



UNIVERSITY OF
LEICESTER

Archaeological Services

Bosworth Links Digs Cadeby
Kati's Settlement

SK 42539 02429

Mathew Morris

With Paul Blinkhorn and Wayne Jarvis



ULAS Report No: 2024-062

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**MARKET
BOSWORTH
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Site Name: Community archaeological test pitting at Cadeby, Leicestershire

Grid Ref: SK 42539 02429

Author: Mathew Morris MA ACIfA

Client: Market Bosworth Society / Bosworth Links

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OASIS RECORD

PROJECT DETAILS	Oasis No	universi1-529841		
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	Start/end dates	09/09/2023 to 10/09/2023		
	Previous/Future Work	No further works		
	Project Type	Community test pitting		
	Site Status	None		
	Current Land Use	Private gardens and pasture		
	Monument Type/Period	Post-hole / Medieval		
	Significant Finds/Period	Pottery / Saxo-Norman, High Medieval, Post-Medieval Flint / Mesolithic		
	Reason for Investigation	Research		
	Position in the Planning Process	n/a		
	Planning Ref.	n/a		
	PROJECT LOCATION	County	Leicestershire	
Site Address/Postcode		Various locations across Cadeby, Leicestershire CV13		
Study Area		15 1m sq test pits		
Site Coordinates		SK 42539 02429		
Height OD		125m OD		
PROJECT CREATORS	Organisation	ULAS		
	Project Brief Originator	Bosworth Links		
	Project Design Originator	ULAS		
	Project Manager	Mathew Morris		
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Summary

Bosworth Links Digs Cadeby 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 Cadeby 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 Cadeby, Leicestershire, centered on National Grid Reference (NGR) SK 42539 02429.

Fifteen 1m sq test pits were excavated. In most instances, test pits were dug through a sequence of turf, topsoil and subsoil, stopping when the natural ground was reached. One test pit identified archaeological features, possibly part of a medieval structure, whilst two others uncovered modern brick footings and ceramic service pipes. In total, 3358 individual finds (34,952) were recovered, ranging in date from the Mesolithic period to the present day.

Overall, the fifteen test pits excavated produced promising results, telling a story of settlement development from the 10th/11th century to the present day and revealing hints of an earlier Mesolithic/Early Neolithic landscape.

The distribution of pottery from the test pits suggested that the village originally formed as a linear settlement along Main Street in the 10th/11th century. Areas of dispersed settlement or areas of settlement growth along Wood Lane and Rectory Lane were also apparent in the 11th/12th centuries. An absence of early post-medieval material made it difficult to identify when the village morphed into its present form, but settlement of the northern end of Main Street appeared to have ceased by the end of the 15th century, with the village refocusing southwards around the church by the end of the 17th century.

A slight scatter of Mesolithic/Early Neolithic lithics represented a low-level 'background noise' of prehistoric activity in the wider landscape. However, flint-working may have been identified in one area close to the junction of Main Street, Wood Lane, Church Lane and Rectory Lane.

The excavation formed part of the broader Bosworth Links Project and is archived with Leicestershire Museums Services accession number X.A94.2023.

Bosworth Links Digs Cadeby: Kati's Settlement

Community archaeological test pitting at Cadeby, 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 aimed to involve residents of Market Bosworth 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.

This document forms the report for community archaeological test pitting carried out in private gardens at pasture at Cadeby, Leicestershire, centered on National Grid References (NGR) SK 42539 02429.

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 2023a).

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 – provisionally identified as Cadeby, Carlton (excavated in September 2022, Morris 2023b), Coton (excavated in April 2023, Morris 2024), Shenton, Shackerstone and Congerstone. 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 was for residents of those villages, and their wider community, to carry out archaeological excavations (test pits) in the places they live in order to make new discoveries about the past history of the area. It was hoped that this would 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 Carezza 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 Cadeby 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.

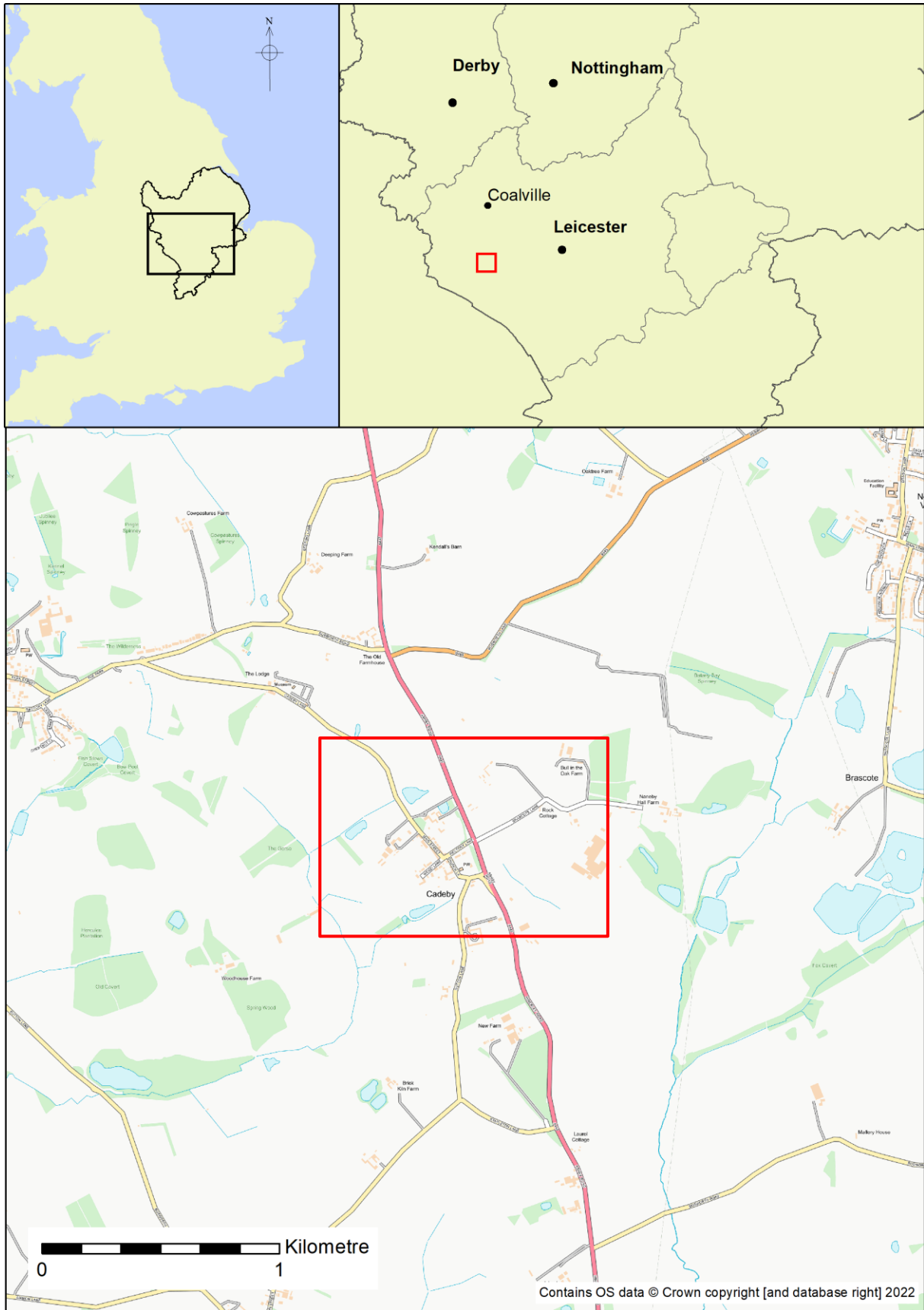


Figure 1: Location of study area.

Site Location, Geology and Topography

The study area was the village of Cadeby, which lay approximately 2km south-east of Market Bosworth and 16km west of Leicester (Figure 1).

The project took place in fifteen locations in private gardens and pasture across the village (Figure 2). Today, the village has a single settlement focus, clustered around the junction of Main Street, Wood Lane, Church Lane and Rectory Lane.

The village was situated on a north/south oriented ridge of high ground at approximately 125m OD. Ground dropped away to the west into post-glacial tributary valleys of the River Sense and to the east into post-glacial tributary valleys of the River Soar.

The British Geological Survey website indicated that the underlying geology around Cadeby was likely comprised of superficial deposits of Mid Pleistocene glaciofluvial sand and gravel overlying Mid Triassic mudstone of the Gunthorpe Member (BGS OpenScience).

The Soilscape website indicated that the soils across Cadeby, where surviving, were slowly permeable, seasonally wet, slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils to the north and loamy soils with naturally high groundwater to the south (Soilscales 18 and 22, <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscales/>).

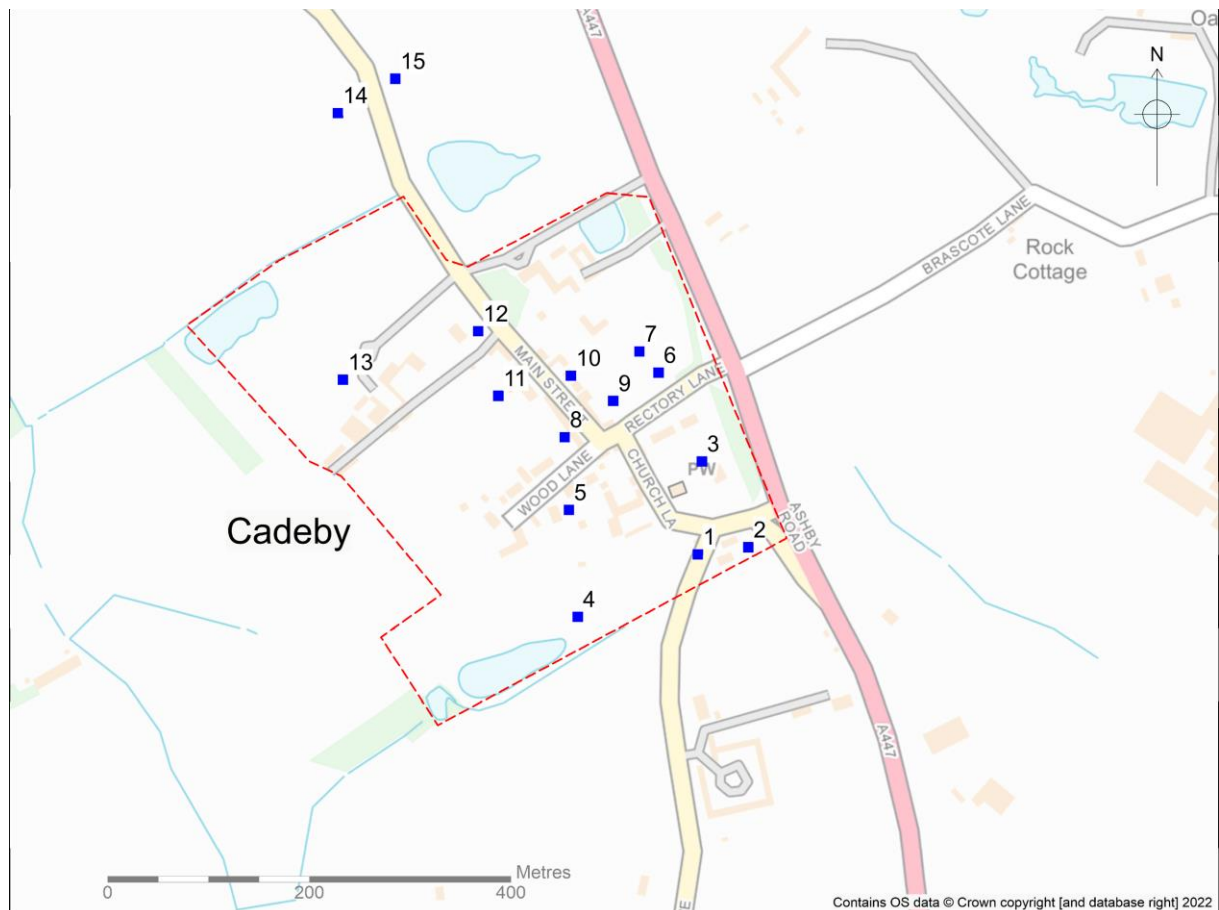


Figure 2: Test pit locations.

The red dashed line represents the extent of the historic settlement core as shown on the HER (MLE2731)

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

Historical Background

The earliest reference to the settlement of Cadeby ('Catebi') is in the Domesday Book (AD 1086) where it is recorded that Ivo held 2 carucates of land in Cadeby from Hugh de Grandmesnil. There was land for 1 plough, with a further 1 plough held in lordship. There were 7 villagers with a priest and 3 smallholders had 1 plough. It records that there was woodland, which was 3 furlongs long, and 2 furlongs wide (approx. 60 acres). The value of the land was 5 shillings, but at the time of the survey it had increased to 20 (Morris 1979). The placename is believed to be derived from the Old Scandinavian 'by' meaning farmstead or village prefixed with an Old Scandinavian male person name 'Kati' – the farmstead or village of a man named Kati (Bourn 2003).

In the early 12th century, the manor passed to Robert de Beaumont, 1st Earl of Leicester, and by the mid-12th century the manor and the advowson of the church were possessed by the Priory of Dunstable in Bedfordshire. In 1279 a return records that the Prior of Dunstable held three virgates of land and the advowson of the church, six virgates of land were held by five free tenants from the Earl of Leicester, and Richard de Cateby and five free tenants held eleven virgates of land from Nicholas de Seagrave, who held it from the Earl of Leicester. The church was also endowed with one virgate of land. By the late 13th century, the Cateby (Catesby or Cadeby) family also held the manor of Cadeby from the Prior of Dunstable. In the late 14th century, the Cadeby land passed through marriage to the Lathbury family and was eventually gifted to Leicester Abbey in 1460. Subsequently, following the dissolution of the abbey in 1538, the manor reverted to the Crown and in 1544 it was granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple. By 1592, the Harrington family held the manor and the advowson of the church and in 1600 it was sold to Sir Wolston Dixie of Market Bosworth (Nichols 1811, 572-73).

Archaeological Background

The Historic Environment Record (HER) for Leicestershire and Rutland identified a number of known archaeological sites in and close to the study area. A summary of these within a 1km radius is provided below.

Prehistoric

There were several recorded locations of possible prehistoric activity around Cadeby. Neolithic finds, including a sherd of scored ware pottery and an unstratified worked flint have been found near Orchard Farm, 200m south-east of the village (**MLE20097**). A Neolithic/Bronze Age flint scatter (**MLE23212**), was also found 500m east of the village, north-west of Naneby Hall Farm. Further afield, a Bronze Age barrow cemetery is located 700m to the south-east of Cadeby, east of New Farm (**MLE2706**) and aerial photographs have also identified a ring ditch bisected by a pit alignment of possible Bronze Age or Iron Age date 800m north of the village in Gallows Close (**MLE2998**).

Iron Age and Roman

Iron Age sites are known close by, in the area of Cadeby Quarry to the east of the village. Settlement activity north of Orchard Farm, 200m south-east of the village, dating to the early/mid-1st Century AD included a large, ditched rectangular enclosure containing domestic activity (**MLE20096**). A second site, east of Orchard Farm included a fenced structure, perhaps for livestock control, and a pottery kiln (**MLE20098**). A small group of Iron Age pits have also been found south of Brascote Lane (**MLE19857**).

A number of Romano-British finds have also been made nearby, including a hoard of 32 Roman coins of mid-1st to mid-2nd century date (**MLE10309**), found south-east of the rugby ground, 650m north-west of the village. A small Roman rotary quern was also found during excavations near Orchard Farm (**MLE20099**).

Anglo-Saxon

There was only one known instance of Anglo-Saxon archaeology in Cadeby, which was the apparent 11th century cellars which lie below the present 18th century Cadeby Hall (**MLE9305**; **MLE22197**), indicating the presence of an early medieval building on this site. This has allowed for the medieval and post-medieval settlement core of the village to be deduced, which is thought to originate from the Anglo-Saxon period (**MLE2731**).

Viking finds have been made by a metal detectorist in a field north-west of Manor Farm (Roger Thomas pers. comm.)

Medieval

Several buildings in Cadeby's historic core are medieval in origin, and there are archaeological remains both in and around the village that hint at Cadeby's medieval past, including former closes and ridge and furrow to the north of Manor Farm (**MLE2708**). The Grade II* listed Church of All Saints in Cadeby dates to the late 13th century (**MLE12152**). The nearby Grade II Church Cottage dates to the late 15th century with 17th or early 18th century alterations (**MLE12156**). Excavations west of Church Lane, between Church Cottage and Church Farm have found limited evidence of medieval activity, including a ditch and a probably quarry pit (**MLE17583**).

Post-Medieval and Modern

Most of the entries on the HER for the post-medieval period are for historic buildings in the village. These include a number of farmhouses, farm buildings, a timber framed house and an old malt house.

At the southern end of the village, Church Farm, east of the church, is a Grade II listed late 16th/early 17th century timber-framed farmhouse (**MLE12153**) with early 19th century outbuildings (**MLE12154** and **MLE12155**). To the west, on Wood Lane, the Old House is also a late 16th/early 17th century timber-framed farmhouse (**MLE12140**) with a late 18th century barn (**MLE16661**). South of the church, on the junction of Church Lane and Sutton Lane was the village school (now Jasmine Cottage), built in 1863 and closed in 1953.

At the north end of the village, west of Main Street is the Grade II Manor Farm (**MLE12158**), a small country house built in 1740 by the Dixie family. To the west, the associated farm buildings date to the late 19th century (**MLE26046**) and to the south is the early 19th century Barley Mow, formerly a public house and malthouse (**MLE20796**). East of Main Street is Cadeby Hall (**MLE22197**), a 17th century country house which reputedly replaced an earlier medieval building which burnt down c.1600. The frontage of the present building was rebuilt after 1830. Other properties of note in the village include the rectory (now The Grange), built on Rectory Lane in 1843 and a row of cottages on Main Street (White Cottage, Ambion Cottage, Elmbury Cottage and Post Office Cottage) which were originally a fulling mill built in the late 18th century.

The earliest available map for Cadeby was the tithe map of 1840 (Figure 3). This shows Manor Farm and Cadeby Hall at the very northern edge of the village, separated by fields from the village centre which is clustered around the junction of Main Street, Wood Lane, Rectory Lane and Church Lane.



Figure 3: Detail of Tithe Map of Cadeby, dated 1840

Scale unknown. Source: ROLLR

Aims and Objectives

The aims and objectives of the archaeological work were set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation Morris 2023a) 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?
- Villages like Osbaston and 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 Cadeby, specific research objectives included:

- Was there a prehistoric and/or Roman landscape beneath the village?
- What was the nature, date and extent of settlement at Cadeby?
- Could Anglo-Scandinavian settlement at Cadeby (as suggested by the villages placename and metal detecting finds from the parish) be identified?

Methodology

The excavation strategy employed during Bosworth Links Digs Cadeby 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 2023a) with fieldwork taking place between 09/09/2023 and 10/09/2023. 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. Universi1-529841. The archive will be deposited with Leicestershire Museums Service in due course under the accession code X.A94.2023. The archive contains the following:

- A copy of this report (2024-062)
- 15 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, 15 test pits were excavated across Cadeby by volunteers of the Bosworth Links project (Table 1). On average, test pits were excavated to a depth of 0.7m. The deepest test pit was dug to a depth of 1m and the shallowest to 0.4m. In most instances, test pits were dug through a sequence of turf, topsoil and subsoil, stopping when the natural substratum was reached. The natural substratum was reached in fourteen of the fifteen test pits. This was generally described as a clayey sand. This was consistent with the known geology of the area.

Features were identified in three test pits. One was an archaeological feature. This was a post-hole with stone packing of probable medieval date in Test Pit 5. The other features were modern and comprised a ceramic service pipe in Test Pit 8 and a ceramic service pipe and brick footing in Test Pit 10.

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

- Mesozoic (252-66 million years ago)
- Mesolithic/Early Neolithic (10000-3300 BC)
- Saxo-Norman (AD 850-1100)
- 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	Jasmine Cottage, Sutton Lane	SK 42607 02274	9/9/2023	0.6	Y	-
2	Nether End, Sutton Lane	SK 42657 02281	9-10/9/2023	0.5	Y	-
3	The Old Rectory, Church Lane	SK 42611 02366	9-10/9/2023	0.6	Y	-
4	Field south of The Old House, Wood Lane	SK 42488 02212	9-10/9/2023	0.6	Y	-
5	The Old House, Wood Lane	SK 42479 02318	9-10/9/2023	0.9	Y	Medieval post-hole
6	Field north of Rectory Lane 1	SK 42568 02454	9-10/9/2023	0.4	N	-
7	Field north of Rectory Lane 2	SK 42549 02475	9-10/9/2023	0.5	Y	-
8	Ambion Cottage, Main Street	SK 42475 02390	9-10/9/2023	0.9	Y	Modern service pipe
9	Daisy Cottage, 3 Main Street	SK 42523 02426	9-10/9/2023	0.9	Y	-
10	12 Main Street	SK 42481 02451	9-10/9/2023	1	Y	Modern brick footing & service pipe
11	27 Main Street	SK 42409 02431	9-10/9/2023	0.9	Y	-
12	The Limes, Main Street	SK 42389 02495	9-10/9/2023	0.9	Y	-
13	Manor Farm, Main Street	SK 42255 02447	9/9/2023	0.7	Y	-
14	Field north of Manor Farm	SK 42250 02711	10/9/2023	0.5	Y	-
15	Field north of Cadeby Hall	SK 42307 02745	10/9/2023	0.5	Y	-

Test Pit 1: Jasmine Cottage, Sutton Lane, SK 42607 02274

Test Pit 1 (Figure 4) was dug in an area of waste ground to the south of Jasmine Cottage. Built in 1863, Jasmine Cottage was formerly the village school until it was turned into a home in 1953. The 1840 tithe map shows the property as open ground owned by the parish and leased to Thomas Fletcher as a garden (Figure 3, no. 119).



Figure 4: Excavation of Test Pit 1, looking north-west



Figure 5: Test Pit 1 post-excitation, looking north

During the excavation, 0.5m of dark brownish grey clayey silt topsoil (Layers 1-5) was removed. Beneath was 0.1m of orangish yellow clayey sand subsoil (Layer 6). The natural substratum, greyish yellow clayey sand, was reached 0.6m below the ground; no archaeological features were recorded (Figure 5).

In all, 278 individual finds (6.696kg) were recovered from the test pit (Table 2). A large assemblage of post-medieval (mid-17th-18th century) and modern (19th-century – present) was

found. Other finds included modern building material, typically fragments of handmade brick and tile made locally from the 18th century onwards. Pieces of modern bottle glass, modern garden waste and a small assemblage of animal bones were also present. The cottage's former use as the village school was evident in parts of two slate pencils, and part of a Welsh slate with red painted lines, all possibly school equipment.

The test pit was sited to assess the potential extent of medieval and pre-medieval activity in Cadeby. Finds suggest that this area of ground was marginal to activity in the village and unused before 17th/18th century. The absence of finds earlier than the 17th century might suggest that this was an area of pasture for a prolonged period of time. Increased material from the 17th century onwards suggests that the area was being cultivated, with some habitation nearby. This is consistent with its description as a garden in 1840. The majority of the finds can be attributed to the site's use as the village school from the mid-19th century onwards, and its present use as a dwelling.

Many thanks to Marc Harrison for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over one day on September 9, 2023 by Paul Harrison, Chris Peat, Paul Ready and Andy Ridout.

Table 2: The finds from Test Pit 1

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
1	Building material	1	Cement	Modern	
1	Building material	1	Concrete	Modern	
1	Building material	16	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
1	Garden waste	1	Metal disc	Modern	aluminium, flat, 1mm thick, 20mm diameter
1	Garden waste	1	Modern plastic	Modern	Green plastic
2	Building material	32	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
2	Building material	1	Welsh roof slate	Modern	
2	Building material	1	Yellow ceramic building material	Modern	Tile with reduced surface
2	Garden waste	2	Modern plastic	Modern	Inc. melted white plastic & piece of plant label
2	Glass	4	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
2	Glass	1	Clear window glass	Modern	
2	Household	1	Welsh slate	Modern	Red painted lines 8mm sq
2	Pottery	1	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750
2	Pottery	6	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
3	Bone & shell	1	Misc. animal bone	Undated	Pig tusk
3	Building material	1	Brown-glazed ceramic pipe	Modern	
3	Building material	1	Iron staple	Modern	65x40mm
3	Building material	44	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
3	Building material	3	Wire nails	Modern	
3	Garden waste	2	Modern plastic	Modern	Energy bar wrapper & two-wire electrical connector
3	Glass	4	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
3	Glass	1	Pale green bottle glass	Modern	
3	Household	1	Slate pencil	Modern	Blunted tip, 38x4mm
3	Pottery	1	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
3	Pottery	12	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
4	Building material	4	Blue ceramic building material	Modern	Reduced tiles, 16mm thick
4	Building material	29	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc. 17mm thick tile
4	Building material	1	Welsh roof slate	Modern	104mm wide, punched hole
4	Building material	1	Worked sandstone	Modern	
4	Fossil	1	Belemnite	Mesozoic	
4	Glass	5	Clear bottle glass	Modern	Inc. base of jar
4	Pottery	7	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750
4	Pottery	12	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
4	Pottery	1	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1730-1770
6	Bone & shell	2	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
6	Building material	30	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
6	Building material	1	Yellow ceramic building material	Modern	Tile with reduced surface
6	Garden waste	1	Iron wire	Modern	2mm diameter
6	Glass	12	Clear bottle glass	Modern	Inc. bottle neck & complete jar, handblown, circular, 95mm diam & 133mm tall "N 12" on base
6	Glass	2	Green bottle glass	Modern	
6	Household	1	Slate pencil	Modern	Shaft, 5mm diam. x 28mm
6	Pottery	4	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750
6	Pottery	5	English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1670-1900
6	Pottery	18	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
6	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1750

Test Pit 2: Nether End, Sutton Lane, SK 42657 02281

Test Pit 2 (Figure 6) was dug in an area of lawn in the rear garden of Nether End, to the east of the present house. Maps dating back to the late 18th century show that this area was agricultural land until the house was built in the mid-20th century. The 1840 tithe map shows that the property was part of a large pasture called Little Townsend Close, owned by the Corporation of Leicester and leased to Joseph Marston (Figure 3, no. 121).



Figure 6: Excavation of Test Pit 2, looking east



Figure 7: Test Pit 2 post-excitation, looking north

During the excavation, 0.3m of turf and brownish grey sandy silt topsoil (Layers 1-3) was removed. Beneath was 0.2m of orangish brown sandy silt subsoil (Layers 4-5). The natural

substratum, yellowish orange clayey sand, was reached 0.5m below the ground; no archaeological features were recorded (Figure 7).

In all, 184 individual finds (713g) were recovered from the test pit (Table 3). A single sherd of Saxo-Norman pottery (mid-9th – mid-12th century) was found, along with small assemblages of High Medieval (12th-14th century) and Late Medieval (15th – mid-16th century) pottery. Larger assemblages of post-medieval and modern pottery were also present (mid-16th century – present). Other finds included modern building material, typically fragments of handmade brick and tile made locally from the 18th century onwards. A small assemblage of clay tobacco pipe, modern bottle glass and iron slag was also present. The oldest material recovered was a worked flint of possible Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date.

The test pit was sited to assess the potential extent of medieval and pre-medieval activity in Cadeby. Finds recovered from the test pit were consistent with the area being under cultivation from at least the late 9th century through to the 19th 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 land was given over to pasture by the mid-19th century and finds after this date probably relate to domestic waste associated with properties backing onto the site to the north (visible on maps from the late 18th century onwards). Most of the modern finds probably represent occupation of the present house in the 20th century.

The worked flint was debitage, a flake removed during tool manufacture and maintenance. The blade-like flake is noteworthy and may suggest an earlier Prehistoric date, perhaps Mesolithic or Early Neolithic and the flint represents a low-level 'background noise' of prehistoric activity in the wider landscape.

Many thanks to Tina and Denis Winterbottom for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over two days on September 9-10, 2023 by Gill Higgins, Robin Matthewman, Eamonn Quinn and Thomas Quinn.

Table 3: The finds from Test Pit 2

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
2	Building material	55	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
2	Clay pipe	3	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	1.6mm bores
2	Glass	8	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
2	Glass	3	Green bottle glass	Modern	
2	Pottery	16	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750
2	Pottery	1	English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1670-1900
2	Pottery	1	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550
2	Pottery	26	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
2	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1750
3	Building material	15	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
3	Clay pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	1.6mm bore
3	Glass	1	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
3	Industrial waste	1	Iron slag	Undated	Glassy vesicular slag
3	Pottery	1	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750
3	Pottery	1	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
3	Stone	1	Tertiary blade-like flake	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic?	Abraded, grey material, burnt
4	Building material	12	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
4	Building material	1	Swithland roof slate	Undated	Drilled hole 8mm in diameter
4	Clay pipe	2	Clay tobacco pipe bowl	Modern	rear of bowl with broken spur & stem, 1.6mm bore, Stamped 'ES' on back, Oswald Type 28 (c.1820-1840)
4	Clay pipe	8	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Post-medieval +	6 with 2.4mm bore & 2 with 1.6mm bore
4	Glass	2	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
4	Glass	1	Clear window glass	Modern	
4	Glass	2	Green bottle glass	Modern	
4	Pottery	1	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750
4	Pottery	6	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
4	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1780
4	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1750
4	Pottery	4	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1730-1770
5	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395
5	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'B' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1400
5	Pottery	2	Cistercian Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1450/75-1550
5	Pottery	3	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
5	Pottery	1	Stamford ware	Saxo-Norman	AD 850/900-1150

Test Pit 3: The Old Rectory, Church Lane, SK 42611 02366

Test Pit 3 (Figure 8) was dug in an area of lawn in the garden of The Old Rectory, to the north-west of the present house. Maps dating back to the mid-19th century show that this area was in the grounds of the original Rectory (Figure 3, no. 103), now The Grange, until the present house was built in the mid-20th century. The Old Rectory was formerly the setting of the Cadeby Light Railway, a narrow-gauge railway built in the garden by the Rev. Teddy Boston. The test pit was sited close to the site of the former station and 00 gauge model shed.



Figure 8: Excavation of Test Pit 3, looking north-east



Figure 9: Test Pit 3 post-excavation, looking north

During the excavation, 0.3m of turf and brownish grey clayey silt topsoil (Layers 1-3) was removed. Beneath was 0.3m of greyish orange sandy silt subsoil (Layers 4-6). The natural substratum, yellowish orange clayey sand, was reached 0.6m below the ground; no archaeological features were recorded (Figure 9).

In all, 144 individual finds (1.936kg) were recovered from the test pit (Table 4). A small assemblage of High Medieval pottery (12th-14th century) and a single sherd of Late Medieval pottery (15th – mid-16th century) were found, along with a larger assemblage of modern pottery (19th century – present). Other finds included modern building material, typically fragments of handmade brick and tile made locally from the 18th century onwards. Pieces of modern bottle glass and plastic garden waste were also present, all associated with the modern house. One find, a 100mm long iron stake, might have been a railway spike from the Cadeby Light Railway.

The test pit was sited to assess the potential extent of medieval and pre-medieval activity in Cadeby. Finds recovered from the test pit were consistent with the area being under cultivation from at least the 12th century through to the early 16th 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 absence of a large assemblage of post-medieval pottery suggests that this agricultural land was taken out of cultivation in the 15th or 16th century and turned over to pasture, before eventually being incorporated into the grounds of the Rectory in the 19th century.

Many thanks to Sue Millward for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over two days on September 9-10, 2023 by Carol Riddington with Amelia, Dawn, June and Steve.

Table 4: The finds from Test Pit 3

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
1	Building material	7	Iron objects	Undated	Probably nails
1	Building material	1	Iron ring	Modern	Corroded, 34mm diameter
1	Building material	5	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
1	Garden waste	2	Iron wire	Modern	2mm diameter
1	Garden waste	1	Modern plastic	Modern	Brown plastic fitting
1	Glass	1	Blue bottle glass	Modern	
1	Glass	5	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
1	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395
1	Pottery	3	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
1	Pottery	2	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
2	Building material	27	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
2	Building material	10	Wire nails	Modern	1-2"
2	Garden waste	1	Clear hard plastic	Modern	Clear hard plastic
2	Glass	2	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
2	Glass	8	Green bottle glass	Modern	
2	Household	1	Plastic £2 coin	Modern	Children's play money
2	Industrial waste	1	Iron slag	Undated	
2	Pottery	1	Cistercian Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1450/75-1550
2	Pottery	13	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
3	Building material	2	Cement	Modern	
3	Building material	1	Iron bolt	Modern	With nut, corroded, 60mm long
3	Building material	1	Iron stake	Modern	100m long, possibly railway track spike from Cadeby Light Railway
3	Building material	13	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
3	Building material	9	Wire nails	Modern	1-2"
3	Building material	6	Yellow ceramic building material	Modern	
3	Garden waste	2	Modern plastic	Modern	Inc. electrical wire insulation & grey plastic bracket from drainpipe
3	Glass	3	Clear window glass	Modern	
3	Industrial waste	1	Clinker	Undated	
3	Pottery	4	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
4	Building material	6	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
4	Garden waste	1	Modern plastic	Modern	Brown plastic disc 44mm diam.
4	Glass	1	Clear window glass	Modern	
4	Pottery	1	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
5	Building material	1	Iron ring	Modern	Corroded, 34mm diameter

Test Pit 4: Field south of The Old House, Wood Lane, SK 42488 02212

Test Pit 4 (Figure 10) was dug in an area of pasture 100m south of Wood Lane. Maps dating back to the mid-19th century show that this area has been meadow/pasture for over 150 years. The test pit was in the lower area of the field, in a post-glacial tributary valley of the River Sense, at approximately 120m OD. A group of slight, anomalous earthworks were present in the vicinity of the test pit.



Figure 10: Excavation of Test Pit 4, looking south



Figure 11: Test Pit 4 post-excitation, looking north

During the excavation, 0.2m of turf and greyish orange sandy silt topsoil (Layers 1-2) was removed. Beneath was 0.2m of greyish yellow clayey sand subsoil (Layers 3-4) and 0.2m of greyish yellow sandy clay (Layers 5-6), possibly natural material. The natural substratum, greyish orange clayey sand, was reached 0.6m below the ground; no archaeological features were recorded (Figure 11). The test pit was noticeably wetter than other test pits, which were all on the top of the hill at 125m OD.

In all, 9 individual finds (30g) were recovered from the test pit (Table 5). A single sherd of post-medieval pottery (mid-17th – mid-18th century) was found. Other finds included a small amount of modern building material, typically fragments of handmade brick and tile made locally from the 18th century onwards. A piece of clay tobacco pipe and modern bottle glass were also present. The oldest finds were two pieces of worked flint of possible Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date.

The test pit was sited to assess the potential extent of medieval and pre-medieval activity in Cadeby. Finds recovered from the test pit suggest that it has been meadow/pasture for a very long time, with no habitation in the immediate vicinity. The worked flint (a bladelet and a core fragment) was debitage, waste material from tool manufacture and maintenance. The bladelet-like flake, and flake removals on the core are noteworthy and may suggest an earlier Prehistoric date, perhaps Mesolithic or Early Neolithic. The presence of a core fragment does indicate flint-working in the area, rather than chance losses, and suggests there may be a focus of activity nearby.

Many thanks to Gareth Pegg for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over two days on September 9-10, 2023 by Judith Day, Simon Dodd, Selena Sawicka and Wendy Wallace.

Table 5: The finds from Test Pit 4

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
1	Building material	1	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
2	Building material	2	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
2	Glass	1	Clear privacy glass	Modern	
3	Clay pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Post-medieval	3mm bore
3	Glass	1	Clear window glass	Modern	
3	Pottery	1	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750
3	Stone	1	Tertiary bladelet	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic?	Abraded (poss dentic.), Wolds material?
4	Stone	1	Core fragment	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic?	Blade and flake removals, patinated, translucent brown material

Test Pit 5: The Old House, Wood Lane, SK 42479 02318

Test Pit 5 (Figure 12) was dug in an area of vegetable garden in the rear garden of The Old House, 20m south of Wood Lane. The Old House is a late 16th/early 17th century L-shaped timber, box-framed farmhouse with a main range and cross wing divided by a cross passage. The 1840 tithe map shows that the property was a house with outbuildings, yards and garden owned by Sir Willoughby Wolstan Dixie and occupied by Elizabeth Watts (Figure 3, no. 98).



Figure 12: Excavation of Test Pit 5, looking north-west



Figure 13: Test Pit 5 post-excavation showing the possible post-hole in the bottom of the test pit and stone 'plinth' in the south-facing section, looking north-east

During the excavation, 0.3m of greyish brown sandy silt topsoil (Layers 1-3) was removed. Beneath was 0.1m of greyish orange sandy silt soil (Layer 4) and 0.5m of brownish orange silty sand (Layers 5-9). The natural substratum, greyish orange clayey sand was reached 0.9m below the ground. At the base of the test pit, in the south-east corner a cluster of large stones appeared to sit within a circular feature, 0.5m in diameter and 0.1m deep, cut into the natural. This may have been a post-hole with post-packing. In the north section of the test pit, 0.4m down, large stones were visible (Figure 13). If associated with the post-hole they may have been the footing for a wall, or a plinth for a timber-framed structure.

In all, 451 individual finds (1.499kg) were recovered from the test pit (Table 6). A small assemblage of Saxo-Norman pottery (mid-9th – mid-12th century), a significant assemblage of High Medieval pottery (12th-14th century) and a small assemblage of Late Medieval pottery (15th – mid-16th century) was found, along with large assemblages of post-medieval and modern pottery (mid-17th century – present). Other finds included modern building material, typically fragments of handmade brick and tile made locally from the 18th century onwards. Modern bottle glass, iron nails and screws, plastic garden waste and a small assemblage of animal bone was also present. The oldest finds were two pieces of worked flint of possible Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date.

The test pit was sited to assess the potential extent of medieval and pre-medieval activity in Cadeby. The pottery, together with the archaeological evidence for a possible post-hole and stone wall footing, suggest very strongly that this site was settled during the earlier part of the medieval period, most likely during the 11th century. The scarcity of later medieval and early post-medieval pottery might suggest that the site was abandoned at some point in the 15th/16th centuries but this cannot be clearly assessed from a single 1m sq test pit. Post medieval finds are consistent with occupation of the extant late 16th/early 17th century timber-framed farmhouse.

The worked flint was debitage, flakes removed during tool manufacture and maintenance. The bladelet-like flake is noteworthy and may suggesting an earlier Prehistoric date, perhaps Mesolithic or Early Neolithic and the flint represents a low-level 'background noise' of prehistoric activity in the wider landscape.

Many thanks to Gareth Pegg for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over two days on September 9-10, 2023 by Dick, Judith, Paul, Sharon and Sian.

Table 6: The finds from Test Pit 5

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
1	Bone & shell	1	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
1	Building material	1	Iron screw	Modern	Philips head, 1½"
1	Building material	87	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
1	Building material	22	Wire nails	Modern	Assorted sizes, 1-4"
1	Garden waste	1	Iron wire	Modern	
1	Garden waste	3	Modern plastic	Modern	Inc. piece of plant label for Penstemons & melted black plastic
1	Glass	6	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
1	Pottery	3	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750
1	Pottery	1	Cistercian Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1450/75-1550
1	Pottery	2	English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1670-1900
1	Pottery	15	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
1	Pottery	1	Stamford ware	Saxo-Norman	AD 850/900-1150
2	Bone & shell	1	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
2	Building material	81	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
2	Building material	9	Wire nails	Modern	Assorted sizes, 20mm long tack - 3½"
2	Glass	1	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
2	Glass	1	Clear window glass	Modern	
2	Glass	1	Green bottle glass	Modern	
2	Pottery	2	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750
2	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395
2	Pottery	1	Medieval sandy ware	High Medieval	Unclassified, AD 1100-1400
2	Pottery	9	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
2	Pottery	3	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
3	Bone & shell	1	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
3	Building material	1	Iron staple	Modern	40x20mm
3	Building material	97	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
3	Building material	9	Wire nails	Modern	
3	Garden waste	3	Modern plastic	Modern	inc. inner lining of a tennis ball, ridgid blue plastic & broken red plastic laundry peg
3	Glass	4	Brown bottle glass	Modern	
3	Glass	3	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
3	Glass	4	Clear window glass	Modern	
3	Glass	3	Green bottle glass	Modern	
3	Glass	1	Pink bottle glass	Modern	Opaque
3	Pottery	6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750
3	Pottery	5	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395
3	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475
3	Pottery	1	Cistercian Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1450/75-1550
3	Pottery	1	English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1670-1900
3	Pottery	18	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
3	Pottery	4	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
3	Stone	1	Tertiary flake	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic?	Edge nicks, distal end broken with hinge fracture, patinated, translucent grey material
4	Building material	4	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
4	Pottery	3	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395
4	Pottery	1	Medieval sandy ware	High Medieval	Unclassified, AD 1100-1400
4	Pottery	1	Medieval shelly wares	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400
4	Pottery	1	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
4	Pottery	5	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
5	Bone & shell	2	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
5	Pottery	1	Medieval sandy ware	High Medieval	Unclassified, AD 1100-1400
5	Pottery	1	Medieval shelly wares	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400
5	Pottery	4	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
5	Stone	1	Secondary bladlet-like flake	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic?	Wolds material?
6	Pottery	2	Medieval sandy ware	High Medieval	Unclassified, AD 1100-1400
6	Pottery	4	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
6	Pottery	1	Stamford ware	Saxo-Norman	AD 850/900-1150
7	Building material	3	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
7	Glass	1	Clear bottle glass	Modern	

Test Pit 6: Field north of Rectory Lane, SK 42568 02454

Test Pit 6 (Figure 14) was dug in an area of pasture 20m north-west of Rectory Lane. Maps dating back to the mid-19th century show that this area has been agricultural land for a long time. The 1840 tithe map shows that the land was pasture and part of the 'Wilderness and Orchard' associated with Cadeby Hall. The land was owned by Sir Robert Horton and occupied by Elizabeth Worthington (Figure 3, no. 58).



Figure 14: Excavation of Test Pit 6, looking south



Figure 15: Test Pit 6 post-excavation, looking north

During the excavation, 0.2m of turf and greyish brown sandy silt topsoil (Layers 1-2) was removed. Beneath was 0.2m of orangish brown sandy clay subsoil (Layers 3-4). The natural substratum was not reached; no archaeological features were recorded (Figure 15).

In all, 63 individual finds (335g) were recovered from the test pit (Table 7). A large assemblage of High Medieval pottery (12th-14th century) was found, along with a small assemblage of

post-medieval pottery (late 17th – mid 18th century). Other finds included modern building material, typically fragments of handmade brick and tile made locally from the 18th century onwards. A single piece of clay tobacco pipe, modern bottle glass and a single piece of animal bone was also present.

The test pit was sited to assess the potential extent of medieval and pre-medieval activity in Cadeby. The medieval pottery suggests that there may have been habitation nearby, perhaps on the Rectory Lane frontage, during the 12th-14th century which was abandoned during the 14th or 15th centuries. The absence of large quantities of post-medieval or modern material suggest that the land was subsequently given over to agricultural land and has probably been pasture for a long time.

Many thanks to Ian Smith for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over two days on September 9-10, 2023 by Judy Buckell and Jane Southgate and ‘drop-in’ volunteers.

Table 7: The finds from Test Pit 6

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
1	Bone & shell	1	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
1	Building material	22	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
1	Glass	14	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
1	Glass	2	Green bottle glass	Modern	
1	Pottery	1	Medieval sandy ware	High Medieval	Unclassified, AD 1100-1400
2	Building material	4	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
2	Glass	1	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
2	Glass	1	Red bottle glass	Modern	
3	Building material	3	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
3	Clay pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Post-medieval +	3mm bore
3	Pottery	2	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395
3	Pottery	6	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
3	Pottery	2	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1750
4	Pottery	3	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+

Test Pit 7: Field north of Rectory Lane, SK 42549 02475

Test Pit 7 (Figure 16) was dug in an area of pasture 45m north-west of Rectory Lane. Maps dating back to the mid-19th century show that this area has been agricultural land for a long time. The 1840 tithe map shows that the land was pasture and part of the 'Wilderness and Orchard' associated with Cadeby Hall. The land was owned by Sir Robert Horton and occupied by Elizabeth Worthington (Figure 3, no. 58).



Figure 16: Excavation of Test Pit 7, looking north



Figure 17: Test Pit 7 post-excavation, looking north

During the excavation, 0.2m of turf and greyish brown sandy silt topsoil (Layers 1-2) was removed. Beneath was 0.3m of orangish brown sandy clay subsoil (Layers 3-5). The natural substratum, reddish orange clayey sand, was reached 0.5m below the ground; no archaeological features were recorded (Figure 17).

In all, 24 individual finds (496g) were recovered from the test pit (Table 8). Small assemblages of High Medieval (12th-14th century) and post-medieval (mid-17th – late 18th century) pottery were found. Other finds included a small assemblage of modern building material, typically fragments of handmade brick and tile made locally from the 18th century onwards. Clay tobacco pipe, modern garden waste and iron slag was also present.

The test pit was sited to assess the potential extent of medieval and pre-medieval activity in Cadeby. Finds recovered from the test pit were consistent with the area being under cultivation from at least the 12th century through to the 18th century. 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 or post-medieval periods this pottery was likely imported from elsewhere, perhaps included in domestic refuse used to manure the fields surrounding the village. The absence of large quantities of post-medieval or modern material suggest that the land was subsequently given over to pasture and has remained as such for a long time.

Many thanks to Ian Smith for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over two days on September 9-10, 2023 by the Goodman family.

Table 8: The finds from Test Pit 7

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
1	Building material	1	Iron object	Undated	Probably a nail
1	Clay pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Post-medieval	3mm bore
1	Pottery	2	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
1	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1780
2	Garden waste	1	Iron object	Modern	Very corroded, part of agricultural machinery?
2	Building material	2	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
2	Clay pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Post-medieval	3mm bore
2	Garden waste	1	Iron packaging strap	Modern	6mm wide
2	Garden waste	3	Iron wire	Modern	1mm diam.
2	Industrial waste	7	Iron slag	Modern	Glassy vesicular slag
2	Pottery	1	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750
2	Pottery	2	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
2	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1780

Test Pit 8: Ambion Cottage, Main Street, SK 42475 02390

Test Pit 8 (Figure 18) was dug in the rear garden of Ambion Cottage, 15m to the west of Main Street. The property is part of a terrace of brick cottages originally built in the 18th century as a fulling mill. The 1840 tithe map lists the property as a house, out offices and garden owned by John Brurley (Figure 3, no. 91). The mill was converted into cottages in the 19th century.



Figure 18: Excavation of Test Pit 8, looking east



Figure 19: Test Pit 8 post-excitation, looking east

During the excavation, 0.3m of turf and greyish brown sandy silt topsoil (Layers 1-3) was removed. Beneath was 0.2m of brownish grey sandy silt soil (Layers 4-5) and 0.4m of greyish orange clayey sand subsoil (Layers 6-9). The natural substratum, greyish orange clayey sand, was reached 0.9m below the ground; no archaeological features were recorded. The south-eastern corner of the trench was disturbed by a glazed ceramic service pipe 0.6m below the ground (Figure 19).

In all, 7328 individual finds (4.520kg) were recovered from the test pit (Table 9). Small assemblages of High Medieval (13th-14th century) and Late Medieval (15th – mid-16th century) were found, along with large assemblages of post-medieval and modern pottery (mid-17th century – present). Other finds included a large amount of modern building material, typically fragments of handmade brick and tile made locally from the 18th century onwards. A large assemblage of clay tobacco pipe, modern bottle glass, iron nails, domestic and garden waste and animal bone. The oldest finds were two pieces of worked flint of possible Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date.

The test pit was sited to assess the potential extent of medieval and pre-medieval activity in Cadeby. Finds recovered from the test pit suggest that there was activity in the vicinity from around the 13th century to the present day. However, the area appears to have had a somewhat marginal use in the medieval period. Pottery sherds were typically small and abraded. This suggests that they were circulating in the soil for a prolonged period of time and were likely domestic refuse imported as manure into an area under cultivation. Habitation at the site is suggested to have started in the later 17th or 18th century. This is consistent with the known history of the property, which was built in the 18th century.

The worked flint (a core piece) was debitage, waste material from tool manufacture and maintenance. The bladelet-like flake removals on the core are noteworthy and may suggest an earlier Prehistoric date, perhaps Mesolithic or Early Neolithic. The presence of a core piece does indicate flint-working in the area, rather than chance losses, and suggests there may be a focus of activity nearby.

Many thanks to Andy Jones for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over two days on September 9-10, 2023 by Elizabeth Babington, Katie Berry, Dineke ten Hove and Darianne Hoyen-Chung.

Table 9: The finds from Test Pit 8

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
1	Bone & shell	1	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
1	Building material	1	Blue ceramic building material	Modern	Reduced tile, 16mm thick
1	Building material	4	Iron objects	Modern	Probably nails
1	Building material	30	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
1	Glass	8	Clear bottle glass	Modern	Inc. melted glass
1	Glass	1	Green bottle glass	Modern	
1	Munitions	1	Shotgun cartridge	Modern	End cap with wadding, stamped "16" (16 gauge), pinfired shotgun cartridge, mid-19th century, 18mm diameter x 7mm
1	Pottery	3	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750
1	Pottery	21	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
1	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1780

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
1	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1750
1	Stone	1	Calcined and spalled flint	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic?	Burnt, small ball-like nodule
2	Bone & shell	4	Misc. animal bone	Modern	
2	Building material	1	Forged nail	Modern	1½"
2	Building material	1	Iron bracket	Modern	1mm thick, right-angled with fixing holes, 45x66x15mm
2	Building material	6	Iron objects	Modern	Probably nails
2	Building material	58	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
2	Clay pipe	2	Clay tobacco pipe bowl	Modern	Fragment, thin walled
2	Clay pipe	4	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	1.6mm bores
2	Garden waste	1	Iron wire	Modern	3mm diam.
2	Glass	18	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
2	Glass	15	Clear window glass	Modern	
2	Household	1	Jar lid	Modern	50mm diam, screw lid for glass jar
2	Personal adornment	1	Clear glass lense	Modern	Broken oval lense from spectacles
2	Pottery	7	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750
2	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475
2	Pottery	1	English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1670-1900
2	Pottery	54	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
2	Pottery	2	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1750
3	Bone & shell	7	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
3	Building material	1	Forged nail	Undated	3"
3	Building material	23	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
3	Clay pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe bowl	Modern	
3	Clay pipe	2	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	1.6mm bores
3	Glass	1	Bright green bottle glass	Modern	
3	Glass	18	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
3	Glass	5	Clear window glass	Modern	
3	Household	1	Carbon rod from battery	Modern	
3	Pottery	1	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750
3	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395
3	Pottery	3	English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1670-1900
3	Pottery	48	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
4	Bone & shell	5	Misc. animal bone	Undated	Signs of butchery
4	Building material	2	Iron objects	Undated	Probably nails
4	Building material	1	Lead window came	Undated	
4	Building material	21	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
4	Clay pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe bowl	Modern	Thin bowl
4	Clay pipe	4	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Post-medieval +	3 with 1.6mm bores & 1 with 2.4mm bore,

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
					1.6mm bore with partial makers stamp 'G ISLA'
4	Glass	1	Black bottle glass	Modern	Opaque
4	Glass	11	Clear bottle glass	Modern	Inc. melted glass
4	Glass	1	Clear window glass	Modern	
4	Personal adornment	1	Brooch	Modern	Rectangular brooch back, 25x16mm with broken corner and missing pin. Poss. missing enamel decoration
4	Personal adornment	1	Button	Modern	2-hole, 15mm diameter, burnt
4	Pottery	2	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750
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	36	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
5	Bone & shell	2	Calcined bone	Undated	
5	Bone & shell	27	Misc. animal bone	Undated	Signs of butchery
5	Building material	3	Cement	Modern	
5	Building material	3	Iron objects	Undated	Probably nails
5	Building material	17	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
5	Clay pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	1.6mm bore
5	Glass	2	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
5	Glass	5	Clear window glass	Modern	
5	Pottery	2	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750
5	Pottery	1	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550
5	Pottery	20	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
5	Stone	1	Tested core piece, bladelet-like	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic?	Opaque pale grey, Wolds material?
6	Bone & shell	1	Calcined bone	Undated	
6	Bone & shell	45	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
6	Building material	29	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
6	Glass	3	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
6	Glass	1	Green bottle glass	Modern	
6	Pottery	1	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750
6	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395
6	Pottery	5	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
6	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1780
6	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1750
6	Pottery	2	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1730-1770
7	Bone & shell	1	Calcined bone	Undated	Skull fragment?
7	Bone & shell	8	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
7	Building material	6	Cement	Modern	
7	Building material	3	Iron objects	Undated	Probably nails

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
7	Building material	33	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc. handmade, unfrogged brick 94mm wide x 58mm thick
7	Clay pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Post-medieval +	2.4mm bore, scorched
7	Glass	3	Green bottle glass	Modern	
7	Pottery	3	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750
7	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395
7	Pottery	1	English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1670-1900
7	Pottery	1	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550
7	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1780
7	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1750
7	Pottery	3	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1730-1770
8	Bone & shell	10	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
8	Building material	1	Iron object	Undated	Probably a nail
8	Building material	10	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
8	Clay pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe bowl	Modern	Fragment of base with spur, thin walled, 1.6mm bore, Oswald Type 27 (c.1780-1820)
8	Clay pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	1.6mm bore
8	Glass	7	Green bottle glass	Modern	
8	Pottery	2	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750
8	Pottery	2	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1750
8	Pottery	3	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1730-1770

Test Pit 9: Daisy Cottage, 3 Main Street, SK 42523 02426

Test Pit 9 (Figure 20) was dug in the rear garden of Daisy Cottage, 25m to the east of Main Street. The property is part of a terrace of three brick cottages built in the 19th century. A fourth cottage formerly stood in the garden, and was demolished in the 1930s. The 1840 tithe map lists three houses, a foldyard (enclosure for livestock) and garden (Figure 3, no. 96). Two of the houses were occupied by Thomas Moggs and John Dawson, the third was untenanted.



Figure 20: Excavation of Test Pit 9, looking west



Figure 21: Test Pit 9 post-excitation, looking north

During the excavation, 0.4m of turf and greyish brown sandy silty topsoil mixed with building rubble (Layers 1-4) was removed. Beneath was 0.5m of greyish orange silty sand subsoil (Layers 5-9). The natural substratum, reddish orange clayey sand, was reached 0.9m below the ground; no archaeological features were recorded (Figure 21).

In all, 532 individual finds (9.653kg) were recovered from the test pit (Table 10). A large assemblage of High Medieval pottery (12th-14th century) was found, along with a single sherd of Late Medieval pottery (15th – mid-16th century) and large assemblages of post-medieval and modern pottery (mid-17th century – present). Other finds included a large amount of modern building material, typically fragments of handmade brick and tile made locally from the 18th century onwards. Modern bottle glass, modern household and garden waste, iron slag and a small assemblage of animal bone and shell was also present. The oldest find was a piece of worked flint of possible Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date.

The test pit was sited to assess the potential extent of medieval and pre-medieval activity in Cadeby. The pottery suggests very strongly that this site was settled during the High Medieval period, most likely during the 12th century. The near total absence of later medieval and early post-medieval pottery also suggests that the site was more or less abandoned at some point in the later 14th or 15th centuries until the later 17th or 18th century. The majority of the post medieval and modern finds are consistent with occupation of the extant late 19th century cottage, and the cottage which formerly stood in the garden. The large amount of building material most likely comes from the demolished cottage.

The worked flint (a core piece) was debitage, waste material from tool manufacture and maintenance. The presence of a core piece does indicate flint-working in the area, rather than chance losses, and suggests there may be a focus of activity nearby.

Many thanks to Janet Hicklin for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over two days on September 9-10, 2023 by Chris and Graham Coombes, Iain Jones and Judy Smithers.

Table 10: The finds from Test Pit 9

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
1	Bone & shell	2	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
1	Building material	1	Blue ceramic building material	Modern	Reduced tile, 14mm thick
1	Building material	2	Iron hinge leaf	Modern	20mm wide, tapered, nail holes
1	Building material	93	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
1	Building material	13	Wire nails	Modern	1½ - 6"
1	Garden waste	1	Modern plastic	Modern	Hard black plastic
1	Glass	44	Clear bottle glass	Modern	Inc. jar lid stamped 'IMPROVED KILNER LID', 65mm diameter; glass stopper stamped 'IS', base of a rectangular bottle stamped 'J.L.', 44x26mm; circular perfume bottle base, 12mm diameter, some fire affected/melted
1	Glass	1	Dark blue bottle glass	Modern	Prob. Poison bottle, melted
1	Glass	3	Green bottle glass	Modern	
1	Glass	1	Red glass	Modern	
1	Household	1	Clay sphere	Modern	Ceramic baking bean?
1	Household	1	Iron pipe fitting	Modern	Very corroded, part of a water tap?
1	Household	1	Lock plate	Modern	Lock plate with hinged cover, possibly from cabinet
1	Personal adornment	1	Button	Modern	Stud from a button

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
1	Pottery	2	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750
1	Pottery	36	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
1	Pottery	1	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
1	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1780
2	Bone & shell	2	Burnt bone	Undated	
2	Bone & shell	2	Calcined bone	Undated	
2	Bone & shell	5	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
2	Building material	1	Blue ceramic building material	Modern	Tile, 14mm thick
2	Building material	17	Forged nail	Undated	
2	Building material	27	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
2	Garden waste	1	Grommet	Modern	14mm diameter, from groundsheet etc.
2	Garden waste	1	Iron object	Undated	Too corroded to identify
2	Glass	11	Clear bottle glass	Modern	Some melted
2	Household	1	Carbon rod from battery	Modern	Copper contact, 5mm diameter, 35mm long
2	Pottery	1	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750
2	Pottery	27	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
3	Bone & shell	20	Misc. animal bone	Undated	Inc. fish vertebrae
3	Bone & shell	1	Oyster shell	Undated	
3	Building material	3	Cement	Modern	
3	Building material	33	Forged nail	Undated	1½-3½"
3	Building material	1	Iron ring	Modern	Corroded, 34mm diameter
3	Building material	1	Lead window came	Undated	
3	Building material	1	Painted plaster	Modern	Black paint
3	Building material	14	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
3	Building material	2	Wire nails	Modern	1½"
3	Garden waste	1	Iron block	Modern	Square block of iron, 85x75x20mm
3	Glass	12	Clear bottle glass	Modern	Inc. melted glass & broken Codd-necked bottle
3	Glass	1	Dark blue bottle glass	Modern	Prob. Poison bottle
3	Glass	2	Green bottle glass	Modern	
3	Glass	4	Pale blue bottle glass	Modern	Heat affected
3	Glass	3	Pale green bottle glass	Modern	
3	Household	2	Carbon rod from battery	Modern	Copper caps present, 55x6mm
3	Household	1	Iron grill	Modern	Flat sheet, 30x25mm
3	Personal adornment	1	Button	Modern	machine stamped 2-hole button, 11mm diam.
3	Pottery	5	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750
3	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475
3	Pottery	1	English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1670-1900
3	Pottery	2	Medieval sandy ware	High Medieval	Unclassified, AD 1100-1400

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
3	Pottery	56	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
4	Bone & shell	1	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
4	Building material	1	Cement	Modern	
4	Building material	18	Iron pipe	Modern	Very corroded remains of pipe?
4	Building material	1	Painted plaster	Modern	Black paint
4	Building material	6	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
4	Building material	1	Welsh roof slate	Modern	
4	Garden waste	1	Copper alloy sheet	Undated	Iron corrosion adhering to surfaces
4	Household	1	Door handle	Modern	Lever handle, 90mm long
4	Industrial waste	1	Iron slag	Undated	
4	Pottery	1	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750
4	Pottery	2	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
5	Garden waste	1	Iron vehicle part	Modern	Part of leaf spring from vehicle?
5	Building material	1	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Field drain?
5	Household	1	Iron tin	Modern	Base of tin, 82mm diam. Very corroded but possibly a paint tin
5	Pottery	2	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750
5	Pottery	1	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
6	Bone & shell	2	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
6	Building material	1	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
6	Pottery	1	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550
6	Pottery	6	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
7	Bone & shell	1	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
7	Building material	1	Forged nail	Undated	5"
7	Building material	2	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
7	Pottery	3	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
8	Building material	1	Iron object	Undated	Probably a nail
8	Pottery	2	Medieval sandy ware	High Medieval	Unclassified, AD 1100-1400
8	Pottery	2	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
8	Stone	1	Small core on patinated chunk	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic?	Opaque pale grey, Wolds material?

Test Pit 10: 12 Main Street, SK 42481 02451

Test Pit 10 (Figure 22) was dug in the rear garden of 12 Main Street, 15m to the east of Main Street. The property was a modern house which replaced a mid-20th century bungalow called 'The Wilderness' which was built in the garden of Cadeby Hall Cottage (formerly the gardener's cottage for Cadeby Hall). The 1840 tithe map lists the property as garden owned by Sir Robert Horton and occupied by Elizabeth Worthington (Figure 3, no. 59).



Figure 22: Excavation of Test Pit 10, looking south



Figure 23: Test Pit 10 post-excavation, looking north

During the excavation, 0.2m of turf and brownish grey sandy silt topsoil (Layers 1-2) was removed. Beneath was 0.6m of greyish brown sandy silt soil (Layers 3-8) and 0.2m of greyish

orange silty sand subsoil (Layers 9-10). The natural substratum, greyish orange clayey sand, was reached 1m below the ground; no archaeological features were recorded. Significant modern disturbance had occurred within the area of the test pit, including a brick wall footing in the north-west corner of the test pit (sealed beneath the topsoil), a glazed ceramic service pipe in the north-east corner of the test pit, 0.5m below the ground, and a slab of concrete along the south side of the test pit, 0.6m below the ground (Figure 23). These features were associated with the former bungalow on the site and indicate that much of the soil in the test pit was disturbed in the mid-20th century.

In all, 589 individual finds (5.879kg) were recovered from the test pit (Table 11). A single sherd of Saxo-Norman pottery (mid-9th – mid-12th century) and a large assemblage of High Medieval pottery (12th-14th century) was found, along with a small assemblage of Late Medieval pottery (15th – mid-16th century) and large assemblages of post-medieval and modern pottery (mid-16th century – present). Other finds included a large amount of modern building material, typically fragments of handmade brick and tile made locally from the 18th century onwards. Clay tobacco pipe, modern bottle glass, modern household and garden waste, iron slag and a small assemblage of animal bone was also present. The oldest finds were three pieces of worked flint of possible Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date.

The test pit was sited to assess the potential extent of medieval and pre-medieval activity in Cadeby. Given the clear disturbance to the soil from modern building foundations, any inferences on activity in the vicinity of the test pit must be treated cautiously. However, the find assemblage is consistent with nearby test pits, which would appear to suggest that it is representative of activity in the area. The pottery suggests very strongly that this site was settled during the early medieval period, most likely during the 11th century, and remained occupied until at least the 14th or 15th centuries. Post-medieval finds also suggest that there was habitation in the area in the 17th and 18th centuries and it is possible that this activity was had continued from the medieval period. Modern finds are consistent with the site's use as a garden associated with Cadeby Hall Cottage, and the modern dwellings built on the site.

The worked flint was debitage, flakes removed during tool manufacture and maintenance. The bladelet-like flakes are noteworthy and may suggesting an earlier Prehistoric date, perhaps Mesolithic or Early Neolithic. Given that more than one flake was recovered from the test pit, this may indicate flint-working in the area, rather than chance losses, and suggests there may be a focus of activity nearby.

Many thanks to John Moore for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over two days on September 9-10, 2023 by Bella and Rachel Edwards, Caroline, Laura and Maisie Ellis and Richard Yates.

Table 11: The finds from Test Pit 10

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
1	Building material	1	Brown-glazed ceramic pipe	Modern	
1	Building material	1	Cement	Modern	
1	Building material	10	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
1	Building material	3	Wire nails	Modern	1½" & 3"
1	Clay pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	1.6mm bore
1	Glass	5	Clear bottle glass	Modern	Inc. sherd stamped 'E'
1	Glass	1	Green bottle glass	Post-medieval +	8mm thick with irridescence
1	Glass	1	Green bottle glass	Modern	
1	Glass	1	Lime green bottle glass	Modern	Decorative, vase?

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
1	Pottery	5	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
2	Building material	1	Bronze-glazed ceramic pipe	Modern	
2	Building material	1	Concrete roof tile	Modern	Stamped 'ISO'
2	Building material	1	Iron object	Undated	Probably a nail
2	Building material	1	Lead sheet offcut	Undated	30x13x1mm
2	Building material	90	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
2	Building material	1	Yellow ceramic building material	Modern	Tile with reduced surface
2	Glass	10	Clear bottle glass	Modern	Base of square bottle
2	Glass	1	Green bottle glass	Post-medieval +	5mm thick with irridescence
2	Glass	7	Green bottle glass	Modern	
2	Pottery	2	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750
2	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395
2	Pottery	13	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
3	Bone & shell	1	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
3	Building material	1	Blue ceramic building material	Modern	Tile
3	Building material	1	Forged nail	Undated	
3	Building material	99	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
3	Building material	2	Yellow ceramic building material	Modern	Tile with reduced surface, 14mm thick
3	Building material	1	Yellow-glazed ceramic pipe	Modern	
3	Clay pipe	4	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Post-medieval +	3 with 1.6mm bores & 1 with 2.4mm bore
3	Glass	1	Brown bottle glass	Modern	Top of bottle
3	Glass	21	Clear bottle glass	Modern	Inc. stopper (archived) & part of codd-necked bottle
3	Glass	5	Clear window glass	Modern	
3	Glass	4	Green bottle glass	Modern	
3	Glass	2	Pale green bottle glass	Modern	Irredencece
3	Glass	1	Pink bottle glass	Modern	Decorative, pink glass with white stripes
3	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475
3	Pottery	2	English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1670-1900
3	Pottery	2	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550
3	Pottery	27	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
3	Pottery	1	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
3	Pottery	3	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1780
3	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1750
3	Pottery	2	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1730-1770
4	Bone & shell	2	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
4	Building material	1	Iron bracket	Modern	Corroded & broken, 185mm x 30mm
4	Building material	40	Red ceramic building material	Modern	

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
4	Building material	2	Wire nails	Modern	
4	Building material	4	Yellow ceramic building material	Modern	Tile with reduced surface, 12mm thick
4	Garden waste	1	Modern plastic	Modern	Coiled grey plastic strip
4	Glass	2	Brown bottle glass	Modern	
4	Glass	7	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
4	Glass	5	Clear window glass	Modern	
4	Glass	4	Green bottle glass	Modern	
4	Glass	3	Pale blue bottle glass	Modern	Inc. square bottle with vertical ribbing
4	Glass	5	Pale green bottle glass	Modern	
4	Pottery	2	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750
4	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395
4	Pottery	17	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
4	Pottery	1	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
4	Pottery	2	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
4	Pottery	2	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1750
4	Pottery	1	Stamford ware	Saxo-Norman	AD 850/900-1150
5	Building material	13	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
5	Building material	1	Yellow ceramic building material	Modern	Tile with reduced surface
5	Glass	1	Brown bottle glass	Modern	
5	Glass	12	Clear bottle glass	Modern	Inc. bottle stopper stamped 'LEA & PERRINS', late 19th/early 20th century
5	Glass	2	Pale green bottle glass	Modern	
5	Pottery	2	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750
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	1	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550
5	Pottery	8	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
5	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1750
6	Bone & shell	3	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
6	Building material	2	Iron objects	Undated	Probably a nail
6	Building material	1	Iron ring	Modern	Corroded, 55mm diameter
6	Building material	26	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
6	Garden waste	1	Aluminium plant label	Modern	
6	Glass	3	Brown bottle glass	Modern	
6	Glass	8	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
6	Industrial waste	1	Iron slag	Undated	
6	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
6	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475
6	Pottery	6	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
6	Pottery	3	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
6	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1780
6	Pottery	4	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1750
6	Stone	1	Tertiary squat flake	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic?	Translucent grey material
6	Stone	1	Utilised piece on irregular chunk	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic?	Awl-like end, very abraded, translucent grey material
7	Building material	8	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
7	Glass	2	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
7	Glass	2	Green bottle glass	Modern	
7	Pottery	1	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750
7	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395
7	Pottery	1	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
7	Pottery	1	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
8	Building material	7	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
8	Clay pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe bowl	Post-medieval	Thick walled, small, 17th century?
8	Glass	2	Pale blue bottle glass	Modern	
8	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395
8	Pottery	4	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475
8	Pottery	1	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
8	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1780
8	Stone	1	Secondary plunging bladelet	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic?	Slightly patinated, translucent brown material
9	Pottery	1	Medieval sandy ware	High Medieval	Unclassified, AD 1100-1400
9	Pottery	1	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
9	Pottery	1	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
10	Building material	2	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
10	Glass	1	Clear bottle glass	Modern	

Test Pit 11: 27 Main Street, SK 42409 02431

Test Pit 11 (Figure 24) was dug in the rear garden of 27 Main Street, 35m to the west of Main Street. The property was a modern house which replaced a mid-20th century bungalow called 'Pell Mell' which was built on pasture associated with Manor Farm. The 1840 tithe map lists the property as pasture, called 'Billings Yard', owned by Sir Robert Horton and occupied by Elizabeth Worthington (Figure 3, no. 60).



Figure 24: Excavation of Test Pit 11, looking south-west



Figure 25: Test Pit 11 post-excitation, looking north

During the excavation, 0.2m of turf and brownish grey sandy silt topsoil (Layers 1-2) was removed. Beneath was 0.5m of greyish brown sandy silt subsoil (Layers 3-7) and greyish orange silty sand (Layers 8-9). The natural substratum, greyish orange clayey sand, was reached 0.9m below the ground; no archaeological features were recorded (Figure 25).

In all, 120 individual finds (818g) were recovered from the test pit (Table 12). A small assemblage of Saxo-Norman pottery (mid-9th – mid-12th century) was found, along with a large assemblage of High Medieval pottery (12th-14th century) and a small assemblage of modern pottery (19th century – present). Other finds included a large amount of modern building material, typically fragments of handmade brick and tile made locally from the 18th century onwards. Clay tobacco pipe, modern bottle glass and a small assemblage of iron slag was also found.

The test pit was sited to assess the potential extent of medieval and pre-medieval activity in Cadeby. The pottery from the test pit is significant. This test pit is the only one which produced late Anglo-Saxon St Neots Ware, suggesting that it was sited in or near the location of the earliest part of the village. The presence of High Medieval pottery also suggests that the site remained inhabited until the 14th century. However, the total absence of later medieval and post-medieval pottery, and relative scarcity of modern finds, suggests that the site was abandoned at some point in the later 14th or 15th century and given over to pasture until the 20th century. The presence of iron slag, including a large piece of hearth slag, may indicate that iron working was taking place in the vicinity.

Many thanks to Mel Evans for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over two days on September 9-10, 2023 by Krystal Beeken with David, Erica and Fiona.

Table 12: The finds from Test Pit 11

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
2	Bone & shell	10	Misc. animal bone	Undated	
2	Building material	49	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
2	Building material	1	Wire nail	Modern	1½"
2	Glass	3	Clear bottle glass	Modern	Melted
2	Glass	1	Green bottle glass	Modern	
2	Pottery	3	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
3	Building material	18	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
3	Clay pipe	2	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	2.4mm & 1.6mm bores
3	Pottery	2	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395
3	Pottery	2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475
3	Pottery	2	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
3	Pottery	3	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
3	Pottery	1	St Neots ware	Saxo-Norman	AD 850/900-1150
4	Building material	1	Iron object	Undated	Probably a nail
4	Pottery	3	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475
4	Pottery	1	Medieval shelly wares	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400
4	Pottery	5	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
5	Industrial waste	1	Iron slag	Undated	
5	Pottery	1	Medieval shelly wares	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400
5	Pottery	2	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
6	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
6	Pottery	3	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
6	Pottery	3	St Neots ware	Saxo-Norman	AD 850/900-1150
7	Industrial waste	1	Iron slag	Undated	Hearth slag
9	Pottery	1	Medieval shelly wares	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400

Test Pit 12: The Limes, Main Street, SK 42389 02495

Test Pit 12 (Figure 26) was dug in the front garden of The Limes, 10m west of Main Street. The property was a modern house, built in the late 20th century on pasture associated with Manor Farm. The 1840 tithe map lists the property as a croft owned by Sir Willoughby Wolstan Dixie and occupied by Samuel Watts (Figure 3, no. 62).



Figure 26: Excavation of Test Pit 12, looking south-east



Figure 27: Test Pit 12 post-excitation, looking north

During the excavation, 0.2m of turf and brownish grey sandy silt topsoil (Layers 1-2) was removed. Beneath was 0.5m of greyish brown sandy silt subsoil (Layers 3-7) and greyish orange silty sand (Layers 8-9). The natural substratum, greyish orange clayey sand, was reached 0.9m below the ground; no archaeological features were recorded (Figure 27).

In all, 139 individual finds (1.153kg) were recovered from the test pit (Table 13). A very large assemblage of High Medieval pottery (12th-14th century) was found, along with small

assemblages of Late Medieval pottery (15th – mid-16th century) and modern pottery (19th century – present). Other finds included a small amount of modern building material, typically fragments of handmade brick and tile made locally from the 18th century onwards. A single sherd of modern bottle glass and a small assemblage of iron slag was also found. The oldest finds were two pieces of worked flint of possible Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date.

The test pit was sited to assess the potential extent of medieval and pre-medieval activity in Cadeby. The range of pottery types present and their occurrence suggest very strongly that this site was settled throughout the medieval period, from at least the 12th century onwards, and then was abandoned from the 15th - 16th century onwards. The total absence of post-medieval pottery, and relative scarcity of modern finds, suggests that the site was given over to pasture until the 20th century. The presence of iron slag may indicate that iron working was taking place in the vicinity, most likely in the medieval period.

The worked flint was debitage, flakes removed during tool manufacture and maintenance. The bladelet-like flake was noteworthy and may suggesting an earlier Prehistoric date, perhaps Mesolithic or Early Neolithic. Given that more than one flake was recovered from the test pit, this may indicate flint-working in the area, rather than chance losses, and suggests there may be a focus of activity nearby.

Many thanks to Elizabeth Karkowski for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over two days on September 9-10, 2023 by Alison, Martin, Harriet and Edward Taylor, and John Whiting.

Table 13: The finds from Test Pit 12

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
1	Building material	3	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
1	Glass	1	Green bottle glass	Modern	Broken bottle neck
1	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395
1	Pottery	1	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
2	Building material	21	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
2	Industrial waste	5	Iron slag	Undated	Glassy vesicular slag
2	Pottery	11	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395
2	Pottery	8	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475
2	Pottery	5	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
2	Pottery	5	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
2	Stone	1	Secondary flake/chunck	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic?	Translucent grey-brown material
3	Building material	1	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
3	Industrial waste	1	Iron slag	Undated	Glassy vesicular slag
3	Pottery	6	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395
3	Pottery	3	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475
3	Pottery	3	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550
3	Pottery	17	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
4	Industrial waste	1	Iron slag	Undated	Glassy vesicular slag

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
4	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395
4	Pottery	5	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	12	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
5	Pottery	2	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395
5	Pottery	8	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475
5	Pottery	1	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550
5	Pottery	11	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
6	Industrial waste	1	Iron slag	Undated	
6	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	Stone	1	Tertiary bladelet	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic?	Hinge distal, microdenticulations/abrasion, Wolds material?

Test Pit 13: Manor Farm, Main Street, SK 42255 02447

Test Pit 13 (Figure 28) was dug in lawn north of Manor Farm, 145m west of Main Street. The Manor was built by the Dixie family in 1740 as a small country house, whilst the associated farm buildings date to the late 19th century. Pasture to the north of the test pit contained visible medieval ridge and furrow. The 1840 tithe map list the land as meadow called 'Hop Yard Close' owned by Sir Willoughby Wolstan Dixie and occupied by Samuel Watts (Figure 3, no. 65).



Figure 28: Excavation of Test Pit 13, looking south-west



Figure 29: Test Pit 13 post-excitation, looking north

During the excavation, 0.1m of turf and brownish grey sandy silt topsoil (Layer 1) and greyish brown sandy silt soil (Layer 2) was removed. These appeared to be the product of modern garden landscaping. Beneath was a further 0.2m of brownish grey sandy silt topsoil (Layers 3-4), 0.1m of greyish orange silty sand and gravel (Layer 5) and 0.2m of brownish orange silty

sand subsoil (Layers 6-7). The natural substratum, reddish orange clayey sand, was reached 0.7m below the ground; no archaeological features were recorded (Figure 29).

In all, 71 individual finds (507g) were recovered from the test pit (Table 14). A small assemblage of High Medieval pottery (12th-14th century) was found, along with a small assemblage of modern pottery (19th century – present). Other finds included a small amount of modern building material, typically fragments of handmade brick and tile made locally from the 18th century onwards. Modern bottle glass and iron slag was also present. The oldest find was a piece of worked flint of possible Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date.

The test pit was sited to assess the potential extent of medieval and pre-medieval activity in Cadeby. Finds recovered from the test pit were consistent with the area being under cultivation from at least the 13th century onwards. 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 absence of later medieval and post-medieval pottery, together with visible ridge and furrow earthworks in the pasture to the north of the test pit would suggest that this arable land was given over to pasture by the 15thth century Most of the modern finds probably represent occupation of the present house from the 18th century onwards.

The worked flint was debitage, a flake removed during tool manufacture and maintenance. It appeared to have been deliberately retouched and may have been used as a tool. The flint represents a low-level 'background noise' of prehistoric activity in the wider landscape.

Many thanks to Louis Massarella for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over two days on September 9-10, 2023 by Paul Kettell, Joe Laughlin, Richard Liddington, Jonah Tallis and Martin Thompson.

Table 14: The finds from Test Pit 13

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
1	Building material	5	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
1	Glass	1	Green bottle glass	Modern	
1	Pottery	1	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
2	Building material	8	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
2	Glass	1	Clear window glass	Modern	
2	Glass	1	Green bottle glass	Modern	
2	Pottery	6	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
3	Building material	13	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
3	Building material	2	Wire nails	Modern	
3	Glass	2	Clear bottle glass	Modern	
3	Glass	4	Clear window glass	Modern	
3	Glass	1	Green bottle glass	Modern	
3	Industrial waste	1	Iron slag	Undated	Glassy vesicular slag
3	Pottery	3	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475
3	Pottery	3	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
4	Building material	14	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
4	Glass	2	Clear window glass	Modern	

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
4	Pottery	2	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+
4	Stone	1	Secondary elongated small flake	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic?	Both margins retouched/abraded but unclear function, translucent dark grey material, polished

Test Pit 14: Field north of Manor Farm, SK 42250 02711

Test Pit 14 (Figure 30) was dug in arable land 270m north of Manor Farm and 30m west of Cadeby Lane. Maps dating back to the mid-19th century show that this area has been farmland for over 150 years.



Figure 30: Excavation of Test Pit 14, looking south-west



Figure 31: Test Pit 14 post-excitation, looking north

During the excavation, 0.2m of grey sandy silt topsoil (Layers 1-2) was removed. Beneath was 0.3m of greyish orange silty sand subsoil (Layers 3-5). The natural substratum, reddish orange clayey sand, was reached 0.5m below the ground; no archaeological features were recorded (Figure 31).

In all, 7 individual finds (476g) were recovered from the test pit (Table 15). A small assemblage of post-medieval pottery (mid-17th – late 18th century) was found. Other finds included clay

tobacco pipe, modern bottle glass and iron slag. The oldest find was a piece of worked flint of possible Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date.

The test pit was sited to assess the potential extent of medieval and pre-medieval activity in Cadeby. The finds from the test pit were consistent with an area which was under arable cultivation for a long time. No evidence for nearby habitation of any period was identified.

The worked flint was debitage, a flake removed during tool manufacture and maintenance. It appeared to have been deliberately retouched and might have been utilized as a cutting piece. The flint represents a low-level 'background noise' of prehistoric activity in the wider landscape.

Many thanks to Louis Massarella for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over two days on September 9-10, 2023 by Paul Kettell, Joe Laughlin, Richard Liddington and Martin Thompson.

Table 15: The finds from Test Pit 14

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
1	Clay pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Post-medieval +	2.4mm bore
1	Industrial waste	1	Iron slag	Undated	
1	Stone	1	Gravel flake	Undated	Natural
2	Pottery	1	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750
2	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1780
3	Glass	1	Green bottle glass	Modern	
3	Stone	1	Retouched tertiary flake	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic?	Small utilised cutting piece? Slightly patinated, translucent grey material

Test Pit 15: Field north of Cadeby Hall, SK 42307 02745

Test Pit 15 (Figure 32) was dug in pasture 230m north of Cadeby Hall and 15m east of Cadeby Lane. Maps dating back to the mid-19th century show that this area has been farmland for over 150 years.



Figure 32: Excavation of Test Pit 15, looking south-west



Figure 33: Test Pit 15 post-excitation, looking north

During the excavation, 0.2m of turf and grey sandy silt topsoil (Layers 1-2) was removed. Beneath was 0.3m of greyish orange silty sand subsoil (Layers 3-5). The natural substratum, reddish orange clayey sand, was reached 0.5m below the ground; no archaeological features were recorded (Figure 33).

In all, 19 individual finds (241g) were recovered from the test pit (Table 16). A single sherd of High Medieval pottery (13th-14th century) was found. Other finds included a small amount of modern building material, typically fragments of handmade brick and tile made locally from

the 18th century onwards. Clay tobacco pipe and modern bottle glass was also found. The oldest find was a piece of worked flint of possible Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date.

The test pit was sited to assess the potential extent of medieval and pre-medieval activity in Cadeby. The finds from the test pit were consistent with an area which farmland for a long time, perhaps under cultivation or given over to pasture at different times. No evidence for nearby habitation of any period was identified.

The worked flint was debitage, a flake removed during tool manufacture and maintenance. It represents a low-level 'background noise' of prehistoric activity in the wider landscape.

Many thanks to Kevin Brennan for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over two days on September 9-10, 2023 by Chris Peat, Paul Ready and Andy Ridout.

Table 16: The finds from Test Pit 15

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
1	Building material	2	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
2	Building material	1	Iron object	Undated	Probably a nail
2	Building material	7	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
2	Clay pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Post-medieval +	Junction of bowl & stem with spur, 2.4mm bore
2	Glass	1	Green bottle glass	Modern	
2	Stone	1	Burnt sandstone	Undated	
2	Stone	1	Calcined and spalled flake	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic?	Opaque grey material
3	Building material	1	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Typically small fragments of handmade brick and tile, some probably made locally from late 18th century onwards, others modern
3	Clay pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Post-medieval +	2.4mm bore
4	Building material	1	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
4	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475
4	Stone	1	Secondary elongated flake	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic?	1 margin abraded/utilised? Pat translucent grey brown

Finds Summary

In total, 3358 individual finds (34.952kg) were recovered from the fifteen test pits dug across Cadeby in 2023 (see Appendix One for a full catalogue of finds). Archaeological material ranged in date from the Mesolithic to the present day and was broken down into the following categories for analysis: stone, pottery, clay tobacco pipe, glass, personal adornments, household objects, munitions, building material, industrial residues, garden waste, and bone and shell (Table 17, Figure 34). During cataloguing, finds were dated and assigned a phase (Table 18, Figure 35).

Finds were collected and processed during the dig weekend by Jane Alesbrook, Jan Butler, Maureen Cook, Joe Ecob, Marion Lambourne, Peter Loseby, Shelia Loseby, Ken Lowles, Mary Lowles and Marianne Whiting under the supervision of Siobhan Brocklehurst. 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 17: The finds assemblage by category

Find category	No.	Weight (g)	% of assemblage
Stone	19	122	0.57
Pottery	955	5405	28.44
Clay tobacco pipe	47	93	1.40
Glass	431	2249	12.84
Personal adornments	5	10	0.15
Household objects	15	422	0.45
Munitions	1	3	0.03
Building material	1653	21877	49.23
Industrial residues	24	1785	0.71
Garden waste	35	2469	1.04
Bone & shell	173	517	5.15
TOTAL	3358	34952	

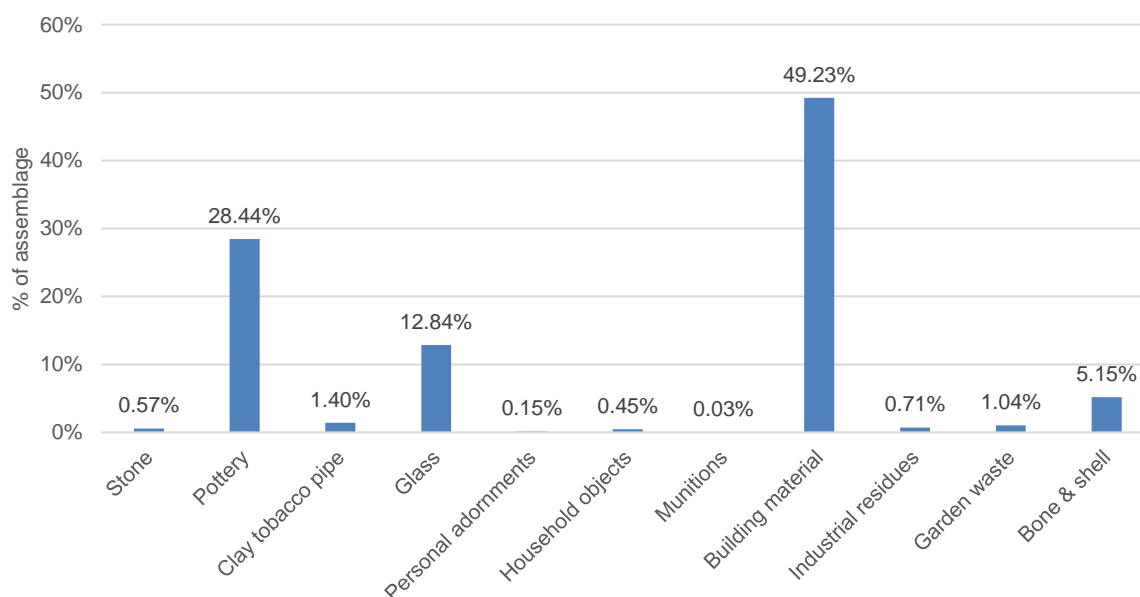


Figure 34: Chart showing the finds assemblage by category and percentage of assemblage

Table 18: The finds assemblage by phase

Phase	No.	Weight (g)	% of assemblage
Mesozoic (252-66 mya)	1	5	0.03
Mesolithic/Early Neolithic (10000-3300 BC)	18	101	0.54
Saxo-Norman (850-1100)	8	47	0.24
High Medieval (1100-1400)	230	1525	6.85
Late Medieval (1400-1550)	18	216	0.54
Post-medieval (1550-1800)	176	1493	5.24
Modern (1800-present)	2639	27928	78.59
Undated	268	3637	7.98

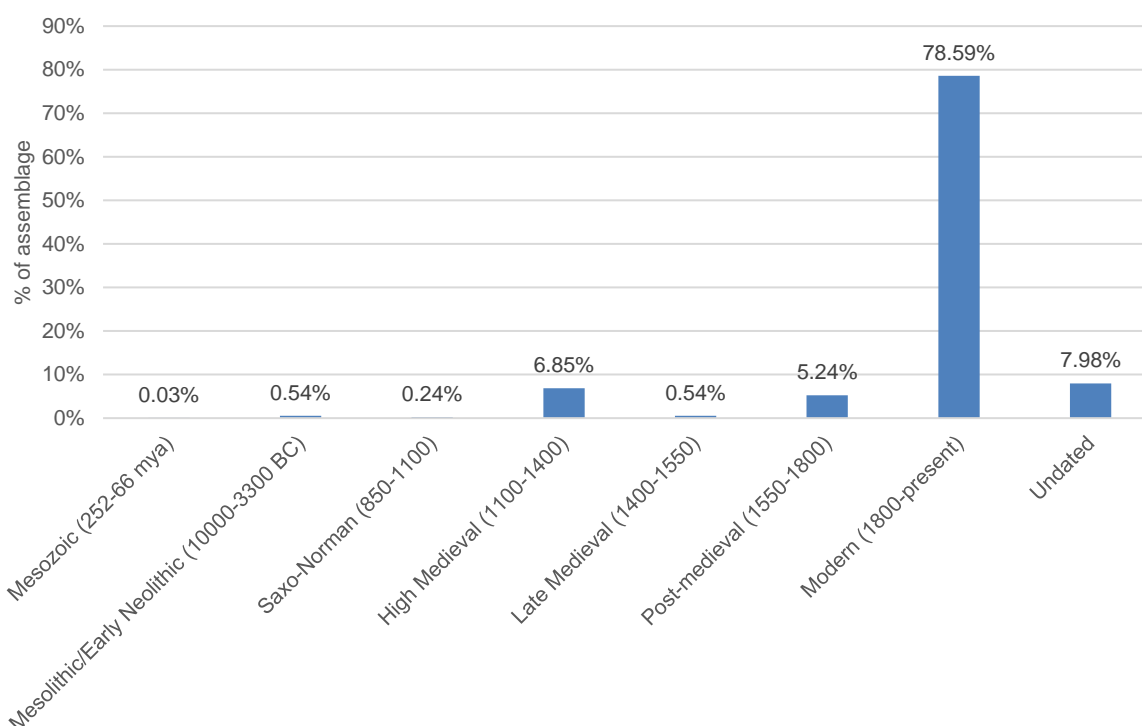


Figure 35: Chart showing the finds assemblage by phase and percentage of assemblage

Flint

Wayne Jarvis

A modest amount of struck flint (16 pieces) was recovered from ten test pits at Cadeby, along with one piece of natural gravel flint, and a burnt piece (Table 19). The struck flint was of varied but good quality material, including an opaque grey material probably of Wolds origin, along with translucent grey and brown material. Much of the material was patinated which may be an indicator of its antiquity, and some pieces were abraded from either ad hoc utilisation or later damage. A small number were burnt, including a small ball-like nodule which may have been retained for its shape, then being heavily burnt and becoming spalled.

Several pieces show signs of utilisation, including a small cutting piece (from TP14.3) and what may be an awl (TP10.6), and also the less diagnostic pieces with denticulated or abraded edges. The presence of cores as well as blades and flakes, indicates that flint working was being carried out in the area. The occurrence of small blades or bladelets, and bladelet-like removals from

two of the cores is noteworthy, suggesting an earlier Prehistoric date. These bladelets may have been blanks for microlith production, usually interpreted as pieces for composite projectile points. Whilst the occurrence of microliths may have aided in providing dating evidence and identifying the type of activities carried out, these can be scarce and are also difficult pieces to identify in the field.

Although a somewhat mixed group, the common occurrence of patinated pieces and in particular blade or bladelet-like examples suggests a Mesolithic or perhaps earlier Neolithic, rather than later, date. The absence of diagnostic tool-types or technologies in the struck material means that only this broad date can be given, but the presence of both cores and bladelets does indicate flint-working in the area, rather than chance losses, and suggests there may be a focus of activity nearby.

Table 19: The flint assemblage

Test Pit	Layer	Type	Description	Flint Material
2	3	Flake	3ry bl-like fl. abraded	Grey, burnt
4	3	Bladelet	3ry bl, abraded (poss dentic.)	Wolds?
4	4	Core	Core frag, bl & fl removals	Pat., transl brown
5	3	Flake	3ry fl, edge nicks, distal end broken with hinge fract	Pat., transl grey
5	5	Flake	2ry bl-like fl	Wolds?
8	1	Burnt	Calc & spalled flint, small ball-like nodule	Burnt
8	5	Core	Tested core piece, bl-like	Opaque pale grey, Wolds?
9	8	Core	Small core on pat chunk	Opaque pale grey, Wolds?
10	6	Util piece	Utilised piece, on irreg. chunk. awl-like end. V abraded	Transl grey
10	6	Flake	3ry squat fl	Transl grey
10	8	Bladelet	2ry plunging bl	Slight pat., transl brown
12	2	Flake	2ry fl/chunk	Transl grey-brown
12	6	Util piece	3ry bl, hinge distal, microdenticulations/abrasion	Wolds?
13	4	Util piece	2ry elong. small fl, both margins ret/abraded but unclear function	Trans dark grey, polished
14	1	Nat.	Gravel fl. Discarded	Nat.
14	3	Util piece	Ret 3ry fl, small util cutting piece?	Slight pat., transl grey
15	2	Flake	Calc & spalled fl?	cf opaque grey
15	4	Flake	2ry elong. fl, 1 margin abraded/util?	Pat trans grey brown

Pottery

Paul Blinkhorn

Altogether, 955 sherds of pottery (5.405kg) were recovered from the fifteen test pits. The pottery was recorded using the conventions of the Leicestershire County type-series (Table 20, Sawday 2009). A detailed description of each pottery fabric is presented in Appendix Two.

Table 20: Pottery fabrics

Fabric code	Common name	Approx. date range	No.	Weight (g)	% of assemblage
SN	St Neots ware	AD 850/900-1150	4	24	0.42
ST	Stamford ware	AD 850/900-1150	4	23	0.42
PM	Potters Marston ware	AD 1100-1300/50+	121	955	12.67
LY4	Medieval shelly wares	AD 1100-1400	5	28	0.52

Fabric code	Common name	Approx. date range	No.	Weight (g)	% of assemblage
MS	Medieval sandy ware	AD 1100-1400	11	136	1.15
CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	AD 1250-1395	45	208	4.71
CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	AD 1200-1475	47	197	4.92
CC5	Chilvers Coton 'B' Ware	AD 1250-1400	1	1	0.10
MP	Midland Purple Ware	AD 1375-1550	13	195	1.36
CW	Cistercian Ware	AD 1450/75-1550	5	21	0.52
EA3	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	AD 1680-1780	13	55	1.36
EA6	Black glazed earthenware	AD 1650-1750	84	1110	8.80
EA7	Staffordshire Slipware	AD 1680-1750	20	121	2.09
EA10	Modern earthenware	AD 1800-present	550	2185	57.59
SW4	White Salt Glazed Stoneware	AD 1730-1770	15	31	1.57
SW5	English Brown Salt-glazed Stoneware	AD 1670-1900	17	115	1.78

The bulk of the pottery dated to the modern period (1800-present, 57.59%). Large assemblages of post-medieval pottery (1550-1800, 15.60%) and High Medieval pottery (1100-1400, 24.08%). Small but significant assemblages of Later Medieval (1400-1550, 1.88%) pottery and Saxo-Norman pottery (850-1100, 0.84%) were also recovered (Table 21, Figure 36).

Table 21: The pottery assemblage by phase

Phase	No.	Weight (g)	% of assemblage
Saxo-Norman (850-1100)	8	47	0.84
High Medieval (1100-1400)	230	1525	24.08
Late Medieval (1400-1550)	18	216	1.88
Post-medieval (1550-1800)	149	1432	15.60
Modern (1800-present)	550	2185	57.59
TOTAL	955	5405	

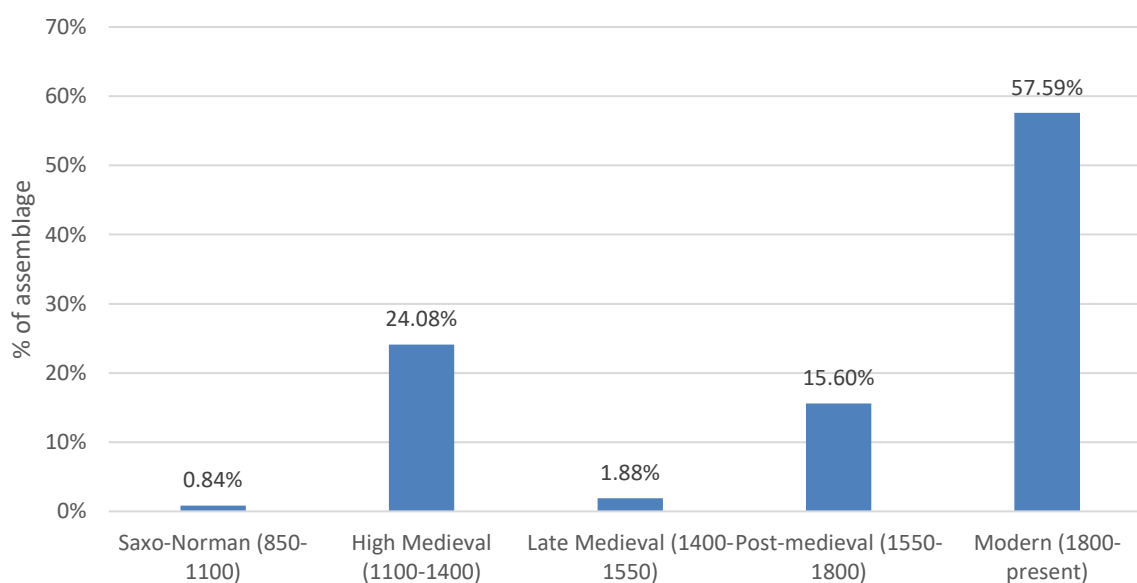


Figure 36: Chart showing the pottery assemblage by phase and percentage of assemblage

Mixed, multi-period assemblages of pottery were found in the topsoil and the subsoil in every test pit. From this it was evident that the ground across Cadeby 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, significant assemblages of Saxo-Norman and 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 were 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 each test pit location.

Clay tobacco pipe

Altogether, 47 pieces of clay tobacco pipe (93g) were recovered from nine test pits. The bulk of the assemblage (n39, 82.98%) comprised pieces of broken pipe stem. These are of assorted diameters and lengths and, where identifiable, have bores of 3mm (n4), 2.4mm (n13) and 1.6mm (n22). 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. Eight fragments of pipe bowl were recovered from three test pits (TPs 2, 8 and 10). Only two were sufficiently intact to date. These included a bowl characteristic of an Oswald type 27 (dated c. 1780-1820) from Test Pit 8 and a bowl characteristic of an Oswald type 28 (c. 1820-1840) from Test Pit 2 (Atkinson & Oswald, 1969, 7-12).

The distribution of clay tobacco pipe across Cadeby was primarily focused at three sites, Test Pits 2, 8 and 10. These test pits were located in properties known to be occupied in the 18th/19th centuries. Other locations, where small assemblages of clay tobacco pipe were found (e.g. TPs 4, 6, 7, 11, 14 and 15), were typically areas of known farmland during this period. The presence of clay pipe in these locations can be attributed to domestic refuse being used to manure arable land, with some material perhaps discarded by farm labourers working in the fields.

Glass

Altogether, 431 fragments of glass (2.249kg) were recovered from thirteen test pits (the exception being Test Pit 7). 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 (74.94%), green (18.56%), blue (2.78%), brown (2.55%), red (0.93%) and black (0.23%).

Identifiable material included a complete jam jar from Test Pit 1, a jar lid stamped 'IMPROVED KILNER LID' and a broken Codd-necked bottle from Test Pit 9, and another broken Codd-necked bottle and a glass stopper stamped 'LEA & PERRINS' from Test Pit 10.

Personal adornments

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

1. TP8.2: Broken clear oval glass lense from spectacles, 25mm high x 20mm wide (broken). Modern.
2. TP8.4: Brooch, copper-alloy, rectangular brooch back, 25x16mm with broken corner and missing pin. Poss. missing enamel decoration. Modern.
3. TP8.4: Button, bone, 2-hole, 15mm diameter, burnt. Modern.
4. TP9.1: Button, copper alloy, stud from a button. Modern.
5. TP9.3: Button, copper alloy, machine stamped 2-hole button, 11mm diameter. Modern.

Household objects

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

1. TP1.2: Fragment of Welsh slate with red painted lines creating 8mm sq grid. Modern. School equipment?
2. TP1.3: Slate pencil. Blunted tip, 38x4mm. Modern. School equipment?
3. TP1.6: Slate pencil. Shaft, 28x5mm. Modern. School equipment?
4. TP3.2: Plastic £2 coin. Modern. Children's play money.
5. TP8.2: Aluminium jar lid, 50mm diameter. Modern
6. TP8.3: Carbon rod from battery. Modern
7. TP9.1: Ceramic baking bean. Modern
8. TP9.1: Iron pipe fitting, part of a tap fitting? Modern.
9. TP9.1: Copper alloy lock plate with hinged cover, possibly from cabinet. Modern.
10. TP9.2: Carbon rod from battery. With copper contact, 5mm diameter, 35mm long. Modern
11. TP9.3: Two carbon rods from batteries. With copper contacts, 6mm diameter, 55mm long. Modern
12. TP9.3: Part of an iron grill. Modern.
13. TP9.4: Lever handle from door, 90mm long. Modern.
14. TP9.5: Copper alloy tin base, 82mm diam. Very corroded but possibly a paint tin. Modern.

Munitions

Part of a shotgun cartridge was found and is catalogued below:

1. TP8.1. Pin-fired shotgun cartridge, end cap with wadding, 18mm diameter x 7mm. Stamped "16" on base. Mid-19th century.

Building materials

The largest group of material recovered from the test pits was building material. Altogether, 1653 pieces of building material (21.877kg) was recovered from the fourteen test pits (the single exception being Test Pit 14). This is divided into three categories, ceramic building material, other building material and metalwork associated with construction.

Ceramic building material (n1404, 17.059kg, from fourteen test pits) was predominately pieces of unfrosted red bricks, pantiles and nib tiles (n1376). Much of this may have been produced locally from the late 18th century onwards. Brickyards were present nearby in the 19th century, including one at Brickkiln Farm, 900m south-west of the village. Other ceramic building material included small assemblages of engineering bricks and ceramic drainage pipes (yellow and brown-glazed and unglazed).

Other building material (n43, 1.979kg, from six test pits) included cement roof tiles, Swithland and Welsh roof slates, cement, concrete and painted wall plaster. This was mostly of modern date. The Welsh roof slates had punched holes, the Swithland roof slate had an 8mm diameter drilled hole and could be of medieval or post-medieval date.

Metalwork associated with construction (n206, 2.839kg, from ten test pits) included forged and wire nails of assorted sizes, screws and bolts, pipe fragments, brackets, rings, staples and part of a hinge leaf. The forged nails were undated, all of the other material was modern. An iron spike, 100mm long, from Test Pit 3 was possibly a railway track spike from the Cadeby Light Railway.

Industrial residues

A small assemblage of industrial residues was recovered from nine test pits. This included undated iron slag (no 23, 1.768kg) which appeared to be a mixture of hearth slag and glassy vesicular slag. Of particular note was the slag from Test Pits 11 and 12. Both produced large pieces of hearth slag. These test pits were both sited close to medieval habitation and the slag may indicate that iron working was also taking place nearby. A piece of clinker was also recovered from Test Pit 3.

Garden waste

Thirty-five pieces of modern garden waste (2.469kg) were recovered from seven test pits. This included foil bottle tops and modern plastic, mostly food wrappers, plant pots, plant labels, laundry pegs, garden wire, the lining from a tennis ball, an electrical connector and other pieces of garden furniture. A large piece of ironwork from Test Pit 7 may have come from a piece of modern agricultural machinery and part of a leaf spring from a vehicle was found in Test Pit 9.

Bone and shell

Altogether, 171 pieces of animal bone (495g) were recovered from seven test pits. This has not been analysed in any detail, but rapid assessment suggests a range of small to large mammals. 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. One oyster shell was also recovered.

Fossils

One fossil was recovered from Test Pit 1. This was a *Belemnite*, a marine creature from the Mesozoic Era (252-66 million years ago). They are naturally occurring in the geology of the area.

Discussion

Overall, the fifteen test pits excavated at Cadeby in 2023 have produced promising results. However, 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.

Nevertheless, 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 Cadeby, and the wider Bosworth Links project, and are discussed below.

Mesolithic/Early Neolithic activity (10,000-3,300 BC)

The discovery of a modest assemblage of worked flint at Cadeby has added to our understanding of prehistoric activity in the area. Altogether, ten test pits produced sixteen worked flints and, although a somewhat mixed group, the common occurrence of patinated pieces and in particular blade or bladelet-like examples suggests a Mesolithic or perhaps earlier Neolithic date (10,000-3,300 BC). No individual test pit produced more than three pieces but six pieces, including two cores and a utilised piece, possibly an awl, came from a close group of test pits at the southern end of Main Street (TPs 8-10, Figure 37, red circle). The presence of cores, bladelets and utilized pieces is indicative of flint-working in the area, rather than chance losses, and suggests there may be a focus of activity nearby, perhaps close to TPs 8-10. Flint from the other test pits represents a low-level 'background noise' of prehistoric activity in the wider landscape.

The Mesolithic was a period of dramatic environmental change in Britain, with the end of the ice age followed by a period of rapid warming and widespread successional change which saw open tundra environments replaced by forests. As ecosystems and resource patterns changed people adapted to the new conditions and transformed their toolkit to make it better suited to live and hunt in enclosed environments (Myers 2006).

The discovery of potentially Mesolithic/Early Neolithic worked flint at Cadeby is a first for the Bosworth Links project. Few finds of this date have been discovered nearby, with the most significant group (13 flints) coming from archaeological work associated with Cadeby Quarry, 1.5km to the east (Patrick 2021). Most of this was residual in later features but it is a further indication of early activity in the area. Other finds include a possible Mesolithic blade core from Sutton Cheney, 2km to the south-west (HER ref. MLE7065), and possible Mesolithic flint from Osbaston, 2km to the north (MLE7566) represent a low-level 'background noise' of prehistoric activity in the wider landscape.

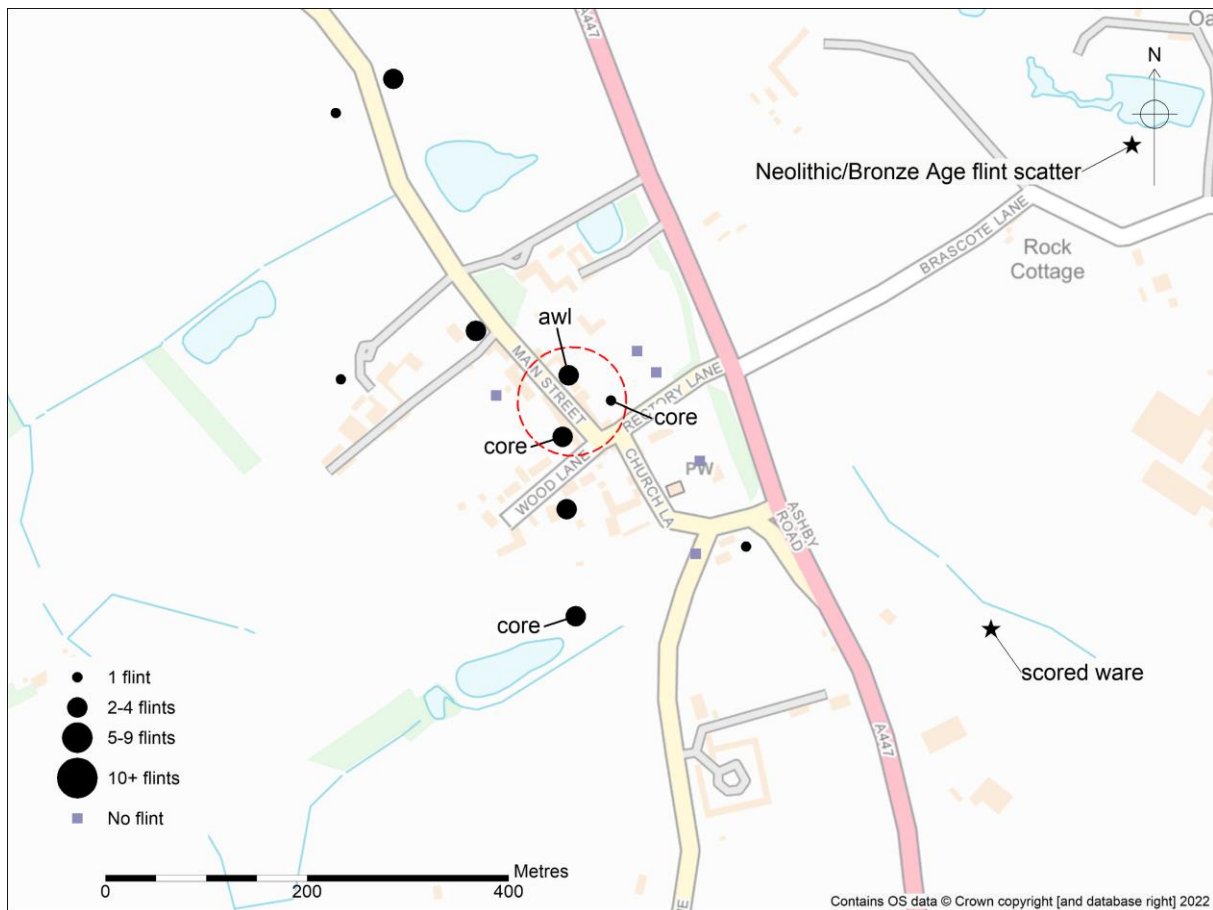


Figure 37: The distribution of worked flint across Cadeby. The red circle highlights an area of possible activity.

No diagnostically later prehistoric flint (i.e. Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age) was found during the test pitting and the project has not added to any new understanding of this period in the region.

Iron Age and Roman Activity (800 BC - AD 410)

No Iron Age or Roman activity was found during the test pitting and the project has not added to any new understanding of these periods in the region.

Early Medieval Activity (AD 410-850)

No Early Medieval activity was found during the test pitting and the project has not added to any new understanding of this period in the region.

Saxo-Norman and Medieval Activity (AD 850-1550)

Cadeby is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086, giving us some sense of the size of the Late Saxon village; 7 villagers, 3 smallholders and a priest, information we can perhaps equate with 11 households and a church. By 1279, there was still 11 households and in 1564 there were 12 families, suggesting settlement growth remained stagnant throughout the medieval period (Nicholas 1811, 572-73).

Eighteenth and nineteenth-century maps of Cadeby show a village historically clustered around the junction of Main Street, Wood Lane, Rectory Lane and Church Lane, with detached settlement foci to the north at Cadeby Hall and Manor Farm. Surviving medieval buildings, such as All Saint's Church and nearby Church Cottage, add additional support to the premise

that the original nucleated settlement was focused to the south close to the church, rather than to the north closer to Cadeby Hall. Today, modern infill development along Main Street has joined these foci together to create a more linear settlement. When and how the present village developed, therefore, was a primary research question of the Bosworth Links project and pottery from the test pits has provided some interesting answers.

A small but significant assemblage of Saxo-Norman pottery (AD 850-1150) was found during the dig, along with a large assemblage of High Medieval pottery (AD 1100-1400) and a small assemblage of Late Medieval pottery (AD 1400-1550), Figure 38-Figure 40. Surprisingly, some of the largest assemblages of medieval pottery have come from sites which were, until relatively recently, pasture outside the 'historic' village core.



Figure 38: The distribution of Saxo-Norman pottery across Cadeby. The red circles highlight possible areas of occupation.

Of the four test pits which produced Saxo-Norman pottery, two (TPs 5 and 11) are potentially significant and may indicate areas of early settlement activity (Figure 38). On Wood Lane, TP 5 produced two sherds of Stamford ware (AD 850/900-1150) as well as 37 sherds of High Medieval pottery (AD 1100-1400). This was found together with archaeological evidence for a possible post-hole and stone wall footing, and suggests very strongly that this site was settled during the earlier part of the medieval period, perhaps during the 11th century. The second test pit (TP 11), on Main Street, produced four sherds of St Neots ware (AD 850/900-1150) suggesting that it was sited in or near the location of the earliest part of the village. It was the only test pit in Cadeby to produce St Neots Ware.

The other test pits (TPs 2 and 10) both produced single small, abraded sherds more indicative of material which was circulating in plough soil for a prolonged period of time. Rather than

representing nearby habitation in the Saxo-Norman period this pottery was more likely imported from elsewhere, perhaps included in domestic refuse used to manure the fields surrounding the village.

Cadeby has also produced the largest assemblage of High Medieval pottery from any settlement investigated so far as part of the Bosworth Links project— 26.8% of the total pottery assemblage, compared to 17.3% from Coton, 11.6% from Market Bosworth and 4.6% from Carlton. Within the assemblage there is clear evidence of settlement along Main Street, on Wood Lane and perhaps on Rectory Lane, but no signs of settlement at the south end of the village around the church (Figure 39). Four test pits on Main Street (TPs 9-12) all produced large assemblages of High Medieval pottery (AD 1100-1400), all indicative of settlement in their immediate vicinity. This was present on both sides of the street stretching from the junction with Wood Lane and Rectory Lane north along Main Street for approximately 150m. Only one of these test pits (TP 9) was sited in a 'historic' property, the garden of the 19th-century Daisy Cottage, the others (which all contained the largest pottery assemblages – 24 sherds each at TPs 10 and 11 and 93 sherds from TP 12) were sited in areas of historic pasture and parkland/garden which have only been built on in the 20th century. Test pits 11 and 12 also produced large pieces of hearth slag, which may indicate that iron working was also taking place nearby in the medieval period.



Figure 39: The distribution of High Medieval pottery across Cadeby. The red circles highlight possible areas of occupation.

A reasonably large assemblage of High Medieval pottery (12 sherds) was also recovered from TP 6, dug close to the street frontage on the north side of Rectory Lane. This could be evidence of settlement on the Rectory Lane frontage in the medieval period. Alternately, it could be evidence of dumping of domestic waste at the back of properties fronting onto Main Street to

the west. At present there is not enough data to confirm the presence of settlement along Rectory Lane. However, if there was settlement here, it is in another area of historically open ground.

At the south end of the village, test pits around the church (TPs 1-4) did not produce significant assemblages of medieval material. The little pottery present (5 sherds in TP 2 and 4 sherds in TP 3) was all small and abraded and probably from plough soil. This is comparable with excavations to the west of the church, on Church Lane and Wood Lane, which found a small assemblage of 13th-14th century pottery in the topsoil/subsoil but no evidence of medieval settlement in the vicinity (Kipling 2009, Speed 2012, Hyam 2013 & Flavell 2022).

Late Medieval pottery assemblages (AD 1400-1550) were very small and sporadic across the village (Figure 40). On Main Street there were still some indications of habitation in the vicinity of TPs 10 and 12 but only one sherd of Late Medieval pottery was recovered from TP 9 and no pottery was found at TP 11. No pottery was found on Rectory Lane either (TPs 6-7) but there was still some evidence for continued habitation on Wood Lane, in the vicinity of TP 5. Around the church there was very little evidence of Late Medieval habitation with pottery sherds all small and abraded and probably from plough soil.

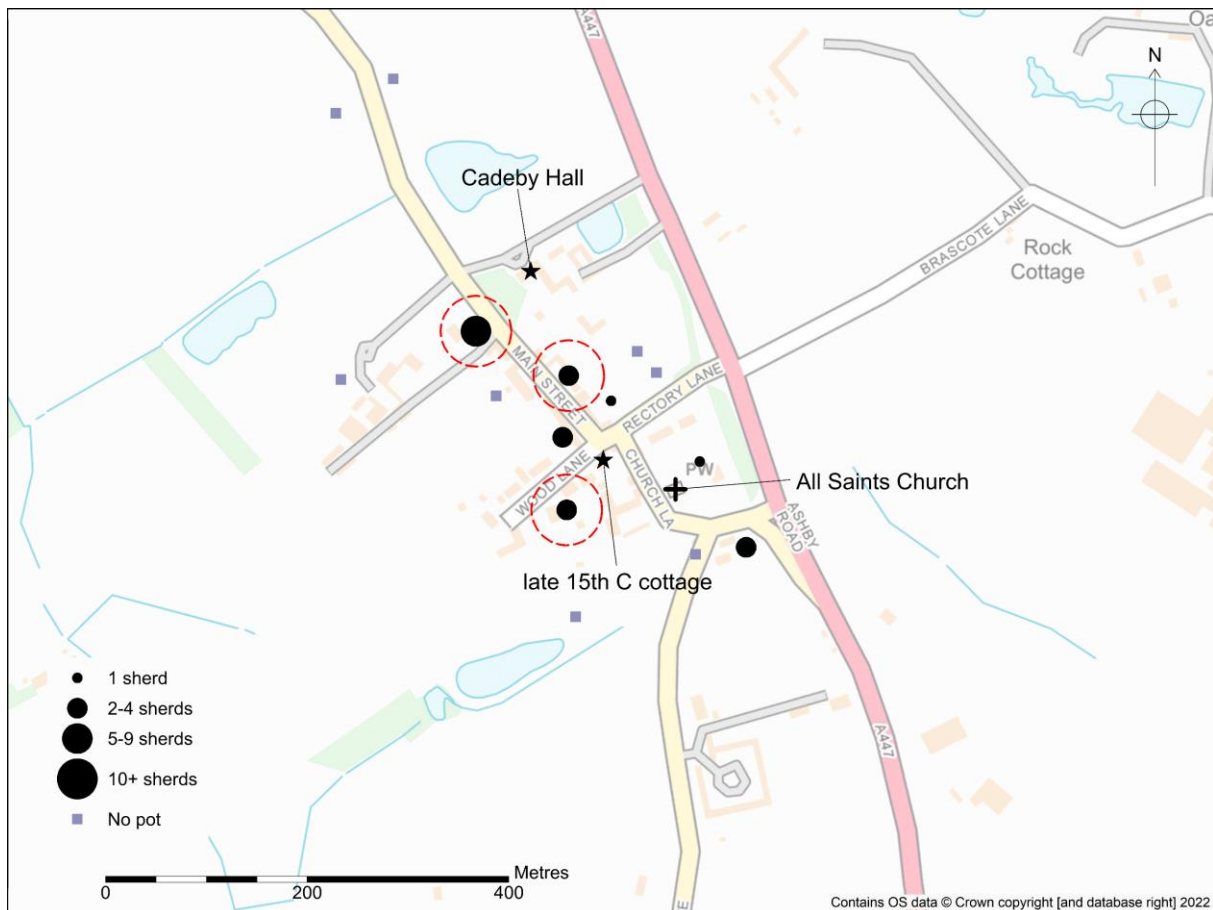


Figure 40: The distribution of Late Medieval pottery across Cadeby. The red circles highlight possible areas of occupation.

These assemblages give a good indication of how the medieval settlement at Cadeby has changed since at least the 11th century. It would appear that the earliest settlement developed in a linear form along Main Street, bracketed between the hall to the north and the church to the south, and not clustered around the junction of Main Street, Wood Lane, Rectory Lane and Church Lane as historic maps would suggest. In this, the village today with its modern infill along Main Street, has reverted to its original form and indicates that there is strong potential

for medieval activity in the modern properties along the street. At present, the nature of the habitation on Rectory Lane and Wood Lane remains unclear. It is possible these cross streets had similar linear settlement along them but on present evidence it is more likely that settlement along these streets was more dispersed, perhaps outlying farmsteads on the edge of the village core.

Curiously, neither the Bosworth Links project nor previous commercial archaeological work close to the church has found evidence of medieval activity at the southern end of the village. This leaves the church somewhat isolated from the rest of the village. Perhaps this is because the land here was always church land. Mention of a priest in 1086, a parson in 1220 (Simon, who was also the rural dean for Sparkenhoe, Nichols 1811, 574), and a rectory from the 14th century onwards are good indications that a message in the village was associated with the church, and was perhaps in the block of land framed by Church Lane, Rectory Lane and the Ashby Road, in which the church and The Rectory (now The Grange, built in 1843) are located. The Rectory replaced earlier buildings which can be seen on Prior's 1777 map of Leicestershire and the Ordnance Survey's 1815 drawing of Hinckley.

At Cadeby, a 55% fall was recorded in the number of test pits containing 2+ sherds of High Medieval and Late Medieval pottery (with a 92% fall in the sherd count). This dramatic change could suggest a potentially significant transformation of the settlement at Cadeby in the late 14th or 15th centuries, with habitation becoming patchier and more dispersed across the village, with areas of previously occupied land now seemingly devoid of domestic activity.

This change between relative amounts of High Medieval pottery (copious) and Later Medieval pottery (much scarcer) has also been recorded in similar projects elsewhere, and Lewis (2016) has argued that it can be viewed as evidence of changes in medieval demography, with the pottery-using population across eastern England being 45% lower in the centuries after the Black Death (AD 1349) than before. At Market Bosworth a similar percentage fall of 41% was recorded (Morris 2018).

We should be cautious, however, to solely link these trends with demographic changes in the Late Medieval period; changing tastes in pottery, its durability, availability and its affordability may all also have had a significant impact on its distribution. What is clear, however, is habitation at Cadeby, reduced or not, did not totally disappear in the Late Medieval period and the number of households remained unchanged into the 16th century.

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

The transition between the Late Medieval and early post-medieval periods remains unclear at Cadeby. Twelve families were resident in the village in the mid-16th century (Nichols 1811, 573) but the absence of distinct late 16th/early 17th-century pottery makes it impossible to determine the nature of the village at this time. By the late 17th century, however, pottery distribution across Cadeby (Figure 41) begins to match the settlement pattern shown on early maps (i.e. Prior's 1777 map of Leicestershire, the 1814 Ordnance Survey drawing of Hinckley, and the village's 1840 tithe map - Figure 3) which show the village clustered around the junction of Main Street, Wood Lane, Rectory Lane and Church Lane.

Test pits around the junction (TPs 8-10) all produced large assemblages of late 18th and 19th-century pottery. This was consistent with the known date of these properties – TP 8 at a former 18th-century fulling mill, TP 9 at a row of late 18th/early 19th-century cottages, and TP 10 in garden formerly associated with the 19th century Cadeby Hall Cottage. The test pit on Wood Lane (TP 5) also produced a large assemblage of pottery which was contemporary with the late 16th/early 17th century timber-framed farmhouse (The Old House).

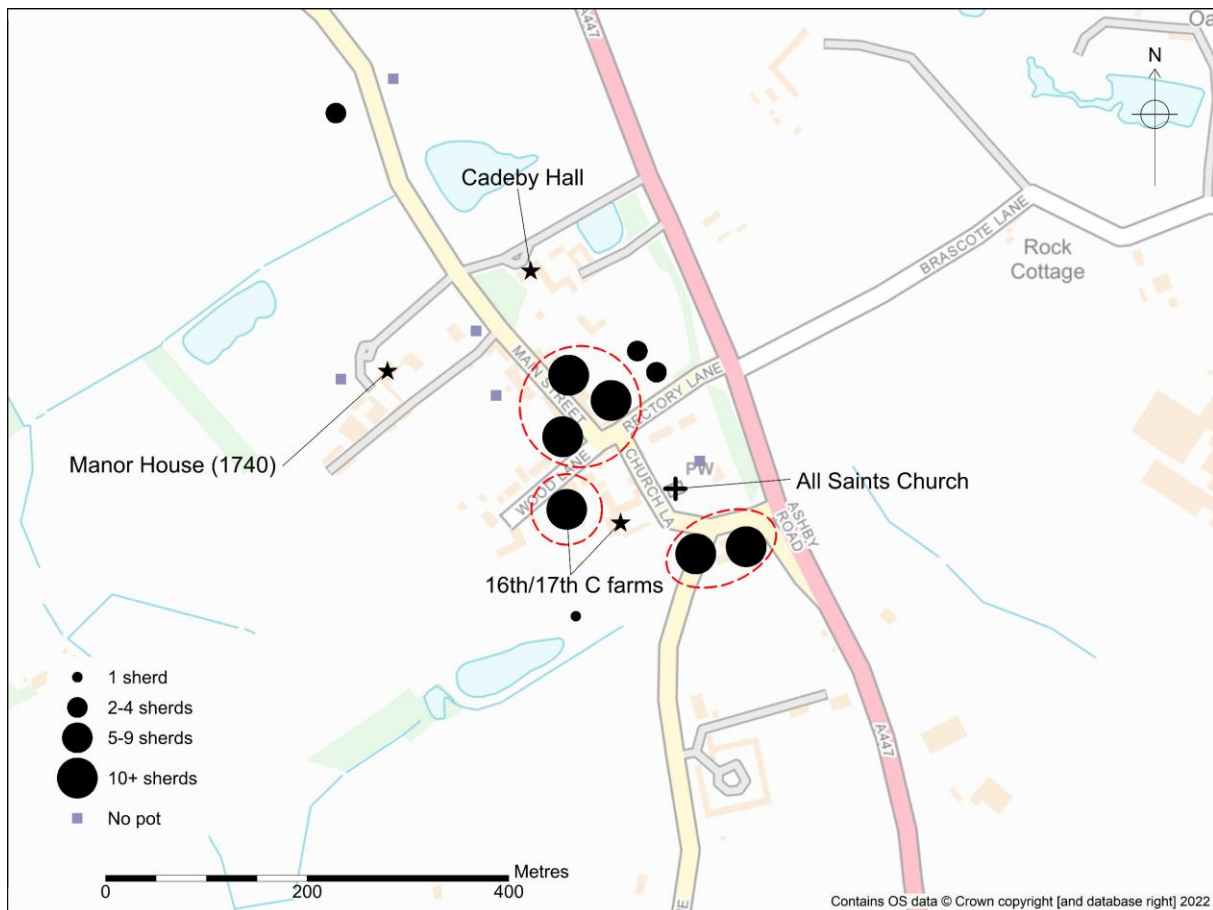


Figure 41: The distribution of Post-Medieval pottery across Cadeby. The red circles highlight possible areas of occupation.

The Old House was the only site in the village which had produced evidence for a potentially continuous sequence of occupation from at least the 11th century to the present day, although an absence of early post-medieval finds might mean that there was a brief hiatus in activity at the property in the 16th/17th centuries.

South of the church, on the junction of Church Lane and Sutton Lane, finds from TPs 1-2 were consistent with the development of cottages in the vicinity in the late post-medieval period (visible on Prior's 1777 map) and the construction of the village school in 1863. This was the earliest evidence of habitation south of the church, with this area probably under mixed arable and pastoral use prior to the 18th century.

Ten test pits produced considerable evidence for 20th and 21st century activity in the vicinity, including modern ceramics (Figure 42), building material, clay tobacco pipe, glassware and garden rubbish. These test pits were all located in the village core, and it was only outlying test pits in areas of modern farmland (TPs 4, 6-7 and 14-15) which did not produce any modern material. These finds reflect the modern village and infill development which has occurred in Cadeby over the past 100 years, which has expanded the village north along Main Street, back over areas of its original medieval foundation.

Conclusion

Bosworth Links Digs Cadeby has been a success. Overall, the fifteen test pits have produced promising results, telling a story of settlement development at Cadeby from the 10th/11th century to the present day and revealing hints of an earlier Mesolithic/early Neolithic landscape.



Figure 42: The distribution of Modern pottery across Cadeby.

Historical and archaeological evidence both suggest that Cadeby was a small village, with the distribution of pottery from the test pits suggesting that it originally formed as a linear settlement along Main Street in the 10th/11th century. Areas of dispersed settlement or areas of settlement growth along Wood Lane and Rectory Lane were also apparent in the 11th and 12th century respectively. During this period, the church and the hall appear to have formed terminal foci at either end of the settlement, instead of acting as a central focus.

Late Medieval activity was sporadic but appeared to maintain the settlement pattern. An absence of early Post-Medieval material made it difficult to identify when the village morphed into its present form, but settlement of the northern end of Main Street appeared to have ceased by the end of the 15th century, with the village refocusing southwards around the church by the end of the 17th century. In the 20th century, modern residential development along Main Street had repopulated previous areas of medieval settlement, which were given over to agricultural use throughout the Post-Medieval period.

A slight scatter of Mesolithic/Early Neolithic lithics represented a low-level 'background noise' of prehistoric activity in the wider landscape. However, flint-working may have been identified in one area close to the junction of Main Street, Wood Lane, Church Lane and Rectory Lane.

These results have raised new research questions which could be explored through further targeted test pitting:

- Additional test pits dug along Rectory Lane and Wood Lane could better define the date and nature of settlement in these areas, particularly in the Saxo-Norman and medieval periods.

- Additional test pits dug at Cadeby Hall could help identify when occupation of this site started and whether this is the site of the medieval manor house.
- At present, it is unclear why no pottery from the 16th/17th centuries was found. Does this reflect a hiatus in activity at the current test pit sites and what could this mean? Further test pits dug in the same properties could help identify whether this is a settlement trend or an issue with data collection from a 1m sq sample area.

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Appendix One: Finds catalogue

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
1	1	Topsoil	Building material	1	10	BM	Cement	Modern		Discarded
1	1	Topsoil	Building material	1	341	BM	Concrete	Modern		Discarded
1	1	Topsoil	Building material	16	49	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
1	1	Topsoil	Garden waste	1	2	Al	Metal disc	Modern	aluminium, flat, 1mm thick, 20mm diameter	Archived
1	1	Topsoil	Garden waste	1	1	Plastic	Modern plastic	Modern	Green plastic	Discarded
1	2	Topsoil	Building material	32	776	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
1	2	Topsoil	Building material	1	200	BM	Welsh roof slate	Modern		Discarded
1	2	Topsoil	Building material	1	75	CBM	Yellow ceramic building material	Modern	Tile with reduced surface	Discarded
1	2	Topsoil	Garden waste	2	13	Plastic	Modern plastic	Modern	Inc. melted white plastic & piece of plant label	Discarded
1	2	Topsoil	Glass	4	7	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
1	2	Topsoil	Glass	1	7	Glass	Clear window glass	Modern		Discarded
1	2	Topsoil	Household	1	1	Slate	Welsh slate	Modern	Red painted lines 8mm sq	Discarded
1	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	6	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
1	2	Topsoil	Pottery	6	14	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
1	3	Topsoil	Bone & shell	1	2	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated	Pig tusk	Archived
1	3	Topsoil	Building material	1	10	CBM	Brown-glazed ceramic pipe	Modern		Discarded
1	3	Topsoil	Building material	1	65	Fe	Iron staple	Modern	65x40mm	Discarded
1	3	Topsoil	Building material	44	134	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
1	3	Topsoil	Building material	3	42	Fe	Wire nails	Modern		Discarded
1	3	Topsoil	Garden waste	2	5	Plastic	Modern plastic	Modern	Energy bar wrapper & two-wire electrical connector	Archived
1	3	Topsoil	Glass	4	5	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
1	3	Topsoil	Glass	1	4	Glass	Pale green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
1	3	Topsoil	Household	1	1	Stone	Slate pencil	Modern	Blunted tip, 38x4mm	Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
1	3	Topsoil	Pottery	1	6	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
1	3	Topsoil	Pottery	12	22	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
1	4	Topsoil	Building material	4	287	CBM	Blue ceramic building material	Modern	Reduced tiles, 16mm thick	Discarded
1	4	Topsoil	Building material	29	2028	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc. 17mm thick tile	Discarded
1	4	Topsoil	Building material	1	140	BM	Welsh roof slate	Modern	104mm wide, punched hole	Discarded
1	4	Topsoil	Building material	1	194	Stone	Worked sandstone	Modern		Archived
1	4	Topsoil	Fossil	1	5	Stone	Belemnite	Mesozoic		Discarded
1	4	Topsoil	Glass	5	186	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern	Inc. base of jar	Discarded
1	4	Topsoil	Pottery	7	325	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
1	4	Topsoil	Pottery	12	115	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
1	4	Topsoil	Pottery	1	6	SW4	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1730-1770	Archived
1	6	Subsoil	Bone & shell	2	39	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Archived
1	6	Subsoil	Building material	30	445	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
1	6	Subsoil	Building material	1	313	CBM	Yellow ceramic building material	Modern	Tile with reduced surface	Discarded
1	6	Subsoil	Garden waste	1	1	Fe	Iron wire	Modern	2mm diameter	Discarded
1	6	Subsoil	Glass	12	538	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern	Inc. bottle neck & complete jar, handblown, circular, 95mm diam & 133mm tall "N 12" on base	Archived
1	6	Subsoil	Glass	2	2	Glass	Green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
1	6	Subsoil	Household	1	2	Carbon	Slate pencil	Modern	Shaft, 5mm diam. x 28mm	Archived
1	6	Subsoil	Pottery	4	151	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
1	6	Subsoil	Pottery	5	49	SW5	English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1670-1900	Archived
1	6	Subsoil	Pottery	18	64	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
1	6	Subsoil	Pottery	1	8	EA7	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1750	Archived
2	2	Topsoil	Building material	55	220	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
2	2	Topsoil	Clay pipe	3	4	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	1.6mm bores	Archived
2	2	Topsoil	Glass	8	11	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
2	2	Topsoil	Glass	3	18	Glass	Green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
2	2	Topsoil	Pottery	16	88	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
2	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	3	SW5	English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1670-1900	Archived
2	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	7	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550	Archived
2	2	Topsoil	Pottery	26	38	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
2	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	23	EA7	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1750	Archived
2	3	Topsoil	Building material	15	22	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
2	3	Topsoil	Clay pipe	1	1	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	1.6mm bore	Archived
2	3	Topsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
2	3	Topsoil	Industrial waste	1	8	Fe	Iron slag	Undated	Glassy vesicular slag	Archived
2	3	Topsoil	Pottery	1	4	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
2	3	Topsoil	Pottery	1	1	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
2	3	Topsoil	Stone	1	4	Flint	Tertiary blade-like flake	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic?	Abraded, grey material, burnt	Archived
2	4	Subsoil	Building material	12	77	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
2	4	Subsoil	Building material	1	55	BM	Swithland roof slate	Undated	Drilled hole 8mm in diameter	Discarded
2	4	Subsoil	Clay pipe	2	8	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe bowl	Modern	rear of bowl with broken spur & stem, 1.6mm bore, Stamped 'ES' on back, Oswald Type 28 (c.1820-1840)	Archived
2	4	Subsoil	Clay pipe	8	12	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Post-medieval +	6 with 2.4mm bore & 2 with 1.6mm bore	Archived
2	4	Subsoil	Glass	2	10	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
2	4	Subsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Clear window glass	Modern		Discarded
2	4	Subsoil	Glass	2	17	Glass	Green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
2	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	33	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
2	4	Subsoil	Pottery	6	17	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
2	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	4	EA3	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1780	Archived
2	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	4	EA7	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1750	Archived
2	4	Subsoil	Pottery	4	3	SW4	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1730-1770	Archived
2	5	Subsoil	Pottery	1	1	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395	Archived

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
2	5	Subsoil	Pottery	1	1	CC5	Chilvers Coton 'B' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1400	Archived
2	5	Subsoil	Pottery	2	9	CW	Cistercian Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1450/75-1550	Archived
2	5	Subsoil	Pottery	3	5	PM	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
2	5	Subsoil	Pottery	1	3	ST	Stamford ware	Saxo-Norman	AD 850/900-1150	Archived
3	1	Topsoil	Building material	7	133	Fe	Iron objects	Undated	Probably nails	Discarded
3	1	Topsoil	Building material	1	15	Fe	Iron ring	Modern	Corroded, 34mm diameter	Discarded
3	1	Topsoil	Building material	5	32	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
3	1	Topsoil	Garden waste	2	2	Fe	Iron wire	Modern	2mm diameter	Discarded
3	1	Topsoil	Garden waste	1	2	Plastic	Modern plastic	Modern	Brown plastic fitting	Discarded
3	1	Topsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Blue bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
3	1	Topsoil	Glass	5	8	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
3	1	Topsoil	Pottery	1	5	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395	Archived
3	1	Topsoil	Pottery	3	7	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
3	1	Topsoil	Pottery	2	12	PM	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
3	2	Topsoil	Building material	27	227	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
3	2	Topsoil	Building material	10	28	Fe	Wire nails	Modern	1-2"	Discarded
3	2	Topsoil	Garden waste	1	1	Plastic	Clear hard plastic	Modern	Clear hard plastic	Discarded
3	2	Topsoil	Glass	2	2	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
3	2	Topsoil	Glass	8	48	Glass	Green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
3	2	Topsoil	Household	1	1	Plastic	Plastic £2 coin	Modern	Children's play money	Archived
3	2	Topsoil	Industrial waste	1	77	Fe	Iron slag	Undated		Archived
3	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	2	CW	Cistercian Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1450/75-1550	Archived
3	2	Topsoil	Pottery	13	34	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
3	3	Topsoil	Building material	2	476	BM	Cement	Modern		Discarded
3	3	Topsoil	Building material	1	117	Fe	Iron bolt	Modern	With nut, corroded, 60mm long	Discarded
3	3	Topsoil	Building	1	115	Fe	Iron stake	Modern	100m long, possibly railway track spike from Cadeby Light	Archived

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
			material						Railway	
3	3	Topsoil	Building material	13	266	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
3	3	Topsoil	Building material	9	19	Fe	Wire nails	Modern	1-2"	Discarded
3	3	Topsoil	Building material	6	192	CBM	Yellow ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
3	3	Topsoil	Garden waste	2	14	Plastic	Modern plastic	Modern	Inc. electrical wire insulation & grey plastic bracket from drainpipe	Discarded
3	3	Topsoil	Glass	3	6	Glass	Clear window glass	Modern		Discarded
3	3	Topsoil	Industrial waste	1	17	Carbon	Clinker	Undated		Discarded
3	3	Topsoil	Pottery	4	7	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
3	4	Subsoil	Building material	6	43	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
3	4	Subsoil	Garden waste	1	1	Plastic	Modern plastic	Modern	Brown plastic disc 44mm diam.	Discarded
3	4	Subsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Clear window glass	Modern		Discarded
3	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	9	PM	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
3	5	Subsoil	Building material	1	16	Fe	Iron ring	Modern	Corroded, 34mm diameter	Discarded
4	1	Topsoil	Building material	1	2	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
4	2	Topsoil	Building material	2	1	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
4	2	Topsoil	Glass	1	3	Glass	Clear privacy glass	Modern		Discarded
4	3	Subsoil	Clay pipe	1	3	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Post-medieval	3mm bore	Archived
4	3	Subsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Clear window glass	Modern		Discarded
4	3	Subsoil	Pottery	1	2	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
4	3	Subsoil	Stone	1	1	Flint	Tertiary bladelet	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic?	Abraded (poss dentic.), Wolds material?	Archived
4	4	Subsoil	Stone	1	17	Flint	Core fragment	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic?	Blade and flake removals, patinated, translucent brown material	Archived
5	1	Topsoil	Bone & shell	1	1	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Archived
5	1	Topsoil	Building material	1	4	Fe	Iron screw	Modern	Philips head, 1½"	Discarded
5	1	Topsoil	Building material	87	243	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
5	1	Topsoil	Building	22	111	Fe	Wire nails	Modern	Assorted sizes, 1-4"	Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
			material							
5	1	Topsoil	Garden waste	1	2	Fe	Iron wire	Modern		Discarded
5	1	Topsoil	Garden waste	3	7	Plastic	Modern plastic	Modern	Inc. piece of plant label for Penstemons & melted black plastic	Discarded
5	1	Topsoil	Glass	6	15	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
5	1	Topsoil	Pottery	3	29	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
5	1	Topsoil	Pottery	1	7	CW	Cistercian Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1450/75-1550	Archived
5	1	Topsoil	Pottery	2	4	SW5	English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1670-1900	Archived
5	1	Topsoil	Pottery	15	33	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
5	1	Topsoil	Pottery	1	13	ST	Stamford ware	Saxo-Norman	AD 850/900-1150	Archived
5	2	Topsoil	Bone & shell	1	1	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Archived
5	2	Topsoil	Building material	81	234	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
5	2	Topsoil	Building material	9	26	Fe	Wire nails	Modern	Assorted sizes, 20mm long tack - 3½"	Discarded
5	2	Topsoil	Glass	1	3	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
5	2	Topsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Clear window glass	Modern		Discarded
5	2	Topsoil	Glass	1	3	Glass	Green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
5	2	Topsoil	Pottery	2	8	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
5	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	7	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395	Archived
5	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	7	MS	Medieval sandy ware	High Medieval	Unclassified, AD 1100-1400	Archived
5	2	Topsoil	Pottery	9	50	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
5	2	Topsoil	Pottery	3	7	PM	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
5	3	Topsoil	Bone & shell	1	7	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Archived
5	3	Topsoil	Building material	1	5	Fe	Iron staple	Modern	40x20mm	Discarded
5	3	Topsoil	Building material	97	216	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
5	3	Topsoil	Building material	9	26	Fe	Wire nails	Modern		Discarded
5	3	Topsoil	Garden waste	3	4	Plastic	Modern plastic	Modern	inc. inner lining of a tennis ball, ridgid blue plastic & broken red plastic laundry peg	Discarded
5	3	Topsoil	Glass	4	8	Glass	Brown bottle glass	Modern		Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
5	3	Topsoil	Glass	3	13	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
5	3	Topsoil	Glass	4	5	Glass	Clear window glass	Modern		Discarded
5	3	Topsoil	Glass	3	7	Glass	Green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
5	3	Topsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Pink bottle glass	Modern	Opaque	Discarded
5	3	Topsoil	Pottery	6	43	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
5	3	Topsoil	Pottery	5	15	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395	Archived
5	3	Topsoil	Pottery	1	3	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475	Archived
5	3	Topsoil	Pottery	1	3	CW	Cistercian Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1450/75-1550	Archived
5	3	Topsoil	Pottery	1	1	SW5	English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1670-1900	Archived
5	3	Topsoil	Pottery	18	31	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
5	3	Topsoil	Pottery	4	38	PM	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
5	3	Topsoil	Stone	1	1	Flint	Tertiary flake	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic?	Edge nicks, distal end broken with hinge fracture, patinated, translucent grey material	Archived
5	4	Soil	Building material	4	8	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
5	4	Soil	Pottery	3	16	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395	Archived
5	4	Soil	Pottery	1	6	MS	Medieval sandy ware	High Medieval	Unclassified, AD 1100-1400	Archived
5	4	Soil	Pottery	1	10	LY4	Medieval shelly wares	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400	Archived
5	4	Soil	Pottery	1	3	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
5	4	Soil	Pottery	5	47	PM	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
5	5	Subsoil	Bone & shell	2	3	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Discarded
5	5	Subsoil	Pottery	1	3	MS	Medieval sandy ware	High Medieval	Unclassified, AD 1100-1400	Archived
5	5	Subsoil	Pottery	1	2	LY4	Medieval shelly wares	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400	Archived
5	5	Subsoil	Pottery	4	38	PM	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
5	5	Subsoil	Stone	1	1	Flint	Secondary bladlet-like flake	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic?	Wolds material?	Archived
5	6	Subsoil	Pottery	2	18	MS	Medieval sandy ware	High Medieval	Unclassified, AD 1100-1400	Archived
5	6	Subsoil	Pottery	4	84	PM	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
5	6	Subsoil	Pottery	1	6	ST	Stamford ware	Saxo-Norman	AD 850/900-1150	Archived
5	7	Subsoil	Building material	3	10	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
5	7	Subsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
6	1	Topsoil	Bone & shell	1	1	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Archived
6	1	Topsoil	Building material	22	55	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
6	1	Topsoil	Glass	14	31	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
6	1	Topsoil	Glass	2	4	Glass	Green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
6	1	Topsoil	Pottery	1	3	MS	Medieval sandy ware	High Medieval	Unclassified, AD 1100-1400	Archived
6	2	Topsoil	Building material	4	8	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
6	2	Topsoil	Glass	1	6	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
6	2	Topsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Red bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
6	3	Subsoil	Building material	3	157	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
6	3	Subsoil	Clay pipe	1	1	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Post-medieval +	3mm bore	Archived
6	3	Subsoil	Pottery	2	10	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395	Archived
6	3	Subsoil	Pottery	6	19	PM	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
6	3	Subsoil	Pottery	2	8	EA7	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1750	Archived
6	4	Subsoil	Pottery	3	31	PM	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
7	1	Topsoil	Building material	1	6	Fe	Iron object	Undated	Probably a nail	Discarded
7	1	Topsoil	Clay pipe	1	2	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Post-medieval	3mm bore	Archived
7	1	Topsoil	Pottery	2	11	PM	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
7	1	Topsoil	Pottery	1	16	EA3	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1780	Archived
7	2	Topsoil	Garden waste	1	321	Fe	Iron object	Modern	Very corroded, part of agricultural machinery?	Discarded
7	2	Topsoil	Building material	2	6	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
7	2	Topsoil	Clay pipe	1	3	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Post-medieval	3mm bore	Archived
7	2	Topsoil	Garden waste	1	6	Fe	Iron packaging strap	Modern	6mm wide	Discarded
7	2	Topsoil	Garden waste	3	3	Fe	Iron wire	Modern	1mm diam.	Discarded
7	2	Topsoil	Industrial waste	7	115	Fe	Iron slag	Modern	Glassy vesicular slag	Archived

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
7	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	3	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
7	2	Topsoil	Pottery	2	2	PM	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
7	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	2	EA3	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1780	Archived
8	1	Topsoil	Bone & shell	1	4	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Archived
8	1	Topsoil	Building material	1	72	CBM	Blue ceramic building material	Modern	Reduced tile, 16mm thick	Discarded
8	1	Topsoil	Building material	4	56	Fe	Iron objects	Modern	Probably nails	Discarded
8	1	Topsoil	Building material	30	162	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
8	1	Topsoil	Glass	8	16	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern	Inc. melted glass	Discarded
8	1	Topsoil	Glass	1	8	Glass	Green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
8	1	Topsoil	Munitions	1	3	Cu alloy	Shotgun cartridge	Modern	End cap with wadding, stamped "16" (16 gauge), pinfired shotgun cartridge, mid-19th century, 18mm diameter x 7mm	Archived
8	1	Topsoil	Pottery	3	8	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
8	1	Topsoil	Pottery	21	21	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
8	1	Topsoil	Pottery	1	1	EA3	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1780	Archived
8	1	Topsoil	Pottery	1	1	EA7	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1750	Archived
8	1	Topsoil	Stone	1	22	Flint	Calcined and spalled flint	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic?	Burnt, small ball-like nodule	Archived
8	2	Topsoil	Bone & shell	4	5	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Modern		Discarded
8	2	Topsoil	Building material	1	1	Fe?	Forged nail	Modern	1½"	Archived
8	2	Topsoil	Building material	1	30	Fe	Iron bracket	Modern	1mm thick, right-angled with fixing holes, 45x66x15mm	Discarded
8	2	Topsoil	Building material	6	77	Fe	Iron objects	Modern	Probably nails	Discarded
8	2	Topsoil	Building material	58	232	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
8	2	Topsoil	Clay pipe	2	7	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe bowl	Modern	Fragment, thin walled	Archived
8	2	Topsoil	Clay pipe	4	5	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	1.6mm bores	Archived
8	2	Topsoil	Garden waste	1	5	Fe	Iron wire	Modern	3mm diam.	Discarded
8	2	Topsoil	Glass	18	32	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
8	2	Topsoil	Glass	15	23	Glass	Clear window glass	Modern		Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
8	2	Topsoil	Household	1	2	Al	Jar lid	Modern	50mm diam, screw lid for glass jar	Archived
8	2	Topsoil	Personal adornment	1	1	Glass	Clear glass lense	Modern	Broken oval lense from spectacles	Archived
8	2	Topsoil	Pottery	7	29	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
8	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	1	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475	Archived
8	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	11	SW5	English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1670-1900	Archived
8	2	Topsoil	Pottery	54	84	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
8	2	Topsoil	Pottery	2	6	EA7	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1750	Archived
8	3	Topsoil	Bone & shell	7	10	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Archived
8	3	Topsoil	Building material	1	25	Fe	Forged nail	Undated	3"	Discarded
8	3	Topsoil	Building material	23	97	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
8	3	Topsoil	Clay pipe	1	1	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe bowl	Modern		Archived
8	3	Topsoil	Clay pipe	2	3	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	1.6mm bores	Archived
8	3	Topsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Bright green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
8	3	Topsoil	Glass	18	39	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
8	3	Topsoil	Glass	5	10	Glass	Clear window glass	Modern		Discarded
8	3	Topsoil	Household	1	2	Carbon	Carbon rod from battery	Modern		Archived
8	3	Topsoil	Pottery	1	3	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
8	3	Topsoil	Pottery	1	6	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395	Archived
8	3	Topsoil	Pottery	3	11	SW5	English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1670-1900	Archived
8	3	Topsoil	Pottery	48	108	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
8	4	Soil	Bone & shell	5	19	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated	Signs of butchery	Archived
8	4	Soil	Building material	2	32	Fe	Iron objects	Undated	Probably nails	Discarded
8	4	Soil	Building material	1	6	Pb	Lead window came	Undated		Discarded
8	4	Soil	Building material	21	104	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
8	4	Soil	Clay pipe	1	1	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe bowl	Modern	Thin bowl	Archived
8	4	Soil	Clay pipe	4	8	Pipe	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Post-medieval	3 with 1.6mm bores & 1 with 2.4mm bore, 1.6mm bore with	Archived

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
						clay		+	partial makers stamp 'G ISLA'	
8	4	Soil	Glass	1	7	Glass	Black bottle glass	Modern	Opaque	Discarded
8	4	Soil	Glass	11	36	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern	Inc. melted glass	Discarded
8	4	Soil	Glass	1	5	Glass	Clear window glass	Modern		Discarded
8	4	Soil	Personal adornment	1	6	Cu alloy	Brooch	Modern	Rectangular brooch back, 25x16mm with broken corner and missing pin. Poss. missing enamel decoration	Archived
8	4	Soil	Personal adornment	1	1	Bone	Button	Modern	2-hole, 15mm diameter, burnt	Archived
8	4	Soil	Pottery	2	19	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
8	4	Soil	Pottery	1	1	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475	Archived
8	4	Soil	Pottery	1	2	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550	Archived
8	4	Soil	Pottery	36	55	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
8	5	Soil	Bone & shell	2	1	Bone	Calcined bone	Undated		Archived
8	5	Soil	Bone & shell	27	75	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated	Signs of butchery	Archived
8	5	Soil	Building material	3	20	BM	Cement	Modern		Discarded
8	5	Soil	Building material	3	23	Fe	Iron objects	Undated	Probably nails	Discarded
8	5	Soil	Building material	17	132	BM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
8	5	Soil	Clay pipe	1	1	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	1.6mm bore	Archived
8	5	Soil	Glass	2	20	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
8	5	Soil	Glass	5	5	Glass	Clear window glass	Modern		Discarded
8	5	Soil	Pottery	2	3	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
8	5	Soil	Pottery	1	48	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550	Archived
8	5	Soil	Pottery	20	27	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
8	5	Soil	Stone	1	12	Flint	Tested core piece, bladelet-like	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic?	Opaque pale grey, Wolds material?	Archived
8	6	Subsoil	Bone & shell	1	2	Bone	Calcined bone	Undated		Archived
8	6	Subsoil	Bone & shell	45	119	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Archived
8	6	Subsoil	Building material	29	500	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
8	6	Subsoil	Glass	3	2	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
8	6	Subsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
8	6	Subsoil	Pottery	1	2	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
8	6	Subsoil	Pottery	1	8	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395	Archived
8	6	Subsoil	Pottery	5	5	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
8	6	Subsoil	Pottery	1	2	EA3	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1780	Archived
8	6	Subsoil	Pottery	1	3	EA7	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1750	Archived
8	6	Subsoil	Pottery	2	4	SW4	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1730-1770	Archived
8	7	Subsoil	Bone & shell	1	1	Bone	Calcined bone	Undated	Skull fragment?	Archived
8	7	Subsoil	Bone & shell	8	31	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Archived
8	7	Subsoil	Building material	6	27	BM	Cement	Modern		Discarded
8	7	Subsoil	Building material	3	22	Fe	Iron objects	Undated	Probably nails	Discarded
8	7	Subsoil	Building material	33	1418	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc. handmade, unfrogged brick 94mm wide x 58mm thick	Discarded
8	7	Subsoil	Clay pipe	1	5	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Post-medieval +	2.4mm bore, scorched	Archived
8	7	Subsoil	Glass	3	3	Glass	Green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
8	7	Subsoil	Pottery	3	8	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
8	7	Subsoil	Pottery	1	9	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395	Archived
8	7	Subsoil	Pottery	1	4	SW5	English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1670-1900	Archived
8	7	Subsoil	Pottery	1	22	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550	Archived
8	7	Subsoil	Pottery	1	17	EA3	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1780	Archived
8	7	Subsoil	Pottery	1	1	EA7	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1750	Archived
8	7	Subsoil	Pottery	3	7	SW4	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1730-1770	Archived
8	8	Subsoil	Bone & shell	10	56	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Archived
8	8	Subsoil	Building material	1	8	Fe	Iron object	Undated	Probably a nail	Discarded
8	8	Subsoil	Building material	10	263	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
8	8	Subsoil	Clay pipe	1	5	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe bowl	Modern	Fragment of base with spur, thin walled, 1.6mm bore, Oswald Type 27 (c.1780-1820)	Archived

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
8	8	Subsoil	Clay pipe	1	2	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	1.6mm bore	Archived
8	8	Subsoil	Glass	7	17	Glass	Green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
8	8	Subsoil	Pottery	2	7	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
8	8	Subsoil	Pottery	2	21	EA7	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1750	Archived
8	8	Subsoil	Pottery	3	8	SW4	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1730-1770	Archived
9	1	Topsoil	Bone & shell	2	5	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Archived
9	1	Topsoil	Building material	1	61	CBM	Blue ceramic building material	Modern	Reduced tile, 14mm thick	Discarded
9	1	Topsoil	Building material	2	36	Fe	Iron hinge leaf	Modern	20mm wide, tapered, nail holes	Discarded
9	1	Topsoil	Building material	93	601	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
9	1	Topsoil	Building material	13	231	Fe	Wire nails	Modern	1½ - 6"	Discarded
9	1	Topsoil	Garden waste	1	1	Plastic	Modern plastic	Modern	Hard black plastic	Discarded
9	1	Topsoil	Glass	44	225	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern	Inc. jar lid stamped 'IMPROVED KILNER LID', 65mm diameter; glass stopper stamped 'IS', base of a rectangular bottle stamped 'J.L.', 44x26mm; circular perfume bottle base, 12mm diameter, some fire affected/melted	Discarded
9	1	Topsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Dark blue bottle glass	Modern	Prob. Poison bottle, melted	Discarded
9	1	Topsoil	Glass	3	6	Glass	Green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
9	1	Topsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Red glass	Modern		Discarded
9	1	Topsoil	Household	1	2	Clay	Clay sphere	Modern	Ceramic baking bean?	Archived
9	1	Topsoil	Household	1	175	Fe	Iron pipe fitting	Modern	Very corroded, part of a water tap?	Discarded
9	1	Topsoil	Household	1	18	Cu alloy	Lock plate	Modern	Lock plate with hinged cover, possibly from cabinet	Archived
9	1	Topsoil	Personal adornment	1	1	Cu alloy	Button	Modern	Stud from a button	Archived
9	1	Topsoil	Pottery	2	79	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
9	1	Topsoil	Pottery	36	156	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
9	1	Topsoil	Pottery	1	11	PM	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
9	1	Topsoil	Pottery	1	1	EA3	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1780	Archived
9	2	Topsoil	Bone & shell	2	7	Bone	Burnt bone	Undated		Archived

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
9	2	Topsoil	Bone & shell	2	1	Bone	Calcined bone	Undated		Archived
9	2	Topsoil	Bone & shell	5	7	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Archived
9	2	Topsoil	Building material	1	45	CBM	Blue ceramic building material	Modern	Tile, 14mm thick	Discarded
9	2	Topsoil	Building material	17	232	Fe	Forged nail	Undated		Discarded
9	2	Topsoil	Building material	27	1431	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
9	2	Topsoil	Garden waste	1	1	Al	Grommet	Modern	14mm diameter, from groundsheet etc.	Discarded
9	2	Topsoil	Garden waste	1	64	Fe	Iron object	Undated	Too corroded to identify	Discarded
9	2	Topsoil	Glass	11	61	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern	Some melted	Discarded
9	2	Topsoil	Household	1	2	Carbon	Carbon rod from battery	Modern	Copper contact, 5mm diameter, 35mm long	Archived
9	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	62	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
9	2	Topsoil	Pottery	27	129	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
9	3	Topsoil	Bone & shell	20	65	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated	Inc. fish vertebrae	Archived
9	3	Topsoil	Bone & shell	1	17	Shell	Oyster shell	Undated		Archived
9	3	Topsoil	Building material	3	129	BM	Cement	Modern		Discarded
9	3	Topsoil	Building material	33	700	Fe	Forged nail	Undated	1½-3½"	Discarded
9	3	Topsoil	Building material	1	15	Fe	Iron ring	Modern	Corroded, 34mm diameter	Discarded
9	3	Topsoil	Building material	1	3	Pb	Lead window came	Undated		Discarded
9	3	Topsoil	Building material	1	13	BM	Painted plaster	Modern	Black paint	Discarded
9	3	Topsoil	Building material	14	352	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
9	3	Topsoil	Building material	2	6	Fe	Wire nails	Modern	1½"	Discarded
9	3	Topsoil	Garden waste	1	574	Fe	Iron block	Modern	Square block of iron, 85x75x20mm	Discarded
9	3	Topsoil	Glass	12	80	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern	Inc. melted glass & broken Codd-necked bottle	Discarded
9	3	Topsoil	Glass	1	3	Glass	Dark blue bottle glass	Modern	Prob. Poison bottle	Discarded
9	3	Topsoil	Glass	2	11	Glass	Green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
9	3	Topsoil	Glass	4	53	Glass	Pale blue bottle glass	Modern	Heat affected	Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
9	3	Topsoil	Glass	3	48	Glass	Pale green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
9	3	Topsoil	Household	2	9	Carbon	Carbon rod from battery	Modern	Copper caps present, 55x6mm	Archived
9	3	Topsoil	Household	1	4	Fe	Iron grill	Modern	Flat sheet, 30x25mm	Archived
9	3	Topsoil	Personal adornment	1	1	Cu alloy	Button	Modern	machine stamped 2-hole button, 11mm diam.	Archived
9	3	Topsoil	Pottery	5	72	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
9	3	Topsoil	Pottery	1	12	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475	Archived
9	3	Topsoil	Pottery	1	27	SW5	English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1670-1900	Archived
9	3	Topsoil	Pottery	2	21	MS	Medieval sandy ware	High Medieval	Unclassified, AD 1100-1400	Archived
9	3	Topsoil	Pottery	56	736	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
9	4	Topsoil	Bone & shell	1	1	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Archived
9	4	Topsoil	Building material	1	34	BM	Cement	Modern		Discarded
9	4	Topsoil	Building material	18	252	Fe	Iron pipe	Modern	Very corroded remains of pipe?	Discarded
9	4	Topsoil	Building material	1	6	BM	Painted plaster	Modern	Black paint	Discarded
9	4	Topsoil	Building material	6	100	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
9	4	Topsoil	Building material	1	70	BM	Welsh roof slate	Modern		Discarded
9	4	Topsoil	Garden waste	1	6	Cu alloy	Copper alloy sheet	Undated	Iron corrosion adhering to surfaces	Archived
9	4	Topsoil	Household	1	50	Fe	Door handle	Modern	Lever handle, 90mm long	Archived
9	4	Topsoil	Industrial waste	1	414	Fe	Iron slag	Undated		Archived
9	4	Topsoil	Pottery	1	11	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
9	4	Topsoil	Pottery	2	19	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
9	5	Subsoil	Garden waste	1	1430	Fe	Iron vehicle part	Modern	Part of leaf spring from vehicle?	Archived
9	5	Subsoil	Building material	1	128	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Field drain?	Discarded
9	5	Subsoil	Household	1	153	Cu alloy	Iron tin	Modern	Base of tin, 82mm diam. Very corroded but possibly a paint tin	Discarded
9	5	Subsoil	Pottery	2	14	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
9	5	Subsoil	Pottery	1	2	PM	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
9	6	Subsoil	Bone & shell	2	1	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Archived
9	6	Subsoil	Building material	1	3	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
9	6	Subsoil	Pottery	1	13	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550	Archived
9	6	Subsoil	Pottery	6	65	PM	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
9	7	Subsoil	Bone & shell	1	2	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Archived
9	7	Subsoil	Building material	1	74	Fe	Forged nail	Undated	5"	Discarded
9	7	Subsoil	Building material	2	88	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
9	7	Subsoil	Pottery	3	16	PM	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
9	8	Subsoil	Building material	1	4	Fe	Iron object	Undated	Probably a nail	Discarded
9	8	Subsoil	Pottery	2	75	MS	Medieval sandy ware	High Medieval	Unclassified, AD 1100-1400	Archived
9	8	Subsoil	Pottery	2	11	PM	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
9	8	Subsoil	Stone	1	7	Flint	Small core on patinated chunk	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic?	Opaque pale grey, Wolds material?	Archived
10	1	Topsoil	Building material	1	103	CBM	Brown-glazed ceramic pipe	Modern		Discarded
10	1	Topsoil	Building material	1	28	BM	Cement	Modern		Discarded
10	1	Topsoil	Building material	10	325	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
10	1	Topsoil	Building material	3	22	Fe	Wire nails	Modern	1½" & 3"	Discarded
10	1	Topsoil	Clay pipe	1	1	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	1.6mm bore	Archived
10	1	Topsoil	Glass	5	32	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern	Inc. sherd stamped 'E'	Discarded
10	1	Topsoil	Glass	1	6	Glass	Green bottle glass	Post-medieval +	8mm thick with iridescence	Archived
10	1	Topsoil	Glass	1	3	Glass	Green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
10	1	Topsoil	Glass	1	9	Glass	Lime green bottle glass	Modern	Decorative, vase?	Archived
10	1	Topsoil	Pottery	5	15	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
10	2	Topsoil	Building material	1	104	CBM	Bronze-glazed ceramic pipe	Modern		Discarded
10	2	Topsoil	Building material	1	104	BM	Concrete roof tile	Modern	Stamped 'ISO'	Discarded
10	2	Topsoil	Building material	1	9	Fe	Iron object	Undated	Probably a nail	Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
10	2	Topsoil	Building material	1	5	Pb	Lead sheet offcut	Undated	30x13x1mm	Archived
10	2	Topsoil	Building material	90	673	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
10	2	Topsoil	Building material	1	35	CBM	Yellow ceramic building material	Modern	Tile with reduced surface	Discarded
10	2	Topsoil	Glass	10	29	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern	Base of square bottle	Discarded
10	2	Topsoil	Glass	1	4	Glass	Green bottle glass	Post-medieval +	5mm thick with iridescence	Archived
10	2	Topsoil	Glass	7	16	Glass	Green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
10	2	Topsoil	Pottery	2	32	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
10	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	6	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395	Archived
10	2	Topsoil	Pottery	13	26	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
10	3	Soil	Bone & shell	1	1	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Archived
10	3	Soil	Building material	1	50	CBM	Blue ceramic building material	Modern	Tile	Discarded
10	3	Soil	Building material	1	10	Fe	Forged nail	Undated		Discarded
10	3	Soil	Building material	99	1279	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
10	3	Soil	Building material	2	45	CBM	Yellow ceramic building material	Modern	Tile with reduced surface, 14mm thick	Discarded
10	3	Soil	Building material	1	76	CBM	Yellow-glazed ceramic pipe	Modern		Discarded
10	3	Soil	Clay pipe	4	8	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Post-medieval +	3 with 1.6mm bores & 1 with 2.4mm bore	Discarded
10	3	Soil	Glass	1	14	Glass	Brown bottle glass	Modern	Top of bottle	Discarded
10	3	Soil	Glass	21	81	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern	Inc. stopper (archived) & part of codd-necked bottle	Discarded
10	3	Soil	Glass	5	18	Glass	Clear window glass	Modern		Discarded
10	3	Soil	Glass	4	17	Glass	Green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
10	3	Soil	Glass	2	9	Glass	Pale green bottle glass	Modern	Irredencece	Discarded
10	3	Soil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Pink bottle glass	Modern	Decorative, pink glass with white stripes	Discarded
10	3	Soil	Pottery	1	5	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475	Archived
10	3	Soil	Pottery	2	5	SW5	English Brown Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1670-1900	Archived
10	3	Soil	Pottery	2	28	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550	Archived
10	3	Soil	Pottery	27	103	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
10	3	Soil	Pottery	1	2	PM	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
10	3	Soil	Pottery	3	8	EA3	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1780	Archived
10	3	Soil	Pottery	1	14	EA7	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1750	Archived
10	3	Soil	Pottery	2	3	SW4	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware	Post-medieval	Staffordshire AD 1730-1770	Archived
10	4	Soil	Bone & shell	2	2	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Archived
10	4	Soil	Building material	1	140	Fe	Iron bracket	Modern	Corroded & broken, 185mm x 30mm	Discarded
10	4	Soil	Building material	40	709	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
10	4	Soil	Building material	2	16	Fe	Wire nails	Modern		Discarded
10	4	Soil	Building material	4	108	CBM	Yellow ceramic building material	Modern	Tile with reduced surface, 12mm thick	Discarded
10	4	Soil	Garden waste	1	1	Plastic	Modern plastic	Modern	Coiled grey plastic strip	Discarded
10	4	Soil	Glass	2	21	Glass	Brown bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
10	4	Soil	Glass	7	18	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
10	4	Soil	Glass	5	10	Glass	Clear window glass	Modern		Discarded
10	4	Soil	Glass	4	49	Glass	Green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
10	4	Soil	Glass	3	21	Glass	Pale blue bottle glass	Modern	Inc. square bottle with vertical ribbing	Discarded
10	4	Soil	Glass	5	16	Glass	Pale green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
10	4	Soil	Pottery	2	26	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
10	4	Soil	Pottery	1	5	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395	Archived
10	4	Soil	Pottery	17	76	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
10	4	Soil	Pottery	1	20	PM	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
10	4	Soil	Pottery	2	9	PM	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
10	4	Soil	Pottery	2	11	EA7	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1750	Archived
10	4	Soil	Pottery	1	1	ST	Stamford ware	Saxo-Norman	AD 850/900-1150	Archived
10	5	Soil	Building material	13	142	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
10	5	Soil	Building material	1	47	CBM	Yellow ceramic building material	Modern	Tile with reduced surface	Discarded
10	5	Soil	Glass	1	2	Glass	Brown bottle glass	Modern		Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
10	5	Soil	Glass	12	48	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern	Inc. bottle stopper stamped 'LEA & PERRINS', late 19th/early 20th century (archived)	Discarded
10	5	Soil	Glass	2	16	Glass	Pale green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
10	5	Soil	Pottery	2	12	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
10	5	Soil	Pottery	1	13	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395	Archived
10	5	Soil	Pottery	2	12	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475	Archived
10	5	Soil	Pottery	1	13	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550	Archived
10	5	Soil	Pottery	8	56	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
10	5	Soil	Pottery	1	15	EA7	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1750	Archived
10	6	Soil	Bone & shell	3	2	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Archived
10	6	Soil	Building material	2	12	Fe	Iron objects	Undated	Probably a nail	Discarded
10	6	Soil	Building material	1	45	Fe	Iron ring	Modern	Corroded, 55mm diameter	Discarded
10	6	Soil	Building material	26	461	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
10	6	Soil	Garden waste	1	2	Al	Aluminium plant label	Modern		Discarded
10	6	Soil	Glass	3	4	Glass	Brown bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
10	6	Soil	Glass	8	9	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
10	6	Soil	Industrial waste	1	38	Fe	Iron slag	Undated		Archived
10	6	Soil	Pottery	1	7	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395	Archived
10	6	Soil	Pottery	1	1	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475	Archived
10	6	Soil	Pottery	6	18	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
10	6	Soil	Pottery	3	10	PM	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
10	6	Soil	Pottery	1	1	EA3	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1780	Archived
10	6	Soil	Pottery	4	6	EA7	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1750	Archived
10	6	Soil	Stone	1		Flint	Tertiary squat flake	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic?	Translucent grey material	Archived
10	6	Soil	Stone	1		Flint	Utilised piece on irregular chunk	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic?	Awl-like end, very abraded, translucent grey material	Archived
10	7	Soil	Building material	8	91	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
10	7	Soil	Glass	2	1	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
10	7	Soil	Glass	2	4	Glass	Green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
10	7	Soil	Pottery	1	14	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
10	7	Soil	Pottery	1	13	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395	Archived
10	7	Soil	Pottery	1	2	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
10	7	Soil	Pottery	1	2	PM	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
10	8	Soil	Building material	7	29	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
10	8	Soil	Clay pipe	1	2	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe bowl	Post-medieval	Thick walled, small, 17th century?	Archived
10	8	Soil	Glass	2	3	Glass	Pale blue bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
10	8	Soil	Pottery	1	5	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395	Archived
10	8	Soil	Pottery	4	15	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475	Archived
10	8	Soil	Pottery	1	22	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
10	8	Soil	Pottery	1	1	EA3	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1780	Archived
10	8	Soil	Stone	1	2	Flint	Secondary plunging bladelet	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic?	Slightly patinated, translucent brown material	Archived
10	9	Subsoil	Pottery	1	3	MS	Medieval sandy ware	High Medieval	Unclassified, AD 1100-1400	Archived
10	9	Subsoil	Pottery	1	3	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
10	9	Subsoil	Pottery	1	6	PM	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
10	10	Subsoil	Building material	2	45	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
10	10	Subsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
11	2	Topsoil	Bone & shell	10	24	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Undated		Discarded
11	2	Topsoil	Building material	49	96	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
11	2	Topsoil	Building material	1	4	Fe	Wire nail	Modern	1½"	Discarded
11	2	Topsoil	Glass	3	10	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern	Melted	Discarded
11	2	Topsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
11	2	Topsoil	Pottery	3	9	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
11	3	Subsoil	Building material	18	115	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
11	3	Subsoil	Clay pipe	2	3	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	2.4mm & 1.6mm bores	Archived

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
11	3	Subsoil	Pottery	2	18	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395	Archived
11	3	Subsoil	Pottery	2	16	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475	Archived
11	3	Subsoil	Pottery	2	2	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
11	3	Subsoil	Pottery	3	8	PM	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
11	3	Subsoil	Pottery	1	13	SN	St Neots ware	Saxo-Norman	AD 850/900-1150	Archived
11	4	Subsoil	Building material	1	7	Fe	Iron object	Undated	Probably a nail	Discarded
11	4	Subsoil	Pottery	3	13	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475	Archived
11	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	2	LY4	Medieval shelly wares	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400	Archived
11	4	Subsoil	Pottery	5	38	PM	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
11	5	Subsoil	Industrial waste	1	63	Fe	Iron slag	Undated		Archived
11	5	Subsoil	Pottery	1	12	LY4	Medieval shelly wares	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400	Archived
11	5	Subsoil	Pottery	2	4	PM	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
11	6	Subsoil	Pottery	1	3	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475	Archived
11	6	Subsoil	Pottery	3	16	PM	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
11	6	Subsoil	Pottery	3	11	SN	St Neots ware	Saxo-Norman	AD 850/900-1150	Archived
11	7	Subsoil	Industrial waste	1	328	Fe	Iron slag	Undated	Hearth slag	Archived
11	9	Subsoil	Pottery	1	2	LY4	Medieval shelly wares	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400	Archived
12	1	Topsoil	Building material	3	5	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
12	1	Topsoil	Glass	1	36	CBM	Green bottle glass	Modern	Broken bottle neck	Discarded
12	1	Topsoil	Pottery	1	6	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395	Archived
12	1	Topsoil	Pottery	1	6	PM	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
12	2	Topsoil	Building material	21	151	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
12	2	Topsoil	Industrial waste	5	16	Fe	Iron slag	Undated	Glassy vesicular slag	Archived
12	2	Topsoil	Pottery	11	32	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395	Archived
12	2	Topsoil	Pottery	8	26	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475	Archived
12	2	Topsoil	Pottery	5	13	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
12	2	Topsoil	Pottery	5	24	PM	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
12	2	Topsoil	Stone	1	10	Flint	Secondary flake/chunk	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic?	Translucent grey-brown material	Archived
12	3	Subsoil	Building material	1	4	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
12	3	Subsoil	Industrial waste	1	4	Fe	Iron slag	Undated	Glassy vesicular slag	Archived
12	3	Subsoil	Pottery	6	19	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395	Archived
12	3	Subsoil	Pottery	3	7	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475	Archived
12	3	Subsoil	Pottery	3	30	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550	Archived
12	3	Subsoil	Pottery	17	119	PM	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
12	4	Subsoil	Industrial waste	1	4	Fe	Iron slag	Undated	Glassy vesicular slag	Archived
12	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	2	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395	Archived
12	4	Subsoil	Pottery	5	19	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475	Archived
12	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	13	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550	Archived
12	4	Subsoil	Pottery	12	111	PM	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
12	5	Subsoil	Pottery	2	5	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1250-1395	Archived
12	5	Subsoil	Pottery	8	57	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475	Archived
12	5	Subsoil	Pottery	1	19	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1370-1550	Archived
12	5	Subsoil	Pottery	11	147	PM	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
12	6	Subsoil	Industrial waste	1	240	Fe	Iron slag	Undated	Hearth slag	Archived
12	6	Subsoil	Pottery	1	2	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475	Archived
12	6	Subsoil	Pottery	1	25	PM	Potters Marston ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
12	6	Subsoil	Stone	1	1	Flint	Tertiary bladelet	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic?	Hinge distal, microdenticulations/abrasion, Wolds material?	Archived
13	1	Imported topsoil	Building material	5	20	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
13	1	Imported topsoil	Glass	1	5	Glass	Green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
13	1	Imported topsoil	Pottery	1	5	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
13	2	Soil	Building material	8	92	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
13	2	Soil	Glass	1	5	Glass	Clear window glass	Modern		Discarded
13	2	Soil	Glass	1	4	Glass	Green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
13	2	Soil	Pottery	6	46	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
13	3	Original topsoil	Building material	13	206	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
13	3	Original topsoil	Building material	2	5	Fe	Wire nails	Modern		Discarded
13	3	Original topsoil	Glass	2	1	Glass	Clear bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
13	3	Original topsoil	Glass	4	17	Glass	Clear window glass	Modern		Discarded
13	3	Original topsoil	Glass	1	10	Glass	Green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
13	3	Original topsoil	Industrial waste	1	10	Fe	Iron slag	Undated	Glassy vesicular slag	Archived
13	3	Original topsoil	Pottery	3	3	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475	Archived
13	3	Original topsoil	Pottery	3	9	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
13	4	Original topsoil	Building material	14	60	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
13	4	Original topsoil	Glass	2	4	Glass	Clear window glass	Modern		Discarded
13	4	Original topsoil	Pottery	2	4	EA10	Modern earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800+	Archived
13	4	Original topsoil	Stone	1	1	Flint	Secondary elongated small flake	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic?	Both margins retouched/abraded but unclear function, translucent dark grey material, polished	Archived
14	1	Topsoil	Clay pipe	1	2	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Post-medieval +	2.4mm bore	Archived
14	1	Topsoil	Industrial waste	1	451	Fe	Iron slag	Undated		Archived
14	1	Topsoil	Stone	1	8	Flint	Gravel flake	Undated	Natural	Discarded
14	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	11	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
14	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	2	EA3	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-medieval	AD 1680-1780	Archived
14	3	Subsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
14	3	Subsoil	Stone	1	1	Flint	Retouched tertiary flake	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic?	Small utilised cutting piece? Slightly patinated, translucent grey material	Archived
15	1	Topsoil	Building material	2	178	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
15	2	Topsoil	Building material	1	3	Fe	Iron object	Undated	Probably a nail	Discarded
15	2	Topsoil	Building material	7	13	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
15	2	Topsoil	Clay pipe	1	1	Pipe	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Post-medieval	Junction of bowl & stem with spur, 2.4mm bore	Archived

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
						clay		+		
15	2	Topsoil	Glass	1	3	Glass	Green bottle glass	Modern		Discarded
15	2	Topsoil	Stone	1	21	Sandstone	Burnt sandstone	Undated		Discarded
15	2	Topsoil	Stone	1	12	Flint	Calcined and spalled flake	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic?	Opaque grey material	Archived
15	3	Subsoil	Building material	1	2	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Typically small fragments of handmade brick and tile, some probably made locally from late 18th century onwards, others modern	Discarded
15	3	Subsoil	Clay pipe	1	4	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Post-medieval +	2.4mm bore	Archived
15	4	Subsoil	Building material	1	2	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
15	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	1	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire AD 1200-1475	Archived
15	4	Subsoil	Stone	1	1	Flint	Secondary elongated flake	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic?	1 margin abraded/utilised? Pat translucent grey brown	Archived

Appendix Two: Pottery fabric notes*Paul Blinkhorn*

SN: St Neots Ware. AD 850/900-1150. Made at a number of as-yet unknown places in southern England between the late 9th and mid-12th century. The early pots are usually a purplish-black, black or grey colour, the later ones brown or reddish. The clay from which they were made contains finely crushed fossil shell, giving them a white speckled appearance. Most pots were small jars or bowls.

ST: Stamford Ware. AD 850/900-1150. Made at several different sites in Stamford in Lincolnshire. The earliest pots were small, simple jars with white, buff or grey fabric, or large jars with painted red stripes. By AD 1000, the potters were making vessels which were quite thin-walled and smooth, with a yellow or pale green glaze on the outside, the first glazed pots in England. These were usually jugs with handles and a spout, but other sorts of vessel, such as candle-sticks, bowls and water-bottles are also known. It appears to have been much sought after because it was of such good quality, and has been found all over Britain and Ireland.

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.

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

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.

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.

EA6: Black Glazed Earthenware. AD 1650-1750. Made from red earthenware, with a black glaze which was coloured by the addition of iron filings. In the 17th century refinements in firing and glazing, as well as the introduction of new forms lead Cistercian ware to evolve into

black glazed earthenware, sometimes known as Midlands Blackware. Production was at many of the same centres as Cistercian ware, particularly Ticknall. Mainly used for drinking pottery, such as multi-handled cups (tygs) and storage vessels.

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.

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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