UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Access Cambridge Archaeology

Archaeological Test Pit Excavations in Stapleford, Cambridgeshire 2013 to 2017

Catherine Collins and The Stapleford History Society

STAPLEFORD HISTORY SOCIETY

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Archaeological Test Pit Excavations in Stapleford, Cambridgeshire, 2013-2017

Catherine Collins
With members of the Stapleford History Society

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(Front cover image: STA/13/2 under excavation © ACA)

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1 Summary

Over the five years from 2013 to 2017, 33 1m^2 archaeological test pits were excavated in a scatter across the current area of the village of Stapleford in South Cambridgeshire. For the first year the project was included in the Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) programme run by Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) out of the Department of Archaeology at the University of Cambridge. For reasons of funding constraints, it was then continued as a community dig for the following four years, organised by Stapleford History Society but using the ACA methodology for digging, recording and reporting so as to maintain consistency and comparability.

The project has added confirmation and clarification to the information previously available from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) and historical sources. Evidence was found of human activity in the village area from the Mesolithic onwards. In the prehistoric and Romano-British periods the level of activity identified was not such as to suggest that the area had become a centre of regular settlement, though the land was clearly in active use by populations whose main bases were perhaps nearby. The first sign of a settlement dates to the Late Anglo-Saxon period, in a location somewhat to the south of the church. Consolidation into a village can first be seen in the period following the Norman Conquest. Slow expansion was checked by the Black Death, though not dramatically. Over the centuries the preferred locations for settlement shifted a little across the current village area, but Stapleford seems to have remained a rather scattered village, with houses and paddocks strung out along an oval of roads that still give the village its underlying structure. Faster expansion followed the opening of a railway connection in 1845, though much of the centre of the oval, which contained a large common before enclosure in 1812, remained as fields and closes until infilling with housing in the second half of the twentieth century.

2 Introduction

A total of 33 1m^2 archaeological test pits were excavated over seven two-day digging events between 2013 and 2017 in the village of Stapleford, just south of Cambridge. Yearly this breaks down as nine test pits being excavated in 2013, four in 2014, eight in 2015, seven in 2016 and five in 2017. The majority of the test pits were excavated in residential gardens where local property owners offered spaces to dig. The 2013 excavation was organised and run by Access Cambridge Archaeology out of the Department of Archaeology at the University of Cambridge and involved 27 Year 9 pupils from three local secondary schools as part of the Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) programme which was funded by the Cambridge University Admissions Office. The 2014 to 2017 excavations were organised and directed by members of Stapleford History Society, using the HEFA methodology, and were undertaken by local residents and volunteers. Costs relating to these excavations were covered by funds raised by the Society for this community activity.

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 and the Longstanton test pitting. 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 Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA)

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

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

wide range of learning skills, boosting their academic confidence and giving them a taste of life and learning at university level. They make new discoveries for and about themselves, and in the process contribute to the university's CORS research into the development of rural communities and settlements in the past. The third day is spent in the University of Cambridge analysing the excavation results in discussive learning sessions which aim to engage and challenge participants, prepare them to produce a written analysis for assessment as well as provide an inspirational and positive experience of higher education. After the field academy, learners receive detailed individual feedback on their data collection, personal, learning and thinking skills developed during the fieldwork as well as their reporting and research skills exhibited in the written assignment, which will support applications to further and higher education.

3 Aims, objectives and desired outcomes

The HEFA project pursued a number of aims and objectives, shared with other similar locations:

3.1 Aims

The aims of the test pit excavations in Stapleford 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 Stapleford and its environs.
- To allow local community participants to develop a wide range of practical and analytical archaeological skills.

3.2 Objectives

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

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

3.3 Outcomes

The desired outcomes of the test pit excavations in Stapleford 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 Stapleford.
- Local residents with new archaeological skills.
- A local population more engaged with the history and archaeology of Stapleford.

The community contribution, involving volunteers of all ages, supported these aims. For the series of community dig events, the aims were in addition to support community development, to promote the sense of community identity through developing appreciation of Stapleford as a distinct place rather than an extension of Cambridge, and to build and disseminate a deeper understanding of the development of the village over previous centuries. These aims were supported by the funders as well as by the volunteers' commitment of time and energy.

Preliminary research had also identified a number of questions specific to Stapleford:

- Can any light be cast on where the population lived who built and used the substantial prehistoric monuments 2 km north of the village?
- The location of the village is attributed to development alongside a fording point on the river: can any additional detail be added from archaeological sources?
- The village today has no obvious core or centre: has an initial core been lost, or did the village develop in some other way?
- The church stands on the northern edge of the village: was its location always peripheral, or has the settlement shifted?

4 Methodology

The five years of test pitting in Stapleford were initially organised by Access Cambridge Archaeology in conjunction with Stapleford History Society. All excavation and recording followed the standard Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) instruction handbook and recording booklet.

The test pit digging takes place over two days, beginning with an initial talk explaining the aims of the excavation, the procedures for digging and recording the test pit, and the correct and safe use of equipment. Participants are then divided into teams of a handful of individuals, and each team is provided with a complete set of test pit excavation equipment, copies of the HEFA instruction handbook and a recording booklet into which all excavation data are entered.

The test pits are all $1m^2$. First the location is precisely recorded, then the turf is removed in neat squares by hand. Each test pit is excavated in a series of 10cm spits or contexts, to a maximum depth of 1.2m. The horizontal surface of each context/spit is drawn at 1:10 scale before excavation, a photograph taken and the colour recorded with reference to a standardised colour chart, included in the written handbook. A pro-forma recording system is used by participants to record their test pit excavation. This comprises a 16-page *Test Pit Record* booklet which has been developed by ACA for use with students and members of the public with no previous archaeological experience. The site code is STA/year, so STA/13 for 2013, STA/14 for 2014, STA/15 for 2015, STA/16 for 2016 and STA/17 for 2017.

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

After the two days of excavation are completed, the archaeological records and finds 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. The Stapleford finds have been returned to Stapleford History Society for long-term storage.

5 Stapleford

5.1 The settlement today

Stapleford is situated about 5 miles south of Cambridge in the historic county of Cambridgeshire. The village lies at the southern end of the built-up corridor running from the city through Trumpington and Great Shelford. The location provides convenient road connections north to Cambridge and south towards London. There are similar north-south links by rail, accessible at Shelford station nearby. Just south of the village is an ancient ridgeway route, now the A505, connecting Norfolk with the Chilterns and Wiltshire.

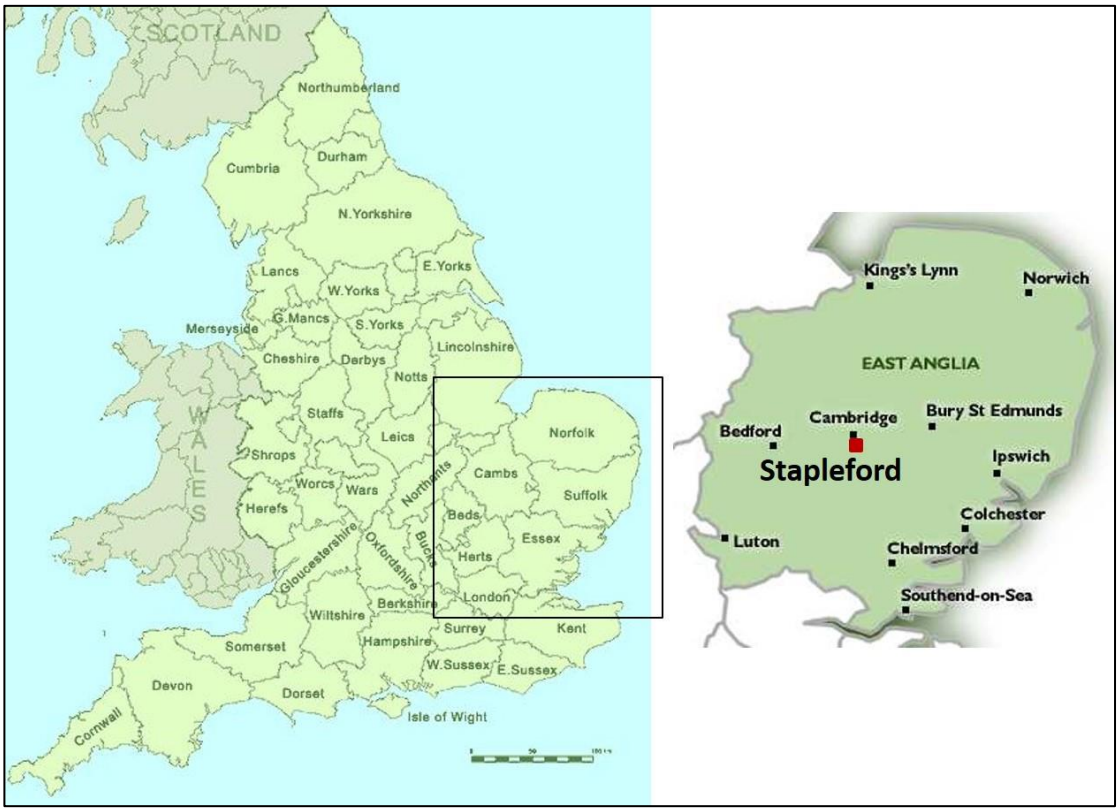


Figure 1: Map of England with close up insert of East Anglia and the approximate location of Stapleford highlighted in red

Stapleford is sited on the north bank of River Granta (one of the tributaries of the Cam), which forms the southern boundary of the parish. The settlement does not extend over the opposite bank; the next village, Sawston, is some 2 km further south. Except where it adjoins Great Shelford, Stapleford is surrounded by agricultural land, mostly under arable cultivation. Within the parish boundaries, the land rises north-east of the village from about 15 to about 75 metres above OD. An area of the hill-top is being returned by the Magog Trust to the heathland that prevailed there before the fields were enclosed in 1812, and another area on these thin soils has been a golf course since 1901. On the high ground 3 prehistoric monuments are visible: at Wandlebury an Iron Age hill-fort, and at Little Trees Hill a Bronze Age barrow and a Neolithic causewayed enclosure. The northern boundary of the parish is formed by a Roman road, known at Worsted or Wool Street, while the north-western and south-eastern boundaries follow old field and furlong divisions from the days of open-field farming.

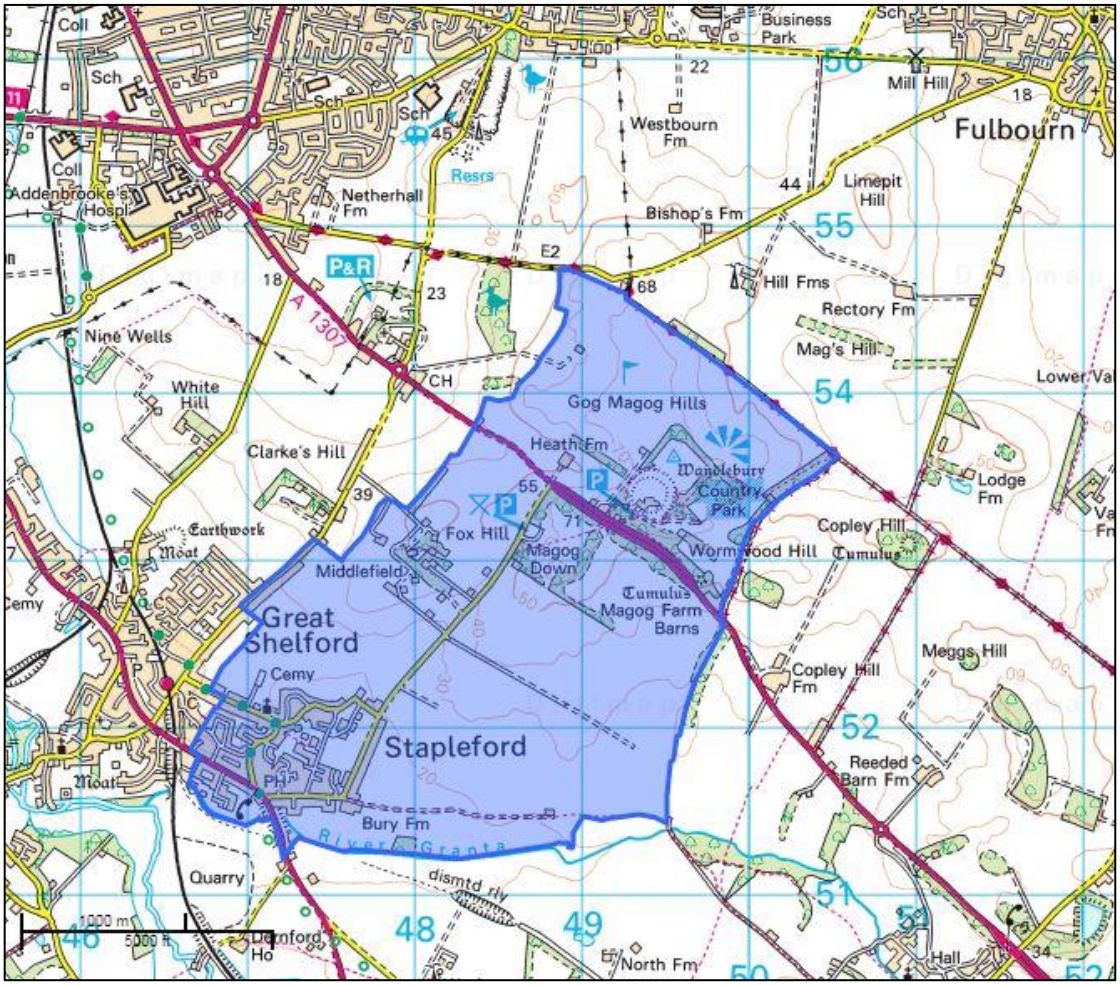


Figure 2: The extent of Stapleford parish © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 40,000

Occupying the south-west corner of the parish, the village is structured round a central oval, bounded by Church Street, Gog Magog Way, Haverhill Road and Bury Road. Within the oval the space was used mostly for small fields and a common until it was infilled with housing in the second half of the twentieth century; a recreation ground and allotments remain as reminders of the former land use. In-filling between the oval and Great Shelford was also a twentieth-century development, though some large houses had been built in the nineteenth century along Mingle Lane once the railway made commuting to Cambridge convenient. The dominant visual impression is suburban development supported by convenient (and busy) transport links.

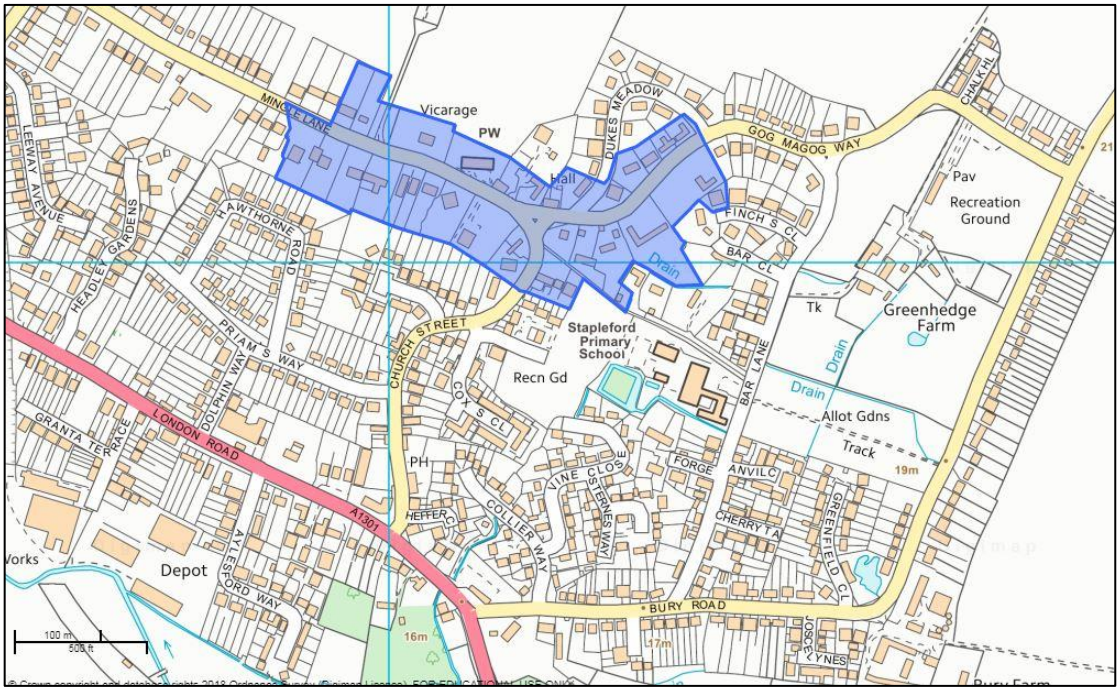


Figure 3: Stapleford village with the conservation area shaded in blue © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 5,000

St Andrew's church, adjoining fields on the northern edge of the village, exhibits Norman architecture and contains some Anglo-Saxon stonework. A small conservation area surrounds the church. Outside the village envelope there is little settlement in the fields: a few nineteenth-century houses built after enclosure, and the buildings of the Wandlebury estate.

Farming has a relatively light footprint in the village today. Housing now occupies the sites of most former farm buildings, and those that survive have likewise been converted to residential or other uses. An area of light industry, beside the river where Stapleford abuts Great Shelford (Granta Terrace), has similarly been redeveloped for residential use, as has the site of a school (Green Hedges). There is a garage, a corner shop, a builder's merchant, two beauticians and three hairdressers, but apart from such retail businesses there is little visible economic activity to sustain a population of nearly 2,000. There is in fact a vigorous community life, with many formal and informal clubs and associations, while many residents run small businesses from home. These activities are naturally not apparent in the lay-out of the village. The first impression generated by Stapleford today is more a dormitory suburb rather than a village with an established presence since at least the time of the Domesday Book.

5.2 Geology and Topography

The geological deposits that underlie South Cambridgeshire predominantly date from the Cretaceous period (140 to 65 million years ago). The geology is divided into a series of strata that outcrop in bands running roughly north-east to south-west across the district. These formations were laid down as successive marine deposits that have since been raised and tilted to slope south-eastwards by earth movements in Tertiary times.

The south-eastern half of the district is underlain by Chalk, a soft white limestone of great purity and composed almost entirely of calcium carbonate derived from the shells of marine animals. Chalk is a relatively soft rock that makes a poor building stone, but in this region a more resistant formation from the Lower Chalk beds was sometimes used in traditional buildings, where it is referred to as Clunch. In the south-east parishes of the district the chalk is overlain by glacial bolder clay, deposited by the retreating glaciers at the end of the last ice age.

Nodules of flint, a few centimetres or more in diameter, are a feature of chalk deposits. The hard nature of the flint nodules makes them difficult to shape for use in walling. Because of this, the traditional form of flint walling was to lay rough nodules of flint in beds with one side crudely faced, or knapped, and to use brickwork to frame rectangular openings for windows and doors or to turn corners. This careful, selective use of brickwork reflected the relatively high cost of importing bricks from the adjacent clay areas, and has created a distinctive architecture in the region.

The village of Stapleford is sited on a chalk bed protruding into the alluvial and river terrace deposits bordering the River Granta, on the north-west slope of a chalk down that rises steadily from 30 metres to over 70 metres. At its highest points it is partly overlaid with glacial gravels.

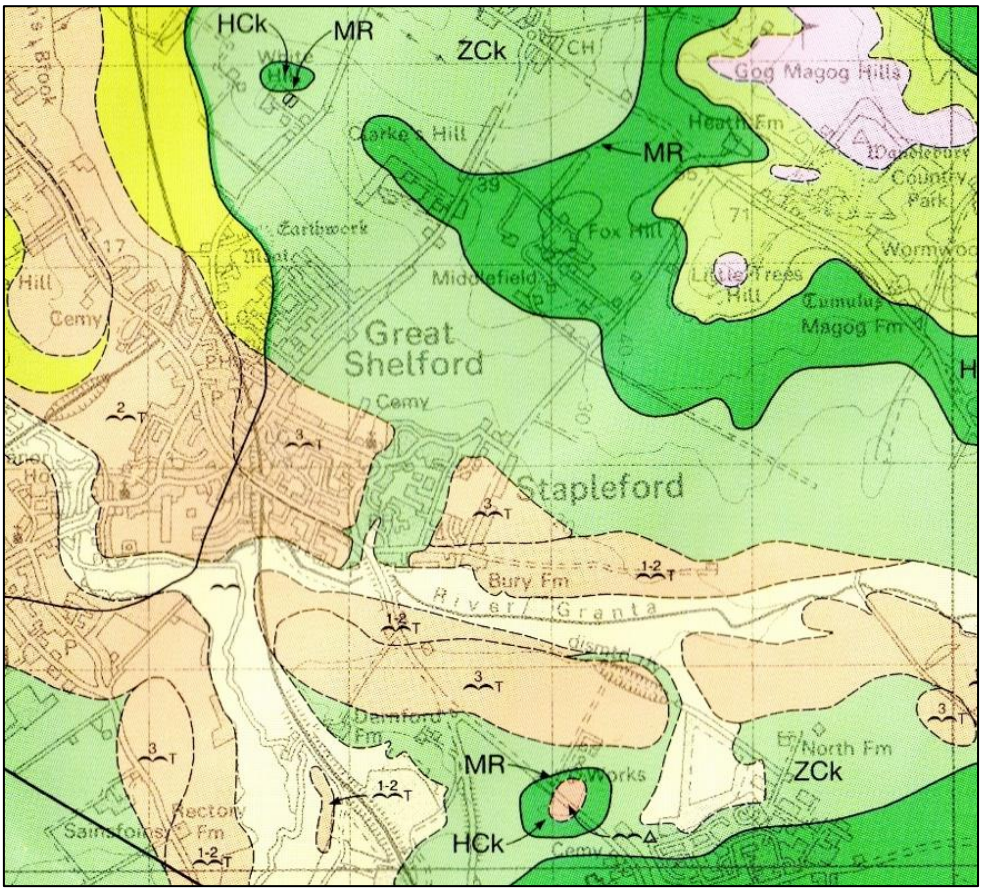
Stapleford has been classified within the East Anglian Chalk Landscape Character Assessment (No.87) which describes a narrow chalk ridge that runs northeast to southwest in East Anglia as an extension of the Chiltern Hills through north Hertfordshire, Cambridgeshire and northwest Essex. This landscape has a distinctively open nature with large open rolling arable fields, with heath grazing on poorer soils along the ridge top. The bedrock geology of Stapleford is of chalk of Cenomanian and Turonion Age that is subdivided into two zones: a Zig Zag Chalk Formation present in the centre and north east of the village which is mostly firm, pale grey to off-white blocky chalk with a lower part characterized by marls of chalk with firm white chalk; and Holywell Nodular and New Pit chalk formations on the higher ground to the NW of the village. The superficial geology consists of Holocene River Terrace Gravel deposits of sand and gravel with alluvial deposits along the river Granta valley.[1]

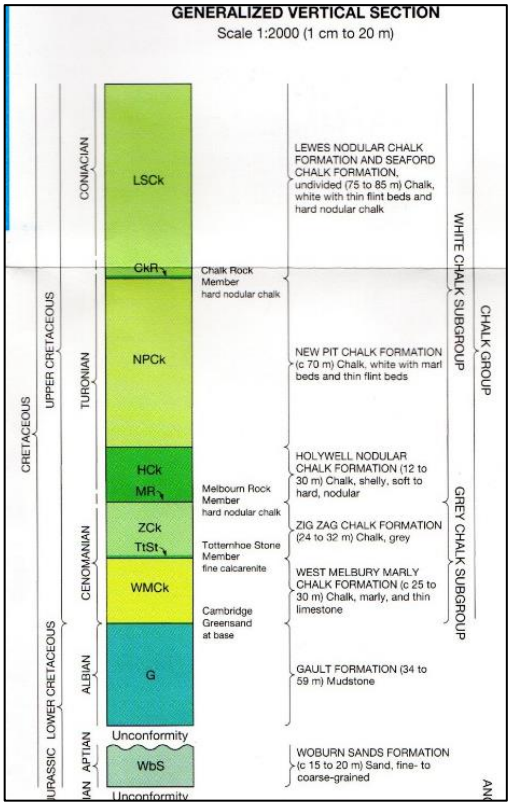
The ridge offers a transport corridor stretching north-east into Norfolk and south-west to the Chilterns and the Wiltshire Downs. The river valleys provide north-south links. The dry chalk-based soils are sparsely wooded and provide little grazing, though there are some meadows close to the river. Land-use is predominantly large arable fields. Seen from the ridge, the village stands out as an area of green created by the wealth of mature trees in residents' gardens.

An important influence is the Cambridge Green Belt, which surrounds the village and prevents expansion beyond its current envelope.[2] Since these policies were established in 1954, population growth and housing development, which were rapid in the second half of the twentieth century, have been accommodated by in-filling. The progressive elimination of many hedgerows has emphasised the contrast between the wide vistas offered by the fields and the low-density suburban character of the village.

[1] Natural England: *National Character Area profile 87: East Anglian Chalk*, accessible at publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/5515367898152960

[2] Map available at http://www.cprecambs.org.uk/campaigns/housing-and-planning/green-belts





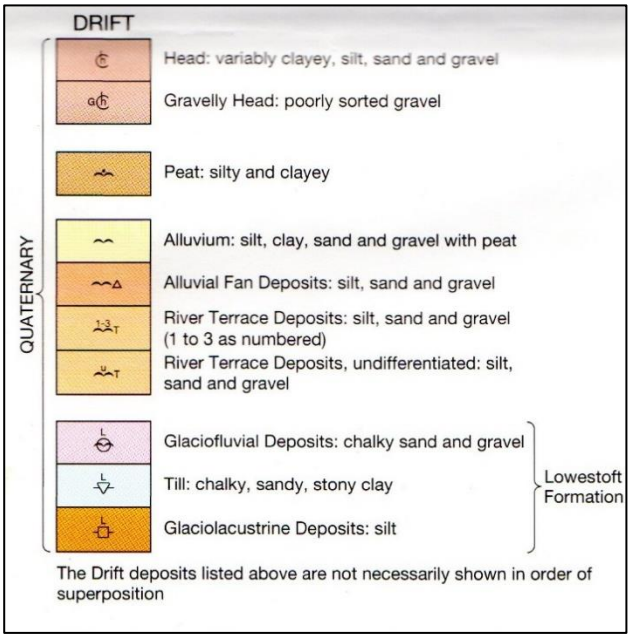


Figure 4: Geology map of Stapleford with key: Saffron Walden Sheet 205, 1inch series © British Geological Survey

6 Archaeological and Historical Background

6.1 Historical Background

The name of Stapleford is attributed to the staple, an obsolete word for a column or stake that marked the ford across the Granta by which the settlement first grew.[3]

The earliest known reference to Stapleford dates from 970, when the monks at Ely recorded the manor of Stapleford among the monastery's endowments.[4] The Domesday Book records a village of 27 households, still in the hands of the monastery, with a mix of demesne and tenanted land.[5] At the Dissolution, Stapleford manor passed from the monastery to the bishopric of Ely. Bury Farm, the manorial demesne, was transferred to the Church Commissioners in 1870 and thence sold into private hands before acquisition in 1936 by Corpus Christ College Cambridge. The ecclesiastical owners seem to have been content mostly to lease the demesne and the manorial rights to long-term tenants, some of whom were themselves absentees. The lease was held for a time by the family of the Dukes of Leeds, who built up a separate land-holding based at the race-horse stables established by James II at Wandlebury, where they built a grand house and developed parkland and shooting coverts, the only extensive area of woodland in the parish. Successive owners of the Wandlebury mansion in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries performed as squires to the village, opening fêtes, for example, and supporting village schools.

Manorial records refer principally to arable farming, with grazing for livestock as permitted around the three-course rotation. There was some meadow by the river. A local specialism was the cultivation of saffron, for which Saffron Walden nearby provided a market. The least productive hill-top land was excluded from cultivation but reserved as heath grazing for up to 600 sheep.

By 1800 innovations were being made in the open-field husbandry: grasses, root crops including turnips, clover, trefoil, coleseed, cabbages and potatoes were all grown. An Enclosure Act was secured in 1812, with the backing of a majority of the interest in the land. The Leeds family were advocates, being keen to attempt to improve and crop their share of the heath. The process was completed swiftly with apparently little contention, the owners taking possession of their new allocations in the autumn of 1812. The pattern of hedges, ditches, roads and tracks then established still provides the underlying structure of the landscape today.

The size of the village has been estimated from various sources, until regular censuses provide reliable figures from the early nineteenth century. Domesday records 16 villains, 4 bordars and 7 slaves in 1086: with their families this equates to a population of roughly 100. There were 19 taxpayers in 1327 (115), and 62 adults in 1377. In 1524 there were 30 taxpayers (180), and in 1563 28 households (140). The population

[3] Except where other sources are identified, this section is based principally on the Stapleford entry in the Victoria County History: A P M Wright (ed), *A History of the County of Cambridge and the Isle of Ely* volume 8, London 1982, pp 227-238

[4] Miller, Edward: *The Abbey and Bishopric of Ely: the social history of an ecclesiastical estate from the tenth century to the early fourteenth century*, Cambridge 1951, p 15; the monks also attempted to claim earlier dates.

[5] Open Domesday entry for Stapleford, https://opendomesday.org/place/TL4751/stapleford/, accessed 6 August 2019

probably increased to around 190 in the early seventeenth century. There were about 30 dwellings around 1666 (130), and 140 adults in 1676. In 1728 37 families had 150 members. Censuses then show:

Year	1801	1821	1831	1841	1851	1871	1881	1891	1901	1921	1931	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Pop.	235	325	450	392	506	594	560	511	409	514	636	831	1548	1567	1668	1749	1740	1871

Table 1: Census records for Stapleford recorded every 10 years between 1801 and 2011

The village was never large before the nineteenth century, though the setback from the Black Death was perhaps less dramatic than in many places. Growth accelerated after the arrival of the railway, but reversed with the agricultural depression of the late nineteenth century: there was substantial emigration to Australia. The population jumped in the 1950s with the development of extensive additional housing.

Farming and related activities were the main source of employment until mechanisation came in. There were 55 adult labourers in 1830, plus 31 under 21 years of age. In 1925 about 40 men were employed in farming. By 1977 full-time farmers and labourers together numbered just 11. There were few resident craftsmen beyond those needed to assist farming. A tannery recorded in 1712 probably closed around 1796. There was a cabinet maker in 1841. Such crafts as shoemaking and tailoring were no longer recorded after the 1880s. Of two smithies working in 1851, one in a forge built on the waste before 1760, only one survived beyond the 1880s, keeping going into the 1930s. Besides bakers and butchers the village usually had two or three shops in the 1850s. In 1861 some women were working at the Sawston paper mill. A cycle maker's shop and taxidermist's, started by 1904, developed into a garage from the 1920s, and there was a small builder's business from 1912. By 1895 English Fibre Industries had acquired a rope factory on land at the south-west corner of the parish. Most signs of industry have now disappeared, the sites redeveloped for housing.

A watermill was recorded in 1240, with continuing references in later centuries; it had disappeared by 1812. A windmill was built on rising ground north of the village in 1804; it closed around the turn of the century, and was dismantled in stages until the base was demolished in 1961. The site is still visible as a copse in the fields east of Haverhill Road.

Most agricultural activity across the extensive arable fields is now undertaken by contractors coming in from other locations. Part of the former heath around Little Trees Hill is resuming something akin to its previous appearance as the Magog Trust converts the arable developed in the nineteenth century back to sheep grazing with reintroduced chalk heath flora.

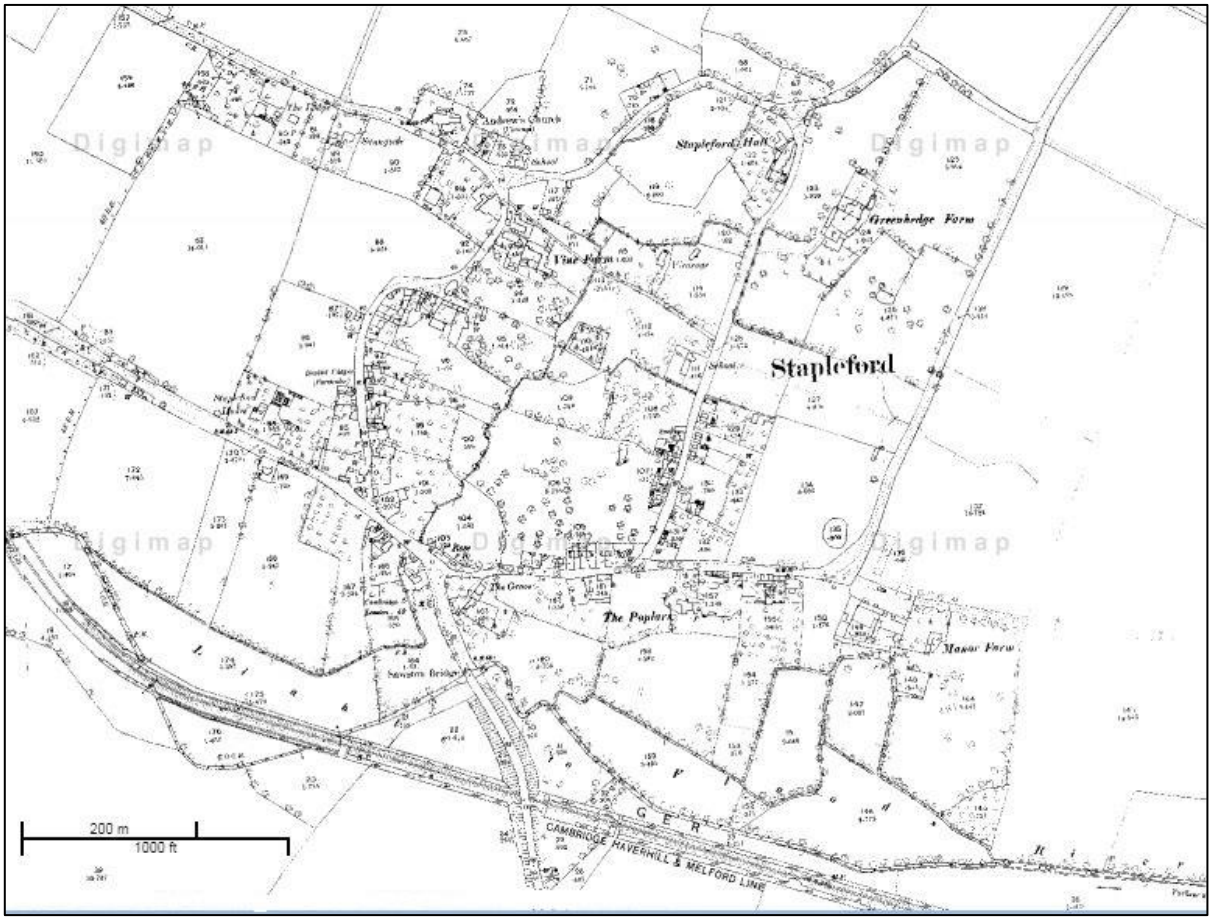


Figure 5: Late 19th century map of Stapleford © Crown Copyright and Database rights/Ordnance Survey 2019, 1: 5,000

6.2 Archaeological Background

The archaeological record provides only patchy evidence relating to the development of Stapleford. Within the current village area the land is mostly under houses and gardens. There has been little development-driven archaeology. A few larger sites have been investigated (e.g. Green Hedges School, Welch's Transport), but any archaeology was found to be severely disrupted by modern disturbance and truncation.[6]

Some features of the surrounding landscape have attracted more intensive attention. There have been several excavation campaigns at the Iron-Age hill-fort at Wandlebury, some 2.5km north-east of the village.[7] At Little Trees Hill, roughly 2 km north-east of the village, a causewayed enclosure and a bowl barrow, apparently Neolithic and Bronze Age respectively, have been described by topographic and geophysical survey,

[6] Phillips, Tom: *Green Hedges School, Stapleford, Cambridgeshire: an archaeological evaluation*, CAM ARC 2007 (report no 949); Hogan, Shannon: *Welch's, Granta Terrace, Stapleford, Cambridgeshire: an archaeological evaluation*, Pre-Construct Archaeology 2014 (report no 11718)

[7] French, Charles et al: 'Evaluation Survey and Excavation at Wandlebury Ring-work, Cambridgeshire, 1994-7', *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* XCIII (2004) pp 15-65

though not excavated.[8] The fields at Dernford Farm, Sawston, about 1km south of the village, have revealed episodes of settlement and other activity from the Mesolithic through to the Middle Ages.[9] Extensive development at Addenbrookes's Hospital and around Trumpington, broadly 3 km north and north-west of Stapleford, has brought to light a densely-settled Romano-British farming landscape, including villas, with other traces of activity stretching back into prehistory and forward into the Middle Ages.[10] Stapleford might be supposed to have participated in the same landscape of activity, being only some 3 km upstream in the same broad valley and sharing the same topography. There is now growing evidence for a similar extensive landscape of activity persisting in the Anglo-Saxon period.[11]

The evidence from the surrounding landscape suggests that the Stapleford area has provided a favourable environment for an agrarian way of life from the Neolithic onwards. Going beyond subsistence, people have been able to produce surpluses sufficient to devote substantial resources to constructing a causewayed enclosure or sustaining a Roman villa. The geographical extent over which use of this landscape was managed or at least co-ordinated is an intriguing question. The shape of the parish boundaries suggests some planning to create a unit with a mix of meadow, well-drained arable and heath land. Such a parcelling-out of resources from a hypothesised larger polity has been noticed in other locations nearby.[12] The Stapleford unit was presumably defined at the latest by 970: the inclusion of the manor in the endowment of the monastery at Ely implies that it was by then a known entity.

In this agrarian context what has not so far come to light, on the other hand, is any concentration of activity that could indicate substantial settlement anywhere in the landscape outside the current village. Where the Iron-Age or the Anglo-Saxon populations lived, for example, has not been pinned down. The following sections review in more detail the archaeological information available in the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER)[13] and some other sources, with a focus on the area of the village.

Prehistoric

There is one record (CHER 04790) of prehistoric artefacts in the village: an arrowhead and two worked flint flakes, dating within the long period from the Neolithic to the late Bronze Age, at Hawthorne Road (TL 468 519). Other prehistoric evidence comes from the surrounding landscape, mainly as stray worked flints and scatters found by fieldwalking (e.g. CHER 14637 at Heath Farm (TL 488 536)).

At Wandlebury, excavations and other surveys have shown evidence for extensive settlement in and around the hill-fort, starting at or shortly before the date of construction of the first rampart and continuing on a reducing scale into the second

[8] Butler, Adrian: *Archaeological, Geophysical and Topographical Survey at Little Trees Hill, Magog Down, Cambridgeshire*, Northamptonshire Archaeology 2009 (report no 09/170)
[9] Eddisford, Daniel at al: *Land at Dernford Farm, Sawston, Cambridgeshire: archaeological trial trench evaluation*, Archaeological Solutions 2005 (report no 1741)
[10] Evans, Christopher et al: *Borderlands: the archaeology of the Addenbrooke's environs, south Cambridge*, Cambridge Archaeological Unit 2008
[11] Evans, Christopher et al: *Riversides: Neolithic Barrows, a Beaker Grave, Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon Burials and Settlement at Trumpington, Cambridge*, Cambridge 2018, pp 387-9
[12] Harrison, Sarah: 'Open Fields and Earlier Landscapes: six parishes in south-east Cambridgeshire', *Landscapes* III (2002) pp 35-54
[13] Accessed via Heritage Gateway August 2018

century AD, with extensive field-systems of the same period. Much of the information comes from pits used for storage and for disposal of waste; the excavators comment that there was less evidence of structures than they would have expected. Dating within the time-span of some seven centuries is problematic, so it is not clear how much of the settlement area was in use simultaneously nor how substantial the population was at any given moment.[14]

Romano-British

There is a tantalising reference to an encounter between a Roman hypocaust and a plough, reported by R C Neville in 1854 (CHER 05137). His source was an oral account of the damage in 1852; unfortunately he had not himself viewed the remains, nor did he indicate an exact location. Near the bridge on the A1301 in the south-east of the village (TL 472 513) a Roman padlock and shackle were found in the spoil from trenching for a water main (CHER 04766).

On the higher ground at Wandlebury, Roman rings were found in two locations in the nineteenth century (CHER 04762 and 08209). A Roman brooch was found in the garden at Middlefield (TL 481 531) in 1939 (CHER 05050). This record is accompanied by a note that there are other known (but unspecified) Roman finds and remains to the north-east at Wandlebury and in the fields to the east, leading to the comment that "The likelihood of either settlement or industrial remains of that period in this area is therefore high". However, there has not been a sufficient accumulation of evidence since then either to confirm or to invalidate that speculation. Also in the wider landscape, there is a record of Roman fibula fragments near the river adjoining the Babraham parish boundary at TL 496 514 (CHER 04326).

Anglo-Saxon

St Andrew's church retains some small fragments of Anglo-Saxon carved stonework (CHER 04730a). It was substantially rebuilt on more than one occasion later in the Middle Ages, and now presents a Norman chancel arch with other predominantly fourteenth- and fifteenth-century structural elements.

Two Anglo-Saxon burial locations are recorded in the higher ground north of the village: a group of skeletons found in the eighteenth century beside the Roman Road at the north of the parish (CHER 08211), and an individual with a sword found at the golf course on the north side of the A1307 (CHER 08193).

Medieval

Apart from the church, the CHER does not identify medieval buildings in the village. A small rectangular moat in the school playing-field (TL 472 518) is listed as being possibly of medieval origin; there is no sign of structures on the enclosed platform and the possibility that the feature derives from eighteenth-century gardening is also mentioned (CHER 01004). Some traces of hollow-ways are noted in the village at TL 475 520 (CHER 09897) and TL 472 522 (CHER 11273).

In the fields, banks arising from medieval ridge-and-furrow agriculture are recorded at various locations: a little north of Bury Farm at TL 477 517 (CHER 11271), and on the higher ground at TL 483 533 (CHER 08903), TL 488 537 (CHER 09267) and TL 496 531 (CHER 496 531). Medieval horseshoes and harness bells have been found near

[14] French *op cit* pp 60-62

the bridge on the track to Babraham at TL 495 514 (CHER 04330). A scatter of small metal finds of dates from the Middle Ages through to the nineteenth century has been recorded in fields a little north of Fox Hill at TL 483 535 (CHER 00969; CHER 04540A appears to be a duplicate record).

Post-medieval

For the period from the middle of the sixteenth century to the start of the twentieth, a handful of buildings survives, in addition to the church. Seventeenth-century houses survive at Stapleford Hall, Vine Farm and two cottages on Bar Lane. In 1740 the village had 9 farmhouses, 10 other houses and 14 cottages. The opening of the railway station at Great Shelford was followed by a surge of housing development. The farmhouse at Bury Farm, the manorial establishment, was destroyed by fire and rebuilt in 1851. In 1861 there were 89 houses in the village. Following enclosure in 1812, new farmsteads were built outside the village for the first time, at Heath Farm and Gogmagog Farm. The stud at Wandlebury developed into a substantial mansion, demolished in 1956 following a period of neglect. Other grand houses were built at Middlefield and Fox Hill.[15]

Fieldwalking has retrieved stray finds from this period (CHER 15115B, CHER MCB16150). A semaphore station was built for communications during the Napoleonic wars on the high ground a little north of Wandlebury (CHER MCB17962). A windmill stood a little uphill from the village at TL 483 521; its tumble-down remains were finally removed in 1961 (CHER 04793). A dovecote in Gog Magog Way (TL 472 520) has been incorporated into a house (CHER 10455).

Modern

Ordnance Survey mapping shows that the village was still structured on the apparent medieval road layout well into the twentieth century. A central oval contained a green and small fields, paddocks and closes, with connections heading out to the north-west, north-east and south-east. Houses were spaced quite sparsely along these roads. It was mainly after the Second World War that infilling produced continuous housing over most of the village area, though part of the central oval remains open as a recreation ground, paddocks and allotments.

The two world wars of the twentieth century left archaeological traces in the form of training trenches at the golf course (CHER 08343), and possibly others just south of Wandlebury (CHER MCB18102). Second World War pill-boxes are recorded at TL 469 523 (CHER CB 15065) and TL 473 528 (CHER MCB16391); the latter has been demolished.

[15] *VCH* pp 228 - 231

7 Results of the test pit excavations in Stapleford

The approximate locations of the 33 test pits excavated between April 2013 and May 2017 can be seen figure 6 below. Year by year, this total breaks down to nine test pits excavated in 2013, four in 2014, eight in 2015, seven in 2016 and five in 2017. The data from each test pit are discussed in this section, set out in numerical order for each successive year.

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

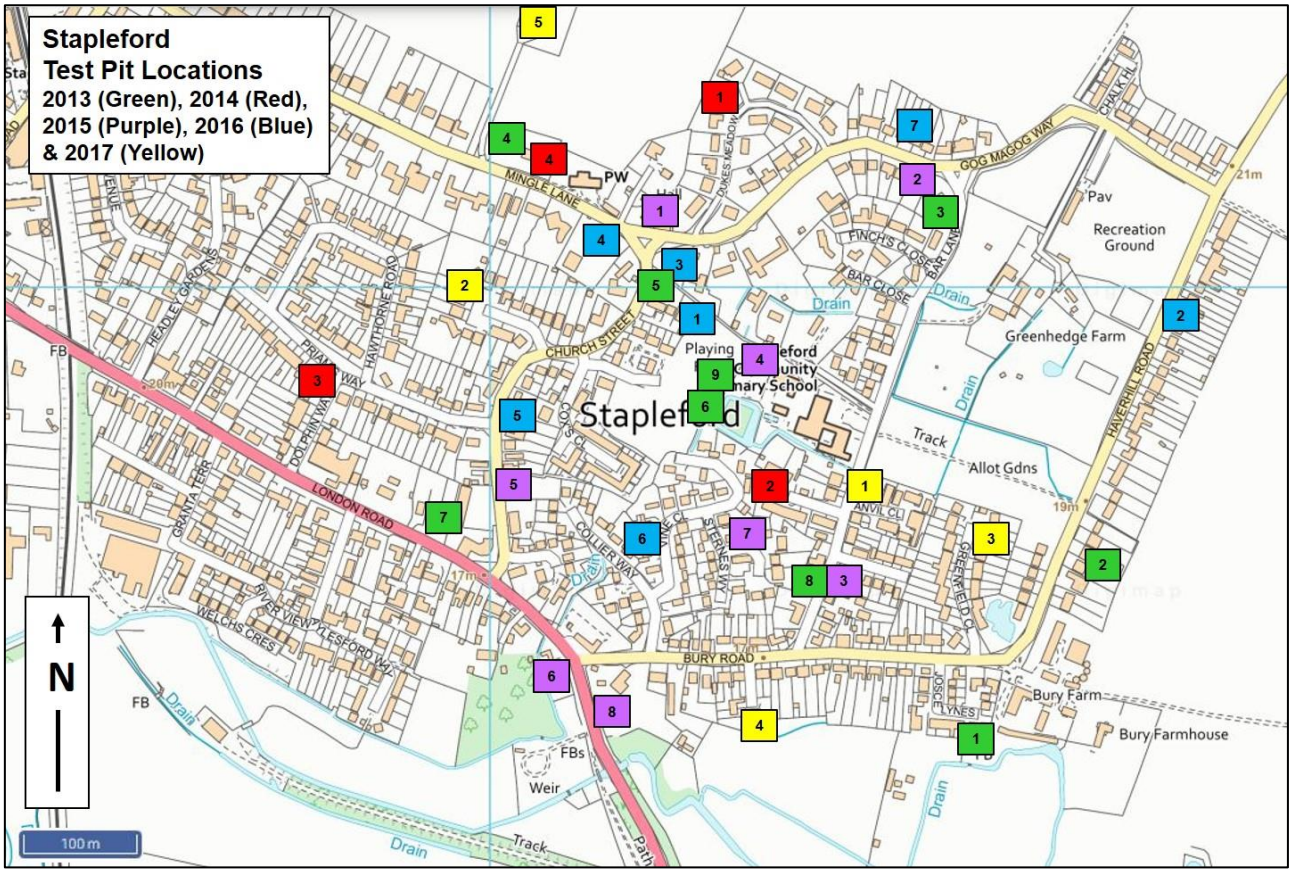


Figure 6: The locations of the five years of test pitting in Stapleford (NB test pits not to scale) Green is 2013, red is 2014, purple is 2015, blue is 2016 and yellow is 2017 © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 5,000

7.1 The 2013 excavations

Over the 17th and 18th of April a total of nine 1m^2 archaeological test pits were excavated in the village of Stapleford by 27 HEFA participants from three local secondary schools. The schools involved were Linton Village College, Sawston Village College and The Manor School (school names correct at time of participation) and were funded by the Cambridge Admissions Office based in the University of Cambridge.

The excavations were directed by Carenza Lewis, with on-site supervision provided by Catherine Collins and Clemency Cooper with Paul Blinkhorn, who also analysed the pottery. The test pits were sited where property-owners offered spaces to dig and were distributed over the village in gardens and open areas and were found by members of the Stapleford Local History Society, in particular John Street.

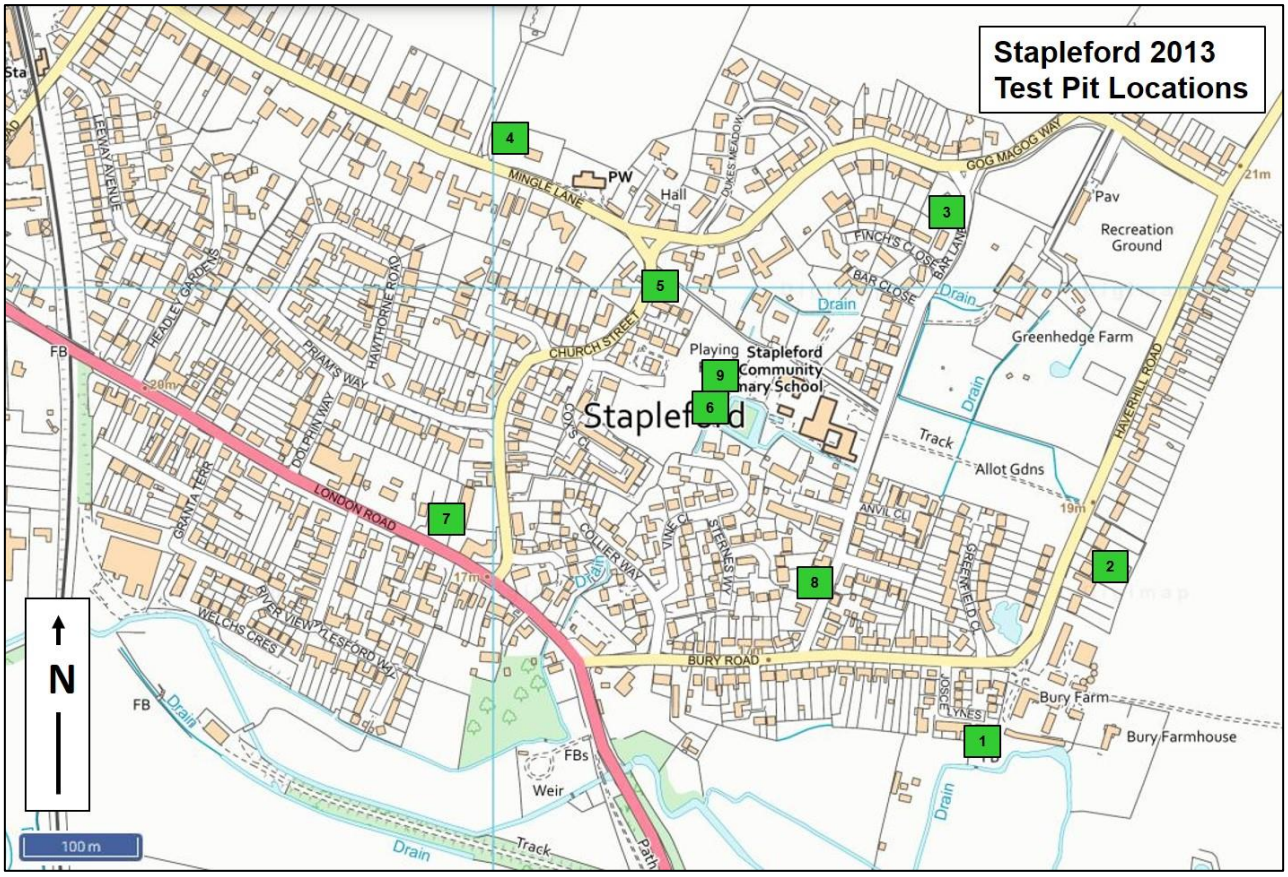


Figure 7: Stapleford 2013 test pit location map (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service 1: 5,000

Test Pit one (STA/13/1)

Test pit one was excavated in an open grassed area to the south of converted farm buildings on the southeast edge of the village and these buildings today are on the site of a manorial farm complex (The Granary, The Bury, Bury Road, Stapleford. TL 547531 251507).

Test pit one was excavated to a depth of 0.28m, 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 only excavated from STA/13/1 and consisting of later medieval Tudor Green Ware and Late medieval ware with an additional two sherds of 19th century 'Victorian' ware pot.

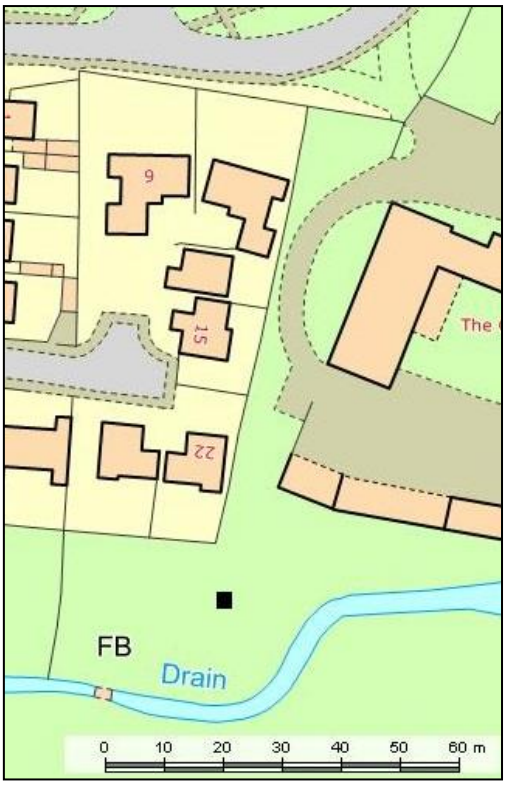


Figure 8: Location map of STA/13/1

		TG		LMT		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
1	2	1	1	1	2	2	96	1400-1900

Table 2: The pottery excavated from STA/13/1

The limited finds and pottery that were excavated from STA/13/1 suggest that the site has most likely been utilised as open fields, given its location away from the main area of occupation in the village to the north and west. Activity was likely prevalent on site from the 15th century onwards, and until the current farm buildings were likely built in the 19th century. The few finds also recorded consist of scrunched pieces of foil, string, fragment of laces, a blue flat Lego brick, glass, ceramic building material (CBM), a plastic chain link, a long metal bolt and clay pipe. One fragment of worked flint debris suggests some limited human activity in the area in prehistory.

Test Pit two (STA/13/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the vegetable plot in the rear garden of a modern house set in the far east of the village. This site lies within an area identified on the enclosure map as having formerly been The Green before it was included in the allocation to Ely cathedral (6 Haverhill Road, Stapleford. TL 547656 251685).

Test pit two was excavated to a depth of 0.43m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Figure 9: Location map of STA/13/2

19th century 'Victorian' wares were only recorded through the contexts of STA/13/2.

		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date
2	2	3	22	1800-1900
2	3	3	30	1800-1900
2	4	3	25	1800-1900

Table 3: The pottery excavated from STA/13/2

Given the peripheral location of STA/13/2 in the far east of the village and that only 19th century and later finds were recorded, it is probable that this was an open area that was only cultivated from the 19th century until modern expansion of the village during the 20th century. This would be consistent with its designation as the former Green on the enclosure map. A mix of finds were recorded through the test pit and consist of tile, CBM, iron nails, coal, plastic wrappers, a Scotsdale's Garden Centre Great Shelford plant tag, modern nails, modern fragments of plaster, strips of credit card, mortar, and modern CBM fragments. Two fragments of burnt flint near the surface may indicate a later prehistoric human presence in the area.

Test Pit three (STA/13/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of an early 17th century Grade II listed house, set in the north of the village (Stapleford Hall, 59 Bar Lane, Stapleford. TL 547468 252075).

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.

All the pottery excavated from STA/13/3 dates to the 15th century and later with sherds of Late medieval ware and Glazed Red Earthenware found with a number of 19th century 'Victorian' wares.

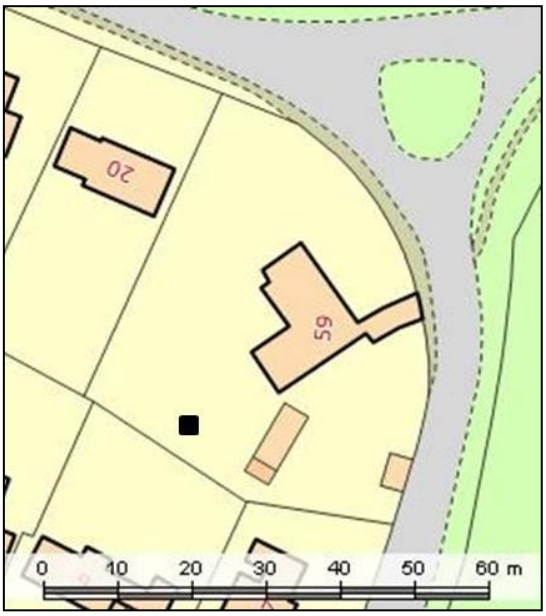


Figure 10: Location map of STA/13/3

		LMT		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
3	1					5	16	1800-1900
3	2	1	2	2	6	15	112	1400-1900
3	3			1	4	8	31	1550-1900
3	4					1	25	1800-1900

Table 4: The pottery excavated from STA/13/3

The pottery excavated from STA/13/3 suggests that there was limited activity on site from the 15th century and prior to the construction of the current house in the early 17th century, but does suggest that potentially the village was growing at this time. The large quantities of 19th century and later pottery and other finds however also indicate a great deal of later disturbances on site through the depth of the test pit. The finds consist of concrete, mortar, modern nails, glass, slate, CBM, coal, iron nails, pieces of washing line wire, tile, modern tile, plastic wrappers, oyster shell and a metal hinge.

Test Pit four (STA/13/4)

Test pit four was excavated in the enclosed side garden of an early 20th century villa situated immediately west of the church (The Vicarage, 43 Mingle Lane, Stapleford. TL 547015 252146).

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

All the pottery excavated from STA/13/4 dates to the 15th century and later with a small amount of both Late medieval ware and Glazed Red Earthenware both recorded with a number of sherds of 19th century 'Victorian' wares.

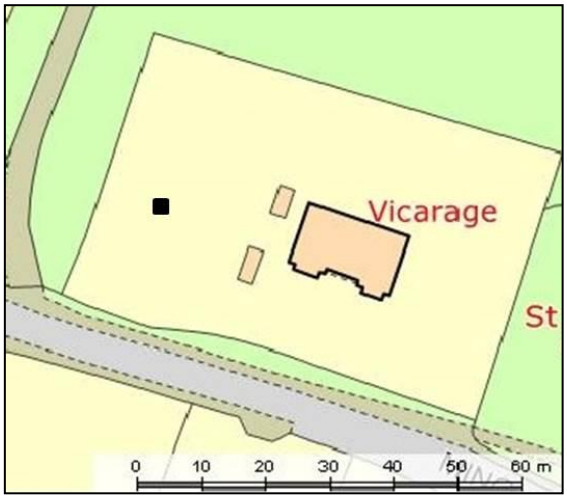


Figure 11: Location map of STA/13/4

		LMT		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
4	1	1	1	1	12	9	28	1400-1900
4	2					6	12	1800-1900
4	3			1	5	8	28	1550-1900
4	4					1	4	1800-1900

Table 5: The pottery excavated from STA/13/4

Despite the location of STA/13/4 on land immediately west of the churchyard, the pottery suggests that there was limited activity on site, particularly between the 15th and 19th centuries, until the current vicarage was built in the early 20th century. A small amount of finds were also excavated and consist of coal, slag, a metal button, CBM, glass, a fragment of plastic tag, a one penny coin dated 1967, iron nails and a silver foil milk-bottle lid.

Test Pit five (STA/13/5)

Test pit five was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a 17th century former farm house, set in the centre of the village (Vine Farm, 38-40 Church Street, Stapleford. TL 547182 252003).

Test pit five was excavated to a depth of 0.37m, at which a red brick wall was encountered running northeast-southwest through the test pit. Excavations continued down the eastern side of the wall to 0.89m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

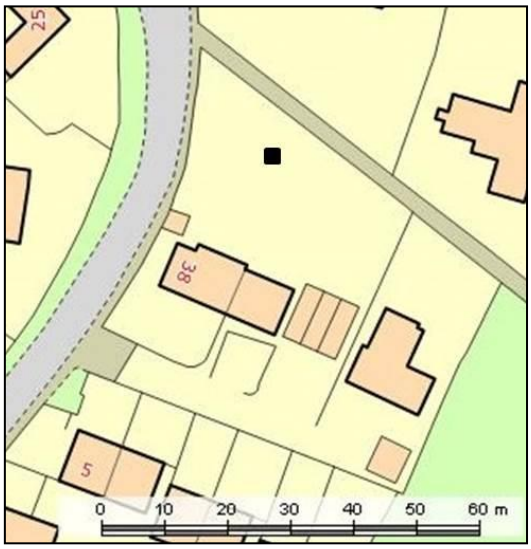


Figure 12: Location map of STA/13/5

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from STA/13/5 dates as 19th century 'Victorian' wares that were also mixed in with a small amount of post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware. Single sherds of both Hertfordshire Greyware and Hedingham Ware were also both recorded from the lower contexts of the test pit.

		HG		HED		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
5	1					1	60	27	111	1550-1900
5	2					3	21	71	160	1550-1900
5	3							63	199	1800-1900
5	4					1	2	4	22	1550-1900
5	8			1	2					1200-1350
5	F20	1	7							1150-1350

Table 6: The pottery excavated from STA/13/5

The red brick wall that was excavated in STA/13/5 was orientated northeast-southwest and there were six courses still identified in situ (figure 13). The wall likely relates to structures that were part of the original farm, perhaps a barn or other outbuildings. The small amount of high medieval pottery also identified from the lower layers of the test pit was the only high medieval pottery excavated through the test pitting strategy in Stapleford in 2013, but is sufficient to suggest that there was some limited activity at that time just southeast of the church. A mix of finds were also recovered through the test pit, suggesting a lot of 19th century and later disturbances. The finds consist of brick, CBM, tile, pieces of scrap metal, mortar, coal, slag, iron nails and bolts, glass, twisted metal wire, half a metal blade and haft and oyster shell. One fragment of burnt flint was mixed with the soil in context 2 and may be of a later prehistoric date.

Figure 13: The brick wall excavated from STA/13/5 © ACA

Test Pit six (STA/13/6)

Test pit six was excavated on the edge of the grassed recreation ground and immediately west of a likely moat that is now part of the primary school grounds. It was also the southern of two pits excavated here; see also STA/13/9 (Recreation Ground next to Stapleford Primary School, Stapleford. TL 547182 252003).

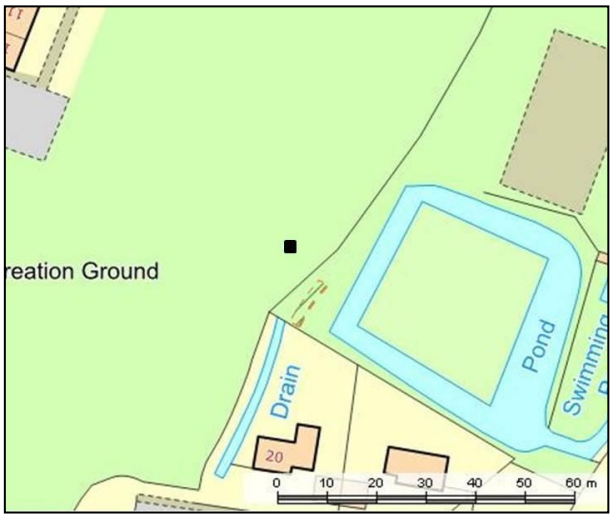


Figure 14: Location map of STA/13/6

Test pit six was excavated to a depth of 0.58m in the western half of the test pit. Excavations on the eastern half continued to a depth of 1m, although natural was not found at this depth, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A total of 10 sherds of 19th century 'Victorian' wares were only recorded from STA/13/6.

		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date
6	2	6	14	1800-1900
6	3	3	7	1800-1900
6	6	2	5	1800-1900

Table 7: The pottery excavated from STA/13/6

A darker soil was noted in the lower half of STA/13/6, potentially the buried remains of a bank or debris from when the moat was originally dug and dumped on its western edge. Within the confines of the test pit and the time available, the total depth of this layer could not be determined; further work would have to be carried out. No earlier pottery or other finds were recovered to suggest a date or any occupation around the moated site. The ground around this dark fill (the rest of the fill of the test pit) was made up ground and probable levelling during the 20th century given the wide range of modern finds that were excavated through the depth of the test pit. The finds consist of a one penny coin dated 1987, tile, CBM, clay pipe, silver milk bottle tops, oyster shell, glass, coal, slag, modern nails and a modern metal rod, fragments of tarmac and asphalt, iron nails and bolts, part of a horse shoe, thin strips of metal, pieces of plastic and fragments of plastic wrapping. Also mixed in with the soil in context 2 were two flakes of later prehistoric worked flint.

Test Pit seven (STA/13/7)

Test pit seven was excavated in the open front garden of a modern bungalow set back from the main road through the village (59 London Road, Stapleford. TL 546938 251747).

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

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from STA/13/7 dates to the 16th century and later with single sherds of both Glazed Red Earthenware and Chinese Porcelain both found mixed in with a large amount of 19th century 'Victorian' wares. A single sherd of Roman pottery was also recorded from context four.

Figure 15: Location map of STA/13/7

		RB		GRE		CP		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
7	1							8	21	1800-1900
7	2							7	42	1800-1900
7	3							9	36	1800-1900
7	4	1	2	1	10			10	33	100-1900
7	5					1	3	5	21	1750-1900
7	6							1	3	1800-1900

Table 8: The pottery excavated from STA/13/7

The sherd of Roman pottery that was excavated from STA/13/7 was the only Roman pottery identified through the test pitting strategy in Stapleford in 2013. The location of the test pit along the main road may suggest that there was peripheral Roman activity along the main routeway (which was along a similar course to today's road) between Roman Great Chesterford in the south and Roman Cambridge in the north. Before the construction of the current bungalows, the land was originally part of the garden to the large house immediately to the west and it is likely that this area of the garden away from the main house was utilised for the disposal of rubbish, particularly from the 19th century and later. A mix of both later finds and pottery were excavated all through the test pit and consist of concrete tile, modern CBM and tile, brick, glass, plastic wire covering, coal, iron nails and bolts, oyster shell, CBM, tile, tarmac, clay pipe, slate, crushed foil, part of a bullet casing and pieces of scrap metal. The presence of a metal water pipe in the base of the test pit also suggests that there were further disturbances in the area. There was also a fragment of burnt flint in context 2, potentially of a later prehistoric date.

Test Pit eight (STA/13/8)

Test pit eight was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a likely early 20th century semi-detached house set in the south of the village (3 Bar Lane, Stapleford. TL 47319 51659).

Test pit eight was excavated to a depth of c.0.5m at which the water table was reached. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from STA/13/8 dates as 19th century 'Victorian' wares, although a single sherd of Staffordshire Slipware was also recorded from context three.

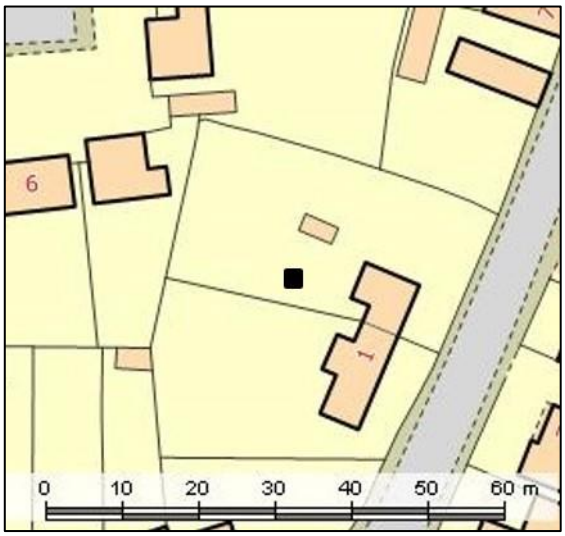


Figure 16: Location map of STA/13/8

		SS		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
8	1			3	23	1800-1900
8	2			5	15	1800-1900
8	3	1	11	13	88	1650-1900
8	4			16	76	1800-1900

Table 9: The pottery excavated from STA/13/8

Given the location of STA/13/8 towards the south of the village and away from the church, it is possible that there was very little activity in this area prior to expansion and development from the 19th century onwards and it was previously utilised as fields or paddocks. A mix of finds were recorded through the test pit and consist of fragments of modern drain, glass, CBM, tile, coal, concrete, the central core of a battery, iron nails and bolts, the white plastic base of a statue, modern jar lid, brick, a yellow plastic disc, a piece of Perspex, modern glazed tile and a metal hinge.

Test Pit nine (STA/13/9)

Test pit nine was excavated on the edge of the grassed recreation ground and immediately west of a likely moat that is now part of the primary school grounds. It was also the northern of two pits excavated here; see also STA/13/6 (Recreation Ground next to Stapleford Primary School, Stapleford. TL 547242 251884).

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

A single sherd of 19th century 'Victorian' ware pot was only excavated from STA/13/9.

		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date
9	1	1	6	1800-1900

Table 10: The pottery excavated from STA/13/9

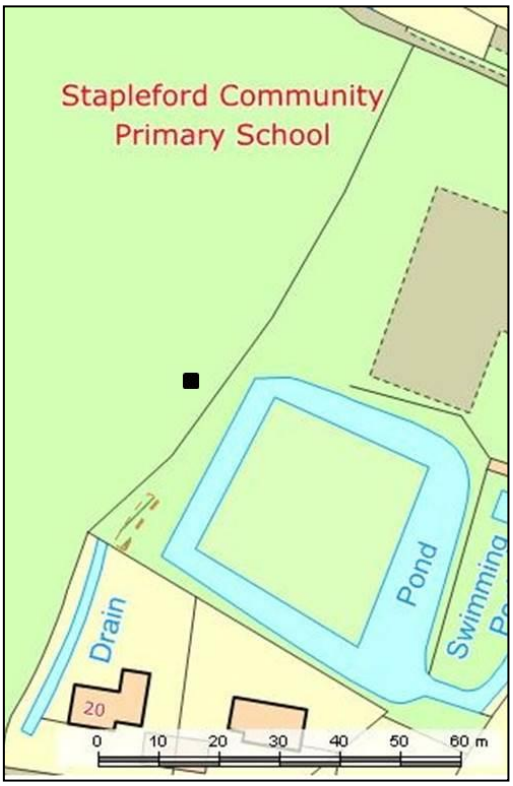


Figure 17: Location map of STA/13/9

Very few finds and pottery were excavated from STA/13/9 due to the limited time available for excavation. The results already mentioned in STA/13/6 have suggested that a lot of the ground to the west of the moat has been made up and levelled so any finds recovered at 0.2m and above would be very recent in date. The finds that were recorded consist of CBM, a fragment of land drain and glass.

7.2 The 2014 excavations

Over the weekend of the 30th and 31st of August a total of four 1m^2 archaeological test pits were organised and excavated by members of the Stapleford Local History Society using ACA's recording methodology. The test pits were mainly sited in the north and west of the village, where local residents volunteered their gardens and brought the total number of test pits so far excavated in Stapleford to 13.

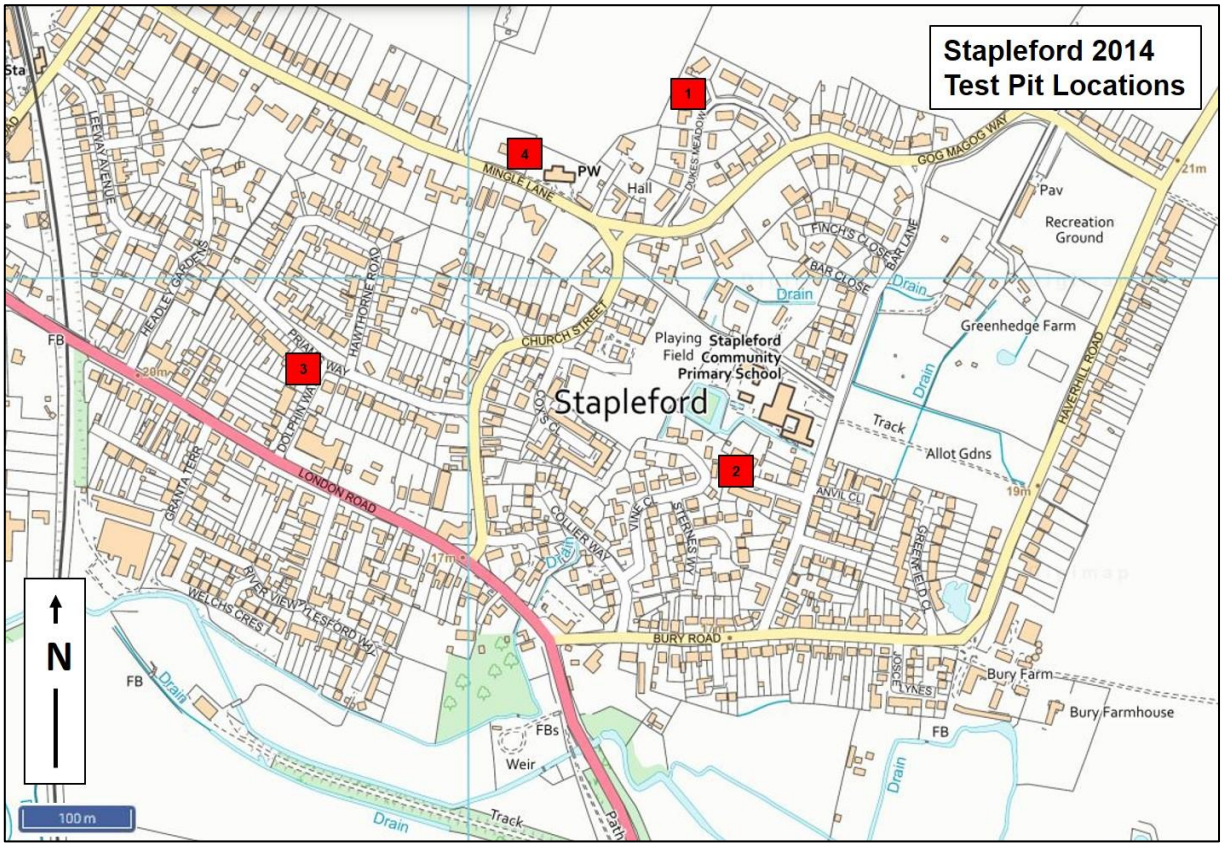


Figure 18: Stapleford 2014 test pit location map (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 5,000

Test Pit one (STA/14/1)

Test pit one was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern set house set in the far north of the village, although also close to the parish church, which is a short distance to the southwest of the property (9 Dukes Meadow, Stapleford. TL 47240 52203).

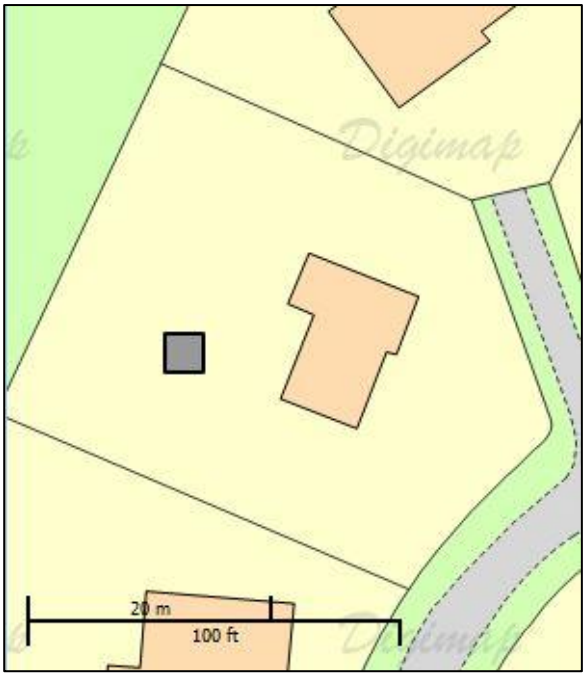


Figure 19: Location map of STA/14/1

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

A small amount of pottery was excavated from STA/14/1; the majority was found in the upper two contexts and dated as 19th century 'Victorian' wares. A single sherd of post medieval Cologne Stoneware was also recovered with two sherds of medieval Ely Ware. An additional sherd of Roman pottery was also recorded from context four.

		RB		ELY		WCS		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
1	1					1	1	4	4	1600-1900
1	2							5	12	1800-1900
1	3			1	4					1150-1200
1	4	1	5	1	1					100-1200

Table 11: The pottery excavated from STA/14/1

The limited Roman, medieval and post medieval pottery and finds that were recorded from STA/14/1 suggest that the site was always marginal to occupation elsewhere in the village, despite its proximity to the church. The other finds also recorded seem to relate to either manuring or to the construction of the current house and consist of coal, CBM, slate, mortar, oyster shell, concrete, glass, clay pipe, a square nail, tile, and a possible piece of slag. A small and very worn metal coin has been tentatively identified as a Roman minim, dating from the second half of the 4th century AD (figure 20). The coin and the sherd of Roman pottery, in combination with the sherds identified from STA/14/4, may hint that the northern limits of the current village may have been marginally utilised in the Roman period.

Figure 20: The late Roman coin excavated from STA/14/1, context 3 (scale in cm) © ACA

Mixed in with these finds were later prehistoric flint fragments and flakes and burnt flint in contexts 2, 3, and 4, and burnt flint and a blade in context 5.

Test Pit two (STA/14/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the front garden of a modern house set centrally in the village (4 Forge End, Stapleford. TL 47302 51774).

Test pit two was excavated to a depth of 1.1m with a sondage between corners 1 and 4 to 1.2m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

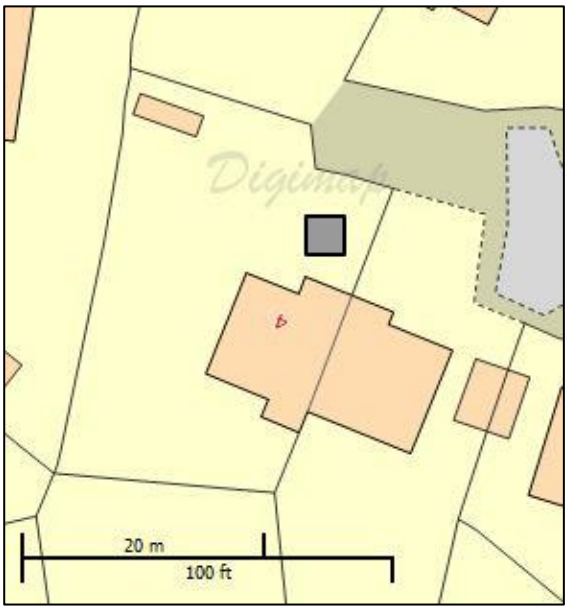


Figure 21: Location map of STA/14/2

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from STA/14/2 dates to the medieval period as Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hedingham Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Ely Ware, Grimston Ware and as Late medieval ware. An additional two sherds of Late Anglo-Saxon pottery were also recorded as Stamford Ware and St Neots Ware and 10 sherds of 19th century 'Victorian' wares were also found from the upper two contexts.

		STAM		SN		EMW		HED		HG		ELY		GRIM		LMT		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
2	1					2	3	2	4									1	2	1100-1900
2	2									2	6					1	4	9	29	1150-1900
2	3							4	28	5	33	1	7			1	1			1150-1550
2	4					1	2			2	6	2	7							1100-1400
2	5			1	1	1	5	4	45	1	2									1000-1400
2	6	1	6					2	11	2	6	3	12							1000-1400
2	7											5	124							1150-1200
2	8											2	44							1150-1200
2	9											1	19	2	57					1150-1400
2	10											2	12							1150-1200
2	11											1	5							1150-1200

Table 12: The pottery excavated from STA/14/2

The two sherds of Late Anglo-Saxon pottery were the first to be found from Stapleford through the test pitting strategy and therefore potentially suggest that the original core of the Anglo Saxon village may have been focused around Forge End. The largest concentration of medieval pottery so far found from the test pitting in Stapleford was also recorded from this test pit and suggests that there was quite intense occupation at that time until the 14th century, despite its distance from the church. Forge End during the medieval period may have been more along the southern extent of the medieval village, although further excavations would be needed to see if this was the case. Occupation here was almost certainly affected by the Black Death, given the huge drop-off in the amount of pottery found from the late medieval period: although activity still continued, it seems that there may have been a shift in the focus of settlement in the village further to the south. This shift likely remained permanent through the post-medieval period as this land was likely left as fields, with evidence for

further activity only appearing again in the Victorian era. The mix of other finds recorded suggests that there were probably some later disturbances on site, most likely from the construction of the current house. These consist of asbestos, coal, glass, iron nail, a metal washer, CBM, concrete, mortar, possible pieces of slag, tile, metal screws, pieces of scrap metal, oyster, mussel and snail shells and pieces of scrap metal. Disturbance is confirmed by the presence of later prehistoric flint flakes in contexts 2, 5, 6 and 9, and burnt flint in contexts 2 and 3.

Test Pit three (STA/14/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house in the far west of the village. The site of which is supposedly just outside the boundary of a 20th century gravel pit (29 Priam's Way, Stapleford. TL 46800 51901).

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

A single sherd of Roman pottery was excavated from the lower half of the test pit. The rest of the small amount of pottery found dates from the 16th century as Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire White Salt Glazed Stoneware and as 19th century 'Victorian' wares.

Figure 22: Location map of STA/14/3

		RB		GRE		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
3	2			2	18			4	4	1550-1900
3	3	1	1			1	6	4	4	100-1900

Table 13: The pottery excavated from STA/14/3

The sherd of Roman pottery suggests that this area of the village may have been marginal to Roman activity that most likely was focused further to the north, based on the results so far gathered from the test pitting in Stapleford. There was no evidence for any medieval activity on site. This may be due to its location towards the western extent of the current village: the results so far suggest that the medieval village did not extend this far westwards. There was however activity here from the 16th century onwards, although likely as farmland given the small amount of both later pottery and other finds recorded from the test pit. The few other finds consist of glass, a metal cider drinks bottle cap, modern CBM, coal, concrete, a metal button/pin, clay pipe, oyster shell, CBM, iron nails and pieces of scrap metal. Small amounts of later prehistoric flint flakes were included in contexts 4 and 5, and burnt flint in contexts 1 and 2.

Test Pit four (STA/14/4)

Test pit four was excavated in the enclosed side garden of an early 20th century villa situated immediately west of the church. The test pit was sited close to the churchyard boundary. (The Vicarage, 43 Mingle Lane, Stapleford. TL 47060 52123).

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

A small amount of pottery was excavated from STA/14/4, although the majority of which dates as 19th century 'Victorian' wares and was found through the upper five contexts of the test pit. Single sherds of Ely Ware, Cistercian Ware and Glazed Red Earthenware were also recorded with two sherds of Roman pottery that were found from the lower contexts of the test pit.

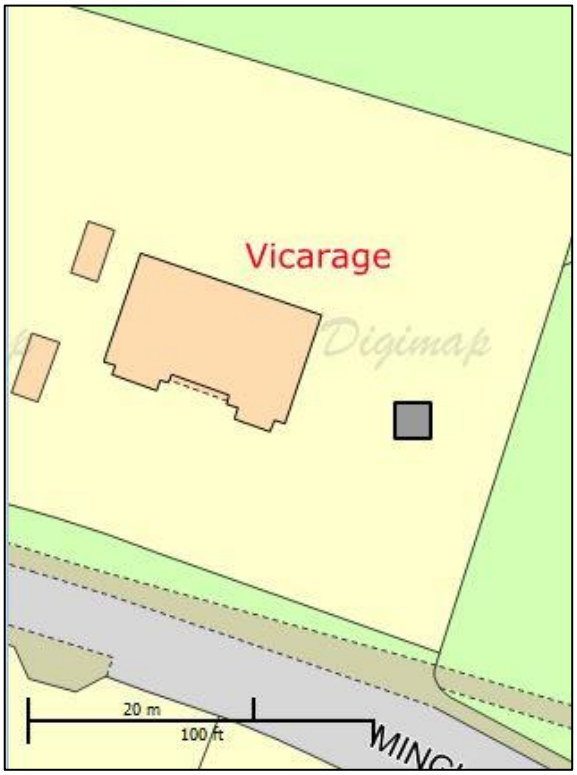


Figure 23: Location map of STA/14/4

		RB		ELY		CIST		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
4	2					1	1			4	8	1470-1900
4	3									3	4	1800-1900
4	4							1	10			1550-1700
4	5	1	7	1	7					1	2	100-1900
4	6	1	1									100-400

Table 14: The pottery excavated from STA/14/4

The two sherds of Roman pottery may be contemporary with the Roman pottery also identified from STA/14/1 just to the east and raise the possibility that both of these sites may be marginal to more intense Roman activity beyond the extent of the current village. Despite the location of the test pit just outside the western boundary of the churchyard, the limited medieval and post-medieval pottery recorded from the site suggest that there was very little in the way of activity here from the 12th century and likely until the current house was built in the early 20th century. The other finds also recorded likely relate to the most recent occupation of the site and consist of glass, iron nails, CBM, slate, concrete, coal, clay pipe, plates of metal, square iron nails, a wedge shaped piece of lead and fragments of very degraded old glass, potentially from the church itself. The mix included later prehistoric flint flakes in contexts 2, 5 and 6, and burnt flint in the latter two contexts as well.

7.3 The 2015 excavations

Eight further test-pits were excavated in 2015, in two sessions: seven over the 16th and 17th of May, and one more over the 5th and 6th of September. This brought the running total of test pits in Stapleford to 21. The excavations were organised and run by members of Stapleford History Society, using the methodology devised by ACA.

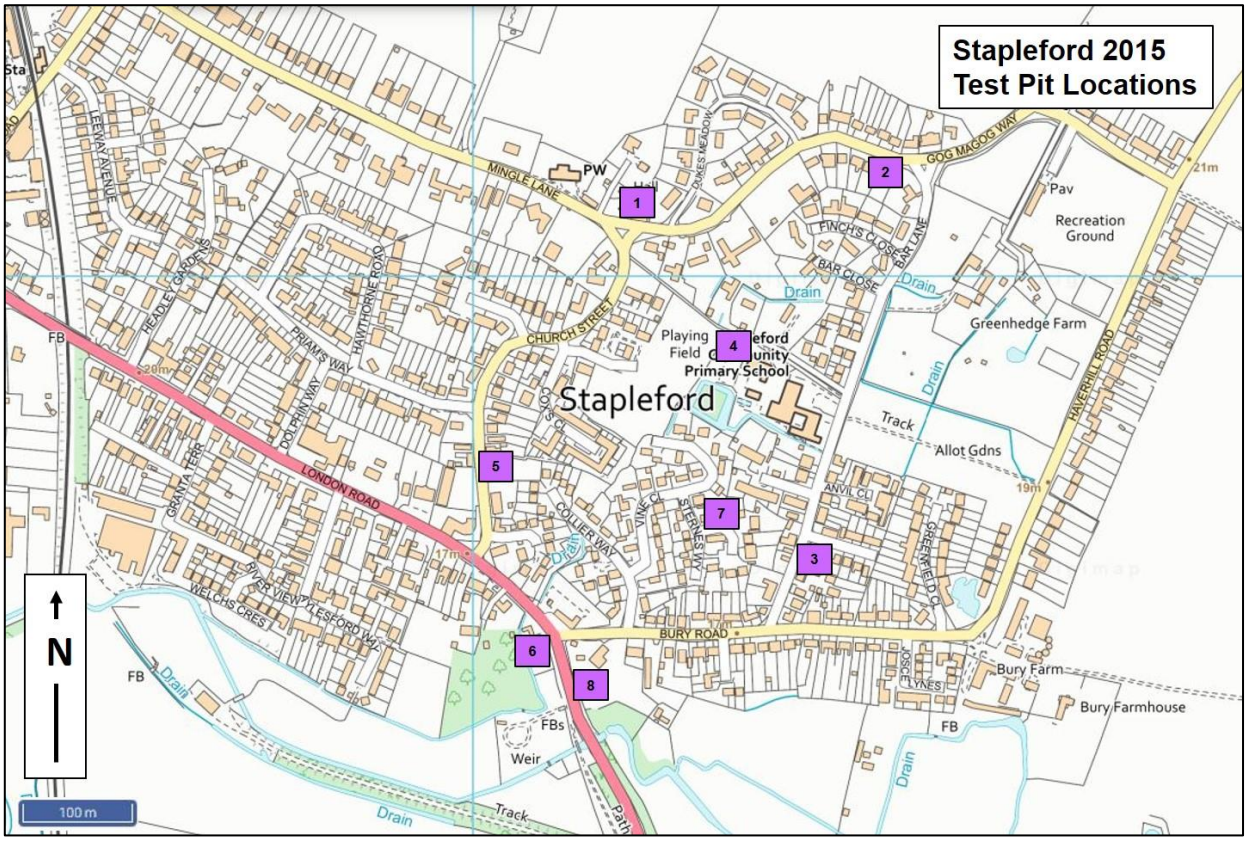


Figure 24: Stapleford 2015 test pit location map (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 5,000

Test Pit one (STA/15/1)

Test pit one was excavated in the enclosed land to the rear of the village hall in the far north of the village (Johnson Hall, Gog Magog Way, Stapleford. TL 47193 52072).

Test pit one was excavated to a depth of 0.38m, 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 STA/15/1 dates as 19th century 'Victorian' wares although a single small sherd of post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware was also recorded.

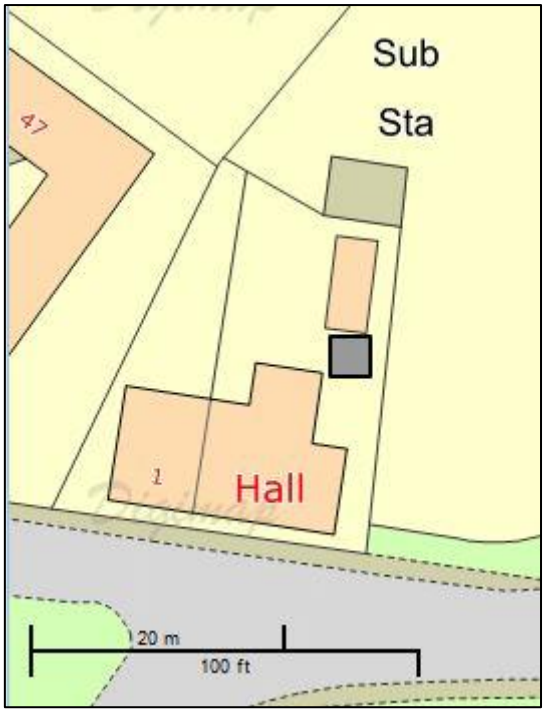


Figure 25: Location map of STA/15/1

		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1			21	74	1800-1900
1	2	1	1	16	47	1550-1900
1	3			17	36	1800-1900

Table 15: The pottery excavated from STA/15/1

The single sherd of early post-medieval pottery suggests that the land was likely fields prior to the 19th century, despite its location just east of the church. The preponderance of 'Victorian' material here suggests that there was little activity on site until the 19th century and later, when there were also a lot of disturbances evident too. The mix of finds recorded consist of iron nails, a drill bit, modern nails and screws, strips of metal, a plastic lolly pop stick, slate, glass, animal bone, clay pipe, concrete, tile, tarmac, melted plastic, metal wire, degraded fragments of wood, a metal bracket, a metal buckle, coal, snail shell. Burnt flint was also identified in contexts 1, 2 and 3 and is likely of a later prehistoric date.

Test Pit two (STA/15/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set in the far north of the village (20 Gog Magog Way, Stapleford. TL 47451 52097).

Test pit two 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.

The majority of the pottery excavated from STA/15/2 dates to the medieval period as Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Medieval Shelly Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware and Hedingham Ware. A number of sherds of 19th century 'Victorian' wares were also recorded.

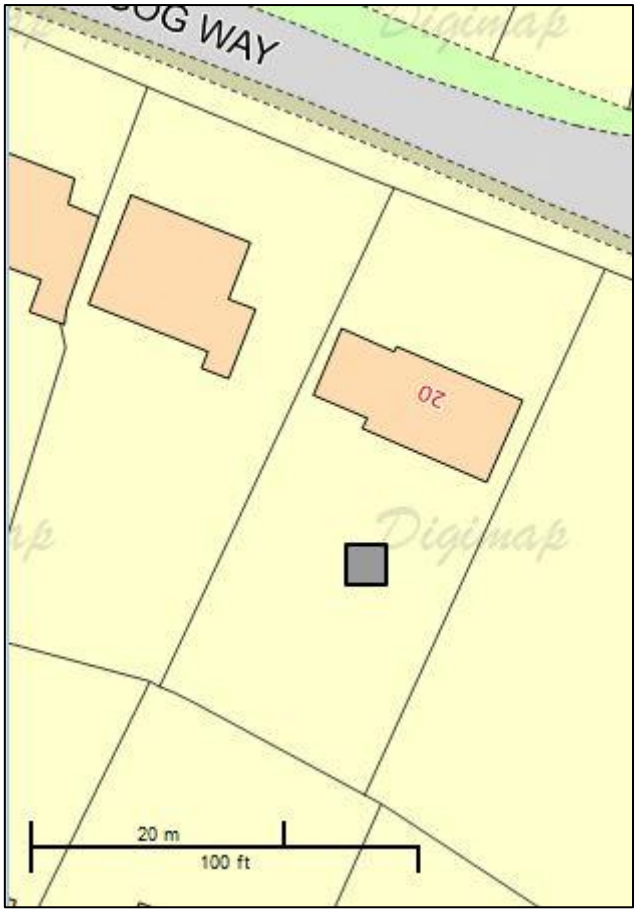


Figure 26: Location map of STA/15/2

		EMW		SHC		HG		HED		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	2									15	171	1800-1900
2	3									7	45	1800-1900
2	4	2	2			4	14			2	14	1100-1900
2	5	11	25	2	6			4	13			1100-1400
2	6	3	5	1	1			1	1			1100-1400

Table 16: The pottery excavated from STA/15/2

The range of medieval pottery types that were excavated from STA/15/2 point to occupation on site between the 12th and the 15th centuries, after which it was abandoned and left as fields until the 19th century when the land was likely incorporated into Stapleford Hall. A mix of finds were excavated through the upper four contexts of the test pit, with only coal, shell and animal bone coming from the lower two contexts. The finds consist of CBM, coal, cement/concrete, tile, CBM, modern glazed tile and sewer drain fragments, slate, tarmac, mortar, iron nails, a metal button, a tiny metal hoop, small fragments of coal, strips of metal and glass with snail, mussel and oyster shells.

Test Pit three (STA/15/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the side garden of a likely late 19th to early 20th century former public house set in the south of the village (Cleve Prior, 8 Bar Lane, Stapleford. TL 47374 51697).

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

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from STA/15/3 dates as 19th century 'Victorian' wares, although a single small sherd of post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware was also recorded.

Figure 27: Location map of STA/15/3

		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1			7	16	1800-1900
3	2			1	42	1800-1900
3	3			4	25	1800-1900
3	4			45	165	1800-1900
3	5	1	1	86	175	1550-1900

Table 17: The pottery excavated from STA/15/3

There was very little in the way of activity at STA/15/3 until the 19th century when the land was likely incorporated into gardens after always being fields (as evident by the single sherd of early post medieval pottery also found). A very large number of finds were recorded through the pit that also suggest that this area was greatly utilised in the disposal of domestic rubbish, particularly during the 19th century and again when the modern house was built. These finds consist of coal, slag, modern painted fragments of wood, slate, iron nails, metal rods and strips, metal hoops, mortar, a metal washer, glass, modern glazed tile fragments, modern CBM, concrete, sewer drain fragments, CBM, tile, pieces of brick, tarmac, metal wire, iron bolts, pieces of lino, glass bottle stoppers, pieces of plastic (some burnt), clay pipe, oyster shell, Bakelite, black bottle stoppers (one dating to the 1950's in Bury St Edmunds as a whisky distillery) and complete glass bottles (one dating to the late 19th century in Sawston for mineral water). Small amounts of later prehistoric flint were also found in contexts 4 and 5.

Test Pit four (STA/15/4)

Test pit four was excavated on grass on the northern side of the primary school buildings, in the centre of the village, alongside Vicarage Lane (Stapleford Community Primary School, Bar Lane, Stapleford. TL 47316 51912).

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

All the pottery excavated from STA/15/4 dates to the mid-16th century and later with single sherds of both German Stoneware and Delft Ware recorded with rest of the wares dating as 19th century 'Victorian' wares.

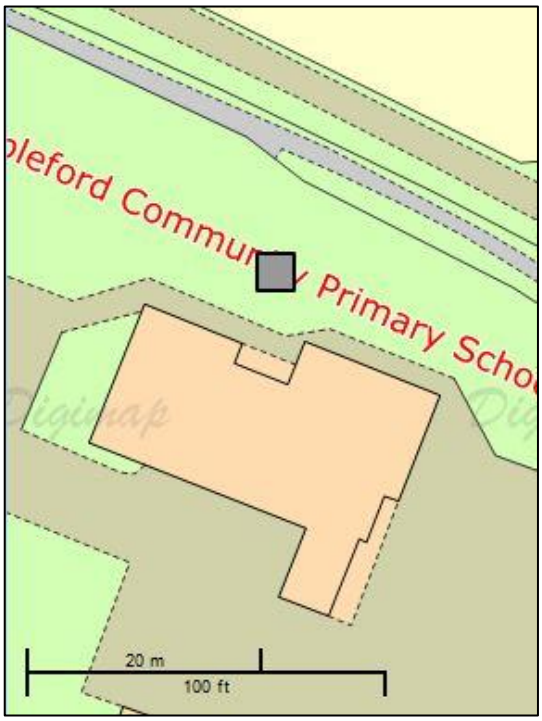


Figure 28: Location map of STA/15/4

		GS		DW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1					2	2	1800-1900
4	2					9	63	1800-1900
4	3	1	3	1	3	6	21	1550-1900
4	4					7	36	1800-1900
4	5					6	33	1800-1900

Table 18: The pottery excavated from STA/15/4

Despite the location of STA/15/4 just to the north of the moated site, the excavation results suggest that the site was likely kept as fields, particularly during the 16th and 17th centuries, until there was an increase of activity into the 19th century prior to the primary school being built during the 20th century. A large mix of finds were also recorded through the pit, down to context 8, likely related to the more recent disturbances on site, and consist of concrete, modern glazed tile, CBM, cement/concrete, animal bone, glass, coal, pieces of plastic, including plastic wrappers, modern nails, milk bottle tops, fragments of rubber and lino, burnt wood, slate, oyster shell, tile, clay pipe, metal bolts and tacks, glass, iron nails, fragments of brick, a metal bracket, a small green (headless) toy plastic soldier, a brown Bakelite plug switch, a keyhole plate cover, metal tube fragments, snail, winkle and mussel shell, animal bone, mortar and a possible whet-stone fragment (figure 29).

Figure 29: Possible whet stone fragment from STA/15/4, context five © ACA

Test Pit five (STA/15/5)

Test pit five was excavated on the land to the rear of Grade II listed early 18th century house and a Grade II listed mid-19th century former slaughterhouse to the west of the village (2 to 4 Church Street, Stapleford. TL 47043 51780).

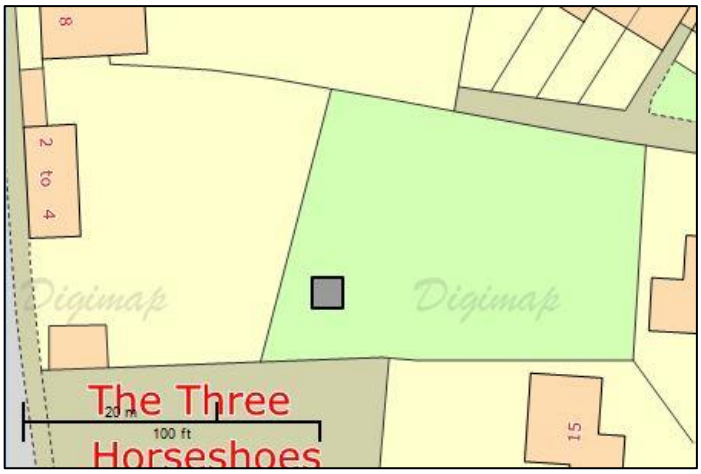


Figure 30: Location map of STA/15/5

Test pit five was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, with a sondage in one corner to 0.7m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A wide range of pottery types were excavated from STA/15/5 dating from the 10th century onwards as Thetford Ware, St Neots Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Brill Ware and Late medieval ware. The 16th century and later wares are Glazed Red Earthenware, German Stoneware, Cologne Stoneware, Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware, English Stoneware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and as 19th century 'Victorian' wares.

STA/15/5 is one of only three sites so far identified in Stapleford through the test pitting strategy that have yielded Anglo-Saxon pottery. They are much in a line between Forge End, Church Street and a site on London Road. Activity also expanded from these areas during the high medieval, with continual occupation through the medieval, post-medieval and later noted at STA/15/5. Occupation was more prevalent into the 19th century, perhaps due to a change in land use, as a lot of disturbance was also noted at this time with a mix of finds recorded through the test pit. These finds consist of strips of metal, modern brick fragments, slate, coal, glass, slag, mortar, concrete, modern tile and CBM, clay pipe, iron nails, charcoal, and pieces of scrap metal, animal bone, CBM, tile, burnt stone and worked flint. Long-term interest in this location was confirmed by the presence of later prehistoric worked flint or burnt flint throughout, in contexts 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

		THET		SN		EMW		HG		BB		LMT		GRE		GS		WCS		SS		SMW		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	2																					1	2	1	4	1	1	14	34	1700-1900
5	3									1	5			1	1													11	23	1200-1900
5	4					1	5	1	2					1	19	1	5	1	8	1	1			1	5			15	32	1100-1900
5	5	1	22	3	14							1	3	1	1													3	3	900-1900

Table 19: The pottery excavated from STA/15/5

Test Pit six (STA/15/6)

Test pit six was excavated in the long enclosed rear garden of a 20th century house set along the main road in the south of the village (100 London Road, Stapleford. TL 47077 51570).

Test pit six was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, with a sondage in one corner to 0.7m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

All the pottery excavated from STA/15/6 dates as 19th century 'Victorian' wares.

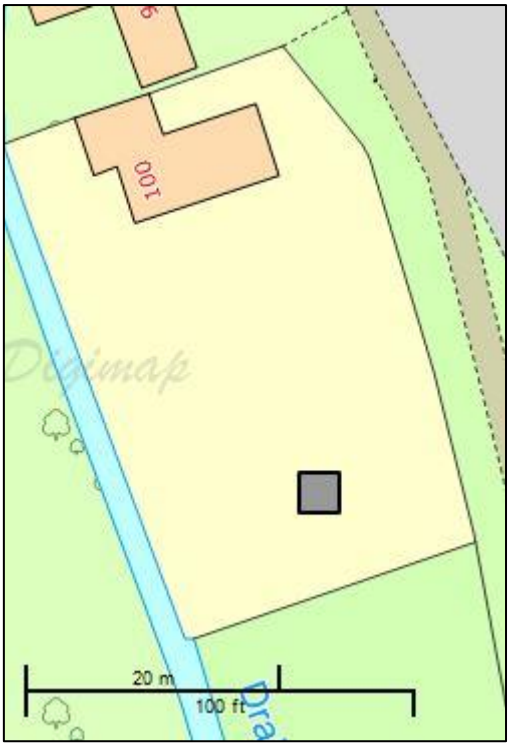


Figure 31: Location map of STA/15/6

		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1	5	11	1800-1900
6	2	22	57	1800-1900
6	3	19	62	1800-1900
6	4	13	24	1800-1900
6	5	8	19	1800-1900
6	6	6	11	1800-1900
6	7	2	22	1800-1900

Table 20: The pottery excavated from STA/15/6

The pottery and finds that were excavated from STA/15/6 date from the 19th century onwards, prior to which the site likely had little in the way of activity until the current house was built. The finds consist of coal, CBM, slate, a metal button, glass, clay pipe, tile, oyster and snail shell, animal bone, mortar, and iron nails. Later prehistoric worked flint was found in context 6, and burnt flint in contexts 3, 4, 5 as well as 6.

Test Pit seven (STA/15/7)

Test pit seven was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set in the centre of the village (4 Sternes Way, Stapleford. TL 47290 51747).

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

A range of medieval pottery wares were recorded from STA/15/7 as Medieval Shelly Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Developed Stamford Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware and as Late medieval ware. An additional nine sherds of 19th century 'Victorian' wares were also identified.

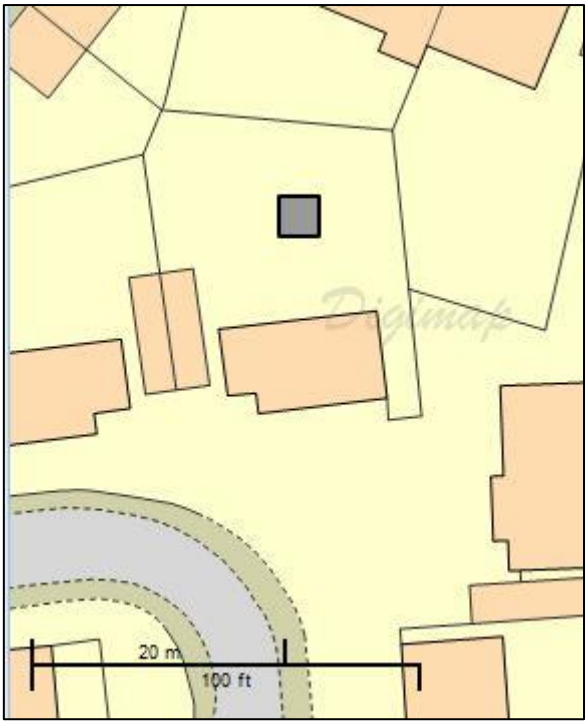


Figure 32: Location map of STA/15/7

		SHC		EMW		DSW		HG		LMT		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1									1	1	5	7	1400-1900
7	2	1	4					3	14			4	20	1100-1900
7	3			2	11	1	30	2	10					1100-1200

Table 21: The pottery excavated from STA/15/7

There was a focus of medieval occupation at STA/15/7 between the 12th and 15th centuries after which the site was likely abandoned, until a possible change in land use from the 19th century into fields. The results also suggest that there was little in the way of modern disturbances from when the current housing estate was built as a small number of finds were also recorded as oyster and cockle shell, coal, CBM, animal bone, glass, possible fragments of burnt CBM.

Test Pit eight (STA/15/8)

Test pit eight was excavated in the large enclosed rear garden of a possible later 19th century house set on the junction of two main roads in the south of the village (Grove House, corner of London Road and Bury Road, Stapleford. TL 47128 51527).

Test pit eight was excavated to a depth of 0.3m, with a sondage in one corner to 0.7m. Natural was not found, but due to the presence of very heavy clays, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The majority of the pottery excavated from STA/15/8 dates as 19th century 'Victorian' wares, although two sherds of medieval pottery were also identified as Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Ely Ware.

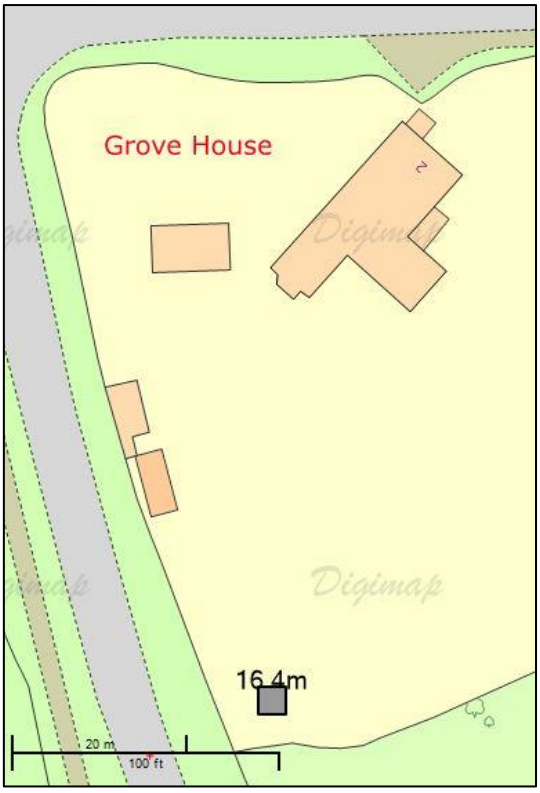


Figure 33: Location map of STA/15/8

		EMW		ELY		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1					7	12	1800-1900
8	2					13	95	1800-1900
8	3					2	3	1800-1900
8	5					3	41	1800-1900
8	6	1	4					1100-1150
8	7			1	1			1150-1200

Table 22: The pottery excavated from STA/15/8

The vast majority of the both the finds and pottery that were excavated from STA/15/8 date from the 19th century and later, relating to the construction and occupation of the current house. The mix of finds identified are prevalent through the upper three contexts of the test pit, consisting of CBM, tile, modern brick and sewer drain fragments, a red metal zip, iron nails, metal tacks, plates of metal, glass, slate, concrete, plastic, coal, slag, animal bone, mortar, a metal tube of glue and snail shell. Contexts four to seven contained only a piece of coal, snail shell, chalk, slate and a lump of metal. Mixed in were fragments of prehistoric worked flint or burnt flint in contexts 1, 2, 3 and 7. The presence of the two sherds of medieval pottery suggests that the land was also utilised during the 12th and 13th centuries, but probably as fields to the south of the main settlement at that time.

7.4 The 2016 excavations

Over the 14th and 15th of May 2016, seven 1m^2 archaeological test pits were excavated by members of Stapleford History Society in back gardens and fields in-between the sites of previous years' test pitting. The excavation followed the methodology devised by ACA and brought the cumulative total of test pits excavated in Stapleford to 28.

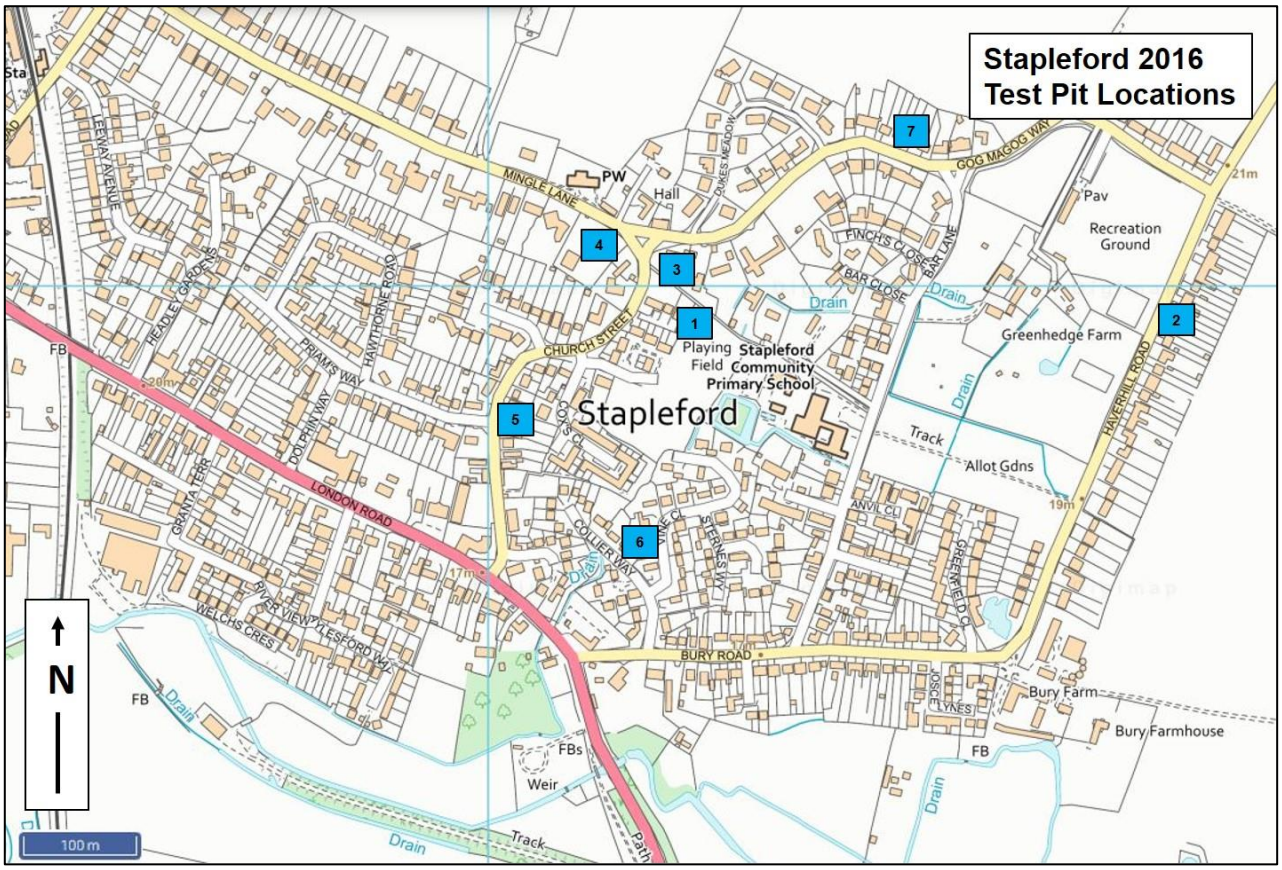


Figure 34: Stapleford 2016 test pit location map (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 10,000

Test Pit one (STA/16/1)

Test pit one was excavated in the north-west end of the school playing field, adjacent to Vicarage Lane to the north (Stapleford Primary School, Bar Lane, Stapleford. TL 47221 51946).

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

A small amount of pottery was excavated from STA/16/1, consisting of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Medieval Shelly Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and as 19th century 'Victorian' wares.

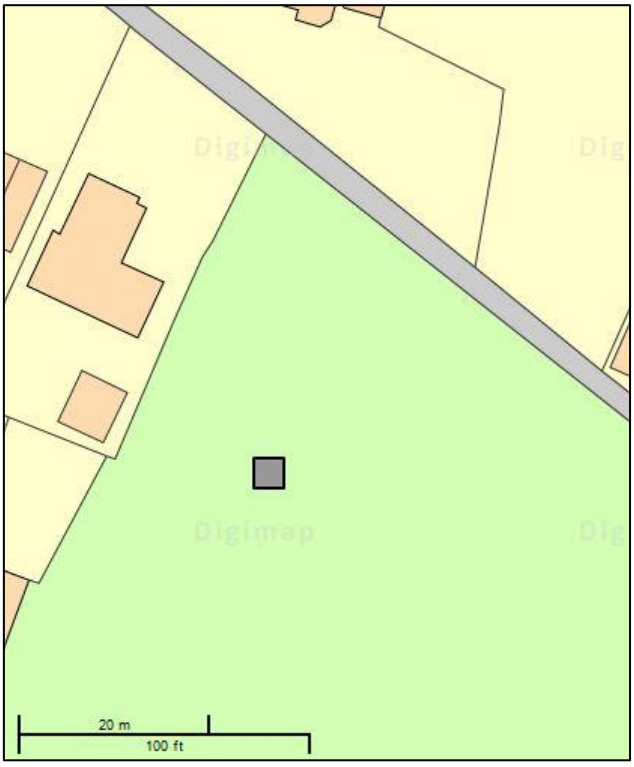


Figure 35: Location map of STA/16/1

		EMW		SHC		HG		GRE		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1											7	74	1800-1900
1	2					1	6			1	3	9	24	1150-1900
1	3					1	4							1150-1200
1	4							2	18					1550-1600
1	5	2	5	2	7									1100-1150

Table 23: The pottery excavated from STA/16/1

A small possible post-hole was recorded at the base of STA/16/1, cut into the natural in corner 3; it contained a few flecks of charcoal near to the base. The context above contained medieval pottery: this may suggest that the post-hole could date from the 12th century, but further work on the playing field would be needed to confirm this. The site was likely in use until the 14th century until maybe a change in settlement patterns meant that the land was left open as fields, this continuing until the school was built during the later 20th century. A small amount of other finds were also excavated from the test pit, consisting of CBM, clay pipe, tile, glass, iron nails, a metal button, slag, metal can fragment and scraps of metal, slate, coal, fragments of lino and animal bone. Small quantities of prehistoric worked flint and burnt stone in the two lowest contexts are suggestive of likely later prehistoric activity nearby, the flint later being incorporated in the fill sealing the later post-hole.

Test Pit two (STA/16/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set in the far east of the village (58 Haverhill Road, Stapleford. TL 47773 51949).

Test pit two was excavated to a depth of 0.7m, with a sondage to 0.8m in corner one, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Figure 36: Location map of STA/16/2

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from STA/16/2 dates to the 15th century and later as Late medieval ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Slipware and as 19th century 'Victorian' wares. An additional three sherds of Romano-British pottery were also recorded from the lower fills of the test pit.

		RB		LMT		GRE		SS		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	2			1	2	2	7			2	5	1400-1900
2	3	1	1	3	14	4	15	1	1	1	1	100-1900
2	5	2	4									100-400

Table 24: The pottery excavated from STA/16/2

The finds suggest a sequence of different uses of this land. A relatively substantial assemblage of prehistoric flint, some identifiable as Mesolithic blades, may suggest people found a more than passing interest in this area's potential in that period. The Romano-British pottery from STA/16/2 is the first identified from the test pitting in Stapleford away from the main area of Roman-period activity identified around the location of the church: this may mean that the spread of Roman-period activity was more extensive than previously thought. The rest of the activity on site dates from the 15th century onwards, likely due to a shift in settlement pattern after the Black Death which incorporated the land to the east of the village for the first time. This land eventually became fields until the current line of houses were built during the 20th century. A lot of the finds date to this most recent phase of occupation, consisting of coal, mortar, CBM, tile, clay pipe, glass, iron nails, scrunched foil, a metal button, modern nails and a U shaped metal tack, plastic wrappers and fragments of plastic, snail and oyster shell and animal bone.

Test Pit three (STA/16/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a Grade II listed 18th century cottage set in the north of the village and just southeast of the church (Dove Cottage, 4 Gog Magog Way, Stapleford. TL 4723051983).

Test pit three was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, with a sondage to 0.8m in corner 4. 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 dates as 19th century 'Victorian' wares, with additional single sherds of Roman pot, medieval Hertfordshire Greyware, Late medieval ware and post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware.

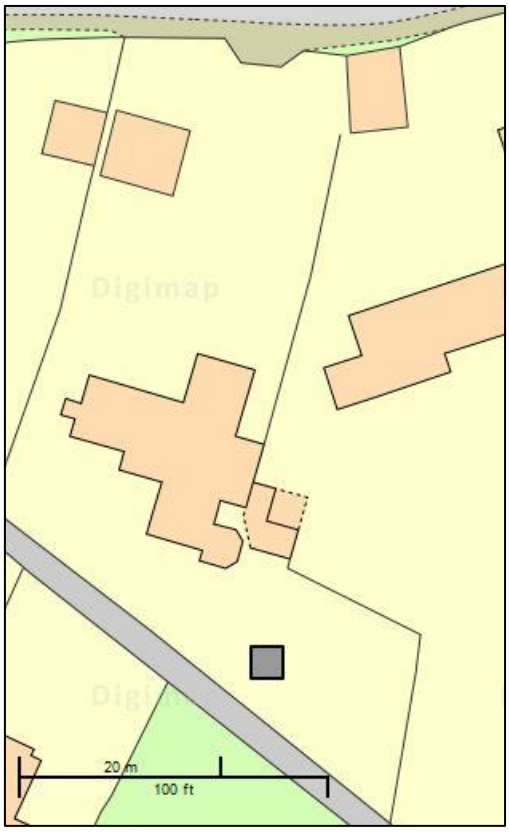


Figure 37: Location map of STA/16/3

		RB		HG		LMT		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1									4	10	1800-1900
3	2									6	79	1800-1900
3	3			1	5					19	107	1150-1900
3	4							1	19	32	531	1550-1900
3	5					1	3			28	158	1400-1900
3	6									2	66	1800-1900
3	7	1	3							7	163	100-1900
3	8									3	6	1800-1900

Table 25: The pottery excavated from STA/16/3

Prior to the construction of the current house during the 18th century, it seems that there was little in the way of activity on site, which was most likely fields from the 12th century onwards. The single sherd of Romano-British pot falls within a wider cluster of Roman-period activity recorded around the church through the test pitting strategy. A large mix of finds were also excavated through the test pit with the Victorian pot, consisting of CBM, clay pipe, tile, glass, pieces of scrap metal, metal rods and tacks, iron nails and bolts, metal wire and hoops, coal, slate, snail and oyster shell, concrete, mortar, tarmac and animal bone. Small quantities of later prehistoric worked flint and burnt stone were identified from the lowest two contexts.

Test Pit four (STA/16/4)

Test pit four was excavated in the large side garden of a 19th century house set back from the road and opposite the church in the north of the village (Stone House, 40 Mingle Lane, Stapleford. TL 47125 52027).

Figure 38: Location map of STA/16/4

Test pit four was excavated to a depth of 0.65m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A range of pottery types were excavated from STA/16/4, consisting of Romano-British ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Late medieval ware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware. An additional 13 sherds of 19th century 'Victorian' wares were also recorded from the upper half of the test pit.

		RB		EMW		LMT		GRE		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	2											1	1	1800-1900
4	3											5	5	1800-1900
4	4	1	3									4	4	100-1900
4	5							2	4	1	1	3	6	1550-1900
4	6	4	14			2	10							100-1550
4	7			1	3									1100-1150

Table 26: The pottery excavated from STA/16/4

The Romano-British pottery excavated from STA/16/4 is again part of the cluster of Roman-period activity identified through the test pitting strategy focused in the north of the village and around the church. During the medieval and post-medieval periods there was little in the way of activity on site; the land was probably fields until the current house was built during the 19th century. The majority of other finds were also recorded through the upper five contexts of the test pit with the Victorian pottery and consist of clay pipe, CBM, tile, glass, iron nails, a modern screw, a flat plate of metal, possible lead window lining, a very degraded coin, slate, coal, mother of pearl buttons, asbestos, plastic, shell, clunch, animal bone and a wooden or bone button.

Test Pit five (STA/16/5)

Test pit five was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set in the west of the village and south of the church (16 Church Street, Stapleford. TL 47037 51863).

Figure 39: Location map of STA/16/5

Test pit five was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, with a sondage excavated to 0.9m in corner 4. 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 STA/16/5, except for one sherd of Hedingham Ware, dates to the 15th century and later with large quantities of both post medieval and Victorian wares found. These were identified as Late medieval ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Cologne Stoneware, Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware, English Stoneware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and as 19th century 'Victorian' wares.

		HED		LMT		GRE		WCS		SS		SMW		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1					2	5							1	2			6	10	1550-1900
5	2			2	5	3	13			1	3			1	3			59	121	1400-1900
5	3			2	8	4	19							1	7			49	100	1400-1900
5	4					8	34							1	2			40	69	1550-1900
5	5	1	3			2	14	2	5	3	9					1	2	6	11	1200-1900
5	6			1	2	12	123					1	1			4	7	11	31	1400-1900

Table 27: The pottery excavated from STA/16/5

A large amount of both finds and pottery excavated from STA/16/5 suggests that the site has been occupied from the 16th century through to the present day. The origins of activity on site may however have been during the medieval period from the 13th century, although probably marginal to the main focus of occupation at that time to the north and east. The large mix of finds also recorded consist of clay pipe, CBM, tile, a brick fragment, glass, iron nails, piece of scrap metal, clothes peg spring, a modern nail, iron bolts, a metal button, slag, coal, slate, mortar, various pieces of plastic, roof lining, concrete, a toy wheel and dolls house sun lounger, oyster shell and animal bone. Some prehistoric activity is also indicated by small quantities of burnt stone and worked flint mixed in at various depths.

Test pit six (STA/16/6)

Test pit six was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set in the south of the village (7 Vine Close, Stapleford. TL 47165 51725).

Figure 40: Location map of STA/16/6

Test pit six was excavated to a depth of 0.6m. Natural was not found, but due to the presence of a soakaway pipe in corner 2, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

No pottery was excavated from STA/16/6.

The presence of a soakaway pipe in corner 2 at 0.6m suggests that a large area of garden has been recently disturbed in the course of construction of a soakaway in the garden, likely contemporary with the modern house. The presence of builder's rubble in the top of the soakaway suggests that all the ground above it had been backfilled, with material either from on site or bought in from elsewhere.

Test Pit seven (STA/16/7)

Test pit seven was excavated in the long enclosed rear garden of a mid-20th century house set in the far north of the village (29 Gog Magog Way, Stapleford. TL 47462 52188).

Test pit seven was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, with a sondage in corner 2 to 0.7m at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this depth and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from STA/16/7 dates as 19th century 'Victorian' wares, although single sherds of both Early Medieval Sandy Ware and post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware were both also recorded.

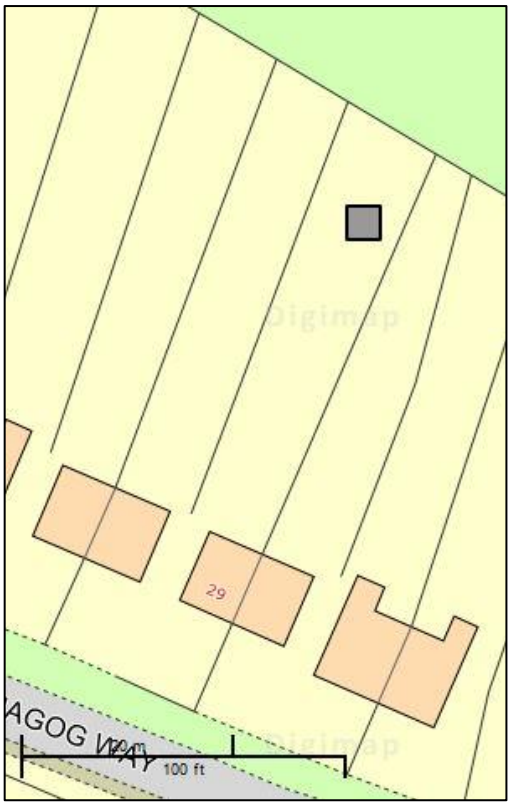


Table 28: Location map of STA/16/7

		EMW		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1			1	3	40	167	1800-1900
7	2					32	55	1800-1900
7	3					38	124	1800-1900
7	4	1	1			13	35	1100-1900

Table 29: The pottery excavated from STA/16/7

Prior to the construction of the current house there was a great deal of activity and disturbance evident on site during the 19th and 20th centuries with a large amount of finds and pottery deposited through the upper four contexts in particular. The finds excavated from these upper layers consist on CBM, sewer drain fragments, tile, clay pipe, glass, coal, slate, concrete, asbestos, pieces of plastic, mortar, plastic clothes peg, central battery cores, twine, plastic wrappers and pieces of plastic, shell, a mother of pearl button and animal bone with metal wire, iron nails and bolts, metal screws, bottle caps, buckles, metal buttons, aluminium, tube of glue, a metal bracket, a two pence coin dated to 1980, an Esso token, pieces of scrap metal and part of a metal necklace chain with fake gemstones inside. The lower contexts of the test pit had still been disturbed but contained glass, an iron nail, coal, a plastic button, burnt bone, snail shell and mortar. Prior to this activity the site would have likely been open fields, particularly through the medieval and post medieval periods, peripheral to the core of the settlement further south and west. A little burnt stone and later prehistoric worked flint were also recorded from contexts three and six.

7.5 The 2017 excavations

The 2017 excavations in Stapleford were undertaken over the 20th and 21st of May, when four 1m^2 archaeological test pits were excavated in gardens over the breadth of the village. Over the 26th and 27th of August one more test pit was excavated in a field location recently brought into a planned extension of the cemetery. The excavations were undertaken by members of Stapleford History Society, following the methodology devised by ACA. The five test pits brought the cumulative total excavated in Stapleford to 33.

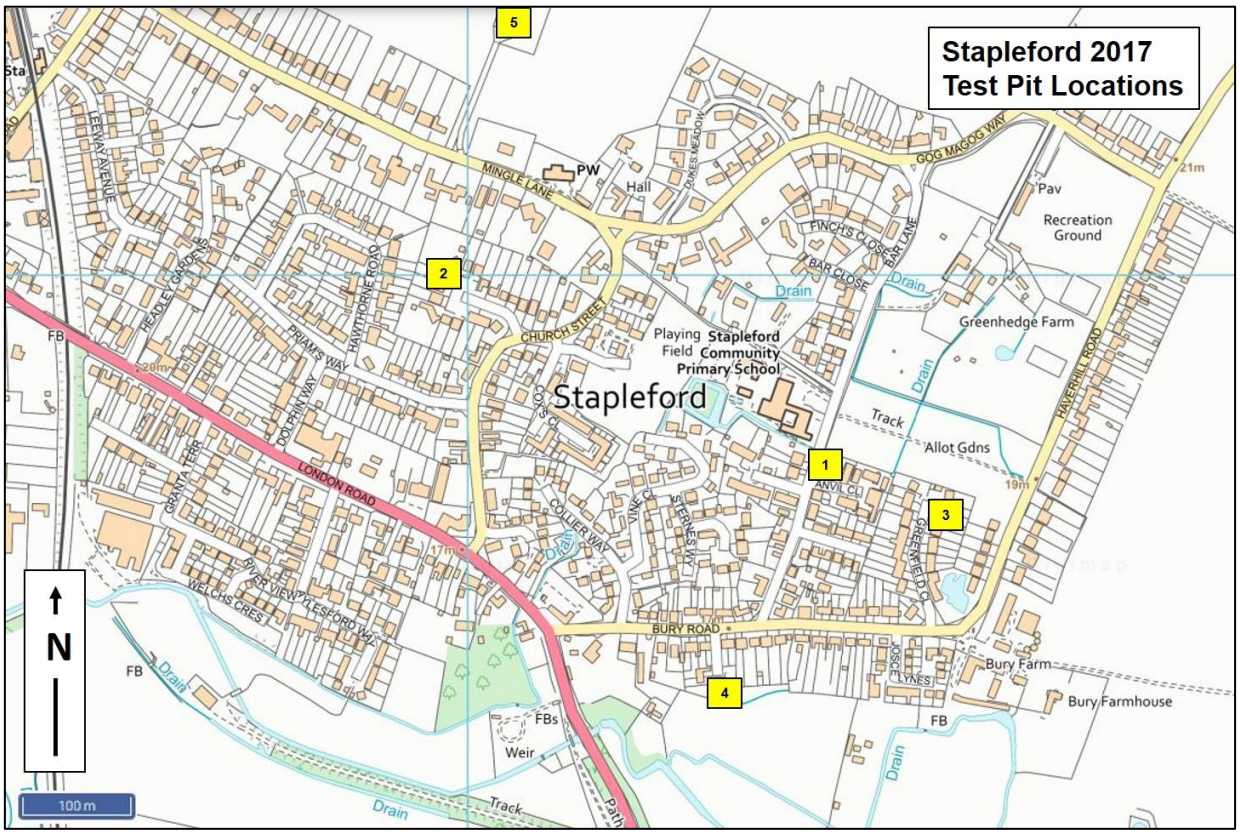


Figure 41: Stapleford 2017 test pit location map (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 5,000

Test Pit one (STA/17/1)

Test pit one was excavated in the enclosed garden of a modern house set just southeast of the primary school in the centre of the village (34 Bar Lane, Stapleford. TL 47401 51786).

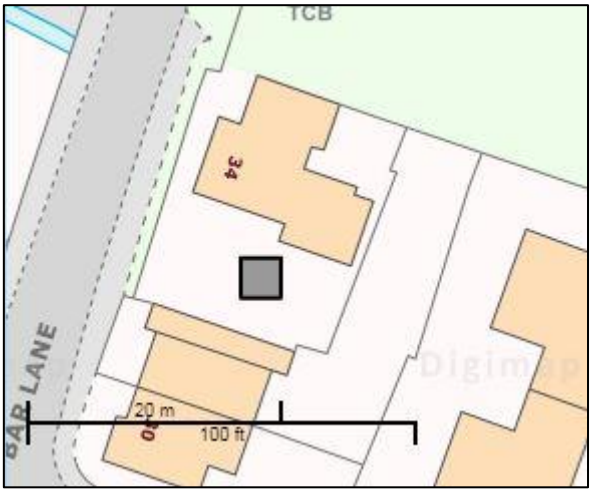


Figure 42: Location map of STA/17/1

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

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from STA/17/1 dates as 19th century 'Victorian' wares with large quantities recorded through the upper five contexts of the test pit in particular. Also recorded were single sherds of post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware and English Stoneware.

		GRE		EST		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1	1	10			28	31	1550-1900
1	2					55	138	1800-1900
1	3			1	3	53	89	1680-1900
1	4					50	171	1800-1900
1	5					15	28	1800-1900
1	9					1	1	1800-1900

Table 30: The pottery excavated from STA/17/1

A large amount of 19th century and later domestic rubbish was excavated from STA/17/1 and suggests that this part of the current property may have been utilised for the disposal of rubbish, particularly during the 19th century. Prior to the 19th century the land here was probably fields with little in the way of settlement activity. A large mix of finds were also recorded through the depth of the test pit, consisting of glass, multiple pieces of plastic, mortar, shell, plastic tubing, degraded linoleum fragments, electrical components, iron nails, metal tacks, foil, metal washers, coal, slate, a 1948 farthing coin, a 1979 one penny coin, a 1971 one penny coin, folded pieces of lead, a metal nail file, modern nails and screws, iron bolts, a keyhole cover plate, shotgun cartridges, shoe laces, a plastic comb, an elastic band, concrete, sewer drain fragments, CBM, Perspex, pieces of scrap metal, plastic keys, pieces of partially melted plastic, metal clothes spring peg, a central battery core, metal wire, a glass marble, possible glass bead, buttons, a detachable ring pull, a plastic tiddly-wink, an old metal pick up 'jacks' toy, a slate pencil, possible carved animal bone, a small possible clay ball, clay pipe, animal bone and oyster, sea and cockle shells (figure 43). A number of tiny snail shells were also recorded from contexts seven to nine and may hint at a change in water levels in this part of the village, particularly as this property is close to a feed-in channel to the possible moated site immediately south of the primary school. A small quantity of potentially later prehistoric burnt stone came from contexts 2 and 7.

Figure 43: From left to right: slate pencil, 'jacks' toy, carved button and possible worked bone all excavated from STA/17/1, context 4 © ACA

Test Pit two (STA/17/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set towards the west of the village to the south of the church (9 St Andrews Close, Stapleford. TL 46956 52001).

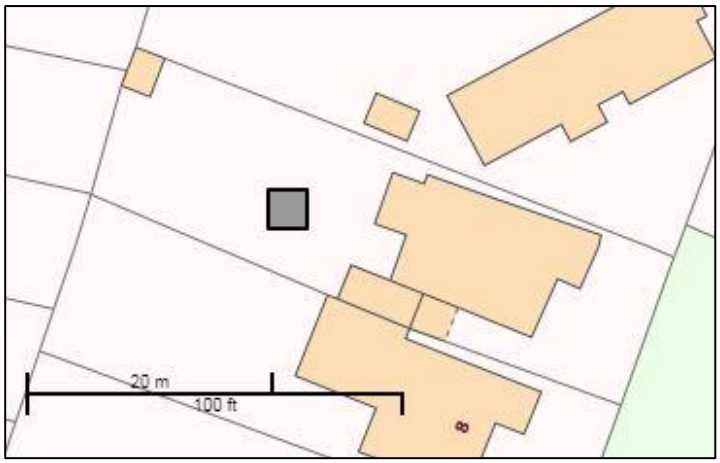


Figure 44: Location map of STA/17/2

Test pit two was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, with a sondage through the southern half of the pit to 0.6m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A single sherd of Roman pottery was excavated from context three of STA/17/2, whilst the rest of the pottery identified dates to the post medieval and later and has been identified as Glazed Red Earthenware, Midland Blackware and as 19th century 'Victorian' wares, all of which were mixed through the test pit.

		RB		GRE		MB		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	2			1	4			6	6	1550-1900
2	3	1	5	4	17			7	148	100-1900
2	4			1	3	1	1	7	17	1550-1900
2	5			1	3					1550-1600
2	7							1	1	1800-1900

Table 31: The pottery excavated from STA/17/2

Although only a single sherd of Roman pottery was excavated from STA/17/2 it may be part of a wider area of Romano-British activity as identified through the test pitting strategy in Stapleford and generally concentrated around the location of the church in the north west of the village. The site here was then likely outside the extent of the Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlements, the concentrations of which were further to the east, until the 16th century when activity increased between Stapleford and Great Shelford to the west. The land however remained open as fields until the current houses were built in the 1970's which also likely disturbed the soil further. A mix of finds were excavated through the upper five contexts of the test pit only and consist of glass, coal, modern CBM and tile, concrete, modern nails and screws, foil, fragments of a small metal grate, clay pipe, tile, CBM, pieces of plastic, animal bone, slate, fragments of sewer drain, a small piece of slag, a round stone ball, and pieces of shell. Mixed in with other finds in contexts 1 and 4 were small quantities of worked flint identified as later prehistoric, and burnt stone.

Test Pit three (STA/17/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set in the southeast of the village (20 Greenfield Close, Stapleford. TL 47541 51717).

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

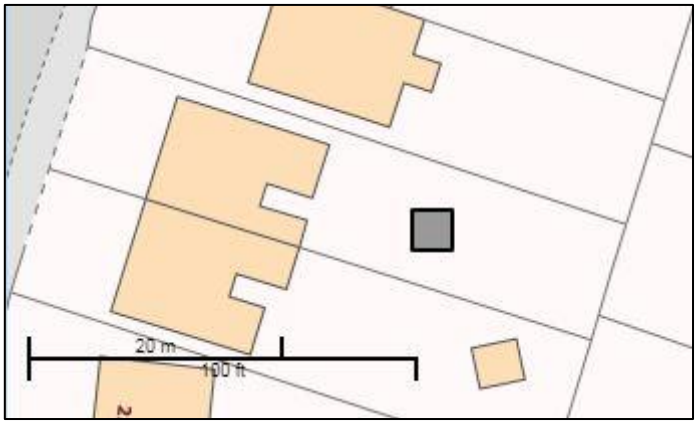


Figure 45: Location map of STA/17/3

The majority of the pottery excavated from STA/17/3 dates as 19th century 'Victorian' wares, although a small amount of earlier wares was also identified. These have been recorded as Roman, medieval Hedingham Ware, and post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware and Staffordshire White Salt Glazed Stoneware.

		RB		HED		GRE		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1									1	5	1800-1900
3	2									9	32	1800-1900
3	3					1	1			10	66	1550-1900
3	4	1	1							6	7	100-1900
3	5					2	10	1	1			1550-1750
3	6									1	1	1800-1900
3	7			1	1							1200-1400

Table 32: The pottery excavated from STA/17/3

The single sherd of Roman pottery excavated from STA/17/3 is likely part of a separate spread of Romano-British activity identified through the test pitting in the east of the village (see also STA/16/2 and STA/17/4) and separate from the cluster identified to the northwest. Also the single sherd of Hedingham Ware is the first sherd of high medieval pottery to be found to the east of Bar Lane through the test pitting strategy and is the first evidence that this part of the village was utilised during this period, albeit likely for fields. After a probable period of abandonment, the land was utilised as fields again through the post-medieval with an increase of activity noted into the 19th century, although no occupation was present until the current estate was built during the 1970's. A mix of finds were recorded through the depth of the test pit and consist of a plastic golf tee with other fragments of plastic, coal, cement, foil, a door hook, CBM, slag, glass, iron nails, pieces of scrap metal, Perspex, animal bone, oyster shell, field drain fragments, tile and metal wire. Small quantities of later prehistoric worked flint and of burnt stone were identified in the two uppermost contexts.

Test Pit four (STA/17/4)

Test pit four was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house along the southern edge of the village (2a Poplar Way, Stapleford. TL 47302 51529).

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

The majority of the pottery excavated from STA/17/4 dates to the high medieval with a variety of wares identified through the upper four contexts of the test pit. These were Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Medieval Shelly Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware and Hedingham Ware. A single sherd of early post medieval Midland Blackware was also recorded, as was a single sherd of Roman pottery from context 10.

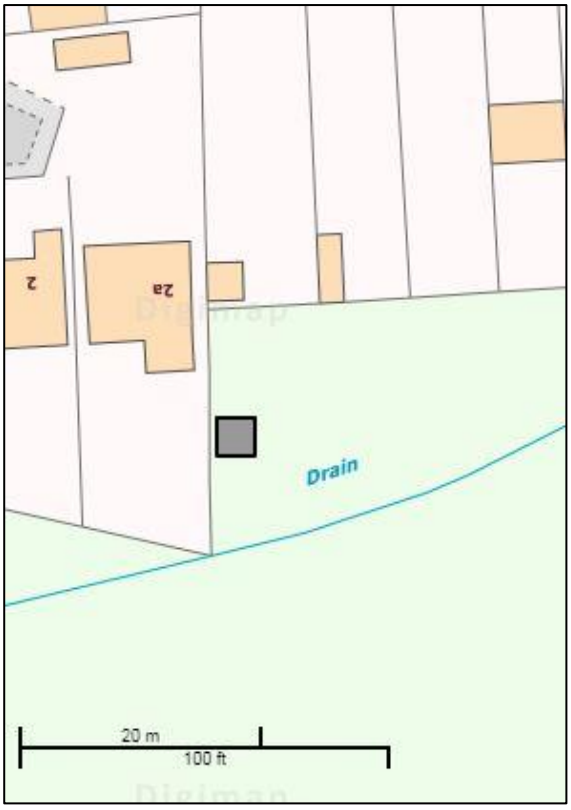


Figure 46: Location map of STA/17/4

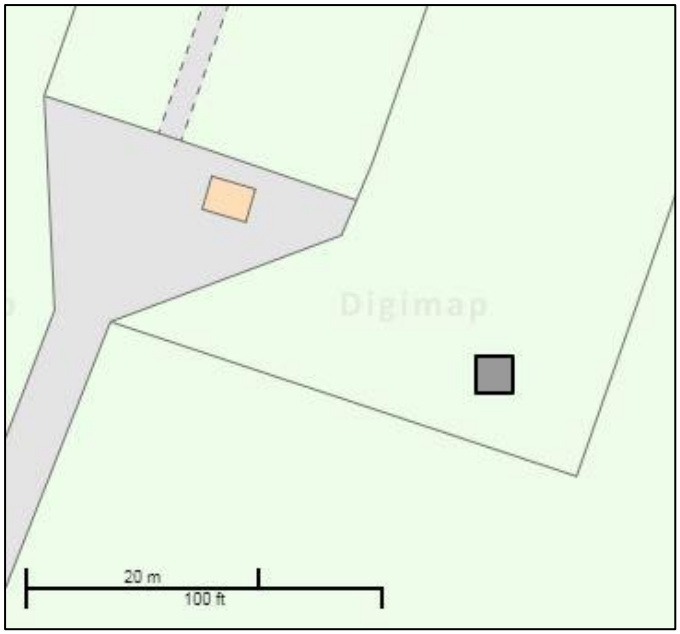
		RB		EMW		SHC		HG		HED		MB		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	2			1	4							1	1	1100-1600
4	3			3	19	2	3	2	6					1100-1200
4	4			4	10	1	2			1	2			1100-1400
4	10	1	6											100-400

Table 33: The pottery excavated from STA/17/4

The presence of a single sherd of Romano-British pottery may have been part of a southern and eastern spread of Roman-period activity, away from the main area closer to the church previously identified through the test pitting strategy. The 14 sherds of high-medieval pottery excavated from STA/17/4 suggest that there was settlement here on site between the 12th and 14th centuries. This fits in with a wider spread of high-medieval activity as already identified through the test pitting strategy, extending in a central north-south band through the settlement. There was likely a shift in settlement and a change in land use that led to this land being abandoned in the early post medieval period, after which it remained open as fields with little in the way of activity on the now southern fringe of the village. A small number of modern finds were however found from the uppermost contexts, consisting of CBM, bottle glass, plastic, iron nails, slag and coal. A number of pieces of animal bone were also found through the pit with oyster shell, charcoal and two horseshoes. Small quantities of prehistoric worked flint and of burnt stone were identified from contexts 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8. The depth at which the lowest finds were encountered, and the mixing of periods throughout the fill, suggest that the land here was repeatedly reworked: the combination of rich humic soil and closeness to water would have made this attractive agricultural land at any period.

Test Pit five (STA/17/5)

Test pit five was excavated within an area recently taken out of arable use and added to the cemetery as an extension, set outside the village to the north of Mingle Lane and the church (Stapleford Cemetery, off Mingle Lane, Stapleford. TL 47066 52254).



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

A single sherd of Roman pottery was identified from STA/17/5 with two sherds of post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware and six sherds of 19th century 'Victorian' wares.

Figure 47: Location map of STA/17/5

		RB		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	2					4	12	1800-1900
5	3	1	4	1	4	2	2	100-1900
5	5			1	1			1550-1600

Table 34: The pottery excavated from STA/17/5

Flakes of later prehistoric worked flint and fragments of burnt stone were identified in small quantities in the top four contexts, again confirming at least a residual level of activity in that period. The single sherd of Roman pottery excavated from STA/17/5 has shown that the spread of Romano-British activity in Stapleford as recorded through the test pitting strategy that concentrates around the location of the church extended also to its north, although as only one sherd was found, this site was likely peripheral to more intense activity further to the south. The expansion of the village settlement from the 16th century onwards shows usage of this land for the first time, although it has always remained as arable fields, until it was grassed over early in the 21st century for use as a cemetery extension. A few finds were excavated through the depth of the test pit, consisting of an iron nail, CBM, coal, glass, a shotgun cartridge, mortar with snail and oyster shell as well as a small piece of slag and are all likely from manuring.

8 Discussion

This section brings together the information from the test pits by period, so as to provide the basis for tracing the development of the village over the centuries. Of the 33 test pits, one produced no useable results (Vine Close (STA 16/6)), as the location coincided unfortunately with a modern soakaway which had effectively removed any archaeology. The following analysis is based therefore on the other 32. The results will be discussed in historical order below.

8.1 Prehistoric

Evidence for prehistoric activity was provided by worked and burnt flint. No prehistoric pottery was identified. Prehistoric flint was found in 24 of the 32 test pits. The distribution was fairly even across the village, including both well-drained gravel terrace and damper riverside locations. In a few of the test pits, some at least of the prehistoric flint, was found at shallow depths, and in almost all cases it was in contexts that also contained pottery from much more recent periods. Abrasion patterns also indicate that many of the fragments have been moved around in the soil, no doubt in the course of cultivation. Among the worked flints, the finds were mostly fragments or flakes arising from processing. The dating available from the flint covers a broad chronological spread, from the Mesolithic to the Neolithic and possibly into the Bronze Age and Iron Age. The raw material was probably collected locally. The overall impression is of occasional human presence in an accessible landscape from the Mesolithic onwards, resulting in a widespread light background scatter of flint, but with no indication of activity of any intensity in the current village area.

8.2 Romano-British

One Roman coin of a late 4th century date was found in the north of the village, at Dukes Meadow (STA14/1), in a context that also included one sherd of medieval Ely ware; the context below also contained Ely ware and a sherd of Roman-period pottery. Seven further test pits similarly yielded Romano-British pottery in contexts with later pottery (often 19th century 'Victorian' wares) at the same or a deeper level. At 58 Haverhill Road (STA 16/2), Romano-British pottery was found in the deepest context, below any later pottery, but alongside a small fragment of clear flat glass and one of coal which, though undated, are probably from a later period. Romano-British pottery was found in undisturbed contexts in two locations: the east of the Vicarage (STA 14/4), and Poplar Way (STA 17/4). The 11 test pits with Romano-British pottery appear to form a slight cluster near to the church with a separate ring around the village periphery, leaving an area with minimal evidence of Romano-British activity within the oval defined by Gog Magog Way, Church Street, Bury Road and Haverhill Road. The scatter overall is however quite insubstantial: clearly artefactual material from domestic origins was finding its way onto the land, probably in the course of manuring, and the cluster near the church, on relatively favourable soil, may indicate where cultivation was most intensively practised. The finds do not add up to sufficient evidence to suggest where the Romano-British farming population lived. The styles of pottery found were produced in many locations and cannot be connected to any particular source.

8.3 Anglo Saxon

The period from the departure of the Romans to the arrival of the Normans is represented only by types of pottery that started to be made around 850 AD. This was found in just two locations, both in the area in the middle of the village noted above as almost devoid of Romano-British activity: Forge End (STA 14/2) and the Slaughterhouse (STA 15/5). The slightness of this assemblage would be consistent with the hypothesis that the early Anglo-Saxon population of the manor favoured a pattern of dispersed settlement in farmsteads scattered among the fields, as was common at that time (Taylor 1984) and that the nucleated village with its accompanying system of open-field farming started to emerge on an embryonic scale only towards the end of the Anglo-Saxon period. The identifiable production sources of these sherds were in Cambridgeshire or adjoining counties.

8.4 High Medieval

A village can first be recognised in the distribution of finds from the period from the Norman Conquest to the end of the fourteenth century. Pottery of this period was identified in 15 test pits. The earliest post-conquest pottery types identified were first made from about 1100 AD: these were present in nine of the test pits, suggesting the moment when a nucleated village replaced the earlier dispersed settlement pattern. The locations form a broad belt around the church and running south to the river, including the two sites noted above where late Anglo-Saxon pottery was found. The volume of high-medieval pottery found at Forge End (STA 14/2), alongside the substantial quantity nearby at Sterne's Way (STA15/7), suggests a village focus here, building on the area of Anglo-Saxon activity. The high-medieval period is less visible in the eastern part of the current village (east of Bar Lane): the seven test pits in this area produced between them only one sherd of high-medieval pottery (Hedingham ware at Greenfield Close (STA17/3)). The pottery that can be attributed to specific production sources all originated from Cambridgeshire or nearby counties.

8.5 Late Medieval

Pottery of the period spanning roughly 1400 to 1550 was identified in 11 test pits, a slight reduction on the previous period, although the distribution is wider than in the high medieval period. Four test pits produced pottery of this date that yielded none from the high middle ages: the west of the Vicarage (STA13/4), Stapleford Hall (STA/13/3), 58 Haverhill Road (STA/16/2) and Bury Farm (STA/13/1). Of these, the last three are on or east of Bar Lane, the area of the current village where minimal high medieval activity was noted above. Continuity from the high medieval into the late medieval period is exhibited at seven of the test-pits: Forge End (STA/14/2), the eastern side of the Vicarage (STA/14/4), the Slaughterhouse (STA/15/5), Sternes Way (STA/15/7), 4 Gog Magog Way (STA/16/3), Stone House (STA/16/4) and 16 Church Street (STA/16/5). On the other hand, no late medieval pottery was identified in eight of the test pits that yielded pottery of the previous period: Vine Farm (STA/13/5), Dukes Meadow (STA/14/1), 20 Gog Magog Way (STA/15/2), Grove House (STA/15/8), the Collier Field (STA/16/1), 29 Gog Magog Way (STA/16/2), Greenfield Close (STA/17/3) and Poplar Way (STA/17/4). The area of the high medieval village remains in use in

the late medieval period, though at a reduced density, and at the same time the area of activity extends further east. Following the various socio-economic upheavals of the 14th century, including the Black Death, the settlement pattern of many villages shows a degree of scaling-back that can be dramatic. Scaling-back appears to have been the experience of Stapleford as well, but at the milder end of the scale: there was not the abandonment of substantial areas of the village that is sometimes seen, but a distinct thinning-out of the intensity of activity.

The identified production centres of the late medieval pottery range more widely than in the previous periods, including now Surrey, the midlands and the north of England, and, for the first time, a source overseas: a sherd of German stoneware was found at Slaughterhouse (STA/15/5).

8.6 Post Medieval

In the period from roughly 1550 to 1800, there is a renewed increase in both the density and spread of activity in Stapleford. Twenty-two test pits produced pottery from this period. Of these, five were locations where no artefacts from earlier periods had been identified (ignoring the prehistoric flint scatter): 3 Bar Lane (STA/13/8), Johnson Hall (STA/15/1), 8 Bar Lane (STA/15/3), Vicarage Lane (STA/15/4) and 34 Bar Lane (STA/17/1). Nine of the test pits indicated a resumption of activity after a hiatus, as village density increased: in five instances after a gap through the late medieval period (Vine Farm (STA/13/5), Dukes Meadow (STA/14/1), Collier Field (STA/16/1), 29 Gog Magog Way (STA/16/7), Greenfield Close (STA/17/3)); and in four instances after a gap since the Romano-British period (London Road (STA/13/7), Priam's Way (STA/14/3), St Andrew's Close (STA/17/2) the Cemetery (STA/17/5)). Eight test pits exhibited continuity of activity from preceding periods, as the village consolidated, with continuity from the late medieval period in three instances (Stapleford Hall (STA/13/3), the west side of the Vicarage (STA/13/4), 58 Haverhill Road (STA/16/2)), and through both the high medieval and later medieval periods in five instances (the east side of the Vicarage (STA/14/4), the Slaughterhouse (STA/15/5), 4 Gog Magog Way (STA/16/3), Stone House (STA/16/4), 16 Church Street (STA/16/5)). After the scaling-back seen in the late medieval period, a dynamic of slow expansion and consolidation resumes.

On the other hand, six of the test pits which contained pottery from earlier periods yielded none from the post medieval period: Bury Farm (STA/13/1), Forge End (STA/14/2), 20 Gog Magog Way (STA/15/2), Sterne's Way (STA/15/7), Grove House (STA/15/8), and Poplar Way (STA/17/4). In two of these, non-pottery artefacts which may date from the post medieval suggest that while activity reduced at these locations it may not have ceased completely, for example, the clay pipe-stem at Bury Farm, coal and horse-shoes at Poplar Way. The general dynamic of village expansion was accompanied by a reduction in activity levels at some locations. A possible explanation is rationalisation of land-use: as the spaces left between houses were shrinking, it became less convenient to cultivate (and manure) them for arable crops, and more worthwhile to use them as orchards and pasture for cows and horses. The distribution map (appendix 12.4) suggests an area of reduced activity stretching south from the moat down to the river, and also at Bury Farm, a river-side location. Perhaps these

areas were subject to an increase in soil waterlogging. The enclosure papers indicate a concern to improve drainage here.[16]

The pottery types found included a small number of sherds from distant production sources: Oxfordshire, Staffordshire, Delft, Germany, and one sherd of Chinese porcelain.

8.7 Victorian

All the test pits except one contained pottery from the nineteenth century, mostly in considerable quantities. The exception was Poplar Way (STA/17/4), which contained no pottery later than 1600: its water-side location perhaps accounted for the continuing minimal level of activity here. In four locations the Victorian period is the earliest when activity is demonstrated by the pottery finds: 6 Haverhill Road (STA/13/2), the two test-pits beside the moat (STA/13/6 and STA/13/9) and Crispin Cottage (STA/15/6).

In almost all the test pits, the 19th century 'Victorian' wares were present throughout, not only near the surface, but also mixed through the soil at deeper levels alongside much earlier artefacts. For example, at London Road (STA/13/7), 19th century pottery was identified in all six contexts, extending below a Roman period sherd in context 4 and lying alongside fragments of clay pipe stem and of coal in context 6. 'Victorian' wares were also found in locations not known to have been developed for housing before the twentieth century: for example, Greenfield Close (STA/17/3). It appears that in many areas of the village substantial earth-moving work has been undertaken in the 19th century and later to build up and level the land surface.

[16] Stapleford Enclosure Commission papers: Cambridge University Library MS Doc 653

9 Conclusion

The 33 archaeological test pits that were excavated in the village of Stapleford, have yielded archaeological evidence for settlement in the parish dating from the later prehistoric period through to the modern day. All the test pit results have also added to the 'bigger picture' of the development of Stapleford, as well as also providing a new insight into the level of archaeological remains that are still present under the village.

The prehistoric monuments at Little Trees Hill and Wandlebury were clearly a focus for what must have been a sizeable community, or series of communities, over a period of some four millennia. However, on this high ground the soils are thin and access to water is problematic, raising obvious questions about the living and farming arrangements of the people involved in building and curating the monuments. The programme of test pitting in Stapleford has shown that people were present at least intermittently in the area of the current village from the Mesolithic period onwards. The test pitting strategy has not found evidence in the village area of prehistoric activity of any intensity, or for the relationship between the human presence there and the monuments above. Further research now to find out more about landscape use while the monuments were active might most productively look at the gentle slopes stretching between the village and the high ground, which have received little archaeological attention in the past.

In the Romano-British period, the scatter of finds suggests more systematic use of today's village area. Extensive archaeological investigations in the Addenbrooke's environs, just 3km downstream from Stapleford, has revealed a busy farming landscape, with farmsteads a few hundred metres apart and a number of villas. The test pitting evidence suggests that the Stapleford village area participated in that agrarian economy, though at a level perhaps best described as peripheral.

The first suggestion of settlement in the current village area comes from the Late Anglo-Saxon period. At this time there was a manor supporting the monastery at Ely, and probably a parish church. The test pitting evidence suggests at most one farmstead in this area: the bulk of the population were presumably to be found in small dispersed settlements among the fields. Again, more archaeology across the rising ground would help to show how the landscape was settled and used.

Stapleford first emerges as a population centre in the high medieval period, shortly after the Norman Conquest. The test pitting however, did not provide new evidence as to why the development occurred in this particular location. The test pits near today's river bridge, for example, did not provide information about any earlier river crossing or the possible path of the Icknield Way. The test pitting suggests that the village started around the church and in a band from there extended south down to the river. Geology and topography would have provided reasons to favour this area: there was drier land around the church, which was located on a gravel spur, while the river would of course have provided water and convenient grazing for horses and cattle. Why the church stands on the edge of the village was not elucidated: more investigations in the fields abutting the churchyard to the north might cast some light on this apparent anomaly. There is no suggestion of a planned village structure.

The area of activity expanded through the middle ages and the post medieval. However, this was not a story of straightforward and uninterrupted growth. The expansion was accompanied by episodes of reduced activity at various locations scattered across the village area, most visibly following the upheavals of the 14th

century, including the Black Death but at other moments as well. The earliest maps confirm that the settlement density remained sparse at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The railway connection from 1845 prompted the spread of houses along the existing streets, though many still backed onto fields and paddocks which were only infilled in the twentieth century.

Among the finds, little or nothing stands out as representing high status or wealth at any period. The manorial farm was occupied by tenants of the monastery or latterly the cathedral at Ely, rather than being the home of a resident squire. The only grand house was the mansion at Wandlebury - an echo of the prehistoric importance of the hill-top area. The integration of Stapleford in the busy economic hinterland of Cambridge appears a relatively recent phenomenon. The test pitting confirms a picture of a relatively peripheral settlement, conveniently positioned between the river and the dry chalky fields until the 19th century package (railway, mechanically-assisted farming, and artificial fertilisers) prompted connections and growth. The project has also enabled us to see more clearly than previously how the area was used over the millennia, and how the village started 1000 years ago and slowly took shape.

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12 Appendices

12.1 Pottery Reports – *Paul Blinkhorn*

All Pottery Types

RB: Roman Greyware. This was one of the most common types of Roman pottery, and was made in many different places in Britain. Many different types of vessels were made, especially cooking pots. It was most common in the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, but in some places, continued in use until the 4th century.

SN: St Neots Ware. Made at a number of as-yet unknown places in southern England between AD900-1100. 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.

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. These were usually jugs with handles and a spout, but other sorts of vessel, such as candle-sticks, bowls and water-bottles are also known. It appears to have been much sought after because it was of such good quality, and has been found all over Britain and Ireland.

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

DSW: Developed Stamford Ware: AD1150-1200. Very fine white fabric, rich, glossy copper green glaze, vessels often decorated with combing or applied strips. Primarily jugs.

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

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

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

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

ELY: Ely Ware. Glazed wares are very similar to Grimston Ware, and of broadly the same date, but differs in having small quantities of tiny fragments of limestone and fossil shell in the clay. Unglazed wares are usually brown, with a similar composition to the clay. Made at a number of site in Ely in Cambridgeshire.

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.

GRIM: Grimston Ware. Made at Grimston, near King's Lynn. It was made from a sandy clay similar with a slight 'sandpaper' texture. The clay is usually a dark bluish-grey colour, sometimes with a light-coloured buff or orange inner surface. It was made between about AD1080 and 1400. All sorts of different pots were made, but the most common finds are jugs, which usually have a slightly dull green glaze on the outer surface. Between AD1300 and 1400, the potters made very ornate jugs, with painted designs in a reddish brown clay, and sometimes attached models of knights in armour or grotesque faces to the outside of the pots. It is found all over East Anglia and eastern England.

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

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

CIST: Cistercian Ware: Made between AD1475 and 1700. So-called because it was first found during the excavation of Cistercian monasteries, but not made by monks. A number of different places are known to have been making this pottery, particularly in the north of England and the midlands. The pots are very thin and hard, as they were made in the first coal-fired pottery kilns, which reached much higher temperatures than the wood-fired types of the medieval period. The clay fabric is usually brick red or purple, and the pots covered with a dark brown- or purplish-black glaze on both surfaces. The main type of pot was small drinking cups with up to six handles, known as 'tygs'. They were sometimes decorated with painted dots and other designs in yellow clay. Cistercian ware was very popular, and is found all over England.

GS: German Stonewares. First made around AD1350, and some types still made today. Made at lots of places along the river Rhine in Germany, such as Cologne, Siegburg and Frechen. Very hard grey clay fabric, with the outer surface of the pot often having a mottled brown glaze. The most common vessel type was the mug, used in taverns in Britain and all over the world. Surviving records from the port of London

('port books') show that millions such pots were brought in by boat from Germany from around AD1500 onwards.

GRE: Glazed Red Earthenwares: Just about everywhere in Britain began to make and use this type of pottery from about AD1550 onwards, and it was still being made in the 19th century. The clay fabric is usually very smooth, and a brick red colour. Lots of different types of pots were made, particularly very large bowls, cooking pots and cauldrons. Almost all of them have shiny, good-quality orange or green glaze on the inner surface, and sometimes on the outside as well. From about AD1690, black glaze was also used.

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

DW: 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 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.

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

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

CP: Chinese Porcelain, mid-17th century **+**. Hard, slightly translucent white fabric with a clear glaze, often with hand-painted polychrome decoration. Known in Europe from the 13th century, but did not become common until the 18th century. Wide range of table- and decorative wares.

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

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.

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.

VIC. A wide range of miscellaneous mass-produced 19th century wares, particularly the cups, plates and bowls with blue decoration which are still used today. First made around AD1800.

12.1.1 2013 Pottery Report

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

Test Pit 1

		TG		LMT		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
1	2	1	1	1	2	2	96	1400-1900

This test-pit did not produce very much pottery, but the two small sherds of late medieval wares show that the site was probably used s fields at that time.

Test Pit 2

		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date
2	2	3	22	1800-1900
2	3	3	30	1800-1900
2	4	3	25	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian or later, so it appears that the site was not used by people before that time.

Test Pit 3

		LMT		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
3	1					5	16	1800-1900
3	2	1	2	2	6	15	112	1400-1900
3	3			1	4	8	31	1550-1900
3	4					1	25	1800-1900

Most of the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian or later, but the small number of late medieval and early pot-medieval sherds suggest that the site may have been used as fields at that time.

Test Pit 4

		LMT		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
4	1	1	1	1	12	9	28	1400-1900
4	2					6	12	1800-1900
4	3			1	5	8	28	1550-1900
4	4					1	4	1800-1900

Most of the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian or later, but the small number of late medieval and early pot-medieval sherds suggest that the site may have been used as fields at that time.

Test Pit 5

		HG		HED		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
5	1					1	60	27	111	1550-1900
5	2					3	21	71	160	1550-1900
5	3							63	199	1800-1900
5	4					1	2	4	22	1550-1900
5	8			1	2					1200-1350
5	F20	1	7							1150-1350

Most of the pottery from this test-pit is post-medieval, but the two sherds of medieval pottery show that people were using the site during that time.

Test Pit 6

		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date
6	2	6	14	1800-1900
6	3	3	7	1800-1900
6	6	2	5	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian or later, so it appears that the site was not used by people before that time.

Test Pit 7

		RB		GRE		CP		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
7	1							8	21	1800-1900
7	2							7	42	1800-1900
7	3							9	36	1800-1900
7	4	1	2	1	10			10	33	100-1900
7	5					1	3	5	21	1750-1900
7	6							1	3	1800-1900

Most of the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, but the single small piece of Roman material shows that the site was probably used as fields during that period.

Test Pit 8

		SS		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
8	1			3	23	1800-1900
8	2			5	15	1800-1900
8	3	1	11	13	88	1650-1900
8	4			16	76	1800-1900

Nearly all the pottery from this test-pit is Victoria or later, but the single sherd of Staffordshire Slipware suggests that people were using the site around the time of the Civil War.

Test Pit 9

		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date
9	1	1	6	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian or later, so it appears that the site was not used by people before that time.

12.1.2 2014 Pottery Report

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

Test Pit 1

		RB		ELY		WCS		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
1	1					1	1	4	4	1600-1900
1	2							5	12	1800-1900
1	3			1	4					1150-1200
1	4	1	5	1	1					100-1200

This test-pit did not produce much pottery, with the type's present showing that it had a probably marginal use in the Roman, early medieval, post-medieval and Victorian eras.

Test Pit 2

		STAM		SN		EMW		HED		HG		ELY		GRIM		LMT		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
2	1					2	3	2	4									1	2	1100-1900
2	2									2	6					1	4	9	29	1150-1900
2	3							4	28	5	33	1	7			1	1			1150-1550
2	4					1	2			2	6	2	7							1100-1400
2	5			1	1	1	5	4	45	1	2									1000-1400
2	6	1	6					2	11	2	6	3	12							1000-1400
2	7											5	124							1150-1200
2	8											2	44							1150-1200
2	9											1	19	2	57					1150-1400
2	10											2	12							1150-1200
2	11											1	5							1150-1200

The large amounts of Saxo-Norman and medieval pottery from this test-pit suggest very strongly that people were living at the site in the medieval period. Occupation seems to have started sometime in the 11th century, possibly even before the Norman Conquest, and continued into the late 14th or early 15th century. It then seems to have been abandoned until the Victorian era.

Test Pit 3

		RB		GRE		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
3	2			2	18			4	4	1550-1900
3	3	1	1			1	6	4	4	100-1900

This test-pit did not produce much pottery, with the type's present showing that it had a probably marginal use in the Roman, early post-medieval and Victorian eras.

Test Pit 4

		RB		ELY		CIST		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
4	2					1	1			4	8	1470-1900
4	3									3	4	1800-1900
4	4							1	10			1550-1700
4	5	1	7	1	7					1	2	100-1900
4	6	1	1									100-400

This test-pit did not produce much pottery, with the type's present showing that it had a probably marginal use in the Roman, medieval, early post-medieval and Victorian eras.

12.1.3 2015 Pottery Report

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

Test Pit 1

		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1			21	74	1800-1900
1	2	1	1	16	47	1550-1900
1	3			17	36	1800-1900

Nearly all the pottery from this test-pit is modern, suggesting that there was little activity at the site before the 19th century, other than perhaps it being used as fields in the 16th or 17th century.

Test Pit 2

		EMW		SHC		HG		HED		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	2									15	171	1800-1900
2	3									7	45	1800-1900
2	4	2	2			4	14			2	14	1100-1900
2	5	11	25	2	6			4	13			1100-1400
2	6	3	5	1	1			1	1			1100-1400

The range of medieval pottery from this test-pit indicates that the site was settled in the earlier part of the medieval period, broadly from AD1100-1400. It then appears to have been abandoned until the 19th century.

Test Pit 3

		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1			7	16	1800-1900
3	2			1	42	1800-1900
3	3			4	25	1800-1900
3	4			45	165	1800-1900
3	5	1	1	86	175	1550-1900

Nearly all the pottery from this test-pit is modern, suggesting that there was little activity at the site before the 19th century, other than perhaps it being used as fields other than perhaps it being used as fields in the 16th or 17th century.

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Test Pit 4

		GS		DW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1					2	2	1800-1900
4	2					9	63	1800-1900
4	3	1	3	1	3	6	21	1550-1900
4	4					7	36	1800-1900
4	5					6	33	1800-1900

Nearly all the pottery from this test-pit is modern, suggesting that there was little activity at the site before the 19th century, other than perhaps it being used as fields other than perhaps it being used as fields in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Test Pit 5 (below)

Test Pit 6

		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1	5	11	1800-1900
6	2	22	57	1800-1900
6	3	19	62	1800-1900
6	4	13	24	1800-1900
6	5	8	19	1800-1900
6	6	6	11	1800-1900
6	7	2	22	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is modern, suggesting that there was little activity at the site before the 19th century.

Test Pit 7

		SHC		EMW		DSW		HG		LMT		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1									1	1	5	7	1400-1900
7	2	1	4					3	14			4	20	1100-1900
7	3			2	11	1	30	2	10					1100-1200

The range of medieval pottery from this test-pit indicates that the site was settled in the earlier part of the medieval period, broadly from AD1100-1400. It then appears to have been abandoned until the 19th century, other than perhaps having been used as fields in the late medieval period.

Test Pit 8

		EMW		ELY		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1					7	12	1800-1900
8	2					13	95	1800-1900
8	3					2	3	1800-1900
8	5					3	41	1800-1900
8	6	1	4					1100-1150
8	7			1	1			1150-1200

Nearly all the pottery from this test-pit is modern, suggesting that there was little activity at the site before the 19th century, other than perhaps it being used as fields other than perhaps it being used as fields in the 12th century.

Test Pit 5

		THET		SN		EMW		HG		BB		LMT		GRE		GS		WCS		SS		SMW		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	2																					1	2	1	4	1	1	14	34	1700-1900
5	3									1	5			1	1													11	23	1200-1900
5	4					1	5	1	2					1	19	1	5	1	8	1	1			1	5			15	32	1100-1900
5	5	1	22	3	14							1	3	1	1													3	3	900-1900

The very broad range of pottery from this test-pit shows that there was activity at the site from the late Saxon period until the 19th century, with no obvious sign of a break.

12.1.4 2016 Pottery Report

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

Test Pit 1

		EMW		SHC		HG		GRE		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1											7	74	1800-1900
1	2					1	6			1	3	9	24	1150-1900
1	3					1	4							1150-1200
1	4							2	18					1550-1600
1	5	2	5	2	7									1100-1150

The pottery from this test-pit indicates that it probably had a marginal use as fields or the like in the earlier medieval period. It then seems to have largely fallen into disuse until the 18th and 19th centuries.

Test Pit 2

		RB		LMT		GRE		SS		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	2			1	2	2	7			2	5	1400-1900
2	3	1	1	3	14	4	15	1	1	1	1	100-1900
2	5	2	4									100-400

This test pit produced pottery which suggests that the site had a marginal use in the Roman period. It then seems to have been abandoned until the late medieval and early post-medieval period, when it once again had a marginal use, before again falling into to disuse until the Victorian era.

Test Pit 3

		RB		HG		LMT		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1									4	10	1800-1900
3	2									6	79	1800-1900
3	3			1	5					19	107	1150-1900
3	4							1	19	32	531	1550-1900
3	5					1	3			28	158	1400-1900
3	6									2	66	1800-1900
3	7	1	3							7	163	100-1900
3	8									3	6	1800-1900

The vast majority of the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, but the small quantities of Roman and medieval material suggest that the site had a marginal use during those periods.

Test Pit 4

		RB		EMW		LMT		GRE		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	2											1	1	1800-1900
4	3											5	5	1800-1900
4	4	1	3									4	4	100-1900
4	5							2	4	1	1	3	6	1550-1900
4	6	4	14			2	10							100-1550
4	7			1	3									1100-1150

The small quantities of pottery from this test-pit suggest that the site had a marginal use during the Roman, medieval, post-medieval and Victorian eras.

Test Pit 5

		HED		LMT		GRE		WCS		SS		SMW		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1					2	5							1	2			6	10	1550-1900
5	2			2	5	3	13			1	3			1	3			59	121	1400-1900
5	3			2	8	4	19							1	7			49	100	1400-1900
5	4					8	34							1	2			40	69	1550-1900
5	5	1	3			2	14	2	5	3	9					1	2	6	11	1200-1900
5	6			1	2	12	123					1	1			4	7	11	31	1400-1900

This test-pit produced pottery which suggests that the site initially had a marginal use in the medieval period. It then appears to have been occupied from the early post-medieval period to the present day.

Test pit 6

No pottery found

Test Pit 7

		EMW		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1			1	3	40	167	1800-1900
7	2					32	55	1800-1900
7	3					38	124	1800-1900
7	4	1	1			13	35	1100-1900

The vast majority of the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, but the small quantities of medieval and early post-medieval material suggest that the site had a marginal use during those periods.

12.1.5 2017 Pottery Report

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

Test Pit 1

		GRE		EST		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1	1	10			28	31	1550-1900
1	2					55	138	1800-1900
1	3			1	3	53	89	1680-1900
1	4					50	171	1800-1900
1	5					15	28	1800-1900
1	9					1	1	1800-1900

Nearly all the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, meaning the site was not really occupied before that time. The two sherds of post-medieval material suggest that it may have had a marginal use, such as fields, at that time.

Test Pit 2

		RB		GRE		MB		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	2			1	4			6	6	1550-1900
2	3	1	5	4	17			7	148	100-1900
2	4			1	3	1	1	7	17	1550-1900
2	5			1	3					1550-1600
2	7							1	1	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is post-medieval, other than a single Roman sherd, which suggests that the site had a marginal use at that time. It then seems to have been abandoned until the 17th century, when it once again probably had a marginal use.

Test Pit 3

		RB		HED		GRE		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1									1	5	1800-1900
3	2									9	32	1800-1900
3	3					1	1			10	66	1550-1900
3	4	1	1							6	7	100-1900
3	5					2	10	1	1			1550-1750
3	6									1	1	1800-1900
3	7			1	1							1200-1400

The small quantities of Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery suggest that the site of this test-pit had a marginal use at those times, before being occupied in the 19th century.

Test Pit 4

		RB		EMW		SHC		HG		HED		MB		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	2			1	4							1	1	1100-1600
4	3			3	19	2	3	2	6					1100-1200
4	4			4	10	1	2			1	2			1100-1400
4	10	1	6											100-400

Most of the pottery from this test-pit dates to the period 1100-1400, suggesting very strongly that it was occupied at that time. There are also single Roman and post-medieval sherds, suggesting the site may have had a marginal use at those times.

Test Pit 5

		RB		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	2					4	12	1800-1900
5	3	1	4	1	4	2	2	100-1900
5	5			1	1			1550-1600

This test-pit produced very little pottery, with what there is suggesting that the site had a marginal use in the Roman, post-medieval and Victorian eras.

12.2 Lithics – *Lawrence Billington*

Introduction and quantification

A total of 69 worked flints and 101 fragments (1030.2g) of unworked burnt flint were recovered during the fieldwork. The assemblage is quantified by year and test pit in table 35 whilst a complete catalogue by context is provided as table 36.

Of the 33 test pits excavated at Stapleford between 2013 and 2017, 22 have produced flint finds; 13 test pits producing both worked and unworked burnt flint, six test pits producing only worked flint and five test pits producing only unworked burnt flint. Of the 19 test pits which produced worked flint only three contained in excess of five pieces, with a maximum of nine recovered from any individual test pit. Similarly, most of the eighteen test pits containing unworked burnt flint contained a small number of fragments, with the largest quantity deriving from test pit 2015/8 – which produced 20 fragments weighing 176.7g.

This report discusses the worked flint and unworked burnt flint separately, followed by a brief discussion on the significance and local/regional context of the flint assemblage.

Year	TP	Chip	Irregular waste	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Secondary blade-like flake	Tertiary blade-like flake	Secondary blade/let	Tertiary blade/let	Tested nodule	**Total worked**	Unworked burnt flint n.	Unworked burnt flint weight (g)
13	1					1						**1**		
13	2												2	17.3
13	5												1	8.6
13	6				2							**2**		
13	7												1	8.2
14	1				3	1				1		**5**		10
14	2	1		1	2	1						**5**	8	8.6
14	3	1	1		2	1						**5**	7	18.5
14	4					4						**4**	3	13.8
15	1												5	15.3
15	3			1								**1**	1	3.2
15	5				1					2		**3**	5	28.9
15	6	1	1	1								**3**	20	39.9
15	8	1		1	1							**3**	20	176.7
16	1							1		1		**2**	4	22.7
16	2				2				1	2		**5**	3	37.9
16	3		1								1	**2**		4
16	5					1						**1**	11	33.6
16	7				3	2				1		**6**		12
17	1												3	4.9
17	2	1			1	1						**3**		6
17	3					1						**1**	3	35.1

17	4		1	2	4	1						**8**	1	1
17	5	3		1	3	1	1					**9**	3	8.9
TOTALS		8	4	7	24	15	1	1	1	7	1	**69**	101	1030.2

Table 35: Summary quantification of the flint assemblage by year and test pit

Worked Flint

Raw materials and condition

The majority of the assemblage is made up of good quality, fine-grained flint. There is a good deal of variability in the characteristics of the raw material in terms of colour and the character of surviving cortical surfaces but all is consistent with a source within the local, flint-rich terrace gravels of the Cam valley. Flint from these alluvial gravel sources dominates prehistoric flint assemblages from elsewhere along the valley including those at Mill Lane, Sawston (Bishop) and Trumpington Meadows. Such flint could have been casually collected from exposures provided by active river channels, tree throw and pit digging/cultivation but there is evidence for more purposeful quarrying-type extraction of gravel flint from Babraham, on the terrace gravels of the Granta, to the east, where there appears to have been fairly large-scale extraction of flint cobbles from periglacial deposits during the earlier Neolithic (Beadsmoore). There is no clear evidence for any flint derived from a primary source (from chalk deposits), despite evidence that quarrying of chalk flint took place locally during the Neolithic, most notably at Heathfields, Duxford (McFayden).

The condition of the assemblage is varied but in general rates of edge damage/rounding and breakage are high, indicating significant post-depositional disturbance and with several pieces displaying distinctive edge damage characteristic of material recovered from a ploughzone context (cf Mallouf). A substantial proportion of the assemblage (26 pieces; 38%) is recorticated to some extent, varying from a light blue sheen through to a heavy opaque blue/white. The occurrence of recortication appears likely to have some chronological significance as a high proportion of recorticated pieces are clearly the product of 'early' (earlier Neolithic/Mesolithic) blade-based technologies.

Composition and characterisation

The worked flint assemblage is overwhelmingly dominated by unretouched removals. No formal retouched tools were identified, nor were any extensively worked cores present. This, together with the relatively small size of the assemblage limits the inferences which can be made on both the chronology and character of prehistoric activity represented by the flintwork. This said, for most of the assemblage it is possible to make a basic twofold distinction between systematically produced blade-based material characteristic of Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic technologies and cruder flake-based material of later date. There are ten blades, bladelets and blade-like flakes in the assemblage, making up 14% of the assemblage as a whole. These pieces are accompanied by less diagnostic flake-based removals belonging to these periods which are difficult to distinguish from pieces produced by later technologies. In single-period Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic assemblages, blade-based pieces typically make up between 20 and 40% of unretouched removals; relatively locally, at Glebe Farm, Trumpington, a series of Early Neolithic pits contained an assemblage of which some 28% of removals could be described as blades, blade-like flakes or narrow flakes (Billington *in press*; 62, Table 2.15) whilst in the Mesolithic scatters sampled on the lower Cam at Oily Hall, Lode, some 34% of removals were blades, bladelets, or blade-like/narrow flakes (Billington 2016, Table 3.3). On this basis it can be crudely estimated that around half of the total worked flint from the Stapleford assemblage is of earlier Neolithic or Mesolithic date. There is considerable variability in the technological traits and morphology of the blade-based pieces which strongly

suggests that both Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic material is represented. Thus, whilst very regular prismatic blades and bladelets characteristic of the Mesolithic are well represented there are also less regular blades and blade-like flakes which are more typical of the earlier Neolithic.

In terms of distribution, the blade-based pieces were thinly distributed; recovered from six test pits and often occurring alongside pieces which are clearly of later date. Perhaps the most notable concentration of blade-based material was from test pit 2016/2, which contained the distal end of broken blade and two bladelet fragments, all uniformly recorticated and probably of Mesolithic date.

Whilst, as discussed above, a proportion of the flake-based removals from the assemblage are clearly the less diagnostic elements of Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic flint working the majority of this flake-based material – probably at least half of the total assemblage – is of later date and is broadly characteristic of material dating to the Late Neolithic through into late prehistory. As with the blade-based pieces there is considerable variability within this broad group which suggests it includes material generated over a considerable time span. At a very general level the flake-based material is dominated by relatively small, often fairly thick, pieces removed via hard hammer percussion from simple unprepared platforms and with dorsal scar patterns suggesting the use of single and multiple platform cores. The majority of removals retain some cortex on their dorsal surfaces, suggesting that core reduction sequences were often short, with relatively few removals being made from individual cores. The number of primary flakes (pieces with cortex extending over the entirety of their dorsal surfaces) is unusually high (seven pieces) and it is possible that some of these, whilst clearly struck, are the result of plough-strike or other mechanical processes rather than humanly worked. As noted above the subtler technological characteristics of this flintwork are varied: there are some well-struck pieces which have well-organised dorsal scar patterns and regular morphologies which are unlikely to post-date the Early Bronze Age whilst some pieces are very crudely worked and may represent later prehistoric flint working – from the Middle Bronze Age through into the Iron Age.

Some of the larger assemblages of worked flint recovered from individual test pits were almost entirely dominated by this flake-based material, including the flintwork from test pits 2017/4 (eight pieces) and 2017/5 (nine pieces), but in no case did these appear to represent coherent single period assemblages; instead they were invariably disparate in terms of condition and raw material and were usually thinly distributed over a number of different deposits excavated within a single test pit.

Burnt Flint

The burnt flint generally took the form of small shattered fragments; the mean weight of fragments was 10.2g, but they ranged from tiny spalls through to larger chunks up to 70mm in maximum dimension. Most of the burnt flint was heavily spalled and calcined but a significant proportion appears to have been less intensely heated and sometimes only slightly discoloured. Although difficult to characterise, it seems likely that the burnt flint derived largely from small cobbles and pebbles of gravel flint derived from the local terrace gravels. None of the test-pits produced truly large assemblages of burnt flint, the greatest concentration (by number and weight) coming from test pits 2015/5 and 2015/6. Small quantities of burnt flint are a ubiquitous find on archaeological sites of most periods and at least some of the pieces here may represent pieces inadvertently caught up in hearths and other fire settings at virtually any period of the village's history. However, some of the burnt flint is likely to derive from more purposeful, deliberate heating, a practice which appears to have taken place throughout prehistory, probably for variety of functions relating to craft production and cooking – especially

involving the heating of water. In Eastern England the large- scale heating of flint is especially associated with so-called burnt mounds – most of which appear to date to the centuries around 2000 BC (the Early Bronze Age; see Healy et al 2014, 61-2) but large deposits of burnt flint are routinely encountered in Neolithic, later Bronze Age and Iron Age contexts, whilst there is growing evidence that large-scale purposeful heating of flint (for an unknown function) was being carried out in the Early Anglo-Saxon period (e.g. Andrews 1995; Garrow et al 2006; Caruth and Goffin 2012).

Discussion

Although the flint assemblage is relatively small and lacking in typologically distinctive retouched forms, it does provide clear and useful evidence for prehistoric activity right across the area sampled by the test pitting – with a large proportion of excavated test pits containing prehistoric flintwork. Taken as a whole, the worked flint clearly represents a chronologically mixed assemblage, with material probably dating from the Mesolithic through to perhaps as late as the Late Bronze Age or Early/Middle Iron Age. This resonates with finds from elsewhere along the Cam Valley, where developer-funded excavations have produced substantial flint assemblages, ranging in date from rare finds of Final/Terminal Palaeolithic material through to small assemblages of flint associated with Iron Age settlement, but with the majority of material dating to the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Early Bronze Age (e.g. Bishop 2016; in prep; Billington in press). Assemblages of flintwork closely comparable to those from the test pitting described here have also been recovered from small-scale excavations at Bury Farm, at the eastern end of the village on the terrace gravels just to the north of the river (Sheila Kohring *pers comm*). Overall, these finds clearly attest to extensive use of the river valley environments of the Cam and its tributaries during prehistory, and are notable for including a relatively high proportion of early, Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic flintwork. Further characterisation of activity in the area will require the recovery of more substantial assemblages, preferably from protected undisturbed contexts, which in this intensively settled and cultivated landscape are unfortunately elusive but might include buried soils/old land surfaces preserved within periglacial hollows/features of the kind sampled at the Hinxton Genome Campus (Clarke in prep) or, potentially, beneath recent, later Holocene, alluvial deposits on the floodplain of the river.

Year (20xx)	TP	Context	Chip	Irregular waste	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Secondary blade-like flake	Tertiary blade-like flake	Secondary blade/let	Tertiary blade/let	Tested nodule	**Total worked**	Unworked burnt flint n.	Unworked burnt flint weight (g)
13	1	3					1						**1**		
13	2	1												2	17.3
13	5	2												1	8.6
13	6	2				2							**2**		
13	7	2												1	8.2
14	1	2				2							**2**		4
14	1	3					1						**1**		2
14	1	4				1							**1**		2

14	1	5									1		**1**		2
14	2	2				1	1						**2**	5	5.2
14	2	3												3	3.4
14	2	5	1										**1**		
14	2	6			1								**1**		
14	2	9				1							**1**		
14	3	1												3	18.5
14	3	2												4	
14	3	4		1		1							**2**		
14	3	5	1			1	1						**3**		
14	4	2					1						**1**		
14	4	5					2						**2**	1	4.7
14	4	6					1						**1**	2	9.1
15	1	1												1	2.2
15	1	2												1	2.8
15	1	3												3	10.3
15	3	4												1	3.2
15	3	7			1								**1**		
15	5	2									1		**1**		
15	5	3									1		**1**		
15	5	4												4	27.5
15	5	5												1	1.4
15	5	6				1							**1**		
15	6	3												16	33.1
15	6	4												1	1.8
15	6	5												2	4
15	6	6	1	1	1								**3**	1	1
15	8	1			1	1							**2**	7	41.6
15	8	2												3	118
15	8	3												9	15.2
15	8	7	1										**1**	1	1.9
16	1	4									1		**1**		
16	1	5							1				**1**	4	22.7
16	2	2				2				1			**3**	1	4.9
16	2	4									2		**2**		
16	2	5												2	33
16	3	7		1									**1**		2
16	3	8+										1	**1**		2
16	5	1												2	10.4
16	5	3												3	7.6
16	5	4												2	7.8
16	5	5												4	7.8
16	5	6					1						**1**		
16	7	3				1							**1**		2
16	7	6				2	2				1		**5**		10
17	1	2												1	3.3
17	1	7												2	1.6
17	2	1					1						**1**		2
17	2	4	1			1							**2**		4
17	3	1												2	3.7
17	3	2					1						**1**	1	31.4

17	4	3				1							**1**		
17	4	4					1						**1**		
17	4	6		1	1								**2**		
17	4	7			1	2							**3**		
17	4	8				1							**1**	1	1
17	5	1	1		1								**2**		
17	5	2				1		1					**2**	1	3.3
17	5	3	2			2	1						**5**	1	1.2
17	5	4												1	4.4
			8	4	7	24	15	1	1	1	7	1	**69**	101	1030

Table 36: Catalogue of flint by year, test pit and context

12.3 Other Finds – *Catherine Collins*

12.3.1 2013 test pit finds

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1			red scrunched foil =<1g		
C. 2	clay pipe stem =4g, dark yellow CBM x2 =116g	green bottle glass =1g	long corroded metal bolt =131g		red string =2g, brown laces =2g, flat 6 bit blue Lego piece = 2g, red plastic chain link? =<1g
C.3	clay pipe stem =2g				

Table 37: The non-pottery finds excavate from STA/13/1

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red slightly curved tile x2 =26g, modern red/orange CBM x2 =51g, red CBM =27g		corroded iron nail =9g, modern nail =2g, slag? x2 =6g	coal x12 =9g	half a Scotsdale garden centre Great Shelford plant tag = <1g, clear plastic wrapper =<1g, white/green plastic wrappers x2 =<1g, strips of credit card x2 =<1g, modern pink plaster x4 =2g
C. 2		clear flat glass =1g		coal x7=2g	partially melted plastic tube = <1g, Cox apple label =<1g, fragments of white plastic plant tag x2 =<1g, pink mortar/plaster x2 =2g, strips of credit card x3 =<1g, half a nut shell? =1g, grey mortar? =11g
C.3	yellow CBM x2 =3g, modern red CBM =9g			coal x10 =5g	pink plaster =<1g, brush fragment? =<1g
C.4				coal x16 =13g	grey concrete/mortar? =47g

Table 38: The non-pottery finds excavate from STA/13/2

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x12 =105g	orange bottle glass =10g, clear flat glass =6g	modern nail =12g, corroded iron nails x4 =28g, slag =24g	slate x2 =<1g, coal x5 =4g	concrete/mortar = 148g, grey mortar/stone? = 10g
C. 2	red flat tile =21g, red CBM x9 =19g, red/orange CBM x3 =15g, modern red glazed tile fragment =10g	clear flat glass x27 =32g, green bottle glass =3g	modern nail =21g, corroded iron nails x7 =33g, metal hinge =13g	slate x3 =4g, coal x2 =2g	piece of washing line =3g, oyster shell =3g, white plastic wrapper =<1g
C.3	red CBM x7 =86g, yellow CBM x5 =35g	clear flat glass =<1g	small fragment of corrugated metal =14g	coal x2 =1g, slate =<1g	modern food wrapper fragment =<1g
C.4	red CBM x6 =6g, red/orange CBM =6g, yellow/grey CBM x2 =51g				
C.5	red CBM x2 =2g				

Table 39: The non-pottery finds excavate from STA/13/3

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x5 =7g	clear flat glass x2 =4g, clear container glass =2g, orange bottle glass =<1g	slag =8g, metal button (no markings) =3g	coal x10 =35g	nut? shells x3 =2g, plastic tag fragment =<1g
C. 2	red CBM x3 =7g		slag =10g, one penny coin dated 1967 =9g	coal x2 =12g, chalk x2 =9g	fragment of white plastic tag x2 =2g
C.3	red/orange CBM x2 =7g	rectangular clear glass bottle base =28g, clear container glass =2g		coal x2 =5g	
C.4	red CBM =2g	clear container glass =3g	silver foil milk bottle lid =<1g, corroded iron nails x2 =7g	coal x2 =9g	

Table 40: The non-pottery finds excavate from STA/13/4

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red brick fragments x2 =337g, red CBM x22 =128g, yellow flat tile x4 =84g, curved grey tile =13g	clear container glass x4 =28g, clear flat glass x3 =4g, orange bottle glass =6g	corroded iron scraps x3 =21g, slag x3 =74g, small corroded iron bolt =18g	coal x3 =15g	white mortar =6g
C. 2	red brick x2 =514g, yellow flat tile x12 =548g, red roof tile =31g, red flat tile x2 =35g, red CBM x22 =116g, yellow CBM x11 =85g	green container glass x3 =8g, clear flat glass x7 =8g, orange bottle glass x1 =1g	corroded iron nail x2 =13g, slag =7g	slate =3g, burnt stone =9g, coal =1g	mortar =9g
C.3	red CBM x4 =19g, light red and grey sandwich tile =6g	rectangular orange glass bottle base =53g, green bottle glass x3 =15g, clear container glass x9 =30g, clear flat glass x4 =6g	twisted metal wire =16g, slag x2 =22g, corroded iron nails x5 =23g, half a metal blade and haft =36g	slate x2 =19g	
C.4	yellow flat tile =60g				
C.5			slag =9g		oyster shell x2 =11g
C.7			corroded iron nail =5g		
C.8	red CBM x3 =80g		corroded iron scrap =5g		mortar =8g
C.9	red CBM x4 =24g				mortar x2 =23g

Table 41: The non-pottery finds excavate from STA/13/5

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1			one penny coin dated 1987 =4g, slag =5g		
C. 2	red flat tile x5 =108g, red CBM x6 =24g, clay pipe stem =1g	clear container glass =1g, clear container glass =13g, degraded green bottle glass =7g	crushed silver milk bottle top x 3 =1g, slag =33g, modern metal rod =16g, modern nails x2 =24g, small corroded iron nail =9g, U shaped corroded metal bolt? =59g	coal x8 =20g	oyster shell =3g
C.3	red CBM x4 =28g	green bottle glass =3g	large curved metal horseshoe fragment? =244g		tarmac x7 =101g
C.4	red flat tile x2 =32g, red CBM x2 =41g		thin flat strips of metal x6 =56g, corroded lump of metal =17g		tarmac x2 =37g, asphalt? x6 =80g,
C.5		clear container glass =4g, green bottle glass =15g	thin flat strips of metal x9 =71g, green foil =<1g		tarmac x4 =138g, fragment of plastic wrapping =2g
C.6	red flat tile =21g, red CBM =3g		thin flat strips of metal x3 =22g	coal x3 =2g	
C.7	red brick fragment =358g, red CBM x3 =20g	clear container glass =4g, clear glass bottle neck =11g, green/blue container glass =2g	thin flat strips of metal x3 =30g		strips of grey plastic x4 =15g, tarmac x2 =33g

Table 42: The non-pottery finds excavate from STA/13/6

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	grey concrete/tile x2 =111g, red roof tile =66g, modern red CBM x6 =113g, modern red tile x2 =78g, red curved tile =34g, yellow CBM =43g, modern red/orange flat tile x2 =101g, red CBM x6 =15g	orange bottle glass =2g, clear flat glass x14 =20g, clear container glass =4g, green bottle glass =1g	flat rectangular strip of metal with holes through the middle =14g, corroded iron nails x4 =13g, D shaped metal loop =36g, long corroded metal nail =16g, zigzag shaped metal object =12g	coal =<1g, slate =1g	oyster shell x2 =27g, brick mortar x4 =82g, green and yellow wire covering =1g, tarmac =11g
C. 2	modern red brick x3 =155g, red CBM x11 =109g, curved red/orange tile =63g, clay pipe stem x2 =1g, red/orange CBM =15g	clear flat glass x18 =46g, clear container glass =2g	corroded iron nails x7 =47g, corroded iron bolt =31g, part of a curved metal bolt? = 132g, end of a tiny bullet casing =<1g, corroded iron scraps x14 =112g, modern nail =3g, crushed foil =<1g	burnt stone =8g, slate x2 =5g	tarmac =7g, mortar x2 =161g
C.3	clear container glass =4g, red CBM x3 =7g	clear flat glass x12 =41g, orange bottle glass =11g	corroded iron nails x3 =19g	coal x2 =2g	brick mortar =18g
C.4	red CBM =1g, clay pipe stem =1g	clear flat glass x7 =20g, green bottle glass =12g		coal x2 =5g	oyster shell =<1g
C.5	flat yellow roof tile =125g, clay pipe stem =1g, dark yellow CBM =48g, red CBM x4 =12g, red/orange CBM x3 =13g	clear container glass =4g	corroded iron lump =39g		
C.6	flat yellow tile =219g, clay pipe stem =1g, red CBM =3g			coal = 24g	

Table 43: The non-pottery finds excavate from STA/13/7

Test Pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	modern drain fragments x2 =56g, red CBM x17 =97g, red flat tile x2 =26g, modern red/pink brick fragment =16g	clear container glass x3 =16g, orange bottle glass (letters E D visible) = 18g		chalk =3g, coal =2g	modern mortar/concrete =6g
C. 2	red CBM x3 =18g, red/orange modern brick x2 =25g, yellow flat tile =11g	clear container glass = 39g, clear/greenish glass bottle neck =4g	thick corroded iron bolt =21g, corroded iron nail =3g, modern aluminium black jar lid =8g		concrete x2 =75g, central core of a battery =17g, white plastic base of a statue? – very damaged =19g
C.3	yellow brick fragment =622g, red flat tile x3 =69g, red curved tile =64g, modern red brick x3 =269g, red CBM x7 =25g	clear container glass x6 =78g	think flat strip of copper x2 =22g, corroded iron nails x7 =69g, corroded iron scraps x6 =19g	coal x3 = 37g	yellow plastic disc =2g, light green Perspex =1g, concrete =18g
C.4	modern red brick x2 =140g, corroded iron nails x5 =55g, red CBM x6 =36g, red/orange brick fragment =45g, modern white glazed tile fragment =14g, red roof tile =45g, yellow brick fragment =48g	clear container glass x10 =31g, clear flat glass x3 =12g	metal hinge =12g	chalk =134g, coal x7 =22g	

Table 44: The non-pottery finds excavate from STA/13/8

Test Pit 9	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x3 =109g, fragment of land drain =32g	clear container glass x2 =7g			

Table 45: The non-pottery finds excavate from STA/13/9

12.3.2 2014 test pit finds

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	, red CBM =<1g			coal x3 =20g	
C. 2	clay pipe stem x2 =4g, red CBM x14 =31g, yellow CBM =2g	clear flat glass x3 =1g	square corroded iron nail =11g	coal x29 =40g, slate =1g	mortar x2 =7g, oyster shell =<1g, concrete =7g
C.3	red CBM x5 =25g, yellow CBM x4 =13g, yellow flat tile =24g		very small coin? =<1g, corroded iron nails x2 =9g	coal x11 =13g	oyster shell x5 =12g
C.4	red CBM x3 =17g		slag? =40g	coal x14 =12g	oyster shell x6 =8g
C.5	red CBM =<1g				oyster shell =6g

Table 46: The non-pottery finds excavate from STA/14/1

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1		clear flat glass =4g	round corroded iron nail =3g, corroded iron lump =48g	coal x3 =3g	asbestos x2 =11g
C. 2	red CBM x6 =15g	clear flat glass =<1g	half a metal washer =<1g, slag =17g	coal x17 =15g	mortar? =7g, concrete =7g, shell x3 =<1g, grey slag/concrete/asphalt??? x12 =35g
C.3	red flat tile x5 =420g, red CBM x16 =32g		metal screw? =12g, corroded iron nail =5g	coa x4 =2g	oyster shell =<1g, mortar =10g
C.4	red CBM x3 =4g		corroded iron scraps x2 =3g	coal x2 =<1g	shell x4 =2g
C.5			corroded iron fragment =2g		oyster shell =9g, mussel shell x2 =<1g, shell fragments x6 =<1g
C.6	modern grey tile? x4 =8g		corroded iron scraps x4 =12g	coal x6 =4g	oyster shell x2 =11g, snail shell x6 =4g
C.7			corroded lump of metal =99g		snail shell x3 =6g, snail shell fragments x9 =2g, oyster shell x2 =15g
C.8					snail shell x10 =7g
C.9					snail shell x4 =6g, oyster shell =1g
C.10				coal x2 =<1g	

Table 47: The non-pottery finds excavate from STA/14/2

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	modern red CBM =3g	clear flat glass =<1g	metal drinks bottle cap =2g (“Strong yet light” DRY)		
C. 2	clay pipe stem =2g, red CBM x6 =20g	green bottle glass x2 =5g, , clear flat glass x2 =2g	corroded iron scraps x7 =23g, metal button/pin =3g	coal x7 =15g	oyster shell x8 =14g, concrete =80g
C.3	yellow CBM =5g, red CBM x4 =6g, clay pipe stem =<1g	green bottle glass =5g	corroded iron nail x2 =6g	coal =6g	shell x =<1g

Table 48: The non-pottery finds excavate from STA/14/3

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C.2		white glass? =<1g, clear container glass =2g	metal button =1g, small wedge shaped lead object =36g		oyster shell =4g
C.3	yellow CBM -49g, red CBM x4 =4g		corroded curved plates of metal x10 =246g, square corroded iron nails? x2 =28g	coal x16 =18g, slate =4g	
C.4	clay pipe stem =1g, red/orange CBM x2 =11g	very degraded old flat glass x2 =<1g	corroded flat plate of metal =11g, corroded iron square nail =8g	coal x3 =1g	concrete x3 =12g
C.5	red CBM =2g		curved corroded plate of metal =17g		oyster shell x2 =<1g

Table 49: The non-pottery finds excavate from STA/14/4

12.3.3 2015 test pit finds

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem =<1g	clear container glass x3 =18g, clear flat glass x2 =<1g	corroded iron nails x61 =277g, drill bit = 9g, modern nails x5 =20g, corroded iron screw =4g, curved strips of metal =5g	burnt stone x2 =7g, slate x10 =21g	animal bone x2 =6g, white plastic lolly pop stick =<1g
C. 2	yellow/pink flat tile x3 =76g	clear flat glass x14 =31g, clear container glass =2g	metal wire x3 =7g, corroded iron nails x51 =228g, modern nails x12 =58g, long corroded metal screw = 26g, modern metal screw =7g, flat rectangular metal bracket =8g	slate x28 =143g, chalk x2 =10g, burnt stone x3 =8g	concrete and red flat tile fragment =158g, concrete x8 = 220g, melted plastic x3 =69g, tarmac x9 =276g, animal bone x2 =6g, fragments of degraded wood x14 =2g
C.3	red CBM x7 =36g, clay pipe stem x2 =4g	orange bottle glass x21 =391g, orange bottle glass and concrete =409g, clear flat glass x3 =4g	modern nail =8g, corroded iron nails x4 =26g, corroded iron scraps x4 =6g, oval corroded metal buckle? =17g	slate x5 =33g, coal x13 =18g, burnt stone =10g, flint =8g	animal bone x41 =46g, concrete =40g, melted plastic =3g, tiny snail shell =<1g

Table 50: The non-pottery finds excavate from STA/15/1

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM =10g			coal =<1g, chalk =<1g, flint x2 =25g	cement/concrete =11g
C. 2	red flat tile x5 =202g, red CBM x26 =203g, yellow flat tile x2 =58g, yellow CBM =22g, red glazed modern flat tile x2 =9g, red sewer drain fragment =25g, green/cream glazed modern flat tile x2 =8g		corroded iron nails x8 =46g	slate x3 =199g, coal x35 =84g	animal bone =3g, tarmac x9 =111g, mortar x7 =194g, concrete =8g
C.3	red CBM x30 =269g, pink/yellow CBM x5 =125g, pink/yellow flat tile x3 =302g	clear flat glass x3 =8g, green bottle glass =1g	corroded iron nails x6 =36g, metal button =1g, tiny metal hoop =<1g, corroded strip of metal =16g	coal =<1g, slate x8 =157g	mortar x2 =46g, animal bone =<1g
C.4	red CBM and mortar x2 =6g, pink/yellow flat tile =18g	green bottle glass =5g	corroded iron nails x2 =16g	coal x5 =<1g	snail shell x2 =3g, mussel shell =<1g, animal bone x3 =5g
C.5				coal x2 =<1g	snail shell x12 =22g, mussel shell =1g, animal bone x7 =7g
C.6				coal x2 =7g	snail shell x5 =4g, oyster shell =2g, mussel shell =3g, animal bone =2g

Table 51: The non-pottery finds excavate from STA/15/2

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	brown glazed modern flat tile =71g, white glazed modern flat tile x6 =41g, cream/brown glazed modern flat tile x2 =27g, modern red CBM x3 =48g, red flat tile x5 =114g, red CBM x55 =165g, yellow brick fragments x6 =103g, yellow CBM 5 =176g, modern sewer drain fragment =26g, yellow/pink CBM x5 =42g	green bottle glass x5 =14g, clear flat glass 6 =15g, clear container glass x3 =10g	slag x33 =193g, corroded iron nails x6 =35g, thin metal rod with a loop at one end =12g, intertwined metal hoops x2 =15, flat corroded metal strip = 20g, metal rod =12g, corroded metal lumps x4 =35g, metal washer =1g	coal x51 =91g, slate x11 =81g, chalk =8g	painted wood fragment =7g, mortar x2 =23g, red painted concrete? =341g, lumps of concrete? x3 =22g, burnt rubber/Lino? X8 =11g
C. 2	yellow brick fragments x5 =4012g, yellow flat tile x3 =101g, red flat tile x6 =216g, red brick fragment =158g, red CBM x20 =112g, white glazed modern flat tile x2 =4g	clear glass bottle stopper =13g, green bottle glass x10 =49g, clear flat glass x15 =39g, clear container glass x14 =61g, orange bottle glass x2 =4g	slag x13 =105g,corroded iron nails x5 =20g, metal wire =2g, corroded iron bolt =20g, corroded iron scraps x6 =22g	slate x4 =35g, coal x90 =236g	concrete x3 =105g, tarmac 6 =56g, metal and Bakelite? round lid component =10g, burnt plastic? x7 =27g
C.3	modern red brick =597g, red flat tile x14 =474g, red curved tile x7 =301g, red CBM x39 =412g, yellow flat tile x15 =429g, yellow brick fragments x14 =868g, yellow CBM x17 =234g, yellow/pink CBM x30 =400g, modern sewer drain fragment = 24g, modern brown glazed flat tile =44g, clay pipe bowl fragment =2g	green glass bottle stopper =20g, green bottle glass x37 = 155g, clear container glass x34 =119g, clear flat glass x12 =23g, orange bottle glass x5 =16g, white glass? =3g	plate of corroded metal x4 =550g, corroded iron nails x8 =32g, metal wire =10g, corroded iron scraps x6 =33g, corroded iron washer =4g, slag x12 =151g	slate x13 =56g, coal x52 =199g	black bottle stopper (“HUNTER & OLIVER LTD BURY ST EDMUNDS”) =19g, strip of orange/brown plastic =3g, lumps of grey concrete? x42 =894g, tarmac x3 =130g
C.4	yellow flat tile x6 =459g yellow/pink brick fragments x5 = 1479g, red flat tile x6 =202g, red curved tile x6 =230g, yellow curved tile x4 =147g, corroded iron nails x5 =54g, red CBM x7 =101g, yellow/pink CBM x7 =137g, yellow brick fragment =131g	green bottle glass x8 =19g, clear flat glass x10 =15g, clear container glass x11 =23g	slag x11 =91g, corroded iron lumps x5 =33g	slate x26 =227g, coal x68 =135g, burnt stone =3g	degraded black bottle stopper =20g, animal bone =<1g
C.5	red flat tile x15 =258g, red curved tile x4 =136g, red CBM x30 =190g, clay pipe stem =<1g, yellow brick fragments x5 =323g, yellow CBM x17 =328g, yellow flat tile =64g, yellow/pink CBM x2 =67g, large grey/yellow flat tile =511g	complete clear glass rounded bottle (minus neck) “SAWSTON AERATED WATERS CO. CODD’S PATENT 6 LONDON” =367g, green bottle glass x24 =564g, clear container glass x182 =380g, green bottle glass x3 =27g	corroded iron nails x3 =22g, corroded iron strip =5g, thin metal hoop? =2g, corroded iron scraps x4 =64g, slag x2 =7g	coal x19 =36g, slate =7g	large oyster shell =70g, concrete =28g

Table 52: The non-pottery finds excavate from STA/15/3

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	modern white glazed flat tile x2 =41g, red CBM x7 =35g	clear flat glass =4g, green bottle glass x2 =31g, clear container glass =4g	modern nails x2 =5g	coal x3 =1g	concrete x2 =61g, grey concrete/cement =34g, animal bone x2 =7g, white plastic =<1g
C. 2	red flat tile = 89g, red CBM x3 =56g, clay pipe stem x3 =5g, black modern brick fragment? =88g, yellow CBM x2 =12g	clear container glass x11 =46g, clear flat glass x9 =22g, orange bottle glass x6 =37g	slag =8g, corroded iron nails x7 =40g, U shaped iron tack =8g, square bolt? =3g	coal x13 =26g, slate x4 =23g	"All Chocolate Treats" yellow plastic wrapper =<1g, milk bottle tops x10 =3g, fragment of Lino =4g, black rubber? =3g, concrete x2 =39g, burnt wood x2 =4g, oyster shell =7g, green plastic headless toy soldier =<1g, black plastic =<1g
C.3	curved red tile x3 =267g, clay pipe stem x6 =12g, clay pipe bowl fragment =1g	clear flat glass x3 =3g, degraded green bottle glass =5g	L shaped patterned metal bracket =306g with smaller fragments x2 =35g, corroded iron nails x4 =27g, small rounded metal keyhole cover =3g, small metal tube? parts x2 =7g	slate x2 =4g	brown Bakelite? complete plug switch wall panel =344g, oyster shell x4 =5g
C.4	clay pipe stem x2 =1g, clear container glass =3g		corroded iron nail? =4g	coal x7 =14g, slate =9g	snail shell x5 =5g, oyster shell =3g
C.5		clear container glass x2 =5g, clear flat glass x3 =6g, green bottle glass =1g	milk bottle top =<1g, corroded iron nails x3 =24g	coal x12 =34g, slate =7g, smooth shaped rectangular stone fragment – whet stone? =106g	oyster shell x2 =36g, snail shell x9 =12g, animal bone x2 =6g
C.6		clear flat glass x2 =<1g		coal x7 =10g, slate =1g, round stone balls x2 =236g	snail shell x24 =45g, animal bone =8g
C.7	yellow/pink CBM =1g		corroded iron nail =2g	chalk x3 =5g, coal x2 =2g	snail shell x23 =27g, oyster shell =<1g, mussel shell x3 =1g, animal tooth =<1g
C.8				marble like stone =44g, coal =<1g	snail shell x23 =15g, winkle shell =<1g, yellow mortar =2g

Table 53: The non-pottery finds excavate from STA/15/4

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	pink modern brick fragments x10 =236g	clear flat glass x2 =6g	long flat corroded metal strip – curled over at one end =1101g, slag x2 =46g, corroded iron scraps x7 =9g	chalk x3 =4g, slate =18g, coal x4 =14g	mortar x27 =201g, concrete =11g
C. 2	modern red flat tile =45g, modern pink/red CBM x9 =91g, yellow CBM x5 =51g, clay pipe bowl fragment =2g, clay pipe bowl and stem fragment =15g	green bottle glass x5 =8g, clear bottle glass x6 =15g, clear flat glass x8 =8g	corroded iron nails x14 =47g, slag =6g, corroded iron scraps x2=2g	coal x30 =25g, chalk x5 =9g, flint blade? =<1g	charcoal x4 =10g, mortar x5 =32g, concrete x2 =35g, animal bone x5 =12g
C.3	red CBM x5 =31g, yellow CBM x3 =63g, clay pipe stem =<1g	clear flat glass x3 =2g, green bottle glass =3g	corroded iron nails x3 =40g	coal x24 =30g, flint (including a possible blade) x3 =10g	mortar x3 =13g, animal bone x2 =3g
C.4	clay pipe stem x3 =8g, yellow CBM x5 =15g, red CBM x11 =28g	green bottle glass x2 =2g, clear flat glass =<1g	slag x4 =168g, corroded iron nails x3 =8g, corroded iron scraps x2 =41g	coal x56 =53g, burnt stone x3 =28g, flint? =12g, chalk =8g	mortar x3 =6g, animal bone x4 =9g
C.5	red CBM =2g	green bottle glass =<1g	corroded iron nails x2 =12g, corroded iron lumps x2 =13g	coal x8 =8g, round stone ball =32g, burnt stone =1g	animal bone x2 =3g
C.6				flint x2 =7g	

Table 54: The non-pottery finds excavate from STA/15/5

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM =2g			coal x3 =2g	
C. 2	red CBM x6 =4g, clay pipe stem =2g, yellow CBM =4g	white container glass =2g, clear flat glass =<1g	rounded metal button =6g	coal x23 =18g, slate =1g, burnt stone x2 =4g	
C.3	red flat tile x7 =38g, yellow CBM x4 =28g, clay pipe stem x2 =4g	green bottle glass x2 =9g, clear flat glass x2 =1g	corroded iron nails x5 =23g	granite stone =11g, coal x13 =22g, slate =20g, burnt stone x14 =33g, flint x2 =12g	oyster shell =<1g, animal bone x2 =2g, mortar =1g
C.4	red CBM x10 =14g, yellow CBM x8 =25g, clay pipe stem =1g, clay pipe bowl fragment =3g	clear flat glass =8g, clear glass blob =9g	corroded iron nails x6 =47g, corroded iron scraps x2 =5g	coal x37 =43g, flint x2 =33g, granite =151g, burnt stone =2g	animal bone x3 =3g
C.5	yellow flat tile =49g, yellow CBM x12 =117g, red CBM x7 =24g, clay pipe stem x4 =6g	clear flat glass = <1g	bent corroded iron nail? =13g, corroded iron lump =9g	flint x6 =23g, burnt stone x3 =5g, coal x57 =96g, slate =<1g, chalk x5 =6g	mortar =4g
C.6	red CBM x9 =16g, clay pipe stem =1g	green bottle glass x2 =12g, clear flat glass x3 =1g		coal x21 =19g, slate =<1g, chalk x2 =5g, flint x4 =22g, burnt stone =1g	snail shell x2 =2g, animal bone =<1g
C.7	pink/yellow CBM =9g				

Table 55: The non-pottery finds excavate from STA/15/6

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM =2g			coal =2g	oyster shell x2 =12g
C. 2	yellow/pink CBM x4 =243g, small burnt? CBM fragments x2 =3g	green bottle glass =5g		coal x4 =3g	animal bone x9 =67g, cockle shell =2g, oyster shell x3 =2g
C.3	possible burnt? CBM fragments x3 =6g			flint =<1g	animal bone =<1g
C.4	possible burnt? CBM fragment =<1g				oyster shell =<1g

Table 56: The non-pottery finds excavate from STA/15/7

Test Pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	yellow CBM fragments x19 =131g, yellow brick fragments x2 =293g, red CBM x26 =200g, red/pink flat tile =19g, modern sewer drain =14g	clear bottle glass x5 =72g, clear flat glass x4 =18g, green bottle glass =20g	long corroded iron nail? =32g, think corroded iron nails? x2 =58g, corroded iron nails x2 =12g, U shaped metal tack =4g, thin rectangular plate of metal (with a small hole in each corner) =13g, corroded iron scraps x7 =22g, slag x15 =129g	coal x179 =285g, slate x5 =24g, burnt stone =35g, flint x4 =29g	red zip =6g, concrete x4 =58g, red plastic =<1g, animal bone x4 =17g
C. 2	yellow flat tile fragments x3 =394g, red CBM x16 =99g, yellow/pink flat tile x2 =59g, yellow CBM x12 =128g	clear flat glass x9 =13g, orange bottle glass =2g	corroded iron nails x5 =20g, degraded metal tube of glue? =4g, slag x10 =89g	coal x41 =133g, slate x2 =18g, burnt stone x3 =119g	animal bone x6 =24g, mortar x7 =35g
C.3	yellow flat tile =63g	green bottle glass =13g, clear container glass =7g	corroded iron nails =4g, scrunched foil =<1g, slag x2 =9g	coal 289 =231g, slate =5g, burnt stone x9 =15g	mortar/concrete =9g, mortar x3 =6g, snail shell x11 =2g, tiny sea shell x6 =<1g, animal bone =2g
C.4				coal x5 =4g	snail shell x9 =<1g
C.5				chalk x11 =29g, slate =<1g	
C.6			corroded iron lump =8g	flint? x37g	shell x25 =2g
C.7				burnt stone =1g, flint x2 =<1g	shell x2 =<1g

Table 57: The non-pottery finds excavate from STA/15/8

12.3.4 2016 test pit finds

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x7 =43g, clay pipe stem =5g	clear container glass x2 =<1g	slag? x2 =39g, corroded metal strip =12g, corroded iron nails x2 =16g, blue crunched can fragment =4g	slate x4 =17g, coal x5 =7g	black lino fragments? x2 =<1g, animal bone =4g
C. 2	red CBM x19 =174g, red flat tile x3 =52g, yellow flat tile =51g, yellow/orange CBM x2 =9g	clear container glass =<1g	corroded iron nails x2 =11g, slag? =10g	burnt stone =1g, worked flint? x3 =77g, chalk x2 =7g, coal x6 =20g, slate x5 =20g	
C.3		green bottle glass x2 =7g	metal disc button =5g	slate =1g, coal x2 =<1g, worked flint? x4 =32g	animal bone x5 =95g
C.4	yellow flat tile x3 =49g, red CBM x8 =141g		corroded iron nail =6g	worked flint? x5 =18g	animal tooth =3g
C.5	yellow flat tile x2 =19g, red CBM =2g		slag =3g	worked flint =2g	animal bone x2 =5g

Table 58: The non-pottery finds excavate from STA/16/1

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1				coal x3 =6g	mortar =11g
C. 2	red CBM x4 =4g, clay pipe stem x4 =6g		scrunched foil x2 =<1g, corroded iron nails x7 =35g, metal button =1g	burnt stone =5g, worked flint x3 =4g	animal bone x2 =1g, snail shell x6 =2g, oyster shell x2 =3g, white plastic strip =<1g, plastic wrappers x3 =1g
C.3	clay pipe stem =<1g, red CBM x3 =3g	green bottle glass =4g	corroded iron nails x5 =32g, modern nail =5g, U shaped iron tack =1g	coal x26 =23g	snail shell x7 =4g, plastic =<1g
C.4	red CBM =8g		modern nail =2g, corroded iron nail =6g	coal x5 =2g, worked flint? x2 =1g	snail shell x2 =2g, mortar =3g
C.5	red flat tile =13g	clear flat glass =<1g		burnt stone x2 =32g, coal =<1g	snail shell x3 =<1g

Table 59: The non-pottery finds excavate from STA/16/2

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x2 =1g	orange bottle glass =3g	corroded iron lumps x2 =6g	coal x19 =28g, slate x3 =20g	animal bone =2g, shell x3 =3g
C. 2	clay pipe stem =<1g	clear flat glass x4 =4g, clear container glass =1g, green bottle glass =1g	small corroded iron plate =1g	coal x4 =10g	animal bone x4 =16g
C.3	pink/red CBM =74g	orange bottle glass =10g, clear container glass x3 =15g, clear flat glass x4 =8g	long thin corroded iron rod =12g, thin metal hoop =3g, small corroded iron nail =<1g	coal x12 =38g	concrete x2 =82g, animal bone x2 =7g, mortar x2 =20g
C.4		clear container glass x2 =15g, clear flat glass x4 =5g, green bottle glass =2g	thick round corroded iron hoop =89g, large thick U shaped nail =85g, rounded lead weight? =54g, dome shaped flat metal fixing =15g	coal x13 =92g	animal bone x3 =33g
C.5	clay pipe stem x2 =3g	clear flat glass x5 =7g	thick corroded iron bolt =49g, corroded iron nails x2 =12g, corroded U shaped iron tack =16g	coal x13 =47g	snail shell =<1g, animal bone x2 =17g
C.6	red/pink CBM =21g		long corroded iron rod =17g	coal x2 =3g, worked flint? x2 =14g	snail shell x3 =<1g, animal bone =12g, tarmac x2 =27g
C.7	pink/yellow flat tile x3 =37g, red CBM x4 =17g	clear flat glass =3g, clear container glass =6g	corroded iron scrap = <1g, corroded thin rod/wire? =14g	worked flint? =6g	
C.8	orange/yellow CBM =2g			worked flint? =5g	snail shell x2 =4g, oyster shell x2 =3g, animal bone =2g
C.8+	red flat tile x2 =28g			flint core? =246g	animal tooth =1g

Table 60: The non-pottery finds excavate from STA/16/3

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C.3	clay pipe stem =2g, yellow CBM x3 =8g	clear container glass x7 =22g, clear flat glass x5 =4g, orange bottle glass =2g	modern screw =4g, corroded iron nails x2 =5g, corroded flat plate of metal =3g, twisted lead window lining? =4g		mother of pearl buttons x2 =<1g, blue plastic top/lid =2g, clunch? X3 =5g
C.4	clay pipe stem x2 =5g, red flat tile x3 =23g	clear container glass =2g, clear flat glass =<1g	coin? =3g, corroded iron nails x6 =41g	coal x2 =5g, slate =7g	red painted asbestos =42g, animal bone x3 =19g
C.5	yellow CBM x2 =1g, red CBM x4 =33g, clay pipe stem =3g			chalk x2 =<1g, coal x2 =13g, very round stone ball =45g	shell =<1g, animal bone x4 =10g, wooden/bone button =<1g
C.6	red flat tile x2 =33g		corroded iron nails x2 =9g		shell =<1g, animal bone x15 =27g
C.7			round head corroded iron nail =2g		animal bone x3 =7g
C.8				stone ball (wedge missing on one side) =181g	

Table 61: The non-pottery finds excavate from STA/16/4

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem x2 =3g, red CBM x10 =44g, yellow CBM x3 =11g	clear container glass x5 =12g, green bottle glass x3 =17g, orange bottle glass =15g, clear flat glass x4 =4g	modern nail =<1g, corroded iron nails x8 =40g, clothes peg spring =1g, corroded wire fragments x6 =9g	slate x4 =18g, coal x26 =25g, burnt stone x2 =10g, worked flint? x3 =18g	oyster shell =1g, concrete x6 =14g, mortar x3 =10g, animal bone x3 =12g, red plastic x5 =2g, black roof lining? =<1g, plastic toy wheel on thin metal axel =<1g
C. 2	clay pipe stem x4 =10g, red CBM x33 =118g, yellow CBM x16 =160g	clear container glass x8 =19g, green bottle glass x9 =18g, orange bottle glass x2 =5g, clear flat glass x13 =12g	red milk bottle lid =<1g, corroded iron nails x18 =86g, square corroded iron nails x11 =70g, square long thick corroded iron bolt =108g, corroded iron scraps x13 =32g, slag x2 =25g	coal x99 =181g, slate x7 =16g, worked flint x8 =47g, burnt stone x3 =13g, chalk x2 =24g, squareish soapstone fragment? =3g	green plastic x2 =<1g, shell x8 =3g, concrete x7 =98g, animal bone x9 =18g, mortar x3 =4g, plastic sachet =<1g, blue plastic dolls house sun lounger =7g
C.3	red CBM x21 =124g, yellow CBM x4 =23g, clay pipe stem x4 =6g, clay pipe bowl fragments x3 =3g	clear container glass x13 =24g, clear flat glass x10 =13g, green bottle glass x4 =5g	metal button? =<1g, corroded iron nails x29 =130g, corroded iron scraps x6 =7g, rusted turning head nail with corroded ball at one end? =9g	coal x42 =80g, slate x6 =13g, burnt stone x3 =7g, worked flint? x4 =27g	concrete x4 =69g, oyster shell x2 =5g, animal bone x14 =9g
C.4	clay pipe stem x7 =14g, red flat tile x4 =140g, yellow CBM x7 =50g, red CBM x4 =22g, clay pipe bowl fragment =<1g	green bottle glass x2 =7g, clear container glass x3 =9g, clear flat glass x5 =3g	corroded iron nails x33 =166g, corroded iron scraps x12 =31g	chalk x3 =8g, burnt stone x2 =10g, worked flint x3 =17g, coal x68 =134g, slate x2 =14g	mortar =12g, animal bone x19 =49g, red plastic =<1g, blue plastic =1g
C.5	clay pipe stem x3 =11g, red flat tile =21g, clay pipe bowl fragment =3g, red CBM x5 =26g, yellow CBM x3 =52g	green bottle glass x2 =10g, clear flat glass x3 =2g	corroded iron nails x13 =61g	coal x15 =80g, chalk x3 =3g, burnt stone? x5 =9g, worked flint? x3 =12g	shell x7 =2g, animal bone x9 =22g
C.6	yellow flat tile x7 =175g, red/yellow CBM x8 =71g, clay pipe stem x6 =21g, red/grey brick fragment =209g	green bottle glass x2 =4g, clear flat glass x4 =5g	corroded iron nails x19 =98g, corroded iron scraps x3 =3g	coal x5 =26g, worked flint? =2g	oyster shell =5g, animal bone x22 =104g

Table 62: The non-pottery finds excavate from STA/16/5

No finds were excavated for STA/16/6

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	sewer drain x4 =282g, red flat tile x2 =121g, red CBM x10 =59g, yellow CBM x4 =45g	clear container glass x15 =84g, clear flat glass x28 =86g, green bottle glass x3 =10g	thin metal spring wire =<1g, metal wire =10g, 1980 two pence coin =6g, corroded iron nails x18 =81g, long corroded iron nails x2 =48g, corroded iron screws x2 =12g, corroded metal wire x2 =11g, corroded iron bolts x2 =63g, metal spring clothes peg =2g, corroded metal winding key? =4g, aluminium neck & rim of container =20g, scrunched foil =<1g, metal bracket =12g, slag =9g, metal tube of glue? =8g, Esso token =2g, corroded iron scraps x11 =93g, metal button =2g, rounded metal fixing with fragments of china inside (like a lightbulb shape)	coal x78 =332g, slate x2 =10g	animal bone x6 =9g, concrete x10 =228g, red painted asbestos =5g, white plastic =2g, shell x2 =1g
C. 2	red CBM x18 =150g, clay pipe stem =1g	clear container glass x28 =118g, clear flat glass x14 =21g, orange bottle glass =6g, green bottle glass x2 =<1g, clear glass blob =3g	aluminium bottle cap? =2g, long corroded iron nail =18g, corroded iron nails x22 =82g, metal wire x4 =10g, metal screw =4g, small toy dustbin? =2g, scrunched foil x4 =1g, corroded iron scraps x12 =45g, decorated small rectangular metal plates with fake gems in centre of each - part of a larger chain? x2 =13g	coal x427 =620g, slate =14g	burnt bone =<1g, animal bone x9 =17g, asbestos x5 =46g, concrete x9 =65g, central battery cores x2 =13g, mortar x6 =33g, plastic clothes peg =10g, plastic fragments x3 =<1g, partially melted plastic blob =2g, shell x2 =2g, mother of pearl button =<1g
C.3	red CBM x7 =95	clear container glass x20 =131g, clear flat glass x23 =51g, green bottle glass =2g, clear glass blobs x2 =2g	corroded iron nails x7 =95g, lumps of scrap metal x13 =49g, corroded iron nail =25g, corroded iron strip with nail through the centre =52g, belt buckle =6g, metal washer =5g, metal hoop =6g, small metal buckle part? =3g, fragment of aluminium? =<1g	coal x409 =800g, worked flint =2g, burnt stone? =3g	central battery cores x4 =35g, animal bone x5 =8g, burnt bone =<1g, shell x3 =1g, white Perspex =<1g, black plastic lid =3g, mortar =11g, yellow melted plastic =4g
C.4	clay pipe bowl fragment =1g, red CBM x9 =17g	clear container glass x2 =8g, clear flat glass x4 =14g	corroded iron nails x8 =30g, lump of lead? =16g, round very corroded metal bottle top? =9g, corroded iron scraps x6 =7g	coal x83 =231g, worked flint? x2 =14g	orange twine =<1g, burnt bone =<1g, animal bone x7 =5g, concrete =8g, snail shell x2 =<1g, white plastic wrapper =<1g
C.5		clear flat glass x2 =2g	corroded iron nail =1g	coal x39 =49g	
C.6				worked flint x5 =12g	plastic button =2g, burnt bone =<1g
C.7				coal x6 =6g	snail shell x6 =13g, mortar x11 =37g

Table 63: The non-pottery finds excavate from STA/16/7

12.3.5 2017 test pit finds

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	sewer drain fragment =39g, red CBM x18 =21g, clay pipe stem =<1g	clear container glass x10 =16g, green bottle glass =<1g	square corroded iron nails x7 =89g, corroded iron nails x6 =23g, corroded U shaped iron tack =7g, 1948 farthing coin =3g, 1979 one penny coin =4g, scrunched foil x4 =<1g, folded lead? =36g, round corroded metal washer with small hole in centre =16g	coal 4 =17g, slate x12 =20g	strips of plastic x3 =<1g, clear plastic =1g, melted plastic =<1g, white plastic tube end/lid =<1g, asbestos =4g, concrete x3 =263g, rectangular white plastic object (electrical related?) =2g, mortar =26g, plastic tubing =<1g, animal bone x6 =5g, shell x4 =17g, black plastic tube fragment =2g, very degraded black linoleum fragments x4 =2g
C. 2	red CBM x69 =205g, clay pipe stem =1g, pink/yellow CBM x5 =47g	clear container glass x16 =60g, clear flat glass x11 =13g	metal nail file =5g, corroded iron nails x28 =168g, modern nails x3 =6g, modern screw =2g, corroded iron scraps x12 =19g, corroded iron lump =93g, thick corroded iron bolt =48g, scrunched foil x2 =<1g, small keyhole cover =1g, end of a shotgun cartridge =4g, scrap lead? x2 =12g	slate x16 =66g, worked flint x2 =1g, coal x8 =12g, burnt stone =3g	black plastic comb fragment =3g, black linoleum fragments x18 =6g, degraded elastic band =<1g, ling brown laces? =5g, concrete x5 =127g, shell x6 =71g, oyster shell x2 =2g, cockle shell =1g, animal bone x14 =11g, melted plastic =2g, Perspex =1g
C.3	red CBM x21 =83g, sewer drain fragment =6g, yellow CBM =1g, yellow/grey brick fragment =843g, pink CBM =13g	clear flat glass x6 =17g, clear container glass x15 =58g, green bottle glass =2g, black glass? button =2g, clear glass marble =5g, green glass? bead =4g	modern screw =5, metal clothes peg spring =2g, metal wire x2 =3g, hexagonal rivet head? =6g, flat metal plates with holes through them x2 =7g, corroded iron nails x38 =192g, square corroded iron nails x5 =47g, corroded iron bolts x9 =91g, small nails? x2 =6g, partially melted aluminium lid =3g, corroded iron lump =49g, scrunched metal milk bottle lid =<1g	coal x7 =46g, slate x12 =27g	animal bone x9 =13g, white Perspex x4 =5g, sea shell =1g, green plastic strip =<1g, fragment of green plastic =<1g, mortar =17g, thin black fabric =3g, beige material fragment =2g, concrete x3 =9g, black linoleum fragment <1g, concrete lump with red plastic key ring and blue plastic key attached to it =53g
C.4	clay small ball? =4g, yellow brick fragment =122g, red CBM x14 =38g, clay pipe stem x2 =3g, clay pipe bowl fragment =1g	green bottle glass x4 =80g, clear container glass x5 =19g, clear flat glass x5 =8g	old metal pick up 'jacks' toy =3g, corroded iron lump x9 =307g, corroded iron nails x22 =124g, modern screw =3g, rounded corroded bottle top =16g, flat square corroded plate of metal with round hole through centre =22g, 1971? one penny coin =3g, thick corroded iron bolt =63g	slate x15 =46g, slate pencil =2g, coal x9 =14g	Perspex x2 =4g, green plastic counter (tiddly wink?) =<1g, beige fragment of material =14g, shell x2 =2g, animal bone x12 =16g, carved long bone, tapered at one end =5g, carved wooden button with a flower design =<1g
C.5	clay pipe stem x2 =3g, yellow CBM x4 =99g	clear flat glass =2g	corroded iron nails x4 =31g, corroded screw =5g	coal x3 =27g, slate x15 =37g	animal bone =3g

C.6	yellow CBM x2 =3g		metal detachable can ring pull? =<1g	coal x19 =13g, slate x4 =3g, worked flint =<1g	snail shells x3 =6g, animal bone =<1g
C.7				coal x4 =<1g, worked flint? x3 =4g, burnt stone? 2 =2g	tiny shell =<1g, animal bone =1g
C.8				coal x2 =3g	tiny snail shell x7 =<1g tiny sea shell =<1g, flat snail shell =1g, mortar =3g
C.9	red flat tile x6 =260g, red CBM x3 =9g			coal x26 =23g, slate x2 =2g	animal bone x6 =64g, central battery core =19g, flat snail shell x18 =8g, oyster shell =3g, flat tiny snail shells x24 =<1g, tiny sea shells x37 =1g, normal snail shell =2g

Table 64: The non-pottery finds excavate from STA/17/1

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	modern red/pink CBM x5 =43g, modern red tile x2 =49g, red CBM x4 =16g	clear flat glass x7 =22g	small modern nail =2g, modern cross head screw =1g, small metal 'grate' fragments x2 =6g, scrunched foil =<1g	coal x14 =18g, worked flint x2 =4g	concrete =71g
C. 2	red flat tile =47g, clay pipe stem x2 =2g, clay pipe bowl fragments x2 =2g, modern red/pink CBM x11 =43g	clear flat glass x6 =20g, orange bottle glass =1g	small corroded iron nail =4g	coal x13 =15g, slate x2 =2g, worked flint? x2 =5g	thin fragments of plastic x3 =<1g, animal bone x9 =5g
C.3	clay pipe stem =3g, red CBM x2 =9g, modern red/pink CBM =48g, sewer drain =33g	clear container glass =2g, clear flat glass x10 =80g	small square corroded iron nails x2 =8g, small corroded iron nails x2 =4g, scrap metal =3g	coal =<1g, worked flint =2g, round stone ball (possibly burnt?) =32g	animal bone x30 =45g, concrete x2 =25g, shell =1g
C.4	clay pipe stem x2 =2g		slag =1g, small corroded iron nail =2g, small corroded iron loop =2g, scrunched aluminium =<1g	coal x8 =5g, worked flint x2 =4g, round stone ball =63g	animal bone x116 =223g
C.5					animal bone x3 =5g, shell =<1g
From side of test pit					animal bone x107 =238g

Table 65: The non-pottery finds excavate from STA/17/2

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x4 =10g, yellow/pink CBM x2 =2g		scrunched foil =<1g, small white painted door hook =3g, corroded iron rod with hook at one end =33g, slag =4g	worked flint? x3 =4g, coal x13 =14g	blue plastic golf tee =1g, red plastic fragments x2 =<1g, animal bone =<1g, cement? =5g,
C. 2	red CBM x4 =6g	green bottle glass x4 =10g, clear flat glass x4 =6g, clear container glass =1g	square corroded iron nails x3 =9g, corroded iron nail =11g, corroded iron scraps x11 =34g	slate =<1g	mortar =35g
C.3	red CBM x7 =40g, yellow CBM x4 =1g	green bottle glass x3 =8g, clear container glass x7 =17g, clear flat glass x7 =4g	slag x2 =12g, corroded iron nails x2 =6g, corroded iron scraps x7 =18g	coal x10 =7g	white Perspex =<1g, animal bone x3 =1g
C.4	yellow and white field drain fragments x4 =247g, red CBM x2 =3g	clear container glass =2g, clear flat glass x3 =5g	corroded iron scrap sx41 =88g, corroded iron nail =3g	coal x27 =30g, worked flint? =<1g	oyster shell =1g, animal bone x3 =23g
C.5	yellow CBM =1g	green bottle glass =<1g	corroded iron scraps x5 =3g	chalk x6 =10g, coal x7 =2g	animal bone =1g
C.6	red flat tile =98g, red CBM x2 =2g, yellow CBM =6g		slag x2 =7g, metal wire =2g	coal x2 =2g, sandstone? =85g	shell x2 =<1g
C.7				sandstone x2 =12g, coal =<1g	oyster shell =<1g, sea shell =<1g

Table 66: The non-pottery finds excavate from STA/17/3

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1				worked flint? =17g	
C. 2	red CBM x2 =<1g	orange bottle glass =<1g	tiny nail =1g, square corroded iron nails x2 =8g, slag =<1g	worked flint x4 =17g, coal x3 =<1g	grey strip of plastic =3g
C.3			large corroded iron horseshoe =318g	round stone ball =14g, worked flint? x4 =5g	animal tooth =1g
C.4			small corroded iron horseshoe =168g	worked flint? x9 =32g	animal bone x2 =28g
C.5				worked flint? x5 =9g	animal bone =5g
C.6				worked flint x16 =163g, burnt stone =2g	animal tooth =4g
C.7				worked flint x16 =57g, burnt stone =2g, coal =<1g	animal bone x2 =7g
C.8				worked flint x9 =18g	charcoal x7 =<1g
C.9				coal =<1g, worked flint x3 =23g	charcoal x2 =<1g, animal bone x6 =61g, oyster shell =12g, shell fragments x3 =1g
C.10				worked flint? x5 =72g	charcoal x2 =<1g, animal bone x2 =4g, oyster shell x2 =10g

Table 67: The non-pottery finds excavate from STA/17/4

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM =<1g, yellow CBM =3g		corroded iron nail =4g	coal x2 =2g, worked flint? x6 =9g	
C. 2	red CBM x2 =6g, yellow CBM =2g	clear flat glass =<1g	corroded iron lump =2g	coal x8 =5g, worked flint? x2 =13g, burnt stone? =3g	shell x2 =<1g
C.3	red CBM x6 =5g	clear container glass =<1g, green bottle glass =<1g	end of a shotgun cartridge =6g, slag =4g	coal x7 =7g, worked flint? x9 =8g	snail shell =<1g, oyster shell =<1g
C.4				worked flint? =2g, burnt stone? =3g	snail shell x8 =<1g
C.6					mortar? =1g

Table 68: The non-pottery finds excavate from STA/17/5

12.4 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 Stapleford between 2013 and 2017 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/cambridgeshire/stapleford showing the distribution of other classes of data not depicted in this appendix.

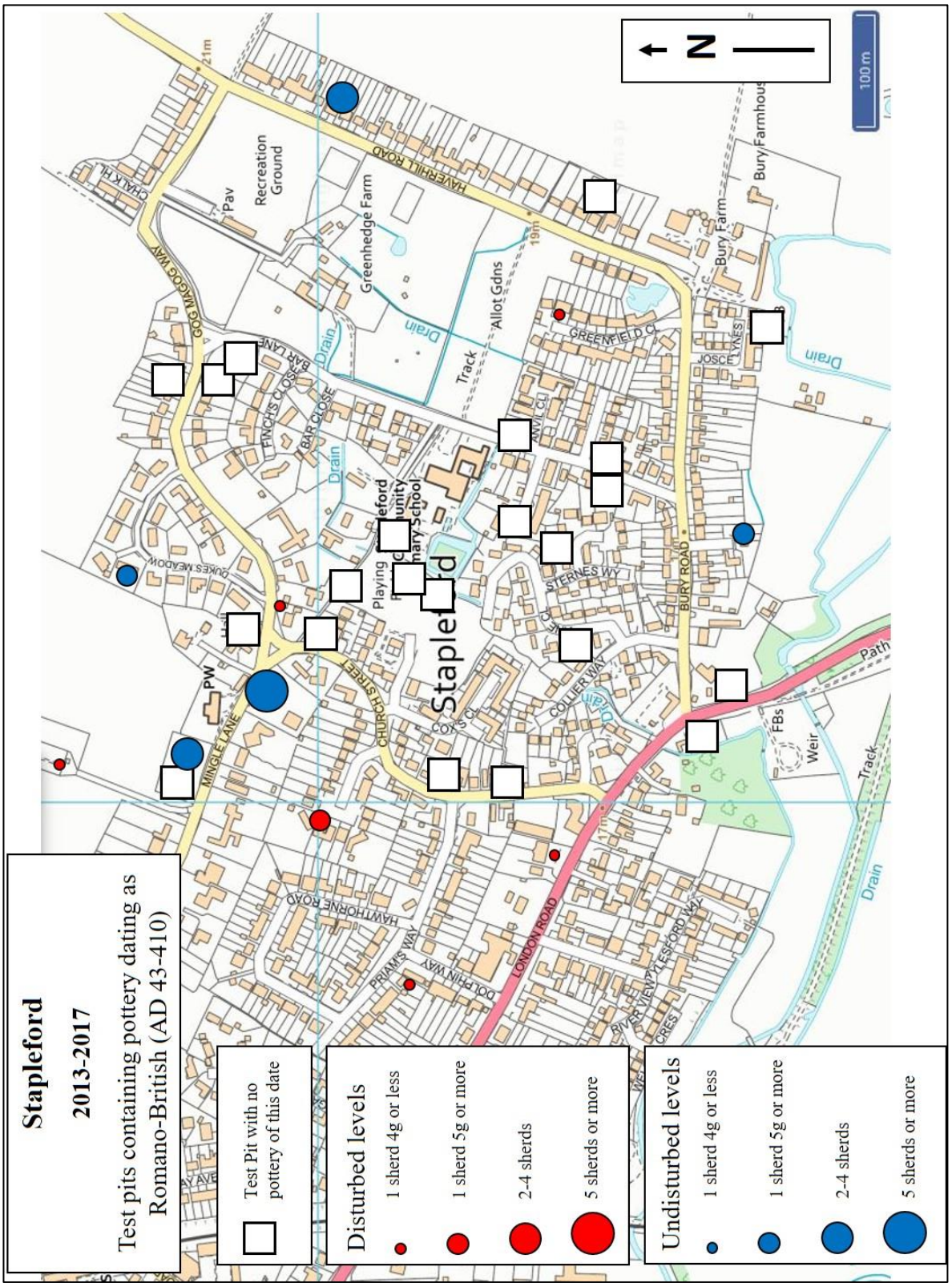

Figure 48: Romano-British pottery distribution map from all the Stapleford test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service. 1, 5.000

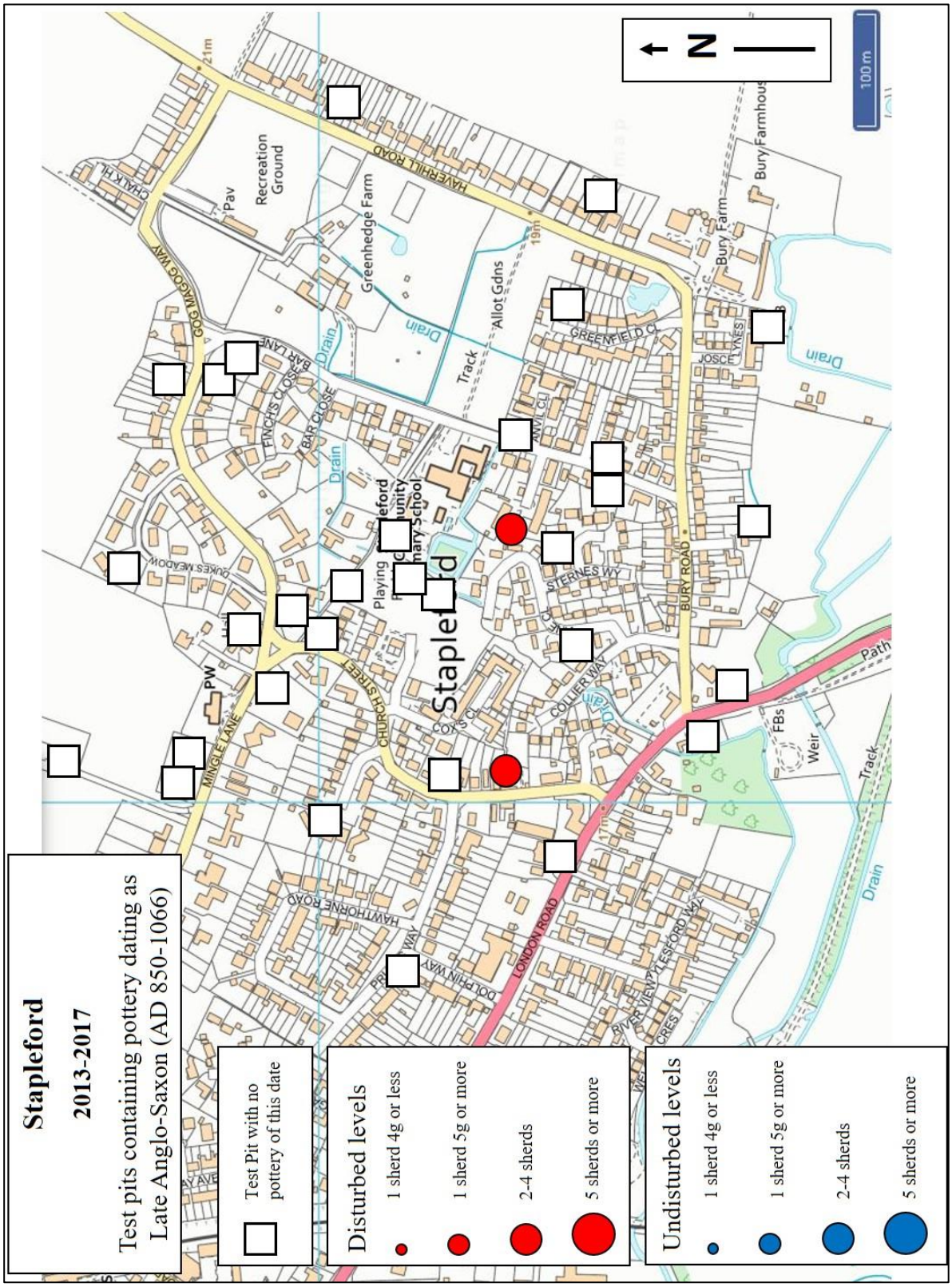

Figure 49: Late Anglo-Saxon pottery distribution map from all the Stapleford test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service. 1, 5.000

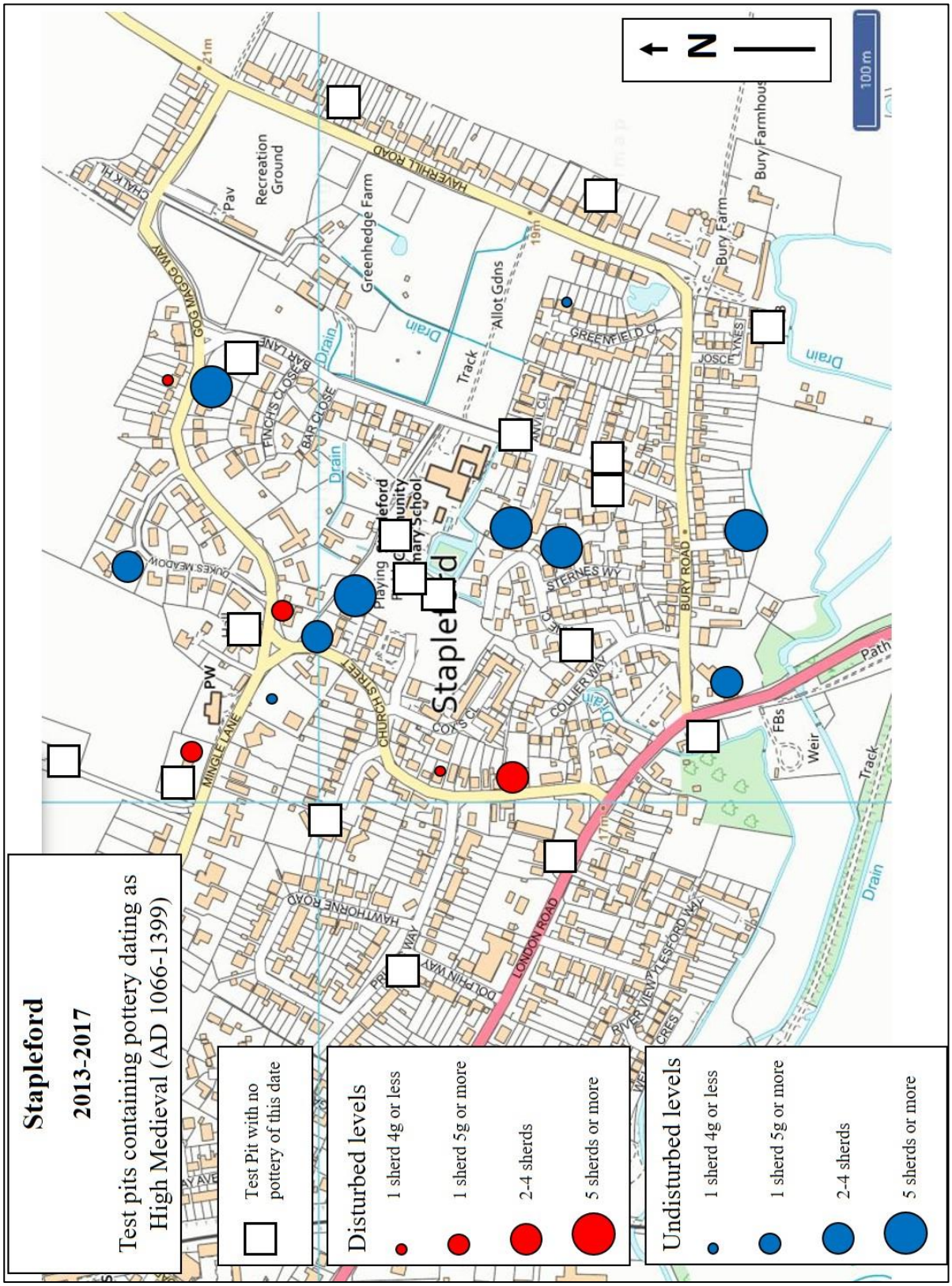

Figure 50: High medieval pottery distribution map from all the Stapleford test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service. 1, 5.000

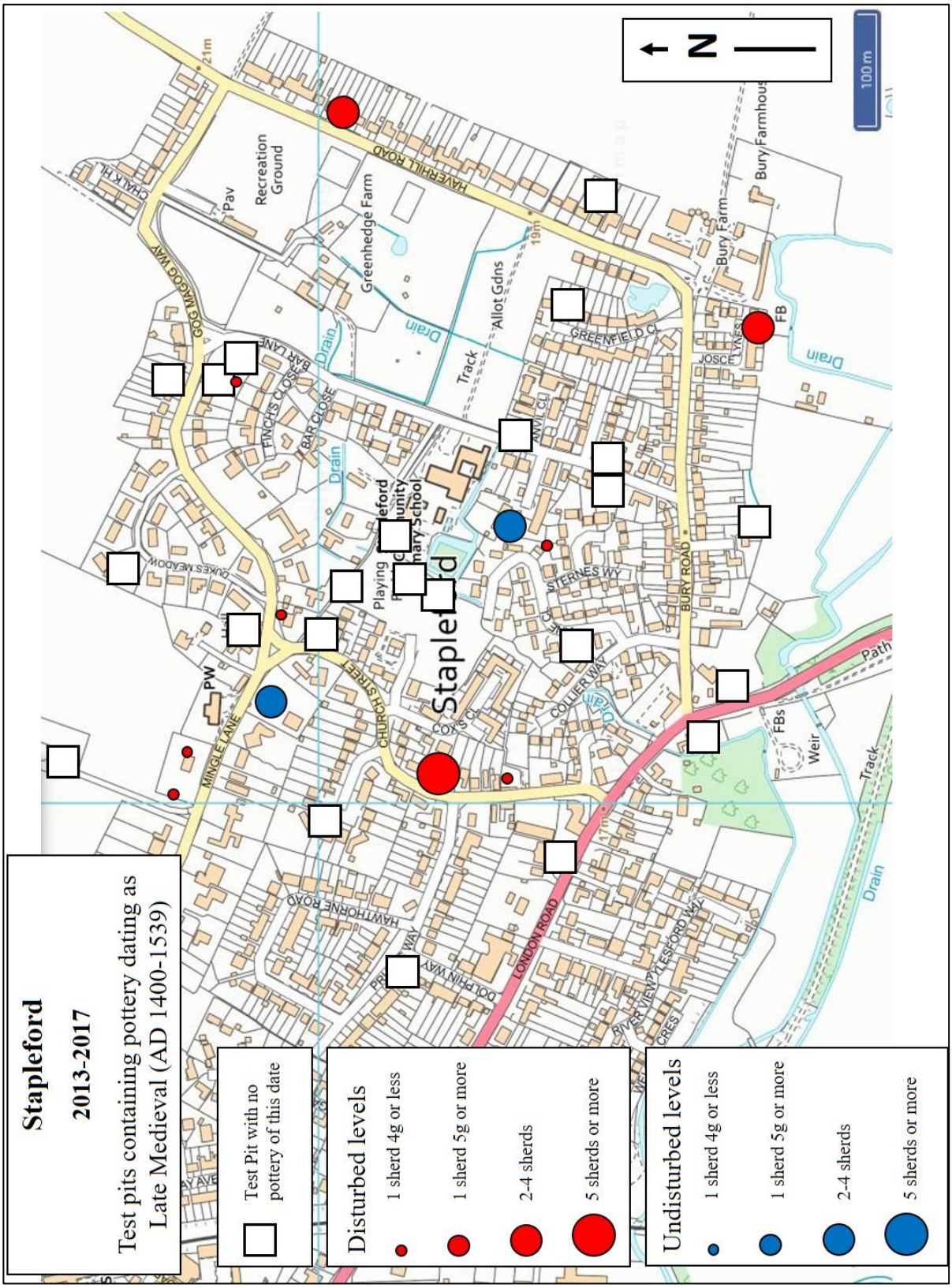

Figure 51: Late medieval pottery distribution map from all the Stapleford test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service. 1, 5.000

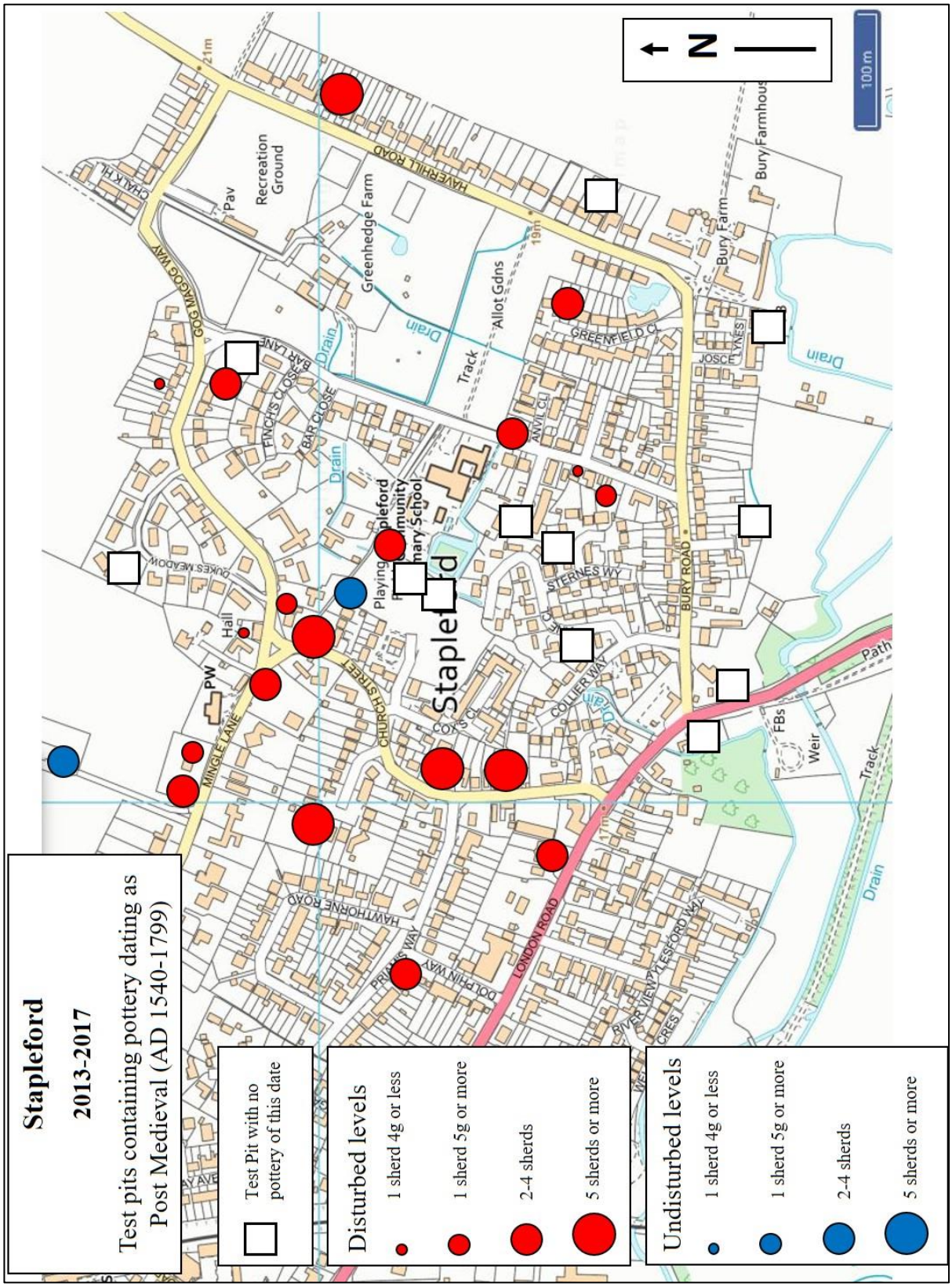

Figure 52: Post medieval pottery distribution map from all the Stapleford test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service. 1, 5.000

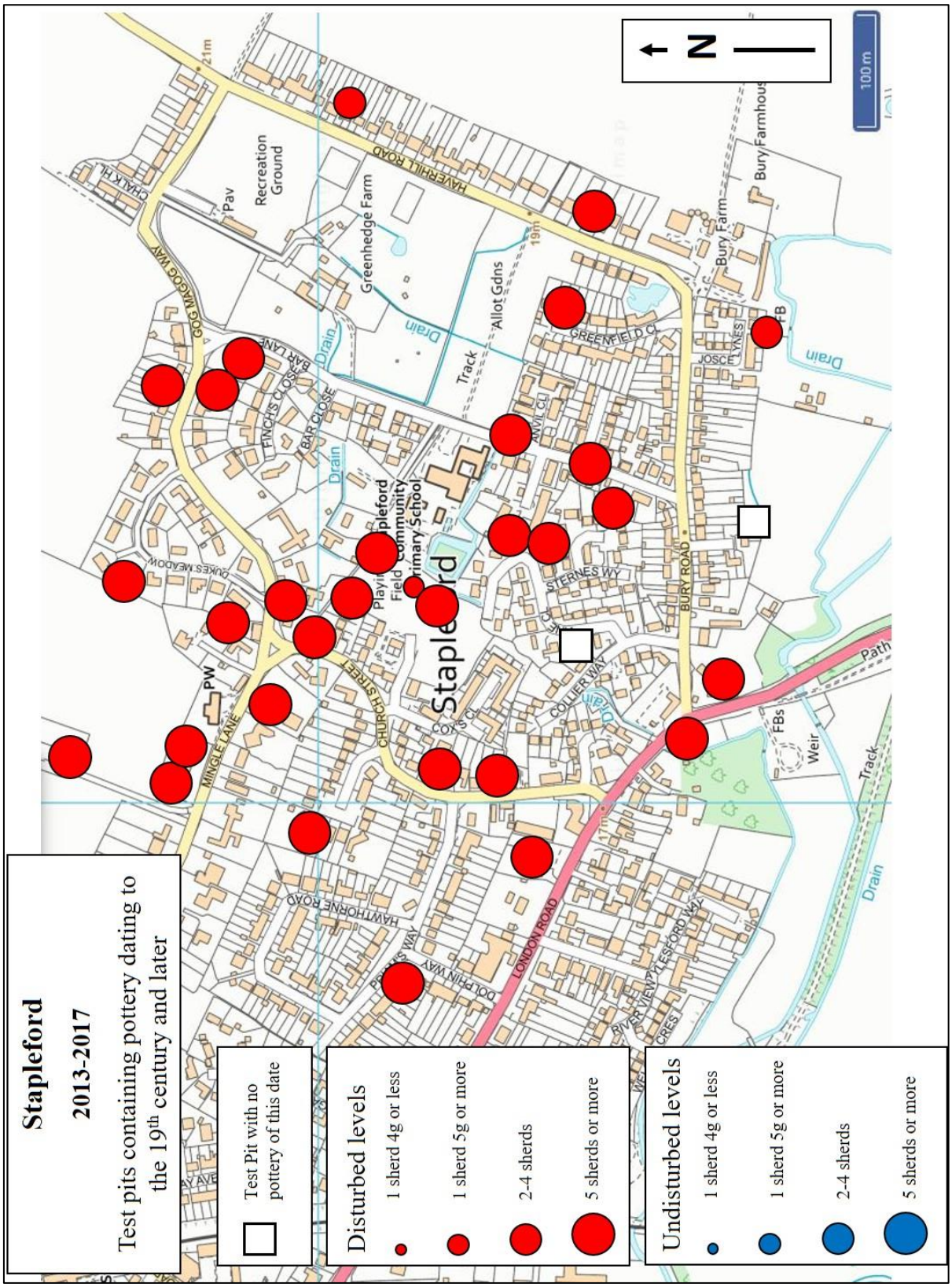

Figure 53: 19th century and later pottery distribution map from all the Stapleford test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service. 1, 5.000