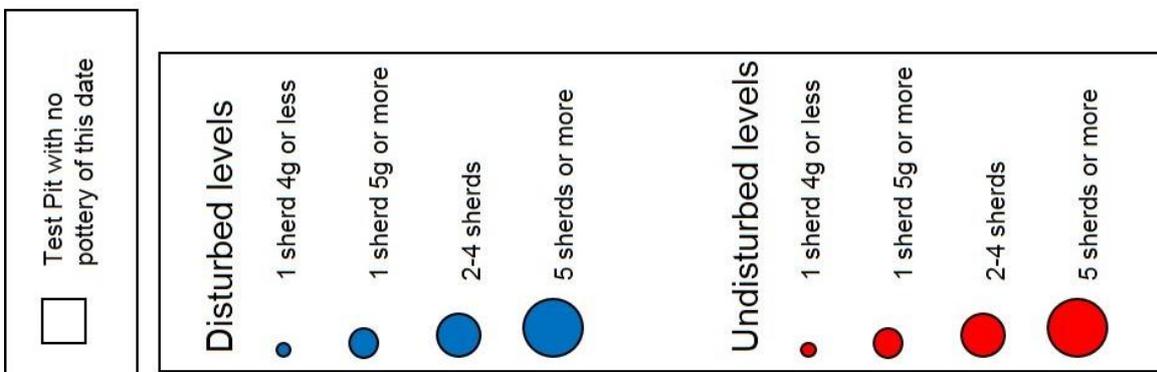
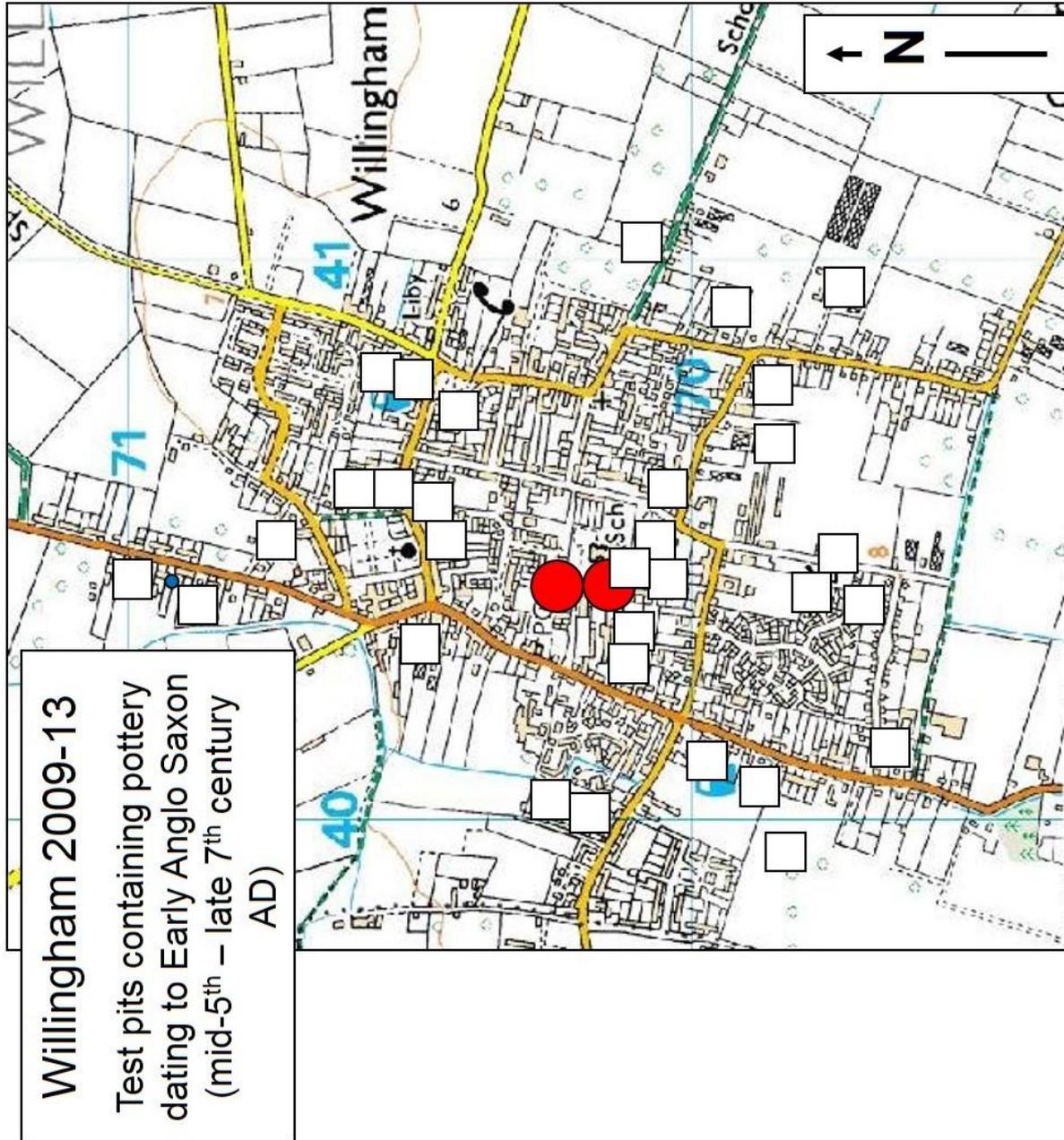


Figure 47: The Early Anglo Saxon pottery distribution map from the Willingham test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service. 1, 10.000

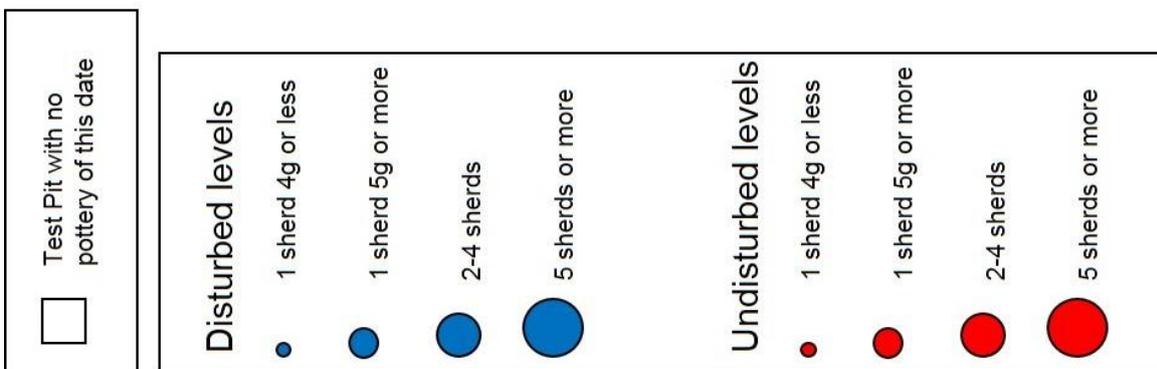
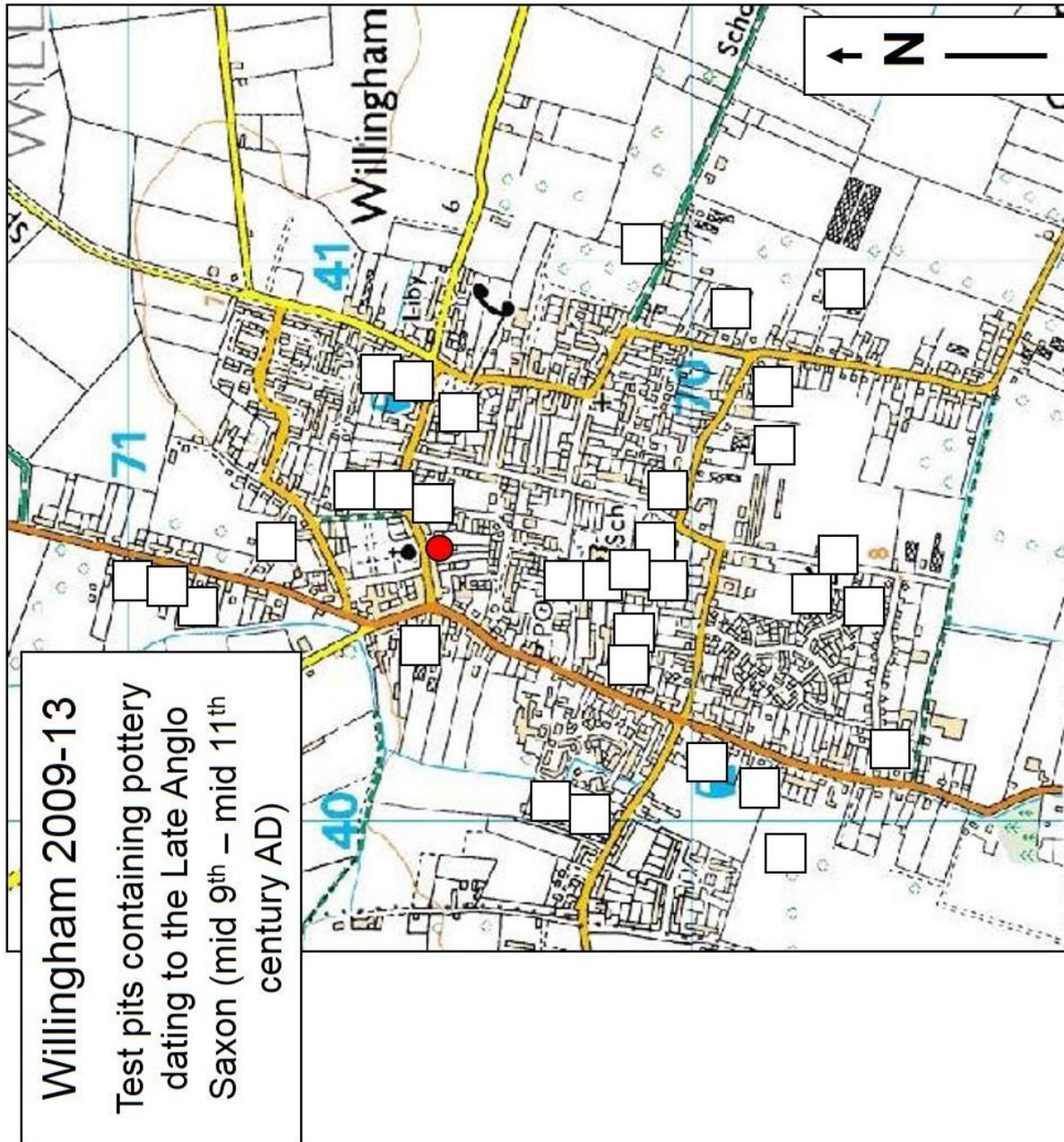


Figure 48: The Late Anglo Saxon pottery distribution map from the Willingham test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service. 1, 10,000

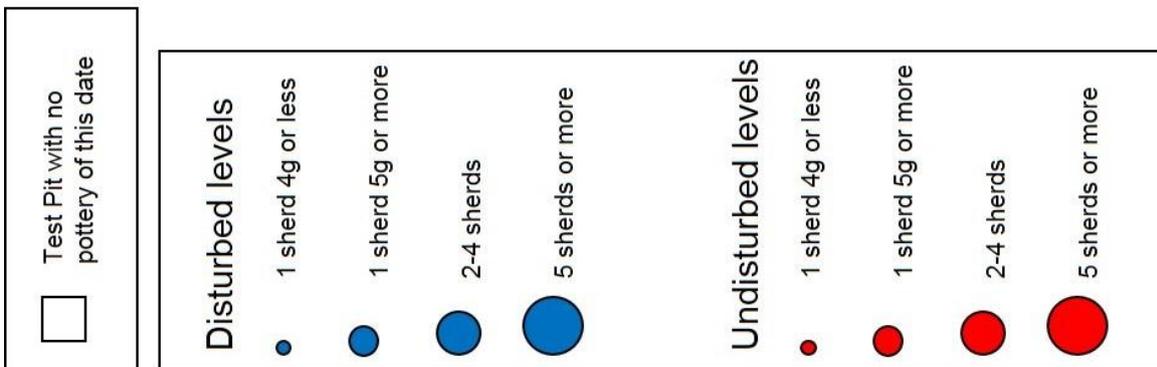
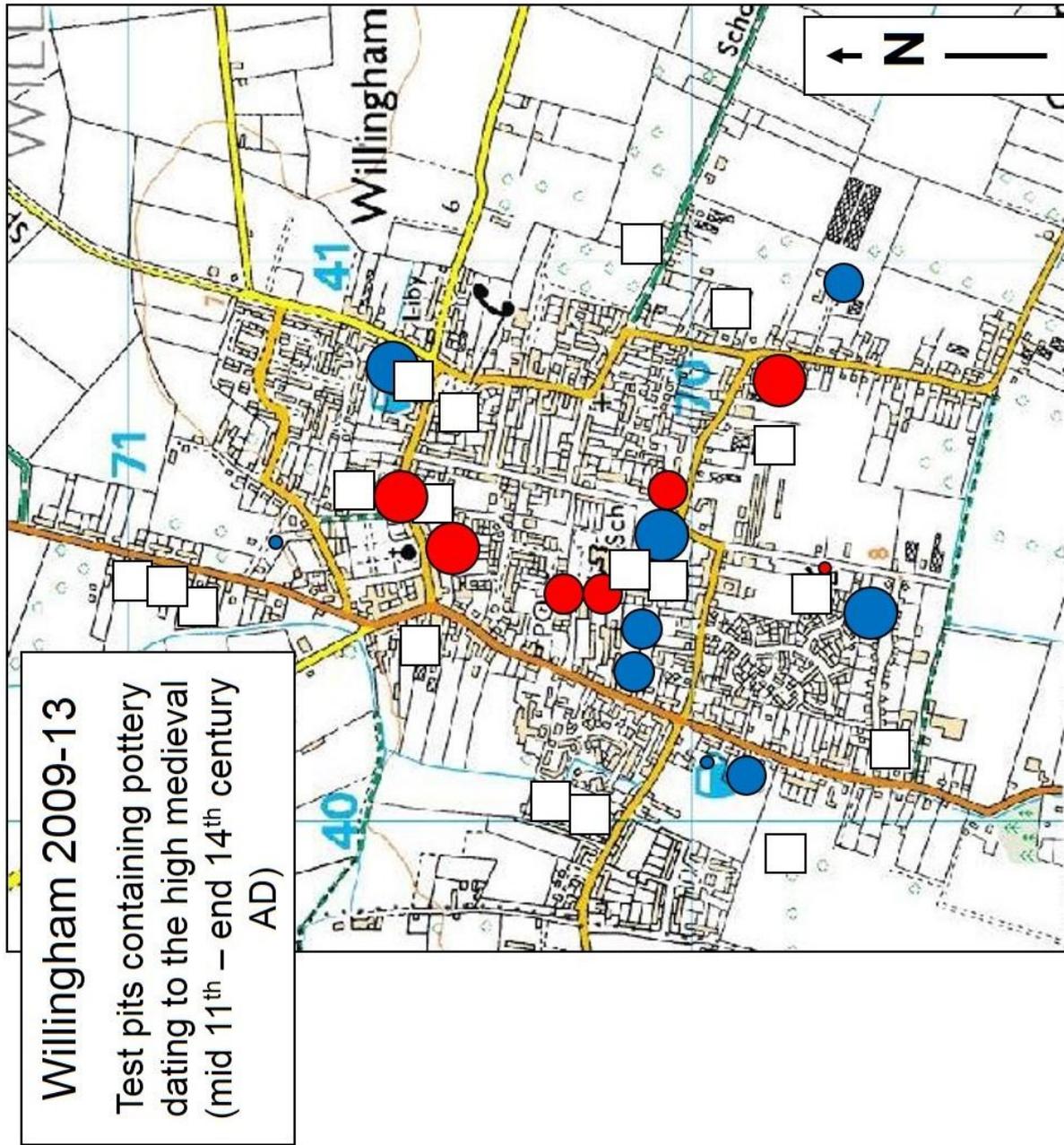


Figure 49: The high medieval pottery distribution map from the Willingham test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service. 1, 10,000

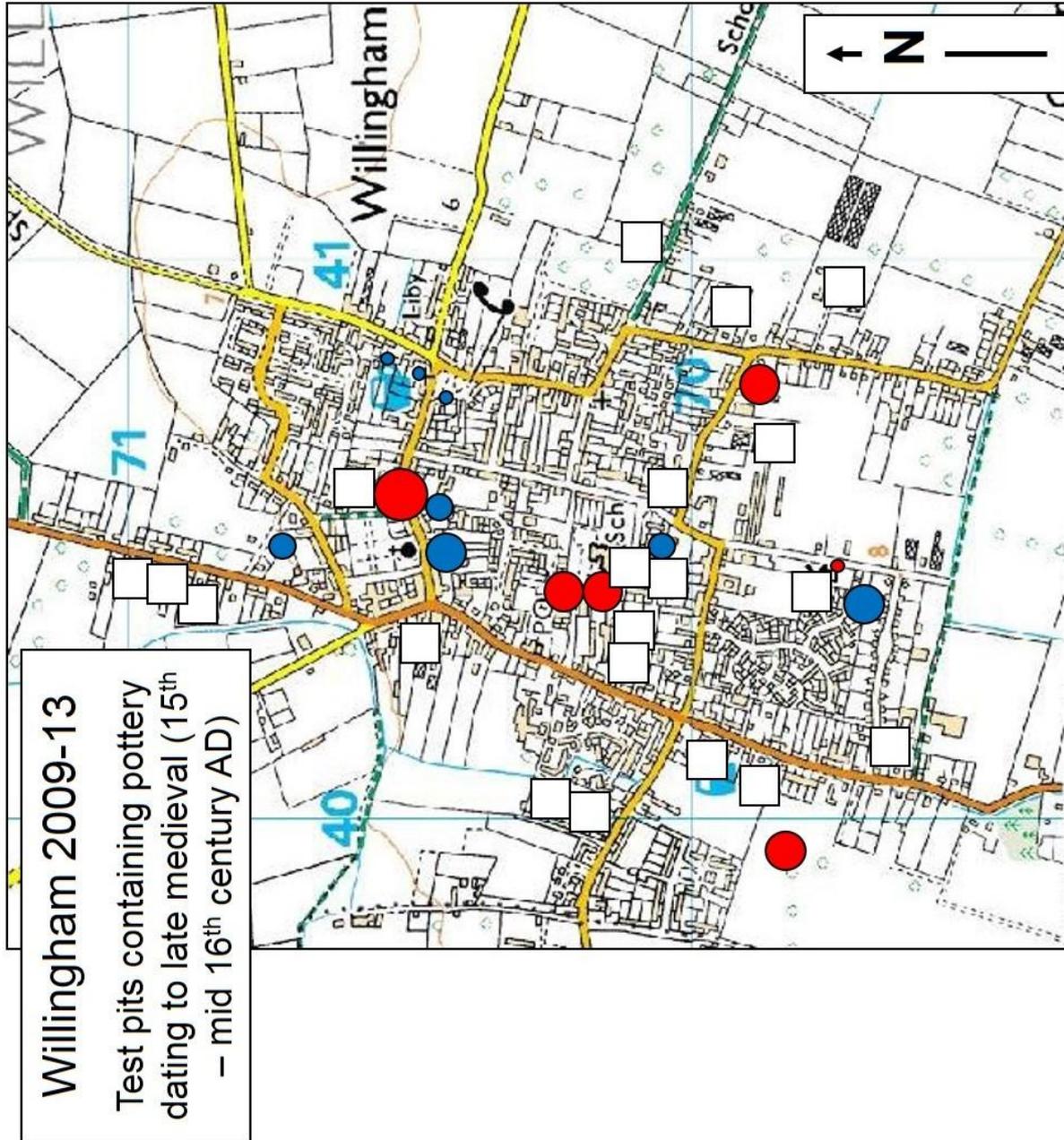


Figure 50: The late medieval pottery distribution map from the Willingham test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service. 1, 10.000

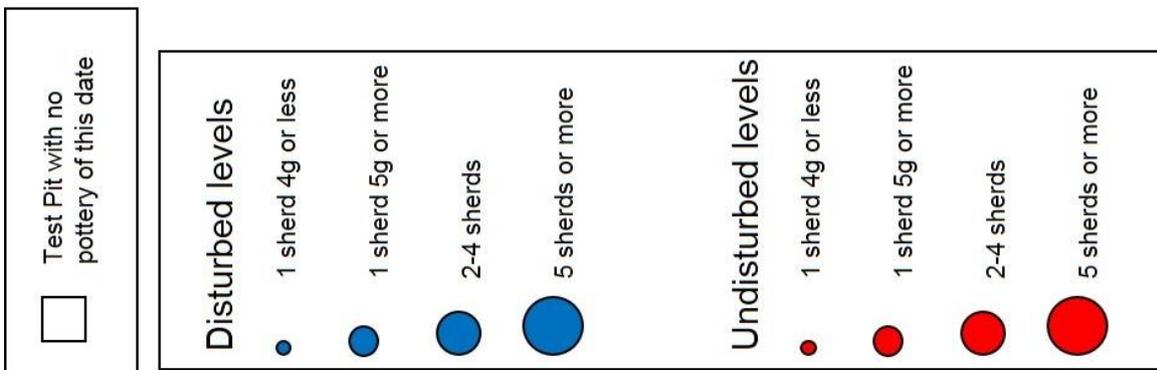
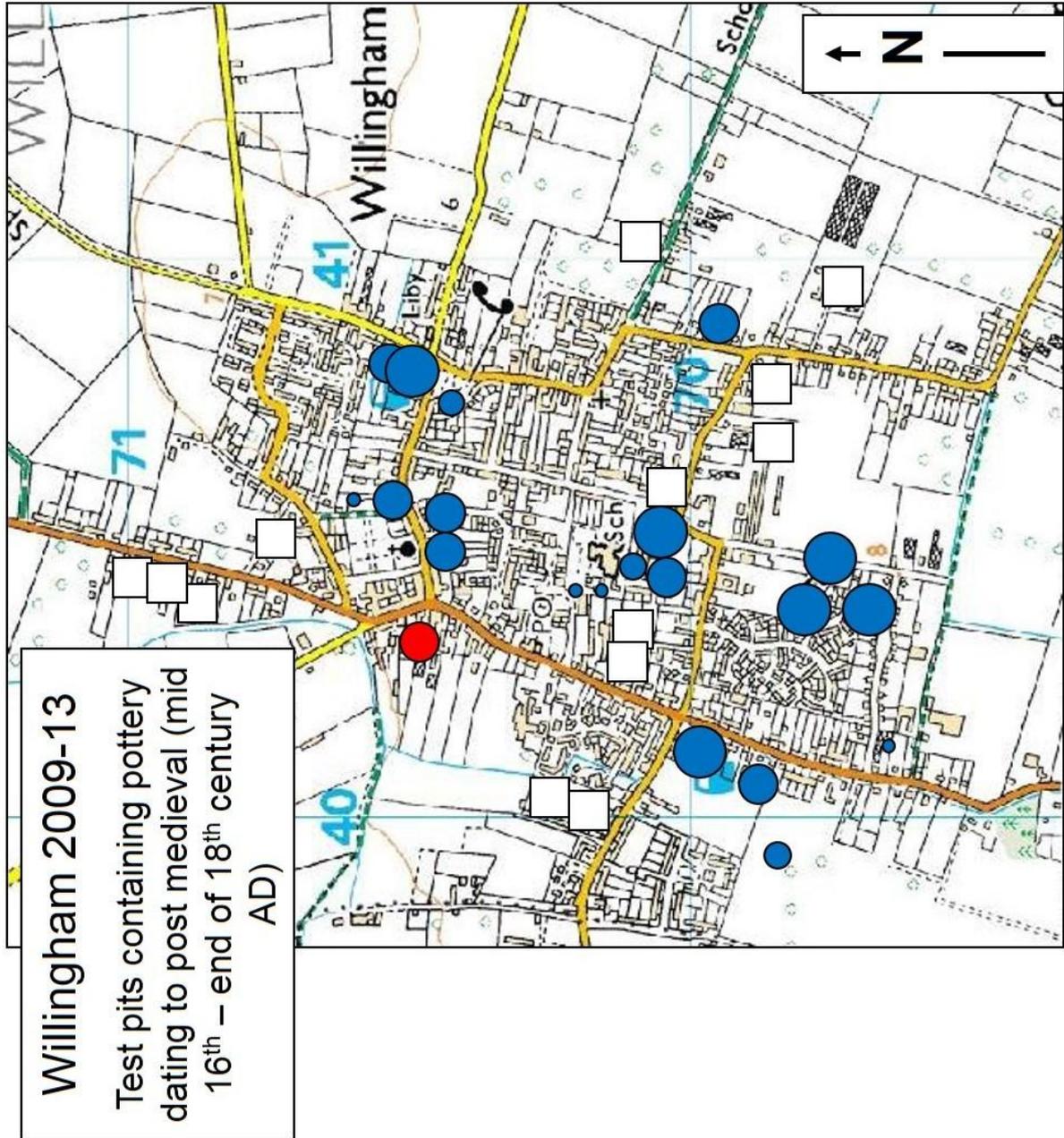


Figure 51: The post medieval pottery distribution map from the Willingham test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service. 1, 10.000

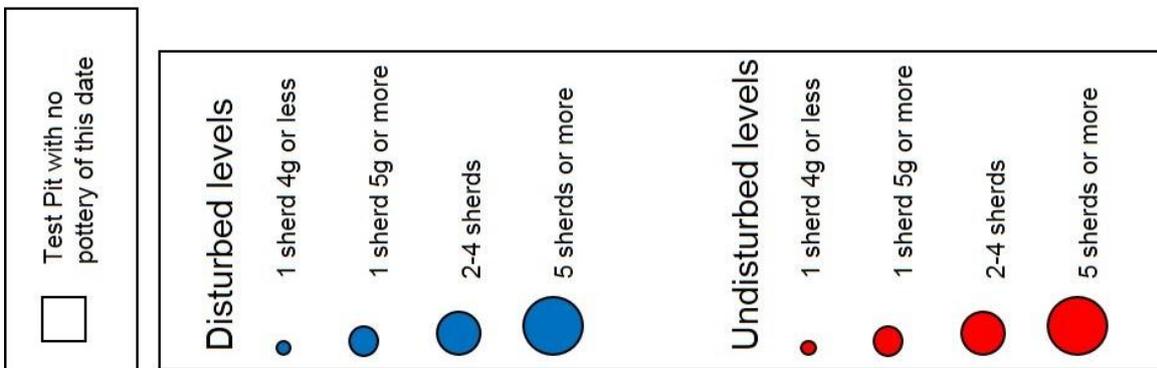
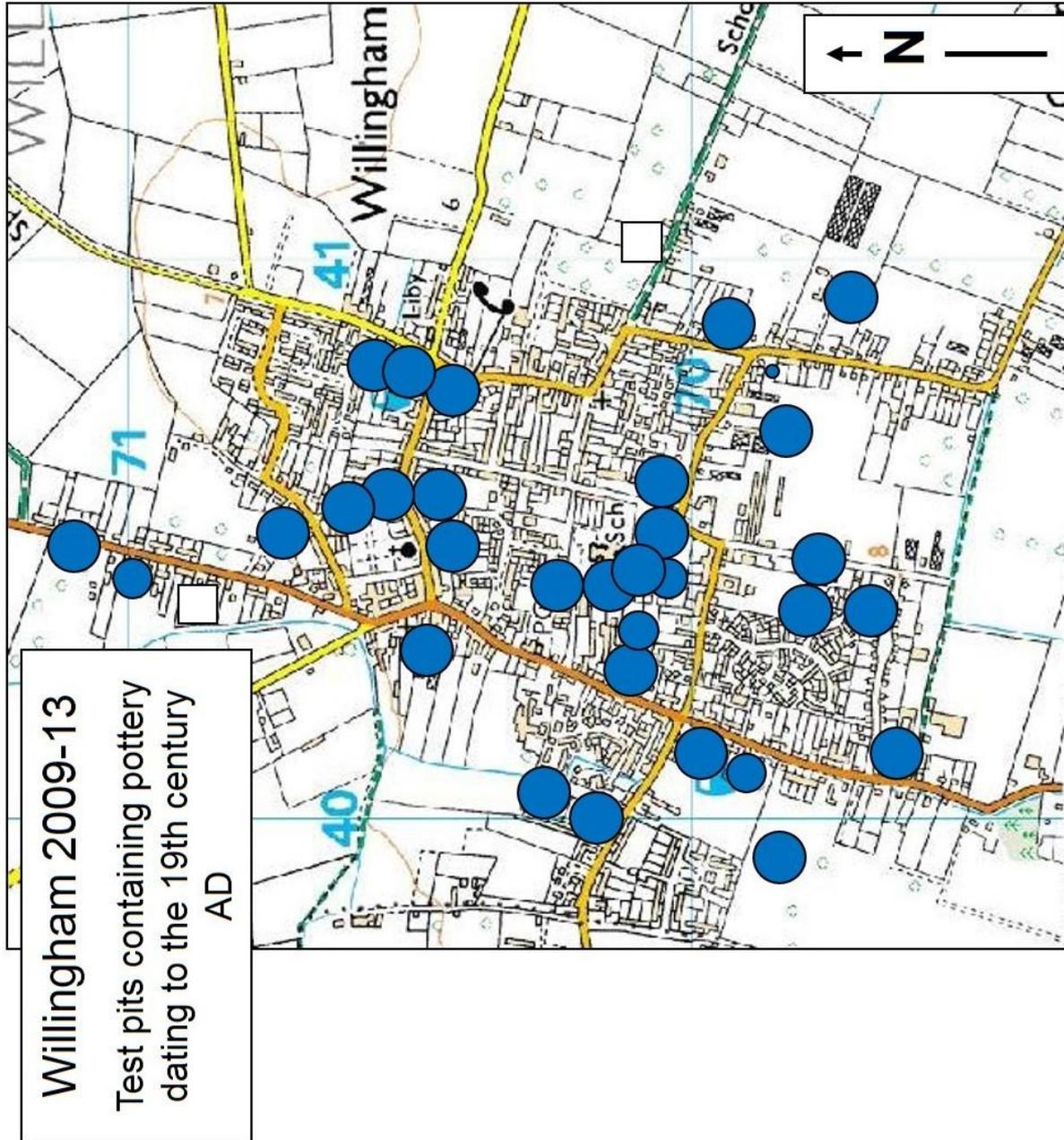


Figure 52: The 19th century pottery distribution map from the Willingham test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service. 1, 10.000