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Access Cambridge Archaeology

Archaeological Test Pit Excavations in Wendens Ambo, Essex in 2017 and 2018

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(Front cover images: Team photo at left at WAM/18/4 and looking at the finds right at WAM/18/21. Copyright ACA)

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1 Summary

Three two-day test pit excavations were undertaken in the village of Wendens Ambo, situated in northwest Essex between July 2017 and August 2018. In that time a total of 35 1m^2 archaeological test pits were excavated by 91 school pupils from five secondary schools as part of the Independent Learning Archaeology Field School (ILAFS) programme run by Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) out of the Department of Archaeology at the University of Cambridge. In addition, over 83 children and adult volunteers excavated test pits over a community orientated weekend of excavation in August, 2018.

The test pitting in Wendens Ambo revealed a range of activity dating from the Bronze Age through to the modern day, both supporting what has already been found through historical research in the parish as well as providing new archaeological evidence. The nature of the test pits allows excavations in otherwise inaccessible places for the normal methods of commercial archaeological investigation, and it showed that some earlier phases of occupation in Wendens Ambo still exist under the present settlement, despite the modern development.

Small amounts of Bronze and Iron Age pottery were found south of Wenden brook with a relatively large number of lithics found on both sides of the brook. The additional presence of Romano-British pottery shows an extension of activity from the Chinnel Barn villa site eastwards over what is now Duck Street. In the post-Roman period, a shift in the settlement was noted to the north of the brook, where Late Anglo Saxon pottery was identified from which it expanded to Wenden Parva along Royston Road and Wenden Magna at St Mary's church, although the medieval pottery recorded hints that the focus of the village was around the northern half of Duck Street. Both villages were affected by the various socio-economic factors of the 14th century, including the Black Death, although it slowly recovered during the post medieval, when the villages were amalgamated during the 17th century. Wendens Ambo has remained small, despite the arrival of the railway during the 19th century and a lot of what is seen today is modern infilling.

2 Introduction

A total of 35 1m^2 archaeological test pits were excavated over a two-year period between 2017 and 2018 in the village of Wendens Ambo in northwest Essex. In 2017 11 test pits were excavated by secondary school pupils as part of the Independent Learning Archaeology Field School (ILAFS) run by Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) out of the University of Cambridge. There were two excavations in 2018, the first of these consisted of 14 test pits excavated by secondary school pupils, also part of the ILAFS programme, and a second community dig, organised in conjunction with the Wendens Ambo Society[1], when the remaining ten test pits were excavated.

2.1 Access Cambridge Archaeology

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

Since 2015 ACA has been managed by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) and thus have been able to work more closely with the unit to deliver outreach programmes such as the community excavations at Peterborough Cathedral in 2016, community test pitting activities in Suffolk and Cambridgeshire. The ACA and CAU collaboration has also enabled the continuation of the education outreach projects that involve work with both primary and secondary school pupils.

2.2 The Independent Learning Archaeology Field School (ILAFS)

The Independent Learning Archaeology Field School (ILAFS) programme, formerly known as 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 schools years 9, 10 and 12.

On ILAFS, participants spend two days running their own small (1m^2) archaeological excavation within living villages, with the aim of applying and developing a wide range of learning skills, boosting their academic confidence and giving them a taste of life and learning at university level. They make new discoveries for and about themselves, and, in the process, contribute to the university's currently occupied rural settlement (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

[1] http://www.wendensambo.org.uk/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&id=51&Itemid=28

inspirational and positive experience of higher education. After the field school, learners receive detailed individual feedback on their data collection, personal, learning and thinking skills developed during the fieldwork as well as their reporting and research skills exhibited in the written assignment, which will support applications to further and higher education.

2.3 Test-pit Excavation and Rural Settlement Studies

Rural settlement has long been a crucial area of research for medieval archaeology (Gerrard 2003; Lewis et al 2001), notably since the pioneering work of W. G. Hoskins, Maurice Beresford and John Hurst in the 1940s and 1950s (Hoskins 1955; Beresford 1954; Beresford & Hurst 1971), but until recently, attention was focused largely on the minority of medieval settlements which are today deserted or extensively shrunken. Currently occupied rural settlements (CORS), overlain by domestic housing and related buildings of living secular communities – the villages, hamlets and small towns of today – were generally largely disregarded as targets for research-driven excavation. Very few regions have seen any systematic research-driven primary investigation aimed at CORS, and most that 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 inhabited medieval rural settlements have opened up new areas for debate. These are beginning to call into question established theories about the development of rural settlement in the historic period (Aston & Gerrard 1999; Jones & Page 2007). Despite recent advances, the number of CORS to have seen methodical research-orientated investigation, including excavation, remains very small. In order 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 50 CORS, most in eastern England. This will help allow the evidence of the medieval rural settlement pattern of eastern England to be more representative of the entire range of medieval settlements, not just on the minority of sites which are currently deserted (Lewis 2005, 2006; 2007a; 2007b, 2008, 2009, 2012 and 2013).

3 Aims, objectives and desired outcomes

3.1 Aims

The aims of the schools and community test pit excavations in Wendens Ambo 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 Wendens Ambo and its environs.
- To strengthen the village residents' sense of heritage and community
- To allow local community participants to develop a wide range of practical and analytical archaeological skills
- To inform future interpretation of the area

3.2 Objectives

The school and community test pit excavation objectives in Wendens Ambo 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 the local community through involvement with the project.
- To investigate the archaeology of the environs of Wendens Ambo through test-pitting carried out by school students and local volunteers in properties throughout the village.

3.3 Outcomes

The desired outcomes of all the test pit excavations in Wendens Ambo were as follows:

- Raise the educational aspirations of participants.
- Provide an educational and vocational challenge allowing participants to develop transferable skills for life and learning in school and for higher education.
- An improved knowledge and understanding of the archaeological resource of the village of Wendens Ambo
- New archaeological skills learnt by volunteers on the community-led excavation.

4 Methodology

The two years of test pitting in Wendens Ambo was organised by ACA in conjunction with the Wendens Ambo Society. The excavation and records followed the standard Independent Learning Archaeology Field School (ILAFS), formerly known as the Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA), instruction handbook and recording booklet.

The test pit digging takes place over two days, which begins with an initial talk explaining the aims of the excavation, the procedures used 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, and each team is provided with a complete set of test pit excavation equipment, copies of the instruction handbook and a record booklet to enter excavation data into.

The test pits were all $1m^2$ and the turf, if present, was removed in neat squares by hand. Each test pit was excavated in a series of 10cm spits or contexts, to a maximum depth of 1.2m. The horizontal surface of each context/spit was then drawn at 1:10 scale before excavation, a photograph taken and the colour of the soil recorded with reference to a standardised colour chart. A pro-forma recording system was used by participants to record their test pit excavation. This comprised a 16-page *Test Pit Record* booklet which was developed by ACA for use by people with no previous archaeological experience. Each pit and context is described and noted using the site code WAM/year, so WAM/17 for 2017 and WAM/18 for 2018.

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 on site who visit the test pits regularly providing advice and checking 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 Wendens Ambo

5.1 The settlement today

Wendens Ambo is a village in northwest Essex, situated just under 23km as the crow flies south of Cambridge and 15km north of Bishops Stortford. It also sits across the river Cam from the town of Saffron Walden, on the junction of the B1383 that runs parallel to the M11 motorway that dissects Wendens Ambo parish and the east-west route of the B1039. The east of the village and close to the railway line sits along the valley of the River Cam at 60m OD, rising in the west of the parish to 100m and 120m OD (figure 2). St Mary the Virgin church is centred on TL 51289 36388.

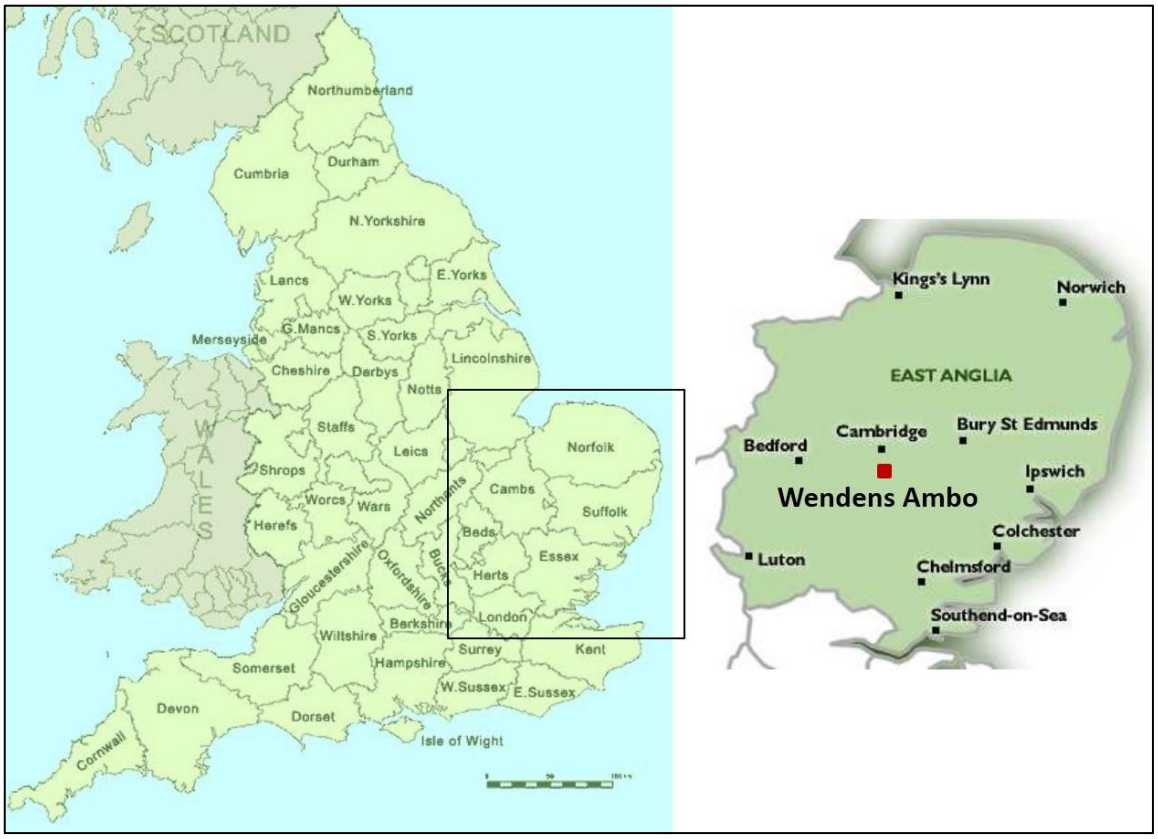

Figure 1: Map of England with close up insert of East Anglia and the approximate location of Wendens Ambo highlighted in red

The village is centred on St Mary's church and a large cricket pitch with pavilion. There is also a separate village hall, originally built as a Sunday school and a second recreation ground, called The Wick with playground structures and a small football pitch. There are two pubs, The Bell Inn and The Fighting Cocks, a small industrial estate, a number of independent businesses, including a garage and multiple clubs and societies. The village is also well served by the train station, linking north to Cambridge and south to London and beyond and by multiple buses connecting to the neighbouring settlements.

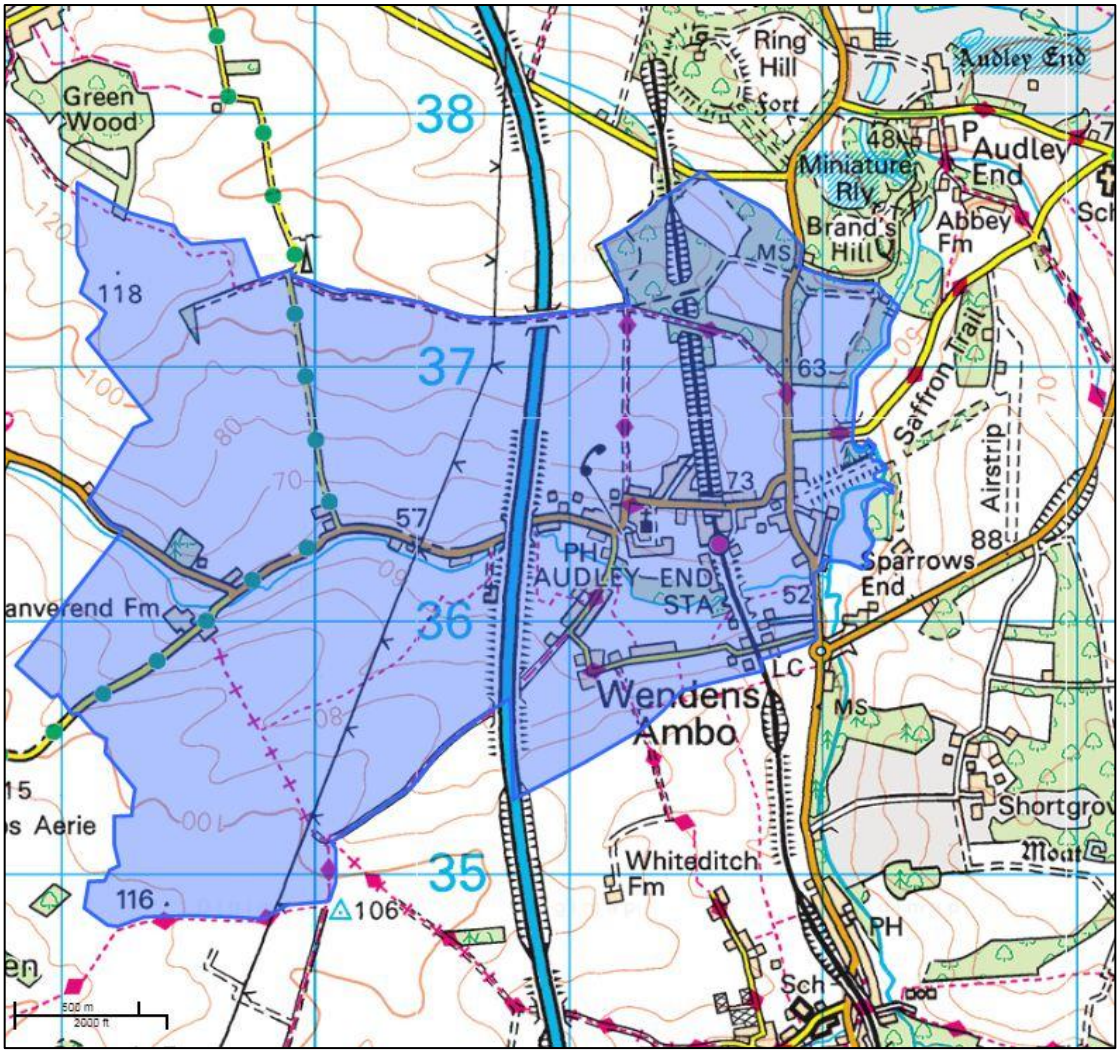

Figure 2: The extent of Wendens Ambo parish © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 20,000

There is a conservation area in Wendens Ambo, focused around the church, along Royston Road and Duck Street (figures 3 and 4). There are also about 32 listed buildings registered in the village, the majority of which are Grade II listed and date from the 16th to 18th centuries. However, there is one Grade I listed building, the Church of St Mary the Virgin, which dates from the 11th century. The full list of listed buildings can be seen on the National Heritage List for England website.[2] The majority of these buildings include colour washed thatched or mellow red brick houses that are linked by flint walls (Uttlesford District Council 2013).

[2] https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/

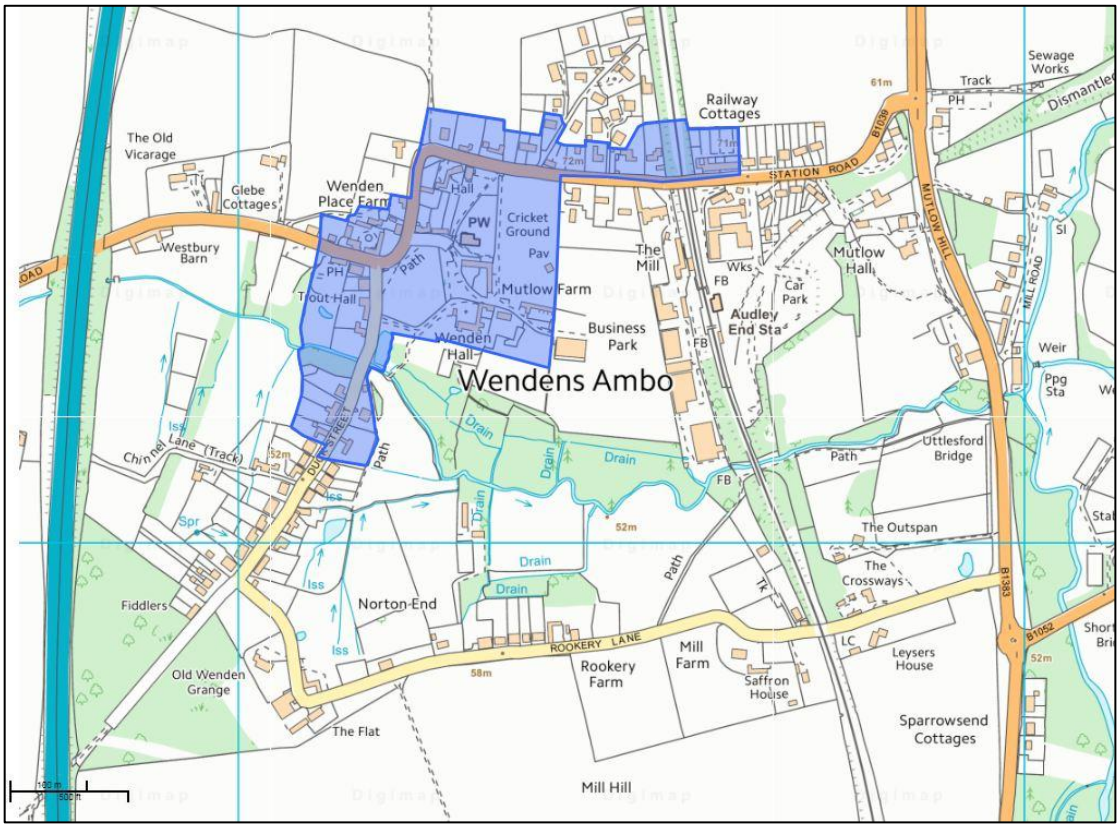

Figure 3: Modern OS map of Wendens Ambo with the Conservation Area highlighted in blue © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 5,000

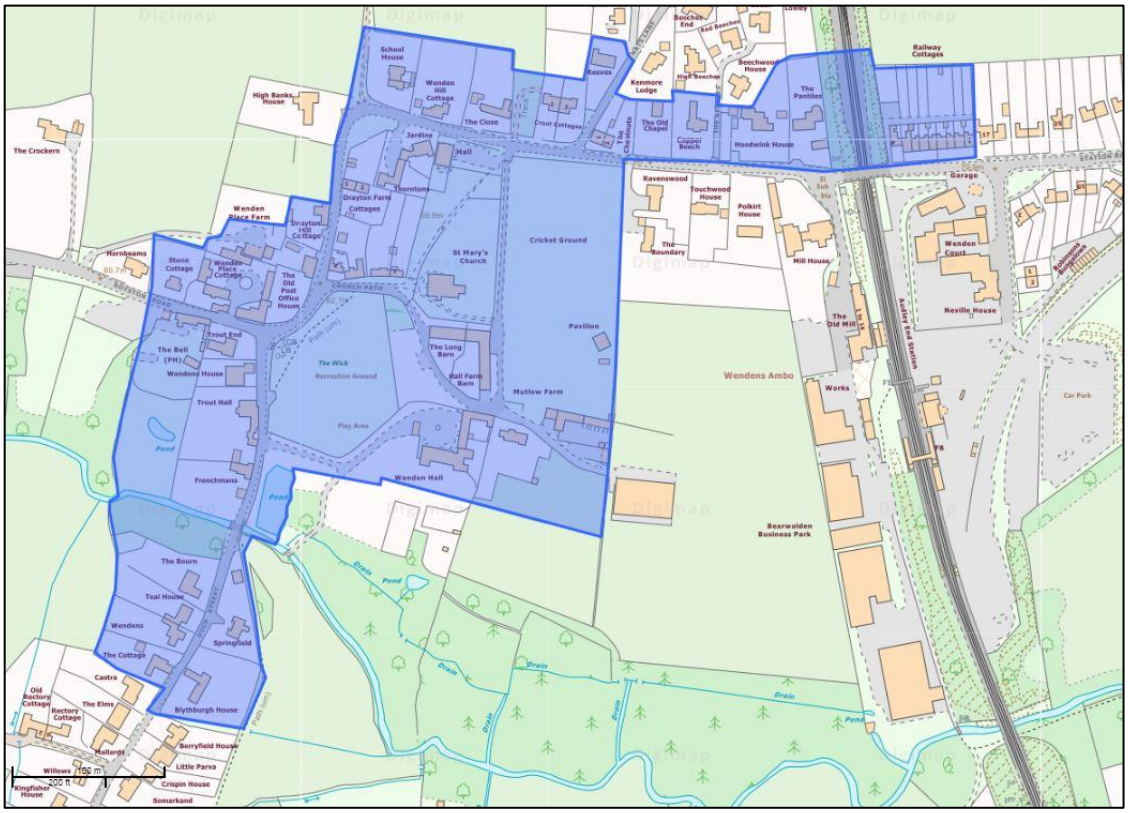

Figure 4: Close up modern OS map Wendens Ambo with the Conservation Area highlighted in blue © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 2,500

5.2 Geology and Topography

Wendens Ambo is situated within an area defined as the 'South Suffolk and North Essex Clayland', a National Character Area Profile (NCA), number 86 that encompasses much of Suffolk, west of the A14 at Bury St Edmunds and Ipswich. It extends through the Colchester hinterland, as well as the urban areas of both Braintree and Chelmsford in south Essex to Bishops Stortford and Stevenage in the west[3]. The NCA profile is characterised by a gently undulating wooded arable landscape that is bisected by numerous small-scale river valleys.

On a county scale, the Essex Landscape Character Assessment sites Wendens Ambo within the Cam Valley character area (Chris Blandford Associates 2003). The River Cam or Granta, as it is sometimes known, bisects the parish south-north. The source of the Cam is to the south of the parish at Debden and then flows north through Wendens Ambo, where tributaries also join the river, into and through Cambridge to then join the Great Ouse river just south of Ely, to finally enter North Sea at the Wash by Kings Lynn.[4] The Cam Valley is defined by strongly rolling valley sides in the north and gentler slopes in the south, inducing around Wendens Ambo. There is predominately large scale, open arable farmland present on the valley slopes with a more enclosed character, with nucleated settlements, on the valley floor.

More locally, the Uttlesford District Historic Environment Characterisation Report (Brown et al 2009) have classified Wendens Ambo as being within the designated area no.6: the Parkland and M11 corridor. This area comprises the southern part of the Stort Valley and the southern part of the Cam Valley, and is mainly characterised by its gently rolling rural landscape with a complex network of irregular ancient fields interspersed with linear greens and a number of former common fields.

The bedrock geology is recorded as the White Chalk Subgroup of chalk, laid down between 100 and 66 million years ago when the land here was under warm tropical chalk seas. Superficial deposits consist of alluvium, comprising of clay, silt, sand and gravel and found along the river valleys, with Glaciofluvial Deposits of sand and gravel recorded through the centre of the village from the last Ice Age and Head, a mix of clay, silt, sand and gravels that are formed on the subaerial slopes due to gravitational movement of material downslope.[5]

[3] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making/national-character-area-profiles#ncas-in-the-east-of-england (Accessed August 2018)
[4] http://www.environmentdata.org/archive/ealit:2869 (Accessed August 2018)
[5] http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html? (Accessed August 2018)

6 Archaeological and Historical Background

6.1 Historical Background

Wendens Ambo was first recorded as *Wendena* in 1086 which in Old English is thought to mean 'winding valley' (Mills 2011). At that time there were two Wenden villages, Great Wenden (also known as Wenden Magna) and Little Wenden (Wenden Parva). The settlement was not known as Wendens Ambo until 1662; Ambo is Latin for 'both' to represent the time when the two separate parishes were combined (Kemble 2012). Documentary evidence also shows how the name of Wenden has changed over the years, from *Wendena* in 1086 to *Wandenne* in 1206, *Wenden* in 1251, *Wendon* in 1360 and *Wynden* in 1439 (Mackay 1982).

Wendena has four separate entries in the Little Domesday Book, part of the Domesday survey, compiled in 1086; the translations of which can be seen below (all Williams and Martin 2003). (Additional information about understanding the Domesday Book is available online.[6])

The first entry related to the land of William de Warenne who held Little Wenden stating: "*Richard hold Wendens (Ambo and Lofts) of William, which Wulfmaer held as a manor and as 1½ hides and 30 acres and this is William's by exchange. Then as now there were two villans and seven bordars. Then and later there was one plough in demesne, now 1½. Then and now the men had 1½ ploughs. There are 16 acres of meadow. There were then 17 pigs, now none. Then as now there were 50 sheep. It was then worth 40s, now 60s"*.

The second entry relates to Great Wenden and the land owned by Robert Gernon: "*Hugh holds Wendens (Ambo and Lofts) of Robert which one free man held before the conquest as a manor and as seven hides less six acres. Then as now there were three ploughs in demesne. The men had four ploughs then and when received, now five. Then and later there were eight villans, now nine. There are now five bordars. Then and later there were six slaves, now five. There are 24 acres of meadow. Then and later there was one mill, now two. There were then five sheep and seven pigs. There are now three colts and 30 pigs and 67 sheep. Then and later it was worth £7, now £8".*

The last two entries first relate to the land of Ralph Baynard: "*Amalfrid holds Wenden (Ambo and Lofts), which one free man, Alwine still held as a manor and as 1½ hides and 30 acres and Ralph has it by exchange. Then as now there were five villans and three bordars, two slaves and two ploughs in demesne and the men had one plough. There is woodland for 80 pigs. There are three acres of meadow. It was then worth £4, now £5"* and a note in the appropriations of the King's land in Essex stated that "*in Wendens (Ambo and Lofts) a free man holds 6½ acres and it is worth 2s".*

Mackay (1982) suggests that the manor of Great Wenden at the time of the Domesday Book totalled approximately 834 acres and an estimated population of 95, which would have been very large when compared to other Domesday settlements in the area.[6] For Little Wenden, he speculated that it was just a quarter of the size of Great Wenden, encompassing 210 acres with a much smaller population of just 45. More recent research across the Uttlesford region in general (Coxall 2017 and forthcoming), has

[6] http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/domesday/ (for general information and https://opendomesday.org/place/XX0000/wendens-ambo-and-lofts/ for Wendens Ambo specifically (Accessed November 2018))

shown that there is a correlation 'between the meadow resource available to each manor at Domesday and the wealth and size of the manor concerned and Coxall has theorised the probable distribution of these meadowland lands by each of the four major landowners at the time of the Domesday survey (figure 5).

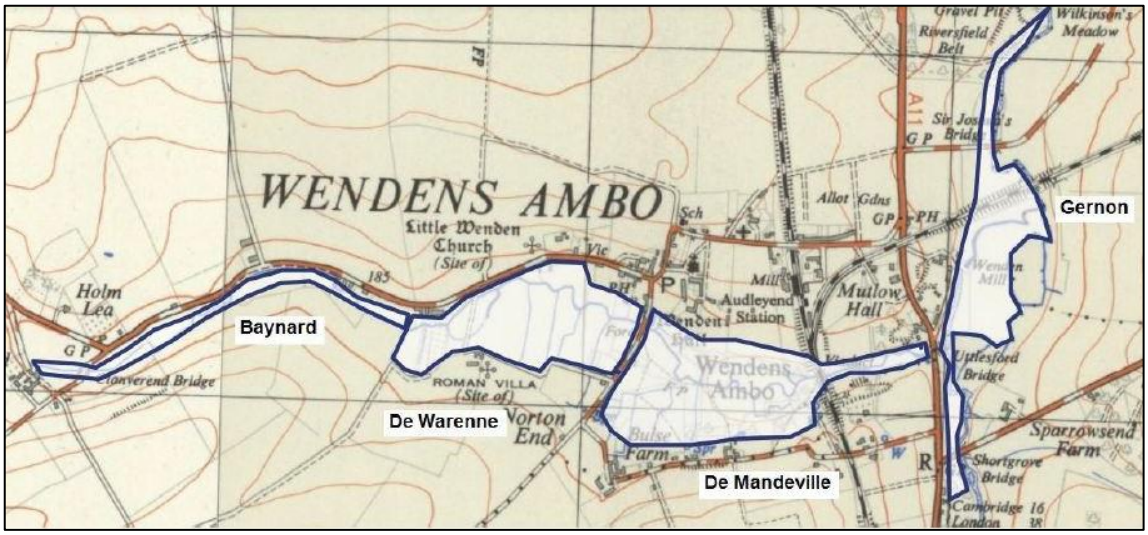

Figure 5: Possible extent of each manor's meadowlands at the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086. © Simon Coxall forthcoming

Each of the Wendens would probably have had their own churches from the Late Saxon period, possibly just as simple wooden structures, although none are mentioned in the Domesday Book. The church dedicated to St Mary the Virgin is now the only church in Wendens Ambo and would have originally been the church of Great Wenden. It is Grade I listed (SMR No: 217); its earliest construction likely dating to the later 11th century, consisting of the nave and west tower. The tower is interesting as several phases of construction have been recorded, the earliest of which included a quantity of Roman brick (Rodwell and Rodwell 1977). There is also a 13th century chancel and south aisle with a 14th century north aisle that was rebuilt in 1898.[7] The dedication of the church in Little Wenden remains unknown (SMR No: 162). It was in a ruinous state (along with the Vicarage) when the parishes were joined in 1662 by Bishop Sheldon of London (Uttlesford District Council 2013). The first OS maps of the later 19th century site the church in a field west of the Vicarage, but more recent thinking suggests that the remains of the church probably lie in the Vicarage garden, where fragments of masonry and skeletal remains have been recovered (Rodwell and Rodwell 1977).

The amalgamation of the two parishes had already begun but was formally recognised in 1662. The manor of Great Wenden was already under the ownership of the 1st Earls of Suffolk and Little Wenden was purchased in 1620, which brought the two parishes under the same ownership for the first time. The upkeep of the two churches was difficult to sustain: the reported income was not enough for the upkeep of both and as they were under 1km apart, and Little Wenden was already in a ruinous state, Bishop Sheldon granted the formal amalgamation of the parishes to create Wendens Ambo (Mackay 1982).

The prosperity of the Earls of Suffolk went into decline through the early 18th century and, when the 10th Earl died in the middle of the century with no heirs, the estates eventually passed to the descendants of the 3rd Earl. The land was divided with the 2nd Earl of Bristol coming into possession of the manor of Wendens Ambo until he sold it to Lord Braybrooke in 1810. It was the Braybrooke and Robinson families who owned

[7] https://www.british-history.ac.uk/rchme/essex/vol1/pp329-332 (Accessed November 2018)

most of the land during the 19th century (*Ibid*). The process of Enclosure, also during the early 19th century, divided up the very large open fields, the majority of which were across the village, into smaller plots. It also meant the loss of common land, which the population had once relied upon for animal grazing. After the 1814 Act of Parliament, a number of people left the village to look for work elsewhere and this exodus continued through the first half of the 19th century.

The population recorded in the first National Census in 1801 was 269 and, despite the lack of house building in the village during the 19th century and people leaving to find work elsewhere, the overall population was seen to slowly rise every 10 years to a figure of 347 in 1841. It was the coming of the railway in 1845 that led to a jump in the population so that according to the 1851 census, 421 people were living in Wendens Ambo.[8] This number decreased again through the latter half of the 19th century, peaking again in 1911 at 390 after which it steadily declined again through the first half of the 20th century down to just 319 in 1961. The process of infilling during the latter half of the 20th century has led, once again, to a population increase, although the village remains small, the population at the last national census in 2011 was recorded as 473.[9]

It was the construction of the railway line that had one of the greatest impacts on the village. The route can be seen in the 1870's OS map of the village (figure 6). Eastern Counties Railway constructed a line connecting London and Cambridge with a station situated in Wendens Ambo village opening in July 1845, although after a few years, the station was renamed Audley End. Mackay (1982) speculates that this was because Wendens Ambo was not considered 'important enough' at that time and the line was there to serve Saffron Walden. He states that service became quite slow with little upkeep of the line so that by the 1860's, the Great Eastern Railway took over Eastern Counties Railway. The GER created a branch line from Wendens Ambo to Saffron Walden continuing onto Bartlow, until its closure in 1964.[10] The railway effectively split the village in two, although the historic core to the west was little affected. A viaduct over the stream was connected with a second section of track when the branch line through to Saffron Walden was built.

In the 20th century, work started on the construction of the M11 motorway in 1977 in order to connect London with Stansted Airport and Cambridge. The motorway came straight through the parish, much like the railway, although this time, cutting through the western fringes of the settlement and bridging both Royston Road and Dodnoe Lane as well as cutting through the chalk landscape to both the north and south of the village, before opening to traffic in 1979 (Mackay 1982).

[8] http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/unit/10248670/cube/TOT_POP (Accessed November 2018)
[9] https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/localarea?compare=1170214033 (Accessed November 2018)
[10] http://www.disused-stations.org.uk/s/saffron_walden/ (Accessed November 2018)

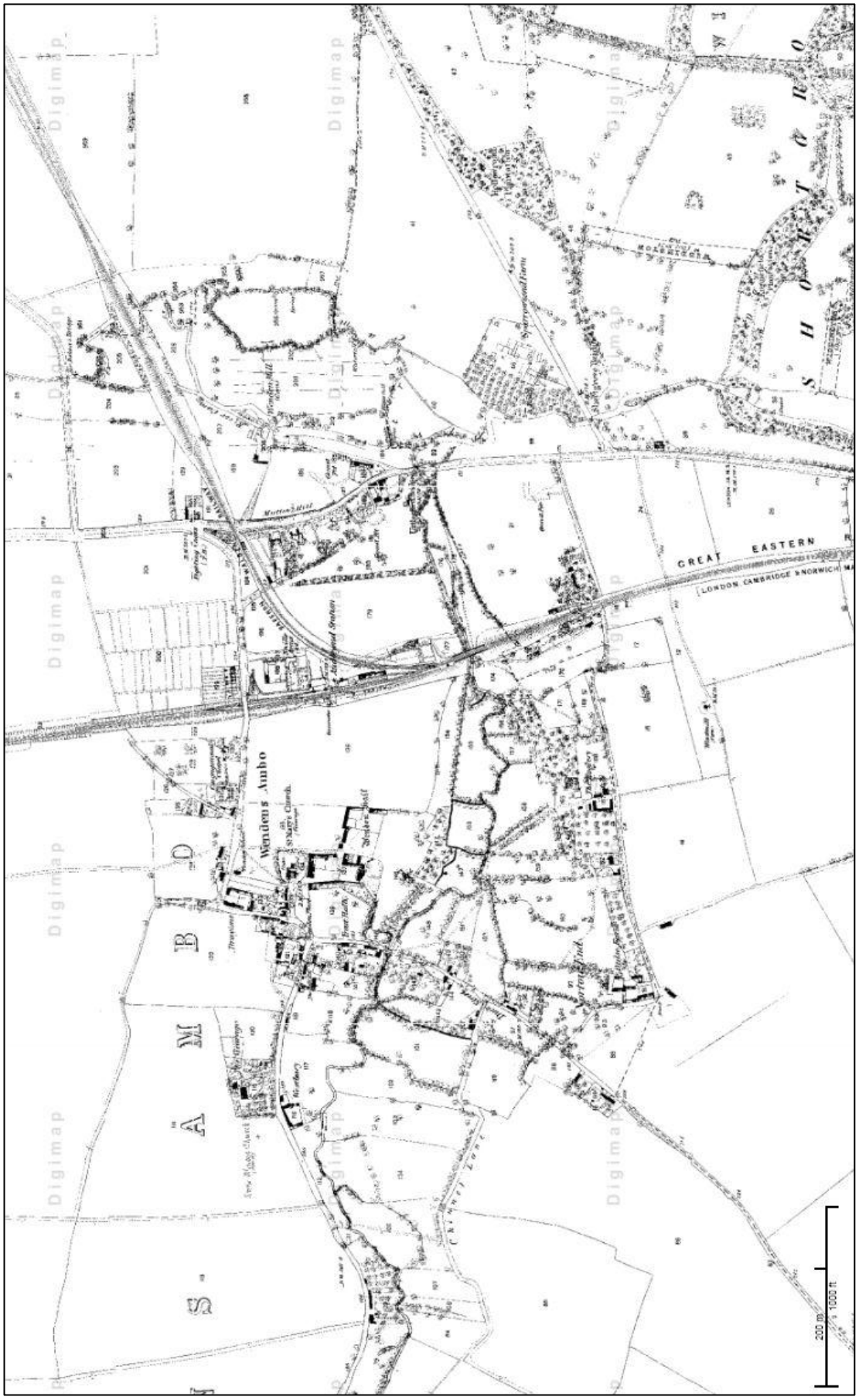

Figure 6: 1870's OS map of Wendens Ambo © Crown Copyright and Database rights/Ordnance Survey 2018, 1: 5,000

6.2 Archaeological Background

The archaeological record for Wendens Ambo is wide ranging and the archaeological data recorded here is based on Essex Historic Environment Record (HER) data found from a 1km search around Wendens Ambo from the Heritage Gateway website.[11] It is discussed through the following sections by time period.

6.2.1 Prehistoric

Evidence for both prehistoric settlement as well other spot finds for dispersed activity has been identified throughout Wendens Ambo. The earliest evidence is of flint scatters dating from the Mesolithic (10,000-4,000 BC) period onwards. A Mesolithic to Neolithic (4,000-2,200 BC) date was also considered to be the most likely for a fairly extensive area of flint manufacture (based on the high number of blades recorded and associated flint debitage) that was recorded during trial trenching at Chinnel Barn in 1993 (SMR No: 16957). This was the recorded site of both Iron Age and Romano-British occupation just to the west of the M11.

A Neolithic skull of young woman was found beneath a peat bed close to Wenden brook during the railway construction in the 1860s (SMR No: 379). In this area a number of animal bones, also likely of a Mesolithic or Neolithic date, consisting of sheep, red deer, ox and elk, were found along the route of a culvert to the west of Uttlesford Bridge (SMR No: 223). Evidence for Bonze Age (2,200-700 BC) activity was again recorded during the construction of the railway, when a number of burial urns were discovered (SMR No: 221). Bronze Age activity was also seen as a continuation of the Mesolithic and Neolithic occupation around Chinnel Barn, as mentioned above, with the discovery of crude flint scrapers and large flakes found during trial trenching in 1993 (SMR No: 16957).

The Iron Age (700 BC-AD 43) activity in Wendens Ambo recorded on the HER is quite extensive; the largest area of occupation identified is at Chinnel Barn found during the widening of the M11 (SMR No: 170). Three Iron Age roundhouses were identified with associated pits and gullies as the earliest identified form of settlement to be found (so far) in Wendens Ambo. The roundhouses are thought to date from the Middle Iron Age onwards given the large amount of pottery and animal bone found at the site. A large amount of Middle Iron Age pottery was also identified through field walking as part of the M11 improvements, both in the south by Chinnel Barn (SMR No: 16924) and to the north of Royston Road (SMR No: 16925). Both sites also yielded burnt stone and worked flint scatters. Additional trenching was also undertaken north of Royston Road and archaeological features were excavated. The largest was a rectangular pit, the upper fill of which contained Iron Age pottery with animal bone. This was by a post hole and a number of further small and large circular features were also found (SMR No: 16928). To the west of this site, an Iron Age farmstead has also been identified (SMR No: 6733), although its exact location remains unclear. Uttlesford would have been on the border between the territories of two Iron Age tribal societies, the Trinovantes and the Catuvellauni, which is why Middle to Late Iron Age settlement is prevalent across this region (Brown et al 2009). The river valleys played an important part in Iron Age society, with the construction of hill forts along these valleys demonstrating a society's status and wealth (Coxall forthcoming). The nearest hill fort to Wendens Ambo is at Littlebury, just a little further north from Wenden along the Cam valley at Audley End, but has an Early Iron Age date, suggesting that the settlement in Wenden could have been as a result of the hill fort at Littlebury.

[11] http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/advanced_search.aspx (Accessed October 2018)

It was reported that a Late Iron Age coin of *Tasciovanus* and King of the *Catuvellauni* whose tribal centre was based in modern day St Albans, was found at the Chinnel Barn site during the mid-19th century. During work on the construction of the railway line in the later 19th century, a number of burial urns were found to the south of the brook, indicating the presence of a possible Iron Age cemetery at this location (SMR No: 220), although it is not clear on the HER if these are the same burial urns that were given a Bronze Age date.

Additional finds of lithics recorded on the HER have only been identified as prehistoric, such as along Duck Street, when a small collection of worked flint was found in later features during an evaluation (SMR No: 46002) as well as during the extensive widening of the M11, close to Royston Road, where a number of worked flints were recorded, many with secondary working (SMR No: 381). Both sites are likely to be of a later prehistoric date, dating from the Neolithic onwards.

6.2.2 Romano-British

The largest and most well-known area of Romano-British (AD 43-410) archaeology in Wendens Ambo is the double corridor villa site, first excavated in the mid-19th century in Chinnel's Field, now immediately west of the M11 (SMR No: 169). Archaeology has shown that the structure was rebuilt several times with original finds consisting of five infant burials, with a number of coins and bronze artefacts to include an armlet, ring, bracelet and spoons, with a brooch, pottery, a bone comb and an iron knife with bone handle. Rescue excavations in the 1970s before the construction of the M11 motorway at a number of sites in the area added to knowledge of the wider landscape around the villa to include corn drying kilns, a small bath house with hypocaust, a large granary and other structures together with a series of terraced fields. Archaeology in the 1990s in advance of the widening of the motorway concluded that the enclosed villa complex represented the administrative centre of the settlement and had associated field boundaries and structures close by. The extent of the occupation was also seen to extend northwards towards the stream with trackways and a cobbled surface, 1st to 3rd century pottery, tile, a lead weight, a 3rd century coin, a cobalt blue bead and a copper alloy sheet metal strainer.

Archaeological excavations undertaken within the current extent of the modern village, include an evaluation in a field just to the southwest of the junction of Duck Street and Rookery Lane (SMR No: 46001). The features identified were thought to relate to Roman agricultural activity, mainly related to the end of the occupation at the nearby villa site (above) in the 3rd and 4th centuries although some evidence for 1st century AD activity was also identified (Wightman 2009 and Ennis 2006). It was in this location that evidence for a spring with a cobbled surface was also found which suggested an area of crop processing and other activities, focused at the spring (SMR No: 46000). Just to the north of this site at Cranford Cottage, along Duck Street, an evaluation recorded Roman ditches and pits with pottery and a loom weight (SMR No: 47765) that was also thought to relate to agricultural activities associated with the Roman villa site at Chinnel Barn. A second reputed Romano-British site is recorded on the HER between Royston Road in the north and the stream in the south, but there are no archaeological results to back this up (so far) (SMR No: 1952).

Spot finds of a Roman date have also been recorded through the village, including during the archaeological monitoring of the railway station car park being stripped, when sherds of Roman pottery were found in the subsoil with later Anglo Saxon pottery

(SMR No: 48374). Also along the line of the railway, to the south of the brook, Roman burial urns (SMR No: 222) were found. Surface finds of broken tile were also identified in a field to the west of the junction of Duck Street and Chinnel Lane (SMR No: 260) and a single sherd of Romano-British pottery was found during fieldwalking in advance of the M11 widening (SMR No: 325). When St Mary's Church was built in the 11th century, a number of Roman bricks and tile were utilised in its construction, particularly evident above the West door in the tower (SMR No: 218). Two fragments of Roman tile, (one a tegula) were found as residual in fills of medieval ditches during an evaluation at Drayton Hill Cottage, just west of the church (Pavez 2018).

6.2.3 Anglo-Saxon

During the Anglo-Saxon period (AD 410-1066), two separate settlements developed which would later become the present day village of Wendens Ambo, when they were joined in the 17th century (see section 6.1). Part of the site of Little Wenden (and in particular the church) is thought to have been sited along the Royston Road (SMR No: 163). During an excavation in advance of a bungalow construction, structural evidence in the form of both beam slots and post holes were recorded with Late Anglo-Saxon St Neots Ware pottery (SMR No: 17339).

In the grounds of Mutlow Hall, just to the east of Audley End Station, a likely Early Anglo-Saxon burial was found during manual work undertaken in the mid-19th century. The grave goods consisted of a complete vessel, three iron spearheads and an iron shield boss, from which it has been insinuated that the grave was of a male and likely also part of a larger cemetery (SMR No: 229). Nearby at the railway station, during stripping of the land for a car park, two sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery were found in the subsoil (SMR No: 48374) with a small piece of Roman pot. There have been no further discoveries of Anglo-Saxon finds in the parish.

6.2.4 Medieval

Medieval (AD 1066-1540) remains are sparse in Wendens Ambo, except for the church of St Mary the Virgin (SMR No: 217) still in use. The site of the church in Little Wenden (SMR No: 162) has been discussed above. The core of that settlement was to the west of St Mary's church alongside Royston Road.

Archaeological excavations in Wendens Ambo have revealed additional medieval remains, particularly along Duck Street that was likely part of the original historic core of Great Wenden during the medieval period and a main crossing of Wenden Brook. An evaluation at Cranford Cottage, to the south of Chinnel Lane, found two pits and three ditches that contained medieval pottery (SMR No: 47766). This activity may have related to a farmstead on the southern edge of the medieval village. Further south, an evaluation on a field to the west of the junction of Duck Street and Rookery Lane (where new houses have been built) found a number of medieval features dating between the 12th and 16th centuries (SMR No: 46001). These were identified as possible structural remains or a small enclosure dating to around the 12th century, multiple ditches, gullies and large pits were found to date to the 13th and 14th centuries and a possible metalled trackway led to Duck Street during the 16th century (Wightman 2009 and Ennis 2006).

In early 2018, an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Drayton Hill Cottage recorded two medieval ditches and a pit, with a number of medieval pottery sherds and

animal bone and a residual Roman tegula tile fragment recorded from one of the ditch fills. These were assessed to have been medieval plot boundaries (tofts), extending back from Royston Road (Pavez 2018).

During fieldwalking in advance of the construction of the M11 motorway, a number of sherds of medieval pottery were recorded from fields in the northwest of the parish (SMR No: 291) and a single medieval pottery sherd was recorded during archaeological monitoring at Arley House on Duck Street (Letch 2011).

6.2.5 Post medieval and later

The post medieval and later were a time of change for Wendens Ambo. This period of change is commonly thought to have started around AD 1540, after the Dissolution of the Monasteries by King Henry VIII. A lot of the archaeological evidence recorded on the HER is from the various industries present in the village(s) at that time. In modern times it includes, of course, the railway and World War II defensive structures.

At the north end of Duck Street and just south of the stream, the footings of a wall were found during the 1950s that likely represented a long north-south orientated building was on site prior to the construction of the current house (SMR No: 46869) and, although a definite date could not be assigned to the section of wall that was present, a post medieval date has been assumed. An archaeological evaluation at Cranford Cottage, in the southern half of Duck Street found both a number of medieval features (section 6.2.4) as well as a potential early post medieval flint surface (SMR No: 47767). It has been speculated that this trackway may have linked up with the flint metalled trackway identified in the adjacent field (Dyson et al 2011 and Quinn 2011). During monitoring of a cable trench in 2010 at Wendens Hall Farm, a number of post medieval and modern features and layers were recorded. They were all found to relate to the use of the site as a farm, with walls, outbuildings as well as the construction of the road (Wightman 2010).

A brick kiln identified on Rookery Lane (SMR No: 15731) likely dates to the 1840s and was utilised to provide bricks for the railway and, most likely, the construction of the viaduct. To the immediate east of the railway station was a steam roller mill built in 1897 (SMR No: 40702), although this has now been converted into flats. The station includes a length of platform and station office constructed when the branch line to Saffron Walden was added in the 1860s (SMR No: 40454). When this branch line was constructed, a culvert had to be built to channel the River Cam under the new railway and, although this line has since been dismantled, the brick structure remains intact (SMR No: 40455). The site of a brickworks known to have operated from 1875 to 1920 has been recorded between Mutlow Hall and the Old Forge, just north of Uttlesford Bridge (SMR No: 15557) and between the viaduct and Uttlesford Bridge, just south of the brook, a large assortment of plain and ornamental flower pots, chimney pots and other pottery, all dating to the later 19th century (SMR No: 15558) was found. Additional post medieval pottery remains were found during fieldwalking immediately west of the M11 motorway in advance of its construction, just to the south of Chinnel Barn (SMR No: 324). In early 2018 an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Drayton Hill Cottage found evidence for post medieval levelling over medieval ditch features, consisting of flint rubble and building material and potentially dates to the period of great rebuilding that took place in the village. Additional garden features were also identified and likely represented widening of the plot from the narrow medieval toft (Pavez 2018).

On the Chapman and Andre Map of 1777, the site of a water corn mill was marked on the map (SMR No: 249) that is still referenced on modern maps with the name of the Old Mill House on the site of the mill that is accessed via Mill Road (figure 7 below).

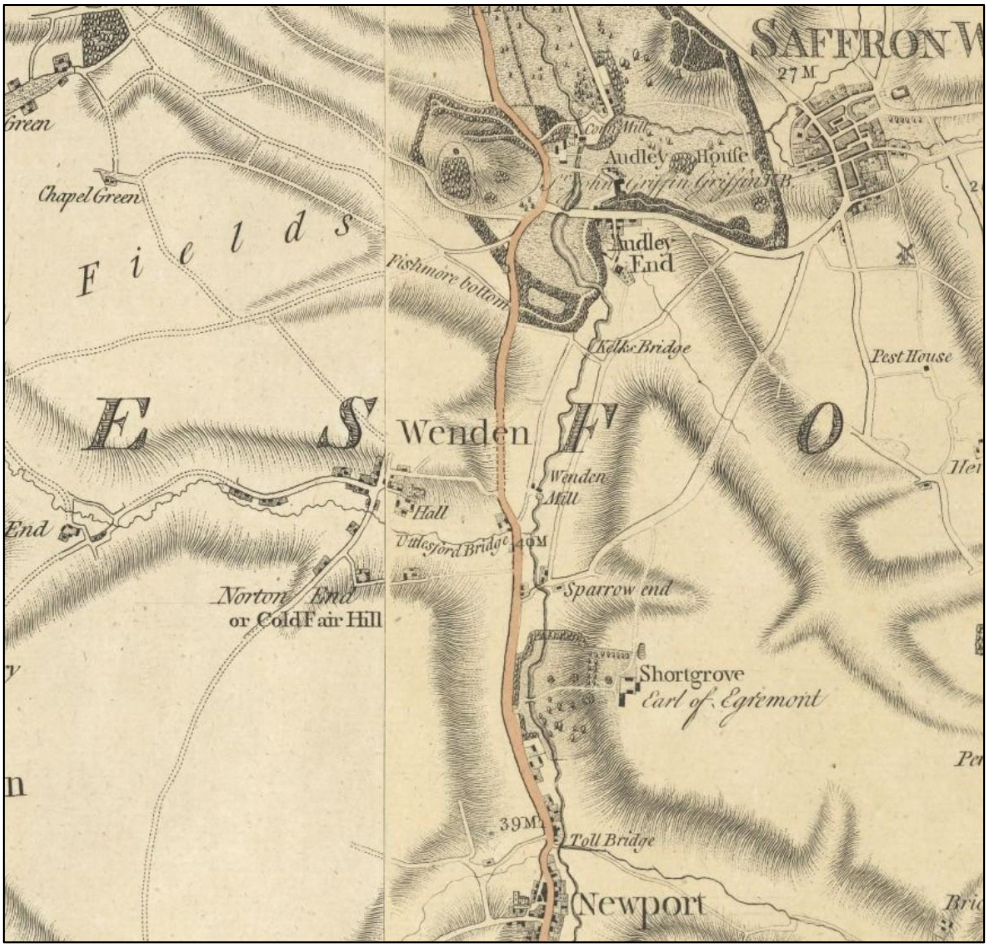

Figure 7: Extract of the 1777 Chapman and Andre Map of Essex. Digitally reproduced by Tim Franson, available at: https://map-of-essex.uk/map_of_essex_v2/

HER records dating to the 20th century are either listed buildings or date from the Second World War. The latter of these consist of a number of pillboxes (SMR No: 10384, 10236, 10238, 10237, 10383, 10390 and 10235), a bridge barrier on Sir Joshua's Bridge to the northeast of the village (SMR No: 10239) and a number of spigot mortar sites (SMR No: 10387, 10388, 10386 and 10385). Also close to the River Cam, along Mill Road, anti-tank blocks were sited, although these have since been destroyed (SMR No: 10389).

6.2.6 Undated

Only a small number of features have been identified in Wendens Ambo but remain undated as they have been identified as cropmarks and have not been subject to any archaeological investigations. Linear features and a faint ring ditch were identified just to the north of the Fighting Cocks Pub (SMR No: 7309) and in the same field were also recorded a rectilinear enclosure (SMR No: 356) thought to have been part of a possible field drainage system. These may be prehistoric in date, particularly given their location overlooking the River Cam to the south and east although, of course, without any excavation, this date is conjecture.

On the eastern banks of the river Cam the cropmarks of a rectangular enclosure with a central pit and a south-facing entrance (SMR No: 154) was found and has been compared to the 'Stanway burial enclosures at Colchester', which dated to the Late Iron Age[12] and may be of a similar date.

In the west of the village, between Royston Road and Chinnel Lane, a possible old field boundary has also been identified (SMR No: 19838), which likely pre-dates the 19th century as it is not on the first OS maps of the village.

[12] https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1019967 (Accessed November 2018)

7 Results of the test pit excavations in Wendens Ambo

The approximate locations of the 35 test pits excavated between July 2017 and August 2018 can be seen figure 8 below (please note that the test pits are not to scale). Yearly, this figure breaks down to 11 test pits excavated in 2017 as part of the ILAFS programme and two separate excavations in 2018. The first of these was in July where 14 test pits were excavated by secondary school students, which was followed up with a community dig in August where an additional 10 test pits were excavated. The data from each test pit is discussed in this section and set out in numerical order and by year. Most excavation was in spits measuring 10cm in depth, but in cases when a change in the character of deposits indicated a change in context, a new spit was started before 10cm.

An assessment of the overall results, synthesizing the data from all the pits, including deductions about the historic development of Wendens Ambo and the potential of the buried heritage resource of the village is presented in the following Discussion section (Section 8). Finds from each test pit are discussed in summary in this section and listed in detail in the relevant appendices (Section 12). Photographs of the test pits under excavation are included in the archive, but not included in this report for reasons of space.

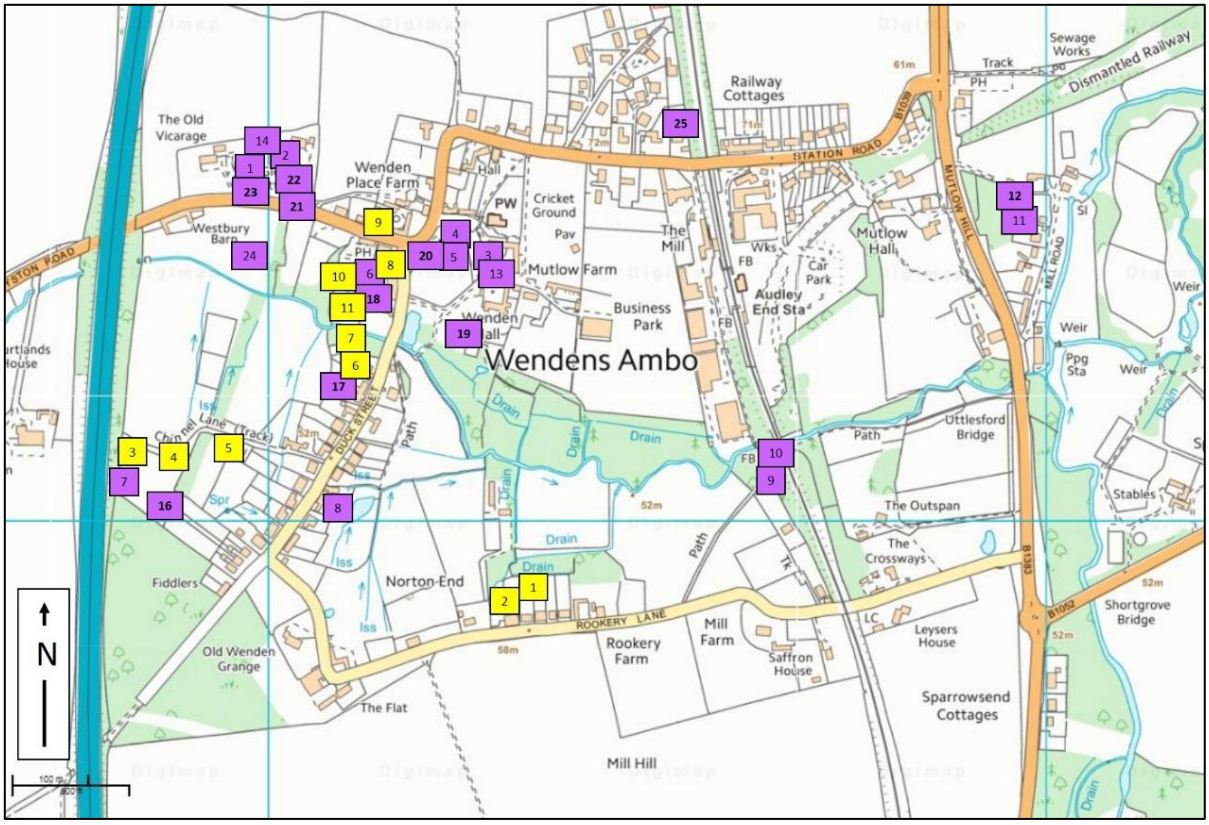

Figure 8: The locations of the two years of test pitting in Wendens Ambo. Yellow for 2017 and Purple for 2018 (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 5,000

7.1 The 2017 excavations

The 2017 test pit excavations in Wendens Ambo were undertaken over the 12th and 13th of July, where a total of 11 1m^2 archaeological test pits were excavated by 43 Year 9 and Year 10 school students from six secondary schools. The test pits were excavated as part of the Independent Learning Archaeology Field School (ILAFS) run by ACA and funded by Cambridge Admissions Office out of the University of Cambridge. The test pits were mainly sited in the west of the village, along both Royston Road and Duck Street with two pits also sited along Rookery Lane to the south. The test pit locations were found with the aid of the Wendens Ambo Society.

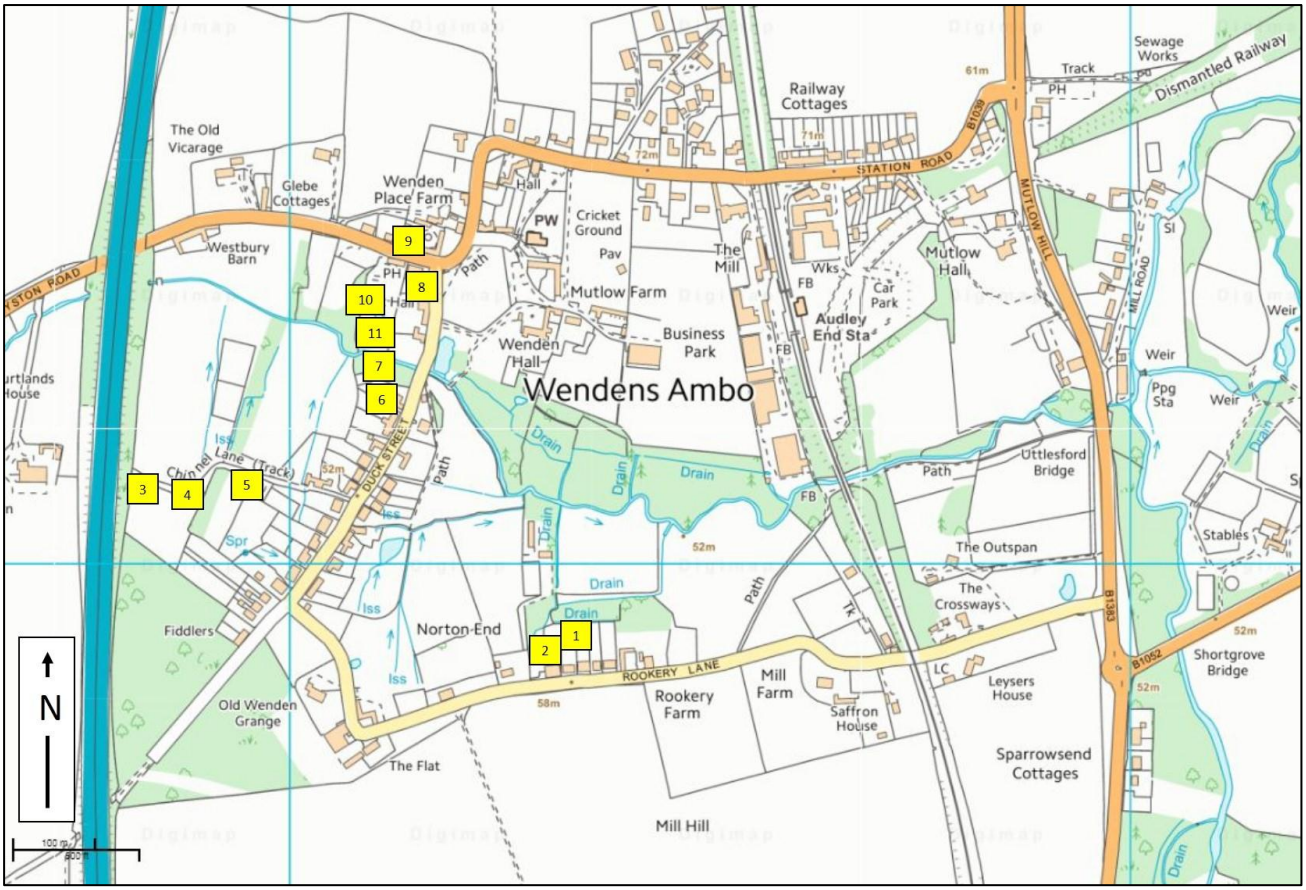

Figure 9: Wendens Ambo 2017 test pit location map (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service 1: 5,000

Test Pit one (WAM/17/1)

Test pit one was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set in the far south of the village (Opeongo House, Rookery Lane, Wendens Ambo. TL 51321 35905).

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

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from WAM/17/1 dates as Victorian. Additional single sherds of both post medieval Staffordshire Slipware and Chinese Porcelain were also recorded from the test pit.

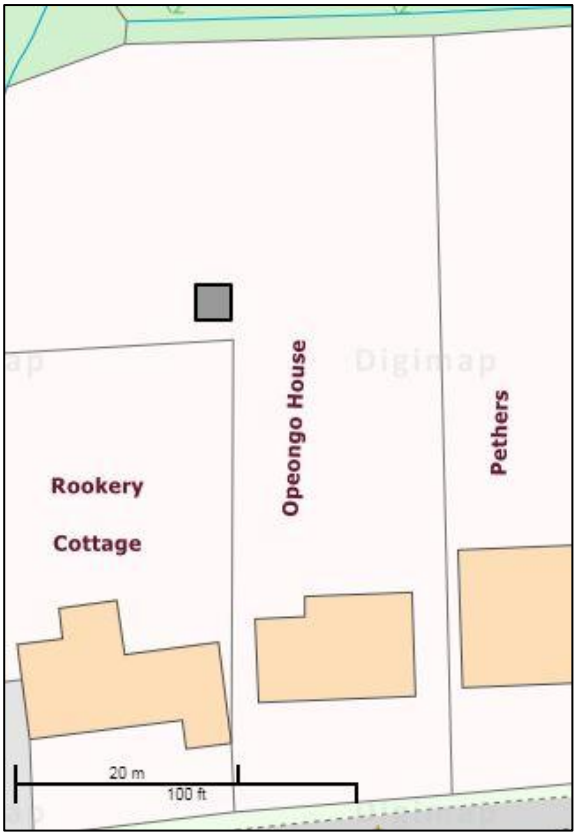

Figure 10: Location map of WAM/17/1

		SS		CP		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1					7	22	1800-1900
1	2					5	12	1800-1900
1	3	1	17			92	2721	1650-1900
1	4					84	545	1800-1900
1	5			1	12	75	903	1750-1900
1	6					16	49	1800-1900
1	7					7	123	1800-1900

Table 1: The pottery excavated from WAM/17/1

The location of WAM/17/1 in Opeongo House would have originally been part of Rookery Cottage garden and a probable 19th and 20th century rubbish dump from the occupation of that house was found here. The excavation was slowed due to the large amount of rubbish that was found and was not, in the time available, able to get beyond the extent of this. It is possible that additional earlier archaeological remains may still remain at a greater depth, as evident by two sherds of post medieval pottery, although these likely relate to the original occupation of the house. The mix of finds recorded consist of fragments of modern ceramic building material (CBM), clay pipe, tile, CBM, bricks, possible daub fragments, mortar, lots of glass, including a bottle stopper and complete bottles, some of which were of Glasgow Patterson's ESS Camp Coffee and Chicory. Modern nails were also found with a metal bracket, iron nails, metal tacks, a 1921 sixpence coin, a battery core, slate, coal, animal bone, a bottle cap, horseshoe fragments and pieces of scrap metal. The presence of both burnt stone and possible worked flints suggest that there may also have been later prehistoric activity on site, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to prove this.

Test Pit two (WAM/17/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a Grade II listed house dating to c.1600 when it was originally 3 properties, set in the far south of the village (Rookery House, Rookery Lane, Wendens Ambo. TL 51309 35888).

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 WAM/17/2 dates as Victorian, although an additional two sherds of post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware were also identified.

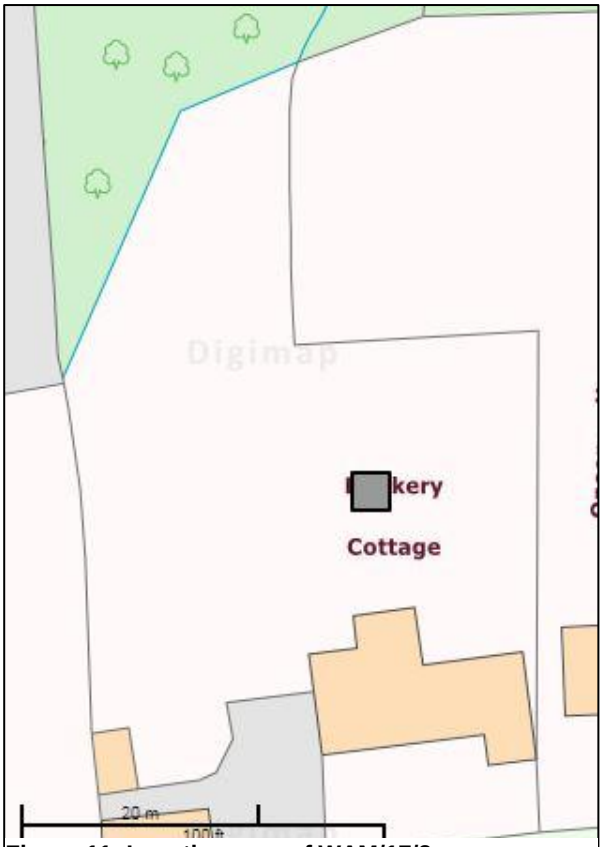

Figure 11: Location map of WAM/17/2

		GRE		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1					4	43	1800-1900
2	2	1	14			13	61	1800-1900
2	3					3	12	1800-1900
2	4					8	9	1800-1900
2	5					3	6	1800-1900
2	6			1	7	1	10	1720-1900

Table 2: The pottery excavated from WAM/17/2

The results from WAM/17/2 suggest that there was little in the way of activity on site prior to the construction of the current house, likely during the 17th century. It was during the 19th century and later that a lot more disturbance was noted over this part of the garden, although the excavation at WAM/17/1 has shown that the main rubbish dump for this property was to the north and west. A mix of finds were also recorded through the depth of the test pit with the later pottery and consist of tile, CBM, clay pipe, modern brick fragments, glass, a toy car (BMW convertible), cement/mortar, slate, iron nails, coal, breeze block fragments, a modern nail, a corroded broken spoon head, a plastic cap, a metal loop, animal bone and a possibly burnt brick fragment, hinting that there may have been a fire here at one time.

Test Pit three (WAM/17/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the northwest corner of Jubilee Wood, a newly-planted public wooded area and meadow, just south of Chinnel Lane and immediately east of the M11 motorway (Jubilee Wood, Chinnel Lane, Wendens Ambo. TL 50815 36085 – *Guestimate*).

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

The majority of the pottery excavated from WAM/17/3 dates to the Roman period. An additional two sherds of Late medieval ware and a small sherd of Victorian pottery were also recorded.

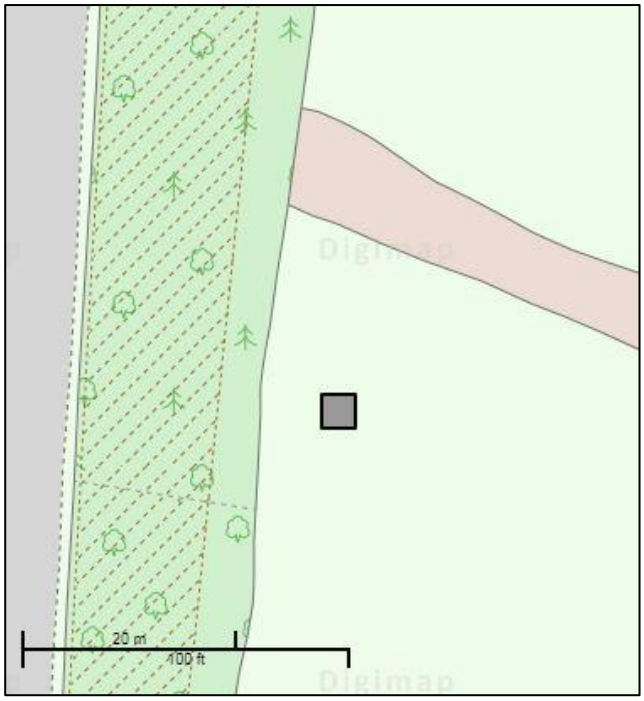

Figure 12: Location map of WAM/17/3

		RB		LMT		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	2	1	3	1	3			100-1550
3	3					1	1	1800-1900
3	4	3	33					100-400

Table 3: The pottery excavated from WAM/17/3

The largest collection of Romano-British pottery from the 2017 test pitting was found from WAM/17/3, which is perhaps not surprising given its proximity to known Roman archaeology that was recorded during the construction of the M11 motorway and the Roman villa found in Chinnel field. This area may have been peripheral to the core of activity just to the west. The post-Roman activity on site is sparse, the results here show that there has always been limited activity on site since the Roman period, with periodic use, particularly in the 14th and 19th centuries. The few finds also recorded may have derived from manuring as they mainly consist of fragments of CBM, with tile, an animal tooth and a handmade nail. Two pieces of probable worked flint were also found from context two and are likely to be later prehistoric in date and so hints at the possibility of pre-Roman activity also in the area.

Test Pit four (WAM/17/4)

Test pit four was excavated along Chinnel Lane, just by the entrance to the new Jubilee Wood as the lane becomes a wooded track (Chinnel Lane, Wendens Ambo. TL 50876 36082 - *Guestimate*).

Test pit four was excavated to a depth of 0.38m, with then only the southern half of the test pit further excavated to 0.64m, at which the natural clay was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

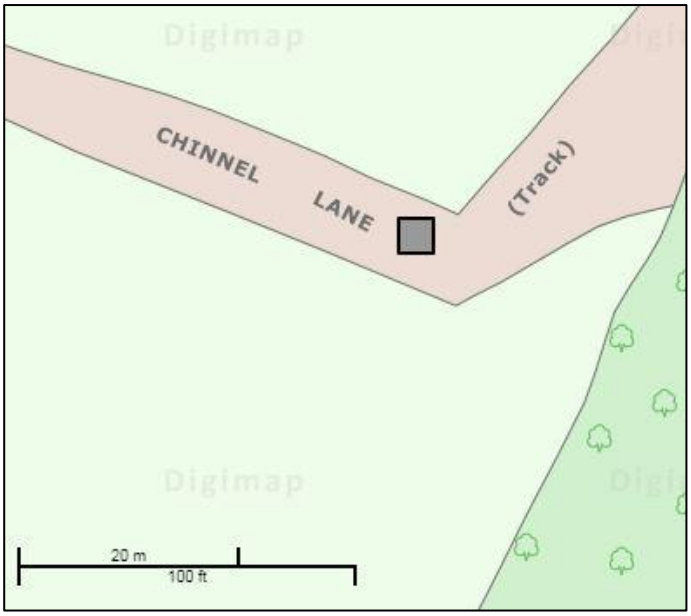

Figure 13: Location map of WAM/17/4

All the pottery excavated from WAM/17/4 dates as Victorian and was found mixed through the test pit.

		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	3	1	3	1800-1900
4	5	1	10	1800-1900
4	6	1	1	1800-1900

Table 4: The pottery excavated from WAM/17/4

The ground here at WAM/17/4 was very compact and a large number of flints were excavated through the test pit, both of which were most likely due to the pit being sited on what is now a footpath that follows the course of a probable medieval trackway. The flints may have been deposited to help stabilise the ground during the winter, and perhaps during more recent times given that only Victorian pottery was found. The rest of the finds are also few, consisting of CBM, tile, mortar, brick fragments and animal bone. Also excavated was a very corroded and lipped strip of metal as well as a single possible worked flint that may be later prehistoric in date.

Test Pit five (WAM/17/5)

Test pit five was excavated in a small wooded area to the immediate south of Chinnel Lane and west of a stable block (Stables, Chinnel Lane, Wendens Ambo. TL 50918 36108 - *Guestimate*).

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

Only two sherds of Victorian pot were excavated from WAM/17/5.

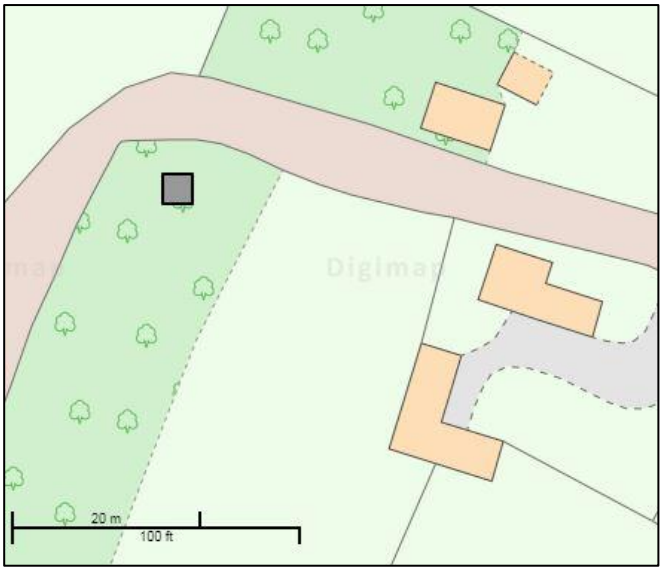

Figure 14: Location map of WAM/17/5

		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	4	2	2	1800-1900

Table 5: The pottery excavated from WAM/17/5

The results from WAM/17/5 were similar to those excavated along the trackway at WAM/17/4 just to the west. Although this test pit was sited in a now small wooded area, 19th century maps show that this would have been in the corner of an open field that also seemed to have had little in the way of activity on it. The few finds and Victorian pot that were recovered may have derived from manuring. They consisted of glass, animal bone and fragments of field drain. An additional six pieces of worked flint and a small piece of burnt stone that were also identified may hint at the presence of later prehistoric activity on site, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

Test Pit six (WAM/17/6)

Test pit six was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house in the west of the village. It was also the southern of two pits excavated within this property; see also WAM/17/7 (The Bourn, Duck Street, Wendens Ambo. TL 51107 36202).

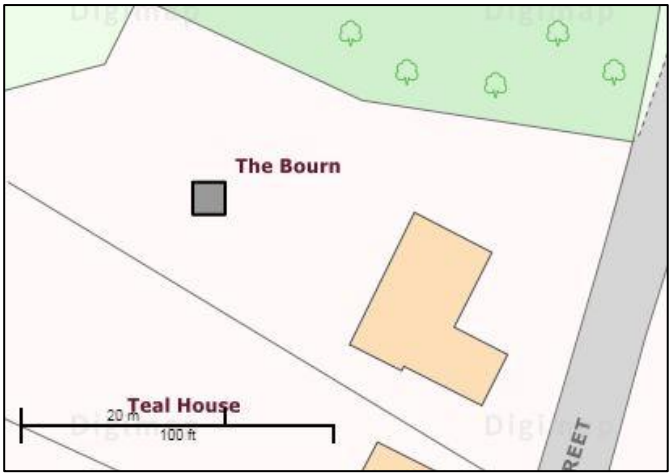

Figure 15: Location map of WAM/17/6

Test pit six was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, natural was only found in the southwest corner of the test pit, suggesting different depths of the natural, perhaps on a slope. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Only four sherds of pottery were excavated from WAM/17/6. They have been identified to both the medieval and post medieval periods as Essex Grey Ware, Late medieval ware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Victorian.

		Grey		LMT		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	3			1	6			1	1	1400-1900
6	4	1	7			1	31			1100-1600

Table 6: The pottery excavated from WAM/17/6

The single sherd of high medieval pottery was the only pot of this date to be found to the south of the village stream during the 2017 excavations. That hints that the core of the medieval village was mainly to the north of the stream on the higher ground. During the later medieval there is a shift in the settlement as all the late medieval pottery was found from the south of the stream only, but it seems that the proximity of the site to the stream meant that this land was likely kept as open fields until the current house was built. The few finds recorded mainly relate to the construction and subsequent occupation of the house, apart from the number of field drain fragments that were also found. The rest of the finds consist of CBM, mortar, concrete, two glass marbles, coal, milk bottle tops, and a metal washer, pieces of plastic and animal bone. A single piece of burnt stone was also found from context two and hints at the possibility of later prehistoric activity on or close to site and the stream.

Test Pit seven (WAM/17/7)

Test pit seven was excavated in a private wooded area to the north of The Bourn, a modern house in the west of the village. It was also the northern of two pits excavated within this property; see also WAM/17/6 (The Bourn, Duck Street, Wendens Ambo. TL 51106 36239 - *Guestimate*).

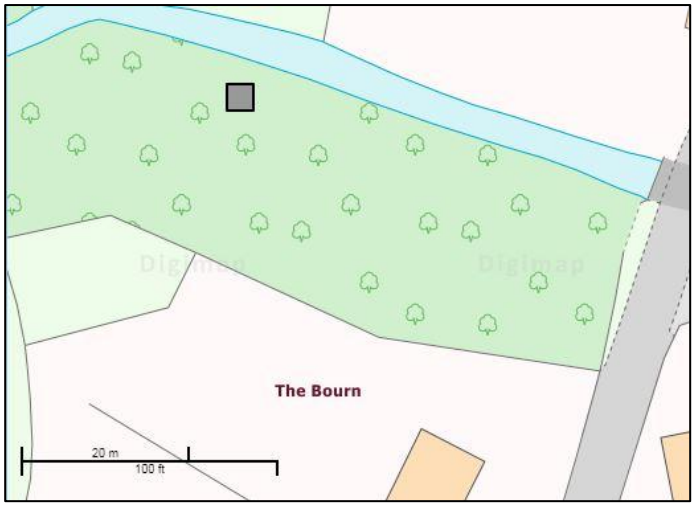

Figure 16: Location map of WAM/17/7

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

A number of sherds of Victorian pottery were excavated from WAM/17/7.

		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1	1	3	1800-1900
7	2	4	11	1800-1900
7	3	5	19	1800-1900

Table 7: The pottery excavated from WAM/17/3

The proximity of the test pit to the stream immediately to the north may be the reason why there has been little in the way of activity on site prior to the 19th century. The test pit today is in a small area of woodland that was probably mainly open fields in the past and could have been prone to seasonal flooding. The few finds suggest that the disturbances on site are generally all quite recent, consisting of CBM, glass, coal, a plastic screw cap, fragments of brick, animal bone, iron nails and slag.

Test Pit eight (WAM/17/8)

Test pit eight was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of the now northern part of an original Grade II listed house dating from c.1600, which had been much altered during the 18th and 19th centuries (Kellers, Duck Street, Wendens Ambo. TL 51134 36307).

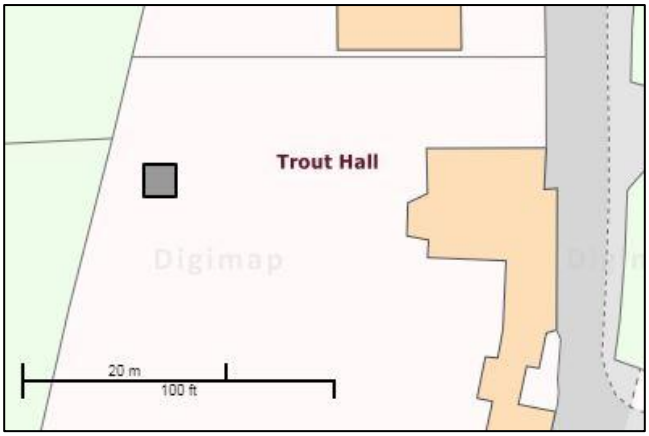

Figure 17: Location map of WAM/17/8

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

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from WAM/17/8 dates as Victorian, although a number of post medieval wares (Glazed Red Earthenware and English Stoneware) were also identified with a single sherd of Early Medieval Sandy Ware from context six.

		EMW		GRE		EST		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1							3	8	1800-1900
8	2							17	79	1800-1900
8	3							5	74	1800-1900
8	4			1	20	1	2	20	130	1550-1900
8	5							1	1	1800-1900
8	6	1	5	8	151			10	75	1100-1900
8	7			2	234			1	1	1550-1900

Table 8: The pottery excavated from WAM/17/8

Prior to the construction of the current house, it is likely that the land may have been open fields during the medieval period or just peripheral to the core of the settlement at that time. This area had some disturbances during the initial occupation of the house but it was during the 19th century and later that a lot more land disturbance is evident with a mix of later finds recorded through the depth of the test pit. The finds consist of glass, including bottles, creams jar and a perfume bottle (figure 16), small plastic tray paint pots, iron nails, wire, a fake 1929 coin (figure 17), slate, CBM, pieces of plastic, aluminium bottle cap, a metal tea strainer with handle (figure 18), a tiny turning/winding key (pictured), pieces of scrap metal, milk bottle tops, a very degraded coin or token (pictured), snail shell and animal bone. Earlier archaeology may still be present at a greater depth, but it was not able to be reached in the time available for the test pitting.

Figure 18: Perfume bottle and coin/token from WAM/17/8, context 3

Figure 19: Fake 1929 coin excavated from WAM/17/8, context 1

Figure 20: Tea strainer, Ponds cream jar and winding key from WAM/17/8, context 2

Test Pit nine (WAM/17/9)

Test pit nine was excavated in the enclosed side garden of a Grade II listed 18th century cottage set along the main road in the west of the village (Wenden Place Cottage, Royston Road, Wendens Ambo. TL 51130 36374).

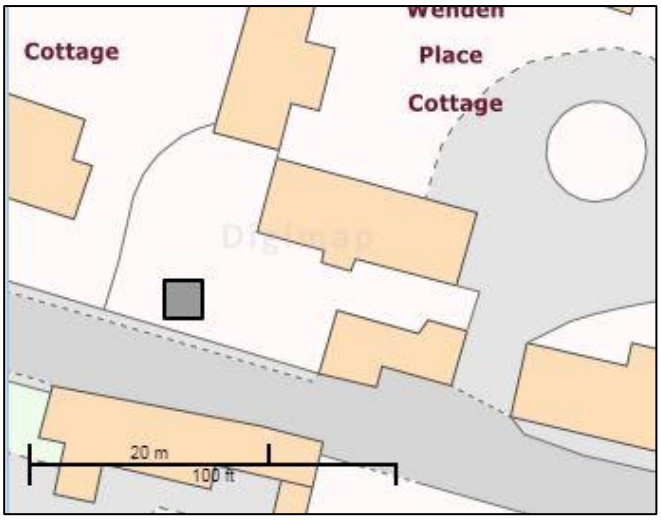

Figure 21: Location map of WAM/17/9

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

All the pottery excavated from WAM/17/9 dates to the mid-16th century and later as Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware and English Stoneware. A large number of sherds of Victorian pottery were also excavated.

		GRE		DW		SMW		EST		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	1	1	19			1	1			20	55	1550-1900
9	2							2	13	25	51	1700-1900
9	3	2	26							25	43	1550-1900
9	4	6	23	1	1					14	38	1550-1900
9	5	2	7							1	1	1550-1900

Table 9: The pottery excavated from WAM/17/9

The earliest evidence for activity in Wendens Ambo to the north of Royston Road dates to the post medieval and shows that there has been likely continual activity on site from the 16th century onwards. A great deal of disturbance on site was noted to date from the 19th century onwards and a mix of finds were recorded through the test pit with this later pottery. The finds consist of CBM, clay pipe, slag, iron nails, glass, roof felt, coal, horseshoe fragments, metal buttons (one is pictured here), a very degraded one penny coin (date unknown), pieces of plastic, tile, snail shell, animal bone, pieces of scrap metal and iron bolts. Both the presence of burnt stone and worked flint hint at the presence of later prehistoric activity also on site.

Figure 22: Button from WAM/17/9, context 2

Test Pit 10 (WAM/17/10)

Test pit 10 was excavated just beyond the official fenced extent of the Bell Pub beer garden, a Grade II listed building fronting the main road in the west of the village and dates from c.1600. The test pit was sited on grass to the west of a large pond and it was also the northern of two pits excavated here; see also WAM/17/11 (The Bell Inn, Royston Road, Wendens Ambo. TL 51099 36310 - *Guestimate*).

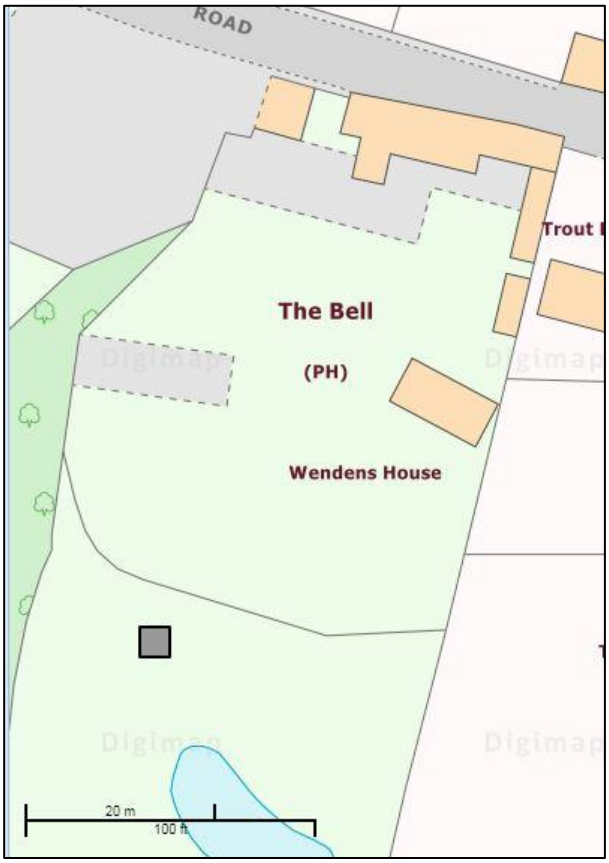

Figure 23: Location map of WAM/17/10

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

A range of pottery types were excavated from WAM/17/10, the majority of which date to the medieval period as Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Essex Grey Ware and Hedingham Ware. Additional earlier sherds were identified in the form of both Roman and Late Saxon Stamford Ware, and three post medieval and later sherds were also recorded as Glazed Red Earthenware, English Stoneware and as Victorian.

		RB		STAM		EMW		Grey		HED		GRE		EST		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
10	1											1	5			1	8	1550-1900
10	2													1	3			1700-1800
10	3			1	1	2	22			1	4							1000-1400
10	4	1	3			1	2											100-1200
10	5					2	12	1	6	1	1							1100-1400
10	6					1	5											1100-1200

Table 10: The pottery excavated from WAM/17/10

The find of a small sherd of Romano-British pottery from WAM/17/10 is one of only two sites to yield Roman pottery and this site is the only one to be located to the north of the stream and away from the known area of Roman archaeology and a villa, by Chinnel Lane. It is possible that the land here may have been utilised as open fields during the Roman period and was then left abandoned until c.11th century when there was definite occupation on site that continued through to the 13th century. The single sherd of Late Anglo-Saxon Stamford Ware was the only sherd of that date to be excavated from the 2017 excavations and so is the first evidence from the test pitting strategy for the pre-Norman Conquest settlement. A likely shift in the settlement after the 13th century meant that the land was then probably kept as open fields until the pub was built during the early post medieval period. From the finds excavated through the upper five contexts there is evidence of some disturbance on site, with the presence of CBM, tile, concrete, mortar and glass found with a number of pieces of animal bone

as well as both worked flints and burnt stones that likely represent later prehistoric activity also on site.

Test Pit 11 (WAM/17/11)

Test pit 11 was excavated beyond the official fenced extent of the Bell Pub beer garden, a Grade II listed building fronting the main road in the west of the village and dates from c.1600. The test pit was sited on grass to the southwest of a large pond and it was also the southern of two pits excavated here; see also WAM/17/10 (The Bell Inn, Royston Road, Wendens Ambo. TL 51100 36282 - *Guestimate*).

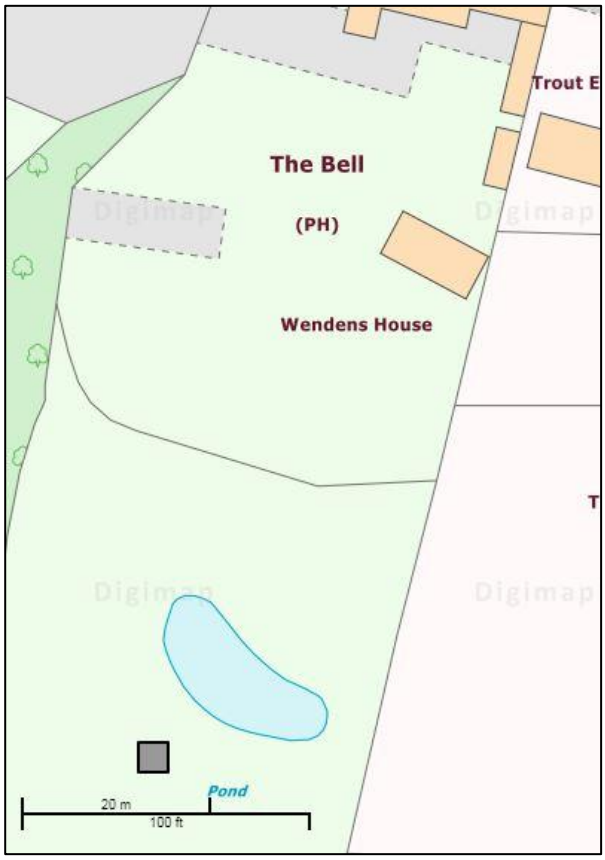

Figure 24: Location map of WAM/17/11

Test pit 11 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A small amount of pottery was excavated from WAM/17/11, most of which has been dated to the medieval period as Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Essex Grey Ware and Hedingham Ware. An additional two sherds of post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware and Victorian were also recorded from the upper contexts of the test pit.

		EMW		Grey		HED		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
11	2					1	4	1	23	1	3	1200-1900
11	4			1	10							1100-1200
11	5	1	2									1100-1200

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

The results from WAM/17/11 are very similar to those excavated from WAM/17/10 just to the north and show that the medieval occupation identified above extended south towards the stream here but would have been marginal to the main core of the settlement further to the north. There was little in the way of activity after the 14th century until the pub was built, but even then this land did not have much in the way of disturbances. The few finds excavated consist of clay pipe, tile, snail and oyster shell, animal bone, mortar/cement and CBM. Two possible worked flints were also recorded that may further hint at the presence of later prehistoric activity on site and close to the stream.

7.2 The 2018 excavations

There were two separate excavations undertaken in Wendens Ambo in 2018. The first of these was undertaken over the 11th-12th of July when a total of 14 1m^2 archaeological test pits were excavated. This event was again part of the ILAFS programme, in which 48 Year 9 and Year 10 school students from six secondary schools participated in the excavation. These pits were sited across the village and in-between the previous year's test pits. The test pit sites were again found by the Wendens Ambo Society.

The second round of excavations was undertaken over the weekend of the 18th and 19th of August, when a further 10 archaeological test pits were excavated as part of a Heritage Lottery Funded project with additional contributions from Wendens Ambo Parish Council and Uttlesford District Council, organised by the Wendens Ambo Society with assistance from ACA.

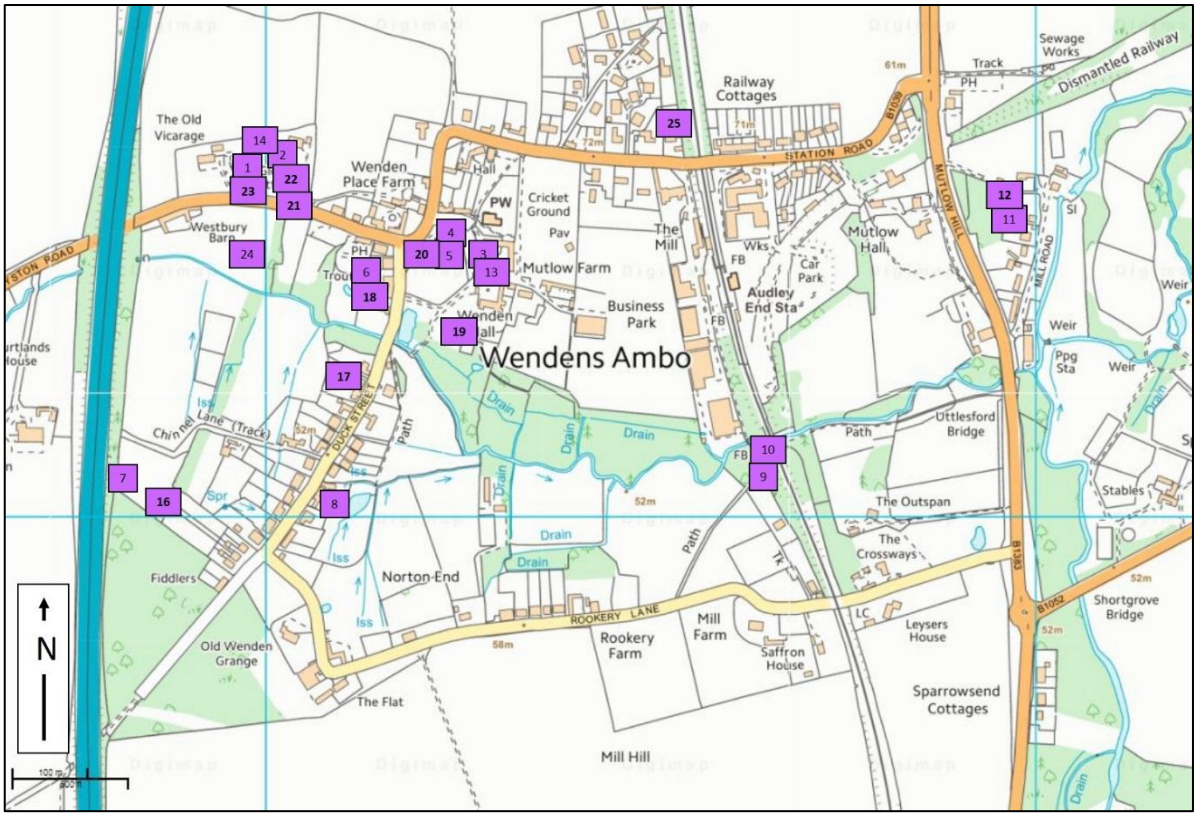

Figure 25: Wendens Ambo 2018 test pit location map (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 5,000

Test Pit one (WAM/18/1)

Test pit one was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of 19th century cottages set along the main road out to the west of the village. It was also the northern of two test pits excavated here; see also WAM/18/23 (Glebe Cottages, 2a Royston Road, Wendens Ambo. TL 50975 36447).

Test pit one was excavated to a depth of between 0.4m and 0.46m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A range of pottery wares were excavated through the depth of WAM/18/1, the majority of which date to the post medieval and later as Glazed Red Earthenware, English Stoneware, White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and as 19th century 'Victorian' wares. A smaller number of medieval wares were also identified as Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Essex Grey Ware and Late Medieval Ware and an additional three sherds of Romano-British pottery were also recorded from context four.

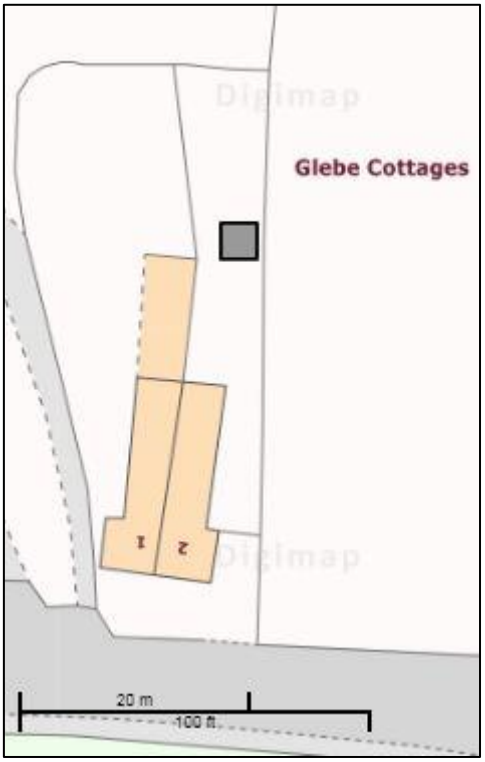

Figure 26: Location map of WAM/18/1

		RB		EMW		Grey		LMT		GRE		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1									1	6					1	4	1550-1900
1	2					2	8			1	12			1	1	3	13	1100-1900
1	3			1	2			1	1	3	21	1	4			4	7	1100-1900
1	4	3	8	1	7			1	1	1	30					6	14	100-1900
1	5													1	4	2	4	1720-1900

Table 12: The pottery excavated from WAM/18/1

The Roman pottery identified at WAM/18/1 is the most northerly of all the pot of that date to be found in Wendens Ambo through the test pitting strategy. This suggests that if this pottery is contemporary with the known Roman villa site to the south at the end of Chinnel Lane then it may show the extent of the land utilised extended to the north of the river. The location of the test pit is also close to the site of Little Wenden Church, as recorded on the first 19th century OS map of the village, for which the pottery suggests that there was occupation in this area during the medieval period, perhaps in relation to the church that then also continued through the early post medieval period and was possibly abandoned when the church was pulled down. Activity was then prevalent during the 19th century, when the cottages were built causing a lot of disturbance on site with a mix of more recent finds recorded through the depth of the test pit. These consist of brick and tile fragments with other CBM, concrete, cement, modern nails, central battery cores, clay pipe, glass, plastic and metal buttons, coal, iron nails (some of which are handmade), slate, mortar, part of an aluminium can and other pieces of scrap metal with snail, periwinkle and oyster shells and animal bone. An additional eight pieces of worked flint and three burnt stones were also excavated from the test pit that also hint at the presence of later prehistoric activity on site, although analysis of the lithics are needed to prove this.

Test Pit two (WAM/18/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the large side garden of a modern house, set back and uphill from the main road west out of the village. It was also the north eastern of four pits excavated here; see also WAM/18/14, WAM/18/21 and WAM/18/22 (The Crockern, Royston Road, Wendens Ambo. TL 51007 36477).

Figure 27: Location map of WAM/18/2

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

The majority of the pottery excavated from WAM/18/2 dates as 19th century 'Victorian' wares, although single sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Essex Grey Ware, Midland Blackware and White Salt-Glazed Stoneware were also identified.

		EMW		Grey		MB		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1									4	5	1800-1900
2	2					1	4					1550-1600
2	3									13	80	1800-1900
2	4			1	1			1	4	7	16	1100-1900
2	6	1	4									1100-1200

Table 13: The pottery excavated from WAM/18/2

The evidence for high medieval activity recorded in WAM/18/2 may be contemporary with Little Wenden Church, the site of which is recorded on the first OS map of the village during the later 19th century and is situated just to the west of this location, although the finds of this date and into the post medieval are limited, hinting that this site may also have been marginal to more intense activity at these times. There was an increase of activity noted from the 19th century, perhaps representing a change in land use. A mix of finds were also found with these more recent disturbances, consisting of CBM, tile, glass, plastic wrappers, slate, coal, a small complete horseshoe, snail and oyster shells, clay pipe, mortar, slag, iron nails (some of which were handmade) and animal bone. The presence of two likely worked flints that were also found from test pit two, may hint at the presence of later prehistoric activity in the vicinity, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to prove this.

Test Pit three (WAM/18/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the open side garden to a Grade II listed late 14th century barn, now converted into a residential dwelling, between the church to the north and Wenden Hall to the south. It was also the northern of two pits excavated here; see also WAM/18/13 (The Long Barn, Church Path, Wendens Ambo. TL 51267 36326).

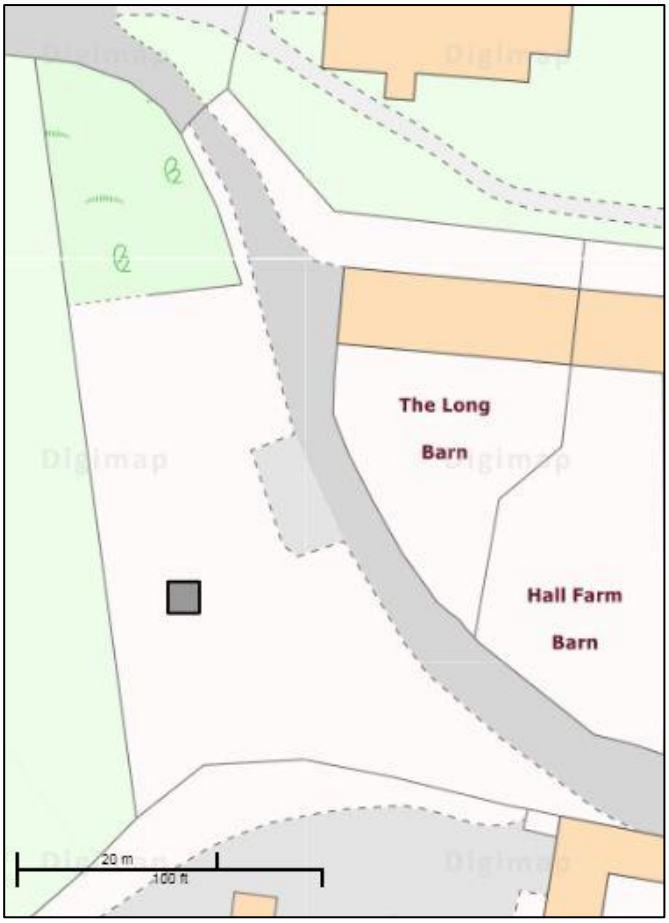

Figure 28: Location map of WAM/18/3

Test pit three was excavated to a depth of 0.15m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

No pottery was excavated from WAM/18/3.

The shallow nature of the natural and the very few finds that were excavated from WAM/18/3 suggest that when the ancient timber barn that was known to be on this site was taken down after a devastating fire (or even originally built), it is possible that a lot of the soil was also taken away. No evidence for the barn was found in the test pit and the finds excavated were all relatively modern. These include tile, field drain fragments and pieces of glass.

Test Pit four (WAM/18/4)

Test pit four was excavated toward the north-western corner of the grassed recreation ground just to the southwest of the church. It was also the north eastern of three pits excavated here; see also WAM/18/5 and WAM/18/20 (The Wick Recreation Ground, Wendens Ambo. TL 51248 36367 – *guestimate*).

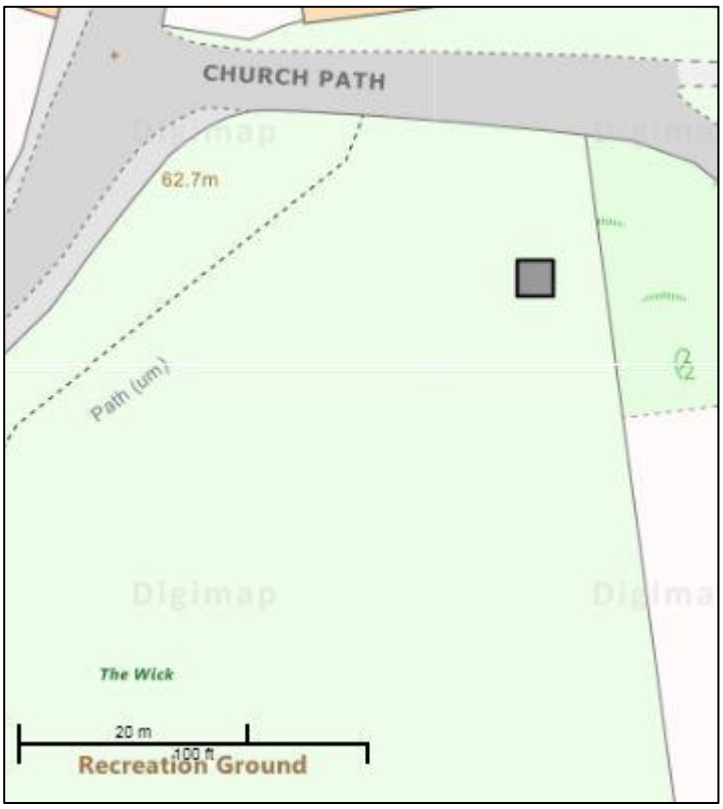

Figure 29: Location map of WAM/18/4

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

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from WAM/18/4 dates as 19th century 'Victorian' wares, although single sherds of post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware and White Salt-Glazed Stoneware were also recorded from context two.

		GRE		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1					12	19	1800-1900
4	2	1	8	1	2	3	15	1720-1900

Table 14: The pottery excavated from WAM/18/4

The small number of finds excavated from the test pits on The Wick suggest that this part of the village has always been open ground with varying amount of activity, starting during the post medieval period and peaking in the 19th century. The finds identified consist of three pieces of glass, an oyster shell and a handmade nail. A small piece of burnt stone was also identified in context one that may be of a later prehistoric date, although its presence in the top context may dispute that. Analysis of the lithics would be needed to prove this.

Test Pit five (WAM/18/5)

Test pit five was excavated along the eastern boundary of the grassed recreation ground just to the southwest of the church. It was also the south eastern of three pits excavated here; see also WAM/18/4 and WAM/18/20 (The Wick Recreation Ground, Wendens Ambo. TL 51250 36351 – *guestimate*).

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

All the pottery excavated from WAM/18/5 dates as 19th century 'Victorian' wares.

Figure 30: Location map of WAM/18/5

		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1	2	25	1800-1900
5	2	5	19	1800-1900
5	4	2	4	1800-1900

Table 15: The pottery excavated from WAM/18/5

The results from WAM/18/5 support the evidence of test pit four, suggesting that there has been little in the way of activity on The Wick: it has always remained as an open space in the village with an increase of activity from the 19th century onwards. Again, a small number of finds were excavated, consisting of two fragments of CBM, tile and a slate pencil. The presence of three likely worked flints also hint at the presence of later prehistoric activity on or close to the site, although analysis of the lithics are needed to confirm this.

Test Pit six (WAM/18/6)

Test pit six was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a Grade II listed original 17th century house fronting the road opposite the recreation ground. It was also the northern of two pits excavated here; see also WAM/18/18 (Kellers, Duck Street, Wendens Ambo. TL 51133 36310 – *guestimate*).

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

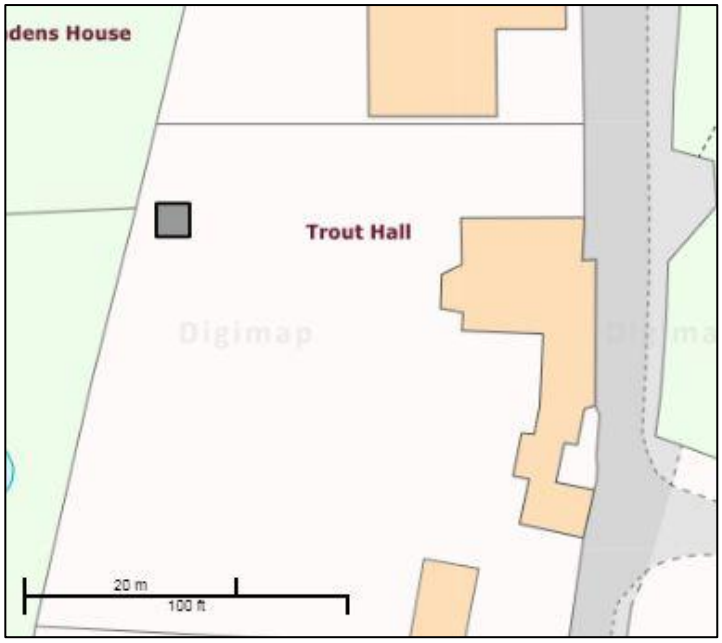

Figure 31: Location map of WAM/18/6

All the pottery excavated from WAM/18/6 dates to the 19th century as 'Victorian' wares.

		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1	2	18	1800-1900
6	4	49	634	1800-1900

Table 16: The pottery excavated from WAM/18/6

The location of WAM/18/6 appears to have been sited over a 19th century 'ash pit' as vast quantities of domestic rubbish and building material were discovered with clay pipe, slate, tile, mortar, concrete and coal with animal bone. Three pieces of worked flint were also recorded from the upper two contexts of the test pit that may have been disturbed from a greater depth and represent later prehistoric activity on site, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

Test Pit seven (WAM/18/7)

Test pit seven was excavated in the south-western corner of Jubilee Wood to the west of the village and adjacent to the M11 motorway. It was also the western of two pits excavated here, see also WAM/18/16 (Jubilee Wood, Chinnel Lane, Wendens Ambo. TL 50808 36044).

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.

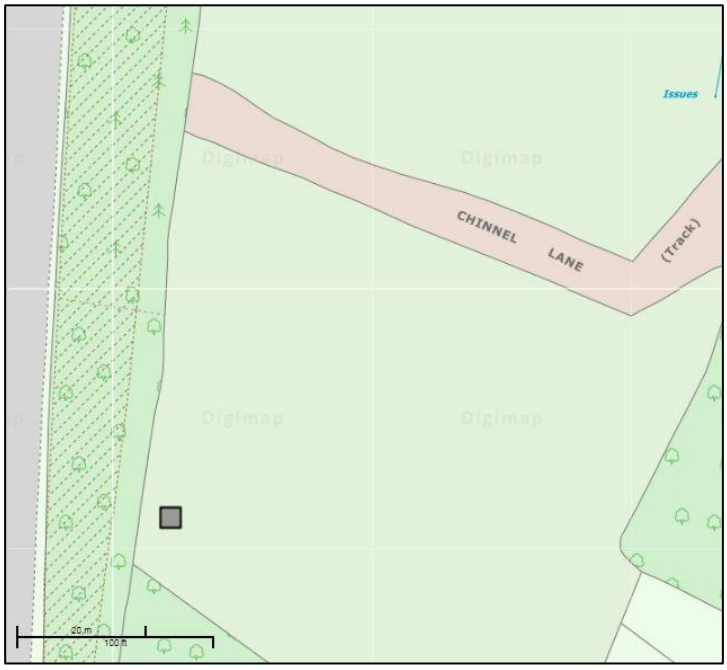

Figure 32: Location map of WAM/18/7

A small number of 19th century 'Victorian' ware sherds were recorded from WAM/18/7 with a single sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery.

		LBA		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1	1	7	1	27	1200BC-1900
7	5			3	8	1800-1900

Table 17: The pottery excavated from WAM/18/7

The Late Bronze Age pottery excavated from WAM/18/7 is the first of this date to be recorded through the test pitting strategy in Wendens Ambo. Also found were six worked flints and a piece of burnt stone that support the notion of later prehistoric activity in this area, potentially as a precursor to the known Iron Age and Roman (villa) settlement just to the west of Jubilee Wood. No further activity was then recorded here, until the 19th century and later, which corresponds to the date of the finds. These consist of fragments of plastic mesh netting, CBM, tile, an iron nail and pieces of glass.

Test Pit eight (WAM/18/8)

Test pit eight was excavated in the enclosed and likely extended garden of a Grade II listed 17th or 18th century cottage fronting the road to the southwest of the village (Beam End, Duck Street, Wendens Ambo. TL 51102 36006).

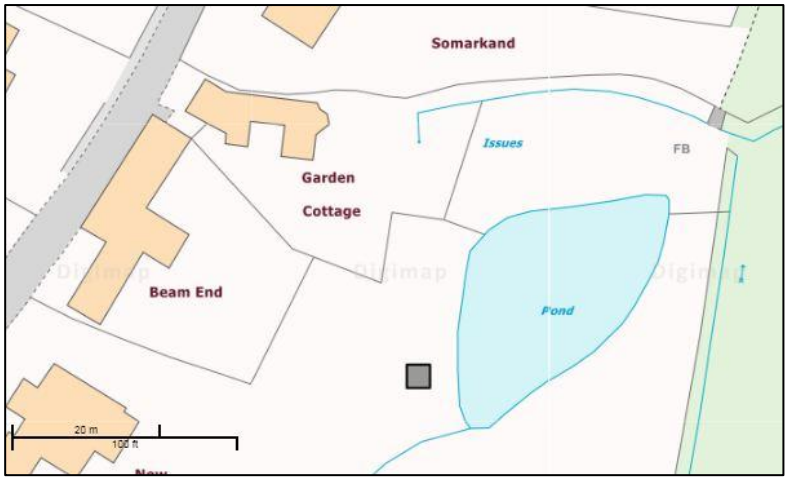

Figure 33: Location map of WAM/18/8

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.

Single sherds of both Romano-British pottery and 19th century 'Victorian' pot were recorded mixed through WAM/18/8.

		RB		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	3	1	16			100-400
8	4			1	1	1800-1900

Table 18: The pottery excavated from WAM/18/8

The Roman pottery excavated from WAM/18/8 is the most easterly of all the Romano-British pottery that has been excavated through the test pitting strategy in Wendens Ambo and suggesting the site may have been fields associated with the known villa site at the end of Chinnel Lane. The little evidence for any other activity on site until recently also suggests that it was only a change in land use or boundaries since the 19th century that led to an increase of activity. The finds excavated consist of modern nails and screws, field drain fragments, CBM, tile, a handmade nail, a section of lead piping, modern tile fragments, tissue paper and a plastic wrapper fragment with a competition on the back to win a bike worth £55 and roller skates worth £5, but the closing date was 31st August 1976! A single piece of burnt stone was also recorded from context three that may indicate the presence of later prehistoric activity also on site, although analysis of the lithics are needed to confirm this.

Test Pit nine (WAM/18/9)

Test pit nine was excavated on scrub land adjacent to public footpaths immediately to the west of the railway viaduct. It was also the western of two pits excavated here, see also WAM/19/10 (Land owned by The Crossways, Rookery Lane, Wendens Ambo. TL 51640 36082).

Figure 34: Location map of WAM/18/9

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

No pottery was recorded from WAM/18/9.

Evidence for later prehistoric activity was noted from test pit nine, perhaps due to its proximity to the stream, in the form of nine pieces of burnt stone and two worked flints (although analysis of the lithics are needed to confirm this). Otherwise there was little in the way of evidence for activity on site until the construction of the railway in the later 19th century and then modern disturbances given the location of the test pit next to a convergence of foot paths in the village. The finds excavated consist of tile and CBM fragments, a detachable can ring pull, bottle glass, a lump of metal, clay pipe and a piece of slag, suggestive of metal working on or close to site.

Test Pit 10 (WAM/18/10)

Test pit 10 was excavated on scrub land between the river and the public footpath, immediately west of the railway viaduct. It was also the eastern of two pits excavated here; see also WAM/18/9 (Land owned by The Crossways, Rookery Lane, Wendens Ambo. TL 51644 36091).

Figure 35: Location map of WAM/18/10

Test pit 10 was excavated to a depth of between 0.3m and 0.42m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A single small sherd of 19th century 'Victorian' pot was only recorded from the upper context of WAM/18/10.

		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date Range
10	1	1	1	1800-1900

Table 19: The pottery excavated from WAM/18/10

The results from WAM/18/10 are very similar to those recorded in WAM/18/9 that was sited just to the southwest in that there was very little activity evident on site until the construction of the railway during the later 19th century and more recently, given the location of the test pit next to a public footpath. The finds excavated consist of cement, glass and CBM, some of which was modern in date. The recovery of two additional worked flints and a piece of burnt stone however, again hints that this area next to the stream may have been utilised during the later prehistoric, although analysis of the lithics are needed to confirm this.

Test Pit 11 (WAM/18/11)

Test pit 11 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a 20th century cottage set in the far east of the village, close to the River Cam/Granta. It was also the southern of two pits excavated here; see also WAM/18/12 (River View, Mill Road, Wendens Ambo. TL 51986 36386).

Figure 36: Location map of WAM/18/11

Test pit 11 was excavated to a depth of 0.3m, with the western half of the test pit further excavated to a depth of 0.4m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A single small sherd of 19th century 'Victorian' pot was the only piece of pottery found from the first context of WAM/18/11.

		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date Range
11	1	1	1	1800-1900

Table 20: The pottery excavated from WAM/18/11

The test pit here was excavated in the garden of a now derelict building but is the closest plot of land to the 16th century mill that once stood just to the northeast. However, as only a small number of finds were excavated from WAM/18/11, there has been no evidence for activity that is contemporary with the mill. The finds excavated consist of several pieces of CBM and glass with a plastic plant tag.

Test Pit 12 (WAM/18/12)

Test pit 12 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a 20th century cottage set in the far east of the village and close to the River Cam/Granta. It was also the northern of two pits excavated here; see also WAM/18/11 (River View, Mill Road, Wendens Ambo. TL 51987 36398).

Figure 37: Location map of WAM/18/12

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

A single small sherd of 19th century 'Victorian' pot was only piece of pottery found and recorded from the first context of WAM/18/12.

		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date Range
12	1	1	3	1800-1900

Table 21: The pottery excavated from WAM/18/12

The results from WAM/18/12 are very similar to those recorded in WAM/18/11, in that despite the proximity of the site to the 16th century water mill, there is very little in way of evidence for pre-19th century activity. The few finds that were excavated consist of CBM and brick fragments, coal, a central battery core, oyster shell, glass, a possible corroded file tool and animal bone.

Test Pit 13 (WAM/18/13)

Test pit 13 was excavated open side garden to a Grade II listed late 14th century barn, now converted into a residential dwelling, between the church to the north and Wenden Hall to the south. It was also the southern of two pits excavated here; see also WAM/18/3 (The Long Barn, Church Path, Wendens Ambo. TL 51268 36317 - *guestimate*).

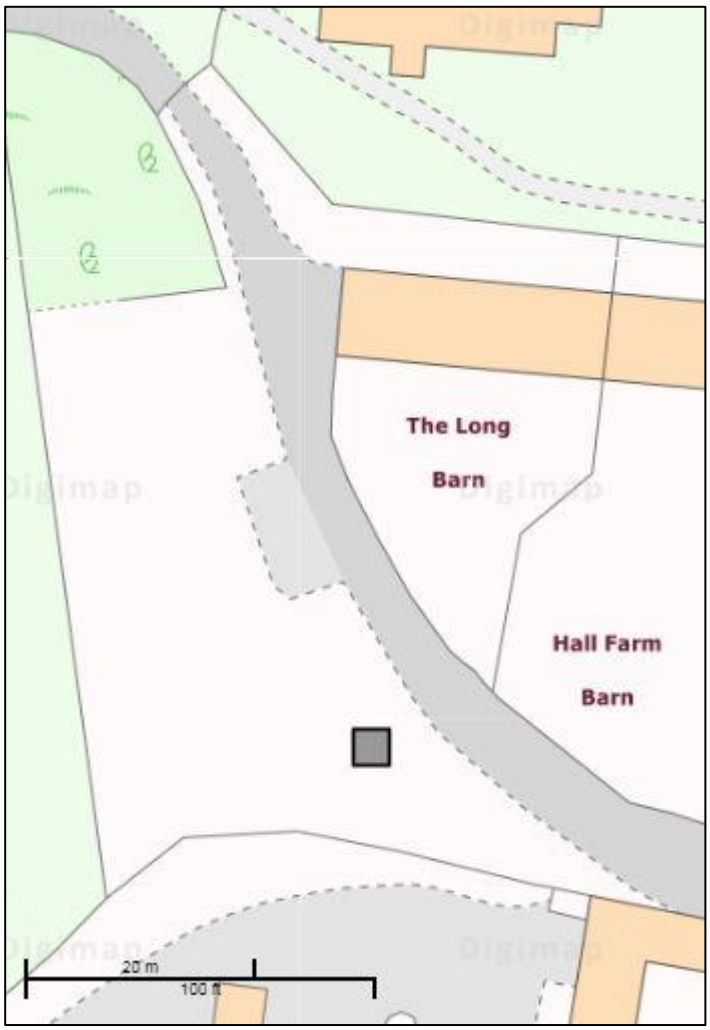

Figure 38: Location map of WAM/18/13

Test pit 13 was excavated to a depth of 0.12m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

No pottery was excavated from WAM/18/3.

The results from WAM/18/13 were very similar to those found further to the north and west in WAM/18/3. No finds at all were excavated from test pit 13, as the natural was recorded just under the turf, hinting that perhaps even more of the soil has been taken away in this part of the garden than further to the north.

Test Pit 14 (WAM/18/14)

Test pit 14 was excavated in the large side garden of a modern house, set back and uphill from the main road west out of the village. It was also the north western of four pits excavated here; see also WAM/18/2, WAM/18/21 and WAM/18/22 (The Crockern, Royston Road, Wendens Ambo. TL 50992 36482).

Test pit 14 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.

A number of sherds of 19th century 'Victorian' wares were recorded through the depth of WAM/18/14.

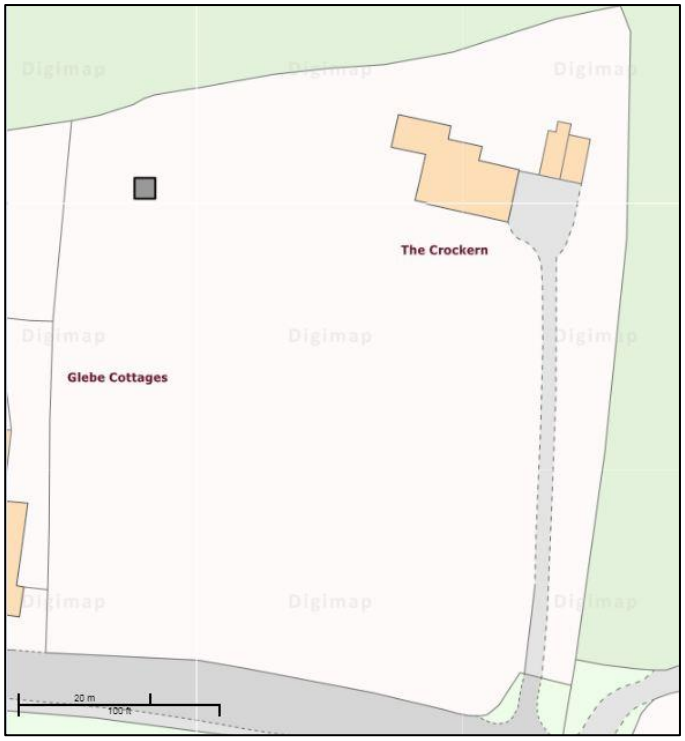

Figure 39: Location map of WAM/18/14

		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date Range
14	1	6	14	1800-1900
14	2	5	9	1800-1900
14	3	2	5	1800-1900

Table 22: The pottery excavated from WAM/18/14

The results from WAM/18/14 are very different from WAM/18/2 excavated nearby, in that the only evidence for activity on site dated from the 19th century and later, despite the closer proximity than test pit two to the site of Little Wenden Church. A small number of finds were also recorded from the test pit, consisting of tile and CBM with glass, coal and a small piece of slag. There were however an additional seven pieces of worked flint found with a single burnt stone that does hint at the presence of later prehistoric activity on or close to site, although analysis of the lithics are needed to confirm this.

Test Pit 15 (WAM/18/15)

Test pit 15 was not excavated during the community dig due to a last-minute change in volunteers available over the weekend.

Test Pit 16 (WAM/18/16)

Test pit 16 was excavated in the south eastern corner of Jubilee Wood in the far west of the village. It was also the eastern of two pits excavated here; see also WAM/18/7 (Jubilee Wood, Chinnel Lane, Wendens Ambo. TL 50862 36008).

Test pit 16 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Most of the pottery excavated from WAM/18/16 dates as Romano-British, with additional single sherds of both Late Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery also recorded. A single sherd of 19th century 'Victorian' pot was also recorded with a sherd of 17th century Harlow Slipware.

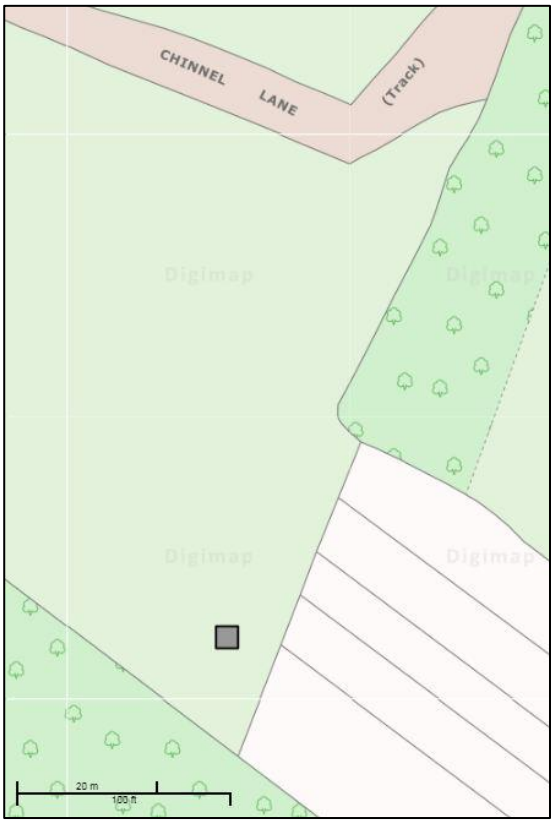

Figure 40: Location map of WAM/18/16

		LBA		IA		RB		HSW		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
16	2					1	1					100-400
16	3					1	2					100-400
16	4			1	4	2	4	1	4	1	2	800BC-1900
16	5	1	3			1	5					1200BC-AD400

Table 23: The pottery excavated from WAM/18/16

The presence of 26 worked flints and a single burnt stone excavated through WAM/18/16 suggest that there was activity on site here during the later prehistoric, which is also supported by a sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery. Much like the results from WAM/18/7, it supports the notion of settlement in this area, prior to the known Iron Age and Roman occupation, although the sherd of Iron Age pottery recorded here, is the only one of this date to be discovered through the test pitting strategy. It would therefore seem that this land was likely utilised through the Iron Age and Roman period as fields, rather than occupation, as that site with structures was recorded at the end of Chinnel Lane, on the other side of the M11 motorway. The shift in the village settlement during the Anglo-Saxon period to where the current church stands means that this area was more or less abandoned, with only limited use as fields. The few finds excavated consist of CBM and tile fragments with oyster shell, animal bone and a possible corroded blade fragment.

Test Pit 17 (WAM/18/17)

Test pit 17 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a mid-20th century house set along the western side of Duck street and just south of the stream (Wendens, Duck Street, Wendens Ambo. TL 51103 36165).

Test pit 17 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.

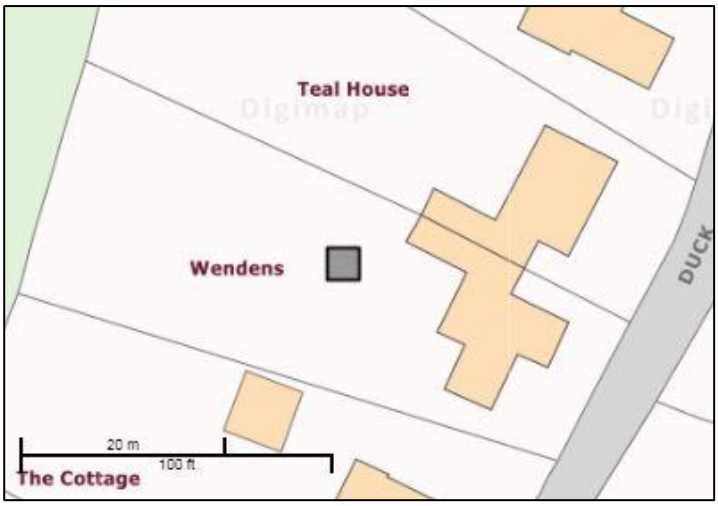

Figure 41: Location map of WAM/18/17

A range of pottery types were excavated through WAM/18/17, the earliest of which has been dated to the Late Bronze Age found in the lowest layer with sherds of Romano-British pottery. A number of medieval wares were also recorded through the test pit as Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hedingham Ware and Late Medieval Ware, with an additional nine sherds of 19th century 'Victorian' wares excavated from the upper contexts of the test pit.

		LBA		RB		EMW		HED		LMT		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
17	1									2	4	4	11	1400-1900
17	2					1	2	1	5			5	11	1100-1900
17	3									1	2			1400-1550
17	4					4	14							1100-1200
17	5	1	3	5	27									1200BC-AD400

Table 24: The pottery excavated from WAM/18/17

The Late Bronze Age activity identified here is the first to be recorded outside of Jubilee Wood through the test pitting strategy and may hint at an expansion to the focus of settlement northwards towards the stream. Two pieces of burnt stone were also found from context one which may be of a similar date. The fact that a number of pieces of Romano-British pottery were also recorded shows again that this land was used for activities associated with the villa site, although further excavations would be needed to prove this. This area, close to the brook, was also in use through the medieval period and is one of only two sites south of the stream that contained evidence for high medieval activity. The rest of the sites of this date identified through the test pitting were to the north of the stream. Shifts in settlement then likely contributed to the decline of activity in this area which was left as open fields until the current house was built during the 20th century. This part of the garden seems to have been quite disturbed with a mix of finds recorded through the upper contexts of the test pit especially. These are recorded as CBM and tile with clay pipe, glass, iron nails (some of which are handmade), various pieces of metalwork including a button, screw, washer and hoop. Also found were slate, coal, a one penny coin dated to 1948, animal bone, oyster and mussel shell.

Test Pit 18 (WAM/18/18)

Test pit 18 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a Grade II listed original 17th century house fronting the road opposite the recreation ground. It was also the southern of two pits excavated here; see also WAM/18/6 (Kellers, Duck Street, Wendens Ambo. TL 51132 36308).

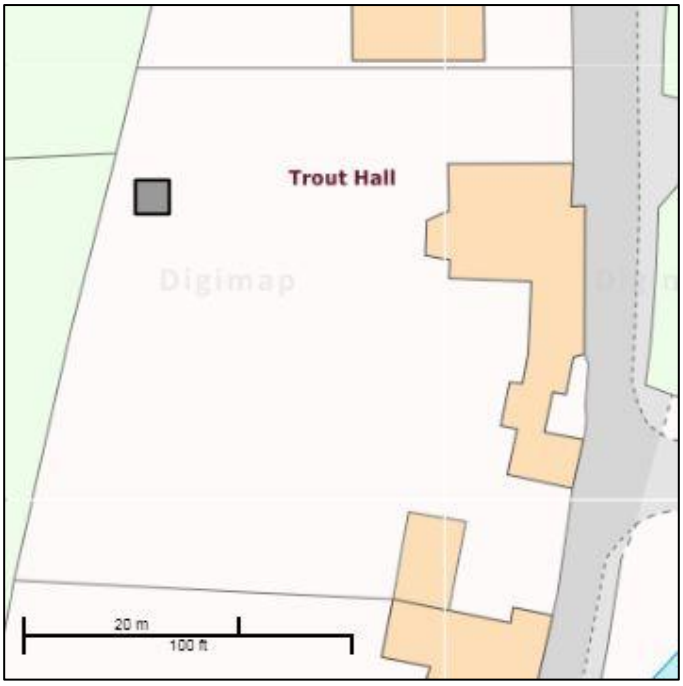

Figure 42: Location map of WAM/18/18

Test pit 18 was excavated to a depth of between 0.68m and 0.77m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The majority of the pottery excavated from WAM/18/18 dates as 19th century 'Victorian' wares, but a variety of medieval and post medieval wares were also recorded. These have been identified as Essex Grey Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Midland Blackware, Harlow Slipware, Tin-glazed Earthenware and White Salt-Glazed Stoneware.

		Grey		GRE		MB		HSW		TGE		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
18	1													4	37	1800-1900
18	2			2	16									7	88	1550-1900
18	3							1	27					4	25	1600-1900
18	4	1	5											3	5	1100-1200
18	7			1	8					1	4	1	1	2	4	1550-1900
18	8					1	3									1550-1600

Table 25: The pottery excavated from WAM/18/18

A large number of finds were excavated from WAM/18/18 and, even though this pit was not sited directly onto the Victorian 'ash pit' as WAM/18/6 was, it was a metre or so to the south and is still in an area of the garden where a lot of domestic rubbish has been disposed of, particularly from the 19th century when the property was enlarged. The proximity of the site to the stream may be why it appears to have been only marginally used as fields until Trout Hall was built in the early 17th century. The mix of finds recorded consist of brick, CBM and tile fragments with some likely burnt CBM also glass, slate, coal, animal bone, cockle and oyster shell, iron nails and other pieces of metal, including curved strips, a hook, screws, pipe fragments, wire, slag and other scrap items. A fragment of bin liner was also recovered with a sticker, a tiny 'Battleship' game ship, cement, a plastic cutlery handle, other pieces of plastic and a modern screw set through a piece of wood and two different shaped pieces of rubber. An additional 27 pieces of worked flint and one piece of burnt stone were also found through the test pit and likely show the presence of later prehistoric activity close to the stream, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

Test Pit 19 (WAM/18/19)

Test pit 19 was excavated in the large open garden to the south of an original 15th century Grade II listed hall house set immediately south of the church (Wenden Hall, Duck Street, Wendens Ambo. TL 51243 36233 – *Guestimate*).

Figure 43: Location map of WAM/18/19

Test pit 19 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.

Single sherds of Late Medieval Ware and 19th century 'Victorian' pot were recorded from WAM/18/19.

		LMT		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
19	2			1	2	1800-1900
19	3	1	1			1400-1550

Table 26: The pottery excavated from WAM/18/19

The later medieval pottery identified from WAM/18/19 dates to the same period as the house, but the limited excavation here meant that no further evidence for any earlier activity was identified. The results have shown however, that there has been very little in the way of disturbance here since the house was built, with the rubbish from the household being deposited elsewhere on site. The few finds that were recorded consist of CBM, tile, coal, animal bone, a handmade nail and a possible worked flint blade, hinting at the presence of later prehistoric activity on site, just to the north of the stream.

Test Pit 20 (WAM/18/20)

Test pit 20 was excavated towards the northern edge of the grassed recreation ground just to the southwest of the church. It was also the western of three pits excavated here; see also WAM/18/4 and WAM/18/5 (The Wick Recreation Ground, Wendens Ambo. TL 51288 36367).

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

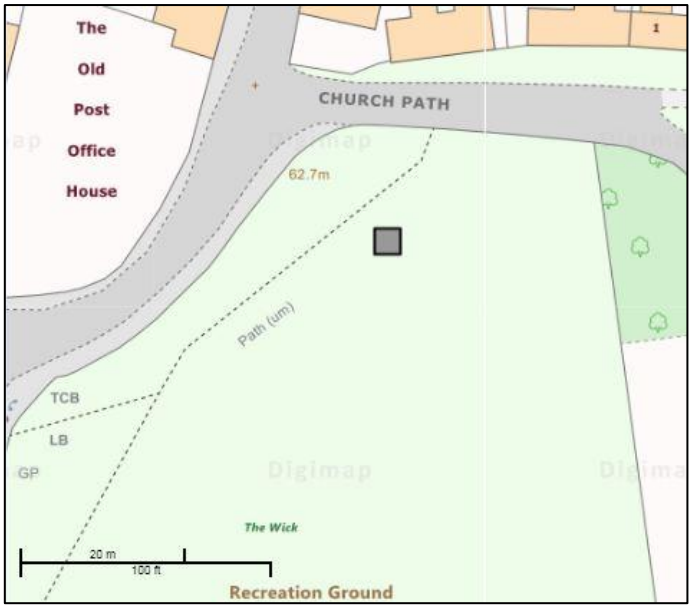

Figure 44: Location map of WAM/18/20

All the pottery excavated from WAM/18/20 dates to the 15th century and later as Late Medieval Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, German Stoneware, White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and as 19th century 'Victorian' wares.

		LMT		GRE		GS		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
20	1	2	11	7	71	1	2	2	7	5	30	1400-1900
20	2	2	10	4	19					1	3	1400-1900
20	3	7	26	2	9							1400-1600
20	4			2	7					1	21	1550-1900
20	5			1	6	1	3					1550-1600

Table 27: The pottery excavated from WAM/18/20

The excavations at WAM/18/20 are very different to the two test pits that were excavated along the eastern edge of the field that found very little and next to nothing pre-dating the 19th century. The results here however, suggest that there may have been occupation on site during the 15th and 16th centuries, after which a shift in settlement likely left The Wick as an open space, the same as it is today. A mix of finds were also excavated through the test pit to consist of tile and CBM fragments, glass, coal, iron nails (some of which were handmade), other metalwork to include a screw, straight and curved rods, a metal washer, a nut, thick wire, a bolt, a belt buckle and a very worn coin or token. A number of pieces of slag were also recovered, suggestive of metal working on or close to the site with mussel and oyster shell and animal bone. The recovery of a possible flint core and three other worked flints likely suggest the presence of later prehistoric activity also on site, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

Test Pit 21 (WAM/18/21)

Test pit 21 was excavated in the large open front garden of a modern house, set back and uphill from the main road west out of the village. It was also the south eastern of four pits excavated here; see also WAM/18/2, WAM/18/14 and WAM/18/22 (The Crockern, Royston Road, Wendens Ambo. TL 51041 36450).

Test pit 21 was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A small amount of pottery was excavated from WAM/18/21 and has been identified as mainly Glazed Red Earthenware and 19th century 'Victorian' wares, although a single sherd of Hedingham Ware was also discovered.

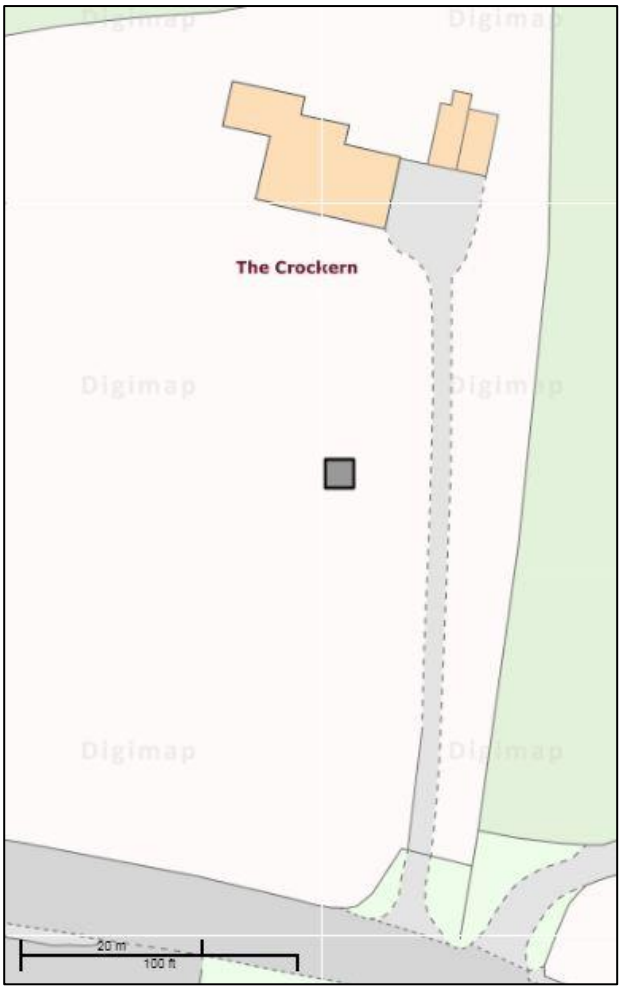

Figure 45: Location map of WAM/18/21

		HED		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
21	2					1	5	1800-1900
21	3	1	2	1	7	1	1	1200-1900
21	5			1	8			1550-1600

Table 28: The pottery excavated from WAM/18/21

The results from WAM/18/21 are similar to those recorded in WAM/18/2 just to the northwest, in that there is evidence for high medieval activity on site, albeit probably marginal to settlement elsewhere, potentially around the site of Little Wenden Church. It also confirms that this plot of land has likely been left as open fields through the post medieval and later, until the current house was built during the 20th century. A small number of finds were also excavated from the test pit, consisting of coal, slate, glass, mortar, CBM, tile, clay pipe, handmade nails, oyster, mussel and snail shells with animal bone and a corroded band of metal. Two possible worked flints and a single burnt stone also hint at the possibility of later prehistoric activity also in the area, although analysis of the lithics are needed to confirm this.

Test Pit 22 (WAM/18/22)

Test pit 22 was excavated in the large open front garden of a modern house, set back and uphill from the main road west out of the village. It was also the south western of four pits excavated here; see also WAM/18/2, WAM/18/14 and WAM/18/21 (The Crockern, Royston Road, Wendens Ambo. TL 51035 36459).

Test pit 22 was excavated to a depth of 0.4m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Three sherds of 19th century 'Victorian' pot was found from context one of WAM/18/22 and a single sherd of early post medieval Midland Blackware was also recorded from context three.

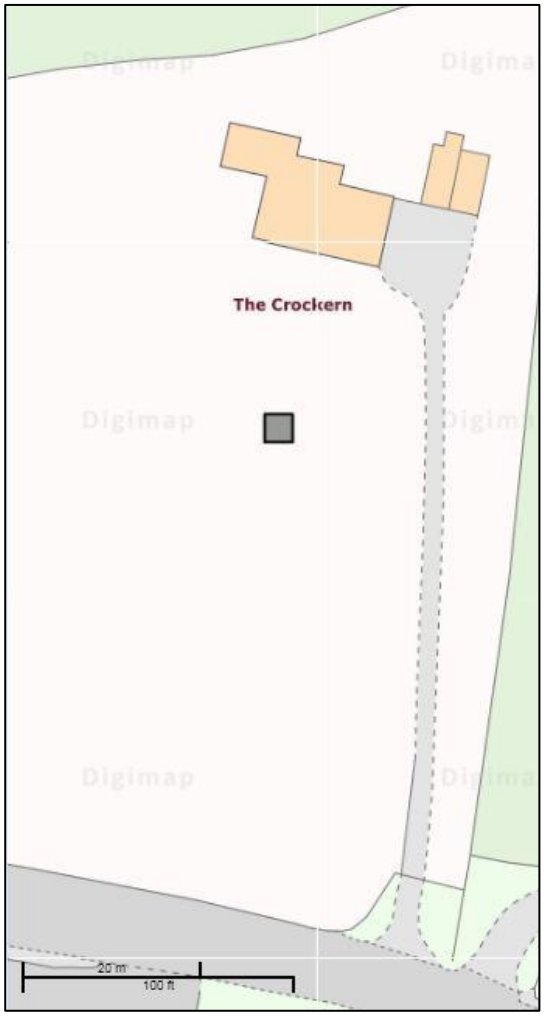

Figure 46: Location map of WAM/18/22

		MB		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
22	1			3	8	1800-1900
22	3	1	6			1550-1600

Table 29: The pottery excavated from WAM/18/22

Very few finds were excavated from WAM/18/22, despite its very close proximity to WAM/18/20. It just shows evidence for post medieval and later activity, when this land was open fields. Single pieces of clay pipe, bottle glass and coal were all found with pieces of animal bone.

Test Pit 23 (WAM/18/23)

Test pit 23 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of 19th century cottages set along the main road out to the west of the village. It was also the southern of two test pits excavated here; see also WAM/18/1 (Glebe Cottages, 2a Royston Road, Wendens Ambo. TL 50975 36444).

Test pit 23 was excavated to a depth of 0.6m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

All the pottery excavated from WAM/18/23 dates from the 15th century and later as Late Medieval Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware and 19th century 'Victorian' wares.

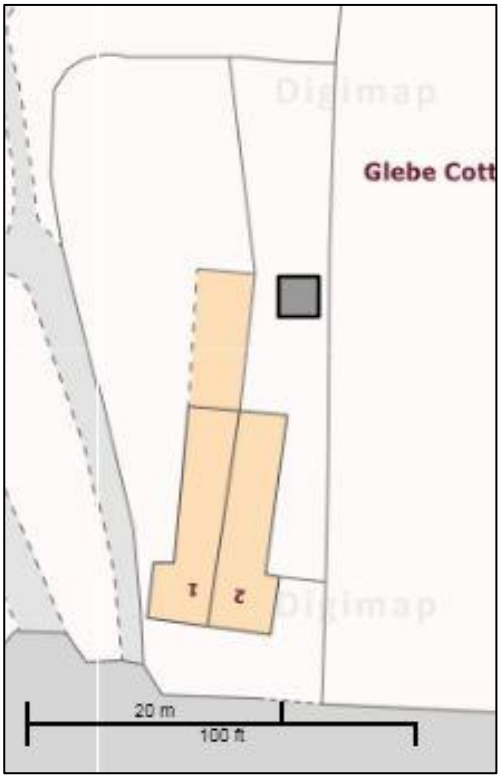

Figure 47: Location map of WAM/18/23

		LMT		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
23	1					4	15	1800-1900
23	2					21	150	1800-1900
23	3					13	28	1800-1900
23	4	6	15	1	17	1	2	1400-1900
23	5	5	14	1	3			1400-1600

Table 30: The pottery excavated from WAM/18/23

The results from WAM/18/23 are similar to those identified in WAM/18/1, although this test pit, excavated a little closer to the house, only yielded evidence for activity between the 15th and 16th centuries, after which is was relatively abandoned until the current cottages were built. A lot of disturbances were also noted with a mix of finds recorded through the depth of the test pit. These have been identified as tile and CBM fragments, a plastic button, cement, coal, slate, glass, metal wire, hoops, tacks, screws, nails (some of which were handmade), a clothes peg spring, a bottle screw cap, strips and other pieces of scrap metal. Other fragments of plastic were also found with clay pipe, periwinkle and oyster shell, mortar, concrete and animal bone. An additional 11 worked flints were also identified with a single piece of burnt stone that are likely to indicate the presence of later prehistoric activity on site, although analysis of the lithics are needed to prove this.

Test Pit 24 (WAM/18/24)

Test pit 24 was excavated on a grassed field, between the stream to the south and Royston Road to the north on land at Westbury Barn (the barn itself is Grade II listed and dates c.1600) (Westbury Barn, Royston Road, Wendens Ambo. TL 50978 36325 – *Guestimate*).

Test pit 24 was excavated to a depth of 1.1m. 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 WAM/18/24 dates to the 12th century as Early Medieval Sandy Ware. An additional single sherd of Late Anglo-Saxon St Neots Ware was also recorded from context six.

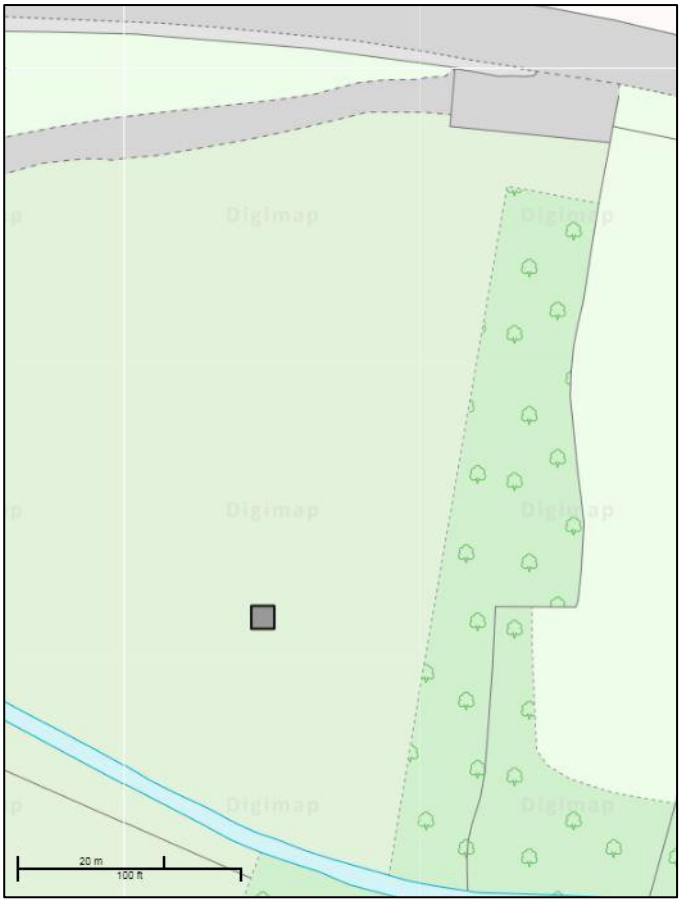

Figure 48: Location map of WAM/18/24

		SN		EMW		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
24	4			3	37	1100-1200
24	6	1	5	2	24	900-1200
24	7			2	22	1100-1200
24	8			4	5	1100-1200
24	9			2	12	1100-1200

Table 31: The pottery excavated from WAM/18/24

A number of more modern finds were excavated through the upper four contexts of WAM/18/24 in particular, consisting of bottle glass, fragments of CBM and coal. Animal bone was found down to context six and it was through the lower half of the test pit that a black peat layer was encountered. This consisted of a number of fragments of unworked wood and worked flints with a possible quern stone fragment. Local knowledge dictates that the course of the stream was moved south to its current position when the M11 motorway was built. It is possible that the peat found in the test pit may mean that this pit was close to the location of the original river and had a peak of occupation on site during the 12th century. The Late Anglo-Saxon pottery also recorded is one of only two sites that have yielded pot of this date through the test pitting strategy, both of which are to the north of the stream and in relatively close proximity.

Figure 49: A sample wood fragment found in WAM/18/24, context 8 (© ACA)

Figure 50: Sample wood fragments found in WAM/18/24, context 9 (© ACA)

Test Pit 25 (WAM/18/25)

Test pit 25 was excavated in the large enclosed rear garden of a modern house set immediately west of the railway line in the north of the village (The Pantiles, Royston Road, Wendens Ambo. TL 51534 36509).

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

A small number of both medieval and post medieval wares were excavated from WAM/18/25 that have been identified as Hedingham Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Midland Blackware and English Stoneware. The majority of the pottery recorded however, dates as 19th century 'Victorian' wares.

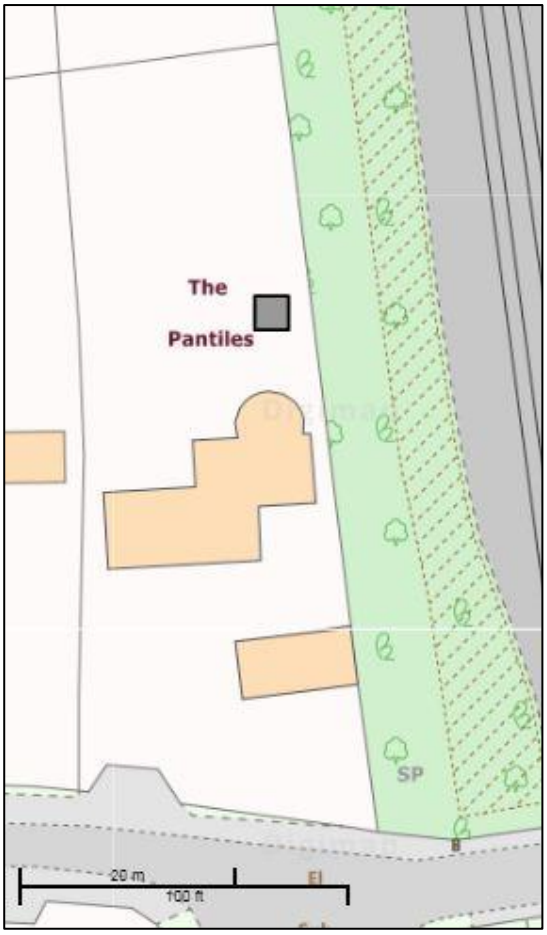

Figure 51: Location map of WAM/18/25

		HED		GRE		MB		EST		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
25	1							1	21			1680-1750
25	2			1	4	1	1			4	12	1550-1900
25	3									5	23	1800-1900
25	4	1	4							4	21	1200-1900
25	5					1	1			2	5	1550-1900

Table 32: The pottery excavated from WAM/18/25

The limited evidence for high medieval activity recorded from WAM/18/25, is also the furthest east that pottery of this date has been found using the test pitting strategy but suggests that this land was likely kept as open fields surrounding the medieval and post medieval village. It was only when the railway was built during the later 19th century causing a lot of disturbances to the land and likely when the modern house was built. The finds excavated consist of tile and CBM fragments, clay pipe, coal, slate, glass, a tiny nail, iron nails (some of which were handmade), fossilised oyster shell, asbestos, a strip of metal and animal bone. An additional seven worked flints were also recorded with a single burnt stone that are all likely to be later prehistoric in date, although analysis of the lithics are needed to confirm this.

8 Discussion

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

8.1 Prehistoric

No prehistoric features were excavated from the 35 test pits, although there was limited evidence for prehistoric activity in Wendens Ambo. Three sherds of Late Bronze Age (1200-800 BC) pottery were identified (0.3% of all the pottery found) from three separate test pits; WAM/18/7 and WAM/18/16, both sited in Jubilee Wood and WAM/18/17 that was excavated along the western side of Duck Street. These three test pit sites are in relative proximity to the known area of prehistoric activity, including flint working sites, at and around Chinnel Barn to the west of the M11, as recorded on the HER.

One of the same test pits (WAM/18/16), also yielded a single sherd of Iron Age pottery (800 BC-AD 43) that again would have been an extension to the Iron Age occupation site that was found at Chinnel Barn, prior to the construction of the M11 motoroway that yielded a Middle to Late Iron Age settlement complex (Hodder 1982). There was additional evidence further north alongside the M11 corridor which shows that the occupation was present on both sides of this small river valley. As this sherd of Iron Age pottery was identified by a post-Roman pottery expert however, an exact date wtihin the Iron Age, at this stage is unknown. Also, as only a single sherd was recorded, it is possible that the land under Wendens Ambo today may have been utilised for agriculture or pasture with an assumption that the date of the pottery would relate to the Middle to Late Iron Age settlement at Chinnel Barn to the west.

A total of 43 burnt stones, or pot boilers as was their use, were also excavated from 18 of the 35 test pits (figure 52) with the majority of these test pits yielding between one and three pieces. Larger concentrations were recorded at two test pit sites; WAM/17/10 excavated at The Bell Pub where 11 were recorded and WAM/18/9, close to the railway viaduct where nine burnt stones were found. Although a definite date cannot be assigned to the burnt stone, partly due to the limitations of this report (this report is at the ‘grey literature’ stage therefore a full analysis of the lithics has not been undertaken) and the nature of the test pitting strategy. All of the lithics have been recorded as residual in both the top and subsoil layers with a range of other finds. A later prehistoric date of the Neolithic or Bronze Age is the most likely here for the pot boilers, particularly as these are the dates of the majority of the lithics already recorded on the HER. The fact that the largest concentrations of burnt stone were found in different test pits to the Bronze Age pottery, does bring this notion into question, but the lithics already found in the village have been quite widely distributed.

A much larger quantity of possible worked flints than the burnt stones were found; a total of 155, mainly flakes, were recorded from 23 of the 35 test pit (figure 53). A possible flint blade was also excavated from WAM/18/19 and a possible core identified from WAM/18/20 and 12 of these test pits yielded five or more flints; the largest concentration with 27 flints was at WAM/18/18 just north of the stream on Duck Street,

26 flints were found at WAM/18/16 in Jubilee Wood (and therefore very near the known later prehistoric settlement area at Chinnel Barn) and 15 flints were excavated from WAM/18/24 at Westbury Barn, again close to the stream.

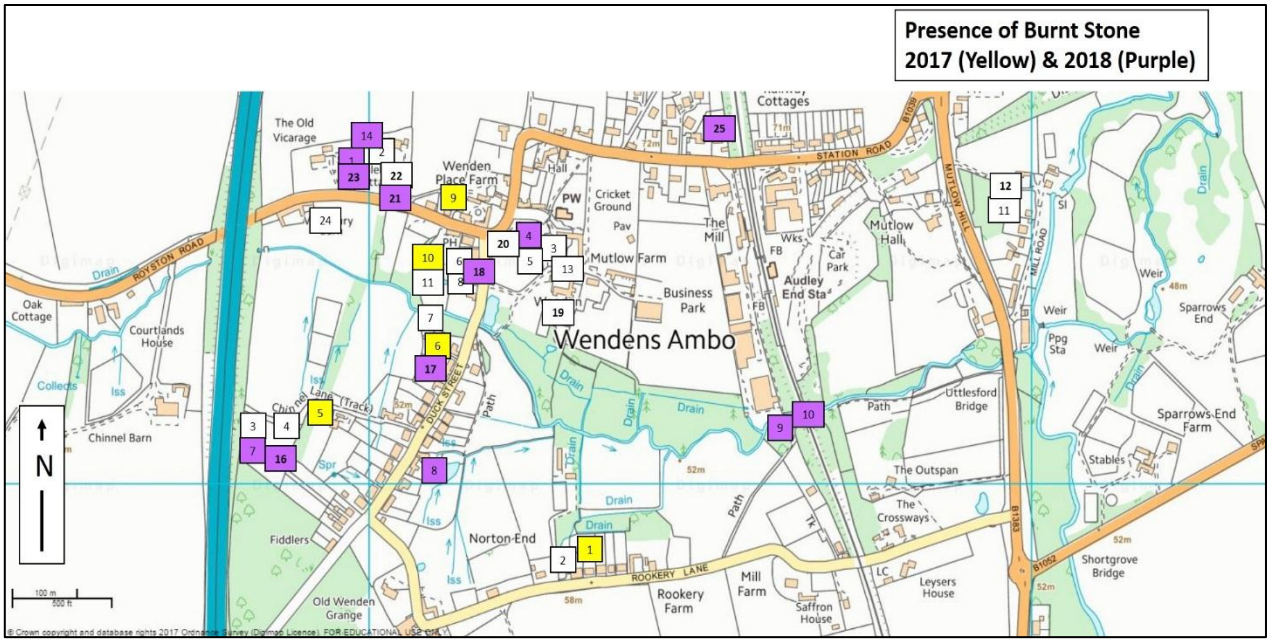

Figure 52: The presence of burnt stone (shaded squares) from the Wendens Ambo test pits (NB: test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 5,000

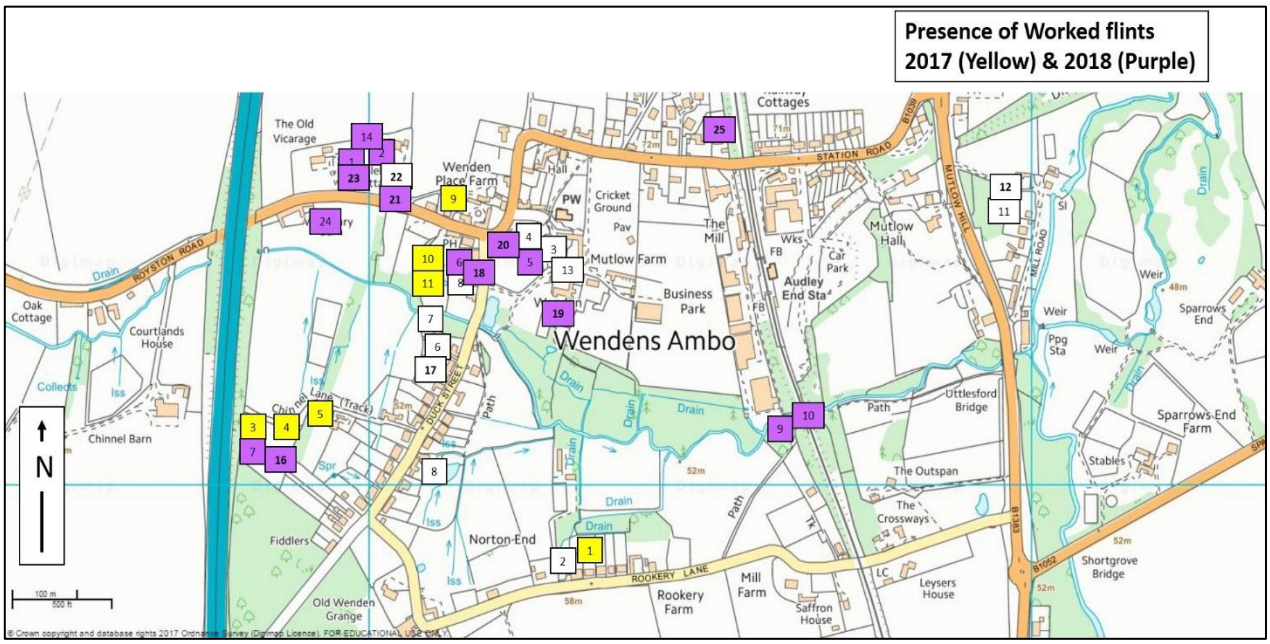

Figure 53: The presence of worked flints (shaded squares) from the Wendens Ambo test pits (NB: test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 5,000

The evidence of prehistoric activity from the test pitting in Wendens Ambo has shown that all the prehistoric pottery (those dating from the Bronze and Iron Ages) were only found to the south of Wenden brook, whereas the lithics excavated, if they are all assumed to be of a later prehistoric date (i.e. Neolithic or Bronze Age), were found on both sides of the brook, the majority actually deriving from the northern test pits. For the burnt stone a total of 23 were found in pits north of the brook, whereas only 20

were recorded from pits to the south of the brook. The same pattern is true for the worked flints, with only 45 examples recorded from pits to the south, while a total of 110 flints were recorded from test pits north of Wenden brook. The location of the test pits in Wendens Ambo is limited to sites where land owners gave permission for digging and, in this case, there is a bias with more pits excavated on land to the north of the brook (22 test pits) and only 13 test pits sited to the south, but this information does prove that perhaps this landscape around the Cam watershed was more intensely utilised than perhaps previously thought, although more work would be needed to determine its full extent.

8.2 Romano-British

A total of 19 sherds of Romano-British (AD 43-410) pottery were excavated from six of the test pits, accounting for just 2.1% of all the pottery excavated. Although the pottery was again analysed by a post-Roman pot specialist, the types of Roman pottery identified were all found to be domestic in nature with no imports. The distribution of these can be seen in appendix 12.3.

All the Roman pottery was excavated from test pits sited in the west of the village, particularly along Duck Street and Chinnel Lane. Four of these pits were sited to the south of the brook (WAM/17/3, WAM/18/16, WAM/18/8 and WAM/18/17) and two pits to the north of the brook (WAM/17/10 and WAM/18/1). A higher number of sherds were found to the south of the brook (15 sherds), which is perhaps not surprising given the nearby presence of the Roman villa at Chinnel Barn. This shows that activity, perhaps even occupation, continued east toward the brook as the presence of five or more sherds of Roman pottery from a single test pit can be considered 'likely to indicate contemporary settlement in the immediate vicinity' (Lewis 2014). Five sherds of Roman pot were found from a test pit in Jubilee Wood and another on Duck Street. Recent landscape analysis by Coxall (forthcoming) shows the Roman villa was deliberately sited for the best access to natural resources as well as routeways through the landscape. He speculates that Duck Street has been a crossing of the brook, potentially from prehistory. There may be an additional association of activity across the Cam watershed with the presence of some Romano-British burials that were also recorded on a gravel terrace with later prehistoric burials (and possibly monuments), discovered when the railway was built.

8.3 Anglo Saxon

Only two sherds of Late Anglo-Saxon (AD 850-1066) pottery were excavated from two test pits in Wendens Ambo, accounting for just 0.2% of all the pottery found. A sherd of Stamford Ware was found in WAM/17/10, excavated close to the northern banks of the brook towards the back of The Bell Inn pub and a sherd of St Neots Ware was identified in WAM/18/24 at Westbury Barn, also close to the northern banks of the brook (appendix 12.3).

The course of Wenden brook has been altered many times through prehistory and the Roman period, although Coxall (forthcoming) speculates that the major channelling of the brook was completed by the end of the Roman period. The evidence from the test pitting suggests that it was by the Late Anglo-Saxon period when the settlement shifted north of the brook. This may be due to the lack of drainage maintenance after the Roman administrative withdrawal from Britain with perhaps a period of wet weather,

which meant that the land to the south of the brook was too boggy for occupation. The Late Anglo-Saxon pottery found at Westbury Barn would have almost certainly derived from the settlement of Wenden Parva or Little Wenden, as the location of the church is supposed to be opposite this field to the north. It is perhaps surprising that more pottery was not found and that none was found around the supposed site of Little Wenden church. The second sherd of pottery found at The Bell Inn could also be part of the Little Wenden settlement, although it could also have been related to Wenden Magna or Great Wenden. The exact boundaries of these settlements remain unknown, but the fact that both sherds of pot were found in relative proximity and to the north of the brook means that this area is a likely focus of activity during the Late Anglo-Saxon period and would warrant further investigation. This supports the general notion that has been put forward by Hamerow (2014) who suggests that during the 5th to 7th centuries in particular, there was a universal trend with 'shifting settlements' and, although there is little to no evidence for Early and Middle Anglo-Saxon activity in Wendens Ambo, the same pattern is there.

8.4 Medieval

A total of 61 sherds of pottery were recorded from 11 of the 35 test pits in Wendens Ambo to date to the high medieval period (AD 1066-1399), although this equates to only 6.8% of all the pottery found through the test pitting strategy. The wares identified were found to be locally produced from the East of England, with the majority from pottery sites in Essex (see appendix 12.1). The distribution of the high medieval pottery across the test pits can be seen in appendix 12.3, where specific concentrations of pottery can be seen, in particular expanding from the location of the Late Anglo-Saxon areas of activity, including three test pits that yielded over five sherds of pottery, indicative of settlement in the immediate vicinity (Lewis 2014). These include WAM/18/24 at Westbury Barn that had 13 sherds of high medieval pot, WAM/17/10 at the Bell Inn pub which yielded nine sherds of high medieval pottery and WAM/18/17 excavated along Duck Street from which six sherds of high medieval pot were found. The rest of the test pits produced either one, two, three or four sherds, but the largest concentrations of high medieval pottery were found from the two pits that also contained Late Anglo-Saxon pottery, suggesting a definite continuation of settlement in those areas.

The distribution of pottery sees a focus of high medieval activity in the north-western corner of Duck Street and along Royston Road, including for the first time, around the location of Little Wenden church, but perhaps surprisingly, there is no evidence for activity at St Mary's church, whose origins lie in the late 11th century. Figure 54 below shows how Wendens Ambo today may have been separated between Little Wenden (the small circle) and Great Wenden (the larger circle), as based on the test pit results, with the single sherd recorded by the railway line possibly representative of manuring. These results would suggest that the focus of Great Wenden may have been to the south of the church, with a focus of activity around Duck Street and the crossing of the brook. Coxall (2017) theorises that with the absence of any settlement evidence immediately east of the church, the manor and church of Great Wenden were sited in a 'new' location and the 'dog-leg' road in the centre of the village today was a medieval creation, diverting the original routeways away from the new manor and church. The absence of any high medieval pottery from test pits around the church may support this theory, with the original core of the village to the south of this routeway and north of the brook.

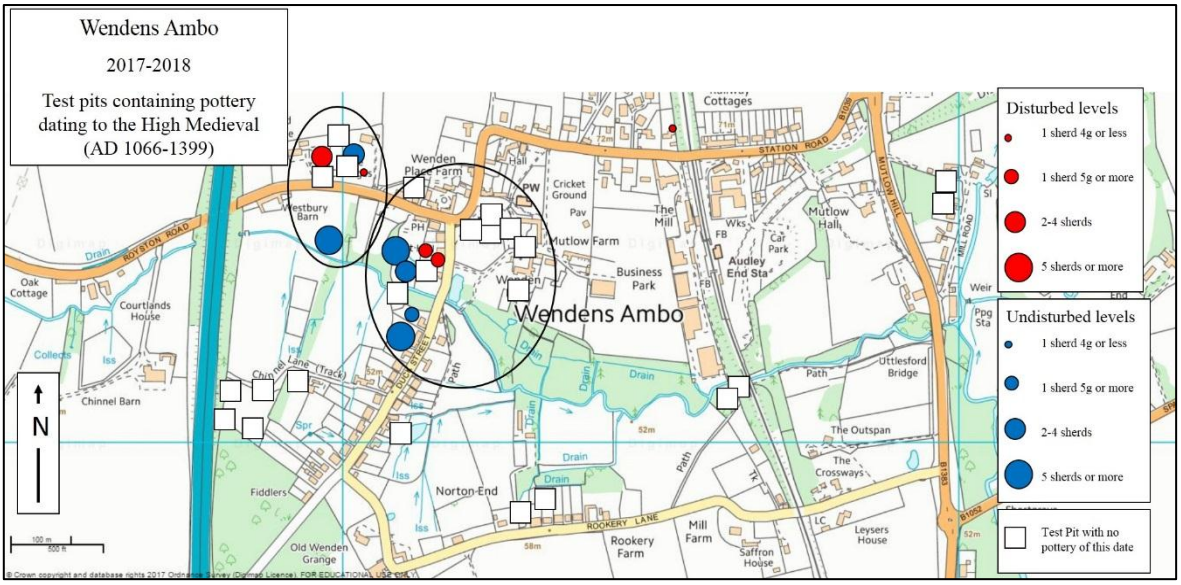

Figure 54: Distribution of high medieval pottery through the Wendens Ambo test pits, also showing the possible extent of Little Wenden (smaller left circle) and Great Wenden (larger right circle) © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 5,000

There is a significant decrease in the pottery recorded from the Wendens Ambo test pits dating to the late medieval (AD 1400-1539), compared to the high medieval with 30 sherds of later medieval pottery recorded from seven test pits and accounting for only 3.3% of all the pottery excavated. The pottery identified was again local in origin and probably derived from nearby production sites. This decline in the pottery noted from the test pits is relatively severe and there were a lot of socio-economic factors during the 14th century that may have contributed to the decline of a settlement here. The century started with a general population boom that was evident across the country, but this led to overpopulation in some areas as well as land shortages and depleted soils, which 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 (Lewis 2016). 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 does likely reflect a population decline due to the Black Death in both Wendens.

Although only half the number of later medieval pottery sherds were found through the test pitting, compared to the high medieval results, a sense of the settlements here can once again be assessed (figure 55). In Little Wenden, a concentration is once again seen around the site of the church, but all the activity south of this and north of the brook appears to have been abandoned into the 15th century. For the first time, evidence for activity is seen around Great Wenden church, with probable settlement identified on the Wick (WAM/18/20 with 11 sherds of late medieval pot recorded) that was only possible during the later medieval due to the shift in the routeways during the high medieval period after the construction of the manor and church. Two sherds of imported German Stoneware were also found from this test pit on the Wick which were made at various places along the Rhine Valley in Germany from the mid-15th century onwards, but production also continues through the post medieval as well. However, as the start date of production was in the later medieval, it has been included in this section and hints at a certain level of wealth and trade links to be able to import pottery at this time, particularly as there is no mention of any markets in either of the Wendens.

The presence of a single isolated sherd of pottery, this time from Jubilee Wood, perhaps hints at improvements of drainage channels that likely became neglected in the post-Roman period, enabling more activity once again to the south of the brook.

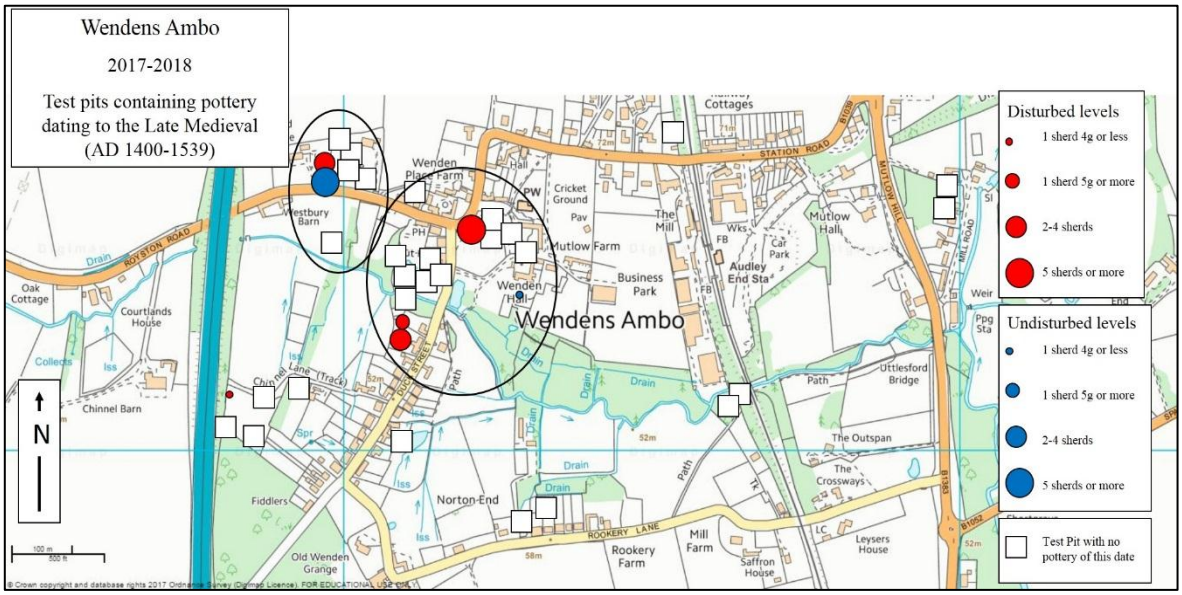

Figure 55: Distribution of late medieval pottery through the Wendens Ambo test pits, also showing the possible extent of Little Wenden (smaller left circle) and Great Wenden (larger right circle) © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 5,000

8.5 Post Medieval and later

The amount of pottery excavated from the Wendens Ambo test pits increased again into the post medieval (AD 1540-1799) which reflects the time when the two Wendens were amalgamated in 1662. A total of 85 sherds of post medieval pottery were recorded from 17 of the 35 test pits and account for 9.5% of all the pottery found. The specific pottery production sites mentioned in appendix 12.1 for the post medieval pot include the Midlands, Staffordshire, Norfolk and Essex. A single sherd of imported Chinese Porcelain made from about AD 1650 onwards was found from WAM/17/1 along Rookery Lane. It was during the post medieval that evidence for occupation along Rookery Lane was recorded from the test pitting strategy, although the results suggest that the concentration of the settlement during the post medieval was much the same as during the medieval periods (northern half of Duck Street, Royston Road and the Wick – appendix 12.3). Apart from that period, it was during the 17th century when the villages were united that the settlement grew.

The recovery of the settlement after the 14th century upheavals was likely a relatively slow process. Wendens Ambo remained a small agricultural community through the post medieval, and although the records state that there was some re-building at this time, which may be evident by the new sites occupied, particularly in the south of the village, the community remained small.

Overall, most of the pottery excavated from 31 of the 35 Wendens Ambo test pits dated to the 19th century and later with a range of wares all classed as 'Victorian'. A total of 712 sherds were found, accounting for 79.6% of all the pottery found (appendix 12.3), but the population records state that on the first National Census in 1801 the population was only at 269. The introduction of the railways did boost the settlement here, but the enclosure act at the start of the century meant that a lot of the population had already

left the village to look for work elsewhere and so the village has remained small to this day. Although its shape was altered after the railway was built, the road network has remained pretty much the same as it has been for hundreds of years.

9 Conclusion

The 35 archaeological test pits that were excavated in the village of Wendens Ambo, both as part of the ILAFS programme and the HLF-funded community dig with the Wendens Ambo Society, have yielded archaeological evidence for settlement in the parish dating from the Bronze Age through to the modern day. All the test pit results have also added to the 'bigger picture' of the development of both Little and Great Wenden and its amalgamation to Wendens Ambo, as well as providing new insight into the level of archaeological remains that are still present under the village.

The location of Wenden on the watershed of the Cam may have been a focal point in prehistory, particularly with the abundance of local natural resources: freshwater springs, nearby woodland, fertile land for crops and meadows for grazing. The test pitting supported what had already been found in the parish with additional Bronze and Iron Age pottery as well as a number of lithics that hint at perhaps a wider spread of activity, particularly over both sides of the brook, than perhaps previously thought. The additional finds of Romano-British pottery also support other excavations in the village, particularly along Duck Street, which have shown an extension to the Chinnel Barn villa site activities spreading northeast towards the brook. There was a shift in settlement in the post-Roman period with the development of two separate villages by the Late Anglo Saxon, known as Wenden Parva and Wenden Magna, which the test pitting suggests were both focused close to the northern side of the brook. Medieval settlement expanded from this location with Wenden Parva along Royston Road and Wenden Magna most likely concentrated on the northern half of Duck Street. The layout of the village was probably altered during this time, which led to new areas of occupation into the later medieval period, despite the fact that both Wendens were certainly affected by the various social and economic factors of the 14th century, including the Black Death, which caused both settlements to shift. The villages remained small, even after they were amalgamated during the 17th century, with the development seen today arising from the 19th century and the arrival of the railway followed by modern infilling.

There is plenty of scope for further archaeological work in Wendens Ambo. It would be useful for the lithics to be analysed by an expert as well as the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British pottery also found to be examined by Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman pottery experts. Those experts would be able to more accurately date the pottery that could then be related to the archaeology of the village more accurately.
The test pitting strategy is also heavily reliant on people volunteering gardens and open spaces for the excavations so there is also scope for additional excavations in the village to 'fill in the gaps'. Re-examining some of the test pits that did not reach natural (24 of the 35 were not excavated to natural in the time available) would also add to the picture of the archaeology in Wendens Ambo, as well as being able to fill in the gaps giving a much fuller picture of the development of the two original villages. Although much has been disturbed by later developments, there is still evidence under the extent of the current settlement.

10 Acknowledgements

The 2017 and 2018 school excavations in Wendens Ambo were directed by Alison Dickens of the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU), with on-site supervision provided by Catherine Collins and Emily Ryley (Access Cambridge Archaeology). The Independent Learning Archaeology Field School was funded by the Admissions Office at the University of Cambridge and ACA are very grateful for their continued support.

The community excavations were directed by Catherine Collins (ACA) with help from Matthew Collins (CAU) and PhD student Emma Brownlee at the University of Cambridge. The community excavations were funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund, Wendens Ambo Parish Council and Uttlesford District Council. Paul Blinkhorn analysed the pottery for all the digs.

Our local coordinator in the village was Susan Watson, who with other members of the Wendens Ambo Society, found all the test pit sites prior to excavation and were on hand during the two-days digging for further advice and support. Susan Watson also kindly consulted on this report. Our base for the 2017 excavations was the Bell Inn pub and in 2018, the Church of St Mary. The base for the community dig was the village hall.

Additional support on the student dig was provided by the Wendens Ambo Society, in particular Susan Watson who was also instrumental in organising the community dig and securing its funding. Our gratitude must also go to all the property owners in Wendens Ambo who allowed the excavations to continue in their gardens, occasionally more than once! Thank you also to the 91 Year 9 and 10 students and 23 6th formers who excavated 25 of the 35 test pits and the staff and volunteers who supervised them. The schools involved with the excavations were Stewards Academy, The Davenant Foundation School, The Hertfordshire and Essex High School, Passmores Academy and The Bishops Stortford High School (school names correct at the time of the excavations).

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12 Appendices

12.1 Pottery Reports – *Paul Blinkhorn*

All Pottery Types (in alphabetical order)

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

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

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

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

GRE: Glazed 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. Such pottery was made in both Colchester and Chelmsford.

Grey: Essex Grey Ware, 12th – 14th century. Grey pottery with lots of visible sand grains mixed in with the clay. Seven kilns which were making this pottery type were sited just outside the north gat of the medieval town of Colchester. Similar pottery was made at other places in Essex, such as Mile End, Great Horkesley and Sible Hedingham. Most of the pots were simple cooking pots or jars, and were not glazed.

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.

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

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

IA: Iron Age, 800BC-AD50. Simple, hand-made pottery containing variable amounts of sand, shell, and/or flint.

LBA: Late Bronze Age, 1200-800BC. Rough, hand-made pottery was lots of crushed, burnt flint mixed in with the clay. Simple "bucket pots" and burial urns were the main types made.

LMT: Late medieval ware, 1400 – 1550. Red pottery with lots of sand visible in the clay body. Main type of pots were big jugs, some with geometric designs painted on them in white liquid clay ('slip'). Evidence of their manufacture has been found near Colchester Castle, and also in Magdalen Street, which is located just outside the walls of the medieval town of Colchester. Similar pottery was also made at Chelmsford.

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

RB: Roman. An assortment of common types of Roman pottery. Lots of different types of vessels were made.

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

SN: St Neots Ware. Made at a number of as-yet unknown places in southern England between AD900-1150. The pots are usually a purplish-black, black or grey colour, but 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.

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

ST: Stamford Ware. Made at several different sites in Stamford in Lincolnshire between AD850 and 1150. The earliest pots were small, simple jars with white, buff or grey fabric, or large jars with painted red stripes. By AD1000, the potters were making vessels which were quite thin-walled and smooth, with a yellow or pale green glaze on the outside, the first glazed pots in England.

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.

TGE: Tin-glazed Earthenware. The first white-glazed pottery to be made in Britain. Often called "Delft Ware" because of the fame of the potteries at Delft in Holland, which were amongst the first to make it. Soft, cream coloured fabric with a thick white glaze, often with painted designs in blue, purple and yellow. First made in Britain in Norwich around AD1600, and continued in use until the 19th century. The 17th century pots were expensive table wares such as dishes or bowls, but by the 19th century, better

types of pottery was being made, and it was considered very cheap and the main types of pot were such as chamber pots and ointment jars.

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

12.1.1 2017 Pottery Report

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

Test Pit 1

		SS		CP		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1					7	22	1800-1900
1	2					5	12	1800-1900
1	3	1	17			92	2721	1650-1900
1	4					84	545	1800-1900
1	5			1	12	75	903	1750-1900
1	6					16	49	1800-1900
1	7					7	123	1800-1900

Most of the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, although the two sherds of slightly earlier material shows that there was also activity in the 18th century.

Test Pit 2

		GRE		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1					4	43	1800-1900
2	2	1	14			13	61	1800-1900
2	3					3	12	1800-1900
2	4					8	9	1800-1900
2	5					3	6	1800-1900
2	6			1	7	1	10	1720-1900

Most of the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, although the two sherds of slightly earlier material shows that there was also activity in the 17th - 18th centuries.

Test Pit 3

		RB		LMT		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	2	1	3	1	3			100-1550
3	3					1	1	1800-1900
3	4	3	33					100-400

This test-pit did not produce much pottery, but the few sherds that were found show that the site had a marginal use, probably as fields, in Roman times and again in the late medieval period.

Test Pit 4

		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	3	1	3	1800-1900
4	5	1	10	1800-1900
4	6	1	1	1800-1900

This test-pit did not produce much pottery, and it is all Victorian, showing that the site was not used by people before that time.

Test Pit 5

		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	4	2	2	1800-1900

This test-pit did not produce much pottery, and it is all Victorian, showing that the site was not used by people before that time.

Test Pit 6

		Grey		LMT		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	3			1	6			1	1	1400-1900
6	4	1	7			1	31			1100-1600

This test-pit did not produce much pottery, but the few sherds that were found show that the site had a marginal use, probably as fields, in the medieval and early post-medieval periods.

Test Pit 7

		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1	1	3	1800-1900
7	2	4	11	1800-1900
7	3	5	19	1800-1900

This test-pit did not produce much pottery, and it is all Victorian, showing that the site was not used by people before that time.

Test Pit 8

		EMW		GRE		EST		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1							3	8	1800-1900
8	2							17	79	1800-1900
8	3							5	74	1800-1900
8	4			1	20	1	2	20	130	1550-1900
8	5							1	1	1800-1900
8	6	1	5	8	151			10	75	1100-1900
8	7			2	234			1	1	1550-1900

This test-pit produce mainly Victorian pottery, but the few other sherds that were found show that the site had a marginal use, probably as fields, in the early medieval and early post-medieval periods.

Test Pit 9

		GRE		DW		SMW		EST		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	1	1	19			1	1			20	55	1550-1900
9	2							2	13	25	51	1700-1900
9	3	2	26							25	43	1550-1900
9	4	6	23	1	1					14	38	1550-1900
9	5	2	7							1	1	1550-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is post-medieval, and shows that site has been in continual use from the 16th century onwards.

Test Pit 10

		RB		STAM		EMW		Grey		HED		GRE		EST		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
10	1											1	5			1	8	1550-1900
10	2													1	3			1700-1800
10	3			1	1	2	22			1	4							1000-1400
10	4	1	3			1	2											100-1200
10	5					2	12	1	6	1	1							1100-1400
10	6					1	5											1100-1200

The pottery from this test-pit shows that the site had a marginal use, probably as fields, in the Roman period, but was then abandoned until around the time of the Norman Conquest, at which point it appears to have been settled. It was abandoned before the 15th century, and then appears to have reverted back to being a marginal area from the 16th century onwards.

Test Pit 11

		EMW		Grey		HED		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
11	2					1	4	1	23	1	3	1200-1900
11	4			1	10							1100-1200
11	5	1	2									1100-1200

The pottery from this test-pit shows that the site had a marginal use, probably as fields, in the early medieval period. It was abandoned before the 15th century, and then appears to have reverted back to being a marginal area from the 16th century onwards.

12.1.2 2018 Pottery Report

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

Test Pit 1

		RB		EMW		Grey		LMT		GRE		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1									1	6					1	4	1550-1900
1	2					2	8			1	12			1	1	3	13	1100-1900
1	3			1	2			1	1	3	21	1	4			4	7	1100-1900
1	4	3	8	1	7			1	1	1	30					6	14	100-1900
1	5													1	4	2	4	1720-1900

This test-pit produced a wide range of pottery which shows that there was activity at the site in the Roman period, then again throughout the medieval period and into the early post-medieval era. It then appears to have been largely abandoned until the Victorian era.

Test Pit 2

		EMW		Grey		MB		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1									4	5	1800-1900
2	2					1	4					1550-1600
2	3									13	80	1800-1900
2	4			1	1			1	4	7	16	1100-1900
2	6	1	4									1100-1200

The small quantity of pottery from this test-pit suggests that the site had a marginal use, such as fields, in the earlier medieval and post-medieval periods, before being occupied in the 19th century.

Test Pit 3

No pottery excavated

Test Pit 4

		GRE		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1					12	19	1800-1900
4	2	1	8	1	2	3	15	1720-1900

This test-pit did not produce much pottery, with the range of types present suggesting that there was no activity at the site before the 17th century.

Test Pit 5

		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1	2	25	1800-1900
5	2	5	19	1500-1900
5	4	2	4	1800-1900

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

Test Pit 6

		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1	2	18	1800-1900
6	4	49	634	1800-1900

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

Test Pit 7

		LBA		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1	1	7	1	27	1200BC-1900
7	5			3	8	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, other than the single sherd of Bronze Age material, indicating that the site was not used by people before the 19th century other than in prehistoric times.

Test Pit 8

		RB		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	3	1	16			100-400
8	4			1	1	1800-1900

The small quantity of pottery from this test-pit suggests that the site had a marginal use, such as fields, in the Roman period and again in the 19th century.

Test Pit 9

No pottery excavated

Test Pit 10

		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date Range
10	1	1	1	1800-1900

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

Test Pit 11

		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date Range
11	1	1	1	1800-1900

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

Test Pit 12

		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date Range
12	1	1	3	1800-1900

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

Test Pit 13

No pottery excavated

Test Pit 14

		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date Range
14	1	6	14	1800-1900
14	2	5	9	1800-1900
14	3	2	5	1800-1900

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

Test Pit 15

Test pit not excavated

Test Pit 16

		LBA		IA		RB		HSW		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
16	2					1	1					100-400
16	3					1	2					100-400
16	4			1	4	2	4	1	4	1	2	800BC-1900
16	5	1	3			1	5					1200BC-AD400

The small amount of pottery from this test-pit shows that there was activity at the site during the prehistoric period, and it may well have been occupied in the Roman era. After that, it was largely abandoned.

Test Pit 17

		LBA		RB		EMW		HED		LMT		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
17	1									2	4	4	11	1400-1900
17	2					1	2	1	5			5	11	1100-1900
17	3									1	2			1400-1550
17	4					4	14							1100-1200
17	5	1	3	5	27									1200BC-AD400

The small amount of pottery from this test-pit shows that there was activity at the site during the prehistoric and Roman periods. It was then abandoned until the medieval period, then after that fell from use again until the Victorian era.

Test Pit 18

		Grey		GRE		MB		HSW		TGE		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
18	1													4	37	1800-1900
18	2			2	16									7	88	1550-1900
18	3							1	27					4	25	1600-1900
18	4	1	5											3	5	1100-1200
18	7			1	8					1	4	1	1	2	4	1550-1900
18	8					1	3									1550-1600

The pottery from this test-pit suggests the site had a marginal use in the earlier medieval period, but was then abandoned until the 16th – 17th century, when it was once again marginal until the Victorian era.

Test Pit 19

		LMT		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
19	2			1	2	1800-1900
19	3	1	1			1400-1550

The small amount of pottery from this test-pit suggests that the site was never used by people other than perhaps as fields in the late medieval and Victorian eras.

Test Pit 20

		LMT		GRE		GS		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
20	1	2	11	7	71	1	2	2	7	5	30	1400-1900
20	2	2	10	4	19					1	3	1400-1900
20	3	7	26	2	9							1400-1600
20	4			2	7					1	21	1550-1900
20	5			1	6	1	3					1550-1600

The pottery from this test-pit shows that the site was occupied in the 15th and 16th centuries, but then abandoned until the Victorian era.

Test Pit 21

		HED		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
21	2					1	5	1800-1900
21	3	1	2	1	7	1	1	1200-1900
21	5			1	8			1550-1600

The small amount of pottery from this test-pit suggests that the site was never used by people other than perhaps as fields in the medieval, early post-medieval, and Victorian eras.

Test Pit 22

		MB		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
22	1			3	8	1800-1900
22	3	1	6			1550-1600

The small amount of pottery from this test-pit suggests that the site was never used by people other than perhaps as fields in the early post-medieval and Victorian eras.

Test Pit 23

		LMT		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
23	1					4	15	1800-1900
23	2					21	150	1800-1900
23	3					13	28	1800-1900
23	4	6	15	1	17	1	2	1400-1900
23	5	5	14	1	3			1400-1600

The pottery from this test-pit shows that the site was occupied in the 15th and 16th centuries, but then abandoned until the Victorian era.

Test Pit 24

		SN		EMW		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
24	4			3	37	1100-1200
24	6	1	5	2	24	900-1200
24	7			2	22	1100-1200
24	8			4	5	1100-1200
24	9			2	12	1100-1200

The pottery from this test-pit shows that the site was occupied in early medieval period, but then abandoned and never used again.

Test Pit 25

		HED		GRE		MB		EST		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
25	1							1	21			1680-1750
25	2			1	4	1	1			4	12	1550-1900
25	3									5	23	1800-1900
25	4	1	4							4	21	1200-1900
25	5					1	1			2	5	1550-1900

The pottery from this test-pit suggests that the site was never used by people other than perhaps as fields in the medieval, early post-medieval, and Victorian eras.

12.2 Other Finds – *Catherine Collins*

12.2.1 2017 test pit finds

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem =2g, red/pink modern CBM x4 =95g, red flat tile =25g, red CBM x7 =29g, pink/yellow CBM =3g, pale orange CBM/daub =3g	clear rounded glass bottle base =68g, clear container glass x13 =47g, clear flat glass x4 =7g, green bottle glass x2 =2g	modern nail =2g, corroded iron nail =3g	burnt stone x2 =5g, worked flint? =7g	mortar =11g
C. 2	red/orange flat tile x2 =110g, red/orange CBM x2 =47g	clear glass bottle neck =40g, orange bottle glass =19g, green bottle glass x3 =12g, clear container glass x15 =99g, clear flat glass x2 =10g	long corroded square iron nail =26g, metal bracket? =41g	slate =25g	
C.3		complete square clear glass bottle “Glasgow Patterson’s ESS Camp Coffee & Chicory” =425g, square clear glass bottle (minus neck) “Glasgow Patterson’s ESS Camp Coffee & Chicory” =365g, complete square clear glass bottle =453g, complete square clear glass bottle =384g, clear glass rectangular bottle minus neck =123g, rounded clear glass bottle bases x2 =159g, clear bottle glass x50 =550g, clear rounded glass bottle necks x3 =111g, green bottle glass x16 =388g, clear flat glass =15g, clear glass bottle stopper =13g, orange painted glass x2 =4g, orange bottle glass x2 =20g	1921 sixpence coin =3g, corroded iron nails x4 =24g, corroded bottle cap =5g, corroded iron lump =10g	slate =60g, burnt stone =5g	central battery core =20g, animal bone =20g
C.4		rounded clear glass bottle necks x2 =81g, clear bottle glass x2 =56g, green bottle glass =43g, orange bottle glass =16g	corroded thick iron tacks x2 =31g, corroded iron nails x6 =42g, corroded horseshoe fragment? =25g, small complete horseshoe? =114g		
C.5		clear bottle glass x3 =138g, round clear glass bottle necks x2 =76g	thick corroded iron nails x3 =51g		
C.6				coal =32g	
C.7	yellow CBM x2 =6g, clay pipe bowl fragment =2g, black brick fragment =142g	green bottle glass x3 =51g, blue container glass =14g, orange bottle glass =13g, clear container glass =1g	plate of corroded scrap metal =200g		animal bone =2g

Table 33: The non-pottery finds excavated from WAM/17/1

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile x2 =108g, red curved tile x2 =31g, clay pipe stem =2g, modern pink brick fragment =21g	green bottle glass =4g, clear container glass x2 =7g, clear flat glass x2 =10g			
C. 2	red curved roof tile x5 =411g, red flat tile x3 =226g, red CBM x4 =39g	green bottle glass x3 =22g, clear container glass x5 =38g, degraded green bottle glass x2 =29g, clear flat glass x4 =22g	corroded iron nails x4 =50g, toy car – blue BMW two seat convertible =32g	slate x4 =32g	yellow cement/mortar =45g
C.3	red curved tile x4 =199g	clear container glass x6 =18g	corroded modern nail =5g, corroded table spoon head (no handle) =7g	coal x4 =10g	grey plastic radiator end cap? =5g, animal bone =4g
C.4	grey breeze block fragments x2 =2g, clay pipe bowl fragment =3g, red CBM x7 =43g, red flat tile x2 =82g, red flat roof tile =38g, red brick fragment =457g, red brick (possibly burnt one side) =1354g	green bottle glass x2 =5g, clear flat glass x2 =4g, clear container glass =2g	corroded iron nails x2 =15g, rounded metal hoop =2g	slate =22g, coal x3 =8g	animal bone x5 =4g
C.5	red CBM x5 =64g, red flat roof tile =31g	green bottle glass x2 =4g, clear container glass =3g	corroded iron nails x3 =46g, corroded metal loop =4g		animal bone x51 =31g
C.6	red flat tile =42g				

Table 34: The non-pottery finds excavated from WAM/17/2

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red/orange CBM x11 =85g				
C. 2	red CBM x13 =30g			worked flint x2 =21g	
C.3	red/orange CBM x6 =150g, red CBM x6 =27g				
C.4	red CBM x16 =75g, curved red tile =51g		square corroded nail =8g		half an animal tooth =<1g
C.5	red flat tile x6 =285g, red CBM x6 =43g				

Table 35: The non-pottery finds excavated from WAM/17/3

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1			very corroded thick corner fragment strip of metal with lipped edges down both sides and a hole in corner =508g		
C.3	red CBM x2 =73g, red flat roof tile =24g			worked flint =8g	yellow mortar x2 =15g, animal bone x2 =8g
C.4	red brick fragments x3 =1254g, red flat roof tile =137g, red CBM x6 =67g				
C.5	red brick fragments x3 =777g, red CBM x3 =97g, red flat tile x5 =146g				white mortar =4g
C.6	red flat tile =24g, red CBM x9 =75g				

Table 36: The non-pottery finds excavated from WAM/17/4

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1		orange bottle glass =1g		worked flint =2g	animal bone =2g
C. 2		orange bottle glass =3g	corroded iron nail =6g	burnt stone =2g, worked flint =2g	
C.4				worked flint x2 =5g	
C.5				worked flint =2g	
C.6	yellow drain fragments x19 =533g				
C.7	yellow drain fragments x16 =739g				

Table 37: The non-pottery finds excavated from WAM/17/5

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	yellow curved drain tile x3 =156g, red CBM x3 =59g, pink/yellow CBM x3 =130g				concrete =94g, pink/grey mortar? =24g
C. 2	red CBM x2 =15g, yellow field drain fragment =38g	blue glass marble =4g, clear glass marble =6g	silver milk bottle top =<1g, metal double rimmed washer? =3g	coal =13g, burnt stone =8g	pink mortar? =11g, cement =8g, pink plastic =2g, animal bone =2g
C.3	yellow field drain fragments x5 =480g, red CBM x3 =119g, orange CBM/mortar =182g				
C.5					animal bone =50g

Table 38: The non-pottery finds excavated from WAM/17/6

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x14 =179g, pink/orange CBM xx14 =27g	clear bottle glass x2 =9g		coal x3 =71g	animal bone x3 =39g, red plastic screw cap with “Pierce Centre” written on top =21g
C. 2	red brick fragments x2 =482g, red CBM x3 =10g		corroded iron nails x4 =38g		animal bone x22 =99g
C.3	red CBM x5 =79g	clear flat glass =4g	corroded round iron nails x2 =24g, slag =8g	coal x3 =22g	animal bone x6 =53g

Table 39: The non-pottery finds excavated from WAM/17/7

Test Pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red/pink CBM =27g	clear flat glass =9g, clear container glass =2g, orange bottle glass x3 =15g, rounded thin tall clear glass bottle (minus neck) =44g	fake 1929 coin =3g, corroded iron nails x3 =39g, metal wire =4g, square nail =4g	slate =26g	animal bone x2 =11g, green plastic? =<1g, grey plastic small square paint tray pot "W&N London" =3g
C. 2		green glass bottle base =9g, orange bottle glass x10 =34g, clear flat glass x4 =8g, clear container glass x2 =5g, complete small white glass oval cream bottle minus the screw lid "PONDS ENGLAND" on base =83g	aluminium bottle cap =2g, metal tea strainer with handle =32g, tiny metal winding/turning key =2g, square corner fragment of flat metal plate =3g, a rectangular thin flat metal tag with rounded end and hole through it =5g		grey plastic rectangular paint tray pot =5g, animal bone x6 =24g, yellow plastic =<1g
C.3		orange bottle glass x2 =81g, green bottle glass =5g, clear flat glass =3g, rounded clear ribbed glass bottle (perfume?) =33g	silver milk bottle lids x2 =<1g, square corroded iron nail =9g, very degraded coin/token? =6g		animal bone x2 =3g
C.4	red flat tile =24g	orange bottle glass x3 =15g, clear container glass x2 =8g, clear flat glass =2g	corroded iron nails x5 =33g, corroded square nail =6g		animal bone x9 =35g, oyster shell =4g
C.5		clear container glass x2 =5g	square corroded iron nail =7g		animal bone x3 =9g
C.6	red flat tile =45g	green bottle glass =2g, orange bottle glass =7g, clear flat glass =2g			complete snail shell =2g
C.7	red flat tile x2 =166g, orange/brown brick fragment probably handmade =1009g	degraded clear flat glass =2g			

Table 40: The non-pottery finds excavated from WAM/17/8

Test Pit 9	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x4 =87g, clay pipe stem x2 =4g, yellow CBM =7g	clear container glass x5 =21g, green bottle glass =8g	slag =50g, small corroded iron nail? =2g, corroded square nail =18g, horseshoe fragments? x2 =49g	burnt stone =3g, worked flint? x4 =39g	black roof felt =<1g, animal bone =18g
C. 2	clay pipe stem x2 =5g, red CBM =19g	green bottle glass =1g, clear container glass x9 =20g, orange bottle glass =3g, clear flat glass x5 =4g, very degraded old glass =<1g	one penny coin (date unknown) =3g, metal button =1g, decorated metal button =2g, square corroded iron nails x7 =45g, corroded iron nails x2 =7g	slate x3 =22g, coal x4 =15g	red plastic x2 =<1g
C.3	yellow CBM =5g, red CBM x6 =232g, red flat tile x2 =112g, clay pipe stem x3 =7g	green bottle glass x3 =15g, clear container glass x8 =16g, clear flat glass x6 =4g,	corroded iron nails x4 =13g, thick corroded square bolt =38g, flat strip of corroded iron =64g	slate x2 =8g, worked flint x2 =3g, coal =1g	
C.4	clay pipe stem x3 =4g, red CBM x2 =19g, red flat tile =25g	green bottle glass x9 =22g, clear container glass x3 =15g, clear flat glass x4 =3g	square corroded iron nails x3 =23g, corroded iron lumps x4 =32g, small corroded iron nail =8g	burnt stone x2 =14g, worked flint =2g	snail shell =<1g, animal bone x2 =3g
C.5	red flat tile x2 =53g, red CBM x2 =10g, clay pipe stem =<1g	clear container glass =<1g, green bottle glass x2 =4g	corroded iron lump =38g	coal = <1g	animal bone =17g

Table 41: The non-pottery finds excavated from WAM/17/9

Test Pit 10	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x12 =227g, pink/yellow CBM =5g			burnt stone x2 =12g	concrete =61g
C. 2	red flat tile x5 =72g, red CBM x4 =9g, yellow/pink CBM =8g	green bottle glass =14g, clear flat glass =2g		burnt stone x2 =46g, worked flint =2g	animal bone x3 =11g, grey cement/mortar x2 =81g
C.3	red CBM x5 =70g, red flat tile =15g			burnt stone x3 =13g, worked flint =2g	animal bone x7 =26g
C.4	red flat tile =48g, red CBM x2 =32g			worked flint x2 =11g, burnt stone =7g	animal bone x8 =82g
C.5	red flat roof tile =37g, red flat tile x3 =37g			worked flint? x2 =11g, burnt stone? x3 =45g	
C.6					animal bone x2 =1g

Table 42: The non-pottery finds excavated from WAM/17/10

Test Pit 11	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem =5g, red flat tile =27g				snail shell =<1g, animal bone =5g
C. 2	red CBM =16g				oyster shell =3g, cement? =2g
C.3				worked flint x2 =5g	oyster shell x2 =12g, animal bone =2g
C.4	red/orange CBM =21g				oyster shell =3g
C.5					animal bone x2 =12g

Table 43: The non-pottery finds excavated from WAM/17/11

12.2.2 2018 test pit finds

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile =35g, red brick fragment =326g, red CBM x4 =97g, yellow/pink CBM =20g		corroded modern nails x3 =12g		cement =14g, central battery core =11g
C. 2	red CBM x16 =142g, clay pipe stem x2 =6g, yellow CBM x9 =64g	clear container glass x3 =6g, clear flat glass x2 =3g	tin/aluminium can lid? =9g, modern screw =19g, square corroded nails x4 =16g, modern nail =2g, corroded iron nails x17 =75g, clothes peg spring =3g, corroded bent strip of metal =22g, small metal grate object with possible grey plaster infill? =11g, metal button or cap? =1g, tiny corroded nails x2 =3g	slate x2 =6g, coal x26 =56g, worked flint x2 =9g, burnt stone =10g	concrete x2 =43g, central battery cores x2 =33g, animal bone x9 =30g, large black plastic button =3g, periwinkle shell x2 =6g, mortar =1g
C.3	yellow CBM =64g, red CBM x2 =6g, clay pipe stem =4g	clear flat glass =<1g, clear container glass =1g	long corroded iron nail =18g, square corroded nails x2 =11g, slag =9g, modern nail =2g	coal x11 =19g, slate x2 =8g, worked flint? x3 =13g	snail shell =<1g, animal bone x13 =7g
C.4	red flat tile x2 =31g, red CBM x6 =23g`	clear flat glass x3 =2g, green bottle glass x3 =8g	corroded iron lump =4g	coal x8 =11g, burnt stone =2g, worked flint x2 =16g	oyster shell x6 =19g, animal bone x3 =4g
C.5	red flat tile =23g, red CBM x7 =12g, clay pipe stem =1g			coal x5 =9g, burnt stone =5g, worked flint =6g	oyster shell =2g

Table 44: The non-pottery finds excavated from WAM/18/1

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x2 =11g, yellow/pink CBM =7g	green bottle glass =19g, clear bottle glass =18g		slate =8g, coal =3g, worked flint? =4g	tiny snail shell =<1g, white plastic wrapper =<1g
C. 2	red CBM x3 =9g, clay pipe stem =1g	clear flat glass x4 =6g, clear container glass x3 =12g, degraded bottle glass =1g	tiny complete horseshoe =27g, square corroded iron nails x4 =19g	coal x12 =17g	oyster shell =3g
C.3	red CBM x9 =113g, red flat tile =15g, orange CBM =3g	green bottle glass x3 =14g, clear container glass x5 =12g, clear flat glass x8 =9g, pink container glass =1g	slag =8g, square corroded iron nails x2 =7g, corroded iron nails x2 =9g	coal x3 =4g	mortar =2g
C.4	red CBM x7 =30g	orange bottle glass =1g, green bottle glass =1g, clear container glass x2 =6g, clear flat glass x6 =9g	slag =21g, corroded square nails x4 =58g, corroded rounded nails x2 =8g	slate =4g, coal x9 =10g, worked flint? =4g	animal bone x2 =3g
C.5		green bottle glass =5g			
C.6				coal =1g	

Table 45: The non-pottery finds excavated from WAM/18/2

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile x2 =148g, yellow field drain x2 =51g	clear flat glass x2 =4g, clear container glass =5g			

Table 46: The non-pottery finds excavated from WAM/18/3

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1		clear container glass =3g		burnt stone =1g	oyster shell =2g
C. 2		clear container glass =7g, clear flat glass =<1g	square corroded nail =25g		

Table 47: The non-pottery finds excavated from WAM/18/4

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM =74g			worked flint =24g	
C. 2				worked flint? x2 =22g	
C.3				slate pencil =2g	
C.4	red CBM =10g, red/pink tile fragment =68g				

Table 48: The non-pottery finds excavated from WAM/18/5

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x23 =408g			slate x4 =36g, coal x3 =15g, worked flint? =27g	animal bone x2 =3g, concrete? =13g, mortar =4g
C. 2	clay pipe stem (with spur) =7g, red CBM x5 =104g			worked flint x2 =6g, slate x3 =51g	mortar =27g, animal bone x2 =2g
C.3	red flat tile x3 =552g			slate x4 = 286g	
C.4	clay pipe stem x2 =5g				

Table 49: The non-pottery finds excavated from WAM/18/6

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM =6g, red flat tile =41g				green plastic mesh netting fragments x3 =3g
C. 2	red CBM =15g				
C.3	red CBM x3 =31g, orange CBM? =3g			worked flint =11g	
C.4	red flat tile x2 =101g, red CBM x12 =57g				
C.5	red flat tile x7 =291g, red CBM x20 =184g	clear flat glass x5 =11g, clear bottle glass =10g	small corroded nail =7g	worked flint x5 =12g, burnt stone =5g	

Table 50: The non-pottery finds excavated from WAM/18/7

Test Pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x7 =119g				
C. 2	red flat tile = 22g, yellow field drain fragment =126g		modern nails x6 =29g, square corroded nail =21g		
C.3	red CBM =8g		modern screw =2g, corroded modern nails x5 =28g	burnt stone =1g	
C.4	red flat tile x4 =94g		modern nails x3 =10g		plastic food? packet fragments x6 =<1g (have information to win a bike worth £55 and Roller Skates worth £5, the closing date was 31st August 1976!)
C.5	red flat tile x4 =235g, red roof tile =88g, red CBM x3 =356g, modern yellow/red tile fragments x3 =144g		lead pipe? section =64g		
C.6	red flat tile x5 =122g, red curved tile x2 =41g, red CBM x7 =37g, modern red tile fragment =20g				blue tissue paper =<1g

Table 51: The non-pottery finds excavated from WAM/18/8

Test Pit 9	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile x3 =50g, red CBM x4 =44g		detachable can ring pull =<1g		
C. 2	red CBM x2 =12g		slag =12g	worked flint? =5g	
C.3	red CBM x2 =11g, clay pipe stem =3g			burnt stone x5 =46g	
C.4	red flat tile x4 =42g, red CBM x5 =33g		corroded iron lump =64g	coal =2g, worked flint =15g, burnt stone x2 =14g	
C.5	red flat tile x11 =303g, red brick fragment =207g, red CBM x30 =183g	clear container glass =4g		burnt stone x2 =43g	

Table 52: The non-pottery finds excavated from WAM/18/9

Test Pit 10	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1		clear container glass =4g		worked flint? =4g	cement =40g
C. 2	yellow CBM x2 =31g, modern brown/red CBM x3 =188g, yellow/brown CBM? =24g			burnt stone =34g	
C.3	yellow CBM =5g, red CBM =8g, red and black modern CBM x2 =93g	green bottle glass =58g			
C.4				worked flint? =53g	

Table 53: The non-pottery finds excavated from WAM/18/10

Test Pit 11	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x6 =28g				
C. 2	red CBM x21 =202g	green bottle glass =2g, clear container glass =3g			white plastic tag fragment =<1g
C.3	red CBM x18 = 696g	clear flat glass x2 =2g, green bottle glass =<1g			
C.4	red CBM x10 =912g				
C.5	red CBM x6 =37g	clear container glass =5g			

Table 54: The non-pottery finds excavated from WAM/18/11

Test Pit 12	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x3 =14g	clear flat glass =2g		coal =<1g, quartz stone? =100g	animal bone x6 =13g
C. 2	red/brown brick fragment =609g			coal x3 =186g	oyster shell x3 =3g, animal bone =12g, central battery core =20g
C.3		clear flat glass =1g	corroded pipe segment =40g, corroded metal file? (flat one end and square-ish at the other – handle?) =69g		animal bone x2 =16g
C.4	red brick fragments x2 =921g				animal bone x2 =3g

Table 55: The non-pottery finds excavated from WAM/18/12

Test Pit 13 – No finds excavated

Test Pit 14	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile =73g, red CBM =3g	clear flat glass =<1g		coal x3 =4g, worked flint? x4 =15g	
C. 2	red flat tile =23g	green bottle glass x3 =12g	slag =3g	coal x2 =3g, burnt stone =7g, worked flint? x2 =27g	
C.3		clear container glass =<1g		worked flint? =23g	

Table 56: The non-pottery finds excavated from WAM/18/14

Test Pit 15 – Not excavated

Test Pit 16	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x4 =33g			worked flint? x2 =17g	
C. 2	red CBM x10 =87g			worked flint? x3 =19g	
C.3	red flat tile =19g, red CBM x10 =44g			worked flint x3 =3g	animal bone =1g
C.4	brown/yellow CBM x2 =9g, red CBM x16 =44g			worked flint x11 =97g	animal tooth =6g, oyster shell =<1g
C.5	red CBM x3 =2g		corroded metal blade fragment? =10g	worked flint x7 =62g, burnt stone? =10g	

Table 57: The non-pottery finds excavated from WAM/18/16

Test Pit 17	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red curved tile =92g, red CBM x19 =50g, clay pipe stem =<1g, red flat tile x2 =32g, green glazed red flat tile? =20g	clear container glass x5 =10g, clear flat glass x3 =8g	square corroded nails x2 =9g, rounded corroded nails x2 =13g, small metal button =1g	slate =<1g, coal x3 =3g, burnt stone x2 =<1g	animal bone x8 =5g
C. 2	curved pale brown/pink curved tile =7g, clay pipe stem x3 =3g, red CBM x19 =38g	clear flat glass x3 =4g, clear container glass x2 =3g	small corroded nails x3 =6g, corroded screw =3g, thick metal washer =3g, 1948 one penny coin =9g, thin metal hoop =1g	slate x6 =16g, coal x2 =2g	animal bone x4 =6g
C.3	red CBM x4 =8g				animal bone x4 =11g, oyster shell =6g
C.4	red CBM =<1g				animal bone x9 =38g, mussel shell =<1g
C.5	red CBM =4g				animal bone x17 =26g

Table 58: The non-pottery finds excavated from WAM/18/17

Test Pit 18	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	burnt CBM? =30g, red CBM x18 =285g, red flat tile x4 =75g, green bottle glass =7g	clear container glass =6g, clear flat glass x2 =6g	green plastic tag and loop around a modern nail =2g, small metal nail =5g, metal flat rectangular plate with small slats cut out and folded down =26g, modern screw through circular piece wood, a circular piece of black rubber and a square black rubber piece =56g	coal x2 =32g, slate x5 =20g, worked flint =27g, burnt stone =4g	animal bone x4 =12g, black bin liner fragment =<1g, blue and red wrapper/sticker =<1g, cement =103g, grey/green tiny 'Battleship' game ship peg =<1g
C. 2	red brick fragments x2 =266g, red CBM x26 =229g, red flat tile =58g, yellow CBM x3 =43g	clear container glass x5 =16g, clear flat glass x4 =7g, small corroded iron nails x4 =16g	bent aluminium? strip =8g, corroded metal wire =7g, corroded metal scraps x2 =4g	coal x25 =105g, slate x6 =91g, worked flint x13 =53g	green plastic cutlery handle? =4g, animal bone x15 =41g, cement x3 =77g, turquoise hard plastic fragment =<1g
C.3	red flat tile x5 =264g, red CBM x9 =128g, clay pipe stem x15 =72g	clear flat glass x6 =25g, green bottle glass =5g, clear glass bottle rim =3g	corroded screw =7g, narrow thin metal pipe with small holes along it =2g	coal x24 =86g, slate x5 =17g	cockle shell fragment =1g
C.4	red CBM x5 =50g, yellow/pink CBM =73g, ling brown/yellow brick fragment =911g	clear flat glass x3 =11g, clear container glass =13g	corroded metal nail =8g, slag? =8g	slate x2 =15g, coal x26 =41g, worked flint x2 =17g	cement =6g, animal bone x2 =<1g
C.5	orange CBM? =3g, red flat tile =180g, red CBM x9 =39g			coal =5g, slate x2 =40g, worked flint? x7 =109g	animal bone =1g
C.6a	red flat tile x3 =101g, red CBM x5 =9g			worked flint? x2 =85g	
C.6b	red flat tile (black in centre) x4 =205g, red roof tile x3 =341g, pale yellow/pink CBM x6 =7092g		flat rectangular strip of metal =37g, curved strip of metal (like a band around a barrel) =47g, corroded metal hook =22g		
C.7	yellow CBM x3 =69g, red flat tile x3 = 200g, red CBM =11g, red/brown CBM x2 =53g	clear flat glass =<1g	corroded iron nails x4 =24g	slate x8 =88g, worked flint x2 =3g	oyster shell =2g, animal bone x4 =21g, tiny wooden? leg for dolls house furniture? =<1g
C.8					oyster shell x4 =21g

Table 59: The non-pottery finds excavated from WAM/18/18

Test Pit 19	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C.2	red CBM x4 =20g				animal bone =2g
C.3	red flat tile x6 =83g		square corroded nail =8g	coal x7 =2g, worked flint blade? =6g	animal bone x3 =15g

Table 60: The non-pottery finds excavated from WAM/18/19

Test Pit 20	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile x21 =451g, red curved tile =89g, red CBM x47 =430g	green bottle glass =6g, clear container glass =1g	square corroded nails x 6 =48g, corroded belt buckle =16g, very worn coin/token =9g, square metal nut =42g, large round metal washer? =25g, thick corroded bolt =143g, corroded thick wire/rod =37g, thick corroded screw =60g, corroded metal scraps x2 =13g, flat 'wedge' corroded metal rods x2 =45g	coal x9 =7g, worked flint? x3 =8g, slag x7 =70g	oyster shell x3 =23g, animal bone x12 =47g
C. 2	red roof tile x2 =97g, red flat tile x26 =554g, red CBM x53 =228g	clear bottle glass =5g	crescent moon shaped metal rod =110g, small triangular flat plate of metal =19g	coal x7 =9g, worked flint? x3 =6g	oyster shell x6 =8g, mussel shell =21g, animal bone x20 =46g
C.3	red flat tile x3 =82g				
C.4	red flat tile x4 =171g, red CBM x3 =35g	clear bottle glass =3g		coal =<1g	oyster shell x3 =13g, animal bone x2 =7g
C.5	red flat tile x6 =107g, red CBM x7 =110g			coal =1g, large flint core? =195g	animal bone x8 =11g

Table 61: The non-pottery finds excavated from WAM/18/20

Test Pit 21	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C.2	red CBM x3 =60g	green bottle glass =2g, clear bottle glass x2 =11g		coal x24 =44g, slate x2 =3g, worked flint? x2 =26g	mortar =15g
C.3	red flat tile x2 =85g, clay pipe stem =5g, clay pipe bowl fragment =2g	green bottle glass =4g	square corroded nails x5 =27g	coal x13 =20g, burnt stone? =5g	oyster shell =3g, animal bone x2 =5g
C.4					animal bone x3 =14g
C.5	red CBM x2 =9g		corroded metal band =5g		animal bone x15 =283g, snail shell fragments x3 =2g, mussel shell =<1g

Table 62: The non-pottery finds excavated from WAM/18/21

Test Pit 22	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C.1	clay pipe stem =3g	green bottle glass =2g			animal bone x4 =25g
C.2				coal =2g	animal bone =9g
C.3					animal bone =5g

Table 63: The non-pottery finds excavated from WAM/18/22

Test Pit 23	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile x2 =76g, red CBM x2 =3g, yellow CBM =10g	clear container glass =2g	metal hoops x2 =5g, metal wire =3g, square corroded nails x3 =7g, rounded corroded nails x11 =44g, corroded modern screws x2 =39g, clothes peg spring =2g, corroded thin strip of metal with modern nail through one end =26g	coal x9 =19g, slate x2 =4g, worked flint x2 =13g	periwinkle shells x16 =56g, clear plastic button =<1g, animal bone =2g, cement x3 =3g
C. 2	clay pipe stem =2g, yellow CBM x4 =60g, red CBM x12 =109g	clear container glass x4 =15g, clear flat glass x3 =8g	square corroded nails x8 =44g, corroded rounded nails x18 =54g, thin corroded wire fragments x2 =2g, U shaped metal tack =1g, thin metal hoops x2 =<1g, bottle screw cap =2g, scrap fragments of metal x7 =36g	slate x5 =155g, coal x20 =34g	red/brown plastic fragment =216g, periwinkle shell x20 =75g, animal bone x3 =12g, concrete x3 =42g, mortar x3 =5g
C.3	red flat tile x2 =39g, red CBM x4 =16g	green bottle glass =19g	square corroded nail =5g, corroded metal lump =6g	coal x2=9g, worked flint =9g, burnt stone =2g	snail shells x3 =<1g, oyster shell x2 =2g, animal bone x4 =10g
C.4	red CBM =5g, clay pipe stem =1g		corroded screw =4g	coal x6 =6g, worked flint x2 =10g	oyster shell x3 =9g, periwinkle shell =2g, animal bone x2 =2g
C.5	red CBM x7 -32g			coal x8 =17g, worked flint? x6 =52g	animal bone x2 =5g, oyster shell =<1g
C.6			corroded iron lumps x2 =5g	coal x3 =3g	animal bone x6 =11g, periwinkle shell =3g

Table 64: The non-pottery finds excavated from WAM/18/23

Test Pit 24	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C.2	red CBM x2 =14g	green bottle glass x3 =145g		coal x2 =2g, worked flint x6 =35g	
C.3	red CBM =14g			worked flint x2 =19g	
C.4	red CBM =6g				animal bone =2g
C.6					animal bone x2 =13g
C.7				worked flint =43g	
C.8					fragment of wood =13g
C.9				worked flint x6 =107g, grey breeze block like material – quern stone fragment? =4g	fragments of wood x8 =276g

Table 65: The non-pottery finds excavated from WAM/18/24

Test Pit 25	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x3 =20g	clear container glass =1g		worked flint x2 =30g	
C. 2	red flat tile =24g, red CBM x2 =3g	clear glass stem =8g, green bottle glass x4 =50g	curved scrap plate of metal =12g, tiny nail =<1g, small square corroded nails x2 =4g	coal =<1g, slate =4g, worked flint =13g	asbestos? =8g
C.3	red CBM x32 =51g	green bottle glass =1g	small corroded nails x3 =7g	slate x2 =5g, coal x6 =3g, worked flint? x3 =2g	animal bone =<1g
C.4	clay pipe bowl fragment =<1g, red CBM x78 =364g	green bottle glass =4g	square corroded metal nails x12 =40g	coal x24 =17g, slate x2 =8g, worked flint x3 =66g, burnt stone =15g	fossilised oyster shell =23g
C.5	red CBM x40 =155g		square corroded nails x3 =7g	coal x14 =13g	animal bone =2g

Table 66: The non-pottery finds excavated from WAM/18/25

12.3 Maps

Much of the value of the test pit data from currently occupied rural settlements are derived from a holistic consideration across the entire settlement. Maps showing a range of the data from the test pit excavations in Wendens Ambo in 2017 and 2018 are included below. These may be read in conjunction with relevant sections of the main report. Some of these maps are available online at: https://www.access.arch.cam.ac.uk/reports/essex/wendens-ambo-test-pitting showing the distribution of other classes of data not depicted in this appendix.

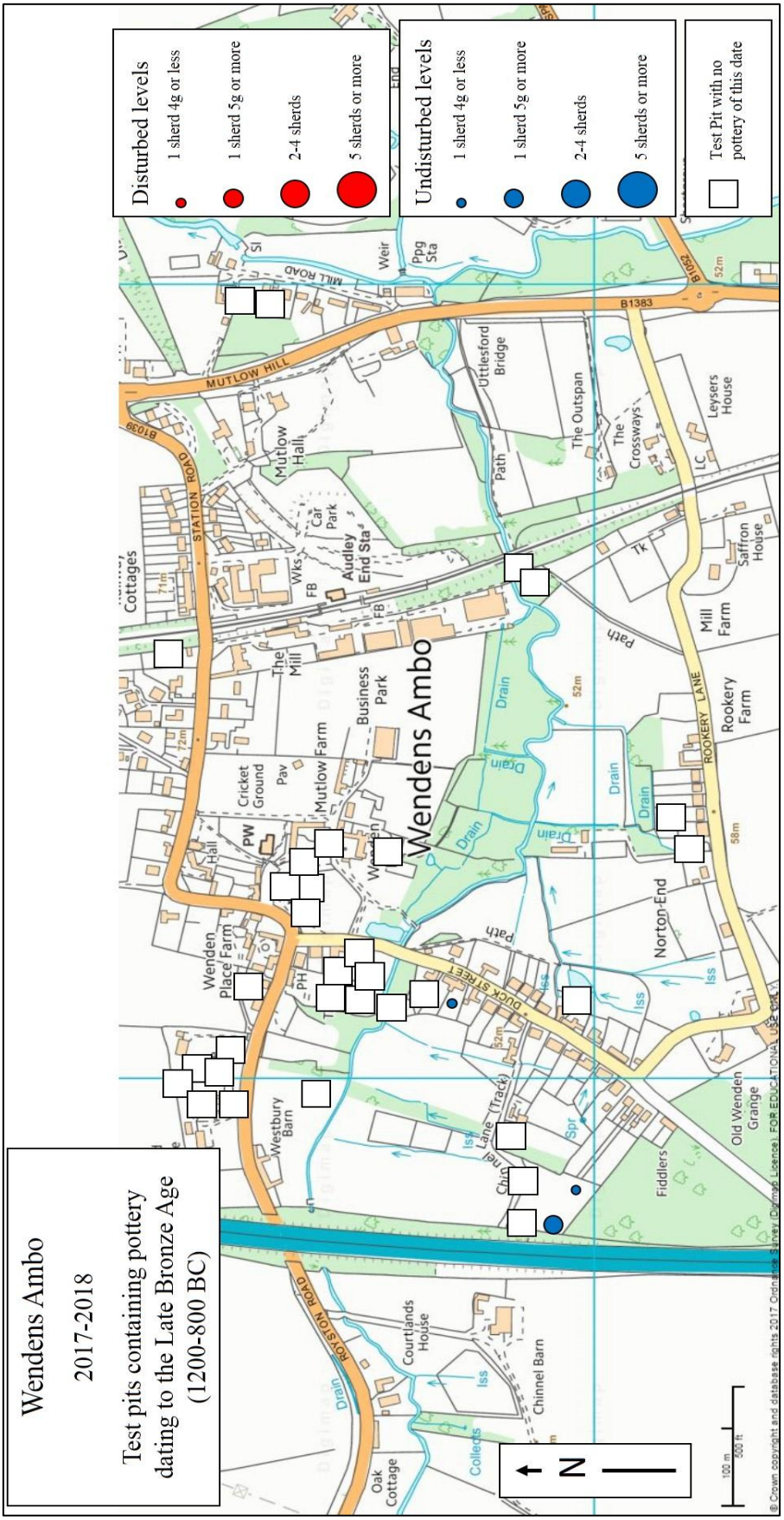

Figure 56: Late Bronze Age pottery distribution map from all the Wendens Ambo test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service. 1, 5.000

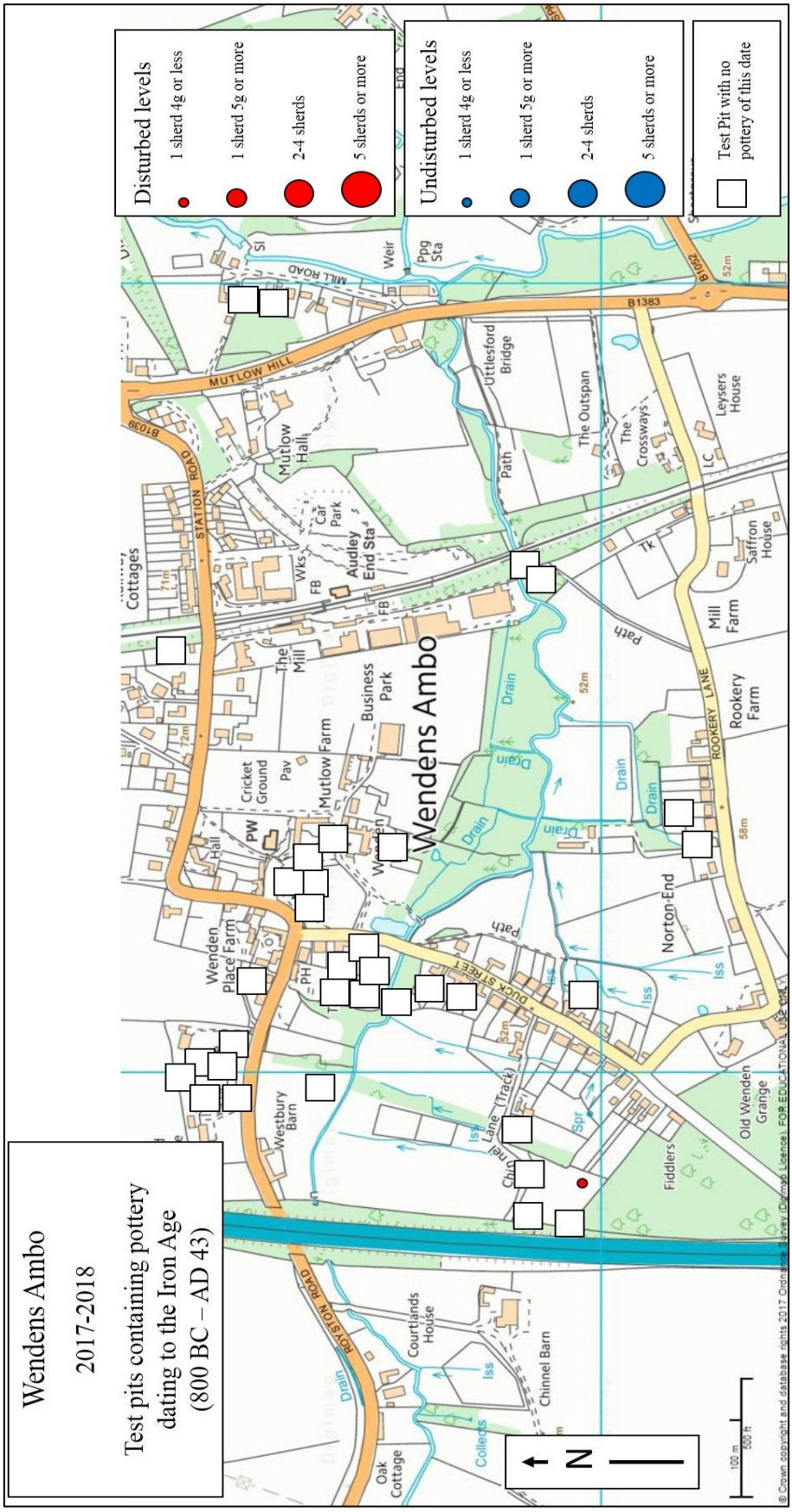

Figure 57: Iron Age pottery distribution map from all the Wendens Ambo test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service. 1, 5.000

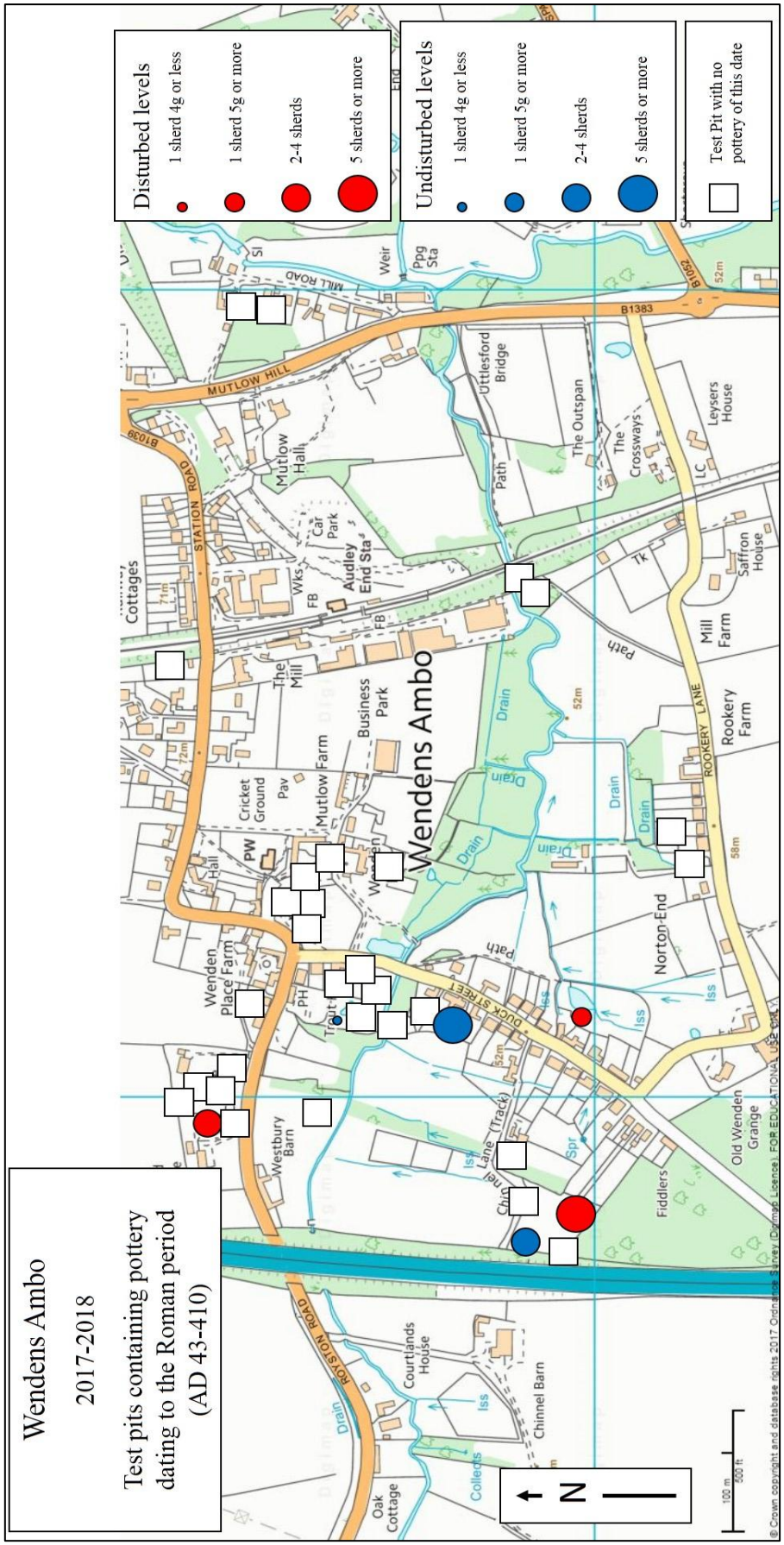

Figure 58: Roman pottery distribution map from all the Wendens Ambo test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service. 1, 5.000

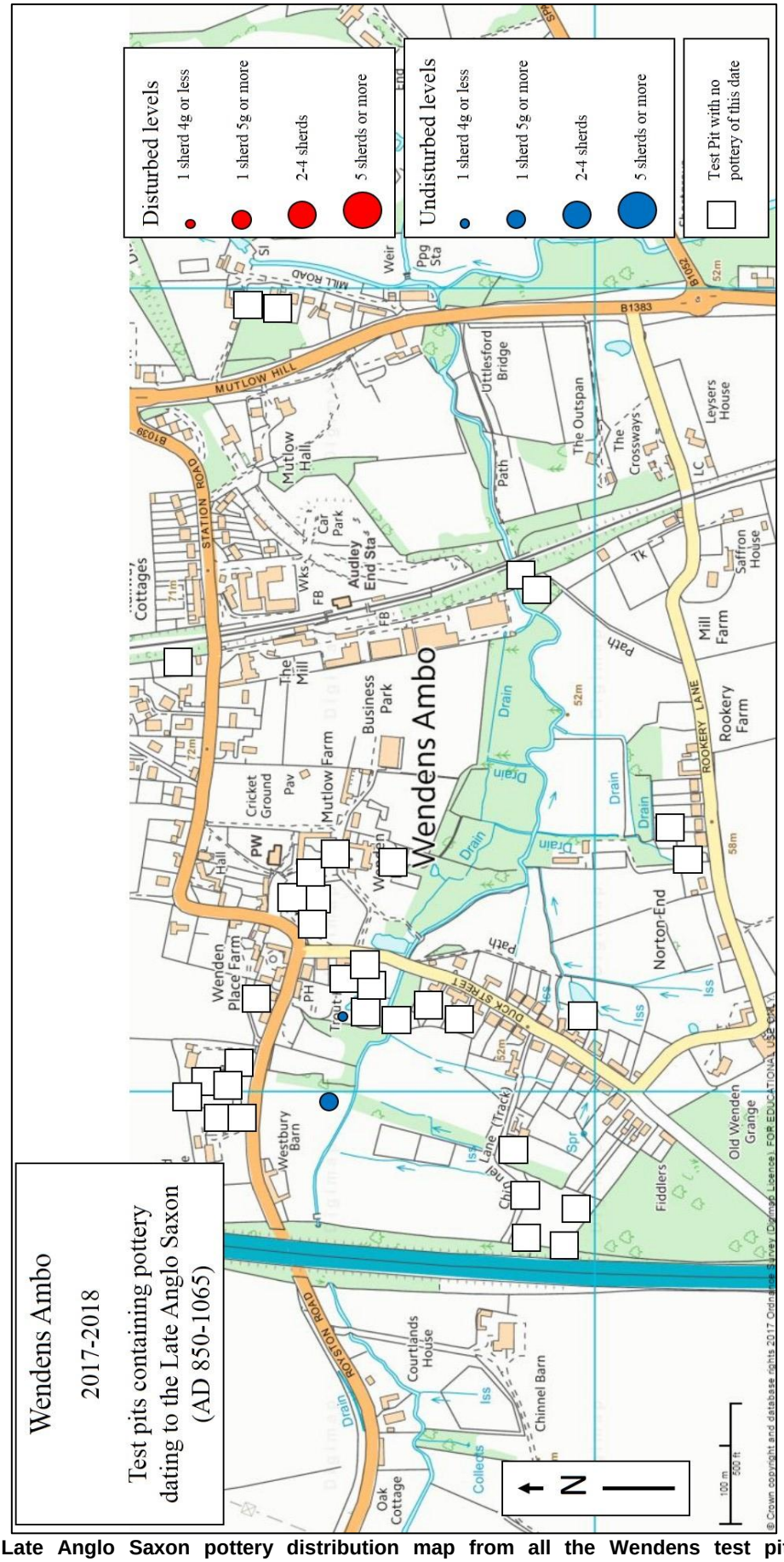

Figure 59: Late Anglo Saxon pottery distribution map from all the Wendens test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service. 1, 5.000

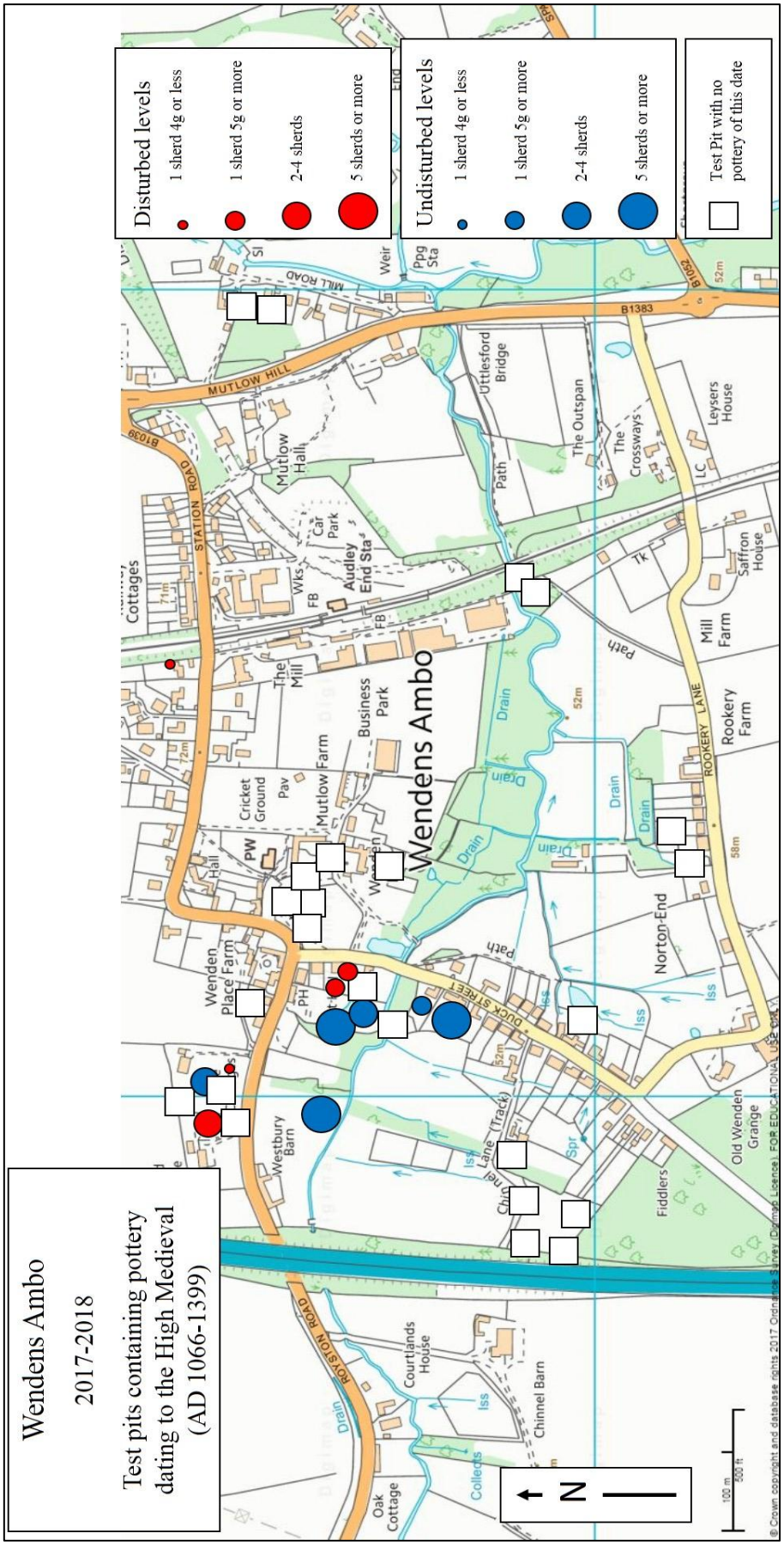

Figure 60: High Medieval pottery distribution map from all the Wendens test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service. 1, 5.000

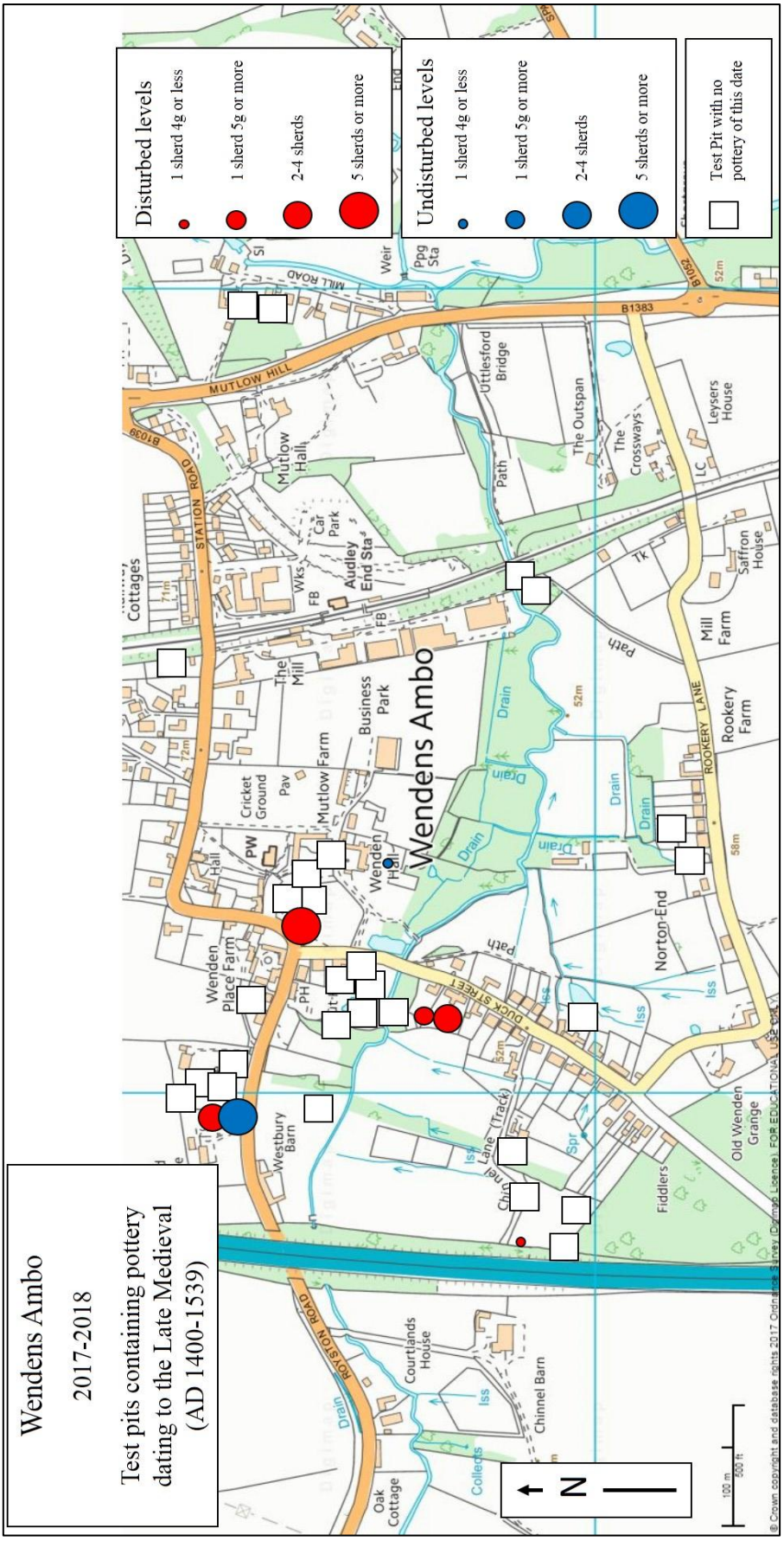

Figure 61: Late medieval pottery distribution map from all the Wendens Ambo test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service. 1, 5.000

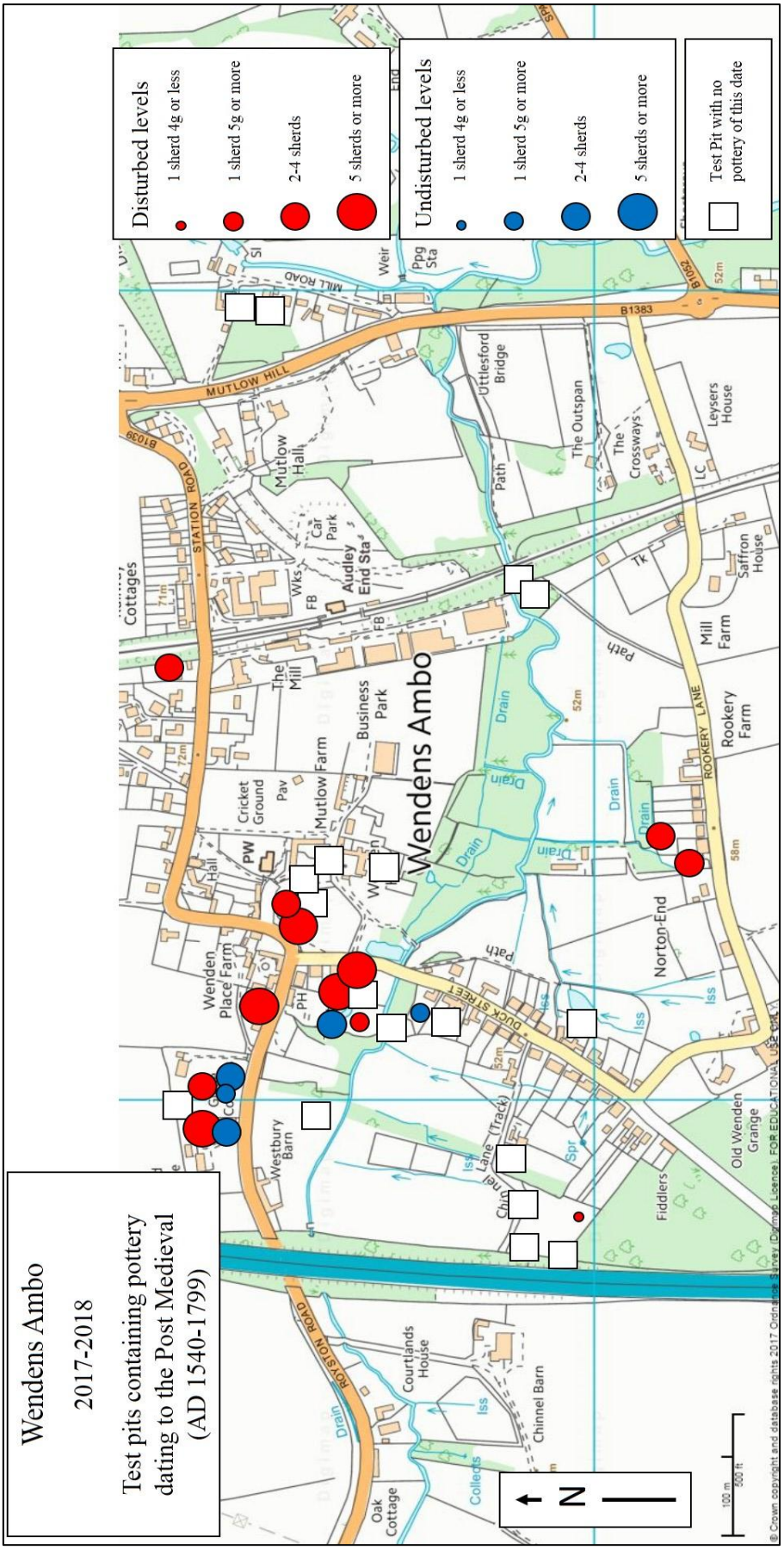

Figure 62: Post medieval pottery distribution map from all the Wendens Ambo test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service. 1, 5.000

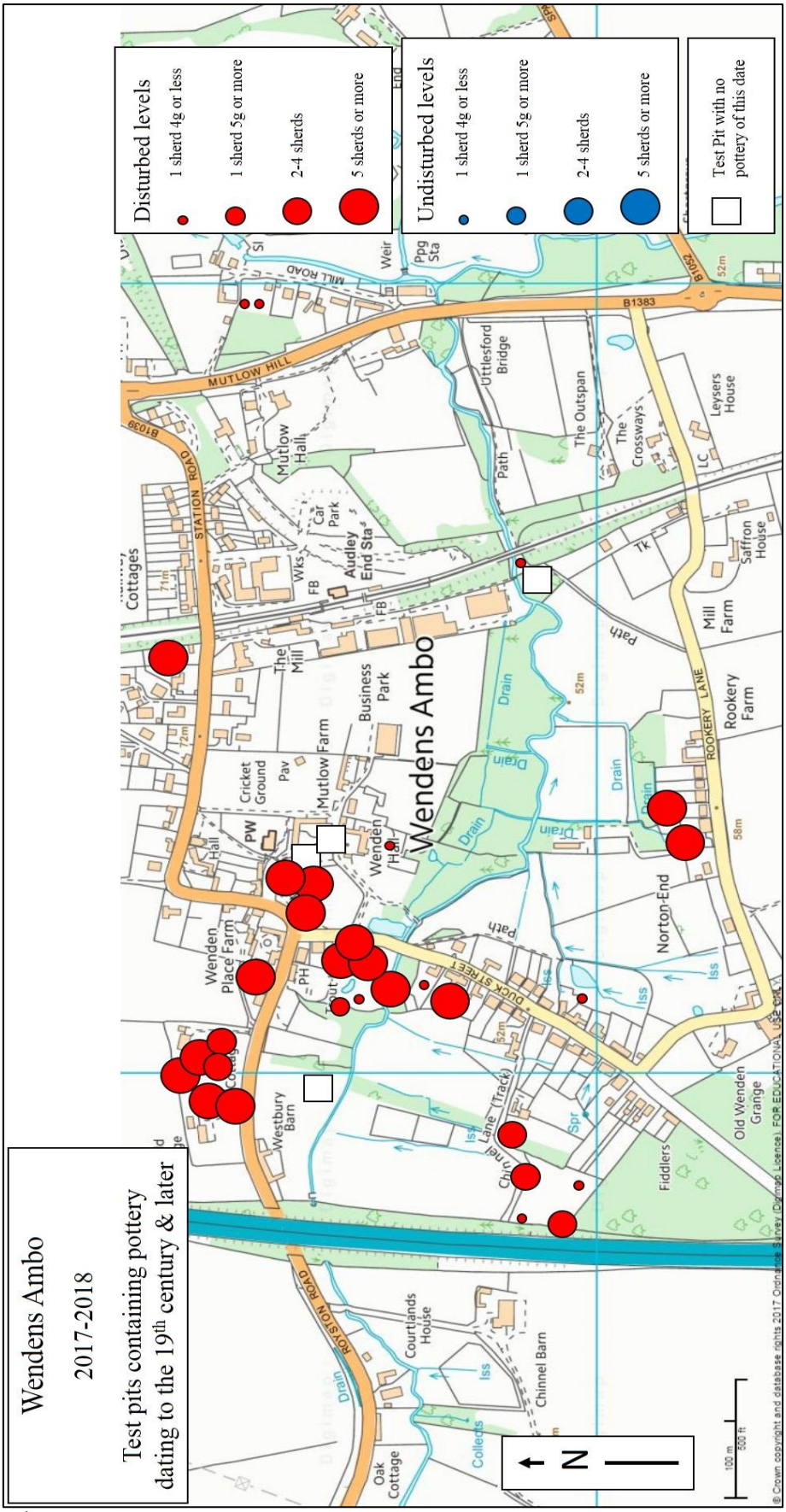

Figure 63: 19th century pottery distribution map from all the Wendens Ambo test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service. 1, 5.000