



UNIVERSITY OF
LEICESTER

Archaeological Services

Bosworth Links Digs Carlton (2022)
The Settlement of the Free Peasants

SK 396 050

Mathew Morris

With Paul Blinkhorn and Wayne Jarvis



ULAS Report No: 2023-084

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Grid Ref: SK 396 050

Author: Mathew Morris MA ACIfA

Client: Market Bosworth Society / Bosworth Links

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OASIS RECORD

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	Start/end dates	10/09/2022 to 11/09/2022		
	Previous/Future Work	No further works		
	Project Type	Community test pitting		
	Site Status	None		
	Current Land Use	Private gardens, paddocks, public green spaces		
	Monument Type/Period	Surfaces, post-medieval		
	Significant Finds/Period	Pottery, Roman, medieval and post-medieval Flint, Bronze Age		
	Reason for Investigation	Research		
	Position in the Planning Process	n/a		
	Planning Ref.	n/a		
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	Site Address/Postcode	Various locations across Carlton, Leicestershire CV13		
	Study Area	x20 1m sq test-pits		
	Site Coordinates	SK 396 050		
	Height OD	100-120m OD		
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Summary

Bosworth Links Digs Carlton was a community archaeology project organised by the Market Bosworth Society and made possible by funds from the National Lottery Heritage Fund. The project involved residents of Carlton and its wider community in carrying out archaeological excavations (test pits) in the spaces they inhabited in order to make new discoveries about the history of the places in which they lived.

The work was carried out by volunteers under the supervision of University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) in private gardens, paddocks and public green spaces at Carlton, Leicestershire, centered on National Grid Reference (NGR) SK 396 050.

Twenty 1m sq test pits were excavated. In most instance, test pits were dug through a sequence of turf, topsoil and subsoil, stopping when the natural ground was reached. Three test pits identified archaeological features, including brick and stone farmyard surfaces, a possible cobbled trackway and a gravel surface, all post-medieval or modern in date. In total, 6115 individual finds (59.5kg) were recovered, ranging in date from the Bronze Age to the present day.

Overall, the twenty test pits produced promising results, telling a story of settlement development at Carlton from the 12th century to the present day and revealing hints of earlier Bronze Age and Roman landscapes. The distribution of pottery from the test pits suggested that the village originally formed around the parish church in the 12th century, with secondary settlement around Carlton Green emerging in the 13th century. Settlement at Carlton Gate did not emerge until the 18th century.

A slight scatter of Bronze Age lithics represented a low-level 'background noise' of prehistoric activity in the wider landscape. Similarly, the small assemblage of Roman pottery also represented activity in the wider landscape, probably associated with a small Roman farmstead sited east of St Andrews Church.

The excavation formed part of the broader Bosworth Links Project and is archived with Leicestershire Museums Services accession number X.A111.2022.

Bosworth Links Digs Carlton: The Settlement of the Free Peasants

Community archaeological test pitting at Carlton, Leicestershire

Mathew Morris

Introduction

Bosworth Links was a community archaeology project established in 2016 by the Market Bosworth Society, and made possible by funds from the National Lottery Heritage Fund. The project aims to involve residents of Market Bosworth and its wider community in archaeological excavations (test-pits) in the spaces they inhabited in order to make new discoveries about the history of the places in which they live.

This document forms the report for community archaeological test pitting carried out in private gardens, paddocks and public green spaces at Carlton, Leicestershire, centered on National Grid Reference (NGR) SK 396 050.

The work was carried out by volunteers under the supervision of University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) for the Market Bosworth Society, as part of the Bosworth Links project. The scope of works was established by the Bosworth Links project and set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by ULAS (Morris 2022).

Context of the project

In 2022, the Market Bosworth Society successfully secured funds from the National Lottery Heritage Fund to deliver a continuation of the community heritage project Bosworth Links in settlements surrounding the town of Market Bosworth. This would build on the results and research outcomes of the first phase of Bosworth Links, carried out in 2017-18 (Morris 2018).

The aim of the project is to involve residents of Market Bosworth and its surrounding communities in archaeological excavations (test pits) in the places they live in order to make new discoveries about the past history of the area. It is hoped that this will inspire and stimulate wider interest in the history of the region and contribute to ongoing academic research into the development of settlement, landscape, and demography in Britain.

The project was carried out by the Market Bosworth Society in collaboration with University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS), who provided technical and methodological advice and on-site training and supervision as well as specialist evaluation of the results which were reported back to the local community in a programme of outreach events.

As Professor Carenza Lewis has noted, this type of project is ‘about communities, in communities, for communities, with communities and by communities’ (2015, 395).

Participation was open to everyone who lives in the local and wider community of Carlton and the surrounding region. This included excavating and/or finds processing and/or helping with project planning and organisation. No previous archaeological knowledge or experience was needed, with training provided within the project, and there was opportunities for both able-bodied and less able people of all ages to take part in a wide range of activities including digging into the ground, searching through excavated soil, finds washing and maintaining written records.

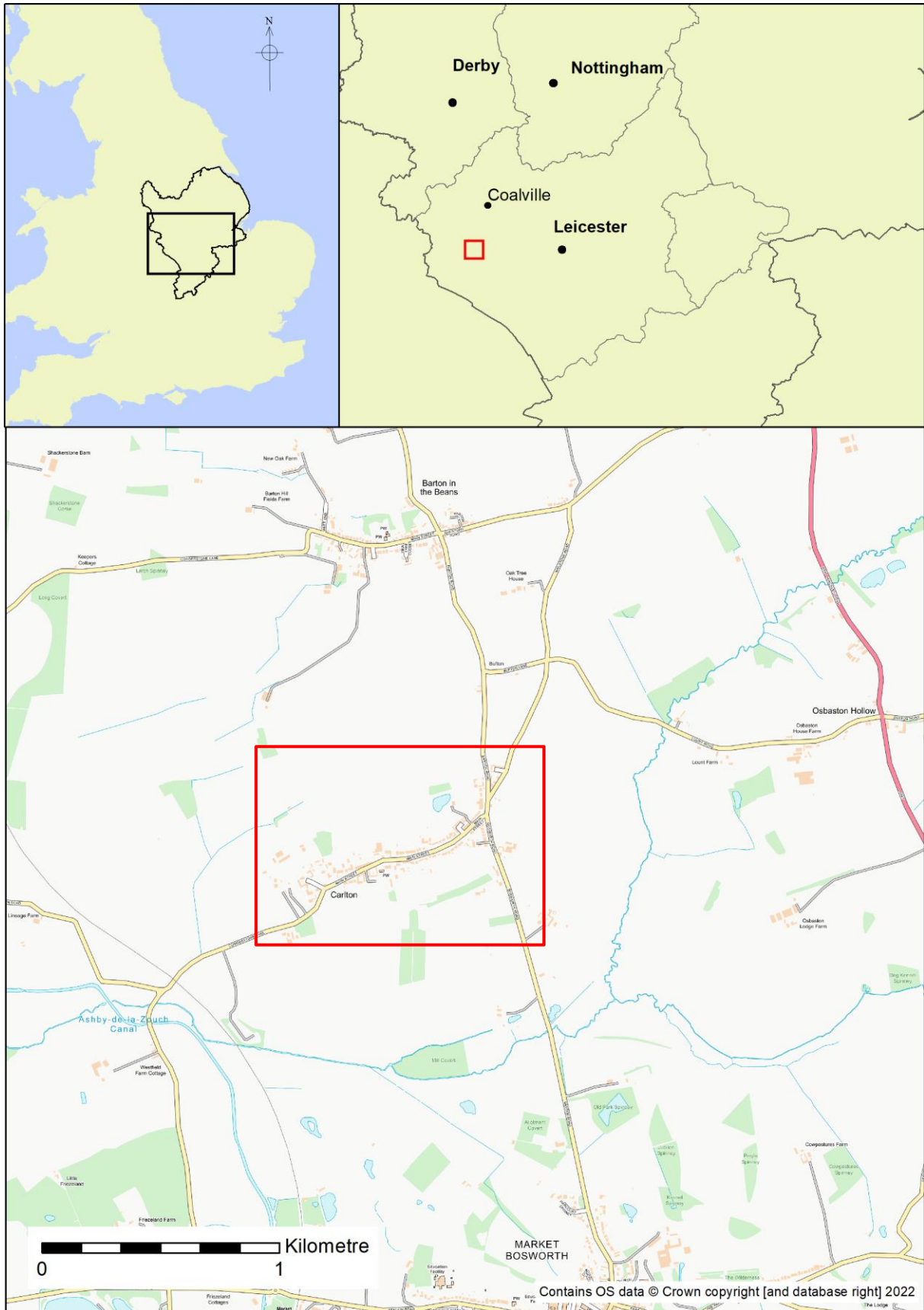


Figure 1: Location of study area.

Site Location, Geology and Topography

The study area was the village of Carlton, which lay approximately 2km north-west of Market Bosworth and 20km west of Leicester (Figure 1).

The project took place in twenty locations across the village of Carlton, in private gardens, paddocks and public green spaces (Figure 2). The village was an elongated settlement sitting either side of Main Street which extended eastwards onto the road between Barton in the Beans and Market Bosworth. St Andrew's Church was located halfway along Main Street on its southern side, with Carlton Green c.200m to the west and Carlton Gate c.500m to the east.

The village lay along a north-east/south-west oriented ridge of high ground between 100m OD to the west and 120m OD to the east. Ground dropped away to the north, south and west into post-glacial tributary valleys of the River Sense.

The British Geological Survey website indicated that the underlying geology west of St Andrew's Church, around Carlton Green, was likely comprised of superficial deposits of clay and silt associated with the Bosworth Clay Member, whilst north-east of the church and north of Main Street it was diamicton of the Oadby Member. East of the church, to the south of Main Street and around Carlton Gate there was glaciofluvial deposits of sand and gravel. These all overlie mudstone of the Gunthorpe Member (BGS OpenScience).

The Soilscape website indicated that the soils across Carlton, where surviving, were slowly permeable, seasonally wet, slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils (Soilscape 18, <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscales/>).

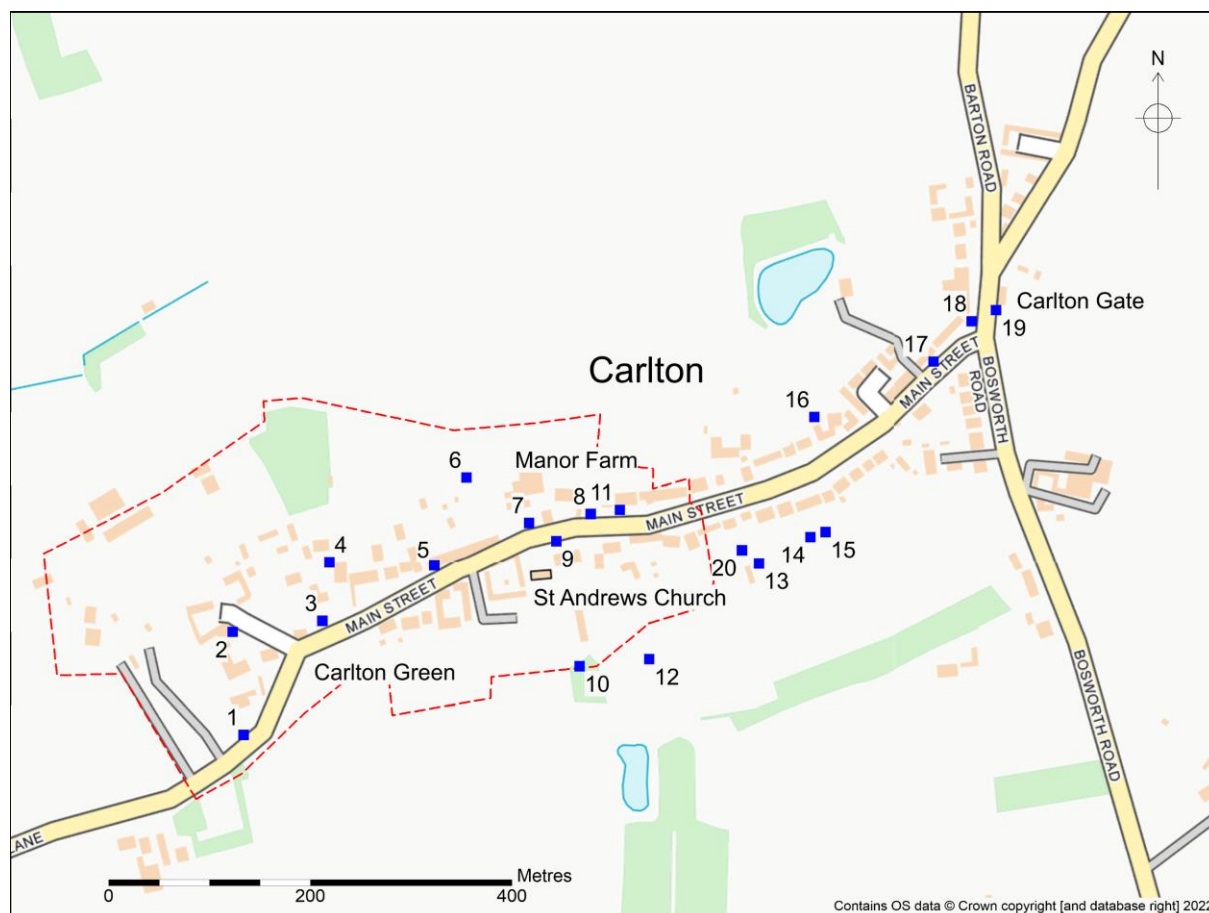


Figure 2: Test pit locations.

The red dashed line represents the extent of the historic settlement core as shown on the HER (MLE2714)

Historical and Archaeological Background (Adapted and updated from Hyam 2019)

Historical Background

There is little evidence around the village for early human activity, however, the lack of prehistoric discoveries may be the result of limited excavation in the area rather than a lack of evidence. A sequence of Roman boundary features was found during recent excavation at 42-44 Main Street just to the east of the church (Flavell 2018). This indicates that the area was being settled during that period.

There is no entry for Carlton in the Domesday Book of 1086 and the village is first recorded by name as Karlintone in a Feet of Fines of 1202 and as Karleton in an Episcopal Register of 1209-35 (Peat 2020). The name is believed to be derived from the Old English ‘ceorl’, a churl, freeman or peasant, and ‘tun’, a farmstead or village. This is probably a settlement of free peasants which would have been part of a larger estate around Market Bosworth (Bourne 2003). Historically the village therefore appears to have been a collection of dwellings subservient to nearby Market Bosworth.

There was a chapel, *capellam de Karletone*, in 1220. The next known mention of the village is in 1270 when Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winton, died seised of four knight’s fees (Nichols 1811). Nichols also notes that in 1280 the villages of Carlton, Bosworth, Coton and Shenton all answered as one village. Subsequently, the village and its lands appear to have changed hands a number of times, belonging at times to Henry de Beaumont in 1413 and William Balle in 1426. By 1564 thirteen families were resident in Carlton which might suggest that it was a reasonably large settlement by this date. In 1594 Wolstan Dixie took control of a number of lands and tenements in Carlton.



Figure 3: Detail from the 1848 tithe map for Carlton.

ROLLR ref. Ti/62/1

A Return of Parliament of 1800 notes that the village contained 35 houses with 51 families. Of the 160 residents, 75 were recorded as being employed in agriculture and another 26 working in trade, manufacturing etc. Presumably this also included the small-scale but significant stone

extraction work which took place around the edges of the village. At this time the Lordship contained 800 acres of old enclosure land but that this land had cold and poor soil.

Carlton became a separate ecclesiastical parish in 1846. Prior to this date it existed as a chapelry to Market Bosworth. The 1849 tithe map (Figure 3) for the township of Carlton shows three settlement foci, at Carlton Green, around St Andrews Church and Manor House Farm, and at Carlton Gate.

Archaeological Background

The Historic Environment Record (HER) for Leicestershire indicated that there were several known archaeological sites in the study area.

Prehistoric

There were no known prehistoric remains recorded within the study area.

Roman

A sequence of Roman boundary features along with domestic pottery were identified to the rear of 42-44 Main Street (MLE23682) which is approximately 100m to the east of the church. The pottery was quite sparse and had a broad date range suggesting a long period of use. It is possible the features may be associated with a known villa around 1km to the south-east of the church (Flavell 2018).

Medieval

The historic core of Carlton village is noted in the HER as MLE2714 and is recognised in this record as being of medieval and post medieval date. Landscape studies and cartographic evidence have revealed the location of a medieval hamlet (MLE2719) at Bufton Lodge Farm around 1.5km to the north-east of the church.

Two sherds of medieval pottery (MLE20301) were recovered during a watching brief at The Willows around 500m to the north-east of the church (Morris 2011). Medieval and post-medieval finds were also found during test-pitting and a watching brief at the church, including a 15th-century floor tile (Hyam 2020, 2021). A ditch, possibly the boundary for a medieval toft or croft, and pottery of 12th-15th-century date were found during excavation of land east of the church, behind 42-44 Main Street (Flavell 2018).

Post-Medieval and Modern

The location of a post-medieval windmill (MLE2718) is known to have existed on the eastern side of the Bosworth to Barton Road. It is thought to have been built around the late 18th or early 19th century. The Bosworth to Barton Road was a turnpike (MLE20918) in the 19th century, with a toll gate and lodge at Carlton Gate.

There are four listed buildings in the village. St Andrew's Church (MLE12121) is Grade II listed. It was rebuilt in 1764, following a fire, and Gothicized in 1867 by H. Goddard & Son. No details of the original church survive and it is not clear whether the stone plinth is the foundation of the earlier building or not. The original medieval church was dedicated to St Michael, which was changed to St Andrew following the rebuilt.

To the west of the church, also on the south side of Main Street at Number 24, is the Grade II listed late 17th-century Stone House Farmhouse (MLE12125). This uses local stone but was extended in the 19th century. Of a similar date and also extended in the 19th century is the Grade II listed Cheese Barn House (MLE21810) at 26 Main Street.

The Grade II Listed Manor House Farm (MLE12089) opposite the church on the northern side of Main Street is a late 18th-century farmhouse and has also been built using local stone with later brick extensions.

Aims and Objectives

The aims and objectives of the archaeological work were set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Morris 2022) as follows:

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
- To establish the character, extent and date range and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits.
- To record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological deposits and features encountered.
- To record any archaeological deposits and produce an archive and report of any results.

The main community objectives were:

- To involve local people in excavating archaeological test pits to discover when and where medieval settlement took place.
- To inspire and stimulate wider interest in the history of the village by giving people the opportunity to take part in a hands-on archaeological project.

Within the stated project objectives, the principal aim of the work was to establish the nature, extent, date, depth, and significance of the heritage assets within their local and regional context.

Research Objectives

Bosworth Links was an archaeological project organised by the Market Bosworth Society which was seeking to answer questions about the history and archaeology of the market town and its surrounding region through a programme of community-driven test-pit excavation.

Market towns, such as Market Bosworth, are quintessential elements of the English countryside, providing an important hub for a community much wider than the town itself. In 2017-18, community-driven archaeological investigation in Market Bosworth itself proved highly successful, giving its residents a unique opportunity to explore their own past, make new discoveries about the development of their town and identify previously unknown archaeological sites dating back thousands of years to the Bronze Age (Morris 2018). This was only one part of a much bigger picture. In the East Midlands, important avenues of archaeological research include gaining better understanding of the role towns had as social, administrative, industrial and commercial centres within their regional marketing system. To do this, it is important to study surrounding settlements which possibly share an infinity with the market town.

A coherent community-driven archaeological study of a market town and its satellite settlements has never been carried out before and provides an important opportunity to investigate the nature and extent of the town's influence on the surrounding countryside. For instance:

- In the medieval period did villages have a symbiotic relationship with their market town (i.e. did the fortunes of one influence the others)?

- Did manorial ownership affect relationships (some settlements shared the same tenants-in-chief, others did not)?
- The Black Death in the 14th century appears to have had a major effect on settlement in Market Bosworth, did it have a similar effect in the surrounding villages?
- Market Bosworth and some of the surrounding villages existed by the 11th century, and are mentioned in the Domesday Book, but others are not. When did these villages develop?
- Some villages like Cadeby have Viking name elements. What evidence, if any, is there for Scandinavian activity in these villages?
- Roman activity is known at Market Bosworth (a villa), Carlton (field systems) and Cadeby (pottery kiln), what evidence is there for Roman activity elsewhere?

It was also possible to establish some initial research objectives derived from the *East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework* (EMHERF):

ROMANO-BRITISH (AD 43-c.410)

5.4.5: What patterns can be discerned in the location of settlements in the landscape?

EARLY MEDIEVAL (AD c.410-1066)

6.4.1: What impact may Germanic and Scandinavian immigration have had upon established rural settlement patterns, and how may place-name evidence contribute to studies of settlement evolution?

HIGH MEDIEVAL (AD 1066-1485)

7.2.1: How can we elucidate further the development of nucleated villages, and in particular the contribution of the Danelaw to changes in village morphology?

These research aims were identified based on the current state of knowledge within the area of the project. The research aims were re-assessed and updated during the course of the fieldwork.

For Carlton, specific research objectives also included:

- Was there a prehistoric landscape beneath the village?
- What was the extent of Roman activity beneath the village?
- What was the nature/date of settlement at Carlton Green, around the church and at Carlton Gate?

Methodology

The excavation strategy employed during Bosworth Links Digs Carlton involved using volunteers of all ages, with minimal or no archaeological experience, working under the direction of experienced archaeological supervisors. The work followed the methodological statement set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the project (Morris 2022) with fieldwork taking place between 10/09/2022 and 11/09/2022. All work was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological field excavations* (2020a) and adhered to their *Code of Conduct* (2021).

A test-pit is a small archaeological trench excavated scientifically in a series of layers to recover artefacts and cultural material which can tell us something of what was going on in the past in the vicinity of the test-pit. In the first instance, test-pit locations were volunteered by

landowners and public organisations in the local community. The suitability of each site and the exact location of each test-pit within its respective property was decided prior to the excavation by the project manager, in discussion with the landowner, to fulfil the objectives of the project. Each test-pit was marked out by the project manager before excavation commenced.

Test-pits each measured 1m sq. Turf was removed and each test-pit excavated by hand in a series of 0.1m thick layers to the natural substratum or a maximum depth of 1m, dependent on which was reached first. All excavation was undertaken with a view to avoid damage to any archaeological deposits or features which appeared worthy of preservation *in-situ* or warranted more detailed investigation than for the purposes of the project. All spoil was screened for finds using sieves with a standard 10mm mesh, except for any heavy clay soil which was hand searched. Test-pit locations were tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid using appropriate methods. Once finished, every test-pit was backfilled, and the turf reinstated.

Test-pits were recorded using a *pro-forma* recording system comprising a 16-page Test-Pit Recording Booklet devised by ULAS for community test-pitting projects. This was modelled on a system developed by Access Cambridge Archaeology for use with members of the public with no previous archaeological experience. The recording booklet contained pages to plan and record individual layers, record the sections of the test-pit, locate the test-pit and record what was found. Where necessary, any complex archaeological deposits encountered were excavated and recorded using standard procedures on separate prepared *pro-forma* recording sheets and drawing film. A photographic record of the investigations was created illustrating in both detail and general context the test-pits excavated and the principal features and finds discovered. The photographic record also included 'working shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted.

All non-metallic, inorganic finds, and bone was washed on site, dried, and bagged separately for each layer of each test-pit. Subsequently, artefacts from each layer were sorted into find groups (i.e. pottery, animal bone, metal, flint etc.) and bagged separately ready for specialist analysis. Some finds deemed to have little or no research value (i.e. undiagnostic and/or modern building material) were discarded at this stage. Finds considered appropriate for recording, analysis and curation included: all pottery, all faunal remains, metalwork, worked stone and burnt stone, and all finds pre-dating 1800. Finds appropriate for disposal after recording included: all plastic, modern glass, modern metal objects, modern building material and other modern items (i.e. batteries, shotgun cartridges, fabric etc.); all unworked stone including fossils; and all modern organic material such as wood. All finds work adhered to the Cifa's *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2020b).

Archive and Publication

The project will be recorded on the Leicestershire Historic Environment Record, and will be made digitally accessible through the Archaeological Data Service under OASIS Id. Universi1-518807. The archive will be deposited with Leicestershire Museums Service in due course under the accession code X.A111.2022. The archive contains the following:

- A copy of this report (2023-084)
- 20 pro-forma test-pit recording booklets and other field notes
- A photographic index and digital photographs
- Finds Records
- 2 boxes of flint, pottery, clay tobacco pipe, glass, metalwork, industrial residues, bone, shell and other finds.

A summary of the work will be submitted for publication in the local archaeological journal *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society*. An in-depth article covering the combined results of the Bosworth Links project will be produced in due course.

Test Pit Results

In total, 20 test-pits were excavated across Carlton by volunteers of the Bosworth Links project (Table 1). On average, test-pits were excavated to a depth of 0.5m. The deepest test pit was dug to a depth of 0.8m and the shallowest to 0.3m. In most instance, test pits were dug through a sequence of turf, topsoil and subsoil, stopping when the natural ground was reached. The natural substratum was reached in all twenty test pits. This was general described as a silty or sandy clay or a clayey sand and gravel. This was consistent with the known geology of the area.

Three test pits identified archaeological features. These were: a series of brick and stone farmyard surfaces in Test Pit 2, a possible cobbled trackway in Test Pit 10 and a series of gravel surfaces in Test Pit 19. All were post-medieval or modern in date.

The results of individual test-pits are detailed below using the following phasing:

- Bronze Age (2600-700 BC)
- Roman (AD 43-410)
- High Medieval (AD 1100-1400)
- Later Medieval (AD 1400-1550)
- Post-medieval (AD 1550-1800)
- Modern (AD 1800-present)

Table 1: Summary of test-pit locations.

TP No.	Location	Grid Reference	Date Excavated	Max Depth	Natural Reached?	Features?
1	Woodmill, Congerstone Lane	SK 39355 04829	10/09/22	0.3m	Yes?	-
2	Bumble Cott, Shackerstone Walk	SK 39344 04931	10-11/09/22	0.6m	Yes	Yard surfaces
3	Carlton Green	SK 39433 04942	10-11/09/22	0.6m	Yes	-
4	7 Main Street	SK 39440 05000	10-11/09/22	0.6m	Yes	-
5	The Malt Shovel, Main Street	SK 39544 04997	10-11/09/22	0.4m	Yes	-
6	The New House, 39 Main Street (paddock)	SK 39576 05084	10/09/22	0.4m	Yes	-
7	Manor House Farm, Main Street (garden)	SK 39638 05039	10-11/09/22	0.7m	Yes	-
8	Manor House Farm, Main Street (paddock)	SK 39699 05048	10-11/09/22	0.5m	Yes	-
9	34 Main Street	SK 39665 05021	10-11/09/22	0.5m	Yes	-
10	Orchard behind 34 Main Street	SK 39688 04897	10-11/09/22	0.5m	Yes	Pebble surface
11	55 Main Street	SK 39728 05052	10-11/09/22	0.7m	Yes	-
12	Field behind 36 Main Street	SK 39757 04904	10-11/09/22	0.5m	Yes	-
13	58 Main Street	SK 39866 04999	10-11/09/22	0.5m	Yes	-
14	64 Main Street	SK 39917 05025	10-11/09/22	0.8m	Yes	-
15	66 Main Street	SK 39932 05030	10-11/09/22	0.6m	Yes	-
16	79 Main Street	SK 39921 05144	10-11/09/22	0.5m	Yes	-
17	The Nook, 93 Main Street	SK 40039 05199	10-11/09/22	0.6m	Yes	-
18	97 Main Street	SK 40077 05239	10-11/09/22	0.4m	Yes	-
19	The Gate Hangs Well PH, Barton Road	SK 40101 05250	10-11/09/22	0.6m	Yes	Mod. surfaces
20	53 Main Street	SK 39849 05012	11/09/22	0.5m	Yes	-

Test Pit 1: Woodmill, Congerstone Lane, SK 39355 04829

Test Pit 1 (Figure 4) was excavated in the front garden of Woodmill, on the north side of Congerstone Lane. Maps dating back to the mid-19th century show that this area was agricultural land until the late 20th century. The present house was built in the early 21st century, replacing a late 20th century dwelling. The test pit was located near the Congerstone Lane frontage close to the site of a former Primitive Methodist Chapel, built in 1852 and demolished in the 1950s (located at SK 39372 04841).



Figure 4: Test Pit 1 during the excavation, looking north



Figure 5: Test Pit 1 fully excavated, looking north

During the excavation, 0.1m of turf and greyish brown sandy clay topsoil (Layer 1) was removed. Beneath was 0.2m of greyish brown clay (Layers 2-3) - Figure 5. Excavation was halted at a depth of 0.3m due to the hard, dry nature of the soil which made digging and sieving impossible. Given the dry ground conditions, it was difficult to determine whether the clay was subsoil or the natural substratum, possibly redeposited during modern landscaping of the garden. No archaeological features were recorded.

In all, 17 individual finds (217g) were recovered from the test pit (Table 2). A small assemblage of post-medieval and modern pottery (late 17th-19th century) was found. Other finds included modern buildings materials, window glass and a plastic button.

The test pit was sited to assess the potential extent of medieval and post-medieval activity west of Carlton Green. Finds revealed limited post-medieval and modern activity in the vicinity and no evidence of medieval or earlier activity. This was consistent with the site's recent conversion from agricultural to domestic use and suggested that the area was previously farmland for a prolonged period of time. Pottery in the test-pit was likely to have been imported from elsewhere, perhaps included in domestic refuse used to manure fields surrounding the village. No clear connection could be made between the finds and the former Primitive Methodist Chapel which was once located to the east.

Many thanks to Tom and Liz Alun-Jones for providing the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over one day on September 10, 2022, by Christine Hall, Gill Higgins, Iain Jones and Jenny Owen.

Table 2: The finds from Test Pit 1

Layer	Category	No	Description	Phase*	Comments
1	Building material	1	Cement roof tile	Modern	
1	Building material	1	Yellow-glazed ceramic drainage pipe	Modern	
1	Building material	1	Iron nail	Modern	Modern 2" nail
1	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1750
2	Bone & shell	1	Misc animal bone	Undated	
2	Building material	1	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Typically small fragments of handmade brick and tile, probably made locally from late 18th century onwards
2	Building material	1	Unglazed ceramic drainage pipe	Modern	
2	Building material	1	Brown-glazed ceramic drainage pipe	Modern	
2	Glass	1	Clear window glass	Modern	
2	Personal adornment	1	Button	Modern	Black plastic, 2-hole, 18mm diameter.
2	Pottery	2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
2	Pottery	5	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+

* Phasing: Bronze Age (2600-700 BC), Roman (AD 43-410), High Medieval (1100-1400), Later Medieval (1400-1550), Post-medieval (1550-1800), Modern (1800-present)

Test Pit 2: Bumble Cott, Shackerstone Walk, SK 39344 04931

Test Pit 2 (Figure 6) was excavated in the garden of Bumble Cott, on the west side of Shackerstone Walk. The current brick-built house was converted from a farm building of Carlton House Farm, built in the early 19th century. The test-pit was located to the east of the property on ground which was formerly the farm's forecourt.



Figure 6: Test Pit 2 during excavation, looking south



Figure 7: Test Pit 2 mid-excavation, showing the top of the yard surface. Looking south

During the excavation, 0.1m of turf and greyish brown clayey silt topsoil (Layer 1) was removed. Beneath was 0.1m of dark brownish grey sandy silt mixed with abundant charcoal (Layer 2) and 0.1m of charcoal, ash and cinder (Layer 3), possibly a yard surface or trampled debris (Figure 7). Beneath this was a compact yard surface of brick and fieldstone (Layer 4) overlying an earlier surface of mortared brick, gravel and Carlton stone (Layer 5-6). Beneath this, 0.6m below the ground, was greyish yellow sandy clay and gravel (Layer 7), believed to be the natural substratum.

In all, 1327 individual finds (8.279kg) were recovered from the test pit (Table 3). A small but significant assemblage of Late Medieval pottery (late 14th-mid-16th century) was found, along with a substantial assemblage of post-medieval and modern pottery (17th-19th century, Figure 8). Other finds included modern building material, typically fragments of handmade brick and tile made locally from the late 18th century onwards. Hand- and machine-made iron nails, pieces of clay tobacco pipe, and modern bottle glass and glass tableware were also found. Unique items included a carbon rod from a battery and a modern button. A small group of animal bone was also present.

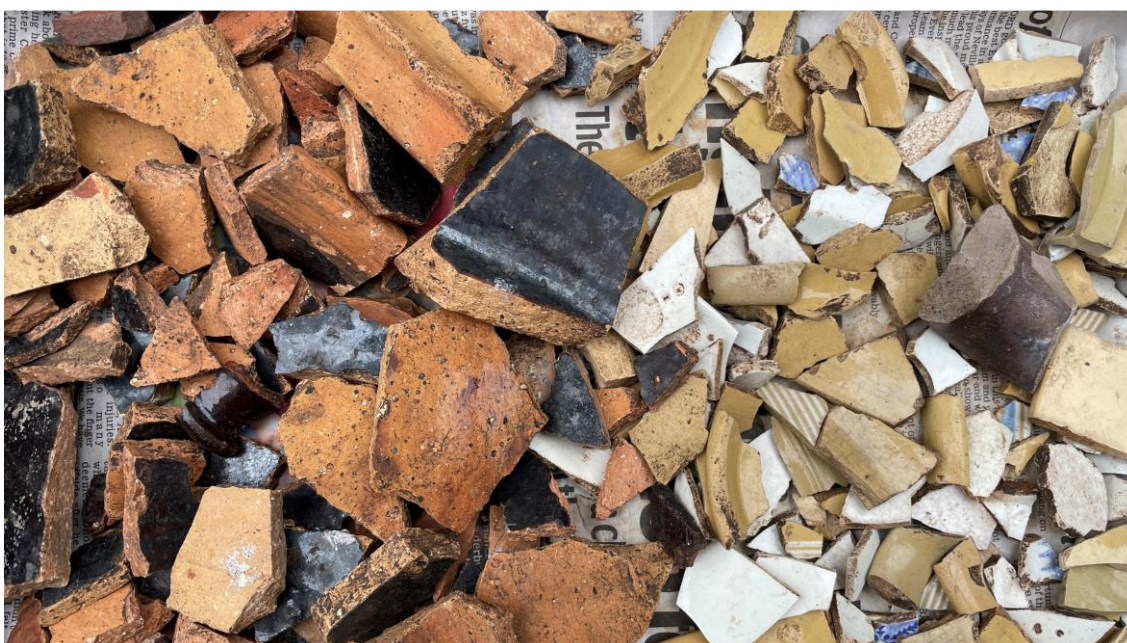


Figure 8: A sample of the post-medieval and modern pottery found at Test Pit 2. In total, 1128 sherds of pottery were recovered from the test pit, approximately 44% of the total pottery assemblage found in Carlton.

The test pit was sited to assess the potential extent of medieval and post-medieval activity west of Carlton Green. Finds reveal extensive post-medieval and modern activity in the vicinity, most likely associated with Carlton House Farm. The pottery was a mixture of table wares and kitchen wares, and the presence of numerous pancheons could suggest dairying too. This was consistent with nearby domestic and farming activities from the 17th century onwards and much of the material appeared to have been recycled as hardcore in farmyard surfaces. The absence of any pottery predating the 14th century and the presence of Late Medieval pottery may be significant and could represent expansion of dispersed activity around the village green in the late 14th / 15th century. This would suggest that activity in the vicinity predates the current 19th-century farm buildings by 400-500 years. However, given the extensive disturbance in the test pit from multiple yard surfaces, this may not be the complete picture.

Many thanks to Pat and Murray Lockwood for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over two days on September 10-11, 2022, by Pat and Murray Lockwood with Judith Day, and John Whiting.

Table 3: The finds from Test Pit 2

Layer	Category	No	Description	Phase*	Comments
1	Building material	28	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Typically small fragments of handmade brick and tile, probably made locally from late 18th century onwards
1	Glass	3	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
1	Household	1	Carbon rod from battery	Modern	Carbon rod with cu alloy cap, 5mm diam. 45mm long
1	Pottery	6	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
1	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1780
1	Pottery	9	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
2	Bone & shell	4	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
2	Building material	24	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
2	Building material	8	Iron objects	Undated	Very corroded, probably nails
2	Building material	1	Decorative floor tile	Modern	Replica medieval floor tile with fleur de lis design
2	Clay pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment	Modern	
2	Glass	21	Clear bottle glass	Modern	Included base and stem of a wine glass, and the neck, base and stopper from a perfume bottle
2	Glass	1	Green bottle glass	Modern	
2	Pottery	1	Midland Blackware	Post-medieval	Ticknall AD 1550-1725
2	Pottery	4	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
2	Pottery	2	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1750
2	Pottery	1	English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1670-1900
2	Pottery	25	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
3	Bone & shell	13	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
3	Building material	3	Iron nails	Undated	Handmade, square-shafted
3	Building material	25	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
3	Building material	6	Cement roof tile	Modern	14mm thick
3	Glass	18	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
3	Personal adornment	1	Button	Modern	Loop button, 12mm diameter
3	Pottery	60	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
3	Pottery	1	English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1670-1900
3	Pottery	150	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
4	Building material	1	Cement roof tile	Modern	

Layer	Category	No	Description	Phase*	Comments
4	Building material	2	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
4	Building material	1	Iron object	Undated	Probably a nail
4	Clay pipe	4	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragments	Modern	Including mouthpiece, 2.4mm bore
4	Glass	1	Green bottle glass	Modern	
4	Pottery	5	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550
4	Pottery	16	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
4	Pottery	3	English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1670-1900
4	Pottery	327	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
5	Bone & shell	1	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
5	Building material	17	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
5	Building material	3	Blue engineering brick	Modern	
5	Building material	1	Iron nail	Undated	Handmade, square shafted, 1"
5	Clay pipe	2	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragment	Modern	2.4mm bore
5	Glass	2	Green bottle glass	Modern	
5	Pottery	1	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550
5	Pottery	149	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
5	Pottery	1	English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1670-1900
5	Pottery	324	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
6	Building material	4	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
6	Clay pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragment	Modern	2.4mm bore
6	Pottery	10	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
6	Pottery	26	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
7	Bone & shell	1	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
7	Pottery	1	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550
7	Pottery	1	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
7	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1750
7	Pottery	3	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+

* Phasing: Bronze Age (2600-700 BC), Roman (AD 43-410), High Medieval (1100-1400), Later Medieval (1400-1550), Post-medieval (1550-1800), Modern (1800-present)

Test Pit 3: Carlton Green, Main Street, SK 39433 04942

Test Pit 3 was excavated on the village green, on the north side of Main Street. The test pit was sited close to the former village pump (marked on historic Ordnance Survey maps at SK 39430 04935) and in front of a row of cottages shown on an 1849 tithe map and the 1886 1st edition 25" Ordnance Survey map but demolished before the first revision was published in 1903. The village school, built on the green in 1847 (closed in 1968), was located to the west of the test pit at SK 39409 04923.



Figure 9: Test Pit 3 during excavation. Looking north-east



Figure 10: Test Pit 3 fully excavated, looking north

During the excavation, 0.1m of turf and brownish grey sandy silt topsoil (Layers 1) was removed. Beneath was 0.2m of pebbly brownish grey sandy clay soil (Layers 2-3) and 0.2m of greyish brown sandy clay (Layers 4-5) mixed with building rubble and charcoal. At the base of the test pit was 50mm of dark orangish brown silty clay (Layers 6) mixed with building rubble, pebbles and charcoal. The natural substratum, greyish yellow clay, was reached 0.6m below the ground; no archaeological features were recorded.

In all, 595 individual finds (6.816kg) were recovered from the test pit (Table 4). A very large assemblage of post-medieval and modern pottery (17th-19th century) was found. Other finds included modern building material, typically fragments of handmade brick and tile made locally from the late 18th century onwards. Iron slag, handmade iron nails, iron wire, pieces of clay tobacco pipe and modern bottle glass were also found. Unique items included a carbon rod from a battery, a polished stone bead and part of a cockle shell. A small group of animal bone was also present. None of the finds pre-dated the 17th century.

The test pit was sited to assess the potential extent of medieval and post-medieval activity on Carlton Green. The absence of finds pre-dating the 17th century was significant and suggests that the green was a large, uncultivated open space with no medieval activity along its southern edge bordering Main Street. Post-medieval and modern finds are most likely associated with activities on the green associated with the village pump (the clay tobacco pipe pieces and the bottle glass for instance), or are associated with the row of cottages which formerly stood immediately to the north of the test pit. The demolition of these cottages in the late 19th century would account for the large quantity of building rubble found in the test pit.

Many thanks to Carlton Parish Council for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over two days on September 10-11, 2022, by Darianne Hoyen-Chung, Tracy Orton and Eamonn and Thomas Quinn.

Table 4: The finds from Test Pit 3

Layer	Category	No	Description	Phase*	Comments
1	Building material	4	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
1	Building material	1	Brown-glazed ceramic drainage pipe	Modern	
2	Bone & shell	1	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
2	Building material	4	Brown-glazed ceramic drainage pipe	Modern	
2	Building material	1	Cement roof tile	Modern	
2	Building material	35	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
2	Glass	6	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
2	Glass	1	Brown bottle glass	Modern	
2	Pottery	13	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
2	Pottery	1	English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1670-1900
2	Pottery	29	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
3	Bone & shell	2	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
3	Building material	1	Cement roof tile	Modern	Nib tile, 14mm thick
3	Building material	1	Iron wire	Modern	2mm diameter, wound into butterfly shape, probably packaging/fencing wire
3	Building material	33	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
3	Building material	2	Brown-glazed ceramic drainage pipe	Modern	

Layer	Category	No	Description	Phase*	Comments
3	Building material	2	Iron nails	Modern	Fragments
3	Glass	1	Brown bottle glass	Modern	
3	Glass	6	Green bottle glass	Modern	
3	Glass	8	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
3	Glass	1	Blue bottle glass	Modern	Neck from a poison bottle
3	Household	1	Carbon rod from battery	Modern	Carbon rod with cu alloy cap, 5mm diam. 55mm long (full length), broken in two
3	Pottery	1	Unclassified post-medieval earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1550+
3	Pottery	12	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
3	Pottery	1	English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1670-1900
3	Pottery	38	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
4	Building material	17	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
4	Glass	3	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
4	Glass	1	Green bottle glass	Modern	
4	Industrial	8	Iron slag	Undated	
4	Pottery	11	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
4	Pottery	1	English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1670-1900
4	Pottery	26	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
5	Bone & shell	3	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
5	Building material	15	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Includes brick and nib tiles
5	Building material	25	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
5	Building material	2	Iron nails	Undated	Handmade, square-shafted
5	Clay pipe	2	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragments	Modern	2.4mm bore
5	Clay pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment	Modern	
5	Glass	6	Green bottle glass	Modern	
5	Glass	2	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
5	Household	1	Fitting or mount	Modern	
5	Personal adornment	1	Bead	Modern	Polished oval black stone bead, 14mm x 7mm, 2mm bore
5	Pottery	11	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
5	Pottery	4	English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1670-1900
5	Pottery	99	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
6	Bone & shell	8	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
6	Building material	8	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
6	Building material	2	Iron nails	Undated	Handmade, square shafted, 3.5"
6	Clay pipe	12	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragments	Modern	2.4mm bore
6	Clay pipe	2	Clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments	Modern	Including base of bowl with step, 2.4mm bore
6	Glass	1	Green bottle glass	Modern	

Layer	Category	No	Description	Phase*	Comments
6	Pottery	20	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
6	Pottery	95	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
7	Bone & shell	1	Cockle shell fragment	Undated	

* Phasing: Bronze Age (2600-700 BC), Roman (AD 43-410), High Medieval (1100-1400), Later Medieval (1400-1550), Post-medieval (1550-1800), Modern (1800-present)

Test Pit 4: 7 Main Street, SK 39440 05000

Test Pit 4 (Figure 11) was excavated in the front garden of 7 Main, set back 65m on the north side of Main Street. The current house and outbuildings are shown on maps dating from the mid-19th century and were altered in the early 21st century.



Figure 11: Test Pit 4 during excavation. Looking north



Figure 12: Test Pit 4 fully excavated, looking north

During the excavation, 0.1m of turf and greyish brown silty clay topsoil (Layer 1) was removed (Figure 12). Beneath was 0.4m of brownish grey sandy clay subsoil (Layers 2-5) and greyish brown clay (Layers 6). The natural substratum, greyish orange clay, was reached 0.6m below the ground; no archaeological features were recorded.

In all, 578 individual finds (2.942g) were recovered from the test pit (Table 5). A small but significant assemblage of High Medieval pottery (13th-14th century, Figure 13) was found, along with a single sherd of Late Medieval pottery (15th-mid-16th century) and a large assemblage of post-medieval and modern pottery (17th-19th century). Other finds included modern building material, typically fragments of handmade brick and tile made locally from the late 18th century onwards. Hand- and machine-made iron nails, pieces of clay tobacco pipe (including a pipe bowl dated to c.1610-40), modern bottle glass and plastic garden waste were also found. Unique items included a brass bolster from a tool handle and a ceramic electrical terminal block. A small group of animal bone and mussel shells was also present.



Figure 13: Some of the medieval pottery from Test Pit 4

The test pit was sited to assess the potential extent of medieval and post-medieval activity to the north of Carlton Green. The pottery suggests that there was activity in the vicinity in the 13th-14th centuries and from the later 17th or 18th century onwards. The medieval pottery, and 13th-century pottery recovered during an archaeological watching brief on Shackerstone Walk (Morris 2011), suggests that medieval activity around Carlton Green started in the 13th century. The absence of High Medieval pottery from other test pits on the green and to the west of the green suggests that this activity was dispersed and that the green was much larger in the medieval period than it is today. This activity is later than that identified to the east around the church and suggests that Carlton Green was an expansion of an older settlement to the east. The disparity between High Medieval and Late Medieval pottery in this test pit may be significant and could suggest that activity ceased for a period in this area in the late 14th / 15th century. Elsewhere around the green, however, there is evidence of activity in the 15th century and this may be a localised event.

Many thanks to Chris and Irene Peat for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over two days on September 10-11, 2022, by Chris and Irene Peat with Sharon De Mott and Dick Merrick.

Table 5: The finds from Test Pit 4

Layer	Category	No	Description	Phase*	Comments
1	Bone & shell	1	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
1	Building material	17	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Typically small fragments of

Layer	Category	No	Description	Phase*	Comments
					handmade brick and tile, probably made locally from late 18th century onwards
1	Building material	1	Cement roof tile	Modern	
1	Glass	9	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
1	Pottery	3	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
1	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1750
1	Pottery	7	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
2	Bone & shell	4	Mussel shell	Undated	
2	Bone & shell	3	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
2	Building material	3	Cement roof tile	Modern	
2	Building material	1	Cement	Modern	
2	Building material	77	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
2	Building material	1	Iron ring	Modern	1" diameter, 5mm thick, 15mm long
2	Building material	8	Iron nails, bolts and screws	Modern	Machine-made
2	Clay pipe	3	Clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments	Modern	Including rear of pipe bowl with stem, 2.4mm bore
2	Garden waste	1	Foil bottle top	Modern	
2	Garden waste	1	Smartie tube lid	Modern	Orange lid, stamped 'ROWNTREE' and 'F', 1980s-early90s
2	Glass	2	Brown bottle glass	Modern	
2	Glass	1	Green bottle glass	Modern	
2	Glass	18	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
2	Household	1	Brass bolster	Modern	Bolster from a tool/knife handle
2	Industrial	1	Melted aluminium	Modern	
2	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395
2	Pottery	22	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
3	Bone & shell	1	Mussel shell	Undated	
3	Building material	3	Cement roof tile	Modern	
3	Building material	39	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
3	Building material	1	Brown-glazed ceramic drainage pipe	Modern	
3	Building material	1	Iron nail	Modern	Shaft only
3	Garden waste	1	Modern plastic	Modern	plant label
3	Glass	6	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
3	Glass	1	Green bottle glass	Modern	
3	Pottery	12	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
4	Bone & shell	2	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
4	Building material	4	Cement roof tile	Modern	
4	Building material	88	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
4	Building material	4	Iron nails	Undated	Handmade, square shafted
4	Building material	1	Iron nail	Modern	Machine-made, 1.5"
4	Building material	2	Iron pipe fragments	Modern	10mm bore

Layer	Category	No	Description	Phase*	Comments
4	Clay pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragment	Modern	2.4mm bore
4	Garden waste	7	Modern plastic	Modern	Plastic wrapper, plastic tree guard, plastic-coated wire
4	Garden waste	2	Foil bottle top	Modern	
4	Glass	11	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
4	Glass	1	Brown bottle glass	Modern	Base of bottle/jar, stamped 'M 348, C 4 OZ 4, HCB'
4	Household	1	Ceramic terminal block	Modern	Electrical, 2-way ceramic terminal block. Base stamped 'CR, REF MJ5, BRITISH MAKE'
4	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395
4	Pottery	1	Midland Yellow Ware	Post-medieval	Ticknall AD 1500-1725
4	Pottery	6	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
4	Pottery	18	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
5	Bone & shell	1	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
5	Bone & shell	1	Mussel shell	Undated	
5	Building material	1	Cement roof tile	Modern	
5	Building material	57	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
5	Clay pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe bowl	Post-medieval	Oswald type 7, bowl with milled rim & spur, 3mm bore, c. 1610-40
5	Glass	2	Brown bottle glass	Modern	
5	Glass	1	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
5	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395
5	Pottery	9	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
5	Pottery	14	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
6	Bone & shell	4	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
6	Building material	2	Cement roof tile	Modern	
6	Building material	50	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
6	Clay pipe	3	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragments	Modern	2.4mm bore
6	Glass	2	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
6	Pottery	5	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395
6	Pottery	4	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475
6	Pottery	1	Cistercian Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1450/75-1550
6	Pottery	4	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
6	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1780
6	Pottery	12	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+

* Phasing: Bronze Age (2600-700 BC), Roman (AD 43-410), High Medieval (1100-1400), Later Medieval (1400-1550), Post-medieval (1550-1800), Modern (1800-present)

Test Pit 5: The Malt Shovel, 25 Main Street, SK 39544 04997

Test Pit 5 (Figure 14) was excavated in the front garden of The Malt Shovel, on the north side of Main Street. The current brick-built house was formerly The Malt Shovel Inn, built in the early 19th century. Photographs of the inn in the early 20th century show that the current attached garage and the adjacent property (27 Main Street) have replaced a thatched, brick-built barn; the inn's front garden is also visible as flower beds and lawn, with a brick path connecting the front door with the street. The garden was raised slightly above street level and retained behind a brick wall topped with a picket fence. The test pit was located to the south-west of the inn. The garden was raised slightly above street level and retained behind a brick wall topped with a picket fence. The test pit was located to the south-west of the modern porch, immediately west of the original front door of the inn.



Figure 14: Test Pit 5 during excavation. Looking west



Figure 15: Test Pit 5 fully excavated, looking north

During the excavation, 0.2m of turf and brownish grey silty clay topsoil (Layers 1-2) was removed (Figure 15). Beneath was 0.2m of greyish brown silty clay subsoil (Layers 3-4) mixed with small quantities of building rubble, charcoal and stones. The natural substratum, greyish orange clay, was reached 0.4m below the ground; no archaeological features were recorded.

In all, 423 individual finds (2.313kg) were recovered from the test pit (Table 6). A single sherd of Roman pottery (2nd-4th century) and very small assemblages of High Medieval (12th-14th century) and Late Medieval (15th-mid-16th century) pottery were found, along with a large assemblage of post-medieval and modern pottery (17th-19th century). Other finds included modern building material, typically fragments of handmade brick and tile made locally from the late 18th century onwards. Iron slag, hand- and machine-made iron nails, pieces of clay tobacco pipes, modern garden waste, window and bottle glass and a glass marble were also found. Unique items included a tyre valve, a copper-alloy brooch and six buttons. A small group of animal bone was also present.



Figure 16: A brooch, buttons, clay tobacco pipe and a glass marble from Test Pit 5

The test pit was sited to assess the potential extent of medieval and post-medieval activity east of Carlton Green and west of St Andrews Church. The assemblage of clay tobacco pipe, together with items like the buttons, the brooch and the bottle glass, which included a marble from a Codd-neck bottle (Figure 16), could all relate to the site's historic use as a public house. Post-medieval and modern pottery suggested that habitation started at the site in the late 17th or 18th century. Earlier finds from the test pit were consistent with the area being under cultivation from at least the 12th century through to the 14th century. Medieval pottery sherds were typically small and abraded. This suggested that they were circulating in plough soil for a prolonged period of time. Rather than representing nearby habitation in the medieval period this pottery was likely imported from elsewhere, perhaps included in domestic refuse used to manure the fields surrounding the village. The scarcity of late medieval pottery and the absence of early post-medieval pottery (15th-16th centuries) suggested that this agricultural land was taken out of cultivation and turned over to pasture, perhaps in the 15th century. This is consistent with the faint traces of ridge and furrow still visible in the paddock to the north of the test pit.

The Roman pottery was small and abraded and represents a low-level ‘background noise’ of Roman activity in the wider landscape, perhaps associated with a small farmstead located 200m to the east, behind 42-44 Main Street.

Many thanks to Geoff and Joanne Stratford for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over two days on September 10-11, 2022, by Elizabeth Babbington, Deanne Baughn and Caroline Turner.

Table 6: The finds from Test Pit 5

Layer	Category	No	Description	Phase*	Comments
1	Bone & shell	2	Misc. animal bone	Undated	Bird bones
1	Building material	41	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Typically small fragments of handmade brick and tile, probably made locally from late 18th century onwards
1	Building material	2	Iron nails	Modern	Machine-made, one 20mm galvanized, one 1"
1	Clay pipe	3	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragments	Modern	2.4mm bore
1	Glass	11	Clear window glass	Modern	
1	Personal adornment	1	Button	Modern	Bottom and shank of composite button 11mm diameter
1	Pottery	1	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
1	Pottery	6	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
2	Bone & shell	3	Misc. animal bone	Undated	Includes cow tooth
2	Building material	86	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
2	Building material	1	Iron nail	Undated	Handmade, square shafted
2	Clay pipe	4	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragments	Modern	Including mouthpiece, 2.4mm bore
2	Clay pipe	2	Clay tobacco bowl fragments	Modern	Vertical ribbing
2	Garden waste	2	Modern plastic	Modern	Fragments of laundry peg and plastic ruler
2	Garden waste	1	Foil bottle top	Modern	
2	Glass	28	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
2	Glass	8	Clear window glass	Modern	
2	Glass	3	Green bottle glass	Modern	
2	Industrial	1	Iron slag	Undated	
2	Personal adornment	1	Button	Modern	stud button with raised vertical line decoration, 16mm diameter
2	Pottery	30	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
3	Building material	49	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
3	Building material	1	Iron nail	Undated	Handmade, square shafted
3	Building material	1	Iron nail	Modern	Machine-made, 1"
3	Clay pipe	9	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragments	Modern	x2 with 1.6mm bore, x7 with 2.4mm bore
3	Garden waste	1	Plastic peg	Modern	
3	Glass	2	Brown bottle glass	Modern	
3	Glass	10	Clear window glass	Modern	
3	Glass	15	Clear bottle glass	Modern	x1 base fragment stamped 'LONDO_'

Layer	Category	No	Description	Phase*	Comments
3	Household	1	Tyre valve	Modern	
3	Personal adornment	2	Buttons	Modern	2-hole button 16mm diameter & stud button 15mm diameter
3	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395
3	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1780
3	Pottery	2	English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1670-1900
3	Pottery	26	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
4	Bone & shell	1	Calcined bone	Undated	
4	Building material	19	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
4	Building material	1	Iron nail	Undated	Handmade, square shafted
4	Clay pipe	4	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragments	Modern	2.4mm bore
4	Glass	1	Clear glass marble	Modern	Hand blown, probably from a Codd-neck bottle
4	Glass	1	Green bottle glass	Modern	
4	Glass	9	Clear window glass	Modern	
4	Glass	5	Clear bottle glass	Modern	1 shard partially melted
4	Personal adornment	1	Button	Modern	Shank button, plain, 12mm diameter
4	Personal adornment	1	Brooch	Modern	Missing pin
4	Pottery	1	Roman pottery	Roman	Greyware
4	Pottery	1	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
4	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395
4	Pottery	1	Cistercian Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1450/75-1550
4	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1750
4	Pottery	17	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+

* Phasing: Bronze Age (2600-700 BC), Roman (AD 43-410), High Medieval (1100-1400), Later Medieval (1400-1550), Post-medieval (1550-1800), Modern (1800-present)

Test Pit 6: The New House, 39 Main Street, SK 39576 05084

Test Pit 6 (Figure 17) was excavated in a paddock to the rear of The New House, set back 80m on the north side of Main Street. A plaque on the New House indicates that it was built in 1886, replacing an earlier building visible on the 1849 tithe map. LiDAR shows faint traces of ridge and furrow earthworks surviving in the paddock.



Figure 17: Test Pit 6 during excavation. Looking south



Figure 18: Test Pit 6 fully excavated, looking north

During the excavation, 0.2m of turf and grey brown clayey silt topsoil (Layers 1-2) was removed (Figure 18). Beneath was 0.2m of grey brown silty clay subsoil (Layers 3-4). The

natural substratum, greyish yellow clay, was reached 0.4m below the ground; no archaeological features were recorded.

In all, 206 individual finds (650g) were recovered from the test pit (Table 7). A small assemblage of High Medieval pottery (12th-14th century) was found, along with a small assemblage of post-medieval and modern pottery (17th-19th century). Other finds included modern building material, typically fragments of handmade brick and tile made locally from the late 18th century onwards. A handmade iron nail, piece of a clay tobacco pipe and modern bottle glass were also found. A cow tooth was also present.

The test pit was sited to assess the potential extent of medieval and post-medieval activity east of Carlton Green and west of St Andrew's Church. Finds recovered from the test pit were consistent with the area being under cultivation from at least the 12th century through to the 14th century. Medieval pottery sherds were typically small and abraded. This suggested that they were circulating in plough soil for a prolonged period of time. Rather than representing nearby habitation in the medieval period this pottery was likely imported from elsewhere, perhaps included in domestic refuse used to manure the fields surrounding the village. The noticeable absence of late medieval pottery, and the small assemblage of post-medieval and modern pottery both suggest that this agricultural land was taken out of cultivation and turned over to pasture, perhaps in the 15th century. This is consistent with the faint traces of ridge and furrow still visible in the paddock and in fields to the north-east and north-west.

Many thanks to Dawn and James Igoe for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over one day on September 10, 2022, by David and Rosemary Leavesley and Nick and Stephanie Marlow.

Table 7: The finds from Test Pit 6

Layer	Category	No	Description	Phase*	Comments
1	Building material	3	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Typically small fragments of handmade brick and tile, probably made locally from late 18th century onwards
2	Building material	101	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
2	Building material	1	Iron nail	Modern	Handmade, square shafted
2	Glass	3	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
2	Pottery	1	Medieval shelly wares	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400
2	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395
2	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395
2	Pottery	1	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
2	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1750
2	Pottery	4	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
3	Bone & shell	1	Misc. animal bone	Undated	Cow tooth
3	Building material	76	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
3	Clay pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragment	Modern	bore unknown
3	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475

Layer	Category	No	Description	Phase*	Comments
3	Pottery	8	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
3	Pottery	2	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+

* Phasing: Bronze Age (2600-700 BC), Roman (AD 43-410), High Medieval (1100-1400), Later Medieval (1400-1550), Post-medieval (1550-1800), Modern (1800-present)

Test Pit 7: Manor House Farm, 45 Main Street (garden), SK 39638 05039

Test Pit 7 (Figure 19) was excavated in garden/orchard to the west of Manor House Farmhouse, on the north side of Main Street. The farmhouse is Grade II listed, described as a late 18th-century structure built using local Carlton stone with later brick extensions. However, two original, first-floor windows on the east side, both square headed with splayed mullions, might suggest that the stone part is much earlier.



Figure 19: Test Pit 7 during excavation. Looking north-east



Figure 20: Test Pit 7 fully excavated, looking north

During the excavation, 0.3m of turf and dark brownish grey clayey silt topsoil (Layers 1-3) was removed (Figure 20). Beneath was 0.4m of greyish brown silty clay subsoil (Layers 4-8). The

natural substratum, greyish yellow clay, was reached 0.7m below the ground; no archaeological features were recorded.

In all, 415 individual finds (3.388kg) were recovered from the test pit (Table 8). Small but significant assemblages of High Medieval (12th-14th century) and Late Medieval (15th-mid-16th century) pottery were found, along with a larger assemblage of post-medieval and modern pottery (16th-19th century). Other finds included modern building material, typically fragments of handmade brick and tile made locally from the late 18th century onwards. Iron slag, hand- and machine-made iron nails, pieces of clay tobacco pipe, plastic garden waste and modern window and bottle glass were also found. Unique items included a decorative copper alloy fitting and a modern button. A large assemblage of animal bones was also present.

The test pit was sited to assess the potential extent of medieval and post-medieval activity around St Andrew's Church and Manor House Farm. The medieval pottery suggests that there was activity in the vicinity in the 13th-15th centuries and perhaps as early as the 12th century. This is consistent with test pits nearby, which have produced similar assemblages. Together, they suggest a focus of medieval settlement in the area along Main Street immediately around the church and Manor House Farm. Occupation at the site of Manor House Farmhouse can be dated back to at least the 15th century and probably earlier to the 13th-14th centuries. Post-medieval and modern material from the test pit, dating from the 16th century onwards suggests, that this occupation has continued, unbroken, to the present day. How this relates to the date of the current farmhouse remains unclear but strongly supports the idea that it is earlier than the late 18th century, and perhaps dates to the 16th-17th centuries, probably replacing an earlier medieval structure.

Many thanks to John Smith for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over two days on September 10-11, 2022, by Richard Liddington, Paul Kettell and Jonah, Mathew and Tina Tallis.

Table 8: The finds from Test Pit 7

Layer	Category	No	Description	Phase*	Comments
1	Bone & shell	1	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
1	Building material	1	Iron nail	Modern	Machine-made, 3"
1	Building material	1	Blue engineering brick	Modern	
1	Building material	100	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
1	Garden waste	1	Modern plastic	Modern	Hard, thin grey plastic
1	Glass	15	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
1	Industrial	3	Iron slag	Undated	
1	Pottery	1	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550
1	Pottery	4	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
1	Pottery	5	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
2	Building material	3	Iron nails	Undated	Handmade, square shafted
2	Building material	1	Iron nail	Modern	Machine-made, 4"
2	Building material	26	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
2	Clay pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragment	Modern	2.4mm bore
2	Glass	12	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
2	Personal adornment	1	Button	Modern	2 hole, 16mm diameter
2	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475

Layer	Category	No	Description	Phase*	Comments
2	Pottery	1	Midland Blackware	Post-medieval	Ticknall AD 1550-1725
2	Pottery	2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
2	Pottery	5	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
3	Bone & shell	1	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
3	Building material	1	Iron nail	Undated	Handmade, square-shafted
3	Building material	52	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
3	Glass	9	Clear window glass	Modern	
3	Household	1	Decorative fitting	Modern	
3	Pottery	1	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550
3	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1780
3	Pottery	2	Staffordshire Creamware	Post-medieval	AD 1730-1850
3	Pottery	2	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
4	Bone & shell	6	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
4	Building material	23	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Includes tile 11mm thick
4	Glass	2	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
4	Glass	1	Green bottle glass	Modern	With iridescence
4	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395
4	Pottery	6	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550
4	Pottery	1	Midland Yellow Ware	Post-medieval	Ticknall AD 1500-1725
4	Pottery	2	Midland Blackware	Post-medieval	Ticknall AD 1550-1725
4	Pottery	4	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
4	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1750
4	Pottery	2	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
5	Bone & shell	4	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
5	Building material	11	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
5	Pottery	1	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
5	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395
5	Pottery	3	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550
5	Pottery	1	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
6	Bone & shell	23	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
6	Building material	1	Iron nail	Undated	Handmade, square shafted, fragment
6	Building material	27	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
6	Clay pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment	Modern	
6	Glass	1	Green bottle glass	Modern	With iridescence
6	Pottery	1	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550
6	Pottery	1	Midland Yellow Ware	Post-medieval	Ticknall AD 1500-1725
6	Pottery	3	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD

Layer	Category	No	Description	Phase*	Comments
7	Bone & shell	10	Misc. animal bone	Undated	Mostly bird bones
7	Building material	9	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
7	Pottery	1	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
7	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395
7	Pottery	2	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550
7	Pottery	2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
8	Bone & shell	3	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
8	Building material	2	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
8	Building material	1	Swithland roof slate	Undated	Rectangular, 8mm diameter drilled hole
8	Building material	1	Swithland roof slate	Undated	106mm wide, drilled hole 8mm diam, broken at top and bottom

* Phasing: Bronze Age (2600-700 BC), Roman (AD 43-410), High Medieval (1100-1400), Later Medieval (1400-1550), Post-medieval (1550-1800), Modern (1800-present)

Test Pit 8: Manor House Farm, 45 Main Street (paddock), SK 39699 05048

Test Pit 8 (Figure 21) was excavated in a paddock on the north side of Main Street, east of Manor House Farm and west of 53 Main Street. Maps dating from the mid-19th century show that this has been agricultural land for the past two centuries.



Figure 21: Test Pit 8 during excavation. Looking north-west



Figure 22: Test Pit 8 fully excavated, looking north

During the excavation, 0.2m of turf and brownish grey clayey silt topsoil (Layers 1-2) was removed (Figure 22). Beneath was 0.3m of greyish orange clayey silt subsoil (Layers 3-5). The natural substratum, mixed greyish yellow clay and greyish orange clayey sand, was reached 0.5m below the ground; no archaeological features were recorded.

In all, 356 individual finds (3.618kg) were recovered from the test pit (Table 9). Small but significant assemblages of High Medieval (12th-14th century) and Late Medieval (15th-mid-16th century) pottery were found, along with a large assemblage of post-medieval and modern pottery (16th-19th century). Other finds included modern building material, typically fragments of handmade brick and tile made locally from the late 18th century onwards. Pieces of clay tobacco pipe and modern bottle glass were also found.

The test pit was sited to assess the potential extent of medieval and post-medieval activity around St Andrew's Church and Manor House Farm. The medieval pottery suggests that there was activity in the vicinity in the 13th-15th centuries and perhaps as early as the 12th century. This is consistent with test pits nearby, which have produced similar assemblages. Together, they suggest a focus of medieval settlement in the area along Main Street immediately around the church and Manor House Farm. Post-medieval and modern material from the test pit is at odds with the site's more recent history as agricultural land and there are no other historical indications that there were properties on the site in the 16th-19th centuries. This later material is better attributed to domestic refuse being dumped in the field from other properties to the east and west.

Many thanks to John Smith for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over two days on September 10-11, 2022, by Judy Buckell, Sian and Harrison Millward, Terry Ward and Richard Yates.

Table 9: The finds from Test Pit 8

Layer	Category	No	Description	Phase*	Comments
1	Building material	16	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Typically small fragments of handmade brick and tile, probably made locally from late 18th century onwards. Includes part of a 12mm thick tile stamped (...TA) and a brick fragment 105mm wide and 75mm thick
3	Building material	86	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
3	Building material	5	Iron nails	Undated	Handmade, square shafted
3	Clay pipe	5	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragments	Modern	2.4mm bore
3	Glass	2	Green bottle glass	Modern	
3	Glass	4	Clear bottle glass	Modern	Includes rim of a traditional dimpled beer tankard
3	Pottery	1	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550
3	Pottery	1	Cistercian Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1450/75-1550
3	Pottery	9	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
3	Pottery	55	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
4	Bone & shell	8	Misc. animal bone	Undated	Includes bird and mammal, and pig tusk
4	Building material	47	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
4	Building material	3	Iron nails	Undated	Handmade, square shafted
4	Clay pipe	2	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragments	Modern	2.4mm bore
4	Glass	1	Green bottle glass	Modern	With iridescence
4	Glass	3	Clear bottle glass	Modern	Includes body sherd stamped '_IGG_'

Layer	Category	No	Description	Phase*	Comments
4	Pottery	1	Medieval shelly wares	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400
4	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395
4	Pottery	4	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475
4	Pottery	3	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550
4	Pottery	1	Midland Yellow Ware	Post-medieval	Ticknall AD 1500-1725
4	Pottery	23	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
4	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1780
4	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1750
4	Pottery	51	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
5	Bone & shell	3	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
5	Building material	4	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
5	Building material	2	Iron nails	Undated	Handmade, square shafted
5	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395
5	Pottery	2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475
5	Pottery	2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
5	Pottery	2	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1780
5	Pottery	6	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+

* Phasing: Bronze Age (2600-700 BC), Roman (AD 43-410), High Medieval (1100-1400), Later Medieval (1400-1550), Post-medieval (1550-1800), Modern (1800-present)

Test Pit 9: 34 Main Street, SK 39665 05021

Test Pit 9 (Figure 23) was excavated in the front garden of 34 Main Street, on the south side of Main Street. Maps dating from the mid-19th century show that this was agricultural land until the present house was built in the late 20th century.



Figure 23: Test Pit 9 during excavation. Looking north



Figure 24: Test Pit 9 fully excavated, looking south

During the excavation, 0.2m of turf and brownish grey clayey silt topsoil (Layers 1-2) was removed (Figure 24). Beneath was 0.3m of greyish orange clayey silt subsoil (Layers 3-5). The natural substratum, mixed greyish yellow clay and greyish orange clayey sand, was reached 0.5m below the ground; no archaeological features were recorded.

In all, 224 individual finds (1.471kg) were recovered from the test pit (Table 10). A small but significant assemblage of High Medieval pottery (12th-14th century) was found, along with a large assemblage of post-medieval and modern pottery (17th-19th century). Other finds included modern building material, typically fragments of handmade brick and tile made locally from the late 18th century onwards. An iron nail and modern bottle glass were also found. The oldest material recovered were three worked flints which are probably of Bronze Age date.

The test pit was sited to assess the potential extent of medieval and post-medieval activity around St Andrew's Church and Manor House Farm. The medieval pottery suggests that there was activity in the vicinity in the 13th-14th centuries and perhaps as early as the 12th century. This is consistent with test pits nearby, on the north side of Main Street, which have produced similar assemblages. Together, they suggest a focus of medieval settlement in the area along Main Street immediately around the church and Manor House Farm. Post-medieval and modern material from the test pit is at odds with the site's more recent history as agricultural land and there are no other historical indications that there were properties on the site in the 17th-19th centuries. This later material is better attributed to domestic refuse being dumped on the field edge from other properties to the east, and over the road to the north.

The worked flints were debitage, flakes removed during tool manufacture and maintenance. The rather impromptu nature of the material may suggest a Bronze Age date and the flint represents a low-level 'background noise' of prehistoric activity in the wider landscape.

Many thanks to Bill and Tania Sharp for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over two days on September 10-11, 2022, by Nicole Mecua, Carol Riddington, Janice Szewczuk and Richard Yates.

Table 10: The finds from Test Pit 9

Layer	Category	No	Description	Phase*	Comments
1	Building material	4	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Typically small fragments of handmade brick and tile, probably made locally from late 18th century onwards
1	Glass	1	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
1	Pottery	1	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
1	Pottery	2	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
2	Building material	1	Cement roof tile	Modern	
2	Building material	21	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
2	Flint	1	Secondary flakes	Bronze Age	
2	Glass	3	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
2	Pottery	3	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
2	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1780
2	Pottery	19	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
3	Building material	54	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
3	Building material	1	Iron nail	Undated	Handmade, square shafted
3	Flint	2	Secondary flakes	Bronze Age	
3	Glass	5	Green bottle glass	Modern	
3	Glass	9	Clear bottle glass	Modern	

Layer	Category	No	Description	Phase*	Comments
3	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395
3	Pottery	5	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475
3	Pottery	8	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
3	Pottery	2	English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1670-1900
3	Pottery	47	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
4	Building material	13	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
4	Flint	1	Natural gravel flint	Undated	
4	Glass	1	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
4	Pottery	14	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
5	Pottery	4	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475

* Phasing: Bronze Age (2600-700 BC), Roman (AD 43-410), High Medieval (1100-1400), Later Medieval (1400-1550), Post-medieval (1550-1800), Modern (1800-present)

Test Pit 10: Orchard behind 34 Main Street, SK 39688 04897

Test Pit 10 (Figure 25) was excavated in an orchard to the rear of 34 Main Street, set back 125m on the south side of Main Street. Maps dating from the mid-19th century show that this was at the western end of a trackway leading from Main Street around the back of Carlton Hall and exiting into fields to the south of Carlton.



Figure 25: Test Pit 10 during excavation. Looking north-west



Figure 26: Test Pit 10 fully excavated, looking north

During the excavation, 0.1m of turf and brownish grey clayey silt topsoil (Layer 1) was removed (Figure 26). Beneath was 0.2m of brownish grey clayey silt and large pebbles (Layers 2-3) and 0.2m of greyish orange clayey sand and large pebbles (Layers 4-6). This was probably

a cobbled surface. The natural substratum, mixed greyish yellow clay and greyish orange clayey sand, was reached 0.5m below the ground.

In all, 58 individual finds (1.944kg) were recovered from the test pit (Table 11). Single sherds of Roman (2nd-4th century AD), High Medieval (12th-14th century) and Late Medieval (15th-mid-16th century) pottery were found, along with a small assemblage of post-medieval and modern pottery (17th-19th century). Other finds included modern building material, typically fragments of handmade brick and tile made locally from the late 18th century onwards. A modern iron nail and bottle glass were also found. A small group of animal bones showed signs of butchery.

The test pit was sited to assess the potential extent of medieval and post-medieval activity around St Andrew's Church. The thick layer of closely packed cobbles confirmed the presence of the trackway which was a well-constructed route into the fields to the south of the village. Pottery from the cobbled surface was of mixed periods and the surface cannot be earlier than the 15th century and was likely to date to the 18th-19th century. Construction of the trackway had removed all other soils from the test pit and the finds recovered cannot provide further information on other activity in the vicinity.

The Roman pottery was small and abraded and was recovered from the cobbled surface. As such, its provenance was uncertain. If it has come from the area around the test pit it represents a low-level 'background noise' of Roman activity in the wider landscape, perhaps associated with a small farmstead located 90m to the north-east, behind 42-44 Main Street.

Many thanks to Bill and Tania Sharp for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over two days on September 10-11, 2022, by Alice, Annabelle, Jan, Joy and Steven Goodman, and Amelia and Brayden McDonald.

Table 11: The finds from Test Pit 10

Layer	Category	No	Description	Phase*	Comments
1	Building material	2	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Typically small fragments of handmade brick and tile, probably made locally from late 18th century onwards
1	Glass	1	Green bottle glass	Modern	
1	Pottery	1	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
2	Bone & shell	1	Misc. animal bone	Undated	Shaft with butchery marks
2	Building material	13	Cement roof tile	Modern	
2	Building material	19	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
2	Building material	1	Iron nail	Modern	Machine-made, 6"
2	Pottery	4	Staffordshire Creamware	Post-medieval	AD 1730-1850
3	Building material	5	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
3	Building material	2	Cement roof tile	Modern	
3	Pottery	1	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
5	Bone & shell	3	Misc. animal bone	Undated	Includes cow tooth
5	Building material	1	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
5	Pottery	1	Roman pottery	Roman	2nd - 4th century AD
5	Pottery	1	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD

Layer	Category	No	Description	Phase*	Comments
6	Building material	1	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
6	Pottery	1	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550

* Phasing: Bronze Age (2600-700 BC), Roman (AD 43-410), High Medieval (1100-1400), Later Medieval (1400-1550), Post-medieval (1550-1800), Modern (1800-present)

Test Pit 11: 55 Main Street, SK 39728 05052

Test Pit 11 (Figure 27) was excavated in the front garden of 55 Main Street on the north side of Main Street. Maps dating from the mid-19th century show that the test pit was located to the rear of a row of cottages and a smithy which were all demolished in the early and mid-20th century. The current dwelling was built in the late 20th century. Photographs of the cottages show that they were brick built with slate and thatched roofs, of late 18th or early 19th-century date.



Figure 27: Test Pit 11 during excavation. Looking east



Figure 28: Test Pit 11 fully excavated, looking north

During the excavation, 0.2m of brownish grey sandy silt topsoil (Layers 1-2) was removed (Figure 28). Beneath was 0.3m of mixed greyish orange sandy silt, dark brownish grey silty gravel, cinder, charcoal and building rubble (Layers 3-5) and greyish orange sandy clay (Layers 6-7). The natural substratum, mixed greyish yellow clay and greyish orange clayey sand, was reached 0.7m below the ground.

In all, 499 individual finds (18.194kg) were recovered from the test pit (Table 12). A small but significant assemblage of High Medieval (13th-14th century) and Late Medieval (15th-mid-16th century) pottery was found, as well as a large assemblage of post-medieval and modern pottery (16th-19th century). Other finds included a large amount of modern building material, typically fragments of handmade brick and tile made locally from the late 18th century onwards. Hand- and machine-made iron nails, modern garden waste, and modern window and bottle glass were also present. Unique items included carbon rods from modern batteries, a safety pin, a washer and a grommet, all modern. A small assemblage of animal bone was also found. A worked flint was possibly a scraper of Bronze Age date.

The test pit was sited to assess the potential extent of medieval and post-medieval activity around St Andrew's Church. The medieval pottery suggests that there was activity in the vicinity in the 13th-15th centuries. This is consistent with test pits nearby, which have produced similar assemblages. Together, they suggest a focus of medieval settlement in the area along Main Street immediately around the church and Manor House Farm. Post-medieval and modern material from the test pit, dating from the 16th century onwards suggests that this occupation continued to the present day. How this relates to the row of cottages formerly occupying the site remains unclear. The layer of soil and building rubble in the test pit (Layers 3-5) can probably be associated with the demolition of these late 18th/early-19th-century buildings in the 20th century. The majority of the medieval pottery (13/19 sherds) came from undisturbed soil layers beneath this demolition layer. Their presence, and the presence of 16th-early 18th century pottery in the soil strongly supports the idea that the cottages replaced earlier structures which may have been of medieval date.

The worked flint was a potlid (a flint which had naturally split from a larger nodule through thermal contraction and expansion). Its flaked margin may suggest that it was used as a scraper. The rather impromptu nature of the material may suggest a Bronze Age date and the flint represents a low-level 'background noise' of prehistoric activity in the wider landscape.

Many thanks to Peter Gannon for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over two days on September 10-11, 2022, by Adrian Child, Mick and Isabella Edwards, and Esther Shaw.

Table 12: The finds from Test Pit 11

Layer	Category	No	Description	Phase*	Comments
2	Bone & shell	2	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
2	Building material	50	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
2	Building material	2	Iron nails	Undated	Handmade, square shafted, 1"
2	Garden waste	2	Modern plastic	Modern	Hard black plastic, rim of bucket/container?
2	Glass	30	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
2	Glass	4	Clear window glass	Modern	
2	Household	1	Washer	Modern	12mm diam
2	Household	1	Grommet	Modern	30mm diam
2	Pottery	3	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD

Layer	Category	No	Description	Phase*	Comments
2	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1780
2	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Creamware	Post-medieval	AD 1730-1850
2	Pottery	26	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
3	Bone & shell	6	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
3	Building material	2	Iron nails	Modern	Machine-made
3	Building material	2	Iron objects	Undated	Too corroded to identify
3	Building material	61	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Includes nib tile 11mm thick
3	Building material	1	Cement roof tile	Modern	
3	Building material	3	Iron nails	Undated	Handmade, square shafted, one = 1.5"
3	Garden waste	1	Foil bottle top	Modern	
3	Garden waste	2	Modern plastic	Modern	Black moulded grommet and pale green plastic comb fragment
3	Glass	1	Clear window glass	Modern	
3	Glass	14	Clear window glass	Modern	
3	Glass	5	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
3	Pottery	1	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550
3	Pottery	6	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
3	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1780
3	Pottery	18	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
4	Bone & shell	2	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
4	Building material	31	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
4	Flint	1	Utilised potlid (secondary)	Bronze Age	Flaked margin, possible scraper
4	Garden waste	1	Foil bottle top	Modern	
4	Glass	9	Clear window glass	Modern	
4	Glass	1	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
4	Household	1	Carbon rod from battery	Modern	Carbon rod with cu alloy cap, 5mm diam. 55mm (full length), broken
4	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475
4	Pottery	1	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550
4	Pottery	3	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
4	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1780
4	Pottery	10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
5	Bone & shell	4	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
5	Building material	23	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
5	Building material	3	Iron nails	Modern	
5	Building material	1	Decorative floor tile	Modern	
5	Glass	1	Blue bottle glass	Modern	Probably from a poison bottle

Layer	Category	No	Description	Phase*	Comments
5	Glass	4	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
5	Glass	11	Clear window glass	Modern	
5	Household	1	Safety pin	Modern	
5	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395
5	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475
5	Pottery	1	Cistercian Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1450/75-1550
5	Pottery	1	Midland Yellow Ware	Post-medieval	Ticknall AD 1500-1725
5	Pottery	11	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
6	Bone & shell	3	Misc. animal bone	Undated	Includes pig vertebrae
6	Building material	4	Iron nails	Undated	Handmade, square-shafted
6	Building material	51	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
6	Glass	1	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
6	Glass	1	Brown bottle glass	Modern	
6	Household	1	Carbon rod from battery	Modern	Carbon rod with cu alloy cap, 5mm diam. 27mm long, broken
6	Pottery	3	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395
6	Pottery	2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475
6	Pottery	2	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550
6	Pottery	2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
6	Pottery	8	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
7	Bone & shell	17	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
7	Building material	10	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
7	Building material	1	Iron nail	Undated	Handmade, square-shafted, 1"
7	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395
7	Pottery	3	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475
7	Pottery	1	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550
7	Pottery	1	Cistercian Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1450/75-1550
7	Pottery	1	Midland Blackware	Post-medieval	Ticknall AD 1550-1725
7	Pottery	1	Unclassified post-medieval earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1550+
u/s	Building material	13	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc. unfrogged bricks measuring 236x115x42mm, 115x62mm & 112x74mm

* Phasing: Bronze Age (2600-700 BC), Roman (AD 43-410), High Medieval (1100-1400), Later Medieval (1400-1550), Post-medieval (1550-1800), Modern (1800-present)

Test Pit 12: Field behind 36 Main Street, SK 39757 04904

Test Pit 12 (Figure 29) was excavated in a ‘Christmas tree’ plantation to the rear of 36 Main Street, set back 130m on the south side of Main Street. Maps dating back to the mid-19th century show that this has been agricultural land for the past two centuries.



Figure 29: Test Pit 12 during excavation. Looking south



Figure 30: Test Pit 12 fully excavated, looking east

During the excavation, 0.1m of brownish grey sandy silt topsoil (Layer 1) was removed (Figure 30). Beneath was 0.3m of greyish orange clayey silt subsoil mixed with a large number of large, rounded cobbles and brick rubble (Layers 2-5). The natural substratum, greyish orange sandy clay, was reached 0.5m below the ground. No archaeological features were recorded.

In all, 152 individual finds (1.745kg) were recovered from the test pit (Table 13). Two sherds of medieval pottery (12th – 15th century) were found, as well as a larger assemblage of post-medieval and modern pottery (18th – 19th century). Other finds included a large amount of modern building material, typically fragments of handmade brick and tile made locally from the late 18th century onwards, and a piece of clay tobacco pipe.

The test pit was sited to assess the potential for pre-medieval activity beyond the expected extent of Carlton’s medieval and post-medieval village core, and to investigate an obvious line of cobbles and building rubble crossing the field on a north-west to south-east alignment. Finds recovered from the test pit were consistent with the area being under cultivation from at least the 12th century through to the 15th century. Medieval pottery sherds were typically small and abraded. This suggested that they were circulating in plough soil for a prolonged period of time. Rather than representing nearby habitation in the medieval period this pottery was likely imported from elsewhere, perhaps included in domestic refuse used to manure the fields surrounding the village. The dearth of early post-medieval pottery (16th – 17th century) may suggest that this agricultural land was taken out of cultivation and turned over to pasture for a period. This is consistent with well-preserved ridge and furrow still visible in fields to the east of the test pit. However, 18th and 19th century pottery and the absence of well-preserved ridge and furrow in the test-pit field might suggest a mixed cycle of cultivation and pasture.

The line of cobbles and building rubble had no obvious structure to them and are unlikely to be a field boundary or path. They are more likely to be the remains of a shallow field drain which has been disturbed by repeated ploughing.

Many thanks to Trevor Dolman for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over two days on September 10-11, 2022, by Daniel and Oliver Langley, Wendie Love and Bernie Wright.

Table 13: The finds from Test Pit 12

Layer	Category	No	Description	Phase*	Comments
2	Building material	6	Cement roof tile	Modern	
2	Building material	22	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Typically small fragments of handmade brick and tile, probably made locally from late 18th century onwards
2	Pottery	5	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
2	Pottery	9	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
3	Building material	7	Cement roof tile	Modern	
3	Building material	31	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
3	Clay pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragment	Modern	2.4mm bore
3	Pottery	1	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550
3	Pottery	6	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
3	Pottery	4	English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1670-1900
3	Pottery	7	Staffordshire Creamware	Post-medieval	AD 1730-1850
3	Pottery	2	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
4	Building material	29	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
4	Pottery	1	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+

Layer	Category	No	Description	Phase*	Comments
4	Pottery	4	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
5	Building material	15	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
5	Pottery	1	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
-	Building material	1	Red ceramic building material	Modern	

* Phasing: Bronze Age (2600-700 BC), Roman (AD 43-410), High Medieval (1100-1400), Later Medieval (1400-1550), Post-medieval (1550-1800), Modern (1800-present)

Test Pit 13: 58 Main Street, SK 39866 04999

Test Pit 13 (Figure 31) was excavated in the rear garden of 58 Main Street, set back 60m on the south side of Main Street. Maps dating back to the mid-19th century show that this was agricultural land until the present house was built in the early 20th century.



Figure 31: Test Pit 13 during excavation. Looking south-east



Figure 32: Test Pit 13 fully excavated, looking north

During the excavation, 0.2m of turf and brownish grey sandy silt topsoil (Layers 1-2) was removed (Figure 32). Beneath was 0.3m of greyish orange clayey silt subsoil (Layers 3-5). The natural substratum, greyish orange sandy clay, was reached 0.5m below the ground. No archaeological features were recorded.

In all, 62 individual finds (242g) were recovered from the test pit (Table 14). Two sherds of Roman pottery (2nd – 4th century AD) were found in Layer 4 together with an undated piece of red ceramic building material in Layer 5. Small assemblages of medieval pottery (12th – 15th century) and post-medieval and modern pottery (17th – 19th century) were also present. Other finds included modern building material, typically small fragments of handmade brick and tile made locally from the late 18th century onwards, and modern bottle glass.

The test pit was sited to assess the potential for pre-medieval activity in an area of known ridge and furrow beyond the expected extent of Carlton’s medieval and post-medieval village core. Finds recovered from the test pit were consistent with the area being under cultivation from at least the 12th century through to the 15th century. Medieval pottery sherds were typically small and abraded. This suggested that they were circulating in plough soil for a prolonged period of time. Rather than representing nearby habitation in the medieval period this pottery was likely imported from elsewhere, perhaps included in domestic refuse used to manure the fields surrounding the village. The dearth of post-medieval and modern pottery may suggest that this agricultural land was taken out of cultivation and turned over to pasture. This is consistent with the well-preserved ridge and furrow still visible in fields to the south of the test pit, and in the garden around the test pit.

The Roman pottery was also small and abraded, and again this suggests that it was introduced to the soil as domestic waste used to manure fields. It represents a low-level ‘background noise’ of Roman activity in the wider landscape, perhaps associated with a small farmstead located 125m to the west, behind 42-44 Main Street.

Many thanks to Barbara Cooper for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over two days on September 10-11, 2022, by Liam Ellett, Summer Ellett Payne, Louise Payne and Robin Matthewman.

Table 14: The finds from Test Pit 13

Layer	Category	No	Description	Phase*	Comments
1	Building material	2	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Typically small fragments of handmade brick and tile, probably made locally from late 18th century onwards
1	Glass	1	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
2	Building material	6	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
2	Pottery	1	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
2	Pottery	1	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
3	Building material	40	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
3	Glass	1	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
3	Glass	1	Green bottle glass	Modern	
3	Pottery	2	Cistercian Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1450/75-1550
3	Pottery	1	Midland Blackware	Post-medieval	Ticknall AD 1550-1725
3	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1780
4	Pottery	2	Roman pottery	Roman	2nd - 4th century AD
4	Pottery	1	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
5	Building material	2	Red ceramic building material	Undated	Possibly Roman?

* Phasing: Bronze Age (2600-700 BC), Roman (AD 43-410), High Medieval (1100-1400), Later Medieval (1400-1550), Post-medieval (1550-1800), Modern (1800-present)

Test Pit 14: 64 Main Street, SK 39917 05025

Test Pit 14 (Figure 33) was excavated in the rear garden of 64 Main Street, set back 50m on the south side of Main Street. Maps dating back to the mid-19th century show that this was agricultural land until the present house was built in the late 20th century.



Figure 33: Test Pit 14 during excavation. Looking south-west



Figure 34: Test Pit 14 fully excavated, looking north

During the excavation, 0.1m of turf and brownish grey sandy silt topsoil (Layer 1) was removed (Figure 34). Beneath was 0.3m of greyish brown sandy silt (Layers 2-4) and 0.2m of orange-brown clayey sand subsoil (Layers 5-6). The natural substratum, greyish orange sandy clay, was reached 0.6m below the ground. No archaeological features were recorded.

In all, 71 individual finds (334g) were recovered from the test pit (Table 15). Two sherds of High Medieval pottery (12th to 14th century) were found. No other pottery was found in the test pit. Other finds included modern building material, typically small fragments of handmade brick and tile made locally from the late 18th century onwards. Iron nails, screws and part of a packaging strap, and plastic garden waste were also found in the upper layers. A small group of animal bone was also present and included shaft fragments from medium sized mammals which exhibited signs of butchery. A worked flint was of probable Bronze Age date.

The test pit was sited to assess the potential for pre-medieval activity in an area of known ridge and furrow beyond the expected extent of Carlton's medieval and post-medieval village core. Finds recovered from the test pit were consistent with the area being under cultivation from at least the 12th century through to the 14th century. Medieval pottery sherds were typically small and abraded. This suggested that they were circulating in plough soil for a prolonged period of time. Rather than representing nearby habitation in the medieval period this pottery was likely imported from elsewhere, perhaps included in domestic refuse used to manure the fields surrounding the village. The noticeable absence of late medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery may suggest that this agricultural land was taken out of cultivation and turned over to pasture. This is consistent with the well-preserved ridge and furrow still visible in fields to the south of the test pit, and still faintly visible in the garden around the test pit.

The worked flint was debitage, a flake removed during tool manufacture and maintenance. The rather impromptu nature of the material may suggest a Bronze Age date and the flint represents a low-level 'background noise' of prehistoric activity in the wider landscape.

Many thanks to Paul and Judith Boston for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over two days on September 10-11, 2022, by Hannah, Judith and Paul Boston.

Table 15: The finds from Test Pit 14

Layer	Category	No	Description	Phase*	Comments
1	Building material	18	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Typically small fragments of handmade brick and tile, probably made locally from late 18th century onwards
1	Building material	1	Iron screw	Modern	Modern 2.5" Phillips flat-headed screw
1	Garden waste	8	Modern plastic	Modern	Includes broken plant pot, plant labels and plastic-coated wire
2	Bone & shell	1	Misc. animal bone	Undated	Shaft with butchery marks
2	Building material	10	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
2	Building material	1	Iron nail	Undated	Handmade, square shafted
2	Building material	1	Iron strap	Modern	12mm wide, metal packaging strap
3	Bone & shell	1	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
3	Building material	6	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
3	Building material	5	Iron nails	Undated	Handmade, square-shafted
3	Garden waste	7	Modern plastic	Modern	Includes sweet wrappers, plastic-coated wire, melted pale blue plastic
4	Bone & shell	1	Misc. animal bone	Undated	Shaft with butchery marks
4	Building material	7	Red ceramic building material	Modern	

Layer	Category	No	Description	Phase*	Comments
4	Building material	1	Iron nail	Undated	Handmade, square shafted
4	Flint	1	Secondary flake	Bronze Age	Nicks on edge irregular, probably plough damage
4	Pottery	1	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
4	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475

* Phasing: Bronze Age (2600-700 BC), Roman (AD 43-410), High Medieval (1100-1400), Later Medieval (1400-1550), Post-medieval (1550-1800), Modern (1800-present)

Test Pit 15: 66 Main Street, SK 39932 05030

Test Pit 15 (Figure 35) was excavated in the rear garden of 66 Main Street, set back 50m on the south side of Main Street. Maps dating back to the mid-19th century show that this was agricultural land until the present house was built in the late 20th century.



Figure 35: Test Pit 15 during excavation. Looking south-east



Figure 36: Test Pit 15 fully excavated, looking north

During the excavation, 0.2m of turf and brownish grey sandy silt topsoil (Layers 1-2) was removed (Figure 36). Beneath was 0.2m of greyish orange clayey sand subsoil (Layers 3-4) and 0.2m of greyish yellow/orange sandy clay (Layers 5-6). The natural substratum, greyish orange sandy clay, was reached 0.6m below the ground. No archaeological features were recorded.

In all, 64 individual finds (1.096kg) were recovered from the test pit (Table 16). A small assemblage of High Medieval pottery (12th to 14th century) was found in the lower layers, along with two sherds of modern earthenware (19th-20th century) in the upper layers. Other finds included modern building material, typically small fragments of handmade brick and tile made locally from the late 18th century onwards. Modern bottle glass and part of a red plastic laundry peg were also present.

The test pit was sited to assess the potential for pre-medieval activity in an area of known ridge and furrow beyond the expected extent of Carlton's medieval and post-medieval village core. Finds recovered from the test pit were consistent with the area being under cultivation from at least the 12th century through to the 15th century. Medieval pottery sherds (n5) were typically small and abraded. This suggested that they were circulating in plough soil for a prolonged period of time. Rather than representing nearby habitation in the medieval period this pottery was likely imported from elsewhere, perhaps included in domestic refuse used to manure the fields surrounding the village. The noticeable absence of post-medieval pottery may suggest that this agricultural land was taken out of cultivation and turned over to pasture. This is consistent with the well-preserved ridge and furrow still visible in fields to the south of the test pit, and still faintly visible in the garden around the test pit. No evidence of activity pre-dating the medieval period was found.

Many thanks to Nicola Morgan for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over two days on September 10-11, 2022, by Amelia Garrad, June Lewis, Paul Ready and Andy Ridout.

Table 16: The finds from Test Pit 15

Layer	Category	No	Description	Phase*	Comments
1	Building material	6	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Typically small fragments of handmade brick and tile
1	Glass	2	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
2	Building material	1	Unglazed ceramic drainage pipe	Modern	
2	Building material	19	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
2	Building material	1	Iron nail	Undated	Handmade, square shafted
2	Garden waste	1	Red plastic laundry peg	Modern	1/2 only
2	Glass	8	Clear bottle glass	Modern	Includes jar rim with joining shard in 15.3
2	Pottery	3	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
3	Building material	9	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
3	Glass	1	Clear bottle glass	Modern	Jar rim joining shard in 15.1
3	Glass	1	Green bottle glass	Modern	
3	Glass	1	Brown bottle glass	Modern	
4	Building material	5	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
4	Glass	1	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
4	Pottery	1	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
4	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475
6	Pottery	1	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
6	Pottery	2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475

* Phasing: Bronze Age (2600-700 BC), Roman (AD 43-410), High Medieval (1100-1400), Later Medieval (1400-1550), Post-medieval (1550-1800), Modern (1800-present)

Test Pit 16: 79 Main Street, SK 39921 05144

Test Pit 16 (Figure 37) was excavated in the rear garden of 79 Main Street, set back 35m on the north side of Main Street. Maps dating back to the mid-19th century show that this was agricultural land. In the late 19th / 20th century the site was allotment gardens until the present house was built in the late 20th century.



Figure 37: Test Pit 16 during excavation. Looking west



Figure 38: Test Pit 16 fully excavated, looking north

During the excavation, 0.3m of turf and brownish grey sandy silt topsoil (Layers 1-3) was removed (Figure 38). Beneath was 0.2m of greyish orange clayey sand subsoil (Layers 4-5).

The natural substratum, greyish yellow clayey sand and gravel, was reached 0.5m below the ground. No archaeological features were recorded.

In all, 334 individual finds (894g) were recovered from the test pit (Table 17). A small assemblage of medieval pottery (12th to mid-16th century) was found, along with a larger assemblage of post-medieval and modern pottery (17th-19th century). Other finds included modern building material, typically small fragments of handmade brick and tile made locally from the late 18th century onwards. Iron nails, fragments of clay tobacco pipe, and window and bottle glass were also present.

The test pit was sited to assess the potential for pre-medieval activity in an area of known ridge and furrow beyond the expected extent of Carlton's medieval and post-medieval village core. Finds recovered from the test pit were consistent with the area being under cultivation from at least the 12th century through to the 15th century. Medieval pottery sherds (n3) were typically small and abraded. This suggested that they were circulating in plough soil for a prolonged period of time. Rather than representing nearby habitation in the medieval period this pottery was likely imported from elsewhere, perhaps included in domestic refuse used to manure the fields surrounding the village. The absence of 16th-century pottery may suggest that this agricultural land was taken out of cultivation and turned over to pasture. This is consistent with faint traces of ridge and furrow still visible in fields to the north of the test pit. Post-medieval and modern pottery was also small and abraded and would be consistent with domestic refuse being used to manure fields and allotment gardens. No evidence of activity pre-dating the medieval period was found.

Many thanks to Mike and Marilyn Jones for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over two days on September 10-11, 2022, by Jan Butler, Caroline Ellis, Laura Ellis, Masie Mansfield-Ellis and Mike Jones.

Table 17: The finds from Test Pit 16

Layer	Category	No	Description	Phase*	Comments
1	Building material	24	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Typically small fragments of handmade brick and tile, probably made locally from late 18th century onwards
1	Building material	4	Cement roof tile	Modern	
1	Building material	1	Iron nail	Modern	Handmade, square shafted
1	Clay pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragment	Modern	1.6mm bore
1	Glass	4	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
1	Glass	3	Clear window glass	Modern	
1	Pottery	4	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
1	Pottery	18	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
2	Building material	52	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
2	Building material	1	Iron nail	Undated	Handmade, square shafted
2	Clay pipe	5	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragment	Modern	Including stem with step, 1.6mm bore
2	Glass	4	Green bottle glass	Modern	
2	Glass	6	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
2	Pottery	1	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550

Layer	Category	No	Description	Phase*	Comments
2	Pottery	7	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
2	Pottery	27	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
3	Clay pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment	Modern	Oswald type 27, front of thin brittle bowl with leaf pattern c.1780-1820
3	Clay pipe	8	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragments	Modern	x2 with 2.4mm bore, x6 with 1.6mm bore
3	Glass	12	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
3	Pottery	1	Staffordshire slipware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1750
3	Pottery	3	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
3	Pottery	44	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
4	Building material	14	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
4	Clay pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragment	Modern	1.6mm bore
4	Glass	1	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
4	Pottery	1	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
4	Pottery	1	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
4	Pottery	9	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
5	Building material	58	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
5	Clay pipe	8	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragments	Modern	bore unknown
5	Glass	7	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
5	Glass	2	Green bottle glass	Modern	
5	Pottery	1	Cistercian Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1450/75-1550

* Phasing: Bronze Age (2600-700 BC), Roman (AD 43-410), High Medieval (1100-1400), Later Medieval (1400-1550), Post-medieval (1550-1800), Modern (1800-present)

Test Pit 17: The Nook, 93 Main Street, SK 40039 05199

Test Pit 17 (Figure 39) was excavated in the front garden of 93 Main Street on the north side of Main Street. Maps dating back to the mid-19th century show that this was agricultural land until the present house was built in the mid-20th century.



Figure 39: Test Pit 17 during excavation. Looking south-west



Figure 40: Test Pit 17 fully excavated, looking north

During the excavation, 0.3m of turf and brownish grey sandy silt topsoil (Layers 1-3) was removed (Figure 40). Beneath was 0.3m of greyish orange clayey sand subsoil (Layers 4-6). The natural substratum, greyish yellow clayey sand, was reached 0.6m below the ground. No archaeological features were recorded.

In all, 129 individual finds (1.158kg) were recovered from the test pit (Table 18). A small assemblage of pottery, all post-medieval or modern in date (17th-19th century) was found. Other finds included modern building material, typically small fragments of handmade brick and tile made locally from the late 18th century onwards. Iron nails, modern window and bottle glass, foil bottle tops and a fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem were also present. A small group of animal bone included a dog jaw. An iron sphere, 25mm in diameter, weighing 53g, was too corroded to identify with certainty but may be an iron shot. A worked flint was of probable Bronze Age date.

The test pit was sited to assess the potential for pre-medieval activity in an area of known ridge and furrow beyond the expected extent of Carlton's medieval and post-medieval village core. The pottery, rather than representing nearby habitation in the post-medieval period was likely imported from elsewhere, perhaps included in domestic refuse used to manure the fields surrounding the village or dumped as refuse from the roadside. No evidence of activity dating to the Roman or medieval periods was found.

The worked flint was debitage, a flake removed during tool manufacture and maintenance. It was retouched, indicating that it had been used as crude tool. The rather impromptu nature of the material may suggest a Bronze Age date and the flint represents a low-level 'background noise' of prehistoric activity in the wider landscape.

Many thanks to Mandie Bristlin for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over two days on September 10-11, 2022, by Mandy Bristlin, Fiona Bennett and Nigel Hutchinson.

Table 18: The finds from Test Pit 17

Layer	Category	No	Description	Phase*	Comments
1	Bone & shell	1	Misc. animal bone	Undated	Dog jaw
1	Building material	4	Cement	Modern	
1	Building material	28	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Typically small fragments of handmade brick and tile, probably made locally from late 18th century onwards
1	Building material	3	Iron nails	Modern	Machine-made, 1.5" with white plastic head, 2.5" + shaft fragment
1	Glass	3	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
1	Pottery	2	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
2	Building material	17	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
2	Building material	3	Iron nails	Modern	
2	Clay pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragment	Modern	2.4mm bore
2	Glass	4	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
2	Pottery	2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
2	Pottery	4	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
3	Bone & shell	1	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
3	Bone & shell	1	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
3	Building material	15	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
3	Flint	1	Primary flake	Bronze Age	Small amount of retouch on
3	Garden waste	1	Foil bottle top	Modern	
3	Glass	8	Clear bottle glass	Modern	

Layer	Category	No	Description	Phase*	Comments
3	Glass	1	Clear window glass	Modern	
3	Glass	1	White opaque bottle glass	Modern	
3	Pottery	1	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
3	Pottery	4	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
4	Building material	7	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
4	Building material	2	Cement roof tile	Modern	
4	Garden waste	1	Foil bottle top	Modern	
4	Glass	3	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
4	Munitions	1	Iron sphere	Undated	25mm diameter, possible shot?
4	Pottery	2	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
5	Building material	3	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
5	Building material	1	Iron nail	Undated	Handmade, square-shafted, 3"
6	Building material	3	Red ceramic building material	Modern	

* Phasing: Bronze Age (2600-700 BC), Roman (AD 43-410), High Medieval (1100-1400), Later Medieval (1400-1550), Post-medieval (1550-1800), Modern (1800-present)

Test Pit 18: 97 Main Street, SK 40077 05239

Test Pit 18 (Figure 41) was excavated in the front garden of 97 Main Street on the north-west corner of the junction of Main Street and Barton Road. Maps dating back to the mid-19th century show that this was agricultural land until the present house was built in the late 20th century. The test pit was sited close to the former toll house for the Hinckley to Measham turnpike road (1759-1872) which was situated on the wide verge in front of 97 Main Street.



Figure 41: Test Pit 18 during excavation. Looking south-east. The toll house was situated on the grass verge to the rear of the photo.



Figure 42: Test Pit 18 fully excavated, looking north

During the excavation, 0.2m of turf and brownish grey sandy silt topsoil (Layers 1-2) was removed (Figure 42). Beneath this was 0.2m of greyish orange clayey sand subsoil (Layers 3-4). The natural substratum, greyish yellow clayey sand, was reached 0.4m below the ground. No archaeological features were recorded.

In all, 278 individual finds (1.563kg) were recovered from the test pit (Table 19). One sherd of High Medieval pottery (13th-14th century) was found, along with a large assemblage of post-medieval and modern pottery (18th-19th century). Other finds included a large amount of modern building material, typically small fragments of handmade brick and tile made locally from the late 18th century onwards. Handmade iron nails, pieces of clay tobacco pipe (including a complete pipe bowl of mid-19th century date), and modern window and bottle glass were also present. Two worked flints were of probable Bronze Age date.

The test pit was sited to assess the potential for activity in the area around the junction of Barton Road, Bosworth Road and Main Street, known today as Carlton Gate, and particularly activity associated with the toll house for the former turnpike. Most of the finds from the test pit can be best associated with use of the toll house, which was constructed after the passing of the Derby, Leicester and Warwick Roads Act 1759 (33 Geo. 2 c.47) in 1760. The toll house operated two gates, one across the east end of Main Street to control access from Carlton onto the turnpike, and one across Barton Road to control traffic moving along the turnpike itself (Liddington 2020). The road ceased to be a turnpike in 1872 and later Ordnance Survey maps from 1885 and 1903 suggest that the toll house was divided into two properties which were demolished in the mid-20th century. Pottery included a range of table wares and kitchen wares, consistent with domestic habitation in the area from the mid-18th to the early 20th century.

The single sherd of medieval pottery was consistent with the area being under cultivation from at least the 13th century through to the 15th century. The sherd was abraded, suggesting that it was circulating in plough soil for a prolonged period of time. Rather than representing nearby habitation in the medieval period this pottery was likely imported from elsewhere, perhaps included in domestic refuse used to manure the fields surrounding the village. The absence of pottery from the 16th and 17th centuries probably suggests that this agricultural land was taken out of cultivation in the 16th century and turned over to pasture. This is consistent with faint traces of ridge and furrow still visible in fields to the west of the test pit.

The two worked flints were debitage, flakes removed during tool manufacture and maintenance. Both were retouched, indicating that they had been used as crude tools, including one awl-like piece. The rather impromptu nature of the material may suggest a Bronze Age date and the flint represents a low-level ‘background noise’ of prehistoric activity in the wider landscape.

Many thanks to Claire and Tim Bristlin for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over two days on September 10-11, 2022, by Neil Bevan, Steph Horack, and Vivienne and Roy Baggotts.

Table 19: The finds from Test Pit 18

Layer	Category	No	Description	Phase*	Comments
2	Building material	63	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Typically small fragments of handmade brick and tile, probably made locally from late 18th century onwards
2	Building material	2	Iron nails	Undated	Handmade, square shafted
2	Clay pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragment	Modern	2.4mm bore
2	Flint	1	Secondary flake (broken)	Bronze Age	Retouch on

Layer	Category	No	Description	Phase*	Comments
2	Glass	18	Green bottle glass	Modern	
2	Glass	8	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
2	Glass	4	Clear window glass	Modern	
2	Pottery	28	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
2	Pottery	2	English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1670-1900
2	Pottery	31	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
3	Building material	42	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
3	Building material	1	Brown-glazed ceramic drainage pipe	Modern	
3	Clay pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe bowl	Modern	Oswald type 27, thin brittle bowl with leaf pattern on rear of bowl and flat based spur, 1.6mm bore, c. 1780-1820
3	Clay pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragment	Modern	2.4mm bore
3	Glass	2	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
3	Glass	12	Green bottle glass	Modern	
3	Pottery	37	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
3	Pottery	1	English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1670-1900
3	Pottery	7	Staffordshire Creamware	Post-medieval	AD 1730-1850
3	Pottery	1	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
4	Building material	7	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
4	Flint	1	Spurred secondary flake?	Bronze Age	Retouch on - awl-like piece (opposed retouch)
4	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475
4	Pottery	4	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
4	Pottery	2	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+

* Phasing: Bronze Age (2600-700 BC), Roman (AD 43-410), High Medieval (1100-1400), Later Medieval (1400-1550), Post-medieval (1550-1800), Modern (1800-present)

Test Pit 19: The Gate Hangs Well, Barton Road, SK 40101 05250

Test Pit 19 (Figure 43) was excavated in the beer garden to the south of the Gate Hangs Well public house on the east side of Barton Road. The public house was built in the late 19th century, replacing an earlier building known as the ‘Hoop Hall’, an inn dating back to at least the mid-18th century and may be much earlier (Liddington 2020).



Figure 43: Test Pit 19 during excavation. Looking north-east



Figure 44: Test Pit 19 fully excavated, looking north

During the excavation, 0.1m of turf and brownish grey sandy silty topsoil (Layer 1) was removed (Figure 44). Beneath was 0.2m of ‘Type 1’ aggregate (Layers 2-3), 0.1m of dark brownish grey clayey silt and hearth waste (i.e. ash and charcoal, Layer 4) and 0.2m of greyish orange clayey sand (Layers 5-6). The natural substratum, greyish yellow clayey sand, was reached 0.6m below the ground. This sequence of distinct layers appeared to represent a modern topsoil covering an aggregate surface, probably formerly the pub yard/car park. The dark soil and the clayey sand beneath (Layers 4-6) likely represent the topsoil and subsoil pre-dating the late 19th century building.

In all, 280 individual finds (2.482kg) were recovered from the test pit (Table 20). Modern pottery (19th century), building material (brick, tile and asphalt and part of a hinge), window and bottle glass and plastic rubbish were all recovered from the upper 0.3m of the test pit. These finds can all be associated with the site’s current function as a public house. Post-medieval and modern pottery (17th-19th century) was recovered from the lower 0.3m of the test pit. Other finds included fragments of handmade brick, pantile and nib tile, probably made locally from the late 18th century onwards. A handmade iron nail, pieces of clay tobacco pipe, and modern window and bottle glass were also present. A piece of struck flint from the lowest layer was possibly of prehistoric date.

The test pit was sited to assess the potential for activity in the area around the junction of Barton Road, Bosworth Road and Main Street, known today as Carlton Gate, and particularly activity associated with the Gate Hangs Well and the Hoop Hall. Most of the finds from the test pit can be best associated with the construction and operation of the Gate Hangs Well public house from the late 19th-century onwards. However, post-medieval pottery mostly pre-dates the construction of the pub and indicates that there was activity in the vicinity in the 17th and 18th centuries. This is most likely associated with the Hoop Hall but was not of sufficient quantity to provide further insights into this building, which was probably sited to the north of the Gate Hangs Well. No activity pre-dating the 17th century was found and on present evidence, it does not appear that there was medieval habitation in the vicinity. However, given the extensive disturbance in the test pit from 19th/20th century yard surfaces, this may not be the complete picture.

The struck irregular chunk of flint was debitage, a flake removed during tool manufacture and maintenance. It may represent a low-level ‘background noise’ of prehistoric activity in the wider landscape.

Many thanks to Dawn and James Igoe for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over two days on September 10-11, 2022, by Jacob Barrs, Simon Dodd and Wendy Wallace.

Table 20: The finds from Test Pit 19

Layer	Category	No	Description	Phase*	Comments
1	Building material	1	Asphalt	Modern	
1	Building material	25	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Includes fragments of handmade brick, pantile and nib tile, probably made locally from late 18th century onwards
1	Building material	1	Iron strap	Modern	50mm wide and 3mm thick, broken, 10mm hole in centre, probably part of a hinge leaf
1	Garden waste	11	Modern plastic	Modern	Includes sweet wrappers, broken plant pots and a plant label for <i>Hypericum Polphyllum Grandiflorum</i>

Layer	Category	No	Description	Phase*	Comments
1	Glass	14	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
1	Glass	1	Clear window glass	Modern	Privacy glass
1	Glass	1	Green bottle glass	Modern	
1	Pottery	1	English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1670-1900
1	Pottery	10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
2	Building material	4	Asphalt	Modern	
2	Building material	10	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
2	Garden waste	1	Black rubber	Modern	
2	Glass	2	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
2	Pottery	1	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
3	Building material	1	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
3	Clay pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragment	Modern	2.4mm bore
3	Glass	1	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
4	Bone & shell	2	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
4	Building material	1	Cement	Modern	
4	Building material	63	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
4	Building material	1	Iron nail	Undated	Handmade, square shafted
4	Clay pipe	3	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragment	Modern	1.6mm bore
4	Clay pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment	Modern	
4	Glass	31	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
4	Glass	1	Clear window glass	Modern	Privacy glass
4	Glass	4	Brown bottle glass	Modern	
4	Pottery	1	Unclassified post-medieval earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1550+
4	Pottery	2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
4	Pottery	31	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
5	Building material	2	Cement	Modern	
5	Building material	29	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
5	Clay pipe	2	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragment	Modern	1.6mm bore, stem stamped '480'
5	Glass	3	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
5	Glass	3	Clear window glass	Modern	
5	Pottery	2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
5	Pottery	1	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1730-1770
5	Pottery	4	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
6	Building material	5	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
6	Flint	1	Irregular struck chunk	Bronze Age	
6	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1750

* Phasing: Bronze Age (2600-700 BC), Roman (AD 43-410), High Medieval (1100-1400), Later Medieval (1400-1550), Post-medieval (1550-1800), Modern (1800-present)

Test Pit 20: 56 Main Street, SK 39849 05012

Test Pit 20 (Figure 45) was excavated in the rear garden of 56 Main Street, set back 40m on the south side of Main Street. Maps dating back to the mid-19th century show that this was agricultural land until the present house was built in the mid-20th century.



Figure 45: Test Pit 20 during excavation. Looking south



Figure 46: Test Pit 20 fully excavated, looking north

During the excavation, 0.1m of turf and orangish grey sandy silt topsoil (Layer 1) was removed (Figure 46). Beneath was 0.4m of greyish orange silty sand subsoil (Layers 2-5). The natural substratum, greyish orange clayey sand, was reached 0.5m below the ground. No archaeological features were recorded.

In all, 50 individual finds (160g) were recovered from the test pit (Table 21). A small assemblage of High Medieval pottery (12th-14th century) was found, along with a single sherd of Late Medieval pottery (15th-mid-16th century) and a small assemblage of post-medieval and modern pottery (17th-19th century). Other finds included modern building material, typically small fragments of handmade brick and tile, probably made locally from the late 18th century onwards, and modern window glass.

The test pit was sited to assess the potential for pre-medieval activity in an area of known ridge and furrow beyond the expected extent of Carlton's medieval and post-medieval village core. Finds recovered from the test pit were consistent with the area being under cultivation from at least the 12th century through to the 15th century. Medieval pottery sherds (n6) were typically small and abraded. This suggested that they were circulating in plough soil for a prolonged period of time. Rather than representing nearby habitation in the medieval period this pottery was likely imported from elsewhere, perhaps included in domestic refuse used to manure the fields surrounding the village. The small amount of post-medieval and modern pottery (n4) probably suggests that this agricultural land was taken out of cultivation in the 16th century and turned over to pasture. This is consistent with the well-preserved ridge and furrow still visible in fields to the south of the test pit. No evidence of activity pre-dating the medieval period was found.

Many thanks to Rosemary Green for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over one day on September 11, 2022, by Joe Ecob, Gill Higgings, Jenny Owen and Judy Smithers.

Table 21: The finds from Test Pit 20

Layer	Category	No	Description	Phase*	Comments
1	Building material	8	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Typically small fragments of handmade brick and tile, probably made locally from late 18th century onwards
1	Glass	1	Clear window glass	Modern	
1	Pottery	3	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
2	Building material	23	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
2	Building material	1	Iron nail	Undated	Handmade, square shafted
2	Pottery	3	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
2	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475
2	Pottery	1	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550
2	Pottery	1	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD
4	Building material	7	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
4	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475

* Phasing: Bronze Age (2600-700 BC), Roman (AD 43-410), High Medieval (1100-1400), Later Medieval (1400-1550), Post-medieval (1550-1800), Modern (1800-present)

Finds Summary

In total, 6116 individual finds (59.482kg) were recovered from the twenty test pits dug across Carlton in 2022 (see Appendix One for a full catalogue of finds). Archaeological material ranged in date from the Bronze Age to the present day and was broken down into the following categories for analysis: flint, pottery, clay tobacco pipe, glass, personal adornments, household objects, munitions, building material, industrial residues, garden waste, and bone and shell (Table 22, Figure 47). During cataloguing, finds were dated and assigned a phase (Table 23, Figure 48).

Finds were collected and processed during the dig weekend by Lois Child, Jeanette Knappett, Marion Lambourne, Peter Loseby, Shelia Loseby, Ken Lowles, Mary Lowles and Marianne Whiting under the supervision of William Johnson from ULAS. Further processing and cataloguing was carried out by Mathew Morris; analysis of the flint was undertaken by Wayne Jarvis, and pottery by Paul Blinkhorn.

Table 22: The finds assemblage by category

Find category	No.	Weight (g)	% of assemblage
Flint	10	-	0.16
Pottery	2552	11026	41.73
Clay tobacco pipe	101	161	1.65
Glass	567	1989	9.27
Personal adornments	10	15	0.16
Household objects	12	77	0.20
Munitions	1	53	0.02
Building material	2633	44734	43.05
Industrial residues	13	477	0.21
Garden waste	53	57	0.87
Bone & shell	164	893	2.68
TOTAL	6115	59482	

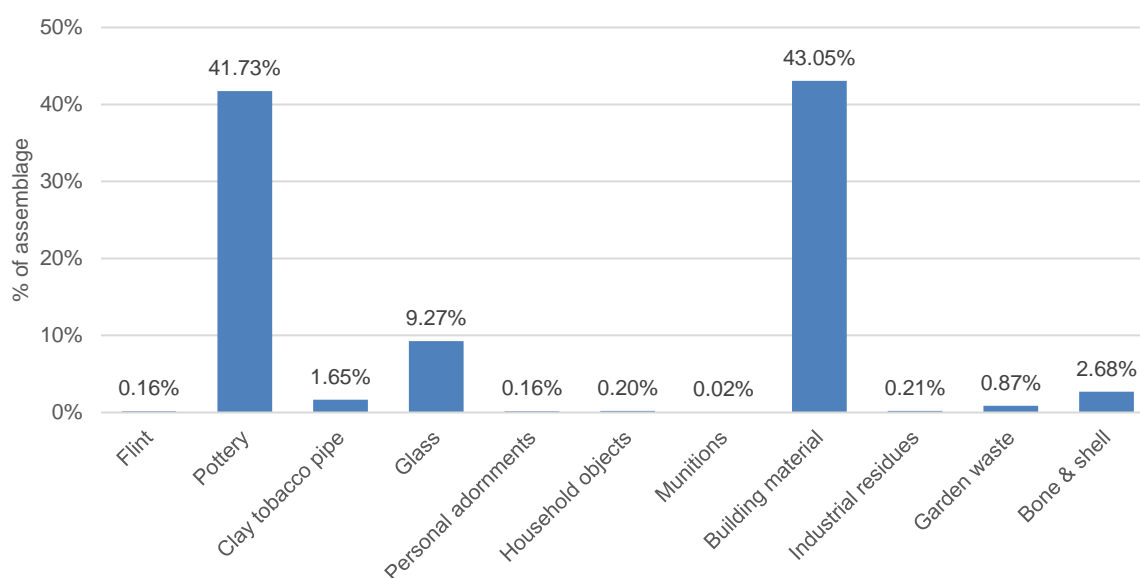


Figure 47: Chart showing the finds assemblage by category and percentage of assemblage

Table 23: The finds assemblage by phase

Phase	No.	Weight (g)	% of assemblage
Bronze Age (2600-700 BC)	9	-	0.15
Roman (AD 43-410)	4	19	0.07
High Medieval (1100-1400)	74	493	1.21
Late Medieval (1400-1550)	42	335	0.69
Post-medieval (1550-1800)	618	5726	10.10
Modern (1800-present)	5121	49809	83.73
Undated	248	3100	4.05

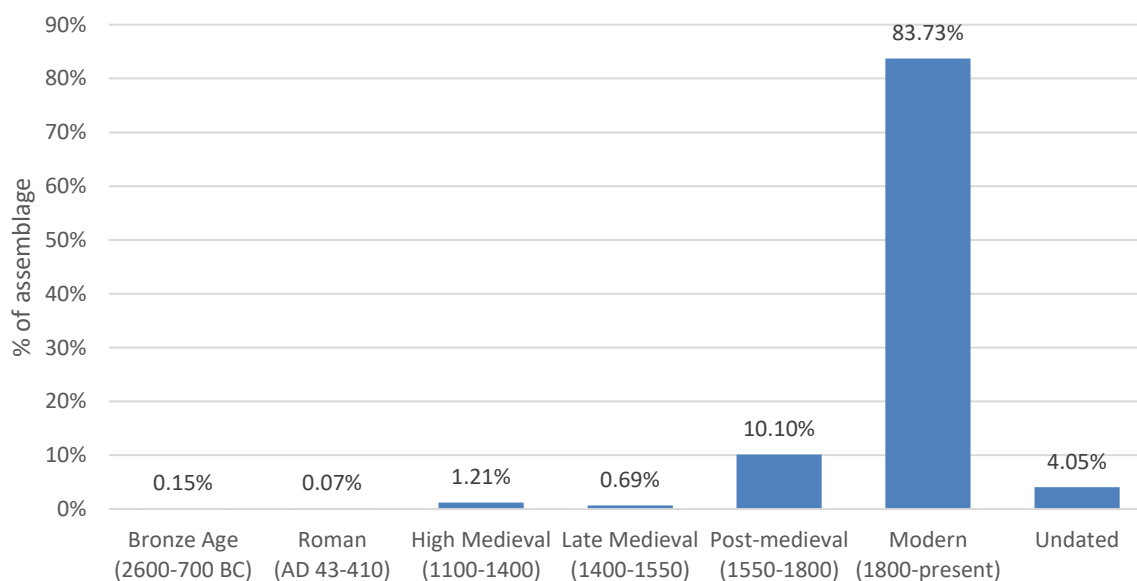


Figure 48: Chart showing the finds assemblage by phase and percentage of assemblage

Table 24: Breakdown of the flint assemblage

Test Pit	Layer	Type	Comments
9	2	2ry flake (fl)	
9	3	2ry fl	
9	3	2ry fl	
9	4	Natural gravel flint	Discarded
11	4	Util potlid (2ry)	Flaked margin, scraper?
14	4	2ry fl	Nicks on edge irreg prob plough etc damage
17	3	1ry fl	Small amount of retouch (ret) on
18	2	Spurred 2ry ?fl	Ret on – awl-like piece (opposed ret.)
19	6	Irreg struck chunk	

Flint

Wayne Jarvis

The small collection from Carlton comprises nine worked flints, from excavated deposits during trial pitting (Table 24). One piece was of natural origin and was discarded. The raw material is of good quality, including dark grey to brown translucent flint. The struck material indicates utilisation of small pieces, and the flint may have been locally sourced from drift deposits.

The majority of the material is debitage, flakes removed during tool manufacture and maintenance. A few pieces have retouch or other indications of utilisation, including a possible scraper and an awl-like piece. These are not particularly diagnostic tool types, however, that might indicate the date of the activity. The rather impromptu nature of the material may suggest a Bronze Age date. The flint may represent a low-level ‘background noise’ of prehistoric activity.

Pottery

Paul Blinkhorn

Altogether, 2552 sherds of pottery (11.026kg) were recovered from the twenty test pits. The pottery was recorded using the conventions of the Leicestershire County type-series (Table 25, Sawday 2009). A detailed description of each pottery fabric is presented in Appendix Two.

Table 25: Pottery fabrics

Fabric code	Common name	Approx. date range	No.	Weight (g)	% of assemblage
RB	All Romano-British pottery	AD 43-410	4	19	0.16
LY4	Medieval Shelly Wares	AD 1100-1400	2	6	0.08
PM	Potters Marston Ware	AD 1100-1300/50+	14	88	0.55
CC1	Chilvers Coton ‘A’ Ware	AD 1250-1395	23	121	0.90
CC2	Chilvers Coton ‘C’ Ware	AD 1200-1475	35	278	1.37
MP	Midland Purple Ware	AD 1375-1550	34	291	1.33
CW	Cistercian Ware	AD 1450/75-1550	8	44	0.31
MY	Midland Yellow Ware	AD 1500-1725	5	45	0.20
MB	Midland Blackware	AD 1550-1725	6	25	0.24
EA	Unclassified post-medieval earthenware	AD 1550-present	3	44	0.12
EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	AD 1600-1900	533	5270	20.89
EA3	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	AD 1680-1780	12	56	0.47
EA7	Staffordshire Slipware	AD 1680-1750	11	76	0.43
EA8	Staffordshire Creamware	AD 1730-1850	21	38	0.82
EA10	Modern earthenware	AD 1800-present	1815	4465	71.12
SW4	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	AD 1730-1770	1	2	0.04
SW5	English Brown Salt-glazed Stoneware	AD 1670-1900	25	158	0.98

The bulk of the pottery assemblage dated to the modern period (1800-present, 71.15%). A large assemblage of post-medieval pottery (1550-1800, 24.19%) was also found, along with small but significant assemblages of High Medieval (1100-1400, 2.90%) and Later Medieval (1400-1550, 1.65%) pottery. A very small assemblage of Roman pottery (AD 43-410, 0.12%) was also recovered (Table 26, Figure 49).

Mixed, multi-period assemblages of pottery were found in the topsoil and the subsoil in every test pit. From this it is evident that the ground across Carlton was extensively reworked in the past – through gardening, farming and building activities. Most of the assemblage comprised small and abraded pottery sherds, suggestive of material which was circulating in the soil for a long period of time, and in most instances the material was likely introduced to the soil by enriching it with manure from midden material containing domestic waste. In several test pits, small but significant assemblages of medieval pottery were identified, typically containing

sherds which were larger and less worn (suggesting that they had not moved far from their original place of deposition). These are interpreted as sites where medieval activity was taking place in the vicinity (see Discussion). Post-medieval and modern pottery was recovered in large quantities and typically corresponded with known historical activity at the test pit locations. The small assemblage of Roman pottery most likely represents a low-level ‘background noise’ of Roman activity in the wider landscape.

Table 26: The pottery assemblage by phase

Phase	No.	Weight (g)	% of assemblage
Roman (AD 43-410)	4	19	0.16
High Medieval (1100-1400)	74	493	2.90
Late Medieval (1400-1550)	42	335	1.65
Post-medieval (1550-1800)	617	5714	24.18
Modern (1800-present)	1815	4465	71.12
TOTAL	2503	10932	

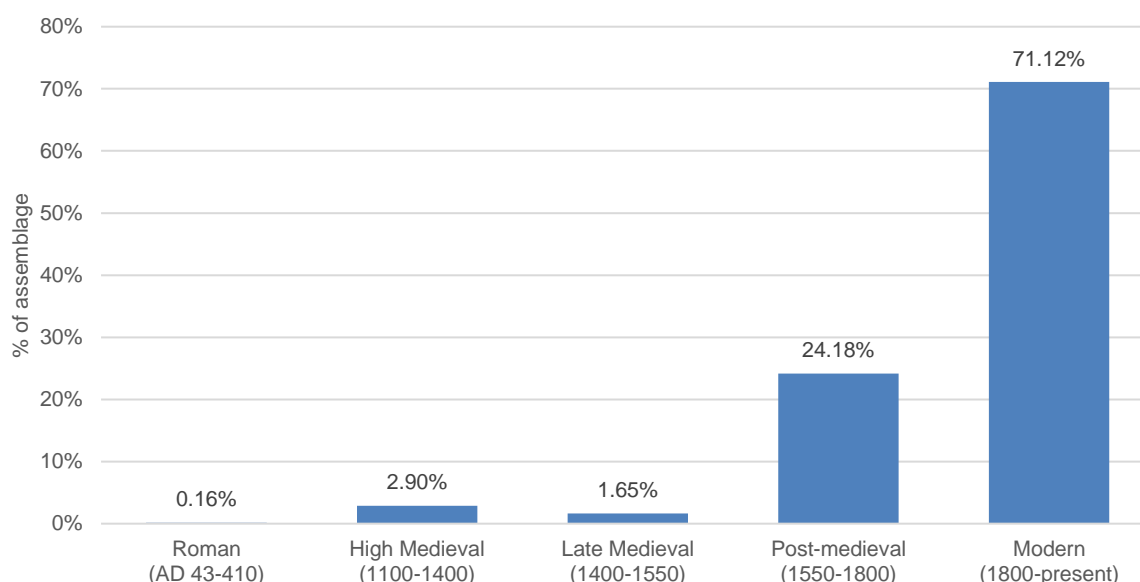


Figure 49: Chart showing the pottery assemblage by phase and percentage of assemblage

Clay tobacco pipe

Altogether, 101 pieces of clay tobacco pipe (161g) were recovered from twelve test pits. The bulk of the assemblage (n87, 86.14%) comprised pieces of broken pipe stem. These are of assorted diameters and lengths and, where identifiable, have bores of 3mm (n1), 2.4mm (n58) and 1.6mm (n20). Tobacco was introduced to England in the mid-16th century and clay pipes were manufactured in large quantities until the early 20th century. It is difficult to date pipe stems. Models for dating based on bore diameter have been attempted, on the principle that bore diameter decreased as production techniques became more sophisticated (i.e. larger bores are earlier than smaller bores). Following this, pipe bores of 3mm are of 16th century or later date, bores of 2.4mm are of 18th century or later date, and bores of 1.6mm are of mid-19th century or later date. However, it has been observed that there is still too much overlap in bore-diameters for it to be possible to date individual pipes accurately (Flood 1976).

Pipe bowls are much more dateable. Three pipe bowls were sufficiently intact to date. These included a bowl with a milled rim & spur, characteristic of an Oswald type 7 (dated c.1610-40)

from Test Pit 4; and two thin, brittle bowls with leaf decorations, characteristic of Oswald type 27s (dated c.1780-1820) from Test Pits 16 and 18 (Atkinson & Oswald, 1969, 7-12).

The distribution of clay tobacco pipe across Carlton was fairly even, with assemblages typically recovered from properties known to be occupied in the 18th/19th centuries – e.g. Carlton House Farm and The Gate Hangs Well. Assemblages from three test pits stood out, at Test Pit 3 (on Carlton Green close to the village pump), at Test Pit 5 (the former Malt Shovel Public House) and at Test Pit 16 (land formerly allotment gardens in the 19th century). All three locations are the natural gathering point for people on a regular basis which would account for these test pits producing larger than average assemblages (Figure 50).

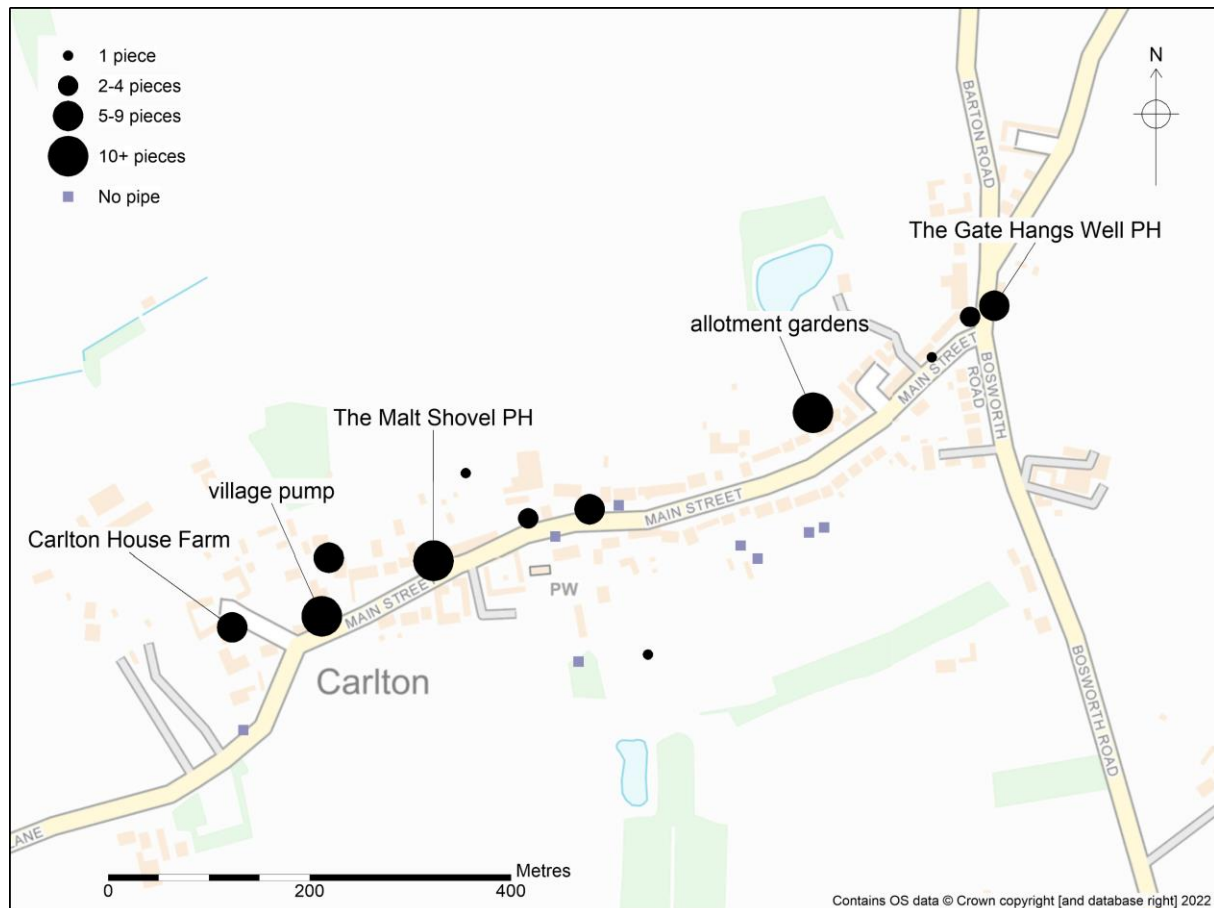


Figure 50: The distribution of clay tobacco pipe across Carlton

Glass

Altogether, 567 fragments of glass (1.989kg) were recovered from nineteen test pits (the exception being Test Pit 12). The assemblage was entirely of modern date (19th century – present) and was predominately nondescript, coming from a wide range of vessels including bottles, jars, table ware and decorative ware. Clear window glass and privacy glass was also present. The glass came in varying shades of different colours – clear (83.77%), green (13.05%), brown (2.65%), blue (0.35%) and white (0.18%).

Identifiable material included the base and stem of a wine glass, and the neck, base and stopper from a perfume bottle (Test Pit 2); the neck from a poison bottle (Test Pit 3); a glass marble, possibly from a Codd-neck bottled (Test Pit 5); and part of a traditional dimpled beer tankard (Test Pit 8).

Personal adornments

Ten items of personal adornment were recovered from the test pits and are catalogued below:

1. TP1.2: Button, black plastic, 2-hole, 18mm diameter. Modern
2. TP2.3: Loop button, copper-alloy, 12mm diameter. Modern
3. TP3.5: Bead, polished stone,
4. TP5.1: Button, copper-alloy, bottom and shank of composite button, 11mm diameter. Modern
5. TP5.2: Button, copper-alloy, stud button with raised vertical line decoration, 16mm diameter. Modern
6. TP5.3: Button, copper-alloy, 2-hole button 16mm diameter. Modern
7. TP5.3: Button, copper-alloy, stud button 15mm diameter. Modern
8. TP5.4: Button, copper-alloy, Shank button, plain, 12mm diameter. Modern
9. TP5.4: Brooch, copper-alloy, missing pin. Modern
10. TP7.2: Button, copper-alloy, 2 hole, 16mm diameter. Modern

Household objects

Twelve household items were recovered from the test pits and are catalogued below:

1. TP2.1: Carbon rod from battery, cu alloy cap, 5mm diam. 45mm long. Modern
2. TP3.3: Carbon rod from battery, cu alloy cap, 5mm diam. 55mm long (full length), broken in two. Modern
3. TP3.5: Fitting or mount, unidentified, cu alloy. Modern
4. TP4.2: Bolster, cu alloy, from a tool/knife handle. Modern
5. TP4.4: Ceramic electrical terminal block, 2-way, base stamped 'CR, REF MJ5, BRITISH MAKE'. Modern
6. TP5.3: Tyre valve, aluminium. Modern
7. TP7.3: Fitting, decorative. Modern
8. TP11.2: Washer, cu alloy, 12mm diam. Modern
9. TP11.2: Grommet, cu alloy. Modern
10. TP11.4: Carbon rod from battery, cu alloy cap, 5mm diam. 55mm (full length), broken. Modern
11. TP11.5: Safety pin, iron. Modern
12. TP11.6: Carbon rod from battery, cu alloy cap, 5mm diam. 27mm long, broken. Modern

Munitions

A small, spherical iron object was recovered from Test Pit 17. It measured 25mm in diameter and weighed 53g. It was too corroded to identify with certainty but may be an iron shot.

Building materials

The largest group of material recovered from the test pits was building material. Altogether, 2633 pieces of building material (44.734kg) was recovered from the twenty test pits. This is divided into three categories, ceramic building material, other building material and metalwork associated with construction.

Ceramic building material (n2454, 40.626kg, from twenty test pits) was predominately pieces of unfrosted red bricks, pantiles and nib tiles (n2435). Much of this may have been produced locally from the late 18th century onwards. Brickyards were present in the parish, to the west of the village at Carlton Wharf and along Congerstone Road (Peat 2014). One small piece of red brick, found in the bottom of Test Pit 13 (TP13.5) could be Roman – it and a sherd of Roman pottery were the only finds from the base of the test pit. Other ceramic building material

included small assemblages of engineering bricks, ceramic drainage pipes (yellow and brown-glazed and unglazed) and two fragments of decorative floor tile. One tile, from Test Pit 2, was a modern replica of a medieval floor tile with a fleur de lis design.

Other building material (n74, 2.379kg, from twelve test pits) included cement roof tiles, Swithland roof slates, cement and asphalt. This was mostly of modern date. The roof slates were rectangular with 8mm diameter drilled holes. Both were recovered from Test Pit 7 (Manor House Farm) and could be of medieval or post-medieval date.

Metalwork associated with construction (n105, 1.729kg, from eighteen test pits) included handmade square-shafted iron nails, machine-made nails, screws and bolts, iron packaging wire and straps, pipe fragments and part of a hinge leaf. The handmade nails were undated, all of the other material was modern.

Industrial residues

A small assemblage of industrial residues (n13, 477g) was recovered from four test pits. This included a small quantity of iron slag from Test Pits 3, 5 and 7, and a piece of melted aluminium from Test Pit 4).

Garden waste

Fifty-three pieces of modern garden waste (57g) were recovered from eight test pits. This included foil bottle tops and modern plastic, mostly food wrappers, pieces of tree guard, plastic-coated wire, plant labels, laundry pegs and other pieces of toys and garden furniture.

Bone and shell

Altogether, 164 pieces of bone and shell (893g) were recovered from thirteen test pits. This can be divided into three categories, animal bone, calcined bone and shells.

Animal bone formed the bulk of the assemblage (95.12%). This has not been analysed in any detail, but rapid assessment suggests a range of small to large mammals, and some birds are represented. Some bones exhibit obvious butchery marks but overall, as the assemblage has predominately been recovered from extensively reworked topsoil and subsoil, the material cannot be used as evidence for animal husbandry or food consumption near each test pit. In some instances, it has undoubtedly been redeposited in manuring spreads in plough soil.

A single sherd of calcined (cremated) bone was recovered from Test Pit 5. For bone to cremate it has to be heated to 650-800°C, and therefore is unlikely to be produced simply by a random process. However, given the small size and isolated presence in the test pit it is unlikely to be from a human cremation burial (e.g. a Bronze Age burial) and instead may come from some other process requiring the cremation of animal bone, such as fertilizer (Mays 2010, 311-330).

Seven pieces of shell were also recovered, including pieces of mussel shell from Test Pit 4 and a piece of cockle shell from Test Pit 3. These are evidence of consumption of seafood in the vicinity of these test pits.

Discussion

Overall, the twenty test pits excavated across Carlton in 2022 have produced promising results, telling a story of settlement development from the 12th century to the present day and revealing hints of earlier Bronze Age and Roman landscapes.

Lewis rightly cautions that ‘any inference based on ceramic assemblages derived from a sample as small as a 1 sq. m is inevitably an inexact science’ (2005, 139) because of fundamental unknowns including factors which may have affected deposition, preservation and movement of the ceramic material, and the extent to which the excavated sample is representative of past activity in the vicinity.

However, research carried out during test pitting projects at Shapwick, Whittlewood and across eastern England (Gerrard & Costen 1997, Jones & Page 2001, Lewis 2005) has established that some general, flexibly applied patterns of occupation can be inferred from ceramic assemblages in test pits. Excavators on those projects concluded that the recovery of less than five sherds of pottery of either Roman, medieval or post-medieval date from any given test pit meant that it was unlikely occupation was occurring nearby, whilst the recovery of ten or more sherds from any given test pit was generally taken to indicate occupation taking place in the immediate vicinity. Depending on site-specific and test pit-specific factors, sherd counts between five and ten were sometimes considered to represent nearby occupation, and sometimes not. Overall, the increasing number, size and weight of pottery sherds in the assemblage was taken to indicate the greater likelihood and/or proximity of intensive occupation nearby, whilst mitigating factors in sherd counts of less than ten, which might allow the inference of occupation in the vicinity, included whether the sherd count for any given period was restricted to just one or two adjacent layers within the pit, rather than scattered vertically throughout, and whether the layer/s within the test-pit contained no identifiably later material. However, single sherd counts, especially if the pottery was very small and abraded, were most likely to be associated with non-habitative activity such as manuring of arable land with relocated domestic waste. It was also recognised that pottery from some periods (i.e. prehistoric and early medieval pottery which is relatively rare and/or fragile) is less common than others, and that similar sherd counts/weights from different periods may in some instances be regarded as having widely differing significance (Jones 2005, Lewis 2005 & 2014).

These criteria were applied to the ceramic assemblage recovered from test pits in Carlton, and the wider Bosworth Links project, and are discussed below.

Bronze Age (2600-700 BC)

The nature of any prehistoric activity around Carlton remains unclear. Before the Bosworth Links project, no prehistoric finds had been made in the parish, and the presence of a slight scatter of worked flints of probably Bronze Age date in the test pits, representing a low-level ‘background noise’ of prehistoric activity in the wider landscape, has not added significant new insights (Figure 51). Four thousand years ago, high ground to the north and east of Carlton (towards Barton in the Beans, Nailstone and Barleston) was probably still densely wooded, and this may have been the case along the ridge on which Carlton is situated. To the west, in the Sense Valley and its tributaries, land was probably being cleared for arable and pastoral use.

A scatter of Neolithic and Bronze Age flints has been found during fieldwalking on high ground 2km to the east near Osbaston (HER MLE17120), whilst test pitting at Market Bosworth (Morris 2018), 2km to the south, has identified that the town is sited over a probable late Neolithic/early Bronze Age cremation cemetery. Further burial mounds are attested 5km to the south near Sutton Cheney (MLE3229 & MLE3251), all similarly sited along the edge of the high ground in positions which were probably visible from the low ground to the west. This

‘landscape of the dead’ may occupy a liminal space between the ‘wild’ and ‘cultivated’ landscapes in the area.

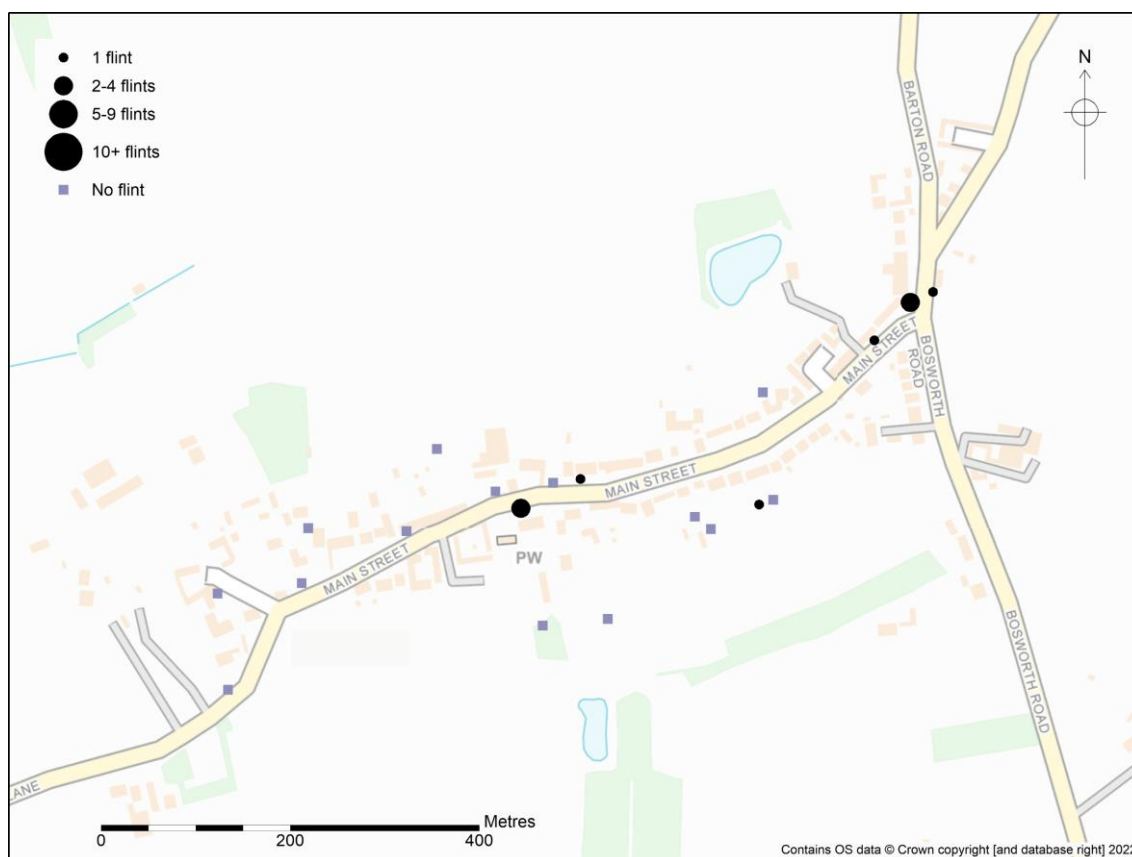


Figure 51: The distribution of worked flint across Carlton

Roman activity (AD 43-410)

Roman activity has been identified in Carlton east of St Andrew’s Church (Figure 52). Excavation behind 42-44 Main Street (Flavell 2018) recorded a group of ditches, gullies and pits. The pottery assemblage from the features was small but was in good condition overall, with a range of material suggesting at least one domestic dwelling, perhaps a farmstead, in the vicinity (most likely somewhere behind 40 Main Street). The presence of imported samian ware and regional wares from the Lower Nene Valley indicated access to markets where these products were readily available. The samian wares dated within the 2nd century, although this type of fine ware can occur in later features as it tends to be curated. The latest datable vessels were two mortaria, both of which would not date before the middle of the 3rd century.

The slight scatter of pottery from the test pits has not added significantly to the known Roman activity in Carlton. Only three test pits (TPs 5, 10 & 13) produced Roman material and the material was all small and abraded which suggested that it was circulating in the soil for a prolonged period, most likely as domestic refuse introduced to arable fields as manure. Noticeably, the Roman pottery was all found within 200m of the known occupation site discussed above and it is probable that it represents ‘background noise’ associated with this site.

Two thousand years ago, the landscape around Carlton was probably cleared of trees, although woodland undoubtedly still existed on the high ground to the north-east. Probable Roman field systems have been recorded on the high ground near Barlestone, 1km to the east, and beneath Market Bosworth 2km to the south (Gossip 1996, Harvey 2014) and the farmstead at Carlton

would have been situated in a well-managed agrarian landscape. Across the valley, 1.5km to the south (on the north edge of Market Bosworth) was a larger villa (MLE 2924) which was probably the estate centre for the area. The farmers at Carlton may have been tenants of this estate.

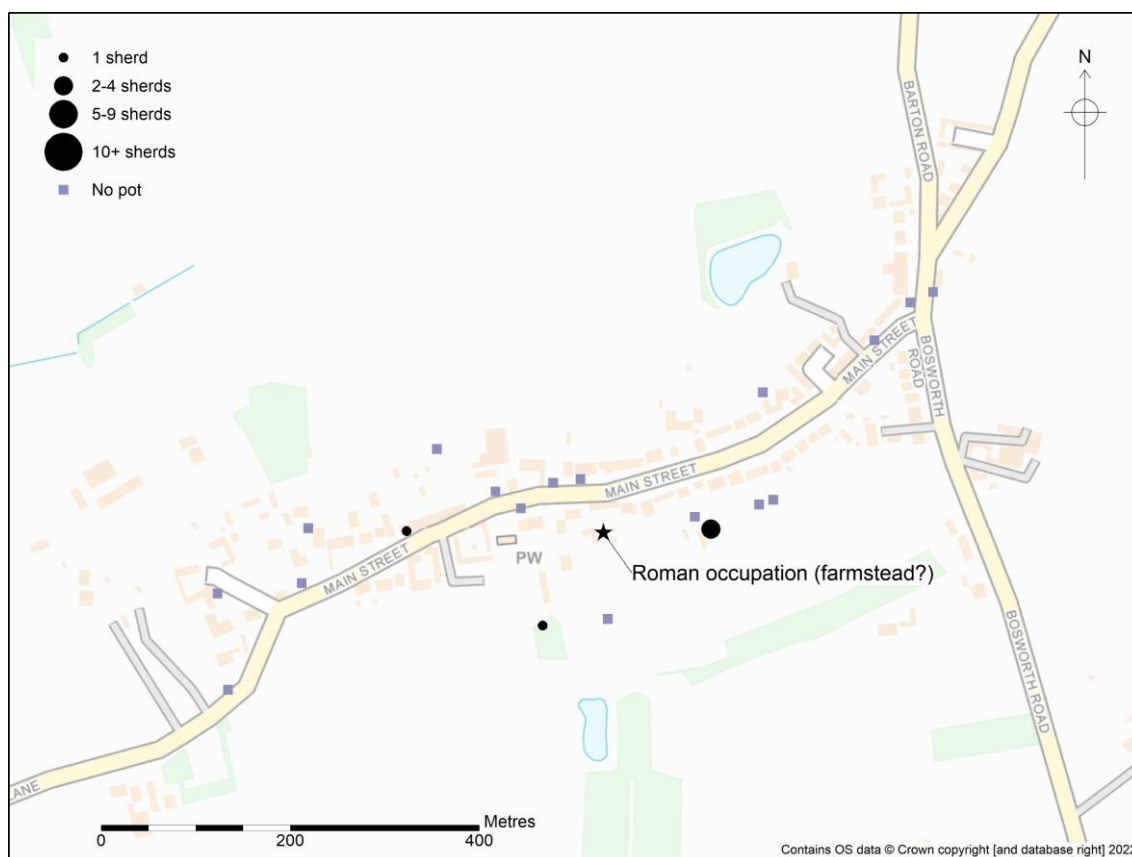


Figure 52: The distribution of Roman pottery across Carlton

Medieval activity (AD 1100-1550)

Nineteenth-century maps show that the pre-modern community at Carlton had three foci of settlement, in the centre of the village along Main Street in the vicinity of St Andrew's Church, to the west around Carlton Green and to the east at Carlton Gate. Today, modern infill development has joined these foci together to create a single linear settlement. When and how the present village at Carlton began, therefore, was a primary research question of the Bosworth Links project and pottery from the test pits has provided some answers.

Carlton is not recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086. The earliest surviving reference to the village by name is in the early 13th century, when it was a chapelry of Market Bosworth, and in the late 13th century it was included with Bosworth, Coton and Shenton as a single vill. Historically, therefore, it appears to have been a collection of dwellings subservient to Market Bosworth, and it is possible that it was included in the same entry as Bosworth (which was divided between two manors) at Domesday.

No Early Medieval (5th-mid-9th century) or Saxo-Norman (mid-9th-11th century) pottery was found during the Bosworth Links dig. Small but significant assemblages of High Medieval (12th-14th century) and Late Medieval (15th-mid-16th century) pottery were found around the church and at Carlton Green (e.g. TPs 2, 4, 7-9 and 11). An inconsequential assemblage of medieval pottery (one sherd) was found at Carlton Gate (e.g. TPs 18-19) - Figure 53 and Figure 54.

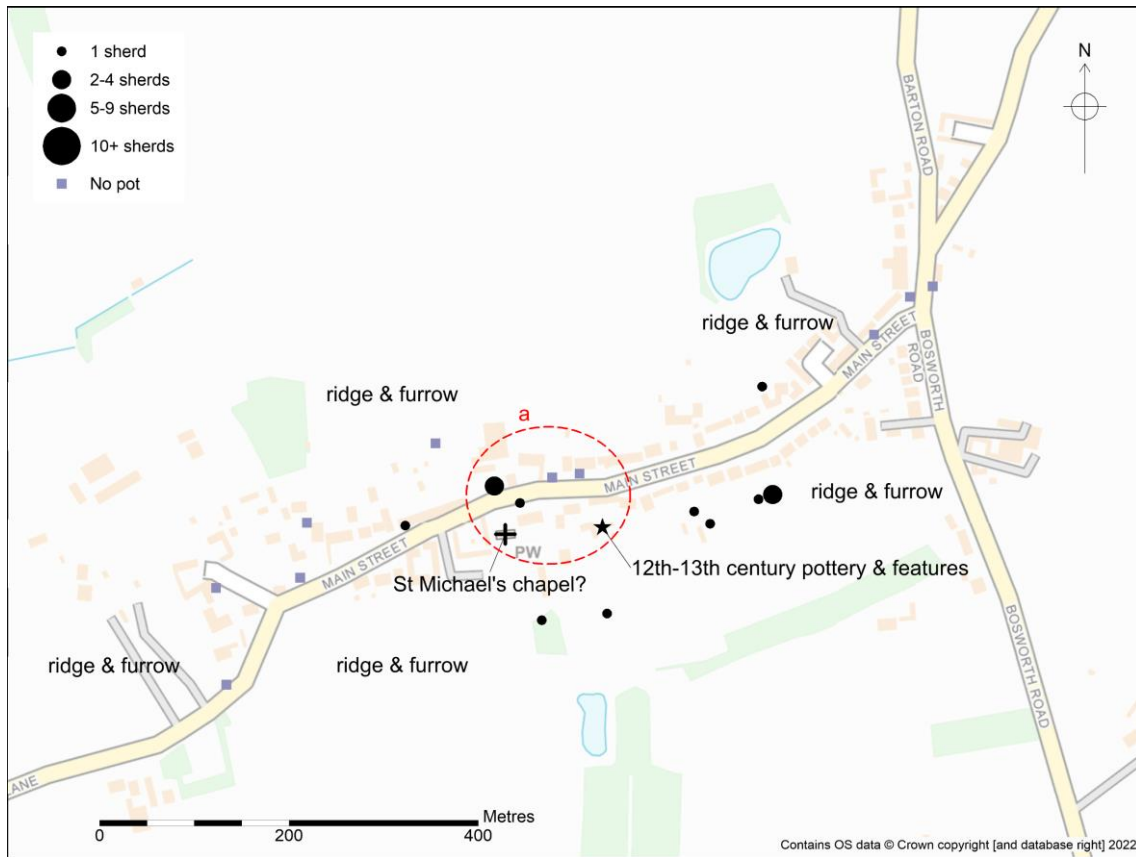


Figure 53: The distribution of Potters Marston ware across Carlton

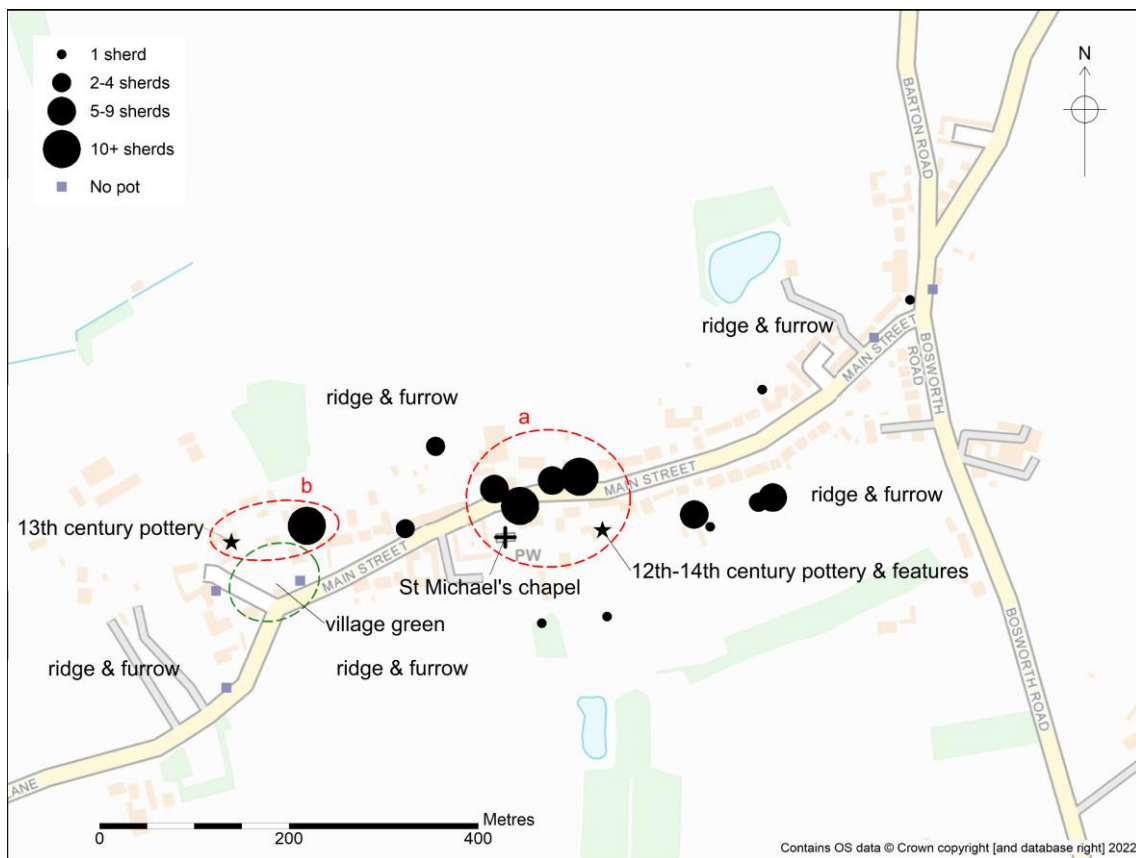


Figure 54: The distribution of High Medieval pottery across Carlton

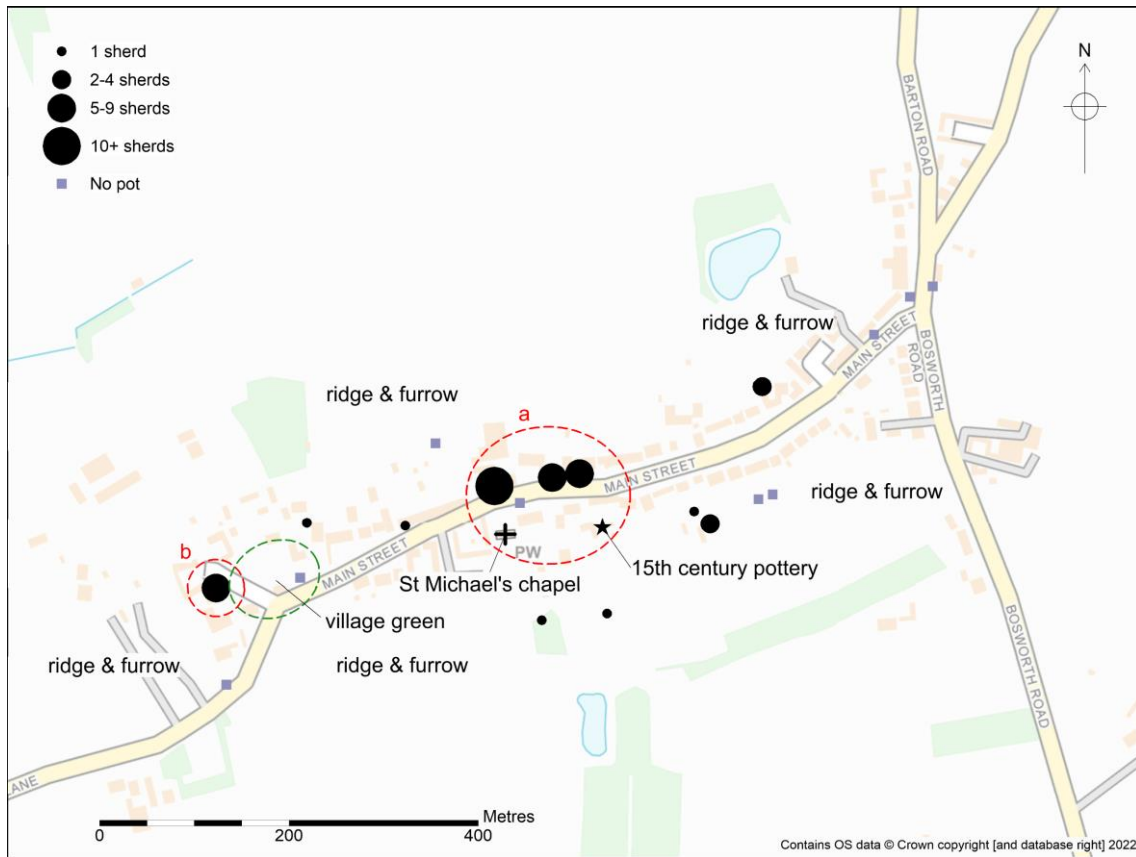


Figure 55: The distribution of Late Medieval pottery across Carlton

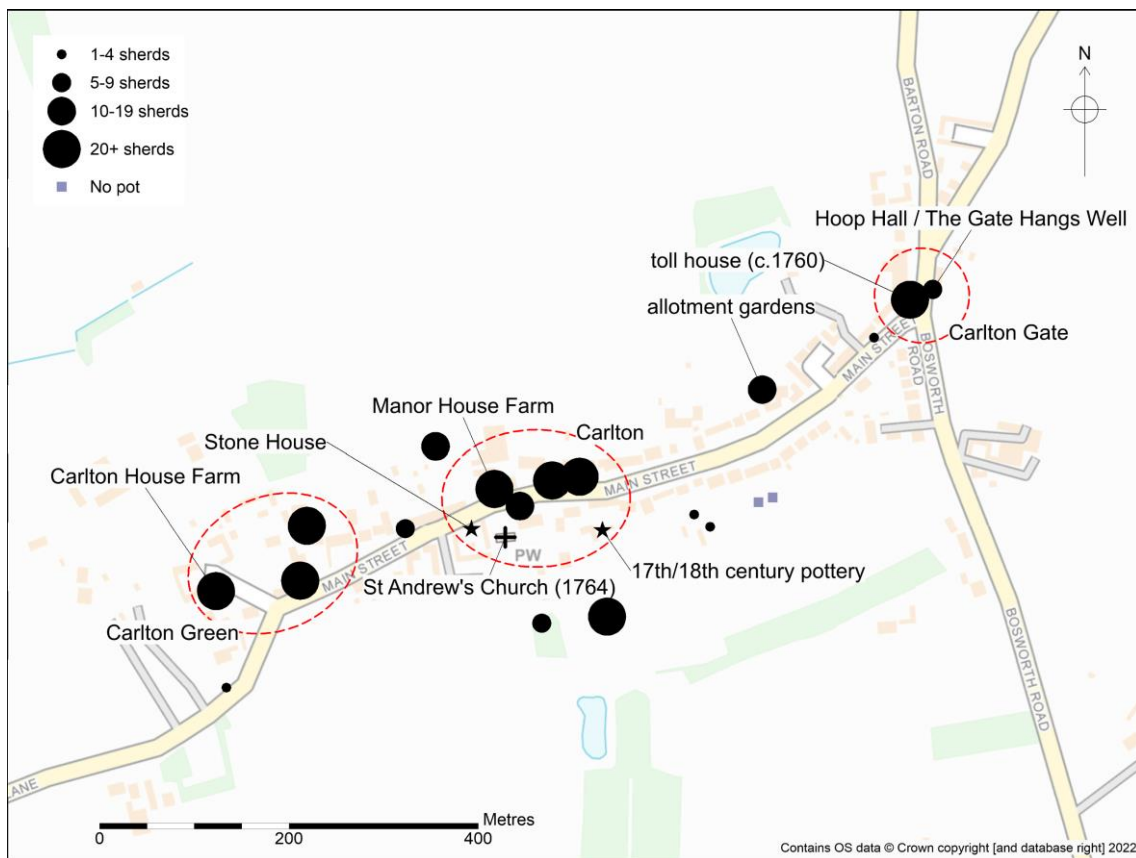


Figure 56: The distribution of post-medieval pottery across Carlton

Test pits in areas of modern development beyond the pre-modern village core (e.g. TPs 1, 6, 10 and 12-17) also produced small assemblages of medieval pottery. These sherds were characteristically small and abraded, indicative of material which had circulated in the soil for a prolonged period of time. Rather than representing nearby habitation, this pottery was more likely to have been imported from elsewhere as domestic refuse in midden material used to manure the fields surrounding the village. This was corroborated by the presence of visible ridge and furrow earthworks in the gardens and fields around these test pits.

The medieval pottery fabrics were all typical of the region; Potters Marston (25km to the south-east), Chilvers Coton (20km to the south) and Ticknall (15km to the north) were all major centres of pottery production during this period and other fabrics were thought to be fairly local in origin too.

The earliest pottery fabric found was Potters Marston ware (12th-13th century). When plotted on its own it was only found in test pits around St Andrew's Church and Manor House Farm and in known areas of ridge and furrow to the east (Figure 53). No Potters Marston ware was found at Carlton Green. Potters Marston ware was also found east of the church, behind 42-44 Main Street, during an excavation in 2018. Here, a large ditch, probably a boundary between tofts or crofts fronting onto Main Street to the north, produced pottery of 12th-13th century date. A small group of pits and gullies to the west of the ditch produced a similar assemblage of material (Flavell 2018). A single sherd of Torksey ware recovered during the excavation could potential date as early as the late 9th century but given that it was found with later 12th-13th century material it is more likely consistent with this period.

Towards the end of the 13th century, the potters at Chilvers Coton switched from wood to coal as fuel and developed new kilns which produced higher firing temperatures. Demand for these new pots increased and by the 14th century the Potters Marston industry had ceased production (Sawday 1991). Significant assemblages of Chilvers Coton ware (13th-14th century) were found in test pits around St Andrew's Church and to the north of Carlton Green.

Potters Marston ware and Chilvers Coton ware have overlapping production periods and, therefore, can be contemporary when found in associated groups. However, the absence of Potters Marston ware from the assemblage at Carlton Green and its presence in the assemblage around the church could be significant.

By the 15th century, the potters at Chilvers Coton and elsewhere in the north-west Midlands, including Ticknall in Derbyshire, were producing distinct Late Medieval fabrics. Late Medieval pottery (15th-mid-16th century) was found in test pits around the church (Figure 55, a) and west of Carlton Green (Figure 55, b). No Late Medieval pottery was found at Carlton Gate.

On present evidence, this suggests that settlement at Carlton started in the 12th century as a small, nucleated cluster of peasant tofts and crofts fronting on to Main Street to the east of the church and Manor House Farm (Figure 53, a).

The present church is presumed to occupy the site of a medieval precursor, originally a chapel dedicated to St Michael (first referred to as *capellam de Karletone* in 1220), which was destroyed in a fire in the mid-18th century. The present church, rededicated to St Andrew, was built in 1764 and no details of the original church survive. Archaeological monitoring during recent groundworks (Hyam 2020, 2021) found no evidence of the earlier church but did recover a 15th-century floor tile. The current Manor House Farm is listed as a late 18th-century structure built using local Carlton stone with later brick extensions. However, two original, first-floor windows on the east side, both square headed with splayed mullions, might suggest that the stone part is much earlier. The close proximity of the 'church' and the 'manor', together with occupational deposits of 12th-13th century pottery in the vicinity are consistent with this area

being the first focus of medieval settlement in Carlton. At present, however, there is no evidence that Carlton existed before the 12th century, although it is possible that early medieval settlement was more dispersed, and therefore harder to find with the current test pit sampling strategy.

Activity around the church continued into the 13th and 14th centuries (Figure 54, a) and in the 13th century, a second focus of activity started to the west of the existing village around Carlton Green (Figure 54, b). This may have started as a group of dispersed farmsteads built around an area of common ground which later became the village green. High Medieval pottery was only found on the north side of the green (TP 4), whilst Late Medieval pottery was only found in great quantities to the west (TP 2); TP4 only produced a single sherd of Late Medieval pottery. This probably reflects the dispersed nature of settlement around the green and it cannot be taken for granted that the absence of material from one location in one period represents a lack of activity in the vicinity at that time. More test pits need to be excavated around the green to better clarify the date and nature of activity there.

A similar pattern of settlement can be seen at Market Bosworth, with the earliest area of the town, along Park Street to the south of St Peter's Church, being settled in the 10th century and then spreading westwards around the marketplace in the 13th century (Morris 2018).

At Market Bosworth, a potentially significant change in settlement pattern occurred in the late 14th century, with occupation mainly contracting eastwards away from the marketplace, and overall appearing patchier with some small areas of detached habitation continuing across the town but also large areas seemingly now devoid of domestic activity. In eastern England, Lewis (2016) has interpreted this change in relative amounts of High Medieval (copious) and Late Medieval (much scarcer) pottery as evidence of changes in medieval demography, with the pottery-using population being 45% lower in the centuries after the Black Death than before. Following Lewis's methodology, at Market Bosworth a similar percentage fall of 41% in test pits with 2+ sherds was recorded, with re-settlement of the depopulated areas not taking place until after the mid-16th century.

Across Carlton, a 40% fall was recorded, with Late Medieval activity largely absent to the north of Carlton Green (TP 4) and reduced around the church (TPs 7-9 and 11). The excavation behind 42-44 Main Street also found an absence of Late Medieval features and only two sherds of 15th century pottery were recovered (Flavell 2018). We should be cautious, however, to solely link these trends with demographic changes in the Late Medieval period. When relative amounts of High Medieval and Late Medieval pottery at Carlton Green are examined, there is no fall, whilst around the church there is only a 25% fall. Indeed, at two sites, TP 2 (Carlton House Farm) and TP 7 (Manor House Farm) greater assemblages of Late Medieval pottery were recovered.

The greatest change in Late Medieval pottery (a fall of 60%) is recorded in test pits dug in areas of known ridge and furrow (TPs 1, 5-6, 10 and 12-20). This is more likely a reflection of changing farming practices around the village, with fields close to the settlement being taken out of cultivation and turned over to pasture. In many of these test pits, this trend continued into the post-medieval period and is consistent with the well-preserved ridge and furrow still visible in these areas of the village.

Post-medieval and modern activity (AD 1550-present)

The very early post-medieval period in Carlton remains an enigma and only a small assemblage of pottery of late 16th/17th century date was recovered from test pits at Carlton Green and around the church, mostly coming from TP 4 at Manor House Farm. Whilst not enough material of this period was recovered to say too much about the nature of activity in these areas, its

presence in the soil at locations occupied in the medieval period does suggest continuity of settlement at these sites.

Occupation at Manor House Farmhouse can be dated back to at least the 15th century and probably earlier to the 13th-14th centuries. Post-medieval and modern material from the test pit, dating from the 16th century onwards suggests, that this occupation continued, unbroken, to the present day. How this relates to the date of the current farmhouse remains unclear but strongly supports the idea that it is earlier than the late 18th century, and perhaps dates to the 16th-17th centuries, probably replacing an earlier medieval structure.

Pottery of the 16th and 17th centuries was largely absent from test pits west of the church towards Carlton Green (e.g. TPs 5-6) and to the east of the church towards Carlton Gate (e.g. TPs 13-20). Similar to the dearth of Late Medieval pottery in these locations, this suggests that these areas were now given over to pasture, providing fewer opportunities for domestic waste to be introduced to the soil as manure.

From the late 17th century, settlement at Carlton began to take on the familiar triple foci shown on 19th century maps (Figure 56 & Figure 57). At Carlton Green, pottery from all three test pits (TPs 2-4) provide clear evidence of occupation around and on the green from the late 17th century onwards. Growth of the settlement around the green appears to have led to significant enclosure of its northern extent, potentially contracting it to less than half its original medieval extent (reduced from approximately 4800sq m of land to just 1500sq m along its southern extent). Further impingement on the green occurred in 1847 when it was divided in two by the construction of the village school. In the post-medieval period, settlement around the green appears to have remained dispersed, as a series of farms such as Carlton House Farm and the Glebe Farm to the north, and other dwellings. This character continued into the late 20th century but has largely been lost today because of modern re-development of former farm sites.

Around the church, more compact settlement continued at Manor House Farm and along Main Street to the east. To the west, post-medieval and modern pottery from Test Pit 5 (the former Malt Shovel public house) and the presence of the late 17th century Stone House and Cheese Barn Cottage (not investigated by Bosworth Links) also show settlement infill westwards towards Carlton Green.

To the east, at Carlton Gate, activity around the junction of Main Street with Barton Road and Bosworth Road appears to be entirely post-medieval in origin. Post medieval pottery from the garden south of The Gate Hangs Well public house, built in the late 19th century, mostly pre-dated the construction of the pub and indicates that there was activity in the vicinity in the 17th or 18th century. This is most likely associated with the Hoop Hall, an earlier inn dating back to at least the mid-18th century and possibly earlier (Liddington 2020). Unfortunately, finds were not of sufficient quantity to provide further insights into this building, which was probably sited to the north of The Gate Hangs Well.

Liddington (2020) suggests that the name 'Hoop Hall' may reference a wheelwright, and the iron hoops used for cart tyres, and it stands to reason that the site developed as a hostelry in the 17th or 18th century, serving the growing volume of traffic using the road between Market Bosworth and Measham which did not want to divert off the main road to Carlton itself.

Another building at Carlton Gate, the Mill House on Nailstone Road (not investigated by Bosworth Links) is also partly of 18th century date and a windmill stood in the field east of The Gate Hangs Well in the late 18th/early 19th century (Figure 57).

Over the road, finds of pottery and clay tobacco pipe from Test Pit 18 can best be associated with use of a toll house, which was constructed nearby after the passing of the Derby, Leicester and Warwick Roads Act 1759 (33 Geo. 2 c.47) in 1760. The toll house operated two gates, one

across the east end of Main Street to control access from Carlton onto the turnpike, and one across Barton Road to control traffic moving along the turnpike itself (Liddington 2020). The road ceased to be a turnpike in 1872 and later Ordnance Survey maps from 1885 and 1903 suggest that the toll house was divided into two properties which were demolished in the mid-20th century.

One anomalous post-medieval and modern finds assemblage was recorded in Test Pit 16 (79 Main Street). The volume of pottery in this test pit was far greater than neighbouring sites, and was inconsistent with the property’s history, which was not built until the late 20th century. Maps dating back to the mid-19th century show this was previously open fields and in the early 20th century it is described as allotment gardens. This latter role is the most likely explanation for the pottery from this test pit, which- was all small and abraded and consistent with domestic refuse being used to manure fields or allotment gardens.

All twenty test pits produced considerable evidence for 20th and 21st century activity in the vicinity, including modern ceramics, building material, glassware and garden rubbish (e.g. plant labels, plastic laundry pegs and a 1980s Smartie tube lid!). These finds demonstrate the considerable amount of construction and infill development which has occurred in Carlton over the past 100 years, which has merged its three medieval and post-medieval settlement cores, and concludes the story of the village today as a single linear settlement.



Figure 57: The distribution of modern pottery across Carlton

Conclusion and Further work

Bosworth Links Digs Carlton has been a success. Overall, the twenty test pits produced promising results, telling a story of settlement development at Carlton from the 12th century to the present day and revealing hints of earlier Bronze Age and Roman landscapes. The

distribution of pottery from the test pits suggested that the village originally formed around the parish church in the 12th century, with secondary settlement around Carlton Green emerging in the 13th century and settlement at Carlton Gate did not emerge until the 18th century.

A slight scatter of Bronze Age lithics represented a low-level ‘background noise’ of prehistoric activity in the wider landscape. Similarly, the small assemblage of Roman pottery also represented activity in the wider landscape, probably associated with a small Roman farmstead sited east of St Andrews Church.

These results have raised new research questions which could be explored through a second programme of targeted test pitting.

- Additional test pits dug around the north, south and west sides of Carlton Green could better define the date and nature of settlement around the village green. This could confirm the premise that this dispersed activity was secondary to settlement around the parish church.
- Test pits dug at Carlton Gate were insufficient to provide meaningful insights into the Hoop Hall. Additional test pits to the north of The Gate Hangs Well might have a better chance of clarifying the date and nature of activity at this building.
- Additional test pits at Bufton Lodge to the north of Carlton, not examined during this phase of fieldwork, could provide insights into the date and nature of occupation in this area, reputedly the site of a deserted medieval hamlet. Understanding the nature of settlement at Bufton Lodge, and its relationship to Carlton, is important to understand activity in the vill as a whole.

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Soilscapes <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/>

Appendix One: Finds catalogue

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Phase	Comments	Status
1	1	Topsoil	Building material	1	24	BM	Cement roof tile	Modern		Discarded
1	1	Topsoil	Building material	1	18	CBM	Yellow-glazed ceramic drainage pipe	Modern		Discarded
1	1	Topsoil	Building material	1	2	Fe	Iron nail	Modern	Modern 2" nail	Discarded
1	1	Topsoil	Pottery	1	16	EA7	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1750	Archived
1	2	Subsoil	Bone & shell	1	32	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Archived
1	2	Subsoil	Building material	1	3	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Typically small fragments of handmade brick and tile, probably made locally from late 18th century onwards	Discarded
1	2	Subsoil	Building material	1	11	CBM	Unglazed ceramic drainage pipe	Modern		Discarded
1	2	Subsoil	Building material	1	9	CBM	Brown-glazed ceramic drainage pipe	Modern		Discarded
1	2	Subsoil	Glass	1	2	Glass	Clear window glass	Modern		Discarded
1	2	Subsoil	Personal adornment	1	1	Plastic	Button	Modern	Black plastic, 2-hole, 18mm diameter.	Archived
1	2	Subsoil	Pottery	2	4	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
1	2	Subsoil	Pottery	5	95	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
2	1	Topsoil	Building material	28	216	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Typically small fragments of handmade brick and tile, probably made locally from late 18th century onwards	Discarded
2	1	Topsoil	Glass	3	7	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
2	1	Topsoil	Household	1	2	Carbon	Carbon rod from battery	Modern	Carbon rod with cu alloy cap, 5mm diam. 45mm long	Archived
2	1	Topsoil	Pottery	6	29	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
2	1	Topsoil	Pottery	1	4	EA3	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1780	Archived
2	1	Topsoil	Pottery	9	18	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
2	2	Fire waste	Bone & shell	4	14	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Archived
2	2	Fire waste	Building material	24	318	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
2	2	Fire waste	Building material	8	239	Fe	Iron objects	Undated	Very corroded, probably nails	Discarded
2	2	Fire waste	Building material	1	94	CBM	Decorative floor tile	Modern	Replica medieval floor tile with fleur de lis design	Archived

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Phase	Comments	Status
2	2	Fire waste	Clay pipe	1	2	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment	Modern		Archived
2	2	Fire waste	Glass	21	143	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern	Included base and stem of a wine glass, and the neck, base and stopper from a perfume bottle	Discarded
2	2	Fire waste	Glass	1	1	Glass	Green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
2	2	Fire waste	Pottery	1	3	MB	Midland Blackware	Post-medieval	Ticknall AD 1550-1725	Archived
2	2	Fire waste	Pottery	4	43	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
2	2	Fire waste	Pottery	2	22	EA7	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1750	Archived
2	2	Fire waste	Pottery	1	3	SW5	English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1670-1900	Archived
2	2	Fire waste	Pottery	25	139	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
2	3	Surface	Bone & shell	13	22	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Archived
2	3	Surface	Building material	3	69	Fe	Iron nails	Undated	Handmade, square-shafted	Discarded
2	3	Surface	Building material	25	253	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
2	3	Surface	Building material	6	79	BM	Cement roof tile	Modern	14mm thick	Discarded
2	3	Surface	Glass	18	27	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
2	3	Surface	Personal adornment	1	1	Cu alloy	Button	Modern	Loop button, 12mm diameter	Archived
2	3	Surface	Pottery	60	566	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
2	3	Surface	Pottery	1	6	SW5	English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1670-1900	Archived
2	3	Surface	Pottery	150	304	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
2	4	Surface	Building material	1	26	BM	Cement roof tile	Modern		Discarded
2	4	Surface	Building material	2	861	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
2	4	Surface	Building material	1	85	Fe	Iron object	Undated	Probably a nail	Discarded
2	4	Surface	Clay pipe	4	5	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragments	Modern	Including mouthpiece, 2.4mm bore	Archived
2	4	Surface	Glass	1	8	Glass	Green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
2	4	Surface	Pottery	5	46	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550	Archived
2	4	Surface	Pottery	16	157	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Phase	Comments	Status
2	4	Surface	Pottery	3	4	SW5	English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1670-1900	Archived
2	4	Surface	Pottery	327	876	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
2	5	Surface	Bone & shell	1	2	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Archived
2	5	Surface	Building material	17	566	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
2	5	Surface	Building material	3	350	CBM	Blue engineering brick	Modern		Discarded
2	5	Surface	Building material	1	5	Fe	Iron nail	Undated	Handmade, square shafted, 1"	Discarded
2	5	Surface	Clay pipe	2	2	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragment	Modern	2.4mm bore	Archived
2	5	Surface	Glass	2	8	Glass	Green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
2	5	Surface	Pottery	1	6	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550	Archived
2	5	Surface	Pottery	149	1668	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
2	5	Surface	Pottery	1	32	SW5	English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1670-1900	Archived
2	5	Surface	Pottery	324	648	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
2	6	Surface	Building material	4	44	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
2	6	Surface	Clay pipe	1	1	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragment	Modern	2.4mm bore	Archived
2	6	Surface	Pottery	10	121	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
2	6	Surface	Pottery	26	62	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
2	7	Subsoil	Bone & shell	1	6	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Archived
2	7	Subsoil	Pottery	1	2	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550	Archived
2	7	Subsoil	Pottery	1	47	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
2	7	Subsoil	Pottery	1	8	EA7	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1750	Archived
2	7	Subsoil	Pottery	3	9	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
3	1	Topsoil	Building material	4	86	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
3	1	Topsoil	Building material	1	40	CBM	Brown-glazed ceramic drainage pipe	Modern		Discarded
3	2	Subsoil	Bone & shell	1	3	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Archived
3	2	Subsoil	Building material	4	104	CBM	Brown-glazed ceramic drainage pipe	Modern		Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Phase	Comments	Status
3	2	Subsoil	Building material	1	24	BM	Cement roof tile	Modern		Discarded
3	2	Subsoil	Building material	35	700	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
3	2	Subsoil	Glass	6	31	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
3	2	Subsoil	Glass	1	2	Glass	Brown bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
3	2	Subsoil	Pottery	13	225	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
3	2	Subsoil	Pottery	1	3	SW5	English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1670-1900	Archived
3	2	Subsoil	Pottery	29	50	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
3	3	Subsoil	Bone & shell	2	21	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Archived
3	3	Subsoil	Building material	1	128	BM	Cement roof tile	Modern	Nib tile, 14mm thick	Discarded
3	3	Subsoil	Building material	1	39	Fe	Iron wire	Modern	2mm diameter, wound into butterfly shape, probably packaging/fencing wire	Discarded
3	3	Subsoil	Building material	33	1309	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
3	3	Subsoil	Building material	2	193	CBM	Brown-glazed ceramic drainage pipe	Modern		Discarded
3	3	Subsoil	Building material	2	1	Fe	Iron nails	Modern	Fragments	Discarded
3	3	Subsoil	Glass	1	2	Glass	Brown bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
3	3	Subsoil	Glass	6	22	Glass	Green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
3	3	Subsoil	Glass	8	30	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
3	3	Subsoil	Glass	1	4	Glass	Blue bottle glass	Modern	Neck from a poison bottle	Archived
3	3	Subsoil	Household	1	2	Carbon	Carbon rod from battery	Modern	Carbon rod with cu alloy cap, 5mm diam. 55mm long (full length), broken in two	Archived
3	3	Subsoil	Pottery	1	5	EA	Unclassified post-medieval earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1550+	Archived
3	3	Subsoil	Pottery	12	291	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
3	3	Subsoil	Pottery	1	1	SW5	English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1670-1900	Archived
3	3	Subsoil	Pottery	38	128	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
3	4	Subsoil	Building material	17	261	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
3	4	Subsoil	Glass	3	28	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
3	4	Subsoil	Glass	1	5	Glass	Green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Phase	Comments	Status
3	4	Subsoil	Industrial	8	352	Fe	Iron slag	Undated		Archived
3	4	Subsoil	Pottery	11	158	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
3	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	3	SW5	English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1670-1900	Archived
3	4	Subsoil	Pottery	26	54	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
3	5	Subsoil	Bone & shell	3	6	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Archived
3	5	Subsoil	Building material	15	123 2	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Includes brick and nib tiles	Discarded
3	5	Subsoil	Building material	25	227	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
3	5	Subsoil	Building material	2	10	Fe	Iron nails	Undated	Handmade, square-shafted	Discarded
3	5	Subsoil	Clay pipe	2	2	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragments	Modern	2.4mm bore	Archived
3	5	Subsoil	Clay pipe	1	1	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment	Modern		Archived
3	5	Subsoil	Glass	6	15	Glass	Green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
3	5	Subsoil	Glass	2	8	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
3	5	Subsoil	Household	1	1	Cu alloy	Fitting or mount	Modern		Archived
3	5	Subsoil	Personal adornment	1	2	Stone	Bead	Modern	Polished oval black stone bead, 14mm x 7mm, 2mm bore	Archived
3	5	Subsoil	Pottery	11	96	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
3	5	Subsoil	Pottery	4	26	SW5	English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1670-1900	Archived
3	5	Subsoil	Pottery	99	214	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
3	6	Subsoil	Bone & shell	8	26	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Archived
3	6	Subsoil	Building material	8	191	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
3	6	Subsoil	Building material	2	56	Fe	Iron nails	Undated	Handmade, square shafted, 3.5"	Archived
3	6	Subsoil	Clay pipe	12	22	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragments	Modern	2.4mm bore	Archived
3	6	Subsoil	Clay pipe	2	4	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments	Modern	Including base of bowl with step, 2.4mm bore	Archived
3	6	Subsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
3	6	Subsoil	Pottery	20	168	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
3	6	Subsoil	Pottery	95	202	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Phase	Comments	Status
3	7	Subsoil	Bone & shell	1	1	Shell	Cockle shell fragment	Undated		Archived
4	1	Topsoil	Bone & shell	1	5	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Archived
4	1	Topsoil	Building material	17	150	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Typically small fragments of handmade brick and tile, probably made locally from late 18th century onwards	Discarded
4	1	Topsoil	Building material	1	11	BM	Cement roof tile	Modern		Discarded
4	1	Topsoil	Glass	9	23	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
4	1	Topsoil	Pottery	3	16	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
4	1	Topsoil	Pottery	1	3	EA7	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1750	Archived
4	1	Topsoil	Pottery	7	14	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
4	2	Subsoil	Bone & shell	4	5	Shell	Mussel shell	Undated		Archived
4	2	Subsoil	Bone & shell	3	7	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Archived
4	2	Subsoil	Building material	3	18	BM	Cement roof tile	Modern		Discarded
4	2	Subsoil	Building material	1	84	BM	Cement	Modern		Discarded
4	2	Subsoil	Building material	77	265	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
4	2	Subsoil	Building material	1	51	Fe	Iron ring	Modern	1" diameter, 5mm thick, 15mm long	Discarded
4	2	Subsoil	Building material	8	132	Fe	Iron nails, bolts and screws	Modern	Machine-made	Discarded
4	2	Subsoil	Clay pipe	3	4	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe bowl fragments	Modern	Including rear of pipe bowl with stem, 2.4mm bore	Archived
4	2	Subsoil	Garden waste	1	1	Al	Foil bottle top	Modern		Discarded
4	2	Subsoil	Garden waste	1	1	Plastic	Smartie tube lid	Modern	Orange lid, stamped 'ROWNTREE' and 'F', 1980s-early90s	Archived
4	2	Subsoil	Glass	2	5	Glass	Brown bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
4	2	Subsoil	Glass	1	12	Glass	Green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
4	2	Subsoil	Glass	18	42	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
4	2	Subsoil	Household	1	9	Cu alloy	Brass bolster	Modern	Bolster from a tool/knife handle	Archived
4	2	Subsoil	Industrial	1	21	Al	Melted aluminium	Modern		Discarded
4	2	Subsoil	Pottery	1	1	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395	Archived
4	2	Subsoil	Pottery	22	56	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Phase	Comments	Status
4	3	Subsoil	Bone & shell	1	1	Shell	Mussel shell	Undated		Archived
4	3	Subsoil	Building material	3	20	BM	Cement roof tile	Modern		Discarded
4	3	Subsoil	Building material	39	120	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
4	3	Subsoil	Building material	1	43	CBM	Brown-glazed ceramic drainage pipe	Modern		Discarded
4	3	Subsoil	Building material	1	5	Fe	Iron nail	Modern	Shaft only	Discarded
4	3	Subsoil	Garden waste	1	1	Plastic	Modern plastic	Modern	plant label	Discarded
4	3	Subsoil	Glass	6	16	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
4	3	Subsoil	Glass	1	3	Glass	Green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
4	3	Subsoil	Pottery	12	41	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
4	4	Subsoil	Bone & shell	2	5	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Archived
4	4	Subsoil	Building material	4	20	BM	Cement roof tile	Modern		Discarded
4	4	Subsoil	Building material	88	275	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
4	4	Subsoil	Building material	4	50	Fe	Iron nails	Undated	Handmade, square shafted	Discarded
4	4	Subsoil	Building material	1	4	Fe	Iron nail	Modern	Machine-made, 1.5"	Discarded
4	4	Subsoil	Building material	2	89	Fe	Iron pipe fragments	Modern	10mm bore	Discarded
4	4	Subsoil	Clay pipe	1	1	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragment	Modern	2.4mm bore	Archived
4	4	Subsoil	Garden waste	7	9	Plastic	Modern plastic	Modern	Plastic wrapper, plastic tree guard, plastic-coated wire	Discarded
4	4	Subsoil	Garden waste	2	1	Al	Foil bottle top	Modern		Discarded
4	4	Subsoil	Glass	11	55	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
4	4	Subsoil	Glass	1	10	Glass	Brown bottle glass	Modern	Base of bottle/jar, stamped 'M 348, C 4 OZ 4, HCB'	Discarded
4	4	Subsoil	Household	1	48	EA10	Ceramic terminal block	Modern	Electrical, 2-way ceramic terminal block. Base stamped 'CR, REF MJ5, BRITISH MAKE'	Archived
4	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	15	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395	Archived
4	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	4	MY	Midland Yellow Ware	Post-medieval	Ticknall AD 1500-1725	Archived
4	4	Subsoil	Pottery	6	30	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Phase	Comments	Status
4	4	Subsoil	Pottery	18	38	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
4	5	Subsoil	Bone & shell	1	1	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Archived
4	5	Subsoil	Bone & shell	1	1	Shell	Mussel shell	Undated		Archived
4	5	Subsoil	Building material	1	32	BM	Cement roof tile	Modern		Discarded
4	5	Subsoil	Building material	57	412	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
4	5	Subsoil	Clay pipe	1	12	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe bowl	Post-medieval	Oswald type 7, bowl with milled rim & spur, 3mm bore, c. 1610-40	Archived
4	5	Subsoil	Glass	2	4	Glass	Brown bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
4	5	Subsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
4	5	Subsoil	Pottery	1	7	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395	Archived
4	5	Subsoil	Pottery	9	107	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
4	5	Subsoil	Pottery	14	30	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
4	6	Clay	Bone & shell	4	74	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Archived
4	6	Clay	Building material	2	22	BM	Cement roof tile	Modern		Discarded
4	6	Clay	Building material	50	208	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
4	6	Clay	Clay pipe	3	5	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragments	Modern	2.4mm bore	Archived
4	6	Clay	Glass	2	3	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
4	6	Clay	Pottery	5	36	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395	Archived
4	6	Clay	Pottery	4	45	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475	Archived
4	6	Clay	Pottery	1	1	CW	Cistercian Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1450/75-1550	Archived
4	6	Clay	Pottery	4	66	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
4	6	Clay	Pottery	1	10	EA3	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1780	Archived
4	6	Clay	Pottery	12	25	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
5	1	Topsoil	Bone & shell	2	1	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated	Bird bones	Archived
5	1	Topsoil	Building material	41	186	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Typically small fragments of handmade brick and tile, probably made locally from late 18th century onwards	Discarded
5	1	Topsoil	Building material	2	12	Fe	Iron nails	Modern	Machine-made, one 20mm galvanized, one 1"	Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Phase	Comments	Status
5	1	Topsoil	Clay pipe	3	4	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragments	Modern	2.4mm bore	Archived
5	1	Topsoil	Glass	11	12	Glass	Clear window glass	Modern		Discarded
5	1	Topsoil	Personal adornment	1	1	Cu alloy	Button	Modern	Bottom and shank of composite button 11mm diameter	Archived
5	1	Topsoil	Pottery	1	1	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
5	1	Topsoil	Pottery	6	15	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
5	2	Topsoil	Bone & shell	3	33	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated	Includes cow tooth	Archived
5	2	Topsoil	Building material	86	635	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
5	2	Topsoil	Building material	1	8	Fe	Iron nail	Undated	Handmade, square shafted	Discarded
5	2	Topsoil	Clay pipe	4	4	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragments	Modern	Including mouthpiece, 2.4mm bore	Archived
5	2	Topsoil	Clay pipe	2	3	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco bowl fragments	Modern	Vertical ribbing	Archived
5	2	Topsoil	Garden waste	2	1	Plastic	Modern plastic	Modern	Fragments of laundry peg and plastic ruler	Discarded
5	2	Topsoil	Garden waste	1	1	Al	Foil bottle top	Modern		Discarded
5	2	Topsoil	Glass	28	57	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
5	2	Topsoil	Glass	8	23	Glass	Clear window glass	Modern		Discarded
5	2	Topsoil	Glass	3	22	Glass	Green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
5	2	Topsoil	Industrial	1	46	Fe	Iron slag	Undated		Archived
5	2	Topsoil	Personal adornment	1	2	Cu alloy	Button	Modern	stud button with raised vertical line decoration, 16mm diameter	Archived
5	2	Topsoil	Pottery	30	44	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
5	3	Subsoil	Building material	49	743	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
5	3	Subsoil	Building material	1	2	Fe	Iron nail	Undated	Handmade, square shafted	Archived
5	3	Subsoil	Building material	1	2	Fe	Iron nail	Modern	Machine-made, 1"	Archived
5	3	Subsoil	Clay pipe	9	13	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragments	Modern	x2 with 1.6mm bore, x7 with 2.4mm bore	Archived
5	3	Subsoil	Garden waste	1	5	Plastic	Plastic peg	Modern		Discarded
5	3	Subsoil	Glass	2	9	Glass	Brown bottle glass	Modern		Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Phase	Comments	Status
5	3	Subsoil	Glass	10	25	Glass	Clear window glass	Modern		Discarded
5	3	Subsoil	Glass	15	77	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern	x1 base fragment stamped 'LONDO_'	Discarded
5	3	Subsoil	Household	1	3	Al	Tyre valve	Modern		Archived
5	3	Subsoil	Personal adornment	2	2	Cu alloy	Buttons	Modern	2-hole button 16mm diameter & stud button 15mm diameter	Archived
5	3	Subsoil	Pottery	1	3	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395	Archived
5	3	Subsoil	Pottery	1	13	EA3	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1780	Archived
5	3	Subsoil	Pottery	2	5	SW5	English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1670-1900	Archived
5	3	Subsoil	Pottery	26	52	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
5	4	Subsoil	Bone & shell	1	1	Bone	Calcined bone	Undated		Archived
5	4	Subsoil	Building material	19	149	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
5	4	Subsoil	Building material	1	21	Fe	Iron nail	Undated	Handmade, square shafted	Discarded
5	4	Subsoil	Clay pipe	4	4	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragments	Modern	2.4mm bore	Archived
5	4	Subsoil	Glass	1	8	Glass	Clear glass marble	Modern	Hand blown, probably from a Codd-neck bottle	Archived
5	4	Subsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
5	4	Subsoil	Glass	9	12	Glass	Clear window glass	Modern		Discarded
5	4	Subsoil	Glass	5	9	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern	1 shard partially melted	Discarded
5	4	Subsoil	Personal adornment	1	1	Cu alloy	Button	Modern	Shank button, plain, 12mm diameter	Archived
5	4	Subsoil	Personal adornment	1	4	Cu alloy	Brooch	Modern	Missing pin	Archived
5	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	3	RB	Roman pottery	Roman	Greyware	Archived
5	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	5	PM	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
5	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	1	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395	Archived
5	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	1	CW	Cistercian Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1450/75-1550	Archived
5	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	2	EA7	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1750	Archived
5	4	Subsoil	Pottery	17	26	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
6	1	Topsoil	Building material	3	3	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Typically small fragments of handmade brick and tile, probably made locally from late 18th century onwards	Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Phase	Comments	Status
6	2	Topsoil	Building material	101	384	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
6	2	Topsoil	Building material	1	3	Fe	Iron nail	Modern	Handmade, square shafted	Discarded
6	2	Topsoil	Glass	3	4	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
6	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	2	LY4	Medieval shelly wares	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400	Archived
6	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	2	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395	Archived
6	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	1	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395	Archived
6	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	14	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
6	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	1	EA7	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1750	Archived
6	2	Topsoil	Pottery	4	7	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
6	3	Subsoil	Bone & shell	1	24	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated	Cow tooth	Archived
6	3	Subsoil	Building material	76	190	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
6	3	Subsoil	Clay pipe	1	1	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragment	Modern	bore unknown	Archived
6	3	Subsoil	Pottery	1	1	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475	Archived
6	3	Subsoil	Pottery	8	11	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
6	3	Subsoil	Pottery	2	2	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
7	1	Topsoil	Bone & shell	1	1	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Archived
7	1	Topsoil	Building material	1	7	Fe	Iron nail	Modern	Machine-made, 3"	Discarded
7	1	Topsoil	Building material	1	88	CBM	Blue engineering brick	Modern		Discarded
7	1	Topsoil	Building material	100	341	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
7	1	Topsoil	Garden waste	1	1	Plastic	Modern plastic	Modern	Hard, thin grey plastic	Discarded
7	1	Topsoil	Glass	15	54	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
7	1	Topsoil	Industrial	3	58	Fe	Iron slag	Undated		Archived
7	1	Topsoil	Pottery	1	1	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550	Archived
7	1	Topsoil	Pottery	4	10	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
7	1	Topsoil	Pottery	5	10	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
7	2	Topsoil	Building material	3	13	Fe	Iron nails	Undated	Handmade, square shafted	Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Phase	Comments	Status
7	2	Topsoil	Building material	1	11	Fe	Iron nail	Modern	Machine-made, 4"	Discarded
7	2	Topsoil	Building material	26	111	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
7	2	Topsoil	Clay pipe	1	2	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragment	Modern	2.4mm bore	Archived
7	2	Topsoil	Glass	12	74	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
7	2	Topsoil	Personal adornment	1	1	Cu alloy	Button	Modern	2 hole, 16mm diameter	Archived
7	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	7	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475	Archived
7	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	2	MB	Midland Blackware	Post-medieval	Ticknall AD 1550-1725	Archived
7	2	Topsoil	Pottery	2	5	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
7	2	Topsoil	Pottery	5	84	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
7	3	Topsoil	Bone & shell	1	2	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Archived
7	3	Topsoil	Building material	1	29	Fe	Iron nail	Undated	Handmade, square-shafted	Discarded
7	3	Topsoil	Building material	52	721	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
7	3	Topsoil	Glass	9	36	Glass	Clear window glass	Modern		Discarded
7	3	Topsoil	Household	1	3	Cu alloy	Decorative fitting	Modern		Archived
7	3	Topsoil	Pottery	1	1	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550	Archived
7	3	Topsoil	Pottery	1	3	EA3	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1780	Archived
7	3	Topsoil	Pottery	2	7	EA8	Staffordshire Creamware	Post-medieval	AD 1730-1850	Archived
7	3	Topsoil	Pottery	2	25	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
7	4	Subsoil	Bone & shell	6	62	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Archived
7	4	Subsoil	Building material	23	423	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Includes tile 11mm thick	Discarded
7	4	Subsoil	Glass	2	2	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
7	4	Subsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Green bottle glass	Modern	With iridescence	Discarded
7	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	11	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395	Archived
7	4	Subsoil	Pottery	6	35	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550	Archived
7	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	7	MY	Midland Yellow Ware	Post-medieval	Ticknall AD 1500-1725	Archived
7	4	Subsoil	Pottery	2	8	MB	Midland Blackware	Post-medieval	Ticknall AD 1550-1725	Archived

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Phase	Comments	Status
7	4	Subsoil	Pottery	4	46	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
7	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	12	EA7	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1750	Archived
7	4	Subsoil	Pottery	2	5	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
7	5	Subsoil	Bone & shell	4	12	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Archived
7	5	Subsoil	Building material	11	179	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
7	5	Subsoil	Pottery	1	14	PM	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
7	5	Subsoil	Pottery	1	12	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395	Archived
7	5	Subsoil	Pottery	3	36	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550	Archived
7	5	Subsoil	Pottery	1	1	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
7	6	Subsoil	Bone & shell	23	76	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Archived
7	6	Subsoil	Building material	1	3	Fe	Iron nail	Undated	Handmade, square shafted, fragment	Discarded
7	6	Subsoil	Building material	27	57	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
7	6	Subsoil	Clay pipe	1	1	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment	Modern		Archived
7	6	Subsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Green bottle glass	Modern	With iridescence	Discarded
7	6	Subsoil	Pottery	1	2	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550	Archived
7	6	Subsoil	Pottery	1	1	MY	Midland Yellow Ware	Post-medieval	Ticknall AD 1500-1725	Archived
7	6	Subsoil	Pottery	3	4	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
7	7	Subsoil	Bone & shell	10	15	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated	Mostly bird bones	Archived
7	7	Subsoil	Building material	9	29	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
7	7	Subsoil	Pottery	1	19	PM	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
7	7	Subsoil	Pottery	1	4	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395	Archived
7	7	Subsoil	Pottery	2	17	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550	Archived
7	7	Subsoil	Pottery	2	57	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
7	8	Subsoil	Bone & shell	3	11	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Archived
7	8	Subsoil	Building material	2	14	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
7	8	Subsoil	Building material	1	251	Slate	Swithland roof slate	Undated	Rectangular, 8mm diameter drilled hole	Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Phase	Comments	Status
7	8	Subsoil	Building material	1	252	Slate	Swithland roof slate	Undated	106mm wide, drilled hole 8mm diam, broken at top and bottom	Archived
8	1	Topsoil	Building material	16	864	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Typically small fragments of handmade brick and tile, probably made locally from late 18th century onwards. Includes part of a 12mm thick tile stamped (...TA) and a brick fragment 105mm wide and 75mm thick	Discarded
8	3	Subsoil	Building material	86	545	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
8	3	Subsoil	Building material	5	64	Fe	Iron nails	Undated	Handmade, square shafted	Discarded
8	3	Subsoil	Clay pipe	5	8	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragments	Modern	2.4mm bore	Archived
8	3	Subsoil	Glass	2	3	Glass	Green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
8	3	Subsoil	Glass	4	61	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern	Includes rim of a traditional dimpled beer tankard	Discarded
8	3	Subsoil	Pottery	1	11	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550	Archived
8	3	Subsoil	Pottery	1	10	CW	Cistercian Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1450/75-1550	Archived
8	3	Subsoil	Pottery	9	28	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
8	3	Subsoil	Pottery	55	150	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
8	4	Subsoil	Bone & shell	8	59	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated	Includes bird and mammal, and pig tusk	Archived
8	4	Subsoil	Building material	47	1206	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
8	4	Subsoil	Building material	3	88	Fe	Iron nails	Undated	Handmade, square shafted	Discarded
8	4	Subsoil	Clay pipe	2	2	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragments	Modern	2.4mm bore	Archived
8	4	Subsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Green bottle glass	Modern	With iridescence	Discarded
8	4	Subsoil	Glass	3	26	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern	Includes body sherd stamped '_IGG_'	Discarded
8	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	4	LY4	Medieval shelly wares	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400	Archived
8	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	4	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395	Archived
8	4	Subsoil	Pottery	4	16	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475	Archived
8	4	Subsoil	Pottery	3	21	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550	Archived
8	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	13	MY	Midland Yellow Ware	Post-medieval	Ticknall AD 1500-1725	Archived
8	4	Subsoil	Pottery	23	201	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
8	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	6	EA3	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1780	Archived

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Phase	Comments	Status
8	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	2	EA7	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1750	Archived
8	4	Subsoil	Pottery	51	81	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
8	5	Subsoil	Bone & shell	3	13	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Archived
8	5	Subsoil	Building material	4	80	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
8	5	Subsoil	Building material	2	13	Fe	Iron nails	Undated	Handmade, square shafted	Discarded
8	5	Subsoil	Pottery	1	3	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395	Archived
8	5	Subsoil	Pottery	2	16	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475	Archived
8	5	Subsoil	Pottery	2	3	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
8	5	Subsoil	Pottery	2	8	EA3	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1780	Archived
8	5	Subsoil	Pottery	6	8	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
9	1	Topsoil	Building material	4	41	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Typically small fragments of handmade brick and tile, probably made locally from late 18th century onwards	Discarded
9	1	Topsoil	Glass	1	21	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
9	1	Topsoil	Pottery	1	3	PM	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
9	1	Topsoil	Pottery	2	3	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
9	2	Topsoil	Building material	1	40	BM	Cement roof tile	Modern		Discarded
9	2	Topsoil	Building material	21	166	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
9	2	Topsoil	Flint	1		Flint	Secondary flakes	Bronze Age		Archived
9	2	Topsoil	Glass	3	3	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
9	2	Topsoil	Pottery	3	6	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
9	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	1	EA3	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1780	Archived
9	2	Topsoil	Pottery	19	57	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
9	3	Subsoil	Building material	54	614	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
9	3	Subsoil	Building material	1	5	Fe	Iron nail	Undated	Handmade, square shafted	Discarded
9	3	Subsoil	Flint	2		Flint	Secondary flakes	Bronze Age		Archived
9	3	Subsoil	Glass	5	33	Glass	Green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
9	3	Subsoil	Glass	9	18	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Phase	Comments	Status
9	3	Subsoil	Pottery	1	3	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395	Archived
9	3	Subsoil	Pottery	5	49	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475	Archived
9	3	Subsoil	Pottery	8	84	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
9	3	Subsoil	Pottery	2	17	SW5	English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1670-1900	Archived
9	3	Subsoil	Pottery	47	128	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
9	4	Subsoil	Building material	13	52	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
9	4	Subsoil	Flint	1		Flint	Natural gravel flint	Undated		Discarded
9	4	Subsoil	Glass	1	95	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
9	4	Subsoil	Pottery	14	19	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
9	5	Subsoil	Pottery	4	13	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475	Archived
10	1	Topsoil	Building material	2	4	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Typically small fragments of handmade brick and tile, probably made locally from late 18th century onwards	Discarded
10	1	Topsoil	Glass	1	5	Glass	Green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
10	1	Topsoil	Pottery	1	2	PM	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
10	2	Surface	Bone & shell	1	9	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated	Shaft with butchery marks	Archived
10	2	Surface	Building material	13	433	BM	Cement roof tile	Modern		Discarded
10	2	Surface	Building material	19	1101	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
10	2	Surface	Building material	1	37	Fe	Iron nail	Modern	Machine-made, 6"	Discarded
10	2	Surface	Pottery	4	6	EA8	Staffordshire Creamware	Post-medieval	AD 1730-1850	Archived
10	3	Surface	Building material	5	129	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
10	3	Surface	Building material	2	57	BM	Cement roof tile	Modern		Discarded
10	3	Surface	Pottery	1	1	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
10	5	Surface	Bone & shell	3	45	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated	Includes cow tooth	Archived
10	5	Surface	Building material	1	24	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
10	5	Surface	Pottery	1	2	RB	Roman pottery	Roman	2nd - 4th century AD	Archived
10	5	Surface	Pottery	1	21	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Phase	Comments	Status
10	6	Surface	Building material	1	65	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
10	6	Surface	Pottery	1	3	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550	Archived
11	2	Topsoil	Bone & shell	2	2	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Archived
11	2	Topsoil	Building material	50	1414	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
11	2	Topsoil	Building material	2	25	Fe	Iron nails	Undated	Handmade, square shafted, 1"	Discarded
11	2	Topsoil	Garden waste	2	10	Plastic	Modern plastic	Modern	Hard black plastic, rim of bucket/container?	Discarded
11	2	Topsoil	Glass	30	67	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
11	2	Topsoil	Glass	4	18	Glass	Clear window glass	Modern		Discarded
11	2	Topsoil	Household	1	1	Cu alloy	Washer	Modern	12mm diam	Discarded
11	2	Topsoil	Household	1	4	Cu alloy	Grommet	Modern	30mm diam	Archived
11	2	Topsoil	Pottery	3	18	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
11	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	1	EA3	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1780	Archived
11	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	5	EA8	Staffordshire Creamware	Post-medieval	AD 1730-1850	Archived
11	2	Topsoil	Pottery	26	54	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
11	3	Building rubble	Bone & shell	6	41	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Archived
11	3	Building rubble	Building material	2	16	Fe	Iron nails	Modern	Machine-made	Discarded
11	3	Building rubble	Building material	2	125	Fe	Iron objects	Undated	Too corroded to identify	Discarded
11	3	Building rubble	Building material	61	2307	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Includes nib tile 11mm thick	Discarded
11	3	Building rubble	Building material	1	47	BM	Cement roof tile	Modern		Discarded
11	3	Building rubble	Building material	3	32	Fe	Iron nails	Undated	Handmade, square shafted, one = 1.5"	Discarded
11	3	Building rubble	Garden waste	1	1	Al	Foil bottle top	Modern		Discarded
11	3	Building rubble	Garden waste	2	3	Plastic	Modern plastic	Modern	Black moulded grommet and pale green plastic comb fragment	Discarded
11	3	Building rubble	Glass	1	5	Glass	Clear window glass	Modern		Discarded
11	3	Building rubble	Glass	14	27	Glass	Clear window glass	Modern		Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Phase	Comments	Status
11	3	Building rubble	Glass	5	9	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
11	3	Building rubble	Pottery	1	8	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550	Archived
11	3	Building rubble	Pottery	6	168	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
11	3	Building rubble	Pottery	1	1	EA3	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1780	Archived
11	3	Building rubble	Pottery	18	68	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
11	4	Building rubble	Bone & shell	2	4	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Archived
11	4	Building rubble	Building material	31	1320	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
11	4	Building rubble	Flint	1		Flint	Utilised potlid (secondary)	Bronze Age	Flaked margin, possible scraper	Archived
11	4	Building rubble	Garden waste	1	1	Al	Foil bottle top	Modern		Discarded
11	4	Building rubble	Glass	9	13	Glass	Clear window glass	Modern		Discarded
11	4	Building rubble	Glass	1	10	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
11	4	Building rubble	Household	1	2	Carbon	Carbon rod from battery	Modern	Carbon rod with cu alloy cap, 5mm diam. 55mm (full length), broken	Archived
11	4	Building rubble	Pottery	1	3	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475	Archived
11	4	Building rubble	Pottery	1	16	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550	Archived
11	4	Building rubble	Pottery	3	19	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
11	4	Building rubble	Pottery	1	7	EA3	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1780	Archived
11	4	Building rubble	Pottery	10	64	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
11	5	Building rubble	Bone & shell	4	45	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Archived
11	5	Building rubble	Building material	23	608	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
11	5	Building rubble	Building material	3	55	Fe	Iron nails	Modern		Discarded
11	5	Building rubble	Building material	1	70	CBM	Decorative floor tile	Modern		Archived
11	5	Building rubble	Glass	1	1	Glass	Blue bottle glass	Modern	Probably from a poison bottle	Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Phase	Comments	Status
11	5	Building rubble	Glass	4	42	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
11	5	Building rubble	Glass	11	24	Glass	Clear window glass	Modern		Discarded
11	5	Building rubble	Household	1	1	Fe	Safety pin	Modern		Archived
11	5	Building rubble	Pottery	1	6	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395	Archived
11	5	Building rubble	Pottery	1	6	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475	Archived
11	5	Building rubble	Pottery	1	12	CW	Cistercian Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1450/75-1550	Archived
11	5	Building rubble	Pottery	1	20	MY	Midland Yellow Ware	Post-medieval	Ticknall AD 1500-1725	Archived
11	5	Building rubble	Pottery	11	22	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
11	6	Subsoil	Bone & shell	3	25	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated	Includes pig vertebrae	Archived
11	6	Subsoil	Building material	4	43	Fe	Iron nails	Undated	Handmade, square-shafted	Discarded
11	6	Subsoil	Building material	51	908	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
11	6	Subsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
11	6	Subsoil	Glass	1	4	Glass	Brown bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
11	6	Subsoil	Household	1	1	Carbon	Carbon rod from battery	Modern	Carbon rod with cu alloy cap, 5mm diam. 27mm long, broken	Archived
11	6	Subsoil	Pottery	3	9	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395	Archived
11	6	Subsoil	Pottery	2	11	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475	Archived
11	6	Subsoil	Pottery	2	67	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550	Archived
11	6	Subsoil	Pottery	2	29	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
11	6	Subsoil	Pottery	8	35	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
11	7	Subsoil	Bone & shell	17	70	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Archived
11	7	Subsoil	Building material	10	73	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
11	7	Subsoil	Building material	1	6	Fe	Iron nail	Undated	Handmade, square-shafted, 1"	Discarded
11	7	Subsoil	Pottery	1	3	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395	Archived
11	7	Subsoil	Pottery	3	33	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475	Archived
11	7	Subsoil	Pottery	1	8	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550	Archived

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Phase	Comments	Status
11	7	Subsoil	Pottery	1	4	CW	Cistercian Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1450/75-1550	Archived
11	7	Subsoil	Pottery	1	4	MB	Midland Blackware	Post-medieval	Ticknall AD 1550-1725	Archived
11	7	Subsoil	Pottery	1	4	EA	Unclassified post-medieval earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1550+	Archived
11	u/s	-	Building material	13	10008	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc. unfrogged bricks measuring 236x115x42mm, 115x62mm & 112x74mm	Discarded
12	2	Cultivated soil	Building material	6	89	BM	Cement roof tile	Modern		Discarded
12	2	Cultivated soil	Building material	22	319	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Typically small fragments of handmade brick and tile, probably made locally from late 18th century onwards	Discarded
12	2	Cultivated soil	Pottery	5	23	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
12	2	Cultivated soil	Pottery	9	20	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
12	3	Cultivated soil	Building material	7	127	BM	Cement roof tile	Modern		Discarded
12	3	Cultivated soil	Building material	31	526	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
12	3	Cultivated soil	Clay pipe	1	1	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragment	Modern	2.4mm bore	Archived
12	3	Cultivated soil	Pottery	1	3	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550	Archived
12	3	Cultivated soil	Pottery	6	21	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
12	3	Cultivated soil	Pottery	4	8	SW5	English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1670-1900	Archived
12	3	Cultivated soil	Pottery	7	6	EA8	Staffordshire Creamware	Post-medieval	AD 1730-1850	Archived
12	3	Cultivated soil	Pottery	2	6	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
12	4	Cultivated soil	Building material	29	293	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
12	4	Cultivated soil	Pottery	1	8	PM	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
12	4	Cultivated soil	Pottery	4	7	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
12	5	Cultivated soil	Building material	15	259	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
12	5	Cultivated soil	Pottery	1	1	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
12	-	-	Building material	1	28	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
13	1	Topsoil	Building material	2	5	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Typically small fragments of handmade brick and tile, probably made locally from late 18th century onwards	Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Phase	Comments	Status
13	1	Topsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
13	2	Topsoil	Building material	6	51	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
13	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	6	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
13	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	1	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
13	3	Subsoil	Building material	40	130	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
13	3	Subsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
13	3	Subsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
13	3	Subsoil	Pottery	2	13	CW	Cistercian Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1450/75-1550	Archived
13	3	Subsoil	Pottery	1	8	MB	Midland Blackware	Post-medieval	Ticknall AD 1550-1725	Archived
13	3	Subsoil	Pottery	1	2	EA3	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1780	Archived
13	4	Subsoil	Pottery	2	14	RB	Roman pottery	Roman	2nd - 4th century AD	Archived
13	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	3	PM	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
13	5	Subsoil	Building material	2	6	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Undated	Possibly Roman?	Discarded
14	1	Topsoil	Building material	18	109	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Typically small fragments of handmade brick and tile, probably made locally from late 18th century onwards	Discarded
14	1	Topsoil	Building material	1	6	Fe	Iron screw	Modern	Modern 2.5" Phillips flat-headed screw	Discarded
14	1	Topsoil	Garden waste	8	6	Plastic	Modern plastic	Modern	Includes broken plant pot, plant labels and plastic-coated wire	Discarded
14	2	Subsoil	Bone & shell	1	12	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated	Shaft with butchery marks	Archived
14	2	Subsoil	Building material	10	62	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
14	2	Subsoil	Building material	1	6	Fe	Iron nail	Undated	Handmade, square shafted	Discarded
14	2	Subsoil	Building material	1	8	Fe	Iron strap	Modern	12mm wide, metal packaging strap	Discarded
14	3	Subsoil	Bone & shell	1	6	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Discarded
14	3	Subsoil	Building material	6	28	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
14	3	Subsoil	Building material	5	53	Fe	Iron nails	Undated	Handmade, square-shafted	Discarded
14	3	Subsoil	Garden waste	7	5	Plastic	Modern plastic	Modern	Includes sweet wrappers, plastic-coated wire, melted pale blue plastic	Discarded
14	4	Subsoil	Bone & shell	1	1	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated	Shaft with butchery marks	Archived

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Phase	Comments	Status
14	4	Subsoil	Building material	7	11	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
14	4	Subsoil	Building material	1	14	Fe	Iron nail	Undated	Handmade, square shafted	Archived
14	4	Subsoil	Flint	1		Flint	Secondary flake	Bronze Age	Nicks on edge irregular, probably plough damage	Archived
14	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	5	PM	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
14	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	2	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475	Archived
15	1	Topsoil	Building material	6	132	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Typically small fragments of handmade brick and tile, probably made locally from late 18th century onwards	Discarded
15	1	Topsoil	Glass	2	20	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
15	2	Topsoil	Building material	1	77	CBM	Unglazed ceramic drainage pipe	Modern		Discarded
15	2	Topsoil	Building material	19	597	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
15	2	Topsoil	Building material	1	35	Fe	Iron nail	Undated	Handmade, square shafted	Archived
15	2	Topsoil	Garden waste	1	2	Plastic	Red plastic laundry peg	Modern	1/2 only	Discarded
15	2	Topsoil	Glass	8	58	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern	Includes jar rim with joining shard in 15.3	Discarded
15	2	Topsoil	Pottery	3	10	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
15	3	Subsoil	Building material	9	78	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
15	3	Subsoil	Glass	1	4	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern	Jar rim joining shard in 15.1	Discarded
15	3	Subsoil	Glass	1	4	Glass	Green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
15	3	Subsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Brown bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
15	4	Subsoil	Building material	5	26	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
15	4	Subsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
15	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	5	PM	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
15	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	14	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475	Archived
15	6	Subsoil	Pottery	1	3	PM	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
15	6	Subsoil	Pottery	2	29	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475	Archived
16	1	Topsoil	Building material	24	55	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Typically small fragments of handmade brick and tile, probably made locally from late 18th century onwards	Discarded
16	1	Topsoil	Building material	4	84	BM	Cement roof tile	Modern		Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Phase	Comments	Status
16	1	Topsoil	Building material	1	6	Fe	Iron nail	Modern	Handmade, square shafted	Discarded
16	1	Topsoil	Clay pipe	1	2	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragment	Modern	1.6mm bore	Archived
16	1	Topsoil	Glass	4	10	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
16	1	Topsoil	Glass	3	2	Glass	Clear window glass	Modern		Discarded
16	1	Topsoil	Pottery	4	26	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
16	1	Topsoil	Pottery	18	13	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
16	2	Topsoil	Building material	52	171	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
16	2	Topsoil	Building material	1	19	Fe	Iron nail	Undated	Handmade, square shafted	Discarded
16	2	Topsoil	Clay pipe	5	7	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragment	Modern	Including stem with step, 1.6mm bore	Archived
16	2	Topsoil	Glass	4	9	Glass	Green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
16	2	Topsoil	Glass	6	3	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
16	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	3	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550	Archived
16	2	Topsoil	Pottery	7	29	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
16	2	Topsoil	Pottery	27	33	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
16	3	Topsoil	Clay pipe	1	3	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment	Modern	Oswald type 27, front of thin brittle bowl with leaf pattern c.1780-1820	Archived
16	3	Topsoil	Clay pipe	8	9	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragments	Modern	x2 with 2.4mm bore, x6 with 1.6mm bore	Archived
16	3	Topsoil	Glass	12	43	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
16	3	Topsoil	Pottery	1	5	EA7	Staffordshire slipware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1750	Archived
16	3	Topsoil	Pottery	3	52	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
16	3	Topsoil	Pottery	44	34	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
16	4	Subsoil	Building material	14	20	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
16	4	Subsoil	Clay pipe	1	2	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragment	Modern	1.6mm bore	Archived
16	4	Subsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Archived
16	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	6	PM	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
16	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	2	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
16	4	Subsoil	Pottery	9	7	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Phase	Comments	Status
16	5	Subsoil	Building material	58	216	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
16	5	Subsoil	Clay pipe	8	10	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragments	Modern	bore unknown	Archived
16	5	Subsoil	Glass	7	5	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
16	5	Subsoil	Glass	2	4	Glass	Green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
16	5	Subsoil	Pottery	1	3	CW	Cistercian Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1450/75-1550	Archived
17	1	Topsoil	Bone & shell	1	52	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated	Dog jaw	Archived
17	1	Topsoil	Building material	4	101	BM	Cement	Modern		Discarded
17	1	Topsoil	Building material	28	350	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Typically small fragments of handmade brick and tile, probably made locally from late 18th century onwards	Discarded
17	1	Topsoil	Building material	3	12	Fe	Iron nails	Modern	Machine-made, 1.5" with white plastic head, 2.5" + shaft fragment	Discarded
17	1	Topsoil	Glass	3	4	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
17	1	Topsoil	Pottery	2	10	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
17	2	Topsoil	Building material	17	105	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
17	2	Topsoil	Building material	3	18	Fe	Iron nails	Modern		Discarded
17	2	Topsoil	Clay pipe	1	1	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragment	Modern	2.4mm bore	Archived
17	2	Topsoil	Glass	4	8	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
17	2	Topsoil	Pottery	2	5	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
17	2	Topsoil	Pottery	4	12	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
17	3	Topsoil	Bone & shell	1	22	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Archived
17	3	Topsoil	Bone & shell	1	7	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Archived
17	3	Topsoil	Building material	15	62	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
17	3	Topsoil	Flint	1		Flint	Primary flake	Bronze Age	Small amount of retouch on	Archived
17	3	Topsoil	Garden waste	1	1	Al	Foil bottle top	Modern		Discarded
17	3	Topsoil	Glass	8	27	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
17	3	Topsoil	Glass	1	5	Glass	Clear window glass	Modern		Discarded
17	3	Topsoil	Glass	1	8	Glass	White opaque bottle glass	Modern		Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Phase	Comments	Status
17	3	Topsoil	Pottery	1	13	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
17	3	Topsoil	Pottery	4	24	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
17	4	Subsoil	Building material	7	37	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
17	4	Subsoil	Building material	2	151	BM	Cement roof tile	Modern		Discarded
17	4	Subsoil	Garden waste	1	1	Al	Foil bottle top	Modern		Discarded
17	4	Subsoil	Glass	3	6	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
17	4	Subsoil	Munitions	1	53	Fe	Iron sphere	Undated	25mm diameter, possible shot?	Archived
17	4	Subsoil	Pottery	2	5	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
17	5	Subsoil	Building material	3	20	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
17	5	Subsoil	Building material	1	32	Fe	Iron nail	Undated	Handmade, square-shafted, 3"	Discarded
17	6	Subsoil	Building material	3	6	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
18	2	Topsoil	Building material	63	277	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Typically small fragments of handmade brick and tile, probably made locally from late 18th century onwards	Discarded
18	2	Topsoil	Building material	2	29	Fe	Iron nails	Undated	Handmade, square shafted	Discarded
18	2	Topsoil	Clay pipe	1	1	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragment	Modern	2.4mm bore	Archived
18	2	Topsoil	Flint	1		Flint	Secondary flake (broken)	Bronze Age	Retouch on	Archived
18	2	Topsoil	Glass	18	52	Glass	Green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
18	2	Topsoil	Glass	8	10	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
18	2	Topsoil	Glass	4	5	Glass	Clear window glass	Modern		Discarded
18	2	Topsoil	Pottery	28	181	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
18	2	Topsoil	Pottery	2	23	SW5	English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1670-1900	Archived
18	2	Topsoil	Pottery	31	166	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
18	3	Subsoil	Building material	42	241	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
18	3	Subsoil	Building material	1	40	CBM	Brown-glazed ceramic drainage pipe	Modern		Discarded
18	3	Subsoil	Clay pipe	1	9	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe bowl	Modern	Oswald type 27, thin brittle bowl with leaf pattern on rear of bowl and flat based spur, 1.6mm bore, c. 1780-1820	Archived

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Phase	Comments	Status
18	3	Subsoil	Clay pipe	1	3	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragment	Modern	2.4mm bore	Archived
18	3	Subsoil	Glass	2	2	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
18	3	Subsoil	Glass	12	41	Glass	Green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
18	3	Subsoil	Pottery	37	355	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
18	3	Subsoil	Pottery	1	16	SW5	English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1670-1900	Archived
18	3	Subsoil	Pottery	7	14	EA8	Staffordshire Creamware	Post-medieval	AD 1730-1850	Archived
18	3	Subsoil	Pottery	1	39	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
18	4	Subsoil	Building material	7	20	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
18	4	Subsoil	Flint	1		Flint	Spurred secondary flake?	Bronze Age	Retouch on - awl-like piece (opposed retouch)	Archived
18	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	26	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475	Archived
18	4	Subsoil	Pottery	4	12	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
18	4	Subsoil	Pottery	2	1	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
19	1	Topsoil	Building material	1	100	BM	Asphalt	Modern		Discarded
19	1	Topsoil	Building material	25	760	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Includes fragments of handmade brick, pantile and nib tile, probably made locally from late 18th century onwards	Discarded
19	1	Topsoil	Building material	1	24	Fe	Iron strap	Modern	50mm wide and 3mm thick, broken, 10mm hole in centre, probably part of a hinge leaf	Discarded
19	1	Topsoil	Garden waste	11	4	Plastic	Modern plastic	Modern	Includes sweet wrappers, broken plant pots and a plant label for <i>Hypericum Polphyllum Grandiflorum</i>	Discarded
19	1	Topsoil	Glass	14	115	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
19	1	Topsoil	Glass	1	12	Glass	Clear window glass	Modern	Privacy glass	Discarded
19	1	Topsoil	Glass	1	10	Glass	Green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
19	1	Topsoil	Pottery	1	11	SW5	English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1670-1900	Archived
19	1	Topsoil	Pottery	10	39	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
19	2	Surface	Building material	4	92	BM	Asphalt	Modern		Discarded
19	2	Surface	Building material	10	349	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
19	2	Surface	Garden waste	1	2	Rubber	Black rubber	Modern		Discarded
19	2	Surface	Glass	2	5	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Phase	Comments	Status
19	2	Surface	Pottery	1	1	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
19	3	Surface	Building material	1	5	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
19	3	Surface	Clay pipe	1	1	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragment	Modern	2.4mm bore	Archived
19	3	Surface	Glass	1	6	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
19	4	Fire waste	Bone & shell	2	10	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Archived
19	4	Fire waste	Building material	1	33	BM	Cement	Modern		Discarded
19	4	Fire waste	Building material	63	312	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
19	4	Fire waste	Building material	1	7	Fe	Iron nail	Undated	Handmade, square shafted	Discarded
19	4	Fire waste	Clay pipe	3	5	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragment	Modern	1.6mm bore	Archived
19	4	Fire waste	Clay pipe	1	1	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe bowl fragment	Modern		Archived
19	4	Fire waste	Glass	31	51	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
19	4	Fire waste	Glass	1	6	Glass	Clear window glass	Modern	Privacy glass	Discarded
19	4	Fire waste	Glass	4	7	Glass	Brown bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
19	4	Fire waste	Pottery	1	35	EA	Unclassified post-medieval earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1550+	Archived
19	4	Fire waste	Pottery	2	9	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
19	4	Fire waste	Pottery	31	53	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
19	5	Subsoil	Building material	2	58	BM	Cement	Modern		Discarded
19	5	Subsoil	Building material	29	270	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
19	5	Subsoil	Clay pipe	2	3	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem fragment	Modern	1.6mm bore, stem stamped '480'	Archived
19	5	Subsoil	Glass	3	6	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
19	5	Subsoil	Glass	3	2	Glass	Clear window glass	Modern		Discarded
19	5	Subsoil	Pottery	2	6	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
19	5	Subsoil	Pottery	1	2	SW4	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1730-1770	
19	5	Subsoil	Pottery	4	24	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Phase	Comments	Status
19	6	Subsoil	Building material	5	41	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
19	6	Subsoil	Flint	1		Flint	Irregular struck chunk	Bronze Age		Archived
19	6	Subsoil	Pottery	1	5	EA7	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1750	Archived
20	1	Topsoil	Building material	8	19	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Typically small fragments of handmade brick and tile, probably made locally from late 18th century onwards	Discarded
20	1	Topsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Clear window glass	Modern		Discarded
20	1	Topsoil	Pottery	3	5	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
20	2	Subsoil	Building material	23	72	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
20	2	Subsoil	Building material	1	3	Fe	Iron nail	Undated	Handmade, square shafted	Discarded
20	2	Subsoil	Pottery	3	15	PM	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
20	2	Subsoil	Pottery	1	5	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475	Archived
20	2	Subsoil	Pottery	1	5	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550	Archived
20	2	Subsoil	Pottery	1	3	EA2	Iron-Glazed Earthenware	Post-medieval	Chilvers Coton / Ticknall 17th-19th century AD	Archived
20	4	Subsoil	Building material	7	30	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
20	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	2	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475	Archived

Appendix Two: Pottery fabric notes*Paul Blinkhorn*

RB: Roman. An assortment of common types of Roman pottery such as grey ware and Nene Valley Colour-Coated Ware, used in many different places in Britain. Lots of different types of vessels were made.

LY4: Medieval Shelly Wares. AD 1100-1400. Made a several different places in Northamptonshire and Bedfordshire. The clay that the potters used has a lot of small pieces of fossil shell in it, giving the pots a speckled appearance. Sometimes, in acid soils, the shell dissolves, giving the sherds a texture like cork. Mainly cooking pots, although bowls and jugs were also made.

PM: Potters Marston Ware. AD 1100-1300/50+. Wheel-turned ware tempered with finely-crushed granite. One of the very few medieval pottery production centres known in Leicestershire, and provided much of the pottery for most of the county. Usually cooking pots, although glazed jugs are known.

CC1: Chilvers Coton ‘A’ ware. AD 1250-1395. Hard, sandy white fabric with a bright green glaze. Vessels mainly glazed jugs.

CC2: Chilvers Coton ‘C’ ware. AD 1200-1475. Hard, sandy, grey, red or yellow-buff fabric, often with a dark green to purplish glaze. Vessels mainly glazed jugs.

MP: Midland Purple ware. AD 1370-1550. 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.

CW: Cistercian Ware. AD 1450/75-1550. So-called because it was first found during the excavation of Cistercian monasteries, but not made by monks. The pots are very thin and hard, as they were made in the first coal-fired pottery kilns. 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.

MY: Midland Yellow Ware. AD 1500-1725. White to buff slightly sandy fabric, with a thick, treacly and often heavily crazed yellow glaze on one or both surfaces. Wide range of early post-medieval vessel forms.

MB: Midland Blackware. AD 1550 – 1725. Similar to EA, but has a black glaze on one or both surfaces. Vessels usually tall cups, jugs and bowls.

EA: Unclassified post-medieval earthenware. AD 1550 onwards. Fine sandy earthenware, usually with a brown or green glaze, usually on the inner surface. Made at numerous locations all over England. Occurs in a range of practical shapes for use in the households of the time, such as large mixing bowls, cauldrons and frying pans. It was first made around the middle of the 16th century, and in some places continued in use until the 19th century.

EA2: Iron-Glazed Earthenware. AD 1600-1900. Similar to EA. Hard, red clay fabric which can have many inclusions. Very thick black glaze on inner surface. Sometimes slip on the outside. Also known as ‘pancheon ware’ referring to the large, wide rimmed bowls used in the dairy industry.

EA3: Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware. AD 1680-1780. Made from a fine, buff-coloured or red clay, with the pots usually covered with a mottled purple and brown glaze. A

wide range of different types of pots were made, but mugs and chamber pots are particularly common.

EA7: Staffordshire Slipware. AD 1680-1750. 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 and condiment pots were also made. These are usually decorated with thin brown stripes and a yellow glaze, or yellow stripes and a brown glaze.

EA8: Staffordshire Creamware. AD 1730-1850. A cream-coloured refined earthenware with a lead glaze over a pale body. Created by the potters of Staffordshire in the mid-18th century, who refined the materials and techniques of salt-glazed earthenware towards a finer, thinner, whiter body with a brilliant glassy lead glaze. Made in a variety of forms including plates, tea and coffee services etc. Remained popular until the mid-19th century before being replaced by modern earthenwares.

EA10: Modern earthenwares. AD 1800 onwards. A wide range of miscellaneous mass-produced 19th century wares, particularly the cups, plates and bowls with blue decoration which are still used today.

SW4: White Salt-Glazed Stoneware. AD 1730-1770. Delicate white pottery, usually for tea cups and mugs. Has a finely pitted surface, like orange peel.

SW5: English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware. AD 1670-1900. 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.



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