





Archaeological Test Pit Excavations in Pirton, Hertfordshire 2007 – 2014

Catherine Collins















Archaeological Test Pit Excavations in Pirton, Hertfordshire in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014

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Front cover photograph: Pirton's 100th test pit (© Pirton Local History Group)









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1 Summary

Two-day test pit excavations were undertaken in the village of Pirton in North Hertfordshire between May 2007 and month 2014. In that time a total of 115 1m² archaeological test pits were excavated, 36 of which by 140 school pupils from 21 local secondary schools as part of the Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) programme run by Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) out of the Department of Archaeology at the University of Cambridge. The rest of the 79 test pits were excavated by members of the Pirton Local History Group with local residents and volunteers.

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

A small number of lithics were excavated from the test pits that date as later prehistoric with pottery dating to the Neolithic, Bronze and Iron Ages, likely attracted to this area for the natural resources, including the springs to the north of the current settlement. There were likely areas of substantial settlement during the Roman period, despite not being along any known Roman roads, again mainly in the area around the springs, although archaeological evidence was found through the current village. The first evidence for Early to Mid-Anglo Saxon activity for Pirton was also recorded through the test pitting strategy, but the village as it is seen today developed from several separate foci of settlement during the Late Anglo Saxon period. Pirton was at its peak during the high medieval period, away from the existing greens was formed a new planned settlement in the shadow of the newly built motte and bailey castle. The various socio-economic factors of the 14th century, including the Black Death took their toll on the settlement that had lost its wealth and prosperity by this time, and never really regained it. Pirton was a mainly agriculturally focused rural settlement through the post medieval and later until an increase in 20th century development and expansion, which Pirton then developed into the thriving village seen today.





2 Introduction

A total of 115 1m² archaeological test pits were excavated over 15, two-day digging events, held over eight years in the village of Pirton, just outside of Hitchin in North Hertfordshire. Yearly this breaks down as five test pits excavated in 2007. 23 in 2008. 28 in 2009, 26 in 2010, 21 in 2011, five in 2012, four in 2013 and three in 2014. The majority of the test pits were excavated in residential gardens where local residents offered spaces to dig, but test pits were also excavated in open fields and orchards. Thirty-six of the test pits were excavated by 140 secondary school students from 21 local schools and the remaining 79 pits were dug by members of Pirton Local History Group with local residents and volunteers. The school led excavations between 2007 and 2011 were funded by Aim Higher Hertfordshire and the European Social Fund until 2008. Between 2008 and 2010 funding derived from the Higher Education Council for England (HEFCE) and from 2011 onwards was from the Widening Participation Fund at the University of Cambridge. The excavations were initially undertaken as part of the Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) designed to investigate currently occupied rural settlements (CORS) and was organised and supervised by Access Cambridge Archaeology, based in the Department of Archaeology, in the University of Cambridge.

2.1 Access Cambridge Archaeology

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

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

2.2 The Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA)

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





On HEFA, participants spend two days running their own small (1m²) archaeological excavation within living villages, just like thousands did in TV's Big Dig in 2003 and Michael Wood's Great British Story in 2012, with the aim of applying and developing a wide range of learning skills, boosting their academic confidence and giving them a taste of life and learning at university level. They make new discoveries for and about themselves, and in the process contribute to the university's CORS research into the development of rural communities and settlements in the past. The third day is spent in the University of Cambridge analysing the excavation results in discussive learning sessions which aim to engage and challenge participants, prepare them to produce a written analysis for assessment as well as provide an inspirational and positive experience of higher education. After the field academy, learners receive detailed individual feedback on their data collection, personal, learning and thinking skills developed during the fieldwork as well as their reporting and research skills exhibited in the written assignment, which will support applications to further and higher education.

2.3 Test pit excavation and rural settlement studies

Rural settlement has long been a crucial area of research for medieval archaeology (Gerrard 2003: Lewis et al 2001), notably since the pioneering work of W. G. Hoskins, Maurice Beresford and John Hurst in the 1940s and 1950s (Hoskins 1955; Beresford 1957; Beresford & Hurst 1971), but until recently attention was focused largely on the minority of medieval settlements which are today deserted or extensively shrunken. Currently occupied rural settlements (CORS), overlain by domestic housing and related buildings of living secular communities - the villages, hamlets and small towns of today - were generally largely disregarded as targets for research-driven excavation. Very few regions have seen any systematic researchdriven primary investigation aimed at CORS, and most of that which has taken place has not involved excavation, including those of a survey based nature (Roberts 1987; Roberts and Wrathmell 2000; Roberts and Wrathmell 2003). However, recent attempts to redress this bias in favour of the majority of medieval rural settlements which are still inhabited have opened up new areas for debate which are beginning to call into question established theories about the development of rural settlement in the historic period (Aston & Gerrard 1999; Jones & Page 2007). However, despite these recent advances, the number of CORS to have seen methodical researchorientated investigation including excavation remains very small. In order to begin to resolve this problem, Access Cambridge Archaeology, working with members of the public including school pupils, has carried out test pit excavations in more than 30 CORS, most in eastern England. This will help allow the evidence upon which knowledge and understanding of the origins and development of the medieval rural settlement pattern of eastern England is based, to be more representative of the entire range of medieval settlements, not just on the minority of sites which are currently deserted (Lewis 2005, 2006; 2007a; 2007b, 2008, 2009, 2012 and 2013).





3 Aims, objectives and desired outcomes

3.1 Aims

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

3.2 Objectives

The objectives of test pit excavations in Pirton 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 Pirton 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 Pirton 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 Pirton.





4 Methodology

The 2007 to 2011 test pitting in Pirton was organised by ACA in conjunction with the Pirton Local History Group, with both the excavation and recording following the standard Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) instruction handbook and recording booklet. The test pitting that was undertaken between 2012 and 2014 followed the ACA recording system but was solely organised by the Pirton Local History Group.

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

The test pits are all 1m² and the turf, if present, was removed in neat squares by hand. Each test pit is excavated in a series of 10cm spits or contexts, to a maximum depth of 1.2m. The horizontal surface of each context/spit is then drawn at 1:10 scale before excavation, a photograph taken and the colour recorded with reference to a standardised colour chart, included in the written handbook. A pro-forma recording system was used by the students to record their test pit excavation. This comprises a 16-page pro-forma *Test Pit Record* booklet which has been developed by ACA for use with students and members of the public with no previous archaeological experience. The site code is PIR/year, so PIR/07 for 2007, PIR/08 for 2008, PIR/09 for 2009, PIR/10 for 2010, PIR/11 for 2011 PIR/12 for 2012, PIR/13 for 2013 and PIR/14 for 2014.

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

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





the excavation archives will be as complete as possible, but any requests to return finds to owners will be agreed.





5 Pirton

5.1 The village today

The village of Pirton is situated in north Hertfordshire, just over 4km northwest of the town of Hitchin and c.24km directly north of St Albans in the south of the county and centred on TL 14695 31665 at the church (figure 1). The village is also set equidistant between both the A1M and the M1 motorways and the northern extent of The Chilterns Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty encroaches the western end of the parish up to Hitchin Road and Priors Hill.¹ The village parish is approximately 5.4km across at its widest extent with part of the parish boundary following the course of the River Oughton to the south and Shillington parish in Bedfordshire to the north and west (figure 2).



Figure 1: Map of England with a close up insert of East Anglia with the village of Pirton highlighted in red

Pirton has a population of about 1274 people, as recorded on the 2011 national census and has a very active community with a village shop and post office, two pubs, village hall, primary school, two churches and large recreational areas with a sports and social club.² The layout of the village is as a nucleated settlement, in a roughly triangular form with three main roads leading into the settlement. These are

¹ <u>http://www.chilternsaonb.org/explore-enjoy/interactive-map.html</u> (Accessed October 2014)

² <u>http://www.pirtonparishcouncil.org.uk/village</u> (Accessed October 2014)





Shillington Road out to the northwest (to Shillington), Holwell Road to the northeast (to Holwell) and Hitchin Road to the south (leading to Hitchin) (figure 2). Pirton is also very much a commuter village now, with the majority of residents commuting to Hitchin and London, although a small percentage have businesses in the parish (Pirton Village Design Group 2003)

The core of the village is clustered around St Mary's Church, a Grade I listed building dating from the 12th century and the remains of the motte and bailey castle, to the south of which is also considered to be the remains of either a village or manorial settlement. There are a total of 56 listed buildings in the parish, mostly 17th and 18th century houses, although a number also date from the 15th or 16th century.

A diverse range of building types also exist within the village make up, the listed building mainly consists of timber framing, thatched roofs and clay tiled or rendered walls. From the 19th century, a common building material was Arlesey white brickwork, from which a number of terrace cottages were built (*Ibid*).



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

The conservation area of Pirton was originally designated in October 1969 and updated in 1979. It encompasses a large area of the village, including all the land between Hitchin Road, Crab Tree Lane and Walnut Tree Road in the south of the village as well as extending north along the eastern side of Royal Oak Lane only. The conservation area also includes the length of the High Street as well as Shillington Lane (up to the junction with Priors Hill) and further north only Burge End Lane and including both Burge End Farm and Hammonds Farm (figure 3).







Figure 3: The village of Pirton and the extent of the conservation area in blue © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 10,000

5.2 Geology and Topography

Hertfordshire is an inland county in East Anglia and is bordered by Bedfordshire to the north and west, Cambridgeshire to the north, Essex to the east, London to the south and Buckinghamshire to the southwest. As already mentioned Pirton lies on the northern edge of the Chilterns in the far north of the county and is set in a generally large open flat farming landscape with remnant hedgerow boundaries and little in the way of remaining woodlands.³ The lowest areas of the parish are towards the north and east of the village which sit at between 56m OD and 59m OD, as well as to the River Oughton that also comprises the southern boundary of the parish. The highest points in the parish are to its south western corner, where it reaches a height of 136m OD at the Hanging Hill Plantation just south of High Down House.

³<u>http://www.north-</u>

herts.gov.uk/index/environment_and_planning/planning/planning_policy_and_projects-2/evidence_base/landscape_character_assessment.htm (Accessed October 2014)





The geology of the Chilterns and Pirton is that of chalk and chalk marl, which are capped by superficial deposits of sand and gravel that are mixed in with lenses of silt, clay or peat, depending on the site.⁴

⁴ <u>http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?location=Pirton</u> (Accessed October 2014)





6 Archaeological and Historical Background

6.1 Historical Background

The name Pirton, or *Peritone* as it was described in the Domesday Book of 1086 derives from the Old English words of '*pirige*' and '*tun*' to mean the 'pear orchard or farmstead where pear trees grow' (Mills 2011).

Before the Domesday Book however, there was written a tax assessment of all the Anglo Saxon tribes in the kingdom of Mercia, south of the River Humber. This was called the Tribal Hidage and was compiled sometime between the 7th and 9th centuries AD. It lists all 35 tribes of the region together with the number of hides that were assigned to each territory. Pirton may well have been in an area belonging to the *Hicce* tribe that were based around Hitchin and were generally regarded to be a small tribe as they were assessed to have only 300 hides⁵. The name *Hicce* may also suggest that the tribe was British rather than Anglo Saxon (at least until it was taken over by Mercia), as it likely refers to a Celtic word *sicco* meaning dry, which was also probably a reference to the River Hiz.⁶ Other nearby tribes that may have influenced the development of Pirton were the *Cilternsaete* to the southwest in the Chiltern Hills and the East Seaxe (the East Saxons) who controlled eastern Hertfordshire and all of Essex.⁷

There is one entry of *Peritone* in the Domesday Book, part of the Domesday survey, compiled in 1086; the translation of which can be seen below. Additional information about understanding the Domesday Book is available online.⁸

Pirton belonged in the Hundred of Hitchin with the land owned by Ralph de Limesy, a Norman Knight. It states that '*it is assessed at 10 hides. There is land for 20 ploughs. In demesne are 2 hides and there are 6 ploughs. There are 24 villans with a priest and 29 bordars have 12 ploughs, and there can be 2 more. There is an English Knight and 1 sokeman with 4 cottars. There are 4 mills rendering 73s 4d. On the land of the Englishman and the Sokeman that is on 2 hides, dwell 1 villan and 8 cottars. There is meadow for 10 ploughs. There are 10 slaves, pasture for the livestock of the vill and woodland for 500 pigs, from pasture and woodland 10s. In all it is worth £20, when received £22, TRE £25. Archbishop Stigand held this manor and there were 2 sokemen and they are there still, they could not sell' (Williams & Martin 2003).*

Ralph de Limesy was also the founder of Hertford Priory, as a cell to St Albans, and he also granted the church at Pirton to the Priory of St Mary in Hertford when it was built in the 12th century and consisting of a chancel, nave and central tower only (HHER 4315). It was then much altered during the 14th century and following

⁵ <u>http://www.northhertsmuseum.org/tag/hicce/</u> (Accessed November 2014)

⁶ Ibid

⁷<u>http://www.north-herts.gov.uk/index/leisure_and_culture/local_history/early_middle_ages.htm</u> (Accessed October 2014)

⁸ <u>http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/domesday/</u> (for general information and <u>https://opendomesday.org/place/TL1431/pirton/</u> for Pirton specifically (Accessed February 2019))





centuries, starting with the construction of a south transept (although that has since been demolished) as well as further alterations and additions.⁹ Two large test pits that were excavated around the base of the church in 2006 noted that these later improvements, either during the 19th century or after World War Two, had already disturbed a lot of the ground , potentially also including some earlier burials (Hounsell 2004). The current church is situated on the same site as the original built by de Limesy and is within the outer castle bailey (see below).

De Limesy held Pirton as one manor, which by the end of the 12th century had passed to the Oddingselles at which time the remainder of the manor of Pirton was divided between the two Oddingselles sons (William and Hugh) during the 13th century.¹⁰ These two manors became known as the Manor of Pirton (belonging to William Oddingselles) and the Manor of Oddingselles (belonging to Hugh Oddingselles). The manor of Pirton included the land at Old Hall (now known as Docwra Manor on Great Green) and High Down and was eventually passed from the Oddingselles by marriage to the Lindsey's, the Pinkney's and then also by marriage to the Clinton family who held the manor until the mid-15th century. During the 16th and 17th centuries the manor belonged to the Docwra family, until by marriage it passed to the Warburton family, before it was finally sold to Ralph Radcliffe of Hitchin in the early to mid-18th century (Holiday 1964).

The manor of Oddingselles was set in the far north of the village and included Burge End Farm and Hammonds Farm and stayed in the Oddingselles family from Hugh until the early 16th century, when it was transferred to Richard Dycons. Only two years later the manor was conveyed to the trust of Eton College, with whom it remained until the 18th century (*Ibid*).

The land belonging to Hertford Priory was known as Rectory Manor in Pirton and remained in the priory's hand until the dissolution of the monasteries during the mid - 16th century, when it was granted to Sir Anthony Denny. The manor was then sold again into the later 16th century, after which it changed hands a number of times, before finally passing to the Weedon family in the mid-20th century (*Ibid*).

In the centre of the village lie the remains of an earthwork motte and bailey castle, known locally at Toot Hill (HHER 32). This scheduled ancient monument consists of an oval motte, c.100m in diameter and 6.7m in height, surrounded by a ditch fed by a spring, 2.5m in depth. Baileys exist both on the western and eastern sides of the motte, the western bailey being the smaller of the two and the eastern bailey containing the parish church of St Mary. The scheduled site also includes an area to the south of the bailey, known as The Bury (HHER 746), which consists of the remnants of a planned town layout with an east to west roadway, building platforms as well as small ponds and ditches and banks that illustrate the position of land boundaries. The ditches surrounding the whole site, like the ditch to the motte would have been mostly filled with water and that the pond that still remains today along the High Street to the northeast of the site, may well have been part of the original moat (HHER 12426).

It seems most likely that the castle fortifications that were there would have been of a wooden construction, perhaps a tower and palisade as there is no evidence for any masonry on site. The date of its construction is also under contention, although the

⁹ <u>http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=43577&strquery</u>= (Accessed November 2014)

¹⁰ <u>http://www.pirtonhistory.org.uk/about-the-village/</u> (Accessed October 2014)





general assumption is that it is of Saxo Norman or high medieval date, perhaps dating to the time of the conquest and built by Robert de Limesy or one of his successors, or that it may have been of 12th century date, when the church was built and during the time of the period of anarchy between Stephen and Matilda (Hofton 2007). It has also been said that the height of the motte is more typical of an 11th century design, but this again is just speculation.¹¹

As the castle at Pirton is one of a cluster in the area (other examples are known from Great Wymondley, Cainhoe and Meppershall), it has also been suggested that these were all built to control the route through the Hitchin Gap (also known as the Goring Gap). This is an area of flat land between the Chiltern Hills in the north and Berkshire Downs in the south and is the narrowest gap along the Thames Valley.¹²

The name of Toot Hill though may suggest that the site has its origins in the Anglo Saxon period as the names means 'Look Out' in Old English, but as the first referral to the motte as Toot Hill in documentary evidence was only the 18th century, it may have been a more recent referral (Hofton 2007).

Likely into the medieval period and certainly through the post medieval period (where records survive better), it is recorded that the main industry in Pirton was agriculture, particularly the growing of corn, which was a traditional crop to be grown in East Anglia given the relatively flat nature of the land, the soils and the climate (Holiday 1964). The presence of four mills that were recorded at the time of the Domesday Survey suggests that the idea of corn growing was already well established, particularly also given the small area of land that was left as woodland for pigs. Sheep grazing also became well established in the Pirton landscape, particularly as the nature of chalk slopes were prefect for sheep to graze and the demand for wool was highest in the east due to the success and wealth generated by the wool industry (*Ibid*).

Before the Enclosure Act of 1818, Pirton comprised 'five open fields containing clocks of half acre strips surrounding the nucleated settlement, which included all farmsteads' (Hofton 2004). This act of parliament meant there was an improvement in productivity and yield as both land owners and tenants had more control over the land and what was grown and any common rights to land were abolished.¹³ In Pirton the enclosure act affected a change in the landscape as old boundaries were moved or lost altogether, but it had little effect on the settlement itself. These major changes to the land and its people have been noted by Hofton (2004) and summarised thusly:

- Absentee landlords consolidated land around their farms
- No new farms were built on new enclosures
- Small proprietor's holdings were concentrated in the northeast of the parish
- Rents significantly increased
- Tithes were commuted but proprietors lost land
- A new road was built linking Pirton to Hitchin, which avoided the turnpike, while other roads were improved

¹¹ <u>www.north-herts.gov.uk/pirton_the_bury.pdf</u> (Accessed October 2014)

 ¹² <u>http://www.goringgapwalks.co.uk/about-the-goring-gap.html</u> (Accessed November 2014)
¹³ <u>http://www.parliament.uk/about/living-</u>

heritage/transformingsociety/towncountry/landscape/overview/enclosingland/ (Accessed November 2014)





- Manorial and parish boundaries were defined, along with roads, bridle paths and footpaths
- Old water courses were improved and sixteen new drainage channels were made
- Three new public gravel pits were identified for maintaining the roads



Figure 4: 1880's OS Map of Pirton $\textcircled{\sc c}$ Crown Copyright/database right 2018. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 10,000

None of the immediate roads around Pirton were part of the Local Acts of Parliament to create turnpike roads. The closest to the village was the Hitchin to Bedford turnpike (that also went through Shefford) which was authorised in 1757.¹⁴ As already mentioned, it was part of the enclosure act in the early 19th century which enabled additional roads into Hitchin to be constructed, including a new road to avoid the turnpike.

No railway line has ever come through Pirton, but the village proximity to Hitchin, and its new railway line that was opened in 1850, meant that access to the village and surrounding area for both people and goods was much easier in the 19th century. Hitchin is on the main line north from London and also became a major junction station in 1850, for both the East Coast Main Line and the Midland Railway.¹⁵

¹⁵<u>http://www.north-herts.gov.uk/hitchin_railway_conservation_area_character_statement_.pdf</u> (Accessed November 2014)

¹⁴<u>http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/rd/4be2aa16-4ef4-4cdd-876d-bbe930e123e0</u> (Accessed November 2014)





Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire and to a smaller extent parts of west Essex were the centre for the straw plaiting industry in England, which was focused on the towns of both Luton and Dunstable in Bedfordshire. It is not known why the industry developed in this area, but it is thought that both the proximity to London and the good agricultural land for the wheat grown were both important factors. The industry peaked during the Napoleonic Wars and enabled a lot of people from nearby villages, including Pirton, a change of employment from farming.¹⁶ Demand for straw plait for the Luton hat factories was so great that it also led to a cottage industry in many towns and villages, as well as the development of plaiting schools, one example of which was in Pirton, where girls as young as six would learn to use a straw splitter and work long hours, particularly between the months of December and May (Speight 1977). The industry started to dwindle during the later 19th century as cheaper imports were more readily available from abroad.

Perhaps due a rise in the cottage industry in Pirton there was also a rapid population rise during the 19th century, from c.500 people at the start of the century to 1,023 in 1861, with further developments also recorded during the early to mid-20th century, between World Wars One and Two (Pirton Village Design Group 2003).

6.2 Archaeological Background

A number of both archaeological sites, including both features and finds have been recorded in the parish of Pirton. These date from the Mesolithic though to the 20th century and are discussed in chronological order below through a 1km search centred on Pirton through the Historic Environment Record (HER) for Hertfordshire on the Heritage Gateway website.¹⁷ A number of previous archaeological investigations (consisting of watching briefs, fieldwalking and evaluations) have also taken place in the village and are also included in this section.

6.2.1 Prehistoric

Pirton is situated on the very northern edge of the Chiltern Hills that extends north eastwards from Wessex to East Anglia. The majority of the hills are also classed as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty which extends into the west of the parish up to Hitchin Road and Priors Hill. Prehistoric settlement is known from the length of the hills as a number of field systems have been recorded with round barrows and hillforts.¹⁸ The closest hillfort to Pirton is actually at Wilbury Hill (HHER 63), situated just to the east of the parish between Hitchin and Letchworth. The site is now only visible as cropmarks, covering an area of c.5.5 hectares and now being completely ploughed out, but the archaeological evidence suggests that the fort would have been on a prominent ridge and was probably occupied throughout the Iron Age as well as at various times during the Roman period. It was likely also one of a series of hillforts along the northern edge of the Chilterns as part of the *Catuvellauni* tribe,

¹⁶<u>http://www.hertfordshire-genealogy.co.uk/data/occupations/straw-plait.htm</u> (Accessed November 2014)

¹⁷ <u>http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/advanced_search.aspx</u> (Accessed October 2014)

¹⁸ <u>http://www.chilternsaonb.org/about-chilterns/historic-environment.html</u> (Accessed November 2014)





whose territory extended north of the River Thames through most of the Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, as well as parts of Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire and west Essex.¹⁹

The Icknield Way is one of the oldest routeways in Britain, established during the prehistoric period and connects two areas rich in archaeology, Wessex and East Anglia. The majority of the route was through the Chilterns although not always along the higher ground as it was often necessary to avoid the clay that capped a lot of the chalk ridge.²⁰ The trackway also passes near to or through the numerous hillforts dotted along the route and passed through the far south of the parish and south of High Down Farm and would have likely also crossed the River Oughton at Ickleford.²¹

The earliest evidence for prehistoric activity in Pirton dates from the Mesolithic period (10,000-4,000 BC), where a scatter of worked flints dating to both the later Mesolithic and Neolithic periods were recorded from the west of Hitchin Road and close to High Down Farm (to the southwest of the village). During fieldwalking on four hectares of land in the late 1990's, a variety of flints were found and have since been identified to include blades, possible fragments of axe, flakes, cores and a scraper (HHER 10041).

Activity dating to the Neolithic period (4,000-2,200 BC) has been recorded in Pirton as possible areas for settlement. During the excavation of a pipeline route for Petfofina in the west of the village (HHER 9780), four irregular and shallow pits were recorded from Dane Field, to the west of Priors Hill One of the pits contained a sherd of Late Neolithic Peterborough Ware pottery and some animal bone. Two isolated finds of a Stone Celt (HHER 1714) and a polished stone axe (HHER 1713), were both found to the west of the village on land between High Down Farm and Hill Farm.

Bronze Age (2,200-700 BC) activity in Pirton has been recorded mainly in the form of spot finds. A number of finds were found in a field known locally as 'Cat's Brains' in between Priors Hill to the east and Kettledean Farm to the west. These consisted of an unfinished flint spearhead, a bronze axe, a fragment of spear and a small bronze looped socketed axe (HHER 554). In the same area a Late Bronze Age socketed axe with a loop was found in the 1930's by girls of Pirton School (HHER 1716) and likely also close by (although its exact location is in doubt) were the remains of a possible bronze hoard, contained four looped and socketed axes (HHER 553). Further to the east, around Cromwell Way another axe head has also been identified (HHER 6341). A single likely Bronze Age or Later Neolithic feature was recorded from Pirton, again to the west of Hitchin Road on the edge of the Chiltern Hills. It remains in the form of a crop mark of a large double ditched enclosure, most likely the remnants of a ploughed out barrow (HHER 6369).

Occupation within the parish continued into the Iron Age (700 BC-AD 43), again along the Chiltern edge, in an area where a number of inhumation burials were found in the 18th and 19th centuries just to the east of Knocking Knoll long barrow that in the parish of Shillington (HHER 6021 and 1621). The date of the burials is still somewhat in question and suggestions have been put forward that these may actually be Anglo-

²⁰ <u>http://www.icknieldwaypath.co.uk/field noted.html</u> (Accessed November 2014)

¹⁹ <u>http://www.historyfiles.co.uk/KingListsBritain/BritainCatuvellauni.htm</u> (Accessed November 2014)

²¹http://www.bing.com/maps/?v=2&cp=52.07183392663183~0.17893608398437344&lvl=9&di r=0&sty=s&cid=3D0BDE97EC157EA3!117&form=LMLTCC (Accessed November 2014)





Saxon in date rather than prehistoric. An additional find of a sherd of Early Iron Age pottery base was found from the west of the village (HHER 1476) with a number of both Roman and medieval wares and a second Early Iron Age pottery base was also found in the west of the village (HHER 195), but again there is doubt as to if this is either Iron Age or Anglo Saxon in date.

6.2.2 Romano-British

Pirton does not sit on any major Roman roads, although the Icknield Way also continued to be utilised through the Roman period, so that may have played a part in determining the extent of settlement in the immediate area, particularly as Pirton was situated on a loop-way from it (Holiday 1964). Hitchin was a known Roman town, although it was perhaps not as big a settlement as nearby Baldock, which was probably the principle Roman town in North Hertfordshire at the time.²²

A possible area of Roman settlement was recorded to the west of Pirton, in a rough area between Priory Hill and Kettledean Farm. This was first recorded during excavation for a Petrofina pipeline route in the 1990, which was then followed up with both fieldwalking and test pitting in the late 1990's. Occupation was identified in the area from the later 1st century BC through to the 5th century AD (which also seemed to peak during the 3rd century AD) (HHER 6978). A number of sherds of both Late Iron Age and Roman pottery were both recorded along with Roman iron working waste and kiln debris and a Roman road was also found to the north of the site.

Further Roman features were recorded during an evaluation on land adjacent to Pollards Way in 2012, from the northeast corner of the field revealed a pit with Roman Greyware pottery and three cattle teeth and a northwest to southeast orientated ditch, with fragments of possible Roman tile (HHER 18649). It has been suggested that the features are likely some way from Roman buildings given the few finds that were recorded; the ditch may have actually been part of a field boundary.

During a Watching Brief at Pirton Primary School, an oval pit was found to contain animal bone and a sherd of Late Roman Hadham Ware, dating to the 3rd - 4th centuries (HHER 17170). No other features were noted, perhaps due to the fact that the area immediately to the south of the site had been truncated during the 20th century.

Scatters of Roman pottery have been found throughout the parish, including from the outer bank of the castle at Toot Hill (HHER 1477), from within Pirton Primary School playground (HHER 1475) and from fields to the west of the village, where a 4th century imitation Samian rim sherd was found with Early Iron Age and medieval pottery (HHER 1476). Additional Flavian pottery was also recorded in association with the floor of a Roman building quite close to Toot Hill in Bury Field (HHER 1478). A single Roman coin has also been found from the parish at Crabtree Farm and is thought to be of *Probus* and likely dates to between 276-282 AD (HHER 1474) and a Romano-British spindle whorl has also been found from the west of the village (HHER 1480).

²² <u>http://www.north-herts.gov.uk/index/leisure_and_culture/local_history/roman.britain.htm</u> (Accessed October 2014)





6.2.3 Anglo-Saxon

Settlement was recorded in Pirton, potentially as part of the lands of the *Hicce* tribe, who were based in the Hitchin area that was also certainly well established by the time of the Norman Conquest and after during the time of the Domesday Survey.

Evidence for this early settlement in the village was found during an evaluation in the early 1990's behind the Fox public house along the High Street. Several building remains were recorded from the site, including a cemetery and potentially an early church in the centre as well as additional ditches, pits and further post holes. Some of the features were able to be specifically dated as medieval but some could also be Saxo-Norman in date and may have been the location of the original village (HHER 9676). The possible church and the cemetery seem to most probably date from the Late Saxon (AD 850-1066) period onwards. Over 40 individuals were found, all orientated east-west and very few grave goods were recorded (HHER 9677). The cemetery was also well defined within the surrounding settlement as there was an alignment of post holes along the western side, a ditch and two buildings to the north and buildings to the east and the entire cemetery was enclosed by a large ditch. Occupation also appeared to continue in all directions outside the confines of the excavations. The possible early church may have been one of the buildings recorded to the north of the cemetery as it was orientated west-east and a priest was mentioned in the Domesday Book. It has been suggested that the north-south building to the east of the cemetery may have been a manorial hall and the northsouth building defining the eastern side of the graveyard may also have been the priest's house. Similar designs of the cemetery and surrounding buildings have also been recorded from contemporary sites and it is also thought that the site behind the Fox pub may also have been the position of one of the original manors of the village (Burleigh & Stevenson 2000).

Additional settlement evidence was recorded during another archaeological evaluation in advance of residential development as Elm Tree Farm in the far east of the village. No structural remains were recorded but a number of ditches were identified with both Late Saxon and high medieval pottery as well as medieval building materials (HHER 12824).

Only three spot finds have so far been recorded on the HER to date to the Anglo-Saxon period in Pirton, one of which was a silver penny of King Offa (c.792-796 AD) that was found in a ploughed field just west of Hill Farm in the far west of the village (HHER 9470). A spearhead has also been found in the west of the village 'that was thought to be Anglo-Saxon in date' (HHER 1620) and a pottery base that was either thought to date to the Iron Age or the Saxon period was found in the west of the village (HHER 195).

6.2.4 Medieval

Along with the presence of both the motte and bailey castle and the church, already discussed above, a number of further areas of settlement have been recorded on the HER within Pirton.





Again as already discussed in 7.2.3, the archaeological work that was undertaken during the 1990's behind the Fox pub along the High Street yielded a number of medieval (AD 1066-1399) building remains that most likely also had its origins in the Late Saxon period (HHER 9676). All of these were surrounding a cemetery and possible church and additional features also recorded consist of ditches, pits, post holes and hearths, the majority of which seem to be closely associated with the medieval buildings and it has also been suggested that due to the large quantity of finds also recorded, the settlement was quite intensely occupied and for a number of years.

The majority of the finds also already mentioned in 7.2.3 at Elm Tree Farm were also medieval in date (HHER 12824), in the form of both medieval pottery as well as likely 12th -15th century brick and tile all found in a series of ditches (many of which were recut with 13th -16th century pottery) and post holes. The archaeology suggests that Elm Tree Farm was likely peripheral to the core of medieval settlement in Pirton (Semmelmann 2006).

Further archaeological work at Little Lane in the north of the village also relieved four phases of activity, with a pit, two ditches and a beam slot (HHER 11409) dating from the medieval period and later (Turner & Winter 2003). A medieval pit and gully were both found from the front of a house on Davis Crescent, in the north of the village, with medieval pottery (HHER 10549) and it has been suggested that the may represent small scale occupation or industrial activity at the northern edge of the medieval village.

Associated with possibly one of the original manors in the village at Rectory Farm, a moat has been recorded to be likely medieval in date as it does not fit in with the footprint of the current 17th century house that is on the site (HHER 2221).

Additional earthwork features have also been recorded through the village, mainly as ridge and furrow. An example of this is at Wrights Farm in the north of the village (HHER 9059) which also has other examples of earthworks of either field or early property boundaries, which in total cover an area of about 3 hectares. Cropmarks of a rectangular block of ridge and furrow (c.0.35 hectares) has been recorded around High Down Farm in the far west of the parish (HHER 7939), and is actually still aligned with the existing field boundaries.

Limited scattered medieval finds have also been recorded from the parish, including medieval pottery, some of which was found from the same site in the west of the village as Early Iron Age and Late Roman pottery (HHER 1476). A lead alloy seal die, dating from the 12th-13th century was found in a ploughed field again the west of the village in the 1990's (HHER 9471).

6.2.5 Post Medieval and later

The majority of the evidence for post medieval (AD 1540-1799) activity in Pirton are in the 50-plus listed buildings recorded from the parish as a continuation of the already established settlement. This can particularly be seen during building work in the village, one such example is at Walnut Tree Farm in the far east of the village. Features were found her to date to the both the medieval and post medieval periods and were likely a forerunner to the farmstead layout as it is seen today. The post





medieval evidence was mainly structural, relating to walls, pathways and other garden features, likely associated with the 17th century house (HHER 9680).

During redevelopment of a plot along the High Street in the centre of the village, two brick floors were found from outbuildings that were demolished during the 19th century but were shown here on earlier OS maps (HHER 1089). A cobbled area was also found with pits and an earlier post medieval boundary ditch. Also shown on later 19th century OS maps, was the presence of a square dovecote at Burge End Farm in the far north of the village (HHER 6301) and the 1881 OS map of Pirton showed the site of a Baptist Chapel at Great Green that was set back from the north side of the green and approached by a narrow alleyway (HHER 17684). The building was demolished after 1924. A sizeable chalk pit was also shown on the 1898 OS map which survives within a rectangular wooded plantation in the far west of the parish (HHER 15496), which is locally reputed to be a source of chalk hard enough for use of building stone. On the 1924 map of the village, a building labelled 'Glove Works' was recorded on Priors Hill in the west of the village that had also always been an empty field on earlier additions of the map (HHER 17685). It seems that it was likely demolished sometime during the mid-20th century.

An additional investigation of land on Little Lane in the north of the village, revealed four phases of activity from a pit, two ditches and a beamslot, the majority dating to the late post medieval period and into the 19th century (HHER 11409) when the site was divided into two plots (Turner & Winter 2003).

6.2.6 Undated

Several so far undated areas of occupation and activity have been recorded on the HER for Pirton, as well as a number of features and cropmarks.

Two cemetery sites have been recorded from the parish but their dates are still contested. The first is at Danefield in the far west of the village (HHER 1621) that was first found in the late 18th century and again in the 1830's when two parallel rows of about 30 individuals were recorded. They were all found in an area that also yielded Iron Age, Roman and Saxon occupational evidence (see also HHER 6021), so therefore a date has not been able to be specifically assigned to this cemetery. The same is true for another cemetery record (HHER 197), the exact location of which has now been lost, but it also yielded a number of human remains, over 100, many with grave goods and has been suggested that it may be an Iron Age cemetery if the finds actually came from the graves, unless they were from the surrounding soils. Another potential date of Anglo-Saxon has also been suggested.

Whilst searching for the Saxon cemetery during the 19th century, likely one of those mentioned above, a number of features were identified including several large pits, an east-west aligned double ditch and to the south of that was another right angled ditch that also appeared to terminate just short of the pit (HHER 9684). None of these features have so far been dated.

Part of the original development of the village is still in question; in particular two of the focal points of the post medieval village, of Great and Little Green, both of which are shown on late 19th century OS maps (HHER 12427). Great Green is still lined with some 15th to 17th century buildings, many of which are of quite a high status, but





it is still in question whether settlement developed around these Greens before the 15th century.

During excavation work of new footings at the Vicarage in the centre of the village, a possible occupation layer from a large pit was observed that was filled with clay and a layer of charcoal near to the base (HHER 6508). No finds were recorded from this feature and additional notes suggest that the site was also deeply cultivated. An evaluation of land at Holwell turn, on Holwell Road yielded a pre-19th century boundary ditch that was also in line with nearby roads that was also still evident on the 1882 OS map (HHER 18218).

Excavations during a house extension on Bunyan Close in the centre of the village yielded a large pit of 1.2m in diameter (HHER 12762), the lower fills of which contained much charcoal and daub, although no datable finds were recorded, it has been suggested to date from the later medieval or early post medieval periods, but it may also be earlier in date, further work would be needed. On pasture land to the west of Burge End Farm in the far north of the village, an evaluation was undertaken, from which likely footings of a building were recorded (HHER 17192). Close by a gully and possible vague feature were also found, but no finds were recorded. There are no buildings shown on the earliest OS maps of the village, so they could likely predate those. Archaeological monitoring was undertaken on land at Priors Hill during the groundworks for new buildings and associated landscaping. A series of five pits, two ditches/gullies and an archaeological layer were all observed during the work, but the only find recorded from any of the features was a lump of unidentified iron. The features remain undated but analysis during the excavation believed the remains may have been modern in date (Winter 2003).

Cropmarks of two parallel linear ditches that were aligned northwest-southeast were recorded in the far south west of the parish (HHER 2527) and it has been suggested that it may have been a trackway, which would most likely make it prehistoric in date, although an excavation would be needed to confirm this. The cropmark of another ditch has also been identified by aerial photography (HHER 6349) and is aligned northeast – southwest. Cropmarks of ridge and furrow have also been noted to the southwest of Priors Hill in in an arable field in the far west of the village (HHER 15956).





7 Results of the test pit excavations in Pirton

The approximate locations of the 116 test pits excavated across five excavation seasons between 2007-2011 can be seen in figure 5 below. The numbers of test pits for each year breaks down as follows; 2007 - 5 test pits, 2008 - 23 test pits, 2009 - 28 test pits, 2010 - 27 test pits, 2011 - 21 test pits, 2012 - five test pits, 2-13, four test pits and 2014 - three test pits. These also all include both the pits dug by school students through the Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) as well as those volunteers and local residents organised by Pirton Local History Society.

The data from each test pit is set out below in numerical order and by year of excavation. Most excavation was in spits measuring 10cm in depth, but in cases when a change in the character of deposits indicated a change in context, a new spit was started before 10cm. An assessment of the overall results, synthesizing the data from all the pits, including deductions about the historic development of Pirton 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 5: The 116 test pits excavated in Pirton between 2007 and 2014 (NB test pits are not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 7,500





7.1 2007 Excavations

The 2007 excavations in Pirton were over the 22nd-23rd of May when a total of 21 HEFA participants from Turnford School, Cheshunt School, Hertswood School, Sir Frederic Osborn School, Sele School, Marriotts School, Barnwell School, Adeyfield School and Longdean School (school names correct at time of excavation) excavated a total of five 1m² archaeological test pits. The test pits were sited across the village where residents offered their gardens and open spaces to dig.



Figure 6: The 2007 Pirton test pit locations (NB test pits are not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 7,500





Test Pit one (PIR/07/1)

Test pit one was excavated in an enclosed front garden of a Grade II listed 16th/17th century property fronting the main road and, opposite the motte and bailey in the south of the village (7 Walnut Tree Road, Pirton. TL 514876 231655).

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



Figure 7: Location map of PIR/07/1

The majority of the pottery excavated from PIR/07/1 dates to the Victorian period and was found in the upper three contexts of the test pit. Individual sherds of Midland Purple ware, dating to the later medieval period and Glazed Red Earthenware dating to the 16th century were both also identified from context one.

		Μ	Р	GRE		GRE Victorian		
ΤP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1	1	40	1	31	1	3	1450-1900
1	2					8	38	1800-1900
1	3					3	3	1800-1900

Table 1: The pottery excavated from PIR/07/1

The later medieval pottery recorded from PIR/07/1 was also identified in two other sites from the 2007 test pit excavations, one to the south west and the other to the north. Although there appeared to be shrinkage of the village in the post Black Death period, isolated areas of occupation in Pirton appear to have survived. The two sherds of earlier pottery excavated are both quite large and therefore unlikely to have been broken apart by the plough and suggesting that there has been occupation on site rather than an area of open fields. The peak of activity however, appears to be into the 19th century, most likely related to when the house was divided to the two cottages still seen today. The finds also have a similar date and include fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), coal, modern glass, plaster, fragments of tarmac, Perspex, iron nails and scrap iron that were found with animal bone, clay pipe and slag and from the four contexts of the test pit. A complete relish bottle and a milk tally token that was used in the 1940's – 50's were also excavated.




Test Pit two (PIR/07/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the front garden of a modern property fronting the main road in the north east of the village (26 Royal Oak Lane, Pirton. TL 515014 231940).

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



Figure 8: Location map of PIR/07/2

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from PIR/07/2 dates to the Victorian period and was also recovered through the upper four contexts. Three types of post medieval pottery were also identified, including Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware and Staffordshire Manganese Ware that were mixed between contexts two and four.

		GF	RE	De	elft	SM	1W	Victo	orian	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1							1	4	1800-1900
2	2					1	7	8	26	1690-1900
2	3	2	31					20	44	1550-1900
2	4			1	5			3	7	1600-1900
-	Та	hla 2	. Tha	notto		001/01	od fr	am Di	D/07/	^

 Table 2: The pottery excavated from PIR/07/2

The few small sherds of post medieval pottery and clay pipe suggest that the site was most probably farmland during that time. Any medieval activity identified from test pitting in this part of the village has been found on the west side of the road and further excavations are needed on the east side to determine whether earlier occupation is present prior to the post medieval period. The peak of activity at PIR/07/2 dates to the 19th century, when also most of the finds also date, consisting of CBM, iron bolts and a hinge with modern glass, coal, cockle shell, animal bone and slate and recovered from all five contexts. This date is likely also contemporary with the general expansion of activity in the village at that time.





Test Pit three (PIR/07/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the large enclosed rear garden of an end of terrace cottage on Great Green that also back onto the motte and bailey to the north east. The terrace was originally 2 houses, dating from the 17th century and is Grade II listed (7 Bury End, Pirton. TL 514605 231536).

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



Figure 9: Location map of PIR/07/3

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from PIR/07/3 dates to the Victorian period that was also recovered from every context. Three sherds of late medieval Midland Purple ware were identified from contexts three and four and two types of post medieval wares, Glazed Red Earthenware and English Stoneware, quite large fragments of which, were identified from the upper four contexts only.

		N	1P	G	RE	E	S	Vict	orian	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1			1	3			39	144	1550-1900
3	2					1	31	11	105	1750-1900
3	3	2	132	1	194			2	11	1450-1900
3	4	1	42	2	88	1	11	16	118	1450-1900
3	5							22	235	1800-1900
3	6							8	38	1800-1900

Table 3: The pottery excavated from PIR/07/3

Large amounts of brick rubble were excavated from PIR/07/3 (pictured) with scrap iron, iron nails and slate. These were also mixed in with a lot of modern rubbish including glazed tile, bottle and window glass, animal bone, coal, fragments of drain and concrete from every context and with the large quantity of Victorian pottery, all suggest that the site was used as a dumping ground during the 19th century, with most probably the demolition of a building. A chalk floor surface was identified at context five (below), but may be part of the structure that was most likely on site, especially with the large amounts of Victorian pottery excavated from the lower contexts of the test pit. A Royal Engineers badge was also identified, although the date of issue is unknown. The presence of slag in context one does suggest the occurrence of metal working, either on site or close by and the clay pipe and post medieval pottery indicate occupation here that most probably began during the later medieval period, perhaps contemporary with the development of this part of the village.







Figure 10: The large amount of brick rubble visible in the side of PIR/07/3 © ACA



Figure 11: Part of the chalk surface under excavation at PIR/07/3 © ACA





Test Pit four (PIR/07/4)

Test pit four was excavated in a grassed field behind modern housing and parallel with Burge End Lane in the north of the village. The test pit was sited in the south eastern corner of the field (14 Shillington Road, Pirton. TL 514472 232084).

Test pit four was excavated to a depth of 0.5m and was later extended and excavated to a depth of 0.6m. Natural was not found but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A range of pottery types were excavated from PIR/07/4 and its extension. A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from context five in the extension, but was found with a sherd of Victorian



Figure 12: Location map of PIR/07/4

pottery. Three sherds of Late Saxon pottery were recovered from the upper three contexts only, whereas 21 sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware were excavated through the upper four contexts of the test pit. A range of medieval and post medieval wares were identified through test pit four and its extension and includes Hertfordshire Greyware and Brill Ware with Glazed Red Earthenware, Surrey Whiteware and English Stoneware. Victorian pottery was also excavated from all five contexts in both test pit four and the extension.

		St. N	leots	EN	/W	Н	G	B	rill	GF	RE	E	S	Victo	orian	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1			2	8	1	3							4	4	1100-1900
4	2			4	10	2	27	1	1	1	7			7	8	1100-1900
4	3	1	3	5	20					1	2			6	38	1100-1900
4	4			2	11	2	10					1	1	1	2	1100-1900
				Ta	blo 1	Tho	notto	rv ov	covot	od fra	om Di	D/07/	4			-

able 4: The pottery excavated from PIR/07/4

		R	В	St. N	leots	ΕN	1W	Н	G	S	W	E	S	Victo	orian	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1			1	1			1	1					6	8	900-1900
4	2					1	2							2	4	1100-1900
4	3			1	1	5	11	2	34					3	3	900-1900
4	4					2	6			2	7					1100-1400
4	5	1	1											1	3	50-1900

Table 5: Pottery excavated from the extension of PIR/07/4

The single sherd of Roman pottery indicates there was activity on site during that time, which potentially was focused around the north of the village and Burge End Lane. The main period of occupation activity appears to be from the late Saxon period and into the high medieval that also suggests scattered areas of activity spread over the current extent of the modern village. It is possible that occupation was present along Burge End Lane during that time, which the field is parallel to and overlooks, but there is also no pottery evidence to date to the later medieval, so that is it probably that the site was affected by the Black Death. Medieval ridge and furrow





is still visible today, especially in the north of the field. The small amounts of pottery recovered to date to the post medieval and Victorian periods suggest that since the later medieval the site remained open fields, most probably also due to a shift in occupation patterns in Pirton with general growth of the village. The finds were only able to be retained from test pit four and not its extension, but include CBM, iron nails, modern glass, animal bone, coal, oyster shell, a slate pencil and clay pipe that were found through the five contexts and mainly suggest activity from the post medieval period, when the site was most probably farmed. The presence of a couple of likely worked flints may also hint at the presence of later prehistoric activity on site, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.





Test Pit five (PIR/07/5)

Test pit five was excavated in an enclosed rear garden of a Grade II listed cottage built c.1600 and fronting the High Street in the north of the village (Orchard Cottage, 7 High Street, Pirton. TL 514551 232001).

Test pit five was excavated to a depth of 0.6m. Natural was not reached but due to time

Figure 13: Location map of PIR/07/5

constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Two sherds of medieval pottery were excavated from context three and includes Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Hertfordshire Greyware. A range of post medieval wares were also recovered through the upper three contexts of PIR/07/5 and small numbers of Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware, Black-glazed Earthenwares and English Stoneware were all identified. The vast majority of the pottery excavated dates to the Victorian period and were recovered from every context excavated.

		Med S	Sandy	Н	G	GF	RE	S	S	S№	1W	В	G	Е	S	Victo	orian	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1					1	3					1	2			10	18	1550-1900
5	2									2	8	1	5	1	3	7	16	1690-1900
5	3	1	8	1	5			1	1							8	23	1100-1900
5	4															1	1	1800-1900

Table 6: The pottery excavated from PIR/07/5

The range of post medieval wares identified and the clay pipe excavated from PIR/07/5 indicate most probable continuous occupation through the post medieval (most probably contemporary with the date of the construction of the cottage) and into the Victorian period. The majority of the finds appear to date to the 19th and 20th centuries and include iron nails, modern glass, CBM, coal, mortar, animal bone with a plastic clothes peg and pencil sharpener that were found through the six contexts of the test pit. The medieval activity identified however, is limited and could suggest that the site was open fields during that time and that occupation was focused elsewhere at that time. The presence of a single worked flint that was also recorded from PIR/07/5 may be later prehistoric in date, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.





7.2 2008 Excavations

The first of two excavations in Pirton in 2008 was over the 10th and 11th of April when at total of five 1m² archaeological test pits were excavated by 16 HEFA participants from Onslow St Audrey's School, Marriotts School, St Mary's High School, Bishops Hatfield Girls School, Sheredes School, Fearnhill School and Barnwell School (school names correct at time of participation). At the same time, members of the Pirton Local History Group with local residents and additional volunteers excavated a further eight test pits. A second community only excavation took place over the 19th-20th of July where a further 10 test pits were excavated in gardens, fields and allotment areas across the village, directed by members of the Pirton Local History Group with assistance from ACA. This brought the total number of test pits excavated in 2008 to 23 and a total of 28 so far excavated in Pirton.



Figure 14: The 2008 Pirton test pit locations (NB test pits are not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 7,500





Test Pit one (PIR/08/1)

Test pit one was excavated in a small grassed field, adjacent to the allotments and in the far south east of the village close to open fields and the sports pavilion. It was the southern of three test pits excavated in this field; see also PIR/08/17 and PIR/0818). The allotments are situated next to the owner's property to the north and accessed via a footpath (Bannisters Field, 17 Walnut Tree Road, Pirton. TL



514974 231557).

Figure 15: Location map of PIR/08/1

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

A small number of pottery sherds were identified, dating from the late Saxon and continuing through to the present day. The first three contexts have been disturbed, likely in the Victorian period as medieval, post medieval and Victorian pottery are mixed together. Contexts four and five yielded Medieval Shelly Ware and Hertfordshire Greyware only, suggesting an undisturbed medieval layer dating to the 12th and 13th centuries. Context six also yielded an undisturbed layer, with three sherds of St Neots Ware only found, dating to the late Saxon period.

		St. N	leots	Med	Shelly	Herts	Grey	Ciste	rcian	GF	RE	Victo	orian	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1											1	3	1800-1900
1	2			1	5			1	14	1	39			1100-1800
1	3											1	5	1800-1900
1	4			1	3	2	7							1100-1300
1	5	2	5	1	6									1000-1300
1	6	3	15											900-1100

Table 7: The pottery excavated from PIR/08/1

The location of PIR/08/1 in the east of Pirton was positioned (according to local village sources) along the original main road, most probably from Hitchin that continued through the village. There was very little disturbance evident in this test pit, which is also shown by the few finds that were excavated. The pottery recovered supports evidence for activity in the area from the late Saxon period that continued into the medieval period as both undisturbed Saxon and medieval layers were excavated in the lower contexts of the test pit. Similar results were excavated in test pits four, five and nine that suggest that the potential origins of Pirton were based in the north and east of the modern village, which also follow on from Iron Age and Romano-British evidence of activity over the same areas.





Test Pit two (PIR/08/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the far south west of the village at Great Green, in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house that backs onto the motte and bailey castle. (Baileys End, 2 Great Green, Pirton. TL 514576 231582).



Test pit two was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Natural was not found, but due to

Figure 16: Location map of PIR/08/2

time constraints excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Large amounts of pottery were excavated from PIR/08/2, the majority of which date to the Victorian. These were recovered from every context that suggests the garden has been significantly dug over in recent times. Medieval pottery was also recovered, with three sherds of Hertfordshire Greyware and one sherd of Medieval Shelly Ware recovered from the garden and in context four. Post medieval pottery was also present in slightly higher numbers than the medieval pottery, with Glazed Red Earthenware and English Stoneware identified from contexts one, three and four.

		Med S	Shelly	Herts	Grey	GF	RE	ES	ST	Vict	orian	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	Garden			2	9			1	11			1200-1750
2	1					1	10			48	274	1550-1900
2	2									18	59	1800-1900
2	3					1	1	1	7	9	28	1550-1900
2	4	1	12	1	4	8	68	1	8	15	43	1100-1900
2	5									4	14	1800-1900

Table 8: The pottery excavated from PIR/08/2

The archaeology has been greatly disturbed in PIR/08/2, but the evidence of medieval activity around Great Green indicates an expansion of the occupation of Pirton from the Saxon period and may be related to the building of the church and the motte and bailey caste both in close proximity to the south of the village. Activity around the green appears to be quite consistent through the post medieval to the present day, with only the 19th and 20th century disturbance of the finds and the pottery.





Test Pit three (PIR/08/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the far south west of the village at Great Green, in the front garden of a Grade II listed 16th century property that was originally two houses, now four (9 Great Green, Pirton.TL 514508 231555).

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.



Figure 17: Location map of PIR/08/3

Small amounts of pottery were recovered from this test pit. Victorian pottery was recovered from three of the contexts suggesting disturbance in the upper levels of the test pit. Context four however, yielded medieval pottery only with one sherd of Early Medieval Sandy Ware and seven sherds of Hertfordshire Greyware, suggesting a medieval layer. Post medieval pottery was also excavated from the upper contexts, mixed with the earlier medieval pot and the later Victorian pottery.

		Med S	Sandy	Herts	Grey	Herts (Glazed	GF	RE	Victo	orian	
ΤP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1							1	4	9	29	1550-1900
3	2									4	10	1800-1900
3	3			2	10	1	7			6	17	1200-1900
3	4	1	6	7	39							1200-1400

Table 9: The pottery excavated from PIR/08/3

Undisturbed medieval layers were excavated from context four that suggests activity on the western side of Great Green in the medieval period adding to the evidence for medieval activity identified on the eastern side from PIR/08/3. There appears to be a drop off of activity in the post medieval until the 19th century with expansion evident over the whole of Pirton. The disturbance in the Victorian period has also mixed the modern glass and metal work with clay pipe and a straw cutting tool/beater that was excavated from context three and utilised to make straw baskets and hats in the Victorian period (below). The presence of worked flint also found in the test pit may hint at later prehistoric activity on or close to site, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.



Figure 18: The straw splitter excavated from PIR/08/3, context 3 © ACA





Test Pit four (PIR/08/4)

Test pit four was excavated along the eastern extent of the village, in the back garden of a modern semi-detached property (9 Royal Oak Lane, Pirton. TL 514890 231819).

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

Ten sherds of Victorian pottery were recovered from PIR/08/4, dominating the



Figure 19: Location map of PIR/08/4 pottery assemblage. These were recovered from all the contexts excavated

suggesting that the garden has been extensively turned over, probably during the 19th century and before the current house was built. One sherd of late Saxon pottery was recovered in the bottom context, mixed with the Victorian pot and also four sherds of Hertfordshire Greyware.

	St. N	leots	Herts	Grey	Victo	orian	
Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1					5	5	1800-1900
2					4	9	1800-1900
3	1	5	4	12	1	2	1000-1900
	Context 1 2 3	St. NContextNo1-2-31	St. Version Context No Wt 1 I I 2 I I 3 1 5	St. N=ots Herts Context No Wt No 1 I I I 2 I I I 3 1 5 4	St. Note Herts Grey Context No Wt No Wt 1 I I I I I 2 I I I I I I 3 1 5 4 12 I I	St. Note Herts Free year Victor Context No Wt No Wt No 1 Image: State year Image:	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $

Table 10: The pottery excavated from PIR/08/4

The pottery and finds excavated from PIR/08/4 suggest peripheral activity during both the Saxon and medieval periods. The land was most probably utilised as fields or paddocks as this is a high point in the village. The Saxon settlement appears dispersed through Pirton along the high ground with concentrations of medieval activity in the south and the north west of the village. The modern glass is mixed through all contexts with nails, tile and lots of coal. A possible worked flint was also recorded that may be later prehistoric in date, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.





Test Pit five (PIR/08/5)

Test pit five was excavated close to the centre of the village, north of the high street. The test pit was located in allotments that are set back from the High Street and are surrounded by modern housing (Allotments, Little Lane, Pirton. TL 514739 231919).

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



Figure 20: Location map of PIR/08/5

This test pit produced large quantities of pottery, the majority of which date to the medieval period. The earliest identified pottery was a single sherd of Middle Iron Age pot dating between the 5th and 2nd centuries BC. Six sherds of late Saxon St Neots Ware were identified in the upper contexts mixed with Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Hertfordshire Greyware that was the most predominant pottery type present. Cistercian, Glazed Red Earthenwares and German Stonewares were fewer in numbers and again present in the upper most contexts. Five sherds of Victorian pottery were excavated from the mid and lower contexts of the test pit. The ground has been greatly disturbed in recent times due to its use as an allotment.

V Herts Grey Cistercian GRE GS Victorian	RE	GF	rcian	Ciste	Grey	Herts	/W	EN	leots	St. N	Ą	۱/		
Wt No Wt No Wt No Wt No Wt No Wt Date Rar	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Context	TP
4 23 1 3 1000-16			3	1	23	4			15	2			Surface	5
7 2 6 2 12 200BC-1	12	2			6	2	7	2	3	2	9	1	1	5
3 2 4 5 20 1 5 4 5 1000-19	20	5			4	2	3	1	8	1			2	5
1 6 1 4 1000-18	4	1			6	1			4	1			3	5
5 16 1 2 1200-19					16	5							4	5
1 6 1 4 100 5 16 1 2 120 1 2 120 1: The pottery excavated from PIP/08/5 1 2 120 1 2 120	4	1 1	d fro		6 16	1 5	11. T		4	1			3 4	5 5 5

Table 11: The pottery excavated from PIR/08/5

The location of PIR/08/5 on part of the high ground in the village provides evidence to its use from the Iron Age and the earliest form of settlement in the village of Pirton. The lack of Roman pottery recovered here suggests that Roman activity in Pirton expanded out and was more dispersed through the lower ground. This part of Pirton has been a focus of activity from the late Saxon, with a peak in the medieval period that drops off into the later medieval before recovering into the post medieval and Victorian periods. The use of the land as an allotment and its locations set far back from the High Street may explain the small amount of finds that were actually present.





Test Pit six (PIR/08/6)

Test pit six was excavated in the far south west of the village at Great Green. The test pit was located in an enclosed rear garden of a Grade II listed likely 19th century renovation or an earlier 16th century property fronting the corner of the road into Great Green (3 Great Green, Pirton, TL 514528 231480).

Test pit six was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, at which depth natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and Figure 21: Location map of PIR/08/6 the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



All the pottery excavated from PIR/08/6 was identified as Victorian with only three sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware recovered from contexts two and four. These were certainly disturbed during the 19th century with a lot of turnover on the property.

		GF	RE	Victo	orian	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1			18	38	1800-1900
6	2	2	10	9	40	1550-1900
6	3			9	44	1800-1900
6	4	1	2	5	24	1550-1900
6	5			2	9	1800-1900

Table 12: The pottery excavated from PIR/08/6

The location of PIR/08/6 to the south west of Great Green suggests that unlike test pits two and three, there is no evidence of medieval activity on site. The expansion of activity around Great Green appears to have occurred only during the general growth of Pirton during the post medieval period. The large amount of building rubble mixed with clay pipe and slag suggests that there was a building and associated work in the vicinity but not intensively occupied until the current house was built.





Test Pit seven (PIR/08/7)

Test pit seven was excavated in the far north of the village in a small garden in the centre of a moated site and just south of a Grade II listed 17th century dovecote (The Dovecote, Rectory Manor, Shillington Road, Pirton, TL 514117 231905).

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

No pottery was recovered from PIR/08/7.

The only finds excavated from



Figure 22: Location map of PIR/08/7

PIR/08/7 include slate, brick and tile and iron nails that most probably indicate the different uses of the land and the changing of the layout of the farm over different periods of time. The site could potentially have been hard ground before the turf was present so that domestic rubbish including pottery were disposed elsewhere on site, rather than there has been little activity on site until the additional stable buildings were added in the 19th century. A possible flint core was also recorded from PIR/08/7 that may be later prehistoric on site, suggesting activity on site at that time, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.





Test Pit eight (PIR/08/8)

Test pit eight was excavated in the far north of the village in the front garden of a Grade II listed 16th century former hall house set back slightly from the road (28 Shillington Road, Pirton. TL 514318 231948).

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



Figure 23: Location map of PIR/08/8

A high quantity and range of pottery was excavated from PIR/08/8, the majority of which dates to the Victorian period. A single sherd of Roman pottery was excavated from context six, but was not part of an undisturbed context. Three sherds of medieval pottery, Hertfordshire Greyware, were also excavated in contexts two and three. A very large quantity of post medieval pottery types were excavated along with the Victorian pottery and some were present in every context. Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware, Harlow Slipware, Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware were all identified from PIR/08/8.

		R	В	Herts	Grey	G	RE	ΤĊ	θE	Н	S	S	S	SM	1W	SW	'SG	Vict	orian	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1					3	13					2	4					13	12	1550-1900
8	2			1	1	16	50			1	2	4	40	3	9			96	110	1200-1900
8	3			2	20	17	134			3	27	1	6	1	3			28	34	1200-1900
8	4					19	107	1	1	1	15	1	5	3	5	3	3	11	32	1550-1900
8	5					6	456	1	4			1	11			1	6			1550-1750
8	6	1	4									1	2					2	15	100-1900

Table 13: The pottery excavated from PIR/08/8

Prior to the construction of the cottage in the mid to late 16th century there was very little activity on site. Potentially through the Roman, Saxon and medieval periods the site was open fields. The post medieval expansion seen throughout the test pits in Pirton, including construction of properties on previously unoccupied land, such is the case here. The property has evidence for continual occupation through the post medieval to the present day and the mixture of finds also suggest that other buildings were also situated on the property with a large number of building rubble and coal also excavated from PIR/08/8. Additional worked flints were also recorded from this test pit that may be of a later prehistoric date, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.





Test Pit nine (PIR/08/9)

Test pit nine was excavated in the far north of the village in an open field to the rear of the modern property fronting the road and adjacent to Burge End Lane to the east (14 Shillington Road, Pirton, TL 514465 232103).

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

A wide assortment of pottery was excavated from PIR/08/9, 28 of which dates to the medieval period and consists of a range of pottery types. These include Medieval Shelly Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire



Figure 24: Location map of PIR/08/9

Greyware, Essex Red Ware and Hertfordshire Glazed Ware and were excavated in the upper five contexts of the test pit. Nine sherds of pottery were found to date to the post medieval period, the most common of which was Glazed Red Earthenware and nine sherds of Victorian pottery were also excavated, all of which derived from the upper two contexts of the test pit.

		R	В	S	N	Μ	S	EN	W	Н	G	E	R	HG	W	GF	RE	Н	S	SN	W	SW	SG	V	С	
ΤP	Cxt	No	Wt	Date Range																						
9	1							1	7	3	7					4	56			1	2			5	6	1100-1900
9	2							4	13	6	14	2	2	1	3	2	23	1	4			1	1	4	6	1100-1900
9	3			1	4			1	3	5	39	1	4													1000-1400
9	4	1	2			1	1			1	2															200-1300
9	5					2	3																			1100-1350

Table 14: The pottery excavated from PIR/08/9

Much like the results of PIR/08/8 and PIR/08/11, test pit nine was potentially open fields during the Roman and Saxon periods as limited pottery was recovered. Potentially, buildings were present in this field during the medieval due to the large and varied quantity of medieval pottery excavated. Burge Lane was in use during the medieval period, so houses or workshops along this lane are probable. However, it appears that during the post medieval and after the focus of the occupation was along the east – west road at the northern edge of Pirton. During this time the site was most probably incorporated into open fields containing the remnants of building material, coal and more modern glass and metal work. A possible worked flint was also excavated in context four that may be later prehistoric in date, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.





Test Pit 10 (PIR/08/10)

Test pit 10 was excavated in the far west of the village along the main road leading south to Hitchin. The test pit was located centrally in the back garden behind a possible 19th century house (Hill Farm, Priors Hill Road, Pirton. TL 514249 231613).

Test pit 10 was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, at which depth natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Small quantities of pottery were recovered from PIR/08/10 with only two sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware Figure 25: Location map of PIR/08/10 and three sherds of Victorian pottery



recovered. The fact that the post medieval and Victorian pottery was mixed up suggests that the ground has been disturbed a lot during the 19th century.

		GF	RE	Victo	orian	
ΤP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
10	2	1	3	2	10	1550-1900
10	3	1	14	1	15	1550-1900
Tah	la 15. Tha	matta			a d fu	

Table 15: The pottery excavated from PIR/08/10

The results from PIR/08/10 indicate that the land was not intensively occupied until the post medieval period, consistent with the growth of Pirton during that time. The large quantities of building rubble, including slate and iron nails also suggest the only activity on site is associated with the buildings present on the property.





Test Pit 11 (PIR/08/11)

Test pit 11 was excavated in the centre of the village in the back garden of a modern property fronting the High Street in the centre of the village (73 High Street, Pirton. TL 514819 231771).

Test pit 11 was excavated to a depth of 0.7m, at which depth natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



Figure 26: Location map of PIR/08/11

Vast quantities of Victorian pottery were

excavated from PIR/08/11 and also recovered from all the contexts. This suggests that there was not only a lot of activity on site but also that is has been greatly disturbed most probably during the peak of activity during the 19th century. The remainder of the pottery dates to the post medieval with Glazed Red Earthenwares and English Stoneware dominating the assemblage with three sherds of Staffordshire Manganese Ware and one sherd Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware also identified. A post hole was excavated along the western edge of the test pit that contained a single sherd of Roman pottery, but both post medieval and Victorian pottery were excavated from the context below this possible Roman post hole.

		R	В	G	RE	SM	1W	ES	ST	SW	SG	Victo	orian	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
11	1			2	9	1	3					49	337	1550-1900
11	2			3	12	2	14	1	6			42	123	1550-1900
11	3			3	29			2	20			67	151	1550-1900
11	4			22	376							268	685	1550-1900
11	5			15	199			1	4	1	2	67	316	1550-1900
11	6			2	24			1	8			43	99	1550-1900
11	6 p/h	1	12											50-400
11	7							1	10			20	47	1680-1900

Table 16: The pottery excavated from PIR/08/11

The single sherd of Roman pottery excavated from a small post hole in PIR/08/11 (pictured below) that may potentially be part of a Romano-British structure along what is now the High Street. Any further evidence may have been destroyed as English Stoneware and Victorian pottery were both excavated from a context lower than the post hole, suggesting that the ground has been repeatedly turned over. Post Roman activity is limited, although there is evidence of both Saxon and medieval activity in the vicinity. The period of intense occupation occurs with the post medieval 'boom' seen throughout Pirton and the high quantities of post medieval and Victorian pottery with building rubble and coal suggest occupation was relatively intense and consistent over the last 500 years.







Figure 27: A close up of context 7 in PIR/08/11 and the small post hole evident just in front of the paper laminate in the top of the picture





Test Pit 12 (PIR/08/12)

Test pit 12 was excavated in the far north of the village at the northern end of Burge End Lane. The test pit was located in the centre of the side garden between the Grade II listed late 17th century cottage and the lane (Ashburn, Burge End Lane, Pirton. TL 514366 232293).

Test pit 12 was excavated to a depth of 0.66m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

There was no pottery excavated from PIR/08/12 that dates to before the mid-16th century. A large amount of Glazed Red Earthenware was recovered with



Figure 28: Location map of PIR/08/12

single sherds of Harlow Slipware, Cologne Stoneware, English Stoneware and Staffordshire Manganese Ware. Five of the contexts were also contained Victorian pottery suggesting that the garden had been frequently turned over during the 19th century.

		G	RE	Н	S	W	CS	ES	ST	SM	1W	Victo	orian	
ΤP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
12	2	8	31							1	10	29	67	1550-1900
12	3	2	15	1	11	1	7					4	20	1550-1900
12	4	3	119									5	24	1550-1900
12	5	3	46					1	10			5	49	1550-1900
12	6	4	234											1550-1750
12	7	3	34											1550-1750
12	8											1	1	1800-1900

 Table 17: The pottery excavated from PIR/08/11

There is no evidence for occupation or activity until the post medieval period with the general increase of settlement in Pirton and after the construction of the current house. The number and range of pottery types dating to the post medieval and Victorian periods suggest the site was intensively occupied at that time. A large number of bricks, roof and floor tile dominated the finds assemblage with additional coal fragments and clay pipe. These were most probably from barns or associated out buildings along with a cobbled surface, which was also uncovered at the base of the test pit and was most probably a yard surface. Both worked flints and burnt stone were also recorded from PIR/08/12 that may be of a later prehistoric date, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.





Test Pit 13 (PIR/08/13)

Test pit 13 was excavated in the south west of the village at Great Green. The test pit was towards the rear boundary of the Grade II listed likely 17th century house that also backs on to the grounds of the motte and bailey castle (7-9 Bury End, Pirton. TL 514630 231542).

Test pit 13 was excavated to a depth of 0.7m at which depth natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A single sherd of Hertfordshire Greyware, medieval pottery was identified from the bottom context of



Figure 29: Location map of PIR/08/13

PIR/08/13, but as Victorian pottery was also excavated from the same context, the ground has been greatly disturbed in this part of the garden. Post medieval and Victorian pottery were also mixed together in the upper four contexts.

		Herts	Grey	GF	RE	S	S	Victo	orian	
ΤP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
13	1			2	8			15	65	1550-1900
13	2							2	25	1800-1900
13	3			1	3	1	4	20	42	1550-1900
13	4			1	8			19	88	1550-1900
13	5	1	4					6	12	1200-1900

Table 18: The pottery excavated from PIR/08/13

The single sherd of medieval pottery suggests that this area south east of Great Green and West of the motte and bailey was potentially open fields with little or no occupation present until the post medieval period. The large quantities of building rubble suggest the remnants of a possible structure towards the rear of the garden and outside the motte and bailey, or located elsewhere within the property. Modern glass, iron nails and fragments of scrap iron were also excavated from PIR/08/13.





Test Pit 14 (PIR/08/14)

Test pit 14 was excavated in the long enclose rear garden of a modern house situated in the north west of the village (31 Royal Oak Lane, Pirton. TL 514930 231956).

Test pit 14 was excavated to a depth of 0.8m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints excavations were halted at that level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The majority of the pottery excavated from PIR/08/14 dates to the medieval period and was generally mixed



Figure 30: Location map of PIR/08/14

through the middle contexts of the test pit. These include Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Medieval Shelly Ware and Hertfordshire Greyware. Three sherds of St Neots Ware were also recovered from the middle and lower contexts. A single sherd of post medieval Staffordshire Slipware was excavated from context six and seven sherds of Victorian pottery were also found from the middle to upper contexts of test pit 14.

		S	N	EN	1W	Μ	IS	H	G	S	S	V	С	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range										
14	4	1	2	4	6			3	11			2	14	900-1900
14	5			2	2	1	5	5	19			5	8	1100-1900
14	6	2	2							1	3			900-1700
14	8			2	4			1	2					1100-1300

Table 19: The pottery excavated from PIR/08/14

The presence of late Saxon activity identified at PIR/08/14 is part of a wider area of settlement that is concentrated in the north and east of the village. However, during the medieval period, with the construction of the motte and bailey and the church in the 11th century, the settlement of Pirton became a lot more widespread. The pottery excavated here suggests that the village was not only focused around the motte and bailey but also extended northwards to PIR/08/14. Occupation decreased significantly during the later medieval, most likely due to the Black Death and was only sparsely occupied during the post medieval and into the Victorian period, when the land was mainly used as an orchard. The finds however suggest more recent activity with the large amount of CBM fragments, iron and coal excavated with small pieces of modern glass and animal bone.





Test Pit 15 (PIR/08/15)

Test pit 15 was excavated in an enclosed rear garden of a Grade II listed 17th century cottage immediately northeast of the church. The bailey originally ran eastwest through the south of the garden, so PIR/08/15 is located immediately outside the motte and bailey (Ivy Cottage, TL 514751 Crabtree Lane, Pirton. 231741).



Test pit 15 was excavated to a depth of 0.8m. Natural was not found, but due to Figure 31: Location map of PIR/08/15 time constraints excavations were halted

at that level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Two sherds of St Neots Ware were excavated from context three with medieval pottery of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware and Essex Redware that were also excavated from the lower contexts of PIR/08/15. Three sherds of post medieval pottery were also excavated from the mid and lower contexts, whilst the Victorian pottery mainly derived from the upper and mid-test pit contexts.

		S	N	EN	1W	Н	G	E	R	GF	RE	V	С	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range										
15	1											1	1	1800-1900
15	2					2	12							1150-1300
15	3	2	2	2	4	3	5					3	30	900-1900
15	5									1	30	1	3	1550-1900
15	6									1	8	2	3	1550-1900
15	7					2	10	1	3	1	22			1150-1700
15	8			1	4	2	8							1100-1300

Table 20: The pottery excavated from PIR/08/15

The location of PIR/08/15 is only the southern extent of the late Saxon activity identified through test pitting in Pirton, but into the medieval period the site appears to be in the core of the medieval village, located just north of the motte and bailey. This activity appeared to continue through the medieval period to the present day. A substantial chalk floor was excavated from 0.3m in depth to 0.6m deep which had a potential layer of flint cobbles overlying the surface that also sealed a large amount of brick and tile, most likely demolition rubble. The presence of Victorian, post medieval and medieval pottery from under the chalk floor however, suggests that it is probably a more recent surface when the property was renovated and expanded in the 20th century. In addition to the large amounts of building rubble retained, fragments of coal, slag, slate, iron nails were also recovered with modern glass and plastic.





Test Pit 16 (PIR/08/16)

Test pit 16 was excavated in the northwest corner of a grass field, just south of Hambridge Way, which was built following the route of the ancient Icknield Way in the far east of the village (Little Green Farm, 10 Hambridge Way, Pirton. TL 514999 231672).

Test pit 16 was excavated to a depth of 0.38m. Natural was not found, but the test pit was abandoned as the area was used as a dumping ground by the farmer.



Figure 32: Location map of PIR/08/16

Two sherds of Victorian pottery were only recorded from context two of PIR/08/16.

		VI	С	
ΤP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
16	2	2	9	1800-1900

 Table 21: The pottery excavated from PIR/08/16

The northwest corner of the field where the test pit was excavated has apparently been used by the farmer to dump waste materials in recent years, but this was not known at the start of the excavations. The finds consist of CBM, slate; coal, modern glass, animal bone, iron nails and a marble and with the Victorian pottery it supports the notion that the material is more modern with a lot of ground disturbance, so the test pit was abandoned at context three.





Test Pit 17 (PIR/08/17)

Test pit 17 was excavated in a small grassed field, adjacent to allotments in the far southeast of the village, close to sports fields and the sports pavilion. It was the north western of three test pits excavated in this field; see also PIR/08/1 and PIR/08/18. The allotments are next to the owner's property and north of a footpath (Bannisters Field, 17 Walnut Tree Road, Pirton. TL 514959 231571).

Test pit 17 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.



Figure 33: Location map of PIR/08/17

A single sherd of Romano-British pottery was excavated from context four and late Saxon pottery of St Neots Ware and Oolitic Ware were excavated from the basal contexts five and six. A range of medieval pottery types were recovered all from the lower contexts and include Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Medieval Shelly Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware and Cistercian Ware. The small amounts of post medieval and Victorian pottery however were only excavated from an upper context of PIR/08/17.

		R	В	SN	۱C	0	V	ΕM	1W	Μ	S	Н	G	CI	V	GF	RE	VI	С	
ΤP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range																
17	3															3	15	2	3	1550-1900
17	4	1	2					3	12			1	2							100-1300
17	5			3	10	1	12	15	54	6	19	6	13	1	2					900-1550
17	6			11	22			12	46	1	13	5	9							900-1300

Table 22: The pottery excavated from PIR/08/17

The location of PIR/08/17 in the east of Pirton was positioned along the apparent original main road, most probably from Hitchin that continued through the village, as recorded by the local history society. There was very little disturbance evident in this test pit, which is also shown by the few finds that were excavated and include CBM fragments, animal bone, iron nails and small fragments of coal and modern glass. All the test pits excavated in this field have yielded quite a lot of late Saxon and medieval pottery that suggest there was a focus of activity in this part of the village during that time. The sherd of early Roman pottery also suggests activity during that time, although the site may have been fields and would certainly have been related to the probable Roman road excavated in PIR/08/18. Very little activity has been identified from the post medieval and Victorian periods and most probably relates to when this site became open fields as the shift of occupation moved to its current layout.





Test Pit 18 (PIR/08/18)

Test pit 18 was excavated in a small grassed field, adjacent to allotments and in the far south east of the village close to sports fields and the pavilion. It was the north eastern of three test pits excavated in this field; see also PIR/08/1 and PIR/08/17). The allotments are next to the owner's property and just north of a footpath (Bannisters Field, 17 Walnut Tree Road, Pirton. TL 514963 231597).

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

A wide range of pottery types were Figure 34: Location map of PIR/08/18 excavated from PIR/08/18 that include four



sherds of Romano-British pottery and two sherds of late Saxon mixed in the lower contexts of the test pit. Context eight is actually an undisturbed Roman layer. The majority of the pottery dates to the medieval period with Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Medieval Shelly Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Brill Ware and Essex Redware mainly excavated from the middle contexts of PIR/08/18. Five additional sherds of post medieval and one sherd of Victorian pot were excavated from the upper contexts of the test pit.

		R	В	SN	١C	EN	1W	Μ	IS	Н	G	В	В	E	R	GF	RE	V	С	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range																
18	3											1	1					1	2	1200-1900
18	4					3	11	1	2							3	27			1100-1600
18	5	3	21			1	10			4	12			1	2	2	3			100-1600
18	6					1	1	1	2	2	6									1100-1300
18	7			2	2	2	7	1	6	1	8									900-1300
18	8	1	13																	100-200

Table 23: The pottery excavated from PIR/08/18

Much like PIR/08/17, the location of PIR/08/18 was sited in this field as it was believed to have the position of the original road into the village, most likely from Hitchin, as identified by the local history society. There was very little later disturbance evident in this test pit, although the medieval, late Saxon and Roman finds appear to be quite mixed. Again, few finds were recovered and include CBM fragments, animal bone, iron nails and oyster shell. The presence of a cobble surface with associated Roman pottery suggests that potentially a previously unknown Roman road was uncovered in the base of the PIR/08/18 (below).

As identified in the other test pits excavated within Bannisters Field, the peak of activity appears to have been during the medieval period, with earlier late Saxon activity that also tends to decrease into the post medieval and Victorian periods and most probably relates to when this site became open fields as the shift of occupation moved to its current layout.







Figure 35: A close up of the cobbled surface from PIR/08/18





Test Pit 19 (PIR/08/19)

Test pit 19 was excavated in the far south west of the village in an open rear garden of a large detached likely 19th century property located on the main road south through the village towards Hitchin (Pirton Court, Hitchin Road, Pirton. TL 514464 231419).

Test pit 19 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The majority of the pottery excavated from PIR/08/19 dates to the medieval period with Hertfordshire Greyware and Early Medieval Sandy Ware recovered from every context. An additional sherd of early Roman pot was Figure 36: Location map of PIR/08/19 also found from a lower context while nine



sherds of Victorian pottery were excavated from the upper three contexts.

		R	В	EN	1W	Н	G	V	С	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
19	1			1	6			4	6	1100-1900
19	2			2	7	3	8	4	13	1100-1900
19	3					3	7	1	2	1150-1900
19	4	1	1	3	12	4	11			100-1300
19	5					3	23			1150-1300

Table 24: The pottery excavated from PIR/08/19

This test pit was the most westerly of all test pits so far excavated in Pirton and appears to have peaked in activity during the high medieval. It may have been part of a cluster of activity at that time around Bury End and situated immediately south west of the motte and bailey. The single sherd of Roman-British pottery also suggests this was the south westerly limit of Roman activity in Pirton, although this also appears to be quite widespread over the village. The size of the village certainly appeared to shrink in the later medieval period and peripheral sites, such as PIR/08/19, were abandoned and were only gradually reoccupied during the post medieval and Victorian periods. The majority of the finds appear to date to these later periods with the large amounts of coal, CBM, slate, iron nails, modern glass with slag, animal bone and oyster shell also present.





Test Pit 20 (PIR/08/20)

Test pit 20 was excavated in the far north of the village, near to the limit of Burge End Lane. The test pit was located in an open grassed field immediately to the south of the Grade II* listed likely early 16th century house. It was also the northern of two test pits excavated here; see also PIR/08/21 (Hammonds Farm, Burge End Lane, Pirton. TL 514442 232260).

Test pit 20 was excavated to a depth of 0.7m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



Figure 37: Location map of PIR/08/20

The vast majority of the pottery excavated dates to the Victorian period and was recovered from the upper four contexts only. Single sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Hertfordshire Greyware were excavated from the upper contexts while single sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Slipware and Staffordshire Manganese Ware were excavated from the middle to upper contexts of PIR/08/20.

		EN	1W	Н	G	GF	RE	S	S	SM	1W	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range										
20	1											3	5	1800-1900
20	2	1	2	1	1			1	2			30	165	1100-1900
20	3					1	4			1	2	34	230	1550-1900
20	4											6	82	1800-1900

Table 25: The pottery excavated from PIR/08/20

Despite the presence of the house on site from at least the 16th century, there is generally limited evidence for occupation within this field, suggesting that it has likely always been left open. There was limited activity on site from the medieval period onwards, although it was only from the 19th century that there has been a significant increase in activity on the land. A large amount of brick and tile was excavated with slate, coal, iron and modern glass with a potential surface (pictured) although further excavation would be needed here but this does all suggest that the peak of activity on site was during the 19th century. An additional find of a possible worked flint flake of likely later prehistoric was also found, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.







Figure 38: The possible floor surface identified at PIR/08/20, context four © ACA





Test Pit 21 (PIR/08/21)

Test pit 21 was excavated in the far north of the village, near to the limit of Burge End Lane. The test pit was located in an open grassed field immediately to the south of the Grade II* listed likely early 16th century house. It was also the southern of two test pits excavated here; see also PIR/08/20 (Hammonds Farm, Burge End Lane, Pirton. TL 514461 232240).

Test pit 21 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.

A single sherd of St Neots Ware was excavated from context four, but the majority of the pottery dates from the post medieval period with six sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware. There is a peak



Figure 39: Location map of PIR/08/21

into the Victorian period with 93 sherds of 19th century pottery excavated from the upper six contexts of PIR/08/21.

		SNC		GF	RE	V	ΊC	
ΤP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
21	1					7	13	1800-1900
21	2			2	57	6	24	1550-1900
21	3			1	8	30	92	1550-1900
21	4	1	4	1	8	10	48	1000-1900
21	5			1	6	39	157	1550-1900
21	6			1	7	1	2	1550-1900

Table 26: The pottery excavated from PIR/08/21

The pottery results excavated from PIR/08/21 suggest three periods of activity on site, one in the late Saxon, one in the 16th century and the last during the 19th century. The site probably remained open fields during those times with a definite peak in activity into the Victorian. A lot of CBM and coal were excavated with modern glass, iron, animal bone and slag. A number of probable worked flints were also recorded through the test pit that are likely to be later prehistoric in date, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.





Test Pit 22 (PIR/08/22)

Test pit 22 was excavated in the north of the village in a small enclosed rear garden of an early 20th century set of terraces (24 Davis Crescent, Pirton. TL 514809 231926).

Test pit 22 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.

Two sherds of St Neots Ware, late Saxon pot were excavated from a feature in the base of the test pit and two further sherds



Figure 40: Location map of PIR/08/22

were mixed with Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Essex Redware in the upper and lower contexts of the pit. A single sherd of Glazed Red Earthenware was also recovered but the majority of the pottery dates to the Victorian period that had also disturbed the upper five contexts of PIR/08/22.

		SN	۱C	EMW		ER		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
22	1+2									31	490	1800-1900
22	3	1	7	1	2					10	32	900-1900
22	4							1	8	2	41	1550-1900
22	5									1	2	1800-1900
22	6	1	3			1	1					900-1300
22	20	2	51									1000-1100

 Table 27: The pottery excavated from PIR/08/22

Two Late Anglo Saxon features were identified in the base of PIR/08/22, were found to be two intercutting pits; although a relationship between the two features was very unclear in the confines of the test pit. With the late Saxon pottery, fragments of lava quern stone (below) were excavated along with animal bone that also included a horn core. These features are part of a larger area of late Saxon activity that has been identified in the north and east of the village through the test pitting strategy. All the upper contexts of PIR/08/22 have been greatly disturbed and a lot of finds were mixed in and include CBM fragments, coal, slag, animal bone, modern glass and iron nails and are most probably contemporary with the construction of the houses around the time of the World War One.







Figure 41: The intercutting pits prior to excavation at PIR/08/22. © ACA



Figure 42: Fragments of lave quern stone from PIR/08/22, context 20. © ACA





Test Pit 23 (PIR/08/23)

Test pit 23 was excavated in an enclosed rear garden of a modern house in the far south east of the village and close to sports fields and the pavilion (17 Walnut Tree Road, Pirton. TL 514961 231550).

Test pit 23 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



Figure 43: Location map of PIR/08/23

A single sherd of Bronze Age pottery was

identified from context four, but was mixed in with later pottery. A large amount of late Saxon pot was excavated from the lower contexts of PIR/08/23 that include St Neots Ware and Stamford Ware and were excavated with Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Medieval Shelly Ware and Hertfordshire Greyware all from the mid to lower contexts. A single sherd of Victorian pottery was also excavated from context one.

		В	A	SN	۱C	S	Т	EN	1W	Μ	IS	Н	G	V	С	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range												
23	2													1	2	1800-1900
23	3			1	1							1	2			900-1300
23	4	1	3	12	41	1	2	4	14	2	8	10	31			1200BC-1300
23	5			1	5											1000-1150

 Table 28: The pottery excavated from PIR/08/23

The large amount of late Saxon pottery excavated from PIR/08/23 may suggest the presence of a settlement on site during that period. A number of fragments were also identified from PIR/08/1, PIR/08/17 and PIR/08/18 in the field opposite the garden and suggest that there was a focus of settlement in this part of Pirton in the late Saxon period. This focus appeared to continue through the earlier medieval too, but from the later medieval there is a significant drop off in activity which suggests a shift in the focus of settlement away from the peripheral to form similar patterns of settlement as seen in Pirton today. The Victorian disturbance in the upper most contexts, also yielded the most finds with slate, CBM, animal bone, coal and modern glass recovered. The finds become quite sparse at greater depths yielding few CBM fragments, animal bone and snail shell only. The additional sherd of Bronze Age pot excavated is the earliest evidence for activity identified from test pitting in Pirton and that any prehistoric activity in the village has been greatly disturbed by later occupation.





7.3 2009 Excavations

Three excavations were undertaken in 2009, the first of which was a community excavation organised and run by the Pirton Local History Group with assistance from ACA over 25th-26th April. A total of six 1m² archaeological test pits were excavated mainly in the southeast of the village in residential gardens by history group members, local residents and volunteers. Over the 20th-21st of June a second community dig was run in which a further six test pits were excavated across the village and between sites that had previously been opened. The final dig in 2009 involved 48 HEFA participants from Barnwell School, Highfield School, Hitchin Girls School, Presdales School and Thomas Alleyne School (school names correct at time of participation). A further 12 test pits were excavated here across the spread of the village and at the same time an additional four pits were excavated by Pirton Local History Group to bring the total dug in 2009 to 28 pits and an overall total of 56 pits.



Figure 44: The 2009 Pirton test pit locations (NB test pits are not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 7,500





Test Pit one (PIR/09/1)

Test pit one was excavated along the northern boundary of a grass field paddock to the east of the house and set back from the road. It was also one of three pits dug within this property; see also PIR/09/2 and PIR/09/6 (Walnut Tree Farm, Pirton. TL 514967 231445).

Test pit one was excavated to a depth of 0.57m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



Figure 45: Location map of PIR/09/1

Small amounts of pottery were excavated from PIR/09/1, with Medieval Shelly ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware and English Stoneware all identified from context three. A single sherd of Early Medieval Sandy Ware was also recovered from an undisturbed context four.

		EMW		MS		GRE		SMW		EST		
ΤP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	3			1	24	1	5	1	1	1	8	1100-1750
1	4	1	6									1100-1200
		Table 00. The mattern average of frame DID/00/4										

Table 29: The pottery	excavated from PIR/09/1
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A small post hole was excavated in the base of PIR/09/1, cut into the natural, although no datable material was excavated from the feature, due to its location it quite possibly relates to an earlier structure or boundary that would have been close to the road that swung round to the front of the Sports and Social Club and along the eastern edge of Bannister's Field. Although not much pottery was recovered from test pit one, there seems to be low levels of activity on site in the medieval and again in the post medieval period and this test pit seems to be the south eastern extent of both medieval and post medieval activity so far identified by test pitting in Pirton. A small number of finds were also recovered from PIR/09/1 and consist of a sixpence coin dated to 1933, coal, iron nails, tile and CBM with clay pipe and metal wire that suggest a lot more recent disturbance of the field.






Figure 46: Above view of the post hole excavated in PIR/09/1. © ACA





Test Pit two (PIR/09/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the north western corner of an orchard, immediately east of the house boundary but quite close to the main road. It was also one of three pits dug within the property, and the western of two in the orchard; see also PIR/09/1 and PIR/09/6 (Walnut Tree Farm, Pirton. TL 514906 231469).

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



Figure 47: Location map of PIR/09/2

All the pottery excavated from PIR/09/2 dates to the post medieval with large amounts of both Glazed Red Earthenware and Victorian pottery recovered. A number of other types were also identified through the middle contexts of the test pit and include Delft Ware, Staffordshire Slipware, English Stoneware, Hertfordshire Glazed Ware and Creamware.

		G	RE	тс	ΞE	S	S	ES	ST	HG	SW	CF	RM	V	ΊC	
ΤP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1	2	10											4	10	1550-1900
2	2	17	95			1	35			1	3			81	163	1550-1900
2	3	18	108	2	15	4	13	1	16			8	27	20	33	1550-1900
2	4	7	40			1	2					2	4			1550-1785
2	5	3	60							1	4					1550-1750
2	6	1	4	1	1											1550-1700

Table 30: The pottery excavated from PIR/09/2

A rubble and flint wall was identified running east-west in PIR/09/2 (pictured below), under which a sherd of late 17th century pottery was excavated, which suggests an apparent date for its construction as either part of a structure or a boundary wall, which also correlates with the construction of Walnut Tree farm. The other 17th and 18th century pottery also recovered is lavishly painted and would have been expensive at its time of construction, suggesting that the inhabitants who lived here would have been quite wealthy. The rest of the finds consist of demolition rubble with tile, CBM, bricks – some of which had been blackened from a fire were found with iron nails and bolts, glass, coal, mortar, oyster shell, clay pipe and a piece of slag, suggesting metal working on or near site. A single piece of burnt stone was also identified that may be later prehistoric in date, although the presence of burnt bricks may suggest the building was partially destroyed by a fire, and the rest demolished so the burnt stone may also date from this period. Analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.







Figure 48: The rubble and flint wall prior to excavation in PIR/09/2. © ACA



Figure 49: The rubble and flint wall after excavation in PIR/09/2. © ACA





Test Pit three (PIR/09/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the north western corner of a grass field, set back from the road in the far east of the village and north of the footpath leading from the road to the sports pavilion. It was also the southern of three pits dug within the property; see also PIR/09/4 and PIR/09/5 (Bannisters Field South, Pirton. TL 514930 231603).

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



Figure 50: Location map of PIR/09/3

A wide range of pottery types were excavated from PIR/09/3, the earliest of which is a sherd of Late Iron Age 'Belgic' pottery excavated from context three. Both Roman and late Saxon St Neots Ware pottery were recovered from the lower half of the test pit and were mixed in with a range of medieval wares. These include Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Medieval Shelly Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware and Hertfordshire Glazed Ware. Very little post medieval pottery was identified from test pit three, with two sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware and 10 sherds of Victorian pottery, all from the upper half of the test pit.

		LI	В	R	В	S	N	EN	1W	Μ	S	Н	G	HG	W	GF	RE	VI	С	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range																
3	1											1	3					2	2	1200-1900
3	2							2	5			2	4			2	8	6	9	1100-1650
3	3	1	6			1	1											2	2	50BC-1900
3	4			3	57	2	9	14	48	2	10	1	2	1	6					100-1400
3	5			2	3	3	15			1	1									100-1200
3	6					1	2													900-1100

Table 31: The pottery excavated from PIR/09/3

The sherd of Late Iron Age pottery excavated from PIR/09/3 is quite worn and appears to be part of scattered Iron Age activity identified through test pitting, and may have only been fields here in the Iron Age. A lot of the Roman activity appears to be in a concentration around the Bannister's Field area and most likely points to occupation at this time as part of a larger spread of Roman occupation across Pirton. The late Saxon and medieval activity follows a focus of settlement in the Roman period again around Bannister's Field and there appears to have been quite intense occupation here for about 600 years. Into the post medieval and later the site was abandoned leaving open fields and grasslands as seen today, which also may correlate to a change in the road layout of Pirton, which moved from running along the eastern edge of Bannister's Field but back to the west and its current position today. A mix of finds were also excavated from test pit three and include concrete, iron nails and screws, slate, glass, coal, asbestos, CBM and one penny coin dated to 1971, a plastic plant tag and snail shells that suggest more recent disturbances on site.





Test Pit four (PIR/09/4)

Test pit four was excavated in the western half of an enclosed rear garden set back from the main road in the east of the village. It was also the western of three pits dug within the property; see also PIR/09/3 and PIR/09/5 (Bannisters Field West, Pirton. TL 514931 231625).

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.

Eight sherds of St Neots ware pottery were identified from PIR/09/4 mixed in with medieval and later pottery from the lower half of the test pit. Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Glazed Red



Figure 51: Location map of PIR/09/4

Earthenware and MGW were also all identified through the lower half of the test pit, with a number of Victorian sherds excavated from the upper half to test pit four.

		S	N	EN	1W	Н	G	GF	RE	MO	SW	V	С	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range										
4	1											6	14	1800-1900
4	2					1	6	2	14			13	59	1200-1900
4	3	1	1	5	12	1	9	2	7	1	1	1	1	900-1900
4	4	7	15	6	21	2	6	1	29					1000-1650
4	5			1	7									1100-1200

Table 32: The pottery excavated from PIR/09/4

Much like the results from PIR/09/3 and PIR/09/5 there appears to be a concentration of occupation on site in the far south east of the village in the late Saxon and medieval periods that also appeared to have been abandoned into the 14th century. Also, again possibly due to layout design changes of Pirton into the post medieval, when the main road was focused to its current position to the west of site, PIR/09/4 was abandoned as settlement focus shifted elsewhere and the site likely became open fields. Again, a mix of finds were also recovered, a lot more recent in date and include coal, tile, CBM, concrete, glass, iron nails and bolts, snail and oyster shells, slate and possible slag or vitrified material that suggests metal working on or near site. Fragments of burnt stone were also recovered that could indicate later prehistoric activity on site, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.





Test Pit five (PIR/09/5)

Test pit five was excavated in the eastern half of an enclosed rear garden set back from the main road in the east of the village. It was also the eastern of three pits dug within the property; see also PIR/09/3 and PIR/09/4 (Bannisters Field East, Pirton. TL 514943 231627).

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 wide range of pottery types were excavated from PIR/09/5 that include a small number of Roman and Anglo Saxon sherds – Roman Greyware, Early/Middle



Figure 52: Location map of PIR/09/5

Saxon hand-built ware and St Neots Ware - all recovered from the lower half of the test pit. The medieval pottery identified includes Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Medieval Shelly Ware. Hertfordshire Greyware and Hedingham ware and were mixed in with later post medieval wares. German Stoneware, Staffordshire Slipware and Victorian pottery were also excavated from the upper half of PIR/09/5.

		R	В	EN	/IS	S	N	EN	1W	М	S	Н	G	HE	Ð	G	S	S	S	VI	С	
ΤP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1							1	3											4	5	1100-1900
5	2													1	14	1	5			9	18	1200-1900
5	3							1	4									2	2	1	10	1100-1900
5	4			1	5	1	1	14	60			4	40	1	1							450-1400
5	5	2	11			1	2	1	1	1	3											100-1200
5	6					1	4															1000-1100

Table 33: The pottery excavated from PIR/09/5

Much like PIR/09/3 and PIR/09/4 the Roman activity was identified at PIR/09/5 and suggests a focus of occupation in the area and also for the first time a potential continuity into the early Saxon period. The sherd of Early/Middle Saxon hand-built ware is the first of its date to be excavated from test pitting in Pirton and may be a prequel to the major focus of occupation around Bannister's Field into the late Saxon and medieval periods. There is further evidence here that the site was abandoned around the time of Black Death, and after a redesign of the road layout for the village there was a shift in the focus of settlement away from the area so that the site was fields into the post medieval and Victorian periods. The finds are also similar to those excavated from PIR/09/3 and PIR/09/4 and consist of coal, tile, iron bolts and nails, CBM, concrete, scrap metal, mussel, oyster and snail shells, mortar, Perspex and glass and suggest more recent disturbance across the field.





Test Pit six (PIR/09/6)

Test pit six was excavated in the north eastern corner of an orchard immediately to the east of Walnut Tree Farm and set back from the main road in the south east of the village. It was also one of three pits dug within the property and the eastern of two pits in the orchard; see also PIR/09/1 and PIR/09/2 (Walnut Tree Farm, Pirton. TL 514932 231476).

Test pit six was excavated to a depth of 0.39m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



Figure 53: Location map of PIR/09/6

A small number of pottery sherds were identified from PIR/09/6, with the lower half of the test pit undisturbed medieval contexts, with both Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Hedingham Ware identified. Post medieval wares were confined to the upper half of the test pit with Glazed Red Earthenware and Victorian pottery excavated. A single Victorian sherd was also uncovered in a Victorian feature identified in the corner of the test pit.

		EM	1W	HE	ED	GF	RE	VI	С	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1							2	4	1800-1900
6	2					2	2	2	7	1550-1900
6	3	1	2			1	4	1	1	1100-1900
6	4	4	13	1	2					1100-1300
6	6	1	3	1	5					1100-1300
6	20							1	3	1800-1900
	Tal	hla 3/	l· The	nott		1021/2	tod fr	om D		16

A single layer flint and cobbled probable yard surface was identified at 0.34m in depth at PIR/09/6 that most likely dates to the medieval period given the small amounts of high medieval pottery excavated from and on top of the cobbles (pictured below). The large amount of medieval pottery and the cobbled surface suggest there was almost certainly occupation on site during the medieval period until the Black Death. The corner of a likely Victorian feature (context 20) was also identified in the north western corner of the test pit and was probably an ash pit, although full excavation of the feature was not possible due to the confines of the test pit. The finds excavated from test pit six, suggest more recent disturbances on site, although the area has likely remained open fields through the post medieval and orchards into the 19th century, and include tile, CBM, iron nails, coal, oyster and mussel shell and glass.







Figure 54: The flint and cobble yard surface identified in PIR/09/6





Test Pit seven (PIR/09/7)

Test pit seven was excavated in the enclosed side garden of a modern detached house along the main road in the north of the village (The Croft, 19 Shillington Road, Pirton. TL 514382 231960).

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.



Figure 55: Location map of PIR/09/7

A wide range of pottery was excavated from PIR/09/7, but only a small amount dates to the medieval period. Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Hertfordshire Glazed Ware and Late medieval ware were all mixed through the test pit. The majority of the pottery dates to the post medieval period and included a number of Glazed Red Earthenware sherds with Delft Ware, Staffordshire Slipware, English Stoneware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware. A number of Victorian sherds were also identified mixed through the test pit.

		EN	1W	H	G	НС	GW	LN	ΛT	G	RE	тс	ΞE	S	s	ES	ST	SM	1W	SW	'SG	V	IC	
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1									2	26											7	18	1550-1900
7	2	1	2							4	57			1	7	1	27							1100-1750
7	3							3	9	2	15					1	6					16	27	1400-1900
7	4			2	7					10	76			1	13	1	6					31	158	1180-1900
7	5	1	22			1	233			18	169	1	7					1	10	1	1	9	68	1100-1900
								T .		C TI							~							

Table 35: The pottery excavated from PIR/09/7

The small amount of medieval pottery identified on site suggests that there was limited medieval activity on site at that time, although the large sherd of Hertfordshire Glazed Ware is a fragment of a dripping dish, which being rare in the countryside are also usually evidence of high status sites. This site may have been part of a manor complex set in the north of the village. Occupation appears more intense into the post medieval, with a lot of further disturbance into the 19th century. A mixture of finds were also excavated and include tile, CBM, concrete, animal bone, slate, iron nails, scrap iron, coal, clay pipe, glass, a small horse shoe, oyster shell, modern drain fragments with glazed tile and slag.





Test Pit eight (PIR/09/8)

Test pit eight was excavated in the enclosed front garden of a likely later 19th/early 20th century cottage set sideways from the road but facing the old green, immediately to the northwest (Holly Cottage, 5 Hambridge Way, Pirton. TL 514912 231671).

Test pit eight was excavated to a depth of 0.7m. Natural was not found, but due to Figure 56: Location map of PIR/09/8 time constraints, excavations were halted



at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Two sherds of Roman Greyware were identified from PIR/09/8 that were also mixed into context one. A sherd of Stamford Ware was also identified and appears to be from an undisturbed context towards the bottom of the test pit. A range of medieval and post medieval wares were also recovered and mixed through the upper half of the test pit, with small numbers of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Hedingham Ware, Hertfordshire Glazed Ware and Late medieval ware with Midland Purple ware. German Stoneware and Staffordshire Manganese Ware. Large numbers of both Glazed Red Earthenware and Victorian pottery were also identified.

		R	В	ST	AM	EN	ΛW	Н	G	HE	ED	HG	SW	LN	ΛT	Μ	IP	G	S	GF	RE	SN	1W	V	IC	
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt			No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1	2	10			1	2	1	3											1	5			20	25	100-1900
8	2															1	12			3	9			83	121	1450-1900
8	3									1	5			1	4					3	10			36	57	1200-1900
8	4							1	3			1	2							2	22			71	154	1200-1900
8	5							1	3					1	2			1	6	5	21	1	6	83	216	1200-1900
8	6a																			1	1			13	27	1550-1900
8	6b																			3	13			10	21	1550-1900
8	7b									1	39															1170 - 1400
8	8			1	1																					1000-1200
0	0			1	I				Tabl	0 36.	Tho	not	forv	over	avato	d fro	m Di	P/00/	8							1000-120

ble 36: The pottery excavated from PIR/09/8

A layer of cobbles was identified at the base of the test pit (pictured below), which overlay a denser layer of smaller stone and rubble that are likely to be layers of a medieval yard surface set off the edge of what used to be a village green around the crossroads of Hambridge Way, Royal Oak Lane, High Street and Walnut Tree Lane. A thick layer of clay was identified above the cobbles which may just have been a dump of material to cover the area when the yard was no longer needed. An increase of activity was evident on site during the post medieval period, although given that there is not much of a range of post medieval pottery, the residents could have been quite poor. Occupation peaked into the 19th century, most likely corresponding with the construction of the cottage and the majority of the finds relate to this much later activity on site and include mortar, CBM, coal, slate, glass, piece of a rubber ball, a one penny coin dated to 1988, foil, a metal bottle top, iron bolts and nails, plastic, and tile with snail shells, clay pipe, oyster and mussel shell and slag. Possible burnt flint was also identified in context one that may indicate prehistoric activity on site, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this. The presence of the





Roman pottery also yielding from context one appears to be part of scattered Roman occupation along the high ground from the northwest to the south east of the village, as identified through the test pitting strategy.



Figure 57: The upper cobble layer under excavation in PIR/09/8. © ACA



Figure 58: The lower cobble layer under excavation in PIR/09/8





Test Pit nine (PIR/09/9)

Test pit nine was excavated in the flat enclosed rear garden of a modern house immediately southeast of the church in the centre of the village (The Vicarage, Crab Tree Lane, Pirton. TL 514659 231667).

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

Small amounts of pottery were excavated from PIR/09/9 with a single sherd of Late Saxon St Neots ware from context six and was found with sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Medieval Shelly Ware and Hertfordshire Greyware. Three sherds of post medieval pottery were also identified Figure 59: Location map of PIR/09/9 and include Glazed Red Earthenware,



Staffordshire Manganese Ware and Victorian pottery, which like the medieval pottery were mixed through the test pit.

		S	N	EN	/W	M	S	Н	G	GF	RE	SN	1W	V	IC	
ΤP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range												
9	1					1	4			1	3					1100-1700
9	2							1	13					1	2	1200-1900
9	6	1	2	1	4							1	4			900-1750
9	7			1	4											1100-1200

Table 37: The pottery excavated from PIR/09/9

A large deposit of builder's rubble was identified in the test pit from when the house was built in the 1980's (pictured below), which has also disturbed a great deal of the earlier archaeology on site, but a small number of pottery was however recovered. Given the location of PIR/09/9 just south west of the church and outside the Motte and Bailey, there is evidence for occupation on site during the medieval period. The single sherd of later Saxon pottery is the first evidence, through test pitting, of Saxon activity identified off the main ridge to the west of the church. The small amount of later post medieval and Victorian pottery suggests that the site remained open fields, until the current house was built in the late 20th century. The majority of the finds excavated appear to relate to the construction of the property with glass, nails, CBM and tile found with a ring pull from a drinks can, fragments of metal can, plastic wrappers and mortar that were all found mixed with coal, snail shells and clay pipe.







Figure 60: PIR/09/9 under excavation with the thick rubble layer evident in the sections. © ACA





Test Pit 10 (PIR/09/10)

Test pit 10 was excavated in the back garden of a modern house in the far north of the village and set towards the back fence, between the trees and in front of the skate ramp (The Spinney, West Lane, Pirton. TL 514654 231963).

Test pit 10 was excavated to a depth of 0.7m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The pottery excavated from PIR/09/10 mainly consists of Late Saxon and medieval wares. These include Stamford Ware and St Neots Ware with Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Medieval Shelly Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Hedingham Ware, Hertfordshire Glazed Ware and Late medieval wares – all



Figure 61: Location map of PIR/09/10

of which were mixed through the test pit. A single sherd of Roman Greyware was also identified from context three with an additional four sherds of Victorian pottery from context one.

		R	В	ST	AM	S	N	EN	1W	Μ	S	Н	G	HE	D	HG	W	LN	ΛT	V	С	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range																		
10	1							3	7	3	8	1	2	1	2					4	10	1100-1900
10	2					1	2	1	2			2	4			1	2					900-1500
10	3	1	1	1	2	5	12	2	5			5	15					2	5			900-1500
10	4					1	1	1	7	1	4	3	14	1	2			1	6			900-1500
10	5					3	9	1	20			2	15									900-1350

 Table 38: The pottery excavated from PIR/09/10

Two small features were identified cut into the natural at the base of PIR/09/10 (pictured below), but as they were found on the corners of the test pit, full excavation was not possible. Feature 20 was the larger of the two in the south east of the pit and contained only charcoal flecks and was most probably a pit, the smaller feature 21 in the south west of the pit may have the edge of a larger pit or a post hole as it was guite shallow and again yielded no finds apart from some charcoal flecks. Given the large amount of both late Saxon and medieval pottery identified, these features could well relate to either the Saxon or medieval settlement on site at that time. The small amount of Roman pottery also recovered appears to be part of a scatter of Roman occupation across Pirton, where the site was most likely fields. Desertion of the site appears evident after the medieval period and the site probably reverted to open fields again as there is very little evidence for activity on site at this time. A mix of finds were also excavated with concrete, glass, plastic, tile, CBM and iron nails found with oyster shell, clay pipe, coal, part of a key, a possible whet stone and lead cloth seal (pictured below). A piece of slag was also found with burnt stone and worked flint that are likely to be later prehistoric in date, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.







Figure 62: Feature 20 (top right) and feature 21 (top left) in the base of PIR/09/10. © ACA



Figure 63: The lead cloth seal from PIR/09/10 © Gil Burleigh





Test Pit 11 (PIR/09/11)

Test pit 11 was excavated in a grassed field in the far north of the village. It was the southern of two test pits excavated within the field; see also PIR/09/12 (Mill Field, Burge End Lane, Pirton. TL 514320 232303).

Test pit 11 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.

Four sherds of Roman Greyware were identified from PIR/09/11 but mixed through the test pit. A number of both Late Saxon and medieval pottery sherds were also identified, including St Neots Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, and Hertfordshire Glazed Ware. 6Small numbers of post medieval pottery were also recovered, with single sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware. Staffordshire



Figure 64: Location map of PIR/09/11

Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Slipware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware found in the upper half of the test pit. An additional 10 sherds of Victorian pottery were also found from context two.

		R	В	S	N	EN	1W	Н	G	HG	W	G	RE	S	S	SW	SG	V	С	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range										
11	2																	10	56	1800-1900
11	4	1	2			1	2	4	12			1	134							100-1700
11	5			1	1	3	11	7	42	1	3			1	1	1	9			900-1750
11	6					2	12	2	4	1	2									1100-1450
11	7	1	7																	100-400
11	8	2	16			5	39													100-1150

Table 39: The pottery excavated from PIR/09/11

A northwest – southeast orientated linear feature was excavated in the base of the test pit in line with a probable boundary ditch that can actually also be seen from aerial photographs and runs the length of the field (pictured below). Finds excavated from the ditch appear to have come from slumping along one edge with tile, CBM, mortar and snail shells found, although no pottery was identified in this section to accurately date the feature. The Roman pottery identified from PIR/09/11 is part of a larger area of Roman occupation evident from test pitting at the end of Burge End Lane and also mostly here in Mill Field. Activity was again evident on site in the late Saxon, with more intense occupation during the medieval period, from which the ditch could well date. From around the 15th century the site has largely remained unused and has probably been a field for the last 600-700 years. The rest of the finds consist of a one penny coin dated to 1889, CBM, tile, a metal button, scrap iron, wire, glass, oyster shell, mortar, coal, snail shells and a possible whet stone. A single piece of probably worked flint was also recovered and may suggest later prehistoric activity on site, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.







Figure 65: The NW-SE ditch excavated in PIR/09/11. © ACA





Test Pit 12 (PIR/09/12)

Test pit 12 was excavated in a grassed field in the far north of the village. It was the northern of two test pits excavated within the field, just on the edge of the pond; see also PIR/09/11 (Mill Field, Burge End Lane, Pirton. TL 514336 232321).

Test pit 12 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.

Only six sherds of pottery were recovered from PIR/09/12, the majority of which dates to the Victorian period and was found in context three. A single sherd of Hertfordshire Greyware was also recovered from a probable undisturbed context four.



Figure 66: Location map of PIR/09/12

		Н	G	V	С	
ΤP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
12	3			5	6	1800-1900
12	4	1	10			1200-1350
-						

Table 40: The pottery excavated from PIR/09/12

Unlike PIR/09/11 only a small amount of medieval pottery was excavated from PIR/09/12, suggesting that this test pit was possibly on the fringe of the medieval occupation in this area. Pond silts were also recorded in the base of the test pit, indicating either flooding or the pond was previously a lot larger, if it was even present during the medieval period. Given its location close to the pond, it may also explain why less finds and pottery were excavated from this test pit, compared to the others in the field in 2009. Snail shells were recovered with glass, mortar, iron nails, CBM, tile and a possible iron blade fragment.





Test Pit 13 (PIR/09/13)

Test pit 13 was excavated in a grassed field to the back of Hammonds Farm and a Grade II listed 16th century barn, in the far north of the village. It was the southern of two test pits excavated within the field; see also PIR/09/14 (Hammonds Farm, Burge End Lane, Pirton. TL 514473 232368).

Test pit 13 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.

Three sherds of Roman pottery were identified from PIR/09/13, but were mixed in with later deposits. A range of medieval pottery types were also excavated and include Early Medieval Sandy Ware,



Figure 67: Location map of PIR/09/13

Medieval Shelly Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware and Hedingham Ware. An additional three sherds of post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware were also recovered from the middle contexts of the test pit.

		R	В	EN	1W	Μ	IS	Н	G	HE	Ð	GF	RE	
ΤP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range										
13	1									1	2			1150-1350
13	2			1	12			1	4					1100-1350
13	4			1	8							2	4	1100-1600
13	5	3	37	1	4	1	5					1	4	100-1600

Table 41: The pottery excavated from PIR/09/13

Occupation is evident in the Roman period at PIR/09/13 as part of a wider area of activity at Burge End that has so far been identified through the test pitting strategy. A similar pattern of occupation was also evident during the medieval period, prior to the construction of the current farm. There appears to be very little activity on site post 16th century, suggesting that the site was probably continually open fields through to the present day. A mixture of building remains were also excavated from PIR/09/13 and consist of CBM, tile, slate and iron nails with coal, glass and a very worn coin. Snail shells were also recovered and a possible piece of worked flint, in an undisturbed context eight that may indicate later prehistoric activity on or close to site, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to prove this.





Test Pit 14 (PIR/09/14)

Test pit 14 was excavated in a grassed field to the back of a Hammonds Farm and a Grade II listed 16th century barn, in the far north of the village. It was the northern of two test pits excavated within the field; see also PIR/09/13 (Hammonds Farm, Burge End Lane, Pirton. TL 514480 232391).

Test pit 14 was excavated to a depth of 0.4m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A single sherd of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery was excavated from context one of PIR/09/14. Sherds of both medieval and post medieval pottery, Hertfordshire Glazed Ware and English Stoneware, were also recovered from the test pit.



Figure 68: Location map of PIR/09/14

		LE	BA	HG	W	ES	ST	
ΤP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
14	1	1	2					1200-800BC
14	2			1	4	2	26	1350-1750

Table 42: The pottery excavated from PIR/09/14

The single sherd of possible Late Bronze Age pottery excavated from PIR/09/14 potentially suggests limited Bronze Age activity at Burge End Lane (see also PIR/09/26). The small amount of later pottery also recovered correlates with PIR/09/13 with occupation during the high medieval period, and again later when the house was constructed. There also appears to be quite a bit of disturbance on site, with a similar range of finds excavated as was found in PIR/09/13 and consist of tile and CBM with glass, iron nails, slate, snail shells and animal bone. Two pieces of possible worked flint were also excavated that may also suggest later prehistoric activity on site, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.





Test Pit 15 (PIR/09/15)

Test pit 15 was excavated in the enclosed front garden of a probable 17th century house in the far west of the village. It was the northern of two pits excavated within the property; see also PIR/09/16 (Priors Bottom, 71 Shillington Road, Pirton. TL 514111 231843).

Test pit 15 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 vast majority of the pottery excavated from PIR/09/15 dates to the Victorian period with a number of sherds excavated



Figure 69: Location map of PIR/09/15

from each context of the test pit. Single sherds of both Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Glazed Red Earthenware were also identified, in the lower and upper contexts respectively.

		EN	1W	GF	RE	V	С	
ΤP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
15	1					4	12	1800-1900
15	2			1	1	2	18	1500-1900
15	3					2	12	1800-1900
15	4					4	23	1800-1900
15	5	1	1			1	4	1100-1900
15	6					3	26	1800-1900

Table 43: The pottery excavated from PIR/09/15

The small amounts of both medieval and post medieval pottery excavated from PIR/09/15 suggests that the site was open fields until the current house was probably built in about the 17th century. During the 19th and 20th centuries there seems to have been an increase in depositing rubbish in the front garden that also caused a great deal of disturbance. A large mixture of finds recovered consist of slate, glass, barbed wire, asbestos, iron nails, coal, CBM, a small glass tube with 35 amp written inside it, Perspex, a detachable metal ring pull, concrete and tile that were found through the depth of the test pit.





Test Pit 16 (PIR/09/16)

Test pit 16 was excavated in the enclosed large rear garden of a probable 17th century house in the far west of the village. It was the southern of two pits excavated within the property; see also PIR/09/15 (Priors Bottom, 71 Shillington Road, Pirton. TL 514130 231828).

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

A very small amount of pottery was excavated from PIR/09/16, with single



Figure 70: Location map of PIR/09/16

sherds of Roman pot, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Late medieval ware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware. An additional five sherds of Victorian pottery were also identified from the upper contexts of the test pit.

		R	В	EN	1W	LN	ΛT	SW	SG	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range								
16	1									1	3	1800-1900
16	2			1	3					4	8	1100-1900
16	3	1	7			1	28	1	2			100-1750

 Table 44: The pottery excavated from PIR/09/16

Unlike PIR/09/15, there seems to be more evidence for earlier activity at PIR/09/16, although given the small amount of pottery excavated it seems likely that the site remained fields in the Roman period, throughout the medieval and into the post medieval, until the current house was probably built in the 17th century. Also, like PIR/09/15 there appears to have been a great deal of disturbance on site during the 19th and 20th centuries with a mixture of finds excavated including glass, clay pipe, tile, concrete, CBM, iron nails and coal with a metal cap from a drinks bottle, top of metal tube of glue and slag, suggesting metal working on or near site. A single possible piece of later prehistoric worked flint was also recovered, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to support this.





Test Pit 17 (PIR/09/17)

Test pit 17 was excavated in the large open garden to the south of a possible 19th century house in the far west of the village. (Hill Farm, Priors Hill, Pirton. TL 514279 231587).

Test pit 17 was excavated to a depth of 0.6m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

All the pottery excavated from PIR/09/17 dates to the post medieval, with small amounts of Glazed Red Earthenware, Harlow Slipware and English Stoneware.

The majority of the pottery dates to the



Figure 71: Location map of PIR/09/17

Victorian period, which was also all recovered from the upper half of the test pit.

		GF	RE	HS	SW	ES	SТ	VI	С	
TP	Context	No Wt		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
17	2	2	10					7	35	1550-1900
17	3			1	36	1	3	5	14	1600-1900

Table 45: The pottery excavated from PIR/09/17

The possible remnants of part of a collapsed stone wall were excavated along the north eastern edge of PIR/09/17 (pictured below), the date and use of which was unable to be determined at this point due to time constraints, so further excavations would be necessary to establish the date of this feature. The finds and pottery excavated from PIR/09/17 suggest that the site was open fields and not really utilised until the later post medieval when the current house was built, despite the fact that Saxon remains have been found from the field immediately to the south west of the garden and test pit. The finds consist of slate, tile, CBM, modern nails, scrap iron with coal and oyster shell and were found mixed through the test pit. Additionally, a number of pieces of burnt stone were also recovered with possible worked flint flakes suggesting later prehistoric activity also on site.







Figure 72: The possible flint cobble wall under excavation in PIR/09/17. © ACA





Test Pit 18 (PIR/09/18)

Test pit 18 was excavated in the small enclosed rear garden of a modern house, quite central the village and just to the north of the church (5 Docklands, Pirton. TL 514279 231587).

Test pit 18 was excavated to a depth of 0.7m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from PIR/09/18 dates to the medieval Figure 73: Location map of PIR/09/18 period with a range of types also identified,



including Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Medieval Shelly Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Hedingham Ware, Hertfordshire Glazed ware and Late medieval ware that were all found mixed through the test pit. A number of late Saxon pottery was also excavated from the lower half of the pit, with both Stamford Ware and St Neots Ware identified. A single sherd of Victorian pottery was recovered from context two.

		ST	AM	S	N	ΕN	1W	Μ	S	H	G	HE	ED	HG	W	LN	ΛT	V	С	
ΤP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range																
18	2											1	16					1	3	1150-1900
18	3			10	22	16	97	3	16	7	23					1	1			1100-1550
18	5			4	15	15	74	1	2	9	26			3	8					900-1450
18	6	1	2	2	3	1	2	3	8	1	12									900-1350

Table 46: The pottery excavated from PIR/09/18

A large amount of both late Saxon and medieval pottery was excavated from PIR/09/18 suggesting quite intense occupation on site between the 10th and 16th centuries, decreasing slightly into the later medieval, potentially due to the Black Death. After the 16th century the site was probably open fields until the current house was built in the later 20th century, but does not appear to have been intensively worked given the small amount of later pottery and finds recovered, although some disturbance is evident. The finds consist of coal, CBM, slate, tile, a green glass marble, oyster shell and glass with a potential worked flint flake that may be later prehistoric in date, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.





Test Pit 19 (PIR/09/19)

Test pit 19 was excavated in the small enclosed rear garden of a modern house set in the north east of the village (36 Bunyan Close, Pirton. TL 514904 231971).

Test pit 19 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 PIR/09/19, with sherds of late Saxon St Neots Ware, Early Medieval Sandy



Figure 74: Location map of PIR/09/19

Ware and Hertfordshire Glazed Ware all recovered from the lower half of the test pit. An additional three sherds of Victorian pottery were also identified from context one.

		S	N	EN	1W	HG	W	V	C	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
19	1							3	31	1800-1900
19	2			1	5					1100-1150
19	3	1	3							900-1100
19	4	2	13			1	4			900-1450

 Table 47: The pottery excavated from PIR/09/19

The late Saxon pottery excavated from PIR/09/19 suggests there was activity on site at that time, as part of a spread of activity across the north eastern half of the village. The expansion of activity in Pirton into the medieval period was not so evident here, due to the small amount of medieval pottery recovered. This may be due to later disturbances, but it seems likely that the site was open fields through the medieval and remained so when it was utilised again in the 19th century. The large number of modern finds excavated from test pit 19 suggests that these date mostly from the construction of the modern house in the late 20th century and also caused a great deal of disturbance. These consist of metal wire, tile, CBM and brick fragments, concrete, glass, iron nails, slate, tarmac, plastic wrappers and iron bolts found with coal, oyster shell, end of shotgun cartridges and a large number of small pieces of slag, suggesting metal working on or near site. Three potential worked flints were also recovered that may indicate the presence of later prehistoric activity also on site, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.





Test Pit 20 (PIR/09/20)

Test pit 20 was excavated towards the back of a long back garden to a modern detached house in the far east of the village (11 Royal Oak Lane, Pirton. TL 514870 231854).

Test pit 20 was excavated to a depth of 0.7m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

range of pottery types were А excavated from PIR/09/20, with a couple of sherds of St Neots Ware found from the lower half of the pit. These were mixed in with a range of Figure 75: Location map of PIR/09/20 medieval types, including Early Medieval



Sandy Ware, Medieval Shelly Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware and Hertfordshire Glazed Ware. A small number of post medieval sherds were also identified, with single sherds of both Glazed Red Earthenware and Staffordshire Slipware. Seven sherds of Victorian pottery were also recovered from the upper half of the test pit.

		S	N	ΕN	1W	M	S	Н	G	HG	W	GF	RE	S	S	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range														
20	1															1	3	1800-1900
20	2													1	5	5	19	1650-1900
20	3	1	6			1	4	1	4	1	2							900-1450
20	4			4	17	1	3			3	9	1	4			1	1	1100-1900
20	5			1	25													1100-1150
20	6	1	15			1	1											900-1150

Table 48: The pottery excavated from PIR/09/20

The large amount of slag excavated from PIR/09/20 suggests there was metal working on site, potentially during the later Saxon or medieval periods, which the majority of the pottery appears to date to and there was occupation on site. Into the post medieval and Victorian periods, the site likely became open fields as there is less activity at this time, until the current house was built in the 20th century. The rest of the finds consist of glass, CBM, iron nails and clay pipe with tile, coal, part of a key, snail shells and animal bone. A single piece of burnt stone was also recovered that may suggest later prehistoric activity also on site.





Test Pit 21 (PIR/09/21)

Test pit 21 was excavated away from the building, in the enclosed rear garden of a probable late 19th century house (81 High Street, Pirton. TL 514857 231755).

Test pit 21 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 PIR/09/21 dates to the post medieval – the vast majority of which is also Victorian and



Figure 76: Location map of PIR/09/21

found through all the contexts. An additional two sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware were mixed into context two.

		GF	RE	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
21	1			18	60	1800-1900
21	2	2	20	21	36	1550-1900
21	3			51	83	1800-1900
21	4			12	46	1800-1900
21	5			10	32	1800-1900

Table 49: The pottery excavated from PIR/09/21

Despite the central location of PIR/09/21 located just north of the Green along the High Street, there is no evidence for earlier activity prior to the 16th century, although it is also possible for earlier pottery to exist at a greater depth. A large number of more recent finds were excavated with a lot of Victorian pottery, suggesting a great deal of disturbance on site, relating to the construction and use of the house from the 19th century onwards. The finds consist of some cloth material, concrete, glass, a purple butterfly hair grip, modern drain fragments, a detachable metal ring pull from drinks can, tile, CBM, a foil lid, coal, slate, modern nails, a metal hinge, a metal waster, iron nails and Perspex with oyster shells and animal bone also recovered. Three pieces of possible burnt stone were also recovered from context three and may suggest the presence of later prehistoric activity on site, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.





Test Pit 22 (PIR/09/22)

Test pit 22 was excavated in the large enclosed rear garden of a Grade II listed 16th century property opposite the earthwork remains associated with the motte and bailey castle, in the south east of the village (7 Walnut Tree Road, Pirton. TL 514912 231641).

Test pit 22 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



Figure 77: Location map of PIR/09/22

The vast majority of the pottery excavated

from PIR/09/22 dates to the Victorian period, with a number of sherds identified from each context. A small amount of post medieval wares were also recovered mixed through the test pit and include Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware, Staffordshire Slipware and English Stoneware. A slightly higher number of medieval sherds were recovered, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Hedingham Ware and Late medieval ware that were also all mixed through the pit. An additional two sherds of Late Saxon St Neots Ware were also identified from context three.

		S	N	EN	1W	Н	G	HE	D	LN	ΛT	GF	RE	TG	ЭΕ	S	S	ES	ST	VI	С	
ΤP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
22	1			5	19											2	14	1	7	32	90	1100-1900
22	2			4	30	3	16					3	11	1	1					31	53	1100-1900
22	3	2	4			5	15			1	6									27	65	900-1900
22	4					4	16	1	8											10	58	1150-1900
22	5			3	14	3	12									1	13			2	8	1100-1900
							Tab	ole 50	· The	notte	rv ex	cavat	ed fro	om Pl	R/09/	22						

A large amount of medieval pottery was excavated from PIR/09/22 suggesting quite intense occupation on site that was also part of a larger area of intense later Saxon and medieval activity that has been identified through the test pitting strategy in the far southeast of the village. The activity appears to continue through the post medieval and peaks into the Victorian period, with a large number of both finds and pottery indicating a lot of disturbance on site during the 19th and 20th centuries. The finds consist of slate, glass, tile, CBM, iron nails, a metal spring from a clothes peg, end of shotgun cartridges, a piece of copper tubing, melted plastic, a radiator key, coal, a small white china jug, foil milk bottle lid, slate pencil, modern drain fragments, part of a horse shoe, modern nails, scrap iron, concrete, blue lino and Bakelite, with clay pipe, animal bone and a possible piece of slag. Pieces of worked flint and burnt stone were also excavated and suggest later prehistoric activity on site, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.





Test Pit 23 (PIR/09/23)

Test pit 23 was excavated in the north eastern corner of a grass field, set back from the road in the far east of the village and north of the footpath connecting the main road and the sports pavilion (Bannisters Field, Pirton. TL 514964 231605).

Test pit 23 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



Figure 78: Location map of PIR/09/23

The majority of the pottery excavated from PIR/09/23 dates to the medieval period, with sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Hertfordshire Glazed Ware and later medieval Cistercian Ware, mixed through the test pit. Two sherds of later Saxon St Neots Ware were identified from the lower half of the test pit, while the post medieval wares of Glazed Red Earthenware and Victorian pottery were recovered from the upper half of the test pit.

		S	N	EN	1W	Н	G	HG	W	CI	ST	GF	RE	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range												
23	3			1	4							1	1	6	38	1100-1900
23	4	1	4	2	11	2	12	1	6	1	4					900-1500
23	5	1	4	3	22	3	31									900-1350

Table 51: The pottery excavated from PIR/09/23

There appears to have been quite intense occupation at PIR/09/23 during the late Saxon and medieval periods as part of this larger area of activity focused in the south eastern corner of the village. From around the 16th century however, it seems likely that the area was left as open fields or gardens as it still is today with minimal activity evident. The finds consist of coal, CBM and tile, mortar, clay pipe, scrap iron, a metal washer, iron nails and glass that were found with oyster shell and quite a bit of butchered animal bone.





Test Pit 24 (PIR/09/24)

Test pit 24 was excavated in the western end of a large grassed field, immediately north of the sports pavilion in the far southeast of the village (Field north of Recreation Centre, Pirton. TL 514998 231564).

Test pit 24 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



A very small amount of pottery was excavated from PIR/09/24, with single

Figure 79: Location map of PIR/09/24

sherds of both Roman and Early Medieval Sandy Ware pottery recovered from context three. Eight sherds of Victorian pottery were identified from the upper two contexts of the test pit.

		R	В	ΕN	1W	V	С	
ΤP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
24	1					2	3	1800-1900
24	2					6	21	1800-1900
24	3	1	1	1	27			100-1150

Table 52: The pottery excavated from PIR/09/24

The small amount of both Roman and medieval pottery identified from PIR/09/24 suggests the site was most probably continually fields that were on the eastern edge of more intense occupation to the west, especially during the Roman and medieval periods. There appears to be very little other activity until the 19th century, when there seems to be an increased disturbance on site. The finds excavated consist of orange string, CBM, slate, coal, glass, tile, oyster shell and clay pipe and were found mixed through the test pit.





Test Pit 25 (PIR/09/25)

Test pit 25 was excavated in the north eastern corner of an enclosed rear garden to a modern house, fronting the road opposite the earthworks associated with the motte and bailey castle in the southeast of the village (11a Walnut Tree Road, Pirton. TL 514918 231596).

Test pit 25 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.



Figure 80: Location map of PIR/09/25

A large number of late Saxon and medieval pottery sherds were excavated from PIR/09/25, with St Neots Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Medieval Shelly Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Hertfordshire Glazed Ware and Late medieval ware. A smaller number of post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware and Victorian sherds were recovered from the upper half of the test pit.

		S	N	EN	1W	М	S	Н	G	HG	W	LN	ΛT	GF	RE	V	С	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range														
25	1															3	6	1800-1900
25	2	1	3	2	14			2	8							6	75	900-1900
25	4									1	3	2	7	1	23	8	31	1350-1900
25	5	3	6	9	25	3	12	4	16									900-1350
25	6	4	8	4	13			3	25	1	4							900-1450

Table 53: The pottery excavated from PIR/09/25

There seems to be quite intense occupation on site during the later Saxon and medieval periods as PIR/09/25 is part of the large cluster of both late Saxon and medieval activity in the south eastern corner of the village. Activity decreases into the post medieval period, likely when the site was abandoned, but there is an increase of occupation again into the Victorian period with also a larger disturbance of finds, consisting of clay pipe, CBM, iron nails, glass, oyster shell, concrete, modern drain fragments, plastic, snail shells, tile, coal, oyster and mussel shell that also point to further disturbances when the current house was built in the 20th century.





Test Pit 26 (PIR/09/26)

Test pit 26 was excavated in a large grassed field in the far north of the village at the top end or Burge End Lane. It was the northern of three test pits excavated within the field; see also PIR/09/27 and PIR/09/28 (Millers Field, Burge End Lane, Pirton. TL 514313 232327).

Test pit 26 was excavated to a depth of 0.7m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A wide range of pottery types were excavated from PIR/09/26, the earliest of which dates to the Late Bronze Age that was found from an apparently undisturbed context in the base of the test pit. A small number of Roman and late Saxon St Neots Ware sherds were also recovered mixed through the test pit with a range of medieval pottery types. These consist of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Medieval Shelly Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Brill/Boarstall ware, Hertfordshire Glazed



Figure 81: Location map of PIR/09/26

Ware and Late medieval ware. Only three sherds of post medieval English Stoneware and Victorian pottery were recovered from the upper half of the test pit.

		LBA		LBA RB		SN		EMW		MS		HG		BB		HGW		LMT		EST		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	Date Range
26	1																					1	1	1800-1900
26	2			1	4			1	26													1	4	100-1900
26	3					1	1	12	43							3	3			1	6			900-1750
26	4			1	6			24	67	1	1	9	26	2	4	3	8	1	1					100-1450
26	5			1	1	1	3	1	4															100-1150
26	7	1	7																					1200-800BC

Table 54: The pottery excavated from PIR/09/26

The large fragment of Late Bronze Age pottery excavated from PIR/09/26 with a similar find excavated from PIR/09/14 may suggest an area of Late Bronze Age occupation in the far northwest of the village at Burge End. There appears to have been quite intense occupation on site during the Roman, late Saxon and medieval periods that is also seen across the majority of the six test pits excavated within this field. The site appears to have been abandoned during the 15th century and has remained as an open field ever since, with more recent finds and pottery deposited on site. The finds consist of CBM, tile, clay pipe, scrap iron, coal, oyster shell, slag and a large number of snail shells mainly excavated from the lower half of the test pit. Burnt stone and worked flint were also recovered and may be contemporary with the late Bronze Age activity that was recorded on site, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.





Test Pit 27 (PIR/09/27)

Test pit 27 was excavated in a large grassed field in the far north of the village at the top of Burge End Lane. It was the south eastern of three test pits excavated within the field; see also PIR/09/26 and PIR/09/28 (Millers Field, Burge End Lane, Pirton. TL 514341 232295).

Test pit 27 was excavated to a depth of 0.7m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A wide range of medieval pottery types were excavated from PIR/09/27, with Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Medieval Shelly Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Hertfordshire Glazed Ware and Late medieval ware, which were all mixed



Figure 82: Location map of PIR/09/27

through the upper half of the test pit. A single sherd of Roman pottery was also identified from context three, with three sherds of post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware and Victorian pottery, both recovered from context two.

		RB		EMW		MS		HG		HGW		LMT		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
27	2							1	8					2	31	1	1	1150-1900
27	2a			2	2					1	1	1	2					1100-1550
27	3	1	7	3	6	1	4	4	15									100-1350
27	4			1	2													1100-1150

Table 55: The pottery excavated from PIR/09/27

A possible compacted chalk floor was identified at 0.17m in PIR/09/27 (pictured below) that is also potentially medieval in date given the pottery excavated from within and below the surface, as quite intense medieval occupation has been identified across the field already. Earlier Roman activity has also been recorded again part of a wider spread of occupation across the field with very little activity recognised from the 16th century onwards when the site was abandoned. A range of finds were also excavated to include a glass marble, CBM, tile, glass, iron nails and coal were found with oyster shell.







Figure 83: The possible chalk floor surface recorded at PIR/09/27. © ACA





Test Pit 28 (PIR/09/28)

Test pit 28 was excavated in a large grassed field in the far north of the village at the top of Burge End Lane. It was also the south western of three test pits excavated within the field; see also PIR/09/26 and PIR/09/27 (Millers Field, Burge End Lane, Pirton. TL 514299 232310).

Test pit 28 was excavated to a depth of 0.9m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A large number of Victorian sherds were excavated from PIR/09/28, all of which from the upper half of the test pit. Single sherds of both post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware and Late medieval ware were also recovered from the upper half of the pit. The



Figure 84: Location map of PIR/09/28

majority of the medieval pottery, Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Hertfordshire Greyware were identified from the lower half of the pit, apart from a single sherd of Hertfordshire Glazed Ware that was excavated from context three. An additional three sherds of Roman pottery were also found, again from the lower half of the test pit.

		RB		EMW		HG		HGW		LMT		GRE		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
28	2													5	14	1800-1900
28	3							1	1					16	61	1350-1900
28	4									1	3			10	14	1400-1900
28	5			1	5							1	13	2	11	1100-1900
28	6	1	6													100-400
28	7					2	87									1150-1350
28	8			2	19	1	14									1100-1350
28	9	2	4	3	12											100-1150

Table 56: The pottery excavated from PIR/09/28

A possible ditch was excavated in the base of PIR/09/28, but due to the confines of the pit, full excavation was not possible, the top of which yielding animal bone, Roman and medieval pottery and may have been an associated boundary ditch of that time, although further excavations are needed to confirm this. Much like the other five test pits excavated within the field here, the results from test pit 28 suggests an intense area of occupation on site during the Roman period and again into the medieval, after which it was abandoned. This is the only test pit that has yielded a large amount of 19th century pottery that potentially with the finds suggests this area was used as a dump for rubbish in the 19th and 20th centuries. The finds consist of slate, clay pipe, glass, CBM, snail shells, tile, a farthing coin dated to 1865, iron nails, coal, animal bone, half a large button and pieces of scrap metal.




7.4 2010 Excavations

In 2010 there were two separate community test pit excavations in Pirton, the first of which was over the 15th-16th of May, again organised by the Pirton Local History Group with additional support and supervision by ACA. A total of 10 test pits were excavated in gardens and fields in the northwest corner of the village. The second community dig was over the 24th-25th July when a further seven test pits were excavated in fields to the north of the village.

The school HEFA dig took place over the 23rd-24th of June and involved 36 HEFA participants from The Meridian School, Highfield School, Presdales School and the Cheshunt School (school names correct at time of participation) who excavated a total of nine test pits spread over the village. This brought the 2010 total to 26 and the grand overall total for Pirton to 82 test pits.



Figure 85: The 2010 Pirton test pit locations (NB test pits are not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 7,500





Test Pit one (PIR/10/1)

Test pit one was excavated within a moated orchard site (SAM 20648) immediately behind the Grade II* listed early 17th century manor house and gardens. It was also the eastern of three pits excavated here; see also PIR/10/2 and PIR/10/3 (Rectory Manor Orchard, 32 Shillington Road, Pirton. TL 514155 231985).

Test pit one 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.

Five sherds of Roman pottery were excavated from the lower contexts of PIR/10/1 and were also mixed in with a number of medieval wares, including Medieval Shelly Ware, Early Medieval



Figure 86: Location map of PIR/10/1

Sandy Ware and Hertfordshire Greyware. An additional five sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware and a single sherd of Victorian pottery were also identified in the upper contexts of test pit one.

		R	В	SH	IC	EN	1W	H	G	GF	RE	V	C	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range										
1	2									1	7			1550-1750
1	3	1	2					1	4	3	96	1	1	100-1900
1	4	1	5					1	6	1	46			100-1750
1	5	3	10	1	7	4	18	1	6					100-1200

Table 57: The pottery excavated from PIR/10/1

A small post hole was excavated towards the north eastern corner of the test pit, and although no pottery was recovered, it did yield some charcoal flecks, iron nails and a piece of unworked wood, which may actually have been remnants of the post. This could have been a structure relating to the early Manor House, perhaps an outbuilding, although there is generally little evidence for activity on site after the house was built in the early 17th century, so if there were outbuildings here, then it is possible that domestic rubbish was deposited elsewhere on the property, most probably outside the moat. The little disturbance evident on site into the 19th century and later suggests that this part of the garden perhaps became a little more formal, before it was turned into orchards, so that again domestic rubbish was deposited elsewhere. The finds consist of glass, concrete, CBM, snail and oyster shells, tile, flat plates of scrap iron, mortar, iron nails and bolts and black layered paper like substance, possible like modern lino. The medieval activity also identified on site suggests that there was occupation also evident during this time and was part of a substantial spread of occupation in the north of the village as identified through the test pitting. The post hole could also date to this time. Much like the medieval activity, Roman occupation was also identified at PIR/10/1 that was likely associated with the concentration of Roman activity (as identified through the test pitting strategy in Pirton) in the north of the village. The presence of possible worked flint flakes





indicates the presence of possible later prehistoric activity too, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.

Test Pit two (PIR/10/2)

Test pit two was excavated within a moated orchard site (SAM 20648) immediately behind a Grade II* listed early 17th century manor house and gardens. It was also the northern of three pits excavated here; see also PIR/10/1 and PIR/10/3 (Rectory Manor Orchard, 32 Shillington Road, Pirton. TL 514106 231989).

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



Figure 87: Location map of PIR/10/2

A number of sherds of Roman pottery were excavated from the upper half of PIR/10/2 and were recovered with a small number of both medieval and post medieval sherds, including Medieval Shelly Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware and Glazed Red Earthenware. The majority of the pottery identified from test pit two however, dates to the Victorian period with 20 sherds found.

		R	В	SF	HC	EN	1W	Н	G	GF	RE	V	С	
ΤP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range										
2	U/S	2	8											100-400
2	1	3	9					1	1	1	1	1	8	100-1900
2	2											16	39	1800-1900
2	3	2	3	2	6	1	2			1	2	3	13	100-1900
2	4	1	3											100-400

Table 58: The pottery excavated from PIR/10/2

Much like PIR/10/1, Roman activity was also recognised in PIR/10/2 that was part of a wider spread of occupation in the north of the village. Similar levels of both medieval and post medieval activity were also identified to the other test pits located on the property, so there was occupation on site at that time, but after the Manor House was built in the early 17th century there was a shift in land use with domestic rubbish being deposited elsewhere on site, most likely outside the moat. Due to its location further away from the house compared to PIR/10/1 and PIR/10/3, there is more evidence for later 19th and 20th century disturbances. The finds consist of slate, CBM, snail shells, glass, coal, tile, clay pipe and iron nails, which were mixed through the test pit. Three possible waste flint flakes were also recovered that may suggest prehistoric activity was also evident on site, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.





Test Pit three (PIR/10/3)

Test pit three was excavated within a moated orchard site (SAM 20648) and was dug immediately behind the Grade II* listed early 17th century manor house and gardens. It was also the southern of three pits excavated here; see also PIR/10/1 and PIR/10/2 (Rectory Manor Orchard, 32 Shillington Road, Pirton. TL 514132 231956).

Test pit three 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 number of Roman sherds were excavated from the lower half of PIR/10/3, but were mixed in with a range Figure 88: Location map of PIR/10/3 medieval wares which include of



Hertfordshire Grevware, Hedingham Ware, Hertfordshire Glazed Ware, Late Medieval Ware and German Stoneware. A small quantity of post medieval pottery was also identified, consisting of Glazed Red Earthenware and Victorian pottery that were all recovered from the upper half of test pit three.

		R	В	Н	G	HE	ED	HG	SW	LN	ΛT	G	S	GF	RE	V	С	
ΤP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range														
3	1															2	6	1800-1900
3	2			2	4	1	2			2	5			3	9	6	16	1150-1900
3	3	2	6	2	8			1	4							3	17	100-1900
3	4	1	5	1	2													100-1200
3	5			2	17					3	21							1150-1550
3	6	1	1									1	4					100-1550

Table 59: The pottery excavated from PIR/10/3

Again like both PIR/10/1 and PIR/10/2, the Roman activity identified at PIR/10/3 suggests that there was guite a substantial area of Roman occupation in the north of the village, as identified through the test pitting strategy. Occupation was again guite intense into the medieval and for the first time, evidence for that continuing into the later medieval as well until about the 16th century. Again, there is a drop of activity into the 17th century when the Manor House was built, suggesting that the domestic rubbish was indeed deposited elsewhere. The finds and pottery also suggest that there were some later disturbances across site after the 19th century, the finds consisting of tile, CBM, oyster and snail shells, glass, silver milk bottle tops, iron scraps, coal, wood, an iron hook, iron nails and mortar with clay pipe. A single possible piece of worked flint was also identified that may suggest there was prehistoric activity also on or close to site, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.





Test Pit four (PIR/10/4)

Test pit four was the western of two pits excavated within the overgrown grassed paddock, between to the main road and southeast of the Grade II* listed early 17th century manor house and gardens (see also PIR/10/5) (Rectory Manor Paddock, 32 Shillington Road, Pirton. TL 514195 231908).

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

Two sherds of medieval pottery were only excavated from the middle contexts of PIR/10/4 and were identified as Figure 89: Location map of PIR/10/4 Medieval Shelly Ware and Late Medieval Ware.



		SH	IC	LN	ΛT	
ΤP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	3			1	12	1400-1550
4	4	1	7			1100-1200

Table 60: The pottery excavated from PIR/10/4

A small possible pit or a large post hole was excavated along the northern edge of PIR/10/4, which was 0.3m in depth and c.0.5m in width and had very steep sides and flat base. The feature was cut through a clay sub soil layer and visible just under the top soil. No pottery was recovered from the feature itself, but as it was cut through the clay layers which contained the medieval pottery it likely postdates the 16th century. A number of fragments of tile were however excavated from the feature with an iron nail and scraps of iron. The rest of the finds from the test pit consist of tile, CBM, chalk, snail shell, coal, part of a yellow brick and modern tile. The low levels of medieval activity at test pit four, suggests that the site was likely peripheral to more intense medieval occupation elsewhere in the north of the village.





Test Pit five (PIR/10/5)

Test pit five was the eastern of two pits excavated within the overgrown grassed paddock, between the main road and to the southeast of the Grade II* listed early 17th century manor house and gardens (see also PIR/10/4) (Rectory Manor Paddock, 32 Shillington Road, Pirton. TL 514215 231926).

Test pit five was excavated to a depth of 0.47m, 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 PIR/10/5 dates to the medieval period with Medieval Shelly Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware and Late Medieval Ware all identified. A single sherd of Late Saxon St Neots Ware was



Figure 90: Location map of PIR/10/5

also found mixed in with six sherds of Roman pottery.

		R	В	S	N	SH	HC	Н	G	LN	ΛT	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	2	2	7					5	43	1	6	100-1550
5	3	4	30	1	1	3	12	2	10			100-1200
		Tahla	61·	The	notte		rava	hote	from	PIR/	10/5	

 Table 61: The pottery excavated from PIR/10/5

Unlike PIR/10/4, this test pit yielded evidence for occupation on site in both the Roman and Late Saxon periods. The Roman occupation certainly seems to be part of a concentration of activity concentrated in the north of the village that has so far been identified through the test pitting strategy, but the Late Saxon activity appears to be peripheral to more intense occupation to the east and south. However, like PIR/10/4 there is evidence for continual activity on site through the medieval, after which is was most likely abandoned. The finds consist of tile, animal bone, CBM, iron nails and mussel and snail shells. A number of worked flint flakes were also recovered that could indicate later prehistoric activity on site, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.





Test Pit six (PIR/10/6)

Test pit six was the south western of four pits excavated within a grassed field, set immediately behind the modern house of 30 Shillington Road in the north of the village. See also PIR/10/7, PIR/10/8 and PIR/10/9 (Lakes Field, NW of 30 Shillington Road, Pirton. TL 514280 231967).

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



Figure 91: Location map of PIR/10/6

The pottery from PIR/10/6 can be seen in the table below. A wide range of wares were identified from test pit six including a large number of Roman sherds and a single large sherd of Late Iron Age Belgic ware that were mainly identified from the lower half of the test pit. A range of medieval wares were excavated from the upper half of the pit and include Medieval Shelly Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Hedingham Ware, Surrey Whiteware, Hertfordshire Glazed Ware and Late Medieval Ware. A small amount of post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware and Staffordshire Slipware were also recovered with 18 sherds of Victorian pottery.

The Late Iron Age activity identified from PIR/10/6 appears to be on the western fringe of a wider spread of Iron Age occupation across Pirton. The Roman activity however appears to be part of a concentration of occupation in the north of the village, the extent of which was seen across most of the test pits excavated in this field. Occupation was again quite intense on site through the medieval period that was part of a probable settlement focused in the north of the village, away from the Motte and Bailey Castle and church. There was a shift in settlement focus into the post medieval when the land was likely utilised as open fields that continued to the present day, although there is a little more disturbance evident from both the 19th and 20th centuries. The finds consist of CBM, modern nails, modern CBM, concrete, iron nails and scraps of iron, Bakelite, clay pipe, coal, oyster and snail shell, slate and two possible grey Roman tesserae pieces. Slag was also excavated from context three that suggests metal working on or close to site and a number of waste flint flakes indicate further prehistoric activity on site, perhaps contemporary with the pottery found, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.





		LI	IB	R	В	SI	HC	EN	/W	Н	G	HE	ED	SL	JR	HC	GW	LN	ЛТ	GI	RE	S	S	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range																						
6	1			1	5																			6	26	100-1900
6	2					4	8	3	8	3	10	1	2			1	4	2	38	1	4			5	5	1100-1900
6	3			3	5			3	7	11	29			1	1			1	4	2	16	1	1	7	13	100-1900
6	4			7	36					4	20															100-1200
6	5			4	6																					100-400
6	6	1	17	3	6																					50BC - AD400
6	7			1	1																					100-400

Table 62: The pottery excavated from PIR/10/6





Test Pit seven (PIR/10/7)

Test pit seven was the south eastern of four pits excavated within a grassed field immediately behind 28 Shillington Road, a Grade II listed 16th century house in the north of the village. See also PIR/10/6, PIR/10/8 and PIR/10/9 (Lakes Field, N of 28 Shillington Road, Pirton. TL 514312 231982).

Test pit seven was excavated to a depth of 0.8m, at which a break of slope for a probable pit was identified. Excavations continued to the max depth of 1.2m within the pit fill. Natural was not found, but excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



Figure 92: Location map of PIR/10/7

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from PIR/10/7 dates to the Victorian period, but was only found in the upper three contexts with an additional four sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware. A range of medieval wares were excavated through the test pit and include Medieval Shelly Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware and German Stoneware. A single sherd of Roman pottery was also recovered from the lower contexts of the pit with three sherds of Late Saxon St Neots Ware.

		R	В	S	N	SH	IC	EN	1W	Н	G	G	S	GF	RE	V	С	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range														
7	2							1	30							20	47	1100-1900
7	3													4	27	10	19	1550-1900
7	4									1	9	1	5					1150-1600
7	5									1	7							1150-1200
7	7									1	1							1100-1200
7	8					2	6			2	19							1100-1200
7	9			3	6					4	18							1000-1200
7	10	1	2							2	15							100-1200

Table 63: The pottery excavated from PIR/10/7

PIR/10/7 was sited over a large probable pit (pictured below), visible from 0.4m and was still not bottomed at 1.2m. It appears to have been backfilled in one go with a very lumpy grey chalky clay and was sealed under a layer of clay sub soil and a very thin topsoil. Because of the nature of the test pit excavation in spits, any of the finds and pottery from context five and deeper could have come from the pit, which would include the Roman, Late Saxon and medieval pottery. The pit could well be medieval in date with the evidence for quite intense medieval occupation in this part of the village, and as it is sealed with layers containing both post medieval and later pottery, it seems likely that the pit was abandoned as early as the 13th century. The Roman, Late Saxon and even post medieval activity also recognised on site appears to be peripheral to more intense occupation elsewhere in the village due to changes in land use and settlement patterns, especially after the 13th century. A range of finds were excavated from the upper four contexts in particular, reflecting the later disturbances





in both the top and sub soils and consist of coal, CBM, tile, glass, slate, iron nails, the end of a shotgun cartridge, iron scraps, oyster shell and slag, suggestive of metal working on or close to site. The finds from context five and deeper (that could partially be from the pit), consist of small numbers of tile, coal, snail shells, CBM, coal, glass and slate. The presence of possible worked flints may also hint at the presence of later prehistoric activity on or close to site, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.



Figure 93: The probable pit identified from PIR/10/7. © ACA





Test Pit eight (PIR/10/8)

Test pit eight was the north eastern of four pits excavated within a grassed field immediately behind houses on Shillington Road in the north of the village. See also PIR/10/6, PIR/10/7 and PIR/10/9 (Lakes Field, N of 30 Shillington Road, Pirton. TL 514285 231979).

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



Figure 94: Location map of PIR/10/8

The majority of the pottery excavated from PIR/10/8 dates to the medieval period with Medieval Shelly Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware and Late Medieval Ware all identified. An additional 13 sherds of Victorian pottery were also recovered from the midcontexts of test pit eight.

		SHC		EN	1W	Н	G	LN	ΛT	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	2					1	3			6	14	1150-1900
8 3 5 17 7 30 3 25 1 1 7 12 110										1100-1900		
		Tal	ole 64	: The	potte	ery ex	cava	ted fr	om P	IR/10	/8	

The results from PIR/10/8 suggest mainly quite intense medieval occupation on site, after which it was abandoned until a lot of later disturbances in the 19th and 20th centuries, from which the majority of the finds and pot appear to date. The finds consist of glass, slate, tile, coal, CBM, iron scraps, oyster shell and clay pipe and a single piece of slag, suggestive of metal working on or close to site.





Test Pit nine (PIR/10/9)

Test pit nine was the north western of four pits excavated within a grassed field immediately behind houses on Shillington Road in the north of the village. See also PIR/10/6, PIR/10/7 and PIR/10/8 (Lakes Field, N of 28 Shillington Road, Pirton. TL 514302 231980).

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

The table for the pottery from PIR/10/9 Figure 95: Location map of PIR/10/9 can be seen below. The vast majority



of the pottery excavated dates to the Victorian period and was found through the upper six contexts of the test pit with a number of post medieval wares of Glazed Red Earthenware and Harlow Slipware. A range of medieval wares were also identified and consist of Medieval Shelly Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware and Hedingham Ware, with single sherds of both Brill Ware and Late Medieval Ware. A small number of earlier sherds were also recovered from the lower contexts of test pit, including a large sherd of Neolithic pottery and a small number of both Roman and Late Saxon St Neots Ware.

The Neolithic activity identified at PIR/10/9 is the first that has so far been identified in Pirton through test pitting and was most probably the origins of the prehistoric activity that has been identified as a concentration in the north of the village. A large possible flint core was also excavated from context two that may also be Neolithic in date, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this. Both the Roman and medieval activity at PIR/10/9 is part of a wider spread of occupation, concentrated in the north of the village, whereas the Late Saxon activity appears to be peripheral to a greater focus of Saxon occupation to the south and east. Compared to the rest of the test pits in the field, there is evidence here for a continuation of occupation after the medieval period until about the 17th century, after which with probable changes in settlement patterns there was little to no activity until the 19th century. This also may reflect the position of the test pit close to the rear of a mid-16th century cottage (see PIR/08/8). A mix of finds were also excavated from test pit nine and consist of slate, coal, iron nails, CBM, tile, glass, modern drain fragments, oyster shell and slag suggesting metal working on or close to site, with mortar, snail shell and iron scraps.





		N	EO	R	В	S	N	SH	HC	EN	1W	Н	G	HE	ED	В	В	LN	ΛT	GI	RE	HS	SW	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range																						
9	1							1	2											2	6			7	28	1100-1900
9	2							2	3			4	13	2	4									7	15	1100-1900
9	3							1	1											1	2			3	5	1100-1900
9	4									1	1	1	2					1	1	1	4			3	8	1100-1900
9	5											1	3			1	5			2	15	2	16	2	6	1150-1900
9	6	1	10	4	10	1	21			1	56									1	1	3	43	2	2	2000BC-1900
9	7					1	23																			1000-1100
9	8			2	20															1	45					100-1750

Table 65: The pottery excavated from PIR/10/9





Test Pit 10 (PIR/10/10)

Due to a numbering error, PIR/1010 was not excavated.

Test Pit 11 (PIR/10/11)

Test pit 11 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house in the far south west of the village (9 Hitchin Road, Pirton. TL 514633 231424).

Test pit 11 was excavated to a depth of 0.45m, at which a pipe was found, excavations continued in the northern half of the pit to 0.8m, when 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 PIR/10/11 with both medieval Hertfordshire Greyware and Late Medieval Figure 96: Location map of PIR/10/11 Wares excavated from the lower half of



the pit with post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware and English Stoneware. Additionally, two sherds of Victorian period pottery were also recovered from the upper context of test pit 11.

		Н	G	LN	ΛT	G	RE	E	ST	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
11	1									2	10	1800-1900
11	2							1	14			1680-1750
11	3			1	3							1400-1550
11	4	1	6									1150-1200
11	6	1	6	1	24	1	2	1	3			1150-1700
	Т	ahla	66. 7	[ho n	otto		001/0	tod 4	from		10/1	1

Table 66: The pottery excavated from PIR/10/11

The medieval pottery excavated from PIR/10/11 indicates that there was activity on site during that time, but given the small amount of both medieval and post medieval pottery, the site was most likely peripheral to more intense occupation further north towards the Motte and Bailey castle. The area has most likely been open fields until the current house was built as the Police Station in the 19th century. The pipe that was uncovered running through the test pit may also count for the great deal of disturbance evident on site with the mix of finds recovered through the test pit. These consist of metal tent pegs, plastic wire covering, a number of clothes peg springs, tile, milk bottle lids, plastic, a small piece of grey cloth, iron nails, coal, slate, glass, part of a red metal toy car, asbestos, mortar, CBM, a green glass marble, clay pipe, oyster shell and two possible pieces of slag, which would suggest there was metal working on or close to site. The recovery of two possible worked flint flakes may also indicate later prehistoric activity on site as well, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.





Test Pit 12 (PIR/10/12)

Test pit 12 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house sent in the west of the village (13 Danefield Road, Pirton. TL 514396 231647).

Test pit 12 was excavated to a depth of 0.66m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



Figure 97: Location map of PIR/10/12

The vast majority of the pottery excavated

from PIR/10/12 dates to the medieval period with Medieval Shelly Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hedingham Ware and Late Medieval Ware all identified. A single small sherd of Victorian pottery was also recovered from the mid-context of test pit 12.

		SH	JC	EN	/W	HE	ED	LN	ΛT	V	IC	
ΤP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range								
12	2			2	4							1100-1200
12	3	1	3	2	4	1	6	1	2	1	1	1100-1900
12	4			1	1							1100-1200

 Table 67: The pottery excavated from PIR/10/12

The medieval activity identified at PIR/10/12 suggests that there was occupation on site during that time, potentially due to its close location to the Motte and Bailey castle which sits just to the south east. The land appears to have been abandoned by the 16th century and remained as open fields with very little activity on site until the current house was built in the mid-20th century. Very little disturbance was also recorded, although the majority of the finds excavated do relate to the construction and subsequent occupation of the current house, and consist of CBM, plastic, coal, tile, oyster shell, a plate of scrap iron and two pieces of slag, suggesting there was metal working on or close to site.





Test Pit 13 (PIR/10/13)

Test pit 13 was excavated close to the western side of a 1950's detached house in the north west of the village (30 Shillington Road, Pirton. TL 514274 231949).

Test pit 13 was excavated to a depth of 0.47m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



Figure 98: Location map of PIR/10/13

The medieval pottery found in PIR/10/13

was identified as Hertfordshire Greyware and Hedingham Ware and were all excavated from context three. The single sherd of English Stoneware and nine sherds of Victorian pottery were recovered from the upper two contexts of test pit 13.

		Н	IG	H	ED	E	ST	V	IC	
ΤP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
13	1							3	48	1800-1900
13	2					1	1	6	12	1680-1900
13	3	5	53	1	1					1150-1250
	Table	e 68: '	The p	ootte	ry ex	cava	ted f	rom	PIR/1	0/13

A layer of cobbles was excavated in the northern part of PIR/10/13 that may have been part of a pathway or yard surface and potentially medieval in date given the concentration of medieval activity in this part of the village that has been identified through the test pitting strategy. After the 13th century the land was likely left as open fields with minimal activity in the post medieval and even into the 19th century, until the current house was built in the mid-20th century. A small amount of finds were also recovered, but suggest that there has been a lot of recent disturbance, most probably relating to the construction and early occupation of the house. These include coal, one sherd of tile with remnants of glaze, glass, plastic, modern CBM, snail and oyster shell, iron scraps, concrete, mortar, tile and CBM with a white plastic button.





Test Pit 14 (PIR/10/14)

Test pit 14 was excavated in an area of scrub land in a small garden separate from the houses fronting Shillington Road to run at right angles to Burge End Lane. (10 Shillington Road, Pirton. TL 514483 232054).

Test pit 14 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 number of medieval sherds of pottery were excavated from the lower contexts of PIR/10/14 and include Medieval Shelly Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Hertfordshire Greyware. The majority of the pottery identified however, dates to the Victorian period with over 30 sherds Figure 99: Location map of PIR/10/14 recovered from the upper half of test pit 14.



		Sł	HC	EN	/W	Н	G	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
14	1							9	16	1800-1900
14	2							14	34	1800-1900
14	3			1	8	5	30	13	49	1100-1900
14	4	1	2	1	2					1100-1200
14	5	1	1			2	13			1100-1200

Table 69: The pottery excavated from PIR/10/14

There appears to have been occupation on site during the medieval period, which may be due to its location next to Burge End Lane that led north to established medieval farmsteads. After the 14th century there is virtually no activity on site, until the 19th century when the land is more organised into fields and manageable gardens. The mixture of finds through the upper contexts of the test pit indicates that there has been a lot of disturbance in recent times, perhaps when the site was utilised as allotments. The finds consist of CBM, glass, concrete, coal, clay pipe, modern nails, white modern tile, iron scraps and iron nails, modern drain fragments, melted plastic, pieces of modern white lino and a black screw lid for a metal tube. The single small piece of possible worked flint may also indicate the presence of later prehistoric activity on site, although analysis of the lithics are needed to confirm this.





Test Pit 15 (PIR/10/15)

Test pit 15 was excavated on a small area of allotments beyond the extent of the property boundaries to the 20th century houses fronting the High Street in the north of the village (9 High Street, Pirton. TL 514600 231968).

Test pit 15 was excavated to a depth of 0.7m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from PIR/10/15 dates to the



Figure 100: Location map of Pik/10/15

Victorian period, with a number of sherds recovered from the upper six contexts. These were mixed in with both the medieval and post medieval wares of Medieval Shelly Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Hedingham Ware and Glazed Red Earthenware. An additional eight sherds of Late Saxon St Neots Ware pot were also identified from the upper half of PIR/10/15.

		S	SN .	Sł	HC	EN	ΛW	Н	IG	H	ED	G	RE	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
15	1	1	1					1	3	1	2	1	26	24	59	1000-1900
15	2	1	1			1	2					1	1	11	12	1000-1900
15	3	2	8	1	3	1	1	1	9					9	56	1000-1900
15	4	4	40	1	17							3	20	6	13	1000-1900
15	5			1	6			1	9							1100-1200

Table 70: The pottery excavated from PIR/10/15

The pottery excavated from PIR/10/15 suggests that there was occupation on site in the Late Saxon period, which continued through the high medieval until the 13th or 14th century, both of which would have been established as part of a wider spread of Late Saxon and medieval occupation throughout the village, identified through test pitting. Activity was only again evident into the post medieval, peaking in the Victorian period when there also was a lot more disturbances evident by the mixture of finds and later pottery in the upper half of the test pit. The finds consist of a modern drink can ring pull, glass, tile, CBM, modern screws, part of a china figurine/model, modern white tile, iron nails and bolts, oyster shell, coal, concrete, a metal button, slate, plastic and pieces of scrap metal. The presence of burnt stone may indicate the presence of later prehistoric activity also on site, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.





Test Pit 16 (PIR/10/16)

Test pit 16 was excavated on a narrow strip of grass to the front of a modern house that is also used as an access lane to the field to the west of the property (Cats Whiskers, 14a High Street, Pirton. TL 514551 231869).

Test pit 16 was excavated to a depth of 0.7m, with half the pit excavated to 0.8m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



Figure 101: Location map of PIR/10/16

A number of Hertfordshire Greyware and Early Medieval Sandy Ware pottery was excavated from the lower half of PIR/10/16, whilst a number of Victorian sherds and a single sherd of Glazed Red Earthenware were recovered from the upper half of the test pit.

		ΕN	ЛW	Н	IG	G	RE	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
16	1			1	4			4	37	1150-1900
16	2					1	4	2	2	1550-1900
16	3							3	10	1800-1900
16	4			1	3			1	1	1150-1900
16	5			1	3			8	18	1150-1900
16	6	1	19	4	34					1100-1200
16	7			9	66					1150-1200
								-		4.0.14.0

 Table 71: The pottery excavated from PIR/10/16

The pottery suggests that there was quite intense medieval occupation at PIR/10/16, but the site is in a prime location just off the High Street, potentially the major route way between the Motte and Bailey Castle and church to the south and the number of farmsteads located to the north. The site was abandoned in the 13th century with very little activity evident until the Victorian period, although the current house was not built until the mid to late 20th century. A mixture of finds was excavated mainly through the upper five contexts of the test pit and consist of asbestos, tile, clay pipe, glass, part of

a modern metal valve, concrete, CBM, coal, iron nails and pieces of scrap iron, slate, aluminium screw top, modern drain fragments, mussel shell. а possible piece of slag. suggesting metal working on or close to site and a gold fronted metal button (right) made by Firmin and Sons Ltd in London, who were established in 1677. The presence of waste flint flakes may also indicate late prehistoric activity on site, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.



Figure 102: The button excavated from PIR/10/16, context five (scale in CM) $\textcircled{}^{\odot}$ ACA





Test Pit 17 (PIR/10/17)

Test pit 17 was excavated in the enclosed front garden of a modern house and close to the junction of West Lane with Little Lane in the north of the village. It was also the northern of two pits excavated within the property; see also PIR/10/26 (31 West Lane, Pirton. TL 514713 232051).

Test pit 17 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, with the southern half of the pit excavated to 0.6m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit Figure 103: Location map of PIR/10/17 was recorded and backfilled.



A range of medieval wares were identified through test pit 17, consisting of Medieval Shelly Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Brill Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware and Late Medieval Ware. However, the majority of the pottery identified from PIR/10/17 dates to the Victorian period with over 40 sherds recovered.

		Sł	HC	EN	ΛW	В	BB	Н	G	LN	ΛT	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
17	1							1	3			5	17	1150-1900
17	2			1	3	1	4					9	18	1100-1900
17	3	1	3					1	3			20	86	1800-1900
17	4							2	14			10	24	1150-1900
17	5			2	6			6	26	1	2	1	6	1100-1900
		Tab	lo 7'). Th	$\sim n$	sttor		001/	atad	fron	n DI		/17	

Table 72: The pottery excavated from PIR/10/17

The range of medieval pottery excavated from PIR/10/17 suggests that there was intense occupation on site during that time, which may be due to its location on the corner of Little Lane and West Lane. The site appears to have been abandoned in the 15th century with little evidence for activity until the 19th century, although the current house was not built until the 20th century, there is a lot of disturbance evident across site. The finds consist of the centre part of a battery, tile, CBM, snail and oyster shells, a metal button, concrete, iron nails, a number of pieces of slag, suggesting metal working on or close to site, with coal, metal wire, glass, clay pipe, scrap pieces of iron and a white plastic nasal inhaler. A single piece of possible burnt stone may also indicate later prehistoric activity on site, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.





Test Pit 18 (PIR/10/18)

Test pit 18 was excavated in the narrow front garden of a mid-20th century property set in the north of the village (8 Davis Crescent, Pirton. TL 514762 232001).

Test pit 18 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.



Figure 104: Location map of PIR/10/18

A small amount of pottery was excavated from PIR/10/18, but did include two small sherds of Late Iron Age pot from a lower context. These were mixed in with a small number of medieval pot, Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Hertfordshire Greyware that were also recovered mixed through the pit. Additionally, six sherds of Victorian pottery were identified from context two.

		L	IA	EN	/W	Н	G	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
18	1			1	4					1100-1200
18	2							6	56	1800-1900
18	3					1	5			1150-1200
18	4					2	10			1150-1200
18	5	2	3	1	2					100BC-1200

Table 73: The pottery excavated from PIR/10/18

Late Iron Age activity was identified at PIR/10/18 that seems to be part of a small cluster of Later Iron Age occupation towards the north of the village. There was no further evidence for occupation until the medieval period, but after the 13th century it was abandoned once more with only a small amount of activity again during the Victorian period, when there also seems to be a lot of disturbance, especially when the current house was built in the mid-20th century. The finds consist of CBM, a number of pieces of slag, concrete, coal, tile, pieces of scrap iron, modern drain fragments, iron nails, a silver wrapper, clay pipe, snail shell, folded strips of both lead and copper and a tiny blue oblong pellet, the use of which is unknown. A single worked flint flake also recovered from context one may further indicate the presence of later prehistoric activity on site, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to give an exact date of the flint.





Test Pit 19 (PIR/10/19)

Test pit 19 was excavated centrally in a large enclosed rear garden of an early 20th century cottage in the east of the village (Ivy Cottage, 16 Royal Oak Lane, Pirton. TL 514989 231854).

Test pit 19 was excavated to a depth of 0.48m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



Figure 105: Location map of PIR/10/19

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from PIR/10/19 dates to the Victorian period with a number of sherds identified through the test pit. A single small sherd of Late Medieval Ware was also recovered from context one.

		LN	ΛT	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
19	1	1	2	11	20	1400-1900
19	2			4	10	1800-1900
19	3			15	31	1800-1900
19	4			1	3	1800-1900

Table 74: The pottery excavated from PIR/10/19

The single sherd of late medieval pottery that was excavated at PIR/10/19 and the location of the site in the far east of the village suggests that the land was most likely peripheral to more intense medieval occupation to the west and south. There was possibly a shift in location preferences into the 15th century, potentially related to the effects of the Black Death. The peak of activity is evident into the Victorian period and the construction of the house in the early 20th century, where there has also been a lot of disturbance. The finds consist of slate, coal, CBM, concrete, glass, modern nails, iron nails and bolts, a silver hair grip, oyster shell, tile, clay pipe, modern drain fragments and large quantities of plaster and green painted plaster, potentially from another structure located elsewhere on site. A single piece of burnt stone may also indicate later prehistoric activity although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.





Test Pit 20 (PIR/10/20)

Test pit 20 was excavated in an area of garden to the northwest of a Grade II* listed early 16th century house and barns that are set in the far north of the village. See also PIR/08/20, PIR/08/21, PIR/09/13 and PIR/09/14 (Hammonds Farm, Burge End Lane, Pirton. TL 514397 232315).

Test pit 20 was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, with a sondage in the north eastern corner to 0.7m at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



Figure 106: Location map of PIR/10/20

The majority of the pottery excavated from PIR/10/20 dates to the medieval period with a number of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Grey Ware, Hedingham Ware and Late Medieval Ware sherds generally identified from the upper half of the test pit. A single sherd of Late Saxon St Neots Ware pot was also recovered with a number of Roman sherds and seven sherds of Victorian pot from the upper half of the test pit.

		R	B	S	N	EN	ΛW	Н	G	H	ED	LN	ΛT	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range												
20	1							1	1			2	39			1150-1550
20	2	1	4					4	14			3	14	7	13	100-1900
20	3							6	26	1	1					1150-1300
20	4	1	3	1	1			5	41	1	2	2	8			100-1300
20	5	1	5			1	2									100-1200
20	6	1	4													100-400
20	7									1	1					1180-1300

 Table 75: The pottery excavated from PIR/10/20

A partial cobble surface was excavated at 0.4m in PIR/10/20 that appeared to be quite worn and rough, suggesting it was potentially a yard surface, rather than associated with a structure. The stones also appear to have been set on the light grev clay natural and could be medieval in date as one small sherd of Hedingham Ware was excavated from under the stones. It seems likely also that the medieval occupation on site had greatly disturbed the earlier Roman and Late Saxon activity, which is why the pottery from both periods was found above the surface. The Roman activity was certainly part of a wider spread of occupation evidence in the north of the village identified through test pitting, but the Later Saxon occupation is more scattered with sparse evidence in north and greater concentrations in the south. Evidence for occupation on site ceased with the construction of the current house during the early part of the 16th century and it was not until the 19th century when activity was again recorded on site with more modern disturbances. The finds consist of part of fragments of clear plastic sheeting, coal, tile, glass, CBM, iron nails and scraps, mussel, ovster and snail shells, mortar and a small round black stone ball. A possible piece of slag was also recovered, suggesting metal working on or close to site.







Figure 107: The top of the cobbled surface layer identified in PIR/10/20. © ACA





Test Pit 21 (PIR/10/21)

Test pit 21 was excavated in a potential moated grassed area immediately southwest of the farmhouse and set in the far north of the village. It was one of six test pits that were excavated on the property; see also PIR/08/22, PIR/08/23, PIR/09/24, PIR/10/25 and PIR/09/27 (Wrights Farm, Shillington Road, Pirton. TL 514287 232122).

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

The vast majority of the pottery excavated Figure 108: Location map of PIR/10/21 from PIR/10/21 dates to after the 16th



century with a number of sherds of Glazed Red Earthenware. Delft Ware. Staffordshire Slipware and Staffordshire Manganese Ware found with over 30 sherds of Victorian pottery from the upper half of the pit. A smaller quantity of medieval pottery was also identified mixed through the test pit with both Hertfordshire Greyware and Brill Ware recovered with a single sherd of Roman pot.

		R	В	Н	G	В	В	G	RE	D	W	S	S	SN	/W	V	ΊC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
21	1	1	3					1	2							10	190	100-1900
21	2			1	4			2	16	1	2					19	48	1150-1900
21	3			3	20			8	117	4	4	2	10	2	6	6	20	1150-1900
21	4					1	1	10	56							3	5	1200-1900
21	5			1	6													1150-1200
21	6			1	6													1150-1200

Table 76: The pottery excavated from PIR/10/21

A possible compact clay surface (pictured below) was excavated at 0.4m and was less than 0.1m thick, and may be medieval in date as only two sherds of Hertfordshire Greyware were excavated from the surface and beneath it. Within the confines of the test pit however, no evidence of a structure was able to be identified. Occupation at PIR/10/21 continued through the post medieval, although the greatest disturbances were evident into the 19th and 20th centuries with the later pottery and finds that were also recovered. The finds consist of modern drain fragments, CBM, concrete, tile, plastic, glass, modern china tiles, iron nails, part of a yellow brick, modern CBM and tile, possible pieces of melted aluminium and glass, slate, mortar, asbestos, coal, plaster, snail shell and clay pipe. Minimal Roman activity was also identified in test pit 21, suggesting that the site was probably peripheral to more intense Roman settlement elsewhere in the north. A possible flint core was also recovered suggesting there was also later prehistoric activity on or close to site, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.







Figure 109: The top of the clay layer in PIR/10/21





Test Pit 22 (PIR/10/22)

Test pit 22 was excavated in the southern half of a large grassed field north of the farmhouse and set in the far north of the village. It was one of six test pits that have been excavated on the property; see also PIR/08/21, PIR/08/23, PIR/09/24, PIR/10/25 and PIR/09/27 (Wrights Farm, Shillington Road, Pirton. TL 514279 232236).

Test pit 22 was excavated to a depth of 0.55m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from PIR/10/22 dates to Figure 110: Location map of PIR/10/22 the medieval period with Medieval



Shelly Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Hertfordshire Grey Ware all identified. Five sherds of Roman pottery were also found from the lower half of the test pit with a single small sherd of Victorian pot excavated from context two.

		R	B	Sł	HC	EN	/W	F	lG	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
22	1							1	3			1150-1200
22	2							2	7	1	1	1150-1900
22	3	2	2			10	19	29	122			100-1200
22	4			1	3	1	1	4	31			1100-1200
22	5	3	7					1	2			100-1200

Table 77: The pottery excavated from PIR/10/22

The Roman activity identified at PIR/10/22 suggests that the site was part of a wider area of Roman occupation that has been identified in the north of the village through the test pitting strategy. Intense medieval occupation was also identified on site, which with the other closest test pit (PIR/10/27), the medieval activity appears to cover the majority of that field. The site was however abandoned in the 13th century with very little evidence for any further action until the 19th and 20th centuries. The finds consist of tile, melted plastic, and plastic, CBM, snail shells, coal, iron nails and a possible worked flint flake that may also indicate the presence of later prehistoric activity on site, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.





Test Pit 23 (PIR/10/23)

Test pit 23 was excavated in the south western area of a large grassed field south west of the farmhouse and set in the far north of the village. It was one of six test pits that have been excavated on the property; see also PIR/08/21, PIR/08/22, PIR/09/24, PIR/10/25 and PIR/09/27 (Wrights Farm, Shillington Road, Pirton. TL 514233 232128).

Test pit 23 was excavated to a depth of 0.57m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A number of Roman sherds were identified from PIR/10/23 and these were mixed in the medieval wares of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Hedingham Ware and Brill Ware, all of which were found in the lower half of the test pit. A small quantity of post medieval Glazed Red



Figure 111: Location map of PIR/10/23

Earthenware was also recovered mixed in with 18 sherds of Victorian pottery.

		R	RB	EN	ЛW	Н	G	H	ED	В	BB	G	RE	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range												
23	1													1	1	1800-1900
23	2	4	8									1	4	15	23	100-1900
23	3	1	4	2	4	5	17	1	3	1	2	3	24	2	13	100-1900
23	4	2	9			1	1									100-1200

Table 78: The pottery excavated from PIR/10/23

The Roman activity was again quite prevalent in PIR/10/23 and can be associated with the wider spread of Roman settlement that has been identified in the north of the village through test pitting. Occupation was again evident in the medieval period with further low levels of activity in the 16th and 16th centuries before more recent disturbances from the 19th and 20th centuries. The finds consist of tile, CBM, snail shells, slate, iron nails, coal, glass, oyster shell, mortar, iron scraps and a fragment of modern brick. Two possible worked flint flakes were also identified that may also indicate later prehistoric activity on or close to site, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.





Test Pit 24 (PIR/10/24)

Test pit 24 was excavated in the southern part of a grassed field immediately northwest of the farmhouse and set in the far north of the village. It was one of six test pits excavated on the property; see also PIR/08/21, PIR/08/22, PIR/09/23, PIR/10/25 and PIR/09/27 (Wrights Farm, Shillington Road, Pirton. TL 514239 232199).

Test pit 24 was excavated to a depth of 0.45m. 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 Figure 112: Location map of PIR/10/24 identified from PIR/10/24 dates to the

medieval period, with Medieval Shelly Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware and Late Medieval Ware all excavated. A very small number of both Glazed Red Earthenware and Victorian pottery were both also recovered from the upper half of the pit as well as a single sherd of Late Iron Age pot from context four.

		L	IA	Sł	HC	Н	IG	LN	ΛT	GI	RE	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
24	2									1	1	1	1	1550-1900
24	3			1	7	5	20	1	1	1	1			1100-1750
24	4	1	4			5	23	1	4					200BC-1550
24	5			1	3	3	8							1100-1200
24	5		abla	1	3 Tho r	3	8		tod	from	DID	10/2	4	1100-12

Table 79: The pottery excavated from PIR/10/24

The Late Iron Activity that was identified at PIR/10/24 is the furthest north that has so far been identified in Pirton and is part of a spread of activity across the ridge of high ground. From the large amounts of medieval pottery also recovered there was quite intense settlement on site at that time, which continued through to the 16th century. After which it was abandoned with very little evidence for any activity until more recently. The finds consist of CBM, iron nails, barbed wire, concrete, glass, tile, coal, and oyster, mussel and snail shells were recovered with two possible waste flint flakes that may also indicate later prehistoric activity of the same date as the pottery, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.





Test Pit 25 (PIR/10/25)

Test pit 25 was excavated in the northern part of a grassed field immediately northwest of the farmhouse and set in the far north of the village. It was one of six test pits that have been excavated on the property; see also PIR/08/21, PIR/08/22, PIR/09/23, PIR/10/24 and PIR/09/27 (Wrights Farm, Shillington Road, Pirton. TL 514228 232203).

Test pit 25 was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, with a sondage in the north western corner to 0.69m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Two small sherds of Late Saxon St Neots Ware pottery were excavated from the lower half of PIR/10/25, but the rest of the



Figure 113: Location map of PIR/10/25

pottery identified dates to the medieval period. A number of sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Hertfordshire Greyware were recovered with small numbers of Hedingham Ware and Late Medieval Ware.

		S	N	EN	ΛW	Н	IG	H	ED	LN	ЛТ	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
25	2					1	3					1150-1200
25	3			3	7	11	34	2	7			1100-1300
25	4	1	1	4	25	8	36			1	1	900-1500
25	5	1	5			3	3					900-1200
	т		00.7		-			ا ام ما		חוח/		-

Table 80: The pottery excavated from PIR/10/25

There appears to have been quite intense medieval activity at PIR/10/25 that has been identified as part of a larger area occupied during the medieval in the far north of the village and was abandoned into the 16th century. The Late Saxon activity however, appears to be more scattered and the northern position of site appears to be peripheral to more intense Saxon occupation, especially to the south. The finds consist of CBM, iron nails and bolts, tile, snail, oyster and mussel shells, glass, coal, iron scraps and possible fragments of white marble stone. These most probably relate to later disturbances on site, especially with the construction and subsequent use of the current farm in situ. A possible worked flint flake was also recovered from context five that may indicate later prehistoric activity also on site, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.





Test Pit 26 (PIR/10/26)

Test pit 26 was excavated in the enclosed front garden of a modern house and close to the junction of West Lane with Little Lane in the north of the village. It was the southern of two pits excavated within the property; see also PIR/10/17 (31 West Lane, Pirton. TL 514712 232047).

Test pit 26 was excavated to a depth of 1.1m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



Figure 114: Location map of PIR/10/26 The table of pottery for PIR/10/26 can be

seen below. A wide range of wares were identified but the vast majority dates to the medieval period, including Medieval Shelly Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Hedingham Ware, Brill Ware, Surrey Whiteware and Hertfordshire Glazed Ware. A small quantity of both Glazed Red Earthenware and Victorian pottery were both recovered from the up most contexts of test pit 26 and a small number of earlier pottery wares were also excavated, a single sherd of Roman pottery and five sherds of Late Saxon St Neots Ware.

Much like the results from PIR/10/17, the finds and pottery excavated from PIR/10/26 suggest that there was intense medieval occupation on site during the medieval period, which also likely continued on from the Later Saxon and may be due to its location on the corner of Little Lane and West Lane. The Brill and Surrey Wares also identified on site are rare in the countryside and are evidence of long distance trade links that were apparently established in Pirton. The site was abandoned after the 14th century, where it likely returned to open fields with minimal disturbances evident given the small amount of later pottery and finds concentrated in the upper half of the test pit, a lot of which is likely related to the construction of the current house. The finds consist of the centre part of a battery, tile, modern brick fragments, glass, CBM, iron nails and scraps, coal, milk bottle tops, oyster and snail shells and fragments of possible black lino. Three possible worked flint flakes of later prehistoric date and a sherd of Roman pottery suggest there was both prehistoric activity as well as limited Roman activity on site.





		R	В	S	N	SH	HC	EN	/W	F	lG	H	ED	В	В	SL	JR	HG	W	GF	RE	V	IC	
ΤP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range								
26	1			1	3					1	3			1	5					2	5	2	24	900-1900
26	2	1	7							3	14							1	1	1	7	4	84	100-1900
26	3									3	15											1	20	1150-1900
26	4									4	15													1150-1200
26	5									14	47					1	1							1150-1300
26	6					2	3			8	12													1100-1200
26	7			1	1	8	22	2	10	49	195	1	2											900-1300
26	8					4	9			24	140													1100-1200
26	9			1	4					15	116													900-1200
26	10			2	3					5	10													900-1200

Table 81: The pottery excavated from PIR/10/26





Test Pit 27 (PIR/10/27)

Test pit 27 was excavated in the northern part of a grassed field immediately north of the farmhouse and set in the far north of the village. It was one of six test pits that have been excavated on the property; see also PIR/08/21, PIR/08/22, PIR/09/23, PIR/10/24 and PIR/09/26 (Wrights Farm, Shillington Road, Pirton. TL 514243 232250).

Test pit 27 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, with a sondage in the north western corner to 0.7m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Three sherds of Roman pottery were excavated from PIR/10/27 and mixed in with a single small sherd of St Neots Ware in the upper half of the pit. The vast majority of the pottery however, dates to the medieval with Medieval Shelly Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware and Hedingham Ware all recovered. A single small sherd of Victorian pottery was also identified from Figure 115: Location map of PIR/10/27 context two.



		RB		SN		SHC		HG		HED		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
27	2											1	4	1800-1900
27	3	2	4	1	1			17	42	2	5			100-1300
27	4	1	1			1	4	15	48					100-1200
27	5							2	10					1150-1200
-			Tab	a 82	· Tho	notto		covot	od fr	om Di	P/10/	27		

The Roman activity identified at PIR/10/27 is part of a wider spread of Roman occupation that has been identified in the far north of the village through the test pitting strategy. The activity then identified on site in the Late Saxon, appears to be peripheral to a greater concentration in the south of the village. Quite intense medieval occupation is however identified on site, which then also appears to stop quite suddenly in the 14th century, most likely due to the Black Death, after which the site was abandoned. The finds do suggest some later disturbance on site, most likely related to the construction and occupation of the current farm house, but it seems that the land has been pasture for a very long time. The finds consist of clay pipe, CBM, iron nails, tile, snail and oyster shell and a possible worked flint flake was also recovered that could indicate the presence of prehistoric activity also on site, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.





7.5 2011 Excavations

The initial dig on 2011 was a community test pitting event organised and ran by Pirton Local History Group over the xx and xx of month when a total of seven archaeological test pits were excavated in the northern and southern extremes of the village. The second archaeological dig in 2011 was undertaken over the 22^{nd} - 23^{rd} of June when a total of 19 HEFA participants from St Albans Girls' School, Haberdashers' Askes Girls' School, The Highfield School and Dame Alice Owen's School (school names correct at time of participation) excavated an additional five test pits through the northern half of the village. At the same time a further four test pits were excavated by the local community to bring the total so far excavated in 2011 to 98. The final excavation of 2011 was another community led excavation by the Pirton Local History Group, on the xx and xx of month, when five test pits through the village to give a grand total of 103 test pits excavated in Pirton between 2007 and 2011.



Figure 116: The 2011 Pirton test pit locations (NB test pits are not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 7,500





Test Pit one (PIR/11/1)

Test pit one was excavated along the western boundary of a field next to Burge End Lane in the far north of the village and north of a modern property. It was the northern of three pits excavated here; see also PIR/11/2 and PIR/11/3 ('The Dial Field' Burge End Lane, Pirton. TL 514478 232130).

Test pit one was excavated to a depth of 0.53, 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 PIR/11/1 dates to the medieval period with sheds of Medieval Shelly Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware. Hertfordshire Grevware and Late



Figure 117: Location map of PIR/11/1

Medieval Ware all identified with three sherds of Victorian pot.

		SH	IC	EN	1W	Н	G	LN	ΛT	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1							1	1	2	8	1400-1900
1	2					1	5					1150-1350
1	3	1	4	2	2	3	11			1	1	1100-1900
1	4	7	30	3	35	1	5					1100-1350
1	5	3	7	1	2	2	22					
		Tal	hla 83	t. Tho	nott	orv ov	rava	tod fr	om P	IR/11	/1	

: The pottery excavated from PIR/11/1

The pottery excavated from PIR/11/1 suggests intense medieval occupation on site between the 12th and 14th centuries but after which the land was abandoned and likely left as open fields as seen today with little disturbance. The finds consist of tile, CBM, coal, iron nails, glass, and shell and clay pipe. A possible worked flint flake was also recovered that may be later prehistoric in date, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.





Test Pit two (PIR/11/2)

Test pit two was excavated along the western boundary of a field next to Burge End Lane in the far north of the village and north of a modern property. It was the southern of three pits excavated here; see also PIR/11/1 and PIR/11/3. ('The Dial Field' Burge End Lane, Pirton. TL 514487 232096).

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



Figure 118: Location map of PIR/11/2

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from PIR/11/2 dates to the medieval period with sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Brill Ware and Late Medieval Ware all identified. Additional sherds of both post medieval Staffordshire Manganese Ware and Victorian wares were also recovered with a single small sherd of Roman pot.

		RB		EMW		HG		BB		LMT		SMW		VIC		
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1					4	10	1	6	1	1	1	4	2	28	1150-1900
2	2	1	2	2	5											100-1150
2	3			1	3	2	5									1100-1350
				Tal	ble 84	: The	potte	ery ex	cava	ted fr	om P	IR/11	/2			

As with the other test pits that were excavated in the field, it seems to be a centre of medieval activity in the north of the village between the 12th and 14th centuries, after which it likely was deserted and left as open fields that are still seen today. The presence of a small amount of Roman pottery could also mean that this site is peripheral to the focus of Roman settlement further to the north and may have been kept as open fields at that time. A very small amount of finds was excavated from the test pit and consist of CBM, mortar, coal, tile and pieces of scrap metal. Two possible worked flint flakes were also excavated that may be later prehistoric in date, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.




Test Pit three (PIR/11/3)

Test pit three was excavated along the southern boundary of a field next to Burge End Lane and West Lane in the far north of the village and to the east of a modern house. It was the eastern of three pits excavated here; see also PIR/11/1 and PIR/11/2 ('The Dial Field' West Lane, Pirton. TL 514539 232070).

Test pit three was excavated to a depth of 0.48m, 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 PIR/11/3 dates to the medieval period with sherds of Medieval Shelly



Figure 119: Location map of PIR/11/3

Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware and Hertfordshire Glazed Ware all recovered. An additional 10 sherds of Victorian pottery were also identified.

		SH	HC	EN	1W	Н	G	HG	W	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1	1	4							5	25	1100-1900
3	2					2	9	1	4	5	36	1150-1900
3	4	1	1	1	11	4	12					1100-1350
		Tal	ole 85	: The	potte	erv ex	cava	ted fr	om P	IR/11	/3	

A modern service trench was identified along the western side of the test pit from about 0.2m in depth so this part of the field certainly has more disturbances from the 19th century onwards. The medieval pottery that was excavated though further supports the idea that there was quite intense medieval occupation in this part of the village until about the 14th century, when it was likely abandoned and left as open fields. The few finds that were excavated consist of glass, CBM, iron nails and bolts, slate, coal, snail shell, concrete, modern tile, pieces of scrap metal and clay pipe.





Test Pit four (PIR/11/4)

Test pit four was excavated in a grassed field to the west of Burge End Lane in the far north of the village. It was the northern of two pits excavated here; see also PIR/11/5 ('Lower Croft Field' Burge End Lane, Pirton. TL 514396 232205).

Test pit four was excavated to a depth of 1m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Medieval pottery was excavated from PIR/11/4, with both Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Hertfordshire Greyware both recorded with Victorian pottery.



Figure 120: Location map of PIR/11/4

		EN	1W	Н	G	V	С	
ΤP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1			1	25	6	11	1150-1900
4	2					6	24	1800-1900
4	6	2	14	3	3			1100-1400
Г	able 86.	The	notte	rv ev	cava	ated f	rom	PIR/11/4

A possible linear feature was identified through the centre of the PIR/11/4 from between 0.4m and 0.5m in depth and orientated north-south. Full excavation of the feature was not possible within the confines of the test pit but the nature of the features suggests it may have been a boundary ditch and the upper fills contained medieval pottery so the feature was actually out of use between the 12th – 14th centuries as it was silting up. The other finds from the ditch are oyster and snail shell, a small piece of scrap metal, coal and CBM with possible worked flint and burnt stone, both of which may be later prehistoric in date, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this. The site was likely abandoned after the 14th century and left as open fields with more disturbances evident into the 19th century and later. The rest of the finds consist of modern brick and tile, glass, slate, coal, iron nails, snail and oyster shell, plaster, CBM, tile pieces of scrap metal, tarmac, silver foil, metal wire, a white button and part of a horseshoe.





Test Pit five (PIR/11/5)

Test pit five was excavated in a grassed field to the west of Burge End Lane in the far north of the village. It was the southern of two pits excavated here; see also PIR/11/4 ('Lower Croft Field' Burge End Lane, Pirton. TL 514410 232193).

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

A number of sherds of both Early Medieval Sandv Ware and Hertfordshire Greyware were both excavated from PIR/11/5. These were mixed in with single sherds of both Glazed Red Earthenware and Border Figure 121: Location map of PIR/11/5 Ware and a number of sherds of Victorian pot.



		EN	1W	Н	G	GF	RE	B	W	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1	1	2	1	5					8	12	1100-1900
5	2	3	18	1	2					15	19	1100-1900
5	3	3	6	3	4					9	37	1100-1900
5	4					1	4			4	9	1550-1900
5	5			2	26			1	3	1	2	1150-1900
5	6	2	6	4	27							1100-1350
		Table	2 87:	The	potte	rv ex	cava	ated f	rom	PIR/	11/5	

The pottery excavated from the test pit suggests intense occupation on site during the medieval period until the mid-14th century when the site seems to have been abandoned and was most likely left as open fields, although more disturbances are noted into the 19th century and later. The mix of finds also recovered consist of coal, slate, CBM, snail shell, metal wire, iron nails, clay pipe, glass, a coin/token, mortar, a black button, pieces of scrap metal, asbestos, concrete, a thin metal hoop, tile, a plastic sachet of 'Silvikrin' shampoo, the white leg of a figure with a brown boot and a thin metal rod.





Test Pit six (PIR/11/6)

Test pit six was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set in the far south east of the village. It was also the eastern of two pits excavated within the property; see also PIR/11/7 (Bannisters, 17 Walnut Tree Road, Pirton. TL 514917 231537).

Test pit six was excavated to a depth of 0.8m in the north of the pit and to 1m in the south, at which natural was found. Figure 122: Location map of PIR/11/6 Excavations were halted at this



level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from PIR/11/6 dates to the medieval period with sherds of Medieval Shelly Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Grevware and Hedingham Ware all recorded. A single sherd of Glazed Red Earthenware and Victorian sherds were also recovered with Roman pottery and Late Saxon St Neots Ware.

		R	В	S	N	SH	IC	EN	1W	Н	G	HE	ED	GF	RE	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range														
6	1			2	15			1	5	2	4					2	10	1000-1900
6	2					1	1	1	5	2	10	1	7			5	16	1100-1900
6	3			2	2	1	6	2	5							5	13	1100-1900
6	4			3	27			5	23	10	24			1	3			1000-1600
6	5			6	7	3	6	4	10	7	22	2	5					1000-1350
6	6	1	6	16	32			8	15	6	20	1	2					100-1350
6	7	1	1	8	17	4	16	6	11	4	13							100-1350
6	8	1	2															100-400

Table 88: The pottery excavated from PIR/11/6

The small amount of Roman pottery that was excavated from PIR/11/6 was probably peripheral to more intense Roman occupation that has been identified through the test pitting strategy with a concentration in the south east of the village around the Sports Pavilion. The large amount of both Late Saxon and high medieval pottery also suggests that there was quite intense occupation on site from the 11th century through to the 14th century, again as part of a focus of occupation in this part of the village. After the 14th century the land was generally abandoned and potentially utilised as open fields until greater disturbances into the 19th and 20th centuries. The mix of finds consist of a metal hinge, coal, tile, glass, iron nails, slate, CBM, thin metal hoops, a modern screw and nails, a small metal cross (from a chain?), fragments of tarmac, aluminium, pieces of scrap metal, snail shell and slag, suggestive of metal working on or close to site. A fragment of a possible spindle whorl was also identified (pictured below).







Figure 123: The possible spindle whorl fragment excavated from PIR/11/6, context five (scale in cm) $^{\odot}$ ACA





Test Pit seven (PIR/11/7)

Test pit seven was excavated in the enclosed side garden of a modern house set in the far south east of the village. It was also the western of two pits excavated here; see also PIR/11/6 (Bannisters, 17 Walnut Tree Road, Pirton. TL 414898 231536).

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



Figure 124: Location map of PIR/11/7

A range of both Late Saxon and medieval wares were excavated from PIR/11/7, including St Neots Ware, Stamford Ware, Medieval Shelly Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Brill Ware, Hertfordshire Glazed Ware and Late Medieval Ware. An additional sherd of post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware and three sherds of Victorian pot were also identified.

		S	N	ST	AM	SH	łC	EN	1W	Н	G	В	В	HG	W	LN	ΛT	GF	RE	V	С	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range																		
7	1	2	12	1	2															1	1	900-1900
7	2	1	1					1	1	3	9									2	6	1000-1900
7	4	4	20			4	4	11	37	4	11	1	1	2	14	1	3	1	5			1000-1600
7	5	6	13					4	12	15	39											900-1350
7	6	1	32																			1000-1100

Table 89: The pottery excavated from PIR/11/7

Much like the results from PIR/11/6, the pottery and finds that were excavated here suggest quite intense occupation on site during the Late Saxon and high medieval periods between the 11th and the 14th centuries, after which the site was generally abandoned with very little use until the 19th century. The mix of finds consist of tile, CBM, glass, slate, snail shell, coal, modern CBM and tile, iron nails, a metal plate, tarmac and a piece of slag, suggestive of metal working on or close to site.





Test Pit eight (PIR/11/8)

Test pit eight was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set in the far north west of the village (11 Davis Crescent, Pirton. TL 514855 231990).

Test pit eight was excavated to a depth of 0.48m, with one corner excavated to 0.72m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



Figure 125: Location map of PIR/11/8

Two sherds of Bronze Age pot were excavated through PIR/11/8 and were mixed in with a few wares of both medieval and post medieval pottery of Hertfordshire Glazed Ware, Late Medieval Ware and Glazed Red Earthenware. An additional six sherds of Victorian pot were also recovered.

		В	A	HG	SW	LN	ΛT	GF	RE	V	С	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range								
8	1									2	3	1800-1900
8	2									4	9	1800-1900
8	3	1	3			1	3					2000BC - 1550
8	4			1	2			1	3			1350-1600
8	5			1	1							1350-1450
8	6	1	2									2000-800BC

 Table 90: The pottery excavated from PIR/11/8

The few sherds of Bronze Age pottery that were excavated from PIR/11/8 add to the few scattered areas of Bronze Age activity that have been found through the test pitting strategy in Pirton, although no evidence for prehistoric settlement has yet been found. The presence of both burnt stone and worked flint may also suggest later prehistoric activity in the area, potentially of the same date as the pottery, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this. The generally limited medieval and later sherds also suggest that the site was likely peripheral to more intense occupation elsewhere in the village and the area was probably kept as open fields until the current housing estate was built in the mid-20th century. The finds excavated consist of coal, tile, a large metal bolt, iron nails, a metal washer, slate, mortar, a metal grate, glass, a U shaped metal tack, CBM, metal wire, a metal belt buckle, modern screws, oyster shell and a number of pieces of slag, suggestive of metal working close to site.





Test Pit nine (PIR/11/9)

Test pit nine was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of likely 20th century cottage set back from the High Street close to the centre of the village. It was also the eastern of two pits excavated within the property; see also PIR/11/10 (Hillcrest, 23 High Street, Pirton. TL 514649 231942).

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



Figure 126: Location map of PIR/11/9

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from PIR/11/9 dates to the Victorian period. A small number of Late Saxon, medieval and post medieval wares were also identified as St Neots Ware, Medieval Shelly Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Staffordshire Manganese Ware.

		S	N	SH	HC	EN	1W	Н	G	GF	RE	SN	1W	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range												
9	1													2	7	1800-1900
9	2									1	7	1	9	5	21	1550-1900
9	3							1	5					7	68	1150-1900
9	4			1	2					2	6			9	44	1100-1900
9	5	1	2					1	7					2	4	1000-1900
9	7					1	3									1100-1150
9	1					-	3						10			1100-1150

Table 91: The pottery excavated from PIR/11/9

The results of the excavations of PIR/11/9 suggest that this site was likely peripheral to more intense pockets of occupation through the village in both the Late Saxon and high medieval periods as well as potentially into the post medieval period as well. The peak of activity is into the 19th century as a great deal of on-site disturbance has also been noted with a mix of finds also recovered. These consist of modern tile, slate, coal, CBM, mortar, silver foil, a polystyrene ball, tile, the head of a toothbrush, iron nails and bolts, concrete, clay pipe, a U shaped metal tack and slag, suggestive of metal working on or close to site. A single piece of burnt stone was also recovered from context one and may be prehistoric in date, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.





Test Pit 10 (PIR/11/10)

Test pit 10 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of likely 20th century cottage set back from the High Street close to the centre of the village. It was the western of two pits excavated within the property; see also PIR/11/9 (Hillcrest, 23 High Street, Pirton. TL 514649 231942).

Test pit 10 was excavated to a depth of 0.55m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



Figure 127: Location map of PIR/11/10

A range of medieval and post medieval wares were all excavated from PIR/11/10, including Medieval Shelly Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Brill Ware, Hertfordshire Glazed Ware, Late Medieval Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Harlow Slipware. A number of sherds of Victorian pottery were also recovered with sherds of Late Saxon St Neots Ware.

		S	N	SH	IC	ΕN	1W	H	G	В	В	HG	W	LN	ΛT	GF	RE	HS	SW	VI	С	
ΤP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range																		
10	1																			6	26	1800-1900
10	2							1	3							3	46	1	9	3	6	1150-1900
10	3	1	4	2	4	2	9	1	6			1	1	2	4	1	4			2	3	1000-1900
10	4	3	17	1	1	1	2	2	5	1	4											900-1350

Table 92: The pottery excavated from PIR/11/10

Much like PIR/11/9 also excavated on this property the pottery results for PIR/11/10 suggest that there was occupation on site from the Late Saxon period onwards and that potentially as this test pit is slightly closer to the High Street it may suggest why there is a greater amount of pottery recovered. There appears to have been still limited use during the post medieval and into the 19th century, most likely as open fields until the current house was built. The finds also identified consist of coal, clay pipe, tile, CBM, iron nails, pieces of scrap metal, slate, modern screws, glass, a wooden tag and slag, suggestive of metal working on or close to site.





Test Pit 11 (PIR/11/11)

Test pit 11 was excavated in the enclosed separate garden to the north of a set of modern terrace cottages located in the north of the village (12 Shillington Road, Pirton. TL 514465 232060).

Test pit 11 was excavated to a depth of 0.71m, 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 PIR/11/11 dates to the Victorian period. A small amount of both medieval and post medieval wares were also recorded, including Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Glazed Red Earthenware and English Stoneware.



Figure 128: Location map of PIR/11/11

		EN	1W	Н	G	G	RE	E	S	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
11	1					3	113			1	1	1550-1900
11	2					1	90			76	166	1550-1900
11	3			1	4	1	4	1	6	19	83	1150-1900
11	4									6	18	1800-1900
11	5	1	2	1	6					1	1	1100-1900
		T.		. TI.	11			a d fa		DIAA		

 Table 93: The pottery excavated from PIR/11/11

The limited finds and pottery that were excavated from PIR/11/11 suggest that the site was likely peripheral to more intense pockets of occupation through both the medieval and post medieval periods, potentially as open fields until the more intense

occupation from the 19th century. A mix of finds were also recovered from the test pit and include glass, CBM, tile, iron nails, modern tile and CBM, fragments of modern drain, pieces of scrap metal, the blade of a knife, the base of a figure/statue and oyster shell. A possible waste flint flake also identified may be prehistoric in date, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.



Figure 129: The finds from PIR/11/11, context 3, include the knife blade $\textcircled{\mbox{\footnotesize O}}$ ACA





60 m

Test Pit 12 (PIR/11/12)

Test pit 12 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set in the far north west of the village (24 Shillington Road, Pirton. TL 514465 232060).

Test pit 12 was excavated to a depth of 0.71m, 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 Figure 130: Location map of PIR/11/12 found in PIR/11/12 with a mix of both

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El Sub Sta

medieval and post medieval wares. These consisted on Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Hertfordshire Glazed Ware and Glazed Red Earthenware. A number of Victorian sherds were also recovered.

		R	В	EN	1W	Н	G	HG	SW	GF	RE	V	С	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range										
12	1											2	4	1800-1900
12	2							1	4					1350-1450
12	3			1	4	1	3			1	11			1100-1600
12	4			1	3	2	4			1	6	1	1	1100-1900
12	5	1	37	1	5							1	2	100-1900
12	8											1	4	1800-1900

Table 94: The pottery excavated from PIR/11/12

The limited Roman pottery that was excavated from PIR/11/12 suggests that this site was likely peripheral to more intense Roman occupation to the north and west as already identified through the test pitting strategy. The medieval activity is also part of a cluster in the north of the village until the site was likely abandoned and left as open fields from the 15th century, although more recent disturbances have been noted, most likely relating to the construction of the current house. The mix of finds also recovered consist of coal, concrete, CBM, mortar, slate, glass, plastic wrapper fragments, coal, modern nails and screws, a U shaped metal tack, iron nails and bolts, modern CBM and tile, a lump of melted metal, fragments of paper, oyster and snail shell, milk bottle tops and slag, suggestive of metal working on or close to site.





Test Pit 13 (PIR/11/13)

Test pit 13 was excavated towards the north eastern corner of a grassed field and just north of Wrights Farm House, set in the far north of the village (Moats Close Field, Wrights Farm, Shillington Road, Pirton. TL 514372 232184).

Test pit 13 was excavated to a depth of 0.45m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Single sherds of both Roman pottery and Late Saxon St Neots Ware and Stamford Ware were all excavated from PIR/11/13 with a large number of medieval sherds. These include Medieval Shelly Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Hertfordshire Glazed Ware and Late Medieval Ware. A small amount of Figure 131: Location map of PIR/11/13 Victorian pottery was also recovered from the upper contexts of the test pit.



		R	В	S	N	ST	AM	SH	IC	EM	1W	Н	G	HG	SW	LN	ΛT	V	С	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range																
13	1									2	3	2	4					1	3	1100-1900
13	2	1	1					1	4	4	6	1	1			4	6	9	15	100-1900
13	3			1	2	1	1			4	10	7	19	1	1			3	5	1000-1900
13	4							1	4	2	2	7	15							1100-1350
13	5									1	3									1100-1150

Table 95: The pottery excavated from PIR/11/13

Despite the location of PIR/11/13 in the far north of the village in an area of Roman settlement, this test pit appears to be peripheral to the Roman occupation, as identified through the test pitting strategy, on its southern edge. During the very Late Saxon period there is again limited activity in the north, with the focus to the south, until the medieval when there was quite intense settlement here at that time, until about the 16th century. After which the site was abandoned and likely left as open fields, with marginally more disturbance evident into the 19th century. A few finds were also recorded consisting of CBM, tile, slate, iron nails, coal, snail and oyster shell, clay pipe, glass and pieces of scrap metal. A possible piece of slag was also recovered suggesting metal working on or close to site and two worked flint flakes may also be later prehistoric in date, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.





Test Pit 14 (PIR/11/13)

Test pit 14 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set in the south west of the village (10 Danefield Road, Pirton. TL 514437 231596).

Test pit 14 was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



Figure 132: Location map of PIR/11/14

A range of medieval wares were excavated from PIR/11/14, including Medieval Shelly Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Hedingham Ware, Hertfordshire Glazed Ware and Late Medieval Ware. These were mainly all mixed in with a number of sherds of Victorian pot.

		SH	HC	EN	1W	H	IG	HE	ED	HG	W	LN	ΛT	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
14	1			1	5									2	2	1100-1900
14	2					2	8							6	24	1150-1900
14	3					3	12							1	1	1150-1900
14	4	1	4	2	8	35	262	1	4	2	4	1	8	12	21	1100-1900
14	5					2	15									1150-1350

Table 96: The pottery excavated from PIR/11/14

The presence of mainly medieval pottery excavated from PIR/11/14 suggests that there was occupation on site between the 12th and 16th centuries, potentially as part of a western cluster of medieval settlement, as identified through test pitting, to the west of the motte around Great Green. The site then appears to have been abandoned and left as open fields until activity was again recorded from the 19th century and again during the 20th century when the current housing estate was built. A mix of finds were also excavated, mainly dating to the more recent disturbances and consist of coal, a green pen lid, a Lego brick, a plastic cog, modern nails and screws, modern glazed tile, mortar, glass, CBM, metal wire, tile, glass, pieces of scrap metal, asbestos, slate, oyster and snail shell. A piece of burnt stone was also recorded that may be later prehistoric in date, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this.





Test Pit 15 (PIR/11/15)

Test pit 15 was excavated in the enclosed rear beer garden of a likely 20th century pub set in the southwest of the village and backing onto the motte and bailey earthworks (Motte and Bailey Public House, Great Green. Pirton. TL 514588 231606).

Test pit 15 was excavated to a depth of between 0.9m and 1m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



The vast majority of the pottery Figure 133: Location map of PIR/11/15 excavated from PIR/11/15 dates to the

Victorian period, but a small amount of earlier wares were also recovered. These include Late Saxon St Neots Ware, medieval Hertfordshire Greyware, Late medieval ware and Glazed Red Earthenware.

		S	N	Н	G	LN	ΛT	GF	RE	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range								
15	1									3	11	1800-1900
15	2			1	4					23	282	1150-1900
15	3	1	54	3	48			1	2	79	544	1000-2000
15	4			4	22	1	6	2	30	43	460	1150-1900
15	5			1	3					1	3	1150-1900
15	6									2	11	1800-1900
15	7			2	8	1	9			5	17	1150-1900
15	8									8	41	1800-1900

Table 97: The pottery excavated from PIR/11/15

There is a great deal of disturbance evident through PIR/11/15, particularly from the 19th and 20th centuries, and through the upper half of the test pit especially where there is likely demolition rubble from a neighbouring cottage, 2 Great Green. The large mix of finds consist of glass, asbestos, CBM, slate, modern nails and bolts, coal, modern drain fragments, iron nails, pieces of scrap metal, plastic, concrete, tile, a complete horseshoe, clay pipe, mortar, a rubber tube, a metal hook, black roof lining, metal drinks bottle caps, aluminium, a hook door latch, a five pence coin dated 1990, silver milk bottle tops, half a gold coloured hair clip, a metal rod and a number of pieces of slag, suggestive of metal working, on or close to site. The medieval pottery that was also excavated from the test pit, suggests there was occupation on site between the 11th and later 16th century and this test pit is the only so far excavated to the west of the motte, also to contain Late Saxon pottery. A fragment of possible grey lava stone guern was also excavated and could be medieval in date (pictured below). A single worked flint flake likely also dates to the later prehistoric period, although analysis of the lithics would be needed to confirm this. In the base of the test pit a possible tree throw was identified, but again further excavation would be ideal to verify this.







Figure 134: Possible lava quern stone fragment from PIR/11/15, context 2 © ACA





Test Pit 16 (PIR/11/16)

Test pit 16 was excavated in the open front garden of a modern house set back from the main road through the centre of the village. It was also the southern of two pits excavated within the property; see also PIR/11/18 (47A High Street, Pirton. TL 514757 231808).

Test pit 16 was excavated to a depth of 0.7m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from PIR/11/16 dates to the Victorian period that was also found through the upper six contexts of the test pit. Additional sherds of Late Saxon St Neots Figure 135: Location map of PIR/11/16 Ware, Medieval Shellv Ware, Hertfordshire



Greyware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Staffordshire Manganese Ware were also all identified.

		S	N	SH	IC	Н	G	GF	RE	SN	1W	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range										
16	1											6	54	1800-1900
16	2					3	15					11	60	1150-1900
16	3							1	33			18	115	1550-1900
16	4							2	2			65	343	1550-1900
16	5					2	16	1	2	2	4	99	280	1150-1900
16	6	1	4			3	19	1	24			12	21	1000-1900
16	7			1	7	3	16							1100-1350

Table 98: The pottery excavated from PIR/11/16

A lot of disturbances are evident on site dating from the 19th century and later, including just under the turf where areas of dumped clay were noted, potentially moved when the house was built to build up the land to the front of the property. The vast majority of the finds also excavated seem to relate to the construction of the houses and are mixed through the majority of the test pit. The finds consist of slate, fragments of modern drain, glass, CBM, concrete, tile, coal, tarmac, modern CBM, tile and brick, horseshoe, plastic, mortar, a decayed biro pen, polystyrene, Bakelite, the metal springs from clothes pegs, plastic wire covering, silver foil, iron nails and bolts, central cores of batteries, metal bottle lids, a thick brooch pin and snail shell. The central location of the test pit in the village has yielded evidence of medieval activity on site, between the 12th – 14th centuries, as well as during the post medieval period, although the site may have been between main areas of focuses of settlement, as recorded through the test pitting strategy.





Test Pit 17 (PIR/11/17)

Test pit 17 was excavated in the large enclosed rear garden of a Grade II listed 17th century cottage, set on the main road northeast through the village (21 Royal Oak Lane, Pirton. TL 514922 231876).

Test pit 17 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.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from PIR/11/17 dates to the 19th century and later, but a large



Figure 136: Location map of PIR/11/17

number of post medieval wares were also identified as Glazed Red Earthenware, Harlow Slipware, Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware an English Stoneware. An additional few sherds of both Late Saxon St Neots Ware and medieval Hertfordshire Greyware were also identified.

		S	N	Н	G	GF	RE	HS	SW	S	S	SN	1W	E	S	V	ΊC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range														
17	1					2	14			1	5			1	11	20	53	1550-1900
17	2							1	17					1	33	19	100	1600-1900
17	3			1	1	2	6					1	8			13	23	1150-1900
17	4					2	3									41	154	1550-1900
17	5			1	26	2	10									17	126	1150-1900
17	6			1	6	2	18	1	9							12	40	1150-1900
17	7					4	65									25	94	1550-1900
17	8	2	6			2	16									5	12	900-1900

Table 99: The pottery excavated from PIR/11/17

The location of PIR/11/17 in the east of the village, suggests that the Late Saxon and medieval occupation of the village was quite limited in this area, the concentration was elsewhere to the south and west. It was only after the current house was built in the 17th century as the village expanded that the majority of the finds and pottery seem to date to. The large mix of finds that were found through the test pit mainly date to the 19th century and later as a lot of disturbances are noted on site. They consist of tile, CBM, slate, iron nails and bolts, large U shaped metal nails, glass, pieces of scrap metal, coal, a metal spring, oyster and snail shell, modern nails, a strip of lead, clay pipe, silver foil, a metal grate like object, a decorated metal button, mortar, a horseshoe, plastic, wire, concrete, the ends of small gun cartridges and slag suggestive of metal working on or close to site. Three coins were also recovered, including a very worn half penny coin dated 1924, a farthing dated 1860 and a one penny coin dated 1917. A probable bone finger ring was also recorded from context three, but has not been able to be dated.





Test Pit 18 (PIR/11/18)

Test pit 18 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set back from the main road through the centre of the village. It was the northern of two pits excavated within the property; see also PIR/11/16. (47a High Street, Pirton. TL 514767 231837).

Test pit 18 was excavated to a depth of between 0.3m and 0.4m when a concrete path was identified. Excavation continued in the east of the pit only to 0.7m. Natural was not found, but due to constraints excavations time were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



A large number of both Late Saxon St Figure 137: Location map of PIR/11/18 Neots ware and medieval Hertfordshire

Grey ware were excavated through the test pit and were mixed in with Late medieval ware. Staffordshire Slipware and a five sherds of Victorian pottery, all of which were mainly found through the upper half of the test pit.

		S	N	Н	G	LN	ΛT	S	S	V	С	
ΤP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
18	1			1	4					1	18	1150-1900
18	3			1	16	1	8	1	2	4	18	1150-1900
18	5	5	31	5	26	2	6					900-1550
18	6	5	25	6	26							900-1200
18	7	1	5									900-1100
		Tabl	a 100	. The				4 a al 6 a			40	

Table 100: The pottery excavated from PIR/11/18

A great deal of disturbance was noted from PIR/11/18, the upper four contexts yielding mainly builders rubble most probably associated with the construction of the house that was also found upon the remnants patches of concrete over the west and south of the pit. Despite the disturbances, the excavation has yielded a greater evidence for both Late Saxon and medieval occupation on site, compared to the test pit excavated to the front of the property and for the first time activity in the later medieval period. The mix of finds that were excavated from the test pit consist of modern nails and screws, a modern metal hook, fragments of modern wood, concrete, CBM, tile, oyster, mussel and snail shell, glass, metal rods, iron nails, coal, a rectangular metal grill, a black rubber cap, pieces of scrap metal, modern glazed tile, plastic, wire, metal tacks, metal rods, mortar, a tiny metal ring and a piece of slag, suggestive of metal working close to site.





Test Pit 19 (PIR/11/19)

Test pit 19 was excavated in the open front garden of a Grade II listed 16th century or earlier open hall house on Great Green to the west of the motte. It was the south eastern of three pits excavated within the property; see also PIR/11/20 and PIR/11/21 (16 Great Green, Pirton. TL 514479 231595).

Test pit 19 was excavated to a depth of between 0.66m and 0.8m, and natural was not found due to the presence of a pipe across the test pit. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



Figure 138: Location map of PIR/11/19

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from PIR/11/19 dates to the 16th century and later with Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware and Victorian sherds were all recovered through most of the test pit. A mix of medieval wares were also recovered, consisting on Medieval Shelly Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Hedingham Ware and Late medieval ware.

		SH	IC	EN	1W	Н	G	HE	D	LN	ΛT	GI	RE	SN	1W	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range														
19	1											1	1	1	2	5	12	1550-190
19	2			1	2	4	6			1	5	11	43	2	4	58	85	1100-1900
19	3			1	5	2	7			1	3	3	20			34	63	1100-1900
19	4					1	1					2	23	1	1	15	32	1150-1900
19	5	1	3			1	4					6	30			12	23	1100-1900
19	6			1	4	4	9	3	4			7	50			22	38	1100-1900
19	7											2	6			10	17	1550-1900
19	8					4	25	2	3									1150-1400

Table 101: The pottery excavated from PIR/11/19

The presence of the pipe that was located through the centre of the test pit at just shallow of 0.8m in depth suggests that all the test pit and surrounding area has been greatly disturbed after the current house was built in the 18th century and particularly from the 19th century and later, as large amounts of both later finds and pottery were also recovered. These consist of CBM, plastic, iron nails, mortar, coal, slate, glass, tile, clay pipe, oyster, mussel and snail shell, buttons, a tiny metal loop, pieces of scrap metal and a number of pieces of slag, suggestive of metal working on site. The presence of medieval pottery that was also excavated from PIR/11/19 suggests that there was occupation on site before the construction of the current house, potentially fronting the green, so the location of the test pit may well have been to the rear of that property, although further excavation would be needed to confirm that.





Test Pit 20 (PIR/11/20)

Test pit 20 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a Grade II listed 16th century or earlier open hall house on Great Green to the west of the motte. It was the western of three pits excavated within the property; see also PIR/11/19 and PIR/11/21 (16 Great Green, Pirton. TL 514455 231586).

Test pit 20 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, when two pipes were recorded through the centre of the test pit. Excavation continued in the south of the pit to 0.7m. at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and Figure 139: Location map of PIR/11/20 backfilled.



All the pottery excavated from PIR/11/20 date to the 16th century and later, consisting of Glazed Red Earthenware, Harlow Slipware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware and a number of sherds of Victorian pot.

	GRE		HS	SW	SM	1W	V	IC	
Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1							14	121	1800-1900
2	1	6					24	70	1550-1900
3	2	19	1	6			8	15	1550-1900
4	1	2			1	5	12	49	1550-1900
5							16	30	1800-19+00
6	1	72					3	15	1550-1900
	Context 1 2 3 4 5 6	GF Context No 1 1 2 1 3 2 4 1 5 1 6 1	GRE Context No Wt 1 - - 2 1 6 3 2 19 4 1 2 5 - - 6 1 72	GRE HS Context No Wt No 1 I I I 2 1 6 I 3 2 19 1 4 1 2 I 5 I 72 I 6 1 72 I	GRE HSW Context No Wt No Wt 1 I I I I 2 1 6 I I 3 2 19 1 6 4 1 2 I I I 5 I 72 I I I	GRE HSW SM Context No Wt No Wt No 1 I I I I I I 2 1 6 I	GRE HSW SMW Context No Wt No Wt No Wt 1 I I I I I I I 2 1 6 I 6 I I I 3 2 19 1 6 I I I 4 1 2 I I I I I 5 I I I I I I I 6 1 72 I I I I I	GRE HSW SMW V Context No Wt No Wt No Wt No 1 <td>GRE HSW SMW VIC Context No Wt No Wt No Wt No Wt 1 I I I I I I I I I 2 1 6 I</td>	GRE HSW SMW VIC Context No Wt No Wt No Wt No Wt 1 I I I I I I I I I 2 1 6 I

Table 102: The pottery excavated from PIR/11/20

The location of PIR/11/20 to the rear of the property and further out towards the west. away from the green may suggest why no evidence for medieval occupation was recorded on site, when both the other test pits that were excavated on the property have yielded medieval pottery. The occupation here dates to after the current house was built and there is also a lot of disturbances evident, particularly into the 19th century and later as two pipes were recorded through the test pit, one metal and one ceramic. The mix of finds that were also recovered consist of glass, CBM, slate, coal, iron tacks and nails, the central core of a battery, iron rods, wire, pieces of scrap metal, tiny snail shells, crushed aluminium, a metal washer, modern glazed tile, fragments of field drain, mortar, tile, brick, plastic and a number of pieces of slag, suggestive of metal working on site. Two coins were also recovered, a half penny coin dated 1943 and a very worn possible one penny coin dated 1917.





Test Pit 21 (PIR/11/21)

Test pit 21 was excavated in the open front garden of a Grade II listed 16th century or earlier open hall house on Great Green to the west of the motte. It was the northern of three pits excavated within the property; see also PIR/11/19 and PIR/11/20 (16 Great Green, Pirton. TL 514474 231609).

Test pit 21 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, when a pipe was recorded through the centre of the test pit and natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



Figure 140: Location map of PIR/11/21

A range of medieval wares were excavated through PIR/11/21, consisting of Medieval Shelly Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Hedingham Ware, Hertfordshire Glazed Ware and Late medieval ware were all recovered. Additional sherds of both Glazed Red Earthenware and Victorian wares were also recovered.

		SH	IC	EN	1W	Н	G	HE	ED	HG	W	LN	ΛT	GF	RE	V	С	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range														
21	1					5	16							1	2	6	6	1150-1900
21	2			1	2	3	7	1	4	1	1			3	22	21	37	1100-1900
21	3	1	2			2	5			3	14			9	26	12	49	1100-1900
21	4			2	6	27	71			2	15	1	2			5	5	1100-1900
21	5			1	2	12	48			1	3	1	1	1	1			1100-1600

Table 103: The pottery excavated from PIR/11/21

Much like the results from PIR/11/19, also excavated to the front of the property, there seems to be evidence for medieval occupation on site from the 12th century, particularly closer to the green, until the current house was likely built in the 16th century and the focus of occupation shifted west. A great deal of disturbances is again evident on site, particularly from the 19th century and later, including the presence of a drain pipe that was identified through the centre of the test pit. A mix of finds were also recovered, consisting of tile, CBM, clay pipe, iron nails and bolts, pieces of scrap iron, oyster, mussel and snail shell, coal, glass, a glass button, slate, modern nails, mortar and a number of pieces of slag, suggestive of metal working on site.





7.6 2012 Excavations

The 2012 excavations in Pirton were organised and undertaken by the Local History Group only and dug a total of five test pits mainly in the southwest of the village. The excavation took place over the $\frac{1}{xx}$ and $\frac{1}{xx}$ of month and brought the total excavated in Pirton to 108.



Figure 141: The 2012 Pirton test pit locations (NB test pits are not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 7,500





Test Pit one (PIR/12/1)

Test pit one was excavated in the front/back garden of a modern house set in the east of the village (21 Royal Oak Lane, Pirton. TL xxxxx).

Test pit one was excavated to a depth of 1.2m at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled **OR** Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



A wide range of pottery types were excavated from PIR/12/1, the largest quantity of which dated to the post medieval onwards and was found from the upper half of the test pit only. These have been identified as Glazed Red Earthenware, Midland Blackware, Harlow-type Slipware, Delft Ware, Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and as Victorian. A range of medieval wares were also recorded as Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Brill Ware and Late medieval ware. A single small sherd of Late Anglo Saxon St Neots Ware pottery was also recorded from context 12.

The results from PIR/12/1 suggest that there has been continuous activity on site from the 10th century AD, with quite intense activity through the medieval period especially that continued through to the present day. Finds and any features





		S	N	E٨	/W	Н	G	В	В	LN	ΛT	GF	RE	Μ	IB	HS	SW	D	W	S	S	SM	1W	SW	SG	V	ΊC	
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date Range																								
1	1													3	3											36	51	1580-1900
1	2									1	12	5	16			1	1									83	150	1400-1900
1	3											15	63	3	9			1	1	1	3			1	3	90	195	1550-1900
1	4											6	36							1	1			1	2	15	69	1550-1900
1	5					3	5					19	87			1	8	2	2	4	33	1	1			3	3	1150-1900
1	6					1	2			2	4	6	15	1	1	1	4	2	2	1	4			1	3	1	5	1150-1900
1	7					1	2	2	9	4	11			1	2													1150-1600
1	8			1	1	4	5			6	32																	1100-1550
1	9					1	4			3	27																	1150-1550
1	10					2	29			3	30			1	1													1150-1600
1	11			1	6					1	1	1	2															1100-1600
1	12	1	1																									900-1100

Table 104: The pottery excavated from PIR/12/1





Test Pit two (PIR/12/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the enclosed front/back garden of a 16th/17th century Grade II listed cottage set along the southern edge of Great Green in the west of the village. It was also the northern/southern/eastern/wester n of two pits excavated within the property; see also PIR/12/3 (Rafters, Great Green, Pirton. TL xxxxxx).

Test pit two was excavated to a depth of $\frac{xx}{x}$,

at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this



level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled **OR** Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from PIR/12/2 dates as Victorian, although a small number of medieval and post medieval wares were also recorded through the test pit as Hedingham Ware, Late medieval ware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Midland Blackware.

		HE	ED	LN	ΛT	GF	RE	Μ	IB	V	С	
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date Range								
2	1	1	3	1	2	1	4	1	1	2	3	1200-1900
2	2			2	6	1	6			4	15	1400-1900
2	3									1	1	1800-1900
2	4									6	26	1800-1900
2	8									2	5	1800-1900
2	9					1	3			1	5	1550-1900
2	12									1	1	1800-1900
2	14									1	1	1800-1900
2	17			1	3							1400-1550

 Table 105: The pottery excavated from PIR/12/2

The activity evident on site mostly dates to after the construction of the current house from around the 16th century, prior to which there was very little in the way of occupational evidence, mainly dating to the high medieval. It is possible that this site was left as open fields or it may have been part of Great Green, before a shift in the settlement into the post medieval. The peak of activity on site was through the 19th century and later, when there was quite a few disturbances evident on site. Finds and any features





Test Pit three (PIR/12/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the enclosed front/back garden of a 167th/17th century Grade II listed cottage set along the southern edge of Great Green in the west of the village. It was also the northern/southern/eastern/wester n of two pits excavated within the PIR/12/2 property; see also (Rafters, Great Green, Pirton. TL xxxxxx).

Test pit three 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 OR Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The majority of the pottery found in PIR/12/3 again mainly dates to the 19th century, although a small number of medieval and post medieval wares were also recorded. These have been identified as Hertfordshire Greyware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Delft Ware.

		Н	G	GF	RE	D	W	V	IC	
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1							12	39	1800-1900
3	2	1	12	3	7	1	12	92	348	1150-1900
3	3			1	64			95	251	1550-1900
3	4							80	203	1800-1900
3	5	1	4					47	187	1150-1900
3	6							1	4	1800-1900
3	8							3	3	1800-1900
	T	ahla 1	06· T	he no	ttory	AVCa	vated	from	PIR/1	2/3

Table 106: The pottery excavated from PIR/12/3

Much like the results from PIR/12/2, the excavation results here support the notion that there was little in the way of activity on site prior to the construction of the house from the 16th century. The site may have been marginal to more intense medieval occupation close by or that Great Green may have once been larger in size and extending further west to this site. The disturbance during the 19th century and later appears to be greater here than at PIR/12/2, hinting that this part of the garden may have been more frequently utilised for the disposal of rubbish. Finds and any features





Test Pit four (PIR/12/4)

Test pit four was excavated in the enclosed front/back garden of a modern house set between Great Green to the west and the site of the motte and bailey castle immediately the to east (Springfields, Bury End/Great Green, Pirton. TL xxxxx).

Test pit four was excavated to a depth of 1.2m,

at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled **OR** Natural was not found, but due to

time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A wide range of pottery types were excavated from PIR/12/4, with in particular a large amount of medieval wares that were found



through the depth of the test pit and have been identified as Medieval Shelly Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Brill Ware and Late medieval ware. Three additional sherds of Late Anglo Saxon St Neots Ware and Stamford Ware were also identified with a single sherd of Roman pottery. Single sherds of post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware and English Stoneware were also recorded with over a hundred sherds of Victorian pottery from the upper three contexts of the test pit only.

The single sherd of Roman pottery that was found here is part of only a small cluster of Romano-British activity to be identified around the Great Green area, so it is possible that this site may have been utilised as open fields, or was peripheral to the main focus of settlement at that time further to the northwest and northeast. During the Late Anglo Saxon period Great Green was also peripheral to the main focus of occupation to the north and east, with limited activity found close to the later motte and bailey castle. The proximity to the castle may be why the majority of the pottery found was medieval in date and shows that there was quite intense occupation on site until about the 15th century, after which there was likely a shift in settlement and this land had little in the way of use again until the 19th century. Finds and any features





		R	В	S	N	ST	AM	SH	HC	EN	1W	Н	G	В	В	LN	ΛT	GF	RE	ES	ST	V	IC	
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date Range																				
4	1									1	1	3	12					1	32			22	64	1100-1900
4	2							1	3	2	5	3	17							1	8	62	127	1100-1900
4	3			1	2	1	1					4	13			1	1					24	31	900-1900
4	4											3	25											1150-1400
4	5											4	21											1150-1400
4	6									2	5	2	10	1	10									1150-1400
4	7			1	2			1	2			5	30			1	2							900-1550
4	8											4	14											1150-1400
4	9	1	15									7	23											100-1400
4	11									1	1	2	7											1100-1400
4	12											2	14											1100-1400

Table 107: The pottery excavated from PIR/12/4





Test Pit five (PIR/12/5)

Test pit five was excavated in the enclosed back garden of a modern house set to the north of the moated site in the west of the village (14 Docklands, Pirton. TL xxxxx).

Test pit five was excavated to a depth of $\frac{1}{xx}$

at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled **OR**

Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



Single sherds of Late Anglo Saxon St Neots Ware with Medieval Shelly Ware and Hertfordshire Greyware were found through the test pit with a number of sherds classified as Victorian.

		S	N	SH	IC	Н	G	V	C	
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1	1	3					14	44	900-1900
5	2					1	2	25	76	1150-1900
5	3			1	2			1	30	1100-1900
	Та	ble 1	08: TI	ne po	ttery	exca	/ated	from	PIR/	2/5

Despite the proximity of the test pit to the church and castle just to the south, the results from PIR/12/5 suggest that this area of the village was peripheral to more intense activity, particularly during the high medieval period. After the 14th century there was probably a shift in settlement patterns in the village and the land left as open fields until more intense activity from the 19th century onwards.

Finds and any features





7.7 2013 Excavations

The 2013 excavations in Pirton were organised and undertaken by the Local History Group only and dug a total of four test pits that were mainly in the southwest of the village. The excavation took place over the xx and xx of month and brought the total excavated in Pirton to 112.



Figure 142: The 2013 Pirton test pit locations (NB test pits are not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 7,500





Test Pit one (PIR/13/1)

Test pit one was excavated in the enclosed front/back garden of a 15th century or earlier Grade II* listed cottage on the southern edge of Great Green in the west of the village. It was also the eastern/western of two pits excavated within the property; see also PIR/13/4 (Three Gables, 2 Bury End, Pirton. TL xxxxx).

Test pit one was excavated to a depth of $\frac{1}{xx}$

at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled **OR** Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



The vast majority of the pottery excavated from PIR/13/1 dates to the 19th century although a number of medieval and post medieval wares were also recorded and have been identified as Medieval Shelly Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Late medieval ware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Staffordshire Manganese Ware.

		SF	IC	Н	G	LMT		GF	RE	SM	1W	V	ΊC	
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1							3	61			73	370	1550-1900
1	2							1	36			61	220	1550-1900
1	3			3	24	2	8	7	37			50	223	1150-1900
1	4			5	24			4	61	2	5	23	167	1150-1900
1	5	1	4	1	3							11	75	1100-1900
1	6											5	10	1800-1900

Table 109: The pottery excavated from PIR/13/1

Prior to the construction of the current house, there was occupation on site, potentially along the southern edge of Great Green from the 12th century. The site has obviously then been continuously occupied from when the original hall house was built in at least the 15th century, through to the present day although with varying degrees of disturbances. The 19th century in particular saw a lot of material being dumped on this part of the garden, the results of which are similar to the second test pit that was also excavated within this property; PIR/13/4.

Finds and any features





Test Pit two (PIR/13/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the enclosed front/back garden of a modern house set to the north of the church (5 St Marys Close, Pirton. TL xxxxxx).

Test pit two was excavated to a depth of xx at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled **OR** 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 large sherd of Iron Age pottery was excavated from context eight of PIR/13/2, although the test of the wares identified date to the Late Anglo Saxon period onwards, with St Neots Ware, Stamford Ware, Medieval Shelly Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Brill Ware, Hertfordshire Glazed Ware and Late medieval Ware. Sherds of post medieval Glazed Red Earthenware were also recorded with over 160 sherds of Victorian pot.

The sherd of Iron Age pottery identified at PIR/13/2 is the first to be found of this through the test pitting strategy in this part of the village. It may be contemporary with the other sherds of Iron Age pottery also recorded further to the north, suggesting also that there may have been a farmstead close by. The location of the test pit, both close to the High Street and just north of the church and motte and bailey castle may be why there was a lot of evidence found for occupation through the Late Anglo Saxon and high medieval periods. Activity decreased on site after the 14th century, perhaps relating to changes in land use or settlement shifts, but picked up again during the post medieval with a lot of disturbances again evident through the 19th century, and prior to the construction of the current house.





		L/	Ą	S	N	ST	AM	SF	-C	EN	1W	F	IG	В	В	HO	SW	LN	ΛT	GF	RE	V	IC	
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range										
2	1																			1	7	6	11	1550-1900
2	2											2	6					1	11	3	11	40	102	1150-1900
2	3			1	5																	49	264	900-1900
2	4									1	7	2	5							1	23	18	140	1100-1900
2	5											1	2							3	52	17	66	1150-1900
2	6			1	4															1	1	20	101	900-1900
2	7			3	4					1	20	2	3					1	1	1	13	13	30	900-1900
2	8	1	9	4	23			2	6	2	9	7	32	1	13							5	6	500BC-1900
2	9			2	3			3	5			3	8			1	4							900-1550
2	10									1	8													1100-1400
2	11			1	4			1	1	1	1	1	4											900-1400
2	12			1	1	1	2					2	202					1	2					900-1550
2	15			1	1																			900-1100

Table 110: The pottery excavated from PIR/13/2





Test Pit three (PIR/13/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the enclosed front/back garden of a modern house set between Great Green to the west and the motte and bailey castle site immediately to the east (Springfields, Bury End/Great Green, Pirton. TL xxxxx).

Test pit three was excavated to a depth of $\frac{1}{xx}$

at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled **OR** Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The majority of the pottery excavated from PIR/13/3 dates



to the medieval period as Hertfordshire Greyware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Medieval Shelly Ware and Hedingham Ware with Cistercian Ware and Late medieval wares also recorded. A single sherd of Late Anglo Saxon Thetford Ware was also identified with a single small sherd of Roman pottery. Also recorded from the upper contexts of the test pit were a small number of post medieval and later wares, identified as Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware. Also found from test pit three were 61 pieces of Victorian pottery.

The peak of activity on site was during the medieval period, likely due to the proximity of the site to the motte and bailey castle immediately to the east that continued through the 14th century, after which there was likely a decrease of activity on site perhaps due to a change in settlement patterns. Low levels of activity were seen through the later and post medieval periods with an increase again evident into the 19th century as the village once again began to expand and grow. Finds and any features





		R	В	TH	IET	SH	HC	EN	ΛW	F	lG	HE	ED	CI	ST	LN	ΛT	GI	RE	S	S	SN	/W	SW	/SG	V	IC	
TP	Cntxt	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
3	1									3	12					1	3							1	2	15	40	1150-1900
3	2					1	2			6	36					1	3	2	13							21	28	1100-1900
3	3			1	6			1	2	3	33							1	2			1	4			23	55	850-1900
3	4					1	2	1	3	36	152	4	16	1	1					1	1					2	4	1100-1900
3	5	1	1			1	3	1	3	15	81																	100-1400
3	6									1	3																	1150-1400

Table 111: The pottery excavated from PIR/13/3





Test Pit four (PIR/13/4)

Test pit four was excavated in the enclosed front/back garden of a 15th century or earlier Grade II* listed cottage on the southern edge of Great Green in the west of the village. It was also the eastern/western of two pits excavated within the property; see also PIR/13/1 (Three Gables, 2 Bury End, Pirton. TL xxxxx).

Test pit four was excavated to a depth of $\frac{1}{xx}$

at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled OR Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



A large amount of mid-15th century and later pottery was found through the upper half of the test pit, mainly recorded as Victorian with also a single sherd of Staffordshire Slipware and a number of pieces of Glazed Red Earthenware. From the lower half of the test pit were found a number of sherds of medieval pottery that have been identified as Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Brill Ware, Hertfordshire Glazed Ware and Late medieval ware.

		EN	1W	Н	G	BB		HGW		LMT		GRE		SS		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1											4	50			40	144	1550-1900
4	2											2	11			70	310	1550-1900
4	3											2	9			92	369	1550-1900
4	4											2	6			43	150	1550-1900
4	5											1	6	1	1	17	37	1550-1900
4	6	1	1	2	11							4	11			9	18	1100-1900
4	7											3	9			5	7	1550-1900
4	8			2	34	1	3											1150-1400
4	9	1	2	14	52			2	13	8	18							1100-1400
4	10			3	9													1150-1400

Table 112: The pottery	excavated from PIR/13/4
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The results from PIR/13/4 are similar to those found from PIR/13/1 and support the notion that there was activity on site from the 12th century, on the edge of Great Green, prior to the construction of the current house during the 15th century. Slightly more in the way of disturbances were noted from the 16th century here, compared to PIR/13/1, perhaps suggesting that this area of the garden was more heavily utilised for the disposal of rubbish, in particular during the 19th century and later. Finds and any features




7.8 2014 Excavations

The 2014 excavations in Pirton were once again organised and undertaken by the Local History Group only, who dug a total of three test pits in gardens in the southwest of the village. The excavation took place over the xx and xx of month and brought the total number of test pit excavated in Pirton since 2007 to 115.



Figure 143: The 2014 Pirton test pit locations (NB test pits are not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 7,500





Test Pit one (PIR/14/1)

Test pit one was excavated in the enclosed front/back garden of a modern cottage along the south western edge of Great Green in the west of the village (The Cottage, 3 Great Green, Pirton. TL xxxxx).

Test pit one was excavated to a depth of $\frac{1}{xx}$

at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled **OR**

Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A small amount of pottery was excavated from PIR/14/1, mainly dating from the 12th century



onwards as Hertfordshire Greyware, Midland Purple Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Midland Blackware, Delft Ware and as Victorian. A single small sherd of Bronze Age pottery was also recorded from context three.

		В	A	Н	G	Μ	Р	GF	RE	Μ	В	D	W	V	С	
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date Range												
1	U/S					1	17	7	78	2	11	1	1	10	10	1400-1900
1	2							1	8							1550-1600
1	3	1	2	1	2											1200BC-1400
1	5			1	6											1150-1900

Table 113: The pottery excavated from PIR/14/1

The small sherd of Bronze Age pottery is the only one of this date to be found in the Great Green area of Pirton through the test pitting strategy and shows that the spread of settlement activity during the Bronze Age was perhaps more extensive across the current settlement that was previously thought. The next phase of occupation dates from the 12th century onwards, likely on the western edge of the green until around the 14th century, after which it was probably marginal to more intense activity around the green through the post medieval and later and until the current house was built.

Finds and any features





Test Pit two (PIR/14/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the enclosed front/back garden of a modern house to the west of the motte and bailey castle site in the west of the village (3 Pollards Way, Pirton. TL xxxxxx).

Test pit two was excavated to a depth of $\frac{1}{xx}$

at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled **OR**

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 PIR/14/2 dates from the 12th century onwards as Medieval Shelly Ware, Early Medieval



Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Hedingham Ware, Late medieval ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware and as Victorian.

		SH	HC	EN	/W	Н	G	HE	ED	LN	ΛT	GI	RE	SN	1W	V	IC	
ΤP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	U/S			1	12	4	7	1	5									1100-1400
2	1					1	1			1	9	1	2			5	8	1150-1900
2	2													1	1	1	4	1700-1900
2	3			1	6											1	2	1100-1900
2	5	1	4					1	2	1	9							1100-1550
2	6			3	18			1	3									1100-1400
2	7			2	6	3	7			2	3							1100-1550
					Та	bla 1	1 A . TI	<u>no no</u>	ttory	0200	(atod	from	DID /	11/2				

Table 114: The pottery excavated from PIR/14/2

The peak of activity on site was through the medieval period, particularly between the 12th and 14th centuries, likely due to its proximity to the castle. A change in settlement patterns or land use meant that from the 14th century and until the current house was built, the land was likely left as open fields, marginal to more intense activity elsewhere in the village.

Finds and any features





Test Pit three (PIR/14/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the enclosed front/back garden of a modern house set between Great Green to the west and the mottle and bailey castle site immediately to the east (Springfields, Bury End/Great Green, Pirton. TL xxxxxx).

Test pit three was excavated to a depth of $\frac{1}{xx}$

at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled **OR** Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were

time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from PIR/14/3 dates as Victorian but a range of medieval and post medieval wares were also



recorded from the test pit. These have been identified as Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hertfordshire Greyware, Late medieval ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Midland Blackware, English Stoneware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware.

		EN	1W	Н	G	LN	ΛT	GF	RE	Μ	В	ES	ST	SW	'SG	V	IC	
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range												
3	1							2	17			1	5	1	1	28	67	1550-1900
3	2	1	2	2	4			1	3							30	42	1100-1900
3	3			2	8	1	2	8	42							60	76	1150-1900
3	4			2	2			4	21			2	11			41	41	1150-1900
3	5			2	5			3	18					1	11	28	25	1150-1900
3	6	1	2	1	2					1	1			1	1	2	2	1100-1900
3	7			2	4													1150-1400
3	8															2	2	1800-1900
3	9															1	1	1800-1900

Table 115: The pottery excavated from PIR/14/3

The first peak of activity on site is recorded as being during the high medieval period, likely due to the close proximity of the site to the motte and bailey castle, although activity decreased during the 14th century, perhaps due to settlement shifts or a change in land use. Activity on site then peaked again during the 19th century, or that this part of the current garden configuration was intensively utilised for the disposal of rubbish at that time, prior to the construction of the current house.

Finds and any features





8 Discussion

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

8.1 Prehistoric Period

Despite the large number of test pits that have been excavated in Pirton over the eight years, only 12 of the 115 test pits excavated contained prehistoric pottery. A single test pit yielded one sherd of Neolithic pottery (PIR/10/9) dating between 4000-2200 BC, five pits yielded six sherds of Bronze Age pottery (PIR/08/23, PIR/09/14, PIR/09/26, PIR/11/8 and PIR/14/1) dating between 2100-700 BC, and six pits yielded seven sherds of Iron Age pottery (PIR/08/5, PIR/09/3, PIR/10/6, PIR/10/18, PIR/10/24 and PIR/13/2) dating to 700 BC-AD 43 (appendix 12.3). The 14 sherds of prehistoric pottery also only account for 0.16% of all the pottery identified through the test pitting strategy. Multiple sherds of differently dated prehistoric pottery were not found from the same test pit, suggesting that there does not seem to be any evidence for immediate continuity, with subtle shifts in the settlement taking place through later prehistory.

Patterns do start to emerge however when looking at the locations of the prehistoric pottery from the test pits in the wider landscape, taking into consideration the geography of the parish, including its location on the edge of the Chiltern Hills, close to the Icknield Way as well as the geology and the presence of several natural springs. The test pits containing the majority of the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery were all sited close to the springs at the northern extent of Burge End Lane in the far north of the village (between Rectory Farm and Burge End Farm). The single sherd of Neolithic pottery found, came from this area, whereas during the Bronze and Iron Ages, the distribution of the pottery is a lot more scattered, with concentrations in the same areas; northeast of the High Street around Davis Crescent, in the south of the village on land to the west of Walnut Tree Road and east of the sports pavilions and also at Great Green.

A number of lithics were also recorded from the test pits, including pieces of worked flint from 43 of the test pits (up to 2011) and burnt stone from 17 of the test pits (up to 2011); the distribution of these through the test pits can be seen on the following page (figures 144 and 145). The majority of the lithics were flakes, although possible cores were identified from PIR/08/7, PIR/10/9 and PIR/10/21. As the format of this writing is at the grey report stage a full analysis of the lithics has not been undertaken and only the presence of any worked flint or burnt stone has been recorded here. Because of this a definitive date cannot be assigned to the test pit lithics at the time of writing, but a later prehistoric date, such as Neolithic or Bronze Age is most likely, particularly given that this is the date of the majority of the finds already recorded on the HER and the pottery found through the test pitting strategy.







Figure 144: The presence of worked flint from the Pirton test pits (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 7,500 2007-2011 only



Figure 145: The presence of burnt stone from the Pirton test pits (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 7,500 2007-2011 only





The distribution of the lithics, although more widespread than the prehistoric pottery, has been found in broadly the same areas as the pottery was, with particular concentrations noted around the natural springs to the north of the village. As no evidence for any prehistoric settlement remains were recorded from the test pits, only a limited number of conclusions can be reached from the work so far undertaken in the parish. The variety of lithic material still present under the village of Pirton and the Neolithic to Iron Age pottery that was also recorded does hint at the prevalence of later prehistoric activity in the parish that was also more extensive than previously known. This probably represents the presence of isolated farmsteads scattered through this low-lying landscape in the shadow of the Chiltern Hills, utilising the area around spring for a focus of activity.

8.2 Romano-British

A total of 114 sherds of pottery were recorded from 37 test pits that have been classified as Romano-British in date (AD 43-410), accounting for just 1.32% of all the pottery found. All the pottery from the Pirton test pitting was analysed by a post-Roman pottery expert, so all the identified Roman pottery has been classed together. Further analysis on the Roman pottery would be needed to determine the type, whether it was an import or not and a date, so until that has been examined only a broad interpretation of the Roman remains can be discussed here.

The largest cluster of Romano-British settlement activity identified through the test pitting strategy was to the north of the current village, spanning the land between Rectory Farm in the west to the north of Hammonds Farm in the east (appendix 12.3). Of course the span of this area of identifiable settlement is limited to the sites that were able to have test pits excavated on them, so it is highly likely that the occupation identified here is more widespread than the test pitting suggests. It could be contemporary or even part of the extensive Romano-British settlement that was identified during survey, fieldwalking and excavation along the route of a pipeline to the west of Priors Hill. It was here that an expanse of settlement was recorded across the hillside, including the presence of roads that were continually maintained and has been dated to the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD. As it was also evident from the excavation that the settlement extended in all directions, the area identified by the test pitting in Pirton (although still yet to be specifically dated within the Roman period) may be contemporary or perhaps even an earlier phase of occupation on the lower ground before it shifted to the higher ground to the west.

A second smaller concentration of Romano-British occupation was also recorded through the test pitting in the south east of the village. This area was defined from the test pits that were excavated immediately east of Walnut Tree Road in residents' gardens, as well as from Bannisters field allotments and the fields around the Sports and Social Club. It was also from a test pit within this area (PIR/08/18) that a cobbled surface was found with a single sherd of Roman pottery sitting upon it. At the time of the excavation, these cobbles were believed to have been part of a road surface, but of course, within the confines of a 1m² test pit, the extent and use of the cobbles could not be determined at the time of excavation. If the surface was a road, it may have been part of a larger road connected to the lcknield Way or was instead a smaller local road linking the various areas of settlement that have been identified in Pirton. If this is a road, it may explain why there is a focus of activity around it,





although of course this amount of activity may just be indicative of a farmstead of some sort that may have had an associated yard surface, which is what was identified within the confines of the test pit. Further investigation in this area is needed to determine the extent, use and date of this cobble surface.

The scatter of Roman pottery that was recorded from test pits in between these two areas of settlement, both to the east of the High Street as well as around Great Green, may be from evidence of manuring of fields or low level agricultural activity, much like the majority of the Roman finds that had already been recorded on the HER. One test pit from the eastern end of the High Street (PIR/08/11) also yielded a post hole that contained a single sherd of Roman pottery. Unfortunately, again given the confines of the test pit, it is very difficult to determine the use of a single post hole, but potentially as it is between the two main areas of settlement identified through the test pitting strategy, it is possible that this feature may have been part of a fence line or isolated outbuilding or barn, given the very few domestic Roman finds that were recovered. Isolated Roman features of this nature have already been recorded on the HER, such as likely ditch boundaries and a pit, so this post hole may be another example of rural activities that are sited away from the main foci of settlements in the village.

8.3 Anglo-Saxon

The test pit excavations in Pirton have yielded the first example of Early-Middle Anglo-Saxon (AD 410-849) handmade pottery that had so far been found in the parish. A single sherd locally made relatively crude pottery was excavated from PIR/09/5, sited in the east of the village at Bannisters Field and behind Walnut Tree Road. The presence of this type of pottery is commonly made after the withdrawal of the Roman administration from Britain (appendix 12.1), and so does hint at a continuation of settlement in Pirton, although in a very limited capacity, and away from the extensive area of Roman settlement recorded in the north around the natural springs.

The previous archaeology on the HER both suggest that any settlement at Pirton was more or less abandoned after the fall of Roman Empire and until the *Hicce* tribe settled in the Hitchin area, perhaps not until the 7th or 8th century AD. However, the presence of a single sherd of the Early-Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery shows that settlement arrived in Pirton earlier than previously thought, particularly as this type of pottery was made after the 7th century.

Prior to the test pitting in Pirton, there had been limited evidence for Late Anglo-Saxon (AD 850-1066) activity in Pirton. The eight years of test pitting however recorded a total of 243 sherds of Late Anglo-Saxon pottery, identified as Stamford Ware (Lincolnshire), St Neots Ware (Cambridgeshire), Thetford Ware (Suffolk/Norfolk) and Oolitic Ware (Northamptonshire) and found from 47 of the 115 test pits, but accounting for just 2.8% of all the pottery excavated.

Much like the results for the distribution of Romano-British pottery, distinct areas of occupation have been identified for the Late Anglo-Saxon period in Pirton. One area where there appears to be quite intense settlement is to the west of Walnut Tree Road, particularly around Bannisters field that interestingly also follows on from the





Early/Middle Saxon activity that was also recorded from within the same field. The majority of the pits here yielded five sherds or more of pottery, which is usually indicative of contemporary settlement in the immediate vicinity (Lewis 2014). This area may have been part of a larger area of occupation across Pirton, contemporary to the Saxo-Norman settlement that was identified during an excavation behind the Fox pub and prior to the construction of the current housing estate. It is speculated that this may have been the core of Pirton at this time, given that also both a possible church and manor house were identified alongside a cemetery during the prehousing excavation. The test pitting also suggests that occupation extended to the north of the Fox pub, in the area between the High Street to the west, Royal Oak Lane to the east and West Lane to the north. The presence of Late Anglo-Saxon pottery that was also recovered further to the west, including from the north of the core of the settlement.

Two intercutting pits were recorded at one test pit from Davis Crescent in the north of the village (PIR/08/22), although again as the complete extent of these could not be determined within the confines of the test pit, a few assumptions need to be made. A Late Anglo-Saxon date seems quite likely given that only St Neots Ware pottery was recorded from the features with fragments of both quern stone and horn core, hinting that these may have been utilised for refuse from a range of industrial activities that took place, away from the village centre.

It is highly likely that Pirton developed from multiple foci of occupation, perhaps originally as separate farmsteads, such as in the area around the natural springs and Rectory Farm, as well as Wrights Farm, Burge End Farm and Hammonds Farm. These may have been a precursor to the medieval manors that were established after the Norman Conquest as well as at Great Green, but the test pitting puts their establishment into the Late Anglo-Saxon period. It is known that Pirton was quite a prosperous place at the time of the Norman Invasion and the subsequent Domesday Survey recorded a large population in the village. The test pitting in Pirton has provided further evidence that the village at that time extended to the south around Walnut Tree Road. There are probably also Anglo Saxon remains that would have extended under the motte and bailey, likely connecting these two areas of intense settlement.

8.4 Medieval

One of the most prevalent types of pottery that was excavated overall from the Pirton test pitting dated to the high medieval period (AD 1066-1399), with 1821 sherds of high medieval pottery found from 100 of the 115 test pits, accounting for 21.1% of all the pottery found. The most common type of pottery found was Hertfordshire Greyware that was produced very locally, kiln sites identified in Hitchin (appendix 12.1). The other types of medieval pottery identified were made across the east of England, with specific areas identified in western Bedfordshire, Hedingham and other sites in Essex as well as along the Oxfordshire-Buckinghamshire border and Surrey that also show the trade network to medieval Pirton was quite well established, potentially due to the importance of the site that it warranted a motte and bailey castle.





Evidence of medieval settlement has already been well documented through both the previous archaeology in the village as well as historical records which have concluded that Pirton during the high medieval period in particular was a wellestablished village that had a large population with evident wealth. The results from the test pitting support the notion that Pirton was a thriving settlement, particularly given the large amount of medieval pottery that was excavated, the distribution of which also was seen to follow the settlement patterns first established during the Late Anglo-Saxon period. The pottery distribution maps (appendix 12.3) show that the Pirton during the high medieval was spread out over guite a wide area, expanding from the Late Anglo Saxon foci of settlement. Both the motte and bailey castle and the church, thought to have been built during the 12th century, dominate the centre of the village, not only today, but would also have been at the heart of the medieval settlement when Pirton was deemed large and important enough for a castle but also to expand the settlement, with a planned layout of the new town focused to the east of the motte. It seems likely that this was settled after the castle was built, as there is evidence for both roads as well as house platforms and property boundaries, but as to why this area of settlement was abandoned, when other areas of the village thrived, is not known. One possibility is that the castle was never greatly utilised as a major stronghold, despite its prominent position overseeing the route through the Hitchin Gap, there may have been other castles along the route that were in better positions or more important. As the motte only ever had timber revetments, and never had any stone upgrades or improvements it may also mean that its use was relatively short lived and so the need of the villagers to live under the protection of a castle and within the confines of the outer bailey was no longer necessary. Pirton was already a thriving settlement before the castle was built with long agricultural traditions, so the transition to 'post-castle life' may have been relatively straightforward.

Away from the castle and the now area of the deserted medieval settlement, another focus of occupation has been identified through the test pitting strategy and dates to the medieval period. This is centred relatively close to the natural springs at Rectory Farm, Wrights Farm, Burge End Farm and Hammonds Farm all in the north and west of the village. The results here are almost certainly associated with the land use as manors at this time. As stated above, the vast majority of the medieval pottery that was recorded from the test pits in Pirton was all from common domestic types of pot. There were however two types of pottery that are considered rare in rural communities such as Pirton would have been (appendix 12.1). These were identified as Brill Ware (16 sherds were found from 14 of the test pits) and Surrey Whiteware (2 sherds were found from two test pits). The presence of both of these pottery types in Pirton, the distribution of which can be seen in figures 146 and 147 below, suggests that the village was guite well connected with long distance trade links evident, but it also supports references to the wealth of Pirton during the medieval period. Brill Ware and Surrey Whiteware were both recorded from land between Rectory Farm and Wrights Farm that was likely part of a manor during the medieval period, as was land at the southern end of Burge End Lane, where sherds of Brill Ware were also found. Additional sherds of Brill Ware were also recorded along Royal Oak Lane and at Great Green which also suggests a degree of wealth in these areas of the village also, away from the known manorial sites.

No further indication of a higher status of settlement was recorded from the test pitting, but evidence was recorded as to more local land use. A long established probable boundary ditch excavated at PIR/11/4 in the north of the village that contained medieval pottery in its upper layers. It is possible this reflects that some of







Figure 146: The presence of Brill Ware pottery from the Pirton test pits (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 7,500



Figure 147: The presence of Surrey Whiteware pottery from the Pirton test pits (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1:7,500





the boundaries around Burge End Lane were being re-defined during the high medieval, reflecting changes and developments from the Late Anglo-Saxon period. The presence of a probable pit on land between Shillington Road and Wrights Farm (PIR/10/7) may also have been medieval in date although as it was backfilled with a number of Roman, Late Saxon and medieval pottery sherds, it may have cut through an occupation layer as part of the previous settlement layout. Further excavation would be useful here in securing a definitive date for this feature.

Two likely high medieval floor surfaces were also encountered in test pits sited Hammonds Farm and Wrights Farm. A partial cobble surface recorded at Hammonds Farm (PIR/10/20) appeared to be quite worn and rough, which suggests that it may have been part of an outside yard area, likely to do with the medieval origins of the farm here, as the sherd of Hedingham Ware was found underneath this surface. At Wrights Farm (PIR/10/21), a compact clay surface was recorded, about 0.1m in depth that had Hertfordshire Greyware found from its surface and from within it. This would probably have been an internal surface, although no evidence of a structure was identified within the confines of the test pit, but may have been associated with the 'higher status' activity, perhaps part of buildings that no longer exist, as a sherd of Brill Ware pottery was also recorded from this test pit.

A focus of high medieval occupation was also recorded through the test pitting to the west of Walnut Tree Road, around Bannisters field and the Sports and Social Club. which also follows on from a core of Late Anglo Saxon occupation. This may have extended north to meet with the settlement area identified to the north of the Fox pub. although there have been gaps in the test pit results where no medieval pottery was found, between these two sites, suggesting it may have developed as a separate area of settlement. Two sherds of Brill Ware were also recorded from this test pit to suggest again there were likely residents here with a slightly higher than average wealth, perhaps from the wool and cloth trades that are known to have created a lot of wealth in East Anglia, particularly in Suffolk. A possible support for the presence of cloth making in the village is a spindle whorl fragment that was found in Bannisters Field (PIR/11/6) and is most likely medieval in date. On land just south of Hambridge Way (PIR/09/8), two layers of cobbles were recorded from the test pit, a layer of larger cobbles overlay a layer of smaller stones and rubble and it is likely that this was a medieval yard surface that also saw many years of use, given the upper layer may have been an attempt at repairs. There may have also been a change in land usage as well as the cobbles were both overlain by a layer of clay that was obviously used to flatten the area when the yard was no longer needed.

Another area of settlement as defined by the test pitting, is to the west of the motte, likely just outside the original western bailey around Great Green, Danefield and Pollards Way that was also the most probable site for the market and perhaps a pond. Further evidence for agricultural activity was also noted in this area at the Motte and Bailey pub that may have been within the original western bailey (PIR11/15) were fragments of lava quern stone.

There is also evidence from the test pitting that the large swathe of activity identified to the north of the Fox pub between the High Street, Royal Oak Lane and West Lane, during previous excavations, continued and expanded from the original Late Anglo-Saxon occupation of the area. Sherds of both Brill Ware and Surrey Whiteware were recorded from test pits in this area (on the High Street and West Lane) and suggest that there may have been a measure of wealth to a small number of residents in the 'old' village. It seems probable that this part of Pirton was also contemporary with the





occupation at the castle and was well established so that a move to the planned settlement in the bailey was not necessary or wanted.

There is a significant decrease in the amount of later medieval pottery (AD 1400-1539) excavated from the Pirton test pits, compared to the high medieval. A total of 124 sherds of later medieval pottery were found from 52 of the 115 test pits, a 93% drop in the amount of later medieval pottery recorded. This decline in the amount of pottery excavated is quite severe and hints that this may have been due to shifts in the settlement pattern as well as perhaps changes in land use from the 14th century, which were influenced by a number of national social and economic factors. The century began with a population boom, which then subsequently led to over population in some areas as well as significant land shortages and much depleted soils. This was not helped by a series of both poor harvests and bad winters and subsequent famine which had already started to decrease the population and was then accelerated by the Black Death that swept through the country (Nightingale 2005, Lewis 2016). Although the amount of pottery found from the test pits cannot be equated to population figures at that time, a decline in the population because of the Black Death in Pirton is a possibility.

From the pottery distribution (appendix 12.3) it appears that all areas of Pirton were affected at this time and that the separate foci of settlement established during the Late Anglo-Saxon which had continued to expand and join during the high medieval, had probably contacted again in the 14th and 15th century as Pirton became separate areas of settlement again. It is therefore probable that the settlement didn't contract as a whole, as the test pitting results have yielded later medieval pottery from across the village and all areas that had activity during the high medieval. It is possible that the turbulence of the day led to small shifts in the settlement or changes in land use that may have affected where the pottery of this date was deposited.

The abandonment of the motte and bailey castle may also have had an effect on the settlement of the village. If the site was abandoned during the later medieval period, then it may have also meant that potentially less people were wanting or needing to stay in the vicinity of the village under the protection of the castle, or was the castle site abandoned because of a population decrease in the village. These bigger questions about population cannot be answered through the test pitting strategy but a wealth of medieval settlement evidence remains under the current village of Pirton and beyond the known deserted medieval village adjacent to Toot Hill.

The amount of imported medieval pottery was relatively low from the test pitting, with the first evidence for imports only arriving during the later medieval only, which is perhaps surprising given the magnitude of wealth evident from a number of sites in the village. Five sherds of German Stoneware were recorded from five test pits (PIR/08/5, PIR/09/5, PIR/09/8, PIR/10/1 and PIR/10/7) that were also clustered in three distinct areas: between Rectory Farm and Wrights Farm, to the east of the High Street and around Walnut Tree Lane and Bannisters Field area. These are all parts of the village that have been well established since the Late Anglo-Saxon period, and so again potentially relates to a continuation of both trade and a degree of wealth in these areas. German Stoneware was produced from sites along the River Rhine in Germany and although it has a production start date in the later medieval, its production continued through the post medieval as well, but it has been included in this section as an exact date of the sherds excavated here are not known.





8.5 Post-Medieval and later

The post medieval period (AD 1540-1799) in Britain was generally a time of population increase, with an improvement in good manufacture, transport and trading links as well as the benefits of the Industrial Revolution from the 18th century. Pottery production also increased greatly in volume and sophistication with the revolution, also becoming more widely available to a greater proportion of the population. There is evidence from the test pitting that Pirton began to grow and expand again into the post medieval, although perhaps not as rapidly as its growth at the start of the medieval period, as much fewer post medieval pottery sherds were recorded, compared to when the settlement was at its peak during the 12th century. A drop of 50% in the amount of pottery identified as post medieval, compared to the much larger total of high medieval pottery excavated from the test pit. A total of 816 sherds of post medieval pottery were recorded from 86 of the 115 test pits, and accounting for just 9.4% of all the pottery. All of this pottery was British made, produced at sites across England apart from one sherd of imported pot, identified as Cologne Stoneware, and made in the Rhineland area of Germany from the 17th century onwards. This type of pot is considered to be quite ornate, but not necessarily of a high status (appendix 12.1) and was found at PIR/08/12 along Danefield Road, just to the northwest of Great Green and possibly the site of the original market in Pirton. The general range of pottery wares recorded from the test pitting suggests that by the 16th century, Pirton may have lost the majority of its wealth and status from its peak between the 12th and 14th centuries, a decline that likely started during the later medieval period.

It is likely that during the post medieval, agriculture would have been the main industry for a large proportion of the village population. Historical records from the post medieval state that straw plaiting was a big cottage industry in villages like Pirton, which was supported by the find of a straw splitter from a 16th century cottage fronting Great Green (PIR/08/3) and the proximity of Pirton to the Luton Hat Factory would have been a significant factor at this time, influencing both the agriculture and manufacturing of a wide area. The cloth industry in East Anglia, in particular in Suffolk and parts of Norfolk, was big business and the wealth of this industry can still be seen in the villages today, as a lot of this money was given to the church (Lewis and Ranson 2011). Although this industry was slightly less prevalent in Hertfordshire, the single find of a lead cloth seal from a test pit along West Lane (PIR/09/10) may mean that there the village still had a link with the cloth making trade. These were utilised not only for identification of a product as they were folded around the cloth and stamped closed but were also used as a way of quality control and to regulate the products.

The layout of Pirton and the roads connecting the greens that is seen today, mostly developed through the post medieval period. This 'new' expansion included the construction of new manor houses and it is from this time that the vast majority of the listed buildings in Pirton date from. Structural evidence was recorded from a small number of test pits; a rubble and flint wall was identified at Walnut Tree Farm in the far south east of the village (PIR/09/2) and was found to contain a sherd of 17th century pot underneath it. This suggests that it was contemporary with the construction of the farmhouse at that time and may have been associated with one of its original outbuildings or boundary walls. Another feature was also recorded from the same farm (PIR/09/1), identified as a single post hole but as no datable finds were recorded, its original use within the farm remains unknown unless further





excavations can take place within that area. A similar feature was recorded in the paddock at Rectory Manor that may have been the remains of either a small pit or large post hole (PIR/10/4). The feature was cut through the clay sub soil that contained medieval pottery so the post hole likely dates to the around the construction/redevelopment of the manor house here during the early 17th century. A second possible post hole was also recorded in the orchard at Rectory Manor (PIR/10/11), which again contained no datable finds so is unknown if this was related to the 17th century manor or perhaps its medieval predecessor.

Into the 19th and 20th centuries, improvement in health and hygiene resulted again in increasing population levels but this often left many rural communities with not enough work for the population, so many left in favour of work in the towns and cities. By far the largest category of pottery defined from the Pirton test pitting dated to the 19th century and later, classified as 'Victorian'. A total of 5,466 sherds of this 'Victorian' pottery was found from 108 of the 115 test pits and accounted for a massive 63.5% of all the pottery found.





9 Conclusion

The 115 archaeological test pits that were excavated in the settlement of Pirton, as part of the University of Cambridge's Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) with the Pirton Local History Group, have yielded archaeological evidence for settlement in the parish dating from the later prehistoric period through to the modern day. All the test pit results have also added to the 'bigger picture' of the development of Pirton which adds to both the previous archaeology and historical references to the settlement as well as also providing a new insight into the level of archaeological remains that are still present under Pirton.

Evidence for Neolithic activity was found in Pirton, with people deciding to settle in this area because of the good agricultural land and the natural springs, after which settlement continued through the Bronze and Iron Ages and likely also contemporary with the nearby occupation of Wilbury hillfort that was occupied from the later Bronze Age onwards. Although Pirton is not situated on any known Roman roads, there is substantial occupational evidence from the test pitting, in particular to the north of the village, around the site of the natural springs and to a lesser extent at Bannisters Field in the far southeast of the village. The first evidence for Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon activity in Pirton was also discovered during the test pitting. This was recorded in the Bannisters Field area, hinting that this may have been the original focus of the village here and away from the Romano-British remain in the north. The Saxo-Norman settlement at Pirton would have likely derived of a number of separate foci, particularly around the greens and the manor sites, which after the castle was built and a planned settlement laid out in its shadow that the village really began to grow and develop into a thriving and prosperous place to live. The loss of the castle and various other socio-economic factors of the 14th century caused a sharp decline in Pirton at that time, after which is was slow to recover and never regained its once former wealth, remaining a small rural village which only continued to expand and grow again from the 20th century.

There is plenty of scope for further archaeological work in Pirton. It is recommended that all the lithics from the test pits are analysed by a lithic expert, which will more accurately pin point the date and spread of the prehistoric activity in the parish. Examination of the Roman pottery by a Roman pot expert would also pinpoint the date of the main phase of Romano-British settlement in the parish and further excavation at PIR//08/18 where a potential Roman surface was found to determine if this feature was an unknown Roman road or if it was a yard surface. Also, as the test pitting strategy is heavily reliant on people volunteering gardens and open spaces for the excavations so there is potentially still scope for additional excavations in the village to 'fill in the gaps'. Re-examining some of the test pits that did not reach natural (36 of the 103 test pits were not able to excavated to natural in the time available) (UPDATE with 2012-2014 data) would also add to the picture of the archaeology in Pirton. Although a lot of the archaeology in the parish has been disturbed by later developments, there is still plenty of evidence under the extent of the current settlement.





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12 Appendices

12.1 Pottery Reports – Paul Blinkhorn

All Pottery Types (in chronological order)

NEO: Neolithic, 4000-2000BC. Fairly crude, hand-built wares with a generous temper of large fragments of burnt flint. Often decoration with stabbed or finger tipped decoration.

BA: Bronze Age. Simple, hand-made pots with large amounts of flint mixed in with the clay. Dates to around 1200 – 800 BC.

LBA: Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. Simple, hand-made pots with lots of flint mixed in with the clay, dating to between 1200 and 800BC.

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

IA: Middle Iron Age. Soft, grey-brown ware, usually with fairly large pieces of shell visible in the clay. Outside of vessels sometimes covered in vertical cut lines, giving it the named 'Scored Ware'. Found all over the East Midlands and western East Anglia between the 5th and 2nd centuries BC.

LIA: Late Iron Age. 200 – 50 BC. Fairly fine, soft pottery with small pieces of shell and crushed pottery known as 'grog'. Made on a wheel and fired in kilns, the first pottery to be made in such a way.

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

RB: Roman. This was one of the most common types of Roman pottery, and was made in many different places in Britain. Lots of 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.

RB: Roman Greyware. This was one of the most common types of Roman pottery, and was made in many different places in Britain. Lots of 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.

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

STAM: 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.

SN: St Neots Ware. Made at a number of as-yet unknown places in southern England between AD900-1200. The early pots are usually a purplish-black, black or grey colour, the later one's brown or reddish. 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.

THET: Thetford ware. First made in Ipswich, around AD850, and carried on until around AD1100. Many kilns are known from the town. Usually with a fine sandy fabric. Most pots were simple jars, but very large storage pots over 1m high were also made, along with jugs, bowls and lamps.

OW: Oolitic Ware. AD975 – 1200. Similar to St. Neots but the limestone includes a high proportion of rounded fossils known as ooliths. No close source to Hertfordshire, but similar pottery is known from north Northamptonshire or the Cotswolds region.

MS/SHC: Medieval Shelly Ware: AD1100-1400. Hard fabric with plentiful fossil shell mixed in with the clay. Manufactured at many sites in western Bedfordshire. Mostly cooking pots, but bowls and occasionally jugs also known.

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

HED: Hedingham Ware: Late $12^{th} - 14^{th}$ 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.

HG: Hertfordshire Greyware, Late $12^{th} - 14^{th}$ 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.

ER: Essex Red Ware. $13^{th} - 14^{th}$ century. Reddish pottery with lots of visible sand grains mixed in with the clay. Made at lots of different sites around Essex. Glazed jugs with painted white liquid clay ('slip') decoration are not unusual.

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.

SUR: Surrey Whiteware, AD1240-1550. White or pale grey fabric with variable amounts of clear and red quartz. Bright green or purplish glaze. Wide range of forms, made at a number of places in Surrey, particularly Kingston-upon-Thames. Very common in London.

HGW: Hertfordshire Glazed Ware. 14th – 15th century. Glazed jugs from an unknown source, usually highly decorated.

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

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.

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

GRE: 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 AD1680, black glaze was also used.

DW/TGE: 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 this type of pottery in Europe. 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 soon after in London. 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 plain white, and humble vessels 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.

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

BW: Border Ware. Fine, white, slightly sandy fabric, made on the Surry/Hampshire border near London. Large range of different everyday vessel types, from simple pots through to candlesticks and money-boxes, usually with a yellow or bright green glaze. Dated 1550 – 1750 in London.

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





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

ES/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: Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware. Hard, white pottery with a white glaze with a texture like orange peel. Made between 1720 and 1780, pots usually table wares such as tea bowls, tankards and plates.

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

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





12.1.1 2007 Pottery Results

No = number of sherds

Wt = weight of sherds in grams

Test Pit 1

		М	Р	GF	RE	Victo	orian	
ΤP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1	1	40	1	31	1	3	1450-1900
1	2					8	38	1800-1900
1	3					3	3	1800-1900

Nearly all the pottery from this test-pit was Victorian, although there are also two sherds dating to around the end of the medieval period, showing that people were using the site at that time.

Test Pit 2

		GF	RE	De	əlft	SM	1W	Victo	orian	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1							1	4	1800-1900
2	2					1	7	8	26	1690-1900
2	3	2	31					20	44	1550-1900
2	4			1	5			3	7	1600-1900

Most of the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, but there is also a small number of earlier sherds, which suggest that people have been using the site more or less non-stop since the 16th century.

Test Pit 3

		N	1P	G	RE	E	S	Vict	orian	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1			1	3			39	144	1550-1900
3	2					1	31	11	105	1750-1900
3	3	2	132	1	194			2	11	1450-1900
3	4	1	42	2	88	1	11	16	118	1450-1900
3	5							22	235	1800-1900
3	6							8	38	1800-1900

Most of the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, but there is also a number of earlier sherds, which suggest that people have been using the site more or less non-stop since the 16th century.





Test Pit 4

		St. N	leots	EN	/W	Н	G	Bi	rill	GF	RE	E	S	Victo	orian	
ΤP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1			2	8	1	3							4	4	1100-1900
4	2			4	10	2	27	1	1	1	7			7	8	1100-1900
4	3	1	3	5	20					1	2			6	38	1100-1900
4	4			2	11	2	10					1	1	1	2	1100-1900

Test Pit 4 Extension

		R	В	St. N	leots	EN	1W	Н	G	S	W	E	S	Victo	orian	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1			1	1			1	1					6	8	900-1900
4	2					1	2							2	4	1100-1900
4	3			1	1	5	11	2	34					3	3	900-1900
4	4					2	6			2	7					1100-1400
4	5	1	1											1	3	50-1900

This test-pit produced quite a lot of medieval pottery, showing that people were using the site from around the time of the Norman Conquest to the 13th century. The single sherd of Roman pottery suggests the site was used at that time also. There is no pottery which can be definitely dated to the 14th or 15th centuries, suggesting that the site was abandoned during that time. There is only a small quantity of pottery dating to after the medieval period, and most of it is Victorian. It seems likely that the site was a field from the 16th century onwards.

Test Pit 5

		Med S	Sandy	Н	G	GF	RE	S	S	SM	1W	В	G	Ш	S	Victo	orian	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1					1	3					1	2			10	18	1550-1900
5	2									2	8	1	5	1	3	7	16	1690-1900
5	3	1	8	1	5			1	1							8	23	1100-1900
5	4															1	1	1800-1900

Most of the pottery from this test pit dates to after the medieval period, but there are two sherds that are medieval, showing that people used the site at that time. There is a wide range of post-medieval pottery, and it seems that there have been people at the site from around 1550 until the present day.





12.1.2 2008 Pottery Results

No = number of sherds

Wt = weight of sherds in grams

		S	N	Μ	IS	Н	G	C	W	GF	RE	V	С	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range										
1	1											1	3	1800-1900
1	2			1	5			1	14	1	39			1100-1800
1	3											1	5	1800-1900
1	4			1	3	2	7							1100-1300
1	5	2	5	1	6									1000-1300
1	6	3	15											900-1100

Test Pit 1

This test pit produced a range of pottery dating from the late Saxon period through to the present day. Contexts 4 and 5 contained only medieval wares showing that they were undisturbed archaeological layers 12th and 13th century date, and context 6 was even older, and only late Saxon pottery occurred. This shows that this test pit is sited in the place were the modern village of Pirton probably first started, over 1,000 years ago.

Test Pit 2

		Μ	IS	Н	G	GF	RE	E	ST	V	ΊC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range								
2	Garden			2	9			1	11			1200-1750
2	1					1	10			48	274	1550-1900
2	2									18	59	1800-1900
2	3					1	1	1	7	9	28	1550-1900
2	4	1	12	1	4	8	68	1	8	15	43	1100-1900
2	5									4	14	1800-1900

This test-pit produced medieval and later pottery, showing that here have been people living at the site since just after the Norman Conquest, around AD1100. The medieval pottery is all mixed up with Victorian sherds, showing that the garden has been dug over very deeply in the past, and the archaeology disturbed.

Test Pit 3

		EN	1W	Н	G	HO	SW	GF	RE	V	С	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range								
3	1							1	4	9	29	1550-1900
3	2									4	10	1800-1900
3	3			2	10	1	7			6	17	1200-1900
3	4	1	6	7	39							1200-1400





This test-pit produced pottery from the medieval period onwards, showing that people have been living at the site since that time. Context 4 produced only medieval pottery, showing that there are undisturbed archaeological layers at that depth.

Test Pit 4

		S	N	Н	G	V	С	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1					5	5	1800-1900
4	2					4	9	1800-1900
4	3	1	5	4	12	1	2	1000-1900

This test-pit produced pottery from the late period onwards, showing that people have been living at the site since that time. All the Saxon and medieval pot was mixed up with Victorian pot, probably due to people digging their gardens in the 19th century.

Test Pit 5

		L/	4	S	N	EN	1W	M	S	Н	G	C	W	GF	RE	G	S	V	С	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range																
5	Surface			2	15					4	23	1	3							1000-1600
5	1	1	9	2	3	2	7			2	6			2	12					200BC-1800
5	2			1	8	1	3			2	4			5	20	1	5	4	5	1000-1900
5	3			1	4					1	6			1	4					1000-1800
5	4									5	16							1	2	1200-1900
5	5							1	2											1100-1400

This test-pit produced a lot of pottery, including a piece of prehistoric Iron Age ware which is well over 2,000 years old. The rest of the pot shows that people have been living at the site since before the Norman Conquest, although all the early pot is mixed up with later material due to people digging over the allotments in more recent times.

Test Pit 6

		GF	RE	V	С	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1			18	38	1800-1900
6	2	2	10	9	40	1550-1900
6	3			9	44	1800-1900
6	4	1	2	5	24	1550-1900
6	5			2	9	1800-1900

All the pottery form this test-pit is post-medieval, with most dating to the Victorian era. It seems that there was very little activity at the site before that time.





Test Pit 7 - No pottery excavated

Test Pit 8

		R	В	н	IG	G	RE	В	W	т	ЭE	н	IS	S	S	SN	/W	SW	/SG	V	ΊC	
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1					3	13							2	4					13	12	1550-1900
8	2			1	1	16	50					1	2	4	40	3	9			96	110	1200-1900
8	3			2	20	17	134					3	27	1	6	1	3			28	34	1200-1900
8	4					19	107			1	1	1	15	1	5	3	5	3	3	11	32	1550-1900
8	5					11	594	5	25	1	4	1	5	1	11	1	1	2	9			1550-1750
8	6	1	4											1	2					2	15	100-1900

This test-pit produced a wide range of pottery which indicates that there was activity at the site in the Romano-British period, and then during the medieval period, in the $12^{th} - 13^{th}$ centuries. The site then appears to have been abandoned until the later 16^{th} century, after which it was in continual use.

Test Pit 9

		R	В	s	Ν	М	S	EN	IW	Н	G	Е	R	HG	W	GF	RE	Н	s	SN	W	SW	'SG	V	IC	
ΤP	Cxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range																				
9	1							1	7	3	7					4	56			1	2			5	6	1100-1900
9	2							4	13	6	14	2	2	1	3	2	23	1	4			1	1	4	6	1100-1900
9	3			1	4			1	3	5	39	1	4													1000-1400
9	4	1	2			1	1			1	2															200-1300
9	5					2	3																			1100-1350

This test-pit produced a wide range of pottery which indicates that there was activity at the site in the Romano-British period, and then from around the time of the Norman Conquest, virtually uninterrupted, until the present day.

Test Pit 10

		GF	RE	V	С	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
10	2	1	3	2	10	1550-1900
10	3	1	14	1	15	1550-1900

All the pottery form this test-pit is post-medieval, with most dating to the Victorian era. It seems that there was very little activity at the site before that time.





Test Pit 11

		R	В	G	RE	SN	1W	E	ST	SW	'SG	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
11	1			2	9	1	3					49	337	1550-1900
11	2			3	12	2	14	1	6			42	123	1550-1900
11	3			3	29			2	20			67	151	1550-1900
11	4			22	376							268	685	1550-1900
11	5			15	199			1	4	1	2	67	316	1550-1900
11	6			2	24			1	8			43	99	1550-1900
11	6 p/h	1	12											50-400
11	7							1	10			20	47	1680-1900

Other than the single sherd of Roman material, all the pottery from this site is postmedieval, and indicates that there has been continual activity at the site from the later 16th century until the present day.

		G	RE	н	S	W	CS	ES	ST	SN	/W	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
12	2	8	31							1	10	29	67	1550-1900
12	3	2	15	1	11	1	7					4	20	1550-1900
12	4	3	119									5	24	1550-1900
12	5	3	46					1	10			5	49	1550-1900
12	6	4	234											1550-1750
12	7	3	34											1550-1750
12	8											1	1	1800-1900

Test Pit 12

All the pottery from this site is post-medieval, and indicates that there has been continual activity at the site from the later 16th century until the present day.

Test Pit 13

		Н	G	C	W	GF	RE	S	S	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range								
13	1					2	8			15	65	1550-1900
13	2									2	25	1800-1900
13	3					1	3	1	4	20	42	1550-1900
13	4					1	8			19	88	1550-1900
13	5	1	4							6	12	1200-1900

The range of pottery from this site indicates that there was activity from the $12^{th} - 13^{th}$ to 17^{th} century, but then the site appears to have been abandoned until the Victorian era.





Test Pit 14

		S	N	EN	1W	Μ	IS	Н	G	S	S	V	С	
ΤP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range										
14	4	1	2	4	6			3	11			2	14	900-1900
14	5			2	2	1	5	5	19			5	8	1100-1900
14	6	2	2							1	3			900-1700
14	8			2	4			1	2					1100-1300

The pottery from this test-pit suggests that there was activity at the site from the 10th - 13th centuries, after which it was abandoned until the 17th century.

Test Pit 15

		S	N	EN	1W	Н	G	E	R	GF	RE	V	С	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range										
15	1											1	1	1800-1900
15	2					2	12							1150-1300
15	3	2	2	2	4	3	5					3	30	900-1900
15	5									1	30	1	3	1550-1900
15	6									1	8	2	3	1550-1900
15	7					2	10	1	3	1	22			1150-1700
15	8			1	4	2	8							1100-1300

The pottery from this test-pit suggests that there was activity at the site from the 10th - 13th centuries, after which it was abandoned until the mid-16th or 17th century.

Test Pit 16

		V	С	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range
16	2	2	9	1800-1900

This test-pit produced only 19th century pottery, suggesting there was no activity at the site before that time.

Test Pit 17

		R	В	SN	١C	0	W	EN	1W	N	IS	Н	G	C	W	GF	RE	V	С	
ΤP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range																
17	3															3	15	2	3	1550-1900
17	4	1	2					3	12			1	2							100-1300
17	5			3	10	1	12	15	54	6	19	6	13	1	2					900-1550
17	6			11	22			12	46	1	13	5	9							900-1300

The pottery from this test-pit suggests that there was activity at the site from the 10^{th} - 13^{th} centuries, after which it was abandoned until the later $15^{th} - 16^{th}$ centuries. There appears to have been little activity after that time until the 19^{th} century. The





single sherd of Roman pottery suggests that the area may have been fields at that time.

Test Pit 18

		R	В	SI	١C	EN	1W	M	IS	Н	G	В	В	E	R	GI	RE	V	С	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range																
18	3											1	1					1	2	1200-1900
18	4					3	11	1	2							3	27			1100-1600
18	5	3	21			1	10			4	12			1	2	2	3			100-1600
18	6					1	1	1	2	2	6									1100-1300
18	7			2	2	2	7	1	6	1	8									900-1300
18	8	1	13																	100-200

The pottery from this test-pit suggests that there was activity at the site from the 10^{th} - 13^{th} centuries, after which it was abandoned until the later $15^{th} - 16^{th}$ centuries. There appears to have been little activity after that time until the 19^{th} century. The single sherd of Roman pottery, coupled with the presence of a pebble surface and the fact there is no later pottery from context 8 suggests that there was occupation or a road at the site at that time.

Test Pit 19

		R	В	EN	1W	Н	G	V	С	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
19	1			1	6			4	6	1100-1900
19	2			2	7	3	8	4	13	1100-1900
19	3					3	7	1	2	1150-1900
19	4	1 1		3	12	4	11			100-1300
19	5					3	23			1150-1300

The pottery from this test-pit suggests that there was activity at the site from the 11th - 13th centuries, after which it was abandoned until the 19th century. The single sherd of Roman pottery suggests that the area may have been fields at that time.

Test Pit 20

		EN	1W	Н	G	GF	RE	S	S	SN	1W	V	ΊC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range										
20	1											3	5	1800-1900
20	2	1	2	1	1			1	2			30	165	1100-1900
20	3					1	4			1	2	34	230	1550-1900
20	4											6	82	1800-1900

The pottery from this test-pit suggests that there was activity at the site from the 11th - 13th centuries, after which it was abandoned until the mid-16th century. There appears to have been little activity after that time until the 19th century. The small





amounts of pottery present suggest that the site may have been fields rather than a settlement site.

		SN	١C	GF	RE	V	ΊC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
21	1					7	13	1800-1900
21	2			2	57	6	24	1550-1900
21	3			1	8	30	92	1550-1900
21	4	1	4	1	8	10	48	1000-1900
21	5			1	6	39	157	1550-1900
21	6			1	7	1	2	1550-1900

Test Pit 21

The single sherd of late Saxon pottery suggests that the site may have been fields at that time. There is no further activity at the site until the mid-16th century, and then another gap until the 19th century.

Test Pit 22

		SN	۱C	EN	1W	E	R	GF	RE	V	IC	
ΤP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
22	1+2									31	490	1800-1900
22	3	1	7	1	2					10	32	900-1900
22	4	. ,						1	8	2	41	1550-1900
22	5									1	2	1800-1900
22	6	1	3			1	1					900-1300
22	20	2	51									1000-1100

The pottery from this test-pit suggests that there was activity at the site from the 10th - 13th centuries, after which it was abandoned until the 16th century. There appears to have been little activity after that time until the 19th century.

Test Pit 23

		В	A	SN	١C	S	т	EN	/W	N	IS	Н	G	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range												
23	2													1	2	1800-1900
23	3			1	1							1	2			900-1300
23	4	1	3	12	41	1	2	4	14	2	8	10	31			1200BC-1300
23	5			1	5											1000-1150

The pottery from this test-pit suggests that there was activity at the site from the 10th - 13th centuries, after which it was abandoned until the 19th century. The large amount of late Saxon and Saxo-Norman pottery suggests very strongly that there was settlement at that time. The stray sherd of Bronze Age pottery is unusual, and there





may have been a burial or settlement from that period which has been disturbed by later activity.

12.1.3 2009 Pottery Results

No = number of sherds

Wt = weight of sherds in grams

Test Pit 1

		EN	1W	Μ	IS	GF	RE	SN	1W	ES	ST	
TP	Context	No Wt		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	3			1	24	1	5	1	1	1	8	1100-1750
1	4	1	6									1100-1200

This test-pit did not produce very much pottery, but the range of types present indicates that the site was occupied from the early medieval period onwards. The lowest layer produced just one sherd of pottery, which is early medieval, and indicates that the layer was an undisturbed medieval horizon.

Test Pit 2

		G	RE	ТС	ЭE	S	S	ES	ST	MC	SW	CF	RM	V	ΊC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1	2	10											4	10	1550-1900
2	2	17	95			1	35			1	3			81	163	1550-1900
2	3	18	108	2	15	4	13	1	16			8	27	20	33	1550-1900
2	4	7	40			1	2					2	4			1550-1785
2	5	3	60							1	4					1550-1750
2	6	1	4	1	1											1550-1700

This test-pit produced a wide range of post-medieval wares, which indicate that the site was occupied throughout the period. The 17th and 18th century pottery, specifically the TGE and Creamware, is very lavishly painted, and would have been expensive at the time, suggesting the household which occupied the site was a wealthy one.

		L	В	R	В	S	N	EN	1W	Μ	IS	Н	G	HG	SW	GF	RE	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range																
3	1											1	3					2	2	1200-1900
3	2							2	5			2	4			2	8	6	9	1100-1650
3	3	1	6			1	1											2	2	50BC-1900
3	4			3	57	2	9	14	48	2	10	1	2	1	6					100-1400
3	5			2	3	3	15			1	1									100-1200
3	6					1	2													900-1100

Test Pit 3





This test-pit produced a very wide range of pottery types, which indicate several periods of activity at the site. The LIB sherd is very worn, and may well be evidence of the area being fields at the end of the Iron Age. The Roman pottery is in better condition, and seems more likely the result of domestic activity rather than manuring. The site then appears to have been abandoned until the later part of the late Saxon period, and was then occupied until around the time of the Black Death. It was then abandoned again, and seems to have been largely marginal until the present day.

Test Pit 4

		S	N	EN	1W	Н	G	GF	RE	MO	SW	V	С	
ΤP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range										
4	1											6	14	1800-1900
4	2					1	6	2	14			13	59	1200-1900
4	3	1	1	5	12	1	9	2	7	1	1	1	1	900-1900
4	4	7	15	6	21	2	6	1	29					1000-1650
4	5			1	7									1100-1200

This test-pit produced pottery which indicates that the site was occupied from the late Saxon period until around the time of the Black Death. It was then abandoned, and may have been fields until the Victorian era.

Test Pit 5

		R	В	EN	/IS	S	N	EN	1W	Μ	S	Н	G	HE	D	G	S	S	S	VI	С	
ΤP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1							1	3											4	5	1100-1900
5	2													1	14	1	5			9	18	1200-1900
5	3							1	4									2	2	1	10	1100-1900
5	4			1	5	1	1	14	60			4	40	1	1							450-1400
5	5	2	11			1	2	1	1	1	3											100-1200
5	6					1	4															1000-1100

This test-pit produced a very wide range of pottery types, which indicate several periods of activity at the site. The Roman pottery is in reasonable condition, and seems more likely the result of domestic activity rather than manuring. The single sherd of Anglo-Saxon hand-built pottery is an unusual find in Pirton, and may indicate a continuation of activity from the Roman to Saxon periods, although it is difficult to say this with certainty. The site then appears to have been abandoned until the later part of the late Saxon period, and occupied from then until around the time of the Black Death. It was then abandoned again, and seems to have been largely marginal until the Victorian era.





Test Pit 6

		EN	1W	HE	Ð	GF	RE	VI	С	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No Wt		No	Wt	No Wt		Date Range
6	1							2	4	1800-1900
6	2					2	2	2	7	1550-1900
6	3	1	2			1	4	1	1	1100-1900
6	4	4	13	1	2					1100-1300
6	6	1	3	1	5					1100-1300
6	20							1	3	1800-1900

The pottery from this test-pit indicates that there are undisturbed deposits of early medieval date at the site. This appears to have been the main period of activity there, for these is very little pottery from around the time of the Black Death until the present day.

Test Pit 7 - below

Test Pit 8 - below

Test Pit 9

		SN		EMW		MS		HG		GRE		SMW		V	С	
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	1					1	4			1	3					1100-1700
9	2							1	13					1	2	1200-1900
9	6	1	2	1	4							1	4			900-1750
9	7			1	4											1100-1200

This test-pit did not produce much pottery; but that which was present shows that there was activity here from around the time of the Norman Conquest until the 13th or 14th century. Very little pottery dates to after that time, so it is likely the site was probably fields from then on.

Test Pit 10

		R	В	ST	AM	S	N	EN	1W	Μ	S	Н	G	HE	ED	HO	W	LN	ΛT	VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range																
10	1							3	7	3	8	1	2	1	2					4	10	1100-1900
10	2					1	2	1	2			2	4			1	2					900-1500
10	3	1	1	1	2	5	12	2	5			5	15					2	5			900-1500
10	4					1	1	1	7	1	4	3	14	1	2			1	6			900-1500
10	5					3	9	1	20			2	15									900-1350

This test-pit produced a lot of late Saxon pottery, and it seems certain that people were living here at that time, probably during the 10th century. Medieval pottery is also very common, so it appears that this occupation continued right through until the 15th century, after which time the site was abandoned.





Test Pit 7

		EN	ΛW	н	G	H	GW	LN	ΛT	G	RE	т	GE	S	S	E	ST	SN	1VV	SW	/SG	V	ΊC	
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1									2	26											7	18	1550-1900
7	2	1	2							4	57			1	7	1	27							1100-1750
7	3							3	9	2	15					1	6					16	27	1400-1900
7	4			2	7					10	76			1	13	1	6					31	158	1180-1900
7	5	1	22			1	233			18	169	1	7					1	10	1	1	9	68	1100-1900

This test-pit produced a range of pottery which indicated that there was more or less unbroken activity at the site from around 1100 onwards. The sherd of HGW is very significant. It is from a dripping dish, a shallow pan-like vessel used for catching the fat from spit-roasting meat, which was used for sauces and medicines. Such pots are very rare finds in the countryside, and are almost always signs of high-status sites, such as manors, as the ordinary peasants rarely ate meat in such quantity. HGW dripping dishes are also very well-dated; in London, large numbers of them were found at the Trig Lane waterfront site, in contexts dated by coins and tree-rings to between 1340 and 1450.

		R	В	STAM		EN	EMW		HG		HED		SW	LN	ΛT	MP		G	S	GRE		SMW		VIC		
TΡ	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt			No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1	2	10			1	2	1	3											1	5			20	25	100-1900
8	2															1	12			3	9			83	121	1450-1900
8	3									1	5			1	4					3	10			36	57	1200-1900
8	4							1	3			1	2							2	22			71	154	1200-1900
8	5							1	3					1	2			1	6	5	21	1	6	83	216	1200-1900
8	6a																			1	1			13	27	1550-1900
8	6b																			3	13			10	21	1550-1900
8	7b									1	39															1170 - 1400
8	8			1	1																					1000-1200

Test Pit 8

This test-pit produced a wide range of pottery types, and shows that there was activity at the site from around the time of the Norman Conquest until after the end of the medieval period. There was not a wide range of post-medieval pottery however, so the inhabitants at that time were either quite poor, or the site was abandoned for while during the 17th and 18th centuries.




		R	В	S	N	EN	1W	Н	G	HG	SW	G	RE	S	S	SW	'SG	V	С	
ΤP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range										
11	2																	10	56	1800-1900
11	4	1	2			1	2	4	12			1	134							100-1700
11	5			1	1	3	11	7	42	1	3			1	1	1	9			900-1750
11	6					2	12	2	4	1	2									1100-1450
11	7	1	7																	100-400
11	8	2	16			5	39													100-1150

The pottery from this test-pit suggests that there was activity at the site from around the time of the Norman Conquest until the mid-late 14th century, after which time it was largely unused.

Test Pit 12

		Н	G	V	С	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
12	3			5	6	1800-1900
12	4	1	10			1200-1350

This test-pit produced very little pottery, but a fairly large sherd of medieval material was found. It is in very good condition and does not appear to have been damaged by ploughing, so there is likely to be medieval settlement nearby.

Test Pit 13

		R	В	EN	1W	Μ	IS	Н	G	HE	D	GF	RE	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	No Wt		Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
13	1									1	2			1150-1350
13	2			1	12			1	4					1100-1350
13	4			1	8							2	4	1100-1600
13	5	3	37	1	4	1	5					1	4	100-1600

The pottery from this test-pit shows that there were people here in Roman times, and then in the earlier part of the medieval period, from about 1100 - 1350. Since then, the site has hardly been used, apart from in the 16^{th} century.

Test Pit 14

		LE	BA	HG	SW	ES	ST	
ΤP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
14	1	1	2					1200-800BC
14	2			1	4	2	26	1350-1750

This test-pit did not produce much pottery, but a single piece of prehistoric pot was mixed in with the top-soil, showing that people were using the site around 3000 years ago.





		ΕN	1VV	GF	RE	V	С	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
15	1					4	12	1800-1900
15	2			1	1	2	18	1500-1900
15	3					2	12	1800-1900
15	4					4	23	1800-1900
15	5	1	1			1	4	1100-1900
15	6					3	26	1800-1900

The site does not appear to have been used very much before Victorian times, although there were people here at the start of the medieval period, and also in the 16th century.

Test Pit 16

		R	В	EN	1W	LN	ΛT	SW	'SG	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
16	1									1	3	1800-1900
16	2			1	3					4	8	1100-1900
16	3	1	7			1	28	1	2			100-1750

People were using this site in Roman times, and again in the early and late medieval periods, but it has probably been fields up until quite recently.

Test Pit 17

		GF	RE	HS	SW	ES	ST	VI	С	
ΤP	Context	No Wt		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
17	2	2	10					7	35	1550-1900
17	3			1	36	1	3	5	14	1600-1900

This site does not appear to have been used before the 16th century; although it is likely people have been here ever since.

Test Pit 18

		ST	AM	S	N	EN	1W	N	IS	Н	G	HE	ED	HG	SW	LN	ΛT	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range																
18	2											1	16					1	3	1150-1900
18	3			10	22	16	97	3	16	7	23					1	1			1100-1550
18	5			4	15	15	74	1	2	9	26			3	8					900-1450
18	6	1	2	2	3	1	2	3	8	1	12									900-1350

This test-pit produced a lot of different types of pottery, and it shows that people have lived at the site for a long time. It was first occupied before the Norman Conquest, perhaps in the middle of the 10th century, until around 1500. After that, it appears to have been abandoned until quite recently.





		S	N	EN	1W	HG	W	VI	С	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
19	1							3	31	1800-1900
19	2			1	5					1100-1150
19	3	1 3								900-1100
19	4	2 13				1	4			900-1450

This site appears to have been used in the late Saxon and medieval period, from the 10th century until the late medieval period, but was then abandoned until Victorian times.

Test Pit 20

		S	N	EN	1W	Μ	IS	Н	G	HG	W	GF	RE	S	S	V	IC	
ΤP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range														
20	1															1	3	1800-1900
20	2													1	5	5	19	1650-1900
20	3	1	6			1	4	1	4	1	2							900-1450
20	4			4	17	1	3			3	9	1	4			1	1	1100-1900
20	5			1	25													1100-1150
20	6	1	15			1	1											900-1150

This test-pit produced a lot of different types of pottery, and they suggest that people have been living here from the 10th century until the present.

Test Pit 21

		GF	RE	V	С	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
21	1			18	60	1800-1900
21	2	2	20	21	36	1550-1900
21	3			51	83	1800-1900
21	4			12	46	1800-1900
21	5			10	32	1800-1900

The pottery from this test-pit indicates that people did not really use this site before the 19th century.

Test Pit 22

		S	N	EN	1W	Н	G	HE	ED	LN	ΛT	GF	RE	тс	θE	S	S	ES	ST	VI	С	
ΤP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range																		
22	1			5	19											2	14	1	7	32	90	1100-1900
22	2			4	30	3	16					3	11	1	1					31	53	1100-1900
22	3	2	4			5	15			1	6									27	65	900-1900
22	4					4	16	1	8											10	58	1150-1900
22	5			3	14	3	12									1	13			2	8	1100-1900





This test-pit produced a lot of different types of pottery, and they suggest that people have been living here from the 10th century until the present.

Test Pit 23

		S	N	EM	1W	Н	G	HG	SW	CI	ST	GF	RE	V	IC	
ΤP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
23	3			1	4							1	1	6	38	1100-1900
23	4	1	1 4 2		11	2	12	1	6	1	4					900-1500
23	5	1	4	3	22	3	31									900-1350

This site appears to have been used in the late Saxon and medieval period, from the $10^{th} - 16^{th}$ centuries, but it was then abandoned until Victorian times.

Test Pit 24

		R	В	EN	1W	V	С	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
24	1					2	3	1800-1900
24	2					6	21	1800-1900
24	3	1	1	1	27			100-1150

This site appears to have been use much by people before the 19th century, although it may have been fields in Roman and early medieval times.

Test Pit 25

		S	N	EN	/W	Μ	IS	Н	G	HG	SW	LN	ЛТ	GF	RE	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range														
25	1															3	6	1800-1900
25	2	1	3	2	14			2	8							6	75	900-1900
25	4									1	3	2	7	1	23	8	31	1350-1900
25	5	3	6	9	25	3	12	4	16									900-1350
25	6	4	8	4	13			3	25	1	4							900-1450

This site appears to have been used in the late Saxon and medieval period, from the $10^{th} - 16^{th}$ centuries, but it was then abandoned until Victorian times.

Test Pit 26

		LE	3A	R	В	S	N	EN	1W	N	IS	Н	G	В	В	HG	SW	LN	ΛT	ES	SТ	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range																				
26	1																					1	1	1800-1900
26	2			1	4			1	26													1	4	100-1900
26	3					1	1	12	43							3	3			1	6			900-1750
26	4			1	6			24	67	1	1	9	26	2	4	3	8	1	1					100-1450
26	5			1	1	1	3	1	4															100-1150
26	7	1	7																					1200-800BC





This test-pit produced a lot of different types of pottery, and it shows that people have lived at the site for a long time. It was first occupied in prehistoric times, then again before the Norman Conquest, perhaps in the middle of the 10th century, until around 1500. After that, it appears to have been abandoned until quite recently.

Test Pit 27

		R	В	EN	1W	M	IS	H	G	HG	SW	LN	ЛТ	GF	RE	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range														
27	2							1	8					2	31	1	1	1150-1900
27	2a			2	2					1	1	1	2					1100-1550
27	3	1	7	3	6	1	4	4	15									100-1350
27	4			1	2													1100-1150

This site appears to have been used in the Roman, late Saxon and medieval period, from the $10^{th} - 16^{th}$ centuries, but it was then abandoned until Victorian times.

		R	В	EM	1W	Н	G	HG	W	LN	ΛT	GF	RE	V	С	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range												
28	2													5	14	1800-1900
28	3							1	1					16	61	1350-1900
28	4									1	3			10	14	1400-1900
28	5			1	5							1	13	2	11	1100-1900
28	6	1	6													100-400
28	7					2	87									1150-1350
28	8			2	19	1	14									1100-1350
28	9	2	4	3	12											100-1150

Test Pit 28

This site appears to have been used in the Roman, late Saxon and medieval period, from the $10^{th} - 16^{th}$ centuries, but it was then abandoned until Victorian times





12.1.4 2010 Pottery Results

No = number of sherds

Wt = weight of sherds in grams

Test Pit 1

		R	В	SH	HC	E٨	1W	Н	G	GF	RE	V	С	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range										
1	2									1	7			1550-1750
1	3	1	2					1	4	3	96	1	1	100-1900
1	4	1	5					1	6	1	46			100-1750
1	5	3	10	1	7	4	18	1	6					100-1200

This test-pit produced a range of wares which shows that the site was occupied in the Roman period, and then again in the medieval period from around 1100-1300. It was then abandoned until the post-medieval period, although there appears to have been little activity after the 16th century.

Test Pit 2

		R	В	SH	HC	EN	1W	Н	G	GF	RE	V	С	
ΤP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	U/S	2 8										100-400		
2	1	3	9					1	1	1	1	1	8	100-1900
2	2											16	39	1800-1900
2	3	2	3	2	6	1	2			1	2	3	13	100-1900
2	4	1	3											100-400

This test-pit produced a range of wares which shows that the site was occupied in the Roman period, and then again in the medieval period from around 1100-1300. It was then abandoned until the post-medieval period, although there appears to have been little activity until the 19th century.

Test Pit 3

		R	В	Н	G	HE	ED	HG	SW	LN	ΛT	G	S	GF	RE	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range														
3	1															2	6	1800-1900
3	2			2	4	1	2			2	5			3	9	6	16	1150-1900
3	3	2	6	2	8			1	4							3	17	100-1900
3	4	1	5	1	2													100-1200
3	5			2	17					3	21							1150-1550
3	6	1	1									1	4					100-1550

This test-pit produced a range of wares which shows that the site was occupied in the Roman period, and then throughout the medieval period from the $12^{th} - 16^{th}$ centuries. There then appears to have been little activity until the 19^{th} century.





		SH	łC	LN	ΛT	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	3			1	12	1400-1550
4	4	1	7			1100-1200

This test-pit produced very little pottery, but that which was present suggests that there was activity at the site throughout the medieval period.

Test Pit 5

		R	В	S	N	SH	HC	Н	G	LN	ΛT	
TP	Context	No Wt		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	2	2 7						5	43	1	6	100-1550
5	3	4	30	1	1	3	12	2	10			100-1200

This test-pit produced a range of wares which shows that the site was occupied in the Roman period, and then in the late Saxon and medieval periods from the $11^{th} - 16^{th}$ centuries. It then appears to have been abandoned, or used as fields.

Test Pit 6

		LI	В	R	В	SH	HC	EN	1W	Н	G	HE	D	SL	JR	но	SW	LN	ΛT	GF	RE	S	S	VI	С	
TP	Cxt	No	Wt	Date Range																						
6	1			1	5																			6	26	100-1900
6	2					4	8	3	8	3	10	1	2			1	4	2	38	1	4			5	5	1100-1900
6	3			3	5			3	7	11	29			1	1			1	4	2	16	1	1	7	13	100-1900
6	4			7	36					4	20															100-1200
6	5			4	6																					100-400
6	6	1	17	3	6																					50BC - AD400
6	7			1	1																					100-400

This test-pit produced a wide range of pottery types, which shows that there has been a long period of human activity here. It was first occupied in the late Iron Age and Roman periods, and then abandoned until the early medieval period, around the 12th century, and appears to have been in use ever since.

Test Pit 7

		R	В	S	N	SH	IC	ΕM	1W	Н	G	G	S	GF	RE	VI	С	
ΤP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range														
7	2							1	30							20	47	1100-1900
7	3													4	27	10	19	1550-1900
7	4									1	9	1	5					1150-1600
7	5									1	7							1150-1200
7	7									1	1							1100-1200
7	8					2	6			2	19							1100-1200
7	9			3	6					4	18							1000-1200
7	10	1	2							2	15							100-1200





This test-pit shows that people were using the site in the Roman period, and that it was then abandoned until the late Saxon era, probably the late 10^{th} or early 11^{th} century. There is a large assemblage of medieval pottery, particularly from the later $12^{th} - 13^{th}$ centuries, and it appears very likely that people were living here at that time. It appears to have then been abandoned until the early medieval period, and then little used until the 19^{th} century.

Test Pit 8

		SH	HC	EN	1W	Н	G	LN	ΛT	V	С	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range								
8	2					1	3			6	14	1150-1900
8	3	5	17	7	30	3	25	1	1	7	12	1100-1900

This test-pit appears to have been used throughout the medieval period, and then abandoned until the 19th century.

Test Pit 9 - below

Test Pit 10 – was not excavated

Test Pit 11

		Н	G	LN	ΛT	GF	RE	ES	ST	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range								
11	1									2	10	1800-1900
11	2							1	14			1680-1750
11	3			1	3							1400-1550
11	4	1	6									1150-1200
11	6	1	6	1	24	1	2	1	3			1150-1700

This test-pit produced a range of pottery which shows that the site was used by people throughout the medieval period, and probably from then until the present day.

Test Pit 12

		SH	HC	EN	1W	HE	ED	LN	ΛT	V	С	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range								
12	2			2	4							1100-1200
12	3	1	3	2	4	1	6	1	2	1	1	1100-1900
12	4			1	1							1100-1200

This test-pit produced a range of pottery which shows that the site was used by people throughout the medieval period. It then appears to have been unused from around 1500 until the Victorian era.





		NE	0	R	В	S	N	SH	HC	EN	1W	Н	G	HE	Ð	В	В	LN	ΛT	GF	RE	HS	SW	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range																						
9	1							1	2											2	6			7	28	1100-1900
9	2							2	3			4	13	2	4									7	15	1100-1900
9	3							1	1											1	2			3	5	1100-1900
9	4									1	1	1	2					1	1	1	4			3	8	1100-1900
9	5											1	3			1	5			2	15	2	16	2	6	1150-1900
9	6	1	10	4	10	1	21			1	56									1	1	3	43	2	2	2000BC-1900
9	7					1	23																			1000-1100
9	8			2	20															1	45					100-1750

This test-pit shows that people were using the site in the later Stone Age, the Neolithic, and again in the Roman period. It was then abandoned until the late Saxon era, probably the late 10th or early 11th century, and it appears very likely that people were living here at that time until the 17th century. It appears to have then been abandoned until the 19th century.

Test Pit 13

		Н	G	HE	D	ES	ST	V	С	
ΤP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
13	1							3	48	1800-1900
13	2					1	1	6	12	1680-1900
13	3	5	53	1	1					1150-1250

This test-pit shows that people were living at the site in the later 12th and 13th centuries, but it then appears to have been unused until the late 17th or 18th century. In context 3, the sherds are quite big, and all medieval, so that context is probably undisturbed medieval layers.





		SH	IC	EN	1W	Н	G	VI	С	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
14	1							9	16	1800-1900
14	2							14	34	1800-1900
14	3			1	8	5	30	13	49	1100-1900
14	4	1	2	1	2					1100-1200
14	5	1	1			2	13			1100-1200

This test-pit produced pottery which shows that people were using the site in the medieval period, from around 1100-1300. It then seems to have been abandoned until Victorian times. In contexts 4 and 5, the sherds are all medieval, so those contexts are probably undisturbed medieval layers.

Test Pit 15

		S	N	SH	HC	EN	1W	Н	G	HE	ED	GF	RE	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range												
15	1	1	1					1	3	1	2	1	26	24	59	1000-1900
15	2	1	1			1	2					1	1	11	12	1000-1900
15	3	2	8	1	3	1	1	1	9					9	56	1000-1900
15	4	4	40	1	17							3	20	6	13	1000-1900
15	5			1	6			1	9							1100-1200

This test-pit produced a lot of different types of pottery, and shows that people have been using the site since late Saxon times, probably from around AD1000, if not a little earlier. They appear to have lived here from then until the 13th or 14th century, after which time it was abandoned until the post-medieval period, with most pottery dating to the 19th century. In context 5, the sherds are quite big, and all medieval, so that context is probably undisturbed medieval layers.

Test Pit 16

		EN	1W	Н	G	GF	RE	VI	C	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
16	1			1	4			4	37	1150-1900
16	2					1	4	2	2	1550-1900
16	3							3	10	1800-1900
16	4			1	3			1	1	1150-1900
16	5			1	3			8	18	1150-1900
16	6	1	19	4	34					1100-1200
16	7			9	66					1150-1200

This test-pit produced a lot of pottery, with most of it dating to the medieval period. It shows that people were living on the site in the 12th and 13th centuries, but then it was abandoned, and hardly used until the Victorian era. In contexts 6 and 7, the sherds are quite big, and all medieval, so those contexts are probably undisturbed medieval layers.





		SF	IC	EN	1W	В	В	Н	G	LN	ΛT	V	С	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range										
17	1							1	3			5	17	1150-1900
17	2			1	3	1	4					9	18	1100-1900
17	3	1	3					1	3			20	86	1800-1900
17	4							2	14			10	24	1150-1900
17	5			2	6			6	26	1	2	1	6	1100-1900

This test-pit produced a lot of pottery, with most of it dating to the medieval period. It shows that people were living on the site throughout that time, but then it was abandoned, probably in the 15^{th} or 16^{th} century, and hardly used until the Victorian era.

Test Pit 18

		L	А	EN	1W	Н	G	V	IC	
ΤP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
18	1			1	4					1100-1200
18	2							6	56	1800-1900
18	3					1	5			1150-1200
18	4					2	10			1150-1200
18	5	2	3	1	2					100BC-1200

This test-pit produced some very rare Late Iron Age pottery, which shows that people were using the site in before the arrival of the Romans. It was then abandoned, and not used again until the early medieval period, probably the 12th and 13th centuries. It then once again fell from use until the Victorian era.

Test Pit 19

		LN	ΛT	V	С	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
19	1	1	2	11	20	1400-1900
19	2			4	10	1800-1900
19	3			15	31	1800-1900
19	4			1	3	1800-1900

Nearly all the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, showing that people did not use the site before that time, except perhaps in the 15th century, as there is one piece of pot of that date.





		R	В	S	N	EN	1W	Н	G	HE	ED	LN	ΛT	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range												
20	1							1	1			2	39			1150-1550
20	2	1	4					4	14			3	14	7	13	100-1900
20	3							6	26	1	1					1150-1300
20	4	1	3	1	1			5	41	1	2	2	8			100-1300
20	5	1	5			1	2									100-1200
20	6	1	4													100-400
20	7									1	1					1180-1300

This site was occupied in the Roman period and then again throughout the medieval period. It was probably abandoned in the 16th century until the Victorian era.

Test Pit 21

		R	В	Н	G	В	В	G	RE	D	W	S	S	SN	1W	V	ΊC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
21	1	1	3					1	2							10	190	100-1900
21	2			1	4			2	16	1	2					19	48	1150-1900
21	3			3	20			8	117	4	4	2	10	2	6	6	20	1150-1900
21	4					1	1	10	56							3	5	1200-1900
21	5			1	6													1150-1200
21	6			1	6													1150-1200

This site was occupied in the Roman period and then again throughout the medieval period from around the mid-12th century until the Victorian era.





		R	В	SH	IC	EN	1W	Τ	łG	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
22	1							1	3			1150-1200
22	2							2	7	1	1	1150-1900
22	3	2	2			10	19	29	122			100-1200
22	4			1	3	1	1	4	31			1100-1200
22	5	3	7					1	2			100-1200

This site was in use in Roman times, then abandoned until the 12th century. There is a very large assemblage of earlier medieval pottery, and the site was almost certainly settled at the time. It was probably abandoned in the 14th century, and then unused until the 19th century.

Test Pit 23

		R	В	ΕN	1W	Н	G	HE	Ð	В	В	GF	RE	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range												
23	1													1	1	1800-1900
23	2	4	8									1	4	15	23	100-1900
23	3	1	4	2	4	5	17	1	3	1	2	3	24	2	13	100-1900
23	4	2	9			1	1									100-1200

This site appears to have been occupied in Roman times, and then abandoned until the 12th century. It was then used until around the 14th century, and then largely abandoned until the Victorian era, although it appears to have seen some use in the 16th or 17th centuries.





		LI	А	SH	IC	Н	G	LN	/T	GF	RE	V	С	
ΤP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range										
24	2									1	1	1	1	1550-1900
24	3			1	7	5	20	1	1	1	1			1100-1750
24	4	1	4			5	23	1	4					200BC-1550
24	5			1	3	3	8							1100-1200

This site saw some activity in the late Iron Age, was largely unused until the 12^{th} century. The large amount of medieval pottery indicates that it was settled in the $12^{th} - 16^{th}$ centuries, and then abandoned until the Victorian era.

Test Pit 25

		S	N	EN	1W	Н	G	HE	ED	LN	ΛT	
ΤP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range								
25	2					1	3					1150-1200
25	3			3	7	11	34	2	7			1100-1300
25	4	1	1	4	25	8	36			1	1	900-1500
25	5	1	5			3	3					900-1200

This test-pit produced mainly pottery dating the late Saxon and earlier medieval periods, suggesting that the main period of occupation here was between the 10th and 14th centuries, although the tiny fragment of LMT ware indicates that the site was in low-level usage in the 15th or 16th century. The fact that four contexts produced only medieval or earlier pottery shows that well-preserved medieval strata are present at the site.





		R	В	S	N	SH	IC	EN	1W	H	IG	HE	Ð	В	В	SL	JR	HG	W	GF	RE	VI	С	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range								
26	1			1	3					1	3			1	5					2	5	2	24	900-1900
26	2	1	7							3	14							1	1	1	7	4	84	100-1900
26	3									3	15											1	20	1150-1900
26	4									4	15													1150-1200
26	5									14	47					1	1							1150-1300
26	6					2	3			8	12													1100-1200
26	7			1	1	8	22	2	10	49	195	1	2											900-1300
26	8					4	9			24	140													1100-1200
26	9			1	4					15	116													900-1200
26	10			2	3					5	10													900-1200

This test-pit produced a wide range of pottery types, mostly Saxo-Norman and medieval which indicate that the site was occupied between the 10th and 14th centuries. There is also a sherd of Roman pottery, but very little post-medieval suggesting that the site was abandoned from the 14th until the 19th century. The site also had some unusual glazed wares, specifically Brill and Surrey wares, which are rare finds in the village, and evidence of long-distance trade. The fact that six contexts produced only medieval or earlier pottery shows that very deeply stratified and well-preserved medieval strata are present at the site.





		R	В	S	N	SH	HC	Н	G	HE	Ð	V	С	
ΤP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range										
27	2											1	4	1800-1900
27	3	2	4	1	1			17	42	2	5			100-1300
27	4	1	1			1	4	15	48					100-1200
27	5							2	10					1150-1200

This test-pit produced a range of pottery types, mostly Saxo-Norman and medieval which indicate that the site was occupied between the 10th and 14th centuries. There are also sherds of Roman pottery, but very little post-medieval, suggesting that the site was abandoned from the 14th until the 19th century. The fact that three contexts produced only medieval or earlier pottery shows that well-preserved medieval strata are present at the site.

12.1.5 2011 Pottery Results

No = number of sherds

Wt = weight of sherds in grams

Test Pit 1

		SH	HC	EN	1W	Н	G	LN	ΛT	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range								
1	1							1	1	2	8	1400-1900
1	2					1	5					1150-1350
1	3	1	4	2	2	3	11			1	1	1100-1900
1	4	7	30	3	35	1	5					1100-1350
1	5	3	7	1	2	2	22					

The pottery from this test-pit shows that people were living at the site in the early medieval period, from the $12^{th} - 14^{th}$ centuries. It may have been abandoned after that, and used mainly as fields until Victorian times.

Test Pit 2

		R	В	EN	1W	Н	G	В	В	LN	ΛT	SN	1W	V	С	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range												
2	1					4	10	1	6	1	1	1	4	2	28	1150-1900
2	2	1	2	2	5											100-1150
2	3			1	3	2	5									1100-1350

The pottery from this test-pit shows that there was some activity in the Roman period, and then throughout the early medieval period, from the $12^{th} - 14^{th}$ centuries. It then appears to have been largely abandoned until Victorian times, although it may have been used as fields in the late medieval period.





		SH	HC	EN	/W	Н	G	HG	SW	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range								
3	1	1	4							5	25	1100-1900
3	2					2	9	1	4	5	36	1150-1900
3	4	1	1	1	11	4	12					1100-1350

The pottery from this test-pit shows that people were living at the site in the medieval period, from the $12^{th} - 15^{th}$ centuries. It may have been abandoned after that, and used mainly as fields until Victorian times.

Test Pit 4

		ΕN	1W	Н	G	V	С	
TP	Context	No Wt		No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1			1	25	6	11	1150-1900
4	2					6	24	1800-1900
4	6	2	14	3	3			

The pottery from this test-pit shows that there was low-level activity at the site in the 12th and 13th centuries, but it was then abandoned until Victorian times.

Test Pit 5

		EN	1W	Н	G	GF	RE	B	W	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range								
5	1	1	2	1	5					8	12	1100-1900
5	2	3	18	1	2					15	19	1100-1900
5	3	3	6	3	4					9	37	1100-1900
5	4					1	4			4	9	1550-1900
5	5			2	26			1	3	1	2	1150-1900
5	6	2	6	4	27							1100-1350

The large amount of medieval pottery from this test-pit shows that people were living at the site during the 12th -13th centuries, but it then appears to have been virtually abandoned until Victorian times, other than perhaps having had a marginal use in the late 16th or 17th century.

Test Pit 6

		R	В	S	N	SF	IC	EN	100	Н	G	HE	ED	GF	RE	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
6	1			2	15			1	5	2	4					2	10	1000-1900
6	2					1	1	1	5	2	10	1	7			5	16	1100-1900
6	3			2	2	1	6	2	5							5	13	1100-1900
6	4			3	27			5	23	10	24			1	3			1000-1600
6	5			6	7	3	6	4	10	7	22	2	5					1000-1350
6	6	1	6	16	32			8	15	6	20	1	2					100-1350
6	7	1	1	8	17	4	16	6	11	4	13							100-1350
6	8	1	2															100-400





The large amount of medieval pottery from this test-pit shows that people were living at the site during the 11th -13th centuries, but it then appears to have been virtually abandoned until Victorian times, other than perhaps having had a marginal use in the late 16th or 17th century. There is also enough Roman pottery to suggest that there was a settlement very close by.

Test	Pit	7
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		S	N	ST	AM	SH	IC	EN	1VV	Н	G	В	В	HO	SW	LN	ΛT	GF	RE	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1	2	12	1	2															1	1	900-1900
7	2	1	1					1	1	3	9									2	6	1000-1900
7	4	4	20			4	4	11	37	4	11	1	1	2	14	1	3	1	5			1000-1600
7	5	6	13					4	12	15	39											900-1350
7	6	1	32																			1000-1100

The large amount of medieval pottery from this test-pit shows that people were living at the site throughout the medieval period and into the late 16th or 17th century. It then appears to have been abandoned until Victorian times.

Test Pit 8

		В	A	HG	SW	LN	ΛT	GF	RE	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range								
8	1									2	3	1800-1900
8	2									4	9	1800-1900
8	3	1	3			1	3					2000BC - 1550
8	4			1	2			1	3			1350-1600
8	5			1	1							1350-1450
8	6	1	2									2000-800BC

The range of pottery types from this test-pit shows that people were using the site in the late medieval and early post-medieval periods, from approximately 1350 - 1600. It then appears to have been abandoned until the Victorian era. There are also two pieces of prehistoric pottery, indicating that there were people using the site in the Bronze Age, between 3, 000 and 4000 years ago.

Test Pit 9

		S	N	SH	HC	EN	1W	Н	G	GF	RE	SM	1W	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range												
9	1													2	7	1800-1900
9	2									1	7	1	9	5	21	1550-1900
9	3							1	5					7	68	1150-1900
9	4			1	2					2	6			9	44	1100-1900
9	5	1	2					1	7					2	4	1000-1900
9	7					1	3									1100-1150





This test-pit shows that the site was occupied by people from the late Saxon period, around AD1000, until the late 12th or 13th century. It then appears to have been abandoned until the late 16th or 17th century, and has been used ever since.

Test Pit 10

		S	N	S⊦	łC	ΕN	1W	H	G	В	В	HO	W	LN	ΛT	GF	RE	HS	SW	VI	С	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range																		
10	1																			6	26	1800-1900
10	2							1	3							3	46	1	9	3	6	1150-1900
10	3	1	4	2	4	2	9	1	6			1	1	2	4	1	4			2	3	1000-1900
10	4	3	17	1	1	1	2	2	5	1	4											900-1350

The pottery from this test-pit shows that the site has had a long period of occupation, with people first using it in the late Saxon period, from around AD900, until the 17th century. It there appears to have fallen from use until Victorian times.

		EN	1W	Н	G	G	RE	E	S	V	ΊC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
11	1					3	113			1	1	1550-1900
11	2					1	90			76	166	1550-1900
11	3			1	4	1	4	1	6	19	83	1150-1900
11	4									6	18	1800-1900
11	5	1	2	1	6					1	1	1100-1900

Test Pit 11

The pottery from this test-pit shows that people were using the site in the 12th and 13th centuries, but the small amount of pottery suggests that it was fields rather than where they were living. This pattern of use seems to have carried on in the post-medieval period, until Victorian times, at which point people began to live there.

Test Pit 12

		R	В	EN	1W	Н	G	HG	SW	GF	RE	V	C	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range										
12	1											2	4	1800-1900
12	2							1	4					1350-1450
12	3			1	4	1	3			1	11			1100-1600
12	4			1	3	2	4			1	6	1	1	1100-1900
12	5	1	37	1	5							1	2	100-1900
12	8											1	4	1800-1900

The pottery from this site shows that people were using the site throughout the medieval period, and that it was probably abandoned around AD1600, until Victorian times. There is also a single large piece of Roman pottery, showing that is was also in use then, but was abandoned around AD400 until after the Norman Conquest.





		R	В	S	N	ST	AM	SH	IC	EN	1W	Н	G	HG	SW	LN	ΛT	V	С	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range																
13	1									2	3	2	4					1	3	1100-1900
13	2	1	1					1	4	4	6	1	1			4	6	9	15	100-1900
13	3			1	2	1	1			4	10	7	19	1	1			3	5	1000-1900
13	4							1	4	2	2	7	15							1100-1350
13	5									1	3									1100-1150

The pottery from this site shows that people were using the site throughout the medieval period, and that it was probably abandoned around AD1500, until Victorian times. There is also a single piece of Roman pottery, showing that is was also in use then, probably as fields but was abandoned

. Test Pit 14

		SH	HC	EN	1W	H	IG	HE	ED	HG	SW	LN	ΛT	V	С	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
14	1			1	5									2	2	1100-1900
14	2					2	8							6	24	1150-1900
14	3					3	12							1	1	1150-1900
14	4	1	4	2	8	35	262	1	4	2	4	1	8	12	21	1100-1900
14	5					2	15									1150-1350

The pottery from this site shows that people were using the site throughout the medieval period, from around AD1100 and that it was probably abandoned around AD1500, until Victorian times.

. Test Pit 15

		S	N	Н	G	LN	ΛT	GF	RE	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range								
15	1									3	11	1800-1900
15	2			1	4					23	282	1150-1900
15	3	1	54	3	48			1	2	79	544	1000-2000
15	4			4	22	1	6	2	30	43	460	1150-1900
15	5			1	3					1	3	1150-1900
15	6									2	11	1800-1900
15	7			2	8	1	9			5	17	1150-1900
15	8									8	41	1800-1900

The pottery from this site shows that people were using the site throughout the medieval period, and that it was probably abandoned around AD1600, until Victorian times.





		S	N	SH	HC	Н	G	GF	RE	SN	1W	V	ΊC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range										
16	1											6	54	1800-1900
16	2					3	15					11	60	1150-1900
16	3							1	33			18	115	1550-1900
16	4							2	2			65	343	1550-1900
16	5					2	16	1	2	2	4	99	280	1150-1900
16	6	1	4			3	19	1	24			12	21	1000-1900
16	7			1	7	3	16							1100-1350

The pottery from this site shows that the site was occupied in the medieval period, but mainly in the 12th 14th centuries. It then appears to have been abandoned until the post-medieval period, perhaps the late 16th century, and then used right up to the present.

Test Pit 17

		S	N	Н	G	GF	RE	HS	SW	S	S	SN	1W	E	S	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range														
17	1					2	14			1	5			1	11	20	53	1550-1900
17	2							1	17					1	33	19	100	1600-1900
17	3			1	1	2	6					1	8			13	23	1150-1900
17	4					2	3									41	154	1550-1900
17	5			1	26	2	10									17	126	1150-1900
17	6			1	6	2	18	1	9							12	40	1150-1900
17	7					4	65									25	94	1550-1900
17	8	2	6			2	16									5	12	900-1900

The pottery from this test-pit shows that there were people living here in the early part of the medieval period and possibly from before the Norman Conquest. The site appears to have been abandoned before AD1400, and then re-occupied in the midlate 16th century, and has been in use ever since.

. Test Pit 18

		S	N	Н	G	LN	ΛT	S	S	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range								
18	1			1	4					1	18	1150-1900
18	3			1	16	1	8	1	2	4	18	1150-1900
18	5	5	31	5	26	2	6					900-1550
18	6	5	25	6	26							900-1200
18	7	1	5									900-1100

The pottery from this site shows that people were living here from around the 10^{th} century until the 14^{th} century. The site then appears to have been more or less abandoned until the 19^{th} century.





. Test Pit 19

		SH	IC	EM	1W	H	G	HE	ED	LN	/IT	GF	RE	SM	1W	V	С	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range								
19	1											1	1	1	2	5	12	1550-190
19	2			1	2	4	6			1	5	11	43	2	4	58	85	1100-1900
19	3			1	5	2	7			1	3	3	20			34	63	1100-1900
19	4					1	1					2	23	1	1	15	32	1150-1900
19	5	1	3			1	4					6	30			12	23	1100-1900
19	6			1	4	4	9	3	4			7	50			22	38	1100-1900
19	7											2	6			10	17	1550-1900
19	8					4	25	2	3									1150-1400

The pottery from this test-pit shows that people first lived here in the 12th century and it has been in used ever since.

		GF	RE	HS	SW	SM	1W	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
20	1							14	121	1800-1900
20	2	1	6					24	70	1550-1900
20	3	2	19	1	6			8	15	1550-1900
20	4	1	2			1	5	12	49	1550-1900
20	5							16	30	1800-19+00
20	6	1	72					3	15	1550-1900

Test Pit 20

All the pottery from this test-pit is post-medieval, but also shows that people have been occupying the site since the 16th century.

Test Pit 21

		SH	IC	EN	/W	Н	G	HE	ED	HO	SW	LN	ΛT	GF	RE	V	IC	
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date Range														
21	1					5	16							1	2	6	6	1150-1900
21	2			1	2	3	7	1	4	1	1			3	22	21	37	1100-1900
21	3	1	2			2	5			3	14			9	26	12	49	1100-1900
21	4			2	6	27	71			2	15	1	2			5	5	1100-1900
21	5			1	2	12	48			1	3	1	1	1	1			1100-1600

The pottery from this test-pit shows that people first lived here in the 12th century, and it has been in used ever since, although there may have been a gap in activity in the 17th and 18th centuries.





12.1.6 2012 Pottery Results

No = number of sherds

Wt = weight of sherds in grams

Test Pit 1 (below)

Test Pit 2

		HE	ED	LN	ΛT	GF	RE	Μ	В	V	С	
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date Range								
2	1	1	3	1	2	1	4	1	1	2	3	1200-1900
2	2			2	6	1	6			4	15	1400-1900
2	3									1	1	1800-1900
2	4									6	26	1800-1900
2	8									2	5	1800-1900
2	9					1	3			1	5	1550-1900
2	12									1	1	1800-1900
2	14									1	1	1800-1900
2	17			1	3							1400-1550

This site appears to have had a largely marginal use, as fields or the like, throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods, until the 19th century.

Test Pit 3

		Н	G	GF	RE	D	W	V	IC	
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1							12	39	1800-1900
3	2	1	12	3	7	1	12	92	348	1150-1900
3	3			1	64			95	251	1550-1900
3	4							80	203	1800-1900
3	5	1	4					47	187	1150-1900
3	6							1	4	1800-1900
3	8							3	3	1800-1900

This site appears to have had a largely marginal use, as fields or the like, in the early medieval and post-medieval periods, until the 19th century.

Test Pit 4 (below)

Test Pit 5

		S	N	SF	IC	Н	G	V	С	
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1	1	3					14	44	900-1900
5	2					1	2	25	76	1150-1900
5	3			1	2			1	30	1100-1900

This site appears to have had a largely marginal use, as fields or the like, in the late Saxon and early periods, before being abandoned until the Victorian era.





		S	N	EN	/W	H	IG	B	BB	LN	ЛТ	GF	RE	N	IB	HS	SW	D	W	S	S	SN	/W	SW	/SG	V	ΊC	
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range																						
1	1													3	3											36	51	1580-1900
1	2									1	12	5	16			1	1									83	150	1400-1900
1	3											15	63	3	9			1	1	1	3			1	3	90	195	1550-1900
1	4											6	36							1	1			1	2	15	69	1550-1900
1	5					3	5					19	87			1	8	2	2	4	33	1	1			3	3	1150-1900
1	6					1	2			2	4	6	15	1	1	1	4	2	2	1	4			1	3	1	5	1150-1900
1	7					1	2	2	9	4	11			1	2													1150-1600
1	8			1	1	4	5			6	32																	1100-1550
1	9					1	4			3	27																	1150-1550
1	10					2	29			3	30			1	1													1150-1600
1	11			1	6					1	1	1	2															1100-1600
1	12	1	1																									900-1100

This test-pit produced a wide range of pottery which shows that the site was more or less continually occupied from around the time of the Norman Conquest to the present day.





		R	В	S	N	ST	AM	SH	HC	EN	ΛW	Н	G	В	В	LN	ΛT	GF	RE	ES	ST	V	ΊC	
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date Range																				
4	1									1	1	3	12					1	32			22	64	1100-1900
4	2							1	3	2	5	3	17							1	8	62	127	1100-1900
4	3			1	2	1	1					4	13			1	1					24	31	900-1900
4	4											3	25											1150-1400
4	5											4	21											1150-1400
4	6									2	5	2	10	1	10									1150-1400
4	7			1	2			1	2			5	30			1	2							900-1550
4	8											4	14											1150-1400
4	9	1	15									7	23											100-1400
4	11									1	1	2	7											1100-1400
4	12											2	14											1100-1400

This site appears to have had a largely marginal use, as fields or the like, in the Roman and late Saxon periods, before being occupied after the Norman Conquest. It was then largely abandoned by the 15th century, and remained marginal until the Victorian era.





12.1.7 2013 Pottery Results

No = number of sherds

Wt = weight of sherds in grams

		SH	HC	Н	G	LN	ΛT	GF	RE	SM	1W	V	ΊC	
ΤP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date Range										
1	1							3	61			73	370	1550-1900
1	2							1	36			61	220	1550-1900
1	3			3	24	2	8	7	37			50	223	1150-1900
1	4			5	24			4	61	2	5	23	167	1150-1900
1	5	1	4	1	3							11	75	1100-1900
1	6											5	10	1800-1900

Test Pit 1

The pottery from this test-pit shows that the site was used throughout the medieval period and into the early post-medieval period, before being largely abandoned until the Victorian era.

Test Pit 2 (below)

Test Pit 3 (below)

Test Pit 4

		EM	1W	Н	G	В	В	HG	SW	LN	ΛT	GF	RE	S	S	V	ΊC	
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date Range														
4	1											4	50			40	144	1550-1900
4	2											2	11			70	310	1550-1900
4	3											2	9			92	369	1550-1900
4	4											2	6			43	150	1550-1900
4	5											1	6	1	1	17	37	1550-1900
4	6	1	1	2	11							4	11			9	18	1100-1900
4	7											3	9			5	7	1550-1900
4	8			2	34	1	3											1150-1400
4	9	1	2	14	52			2	13	8	18							1100-1400
4	10			3	9													1150-1400

The pottery from this test-pit shows that the site was used throughout the medieval period and into the early post-medieval period, before being largely abandoned until the Victorian era.





		L/	Ą	S	N	ST	AM	SH	HC	EN	1W	F	IG	В	В	HG	SW	LN	ΛT	GF	RE	V	IC	
ΤP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range										
2	1																			1	7	6	11	1550-1900
2	2											2	6					1	11	3	11	40	102	1150-1900
2	3			1	5																	49	264	900-1900
2	4									1	7	2	5							1	23	18	140	1100-1900
2	5											1	2							3	52	17	66	1150-1900
2	6			1	4															1	1	20	101	900-1900
2	7			3	4					1	20	2	3					1	1	1	13	13	30	900-1900
2	8	1	9	4	23			2	6	2	9	7	32	1	13							5	6	500BC-1900
2	9			2	3			3	5			3	8			1	4							900-1550
2	10									1	8													1100-1400
2	11			1	4			1	1	1	1	1	4											900-1400
2	12			1	1	1	2					2	202					1	2					900-1550
2	15			1	1																			900-1100

The pottery from this test-pit shows that the site was used in the Iron Age, and then abandoned until the late Anglo-Saxon period. It then seems to have been in continual use until the early post-medieval period, after which time it was abandoned until the 19th century.





		R	В	TH	IET	SH	HC	EN	ΛW	F	lG	H	ED	CI	ST	LN	ΛT	GI	RE	S	S	SN	1W	SW	/SG	V	IC	
TP	Cntxt	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
3	1									3	12					1	3							1	2	15	40	1150-1900
3	2					1	2			6	36					1	3	2	13							21	28	1100-1900
3	3			1	6			1	2	3	33							1	2			1	4			23	55	850-1900
3	4					1	2	1	3	36	152	4	16	1	1					1	1					2	4	1100-1900
3	5	1	1			1	3	1	3	15	81																	100-1400
3	6									1	3																	1150-1400

The pottery from this test-pit shows that the site was used in the Roman period, probably as fields, and was then abandoned until around the time of the Norman Conquest. It was then occupied throughout the earlier medieval period, then seems to have had a more marginal use from the 15th century until the Victorian era.





12.1.8 2014 Pottery Results

No = number of sherds

Wt = weight of sherds in grams

Test Pit 1

		В	А	Н	G	Μ	Р	G	RE	Μ	IB	D	W	V	IC	
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date Range												
1	U/S					1	17	7	78	2	11	1	1	10	10	1400-1900
1	2							1	8							1550-1600
1	3	1	2	1	2											1200BC-1400
1	5			1	6											1150-1900

The pottery from this test-pit shows that there was activity at the site during the Bronze Age, and that it was then abandoned until the early medieval period. It then seems to have had a marginal use from that point forward.

Test Pit 2

		SH	IC	EN	1W	Н	G	HE	ED	LN	ΛT	GF	RE	SN	1W	V	С	
Т	Cntx	Ν	W	Ν	W	Ν	W	Ν	W	Ν	W	Ν	W	Ν	W	Ν	W	Date
Р	t	0	t	0	t	0	t	0	t	0	t	0	t	0	t	0	t	Range
2	U/S			1	12	4	7	1	5									1100-1400
2	1					1	1			1	9	1	2			5	8	1150-1900
2	2													1	1	1	4	1700-1900
2	3			1	6											1	2	1100-1900
2	5	1	4					1	2	1	9							1100-1550
2	6			3	18			1	3									1100-1400
2	7			2	6	3	7			2	3							1100-1550

The pottery from this test-pit shows the site was occupied throughout the medieval period, and then had a somewhat marginal use from the 16th century onwards.

Test Pit 3

		EN	/W	Н	G	LN	ΛT	GF	RE	Μ	IB	ES	ST	SW	/SG	V	IC	
Т	Cntx	Ν	W	Ν	W	Ν	W	Ν	W	Ν	W	Ν	W	Ν	W	Ν	W	Date
Р	t	0	t	0	t	0	t	0	t	0	t	0	t	0	t	0	t	Range
3	1							2	17			1	5	1	1	28	67	1550-1900
3	2	1	2	2	4			1	3							30	42	1100-1900
3	3			2	8	1	2	8	42							60	76	1150-1900
3	4			2	2			4	21			2	11			41	41	1150-1900
3	5			2	5			3	18					1	11	28	25	1150-1900
3	6	1	2	1	2					1	1			1	1	2	2	1100-1900
3	7			2	4													1150-1400
3	8															2	2	1800-1900
3	9															1	1	1800-1900

The pottery from this test-pit shows the site was occupied throughout the medieval period, and in to the early post-medieval period, after when it had a somewhat marginal use until the 19th century.





12.2 Other Finds – Catherine Collins

12.2.1 2007 Finds

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM x5 = 210g	clear container glass x2 = 7g, clear glass complete bottle (for relish) "Goodall Backhouse & Co. Yorkshire" = 270g	iron bolt x1 = 44g, slag x1 = 9g	coal x3 = 15g	plaster x1 = 18g
C. 2	CBM x6 = 254g, tile x1 = 143g	dark green glass bottle base = 205g, clear container glass x1 = 10g, light green bottle glass x1 = 7g	iron nails x2 = 13g, scrap iron x2 = 17g		piece of tarmac = 209g
C.3	CBM x6 = 86g	clear container glass x2 = 18g, clear window glass x1 = 2g	token (milk tally with the number 4 on it used until the 1940s/1950s) = 3g	coal x9 = 41g	
C.4	CBM x17 = 768g, clay pipe stem x1 = 3g	light green bottle glass x1 = 2g	slag x1 = 108g, iron nails x1 = 8g, scrap iron x3 = 19g	coal x1 = 2g	tarmac x2 = 44g, white Perspex x2 = 3g

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 2	CBM x3 = 109g		iron bolts x2 = 148g		
C.3	CBM x18 = 377g, tile x2 = 70g		iron nails x4 = 107g, metal hinge x1 = 73g	coal x4 = 18g, slate x1 = 9g	concrete x1 = 10g, oyster shell x1 = 1g
C.4	CBM x26 = 414g, clay pipe stem x2 = 4g	clear container glass x3 = 18g, clear window glass x3 = 5g, light green bottle glass x1 = 3g	iron nails x10 = 98g	coal x10 = 24g, slate x4 = 21g	
C.5	CBM x7 = 22g			coal x1 = <1g	cockle shell x1 = 1g

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
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C. 1	CBM x25 = 404g, tile x3 = 180g, clay pipe stem x2 = 4g	clear container glass x3 = 20g, clear window glass x2 = 4g, dark green bottle glass x1 = 4g	slag x3 = 225g, iron nails x13 = 84g, scrap iron x3 = 35g, royal engineers badge = 12g, scrap metal x1 = 171g	slate x29 = 359g, coal x6 = 86g	button =1g
C. 2	tile x2 = 97g, CBM x1 = 15g, modern orange glazed tile = 36g	orange bottle glass x1 = 10g, clear window glass x2 = 19g	scrap iron x8 = 671g, iron nails x21 = 100g	coal x12 = 50g	
C.3	tile x17 = 937g, CBM x26 = 231g, modern orange glazed tile x1 = 60g, modern white tile x5 = 106g	green glass bottle base = 231g, clear window glass x5 = 188g, clear container glass x3 = 69g, dark green bottle glass x1 = 4g	iron nails x25 = 198g, scrap iron x14 = 93g, iron rod = 119g, screw = 17g, slag x2 = 13g, metal handle (likely Georgian) = 79g	coal x9 = 52g, slate x1 = 2g	plastic x1 = 2g, concrete x6 = 80g
C.4	modern white tile x9 = 488g, modern orange glazed tile x5 = 212g, tile x6 = 391g, fragment of drain = 95g, CBM x4 = 60g	clear container glass x7 = 73g, clear window glass x2 = 8g, small glass ball = 8g, green bottle glass x1 = 6g	lumps of iron $x1 = 663g$, large iron hoop = 111g, iron hand drill? = 532g, iron nails $x 10 = 92g$, iron bolt $x1 = 256g$, scrap iron x6 = 251g, metal bracket =7g	coal x8 = 54g	button = <1g
C.5	tile x4 = 173g, CBM x5 = 78g	clear container glass x2 = 56g, clear window glass x1 = 13g, dark green bottle glass x2 = 14g	iron nails x6 = 70g, scrap metal x5 = 293g	coal x3 = 9g	snail shell fragments x2 =<1g
C.6	clay pipe stem x3 = 7g		scrap metal x2 = 33g		

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM x6 = 51g	clear container glass x2 = 5g	iron nail x1 = 25g	coal x2 =3g	button =2g
C. 2	CBM x12 = 114g, clay pipe stem x1 = 3g		slag x2 = 12g, scrap iron x1 = 13g	coal x13 = 20g, slate x1 = 2g, slate pencil x1 = 1g	oyster shell x1 = 1g, button x1 = <1g
C.3				coal x16 =29g	
C.4	CBM x4 = 41g	green bottle glass x1 = 2g	slag x1 = 8g, iron nails x2 = 6g	coal x4 = 13g	
C.5			iron nail =2g		

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM x7 = 55g	clear container glass x1 = 2g, clear window glass x2 = 3g	iron nail x1 = 4g	coal x4 = 3g	yellow plastic clothes peg = 7g, mortar x3 = 18g
C. 2	CBM x 4 = 19g	orange bottle glass $x1 = 6g$, clear container glass $x1 = <1g$	iron nails x1 = 7g, scrap iron x1 = 24g	coal x2 = 2g, slate x2 = 2g	green plastic pencil sharpener = 8g, breeze block fragment x1 = 11g





C.3	$\begin{array}{l} \text{CBM x8} = 83\text{g},\\ \text{clay pipe stem}\\ \text{x1} = 5\text{g} \end{array}$	clear window glass x1 = <1g	iron nails x2 = 12g	coal x2 = 9g, slate x1 = <1g, slate pencil x1 = 2g	oyster shell x1 = 4g, snail shells x52 = 255g
C.4	CBM x2 = 55g		iron nails x1 = 8g		snail shells x21 = 112g
C.5	CBM x1 = 174g	clear rim of glass bottle = 5g			snail shell fragment x1 = <1g
C.6	modern tile x1 = 11g	clear container glass x1 = 3g			

12.2.2 2008 Test Pit Finds

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1					snail shell =<1g
C. 2	flat red CBM fragments x1 = 13g	clear container glass x2 = <1g		coal x3 = 18g	snail shell x2 = 3g
C.3	red CBM fragments x2 = 8g			coal x1 = <1g	snail shells x3 = <1g
C.6	flat red tile fragments x1 = 29g		iron nails x1 = 4g	coal x1 = 3g	

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x14 = 417, flat red tile fragments x6 = 155g, curved red (roof?) tile x1 = 50g, clay pipe stem x1 = 2g, modern red CBM fragments x2 = 146g, modern red glazed tile x1 = 10g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x4 = 74g, dirty yellow tile? fragments x1 17g, curved modern dirty yellow drain tile x1 = 62g	green bottle glass x10 = 50g, clear container glass x14 = 58g, clear window glass x17 = 39g	iron nails x4 = 34g, metal fork (no handle) = 11g, oval flat metal disc with large oval hole in the centre (use unknown) = 4g, metal hook = 16g, slag x1 =37g	slate x7 = 82g	modern flat concrete? tile x3 = 122g





C. 2	clay pipe stem x1 = 2g, red CBM fragments x3 = 15g, flat red tile fragments x1 = 41g	green bottle glass x3 = 12g, clear container glass x1 = 3g, clear window glass x6 = 24g, orange bottle glass x1 = 4g	iron nails x1 = 4g	coal x3 = 10g	
C.3	clay pipe stem x1 =4g, modern flat red tile with writing, also evidence of burning = 62g, large flat red (floor?) tile x1 = 292g (with remnants of mortar), modern flat red tile fragments x1 =20g, red CBM fragments x2 = 71g	clear container glass x2 = 21g, clear window glass x1 = 5g	modern nails x2 = 15g, flat plate of scrap metal (use unknown) = 59g, slag x1 = 20g, iron nails x1 = 2g		modern flat concrete? tile x1 =102g
C.4	modern flat red tile fragments x1 = 49g, clay pipe stem x7 = 13g	green bottle glass x2 =14g	iron nails x4 = 77g	slate x3 = 80g, coal x3 = 5g	oyster shell x1 = 3g
C.5	clay pipe stem x4 = 5g	clear window glass x1 =2g, clear container glass x1 = 8g		coal x1 =1 g	oyster shell x1 =<1g

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	modern orange/grey CBM fragment x1 = 17g, red CBM fragments x2 = 2g		iron nails x2 =29g	coal x11 = 19g	
C. 2	clay pipe stem x1 = 1g, red CBM fragments x3 = 23g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x2 = 10g			coal x2 = 3g	
C.3	clay pipe stem $x1 = 2g$, modern flat red tile fragment x1 = 32g, red CBM fragments x1 = 8g	clear window glass x1 = 3g, clear container glass x4 = 10g	iron nails x2 = 23g, lump of iron x1 = 3g	coal x7 = 12g, slate x1 = <1g	blue plastic x1 = 1g
C.4			lump of iron x1 = 14g	coal x3 = 4g	

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	modern red CBM fragments x2 = 11g	clear container glass x3 = 29g	slag x3 = 8g, metal screw cap for bottle = 3g, scrap metal (lead?) = 4g, iron nails x1 = 3g	coal x15 = 22g	snail shells x2 = <1g, clunch = 4g
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x2 = 27g, modern red CBM fragments x3 = 10g, grey flat roof tile (with hole) x1 =67g		iron nails x3 = 20g, silver foil metal bottle cap = <1g, slag x1 = 9g	coal x7 = 16g	
C.3		clear container glass x1 = <1g		coal x1 = 1g	





Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x2 = 19g, modern flat grey tile fragment x1 = 2g			coal x6 = 5g	concrete x1 = 18g
C. 2	clay pipe stem x3 = 6g, red CBM fragments x4 = 5g, modern flat grey tile fragments x2 = 4g, flat red tile fragments x1 = 12g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x3 = 5g	clear window glass x1 = <1g	iron nails x3 = 9g, scrap iron x2 = 4g	slate x1 = 10g, coal x2 = 2g	oyster shell x1 = 4g
C.3				coal x1 = 2g	mortar? =<1g

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat red tile fragments x7 = 159g (possible floor – as some have remnants of mortar), flat red roof tile fragments (with hole) x1 = 21g, red CBM fragments x35 = 224g, modern red flat tile fragments x1 = 16g, clay pipe stem x1 = 2g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x8 = 75g	green bottle glass x1 = 2g, clear container glass x2 = 4g	slag x1 = 15g, iron nails x3 = 7g	coal x9 = 53g, flat lava? stone x3 = 10g, slate x1 = 5g	concrete x1 =20g, oyster shell x1 = 2g
C. 2	flat red tile fragments $x6 = 256g$ (some with remnants of mortar), clay pipe stem x1= 1g, part of white china figurine (cockerel?) = 2g, red CBM fragments x4 = 24g, red/grey flat tile fragments x1 = 34g	green bottle glass x2 = 22g, clear container glass x2 = 6g	iron nails x2 = 20g	coal x2 = 7g, slate x1 = 7g	lump of tarmac = 233g
C.4	flat red tile fragments x2 = 60g, red brick fragments x1 = 162g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x1 = 6g	clear container glass x1 = 21g, green bottle glass x1 = 10g	iron nails x1 = 4g		oyster shell x1 =3g
C.5					oyster shell x1 = 6g, mussel shell x2 = 5g

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments $x2 = 14g$, flat red tile fragments $x1 = 31g$ (with mortar), slightly curved grey modern tile fragment $x1$ = 5g			slate x12 = 364g	blue plastic biro pen top = 1g
C. 2	red CBM fragments $x9 =$ 267g, flat red tile fragments $x3$ = 163g, pink CBM fragment $x1$ = 58g, modern light red tile fragment $x2 =$ 114g, modern flat grey tile fragment $x3 =$ 77g	clear window glass x2 = 9g, clear container glass x1 = 5g	iron nails x1 = 14g, scrap iron x1 = 7g, modern nail x1 = 2g	slate x15 = 215g, coal x4 = 9g	





C.3	flat red tile fragments x2 = 190g, flat red roof tile fragment (with hole) x1 = 41g, black glazed slightly curved pink (tile?) fragment = 70g, black glazed red brick fragment = 1297g (105x108x60mm)		modern metal wire = 26g, iron rod x1 = 38g, iron nails x2 = 19g		concrete x2 = 263g
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Test Pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile fragments x1 =22g, clay pipe bowl fragments x1 =2g, red CBM fragments x28 = 75g, clay pipe stem x3 = 10g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x2 =3g	clear window glass x5 = 4g, clear container glass x3 = 4g, green bottle glass x2 = 17g	iron nails x3 = 15g, slag x3 = 86g	coal x30 = 21g	clunch x3 =14
C. 2	red CBM fragments x143 = 697g, flat red tile fragments x8 = 115g (2 with mortar remnants), dirty yellow CBM fragments x11 = 106g, clay pipe stem x6 = 11g	clear container glass x11 = 24g, clear window glass x5 = 2g, green bottle glass x2 = 5g	iron nails x6 = 17g, end of a shotgun cartridge = 2g, scrap iron x1 =11g	coal x256 = 149g, slate x2 = 5g	
C.3	flat red tile fragments x 11 = 198g (2 with remnants of mortar), red CBM fragments x54 = 326g, curved red roof tile fragments x3 = 143g, pale red/orange brick fragment x1 = 100g				clunch x1 = 2g
C.4	flat red tile fragments x 32 = 1078g (some with remnants of mortar), flat red roof tile fragments (with holes) x2 = 71g, red CBM fragments x74 = 555g, yellow/grey CBM fragments x1 = 30g, clay pipe stem x4 = 6g	green bottle glass x3 = 47g, clear window glass x3 = 2g	iron nails x6 = 38g	coal x12 = 8g	clunch x12 = 30g
C.5	flat red tile fragments x49 = 1519g (with mortar remnants), flat red roof tile fragments (with hole) x6 = 204g, red CBM fragments x19 = 76g, clay pipe stem x3 = 17g, dark red flat tile with black glaze remnants x2 = 128g		iron nails x2 = 26g	coal x1 = <1g	oyster shell x1 = 23g
C.6	flat red tile fragments x8 = 154g, red CBM fragments x2 = 4g		lumps iron x3 = 7g	coal x2 = <1g	plastic? tusk shaped object = 17g

Test Pit 9	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat red tile fragments x3 = 69g, red CBM fragments x9 = 12g, modern red brick fragments x1 = 114g	clear container glass x2 = 4g	slag x2 = 38g, scrap iron x1 = 2g, iron nail x2 =6g	coal x28 = 66g, slate x1 =<1g	mortar? x1 =1g, black plastic button =<1g
C. 2	modern red brick fragment x1 = 113g, flat red tile fragments x2 = 33g, red CBM fragments x11 = 54g, modern flat red and grey tile x1 = 39g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x2 = 9g, clay pipe stem x1 = 2g	clear container glass x1 = 1g	slag x1 = 12g, metal button = <1g	coal x15 = 37g, slate x2 = 9g	concrete x1 =24g





C.3	modern slightly curved red (roof?) tile x1 = 40g, red CBM fragments x6 = 27g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x1 = 20g	clear window glass x1 = 2g	iron nails x1 = 4g	slate x1 = 9g, coal x6 = 14g	
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Test Pit 10	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1		light green bottle glass x2 = 2g	iron nails with a square head $x16 = 125g$, iron nails with a round head $x5 = 67g$, iron nails $x17 = 71g$		modern grey flooring x2 = <1g
C. 2	clay pipe stem x1 = 1g, flat red tile fragments x2 = 42g (1 with remnants of mortar), modern flat grey tile fragments x1 = 5g, dirty yellow brick fragment x1 = 169g, red CBM fragments x9 =64g	light green bottle glass x8 = 16g, clear container glass x2 = 2g (1 is flaky and degraded)	iron nails x4 = 22g	slate x21 = 213g	
C.3	red CBM fragments x6 = 18g, clay pipe stem x1 = <1g		long curving iron nail x1 = 24g,iron nails x1 = 2g	slate x12 = 134g	
C.4	flat red tile fragments x2 = 63g, red CBM fragments x2 = 6g		bent flat iron 'nail' x1 = 3g	slate x9 = 104g	

Test Pit 11	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x26 = 129g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x16 = 89g, clay pipe stem x3 = 4g, part of a china object x2 = <1g, modern grey tile x1 = 5g	clear container glass x5 = 43g, clear window glass x5 = 16g	coin '1/2 penny' dated 1971 = 2g, modern nails x3 = 6g, large iron nail = 48g, metal button cap = <1g, slag x1 = 3g, iron nails x11 = 55g, metal screw x1 = 5g, metal hinges x2 = 4g, thin iron strip - rounded point at one end and a hoop at the other = 48g, modern scrap metal = 13g, scrap iron x3 = 28g	slate x35 = 74g, coal x67 = 83g, lava? stone x2 = 2g	concrete $x6 = 84g$, green plastic bottle screw cap (with nozzle) = 7g, biro nib = <1g, grey plastic $x2 = <1g$, clear plastic wrapper x1 = <1g, white plastic cap = <1g, polystyrene = <1g, brown plastic x1 = <1g




C. 2	clay pipe stem x4 = 5g, clay pipe bowl fragment x1 = <1g, red CBM fragments x37 = 119g, flat red tile fragments x2 = 67g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x8 32g	clear container glass $x9 = 11g$, clear window glass $x8 = 20g$, green bottle glass $x1 = 1g$, blue bottle glass x1 = <1g	iron nails x25 = 96g, part of an iron horseshoe? = 9g, metal cover over wires = 15g, ornate bracket = 8g, metal bracket = 5g, scrap iron x7 = 33g, slag x2 = 8g	slate x28 = 44g, coal x135 = 189g	oyster shell x3 = 6g, flat concrete? fragments x2 = 130g, blue plastic in the shape of an 'A' x1 = <1g, modern string = <1g, melted lump of blue plastic = 2g
C.3	red CBM fragments x17 = 106g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x5 = 38g, clay pipe stem x2 = 3g, clay pipe bowl fragments x1 =3g	green bottle glass x3 = 8g, clear window glass x4 = 7g, clear container glass x7 = 16g	iron nails x22 = 226g, iron nail bent into a hook (an elongated horseshoe shape) = 40g, slag x1 = 11g	coal x310 = 346g, slate pencil x1 = 2g, slate x6 = 14g	concrete x1 = 42g, mortar x5 = 21g, snail shell x1 = <1g
C.4	flat red tile fragments x4 = 124g, red CBM fragments $x31 =$ 367g, dirty yellow CBM fragments $x9 =$ 144g, clay pipe stem x6 = 10g	clear container glass x6 = 14g, clear window glass x1 = <1g	iron nails x11 = 97g, part of a horseshoe = 22g, lumps iron x6 = 75g	coal x28 = 97g, slate x1 =<1g	oyster shell x1= 9g, mussel shell x1 = 2g
C.5	red CBM fragments x79 = 828g, red brick fragment x1 = 158g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x6 = 105g, clay pipe stem x4 = 4g	clear container glass x1 = 2g	lumps of iron x2 = 20g, iron nails x6 = 40g	coal x17 = 53g, slate x5 = 6g	bone/wood button = <1g
C.6	red CBM fragments x36 = 290g, clay pipe stem x2 = 4g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x5 = 74g	clear window glass x2 = 1g	iron nails x2 = 10g, lumps of iron x3 = 5g	coal x20 = 40g, slate x5 =13g	
C.7	red CBM fragments x13 = 71g, clay pipe stem x1 = 2g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x1 = 35g	clear container glass x1 = 10g	iron nails x3 = 13g	coal x3 = 3g	yellow mortar x1 = 7g

Test Pit 12	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x23 = 453g (some with mortar remnants), red CBM fragments x37 = 384g, red brick fragments x1 = 214g, clay pipe stem x2= 5g, clay pipe bowl fragments x1 = 2g	clear window glass x21 = 0g		coal x3 = 12g	oyster shell x1 = 1g
C.3	flat red tile fragments x8 = 242g, red CBM fragments x14 = 139g		iron nails x1 = 15g, lump of unidentified metal x1 = 3g		
C.4	flat red tile fragments x12 = 459g, red CBM fragments x7 = 101g				





C.5	flat red tile fragments x35 = 1594g (some with mortar remnants), flat red roof tile fragments (with holes) x4 = 233g, red CBM fragments x21 = 347g, clay pipe stem x2 = 9g	light green bottle glass x1 = 2g		oyster shell x1 = 4g
C.6	flat red tile fragments x16 = 861g (some with mortar remnants), flat red roof tile fragments (with hole) x1 = 109g, red CBM fragments x5 = 146g, blackened CBM fragments (burnt?) x1 = 28g	flat purple glass fragments x1 = <1g, clear window glass x2 = <1g	lump scrap iron x1 = 10g	
C.7	flat red tile fragments x2= 69g, flat red roof tile fragments (with hole) x2 = 64g, red CBM fragments x7 = 31g		lump unidentified iron x2 = 6g	clunch? x1 = 2g
C.8	flat red tile fragments x4 = 419g, blackened? CBM fragments x1 = 27g			

Test Pit 13	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat red tile fragments $x12 = 813g$ (some with mortar), red CBM fragments $x10 = 257g$ (some with remnants of mortar), dirty yellow CBM fragments $x6 = 320g$, fragment of modern drain $x1 = 46g$	clear container glass x3 = 13g	iron nails x12 = 72g, spanner = 87g, metal knife? = 46g, scrap metal x3 = 13g	coal x18 = 31g	lump of tarmac = 84g, concrete x5 = 199g, clunch (and plaster?) x4 = 139g
C. 2	red CBM fragments x28 = 937g, flat red tile fragments x6 = 391g, flat red roof tile x6 = 391g, flat red roof tile fragments (with hole) x1 = 19g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x8 = 319g (with white plaster attached), dirty yellow flat brick fragment x1 = 369g, (95x90.25mm), dirty yellow CBM fragments x6 = 81g, fragments of modern drain x1 = 29g	clear window glass x6 = 21g, clear container glass x1 = 5g, light green glass fragment x1 = <1g	slag x1 = 20g, part of a horseshoe = 37g, scrap iron x12 = 52g, , iron nails x40 = 198g, L shaped metal bolt x1 = 117g, small thin flat metal disc with hole through centre = 2g	coal x21 = 160g, slate x2 =15g	concrete x4 = 443g





C.3	curving red roof tile $x^2 = 434g$, red CBM fragments $x^{39} = 1359g$, flat red tile fragments $x^8 = 509g$, flat red tile fragments $x^8 = 509g$, dirty yellow CBM fragments $x^{10} = 653g$, clay pipe stem $x^1 = 1g$, flat modern roof tile fragment $x^1 = 305g$, flat red roof tile fragment (with hole) x^1 = 39g	clear window glass x26 = 293g, clear container glass x1= 4g	unidentified modern rounded metal and plastic component = 22g, iron nails x10 = 64g, modern nails x2 = 14g, L shaped iron nail = 97g, long straight iron rod = 60g, flat sheet scrap metal = 24g, scrunched metal 'foil' = 1g, flat metal disc with hole through centre = 2g, modern metal pin =3g	coal x9 = 72g	concrete x8 = 453g, clunch x3 = 126g
C.4	flat red tile fragments $x11 = 1115g$, red CBM fragments $x20 = 922g$, curved red roof tile fragments $x2 =$ 188g, clay pipe bowl fragment $x1 =$ 4g, dirty yellow CBM fragments $x5$ = 606g, dirty yellow flat tile fragments $x1 = 124g$, clay pipe stem $x1 = 2g$	clear window glass x8 = 51g, green bottle glass x3 = 19g	metal ring = 16g (55mm diameter), iron nails x10 = 80g	coal x1 = 5g	concrete x1 = 399g
C.5	flat red tile fragments x4 = 165g, red CBM fragments x15 = 162g, clay pipe stem x1 = 2g		iron nails x1 = 9g	coal x8 = 17g, slate x1 = 30g	snail shell x1 = 9g, unidentified black plastic object = 4g
C.6				coal x1 = 1g	snail shell x1 = 7g
C.7				coal x2 = 3g	

Test Pit 14	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C.4	modern CBM fragments x4 = 53g, red CBM fragments x6 = 29g, clay pipe stem x1 = <1g	clear container glass x2 = 2g, clear window glass x4 = 12g	modern nails x2 = 21g, metal fixing plate = 21g, iron nails x15 = 29g, slag x4 =20g	coal x43 = 98g	thin white plastic disc = <1g
C.5	red CBM fragments x3 = 14g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x9 = 20g	clear container glass x1 = 1g	iron nails x7 = 17g, unidentified metal modern object x1 = 3g, slag x4 = 35g	coal x14 = 9g	
C.6	red tile fragment x1 = 14g (not handmade), red CBM fragments x5 = 14g, modern white tile x1 = 2g	clear window glass x1 = <1g	scrap iron x1 = 5g, thin iron nails x1 = <1g	coal x4 = 3g	tiny snail shell x1 = <1g, concrete x2 = 48g
C.7	red CBM fragments x5 =12g				





Test Pit 15	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x6 = 10g	green container glass x1 = <1g	modern twisted interconnecting metal wire =4g, iron nails x1 = 7g, slag x1 = 50g	coal x4 = 4g	green plastic cap x1 = <1g, green plastic fragment x1 =<1g, white half of a plastic hoop = <1g, lead from modern pencil = <1g
C. 2	clear window glass x2 = 13g, clear container glass x1 = 2g, red CBM fragments x8 = 89g	green glass x1 = 1g	vitrified material? = 6g, iron nails x12 = 35g, modern nails x3 = 11g, scrap iron x2 = 8g, slag? x1 = 10g	coal x31 = 106g	mussel shell x1 = 1g, fragment of pink plastic comb = <1g, oyster shell x1 = 3g, concrete x2 = 25g
C.3	red CBM fragments x37 = 167g, modern blue thick tile x1 = 8g, flat red tile fragments (one with mortar remnants) x3 = 183g	clear container glass x3 = 13g, green bottle glass x2 = 4g, dark green bottle glass x1 = 2g	modern metal wire x1 = 1g, metal disc/button = 5g, metal folded pins x2 = 1g, metal plate fixing = 5g, iron nails x25 = 87g, folded piece of aluminium = 2g, slag? x3 = 54g	coal x48 = 116g, slate x1 = 10g	concrete x6 = 10g
C.5	red brick fragment x1 = 293g, yellow CBM fragments x3 = 17g, red CBM fragments x x2 = 3g, thick flat red tile x1 = 27g	light green bottle glass x1 = <1g	iron nails x1 = 9g	coal x2 = 1g	





C.6	red brick fragments x9 = 1210g, flat red tile fragments (floor and roof) x9 = 653g, flat red tile with hole x1 = 50g, pale red/orange brick fragments x8 = 2006g, yellow brick fragments x2 = 538g, red CBM fragments x77 = 1003g, yellow tile fragments x1 = 157g	clear container glass x1 = 4g	modern metal twisted wire x1 = 10g, iron nails x4 = 21g	coal x6 = 105g	
C.7	red brick fragments x1 = 889g (100x100x60mm), red brick fragments x3 = 486g, very thick red floor tiles x2 = 391g, flat red tile fragments x 32 = 1627g (some are roof as holes are evident), red CBM fragments x46 = 487g, brown roof tile fragment with hole x1 = 90g, light grey brick fragment x1 = 53g	clear container glass x2 = 11g	scrap metal x5 = 37g	large irregular unworke d stone x1 = 487g, coal x4 = 13g	
C.8	flat red tile fragments x22 = 826g (some roof), slightly curved red tile fragment x1 = 235g, red CBM fragments x27 = 278g		iron nails x3 = 25g	coal x3 = 14g	oyster shell x2 = 12g, snail shell x1 = 6g, mussel shell x2 = 4g

Test Pit 16	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 2	clay pipe stem x2 = 2g, modern tile x1 = 10g, red CBM fragments x1 = 15g	clear container glass x1 = 2g	iron nails x3 = 18g, iron hinge (3 holes present) = 47g		modern tarmac fragments x3 = 214g
C.3	red CBM fragments x2 = 21g, yellow CBM fragments x1 = 5g	clear window glass x3 = 10g, light green bottle glass x1 = 3g, clear container glass x1 = 7g	iron nails x2 = 12g	white marble = 6g, slate x1 = 6g	pink melted plastic = 4g

Test Pit 17	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 2	modern grey tile x3 = 32g				
C.3		clear window glass x1 = <1g	iron nails x1 = 4g, metal disc (bent out of shape) = 2g	coal x4 = 4g	
C.4	red CBM fragments x10 = 103g iron nails x1 = 2g				
C.6			iron nails x1 = 6g		





Test Pit 18	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C.4	red tile fragments x8 = 193g, red CBM fragments x1 = 3g				oyster shell x1 = 3g
C.6			iron nail x1 = 4g		

Test Pit 19	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x5 = 13g	clear container glass x2 = 4g, clear window glass x2 = 2g		coal x61 = 66g, slate x2 = 2g	snail shell fragment x1 = <1g
C. 2	red CBM fragments x9 = 41g	clear window glass x2 = 3g, orange bottle glass x1 = 7g	iron nails x2 = 12g, slag x3 = 42g	coal x10 = 16g	oyster shell x1 = 12g
C.3	red CBM fragments x3 = 11g, clay pipe bowl fragment x1 = <1g, flat red tile fragments x3 = 111g (one with white mortar)	clear container glass x1 = 10g	iron nails x1 = 17g, silver lid tin can = 3g	coal x6 = 9g	concrete x1 =21g
C.4	flat red tile fragments $x3 = 95g$ (floor?), flat red tile $x1 = 29g$ (flat, hole would suggest roof but also remnants of mortar present), red CBM fragments x4 = 17g			slate x1 = <1g, coal x1 = <1g	oyster shell x1 = 1g, tiny snail shell x1 = <1g
C.5	red CBM fragments x1 = 4g		unknown iron ring object = 15g		

TestCeramicPit 20(excluding pottery)Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
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C. 1	, red CBM fragments x5 = 11g			coal x10 = 11g, shaped stone =26g	small piece of grey plastic x1 =1g, mortar x3 = 11g
C. 2	modern brick fragments x4 = 705g, red CBM fragments x23 = 367g, modern red tile x1 = 10g	clear window glass x3 = 5g, clear container glass x22 = 135g, light green bottle glass x1 = 2g, dark green bottle glass x1 = 2g	scrap metal x2 = 17g, iron nails x7 = 22g, a metal ring =12g	coal x6 = 25g	tarmac x4 = 354g, chalky mortar x8 = 109g, concrete x2 = 29g
C.3	modern brick fragments x2 = 186g, red CBM fragments x9 = 90g, red brick fragments x1 = 325g	orange bottle glass x1 = 7g, green bottle glass x6 = 18g,clear container glass x21 = 79g, blue bottle glass x1 = <1g, clear window glass x3 =2g	metal wire x3 = 17g, scrap iron x12 = 47g, end of a shotgun cartridge = 4g	coal x1 = 6g, slate x2 = 30g	fragments of tarmac x3 =70g
C.4	red CBM fragments x1 = 39g	clear container glass x5 = 39g, light green bottle glass x1 = 2g	iron bolt x1 = 48g		concrete x2 = 544g

Test Pit 21	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x15 = 238g, modern brick fragment x1 = 200g	clear container glass x4 = 12g, light green bottle glass x3 = 24g	iron nails x3 = 5g, scrap metal x1 = 4g	coal x57 = 106g	concrete x5 = 132g, tarmac fragments? x1 = 57g
C. 2	modern tile x2 = 99g, red CBM fragments x21 = 87g, modern CBM fragments x2 = 154g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x 3 = 32g	clear container glass x8 = 20g, dark green bottle glass x1 = 2g	modern twisted metal wire = 22g, scrap iron x2 = 4g, slag x5 =92g, iron nails x3 =20g	coal x43 = 97g	concrete x1 = 86g
C.3	dirty yellow CBM fragments x7 = 86g, fragment of red brick with remnants of green glaze? on one side = 68g, red 'corrugated' effect tile x2 = 8g, red CBM fragments x9 = 26g	clear container glass x10 = 84g	metal wire x1 = 4g, scrap iron x7 = 40g, iron nails x2 = 11g, slag x3 = 12g	coal x31= 107g, slate x1 = 2g	
C.4	yellow CBM fragments with corrugated effect x5 = 28g, red CBM fragments x1 = 9g	clear container glass x2 = 57g, clear container glass x1 = 2g	scrap iron x1 = 62g, iron nails x3 = 4g	coal x4 = 5g, grey stone tile x1 = 245g	twisted thin wire covered in blue plastic x3 = <1g





C.5	yellow curved tile fragments x2 = 86g, yellow CBM fragments x4 = 41g, red CBM fragments x8 = 41g, clay pipe stem x1 = <1g	clear container glass x8 = 11g, light green bottle glass x1 = 2g	iron nails x4 = 9g, scrap iron x4 = 34g	coal x26 = 51g	oyster shell x1 = 2g, tarmac fragments x3 = 12g
C.6	red flat tile fragments x4 = 110g (some with remnants of mortar), red CBM fragments x7 = 31g	clear window glass x1 = 2g, clear container glass x1 = 2g	iron nails x1 = 12g, slag x1 = 3g	coal x7 = 64g	
C.7		clear window glass x1 =2g			

Test Pit 22	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1-2	flat red tile fragments x6 = 143g, red CBM fragments x21 = 99g, modern white glazed tile x2 =4g	clear container glass x7 = 23g, clear window glass x9 = 24g, dark green bottle glass x1 = 16g	iron nails x5 = 18g, end of shotgun cartridge x1 = 5g, triangular flat metal plate (use unknown) = 6g, metal button =2g, unidentified metal fixing = 2g scrap iron x3 =80g	coal x12 = 42g	concrete x6 = 147g,fragment of cream curving plastic = 3g
C.3	red CBM fragments x8 = 59g	clear window glass x2 = 3g	slag x6 = 72g, large iron bolt x1 = 34g, scrap iron x3 = 13g	coal x2 = 9g	
C.4	red CBM fragments x6 = 44g, yellow CBM fragments x2 = 36g	clear container glass x1 = 6g	small iron tack x1 = 1g, scrap iron x5 = 21g, bent iron nails x1 = 7g	coal x3 = 5g	
C.5	red tile fragments x1 =19g (hole evident), red CBM fragments x4 = 21g, yellow CBM fragment x2 = 46g		small round unidentified metal object = <1g	coal x2 =4g	
C.6	red flat tile fragments x3 = 71g, red CBM fragments x3 = 29g, flat red/grey tile (likely floor tile as faint striations on one side and remnants of glaze? on the other) = 65g, yellow CBM fragment x1 = 2g				





C.20	flat red tile x1 = 3g, red CBM fragments x1 = 0g	clear window glass x1 = <1g	slag/vitrified material = 15g	lava quern stone x9 = 471g	
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Test Pit 23	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 2	red CBM fragments x6 = 59g, clay pipe stem x1 = 2g	clear window glass x6 = 11g, clear container glass x1 = 6g	iron nails x2 = 4g, metal spring from peg = 3g, unidentified strip of metal =2g, slag x1 = 4g	slate x4 = 37g, coal x7 = 39g	
C.3	red tile fragments x4 = 66g, clay pipe stem x1 = 1g		large thick iron bolt with flattened folder overhead = 26g	coal x3 = 10g, slate x2 = 2g	tiny snail shell x1 = <1g
C.5					snail shell x1 =<1g

12.2.3 2009 Test Pit Finds

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x3 = 91g, red CBM fragments x4 = 15g		six pence coin dated 1933 = 3g, iron nails x1 = 5g	coal x2 =<1g	
C.3	flat red tile fragments x34 = 786g, red CBM fragments x34 = 158g, modern flat red tile fragments x1 = 13g, yellow/orange flat tile (with hole) = 27g, clay pipe stem x1= 3g		iron nails x3 = 16g		
C.4	flat red tile fragments x23 = 682g, red CBM fragments x14 = 93g	degraded green bottle glass x1 = <1g	metal wire =2g, iron nails x1 = 2g		
C.5	flat red tile fragments x16 = 521g, red CBM fragments x16= 56g				
C.6	red CBM fragments x2 =2g				
C.20	flat red tile fragments x4 = 103g, red CBM fragments x2 = 5g				

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
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C. 1	flat red tile fragments x5 = 98g, red CBM fragments x7 = 55g		iron nails x2 = 16	coal x3 = 10g	
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x11 = 438g (2 with holes), red CBM fragments x16 = 107g, clay pipe bowl fragments x1 = 1g, pink/yellow flat tile fragments x2 = 22g, clay pipe stem x4 = 8g	clear window glass x5 = 3g, green bottle glass x3 = 9g, clear container glass x1 = 27g	iron nails x5 = 31g	coal x3 = 18g	
C.3	flat red tile fragments x11 = 179g, red CBM fragments x5 = 19g, clay pipe stem x1 – 3g	clear window glass x2 = 3g, green bottle glass x1 =5g	slag x1 =27g, iron nails x3 = 22g, iron bolts x2 = 40g	coal x6 =6g	mortar x4 = 6g
C.4	flat red tile fragments x25 = 753g (2 with holes, some with mortar), red CBM fragments x18 = 118g,clay pipe stem x1 =<1g		iron nails x1 =2g, lumps of iron x1 =5g		concrete x2 = 17g, mortar x1 =35g
C.5	red brick = 2000g + (220x100x60mm) – blackened on one side, flat red tile fragments x25 = 1279g, curved red tile fragments x2 = 228g, red CBM fragments x7 = 63g, brick fragments x1 = 1790g (130x100x65mm) – blackened along one edge		iron nails x2 = 10g, lump iron x1 = 35g		oyster shell x1 = 8g
C.6	flat red roof tile (with holes and mortar) x3 = 195g, flat red tile fragments x8 = 359g, iron nails x1 = 7g, red CBM fragments x22 = 1718g, red brick fragment =1574g (150x100x60mm), clay pipe stem x1 =6g		iron nails x1 = 7g	large stone = 1447g – used in building, shaped with remnants of mortar.	mortar x1 = 8g

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1		clear window glass x1 = <1g	thin iron nail x1 = 2g	slate x2 = <1g, coal x1 = <1g	concrete x2 = 26g, asbestos x1 = 6g
C. 2	red CBM fragments x4 = 15g	degraded green bottle glass x1 = <1g, clear window glass x1 = <1g, clear container glass x1 = <1g	one penny coin dated 1971 = 4g, iron nails x1 = 2g, small modern screw = 0g	coal x4 = 5g	asbestos x6 = 43g, snail shell x2 = 2g, plastic plant tag = <1g
C.3	dirty yellow CBM fragments x2 = 5g, red CBM fragments x5 = 10g	clear container glass x3 =5g		slate x1 = 11g, coal x1 =5g	snail shells x2 = 3g, plastic plant tag = <1g, concrete x1 = 34g
C.4	flat red tile fragments x5 = 60g		scrap iron x4 =27g		snail shell x1 = <1g
C.7					snail shells x8 =4g

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	dirty yellow flat tile fragment x2 = 26g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x3 = 11g, red CBM fragments x7 = 20g	degraded green bottle glass x1 =3g, clear container glass x1 = <1g, clear window glass x1 =1g	slag/vitrified material x3= 7g, iron nails x2 = 9g	coal x52 = 77g, slate x1 =<1g	concrete x2= 13g, snail shells x3 = 3g





C. 2	flat red tile fragments x1 = 87g, pink/yellow curved tile fragments x5 = 89g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x3 = 11g, red CBM fragments x11 = 100g	clear container glass x2 = 23g, green bottle glass x2 = 6g	iron nails x11 = 56g, flat plate iron = 6g, iron bolts x2 =55g, vitrified material/slag? x2 = 10g	coal x58 = 74g, sharpened slate into point = 2g, slate x1 = 7g	concrete x1 = 10g
C.3	flat red tile fragments x1 = 30g, red CBM fragments x5 = 8g, pink CBM fragments x3 = 6g	pink glass x1 = 1g	iron nails x2 = 9g	coal x6 = 11g	concrete x2 = 30g, snail shell x1 = 1g
C.4	flat red tile fragments x2 = 89g		iron nails x1 = 3g		oyster shell fragments x4 = 9g

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x3 = 11g flat red tile fragments x2 = 20g		metal rod, curved round at both ends = 80g, iron nails x2 = 6g	coal x17 = 34g	
C. 2	flat red tile fragments $x^2 = 46g$, red CBM fragments $x^{10} = 136g$	clear window glass x1= 1g, clear container glass x2 = 2g	iron nails x7 = 42g, scrap metal x4 = 12g, iron bolt x1 = 68g	coal x25 = 43g	concrete x1 =14g, mussel shell fragments x1 = <1g, mortar x2 = 12g, white Perspex x1 = 4g
C.3	red CBM fragments x2 = 4g		iron nails x4 = 17g, scrap iron x1 =<1g		oyster shell fragments x1 = 2g, snail shell x1 = <1g
C.4	red CBM fragments x1 = 3g		iron nails x2 =10g, scrap iron x2 = 5g	coal x1 =3g	oyster shell fragments x3 = 2g
C.5			iron nails x1 =3g		

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat red tile fragments x5 = 122g (1 with hole), red CBM fragments x7 = 36g		iron nails x1 =5g	coal x1 =<1g	
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x19 = 417g, red CBM fragments x23 = 40g			coal x2 = 2g	oyster shell x1 = 1g
C.3	flat red tile fragments x10 = 163g, red CBM fragments x12 = 53g				mussel shell fragments x1 =<1g
C.4	red CBM fragments x8 = 31g				mussel shell fragments x2 = 2g
C.20	red CBM fragments x8 = 13g	degraded green bottle glass x11 =	iron nails x1 =2g		





97g

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat red tile fragments x11 = 193g, red CBM fragments x13 = 183g, pinky/orange curved tile fragments x1= 14g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x5 = 108g, clay pipe stem x1 =<1g		iron nails x1 =3g	slate x4 = 8g	concrete x1 =20g
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x14 = 285g, red CBM fragments x22 = 103g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x6 = 30g, orange CBM fragments x4 = 45g, glazed tile x1 = 8g, slightly curved tile fragments x1 = 9g, flat red tile fragments x2 =48g		iron nails x5 = 35g, scrap iron x1 = 1g	slate x1 = 8g, coal x3 = 4g	
C.3	flat red tile fragments x34 = 808g, red CBM fragments x26 = 215g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x34 = 434g, painted tile fragment x1 = 10g, orange modern drain fragments x2 = 55g, clay pipe stem x2 =2g	clear container glass x4 = 16g	L shaped iron bolt = 182g, slag x4 = 130g, iron nails x1 = 2g	slate x13 = 56g, coal x2 -2g	oyster shell x1 = 4g
C.4	flat red tile fragments x27 = 721g, clay pipe stem x2 = 6g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x6 = 116g, red CBM fragments x5= 28g	green bottle glass x4 = 46g	iron nails x1 = 5g	coal x1= <1g	oyster shell x1 = 1g
C.5	flat red tile fragments x13 = 445g, red CBM fragments x5 = 87g, clay pipe stem x1 = 4g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x1= 62g	degraded green glass x1 = <1g, green bottle glass x2 =5g	small horse shoe? = 58g, iron nails x2= 17g	coal x1 =<1g	oyster shell x1 =1 5g





Test Pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x48 = 298g	clear container glass x8 = 12.6g, green glass bottle top = 38.1g, glass thermometer bottom? = 0.8g	coin 'one penny' dated to 1988 = 3.6g, slag x3 = 80.9g, iron rivet? = 16.7g, iron nails and pins x8 = 23.8g, metal bottle top = 2.5g	burnt coal x17 = 37.7g, slate x2 = 7.7g	mortar x7 = 128g, piece of rubber ball? = 3.9g, reddish plastic x3 = 2g
C. 2	red CBM fragments x35 = 264g, white CBM fragments x7 = 98.3g, old ceramic bead = 2.1g	green bottle glass x1 = 1.4g, blue glass x1 = 0.4g, clear bottle glass x21 = 109.7g, clear window glass x8 = 12.5g	metal bayonet fitting light bulb = 13.9g, foil x2 = 0.9g, metal drink ring pull = 0.6g, iron bolts and nails (modern) x9 = 59.6g, metal button = 0.6g	coal x10 = 21.2g, burnt coal x19 = 26.3g, slate x1 = 3.6g	
C.3	red CBM fragments x15 = 158.8g, white CBM fragments x2 = 27.2g	clear window glass x6 = 10g, clear bottle glass x6 = 19.2g, green bottle glass x1 = 1.9g, blue bottle glass x1 = 2.5g	iron nails x5 = 21.5g	coal x5 = 14.2g, burnt coal x22 = 19.2g	plastic button = 1.3g
C.4	flat red tile fragments x10 = 320g, red CBM fragments x56 = 498g	clear container glass x12 = 40g, green bottle glass x4 = 18g, clear window glass x8 = 6g	iron nails x8 = 32g, scrap iron x2 =8g		coal x105 = 125g, slate x6 = 6g, snail shells x1 =<1g
C.5	flat red tile fragments x16 = 363g, flat red tile fragments with hole x1 = 36g, red CBM fragments x41 = 405g, dirty yellow curved tile fragments x2 = 28g, modern red CBM fragments x2 = 163g	green bottle glass x1 = 7g, clear container glass x7 = 29g	iron nails x8 = 66g	coal x93 = 85g	
C.6a	red CBM fragments x19 = 184.9g, clay pipe stem x1 = 2g	clear container glass x1 = 0.8g		slate x1 = 6.1g, burnt coal x12 = 10.8g, coal x2 = 2.3g	snail shells x2 = 3.7g
C.6b	red CBM fragments x55 = 377g, clay pipe stem x1 = 1.1g			burnt coal x66 = 47.3g	oyster shell x2 = 9.1g
C.7a	red CBM fragments x2 = 1g			coal x1 =<1g	
C.7b	flat red tile fragments x1 = 120g, red CBM fragments x10 = 28g, CBM with hole (looks a bit like slag) = 13g		iron nails x1 =8g	coal x2 =<1g	oyster shell x2 = 2g





C.8	flat red tile fragments $x4 =$ 177g, red CBM fragments x4 = 60g		iron nails x1 = 5g	slate x1 = 13g	mussel shell x3 = 2g, oyster shell x3 = 15g
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Test Pit 9	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x4 = 15g	clear container glass x1 = 12g, green bottle glass x1 = 0g			oyster shell fragments x2 = <1g
C. 2	red CBM fragments x13 = 19g, modern red tile fragment x1 = 9g	clear window glass x1 = 2g	modern nail x1 = <1g		
C.3	clay pipe stem x1 =3g		iron nail with hook at one end = 8g		
C.4	red curved tile fragment x2 = 37g, red CBM fragments x2 = 10g			coal x2 = <1g	
C.5		clear container glass x1 = 5g	top of a drinks can – with detachable ring pull "Let your taste decide" (Pepsi?) = 18g, base of can = 17g, can fragments x1 = <1g		pink plastic wrapper x4 = <1g
C.6	clay pipe stem x1 = 4g				
C.7	red CBM fragments x1 = 1g			coal x1 =2g	snail shell x1 = 2g, mortar x3 = 2g

Test Pit 10	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
No Context	Flat red tile fragments x1 = 37g, red CBM fragments x3 = 6g	light purple container glass x1 = 6g	lead cloth seal = 10g		white plastic x1= <1g, oyster shell x1 =2g
C.1	clay pipe stem x2 = 6g, clay pipe bowl fragment x1 = 2g, red flat tile fragment x1 = 3g	light purple container glass x6 = 31g, green bottle glass x1 = 4g	metal wire = 7g, modern nails x1 =4 g, a needle? = <1g,		concrete x1 =6g
C. 2	clay pipe stem x1 = 2g, flat red tile fragment with mortar = 93g		slag x2 =105g, key part of key (that inserts into lock) = 8g, lumps iron x2 = 14g	coal x2 = 2g	oyster shell fragment x1 = <1g
C.4	flat red tile fragment x1 = 13g	purple container glass x1 = 1g			red plastic x1 = <1g
C.5			iron nails x1 = 7g, slag x1 = 5g	whet stone? = 307g	
C.6	red CBM fragments x5 = 78g				





Test Pit 11	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x1 = 18g, red CBM fragments x4 = 5g		coin 'one penny?' dated 1889 = 5g, metal button = <1g, scrap metal x2 = <1g		
C.3	red CBM fragments x14 = 36g	clear container glass x1 = 2g	metal wire = 10g		
C.4	flat red tile fragments x 14 = 514g, red CBM fragments x23 = 354g, modern CBM fragments x1 = 7g	green bottle glass x1 =2g	coin/token (can't make out writing) = 8g, iron nails x1 = 5g	coal x2 =2 g	oyster shell fragments x4 =12g, mortar x3 = 2g
C.5	red brick fragment x1 = 753g, red brick fragment x1 = 600g, flat red tile fragments x13 = 79g			whet stone? =37g	snail shells x8 = 67g, lump mortar? = 266g
C.6	flat red tile fragments x1 = 75g, red CBM fragments x2 = 46g		iron nails x1 = 6g		snail shell x4 = 5g
C.7	red CBM fragments x3 = 7g				snail shells x4 = 12g
C.8	flat red tile fragments with mortar and hole = 298g, red CBM fragments x1 = 3g				snail shells x3 = 31g, mortar x2 =25g

Test Pit 12	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 2		clear window glass x1 = 1g	iron nails x1 =8g		snail shell x1 = 8g, mortar x1 =3g
C.3	red CBM fragments x6 = 59g	clear container glass x2 = 10g			
C.4	flat red tile fragments x2 = 35g		iron blade? = 38g, scrap iron x1 =1g		
C.5	flat red tile fragment x1 = 55g				





Test Pit 13	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x3 = 12g			coal x2 =3g	
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x7 = 149g, red CBM fragments x16 = 56g	clear container glass x1 = 25g	coin (very worn) = 7g	coal x1 =0g, slate x4 =11g	red plastic =<1g
C.3	red CBM fragments x3 =24g, flat red tile fragments x2 = 17g	clear container glass x1 =2g	iron nails x1 =4g	coal x3 = 0g	snail shells x3 = 17
C.4	flat red tile fragments x2 = 28g, red CBM fragments x3 = 9g				snail shells x3 = 6g
C.5	red CBM fragments x4 = 19g		iron nails x1 =5g		snail shells x11 =12g
C.6					snail shells x7 =8g
C.7				coal x1 =<1g	

Test Pit 14	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat red tile fragments x2 = 29g, red CBM fragments x4 = 8g	clear window glass x1 =<1g	iron nails x1 =3g		
C. 2	red CBM fragments x39 = 75g, flat red tile fragments x3= 36g		iron nails x2 = 2g	slate x4 =14g	
C.3	flat red tile fragments x4 = 24g, red CBM fragments x8 = 6g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x2 =3g			slate x1 = <1g	
C.4					snail shells x16 =25g





Test Pit 15	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x8 = 32g, yellow CBM fragments x2 = 17g, peach coloured CBM fragment x1 = 11g	clear window glass x2 =1g, clear container glass x3 = 26g, small glass tube with plastic caps on either end and '35 amp' written on paper? in the tube = 2g	barbed wire x3 = 16g, iron nails x1 =8g	slate x4 = 25g, coal x5 =3g, granite? x2 =4g	asbestos x1 = 7g
C. 2	clay pipe stem x1 =2g, red CBM fragments x1 = 5g, yellow CBM fragments x1 = 6g		ʻU' shaped metal tack = 5g, modern nails x2 = 2g		asbestos x2 = 33g
C.3	red CBM fragments x2 = 41g, flat red tile fragments x1 = 49g	clear container glass x1 = 2g	iron nails x1 = 7g, detachable metal ring pull from can = <1g, modern thin black tile fragment x1 = 20g, modern nails x2 =5g	slate x5 = 58g	light green Perspex x1= 8g, asbestos x1 =3g
C.4	yellow CBM fragments x3 = 268g, red CBM fragments x4 = 55g	clear window glass x1 = 1g	iron nails x3= 19g	slate x2 = 16g,	concrete x1 = 5g, asbestos x1 =19g
C.5	flat red tile fragments x7 = 98g	clear container glass x3 = 10g, clear window glass x1 = 7g	scrap plate iron =10g, iron nails x2=5g, metal washer? = <1g		
C.6	flat red tile fragment x1 = 90g			slate x4 = 17g	

Test Pit 16	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem x1 =2g, flat red tile fragments x1 = 8g, slightly curved black concrete tile = 155g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x3 = 7g, red CBM fragments x4 =9g	clear container glass x3 = 7g, clear window glass x1 =<1g	neck and top of metal tube = 14g, metal cap from drinks bottle = 3g, scrap iron x4 =2g	coal x4 = 8	
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x4 = 88g, red CBM fragments x15 = 40g	orange bottle glass x1 =2g, clear container glass x2= 2g	slag x3 = 102g, iron nails x1 =31g	coal x6 = 7g	
C.3	glazed pot/tile =3g, flat grey stone tile x1= 5g, clay pipe stem x1 = <1g, red CBM fragments x1 =2g		slag x2 =34g	coal x1 = 2g	
C.4	red CBM fragments $x1 = 3g$, flat red tile fragments $x1 = 16g$			coal x1 = 2g	
C.5				coal x1 =2g	

pottery)





C. 1		scrap iron x34 = 29g		
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x6 = 116g, red CBM fragments x9 = 59g	modern nails x1 = 5g, scrap iron x1 = <1g	slate x6 = 92g, coal x1 = <1g	
C.3	flat red tile fragments x3 = 55g, red CBM fragments x9 = 26g	iron nails x1 = 4g, scrap iron x1 =<1g	coal x2 =2g, slate x2 = 1g	oyster shell fragments x1 = <1g
C.4	flat red tile fragments x4 = 75g, red CBM fragments x6 = 18g		coal x2 = 1g	
C.5	red CBM fragments x1 =1g			

Test Pit 18	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x1 =5g			coal x1 =4g	
C. 2	flat red tile fragment (with hole) =69g			slate x1 =8g, coal x1 =<1g	
C.3	red CBM fragments x3 =6g	green glass marble = 8g, orange bottle glass x1 =0g		slate x2 =0g	
C.4	red CBM fragments x1 =5g				oyster shell fragments x3 = 5g
C.5	dirty yellow CBM fragments x1 =2g				
C.6					oyster shell fragments x2 = 2g

Test Pit 19	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile fragments x2 =23g, clay pipe stem x1 =2g, red CBM fragments x23 = 112g	clear window glass x1 =4g	thin metal wire = <1g, slag? x1 =11g		concrete x3 = 39g





C. 2	red CBM fragments x28 = 148g, flat red tile fragments x1 =22g	clear window glass x3 =5g, clear container glass x5 =14g	end shotgun cartridge =5g, iron nails x5 =28g, metal spring from clothes peg = 2g, slag x2 = 17g, scrap iron = 63g	coal x6 =24g	concrete x17 = 822g, yellow mortar? x4 =45g
C.3	modern yellow/red brick (writing unclear) = 2070g (220x105x65mm), modern yellow/red brick fragment = 533g, red CBM fragments x32 = 223g, flat red tile fragments x2 = 75g	clear window glass x6 =15g, clear container glass x3 =4g	modern nails x1 =2g, small metal ring = 1g, slag? x11 = 37g, iron bolt x1 = 18g, small square iron bolt = 19g	slate x1 =4g, coal x6 =23g	concrete x5 = 209g, clear plastic wrappers x9 = 4g, tarmac x2 = 357g
C.4	red CBM fragments x57 = 472g, flat red tile fragments x4 =143g, curved red handle for large pot? = 18g	clear window glass x3 =8g, clear container glass x1 = 1g	iron nails x4 = 10g	slate x2 =14g	concrete x2 = 68g, clear plastic wrapper x1 =<1g, oyster shell x1 =4g
C.5	red CBM fragments x1 =5g, red CBM fragments x1 = 10g		scrap iron x1 =16g		huge lump concrete = 2000g plus, clear plastic wrapper x1 =2g

Test Pit 20	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x1 =<1g	clear container glass x2 = 6g, blue glass x1 = 2g, clear window glass x1 = 1g	slag x1 =45g, round head iron nails x2 = 4g		
C. 2	clay pipe stem x3 = 7g, red CBM fragments x1 = <1g, dark red tile fragments x1 = 19g	clear container glass x1 =<1g		coal x1 =<1g	
C.3	flat red tile fragments x1 = 13g		slag x1 = 21g, part of a key? =4g, rounded lump of iron x1 = 10g	coal x8 = 7g	
C.4	flat red tile fragments x5 = 104g		slag x2 = 98g		
C.5			slag x8 =11g, iron nail (hob nail?) = 11g		
C.6			slag x4 = 273g		snail shell fragments x2 = <1g
C.7			slag x1 =8g		

Test Pit 21	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	modern drain fragments x1 =40g, curved red tile fragments x1 =19g, red CBM fragments x5 = 29g	green glass bottle neck and rim = 26g, clear window glass x2 =4g, green bottle glass x1 =4g, clear container glass x3 =4g	detachable metal ring pull from can = <1g, iron nails x4 = 29g, thin flat plate of copper? blue on one side= 8g, foil lid =<1g, square metal fixing =45g	slate x4 =10g, coal x3 = 5g	cloth material (like tights) = 8g, concrete x3 = 339g, purple plastic butterfly shaped hair claw grip = 2g





C. 2	clay pipe stem x1 =2g, red CBM fragments x2 =2g	clear container glass x10 = 28g, green bottle glass x3 = 13g, clear window glass x2 =5g	modern nails x1 =2g, square flat plate copper = 10g, metal hinge = 104g, iron nails x5 =24g	coal x5 =19g, slate x3=7g	
C.3	clay pipe bowl fragments x1 =2g, clay pipe stem x3 =6g	clear container glass x14 = 82g, clear window glass x7 = 13g	iron nails x12 = 117g, metal washer = 5g, modern nails x1 =2g, metal wire = 4g	coal x10 = 15g, slate x2 =6g	cream plastic tag = <1g
C.4	clay pipe bowl fragment x1=<1g	clear container glass x3 =6g	iron nails x6 = 50g	coal x1 =<1g	Perspex x1 = 2g
C.5	clay pipe stem x2 =4g, clay pipe bowl fragments x3 =3g, red CBM fragments x3 =15g	clear window glass x2 =5g, clear container glass x1 = <1g, green bottle glass x1 =3g	iron nails x2 =11g, iron bolt x1 =44g	coal x3 =23g	oyster shell fragments x3 =11g

Test Pit 22	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat red tile fragments x4 = 75g, red CBM fragments x6 = 24g, tiny white china jug = 5g	clear window glass x24 = 39g, clear container glass x7 = 31g, orange bottle x1 =28g	large iron nails x3 = 67g, metal spring from clothes peg = 2g, end shotgun cartridge = 4g, piece of copper tubing = 8g, iron nails x8 =31g, modern nails x1 = 6g, radiator key = 5g, foil milk bottle lid =<1g	slate x11 = 59g, coal x2 =2g	melted plastic =5g, blue lino fragment =<1g
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x8 = 163g, red CBM fragments x8 = 57g, curved red tile fragments x2 = 60g, modern drain fragments x2 = 33g, clay pipe stem x1 = 6g	clear window glass x5 = 6g, clear container glass x5 = 8g, green bottle glass x1 = 17g, orange bottle glass x1 =8g	modern nails x2 = 3g, iron bolt = 32g, end shotgun cartridges x2 = 10g, iron nails x14 = 75g, part of horse shoe? = 7g, scrap iron x2 = 7g, thin metal plates with round holes in centre x2 =4g, thin strip of metal = 1g	slate pencil x1 =4g, coal x11 = 21g, slate x3 =5g	concrete x1 =12g, Bakelite? clothes iron shaped object =10g
C.3	curved red tile fragments x5 = 49g, red CBM fragments x5 = 31g, clay pipe stem x2 = 6g	clear window glass x2 = 6g, clear container glass x8 = 71g	iron nails x4 = 23g, modern nails x1 = 2g, foil =<1g, iron bolt x1 = 43g, slag? x1 = 7g	slate x3 = 13g, coal x13 =11g	concrete x2 = 28g
C.4	red CBM fragments x6 = 61g	pink container glass x1 = <1g	iron nails x1= 4g	coal x37 = 36g	
C.5	red CBM fragments x2 =2g	clear window glass x3 = <1g, clear container glass x3 = 10g		coal x18 = 22g, slate x1 = <1g	

Test Pit 23	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x5 = 23g, flat red tile fragments x2 = 37g			coal x5 = 7g	
C. 2	dirty yellow brick fragments x3 = 320g, red brick fragment x1 = 185g, flat red tile fragments x1 = 27g, clay pipe stem x1 = 3g	clear container glass x2 = 5g	scrap metal x12 =22g, metal washer? = 6g	coal x3 = 3g	mortar x2 = 96g





C.3	flat red tile fragments x1 = 35g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x3 =22g, red CBM fragments x1 =4g	clear window glass x1= <1g	iron nails x3 = 18g	coal x5 = 6g	
C.4	flat red tile fragments x1 =21g, red CBM fragments x1 = 8g			coal x2 = 4g	oyster shell fragments x1 = <1g

Test Pit 24	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x5 = 14g	clear container glass x2 =13g	strip iron x1 =2g	slate x2 = 1g, coal x17 = 59g	orange string = <1g
C. 2	red CBM fragments x13 = 23g, flat red tile fragments x4 = 103g	clear window glass x1 =<1g		coal x23 = 24g, slate x2 = 8g, grey stone – very flat and smooth along one edge, used for grinding or sharpening? = 12g	
C.3	flat red tile fragments x1 = 33g, red CBM fragments x2 = 3g, clay pipe stem x1 = <1	clear container glass x1 = 3g		coal x3 =3g	oyster shell fragments x1 = <1g

Test Pit 25	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem x1 =4g, red CBM fragments x2 =35g	clear container glass 1=2g	iron nails x1 =5g		oyster shell x1 =4g, blue polystyrene type material x4 =1g
C. 2	concrete and red CBM fragment = 52g, modern drain fragments x1 =21g, red CBM fragments x1 =1g,	dark green bottle glass x1 = 9g, clear container glass x1 =3g	iron nails x1 = 10g,scrap iron x1 = 4g		white plastic ring = <1g, snail shell fragments x1 = g,<br concrete x1 =28g
C.3	flat red tile fragments x2 =81g		iron nails x1 =9g, long iron nails x1 =23g		





C.4	flat red tile fragments x1 = 49g, slightly curved red tile fragments x1 =26g, red CBM fragments x5 =13g	iron nails x6 =24g, scrap iron x1 =4g	coal x5 =10g	concrete x1 =3g
C.5	red CBM fragments x3 =36g, flat red tile fragments x1 =12g, curved red tile fragments x1 =37g	iron nails x3 = 5g		oyster shell x3 =21g
C.6	red CBM fragments x1 =<1g	scrap iron x1 =14g		mussel shell fragments x1 = <1g

Test Pit 26	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x3 = 5g, flat red tile fragments x1 = 17g, yellow CBM fragments x1 =2g, clay pipe bowl fragment x1 = <1g		flat plate iron = 47g		
C. 2	peach CBM fragments x8 = 23g, flat red tile fragments x 1 =25g, red CBM fragments x16 = 19g, yellow CBM fragments x2 =3g				
C.3	clay pipe stem x1= 5g, red CBM fragment x7 = 48g		iron nails x1 = 5g	coal x3 =2g	oyster shell fragment x1 = 0g
C.4			thin strip metal (lead?) =2g, scrap metal = 10g, slag? =17g		
C.5	red CBM fragments x1 =2g				snail shell x2 =5g
C.6					tiny snail shells x16 = 7g, snail shells x5 = 8g
C.7					snail shells x6 = 13g

Test Pit 27	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x14 =62g	blue and white glass marble = 4g			
C. 2	red flat tile fragments x4 =52g, red CBM fragments x22 =55g, modern dirty yellow curved tile? fragment =90g	clear window glass x2 =2g, blue bottle glass x1 =1g, clear container glass x1 =1g	iron nails x3 =17g	square white stone tile? 134g	
C.2a	flat red tile fragments x5 = 63g, red CBM fragments x3 =5g	clear window glass x1 = <1g		coal x1=7g	
C.3	flat red tile fragments x4 = 38g			coal x1 =1g, lava stone?? = 44g (pink inside = slightly burnt?)	snail shells x2 =2g, oyster shell fragments x1 = 1g
C.4			scrap iron x1	,	U





		=4g		
C.5	red CBM fragments x1 =4g			
C.7			flat grey stone tile fragment x1 = 57g	

Test Pit 28	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 2	clay pipe stem x2 = 2g, red CBM fragments x8 = 160g, flat red tile fragments x1 = 9g, flat red tile fragments x1 = 11g (with hole), clay pipe bowl fragments x1 = <1g	dark green bottle glass x1 = 22g, clear window glass x2 = 1g, clear container glass x1 = 3g, blue bottle glass x1 =<1g	thin strip shaped metal = 3g, coin 'farthing' dated to 1865 = 3g, iron nails x3 =16	slate x6 =26g, coal x1 =<1g	snail shells x2 =4g
C.3	red CBM fragments x10 = 30g	clear container glass x1 = 1g, green bottle glass x2 = 2g, clear window glass x2 = 2g	iron nails x11 = 22g	coal x3 =2g, slate x2 =2g	wooden? half a button = 2g
C.4	flat red tile fragments x2 = 28g, red CBM fragments x12 = 71g		iron nails x6 = 11g	coal x4 =5g	
C.5	clay pipe stem x1 = 2g, red CBM fragments x10 = 10g	clear container glass x2 = 59g, dark green bottle glass x2= 6g	scrap iron x4 =4g, iron nails x3 = 2g		
C.6	red CBM fragments x1 = <1g	half base dark green bottle = 117g			
C.7	red CBM fragments x10 = 70g		scrap metal =1g		
C.8	flat red tile fragments x3 = 134g (some with mortar), red CBM fragments x11 = 48g	green bottle glass x1 = 3g			
C.9					snail shells x2 = 29g

12.2.4 2010 Test Pit Finds

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x1 =4g	clear container glass x7 =22g			concrete x1 =14g, snail shell fragments x1 =<1g
C. 2	red CBM fragments x10 =23g, flat red tile fragments x3 =70g		flat plates corroded iron with small nails through them x2 =17g, corroded iron nails x6 =23g, corroded iron scraps x3 = 11g	coal x4 =9g	mortar x1=5g, oyster shell fragments x1 =0g
C.3	flat red tile fragments x3 =54g, red CBM fragments x1 =7g		corroded iron nails x1 =6		oyster shell x1 =2g
C.4	flat red tile fragments x3 = 97g	clear flat glass x1 =<1g	corroded iron nails x3 =15g, L shaped corroded iron bolt =21g, corroded iron scraps x3 =8g	grey building stone? = 144g	black layered paper like lino? x38 = 38g, oyster shell fragments x3 =9g





C.5			snail shell x13 =27g, snail shell fragments x5 =3g
C.6	red CBM fragments x2 =<1g	corroded iron nails x3 =10g	snail shell x11 = 20g

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x1 =<1g			slate x1 =<1g	snail shells x2 =<1g
C. 2	red CBM fragments x5 =2g	clear container glass x1 =14g, clear window glass x2 =9g		coal x2=4g	snail shell x14 =2g
C.3	flat red tile fragments x21 = 696g, red CBM fragments x19 = 31g, flat red tile fragments with hole x1 =47g, slightly curved red tile fragment x1 =55g, clay pipe stem x1 =7g		corroded iron nails x1 =5g		snail shell x15 =8g
C.4	flat red tile fragments x1 =15g, red CBM fragments x3 =23g			coal x1= 1g	snail shells x5 = 4g
C.5	red CBM fragments x2 =<1g	clear flat glass x1 =<1			snail shells x26 = 40g

Test Pit 3	Test Pit Ceramic 3 (excluding Gla pottery)		Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat red tile fragments x7 = 158g, red CBM fragments x18 =82g	clear container glass x1 =3g, green bottle glass x1 =3g	silver foil milk bottle top =<1g, corroded iron scraps x 1=1g	coal x14 =9g	oyster shell x1 =7g
C. 2	red flat tile fragments x24 = 681g, red CBM fragments x42 = 196g, clay pipe stem x4 =10g	green bottle glass x2 =19g	silver foil milk bottle lid =<1g, corroded iron nails x1 =5g	coal x10 =7g	snail shells x2 =2g, oyster shell x3 =9g
C.3	flat red tile fragments x29 = 919g, red CBM fragments x101 = 407g, flat red tile fragments with holes x2 =64g	clear container glass x2 =17g	corroded iron scraps x7 = 33g	slate x1 =<1g, reddish grey building stone =97g, coal x2 =7g	oyster shell x10 = 20g, mortar? x3 = 13g
C.4	flat red tile fragments x9 = 246g, red CBM fragments x22 = 71g		U shaped corroded iron tack = 5g		oyster shell x6 = 40g, snail shell x3 =5g
C.5 red CBM fragments x =<1g					snail shell x13 =23g
C.6	red CBM fragments x1 =0g			coal x5 =<1g	snail shell x31 = 41g, snail shell fragments x11 =5g, mortar? x2 =3g





Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat red tile fragments x5 = 44g, red CBM fragments x4 =14g			coal x2 =<1g	snail shell x1=<1g
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x5 = 104g, red CBM fragments x9 =38g, yellow brick fragment =434g (45mm wide, 64mm deep, length lost 118mm remains)				
C.3	flat red tile fragments x52 = 1854g, red CBM fragments x20 = 138g, modern blackish red flat tile fragment x1 =36g		white/grey building stone x1 =21g		
C.4	flat red tile fragments x5 =115g, modern blackish red flat tile fragment x1 =51g			flat grey stone tile = 316g	
C.5	flat red tile fragments x7 = 198g		corroded iron nails x1 =5g, corroded iron scraps x1 =1g		

Test Pit	5 Cer	amic (exclue pottery)	ding	Glas	s	Metal & metal- working		Stone		Other
C. 2	flat red ti red CB	ile fragments x2 BM fragments x1	0 = 451g, 3 = 59g			corroded iro nails x1 =5	n g			
C.3	flat red red Cl	tile fragments x6 BM fragments x9	6 =245g, 9 = 62g						mus	sel shell fragments x1 =<1g
C.4									snail	shell fragments x7 = <1g
Test Pit 6	Ceramic (pot	(excluding tery)	Gla	SS		Metal & metal- working		Stone		Other
C. 1	red CBM fra 37g, modern = 43g, or fragmen	gments x10 = a grey CBM x4 ange CBM ats x1 =2g			sli m	ghtly corroded odern nails x1 =3g	w sto	white marble like stone x1 =3g, coa x1 =2g		concrete x1 = 27g
C. 2	red CBM fra 86g, ora fragments pipe ste	gments x25 = ange CBM x1 =2g, clay m x3 =6g	clear cor glass x:	ntainer 3 =2g	n S	corroded iron hails x5 =17g, corroded iron scraps x3 =4g	w sto	hite marble one x1 =7g, x13 =4g	like coal	black Bakelite? x1 =1g, oyster shell x1 =2g
C.3	flat red tile =16g, red C x8	fragments x1 BM fragments =15g	clear flat x1 =<	t glass <1g	s c s	slag x2 =15g, corroded iron craps x2 = 5g		coal x6 =9g		concrete? x1 =9g, snail shell x1 =1g
C.5	grey tesse greyish yel =<1g, red Cl x1	era? x1 =5g, llow CBM x2 BM fragments =5g					slig bu	slightly reddish grey building stone? x2 =136g		
C.6	possible gre =2g, red Cl x6 :	ey tessera? x1 3M fragments =14g					pii x´ =<	nkish grey st 1 =71g, slate 1g, grey buil stone? x1 =1	tone e x1 Iding 5g	oyster shell x1 =6g
C.7	red CBM fraç	gments x1 =1g								snail shell x1 =4g

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	dirty yellow CBM fragments x1 =<1g, flat red tile fragments x1 =5g			coal x2 = 10g	



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C. 2	red flat tile fragments x4 = yellow/orange CBM fragm x2 =114g, red CBM fragm x1 =9g	56g, ents ents	clear container glass x4 =81g, clear flat glass x1 =3g, green bottle glass x3 =19g	corroded iron x3 =14g	nails	slate x4 =37g, coal x20 = 87g	
C.3	flat red tile fragments x4 = curved red tile fragments =47g, red CBM fragments =70g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x1 =20g, dirty ye CBM fragments with red p x1 =8g	118g, x1 s x5 1 ellow aint?	light blue container glass x1 =<1g, clear container glass x5 =22g, green bottle glass x1 =2g	end of shoto cartridge = corroded iron x4 =13g, th corroded meta (not joined i circle) = 33g, x2 =32g, corr iron scraps x3	gun 4g, nails ick al ring into slag oded 3 =8g	coal x7 = 15g, slate x1 =<1g	
C.4	flat red tile fragments x5 =2 red CBM fragments x4 =2 flat red roof tile fragments hole x1 =28g	202g, 28g, with	clear container glass x1 =2g	s corroded ir scraps x3 =	on =1g	coal x5 =4g	oyster shell x3 =12g
C.5	flat red tile fragments x1 :	=6g				coal x1 =<1g	snail shell fragments x1 =<1g
C.7	dirty yellow CBM fragment =5a	ts x2					
C.8						coal x7 =	
C.9	red CBM fragments x2 =	19g				coal x7 =3g, slate x1 =<1g	
C.10			clear container glass x1 =<1g	3		coal x4 =2g	snail shell x1 =1g
C.11						coal x2 =<1g	snail shell fragments x3 =2g
C.12						coal x1 =<1g	
Test Pit 8	ceramic (excluding pottery)		Glass	Metal & metal- working		Stone	Other
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x1 =22g, red CBM fragments x7 = 10g	ora =4g, x1 :	nge bottle glass x2 clear container glass =2g, thick clear flat glass x1 =10g	corroded iron scraps x2 =<1g	, =	slate x1 -<1g, coal x2 =4g	
C.3	flat red tile fragments x2 =41g, red CBM fragments x11 =46g, yellow/orange CBM fragments x1 =7g, clay pipe stem x1 =3g			corroded iron x =2g, slag x1 =16	sla 1 ^{Wl} 5g x ²	ate x1 =3g, hite crystal ype stone I =2g, coal x10 =8g	oyster shell x1 =5g
C.4	red CBM fragments x2 =2g				wi t	hite crystal ype stone x1 =5g	

Test Pit 9	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x10 = 42g, flat red tile fragments x2 =18g	clear container glass x1 =<1g	corroded iron nails x1 =2g	slate x2 =3g, coal x1 =1g	
C. 2	modern drain fragments x1 =23g, flat red tile fragments x2 =45g, red CBM fragments x22 =107g, yellow/orange CBM fragment x1 =9g	clear container glass x1 =30g	square corroded metal nut =17g, slag? x1 =55g	coal x5 =4g, slate x1 =5g	oyster shell fragment x1 =<1g
C.3	flat red tile fragments x 4 = 85g, red CBM fragments x6 =85g		corroded iron nails x2 =14g	coal x9 =18g	
C.4	flat red tile fragments x4 = 209g, red CBM fragments x11 =133g, slightly curved glazed red tile x1 =27g	clear container glass x1 =<1g	corroded iron nails x3 =10g, slag? x2 =16g	slate x1 =3g, coal x8 = 7g	mortar? x2 = 7g





C.5	red CBM fragments x27 = 355g, flat red tile fragments x6 = 139g, flat red tile fragments with holes x2 =55g, red brick fragment x1 = 364g		corroded iron nails x1 =16g		concrete/mortar x2 =45g
C.6	red CBM fragments x22 = 279g, flat red tile fragments x5 = 243g, CBM & mortar x1 =55g	melted glass? x1 =4g	corroded iron scraps x2 =4g	coal x2 =3g	mortar x5 =10g
C.7	flat red tile fragments x5 = 171g, red CBM fragments x8= 76g, clay pipe stem x1 =2g	green bottle glass x3 =43g			snail shell x1 =7g
C.8	flat red tile fragments x6 =305g, red CBM fragments x23 = 322g	green bottle glass x6 = 150g			snail shell x1 =3g
C.9	red CBM fragments x3 =10g				

Test Pit 10 was not excavated

Test Pit 11	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat red tile fragments x1 =27g	clear container glass x1 =1g	corroded metal tent pegs x2 = 43g, corroded metal clothes peg springs x2 =5g, gold foil milk bottle lid =<1g, corroded iron nails x1 =4g	slate x1 =8g, coal x1 =<1g	grey plastic wire covering =4g, white plastic x1 =<1g, tiny purple button? =<1g, grey cloth fragment x1 =<1g
C. 2	red CBM fragments x3 =22g		modern nails x1 =7g, corroded metal springs from clothes pegs x2 =6g, red metal bonnet and front from toy car =8g, corroded iron nails x2 =6g, aluminium? lid with oblong hole in top =2g, slag? x2 =7g, corroded iron scrap sx2 =0g		oyster shell x1 =2g
C.3	red CBM fragments x3 =10g, dirty yellow mortar fragment with remnants of a silver covering? =4g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x1 =7g		red metal back portion of toy car =15g (matches the front found in context 2), corroded metal springs from clothes pegs x3 =8g, corroded iron nails x2 =19g	coal x2 =28g	asbestos x2 =3g
C.4	flat red tile fragments with holes x2 =43g, flat red tile fragments x2 =34g, red CBM fragments x1 =6g	green glass marble =8g	corroded metal springs from clothes peg x1 =2g, metal wire =<1g	coal x1= <1g	
C.5	flat red tile fragments x8 = 193g, clay pipe stem x2= 6g	clear container glass x1 =<1g	corroded iron scraps x1 =2g, corroded iron nails x1 =4g	coal x1= <1g	oyster shell x1 =1g
C.6	red CBM fragments x1 =14g			coal x1 =5g	

Test Pit 12Ceramic (excluding pottery)GlassMetal & metal- workingStoneOther
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1.0			÷		÷	
	C. 2	red CBM fragments x2 =4g			coal x1 =7g	white plastic x1 =<1g
	C.3	flat red tile fragments x1 =9g, red CBM fragments x5 =2g		slag x2 =31g	coal x2 =3g	oyster shell x1 =2g
	C.4	flat red tile fragments x2 = 78g (1 with hole), red CBM fragments x3 =5g		flat plate of corroded scrap iron x1 =9g		

Test Pit 13	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat red tile fragments with remnants of glaze x1 =78g, flat orange tile fragments x1 =15g			coal x1 =<1g	
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x1 =8g, modern pinkish red CBM x2 =47g, red CBM fragments x3 =7g	clear container glass x1 =2g, clear flat glass x2 =20g	corroded iron nails x1 =3g	coal x2 =<1g	pink plastic x1 =0g, tiny complete snail shell x3 =<1g, white plastic button =<1g, turquoise plastic x1 =<1g, concrete x4 =6g, mortar? x1 =1g
C.3	red CBM fragments x3 =94g	degraded bottle glass x1 =11g	corroded iron scraps x3=2g		snail shells x3 =10g, oyster shell x1 =5g
C.4	dirty yellow CBM fragments x2 =2g			coal x2 =0g	pink plastic x1 =<1g, snail shell fragments x6 =<1g

Test Pit 14	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x7 =17g, clay pipe bowl fragments x1 =<1g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x1 =5g	clear container glass x2 =2g, orange bottle glass x1 =4g		coal x13 =8g	concrete x2 =12g
C. 2	white modern tile fragment x1 =5g, red CBM fragments x4 =24g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x3 =9g	clear container glass x4 =8g, clear flat glass x3 =5g	modern nail x1 =2g, corroded iron nails x3 =18g, U shaped corroded iron tack =5g, corroded iron scraps x1 =6g	coal x15 =10g	centre part of battery =1g
C.3	modern drain fragments x1 =6g, modern white tile fragment x1 =1g, modern pink CBM x3 =77g, red CBM fragments x3 =9g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x1 =8g	clear container glass x1 =7g, clear flat glass x3 =6g	flat circular metal washer =19g, corroded iron nails x2 =4g	coal x24 =32g	melted plastic =2g, modern white lino fragments x2 =<1g
C.4	pinkish red CBM fragment x1 =2g	degraded green bottle glass x1 =2g		coal x3 =4g	black screw lid for metal tube? =4g



C.5		coal x1 =<1g	

Test Pit 15	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat red tile fragments x1 =37g, red CBM fragments x16 =99g, part of china? figurine/model =11g, yellow CBM fragments x3 =8g, modern white tile x2 =3g, clay pipe stem x1 =2g	clear glass bottle neck =11g, clear flat glass x2 =3g, green bottle glass x3 =7g, clear container glass x2 =3g	modern ring pull from drinks can =<1g, flat thin metal ring =1g, lead window lining =15g, modern metal screw =8g, metal bolt x1 =13g, corroded iron nails x5 =19g, modern nail x1 =3g, corroded iron scraps x7 =22g,modern bolt x1 =9g	coal x22 =30g	oyster shell x1 =1g, black lino? x1 =1g, concrete x3 =24g
C. 2	red CBM fragments x11 =48g, modern pink/red CBM fragments x5 =28g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x2 =15g	clear flat glass x1 =2g, degraded bottle glass x1 =3g, clear container glass x3 =8g	corroded iron scraps x1 =4g, metal button =4g (front bird flying under crown, makers writing on back but can't make it out), corroded iron nails x7 =15g	coal x9 =9g, slate x1 =4g	concrete x1 =3g
C.3	flat red tile fragments x4 =92g, red CBM fragments x14 =65g, clay pipe bowl fragments x1 =2g, orange CBM fragments x1 =6g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x3 =12g	clear window glass x1 =0g, clear container glass x2 =9g	corroded iron nails x2 =6g	coal x8 =11g	light blue plastic top of bird head? =1g, concrete x2 =36g
C.4	modern flat red tile fragments x1 =57g, red CBM fragments x6 = 31g, clay pipe stem x1 =1g	clear container glass x2 =2g, clear flat glass x2 =4g	corroded iron nails x1 =6g	coal x15 =11g	curly strip of thin green plastic =<1g
C.5			small metal fixing and hook =2g		shell x 1=<1g
C.6				coal x2 =3g	
C.7				coal x1 =<1g	





Test Pit 16	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat red tile fragments x2 =72g, clay pipe stem x1 =2g, red CBM fragments x4 =8g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x1 =8g	clear window glass x1 =1g, clear container glass x2=2g, green bottle glass x1 =2g	corroded flat plate of iron =10g, modern metal valve attachment? =6g, corroded iron nails x2 =6g	coal x3= 2g	asbestos x17 =50g, concrete x3 =95g
C. 2	red CBM fragments x1 =20g, dirty yellow curved tile fragments x1 =45g, modern drain fragment x2 =26g, flat red tile fragments x1 =21g	clear window glass x2 =2g, clear container glass x2 =16g	flattened aluminium screw top with holes punched through the top =1g, corroded iron nails x2 =20g, corroded iron scraps x2 =3g	slate x2 =18g, coal x3 =3g	
C.3	flat red tile fragments x5 =58g, red CBM fragments x5 =62g, dirty yellow tile x1 =13g, modern drain fragments x1 =23g, dirty yellow CBM fragment x1 =1g	clear container glass x2 =17g	part of thin horseshoe =10g, folded sheet metal =3g		
C.4	red CBM fragments x4 =25g	clear container glass x2 =8g	slag? x1 =1g, elongated L shaped corroded iron rod, corroded iron nail x1 =5g	coal x1 =2g	
C.5	clay pipe stem x2 =2g, clay pipe bowl fragment x1 =<1g	clear container glass x3 =7g, degraded clear flat glass x2 =<1g	part of thin horseshoe? =4g, corroded iron nails x4 =17g, golden fronted metal button =7g (on back – "Firmin & Sons Ltd, London" and on front – bird with wings back and scroll in mouth with letter 'PACEM'?) Firmin was established in 1677		
C.6	clay pipe bowl fragments x2 =1g, clay pipe stem x1 =1g			coal x1 =1g	white/cream mortar? x2 =2g
C.7	flat red tile fragments x1 =9g				mussel shell fragment x1 =<1g





Test Pit 17	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat red tile fragments x1 =15g, red CBM fragments x4 =20g, grey/black corner brick fragment =56g, dirty yellow CBM fragment x1 =3g		slag x2 =8g, flat circular metal washer =7g, decorated metal fixing =2g, metal button =2g, corroded iron nails x2 =10g	coal x9 = 22g	centre part of battery =11g, snail shells x3 =7g, concrete x1 =15g
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x3=58g, red CBM fragments x3 =20g, clay pipe bowl fragments x1 =2g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x1 =8g	green bottle glass x2 =7g, clear container glass x2 =4g	slag x1 =15g	coal x8 = 28g	yellow plastic x1 =<1g, small centre part of battery x2 =3g, white plastic nasal inhaler for colds? (no labels left on object) =9g
C.3	dirty yellow CBM fragments x2 =19g, flat red tile fragments x5 = 127g, red CBM fragments x5 =15g	clear container glass x7 =24g	metal wire with hoop at one end =8g, corroded iron nails x1 =2g, corroded iron scraps x4 =8g	coal x6 =14g	small centre part of battery =7g, tiny snail shell x1 =<1g, concrete x1 =24g, oyster shell fragments x1 =<1g
C.4	red CBM fragments x3 =16g	clear container glass x4 =8g	corroded iron scraps x1 =1g	coal x2 =2g	snail shell fragments x1 =<1g
C.5	red CBM fragments x7 =17g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x1 =4g		corroded iron bolt x1 =24g, slag x1 =4g, small iron nails x4 =10g		

Test Pit 18	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x37 =261g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x2 =9g, flat red tile fragments x2 =30g		slag? x3 = 23g, scrap iron x1 =7g	coal x58 =89g	concrete x3 = 20g
C. 2	modern drain fragments x1 =84g, flat red tile fragments x3 =86g, red CBM fragments x7 = 80g	clear container glass x2 =4g	corroded iron nails x1 = 4g, lumps of scrap iron x1 =10g, slag x1 =22g, silver wrapper =<1g, folded lead? x1 =7g	marble like natural stone x1 =15g, coal x5 =19g	concrete x1 =60g, tiny blue oblong pellet? =<1g
C.3	flat red tile fragments x5 =121g, red CBM fragments x3 =46g, dirty yellow flat tile fragments x1 =19g, half a clay pipe stem x1 =1g	clear container glass x2 =7g	slag x1 =8g, folded strip of metal (copper?) =1g, handle part of small metal key? =3g	coal x2 =4g	
C.4	, red CBM fragments x5 =18g, flat red tile fragments x1 =15g	clear container glass x1 =12g	small modern nail =1g, slag x1 =19g, corroded iron scraps x3 =10g	coal x9 =16g	
C.5	red CBM fragments x1 =6g				snail shell fragments x1 =<1g





Test Pit 19	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x8 =30g, yellow/orange CBM fragments x2 =11g, dirty yellow plaster fragments x7 =54g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x3 =12g	clear window glass x5 =8g	part of metal decorative strip =3g, modern nail x1 =7g, corroded iron nails x3 =6g	slate x4 =13g, coal x13 =19g	dirty yellow plaster fragments painted green x5 =19g, concrete x1 =13g, silver hair grip =<1g
C. 2	corner of modern red brick fragment x1 =63g, orange/red flat tile fragment x1 =5g, red CBM fragments x9 = 42g, modern drain fragments x1 =2g, clay pipe bowl fragments x1 =2g	clear window glass x3 =7g, green bottle glass x1 =5g, clear container glass x1 =15g	modern metal tack x1 =2g, corroded iron bolt x1=17g, corroded flat metal plates of iron x2 =46g, flat circular metal washer =6g, corroded iron nails x2 =14g	slate x5 =27g	dirty yellow plaster x10 = 51g, dirty yellow plaster painted green x14 = 31g, oyster shell x1 =6g, concrete x1 =5g
C.3	red CBM fragments x17 = 114g, modern pinkish red CBM fragments x2 =22g, dirty yellow corner brick fragment x1 =48g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x4 =27g	degraded green bottle glass x1 =21g, degraded curved 'old' glass x1 =2g, clear container glass x3 =6g, clear window glass x8 =10g	metal hook for back of door =36g, corroded iron bolts x2 =22g, corroded iron nails x4 =13g	slate x6 =21g, coal x13 =16g	dirty yellow plaster fragments x36 = 254g, dirty yellow plaster fragments painted green x66 =413g, concrete x4 =48g
C.4	red CBM fragments x4 =12g		corroded bent iron bolt x1 =16g, thin flat sheet metal =<1g	slate x1 =2g, coal x3 =<1g	dirty yellow plaster painted green x1 =<1g

Test Pit 20	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat red tile fragments x2 =36g, red CBM fragments x7 = 19g	green bottle glass x1 =5g		coal x3 =3g	clear plastic sheeting fragments x2 = g</td
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x7 = 346g, red CBM fragments x11 =235g		corroded iron nails x2 =6g, corroded iron scraps x1 =3g, slag? x1 =35g	coal x3 =8g	shell fragments x3=<1g
C.3	flat red tile fragments x2 =57g, red CBM fragments x5 =12g				oyster shell fragments x3 =8g
C.4					snail shell x1= 2g, mussel shell fragments x1 =<1g
C.5	red CBM fragments x3 =43g			coal x1 =<1g	mortar? x1 =3g
C.6	yellow/orange CBM fragment x1 =4g			black round stone ball? = 6g	
C.7					snail shell x1 =2g





C. 1	modern drain fragments x2 =28g, red CBM fragments x9 = 157g, grey modern kitchen/bathroom tile x2= 38g, cream modern kitchen/bathroom tile x4 =32g, dirty yellow brick fragment =878g (65mm thick, 104mm wide, full length lost -95mm remains), modern red CBM fragment x1 =90g, modern flat red tile x2 = 148g, flat red tile fragments x7 = 239g (1 with hole), melted glass blob = 12g, orange bottle glass x1 =2g, slate x2 =3g, fragment of melted aluminium? x1 =7g, corroded metal nails x4 =27g, pinkish orange CBM fragments x12 =261g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x4 =176g	clear container glass x3 =11g, clear flat glass x2 =4g	corroded iron nails x5 =19g		concrete x9 = 225g, unidentified light yellow plastic object =10g, mortar? x2 =5g
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x3 =41g, yellow/orange CBM fragments x1 =4g, red CBM fragments x15 =66g, modern flat red tile fragments x3 =43g	clear flat glass x17 =19g, orange bottle glass x1 =2g, clear container glass x2 =3g	silver milk bottle top =<1g, corroded iron nails x3 =8g, corroded iron scraps x1 =2g	slate x1 =1g, coal x1 =1g	asbestos x8 =36g
C.3	red CBM fragments x40 = 411g, flat red tile fragments x15 =281g, reddish orange CBM fragments x3 =82g, clay pipe stem x3=7g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x1 =7g	clear container glass x1 =4g, clear window glass x3 =<1g	corroded iron nails x1 =6g	coal x1 =<1g	oyster shell x1 =5g
C.4	flat red tile fragments x9 = 244g, flat red tile fragments with holes x3 =73g, red CBM fragments x27 = 203g, red brick fragments x1 = 375g, yellow CBM fragments x1 =3g	degraded flat glass x2 =1g	corroded iron nails x 1 =6g		snail shell x4 =5g
C.5	red CBM fragments x4 =20g, flat red tile fragments x1 =12g				snail shell x1 =<1g, plaster? x1 =1g

Test Pit 22	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat red tile fragments x1 =15g, red CBM fragments x2 =2g				slightly melted brown plastic x3 =5g, brown plastic x2 =1g, fragment of white plastic screw lid? x3 =6g, red plastic x1 =<1g
C. 2	red CBM fragments x17 = 32g	clear container glass x1 =1g			snail shell fragments x1 =<1g
C.3	red CBM fragment x1 =20g			marble like stone? x1 =5g, coal x2 =2g	snail shell x1 =3g
C.4			corroded iron nails x1 =2g	coal x1 =<1g	
C.5					snail shell x70 =100g, snail shell fragments x25 = 7g

Test Pit 23	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat red tile fragments x1 =29g, red CBM fragments x7 = 23g				tiny shell fragment x1 =<1g





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C. 2	red CBM fragments x42 = 121g	degraded green bottle glass x1 =6g, clear glass bottle neck =13g, clear container glass x6 =4g	corroded iron nails x8 = 41g, corroded iron scraps x1 =4g	slate x1 =12g, coal x4 =3g	oyster shell fragments x1 =<1g, mortar x12 = 43g, snail shell x2 =2g
C.3	modern red brick fragment x1 =154g, flat red tile fragments x1 =15g, red CBM fragments x5 =18g	clear container glass x2 =2g	corroded iron nails x1 =5g, corroded iron scraps x1 =9g		oyster shell x1 =4g
C.4	red CBM fragments x2 =2g				

Test Pit 24	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x12 = 50g, dirty yellow building stone? x1 =75g	clear container glass x1 =0g	corroded iron nails x1 =3g, fragment of barbed wire x1 =5g		concrete x3 =8g
C. 2	red CBM fragments x16 = 76g, flat red tile fragments x1 =17g		corroded iron nails x4 =14g	slate x1 =0g, coal x1 =<1g	mortar? x1 =2g, snail shell x1 =3g
C.3	flat red tile fragments x2 =48g, red CBM fragments x8 = 18g		corroded iron nails x2 =6g		snail shell fragments x4 =<1g, oyster shell fragments x3 =7g, mussel shell fragments x2 =2g
C.4			large corroded iron nails x1 =21g		oyster shell x1 =2g

Test Pit 25	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x1 = 1g		square corroded iron bolt x1 =41g		
C. 2	red flat tile fragments x1 =44g, red CBM fragments x9 =22g,dirty yellow CBM/mortar x1=2g	degraded green bottle glass x1=<1g	corroded iron nails x1 =5g, corroded iron scraps x2 =4g		snail shell x2 =3g





C.3	flat red tile fragments x3 =51g (1 with hole), red CBM fragments x13 = 34g	corroded iron nails x3 =7g		oyster shell x4 =16g, mussel shell fragments x8 =<1g
C.4	flat red tile fragments x1 =48g		white round marble stone? =6g	oyster shell fragments x6 =10g, mussel shell fragments x2 =2g, snail shell fragments x9 =3g
C.5			coal x1 =<1g	oyster shell fragments x1 =<1g, tiny snail shell x1 =<1g
C.6	red CBM fragments x1 =<1g	corrode iron scrap x1 =<1g		oyster shell x1 = 3g

Test Pit 26	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat red tile fragments x3 =41g, modern orange/red brick fragment x1 =59g, red CBM fragments x5 =17g	clear container glass x2 =<1g	corroded iron scraps x4 =3g, corroded iron nails x2 =11g	coal x13 =8g	centre part of battery x3 =7g, sea shells x1 =2g
C. 2	flat red tile fragments x3 =55g, red CBM fragments x22 =38g, modern pink/red CBM fragment x1 =33g	clear flat glass x3 =2g, clear container glass x2 =5g	corroded iron scraps x3 =2g, top of metal tube =2g, corroded iron nails x16 =38g, slag x2 =11g, milk bottle tops x4 =1g	coal x179 = 152g	oyster shell x1 =2g, centre part of battery x2 =21g





C.3	flat red tile fragments x2 =23g, red CBM fragments x10 = 76g	clear container glass x2 =1g, clear flat glass x2 =2g	corroded iron nails x1 =2g	coal x30 = 70g	black lino? x3 =2g
C.4	red CBM fragments x2 =15g		corroded iron scraps x1 =2g		snail shells x5 =8g, oyster shell? fragment x1 =<1g
C.5	flat red tile fragments x3 =34g		corroded iron nails x2 =5g	coal x3 = 14g	snail shells x2 =8g, snail shell fragments x3 =2g
C.6	red CBM fragments x3 =4g		corroded iron scraps x1 =2g	coal x3 =3g	
C.7	red flat tile fragments x3 =43g, dirty yellow and orange CBM fragments x2 =26g	clear container glass x1 =<1g	corroded iron scraps x2 =4g, square metal 'ring' of metal (like the top of a key handle) =1g	coal x2 =6g	snail shell x1=4g
C.8				coal x1 =<1g	
C.9				coal x1 =<1g, grey and red building stone? x1 =36g	
C.10			corroded iron scraps x1 =4g	coal x5 =1g	
C.11				coal x5 =17g	

Test Pit 27	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 2	clay pipe stem x1 =4g, red CBM fragments x4 =7g, flat red tile fragments x2 =18g, orange CBM fragments x1 =2g		small corroded iron nails x1 =1g		
C.3	flat red tile fragments with hole x2 =77g, red CBM fragments x10 =17g		corroded iron nails x2 =10g, corroded iron scraps x1 =<1g		tiny snail shell x9 =1g, oyster shell fragments? x2 =<1g, snail shell fragments x7 =2g
C.4	red CBM fragments x5 =3g				tiny snail shells x8 =<1g
C.5	red CBM fragments x1 =1g				snail shell fragments x1 =0g, tiny snail shell x3 =2g
C.6					tiny snail shells x9 = 5g, snail shell fragments x9 =3g

12.2.5 2011 Test Pit Finds

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile =27g, red CBM x2 =1g			coal =<1g	
C. 2	red flat tile x4 =84g, red CBM x7 =18g			coal x3 =1g	shell =<1g
C.3	red flat tile x2 =32g, red CBM x12 =23g, clay pipe stem =2g	clear container glass =<1g	corroded iron nail =1g	coal =<1g	
C.4			metal nail with hooked over piece at top =4g		




Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x14 =48g				yellow mortar? =13g
C. 2	red CBM x10 =49g		corroded iron scrap =8g	coal =<1g	
C.3	red flat tile x3 =71g, red CBM x3 =7g				mortar =6g

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	pink/red CBM =6g	clear container glass x3 =47g			
C. 2	red CBM x5 =21g, clay pipe stem =4g	clear container glass x2=2g, green bottle glass x2 =5g	thick corroded iron bolt? =4g, corroded iron scraps x2 =2g	slate x2 =9g, coal =6g	snail shell x2 =15g
C.3	flat red tile =37g, flat pink/red modern tile =14g, red CBM x2 =4g	clear container glass =9g	corroded iron nails? x2 =21g		concrete? =12g, snail shell =2g
C.4	red CBM x2 =20g			coal =5g	snail shell =4g
C.5	red CBM x6 =2g				

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	modern pink/red brick fragment =86g, curved red/orange tile =19g, pink/orange CBM x4 =23g	clear container glass x2 =27g, clear flat glass x3 =7g, white glass? =<1g	corroded iron nails x2 =6g, corroded iron scraps x2 =4g	slate x3 =27g, coal x4 =14g	plaster? =<1g, snail shell =9g
C. 2	pink/orange curved tile x2 =42g	clear container glass x6 =34g, clear flat glass x3 =6g, green bottle glass =2g	corroded iron scraps x13 =53g, corroded modern screw =3g, corroded iron nails x4 =23g	slate x3 =45g	tarmac? x2 =25g
C.3	dirty yellow CBM =32g, modern white glazed flat tile =3g, modern cream glazed flat tile =7g, cream glazed red flat tile =8g, dirty yellow/pink curved tile x2 =146g, pink/red corrugated on top curved tile x3 =112g	green bottle glass =4g	metal wire mesh =15g, corroded iron scraps x4 =5g	slate =3g	tarmac? x2 =81g





C.4	pink CBM x2 =41g, red CBM x2 =2g	clear container glass x2 =6g	part of a horseshoe? =26g, corroded iron nails x3 =10g	coal x3 =2g, pink granite like stone x4 =46g, sand stone? =51g, slate =9g	tarmac x3 =92g, snail shell =1g
C.5	clay pipe stem =1g, red CBM x7 =3g		corroded wire x3 =7g, corroded iron scraps =6g, corroded iron nail =5g, silver foil =<1g	slate x2 =6g	oyster shell =<1g, white button =1g
C.6	red CBM =<1g				oyster shell x8 =12g, snail shell x7 =<1g
C.7					tiny snail shell x2 =<1g
C.8				coal x2 =4g	chalk/mortar? x6 =5g
C.9	red CBM =<1g			coal =<1g	fossil/shell fragments x12 =3g
C.10			corroded iron scrap =4g		fossil/shell fragments x7 =2g

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x8 =12g, clay pipe stem x3 =2g	clear container glass x5 =7g, green bottle glass =<1g	thin strip metal =<1g, corroded iron nails x2 =25g, coin/token =6g	coal x27 =44g, slate x3 =15g	snail shell =10g, mortar? =5g
C. 2	red flat tile =16g, clay pipe stem x2=2g, red CBM x13 =15g	green bottle glass x2 =9g, clear container glass x3 =16g, clear flat glass =<1g	metal wire x4 =18g, corroded iron scraps x2 =14g	coal x48 =29g, slate x1 =6g	black button with cross on it =4g, shell fragments x8 =2g, grey plastic sheet =<1g
C.3	clay pipe stem =2g, dirty yellow CBM =138g, pink/orange/yellow curved tile =45g, red flat tile =47g, red CBM x19 =34g	clear container glass x3 =4g, clear flat glass =1g	corroded iron nails x3 =11g, metal drinks bottle cap =3g, corroded iron scraps x12 =20g	coal x53 =105g, slate x5 =18g	white plastic sachet shampoo 'Silvikrin' =2g, cream/green plaster? =22g, asbestos =3g, concrete? =85g, shell x5 =1g





C.4	red CBM x14 =69g,white leg figure with brown boot =6g, clay pipe stem x3 =4g	clear flat glass =<1g	thin metal hoop =3g	coal x9 =21g, slate x2 =2g	mortar =11g, snail shell x4 =7g
C.5	flat red tile x4 =405g, clay pipe stem =7g, red CBM x7 =29g	clear flat glass x5 =2g	thick metal rod =237g	coal x3 =3g	snail shell x22 =190g, shell fragments x31 =12g
C.6				granite? like stone =66g	snail shells x87 =726g, shell fragments x110 =126g
C.7					snail shell x3 =11g

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile =31g, red CBM x9 =78g, dirty yellow CBM =5g	clear flat glass x4 =9g, clear container glass x3 =19g	metal hinge =94g, corroded iron nails x5 =26g, thin metal rod with hoop at one end =8g	coal x22 =81g, slate x10 =93g	
C. 2	dirty yellow CBM x3 =44g, red CBM x9 =102g, clay pipe stem =<1g	clear container glass x3 =7g, clear flat glass x7 =17g	thin metal hoop =<1g, small metal cross (for a chain?) =<1g, modern screw =2g, aluminium lids x2 =4g, modern nail =3g, corroded iron nails x5 =17g	coal x49 =106g, slate x6 =17g	concrete/mortar? x2 =10g, tarmac x2 =20g
C.3	red CBM x20 =165g, dirty yellow CBM x4 =23g, red flat tile x3 =42g	clear container glass =1g, clear flat glass x2 =8g, orange bottle glass x2 =6g	melted lump of lead? =11g, corroded iron nails x3 =5g, corroded iron scraps x8 =18g	slate 9 =68g, coal x13 =17g	tarmac x4 =49g, snail shell x2 =<1g
C.4	vitrified CBM? =10g		slag =3g	coal x12= 24g, slate x3 =2g	shell fragment =<1g, tarmac x2 =12g, tiny snail =<1g
C.5	grey fragment of clay? spindle whorl =4g		corroded iron nail =4g	coal x5 =2g	shell fragments x4 =<1g





C.6	clear container glass =<1g			tiny snail shell x2 =<1g
C.7		corroded iron scrap =4g	coal x5 =5g	fossil/shell fragment =<1g
C.8			coal x2 =<1g	tiny snail shell x2 =1g, shell fragments x4 =<1g
C.9			coal x5 =<1g	shell fragments x11 =3g

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red/orange flat tile =46g, modern pink/red CBM =3g, red CBM =4g, dirty yellow CBM x4 =6g	clear flat glass x4 =7g		coal x5 =8g, slate x2 =6g	tiny snail shell x3 =<1g
C. 2	red CBM x6 =26g, dirty yellow CBM x4 =41g, pink/orange CBM x3 =10g	clear flat glass =<1g	slag? =7g, corroded iron nails x3 =20g, rounded long flat thin metal plate =10g	coal x15 =17g, slate x4 =6g	mortar? x7 =23g, tarmac? =17g, tiny snail shell x7 =2g
C.4				slate =1g	
C.5			corroded iron nail =4g		shell fragment =<1g

Test Pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile x2 =143g, red CBM x18 =144g	clear flat glass x2= 2g	large metal bolt =52g, corroded iron nail =2g, square piece of metal =4g, metal washer? =4g, slag x8 =184g, metal 'grate' =13g	coal x27 =117g, slate =1g	mortar =11g
C. 2	red flat tile x2 =60g, red CBM x5 =44g	clear flat glass =1g	U shaped metal tack =8g, corroded iron nails x3 =5g, slag =29g, metal wire =8g	coal x13 =44g, slate =4g	
C.3	red CBM x34 =141g	clear flat glass =1g, clear container glass =2g	metal belt buckle =20g, slag x3= 70g, corroded iron nail =8g	coal x39 =76g	oyster shell =4g
C.4	red CBM x14 =104g			coal =<1g	
C.5	red CBM x3 =14g				
C.6	red CBM =1g		modern screw =1g	coal x3=1g	

Test Pit 9	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
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C. 1	green glazed modern flat tile =39g, red CBM and mortar =14g, red CBM x8 =34g		silver foil =<1g	slate =1g, coal x2 =16g	polystyrene ball x2 =<1g
C. 2	dirty yellow CBM x5 =102g, mortar and red CBM =135g, red CBM x4 =69g, red flat tile =27g, clay pipe stem x2 =2g	clear container glass =31g	twisted flat plate of aluminium? =2g, long corroded iron bolt =33g, corroded iron nails x6 =28g	slate x7 =65g, coal x15 =71g	head of a toothbrush – minus the bristles =2g, concrete x3 =126g
C.3	dirty yellow CBM x4 =135g, clay pipe stem =2g, red CBM x2 =18g	clear flat glass x5 =9g, clear container glass x2 =11g	conical metal object =8g, corroded iron nails x7 =50g, corroded iron scraps x2 =5g, slag? x2 =57g	slate x3 =31g, coal x9 =42g	concrete x3 =60g, dark yellow mortar x2 =187g
C.4	dirty yellow CBM/mortar x2 =13g, red CBM x5 =92g	clear flat glass x3 =5g, clear container glass x2 =14g, green bottle glass =5g	corroded iron scraps x4 =7g, crumpled aluminium? =10g, corroded iron nails x3 =6g	coal x51 =89g, slate =6g	
C.5	dirty yellow CBM =36g	clear container glass x3 =23g	slag x2 =17g, long corroded iron nail =22g, corroded iron nail =2g	coal x3 =1g	
C.7			U shaped corroded iron tack =5g	coal =6g	

Test Pit 10	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem x2 =6g, red flat tile =14g, red CBM x9 =24g, dirty yellow CBM x2 =82g	clear flat glass x4 =11g	corroded iron nails x7 =45g, corroded iron scrap =20g, slag =7g, modern screws x2 =15g	coal x16 =40g, slate x3 =9g	wooden? tag with hole at one end =1g
C. 2	red flat tile =12g, red CBM x10 =26g		slag =3g, plate of corroded iron =5g, corroded iron nails x2 =6g	coal x3 =4g, slate =2g	
C.3	red flat tile =43g, red CBM x17 =117g	clear container glass =<1g	corroded iron nails x2 =4g, long corroded iron nail =35g	coal x9 =8g, slate =<1g	
C.4	red CBM x2 =1g		corroded iron scrap =3g		

Test Pit 11	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	dirty yellow/orange CBM x4 =101g, red CBM x4 =11g	green glass bottle neck =30g, clear container glass x4 =72g, purple container glass =24g, green bottle glass =4g	corroded iron nail =4g		





C. 2	modern dirty yellow flat tile =146g, flat red and grey 'sandwich' tile =14g, curved red/orange tile =25g, base of a figure/statue =19g, modern drain fragment =7g, modern red CBM x3 =37g	clear container glass x20 =293g, clear flat glass x3 =4g, green bottle glass =2g	corroded plates of iron x2 =100g, corroded iron nails x10 =42g, corroded iron scrap =6g	
C.3	pink/orange CBM =52g	clear container glass x2 =5g	blade part of metal knife? =76g, corroded iron nail =6g, corroded iron scraps x2 =37g	oyster shell =<1g
C.4		clear container glass =2g	scrap metal with hole through it =6g	
C.6	red CBM =<1g			

Test Pit 12	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x3 =12g, dirty yellow CBM x8 =200g	green bottle glass =13g		coal x39 =48g, slate x2 =5g	concrete =23g, mortar? =15g, fragment of wrapper =<1g
C. 2	red CBM x4 =4g, red/orange CBM x4 =89g	clear flat glass x2 =5g	modern nails x2 =2g, corroded iron nails x5 =23g, U shaped metal tack =2g	coal x53 =68g, slate x2 =2g	shell =1g,snail shell =<1g, concrete =8g
C.3	red/orange CBM x3 =19g		corroded iron nails x40 =185g, modern screw =5g, long corroded iron nail =16g, corroded iron square =5g	coal x3 =3g, slate x3 =7g	concrete? =22g
C.4	modern red tile =68g, dirty yellow CBM x6 =60g, modern pink/red CBM x3 =19g		corroded iron nails x48 =154g, thin metal rod =4g, long corroded iron nails x2=30g, modern screw =4g, slag? =3g, lump of melted metal =9g,modern nails x3 =3g	slate =2g	concrete x7 =116g, snail shell =1g
C.5	dirty yellow CBM x4 =11g, modern red CBM =5g, red/orange CBM x4 =165g	clear flat glass =1g	corroded iron nails x11 =34g	slate x10 =57g	concrete x16 =823g, green 'paper' like fragments x9 =<1g
C.6	red/orange CBM x9 =57g, dirty yellow CBM x4 =23g		slag? =22g, corroded iron nails x21 =135g, corroded iron bolt =34g, corroded iron lump =75g	slate x3 =4g, coal x5 =8g	oyster shell =3g, grey plastic wire covering? =3g, painted/plastered concrete? =13g, concrete/mortar? x2 =43g





C.8	dirty yellow CBM =4g	corroded iron r thick metal br =622g	nail =2g, racket? concrete? =3g	
C.9		silver milk bottle	e top =<1g	

Test Pit 13	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x3 =3g, red flat tile =19g		iron stone/slag? =19g, corroded iron nail =4g	slate =7g, coal x5 =1g	tiny snail shells x4 =1g
C. 2	red CBM x38 =97g, pink CBM? =<1g, clay pipe stem =1g	clear container glass x4 =28g	corroded iron nail =10g	coal x22 =19g	tiny snail shell =<1g
C.3	red flat tile =36g, curved pink/yellow tile =56g, red CBM x15 =54g	green bottle glass =7g, clear container glass x2 =4g		coal x9 =8g	snail shell =7g, oyster shell x2 =2g
C.4			corroded iron scrap =1g, corroded iron nail =28g		oyster shell =<1g, snail shell fragment =<1g
C.5				coal =<1g	

Test Pit 14	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	pink glazed flat modern tile =6g, red CBM x12 =32g, modern red CBM =3g, flat red tile =15g	green bottle glass x2 =3g	modern nail =3g, metal wire =2g, gold foil x2 =<1g	coal x60 =198g	green pen lid =4g, cream 8 bit Lego brick =4g, green plastic cog? =2g, mortar? x2 =23g, green plastic =<1g, thin dark red plastic x4 =1g, clear plastic =<1g, thin black plastic x2 =<1g
C. 2	red flat tile x4 =81g, red CBM x7 =40g, flat red modern orange/red tile =61g,	green bottle glass =5g, clear container glass x2 =5g	corroded iron nails x3 =17g, corroded iron scrap =4g	slate =30g, coal x23 =64g	blue plastic =<1g
C.3	flat red tile x3 =51g, flat red modern orange/red tile =18g, red CBM x5 =12g, clay pipe stem =2g, white glazed modern flat tile =2g	green bottle glass =1g, clear flat glass =2g	corroded iron nails x2 =4g, corroded iron lump =83g, part of modern thin screw =<1g	coal x16 =28g, slate x2 =4g	pink circular screw cap? =7g, mortar =14g, asbestos =6g, shell fragment =<1g
C.4	red flat tile x5 =144g, red CBM x4 =17g		corroded iron nail x4 =10g	coal x9 =20g	snail shell x8 =13g, oyster shell =4g
C.5			corroded iron nail =3g		snail shell x3 =3g





Test Pit 15	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x9 =199g, orange flat tile =60g, modern drain fragments x2 =62g, modern red/orange flat tile =11g, orange curved tile =77g	clear glass bottle neck with black metal screw cap =33g, clear container glass x3 =7g, clear flat glass x8 =35g	long modern nails x2 =29g, corroded iron scraps x4 =67g, corroded iron nails x2 =2g	slate x2 =12g, coal =<1g	asbestos x3 =48g, curved clear plastic x3 =5g, green plastic tube =<1g, concrete x3 =206g, red/orange plastic =<1g, grey plastic wrapper =1g
C. 2	clay pipe stem x3 =5g, red CBM x2 =97g, red flat tile x4 =126g	green bottle glass x2 =11g, clear flat glass x12 =29g, clear container glass x11 = 94g	corroded iron nails x4 =18g, corroded metal hook =2g, complete horseshoe =453g, long corroded iron nail =15g	fragment of grey lava stone? quern =400g, slate x4 =79g	clear plastic x5 =9g, mortar =21g, rubber tube? =2g, black plastic =4g, black roof lino? =3g
C.3	curved red tile =13g, red flat tile x9 =312g, red CBM x7 =154g, clay pipe stem x8 =10g, pink/orange CBM x2 =49g	clear flat glass x26 =84g, green bottle glass =4g, clear container glass x8 =97g	metal drinks bottle cap =3g, metal plate and small handle? =41g, corroded iron nails x9 =55g, corroded iron scraps x4 =34g, slag =16g, silver aluminium? =<1g, small metal conical shaped object – like a candle snuffer but smaller =2g	slate x6 =127g	snail shell =1g, red flower pot plastic x2 =<1g, concrete x2 =142g
C.4	red flat tile x5 =158g, red CBM x4 =105g, modern orange/yellow CBM x2 =52g, clay pipe stem x6 =14g	green bottle glass =6g, clear flat glass x6 =27g, clear container glass x2 =65g	slag x3 =622g, corroded metal bottle top =3g, corroded iron nails x2 =8g, hook door latch =8g, corroded metal tube =5g	slate x5 =52g	
C.5	red CBM x6 =237g, curved red/orange drain/tile =18g	clear flat glass =4g, clear container glass =10g, orange bottle glass =1g	corroded iron nails x2 =5g, five pence coin dated 1990 =3g, slag =22g		
C.6	red CBM x14 =702g, red/orange/yellow CBM x4 =28g	clear flat glass =2g	corroded iron nail =5g		





C.7	red CBM x2 =16g, clay pipe stem x3 =4g, red/yellow CBM =14g	clear glass bottle necks x2 =60g, clear container glass x4 =27g, clear flat glass x7 =25g, green bottle glass =11g	silver milk bottle top =2g, modern metal bolt =92g, pot x4 =9g, corroded iron nails x2 =11g, corroded iron scraps x3 =5g	half a gold coloured hair clip =2g
C.8	clay pipe stem x5 =8g, red CBM x3 =51g, pink/orange CBM =29g	clear glass bottle neck =7g, green bottle glass =14g, clear flat glass x2 =7g, clear container glass =4g	bent corroded iron nail rod =20g, half a large circular aluminium dish/lid =10g	

Test Pit 16	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	modern drain fragment x2 =140g, dirty yellow CBM =28g, modern red CBM x2 =17g, red/orange CBM x3 =15g, dark red brick fragment =619g, red CBM x33 =359g	green bottle glass =17g, half a clear glass bottle neck =9g, clear flat glass x4 =18g, clear container glass x5 =6g	part of a small horseshoe? =6g, corroded iron nails x5 =28g	slate x14 = 171g, coal x5 =19g	concrete x2 =79g, tarmac x2 =60g, mortar with CBM attached =20g
C. 2	modern grey brick fragment =481g, modern green glazed flat tile =29g, modern cream glazed flat tile x3 =93g, modern grey glazed flat tile =2g, red CBM x11 =391g, red flat roof tile =57g, modern dark red brick fragment =174g	clear container glass x6 =10g, orange bottle glass x2 =26g, green bottle glass x4 =177g	corroded iron nails x6 =20g, corroded iron scraps x3 =6g	slate x8=34g, coal x13 =42g	grey plastic =6g, silver label with red writing "SHOWA KB9-003" =<1g, pinky white mortar x3 =16g, decayed pen – biro? =2g, polystyrene x2 =<1g, tarmac x3 =231g, yellow mortar? =81g, black tar roof lino? =4g
C.3	modern flat red tile =290g, red CBM x4 =35g	clear container glass x11 =63g, clear flat glass x11 =24g, green bottle glass x2 =6g	copper wire? =4g, corroded iron nails x51 =195g, corroded iron bolts x3 =56g, corroded iron scraps x20 =121g, metal wire =4g, modern screw =9g, metal spring clothes peg =3g	coal x3 =9g, slate x2 =50g	concrete x5 =566g, black roof lino? =5g, white plastic =1g, brown Bakelite? cover for key hole =3g
C.4	red CBM x13 =201g, flat red/orange tile =35g, clay pipe stem =1g	clear container glass x56 =417g, clear flat glass x16 =39g, green bottle glass x18 =157g, blue container glass =3g	corroded iron nails x37 =266g, corroded iron scraps x45 =181g, corroded metal bottle lid =17g, corroded square plate of metal =33g, silver foil =5g, square bolt =6g, thick brooch pin? =34g	slate x13 =159g	clear plastic covering for wire =4g, central core of batteries x3 =10g, concrete x3 =207g, shell =6g
C.5	red CBM x7 =65g	clear round glass base of bottle =44g, clear container glass x43 =198g, clear flat glass x15 =23g, green bottle glass x14 =55g, orange bottle glass x3 =7g, blue container glass =<1g	long corroded metal rod =71g, corroded iron scraps x25 =74g, corroded iron bolt =33g, corroded iron nails x15 =81g	slate x2 =13g, coal x4 =2g	tiny snail shell =<1g





C.6	dark red CBM x3 =141g, red glazed red tile =13g, Context 6: , , red CBM x4 =8g, orange/yellow CBM =4g	green bottle glass =2g, clear container glass =1g, clear flat glass =<1g	corroded iron nails x3 =13g, corroded iron scraps x5 =10g	coal x8 =22g	grey breeze block like fragments =2g
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Test Pit 17	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile x5 =183g, red CBM x5 =137g	green bottle glass x2 =74g, clear container glass x8 =56g, clear flat glass x2 =4g, orange bottle glass =2g	large U shaped metal tack =26g, corroded iron nails x19 =96g, corroded iron scraps x7 =34g, thin strip of metal =<1g, corroded iron bolts x2 =104g	slate x6 =32g	concrete x6 =169g mortar =20g, flower shaped metal decorative object = 2g
C. 2	red brick fragments x2 =125g, modern red brick fragment =23g, red glazed modern flat tile =27g, red CBM x2 =25g	green bottle glass =25g, clear container glass x6 =31g, clear flat glass x2 =4g	metal spring =3g, worn coin dated 1924 =6g, corroded plates of metal x2 =125g, corroded iron scraps x13 =20g, corroded iron nails x6 =25g, modern nail =2g	coal x5 =15g, slate x2 =8g	snail shell x3 =10g
C.3	red flat tile =151g, red CBM 3 =37g, clay pipe bowl fragment =2g	clear flat glass x6 =9g, clear container glass x6 =16g, green bottle glass =1g	strip of lead? =13g, small coin – farthing dated 1860 =2g, corroded iron nails x18 =129g, modern bolt =16g, corroded iron scraps x54 =256g, U shaped iron tack =5g, metal grate object =1g, silver foil =<1g	coal x6 =35g, slate =8g	snail shell x45 =138g, mortar x3 =11g, bone? ring =<1g
C.4	red flat tile x5 =121g, clay pipe stem =1g, pink/yellow CBM x2 =84g, black/red CBM =104g	clear flat glass x3 =20g, clear container glass x7 =19g, green bottle glass =2g	corroded iron bolts x3 =163g, corroded iron nails x20 =158g, corroded iron scraps x11 =46g, metal hoop =1g, small metal draw handle? =10g, corroded iron plates x2 =253g, decorated metal button =4g	slate x6 =79g, coal x4 =20g	thin black plastic disc =<1g, snail shell x 2 =7g, mortar =10g
C.5	modern red tile fragment =95g, red CBM x6 =162g	green glass lump =6g, orange bottle glass =7g, clear container glass x2 =7g, round base of clear glass vase? = 56g	corroded iron nails x18 =168g, corroded metal rod =17g, corroded metal scraps x18 = 271g, horseshoe =60g	slate x2 =52g, coal x5 =18g	white plastic =<1g, mortar =11g
C.6	red flat tile x2 =113g, red CBM =14g, clay pipe stem =1g, dark yellow CBM =22g	clear flat glass =3g, clear container glass =3g, green bottle glass =32g	corroded iron nails x14 =77g, one penny coin dated 1917 =9g, corroded iron scraps x17 =44g	coal x4 =30g, slate =2g	oyster shell =11g, snail shell fragments x4 =1g, snail shell =2g
C.7	red flat tile =65g, red curved tile =45g, red CBM =30g, yellow curved tile =81g	clear container glass x4 =17g, clear flat glass x4 =5g	corroded iron nails x15 =94g, corroded iron scraps x16 =163g, metal rod with hoop at one end =12g, end of bullets? x2 =5g, small round metal disc with holes through it =1g	slate =55g, coal x2 =15g	tiny snail shell =<1g, concrete =82g
C.8	red flat tile x3 =68g, red CBM x9 =127g	clear flat glass =2g	end of bullet? =2g corroded iron nails x5 =17g, horseshoe =41g, slag? =31g, metal wire	slate x2 =3g, coal x24 =43g	





=<1g

Test Pit 18	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red brick fragment =115g, red CBM x2 =9g	clear glass bottle neck =4g, clear flat glass x4 =16g	modern screw =4g, corroded thin metal rod =5g, corroded iron nail =3g	coal x3 =3g, slag =2g	oyster shell =<1g
C. 2	red CBM = 3g, modern white glazed flat tile x2 =10g, red glazed tile =75g	clear container glass x5 =32g	rectangular metal grill? =111g, thick metal modern hook =42g, thick corroded metal bolts x2 =221g, corroded iron nails x48 =205g, square flat metal plate with hole through centre =1g, triangular plate of metal =36g, thin flat strip of metal =10g, corroded metal screws x5 = 47g, modern nails x17 =166g		lumps of modern wood x3 =31g, black rubber? cap =16g, flat green plastic =5g, concrete x2 =75g, white plastic x2 =15g, brown plastic =3g
C.3	clay pipe bowl fragments x3 =14g, red flat tile =18g	clear container glass x3 =14g, clear flat glass x2 =14g	thin metal wires x7 =<1g, modern nails x3 =29g, corroded metal screws x2 =10g, corroded iron nails x2 =7g, corroded iron scraps x3 =43g, U shaped metal tacks x2 =10g, corroded iron square rod =52g	coal x2 =5g	oyster shell with hole through it =4g, snail shell =<1g
C.4		clear flat glass =2g	long corroded iron nail =18g, corroded iron scraps x3 =1g, corroded iron nail =8g	coal x6 =13g	snail shell =<1g
C.5	dark yellow CBM =<1g		corroded iron nail =9g	coal =<1g	mussel shell fragment =<1g
C.6	red flat tile =10g, red CBM x4 =4g	clear flat glass x2 =2g, clear container glass x2 =1g	corroded iron lumps x3 =17g, tiny metal ring =<1g	coal x19 =13g	oyster shell x3 =8g, snail shell =<1g, grey mortar =4g
C.7				coal x3 =1g	





Test Pit 19	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x28 =92g, yellow CBM =2g	clear container glass =3g, clear flat glass =1g	corroded iron nails x2 =26g	coal x14 =13g, slate x2 =13g	decorative black plastic? =4g, mortar? =6g
C. 2	red flat tile x11 =193g, red CBM x81 =353g, clay pipe stem x5 =7g, clay pipe bowl fragments =3g	green bottle glass =15g, clear flat glass x2 =3g	tiny metal loop =<1g, slag x16 =173g, corroded iron nails x6 =22g, corroded iron scraps x11 =31g	coal x168 =218g, slate x3 =20g	white button =<1g oyster shell x4 =4g
C.3	red flat tile x8 =117g, red CBM x46 =240g, clay pipe stem x4 =8g, clay pipe bowl fragment =3g	clear container glass x2 =13g, clear flat glass 2 =2g, degraded green bottle glass =1g	slag x2 =26g, corroded iron nails x5 =23g, corroded iron scraps x2 =11g	coal x22 =39g, slate x3 =3g	
C.4	red flat tile 5 =145g, red CBM 12 = 54g, clay pipe stem x2 =6g, clay pipe bowl fragments x2 =2g	clear flat glass =<1g	slag x7 =47g, metal button =1g, corroded iron nails x7 =30g	coal x51 =54g, slate =<1g	oyster shell =7g
C.5	red flat tile x13 =349g, red CBM x20 =61g, clay pipe stem =<1g, pink/orange CBM x2 =7g	clear flat glass x2 =<1g	slag x2 =84g, corroded iron nails x3 =25g, corroded iron scraps x4 =10g	coal x106 =101g, slate =<1g	snail shell =2g, tiny snail shell =<1g, mortar x2 =5g
C.6	red flat tile x24 =661g, red CBM x34 =318g, clay pipe stem x2 =6g	green bottle glass =6g	corroded iron scraps x7 =37g, corroded iron plates x3 =103g, corroded iron nails x2 =16g	coal x18 =20g	snail shell =5g, tiny snail shell =<1g, oyster shell =1g
C.7	red flat tile x5 =278g, red CBM x45 =146g, clay pipe bowl fragment =<1g, half a clay pipe stem =<1g		slag? =6g, corroded iron nails x2 =13g	coal x42 =27g	oyster shell x2 =1g, mussel shell =4g, pink mortar =4g
C.8	red flat tile x2 =54g, red CBM x3 =13g		slag x2 =16g, corroded iron nail =5g, corroded iron scraps x5 =10g	coal x8 =6g	mussel shell x6 =4g





Test Pit 20	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	pink/orange CBM x2 =18g, red CBM x4 =2g, dark yellow CBM =12g	clear container glass x2 =3g, green bottle glass =1g	half a penny coin dated 1943 =6g, corroded U shaped iron tack =2g, corroded iron nail =2g	slate =1g, coal x3 =3g	
C. 2	red CBM x13 =21g	orange bottle glass x5 =46g green bottle glass =8g, clear container glass x6 =13g	slag x10 =89g, long corroded iron rod =30g, corroded iron nails x2 =15g, wire x2 =1g, corroded metal plate =40g	coal x64 =161g, slate x7 =42g	central core of a battery =2g, tiny snail shells x24 =10g
C.3	red flat tile x3 =158g, modern red glazed flat tile =21g, red CBM x16 =48g	orange bottle glass =2g, clear container glass x3 =4g	slag x18 =268g, one penny? coin (very worn) dated 1917 =5g, corroded iron nails x4 =8g, wire x3 =<1g, crushed aluminium? =2g, circular metal washer =7g, corroded metal bolt cap =6g	coal x113 =223g	snail shell x2 =7g
C.4	red brick fragments x6 = 2691g, red flat tile x6 =172g, red CBM x34 =225g, yellow filed drain fragment =74g	clear flat glass x3 =6g, clear container glass x3 =16g	slag x9 =70g, corroded iron nails x12 =40g, corroded iron lumps x6 =21g	coal x139 =312g	mortar x2 =14g
C.5	red flat tile x14 =297g, red/pink curved tile x2 =123g, modern yellow brick fragments x2 =126g, red CBM x25 =198g, modern black flat tile =129g, dark red/black brick fragment =436g	clear container glass x2 =4g, green bottle glass x4 = 16g	corroded iron nails x5 =42g, corroded iron lumps x7 =30g		
C.6	red brick fragments x6 =1972g, red flat tile x12 =254g, red CBM x22 =112g, white/pink CBM =72g	green bottle glass =<1g, clear flat glass x 3 =7g, clear container glass x3 =2g	corroded iron nails x3 =44g, corroded iron lumps x4 =11g	slate =3g, coal x6 =4g	mortar =41g, strip of black plastic =1g





Test Pit 21	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile x10 =120g, red CBM x45 =110g, clay pipe bowl fragment =1g	clear container glass x4 =6g, clear flat glass x3 =20g, green bottle glass x1 =5g, clear glass button =<1g	corroded iron nails x5 =25g, corroded iron lumps x7 =25g, slag? x12 =205g	coal x60 =86g	oyster shell =1g, tiny snail shell x2 =<1g
C. 2	red flat tile x16 =246g, CBM x32 =103g, clay pipe stem =2g, clay pipe bowl fragment =<1g, orange/yellow CBM x3 =8g	clear container glass x2 =4g	corroded iron nails x3 =19g, corroded iron scraps x7 =14g, modern nail =2g, slag =7g	slate x5 =31g, coal x39 = 41g	mortar x3 =8g, oyster shell x2 =2g, mussel shell =3g
C.3	red flat tile x24 =574g, red CBM x21 =137g, red flat roof tile =18g, light yellow/orange modern brick fragment =250g, light yellow/orange CBM x2 =39g, clay pipe stem x2 =6g	clear flat glass =1g	corroded iron bolt =47g, slag x2 =47g, corroded iron nail =6g	coal x9 =25g, slate pencils x2 =2g	oyster shell x3 =5g, snail shell =<1g, mortar x2 =10g
C.4	red flat tile x5 =101g, red CBM x13 =62g, dark yellow CBM =8g		corroded iron nails x2 =17g, slag x4 =46g, corroded metal lumps x2 =18g	coal x22 =32g	tiny snail shell =<1g, oyster shell =2g, mussel shell =<1g
C.5	red CBM x2 =42g	clear container glass =4g	slag =13g	coal =<1g	shell fragments x3 =<1g

12.2.6 2012 Finds

12.2.7 2013 Finds

12.2.8 2014 Finds





12.3 Maps

Much of the value of the test pit data from currently occupied rural settlements are derived from a holistic consideration across the entire settlement. Maps showing a range of the data from the test pit excavations in Pirton are included below. These may be read in conjunction with relevant sections of the main report. Some of these maps are available online at http://www.access.arch.cam.ac.uk/reports/hertfordshire/pirton and these can be used, if wished, to prepare maps showing the distribution of other classes of data not depicted in this appendix.







Figure 148: The Neolithic pottery distribution map for the Pirton test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 7,500







Figure 149: The Bronze Age pottery distribution map for the Pirton test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 7,500







Figure 150: The Iron Age pottery distribution map for the Pirton test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 7,500







Figure 151: The Roman pottery distribution map for the Pirton test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 7,500







Figure 152: The Early-Mid Anglo Saxon pottery distribution map for the Pirton test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 7,500







Figure 153: The Late Anglo Saxon pottery distribution map for the Pirton test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 7,500







Figure 154: The high medieval pottery distribution map for the Pirton test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 7,500







Figure 155: The late medieval pottery distribution map for the Pirton test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 7,500







Figure 156: The post medieval pottery distribution map for the Pirton test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 7,500







Figure 157: The 19th century and later pottery distribution map for the Pirton test pits © Crown Copyright/database right 2019. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 7,500