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# Archaeological test pitting excavations in Houghton & Wyton, Cambridgeshire, 2005- 2008

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# **Archaeological test pitting in Houghton & Wyton, Cambridgeshire, 2005-2008**

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**2018**

**ECB: 2943**



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(Front cover image: Ongoing excavation at HAW/08/16; © copyright ACA)







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## 1 Summary

*A total of 36 1m<sup>2</sup> archaeological test pits were excavated in the conjoined parish of Houghton and Wyton on the northern banks of the River Great Ouse in north Cambridgeshire between 2005 and 2008. The test pits were excavated as part of the University of Cambridge's Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) programme devised and run by Access Cambridge Archaeology out of the Department of Archaeology, which enabled Year 9 and Year 10 local school children the chance to learn new skills over two days of digging, the third day of the project is spend within the University to raise education aspirations about applying to university.*

*The test pitting in Houghton and Wyton has revealed a range of activity dating from the later prehistoric period through to the modern day, both supporting what has already been found through the parish as well as providing new evidence. It also showed that earlier phases of occupation in the settlements are still present under the modern villages; the nature of the test pits allows excavation in otherwise inaccessible places for the normal methods of commercial archaeological investigation. The few lithics that were found suggest scattered activity during the Neolithic and Bronze Age through the landscape, with potential Iron Age occupation noted alongside the river by the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. Low status rural Romano-British settlement was also evident through the parish with then the development of the village of Houghton first by about the 6<sup>th</sup> century AD, that was followed a century or so later at Wyton. The villages thrived into the medieval period, but were likely also hit by both social and economic changes into the later medieval, including also the Black Death, after which the village remained small until 20<sup>th</sup> century post-war development.*

## 2 Introduction

A total of 36 1m<sup>2</sup> archaeological test pits were excavated across the village of Houghton and Wyton in Huntingdonshire over four two-day excavations between 2005 and 2008. These break down to 11 test pits being excavated over the 29<sup>th</sup>-30<sup>th</sup> September 2005, eight test pits excavated on the 28<sup>th</sup>-29<sup>th</sup> March 2006 and then two excavations in 2008, where eight test pits were excavated on the 9<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> June and a further nine excavated on the 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> of July. The majority of the test pits were excavated in residential gardens, with a couple sited on playing fields, and were all dug by 112 local secondary school students as well as pupils from Houghton Primary School. The excavation was funded by Aim Higher Cambridgeshire and the European Social Fund and was undertaken as part of the Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) to investigate currently occupied rural settlements (CORS) and was organised and supervised by Access Cambridge Archaeology, based in the Department of Archaeology and Anthropology, in the University of Cambridge, with assistance from members of the Houghton and Wyton Local History Society.<sup>1</sup>

### 2.1 Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA)

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

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

### 2.2 The Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA)

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

On HEFA, participants spend two days running their own small (1m<sup>2</sup>) archaeological excavation within living villages, just like thousands did in TV's Big Dig in 2003 and Michael Wood's Great British Story in 2012, with the aim of applying and developing a wide range of

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<sup>1</sup> <https://houghtonwytonhistory.wordpress.com/>

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 discursive learning sessions which aim to engage and challenge participants, prepare them to produce a written analysis for assessment as well as provide an inspirational and positive experience of higher education. After the field academy, learners receive detailed individual feedback on their data collection, personal, learning and thinking skills developed during the fieldwork as well as their reporting and research skills exhibited in the written assignment, which will support applications to further and higher education.

## 2.3 Test-pit Excavation and Rural Settlement Studies

Rural settlement has long been a crucial area of research for medieval archaeology (Gerrard 2003; Lewis et al 2001, 5-21), notably since the pioneering work of W. G. Hoskins, Maurice Beresford and John Hurst in the 1940s and 1950s (Hoskins 1955; Beresford 1957; Beresford & Hurst 1971), but until recently attention was focused largely on the minority of medieval settlements which are today deserted or extensively shrunk. 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 2006; 2007a; 2007b, 2008, 2009, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014).

### **3 Aims, objectives and desired outcomes**

#### **3.1 Aims**

The aims of the test pit excavations in Houghton and Wyton 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 Houghton and Wyton and its environs.

#### **3.2 Objectives**

The objectives of test pit excavations in Houghton and Wyton 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 Houghton and Wyton through test-pitting carried out by school students in properties throughout the village.

#### **3.3 Outcomes**

The desired outcomes of the test pit excavations in Houghton and Wyton 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 villages of Houghton and Wyton.



## 4 Excavation Methodology

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

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

The test pits were all 1m<sup>2</sup> 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 is then drawn at 1:10 scale before excavation, a photograph taken and the colour recorded with reference to a standardised colour chart, included in the written handbook. A pro-forma recording system was used by the students to record their test pit excavation. This comprises a 16-page pro-forma *Test Pit Record* booklet which has been developed by ACA for use with students and members of the public with no previous archaeological experience. The site code is HAW/year, so HAW/05 for 2005, HAW/06 for 2006 and HAW/08 for 2008.

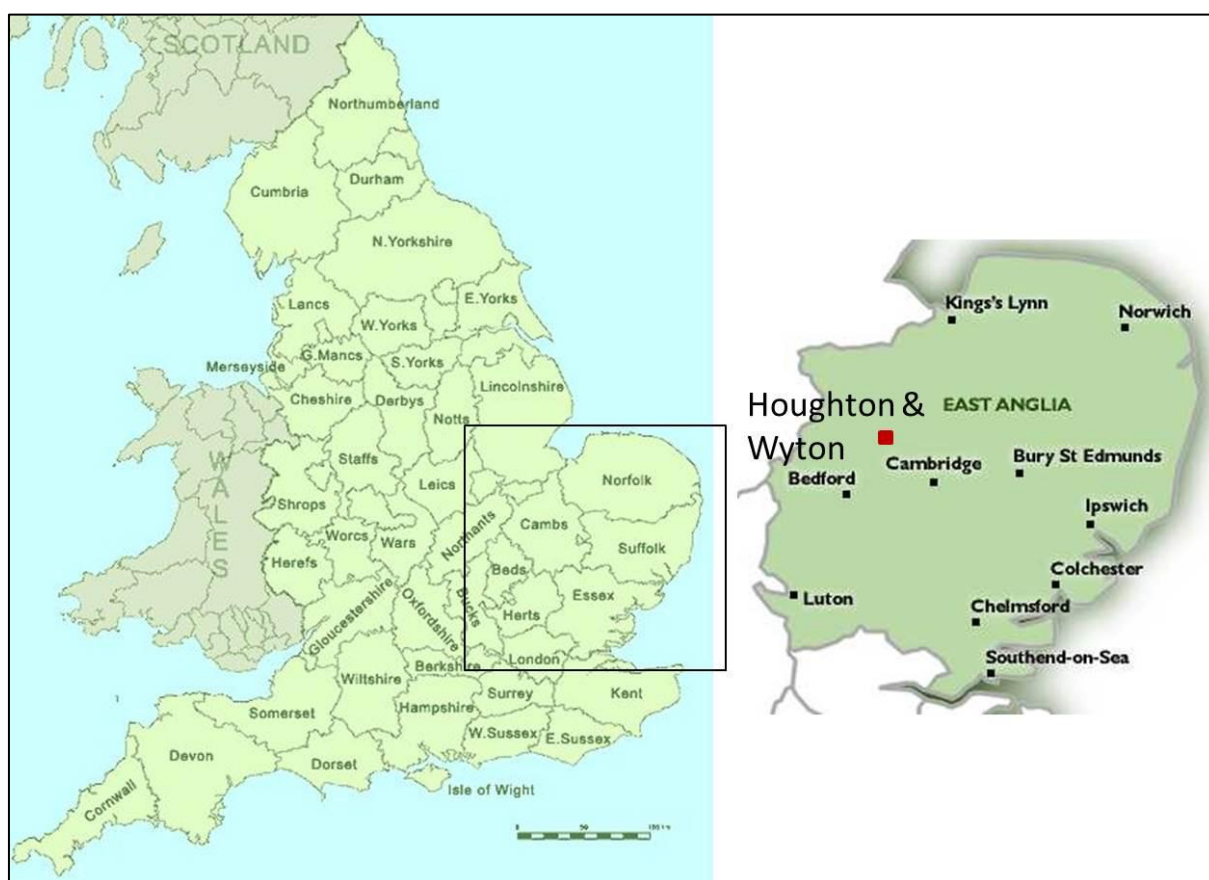
During the excavation 100% of the spoil is sieved through a 10mm mesh (with the occasional exception of very heavy clay soils which have to be hand-searched). All artefacts are retained, cleaned and bagged by context. Cut and built features are planned at 1:10 and excavated sequentially with latest deposits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

After the two days of excavation are completed, the archaeological records and finds (all of which are kept and cleaned on site) are retained by ACA at the University of Cambridge for analysis, reporting, archiving and submission to HER's, publication and ongoing research into the origins and development of rural settlement. Ownership of objects rests in the first instance with the landowner, except where other law overrides this (e.g. Treasure Act 1996, 2006, Burials Act 1857). ACA retain all finds in the short term for analysis and ideally also in the longer term in order that the excavation archives will be as complete as possible, but any requests to return finds to owners will be agreed.

## 5 Houghton and Wyton

### 5.1 The Villages Today

The now conjoined villages of Houghton and Wyton are situated in north Cambridgeshire, and set about 5km east of Huntingdon town centre and just less than 4km from the centre of St Ives to the west. Cambridgeshire is bounded by Lincolnshire to the northwest, Norfolk to the north east, Suffolk to the east, Essex to the south east, Hertfordshire to the south, Bedfordshire to the south west and Northamptonshire to the west (figure 1). The village is centred on NGR TL 281271.



**Figure 1: Map of England with an insert map of East Anglia and the location of Houghton and Wyton highlighted in red**

Today Houghton and Wyton are thought of as a single village, although they were not considered a joint parish until 1934, but for postal addresses either Houghton or Wyton are specified through the report. Houghton is also the larger of the two, which is also where the village centre is focused with the one remaining church that is in use.

The majority of Wyton is made up of later 20<sup>th</sup> century developments but the core of the original settlement was along a main road, what is now Huntingdon Road with shorter side roads, such as down to the church. Loxley Green would have also provided a focal point to the historic settlement. The focus of Houghton, as already stated, is the centre of the modern day village that formed around the convergence of five roads to a village green, sat just north of the church. This area has shrunk due to modern infilling and the green itself has been completely tarmacked over and 20<sup>th</sup> century development has greatly expanded



out from the five core roads.<sup>2</sup> It is thought that Houghton is a 'planned village', laid out in a grid pattern as early as possibly the 12<sup>th</sup> century, when the manorial lord, the Abbot of Ramsey, developed the village of Slepe (a manor he owned), into the town of St Ives (Feakes *pers comm*).

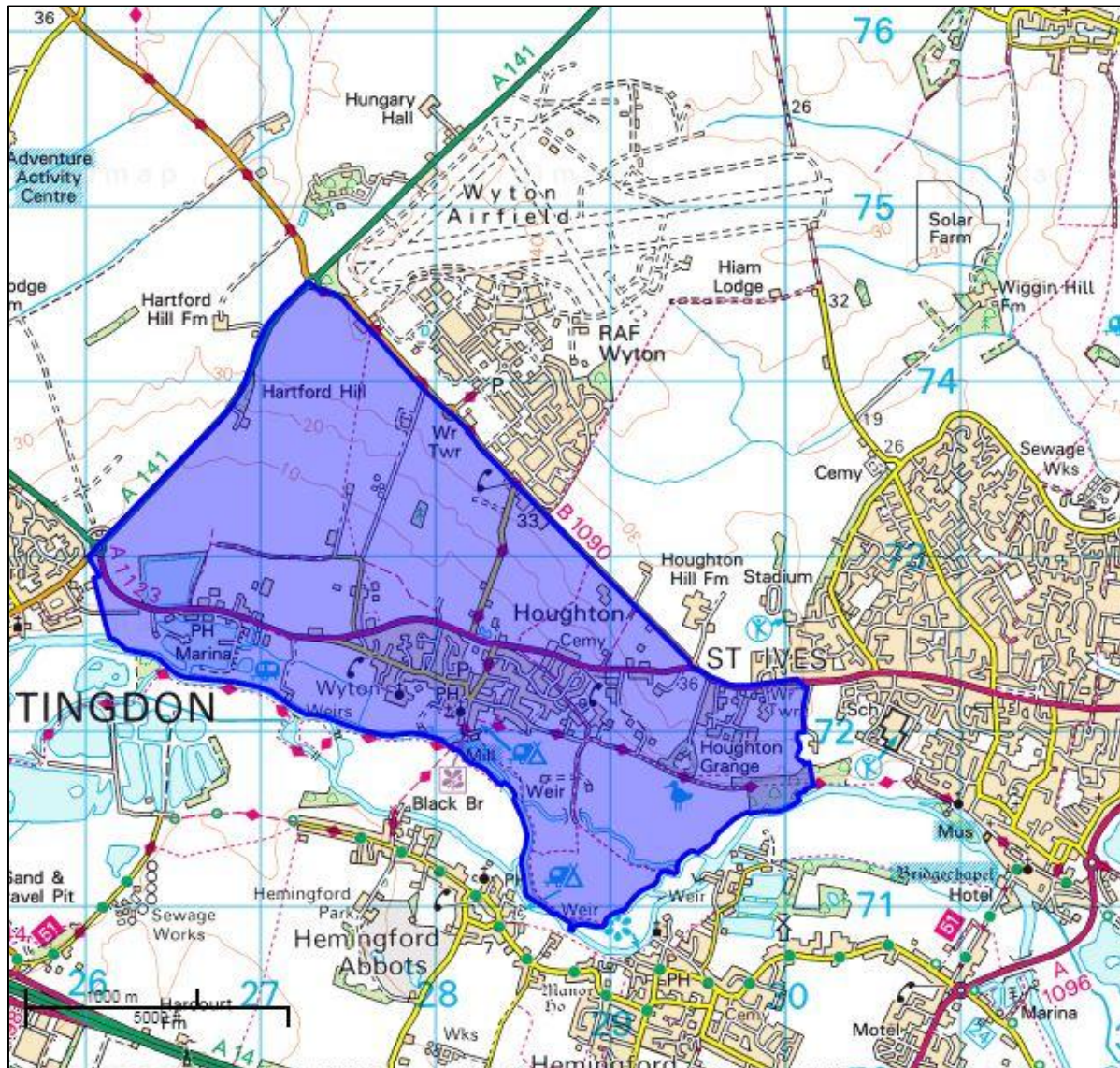


Figure 2: The post 2010 extent of the civil parish of Houghton and Wyton © Crown copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/Edina supplied service, 1: 40,000 OS Map

The village today boasts a general store, post office, two pubs, a church and an antiques shop. The village green also has a thatched clock tower and a traditional old water pump. The modern population of Houghton and Wyton was calculated at 1,817 on the 2011 National Census that was a significant reduction compared to the 2001 census where the resident population was recorded at 2,562, but this is thought to be due to the number of people that were stationed at RAF Wyton at that time.<sup>3</sup>

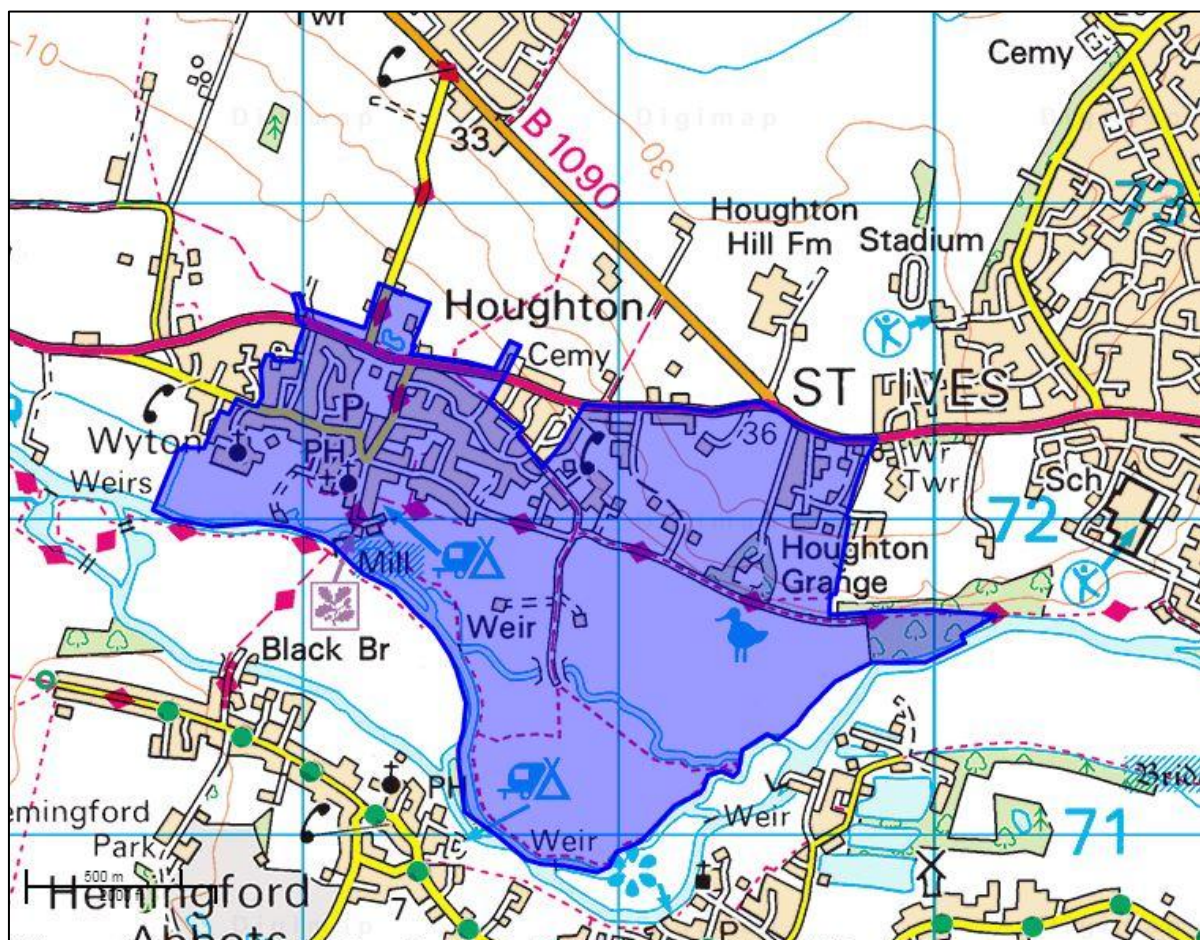
<sup>2</sup> <http://www.huntingdonshire.gov.uk/planning/conservation-areas/conservation-area-documents/> (Accessed September 2016)

<sup>3</sup> <http://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/census-2011/census-data-and-profiles/parishes> (Accessed September 2016)



The villages sit in the far south of the parish, along the northern banks of the River Great Ouse; the rest of the parish mainly supports an agricultural landscape with a few scattered settlements. Prior to 2010 the parish extended further to the north to include Royal Air Force (RAF) Wyton that in 1916 a Royal Flying Corps (known as RAF from April 2018) Station was established in the area just north of the present B1090 road and east of the A141. This was closed in 1919, but a larger airfield was built on the same site in 1935 under the mid-1930's expansion scheme. This airfield, with extensions principally in the 1950's, came to occupy the area seen in the north of the map of figure 2 above. Operational flying ceased in 1994 and since then the RAF has retained the technical buildings but the married quarters housing has sold for civilian use and forms a new settlement of Wyton-on-the-Hill and the airfield (grass areas and runways) have been designated for housing (Feakes *pers comm*).

The conservation area today encompasses the majority of both villages from Rectory Lane in Wyton to the west, north along the A1123 at Houghton Hill and east to include Houghton Grange and then all the floodplain to the south of the villages to the river,<sup>4</sup> (figure 3). The range of historic trackways, paths and roads have contributed to the layout of the conservation area today as they have helped preserve the historic layout of both settlements, along with the property boundaries and fields.



**Figure 3: The extent of the conservation area of Houghton and Wyton © Crown copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/Edina supplied service, 1: 20,000 OS Map**

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.huntingdonshire.gov.uk/planning/conservation-areas/conservation-area-documents/> (Accessed September 2016)



## 5.2 Geology and Topography

The landscape around Houghton and Wyton is classified as both within the River Ouse valley<sup>5</sup> and part of the National Character Area (NCA) Profile No. 88: Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire Claylands<sup>6</sup> covers most of north and mid-Bedfordshire and western Cambridgeshire, and part of east Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire. This type of landscape consists of a gently undulating, lowland plateau that is divided by shallow river valleys which gradually widen as they approach The Fens NCA in the east. The River Great Ouse and its tributaries meander slowly across the landscape and the landscape is predominantly an open, arable landscape of planned and regular fields bounded by open ditches and trimmed, often species-poor hedgerows which contrast with those fields that are irregular and piecemeal. There is also variable, scattered woodland cover comprising smaller plantations, secondary woodland, pollarded willows and poplar along river valleys, and clusters of ancient woodland, particularly on higher ground to the northwest representing remnant ancient deer parks and Royal Hunting Forests.

More locally, the Huntingdonshire Landscape and Townscape Assessment classifies both villages within 'Landscape Character Area 4: The Ouse Valley' (Ingram 2007), defined by the River Great Ouse as it cuts its way through the landscape. A variety of land uses are recorded in this character area, including meadow and river valley pasture, river valley arable, urban, gravel extraction (with flooded gravel working) and marinas. The towns and villages along the Ouse Valley have a strong relationship with the river, the settlements also utilised a variety of building materials including buff and red brick, render, timber framing, pan and plain tile, thatch and slate.

The village sits at 10m OD along the Ouse, rising to the north from 15m OD to between 30-40m OD in the north of the parish at RAF Wyton. The bedrock geology of the village is on the Oxford Clay, although the very east of the parish, the geology changes to West Walton and Ampthill clay formations. The superficial geology is alluvium along the river valley with 1, 2 and 3 river terrace deposits of sand and gravel recorded gradually north through the village. The rest of the parish is recorded as Oadby member Diamiction clay formation<sup>7</sup>.

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<sup>5</sup> <http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/471810C7-8D43-4FE3-A51D-5C101BEEE1DA/0/cambslarea4.pdf> (Accessed January 2011)

<sup>6</sup> <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5091147672190976?category=587130> (Accessed February 2018)

<sup>7</sup> <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (Accessed September 2016)

## 6 Archaeological and Historical Background

### 6.1 Historical Background

Both Houghton and Wyton, which, until 1974 were in the ancient county of Huntingdonshire, are recorded as separate settlements in the Domesday Book of 1086. Houghton was recorded in the 10<sup>th</sup> century as *'Houtton'* and later as *'Hoctune'* in 1086. The name has been noted as being quite common and the early translation likely means 'a farmstead on or near a ridge or hill spur' (Mills 2003). Wyton has experienced few deviations of its spelling and was known as *'Witune'* in the Domesday Book, *'Wictun'* in 1253 and as Wyton from the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Its meaning is thought to be 'a dwelling place or a farmstead with a dwelling' (*Ibid*). The pronunciation of the village names today is "hoe-tun" for Houghton and "witton" for Wyton.

Each village has a single entry in the Domesday Book, compiled in 1086; the translations of which can be seen below. Additional information about understanding the Domesday Book is available online.<sup>8</sup>

The Domesday record that exists states that both villages were held by the Abbot of Ramsey in 1086. Houghton had *'seven hides to the geld; there is land for 10 ploughs, there are now two ploughs in demesne, and 31 villans and five bordars with 10 ploughs. There is a church but not a priest and one mill rendering 20s. There are 60 acres of meadow and woodland pasture one league long and half a league broad. Then as now it is worth £8'*.

Wyton is recorded as the next entry and appears to be the slightly smaller of the two villages in the 11<sup>th</sup> century. The abbot has *'seven hides to the gel; there is land for 10 ploughs, there are now two ploughs in demesne and 24 villans and five bordars having eight ploughs. There is a priest and a church and one mill rendering 12s and 40 acres of meadow. Then as now it is worth £7'* (Williams and Martin 2003: 554). It is interesting to note that the value of each settlement recorded before and after the Norman invasion is the same that suggests that the Conquest did not have a costly effect on either village.

As mentioned above, a church was present in each settlement by the mid-11<sup>th</sup> century, although only Wyton was recorded to have had a priest after the Norman Conquest. This earliest church in Wyton was likely wooden in construction and so none of that has survived; the current church was dedicated to St Margaret (of Antioch) and All Saints and is grade I listed. The earliest construction on it dates from the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries and it was de-consecrated in 1980. It is situated in the far south of the parish and just north of the flood plain area just north of the River Great Ouse. The church in Houghton is dedicated to St Mary the Virgin and is only just over 300m from the church in Wyton; is also sat on the northern banks of the Great Ouse, although here the church is slightly further south. Again no trace of the original church remains, the current structure is Grade II listed that also has its origins in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, although the majority of the work seems to have taken place from the 14<sup>th</sup> century.

Despite the proximity of the two settlements separate manors for both Wyton and Houghton are recorded, although they were often considered as one as they were owned by one individual and so any therefore any official matters that arose were discussed in one court. Earl Alfwold, on his death in 990 AD gave both manors to his brother Earl Ailwim, who also

<sup>8</sup><http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/domesday/> (for general information and  
<http://opendomesday.org/place/TL2872/houghton/> for Houghton and  
<http://opendomesday.org/place/TL2772/wyton/> for Wyton specifically (Accessed November 2018))

founded Ramsey Abbey; the state of both manors being described in the Domesday Book above. The manors remained in the hands of Ramsey Abbey until the dissolution when they were given with the neighbouring manor at St Ives to the Crown, the then princess, soon to be Queen Elizabeth I. She subsequently granted the manor to Helen Marchioness of Northampton in 1574, which then passed to the Grobham family. In 1625 Charles I sold the manor to Robert Dixon and William Walley and then in 1651 the manor was sold to Robert Bernard of Huntingdon and thereafter descended in the Bernard family of Brampton Park near Huntingdon until in 1863 it was bequeathed to the Duke of Manchester. In 1918 the Manchester estate sold the last of the properties held in the parish.<sup>9</sup>

The mill that was recorded in the Domesday Book for Houghton had been on the site of the current mill from c.974 AD and was part of the lands owned by Ramsey Abbey, along with both manors and churches. The current mill only dates from c.1755 when it was rebuilt following a destructive fire though there is structural evidence that the western part of the present structure is a later addition (CHER No: 02723). The mill was part of the Bernard and later, the Manchester estates.

The Enclosure Act of the late 18<sup>th</sup> century had a slightly negative effect on the villages of Houghton and Wyton; landowners were enclosing their land which also meant there was a loss of any common land in the villages for grazing etc. This also coincided with the introduction of new farming methods and as there was a heavy reliance on agriculture as a key source of employment for the area this put a strain on the population<sup>10</sup>. The introduction of the railways during the 19<sup>th</sup> century often meant better transport links and access to villages. The route closest to both villages was part of the Northern and Great Eastern Joint Railway connecting Cambridge and Huntingdon and ran east to west along the Great Ouse valley to the south of the villages, with stations in the growing towns of both Huntingdon and St Ives, rather than in either Houghton or Wyton. This may have also likely had a negative effect on the population with people perhaps leaving to find work in the nearby towns instead. The line was in use until 1970 for passengers to Cambridge and for freight only until the early 1980's. The southern part of the original line from St Ives to Cambridge is now the route of the Cambridge Guided Busway<sup>11</sup>. The road between St Ives and Huntingdon was turnpiked in 1765 by the Hartford Turnpike Trust,<sup>12</sup> the road itself likely came through both settlements.

Both settlements continued, their survival aided in part due to the new concept of leisure time devised by the Victorians. The proximity of the settlements to the River Great Ouse led to a number of Victorian gentry building grand homes in the parish and utilising the river for free time pursuits<sup>13</sup>. In the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the first of the 20<sup>th</sup>, the short stretch of the River Great Ouse between Houghton and Wyton in the west to Holywell to the east of St Ives became a hive of creativity. Well over a hundred artists are known to have worked in the area and at least 40 were resident, with some of these making their homes in Houghton and Wyton (Feakes *pers comm*). The majority of visitors today to the parish still utilise the river walk as well as visiting Houghton Mill (now owned by the National Trust), which also runs a caravan park.

At the time of writing, a comprehensive historical guide to the parishes and villages of Houghton and Wyton entitled *Discovering Houghton and Wyton* has just been published by the Houghton and Wyton Local History Society (Feakes and Scrivener 2018) and therefore the readers are also directed there for further information.

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/hunts/vol2/pp178-181> (Accessed September 2016)

<sup>10</sup> [www.houghtonandwytonnp.org.uk/library.asp/parish-plan-2009.pdf](http://www.houghtonandwytonnp.org.uk/library.asp/parish-plan-2009.pdf) (Accessed September 2016)

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.eastanglianrailwayarchive.co.uk/Railways/East-Anglian-Railway-Archive/i-V26fHp5> (Accessed September 2016)

<sup>12</sup> [http://www.turnpikes.org.uk/map/Cambridgeshire & Hunts turnpikes.jpg](http://www.turnpikes.org.uk/map/Cambridgeshire%20&%20Hunts/turnpikes.jpg) (Accessed November 2017)

<sup>13</sup> [www.houghtonandwytonnp.org.uk/library.asp/parish-plan-2009.pdf](http://www.houghtonandwytonnp.org.uk/library.asp/parish-plan-2009.pdf) (Accessed September 2016)



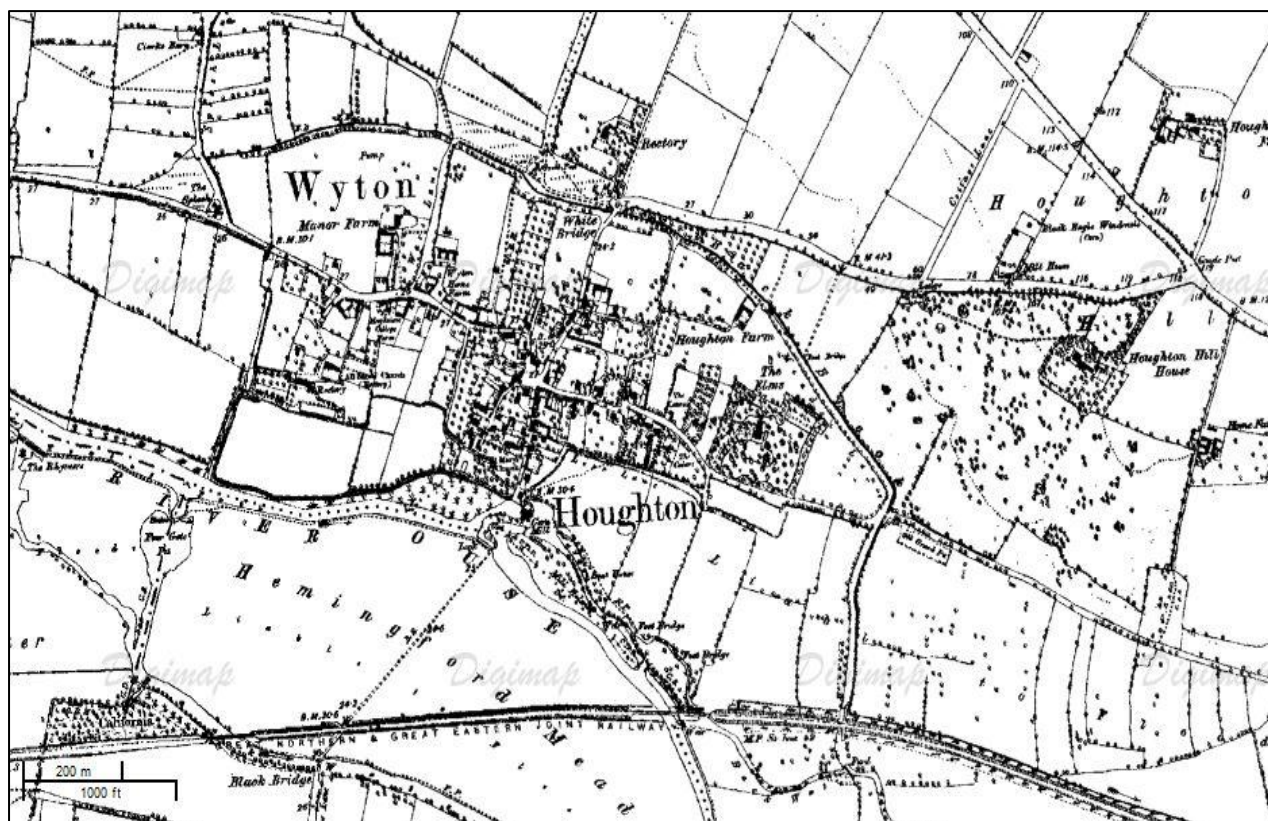


Figure 4: Mid 1880's map of Houghton and Wyton © Crown copyright/database right 2016. An Ordnance Survey/Edina supplied service, 1: 7,500 OS Map

## 6.2 Archaeological Background

A summary of the Historic Environment Records (HER) for Houghton and Wyton<sup>14</sup> was focused on a 2km search of Houghton in September 2016 and are discussed by period below, which also include any previous archaeological work that has been undertaken in the parish.

### 6.2.1 Prehistoric

A large amount of worked flint has been recorded through the parish, although the majority of which has actually also been found along the river valley and on the gravel terrace that would have provided ideal land for settlement as well as for agriculture in later prehistory. The majority of these finds have been identified as worked flint from spot finds and date from the Palaeolithic through to the Iron Age.

Specifically dated to the Palaeolithic (800,000-10,000 BC) on the HER are a number of flint tools, such as an awl and flake (CHER 01673) and a flint handaxe (CHER MCB17409), all of which were found from the northern banks of the River Great Ouse. On the higher ground to the north both flakes and scrapers were found from a gravel pit (CHER 01689) as was a flint flake (CHER 01674) that was also found from north of Houghton Road. An

<sup>14</sup> Based on a 2km search radius of Houghton from: <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/> (Accessed September 2016)



additional flint flake was also recorded to the west of Wyton but close to the river (CHER 02753).

Fewer lithics have been recorded to date as Mesolithic (10,000-4,000 BC), but a tranchet axehead was found during excavation on a site known as the 'Rabbit Warren' along the river edge in 1929 (CHER 01941) with a range of other flint tools and later finds. Two microburin's were also recorded from Houghton Hill to the north (CHER 01703 and 01704) and a graver and tranchet axe were also found by the housing development along the southern edge of RAF Wyton (CHER 02779).

The majority of the prehistoric finds from the HER have been dated to the Neolithic (4,000-2,200 BC) and Bronze Age (2,200-700 BC) as worked flints and pottery as well burials. From the excavation at 'Rabbit Warren' as mentioned above (CHER 01941) a Neolithic arrowhead, axe and knife were all found with additional scrapers and flakes. Also found along the river include tools such as blades, burin core, leaf arrowheads, flakes, axes and scrapers (CHER 01850, 01914, 01851 and 01957). Neolithic blades, burins, points, scrapers, flakes have also been found on the higher ground at Houghton Hill (CHER 01917, 01853, 01703a, 01831, 01954, 01854 and 01852) and a collection of flints have also been found even further north in the parish, such as scrapers, blades, awls, flakes, points, burins and arrowheads (CHER 01953, 02694, 01838, 02771, 02691, 01836, 01837, 01911, 01949, 01948, 01956, 01906, 01955, 09375, 02693, 02779b and 02779a). Two arrowheads and a flint implement and gauge were also found to the east of Houghton (CHER 01910, 01903, 01908 and 02688) and flint scrapers were also found to the west of Wyton (CHER 01835).

The Bronze Age finds include some flint work (as well as some flints mentioned above that were dated as Neolithic or Bronze Age but have been included in the Neolithic section for ease of reading) as well as fragments of pottery, particularly Beakers (CHER 01941c) that at the Rabbit Warren excavation in 1929 were found associated with human remains (and are now in the Norris Museum in St Ives). Flint arrowheads have also been found in the far north of the parish (CHER 01948a and 01953a) as well as along the river valley (CHER 01950). The first prehistoric features to be identified in the HER were noted as Bronze Age in date and were two ring ditches that were noted south of Wyton next to the river (CHER 08201) and are the first evidence of any settlement in the parish.

The land along the River Great Ouse would have been part of the tribal lands of the Catuvellauni during the Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43) that spread south to Cambridge and then into both Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire. Iron Age settlement has been noted along the River Great Ouse Valley, a pre-Roman settlement was already established on a crossing point of the river in Godmanchester but there has been no further structural evidence extending through the parish here. A domestic layer of Iron Age finds was found during the Rabbit Warren excavation in 1929 (CHER 01941d) which contained cooking pots, daub and a possible loom weight, which suggests at occupation, perhaps a small farmstead. During excavation for a pumping station in the late 1930's/early 1940's fragments of Iron Age pottery were found with later finds and a V-shaped ditch, although the date of this is unknown (CHER 01935).

### 6.2.2 Roman

A known Romano-British (AD 43-410) cremation cemetery lies to the north of the village on Houghton Hill (CHER 00712) that was originally found in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and dates to the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. No structures or any form of settlement was found associated with the cemetery but the presence of a number of Romano-British remains also found on the HER suggest that there may have been a small rural settlement or settlements nearby, most likely along the river terraces.

The excavation at Rabbit Warren in 1929 was commissioned when a number of surface finds were identified; including a Roman coin (Constantinus II AD317-337). The excavations yielded further Roman finds including flue and roof tiles, another coin (undated), local pottery wares as well as fragments of quern (CHER 01941e). Further settlement activity has been noted even earlier during the 18<sup>th</sup> century in Jubilee Oak Field that is said to be the site of a Roman camp (CHER 02671) which also produced rubbish pits containing Roman pottery and tile.

Spot finds of Roman pottery have been found at Houghton Pumping Station (CHER 01935) and pottery and coins were found at Houghton Mill (CHER 02773) as well as a garden nearby to the mill, where 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> century pottery was found with animal bone in a potential rubbish pit (CHER 02739a). Additional pottery scatters have been found both close to the River Great Ouse such as CHER 01904, 02759 and 02751 as well as along the higher ground at Houghton Hill CHER 02766, 02758 and 02750. Further Roman pottery was also excavated along the Wyton bypass (CHER 02713a). Also recorded were eight 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> century coins were from the Houghton end of the parish (CHER 02817).

This scatter of Romano-British finds across the parish, suggests that there was certainly occupation in the area both along the river valley as well as the higher clay lands and although there is so far no structural evidence for a settlement it seems likely there may have been low status farmsteads as well as probable agricultural buildings and workshops covering a range of both domestic and industrial activities, particularly given the prominent position of the village along the River Great Ouse and the major roman settlement at Godmanchester or *Durovigutum* as it was known. This early fort and then thriving Roman town not only controlled the crossing of the river but was also on Ermine Street, one of the biggest and most important roads during the Roman period in Britain and connected the capital in London to York<sup>15</sup>.

### 6.2.3 Anglo Saxon

The Anglo Saxon period is usually divided into three phases, the Early Anglo Saxon period (AD 410-699) is 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 written record states that there were already separate settlements of both Houghton and Wyton by the Late Anglo Saxon period and evidence for occupation has been found through the archaeological record on the HER. Early Saxon settlement is however known from both Godmanchester and St Ives; where in the latter a priory was also formed by AD 1000 and was also owned by Ramsey Abbey.

The earliest form of settlement recorded on the HER actually dates to the Early Saxon period, when a single hut was found 'by the River Ouse' in 1902 (CHER 01913) along with sherds of pottery, a broken knife, animal bone and clay rings. No further evidence for the later settlement has yet been found. However, the identification of a single crouched inhumation may suggest that further settlement and burials may still be found through the parish. The burial was found with both iron and bronze ornaments close to the river (CHER 02654) that was found near a possible mound – although this has yet to be investigated. About 500m away to the west a fragment of Early Anglo Saxon funerary vessel was also found during an excavation at Houghton Primary School (CHER MCB 18141) that may be at least contemporary, if not somehow related.

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<sup>15</sup> <http://www.godmanchester.co.uk/roman-godmanchester> (Accessed November 2017)

Isolated spot finds have also been recorded including a possible Anglo Saxon storage jar found during the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century at the pumping station (CHER 01935), an Early-Mid Saxon bronze saucer brooch dating to the 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> century which was found at Houghton Mill (CHER 02695) and a Saxon iron spear was found dredged from the river near to the watermill (CHER 02767). The presence of all these finds along the river terraces suggests that these gravels were again favoured for settlement in the Saxon period, compared to the clays in the north.

#### 6.2.4 *Medieval*

The medieval period is also divided into the high medieval (AD 1066-1399) and the later medieval (AD 1400-1539), a division when a large number of social and economic upheavals have been recorded that include the Black Death and the Peasants Revolt.

Both the churches in Houghton and Wyton have already been discussed above so are not repeated here. These would have been at the core of their respective village centres as well as being close to the river to be seen by travellers on the river and for trade. They are also the only surviving medieval structures noted on the HER and perhaps surprisingly there have also been few finds of medieval date recorded through the parish, although a medieval quern stone (CHER 02739) and fragments of high medieval pottery (CHER 07819) were both found along the river.

Aspects of the farming heritage of the villages can be found through a number of sites of ridge and furrow at Houghton Grange (CHER MCB 17515 and MCB 19153) and at Houghton Mill (CHER CB 15423), which are located to the east and south of the village of Houghton. The presence of Thicket Path (CHER 08664) is another indication of the medieval village and its layout. It was recorded as a routeway by travellers from the 13<sup>th</sup> century that followed the river and connected St Ives with Houghton, arriving at the village green. The route then continued westward through Wyton and onto Huntingdon. This was often referred to as the 'summer' road as it was usually impassable during the winter months due to flooding, so the 'winter' road was known to be to the north of the villages, as the main road is today over Houghton Hill.

An excavation at Houghton Primary School in 2008 (CHER MCB 18141) found a number of medieval features including parallel ditches as well as a number of pits. The pits may have been utilised in gravel extraction, suggesting that the site would have been in the edge of the settlement, the double ditch likely also supporting this notion as they ran parallel to Chapel Lane and most likely continued down to the river. A few finds were also recorded from the excavation, consisting of a clunch spindle whorl and a metal chest key, which with the other medieval finds recorded through the HER provide evidence for local domestic activity (Fairbairn 2008).

#### 6.2.5 *Post Medieval and later*

The majority of the post medieval (AD 1540-1799) and later HER records relate to structures or landscape changes in the parish, generally as a continuation or expansion from the medieval village. One such area of ridge and furrow is known to have continued into the post medieval at Houghton Grange (CHER MCB 17515). Other prominent area of ridge and furrow can be seen in Waterclose Meadow ('the camping field') adjacent to Houghton Mill as well as fields to the west of this field and to the south of Thicket Road and the south of the A1123 opposite a house named 'The Willows'. The bulk of the listed buildings in both villages also date to this period (15<sup>th</sup>/16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries); its layout is

very similar to today, just without the infilling of late 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century development (see figure 4). 16<sup>th</sup> century pottery was found in Jubilee Oak Field (CHER 02671a) that has now been partly built over and although no surface earthworks were identified it is thought to be the site of a moated Tudor homestead.

During an evaluation in 2007 at land adjacent to St Marys Church in Houghton a total of six articulated burials were identified within the confines of the trench (CHER ECB 2178). As the land was utilised as a burial ground, the recovery of these remains are not surprising and have been tentatively dated as post medieval given the finds recorded from the layers immediately above (Unger *et al* 2007).

Three records of parks and grounds are also recorded on the HER to date from the post medieval period and all of which are also in Houghton; The Elms (CHER 12124), Houghton Hill House (CHER 12116) and the Houghton Rectory Gardens (CHER 12125).

#### 6.2.6 *Undated*

Only a few undated spot finds have been recorded on the HER, including a needle, net sinker and plumb bob that were all found along the river to the south east of Houghton village (CHER 00821). Additional undated finds have come from excavations in the parish, including the early 20<sup>th</sup> century excavation at Rabbit Hill where a pot boiler was found with crucible fragments and a spindle whorl (CHER 0191f), along with the remains of several hearths.

Further undated features have also been recorded on the HER at RAF Wyton where a possible ditch and bank was observed through geophysics (CHER MCB 17884). An evaluation also at RAF Wyton also identified a number of undated features across the site with a curvilinear ditch and other ditch features noted (CHER MCB 18221). These were thought to be perhaps the remains of a later prehistoric round house and associated field systems.

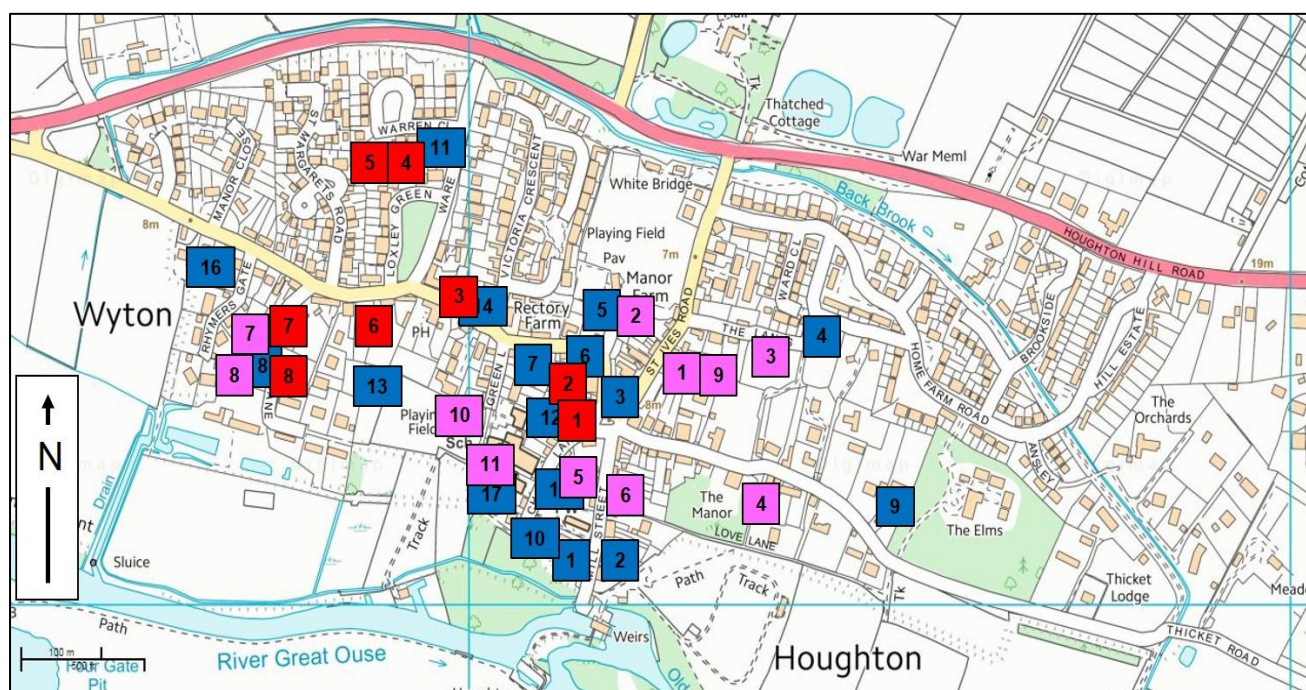
A second possible ring ditch was also noted at Houghton Meadow in the far south of the parish and next to the river (CHER 06845) and an undated mound and ditch was noted to the west of Wyton (CHER 02713).



## 7 Results of the test pitting in Houghton and Wyton

The approximate locations of the 36 1m<sup>2</sup> test pits excavated Houghton and Wyton as part of the HEFA programme over a four-year period, the approximate locations of the test pits can be seen in figure 5 below. Yearly, these break down to 11 test pits excavated 29<sup>th</sup>–30<sup>th</sup> September 2005 and eight test pits excavated 28<sup>th</sup>–29<sup>th</sup> March 2006. There were two excavations in 2008, eight pits were excavated on 9<sup>th</sup>–10<sup>th</sup> June 2008, and nine test pits excavated 15<sup>th</sup>–16<sup>th</sup> July 2008. The data from each test pit is discussed in this section, set out in numerical order. The excavations were undertaken in spits measuring 10cm in depth, but in cases when a change in the character of deposits indicated a change in context, a new spit was started before 10cm.

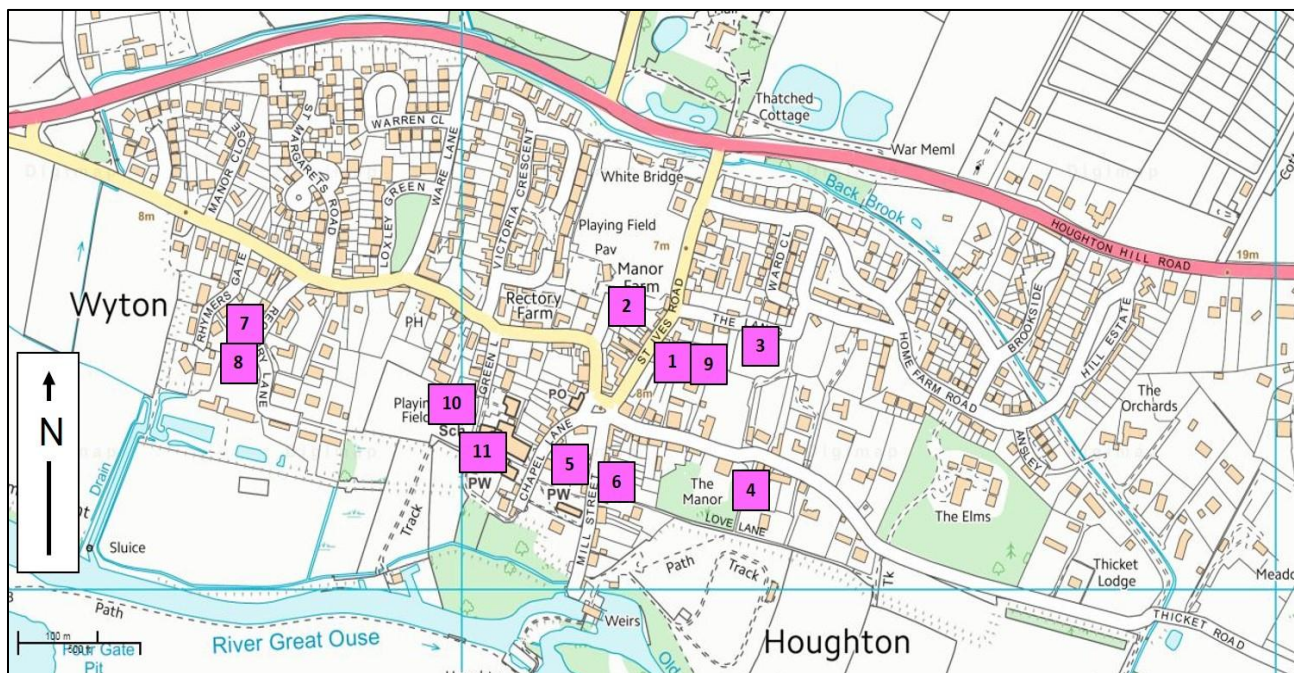
An assessment of the overall results, synthesizing the data from all the pits, including deductions about the historic development of Houghton and Wyton and the potential of the buried heritage resource of the village is presented in the following Discussion section (Section 8). Finds from each test pit are discussed in summary in this section, and the catalogue of finds can be found in appendix 12.2. Photographs of sites under excavation and of all finds are included in the archive, but not included in this report for reasons of space.



**Figure 5: The approximate locations of all the test pits excavated in Houghton and Wyton by year: pink (2005), red (2006) and blue (2008) (NB: test pits are not to scale). © Crown copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/Edina supplied service**

## 7.1 The 2005 Test Pit Results

The 2005 excavations in Houghton and Wyton took place on the 29<sup>th</sup>-30<sup>th</sup> September where 29 HEFA participants from St Neots Community College, Coleridge Community College and The Manor Community College (school names correct at the time of participation) excavated nine test pits with pupils from Houghton Primary School who excavated two test pits within their school grounds. The rest of the test pits were scattered through both villages were residents of both Houghton and Wyton offered their gardens to dig.



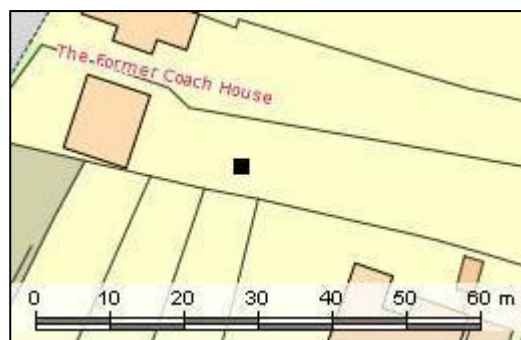
**Figure 6: The locations of the 2005 test pits excavated in Houghton and Wyton (NB: test pits are not to scale). © Crown copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/Edina supplied service 1:5,000**



### Test Pit one (HAW/05/1)

Test pit one was excavated in the long enclosed rear garden of a modern detached house set back slightly from the main road into Houghton, along St Ives Road. It was also the western of two pits excavated within the property; see also HAW/05/9 (Whitecroft, St Ives Road, Houghton. TL 528261 272258).

Test pit one was excavated to a depth of 0.4m, with a quarter of the pit excavated to 0.45m at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



**Figure 7: Location map of HAW/05/1**

All the pottery excavated from HAW/05/1 dates to the 19<sup>th</sup> century and was recovered from the upper two contexts of the test pit.

TP	Context	19thC		Date Range
		No	Wt	
1	1	3	8	1800 – 1900
1	2	5	39	1800 – 1900

**Table 1: The pottery excavated from HAW/05/1**

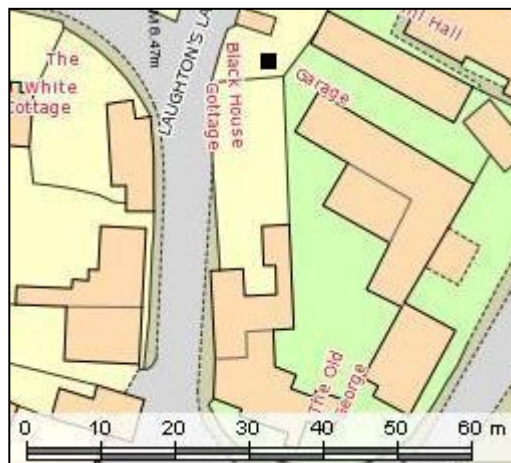
The pottery excavated from HAW/05/1 suggests that there was no activity on site until the 19<sup>th</sup> century, although the second test pit that was also excavated within the property yielded evidence for low levels of post medieval activity. This suggests that the site was potentially open fields until more intense activity on site in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and prior to the current house being built. The find excavated consist of a metal handle, iron nails, a modern bolt head and screw, central battery core, metal wire, pieces of scrap metal, part of a padlock and coal.

### Test Pit two (HAW/05/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a late 16<sup>th</sup> century Grade II listed cottage fronting the road close to the centre of Houghton and the village green (Black Horse Cottage, Huntingdon Road, Houghton. TL 528176 272277).

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

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from HAW/05/2 dates to the 19<sup>th</sup> century and was found mixed through the seven contexts. Three sherds of post medieval pottery were also excavated from the upper half of the test pit and consist of Red Earthenwares and Delft ware with six sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Medieval Shelly Ware that were mainly found from the lower half of the test pit.



**Figure 8: Location map of HAW/05/2**

TP	Context	Med Sandy		Med shelly		Redware		Delft		19th		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
2	1	1	15							11	16	1100 – 1900
2	2					1	2	1	2	2	7	1500 – 1900
2	3					1	15			3	12	1550 – 1900
2	4									6	10	1800 – 1900
2	5									3	9	1800 – 1900
2	6	1	12	1	15							1100 – 1350
2	7	3	20							5	11	1100 – 1900

**Table 2: The pottery excavated from HAW/05/2**

The presence of medieval pottery in HAW/05/2 indicates that there was activity on site during the medieval period that was also part of more widespread occupation throughout Houghton at that time. There is also a drop off in activity into the later medieval period, most probably relating to the Black Death in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. The low levels of post medieval activity suggest occupation on site again into the 16<sup>th</sup> century, which appeared to peak into the 19<sup>th</sup> century as part of the period of growth and development in both Houghton and Wyton.

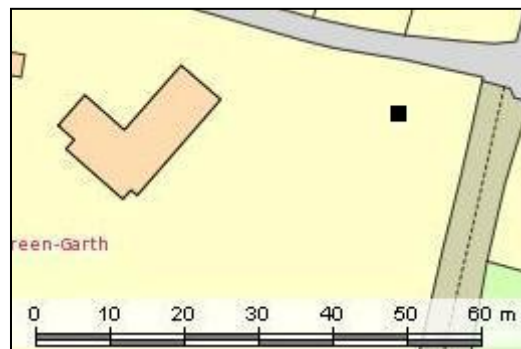


### Test Pit three (HAW/05/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the north eastern corner of a large rear garden of a modern detached house, set a way back from the main road into Houghton in the far north east of the village (Green-Garth, The Lanes, Houghton. TL 528395 272286).

Test pit three was excavated to a depth of 0.7m, with the south western corner of the test pit excavated to 0.8m at which natural was found.

Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



**Figure 9: Location map of HAW/05/3**

Small amounts of pottery were excavated from HAW/05/3, although most of it dates to the 19<sup>th</sup> century and was found in context one. A single sherd of Creamware was recovered from context two and a single sherd of Early Medieval Sandy Ware was excavated from context three.

TP	Context	Med Sandy		Creamware		19th		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
3	1					3	6	1800 – 1900
3	2			1	29			1760 – 1850
3	5	1	7					1100 – 1400

**Table 3: The pottery excavated from HAW/05/3**

The location of the HAW/05/3 situated away from the core focus of settlement around the village green may explain the low levels of activity identified on site, and it seems probable that HAW/05/3 was used as open fields and gardens through the medieval and post medieval periods, although there was a slight increase of occupation into the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The majority of the activity identified however, relates to the construction of the house during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### Test Pit four (HAW/05/4)

Test pit four was excavated in the enclosed rear garden and close to the back of The Old Vineyard off Thicket Road in Houghton. The large building shown on the map is divided into two properties, The Gardens to the north and The Old Vineyard to the south (The Old Vineyard, off Thicket Road, Houghton. TL 528365 272117).

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

Two sherds of Roman Greyware were excavated from context two of HAW/05/4 and were found with a number of Early Medieval Sandy Ware sherds that were found through the upper five contexts of the test pit. An additional seven sherds of 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery were also recovered from the upper half of HAW/05/4.



**Figure 10: Location map of HAW/05/4**

TP	Context	Roman		Med Sandy		19thC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
4	2	2	11	1	1	1	4	50 – 1900
4	3			2	11	6	30	1100 – 1900
4	4			1	4			1100 – 1400
4	5			1	22			1100 – 1400

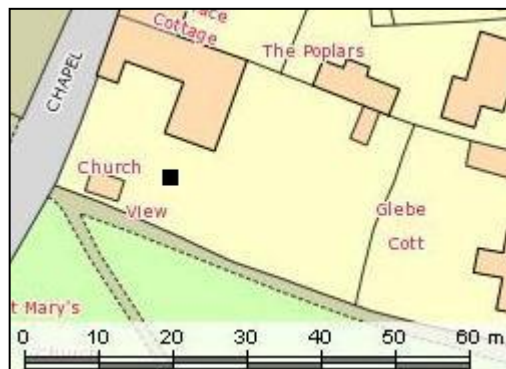
**Table 4: The pottery excavated from HAW/05/4**

The small amount of Roman pottery that was excavated from HAW/05/4 indicates the presence of Roman occupation in the village that also seems to be quite widespread, suggesting activity along the northern bank of the River Great Ouse at Houghton. Occupation on site was again present in the early medieval period, but the pottery suggests that there was a drop off in activity through the later medieval and post medieval periods and the site was only occupied again during a period of growth in the village during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### Test Pit five (HAW/05/5)

Test pit five was excavated in the side garden of a late Victorian to modern detached house fronting the road in the centre of the village and immediately north of the church (Church View, Chapel Lane, Houghton. TL 528106 272126).

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



**Figure 11: Location map of HAW/05/5**

A range of pottery types were excavated from HAW/05/5, the earliest of which date to the late Saxon period with a sherd of Thetford ware that was excavated from context eight. The medieval pottery was generally excavated through the middle contexts of the test pit and consists of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Potterspury Ware and Grimston Ware, whilst the post medieval pottery was excavated from the lower half of HAW/05/5 and includes German Stoneware, Red Earthenware and Staffordshire Slipware. The majority of the pottery however dates to the 19<sup>th</sup> century and was recovered from the upper six contexts of the test pit.

TP	Context	Thetford		Med Sandy		Potterspury		Grimston		German Stone		Redware		Staffs Slip		19 <sup>th</sup>		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
5	2															34	92	1800 – 1900
5	3			1	7											9	27	1100 – 1900
5	4			1	2			1	6									1100 – 1400
5	5			4	54	1	15			1	7	3	13			5	8	1100 – 1900
5	6			1	5			1	13							2	6	1100 – 1900
5	7											3	28	1	8			1550 – 1700
5	8	1	24									4	22					950 – 1700

**Table 5: The pottery excavated from HAW/05/5**

The origins of Houghton church are in the later Saxon period, which are supported by the presence of late Saxon pottery that was identified in the base of HAW/05/5 and it is the location of the site immediately north of the church yard which indicates why there more intense activity on site in comparison to the other test pits that were excavated in 2005. The pottery suggests that there was continual occupation on site from the late Saxon period through the 19<sup>th</sup> century and after for when the current house was built.

### Test Pit six (HAW/05/6)

Test pit six was excavated in the large rear garden of a detached house situated in the south of the village, just to the north east of the church (Cheriton House B&B, Mill Street, Houghton. TL 528197 272110).

Test pit six was excavated to a depth of 0.98m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

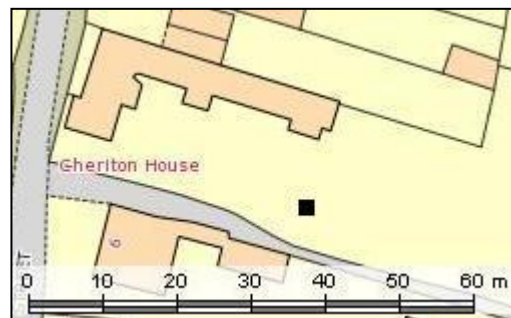


Figure 12: Location map of HAW/05/6

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from HAW/05/6 dates to the 19<sup>th</sup> century and was found through most of the upper seven contexts of the test pit. Four additional post medieval sherds were also excavated from the lower half of the test pit and consist of Red Earthenware, Slipware and Iron-glazed Earthenware.

TP	Context	Redware		Slipware		Iron-glaze		19th		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
6	2							9	32	1800 – 1900
6	3							6	6	1800 – 1900
6	4							40	87	1800 – 1900
6	5	2	50	1	44			9	41	1550 – 1900
6	7					1	8	9	29	1700 – 1900

Table 6: The pottery excavated from HAW/05/6

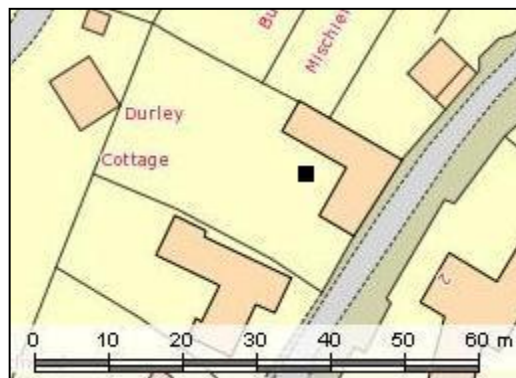
Low levels of activity were identified at HAW/05/6 during the post medieval period that potentially suggest a period of recovery post Black Death, which gradually expanded out from the core areas of settlement around the church. The peak of activity however was during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, when there was also a great deal of disturbance on site as well.



### Test Pit seven (HAW/05/7)

Test pit seven was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a Grade II listed 17<sup>th</sup> century cottage fronting the road, north of the church and sited close to the rear of the house. It was also the northern of two test pits excavated within the property; HAW/05/8 (Durley Cottage, Rectory Lane, Wyton. TL 527756 272322).

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



**Figure 13: Location map of HAW/05/7**

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from HAW/05/7 dates to the 19<sup>th</sup> century and was found through the three contexts excavated. The medieval and post medieval pottery types that were also identified were also mixed through the upper three contexts and consist of individual sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Medieval Shelly Ware with post medieval Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Mottled Ware, Iron-glazed Earthenware and Slipware.

TP	Context	Med Sandy		Med Shelly		Redware		Mottled ware		Iron glazed		Slipware		19th		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
7	1	1	3	1	4	2	18	1	1	1	58			39	78	1100 – 1900
7	2					2	29							47	109	1550 – 1900
7	3					1	3					1	16	13	42	1550 – 1900

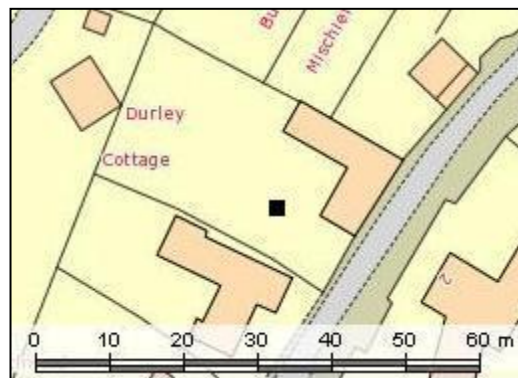
**Table 7: The pottery excavated from HAW/05/7**

The location of HAW/05/7 just north west of Wyton church was part of the focus of occupation around the church during the medieval period, although generally low levels of activity were identified here. More intense occupation was noted on site from the post medieval period onwards, peaking in the 19<sup>th</sup> century when there was also a lot of disturbance on site too. The finds excavated consist of clay pipe, glass, ceramic building material (CBM), tile, pieces of plastic and coal.

### Test Pit eight (HAW/05/8)

Test pit eight was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a Grade II listed 17<sup>th</sup> century cottage fronting the road, north of the church. It was also the southern of two test pits excavated within the property; see also HAW/05/7 (Durley Cottage, Rectory Lane, Wyton. TL 527751 272319).

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



**Figure 14: Location map of HAW/05/8**

The majority of the pottery excavated from HAW/05/8 dates to the 19<sup>th</sup> century and was found through the upper four contexts of the test pit. A range of post medieval wares were excavated from the lower half of the test pit with Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Slipware and Iron-glazed Earthenwares all recovered. An additional two medieval sherds were also excavated and consist of Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Grimston Ware and were found from contexts one and three of HAW/05/8.

TP	Context	Med Sandy		Grimston		Redware		Staffs Slip		Iron-glazed		19th		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
8	1	1	8									4	7	1100 – 1900
8	2											20	41	1800 – 1900
8	3			1	7	5	50			1	10	17	32	1300 – 1900
8	4					10	137	1	103	1	23	5	16	1550 – 1900

**Table 8: The pottery excavated from HAW/05/8**

The results from HAW/05/8 are similar to those from HAW/05/7 also excavated within the property and indicate low levels of activity on site during the early medieval period. Occupation then increases into the post medieval from the 16<sup>th</sup> century with a peak in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, which also caused a lot of disturbance on site. The finds excavated consist of modern CBM, iron nails, mortar, pieces of scrap metal and lead, plastic, glass, CBM, tile, clay pipe, slate, coal, oyster shell, tarmac, metal tube fragment and a large possible burnt stone that may be later prehistoric in date, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

### Test Pit nine (HAW/05/9)

Test pit nine was excavated in the long enclosed rear garden of a modern detached house along the main road into Houghton, St Ives Road. It was also the eastern of two test pits excavated within the property; see also HAW/05/1 (Whitcroft, St Ives Road, Houghton. TL 528294 272252).

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

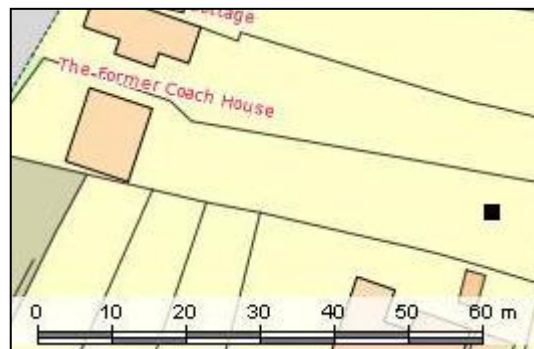


Figure 15: Location map of HAW/05/9

A small amount of pottery was excavated from HAW/05/9, which mainly consists of 19<sup>th</sup> century wares, found through all three contexts, but an additional sherd of post medieval Red Earthenware was also excavated from context three.

TP	Context	Redware		19th		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
9	1			1	33	1800 – 1900
9	2			3	8	1800 – 1900
9	3	1	12	10	41	1550 – 1900

Table 9: The pottery excavated from HAW/05/9

Unlike HAW/05/1 this test pit yielded evidence for post medieval activity on site, although it was probably open fields given the small numbers of earlier finds and pottery that were excavated. There was a significant rise in activity into the 19<sup>th</sup> century with the presence of occupation on and around site at that time, until the current house was built in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### Test Pit 10 (HAW/05/10)

Test pit 10 was excavated within the large grassed playing field to the west of Houghton Primary School, by the primary school pupils. It was also one of two test pits excavated within the school grounds; see also HAW/05/11 (Houghton Primary School, Green Lane, Houghton).

The exact locations and depth of HAW/05/10 was not fully recorded as the record booklet was not kept. The finds however were kept and are discussed below.

A wide range of pottery types were excavated from HAW/05/10 which include a single sherd of Roman Greyware with two sherds of late Saxon Thetford Ware mixed through the upper and lower half of the test pit. A lot of medieval pottery were excavated, and consist of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Medieval Shelly Ware, Lyveden 'A' Ware, Lyveden 'B' Ware and Grimston Ware. A single sherd of post medieval of Staffordshire Mottled ware was also excavated from context four with a large number of 19<sup>th</sup> century wares that were found through the upper five contexts of HAW/05/10.

		Roman		Thetford		Med Shelly		Med Sandy		Lyveden 'A'		Lyveden 'B'		Grimston		Mottled ware		19thC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
10	2					4	35	12	46			1	11	1	31			1	2	1100 – 1900
10	3	1	5									1	12	1	9			15	81	50 – 1900
10	4							1	3							1	3	15	29	1100 – 1900
10	5			1	4			8	26	7	73			2	7			4	4	950 – 1900
10	6					3	12	2	4											1100 – 1400
10	8			1	56	1	6	1	2	1	17									950 – 1350

**Table 10: The pottery excavated from HAW/05/10**

As only a single modern plastic golf tee was excavated from the test pit, examination of the pottery only will give a sense of what the land was utilised for prior to the construction of the primary school. The single sherd of Roman pottery suggests that the site would have been fields at this time, which was potentially also true through to the later Saxon period, or at least peripheral to the settlement at that time. Occupation was however prevalent on site through the high medieval until about the 14<sup>th</sup> century, after which it was abandoned until the 19<sup>th</sup> century.



### Test Pit 11 (HAW/05/11)

Test pit 11 was excavated within the adventure playground immediately to the south of Houghton Primary School. It was also one of two test pits excavated within the school grounds; see also HAW/05/10 (Houghton Primary School, Green Lane, Houghton).

The exact locations and depth of HAW/05/11 was not fully recorded as the record booklet was not kept. The finds however were kept and are discussed below.

A range of medieval pottery types were excavated from HAW/05/11 and consist of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Medieval Shelly Ware and Grimston Ware with later medieval Cistercian ware, all of which were mixed through the upper five contexts of the test pit. An additional 24 sherds of 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery was also recovered from the upper half of the test pit.

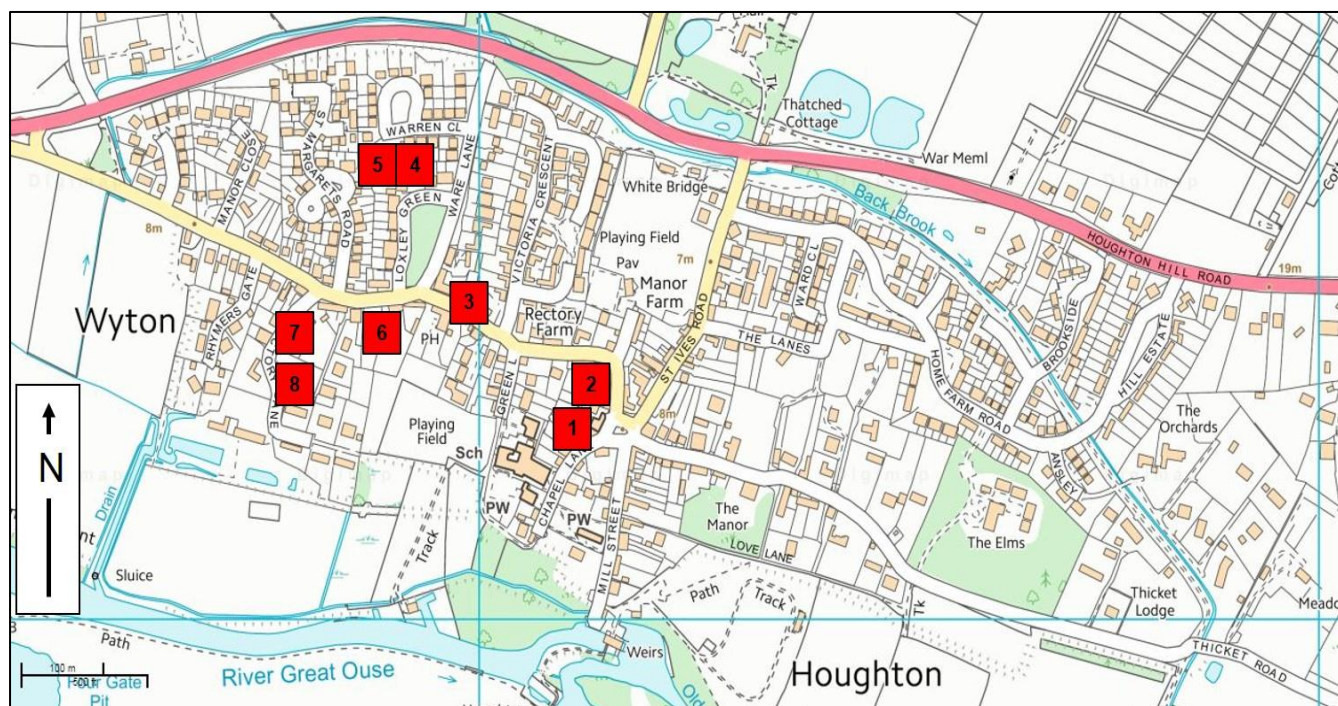
		Med Shelly		Med Sandy		Grimston		Cistercian		19th		Date Range
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
11	2	1	2							19	130	1100 – 1900
11	3			3	35					5	8	1100 – 1900
11	4	2	9	2	7	2	24	2	6			1100 – 1550
11	5	1	9	2	5							1100 – 1400

**Table 11: The pottery excavated from HAW/05/11**

Much like the results from HAW/05/10, the pottery excavated from HAW/05/11 are the main source of analysis for the archaeology as no finds were recorded from the test pit. The pottery also shows that there was occupation on site during the high medieval period and that the site was not completely abandoned after the 14<sup>th</sup> century, but there was probably a shift in the occupation as no further evidence for any activity was recorded until the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

## 7.2 The 2006 Test Pit Results

Over the 28<sup>th</sup>-29<sup>th</sup> March 2006, a total of eight 1m<sup>2</sup> archaeological test pits were excavated by 23 HEFA participants from St Peters School and Ramsey Abbey School (school names correct at the time of participation). The test pits were excavated in gardens where the residents of both Houghton and Wyton offered their property and the test pits were generally sited further west with the majority in Wyton.



**Figure 16: The locations of the 2006 test pits excavated in Houghton and Wyton (NB: test pits are not to scale). © Crown copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/Edina supplied service 1:5,000**

### Test Pit one (HAW/06/1)

Test pit one was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a Grade II listed 18<sup>th</sup> century cottage fronting the road in the centre of the village and close to the old village green (2 Chapel Lane, Houghton. TL 528121 272203).

Test pit one was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, with a sondage to 0.7m dug in the south of the pit. Natural was not found but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

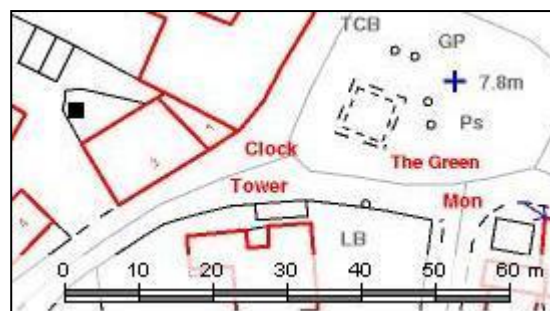


Figure 17: Location map of HAW/06/1

Two sherds of middle Roman Oxford Ware were excavated from context two of HAW/06/1. Two further sherds of medieval pottery were also recovered, Early Medieval Shelly Ware and later medieval Bourne 'D' Ware, mixed through the test pit. A range of post medieval pottery types were identified as Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Slipware and Delft Ware. The vast majority of the pottery however, dates to the Victorian period with over 300 sherds identified from every context excavated.

TP	Context	Roman		Shelly		Bourne		Red E		Staff Slip		Delft		Victorian		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1	1													31	35	1800-1900
1	2	2	8			1	4	6	94	1	4			168	317	240-1900
1	3							1	10					56	100	1550-1900
1	4													35	85	1800-1900
1	5			1	6			2	29					33	88	1100-1900
1	Sondage							3	101			1	28	12	62	1550-1900

Table 12: The pottery excavated from HAW/06/1

The Roman activity identified on site is most probably part of widespread Romano-British settlement along the River Ouse and found in both Houghton and Wyton. The occupation is generally set back from the river in the village, but also limited to the south of Huntingdon Road. The limited evidence for medieval activity suggests that the site was probably part of the village green until the 16<sup>th</sup> century, when the green was gradually encroached upon. The activity recorded in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the presence of a pipe at 0.5m means that the ground has been greatly disturbed and potentially some archaeology lost. The finds include glass, slate, CBM, coal, animal bone, iron nails and clay pipe, most of which date to the later disturbances identified on site and were excavated through the seven contexts, including the sondage.



## Test Pit two (HAW/06/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a Grade II listed mid-18<sup>th</sup> century house fronting the centre of the village and close to the old village green (Fernleigh, Chapel Lane, Houghton. TL 528059 272299).

Test pit two was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, with a sondage dug to 0.7m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

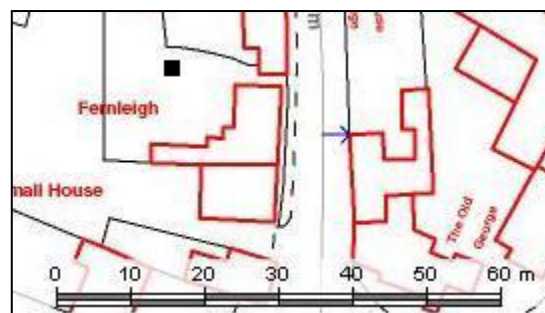


Figure 18: Location map of HAW/06/2

Two sherds of late Saxon Stamford Ware were excavated from context four and were identified with Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Medieval Shelly Ware and Grimston Ware. A single sherd of post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware was recovered from context two, but the majority of the pottery excavated dates to the Victorian period and found in the upper four contexts of the test pit.

TP	Context	Stamford		Med Sandy		Shelly		Grimston		Red E		Victorian		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
2	1											7	7	1800-1900
2	2					1	9			1	12	28	88	1100-1900
2	3											2	4	1800-1900
2	4	2	10	9	22	2	23					2	2	900-1900
2	5							1	2					1200-1400

Table 13: The pottery excavated from HAW/06/2

The late Saxon and high medieval activity identified in test pit two is part of a focus of activity around Houghton Church and the village green. There is limited later and post medieval activity, which potentially could have been due to the Black Death that caused the total abandonment of site until the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Although a lot of Victorian pottery was recovered, generally few finds were excavated and consist of slag; CBM, tile and animal bone found in the upper four contexts and suggests that the majority of the domestic rubbish was deposited elsewhere across site. Context five is potentially an undisturbed medieval ground surface.

### Test Pit three (HAW/06/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the large side garden of a Grade II listed early 17<sup>th</sup> century detached cottage set back slightly from the main road connecting the two villages of Houghton and Wyton (Holme Cottage, Huntingdon Road, Wyton. TL 528059 272299).

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

A single sherd of late Saxon Stamford Ware pottery was excavated from context four. A wide range of high and later medieval pottery types were also recovered, mainly from the lower half of the test pit. These include Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Essex Redware, Lyveden 'B' Ware, Cistercian Ware, Late Medieval Oxidized ware, Bourne 'D' Ware and German Stoneware. Two types of post medieval pottery were identified as Glazed Red Earthenware through the upper half of the pit and Staffordshire Slipware from the lower half. Twelve sherds of Victorian pottery were excavated from the upper four contexts of the test pit.

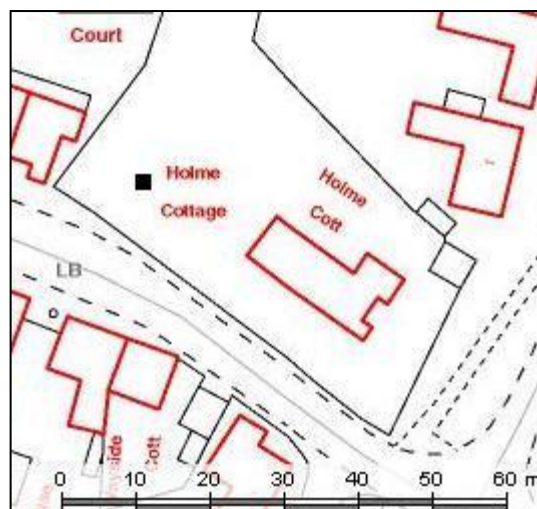


Figure 19: Location map of HAW/06/3

TP	Context	Stamford		Med Sandy		Essex		Lyveden B		Cisterc'n		Late Med Oxidized		Bourne 'D'		German Stone		Red E		Slipware		Victorian		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
3	1			2	17													1	11			2	3	1100-1900
3	2																	2	14			3	5	1550-1900
3	3					1	6	1	5									3	99			5	10	1200-1900
3	4	1	5	2	11					1	42	5	105	3	48	1	13	10	96	2	22	2	12	900-1900
3	6											2	55							2	10			1450-1700

Table 14: The pottery excavated from HAW/06/3

Given the small amount of late Saxon pottery excavated from HAW/06/3, the site was most probably open fields between the two villages of Houghton and Wyton. As activity in both villages expanded into the medieval period, more sites were occupied away from the church, which continued into the post medieval and 19<sup>th</sup> century. The finds excavated consist of CBM, glass, iron nails, animal bone, clay pipe with oyster and muscle shells excavated from all six contexts most of which date to the later disturbance on site during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Potential waste flint flakes from were also recorded from context two and may be later prehistoric in date.

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**Test Pit four (HAW/06/4)**

Test pit four was in the front garden of a modern extension to what was once the farmhouse of Manor Farm, Wyton. The farm was closed in 1973 when the land in the village area was sold for housing and the farmhouse became a dwelling. It was the northern of two pits excavated on the property; see also HAW/06/5 (7 Warren Close, Wyton).

The exact locations and depth of HAW/06/4 are not fully recorded here as the record booklet was misplaced. The finds however were kept and are discussed below.

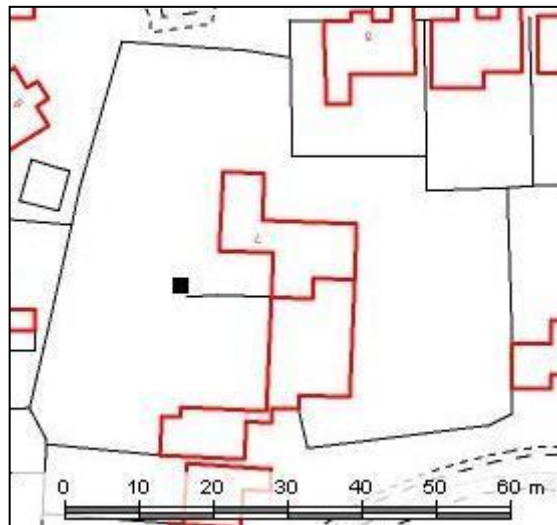
No pottery was excavated from test pit four, although a small amount of finds was however found and consist of iron nails, a fragment of barbed wire, fragments of CBM and a piece of animal bone. The few finds that were found may relate to land use around Wyton Farm from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, other than that it seems that this area of land has had little in the way of use



### Test Pit five (HAW/06/5)

Test pit five was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a property with a modern extension to what was once the farmhouse of Manor Farm, Wyton. The farm was closed in 1973 when the land in the village area was sold for housing and the farmhouse became a dwelling. The modern extension is the northern building of the map to the east of the test pit location. It was also the southern of two test pits excavated in this property; see also HAW/06/4 (7 Warren Close, Wyton. TL 527878 272485).

Test pit five was excavated to a depth of 0.4m, with a sondage across the northern half of the test pit, due to time constraints to a depth of 0.7m. Natural was not found, so the pit was augured to a depth of just over 1m at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



All the pottery excavated from HAW/06/5 dates to the Victorian period, suggesting little activity prior to the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

**Figure 20: Location map of HAW/06/5**

TP	Context	Victorian		Date Range
		No	Wt	
5	2	8	16	1800-1900
5	3	1	3	1800-1900
5	4	2	5	1800-1900

**Table 15: The pottery excavated from HAW/06/5**

The site was the location of Wyton Manor Farm during the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the lack of earlier finds and pottery, apart from clay pipe, suggests that the land was open fields and that given its northern location in the village, the area was generally not utilised until the current housing was built in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The Victorian activity includes finds of iron nails, animal bone, tile, glass, brick with more modern metal wire and a piece of cable cover that were also recovered from all four contexts.

### Test Pit six (HAW/06/6)

Test pit six was excavated in the back garden of a detached house built in 1904, set back slightly from the main road connecting the two villages of Houghton and Wyton (Milton House, Huntingdon Road, Wyton. TL 527855 272314).

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.

A single sherd of Roman Greyware was excavated from context four and seven sherds of Victorian pottery were recovered from context one. The vast majority of the pottery however dates to the medieval period, with a slight overlap from the very late medieval and early post medieval periods. These include Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Medieval Shelly Ware, Grimston Ware, Late Medieval Reduced Ware, Late Medieval Oxidised Ware, Bourne 'D' Ware and German Stoneware.

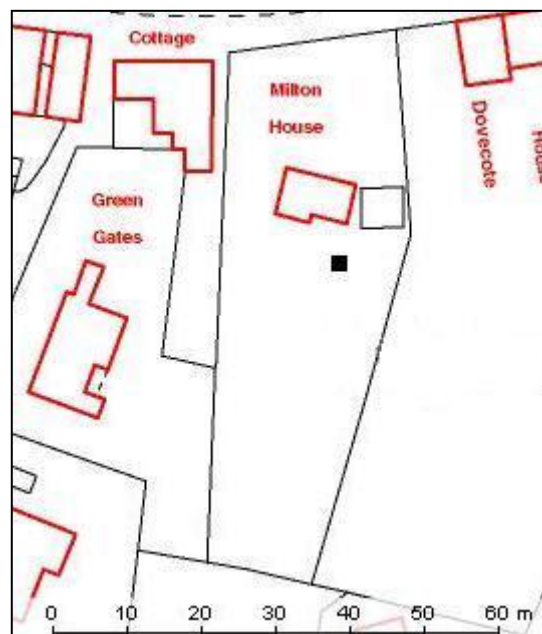


Figure 21: Location map of HAW/06/6

TP	Context	Roman		Med Sandy		Shelly		Grimston		Late Med Reduced		Late Med Oxidized		Bourne 'D'		German Stone		Victorian		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
6	2			1	3	1	2			1	3	2	38	3	26			7	7	1100-1900
6	3			2	6					3	27			18	139	2	6			1100-1550
6	4	1	2	4	16			1	7			1	4	2	7					100-1600

Table 16: The pottery excavated from HAW/06/6

Much like HAW/06/1; the evidence for Roman occupation in Wyton is set back from the River Ouse but still south of Huntingdon Road and suggests scattered occupation during the Roman period along the northern edge of the River Ouse. There was most certainly occupation on site throughout the medieval period as part of a cluster of settlement focused around Wyton church from the late Saxon period. The lack of evidence for post medieval activity suggests that there was potentially a shift in the focus of settlement so that the land was not built upon again until the 19<sup>th</sup> century when activity increased. Most of the finds seem to date to this period of occupation and include slate, iron nails with an iron hinge, a small iron ring and lumps of scrap iron, coal, glass and animal bone and were recovered from the four contexts of HAW/06/6.

### Test Pit seven (HAW/06/7)

Test pit seven was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a detached house situated just north of Wyton church in the centre of Wyton (Redlands, 2 Rectory Lane, Wyton. TL 527779 272290).

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.

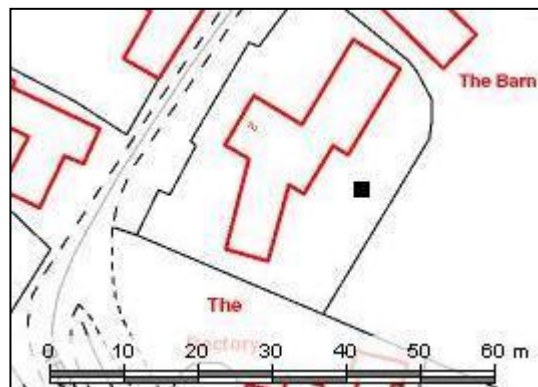


Figure 22: Location map of HAW/06/7

Medieval pottery dominated the assemblage excavated from HAW/06/7 and includes Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Medieval Shelly Ware, Grimston Ware and later medieval Cistercian Ware, most of which derived from the lower half of the test pit. Three additional sherds of Victorian pottery were also excavated from the upper three contexts of test pit seven.

TP	Context	Med Sandy		Shelly		Grimston		Cistercian		Victorian		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
7	1	2	17							2	6	1100-1900
7	2	2	14									1100-1400
7	3									1	10	1800-1850
7	4	2	7	2	5	1	2	1	8			1100-1550
7	5	1	6	1	6							1100-1400

Table 17: The pottery excavated from HAW/06/7

The peak of activity on site was during the medieval period, as part of a cluster of settlement focused around Wyton church, which also seemed to decrease during the later medieval, potentially due to the Black Death. After which there was no evidence for occupation until the current house was built in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, which is where most of the finds also derive and include iron nails, CBM, glass and animal bone found through the upper four contexts. Animal bone was also only excavated from context five and may represent a medieval occupation layer. Potential waste flint flakes were also recovered from contexts three and four that may be later prehistoric in date.

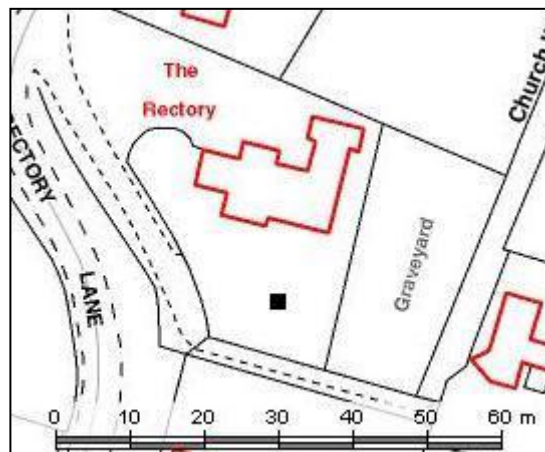
### Test Pit eight (HAW/06/8)

Test pit eight was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a detached house situated immediately north of Wyton church in the centre of Wyton (The Old Rectory, Rectory Lane, Wyton. TL 527779 272251).

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

A single sherd of late Saxon St Neots pottery

was excavated from context five but the majority of the pottery dates to the medieval period with Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Medieval Shelly Ware with later medieval Lyveden 'B' Ware and Bourne 'D' Ware which generally derived from the lower half of the test pit, although a couple of sherds were recovered from the upper contexts. An additional three sherds of post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware and two sherds of Victorian pottery were recovered from the upper half of HAW/06/8.



**Figure 23: Location map of HAW/06/8**

TP	Context	St Neots		Med Sandy		Shelly		Lyveden 'B'		Bourne 'D'		Red E		Victorian		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
8	1			1	4									2	10	1100-1900
8	3									1	3	1	6			1450-1700
8	4			7	16							2	6			1100-1700
8	5	1	2	4	12			1	2							900-1300
8	6			8	67	3	13									1100-1400

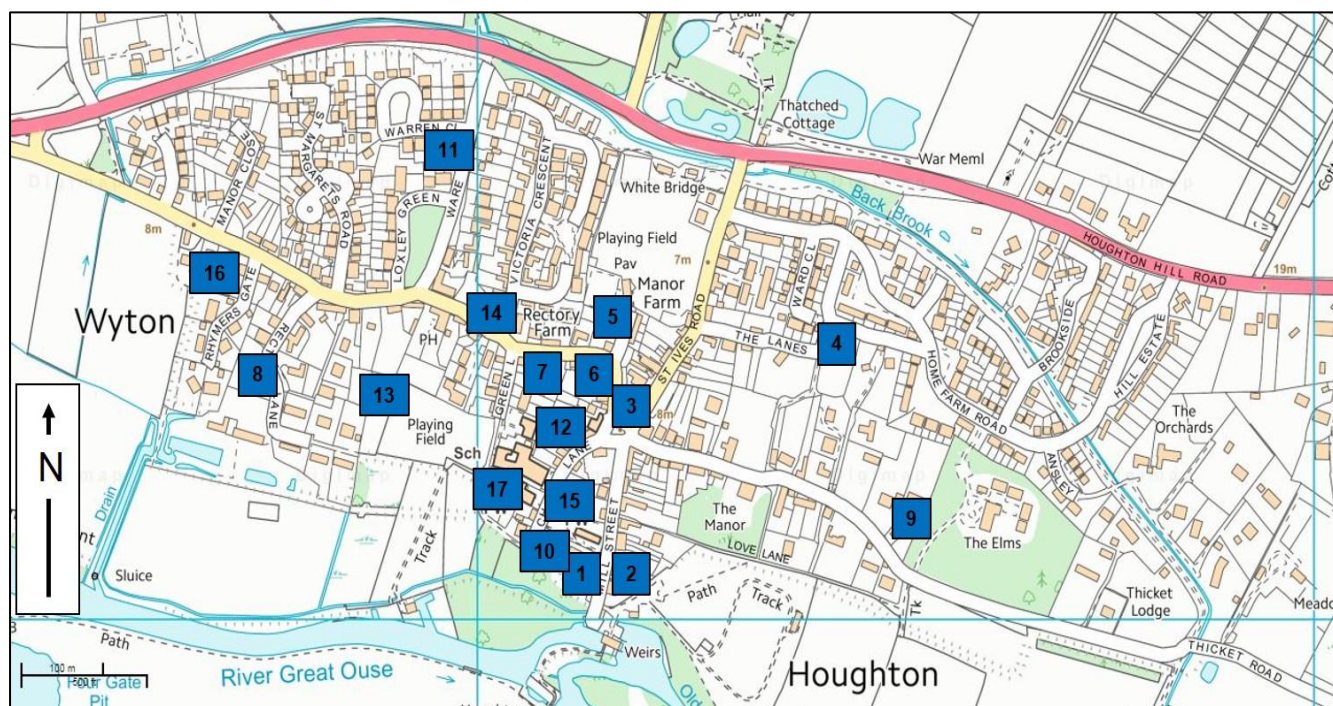
**Table 18: The pottery excavated from HAW/06/8**

Much the results from HAW/06/6 and HAW/06/7, the peak of activity on site here was during the medieval period as part of a cluster of activity focused around Wyton church. A single sherd of St Neots Ware however suggests activity on site when the church was built in the late Saxon period. But however unlike HAW/06/6 and HAW/06/7, activity appears to continue though the medieval and post medieval periods, which may be due to its position immediately north of the church. The finds recovered consist of iron nails, CBM, glass and animal bone that were found through the upper five contexts, although a .303 calibre bullet from a rifle was also excavated in context one and most of these date to the later activity on site, especially into the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Animal bone was only recovered from context six and may represent a medieval occupation layer in HAW/06/8.



### 7.3 The 2008 Test Pit Results

Two excavations took place in Houghton and Wyton in 2008, the first of these was over the 9<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> June where 29 Year 9 HEFA participants from St Peters School, Bushfield Community College and Peterborough High School (school names correct at the time of participation) excavated eight test pits. The second dig was on the 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> July when 32 Year 10 HEFA participants from Stanground College, Neal Wade community college and the Jack Hunt School excavated nine test pits (school names correct at the time of participation). The test pits were scattered through the village where residents in both Houghton and Wyton offered their gardens in-between previous years' test pitting. Two test pits were also excavated within the grounds of Houghton Primary School.

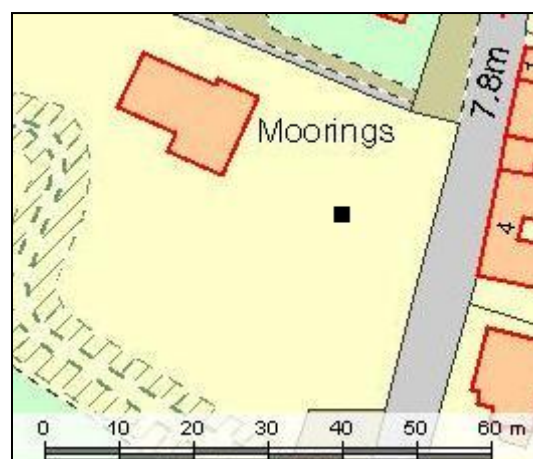


**Figure 24: The locations of the 2006 test pits excavated in Houghton and Wyton (NB: test pits are not to scale) © Crown copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/Edina supplied service 1:5,000**

### Test Pit one (HAW/08/1)

Test pit one was excavated in a property directly south of Houghton church. The test pit was excavated in the large rear garden, close to the boundary wall and road and was the eastern of two pits excavated here; see also HAW/08/10 (The Moorings, Mill Street, Houghton, TL 528138 272058).

Test pit one was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, corner 3 was excavated to 0.7m. Natural was not recorded at that level but due to time constraints excavations were halted and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



**Figure 25: Location map of HAW/08/1**

A wide range of pottery types were excavated from HAW/08/1. The last excavated context yielded five types of late medieval pottery suggesting an undisturbed later medieval ground surface. These include Late Medieval Reduced Ware, Bourne 'D' Ware, Late Medieval Oxidised ware and Midland Yellow Ware. The upper five contexts of the test pit have been disturbed by digging in the 19<sup>th</sup> century which has mixed the medieval and post medieval finds. The largest of which dated to the post medieval, with Glazed Red Earthenwares, German Stoneware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware dominating the pottery assemblage.

TP	Cntxt	SHC		LMR		CIST		BD		LMOx		GS		GRE		MY		SWSG		19thC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1	2	2	13			1	19					1	2	1	5			1	2	16	21	1100-1900
1	3									1	6	2	4	12	152			2	2	5	10	1450-1900
1	4									1	13			2	40					2	8	1450-1900
1	5									2	38	1	7	3	34					1	2	1450-1900
1	6			10	91	1	2	12	205	2	20					1	14					1380-1550

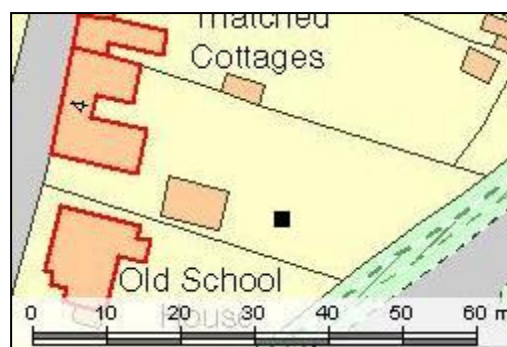
**Table 19: The pottery excavated from HAW/08/1**

Excavated deposits from HAW/08/1 suggest that the ground has been disturbed, most likely during the Victorian period, down to a depth of 0.3m. Post medieval pottery was identified in the upper contexts with Victorian pot and waste flint, brick and tile fragments were also mixed between the lower and upper contexts along with modern glass and fragments of coal. The flint found in contexts three and five suggests that this area of higher ground was utilised during the later prehistoric period, but there was no further evidence of occupation found until the early post medieval period. The later medieval layer identified in context six also contained lenses of charcoal and ash that represent a period of in situ burning. A large fragment of probable floor tile, an iron nail and animal bone were also all excavated from that context and may suggest the presence of a building fronting Mill Street that burnt down in the later medieval period.

## Test Pit two (HAW/08/2)

Test pit two was excavated in a likely 19<sup>th</sup> century property directly south east of Houghton church. The test pit was excavated in the large rear garden, close to the boundary wall and road (Bethhaccarem, Mill Street, Houghton, TL 528185 272040).

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



**Figure 26: Location map of HAW/08/2**

The two sherds of Roman pottery excavated suggest that the site was utilised during the Roman period, but there was a gap until the early medieval period. The range of medieval pottery types, including Medieval Shelly Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Grimston Ware, Late Medieval Reduced Ware and a single sherd of a rare Dutch Redware, probably a cauldron, all suggest a lot of activity that continued through into the post medieval. The few sherds of German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Delft Ware suggest minimal activity during the post medieval that increased greatly into the 19<sup>th</sup> century with 194 sherds of Victorian pottery excavated.

TP	Cntxt	RB		SHC		EMW		GRIM		LMR		DR		GS		GRE		TGE		19thC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
2	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	10					1	1	6	16			93	294	1100-1900
2	3																			50	161	1800-1900
2	4			3	19	4	16	1	3	4	53	1	79			1	2	1	8	49	146	1100-1900
2	5	1	1	1	2	3	8													2	6	100-1900

**Table 20: The pottery excavated from HAW/08/2**

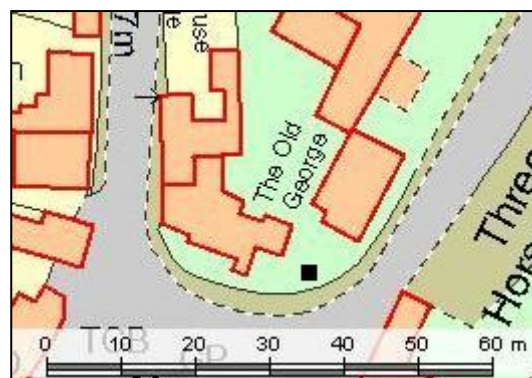
The location of HAW/08/2, close to the River Ouse, suggests that the site was probably part of a dispersed Romano-British settlement, along and close to the river as identified over three years of test pit excavations in Houghton and Wyton. The possibility of prehistoric activity on site potentially remains at a greater depth in the test pit. The medieval activity suggests the presence of Houghton was established with the site being intensively occupied through the medieval, post medieval and Victorian periods. The presence of Houghton Mill, close to the site on the river may be the cause of the continuous activity within the village and although the present mill dates to the 18<sup>th</sup> century, it most probably replaced an earlier medieval structure. The large amount of building rubble and iron nails excavated, especially in the upper contexts suggest a lot of disturbance and building work during the 19<sup>th</sup> century with inclusions of modern glass, animal bone and coal.



### Test Pit three (HAW/08/3)

Test pit three was excavated in a Grade II\* listed 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> century former inn situated on the northern edge of the original green (Beer's Garage, St Ives Road, Houghton, TL 528188 272226).

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



**Figure 27: Location map of HAW/08/3**

A single sherd of Early Medieval Sandy Ware was excavated, but more pottery was identified to date to the later medieval and post medieval periods. The Grimston ware, Late Medieval Reduced Ware and Late Medieval Oxidized ware were identified through all but the first and third contexts. A single sherd of Bourne 'D' Ware, German Stonewares, Glazed Red Earthenwares and Staffordshire Manganese Ware were also excavated in similar amounts to the medieval pottery. The vast majority of the pottery though from HAW/08/3 dates to the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

TP	Context	EMW		GRIM		LMR		BD		LMOx		GS		GRE		SMW		19thC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
3	1															1	1	1	1	1680-1900
3	2	1	1					1	7	1	5	2	10			4	40	27	87	1100-1900
3	3																	8	15	1800-1900
3	4					1	3			2	19	1	13	2	18	1	5	6	17	1380-1900
3	5			1	77					3	26							7	25	1300-1900
3	20			1	50															1300-1400

**Table 21: The pottery excavated from HAW/08/3**

The location of HAW/08/3 is quite central in the core of the medieval settlement of Houghton and appears to be a constant site for activity through to the present day. The main peak of activity in the medieval appears to be from the start of the 14<sup>th</sup> century with only minimal activity during the very early part of the medieval period. The finds consist of typical domestic rubbish including animal bone, oyster shell with coal, iron nails, modern glass and small CBM fragments that also suggest a lot of disturbance during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. A few large pieces of slag were also recovered from an area of burning with a lot of charcoal at context five and may be from waste industrial activity on site.

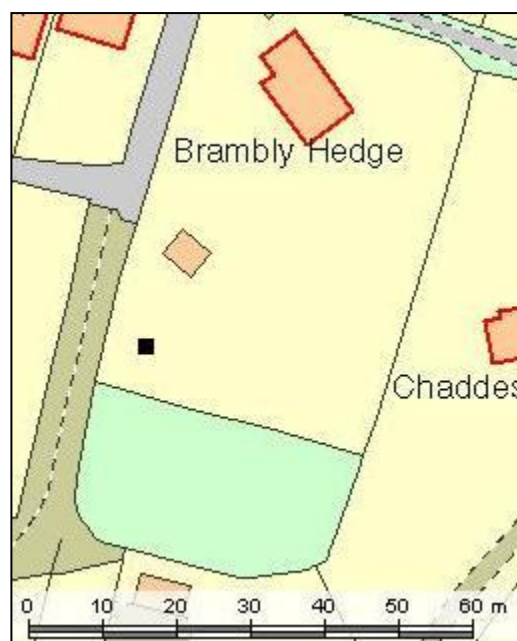


### Test Pit four (HAW/08/4)

Test pit four was excavated away from the centre of Houghton, in a large back garden of a modern house. The test pit was excavated away from the house, close to the boundary with the side lane (Brambly Hedge, The Lanes, Houghton, TL 528413 272271).

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

A single sherd of Stamford Ware was excavated with two sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware and one sherd of Grimston Ware from HAW/08/4. All of which had been disturbed during the 19<sup>th</sup> century and a further eight sherds of Victorian pottery were excavated.



**Figure 28: Location map of HAW/08/4**

TP	Context	STAM		EMW		GRIM		19thC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
4	2			1	4			1	2	1100-1900
4	3							5	17	1800-1900
4	4	1	2	1	1	1	5	2	8	1000-1900

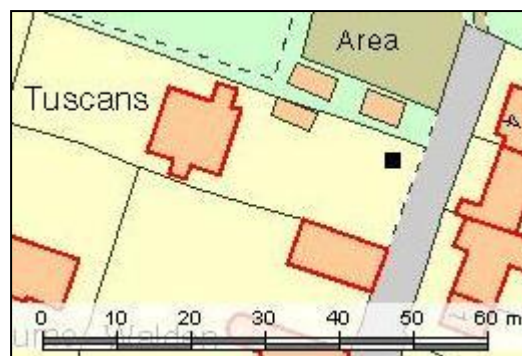
**Table 22: The pottery excavated from HAW/08/4**

The presence of late Saxon activity in HAW/08/4 situated away from the core settlements around both the Houghton and Wyton churches could potentially suggest an initial expansion of the village during the 11<sup>th</sup> century. Late Saxon activity has previously been identified along the road between the two villages but the results from test pit four suggest that this isolated site, expanding away from Houghton church, was possibly part of the early development of Houghton. The later medieval saw shrinkage in both villages, perhaps due to the Black Death and outlying sites, such as HAW/08/4 was abandoned until the 19<sup>th</sup> century when population growth and expansion was needed in Houghton and Wyton. The finds excavated mainly relate to the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries with coal, a few small CBM fragments, modern window glass and plastic were recorded with a small toy lead horse and a potential waste flint that may be later prehistoric in date.

### Test Pit five (HAW/08/5)

Test pit five was excavated just north of Houghton village centre in the front gravelled drive of a modern property. The test pit was situated close to the lane that leads to the recreation ground (Tuscans, Laughton's Lane, Houghton, TL 528175 272323).

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



**Figure 29: Location map of HAW/08/5**

The vast majority of the pottery recovered dates to the 19<sup>th</sup> century with only six earlier wares identified. These were Medieval Shelly Ware, Bourne 'D' Ware, Glazed Red Earthenwares and Staffordshire Manganese Ware, all of which were excavated in the lower contexts of HAW/08/5.

TP	Context	SHC		BD		GRE		SMW		19thC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
5	1									4	11	1800-1900
5	2									13	29	1800-1900
5	3									30	751	1800-1900
5	4					1	161	2	59	5	36	1550-1900
5	5	1	31			1	79					1100-1750
5	6			1	3							1450-1637

**Table 23: The pottery excavated from HAW/08/5**

In the west side of the test pit a probable brick wall was excavated from a depth of 0.2m and was potentially part of a cess pit that was later covered by concrete (pictured below). A lot of brick and CBM was excavated from the test pit, along with iron nails and later coal, scrap iron, modern glass with animal bone and clay pipe with supports the notion that the site was in use during the post medieval period. The large fragments of medieval and post medieval pot excavated from HAW/08/5, suggest that they were most probably dropped where they were broken. This subsequently would mean that occupation on site continued through the later medieval and post medieval periods and into the Victorian with a probable increase of activity.



Figure 30: The upper contexts of HAW/08/5 © ACA



### Test Pit six (HAW/08/6)

Test pit six was excavated in the small enclosed front garden of a detached cottage set back from Huntingdon Road and sited close to the property boundary with the main road (1A West End Cottages, Huntingdon Road, Houghton, TL 528140 272283).



**Figure 31: Location map of HAW/08/6**

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

The vast majority of the pottery recovered dates to the 19<sup>th</sup> century and was excavated from every context, with only six types of earlier wares identified. These were Medieval Shelly Ware, Bourne 'D' Ware, Glazed Red Earthenwares and Staffordshire Manganese Ware and were generally recovered from the lower contexts of the test pit, with the exception of English Stoneware, which was excavated in context one.

TP	Context	SHC		EMW		BD		GRE		SMW		ES		19thC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
6	1											1	1	4	17	1680-1900
6	2													10	30	1800-1900
6	3			1	3									8	14	1100-1900
6	4	1	4			1	2	1	3	1	1			5	12	1100-1900
6	5			1	1									2	6	1100-1900
6	6			1	3									3	7	1100-1900

**Table 24: The pottery excavated from HAW/08/6**

The location of HAW/08/6 on the main road in between the two villages of Houghton and Wyton and the presence of medieval activity suggests that there was an expansion away from the church in Houghton during this time as occupation along the road linking the village increased. The evidence for activity appears to have been consistent through the post medieval period with a peak of activity into the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Victorian disturbance was evident from every context, mixing the finds so coal, modern window glass, a button and animal bone from context six were excavated with a lot of clay pipe, brick and tile fragments, iron nails, coal, slate and a metal thimble that were recovered from the upper contexts of the test pit.



### Test Pit seven (HAW/08/7)

Test pit seven was excavated in the large back garden of a detached cottage on the corner of Huntingdon Road and Green Lane. The test pit was sited close to the property boundary with the main road, just north east of the cottage (White Cottage (now renamed as Thatched White Cottage, Huntingdon Road, Houghton, TL 528066 272286).

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

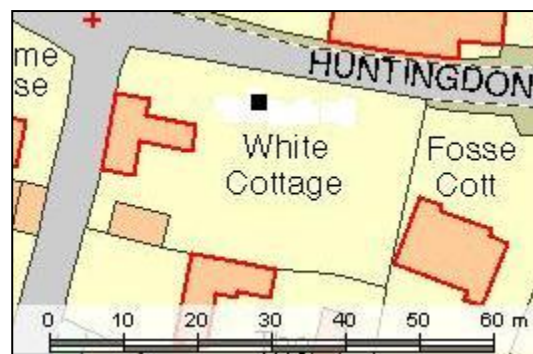


Figure 32: Location map of HAW/08/7

A great deal of Victorian pottery was excavated from every context of HAW/08/7 that also disturbed the earlier pottery that was generally excavated from the lower three contexts of the test pit. Two sherds of Late Medieval Oxidized ware were identified with a sherd of Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and English Stoneware. Two sherds of Staffordshire Manganese Ware were excavated in separate contexts, one and six.

		LMOx		GRE		SMW		ES		SWSG		19thC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1					1	2					6	14	1680-1900
7	2											8	10	1800-1900
7	3											19	43	1800-1900
7	4											18	43	1800-1900
7	5	1	8									42	100	1450-1900
7	6					1	7	1	4	1	2	60	280	1680-1900
7	7	1	15	1	14							29	97	1450-1900

Table 25: The pottery excavated from HAW/08/7

As seen in HAW/08/6, the expansion in the medieval period continued further west along Huntingdon Road by the later medieval. This activity identified here is again consistent through the post medieval with a peak in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Victorian disturbance has affected every context of the test pit mixing the finds, which include iron nails and bolts, CBM fragments, coal, animal bone, modern window and bottle glass, clay pipe and a flint scraper identified from context seven.

### Test Pit eight (HAW/08/8)

Test pit eight was excavated in the Old Rectory, a Grade II listed 18<sup>th</sup> century building opposite Wyton church on Rectory Lane. The test pit was sited in the centre of the lawn between the driveway and the boundary wall to the north of the house (The Old Rectory, Rectory Lane, Wyton. TL 527739 272222).

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

A small amount of pottery was excavated from HAW/08/8, the majority of which dates to the medieval period with a sherd of Medieval Shelly

Ware and two sherds of Late Medieval Oxidized ware, both excavated from the middle contexts of the test pit. A single sherd of 16<sup>th</sup> century Glazed Red Earthenware was also excavated in the bottom context with two sherds of 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery from context one.



**Figure 33: Location map of HAW/08/8**

TP	Context	SHC		LMOx		GRE		19thC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
8	1							2	12	1800-1900
8	2	1	5	1	6					1100-1550
8	3			1	5					1450-1500
8	5					1	6			1550-1750

**Table 26: The pottery excavated from HAW/08/8**

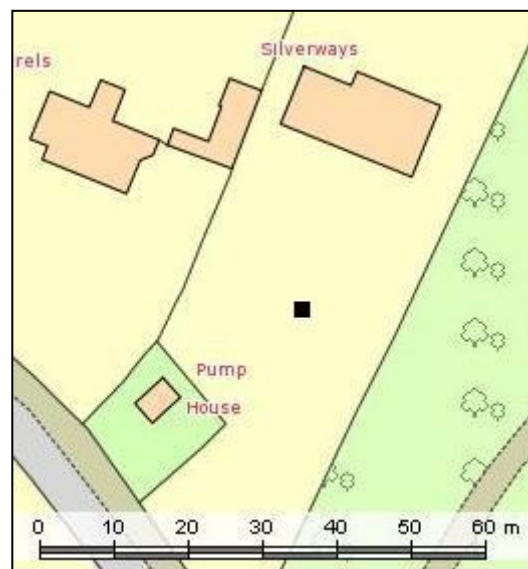
Activity in Wyton in the medieval period appears to focus only around the church, compared to the greater medieval expansion of Houghton. The finds include a lot of roof and floor tile with brick fragments and a sherd of medieval window glass which suggest the possibility of a building here during the medieval period. Bottle glass, coal and animal bone were also mixed in the lower contexts suggesting disturbance most likely during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

### Test Pit nine (HAW/08/9)

Test pit nine was excavated in the open front garden of a modern property in the far east of the village (Silverways, Thicket Road, Houghton. TL 528516 272106).

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

A large base sherd of 'Belgic' pottery was excavated from context six, dating to the end of the Iron Age. Late Saxon and medieval pottery were also excavated and include a sherd of Stamford Ware, nine sherds of Medieval Shelly Ware and a single sherd of Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy Ware. An additional two sherds of 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery were also recovered from context one of HAW/08/9.



**Figure 34: Location map of HAW/08/9**

TP	Context	LIA		STAM		SHC		HFSW		19thC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
9	2							1	4	2	11	1150-1900
9	5			1	1	9	9					900-1200
9	6	1	56									50BC-50AD

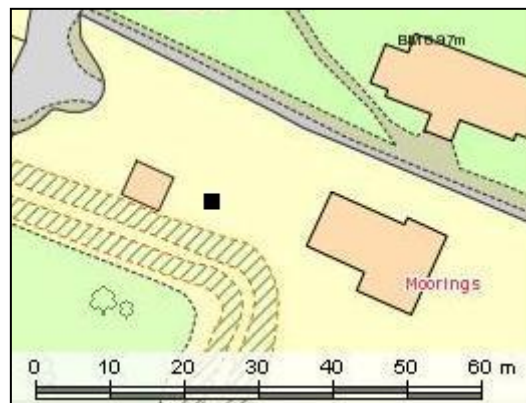
**Table 27: The pottery excavated from HAW/08/9**

The late Iron Age occupation of Houghton has only been identified in one other location in the village, in HAW/08/13 and potentially represents scattered occupation along the River Ouse. The flooding of the Ouse may have dictated these settlement patterns along the river, until a more permanent settlement became established in the Saxon period. HAW/08/9 was also the most easterly of the late Saxon settlement pattern in Houghton that also continued through to the early medieval period. The Black Death would have caused the village to shrink substantially and occupation did not spread eastwards again until the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The few finds that were excavated support the later occupation of the site with a few fragments of coal, CBM and slate found with iron nails and a piece of slag.

### Test Pit 10 (HAW/08/10)

Test pit 10 was excavated in the open front garden of a modern property situated directly south of Houghton Church. It was also the western of two pits excavated here; see also HAW/08/1 (The Moorings, Chapel Lane, Houghton. TL 528092 272078).

Test pit 10 was excavated to a depth of 0.8m, at which level natural was recorded. Excavations were halted and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



**Figure 35: Location map of HAW/08/10**

A single sherd of late Roman pottery was recovered from the garden the garden and close to the test pit site. The single sherd of early/middle Saxon pot, excavated from context four is a rare find. Four sherds of Huntingdon Fen Sandy Ware were excavated through the test pit and also found in the garden. Five sherds of post medieval pottery were also excavated, and a sherd of Glazed Red Earthenware was recovered from the garden as well as the test pit with Staffordshire Slipware and a sherd of English Stoneware. A single sherd of 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery was found in the garden.

TP	Context	RB		E/MS		HFSW		GRE		SS		ES		19thC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
10	U/S	1	8			1	8	1	5					1	1	50-1900
10	4			1	6	2	14									450-1200
10	6							2	25			1	5			1550-1800
10	7					1	4			1	7					1150-1700

**Table 28: The pottery excavated from HAW/08/10**

The Roman pottery found on site is one of two sites identified south of the current church in Houghton; the other sites identified have been further north of the river Great Ouse but still south of Huntingdon Road. HAW/0810 may be part of this dispersed Romano-British settlement along the northern banks of the Ouse. This focus of activity in Houghton continues through to the early/middle Saxon period, which is also the only evidence of activity from test pitting in Houghton dating to the 6<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> centuries. As the test pit is located immediately south of the church it is possible that this could relate to the activity around the Saxon church that was later replaced by the Normans and again in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Later Saxon activity was not recorded here as the general shift in occupation appears to move further north, again away from the river. Generally, from the medieval period the site has been in continuous use through to the present day, apart from a dip in activity during the later medieval which most probably correlates to the spread of the Black Death. The finds also generally relate to later activity on site and include a lot of modern concrete with CBM fragments, iron nails, coal and animal bone. A flint core was also found in flower beds within the garden whilst the excavation was taking place.



### Test Pit 11 (HAW/08/11)

Test pit 11 was excavated in the small enclosed front garden of a modern property situated in the north of Wyton fronting the original main road from St Ives to Huntingdon through the village (Seremban, 19 Ware Lane, Wyton. TL 527976 272501).

Test pit 11 was excavated to a depth of 0.4m, at which level natural was recorded and was also the level of a sewage pipe. Excavations were halted and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

No pottery was excavated from HAW/08/11.

The modern disturbance of the test pit, most likely due to the pipe laid through the front garden, was covered over with a lot of brick rubble, plastic and modern glass bottles. As the natural was also encountered at quite a shallow depth the likelihood is that the site was open fields until the current housing development was built in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.



Figure 36: Location map of HAW/08/11

### Test Pit 12 (HAW/08/12)

Test pit 12 was excavated in the centre of the village in a separate enclosed rear garden of a Grade II listed 18<sup>th</sup> century property fronting the road and just south of the original village green (1 Chapel Lane, Houghton. TL 528098 272222).

Test pit 12 was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, at which level natural was recorded. Excavations were halted and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

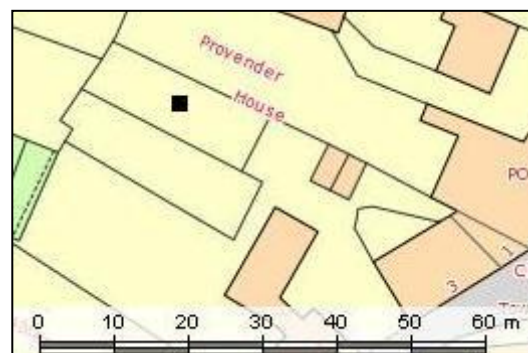


Figure 37: Location map of HAW/08/12

The large amount of 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery excavated from all contexts of the test pit has disturbed the earlier layers. Two sherds of late Saxon pottery were recorded, St Neots Ware and Stamford Ware, and were excavated from the upper and lower contexts of HAW/08/12. The medieval and post medieval pottery were all excavated from the middle contexts only and include Medieval Shelly Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Bourne 'D' Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware and English Stoneware.

		SN		STAM		SHC		EMW		BD		GRE		ES		19thC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
12	1			1	1											7	10	900-1900
12	2											1	5			60	199	1550-1900
12	3							1	5	1	6			2	32	39	70	1100-1900
12	4															39	138	1800-1900
12	5					1	5									8	44	1100-1900
12	6	1	2									1	6			1	1	900-1900
12	7															2	10	1800-1900

Table 29: The pottery excavated from HAW/08/12

The activity on site in the late Saxon period appears to be part of the later Saxon settlement, the core of which was focused around Houghton church and north up to the village green. This area appears to have been the core of the focus of activity throughout the medieval period and after as Houghton expanded. The great deal of disturbance in the garden that happened throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century has disturbed the archaeology down to the natural gravels. The finds excavated, which include coal and modern glass in all the contexts, were recorded with a cat burial in context four. A lot of fragments of CBM were also excavated with small pieces of modern plastic, iron nails and clay pipe.

### Test Pit 13 (HAW/08/13)

Test pit 13 was excavated along the western edge of Houghton Primary School playing field, situated to the west of the school. The test pit was located close to the north western corner of the field, but away from the tree line edging the field. It was the western of two pits excavated within the school; see also HAW/08/17 (Houghton Primary School, Houghton. TL 527913272224).

Test pit 13 was excavated to a depth of 0.9m, at which natural was recorded. Excavations were halted and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

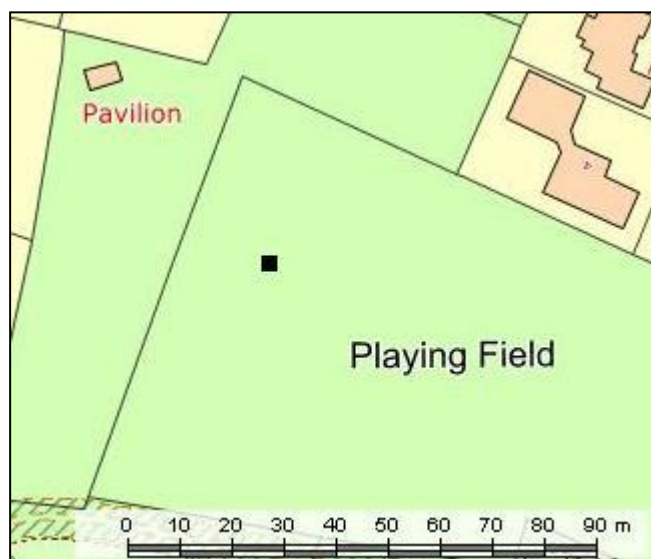


Figure 38: Location map of HAW/08/13

Four sherds of middle and late Iron Age pottery were excavated from an undisturbed context seven, near the base of the test pit. The late Saxon pottery of Stamford Ware was also excavated from a lower context of the test pit but had also been disturbed by medieval activity, which was evident from the middle and upper contexts. These included Medieval Shelly Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Lyveden A Ware, Grimston Ware and Bourne 'D' Ware. A single sherd of 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery was also excavated in context two of HAW/08/13.

TP	Context	MIA		LIA		STAM		SHC		EMW		LA		GRIM		BD		19thC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
13	2									1	6					1	11	1	6	1100-1900
13	3							1	17					1	16					1100-1300
13	4							1	2	1	2	1	8	1	4					1100-1300
13	5									2	17									1100-1300
13	6					1	1	2	4	1	2									900-1200
13	7	3	14	1	12															500BC-50AD

Table 30: The pottery excavated from HAW/08/13

The undisturbed Iron Age layer towards the base of HAW/08/13 is unusual from test pitting in both Houghton and Wyton and suggests that there was potentially continuous activity on site throughout the middle and later Iron Age. Only one other site, HAW/08/9, also contained evidence of late Iron Age activity in Houghton. Both of these sites are also set back from the Ouse and therefore also potentially out of the floodplain. The evidence for late Saxon activity on site may be from agriculture rather than as a settlement location. Test pit 13 is situated in between the two villages of Houghton and Wyton, and although most of the activity at that time is focused around the two churches there is activity along the route ways connecting the villages and leading out of them. This site appears to have been quite isolated and therefore most probably utilised for farming. The size of both villages expanded into the medieval period suggesting that this land was more intensively used, also evident by the range of pottery recovered. The decrease in activity through the post medieval and into the 19<sup>th</sup> century suggests that this land became open fields as it is seen today with the focus of settlement shifting towards the roads. Very few finds were recovered which also supports the idea that the land has always been sparsely occupied, with small fragments of modern glass, coal, animal bone, coal and CBM with plastic and part of toy

leg. Fragments of burnt clay/daub were also recovered from context seven and suggest that they are also Iron Age in date and potentially related to a settlement on site.

### Test Pit 14 (HAW/08/14)

Test pit 14 was excavated on a small patch of grass in the south east corner of the property and adjacent to the drive of a Grade II listed early 17<sup>th</sup> century house along the main road in between the original villages of Houghton and Wyton (Holme Cottage, Huntingdon Road, Wyton. TL 528014 272320).

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

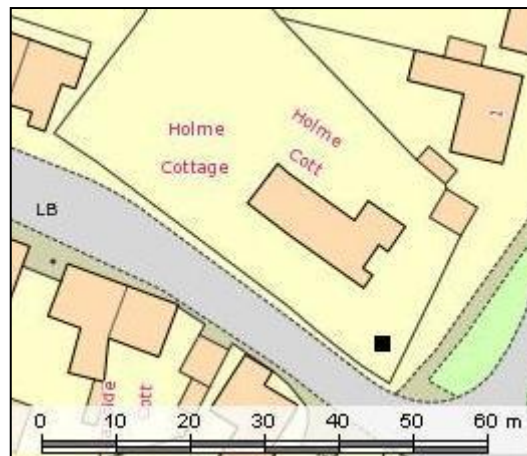


Figure 39: Location map of HAW/08/14

Two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered; the Huntingdon Fen Sandy Ware was excavated from a probable pit, while the Late Medieval Reduced Ware was mixed in context five. A range of post medieval pottery types were also excavated, the majority of which was Glazed Red Earthenware, but a single sherd of English Stoneware and Dutch Delft ware were also found. Seven additional sherds of 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery were also excavated from the upper three contexts of HAW/08/14.

TP	Context	HFSW		LMR		GRE		DTGE		ES		19thC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
14	1											2	9	1800-1900
14	2											4	10	1800-1900
14	3									1	45	1	4	1750-1900
14	4					13	262							1550-1700
14	5			1	5	8	30							1350-1700
14	6					1	47	1	8					1500-1700
14	23	1	6											1150-1300

Table 31: The pottery excavated from HAW/08/14

Along the southern edge of the test pit, at c. 0.1m the edge of a probable Victorian brick path was identified. This overlay a brick wall, 0.3m of which was visible in the test pit at a depth of 0.23m and orientated along the eastern edge (pictured below). The majority of the pottery recovered dates to the post medieval period and it is probable that this wall dates to the post medieval and was part of a small outbuilding associated with the house. The sherd of Dutch Delft Ware is quite unusual and may represent wealthier residents on site, compared to the rest of the village, in the post medieval period. A range of demolition rubble and scrap metal were also excavated from the test pit and include iron nails, glass and clay pipe with animal bone. A probable pit was also excavated in the south western half of the test pit, the true extent of which could not be attained due to the brick path and the confines of the test pit. This pit contained a sherd of medieval pottery and fragments of brick, but was not cut into the natural but through a black charcoal rich occupation layer, most likely medieval in date but was not able to be fully excavated due to time constraints.





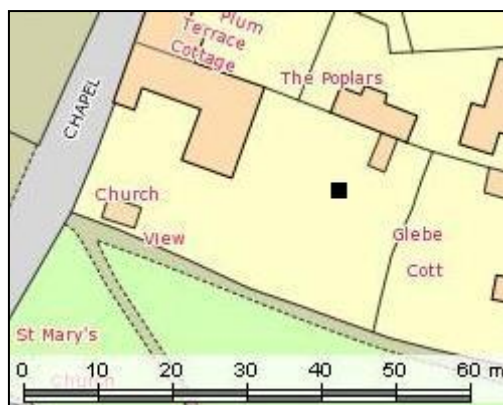
**Figure 40: The probable brick path and brick wall identified within HAW/08/14 © ACA**

### Test Pit 15 (HAW/08/15)

Test pit 15 was excavated in an enclosed rear garden of a modern property, situated immediately north of Houghton church in the centre of the village (Church View, Chapel Lane, Houghton. TL 528127 272128).

Test pit 15 was excavated to a depth of 0.7m. Natural was not found at this depth but due to time constraints, excavations were halted and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The majority of the pottery excavated dates to the 19<sup>th</sup> century and was recovered from every context. Three additional sherds of post medieval pot were also excavated from the upper contexts of HAW/08/15 and consist of Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Slipware and English Stoneware.



**Figure 41: Location map of HAW/08/15**

TP	Context	GRE		SS		ES		19thC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
15	2	1	103			1	6	6	37	1550-1900
15	4			1	4			11	27	1650-1900
15	5							1	10	1800-1900
15	6							1	1	1800-1900
15	7							1	3	1800-1900

**Table 32: The pottery excavated from HAW/08/15**

A drainage pipe was encountered in the northwest corner of the test pit at 0.6m but excavations were able to continue around it (below). It was probably contemporary with the great deal of disturbance that occurred during the 19<sup>th</sup> century and associated with the finds of brick and tile, coal and iron nails. Although the test pit was situated in the centre of Houghton and adjacent to the church there is little evidence for substantial activity during the post medieval period. The presence of a mortar floor surface at 0.7m that was visible along the southern edge of the test pit could potentially relate to a post medieval or even a medieval structure, but further excavations would be needed to confirm this.



**Figure 42: The pipe and floor surface found in HAW/08/15 © ACA**



### Test Pit 16 (HAW/08/16)

Test pit 16 was excavated in an enclosed rear garden of a modern property and situated along the main road through both villages (The Mearns, Huntingdon Road, Wyton. TL 527714 272367).

Test pit 16 was excavated to a depth of 0.9m, at which natural was recorded. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Two sherds of late Saxon pot, Stamford Ware were excavated from contexts four and seven, while the medieval pottery recovered was

identified from through the test pit and consists of Medieval Shelly Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Huntingdon Fen Sandy Ware. A single sherd of later post medieval English Stoneware was excavated with four sherds of 19<sup>th</sup> century that had disturbed the lower contexts of HAW/08/16.



**Figure 43: Location map of HAW/08/16**

		STAM		SHC		EMW		HFSW		ES		19thC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
16	2							1	8			2	2	1150-1900
16	3			1	4									1100-1300
16	4	1	2							1	2			900-1750
16	5					2	8					1	2	1100-1900
16	6					1	6					1	1	1100-1900
16	7	1	2											900-1150

**Table 33: The pottery excavated from HAW/08/16**

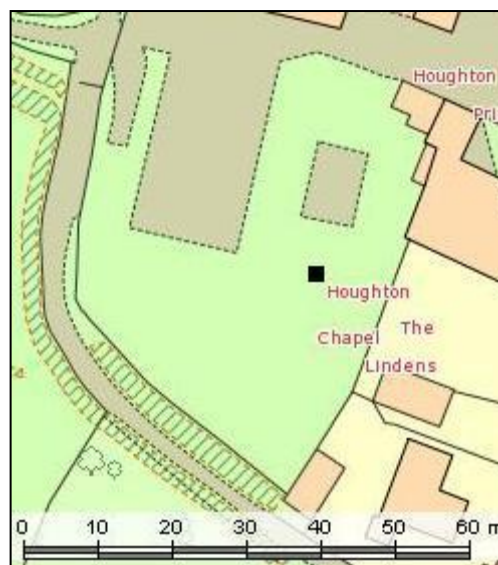
This test pit was the most westerly of all test pits excavated in Houghton and Wyton to date and also appears to be the westerly extent of the late Saxon activity in Wyton, which as well as being focused close to the church, also extends along Huntingdon Road and has yielded other late Saxon sites. The activity appears to continue into the medieval period but the area appears to have been affected by the Black Death by the drop off in activity in the later medieval period. It is probable that the site remained open fields through the post medieval and into the 19<sup>th</sup> century until the current house was built in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The few finds recovered also supports the notion of little activity on site, with only small fragments of CBM, coal, modern glass, animal bone and clay pipe were found.

### Test Pit 17 (HAW/08/17)

Test pit 17 was excavated within Houghton Primary School ground and was sited in an open grassed area south of the school building and playground. It was also the eastern of two pits excavated within the school grounds; see also HAW/0813 (Houghton Primary School, Chapel Lane, Houghton. TL 528127 272128).

Test pit 17 was excavated to a depth of 0.4m. Natural was not recorded at this level but due to time constraints, excavations were halted and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A wide range of pottery types were excavated from HAW/08/17 and include five sherds of Thetford Ware mixed in with medieval pottery of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Grimston Ware and Potterspury Ware in context four. Four types of post medieval pot were recovered from the upper contexts and include Bourne 'D' Ware, Cistercian Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware and German Stoneware. An additional five sherds of 19<sup>th</sup> century pot were also excavated from contexts two and three.



**Figure 44: Location map of HAW/08/17**

TP	Context	THET		EMW		GRIM		PT		BD		CIST		GRE		GS		19thC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
17	2									2	9							3	43	1450-1900
17	3									1	1			1	8	1	14	2	2	1450-1900
17	4	5	46	2	10	1	10	1	29	6	25	4	17							900-1500

**Table 34: The pottery excavated from HAW/08/17**

The location of HAW/08/17, in the core of Houghton and just northwest of the church, has been a continual focus of occupation from the late Saxon period and throughout the medieval. The activity on site appears to continue through the post medieval and the 19<sup>th</sup> century until the school was built in the latter 20<sup>th</sup> century. The CBM, coal, slag, slate, animal bone and clay pipe suggest activities prior to the school construction but the presence of a glass marble in context one may be from a more recent activity associated with the school.



## 8 Discussion

The three years of test pit excavations that took place in the villages of Houghton and Wyton have contributed greatly to the wider understanding of the history and archaeology of the parish as well as within the broader context along the River Great Ouse. The test pit results are included in the analysis below, with the pottery finds utilised as the main source of dating. This is because pottery can be the most accurately dated, often within a hundred years of so and 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

River valleys were known favoured areas for settlement in prehistory and the River Great Ouse would have been no exception with an abundance of natural resources, fresh water and workable soils. The river would also have been utilised for the transport of goods and people enabling trade with other riverside communities as well as much farther afield.

Only five of the 36 test pits excavated yielded worked flints, mainly flakes although a single flint scraper was also found at HAW/08/7. There was no discernible pattern to their appearance through the villages; single pits on Rectory Lane, Wyton (HAW/06/7), and Mill Lane, Houghton (HAW/08/1) both yielded flints, which out of the five pits were the two closest to the river. Two pits connecting the village on Huntingdon Road also yielded lithics (HAW/06/3 and HAW/08/7), as did one test pit to the northeast of Houghton historic core at The Lanes (HAW/08/4). 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 (4,000-2,200 BC) or Bronze Age (2,000-700 BC) is most likely, particularly given the date of the finds already recorded on the HER and the probable later prehistoric settlement sites found along the river valley.

A total of only five sherds of Iron Age pottery (700 BC – AD 43) were found from two of the test pits, both of which were in Houghton. An undisturbed context at HAW/08/13 in Houghton Primary School playing field yielded three sherds of Middle Iron Age (400-100 BC) pottery and one sherd of Late Iron Age (100 BC – AD 50) pot and was found with fragments of both burnt clay and daub, likely to be of a contemporary date. This is an area of previously unknown occupation within Houghton, as on the HER, previous archaeology has shown a cluster of Iron Age activity further east between the river to the south and Thicket Road to the north. A single sherd of Late Iron Age pottery was found from a test pit just north of Thicket Road (HAW/08/9) that may represent a continuation of the activity recorded on the HER as well as perhaps being the northern extent of the Iron Age settlement here. The new area of occupation found on the school playing field does suggest that the Iron Age settlement here was more extensive than previously thought and could have extended along the lower ground of the river valley on the river terrace gravels. If there a continuation of Iron Age activity between these two areas, it has likely since been lost to the development of the village, although as only 39% of the test pits were able to be excavated to natural within the time available, it is possible that additional later prehistoric and in particular Iron Age archaeology may still be prevalent under Houghton with perhaps a lesser extent Wyton.

## 8.2 Romano-British

A total of only eight sherds of Romano-British pottery (AD 43-410) were excavated from six of the 36 Houghton and Wyton test pits, accounting for less than 1% of all the pottery identified from the excavations. Although the pottery for this report was analysed by a post-Roman specialist (appendix 12.1), it was assessed that all but one sherd was likely Roman Greyware and British made with no imports. A single sherd of Roman Oxford Ware was also found from HAW/06/1 that was likely made in the later 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD as an imitation of Samian Ware. For more exact dating of the vessels and to determine their uses, supplementary analysis on the pottery would be needed by a Roman pottery expert.

Early on after the Roman invasion of Britain, forts were set up in many strategic locations, such as along rivers to control crossings. One of these forts was at Godmanchester just to the west of Houghton and Wyton and from which a town began to develop around the fort, until the early 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD when the fort was dismantled. Godmanchester or *Durovigutum* as it was known by during the Roman period was not only on the River Great Ouse but on one of the most important north-south Roman roads in the country, Ermine Street, as well as other roads to cross the river and was probably why the town continued to thrive throughout the Roman period, even after the loss of the fort. *Durovigutum* would likely have also been the focus for any settlement in this part of the Ouse valley, being surrounded by good agricultural and pastoral land with probably isolated farmsteads dotted along its route (Smith *et al* 2016).

The small number of Roman pottery sherds that were recorded from the test pitting were all found in the south of the parish, the majority in Houghton, close to the river and south of Thicket Road. A single small sherd of Roman pot was found in Wyton just south of Huntingdon Road that may have been peripheral to slightly more intense activity further south and east that may have been a continuation of the Iron Age occupation noted in the same area. Further excavations in the parish would be needed to determine if the activity identified here relates to just manuring of fields, or that there was a farmstead or similar located nearby. No evidence for any Romano-British structures have yet been found in the parish, during these excavations or previously, although Romano-British building materials have been identified which does suggest there were structures in the parish. The proximity to the Roman cemetery on Houghton Hill to the test pits with Roman pottery may mean that the two are contemporary and again additional analysis on the pottery would be useful in determining the date of the evidence here. The test pitting has shown how disturbed the land is under the village, but the presence of the pottery does hint that additional remains may still be present at a greater depth, although some may have been destroyed by the later village developments.

## 8.3 Anglo Saxon

A single small sherd of Early Anglo Saxon pottery (AD 410-699) was recorded from a test pit immediately south of Houghton church (HAW/08/10) that may be an indication to the original core of the village to be close to where the current church stands today. The presence of this sherd of pottery also suggests that Houghton as a village developed before Wyton, although further, more extensive archaeological work would be needed in both villages to support this notion. This find is actually only about 100m or so away from the primary school excavation in 2008 which yielded a single sherd of funerary vessel, also dating to the Early Anglo Saxon period. This evidence together hints that the settlement was quite small and focused on the northern bank of the River Great Ouse.

Occupational evidence for both settlements was found through the test pitting strategy to date to the Late Anglo Saxon period (AD 850-1065). A total of 19 sherds of Thetford Ware,

St Neots Ware and Stamford Ware were all identified from 11 of the 36 test pits, and again accounting for less than 1% of all the pottery recorded from the test pits. The majority of the Late Saxon pottery derived from the test pits in Houghton, which may suggest Houghton was the larger of the two settlements at this time, a notion reflected in the records of the Domesday Survey in 1086, but as a larger number of test pits were excavated in Houghton compared to Wyton, it is possible that this has skewed the evidence in favour of Houghton and Wyton may not be a small a settlement as indicated through the test pitting strategy (see maps in appendix 12.3).

Much like the focus of activity in Houghton during the Early Anglo Saxon period, it is likely that the original core of the village continued to be centred around the site of the church, although mainly to the north of it with Late Anglo Saxon pottery deriving from HAW/05/5, HAW/05/10, HAW/06/2, HAW/08/12 and HAW/08/17. It is thought that both the medieval churches in Houghton and Wyton were sited on or close to their Anglo Saxon predecessors. Single sherds of Late Saxon were also found from a pit on Thicket Lane (HAW/08/9) and along The Lanes (HAW/08/4) to the east of the village that may represent manuring outside the core of the settlement. There may also have been open fields between the two original settlements as again single sherds of Late Anglo Saxon pottery were recorded from HAW/06/8 and HAW/08/13. A cluster of potential Later Saxon activity in Wyton was found in HAW/08/16 that was excavated on Rectory Lane but was away from the church and closer to what is now Huntingdon Road. This may hint that the original settlement in Wyton may have been in a linear form north from the church and river, whereas Houghton seemed to have formed parallel with the river. One last test pit yielded Late Saxon pottery, HAW/06/3 that was excavated to the north of Huntingdon Road and immediately east of Loxley Green and may represent the site of a farmstead between the two settlements or even perhaps the site of the manor house for Wyton. Further archaeological work would be needed to test these notions put forward by the test pitting excavations.

## 8.4 Medieval

Into the high medieval (AD 1066-1399) a large amount of pottery of this date was found, with a total of 218 sherds (10.53% of the total pottery excavated) found from 28 of the 36 test pits excavated. The distribution of this pottery (as seen in appendix 12.3), has shown that that both villages grew and developed at this time; particularly when compared to the spread of the Late Anglo Saxon pottery results. The pottery distribution also suggests that new areas in Houghton were occupied for the first time, the core of the settlement spread north from the church, with the development of the village green as well as also further south along the river's edge to the mill.

Additional high medieval pottery fragments were also recorded to the east of the village in greater quantities than those dating to the Late Anglo Saxon, which may represent a continuation of the agricultural use of the land. However, with the development of Thicket Road, perhaps as a 'summer' path between Houghton and St Ives to the east during the medieval period and the presence of a number of sherds of high medieval pottery found from test pits both north and south of this path, suggest that there may have been occupation away from the village centre, perhaps more isolated houses alongside this road.

Wyton also expanded during the medieval period, with all the test pits close to the church yielding high medieval pottery. The test pitting results suggest that Wyton remained quite compact but that may be due to the fact that a much smaller number of pits were able to be excavated in Wyton, compared to Houghton and so evidence for further medieval activity is likely to be present under the current village. Occupation also continued between the two settlements and the results suggest that there was a likely house at HAW/06/3 and

HAW/08/14, both test pits being excavated in the same property, now facing Huntingdon Road.

Into the later medieval (AD 1400-1539), the test pitting found that the area of activity between the villages was not seen to decrease and occupation continued. A large decrease in the pottery dating to the late medieval, compared to the high medieval, was generally recorded through the vast majority of test pits, with only 122 sherds excavated from 18 test pits (only accounting for 5.89% of all the pottery found). There were a lot of factors during the 14<sup>th</sup> century that may have contributed to a decline in the settlement here that may well have started with a population boom that was evident across the country, but this 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, famine and then of course the Black Death which swept through the country. Although the amount of pottery found from the test pits cannot be equated to population figures at that time, the decline in the amount of pottery recovered from the test pits likely does reflect a severe population decline due to the Black Death (Lewis 2016). The pottery results suggest that Wyton was likely more severely hit by these factors during the 14<sup>th</sup> century, and Houghton continued to be the larger of the two settlements. The pottery distribution maps (appendix 12.3) show that there may have been a shift in the settlement in Houghton with perhaps abandonment in some areas, whereas in Wyton a lot of the land appears to have been abandoned. Again this data may be biased to the higher number of test pits that were excavated in Houghton compared to Wyton, but a decline in activity through both settlements was noted during the later medieval period.

The medieval pottery identified in the test pits came from a variety of places through East Anglia and the Midlands; there were no foreign imports but a range of widely available types of pottery. There is no record of a market in either Houghton or Wyton, which is likely due to the proximity of the settlements to both St Ives and Huntingdon both of which would have been well placed for trade themselves, situated on the River Great Ouse.

## 8.5 Post medieval and later

The increase of pottery found dating to the post medieval period (AD 1540-1799), compared to the high medieval indicates that both villages were relatively quick to recover from the socio-economic upheavals of the 14<sup>th</sup> century, including the Black Death. A total of 175 sherds of post medieval pottery were excavated from 25 test pits (8.45% of all the pottery found). This number of pottery was actually less than the pottery found dating to the high medieval and so suggests that the peak of the settlements was at this time and after the Black Death, there was a shift in the population probably to the towns of Huntingdon, Godmanchester and St Ives and so Houghton and Wyton remained relatively small rural settlements until the substantial growth during the 20<sup>th</sup> century and later.

The isolated occupation that was first noted between the two villages in the Late Saxon period (HAW/06/3 and HAW/08/14) is seen to continue through the post medieval with again little change in the amount of pottery recorded, suggesting consistent levels of activity on this site. Little in the way of other outlying sites that originally had activity during the medieval period (in particular to the east of Houghton) revealed any activity from the 16<sup>th</sup> century, suggesting that the settlement remained clustered around its core by the church and green. Wyton was also seen to expand again during the post medieval, but it was Houghton that likely attracted more in the way of settlement, Wyton potentially never fully recovered after the upheavals of the 14<sup>th</sup> century, until the modern development.

Of all the post medieval wares that were excavated from Houghton and Wyton, only a total of 14 sherds of these were imported, the most common of which was German Stoneware and imported mainly as drinking tankards from the 15<sup>th</sup> century onwards. The majority of





these were found from Houghton as was a very rare sherd of Dutch Redware that was excavated from a property opposite Houghton church (HAW/08/2). This may indicate the residents at that time were above average wealthy with access to trade links either through Huntingdon or St Ives (because as already mentioned there is no records for any markets in either Houghton or Wyton) or from even further afield, but again this may have been helped by the proximity of the settlement to the River Great Ouse. Another import, also from the Netherlands was a single sherd of Dutch Delft Ware that was found at HAW/08/14 situated between the settlements on Huntingdon Road. This may also demonstrate an increased wealth of the time for the residents there, at a time when also the large current house was also being built during the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

The census records of population figures state that in 1801 there was a joined population of 519, which rose to its peak in 1871 to 818, which probably corresponds to the rise in leisure time in Victorian England and discussed previously. Dating from the 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards there was a large increase in the amount of pottery and finds that were recorded from nearly all of the test pits excavated in Houghton and Wyton. A total of 1,522 sherds of 'Victorian' pottery was identified from 34 test pits, which accounted for a whopping 73.52% and by far the most common type of pot that was recorded from all the test pits. The rise in pottery numbers however does not equally equate to population figures of the time, but rather shows the large volume of rubbish being created in the parish at that time. There is a decline of population again into the 20<sup>th</sup> century with the census at 1901 recorded at only 467 for both villages. It was only with the post-war housing boom that both villages expanded into what we see today.

## 9 Conclusion

The three years and 36 test pits that were excavated in Houghton and Wyton as part of the University of Cambridge's Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) with the Houghton and Wyton Local History Society, 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 Houghton and Wyton and beyond to add to both previous archaeology and historical references to both settlements as well as also providing a new insight into the level of archaeological remains that are still present under the current villages.

The location of the settlements on the River Great Ouse has played a significant contribution to its development as a settlement, and the northern banks of the river, on the gravel terraces have always been popular. Scattered prehistoric settlement was situated up and down the Ouse valley and then with the development of Roman Godmanchester just to the west of the parish that brought more people to the area, some of whom created a rural landscape where the villages now sit. Houghton and Wyton as we know them today began during the Anglo Saxon period and developed as probably two closely united villages, particularly given the proximity of their development which continued to thrive until the various upheavals of the 14<sup>th</sup> century. After this both settlements seem to have remained on the small side, (although Houghton was always the larger of the two villages), with a likely preference to live in the nearby towns instead until the large expansions of the village during the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

There is scope for further archaeological work in both Houghton and Wyton, particularly as more test pits were excavated in Houghton than Wyton. It is recommended that the lithics from the test pits are analysed by a lithic expert, which will more accurately pin point the date and spread of prehistoric activity in the villages. It would also be useful to have the Romano-British pottery analysed by a Roman expert to better determine where the Roman pottery derived from and its date that will give an indication of the extent of trade at that time. Further excavations would certainly be useful in Wyton in particular to see if the trends noted through the test pitting strategy have merit, but overall there is scope for a variety of archaeological finds to still be present under both settlements and especially at the open areas at Houghton Primary School.

## 10 Acknowledgments

All the excavations in Houghton and Wyton were directed by Carenza Lewis, with additional on-site supervision provided by Catherine Collins, David Crawford-White, Dan Auckett, Jonathan Clynch, Matthew Collins, Rob Hedge, and Paul Blinkhorn who also analysed the pottery. The excavations were funded and organised in conjunction with Sandy Yatteau as part of AimHigher Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and funded by the European Social Fund.

Sue and Gerry Feakes from Houghton and Wyton Local History Society were our local coordinators in the village who found the test pit sites prior to the excavations and were also on site for each excavation day to offer support and advice. Gerry Feakes also kindly consulted on this report. Our base for the digging days were the Sports Pavilion on the playing field and the St Mary's Centre of St Mary's Church, Houghton (also known as Houghton Chapel).

Our gratitude must go to all the homeowners in both Houghton and Wyton who offered their gardens for the students to excavate in. Thanks must also go to all the staff and the 112 students who took part in the excavations from Coleridge Community College, St Neots Community College, Manor Community College, St Peters School, Ramsey Abbey School, Stanground College, Bushfield Community College, Peterborough High School, Neale Wade Community College and The Jack Hunt School. Many thanks also to the pupils of Houghton Primary School who also undertook their own excavations within the school grounds and the staff for allowing the HEFA participants to also dig within the grounds.

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## 12 Appendices

### 12.1 Pottery Reports – *Paul Blinkhorn*

#### Pottery types (in chronological order):

**MIA: Iron Age Shelly Ware.** Soft, grey-brown ware, usually with fairly large pieces of shell visible in the clay. Outside of vessels sometimes covered in vertical cut lines, giving it the named 'Scored Ware'. Found all over the East Midlands and western East Anglia between the 5<sup>th</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC.

**LIA: 'Belgic'.** So-called because it was originally thought to have been made by members of an Iron Age people called the Belgae who were thought to have fled from France to Britain when the Romans invaded. It is the first prehistoric pottery to have been thrown on a proper potter's wheel and fired in a kiln rather than a bonfire. Was used between about 50BC and AD50.

**RB/Roman: Roman Greyware.** This was one of the most common types of Roman pottery, and was made in many different places in Britain. Many different types of vessels were made, especially cooking pots. It was most common in the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD, but in some places, continued in use until the 4<sup>th</sup> century. Nearly all the Roman pottery from Houghton and Wyton was of this type.

**RB/Roman: Roman Oxford Ware.** This was first made around AD240. It was red in colour, and often decorated with raised patterns and pictures. It was imitating Samian Ware, a type of Roman luxury pottery made in the south of France ('Gaul'). Only one sherd was found, in HAW/06/1.

**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.

**THET: Thetford ware.** So-called because archaeologists first found it in Thetford, but the first people to make lived in Ipswich around AD850. Potters first began to make it in Thetford sometime around AD950, and carried on until around AD1100. Many kilns are known from the town. It was made in Norwich from about AD1000, and soon after at many of the main towns in England at that time.

The pots are usually grey, and the clay used has lots of fine 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 and lamps. It is found all over East Anglia and eastern England as far north as Lincoln and as far south as London.

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

**STAM: Stamford Ware.** AD900-1200. The first glazed pottery to be made in England, at Stamford in Lincolnshire. White, pink, buff or grey clay, often glazed with yellow, pale or sage green glaze.

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

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

**HFSA: Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy Ware.** AD1150-1400. Reddish sandy pottery with small pieces of flint and limestone mixed in with the clay. Made near Huntingdon, with the commonest vessels being jars, bowls and jugs.

**Essex Redware:** Late 12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century. Red-coloured pottery with lots of sand mixed in with the clay. Made at a number of different places in Essex, a few of which have been discovered. Most common pottery type was glazed jugs.

**LA: Lyveden/Stanion 'A' Ware.** c. AD1150-?1400. Handmade/Wheel finished. It is similar to shelly ware in that it was made from clay with bits of fossil shell in it, but the pieces are bigger, and unevenly scattered in the clay. Produced at lots of kilns in the villages of Lyveden and Stanion in north-east Northants. Pots are usually grey with blue-grey or brown surfaces, although other surface colours, such as buff, red, purple or orange not uncommon. Pots are usually jars, but bowls also common, and jugs, storage jars and curfews (pottery fire-covers) are also known.

**Lyveden/Stanion 'B' Ware.** c. AD1225-?1400. Made at Lyveden in Northamptonshire between AD1225 and 1400. The clay used for this pottery is very easy to recognise as it contains small, egg-shaped fossils known as Oolites. The earlier pots are quite crude, as the potters did not throw them on a wheel, but built them by coiling. The clay fabric is usually grey with buff or orange surfaces. The main types of pot are jars, but also jugs with a poor-quality green glaze on the outer surface, and vertical stripes and dots painted with white clay. Around AD1300, the potters changed to wheel-throwing their pots, resulting in better-quality vessels, but stopped decorating them with slip designs. Lyveden ware is found all over the east midlands and East Anglia, and some pots have been found in Norway. They were probably shipped there from King's Lynn, along with Grimston ware.

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

**PT: Potterspury Ware.** Made in the village of the same name in Northamptonshire, between AD1250 – 1600. Pots usually buff, pink or red in colour, sometimes with patches or spots of green glaze. Made from a clay which gives the surface a slightly sandy texture.

The most common pots are jars, bowls and jugs common, but lots of other types for use in the house and kitchen were also made.

**CIST: 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.

**LMR: Late Medieval Reduced Ware.** 1380 – 1500. Hard grey sandy ware, made at a large number of places in Northamptonshire and Bedfordshire. Mainly simple vessels such as jugs and large bowls.

**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.** 1450 – 1550. Very hard orange ware, lots of quite large quartz sand mixed in with the clay. Range of vessel types basically the same as Bourne 'D'. Made at lots of places in the south-east midlands.

**DR: Dutch Redwares:** A wide range of pottery types, with the pots usually special types for cooking and serving food, such as frying pans and cauldrons. Similar to English red Earthenwares, but with more sand in the fabric, and first made earlier, c AD1450, and carried on to around 1750.

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

**GRE: Red Earthenwares:** Fine sandy earthenware, usually with a brown 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.

**MY: Midland Yellow Ware:** Yellow-glazed pots made with a white clay. Most commonly found in the midlands, especially places like Coventry, but the actual place of manufacture is not known. Lots of different sorts of pots, usually tableware's such as bowls, dishes and plates. Made between 1500 and 1700.

**Slipware:** Very similar to Redware, the main difference being that the pots were not only glazed, but also had designs painted on them in liquid yellow clay, and sometimes several different colours were used on the same pot. Made at many different places between about AD1600 and 1700, with the most famous factory being at Harlow in Essex.



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

**DTGE: Dutch Delft ware.** 16<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> century. White-glazed pottery called Delft ware because of the fame of the potteries at Delft in Holland, which were amongst the first to make this type of pottery in Europe. Soft, cream coloured fabric with a thick white glaze, with painted designs in blue, purple and/or yellow.

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

**SS: Staffordshire Slipware.** AD1640-1750. Fine cream fabric with white slip and pale yellow lead glaze, commonest decoration is dark brown trails which were sometimes brushed with a feather while wet. Chiefly made 'flat wares' such as plates and dishes, although small bowls and mugs etc. are known.

**Staffordshire Mottled Ware:** late 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century. Fine, buff fabric, with vessels usually covered with a mottled purple and brown glaze, which is generally lighter on the more modern examples. A wide range of vessel forms, but mugs and chamber pots are particularly common.

**ES: English Stoneware:** Very hard, grey fabric with white and/or brown surfaces. First made in Britain at the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, became very common in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century, particularly for mineral water or ink bottles 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 pimpled surface, like orange peel.

**Iron-glazed Earthenwares.** Late 17<sup>th</sup> century onwards. Basically a development of Red Earthenwares, with a similar range of forms, although with a black glaze which was coloured by the addition of iron filings.

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

**'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 2005 Pottery Report

No. = number of sherds

Wt. = weight of sherds in grams

#### Test Pit 1

		19thC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1	3	8	1800 – 1900
1	2	5	39	1800 – 1900
	Total	8	47	

All the pottery from this test-pit is of relatively recent date, and suggests that very little activity took place at the site before the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

#### Test Pit 2

		Med Sandy		Med shelly		Redware		Delft		19th		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1	1	15							11	16	1100 – 1900
2	2					1	2	1	2	2	7	1500 – 1900
2	3					1	15			3	12	1550 – 1900
2	4									6	10	1800 – 1900
2	5									3	9	1800 – 1900
2	6	1	12	1	15							1100 – 1350
2	7	3	20							5	11	1100 – 1900
	Total	5	47	1	15	2	17	1	2	30	65	

Most of the pottery from this test-pit dates from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, but there is earlier material. Five pieces are medieval, so there were people living or working at the site around 900 years ago.

#### Test Pit 3

		Med Sandy		Creamware		19th		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1					3	6	1800 – 1900
3	2			1	29			1760 – 1850
3	5	1	7					1100 – 1400
	Total	1	7	1	29	3	6	

All the pottery from this test-pit dates to the last 250 years, apart from one piece of medieval. This shows that there were people living or working at the site around 900 years ago.



### Test Pit 4

		Roman		Med Sandy		19thC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	2	2	11	1	1	1	4	50 – 1900
4	3			2	11	6	30	1100 – 1900
4	4			1	4			1100 – 1400
4	5			1	22			1100 – 1400
	Total	2	11	5	38	7	34	

This test pit produced Roman and medieval pottery, but very little else apart from Victorian sherds. It shows that there were people at the site during the Roman period, and also around 900 years ago, but also that there was very little happening there after that for 700 years, until the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### Test Pit 5

		Thetford		Med Sandy		Potterspury		Grimston		German Stone		Redware		Staffs Slip		19 <sup>th</sup>		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	2															34	92	1800 – 1900
5	3			1	7											9	27	1100 – 1900
5	4			1	2			1	6									1100 – 1400
5	5			4	54	1	15			1	7	3	13			5	8	1100 – 1900
5	6			1	5			1	13							2	6	1100 – 1900
5	7											3	28	1	8			1550 – 1700
5	8	1	24									4	22					950 – 1700
	Total	1	24	7	68	1	15	2	19	1	7	10	63	1	8	50	133	

This test pit produced a wide range of pottery types, which show that there were people on the site from the time of the Vikings until the present day.

### Test Pit 6

		Redware		Slipware		Iron-glaze		19th		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	2							9	32	1800 – 1900
6	3							6	6	1800 – 1900
6	4							40	87	1800 – 1900
6	5	2	50	1	44			9	41	1550 – 1900
6	7					1	8	9	29	1700 – 1900
	Total	2	50	1	44	1	8	73	195	

This test pit did not produce many finds when compared to most of the others, but still shows that the site was occupied from the middle of the 16<sup>th</sup> century onwards.



### Test Pit 7

		Med Sandy		Med Shelly		Redware		Mottled ware		Iron glazed		Slipware		19th		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1	1	3	1	4	2	18	1	1	1	58			39	78	1100 – 1900
7	2					2	29							47	109	1550 – 1900
7	3					1	3					1	16	13	42	1550 – 1900
	Total	1	3	1	4	5	50	1	1	1	58	1	16	99	229	

Most of the pottery from this test pit dates to after the middle of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, but there were also two small pieces of medieval pottery, so there were people on the site at that time.

### Test Pit 8

		Med Sandy		Grimston		Redware		Staffs Slip		Iron-glazed		19th		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1	1	8									4	7	1100 – 1900
8	2											20	41	1800 – 1900
8	3			1	7	5	50			1	10	17	32	1300 – 1900
8	4					10	137	1	103	1	23	5	16	1550 – 1900
	Total	1	8	1	7	15	187	1	103	2	33	35	104	

This test pit produced very similar results to test pit 7, and suggests that the site has a similar history.

### Test Pit 9

		Redware		19th		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	1			1	33	1800 – 1900
9	2			3	8	1800 – 1900
9	3	1	12	10	41	1550 – 1900
	Total	1	12	14	82	

Very little pottery came from this test pit, and that which there was shows that very little happened at this site before the 19<sup>th</sup> century.





### Test Pit 10

		Roman		Thetford		Med Shelly		Med Sandy		Lyveden 'A'		Lyveden 'B'		Grimston		Mottled ware		19thC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
10	2					4	35	12	46			1	11	1	31			1	2	1100 – 1900
10	3	1	5									1	12	1	9			15	81	50 – 1900
10	4							1	3							1		15	29	1100 – 1900
10	5			1	4			8	26	7	73			2	7			4	4	950 – 1900
10	6					3	12	2	4											1100 – 1400
10	8			1	56	1	6	1	2	1	17									950 – 1350
	Total	1	5	2	60	8	53	24	81	8	90	2	23	4	47	1		35	116	

This test pit produced a lot of pottery, with the range of types showing that not only have people been living and working there from the time of the Vikings, but also that there were Romans on the site, nearly 2000 years ago.

### Test Pit 11

		Med Shelly		Med Sandy		Grimston		Cistercian		19th		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
11	2	1	2							19	130	1100 – 1900
11	3			3	35					5	8	1100 – 1900
11	4	2	9	2	7	2	24	2	6			1100 – 1550
11	5	1	9	2	5							1100 – 1400
	Total	4	20	7	47	2	24	2	6	20	134	

This test pit shows that there have been people living or working on the site of the school playing field for nearly 1,000 years, although we cannot say if there was anything happening there before then.

#### 12.1.2 2006 Pottery Report

No. = number of sherds

Wt. = weight of sherds in grams

### Test Pit 1

		Roman		Shelly		Bourne		Red E		Staff Slip		Delft		Victorian		
Test Pit	Spit	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1													31	35	1800-1900
1	2	2	8			1	4	6	94	1	4			168	317	240-1900
1	3							1	10					56	100	1550-1900
1	4													35	85	1800-1900
1	5			1	6			2	29					33	88	1100-1900
1	Sondage							3	101			1	28	12	62	1550-1900
	Total	2	8	1	6	1	4	12	234	1	4	1	28	335	687	



This test pit produced two of the three sherds of Roman pottery found over the two days, but only one sherd of medieval. It would suggest that very little was happening here from after the Romans until the 16<sup>th</sup> century, but the fact that a modern pipe found in the bottom of the test pit means that all the archaeology is very disturbed, and much of the evidence perhaps lost.

#### Test Pit 2

		Stamford		Med Sandy		Shelly		Grimston		Red E		Victorian		
Test Pit	Spit	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1											7	7	1800-1900
2	2					1	9			1	12	28	88	1100-1900
2	3											2	4	1800-1900
2	4	2	10	9	22	2	23					2	2	900-1900
2	5							1	2					1200-1400
	Total	2	10	9	22	3	32	1	2	1	12	39	101	

The pottery from TP2 shows that there was activity at the site from the 10<sup>th</sup> century onwards, although all the medieval pottery dates to before 1400. This suggests that the site may have been abandoned in the later medieval period, after the Black Death of 1348-1349.

#### Test Pit 3

		Stamford		Med Sandy		Essex		Lyveden B		Cisterc'n		Late Med Oxidized		Bourne 'D'		German Stone		Red E		Slipware		Victorian		
Test Pit	Spit	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1			2	17													1	11			2	3	1100-1900
3	2																	2	14			3	5	1550-1900
3	3					1	6	1	5									3	99			5	10	1200-1900
3	4	1	5	2	11					1	42	5	105	3	48	1	13	10	96	2	22	2	12	900-1900
3	6											2	55							2	10			1450-1700
	Total	1	5	4	28	1	6	1	5	1	42	7	160	3	48	1	13	16	220	4	32	12	30	

This collection of sherds shows that the site at which the pit was dug has been continually occupied for about 1,000 years, from around AD900 - 1000 onwards

#### Test Pit 4 No pottery excavated

#### Test Pit 5

		Victorian		
Test Pit	Spit	No	Wt	Date Range
5	2	8	16	1800-1900
5	3	1	3	1800-1900
5	4	2	5	1800-1900
Total		11	24	

All the pottery from this test pit is Victorian, although earlier sherds may have been buried deeper down.



## Test Pit 6

		Roman		Med Sandy		Shelly		Grimston		Late Med Reduced		Late Med Oxidized		Bourne 'D'		German Stone		Victorian		
Test Pit	Spit	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	2			1	3	1	2			1	3	2	38	3	26			7	7	1100-1900
6	3			2	6					3	27			18	139	2	6			1100-1550
6	4	1	2	4	16			1	7			1	4	2	7					100-1600
	Total	1	2	7	25	1	2	1	7	4	30	3	42	23	172	2	6	7	7	

This collection of pottery shows that there was some occupation of the site during Roman times, but then nothing until around AD1100. After that, the site has been continually occupied until the present day.

## Test Pit 7

		Med Sandy		Shelly		Grimston		Cisterci'n		Victorian		
Test Pit	Spit	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1	2	17							2	6	1100-1900
7	2	2	14									1100-1400
7	3									1	10	1800-1850
7	4	2	7	2	5	1	2	1	8			1100-1550
7	5	1	6	1	6							1100-1400
	Total	7	44	3	11	1	2	1	8	3	16	

This shows that the site was occupied throughout the medieval period, but then that very little happened until the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

## Test Pit 8

		St Neots		Med Sandy		Shelly		Lyveden 'B'		Bourne 'D'		Red E		Victorian		
Test Pit	Spit	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1			1	4									2	10	1100-1900
8	3									1	3	1	6			1450-1700
8	4			7	16							2	6			1100-1700
8	5	1	2	4	12			1	2							900-1300
8	6			8	67	3	13									1100-1400
	Total	1	2	20	99	3	13	1	2	1	3	3	12	2	10	

Test pit 8 produced one of only four late Saxon sherds from the two days digging. There was also a good collection of medieval sherds, suggesting that there were people here from around AD900-100, until the present.

### 12.1.3 2008 Pottery Report

No. = number of sherds

Wt. = weight of sherds in grams

#### Test Pit 1

		SHC		LMR		CIST		BD		LMOx		GS		GRE		MY		SWSG		19thC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	2	2	13			1	19					1	2	1	5			1	2	16	21	1100-1900
1	3									1	6	2	4	12	152			2	2	5	10	1450-1900
1	4									1	13			2	40					2	8	1450-1900
1	5									2	38	1	7	3	34					1	2	1450-1900
1	6			10	91	1	2	12	205	2	20					1	14					1380-1550

This test-pit produced a wide range of pottery and shows that there have been people living at the site from the medieval period to the present day. The deepest context, 6, produced only late medieval pottery, and is probably from undisturbed layers of that date, probably the ground surface or a garden soil.

#### Test Pit 2

		RB		SHC		EMW		GRIM		LMR		DR		GS		GRE		TGE		19thC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	10					1	1	6	16			93	294	1100-1900
2	3																			50	161	1800-1900
2	4			3	19	4	16	1	3	4	53	1	79			1	2	1	8	49	146	1100-1900
2	5	1	1	1	2	3	8													2	6	100-1900

This test-pit produced a lot of different types of pottery, including two small pieces of Roman Greyware, showing that there was a site in the area at that time. The rest of the pottery is medieval and later, with the range of types showing that people have been living at the site from around AD1100 until the present day. The pottery includes a very rare fragment of a Dutch Redware pot, probably a cauldron.

#### Test Pit 3

		EMW		GRIM		LMR		BD		LMOx		GS		GRE		SMW		19thC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1															1	1	1	1	1680-1900
3	2	1	1					1	7	1	5	2	10			4	40	27	87	1100-1900
3	3																	8	15	1800-1900
3	4					1	3			2	19	1	13	2	18	1	5	6	17	1380-1900
3	5			1	77					3	26							7	25	1300-1900
3	20			1	50															1300-1400

This test-pit produced a lot of different types of pottery, with the range of types showing that people have been living at the site from medieval times until the present day, although pottery dating to before AD1300 is rare.





#### Test Pit 4

TP	Context	STAM		EMW		GRIM		19thC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
4	2			1	4			1	2	1100-1900
4	3							5	17	1800-1900
4	4	1	2	1	1	1	5	2	8	1000-1900

This test-pit did not produce much pottery, but that which was there shows that there were people at the site from around the time of the Norman Conquest until about AD1300. The site seems to have been abandoned after that time until the Victorian period.

#### Test Pit 5

TP	Context	SHC		BD		GRE		SMW		19thC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
5	1									4	11	1800-1900
5	2									13	29	1800-1900
5	3									30	751	1800-1900
5	4					1	161	2	59	5	36	1550-1900
5	5	1	31			1	79					1100-1750
5	6			1	3							1450-1637

This test-pit produced a single, large piece of medieval pottery, but the rest of the finds date to AD1450 or later. All the pieces were quite big however, suggesting that they were buried where they were broken, so it is likely that there were people living here from the medieval period onwards.

#### Test Pit 6

TP	Context	SHC		EMW		BD		GRE		SMW		ES		19thC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
6	1											1	1	4	17	1680-1900
6	2													10	30	1800-1900
6	3			1	3									8	14	1100-1900
6	4	1	4			1	2	1	3	1	1			5	12	1100-1900
6	5			1	1									2	6	1100-1900
6	6			1	3									3	7	1100-1900

This test-pit produced a lot of different types of pottery, with the range of types showing that people have been living at the site from medieval times until the present day.

### Test Pit 7

TP	Context	LMOx		GRE		SMW		ES		SWSG		19thC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
7	1					1	2					6	14	1680-1900
7	2											8	10	1800-1900
7	3											19	43	1800-1900
7	4											18	43	1800-1900
7	5	1	8									42	100	1450-1900
7	6					1	7	1	4	1	2	60	280	1680-1900
7	7	1	15	1	14							29	97	1450-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit dates to AD1450 and later, and suggests that people have been living at the site since that time.

### Test Pit 8

TP	Context	SHC		LMOx		GRE		19thC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
8	1							2	12	1800-1900
8	2	1	5	1	6					1100-1550
8	3			1	5					1450-1500
8	5					1	6			1550-1750

This test-pit did not produce much pottery, but that which was there shows that there were people at the site from around AD1450, although the single piece of earlier medieval ware suggests they could have been living there a little earlier. The site seems to have been abandoned from the 16<sup>th</sup> century until the Victorian period.

### Test Pit 9

TP	Context	LIA		STAM		SHC		HFSW		19thC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
9	2							1	4	2	11	1150-1900
9	5			1	1	9	9					900-1200
9	6	1	56									50BC-50AD

This test-pit produced a large sherd of 'Belgic' pottery, showing that there were people living at the site just before the Roman invasion. The site was then abandoned, and not re-occupied until around the time of the Norman Conquest. It was then abandoned once again in the medieval period, and not re-used until the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### Test Pit 10

TP	Context	RB		E/MS		HFSW		GRE		SS		ES		19thC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
10	U/S	1	8			1	8	1	5					1	1	50-1900
10	4			1	6	2	14									450-1200
10	6							2	25			1	5			1550-1800
10	7					1	4			1	7					1150-1700

This test-pit produced a wide range of pottery. The Roman sherd was found near the test-pit, suggesting that there was activity of that date nearby. The early/middle Saxon sherd is a very rare find, and is the first evidence we have of people living in the village during the 6<sup>th</sup> – 8<sup>th</sup> century. It seems that the site was then abandoned until the medieval period, after which it was used more or less continuously until the present day.

### Test Pit 11

No pottery excavated

### Test Pit 12

		SN		STAM		SHC		EMW		BD		GRE		ES		19thC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
12	1			1	1											7	10	900-1900
12	2											1	5			60	199	1550-1900
12	3							1	5	1	6			2	32	39	70	1100-1900
12	4															39	138	1800-1900
12	5					1	5									8	44	1100-1900
12	6	1	2									1	6			1	1	900-1900
12	7															2	10	1800-1900

The range of pottery types from this test-pit show that the site has been used continuously for nearly 1000 years, from around the time of the Norman Conquest until the present day.

### Test Pit 13

		MIA		LIA		STAM		SHC		EMW		LA		GRIM		BD		19thC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
13	2									1	6					1	11	1	6	1100-1900
13	3							1	17					1	16					1100-1300
13	4							1	2	1	2	1	8	1	4					1100-1300
13	5									2	17									1100-1300
13	6					1	1	2	4	1	2									900-1200
13	7	3	14	1	12															500BC-50AD

The pottery from this test pit shows that there were people living here during the Iron Age, until it was abandoned around the time of the Roman invasion. It was then re-occupied around the time of the Norman Conquest until late in the medieval period, after which it was again abandoned until the 19<sup>th</sup> century

### Test Pit 14

TP	Context	HFSW		LMR		GRE		DTGE		ES		19thC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
14	1											2	9	1800-1900
14	2											4	10	1800-1900
14	3									1	45	1	4	1750-1900
14	4					13	262							1550-1700
14	5			1	5	8	30							1350-1700
14	6					1	47	1	8					1500-1700
14	23	1	6											1150-1300

The pottery from this test-pit shows that the site was not used until after the start of the medieval period, but also that there have been people living here ever since. The sherd of Dutch pottery is unusual, and suggest that whoever used the original pot may have been amongst the wealthier inhabitants of the village.

### Test Pit 15

TP	Context	GRE		SS		ES		19thC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
15	2	1	103			1	6	6	37	1550-1900
15	4			1	4			11	27	1650-1900
15	5							1	10	1800-1900
15	6							1	1	1800-1900
15	7							1	3	1800-1900

The pottery from this test-pit shows that the site was not used by people until after the end of the medieval period, but also that there have been people here ever since.

### Test Pit 16

TP	Context	STAM		SHC		EMW		HFSW		ES		19thC		Date Range
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
16	2							1	8			2	2	1150-1900
16	3			1	4									1100-1300
16	4	1	2							1	2			900-1750
16	5					2	8					1	2	1100-1900
16	6					1	6					1	1	1100-1900
16	7	1	2											900-1150

The range of pottery types from this test-pit show that the site was used from around the time of the Norman Conquest until the middle of the medieval period, after which it was abandoned until the later 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century.



### Test Pit 17

		THET		EMW		GRIM		PT		BD		CIST		GRE		GS		19thC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
17	2									2	9							3	43	1450-1900
17	3									1	1			1	8	1	14	2	2	1450-1900
17	4	5	46	2	10	1	10	1	29	6	25	4	17							900-1500

The range of pottery types from this test-pit show that the site has been used continuously for over 1000 years, from before the Norman Conquest until the present day.

## 12.2 Other Finds – Catherine Collins

### 12.2.1 2005 Finds

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 2			modern bolt head and screw =10g, slight corroded metal curved handle =29g, corroded iron nails x2 =6g, folded nail with loops at one end = 6g		
C.3			metal wire =3g, corroded iron nail =5g, square flat plate with bolt attached on front =1115g, slightly oval flat rusted metal plate (part of a padlock?) =115g	slate =15g	central core of battery =13g
Last Context			corroded iron nail =8g	coal x5 =4g	

**Table 35: The non-pottery finds excavated from HAW/05/1**

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem x2 =5g, red CBM x4 =33g	degraded green flat glass =5g, clear container glass x2 =2g		coal =15g	grey plastic = <1g
C.3	clay pipe stem and bowl fragment =6g, clay pipe bowl fragment =2g, red CBM x2 =50g, pink/red CBM =12g, modern yellow flat tile =51g	clear container glass =5g		coal =2g	

**Table 36: The non-pottery finds excavated from HAW/05/7**

Test Pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	modern red CBM x8 =360g		corroded square nail =9g, piece of lead? =7g	large burnt stone? =1149g	mortar? =7g, clear plastic =1g
C. 2	red CBM x6 =60g	clear container glass =2g		coal x6 =5g	
C.3	red flat tile = 120g, yellow flat tile x5 =106g, red CBM x8 =53g, yellow CBM =16g, clay pipe stem =2g	green glass bottle base =41g, degraded clear flat glass =1g	small thin metal tube fragment = <1g	slate =7g, coal x4 =6g, local whitish building stone x3 =73g	mortar =8g, oyster shell =1g
C.4	pink/yellow flat tile x11 = 224g, pink/yellow CBM x11 =94g, pink/red flat tile x3 =64g, red CBM x5 =98g		lump of unidentified metal =47g	coal x3 =12g	tarmac? =9g, mortar =9g

**Table 37: The non-pottery finds excavated from HAW/05/8**



Test Pit 10	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1					orange golf tee 'Burmah' = <1g

Table 38: The non-pottery finds excavated from HAW/05/10

### 12.2.2 2006 Finds

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem x 3 = 7g	green bottle glass x1 = 9g, blue container glass x1 = 8g, clear window glass x4 = 2g			
C. 2	clay pipe stem x 7 = 12g, brick x1 = 106g, red tile x3 = 64g, yellow tile x6 = 89g	blue bottle glass x1 = <1g, clear container glass x5 = 10g, clear window glass x3 = 3g		slate x1 = 4g, flint x1 = 4g	animal bone x2 = 62g
C.3	clay pipe stem x 9 = 14g, clay pipe bowl fragment x 1 = 2g, brick x2 = 33g, yellow tile x30 = 269g	green bottle glass x3 = 84g, clear container glass x 1 = 1g, clear window glass x5 = 5g	iron nails x2 = 9g, decorated metal broach? = 7g	slate x1 = 2g, waste flint x2 = 15g	animal bone x4 = 15g
C.4	clay pipe stem x 3 = 7g, clay pipe fragment of decorated bowl x 1 = 3g, red brick x3 = 28g, yellow tile x17 = 452g	green bottle glass x1 = 2g, clear container/bottle glass x5 = 43g		waste flint x1 = 3g	animal bone x5 = 18g
C.5	clay pipe stem x 2 = 4g, brick/tile x1 = 76g	clear window glass x1 = 2g, green bottle glass x1 = 1g	iron nail x1 = 22g		animal bone x2 = 10g, concrete x1 = 22g
C.7	clay pipe stem x 1 = 1g, brick/tile x8 = 610g, brick x1 = 815g		iron nail x1 = 11g		
Sondage	clay pipe stem x 1 = 1g, brick/tile x3 = 244g	green bottle glass x1 = 19g, clear window glass x1 = 6g	iron nail x1 = 8g		animal bone x2 = 3g

Table 39: The non-pottery finds excavated from HAW/06/1

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM x5 = 83g		slag x1 = 66g		
C. 2	CBM x4 = 98g				
C.3	tile x1 = 2g				
C.4			slag x1 = 49g		animal bone x4 = 126g

Table 40: The non-pottery finds excavated from HAW/06/2



Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem x 1 = 3g, brick/tile x6 = 79g	green bottle glass x2 = 11g	iron nail x1 = 11g		animal bone x1 = 7g
C. 2	clay pipe stem x 1 = 2g, brick x3 = 27g, yellow tile x2 = 16g	green bottle glass x1 = 3g		flint x1 = 24g	animal bone x3 = 5g
C.3	clay pipe stem x 1 = 1g	light green bottle glass x4 = 7g, dark green bottle glass x1 = 24g			
C.4	clay pipe stem x 2 = 20g, clay pipe stem with half a bowl x 1 = 15g, tile x4 = 127g	green glazed glass x1 = 36g	iron nails x2 = 41g		animal bone x11 = 137g, oyster shells x1 = 7g, mussel shells x2 = 8g
C.6	brick x3 = 105g, yellow tile x1 = 35g, tile x1 = 24g				animal bone x5 = 88g, oyster shell x1 = 21g

Table 41: The non-pottery finds excavated from HAW/06/3

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 2	brick/tile x3= 99g		iron nails x3 = 40g barbed wire x1 = 10g	slate x1 = 6g	animal bone x1 = 11g

Table 42: The non-pottery finds excavated from HAW/06/4

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	tile x4 = 12g		iron nail x2 = 11g		animal bone x1 = 2g, piece of modern cable covering = 8g
C. 2	brick x4 = 32g, yellow tile x7 = 17g	green bottle glass x1 = 6g, clear window glass x2 = 4g	metal wire = 4g	coal x1 = 13g	
C.3	clay pipe stem x 1 = <1g tile	clear container glass x1 = 14g clear window glass x2 = 2g			animal bone x2 =9g
C.4	tile x2 =4g	clear window glass x1 = <1g			animal bone x1 =1g

Table 43: The non-pottery finds excavated from HAW/06/5

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	tile x5 = 59g		iron nails x7 = 19g, part of a large iron hinge = 431g, small iron ring x1 = 30g, lumps of scrap iron x1 = 5g	slate x1 = 21g	
C. 2	brick/tile x1 = 9g	green bottle glass x1 = 2g	iron nails x2 = 10g		
C.3		green bottle glass x1 = 5g			animal bone x14 = 92g
C.4			iron nail x1 =6g		animal bone x1 =3g

Table 44: The non-pottery finds excavated from HAW/06/6





Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	yellow tile x3 = 103g, brick x3 = 16g	clear window glass x3 = 15g, green bottle glass with part of a bottle neck x2 = 16g	iron nails x10 = 52g, metal button x1 = 1g	coal x1 = <1g	animal bone x1 = <1g
C. 2	yellow tile x6 = 147g, brick x3 = 20g	clear window glass x3 = 14g	iron nails x10 = 90g		animal bone x3 = 17g
C.3	brick x2 = 41g, yellow tile x2 = 28g		iron screw x1 = 9g	flint x1 = 1g	animal bone x1 = 8g
C.4	yellow tile x1 =11g			flint x1 = 11g	
C.5					animal bone x1 =<1g

Table 45: The non-pottery finds excavated from HAW/06/7

Test Pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	iron nail x1 = 12g, brick/tile x14 = 322g	clear window glass x1 = 1g green bottle glass x1 = 1g	1 .303 calibre bullet (rifle) = 14g		
C. 2	CBM x10 = 73g	clear window glass x2 = 4g	iron nail x1 = 6g		
C.3	brick x3 = 81g, yellow tile x7 = 56g		iron nails x4 = 19g		animal bone x1 = 9g
C.4				flint x1 = 7g	animal bone x3 = 11g
C.5	yellow tile x1 =48g				animal tooth =<1g
C.6					animal bone x2 =29g

Table 46: The non-pottery finds excavated from HAW/06/8



### 12.2.3 2008 Finds

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x1 = 18g	clear container glass x1 = 2g	iron nails x1 = 14g		
C. 2	yellow tile fragments x4 = 90g, red tile fragments x3 = 119g, yellow CBM fragments x2 = 12g, red CBM fragments x7 = 53g	dark green bottle glass x3 = 14g	iron nails x6 = 32g, slag x4 = 80g	coal x6 = 12g	
C.3	red CBM fragments x16 = 101g, yellow CBM fragments x16 = 122g, red tile fragments x3 = 193g, yellow tile fragments x2 = 46g, clay pipe stem x6 = 11g	dark green bottle glass x1 = 37g, light green bottle glass x1 = 4g, clear container glass x1 = 2g	slag x6 = 121g, iron nails x7 = 33g, metal button x1 = 3g	coal x4 = 9g	
C.4	yellow tile fragments x3 = 117g, red CBM fragments x2 = 25g		iron nails x1 = 14g	coal x1 = 6g	cockle shells x1 = 2g
C.5	clay pipe bowl x1 = 12g, yellow tile fragments x4 = 94g, red CBM fragments x4 = 54g		slag x4 = 85g, metal ring = 3g	coal x8 = 56g	oyster shell x2 = 3g
C.6	red tile fragments x3 = 98g, yellow tile x2 = 54g		iron bolt x1 = 52g, iron nails x2 = 14g, slag x2 = 38g	coal x1 = 10g	
C.7	large flat fragment of floor tile = 399g		iron nails x1 = 16g		

Table 47: The non-pottery finds excavated from HAW/08/1

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 2	curved red tile fragments x2 = 122g, red brick fragments x1 = 271g, flat red tile fragments x1 = 359g, CBM fragments x11 = 89g	clear container glass x17 = 136g, clear window glass x5 = 8g, dark green bottle glass x1 = 3g, light green bottle glass x1 = 4g	iron bolts x2 = 214g, iron nails x107 = 614g, square iron bolt with hole in centre = 61g, iron buckle = 7g, metal cartridge = 3g, scrap iron x2 = 42g	coal x8 = 26g, slate x2 = 7g, burnt stone x1 = 13g, slate pencil x1 = 2g	
C.3	yellow brick fragments x7 = 455g, curved yellow tile fragments x2 = 68g, red brick fragments x1 = 176g, red CBM fragments x2 = 30g, clay pipe stem x1 = 1g	clear container glass x7 = 27g	iron nails x21 = 147g, metal pendant = 3g	slate x2 = 15g, coal x4 = 11g	animal bone x1 = 1g
C.4		clear container glass x10 = 23g, clear window glass x5 = 3g, light green bottle glass x1 = 3g		flint x1 = 29g	
C.5		clear container glass x1 = <1g	iron nails x1 = 5g		
C.6	red CBM fragment x1 = <1g			coal x13 = 9g	
C.7				coal x9 = 4g	

Table 48: The non-pottery finds excavated from HAW/08/2



Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	yellow CBM fragments x2 = 11g, red CBM fragments x1 = 14g		slag x3 = 30g, iron nails x1 = 3g	coal x1 = 6g	oyster shell x1 = 2g
C. 2	flat red tile fragment x1 = 125g, clay pipe stem x6 = 19g, clay pipe bowl x1 = 13g, red CBM fragments x2 = 12g, fragments yellow tile x1 = 34g	clear container glass x2 = 13g, dark green bottle glass x5 = 23g	slag x5 = 360g, iron nails x4 = 25g	coal x3 = 10g	plastic x1 = 2g, oyster shell x2 = 2g
C.3	clay pipe stem x2 = 3g		iron nails x3 = 22g, iron bolt x1 = 23g, slag x3 = 14g		oyster shell x1 = 2g
C.4	modern drain tile x5 = 227g, CBM fragments x6 = 58g, clay pipe stem x1 = <1g	dark green bottle glass x1 = 2g	slag x16 = 515g, iron nails x5 = 39g, iron bolt x1 = 25g	coal x2 = 20g	oyster shell x1 = 2g
C.5	modern drain tile x9 = 300g, red CBM fragments x5 = 54g		iron nails x1 = 17g, scrap metal x1 = 10g		sea shells x2 = 2g, oyster shell x1 = 2g
C.6	modern drain tile x1 = 69g		iron nails x2 = 17g	small square stone = 4g	oyster shell x1 = 4g
C.20	clay pipe stem x1 = 2g				oyster shell x1 = 5g

Table 49: The non-pottery finds excavated from HAW/08/3

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1				coal x1 = 1g, burnt flint x1 = <1g	grey plastic x1 = <1g
C. 2	yellow CBM fragments x1 = 4g, red CBM fragments x1 = 3g	clear container glass x2 = 3g, clear window glass x2 = 2g		coal x1 = <1g	thin plastic black wrapper = <1g
C.3	yellow CBM fragments x1 = 110g, fragments of red tile x1 = 34g, red CBM fragments x5 = 8g	clear window glass x1 = <1g	small lead horse = 14g	coal x7 = 8g, slate pencil x1 = <1g	
C.4	yellow tile fragment x1 = 10g, red CBM fragments x1 = 2g	clear window glass x12 = <1g		coal x3 = 8g	
C.5				coal x2 = <1g, waste flint x1 = 7g	

Table 50: The non-pottery finds excavated from HAW/08/4



Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x2 = 52g, modern curved red tile x1 = 49g	clear container glass x1 = 3g	iron nails x5 = 44g		
C. 2	fragments yellow tile x1 = 4g	dark green bottle glass x2 = 33g, clear container glass x1 = <1g	iron nails x6 = 33g		
C.3	clay pipe stem x2 = 5g, yellow CBM fragments x5 = 16g		iron nails x3 = 48g		
C.4	red CBM fragments x2 = <1g	clear window glass x1 = <1g	scrap iron x1 = 20g, unidentified strips of metal x2 = <1g	coal x4 = 4g	
C.5			iron nails x1 = 12g	coal x1 = 6g	
C.6			lump of scrap iron x1 = 37g, iron nails x2 = 13g		

Table 51: The non-pottery finds excavated from HAW/08/5

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem x1 = 2g, yellow CBM fragments x6 = 18g	clear container glass x1 = 5g	iron nails x1 = 2g, lump of scrap iron x1 = 20g	coal x4 = 18g, slate x3 = 4g	
C. 2	fragments of modern yellow brick x1 = 164g, yellow CBM fragments x8 = 48g, clay pipe stem x3 = 5g, clay pipe bowl fragment x1 = 2g	clear container glass x3 = 8g, clear window glass x2 = 3g, lump of dark green glass x1 = 3g	long iron rod = 137g, metal button = 2g, iron nails x7 = 38g, iron bolt x1 = 13g	coal/cinder x12 = 138g, slate x3 = 8g	oyster shell x1 = 1g
C.3	red CBM fragments x5 = 41g, clay pipe stem x4 = 7g, yellow CBM fragments x6 = 13g	clear window glass x5 = 4g, clear container glass x1 = 0g, clear rounded glass rod with measuring markings = 1g, dark green bottle glass x1 = 2g	metal thimble x1 = 3g, iron nails x4 = 12g	coal x7 = 15g, slate x6 = 10g	concrete x1 = 7g, half a thin worked bone disc = 1g
C.4	yellow CBM fragments x6 = 21g, clay pipe stem x2 = 3g, red CBM fragments x1 = 8g	clear container glass x2 = 4g	lumps of iron x3 = 22g, iron nails x1 = 10g	burnt stone x1 = 17g, coal/cinder x5 = 18g, slate pencil x1 = 21g	
C.5	CBM fragments x2 = 23g, clay pipe stem x1 = 3g		iron nails x2 = 14g, lump of iron x1 = 6g	coal x12 = 28g	
C.6		clear container glass x1 = 2g		coal x1 = <1g	animal bone x1 = <1g, plastic button x1 = <1g

Table 52: The non-pottery finds excavated from HAW/08/6





Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem x1 = 2g, CBM fragments x3 = 7g	clear container glass x1 = 2g, clear window glass x2 = 1g	iron nails x2 = 25g	coal x2 = 1g	cockle shell x1 = 3g
C.3	CBM fragments x5 = 9g	light green bottle glass x1 = 5g, clear window glass x3 = 3g	iron nails x6 = 45g	coal x5 = 8g, burnt stone x1 = 10g	
C.4	clay pipe stem x3 = 8g, CBM fragments x2 = 13g	clear container glass x2 = 2g, clear wine glass base = 22g	iron nails x6 = 66g	coal x9 = 29g	
C.5	CBM fragments x3 = 18g	clear window glass x1 = <1g	iron bolts x3 = 97g, iron nails x4 = 37g	coal x5 = 7g, burnt stone x1 = 5g	
C.6	CBM fragments x22 = 122g, clay pipe stem x2 = 2g	clear container glass x3 = 30g, light green bottle base x1 = 51g, small clear glass bottle = 48g, clear window glass x5 = 12g, dark green bottle glass x1 = 8g	iron bolts x3 = 117g, iron nails x6 = 65g, metal button x1 = <1g, scrap iron x1 = 23g, round metal ring = 56g	coal x4 = 17g	oyster shell fragments x2 = 3g
C.7	CBM fragments x4 = 29g	clear container glass x5 = 28g, clear window glass x1 = 1g	iron nails x11 = 70g, metal button x1 = <1g	flint x1 = 28g, slate x1 = 16g, coal x2 = 3g	
C.8	clay pipe stem x1 = 2g, CBM fragments x2 = 29g	clear window glass x 3 = 4g, clear container glass x2 = 3g, dark green bottle glass x1 = 12g	iron nails x6 = 38g, slag x1 = 23g	coal x5 = 4g	oyster shell x1 = 1g

Table 53: The non-pottery finds excavated from HAW/08/7

Test Pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x4 = 114g, yellow CBM fragments x4 = 54g			coal x1 = 5g	
C. 2	fragments of red modern tile x4 = 158g, red CBM fragments x1 = 39g, red roof tile with round hole = 141g		iron nails x2 = 12g	modern thin grey stone tile x2 = 74g, green plastic x1 = <1g	concrete fragments x14 = 247g
C.3	clay pipe stem x2 = 7g, yellow CBM fragments x1 = 29g, yellow flat tile fragments x2 = 57g, red CBM fragments x4 = 191g (one brick fragment has mortar attached), red tile fragments x2 = 194g (one has mortar attached), dirty yellow/grey tile (roof with circular hole through it) = 114g	clear flat glass x1 = 5g	iron nails x5 = 44g, metal cap = 2g	coal x1 = 4g, modern grey stone tile x6 = 305g	concrete fragments x14 = 393g
C.5	red CBM fragments x10 = 448g, red flat tile fragments x4 = 136g, yellow CBM fragments x2 = 225g, yellow flat tile fragment sx3 = 114g	green bottle glass neck x1 = 17g		coal x1 = 2g	

Table 54: The non-pottery finds excavated from HAW/08/8



Test Pit 9	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	modern drain x1 = 106g			coal x1 = 4g	
C. 2			rectangular lump of iron (use unknown) = 748g, slag x2 = 28g, iron nails x1 = 10g	coal x11 = 25g	
C.3				slate x1 = 5g	
C.4	red tile fragment x1 = 33g				

Table 55: The non-pottery finds excavated from HAW/08/9

Test Pit 10	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	pink CBM fragments x2 = 6g				large lumps of concrete x1 = 1489g and x1 = 900g, concrete fragments x1 = 11g
C. 2	red CBM fragments x1 = 40g				concrete lumps x1 = 1034g
C.3	yellow tile fragment (with square hole through it) x1 = 83g, yellow tile fragments x3 = 41g	clear window glass x1 = <1g	iron bolts x3 = 113g, slag x1 = 5g	coal x3 = 15g	plastic x1 = 4g
C.5				coal x2 = 4g	
C.6	yellow tile fragments x3 = 98g, red tile fragments x2 = 80g, red CBM fragments x5 = 114g				
C.7	red CBM fragments x1 = 2g			coal x1 = 6g	fragments of concrete x2 = 11g

Table 56: The non-pottery finds excavated from HAW/08/10

Test Pit 11	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat dirty yellow tile x1 = 194g, red CBM fragments x3 = 22g	clear container glass x1 = 6g		coal x2 = 3g	concrete fragments x1 = 16g
C. 2	red CBM fragments x5 = 211g, large modern lumps of yellow brick x3 = 1150g, yellow CBM fragments x5 = 47g, curved yellow tile (with 3 scores on the outer edge) = 387g, complete modern yellow brick ('Central Whittlesea 10' inscribed on top – 210x98x65mm) = too heavy for scales, between 2000-2500g, fragment of burnt red brick x1 = 22g, modern red brick ('LCB' inscription on top, burnt on rear - 200x105x60mm) = 1876g, modern red brick fragment (quite degraded with faded writing on top – 123x103x62mm) = 957g, modern black tile fragments x2 = 205g, cinder x1 = 92g	clear container glass x1 = 14g	slag x1 = 5g	coal x1 = 4g	oyster shell x1 = 1g

Table 57: The non-pottery finds excavated from HAW/08/11



Test Pit 12	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x1 = 35g, yellow CBM fragments x2 = 11g	dark green bottle glass x1 = 7g, clear window glass x1 = 2g, clear container glass x2 = 5g	, bent iron bolt = 42g	coal x3 = 5g	
C. 2	clay pipe stem and bowl = 6g, clay pipe stem x2 = 4g, red CBM fragments x4 = 14g, yellow CBM fragments x11 = 57g	green bottle glass x2 = 14g, clear container glass x7 = 26g, clear window glass x 19 = 33g	square lump of iron (use unknown) = 44g, iron nails x5 = 52g, modern nails x2 = 2g, scrap metal (folded lead use unknown) = 8g, thin metal ring (12mm diameter) = 0g, metal screw cap (aluminium?) = 1g	coal x14 = 16g	blue and cream plastic x5 = 1g, fragments of chalky mortar x3 = 12g
C.3	clay pipe stem x1 = 3g, clay pipe bowl fragments x1 = 2g, red CBM fragments x5 = 13g, dirty yellow CBM x3 = 7g	light green bottle glass x1 = 35g, dark green bottle glass x3 = 10g, blue container glass x1 = <1g, clear container glass x5 = 17g, clear window glass x3 = 7g	scrap iron x1 = 3g	coal x8 = 15g	blue and cream plastic x2 = <1g
C.4	yellow CBM fragments (some handmade) x16 = 356g, red CBM fragments x6 = 67g, clay pipe stem x1 = <1g	light green bottle glass x2 = 29g, clear window glass x6 = 6g, clear container glass x 3 = 7g	large iron bolts x2 = 55g, iron nails x1 = 6g	coal x25 = 60g, waste flint flakes x1 = 1g	decorated wood/bone (flat with leaves/branches drawn on it – 20x9x2mm thick) = <1g
C.5	fragment of slightly curved red tile = 29g, red CBM fragments x3 = 23g, yellow CBM fragments x3 = 10gm, yellow tile fragment s x4 = 46g	dark green bottle glass x1 = 7g, clear window glass x1 = 2g	iron nails x1 = 13g	coal x5 = 23g	fragments of concrete x3 = 136g
C.6	yellow CBM fragments x1 = 8g	clear window glass x1 = <1g, glass marble x1 = 3g	scrap iron x1 = 13g, metal button = 1g	coal x5 = 45g,	animal bone x 1 = 5g

Table 58: The non-pottery finds excavated from HAW/08/12

Test Pit 13	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 2	porcelain leg of miniature figure = 6g	clear window glass x1 = <1g			plastic x1 = 6g
C.3	red CBM fragments x1 = 2g	light green bottle glass x1 = 10g	iron bolt x1 = 24g	coal x1 = 1g	
C.7	red CBM fragments x1 = 4g			cinder x3 = 23g	

Table 59: The non-pottery finds excavated from HAW/08/13



Test Pit 14	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red slightly curved roof tile x3 = 85g, flat yellow tile fragments x5 = 137g, handmade brick fragments x1 = 63g, red CBM fragments x3 = 14g, yellow CBM fragments x4 = 17g	clear window glass x1 = 3g	iron bolt x1 = 39g, iron nails x7 = 61g, long iron pin x1 = 17g, thin iron plate x1 = 4g, small metal ring (part of a spring?) = 5g	slate x1 = 16g, coal x3 = 6g	concrete x2 = 22g, brown plastic stopper with two prongs (writing on back 'BA 250v Goltone, Made in England' = 10g, small silver ball with hole in centre = <1g, clear plastic x1 = 1g
C.3	yellow CBM fragments x1 = 10g	green bottle glass x2 = 15g	long iron plate strip = 131g, iron nails x2 = 14g	coal x1 = 18g	
C.4	red CBM fragments x1 = 4g	old dark green glass x2 = 2g	scrap metal (iron) x1 = 22g, modern nails x2 = 12g	coal x1 = 8g	
C.5		dark green bottle glass x2 = 6g, old dark green glass x2 = 2g, clear window glass x1 = 1g	iron bolt x1 = 14g	coal x1 = 1g	
C.6	clay pipe stem x1 = 1g, fragments of red tile x1 = 23g	dark green bottle glass x1 = 19g	part of iron horseshoe = 51g, iron nails x1 = 5g	coal x2 = 44g	
C.23				coal x3 = 106g	

Table 60: The non-pottery finds excavated from HAW/08/14

Test Pit 15	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	tile fragment x1 = 50g			coal x5 = 12g	
C. 2	flat yellow tile fragments x4 = 172g, curved yellow tile fragments x2 = 193g, yellow CBM fragments x4 = 34g, red CBM fragments x11 = 279g, yellow brick fragment (70x50x55mm) = 211g	clear window glass x3 = 7g, clear container glass x2 = 2g	slag x1 = 16g, six sided iron bolt nut = 7g	coal x7 = 18g, slate x1 = 7g, fractured half flint nodule = 169g	cockle shells x1 = 2g
C.4	flat yellow tile fragments x4 = 127g, yellow CBM fragments x6 = 53g, curved red tile x1 = 59g, red CBM fragments x3 = 47g, clay pipe stem x1 = 1g, yellow brick fragment (handmade, faint striations on one side = 105x110x65mm) = 1015g, yellow brick fragment (not handmade, series of regular holes through centre along three rows = 135x110x70mm) = 1373g	blue container glass x1 = 3g, clear lumps of glass x2 = 25g	iron bolts x4 = 80g, slag x3 = 357g	coal x1 = 6g	
C.5	red CBM fragments x9 = 148g, dirty yellow tile fragments x4 = 47g		slag x1 = 34g	coal x7 = 8g	
C.6	flat yellow tile fragments x2 = 126g, dirty yellow large CBM fragment = 407g, red CBM fragments x1 = 8g			coal x1 = 2g	
C.7	yellow tile fragments (possible floor tile) x2 = 18g, yellow CBM fragments x3 = 40g, clay pipe stem x1 = 3g		small iron nails x1 = 5g		
C.8	flat yellow tile fragments x1 = 16g, yellow CBM fragments x1 = 5g				part of an oyster shell x1 = <1g

Table 61: The non-pottery finds excavated from HAW/08/15





Test Pit 16	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x1 = 25g			coal x3 = 10g	
C. 2	clay pipe stem x1 = 3g, red CBM fragments x2 = 3g	clear container glass x2 = 3g		coal x4 = 2g	
C.3	clay pipe stem x1 = <1g, red CBM fragments x1 = 1g	clear window glass x2 = 4g		coal x1 = 1g, slate x1 = 1g	
C.4				coal x1 = 2g	modern mortar fragments x2 = 6g, concrete x1 = 11g
C.5	flat yellow tile fragments x5 = 81g	clear window glass x3 = 3g	scrap iron x1 = 25g	waste flint x1 = 4g	

Table 62: The non-pottery finds excavated from HAW/08/16

Test Pit 17	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 2	yellow CBM fragments x3 = 42g, red tile fragments x2 = 31g	clear glass marble = 5g		coal x3 = 84g	
C.3	clay pipe bowl = 20g, flat red tile fragments x1 = 68g, curved red tile fragments x1 = 42g	clear window glass x1 = 1g, dark green bottle glass x1 = 2g	thin light metal plate (no markings, use unknown) = 4g	slate x1 = 3g, coal x1 = 1g	
C.4	large pinkish tile (very slightly curved) = 147g, red thin tile fragments x3 = 27g, clay pipe bowl, x1 = 12g, red CBM fragments x5 = 58g		slag x5 = 160g, iron nails x5 = 42g	coal x4 = 62g	

Table 63: The non-pottery finds excavated from HAW/08/17

## 12.3 Maps

Much of the value of test pit data from currently occupied rural settlements is derived from a holistic consideration across the entire settlement. Maps showing a range of the data from the test pit excavations in Houghton and Wyton between 2005 and 2008 are included below. These may be read in conjunction with relevant sections of the main report. Some of these maps are available <http://www.access.arch.cam.ac.uk/reports/cambridgeshire/houghton-and-wyton> and these can be used, if wished, to prepare maps showing the distribution of other classes of data not depicted in this appendix.

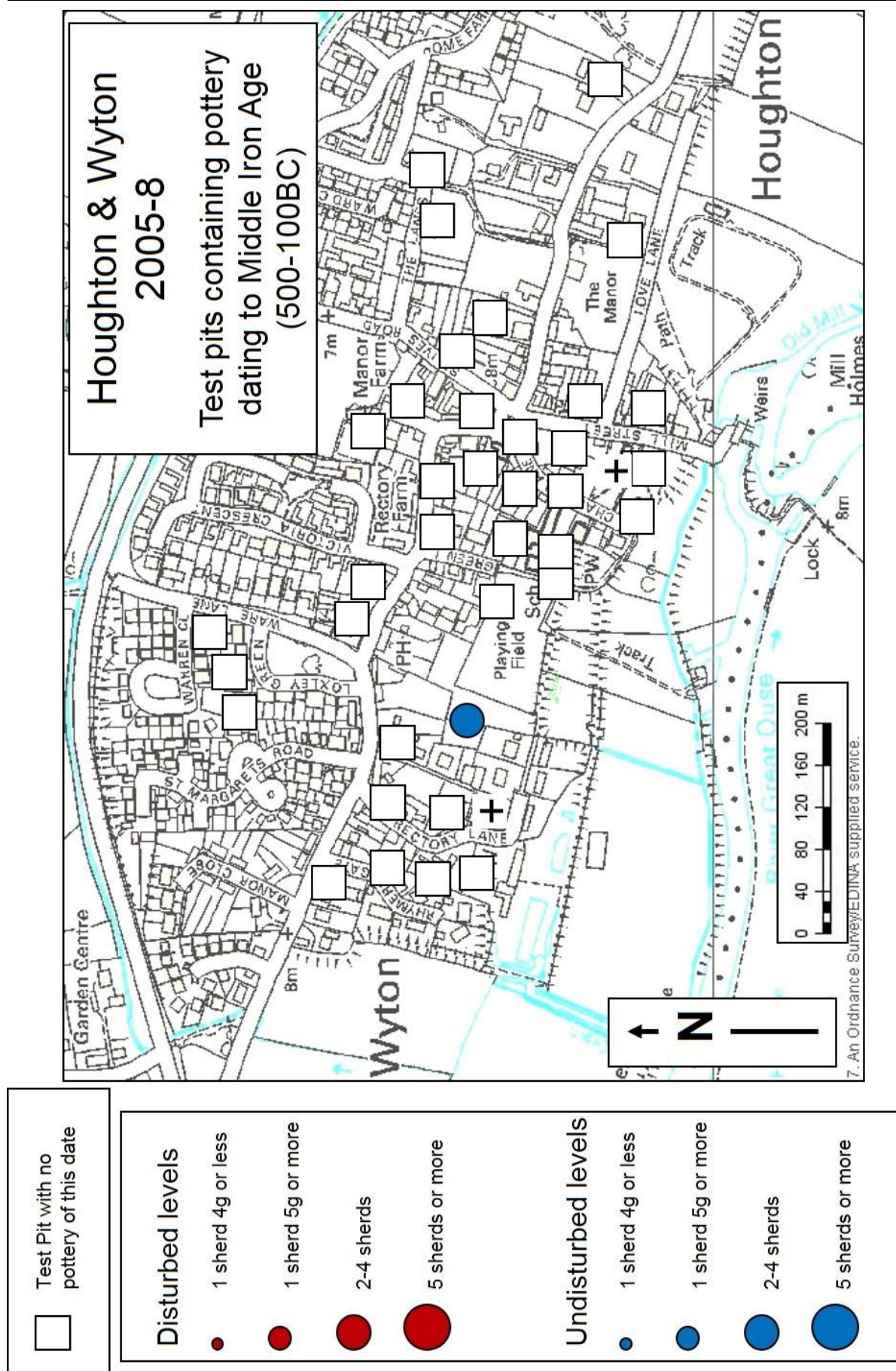


Figure 45: Middle Iron Age pottery distribution map for the Houghton and Wyton test pits © Crown copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/Edina supplied service







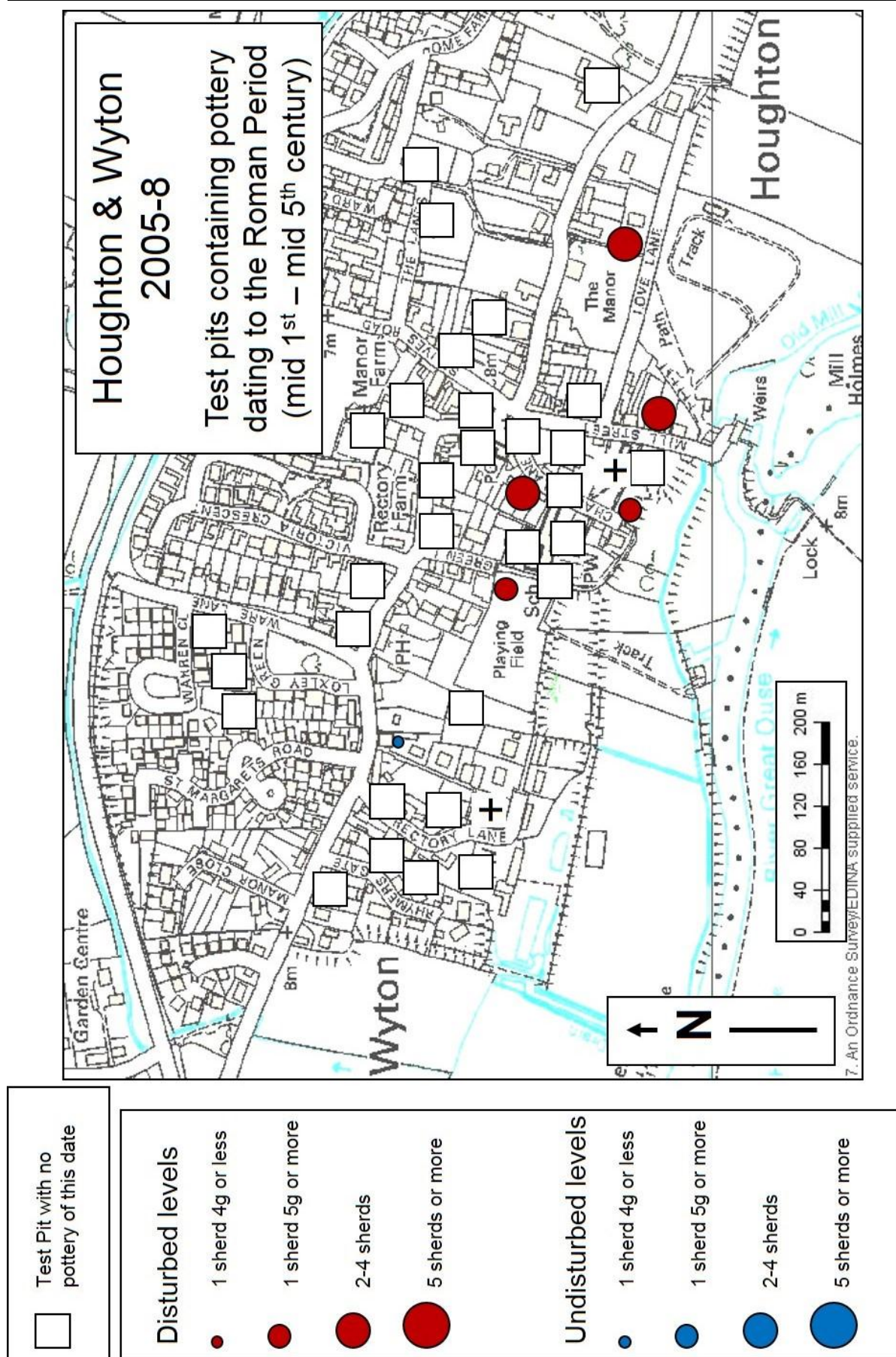


Figure 47: Roman pottery distribution map for the Houghton and Wyton test pits © Crown copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/Edina supplied service



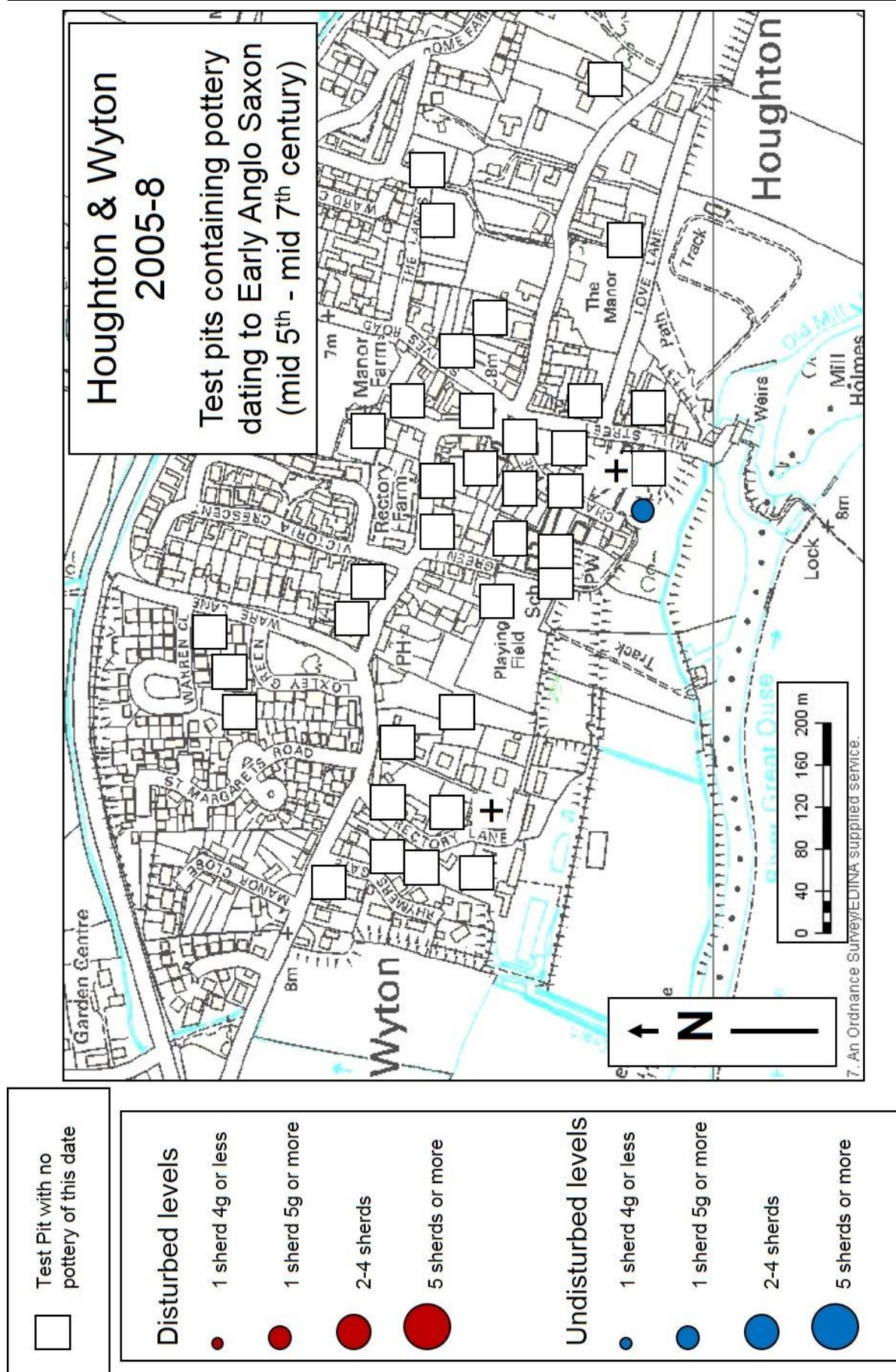


Figure 48: Early Anglo Saxon pottery distribution map for the Houghton and Wyton test pits © Crown copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/Edina supplied service



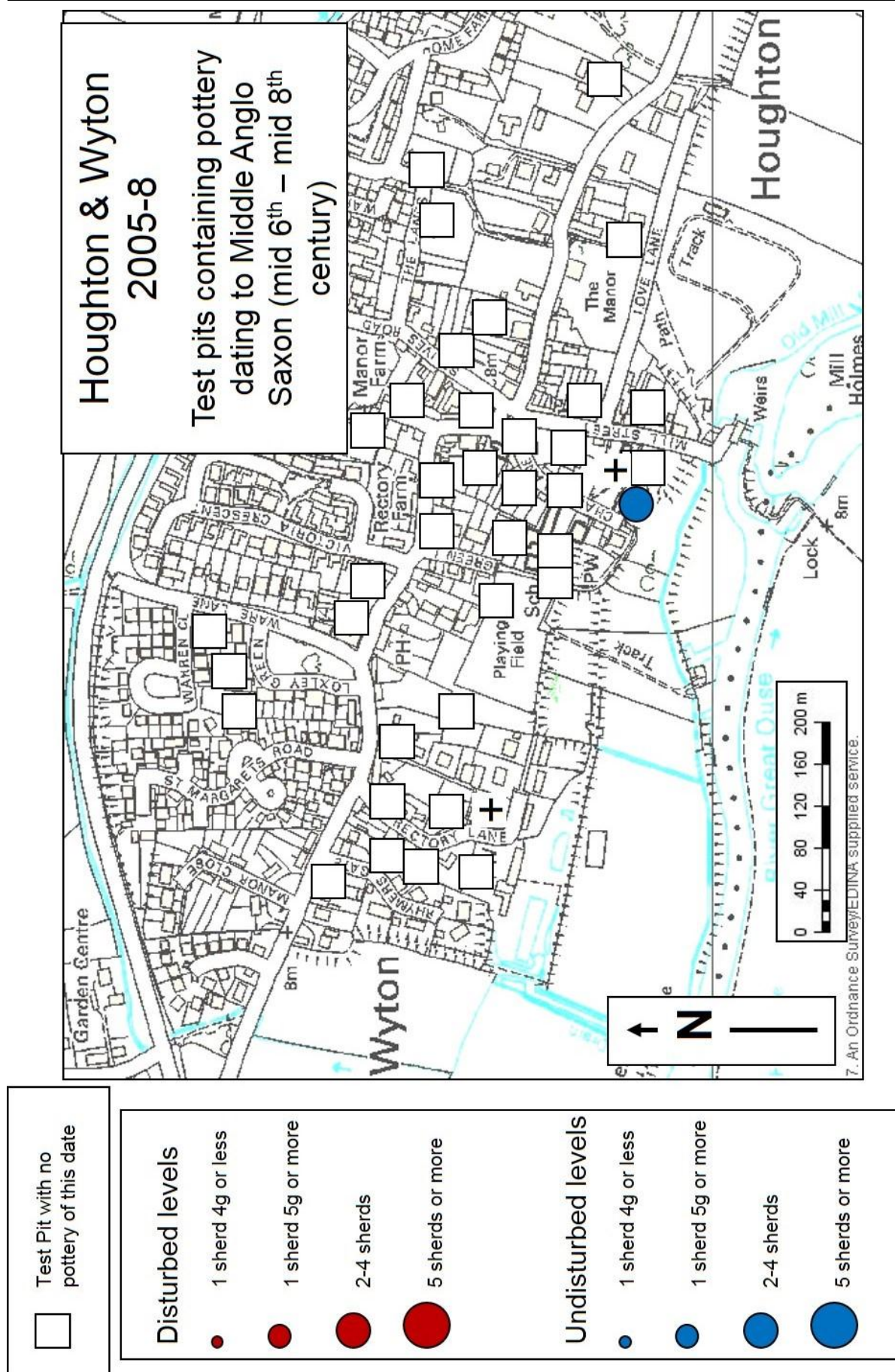
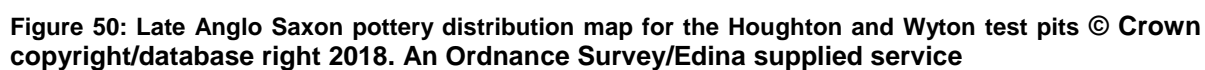


Figure 49: Middle Anglo Saxon pottery distribution map for the Houghton and Wyton test pits © Crown copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/Edina supplied service







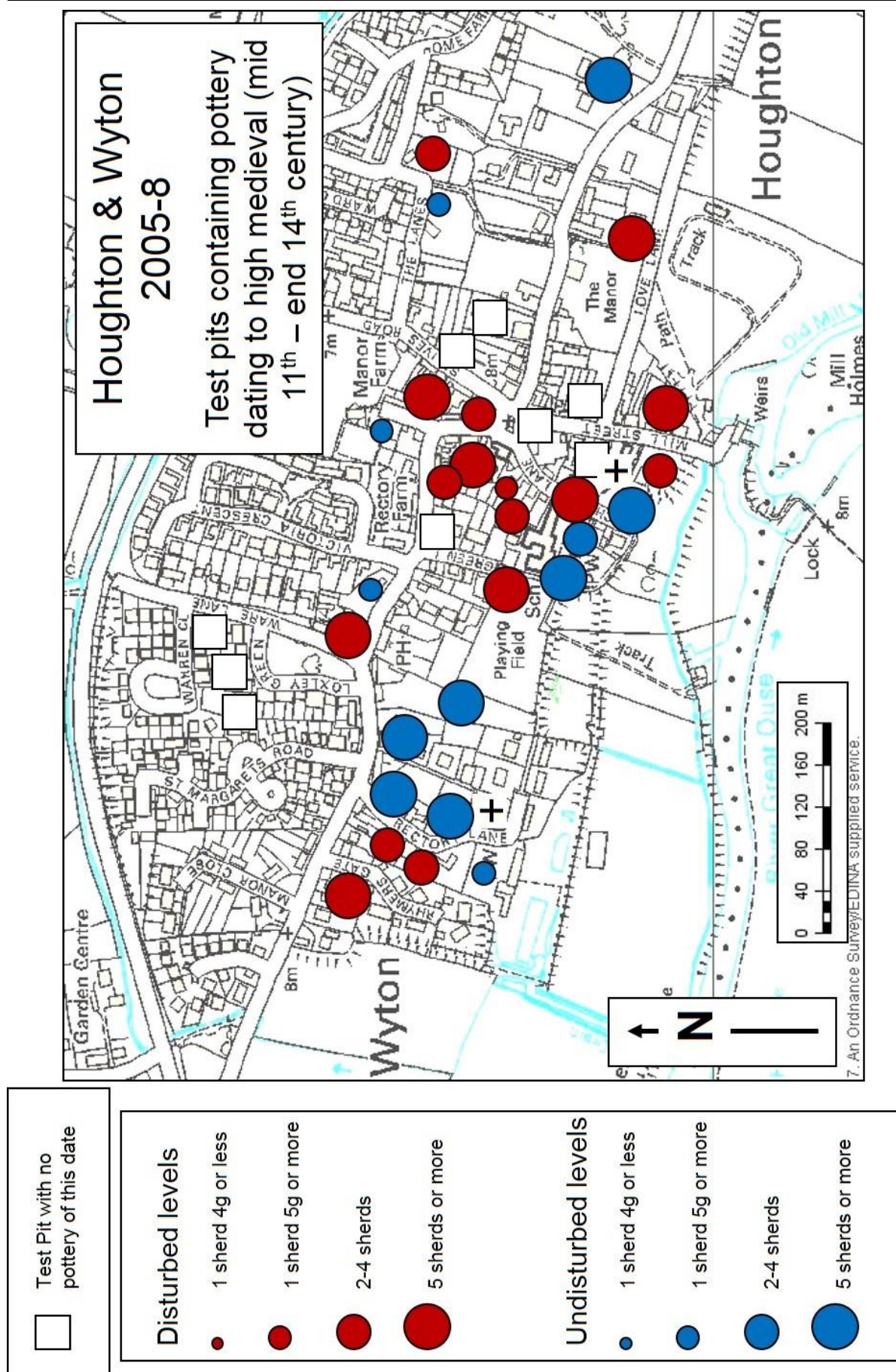


Figure 51: High Medieval pottery distribution map for the Houghton and Wyton test pits © Crown copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/Edina supplied service



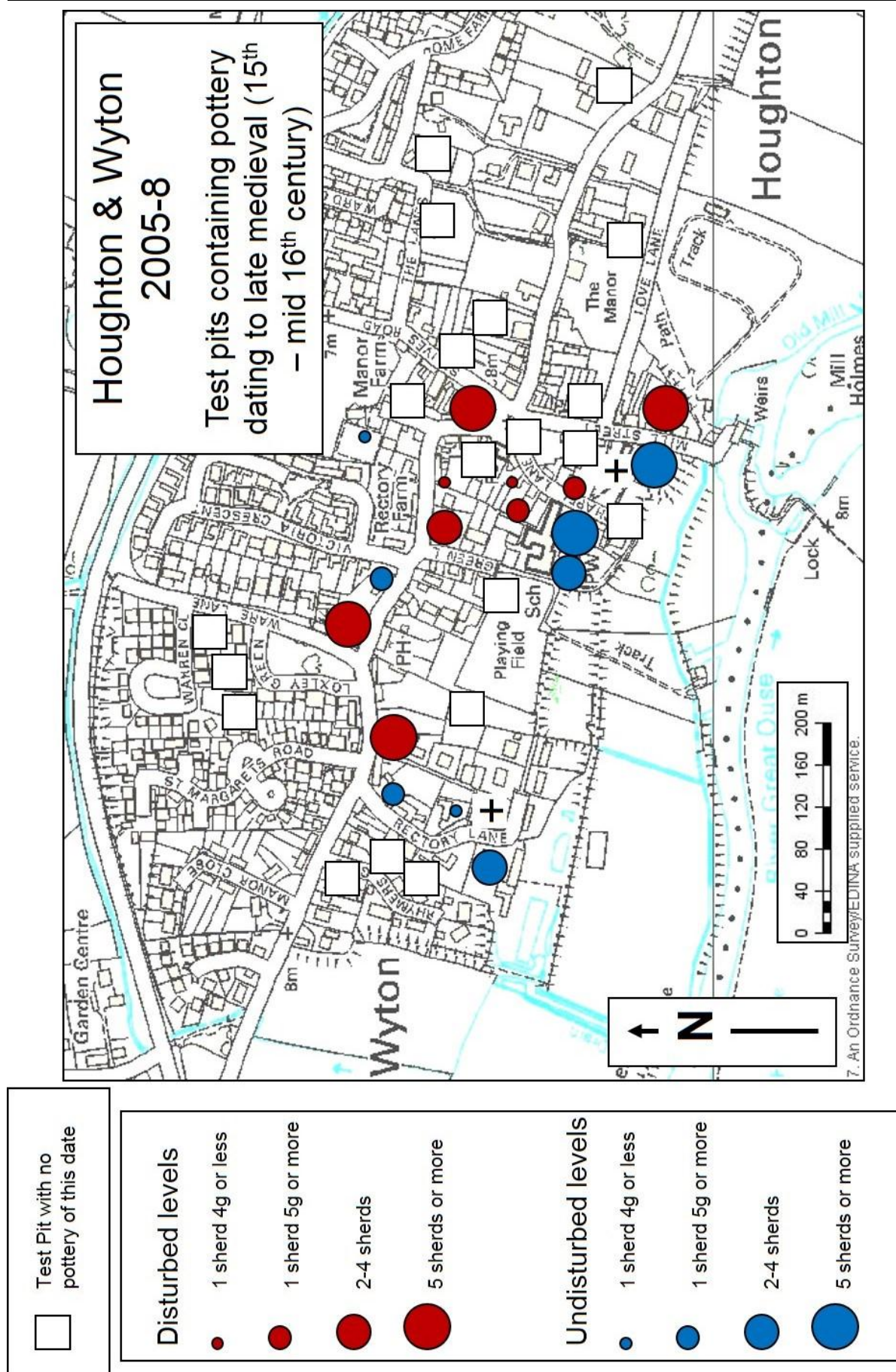


Figure 52: Late Medieval pottery distribution map for the Houghton and Wyton test pits© Crown copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/Edina supplied service



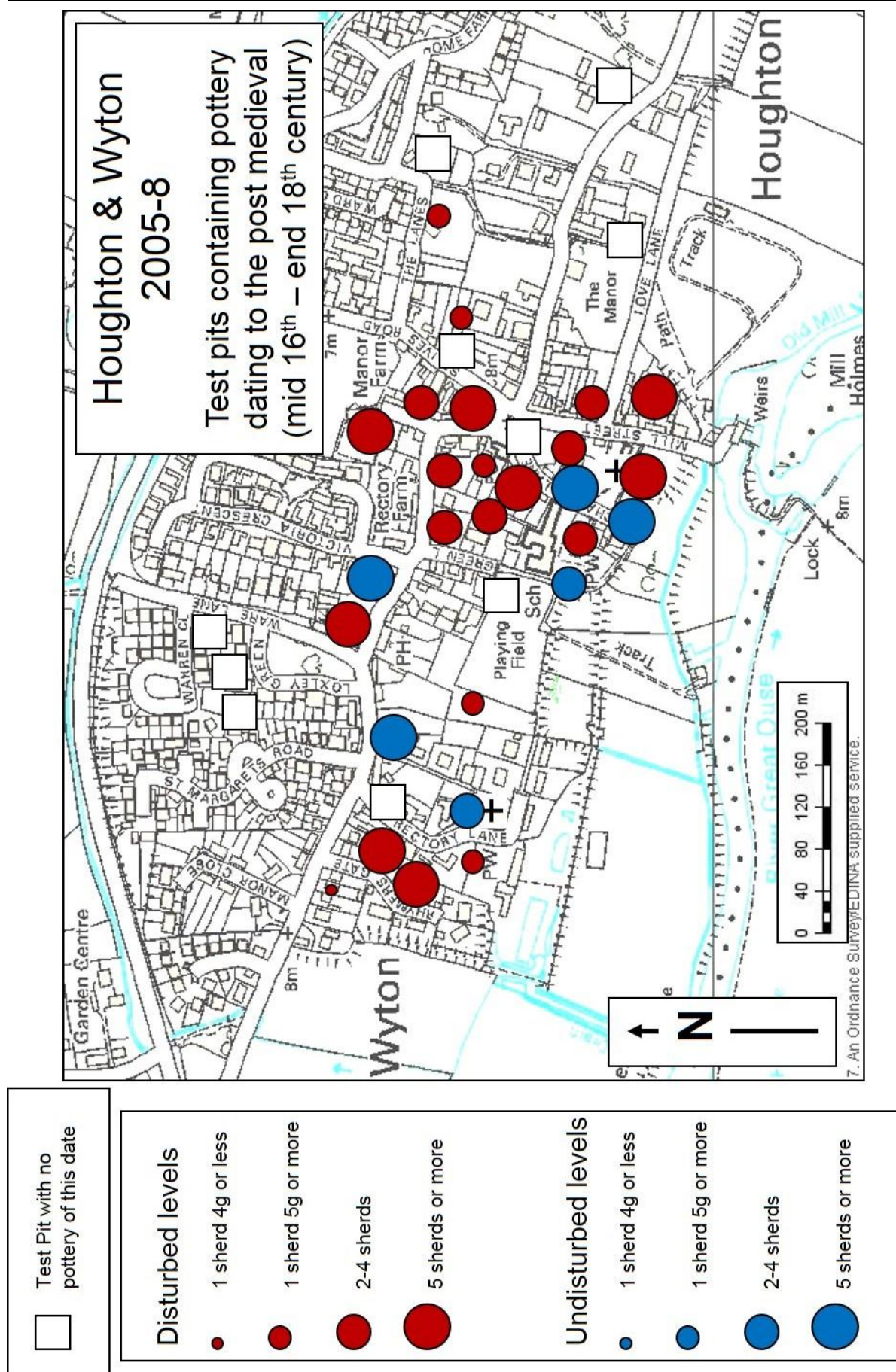


Figure 53: Post Medieval pottery distribution map for the Houghton and Wyton test pits © Crown copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/Edina supplied service



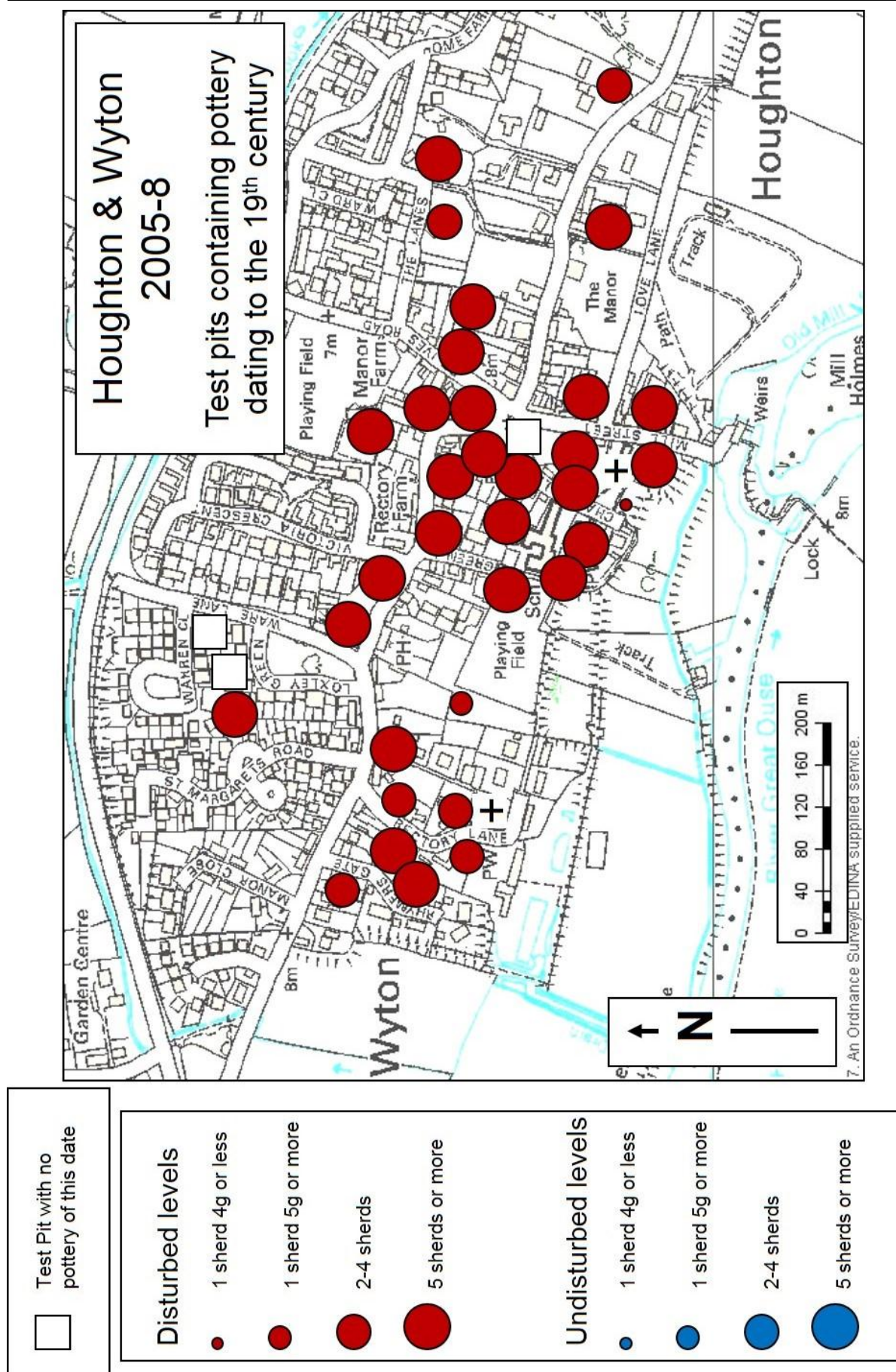


Figure 54: 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery distribution map for the Houghton and Wyton test pits © Crown copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/Edina supplied service