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Archaeological Services

Bosworth Links Digs Shackerstone

The Settlement on the Robbers

SK 37336 06768

Mathew Morris

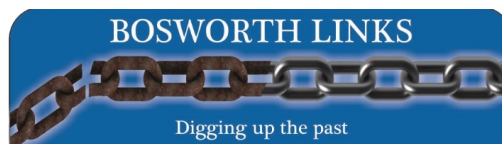
With Paul Blinkhorn



ULAS Report No: 2025-070 DRAFTv1

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Site Name: Community archaeological test pitting at Shackerstone, Leicestershire

Grid Ref: SK 37336 06768

Author: Mathew Morris MA ACIfA

Client: Market Bosworth Society / Bosworth Links

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OASIS RECORD

PROJECT DETAILS	Oasis No	universi1-536524		
	Project Name	Bosworth Links Digs Shackerstone		
	Start/end dates	28/09/2024 – 29/09/2024		
	Previous/Future Work	No further work		
	Project Type	Community test pitting		
	Site Status	None		
	Current Land Use	Private gardens, pasture & woodland		
	Monument Type/Period	Gravel surface / medieval		
	Significant Finds/Period	Pottery / Roman, High Medieval, Post-Medieval Flint / Bronze Age		
	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 Shackerstone, Leicestershire		
Study Area		19 1m sq. test pits		
Site Coordinates		SK 37336 06768 (centre)		
Height OD		93m aOD		
PROJECT CREATORS	Organisation	ULAS		
	Project Brief Originator	Bosworth Links		
	Project Design Originator	ULAS		
	Project Manager	Mathew Morris		
	Project Director/Supervisor	Mathew Morris		
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PROJECT ARCHIVE		Physical	Digital	Paper
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Summary

Bosworth Links Digs Shackerstone 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 Shackerstone 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, pasture, orchard and public green spaces at Shackerstone, Leicestershire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SK 37336 06768.

Nineteen 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. Three test pits identified archaeological features, including two areas of medieval pebbled surface and a possible medieval pit or ditch. Part of a modern brick wall footing and modern layers of burnt material and building rubble were found in three other test pits. Altogether, 6366 individual finds (65.629kg) were recovered, ranging in date from the prehistoric period to the present day.

Overall, the test pits produced promising results, telling a story of settlement development at Shackerstone from at least the 12th century to the present day and revealing hints of earlier prehistoric and Roman landscapes.

The castle site had clear evidence of habitation, including a gravelled surface, from the late 13th century onwards. Earlier activity was less clear but overall the evidence supported the site's interpretation as a small 12th century motte and bailey castle. A possible moated site to the south of the village was also identified as another focus of medieval activity from the 12th or 13th century onwards; with strong evidence of habitation at The Old House in the 15th century.

An absence of early post-medieval material made it difficult to identify when the village morphed into its present form but settlement across the village from the 18th century onwards appeared to match its present layout. To evidence for the post-medieval Shackerstone Hall was identified. However, post-medieval pottery from test pits in its vicinity was more likely to be associated with the hall than the later estate workers cottages which replaced it in the mid-19th century.

A small assemblage of Roman pottery appeared to be 'background noise' indicative of an agrarian landscape manured with domestic refuse, whilst a slight scatter of worked lithics also represented low-level 'background noise' of *ad hoc* prehistoric activity in the wider landscape.

The excavation formed part of the broader Bosworth Links Project. The physical and documentary archive is held by Leicestershire Museums Services (accession number X.A150.2024), the digital archive is with the Archaeological Data Service (under OASIS ID. universi1-536524).

Bosworth Links Digs Shackerstone: The Settlement on the Robbers

Community archaeological test pitting at Shackerstone, 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, orchards, pasture and woodland at Shackerstone, Leicestershire, centred on National Grid References (NGR) SK 37336 06768.

The work was carried out by volunteers under the supervision of University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on behalf of 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 2024a).

Context of the project

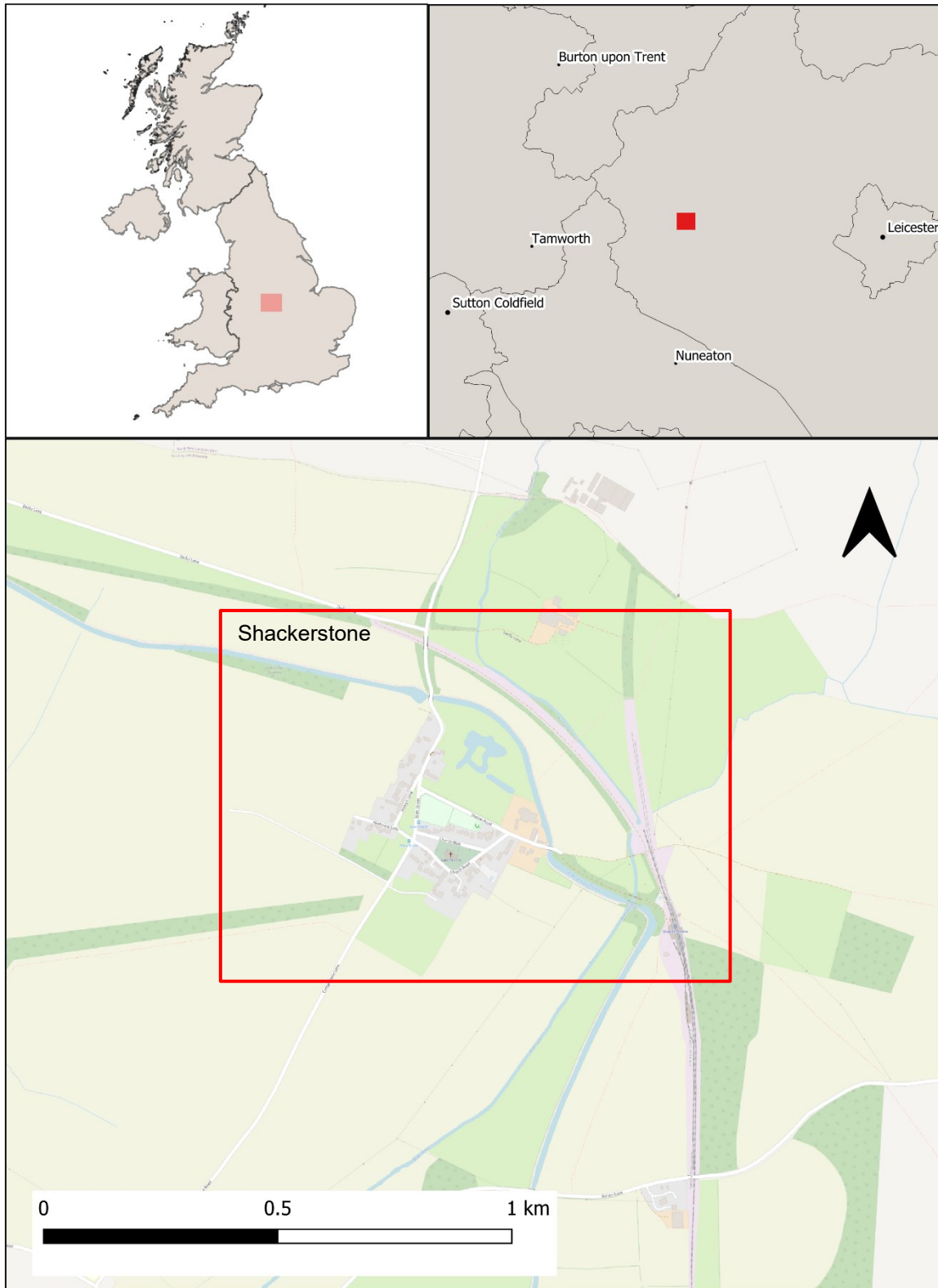
In 2022, the Market Bosworth Society successfully secured funds from the National Lottery Heritage Fund to deliver a continuation of the community heritage project Bosworth Links in settlements surrounding the town of Market Bosworth – provisionally identified as Shackerstone, Carlton (excavated in September 2022, Morris 2023), Coton (April 2023, Morris 2024b), Cadeby (September 2023, Morris 2024c), Shenton (April 2024, Morris 2025) and Congerstone (planned for September 2025). 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 Carenza Lewis has noted, this type of project is ‘about communities, in communities, for communities, with communities and by communities’ (2015, 395).

Participation was open to everyone who lives in the local and wider community of Shackerstone 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 were 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, maintaining written records and finds cataloguing.



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Figure 1: Location of study area.

Site Location, Geology and Topography

The study area was the village of Shackerstone, which lay approximately 5km north-west of Market Bosworth and 21km west of Leicester (Figure 1).

The project took place in nineteen locations in private gardens, public open spaces and pasture around the village (Figure 2). The village is situated in the valley of the River Sense, between 90-95m aOD. The river is *c.*200m to the east of the village, flowing from north to south. High ground rises to the east (*c.*130m), north (*c.*110m) and west (*c.*110m).

The British Geological Survey website indicated that the underlying geology around Shackerstone was likely comprised of superficial deposits of Mid Pleistocene glaciofluvial sand and gravel in the centre of the village and alluvium (clay, silt, sand and gravel) along the line of the River Sense to the east of the village. These overlay Mid Triassic mudstone of the Gunthorpe Member (BGS OpenScience).

The Soilscape website indicated that the soils across Shackerstone, where surviving, were slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage beneath and around the village with loamy and clayey floodplain soils with naturally high groundwater along the line of the River Sense to the east (Soilscape 8 and 20, <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscape/>).

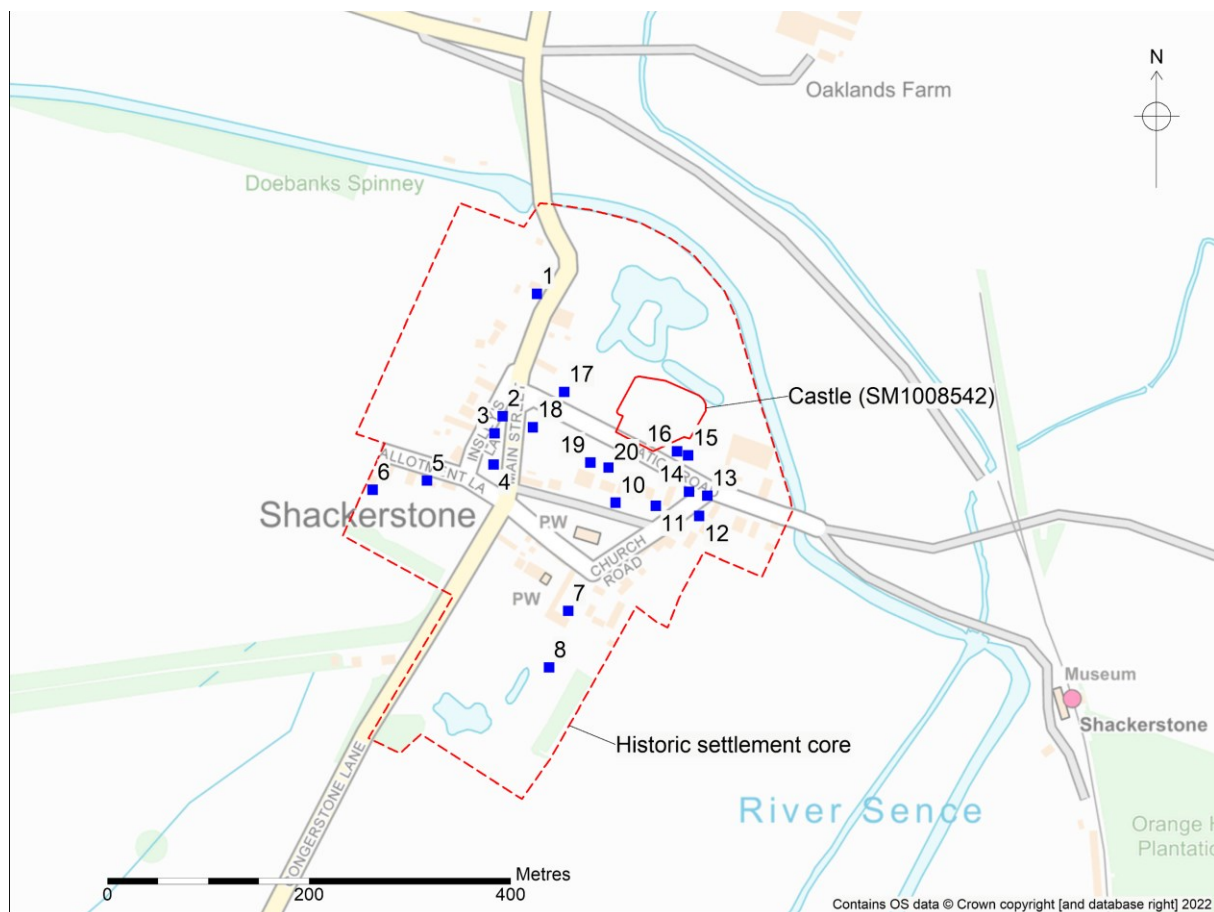


Figure 2: Test pit locations.

The red dashed line represents the extent of the historic settlement core as shown on the HER (MLE3227)

Historical and Archaeological Background

Historical Background

The earliest reference to a settlement at Shackerstone ('Sacrestone') is in the Domesday Book (AD 1086) where it was recorded that Robert Despenser held the village (Morris 1979):

"[Robert Despenser] holds 1½ carucates of land in Sacrestone. There is land [...]. There 5 villans have 1 plough. [...] There Robert seized 1½ carucates of land. Henry de Ferrers claims them against him. There are 10 acres of meadow. It was and is worth 5s."

The placename is believed to have been derived from the Old English 'tun' meaning farmstead or village prefixed with 'sceacre' meaning robber – the settlement where there are robbers (Bourn 2003).

By the mid-13th and 14th centuries, the manor was divided between two families, the Danvers and the Shepeys, who held the estate from the Hastings family, who in turn held it from the Marmions of Tamworth. In 1279, John de Shepey and Walter Danvers held two carucates of land and the advowson of the church in Shackerstone, along with two water mills. Ten tenants held 9½ virgates from John and Walter in the village, whilst a further seven free tenants held 11 virgates of land. A third water mill and a fish pond, held by a John Sarazin were also mentioned - the pond was first dug by Henry le Sarazin in 1247 and encroached on the Danvers land, it was ordered to be filled in but this appears not to have happened (Nichols 1811, 907-9).

The village had 41 families in residence in 1564. By 1630, the Hall family were lords of Shackerstone, having purchased the Shepey estate. In 1660, the Hall's estate included the capital messuage or manor house, a water corn-mill and fishponds, the rectory, the church and the parsonage. In 1788 the Halls still lived in the 'old family mansion, round which are the remnants of the old moats' (*ibid*, 909). In 1829 the family emigrated to Western Australia and the estate was sold to Lord Howe in 1843. The manor house burnt down in 1845 and was replaced by the Gopsall estate workers cottage on Church Walk. The Danvers family still owned the other manor in 1630 but by the late 18th century it had been sold to the owners of Gopsall Hall. Then a farm, it was later identified as Arnold's Farm, today The Old House.

Shackerstone's common fields were enclosed in 1769. In 1804 the Ashby Canal was constructed, circumnavigating the village to the east and north, and in 1873 it was joined by the joint London and North Western Railway and the Midland Railway line. This branched at the Shackerstone Junction just north of the station with lines running to Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Coalville. The railway shut in 1965 and today operates as the Battlefield Line heritage railway.

Archaeological Background

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

Prehistoric

There was no known prehistoric archaeology in the vicinity of the study area.

Roman

There was no known Roman archaeology in the vicinity of the study area.

Anglo-Saxon

There was no known Anglo-Saxon archaeology in the vicinity of the study area.

Medieval and Post-Medieval

There were few known medieval or post-medieval remains in the village. The medieval and post-medieval historic settlement core (MLE3152) has been deduced using historic maps. It surrounds an area bound by the canal to the north, properties along Main Street and Insley's Lane to the west, a possible moated platform (MLE3124) to the south-west of The Old House and Wharf Farm to the east. The area also includes St Peter's church (MLE13047) which was first mentioned in AD 1220. The present Grade II* listed building has a 15th century west tower with the rest rebuilt in 1845.

North of the village, between Station Road and the Canal is a large earthwork mound with a flat top (MLE3121, Figure 3), possibly a castle mound or a 'prospect mount' associated with landscaped garden earthworks and fishponds (MLE3122) for Shackerstone Hall (MLE3141). It is 40m in diameter at the base and has a flat area 20m across on top. A ditch up to 2m deep encircles it with the exception of a 12m causeway on the south-west side. The earthwork is a Scheduled Monument (1008542). In 1940, the ARP dug a trench into the mound and dug out a rectangular chamber in the centre. No finds were recorded but there was evidence for a central post *c.* 1ft 2in (0.35m) in diameter. Hoskins (1950) considered the site to be a 12th-century castle. More recently, Creighton has interpreted the site as a prospect mound (1997), but has since reinterpreted it as a probable castle (1998).

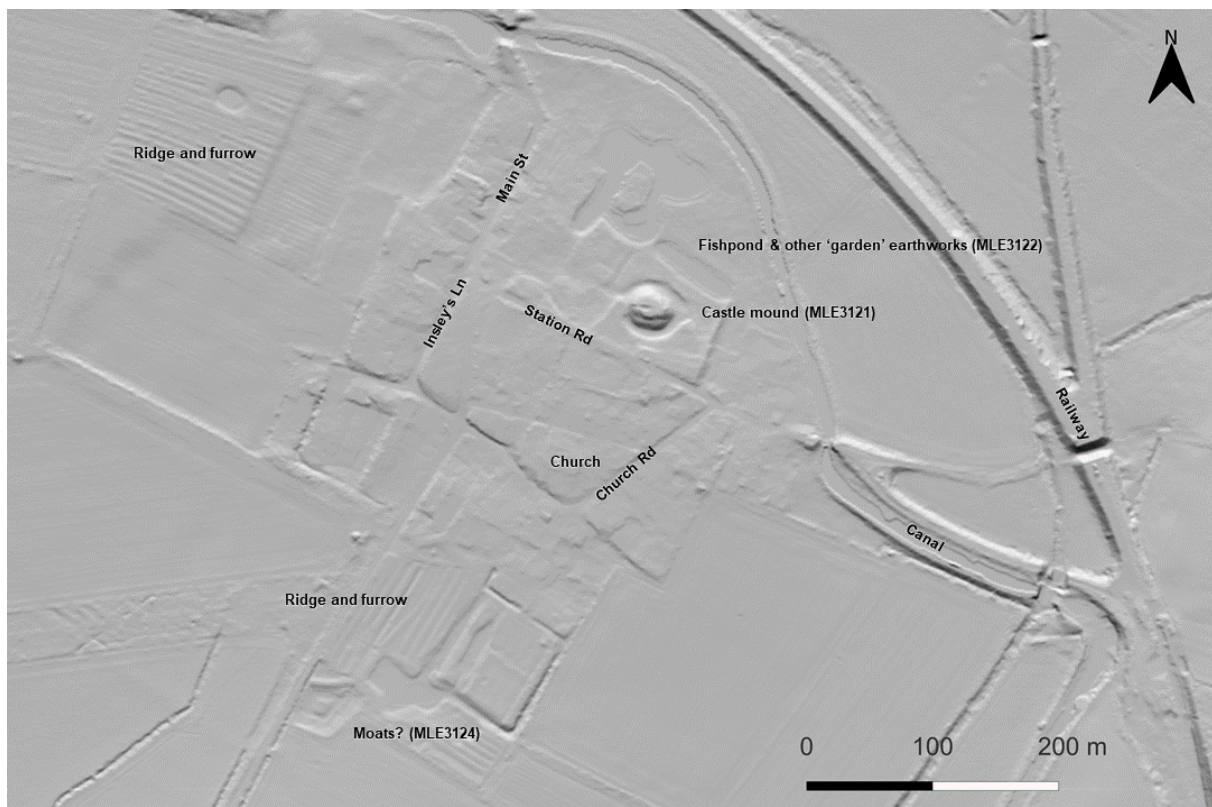


Figure 3: LiDAR data (1m DTM) showing surviving earthworks around Shackerstone.

Data: Environment Agency 2023

To the north of the church, and south of Station Road, is the documented site of Shackerstone Hall (MLE3141), a mansion house first mentioned in 1660 as the capital messuage of the Hall

family. Nichols provides a drawing of the hall and a sketch plan showing the ‘ruins of the hall’ between the Church and ‘mount’ (1811, plate CXLIII and Fig. 18).

South of the village and east of Congerstone Lane are a complex sequence of fishponds and a small moated site (MLE3124). The 1851 tithe map (Figure 4) names the area between two of the larger ponds ‘moat yard’ and calls the small moat ‘water and osier’. The ponds appear to relate to Arnold's Farm (MLE23983, today The Old House) and may be the site of Danver's Manor House.

Finally, on Insley's Lane, a large quantity of 12th-14th century medieval pottery and several large worked stones which could be a collapsed building were recorded during a watching brief (MLE9400, Warren 1999). The pottery included 26 sherds dating to the 12th/13th century, 76 to the 13th/14th century and 8 to the 15th century.



Figure 4: Detail from the Shackerstone tithe map, dated 1851

Scale unknown. Source: ROLLR Ti/280/1 (DE76)

Aims and Objectives

The aims and objectives of the archaeological work were set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Morris 2024a) 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 sought 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 identified 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 Shackerstone, specific research objectives included:

- Was there a prehistoric and/or Roman landscape beneath the village?
- What was the nature, date and extent of the historic settlement at Shackerstone?
- Did Shackerstone first develop as a linear settlement along Main Street, or was it polyfocal, based around two manors to the north and south of the church?
- Could we date activity in the field around the ‘castle’?
- What evidence was there for ‘Shackerstone Hall’?

Methodology

The excavation strategy employed during Bosworth Links Digs Shackerstone 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 2024a) with fieldwork taking place between 28/09/2024 and 29/09/2024. All work was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard for archaeological excavation* (2023a) and *Universal guidance for archaeological excavation* (2023b) and adhered to their *Code of Conduct* (2022a).

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* (2020a).

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. universi1-536524. Archiving the project adhered to CIFA's *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of Archaeological Archives* (2020b) and their *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives* (2022b). The archive will be deposited with Leicestershire Museums Service in due course under the accession code X.A150.2024. The archive contains the following:

- A copy of this report (2025-070)
- 19 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, 19 test pits were excavated across Shackerstone by volunteers of the Bosworth Links project (Table 1). On average, test pits were excavated to a depth of 0.6m. The deepest test pit was dug to 0.9m 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 found in 12 of the 19 test pits. This was generally described as clay, clayey sand, clayey sand and gravel or silty sandy and gravel. This was consistent with the known geology of the area.

Features were identified in 6 test pits. Three were archaeological, including areas of pebbled surface of medieval date at Test Pit 7 and 15, and a possible ditch or pit of medieval date at Test Pit 17. The other features were modern and included a brick wall footing at Test Pit 4, and layers of burnt material and building rubble at Test Pits 19 and 20.

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

- Prehistoric (< AD 43)
- Roman (AD 43-410)
- 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	33 Main Street	SK 37367 06975	28-29/09/24	0.9	N	N
2	Parish Green, Main Street	SK 37333 06854	28-29/09/24	0.5	Y	N
3	Parish Green, Main Street	SK 37325 06837	28-29/09/24	0.5	N	N
4	Parish Green, Main Street	SK 37324 06806	28-29/09/24	0.8	Y	Brick wall footing
5	Cartwheel Cottage, Allotment Lane	SK 37258 06790	28/09/24	0.4	Y	N
6	Elmside House, Allotment Lane	SK 37204 06781	28-29/09/24	0.6	Y	N
7	The Old House (garden), Congerstone Lane	SK 37398 06661	28-29/09/24	0.6	Y	Pebble surface
8	The Old House (field), Congerstone Lane	SK 37379 06605	28-29/09/24	0.5	Y	N
9	Not excavated	-	-	-	-	-
10	61-62 Church Walk	SK 37445 06768	28-29/09/24	0.6	Y	N
11	65 Church Walk	SK 37485 06765	28-29/09/24	0.5	Y	N
12	4 Church Road	SK 37528 06755	28-29/09/24	0.5	Y	N
13	6 Church Road	SK 37536 06775	28-29/09/24	0.7	N	N
14	Bay Tree Cottage, 68 Church Road	SK 37518 06779	28-29/09/24	0.6	Y	N
15	'Castle' field, Station Road	SK 37517 06815	28-29/09/24	0.9	N	Pebble surface
16	'Castle' field, Station Road	SK 37506 06819	28-29/09/24	0.9	N	N
17	'Castle' field, Station Road	SK 37394 06878	28-29/09/24	0.5	N	Possible pit or ditch
18	Field on corner of Main Street and Station Road	SK 37363 06843	29/09/24	0.5	N	N
19	Parish Playing Field, Station Road	SK 37420 06808	28-29/09/24	0.8	Y	Layer of burnt material
20	Parish Playing Field, Station Road	SK 37438 06803	28-29/09/24	0.5	Y	Layer of rubble and burnt material

Test Pit 1: 33 Main Street (SK 37367 06975)

Test Pit 1 (Figure 5) was dug in an area of front lawn on the west side of Main Street. The property and surrounding buildings were brick-built and appeared to be of late 18th or early 19th century date. The 1851 tithe map lists the property (Figure 4, no. 32) as ‘houses and gardens’ owned by The Earl Howe and leased to Thomas Mead and others.



Figure 5: Excavation of Test Pit 1, looking east.



Figure 6: Test Pit 1, post-excavation, looking north.

During the excavation, 0.5m of turf and grey brown sandy silt topsoil (Layers 1-5) was removed. Beneath was 0.2m of grey orange clayey sand, gravel and building material (mostly plaster, Layers 6-7) and 0.2m of grey orange clayey sand and gravel subsoil (Layers 8-9). The natural substratum was not reached; no archaeological features were recorded (Figure 6).

Altogether, 1014 individual artefacts (10.240kg) were recovered from the test pit (Table 2). Small assemblages of High Medieval pottery (13th-14th century) and Late Medieval pottery (late 14th – mid-16th century) were present, together with a large assemblage of post-medieval and modern pottery (late 17th century – present). Other finds included modern building material, typically fragments of handmade brick and tile made locally from the 18th century onwards, but also including modern factory-made bricks, wall tiles, roof tiles, roof slates, cement, mortar and wall plaster. A small assemblage of clay tobacco pipe, bottle glass and garden waste was all of modern date. Undated finds included part of a whetstone, animal bones, scallop and oyster shells, and iron slag

The small assemblage of pottery from the test pit suggests that the site was peripheral to occupation in the medieval period, with some activity nearby from the late 13th century onwards. However, the quantity was insufficient to suggest medieval habitation in the immediate vicinity of the test pit and the material was most likely incorporated into the soil as domestic refuse, introduced to an area of cultivation as manure. The majority of the finds suggested that activity at the property did not begin until the late 17th or 18th century. This was consistent with the known history of the property.

Many thanks to Matthew for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over two days on September 28-29, 2024 by Henry and Sarah Chase, and Alison, Edward, Harriet and Martin Taylor.

Table 2: The finds from Test Pit 1

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
1	Bone & shell	1	Misc. animal bone	Unknown	
1	Building Material	1	Blue ceramic building material	Modern	Yellow core
1	Building Material	2	Fe nail & screw	Modern	
1	Building Material	8	Mortar	Modern	
1	Building Material	30	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc brick with black glaze
1	Garden Waste	2	Fe object	Unknown	
1	Garden Waste	1	White plastic	Modern	
1	Glass	1	Curved brown glass	Modern	
1	Industrial Waste	1	Vesicular slag	Unknown	
1	Pottery	1	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1375-1550
1	Pottery	12	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
2	Bone & shell	1	Scallop shell	Unknown	
2	Building Material	1	Brown salt-glazed ceramic building material	Modern	Pipe fragment, 16mm thick
2	Building Material	9	Cement	Modern	
2	Building Material	59	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Tile, 13-17mm thick, inc black glaze
2	Building Material	3	Yellow ceramic building material	Modern	Tiles, 13-15mm thick
2	Garden Waste	2	Food wrapper	Modern	wrapper notes 19p
2	Garden Waste	1	Metal washer	Modern	
2	Glass	4	Curved blue glass	Modern	

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
2	Glass	2	Curved brown glass	Modern	
2	Glass	1	Flat clear glass	Modern	
2	Pottery	2	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
2	Pottery	43	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
3	Building Material	7	Bathroom Tiles	Modern	White glaze
3	Building Material	6	Cement	Modern	
3	Building Material	23	Mortar	Modern	
3	Building Material	78	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Tiles, 8-15mm thick, one stamped "...OUGHT", some with black glaze
3	Building Material	2	Roof slate	Modern	Welsh slate
3	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	2.4mm bore
3	Garden Waste	5	Fe objects	Unknown	Corroded sheet metal
3	Glass	1	Curved clear glass	Modern	
3	Glass	1	Curved green glass	Modern	
3	Glass	1	Curved pale blue glass	Modern	
3	Glass	3	Flat clear glass	Modern	
3	Pottery	3	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
3	Pottery	42	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
3	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1780
4	Bone & shell	4	Misc. animal bone	Unknown	
4	Building Material	3	Blue ceramic building material	Modern	Brick & tile
4	Building Material	2	Fe nails	Modern	
4	Building Material	4	Plaster	Modern	Render with white paint
4	Building Material	76	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
4	Garden Waste	1	Aluminium bottle cap	Modern	
4	Garden Waste	1	Cu alloy object	Modern	Flat sheet, fragment
4	Glass	4	Curved green glass	Modern	Inc base of bottle embossed 'no. 6168'
4	Glass	2	Flat clear glass	Modern	
4	Pottery	1	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1375-1550
4	Pottery	24	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
4	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1780
5	Bone & shell	3	Misc. animal bone	Unknown	
5	Bone & shell	1	Oyster shell	Unknown	
5	Building Material	3	Cement	Modern	
5	Building Material	3	Fe object	Unknown	Possibly forged nail
5	Building Material	94	Red ceramic building material	modern	Inc tile, 13mm thick
5	Building Material	2	Roof slate	Modern	Welsh slate, 1 with hole
5	Clay Tobacco Pipe	3	Clay tobacco pipe stems	Modern	1.6mm bore
5	Glass	4	Curved blue glass	Modern	
5	Glass	1	Curved green glass	Modern	

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
5	Pottery	13	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
5	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395
5	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475
5	Pottery	1	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1375-1550
5	Pottery	33	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
5	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1780
5	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1750
6	Bone & shell	3	Misc. animal bone	Unknown	
6	Building Material	3	Blue ceramic building material	Modern	Tile, 11m thick
6	Building Material	1	Blue ceramic building material	Modern	Brick
6	Building Material	213	Plaster	Modern	Wall plaster w/lime wash
6	Building Material	85	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc nib tile
6	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	1.6mm bore
6	Glass	1	Curved clear glass	Modern	
6	Glass	1	Curved green glass	Modern	
6	Glass	1	Flat clear glass	Modern	
6	Pottery	10	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
6	Pottery	1	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1375-1550
6	Pottery	17	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
8	Bone & shell	2	Misc. animal bone	Unknown	
8	Clay Tobacco Pipe	6	Clay tobacco pipe stems	Modern	1.6mm bore
8	Pottery	6	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
9	Bone & shell	1	Misc. animal bone	Unknown	Vertebrae
9	Building Material	1	Fe nail	Unknown	Forged
9	Building Material	2	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
9	Clay Tobacco Pipe	4	Clay tobacco pipe stems	Modern	1.6mm bore
9	Household	1	Possible whetstone	Unknown	Fine grey sandstone, oval section & broken at both ends, smooth outer surface, 28mm by 25mm and 45mm long
9	Pottery	4	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present

Test Pit 2: Parish Green, Main Street (SK 37333 06854)

Test Pit 2 (Figure 7) was dug in an area of public green space, at the north end of the Parish Green, between Main Street to the east and Insley's Lane to the west. The 1851 tithe map lists the site (Figure 4, no. 26) as a croft (pasture) owned by The Earl Howe and leased to Thomas Richards, whilst aerial photographs from the late 20th century show the area under cultivation with several large sheds in the area.



Figure 7: Excavation of Test Pit 2, looking east.



Figure 8: Test Pit 2, post-excavation, looking north.

During the excavation, 0.2m of turf and brown grey sandy silt topsoil (Layers 1-2) was removed. Beneath was 0.3m of orange grey sandy silt subsoil (Layers 3-5). The natural substratum, grey orange silty sand and gravel, was reached 0.5m below ground level; no archaeological features were recorded (Figure 8).

Altogether, 85 individual artefacts (438g) were recovered from the test pit (Table 3). There was a good assemblage of High Medieval pottery (12th-14th century) and small assemblages of post-medieval and modern pottery (late 17th century to present). Other finds included modern building material, typically fragments of handmade brick and tile made locally from the 18th century onwards, and Welsh roof slate. A small assemblage of clay tobacco pipe, bottle glass and garden waste was all of modern date. Undated finds included a small quantity of iron slag. The oldest finds from the test pit were two sherds of Roman pottery (2nd-4th century).

The assemblage of medieval pottery from the test pit was noteworthy and suggests activity nearby from the 13th century onwards, with activity perhaps dating back to the 12th century. Taken together with information from Test Pits 3 and 4 to the south, this is a strong indication of habitation along the east frontage of Insley's Lane in the medieval period. The absence of distinct Late Medieval wares might suggest that this habitation had ceased by the 15th century. The small assemblage of post-medieval and modern finds was indicative of a site which was probably open ground from the late 17th century onwards, with small quantities of domestic refuse being imported from elsewhere, most likely as manure into an area of cultivation. This was consistent with the known history of the site.

The Roman pottery sherds were small and abraded. This suggested that they were circulating in the soil for a prolonged period of time, and were likely incorporated in to the soil through the introduction of domestic refuse as manure, indicating that the area was under cultivation during the Roman period.

Many thanks to the Parish Council for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over two days on September 28-29, 2024 by Richard Liddington, Jonah Tallis, Paul Kettell and Paul Dimbleby.

Table 3: The finds from Test Pit 2

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
1	Building Material	1	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
1	Garden Waste	4	Plastic tree guard	Modern	Fragment
1	Industrial Waste	1	Vesicular slag	Unknown	
1	Pottery	1	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
2	Building Material	1	Fe bolt	Unknown	
2	Building Material	17	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Vitrified brick
2	Clay Tobacco Pipe	2	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	1.6mm & 2.4mm bores
2	Garden Waste	3	Plastic tree guard	Modern	Fragment
2	Glass	2	Curved green glass	Modern	
2	Glass	2	Flat clear glass	Modern	
2	Industrial Waste	1	Vesicular slag	Unknown	
2	Pottery	1	All Romano-British pottery	Roman	AD 43-410
2	Pottery	2	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
3	Building Material	23	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
3	Building Material	1	Roof slate	Modern	Welsh slate

3	Garden Waste	1	Fe object	Unknown	
3	Pottery	2	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395
3	Pottery	2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475
3	Pottery	6	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
4	Building Material	2	Roof slate	Modern	Welsh slate
4	Glass	1	Flat clear glass	Modern	
4	Pottery	1	All Romano-British pottery	Roman	AD 43-410
4	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395
4	Pottery	5	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475
4	Pottery	2	Potters Marston Ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+

Test Pit 3: Parish Green, Main Street (SK 37325 06837)

Test Pit 3 (Figure 9) was dug in an area of public green space, on the west side of the Parish Green, between Main Street to the east and Insley's Lane to the west. The 1851 tithe map lists the site (Figure 4, no. 26) as a croft (pasture) owned by The Earl Howe and leased to Thomas Richards, whilst aerial photographs from the late 20th century show the area under cultivation with several large sheds in the area.



Figure 9: Excavation of Test Pit 3, looking east.



Figure 10: Test Pit 3, post-excitation, looking north.

During the excavation, 0.2m of turf and brown grey sandy silt topsoil (Layers 1-2) was removed. Beneath was 0.3m of orange grey sandy silt subsoil (Layers 3-5). The natural substratum was not reached; no archaeological features were recorded (Figure 10).

Altogether, 210 individual artefacts (1.008kg) were recovered from the test pit (Table 4). There was a large assemblage of High Medieval pottery (12th-14th century) and small but important assemblages of Saxo-Norman pottery (9th-12th century) and Late Medieval pottery (late 14th-mid-16th century). Small assemblages of post-medieval and modern pottery (late 17th century – present) were also present. Other finds included modern building material, typically fragments of handmade brick and tile made locally from the 18th century onwards, and Welsh roof slate. A small assemblage of clay tobacco pipe, bottle glass and garden waste was all of modern date.

Undated finds included a large assemblage of iron slag. This material was recovered from layers 3-4 in the test pit along with a large assemblage of medieval pottery. However, small quantities of post-medieval and modern material were also present indicating that the layers were disturbed. A smithy is also shown on 19th century maps immediately west of the site, on the west side of Insley's Lane. This was part of the workshop of the Insley family, late 18th to early 20th-century coachbuilders whose yard included a wheelwright's shop, paint shop, sawing shed with pit, shoeing shed, forge, sawing shed, and an office and a store. Given this history, the iron slag was most likely a dump of smithing waste from the coachbuilder's workshop.

The assemblage of medieval pottery from the test pit was noteworthy and indicates activity nearby from at least the 13th century onwards, with activity perhaps dating back to the 12th century or earlier; whilst the presence of a single sherd of Saxo-Norman pottery might indicate activity nearby in the 10th or 11th centuries. The small assemblage of Late Medieval pottery suggests some activity nearby from the late 14th century onwards. However, the quantity was insufficient to suggest late medieval habitation in the immediate vicinity of the test pit and it is possible that significant activity in the area had ceased by the 15th century. Combined with information from Test Pit 2 to the north and Test Pit 4 to the south, this assemblage is a strong indication of habitation along the east frontage of Insley's Lane in the medieval period.

The large assemblage of post-medieval and modern finds was indicative of a site which was being used for domestic refuse disposal from the late 17th century onwards. This may have been associated with a house and garden to the south-east, on the north frontage of Allotment Lane, which is shown on the 1851 tithe map, or more recent use of the land before it became the parish green.

Many thanks to the Parish Council for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over two days on September 28-29, 2024 by David, Finn, Jack and Jennifer Jenkins, Stephen Bell, Stephen Hughes and Paul Ready.

Table 4: The finds from Test Pit 3

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
1	Building Material	18	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
1	Pottery	1	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
1	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475
1	Pottery	1	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
2	Building Material	33	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
2	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	2.4mm bore
2	Garden Waste	5	Fe objects	Unknown	

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
2	Garden Waste	1	Walnut shell	Unknown	
2	Garden Waste	1	Wire	Modern	bent wire 170mm
2	Glass	1	Flat clear glass	Modern	
2	Pottery	2	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
2	Pottery	4	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475
2	Pottery	11	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
2	Pottery	1	Stamford ware	Saxo-Norman	AD 850/900-1150
3	Building Material	25	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
3	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	1.6mm bore
3	Garden Waste	1	Wire	Modern	bent wire 130mm
3	Glass	2	Flat clear glass	Modern	
3	Industrial Waste	2	Hearth slag	Unknown	
3	Industrial Waste	3	Hearth slag	Unknown	
3	Pottery	9	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
3	Pottery	4	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395
3	Pottery	3	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475
3	Pottery	1	Medieval sandy ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400
3	Pottery	2	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1375-1550
3	Pottery	6	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
4	Building Material	4	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
4	Building Material	2	Roof slate	Modern	Welsh slate
4	Glass	1	Flat clear glass	Modern	
4	Industrial Waste	30	Hearth slag	Unknown	
4	Industrial Waste	1	Vesicular slag	Unknown	
4	Pottery	2	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395
4	Pottery	18	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475
4	Pottery	1	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
4	Pottery	2	Potters Marston Ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
5	Building Material	3	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
5	Pottery	3	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395
5	Pottery	2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475
5	Pottery	1	Medieval Shelly Wares	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400

Test Pit 4: Parish Green, Main Street (SK 37324 06806)

Test Pit 4 (Figure 11) was dug in an area of public green space, on the south side of the Parish Green, between Main Street to the east, Insley's Lane to the west and Allotment Lane to the south. The 1851 tithe map lists the site (Figure 4, no. 25) as a 'house and garden' owned by The Earl Howe and leased to Thomas Richards, whilst aerial photographs from the late 20th century show the area under cultivation with several large sheds in the area.



Figure 11: Excavation of Test Pit 4, looking south



Figure 12: Test Pit 4, post-excavation, looking south

During the excavation, 0.4m of turf and brown grey sandy silt topsoil (Layers 1-4) was removed. Beneath was 0.4m of orange grey sandy silt subsoil (Layers 5-8). The natural substratum, grey orange silty sand and gravel, was reached 0.8m below ground level. Along the west side of the trench, orientated north to south, was a 0.3m wide linear structure constructed from unbonded brick rubble. This was dug into the subsoil and sealed beneath the topsoil and was most likely either the footing for a boundary wall or superficial structure, perhaps an outbuilding, or a crude drain (Figure 12). The bricks were predominately red and unfroged, measuring 240mm x 110mm x 65mm; some showed evidence of mortar bonding.

Altogether, 388 individual artefacts (6.050kg) were recovered from the test pit (Table 5). A single sherd of Saxo-Norman pottery (9th-12th century) and a small assemblage of High Medieval pottery (12th-14th century) were present, together with a large assemblage of post-medieval and modern pottery (late 17th century – present). Other finds included a large assemblage of modern building material, typically fragments of handmade brick and tile made locally from the 18th century onwards, but also including modern factory-made bricks, roof slates, cement and mortar. A small assemblage of clay tobacco pipe, bottle glass and garden waste was all of modern date. Undated finds included a small assemblage of animal bone and iron slag.

The small assemblage of medieval pottery from the test pit suggests that the site was peripheral to occupation in the medieval period, with some activity nearby from the 12th century or earlier; with the presence of a single sherd of Saxo-Norman pottery possibly indicating activity nearby in the 10th or 11th centuries. The absence of distinct Late Medieval wares suggests that this habitation had ceased by the 15th century. The quantity was insufficient to suggest medieval habitation in the immediate vicinity of the test pit and the material was most likely incorporated into the soil as domestic refuse, introduced to an area of cultivation as manure. However, taken together with information from Test Pits 2 and 3 to the north, this material is a strong indication of habitation to the east of Insley's Lane in the medieval period.

The large assemblage of post-medieval and modern finds was indicative of a site which was being used for domestic refuse disposal from the late 17th century onwards. This was consistent with its known history and was probably associated with the house and garden shown on the 1851 tithe map, or more recent use of the site. The brick wall footing identified on the west side of the test pit broadly corresponds with the property boundary for the house and garden which occupied the site in the 19th century.

Many thanks to the Parish Council for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over two days on September 28-29, 2024 by Emma Harris, David Liew, Evelyn Grimes, Nick Grant and Ruby Shealy.

Table 5: The finds from Test Pit 4

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
1	Building Material	1	Cement	Modern	
1	Building Material	22	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
1	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe bowl	Modern	Fragment
1	Garden Waste	4	Plastic	Modern	White
1	Glass	2	Curved blue glass	Modern	
1	Glass	2	Curved clear glass	Modern	Inc curved with dotted pattern
1	Industrial Waste	1	Hearth slag	Unknown	
1	Pottery	1	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
1	Pottery	1	Potters Marston Ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
2	Bone & shell	4	Misc. animal bone	Unknown	
2	Building Material	2	Fe object	Modern	Probably wire nail
2	Building Material	33	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Brick
2	Building Material	1	Roof slate	Modern	Welsh slate
2	Clay Tobacco Pipe	2	Clay tobacco pipe stems	Modern	1.6mm bore
2	Garden Waste	1	Plastic	Modern	White plastic with green decoration, fragment
2	Garden Waste	2	Plastic	Modern	Clear fragment
2	Garden Waste	1	Plastic	Modern	Black plastic wire tag
2	Glass	1	Curved pink/red glass	Modern	
2	Glass	3	Flat clear glass	Modern	1-3mm thick
2	Industrial Waste	2	Hearth slag	Unknown	
2	Pottery	1	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
2	Pottery	3	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
2	Pottery	1	Potters Marston Ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
3	Building Material	1	Blue ceramic building material	Modern	Tile, 12mm thick
3	Building Material	2	Cement	Modern	
3	Building Material	1	Fe object	Modern	Probably wire nail
3	Building Material	46	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
3	Building Material	4	Roof slate	Modern	Welsh slate
3	Garden Waste	2	Aluminium foil	Modern	
3	Glass	1	Curved clear glass	Modern	
3	Glass	1	Curved green glass	Modern	
3	Pottery	1	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
3	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475
3	Pottery	8	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
4	Building Material	1	Cement	Modern	
4	Building Material	16	Cement	Modern	
4	Building Material	1	Fe object	Modern	Probably wire nail
4	Building Material	1	Mortar	Modern	
4	Building Material	75	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc curved pipe, 25mm thick; nib tile, 13mm thick
4	Building Material	6	Roof slate	Modern	Welsh slate
4	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	1.6mm bore
4	Glass	2	Curved clear glass	Modern	
4	Pottery	5	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
4	Pottery	8	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
4	Pottery	2	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1780
5	Bone & shell	3	Misc. animal bone	Unknown	1 x animal tooth, 2 x bone fragments
5	Building Material	1	Fe object	Modern	Probably wire nail
5	Building Material	6	Mortar	Modern	

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
5	Building Material	53	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
5	Building Material	8	Roof slate	Modern	Welsh slate
5	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	1.6mm bore
5	Glass	1	Flat clear glass	Modern	
5	Glass	1	Flat green glass	Modern	
5	Pottery	3	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
5	Pottery	5	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395
5	Pottery	20	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
5	Pottery	1	St Neots ware	Saxo-Norman	AD 850/900-1150
6	Building Material	1	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
6	Clay Tobacco Pipe	2	Clay tobacco pipe stems	Modern	1.6mm bore, 3mm bore
7	Building Material	2	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
8	Building Material	2	Red ceramic building material	Modern	

Test Pit 5: Cartwheel Cottage, Allotment Lane (SK 37258 06790)

Test Pit 6 (Figure 13) was dug in an area of back lawn on the south side of Allotment Lane. The property was brick-built and appeared to be of late 18th or early 19th century date. The 1851 tithe map lists the site (Figure 4, no. 18) as a 'house and garden' owned by The Earl Howe and leased to Richard Clarke.



Figure 13: Excavation of Test Pit 5, looking north



Figure 14: Test Pit 5, post-excavation, looking north

During the excavation, 0.2m of turf and brown grey sandy silt topsoil (Layers 1-2) was removed. Beneath was 0.2m of pink grey silty sand subsoil (Layers 3-4). The natural substratum, grey pink clayey sand (Layer 5), was reached 0.4m below ground level; no archaeological features were recorded (Figure 14).

Altogether, 133 individual finds (568g) were recovered from the test pit (Table 6). A single sherd of Saxo-Norman pottery (9th-12th century) and a small assemblage of High Medieval pottery (12th-14th century) were present, together with a single sherd of Late Medieval pottery (late 14th – mid-16th century) and a large assemblage of post-medieval and modern pottery (late 17th century – present). Other finds included modern building material, typically fragments of handmade brick and tile made locally from the 18th century onwards, but also including roof slates, cement and mortar. A small assemblage of clay tobacco pipe, bottle glass and garden waste was all of modern date. Undated finds included a small assemblage on animal bone.

The small assemblage of pottery from the test pit suggests that the site was peripheral to occupation in the medieval period, with some activity nearby from the 12th century or earlier. However, the quantity was insufficient to suggest medieval habitation in the immediate vicinity of the test pit and the material was most likely incorporated into the soil as domestic refuse, introduced to an area of cultivation as manure. Modern landscaping in the garden had levelled and terraced it so that it was higher than the adjacent farmland and this may have affected the distribution of the artefacts. The majority of the finds suggested that activity at the property did not begin until the late 17th or 18th century. This was consistent with the known history of the site, which appears to have been built in the late 18th century or early 19th century.

Many thanks to Mike Johnson for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over one day on September 28, 2024 by Christine and Grahame Coombs, Judith Day and Paul Ready.

Table 6: The finds from Test Pit 5

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
1	Building Material	3	Mortar	Modern	
1	Building Material	9	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc tile, 11mm thick, yellow core
1	Garden Waste	1	Plastic	Modern	Fragment
1	Garden Waste	1	Toy dining chair	Modern	Purple plastic, 15mm high by 10mm
1	Pottery	1	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
1	Pottery	2	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
2	Bone & shell	3	Misc. animal bone	Unknown	
2	Building Material	2	Fe nails	Modern	
2	Building Material	42	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
2	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe bowl	Modern	Base with spur
2	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	2.4mm bore
2	Garden Waste	1	Plastic	Modern	Fragment
2	Garden Waste	1	Plastic	Modern	Fragment
2	Glass	2	Curved brown glass	Modern	
2	Glass	1	Flat clear glass	Modern	Frosted on one side, privacy glass?
2	Pottery	16	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
2	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395
2	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
2	Pottery	1	Midland Yellow Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1500-1725
2	Pottery	34	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
2	Pottery	1	St Neots ware	Saxo-Norman	AD 850/900-1150
2	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1750
2	Pottery	1	Tin-glazed Earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1700-1800
4	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395
4	Pottery	3	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475
4	Pottery	1	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1375-1550
5	Building Material	1	Roof slate	Modern	Welsh slate

Test Pit 6: Elmside House, Allotment Lane (SK 37204 06781)

Test Pit 6 (Figure 15) was dug in an area of back lawn on the south side of Allotment. The property and surrounding buildings were brick-built and appeared to be of late 18th or early 19th century date. The 1851 tithe map lists the property (Figure 4, no. 20) as a 'house and garden' owned by The Earl Howe and leased to William Radford.



Figure 15: Excavation of Test Pit 6, looking north



Figure 16: Test Pit 6, post-excitation, looking north

During the excavation, 0.4m of turf and dark brown grey clayey silt topsoil (Layers 1-4) was removed. Beneath was 0.2m of yellow grey silty clay subsoil (Layers 5-6). The natural substratum, grey yellow clay, was reached 0.6m below ground level; no archaeological features were recorded

Altogether, 608 individual finds (3.908kg) were recovered from the test pit (Table 7). A small assemblage of High Medieval pottery (12th-14th century) and Late Medieval pottery (late 14th – mid-16th century) was present, together with a large assemblage of post-medieval and modern pottery (late 17th century to present). Other finds included a large assemblage of modern building material, typically fragments of handmade brick and tile made locally from the 18th century onwards, but also including roof slates, cement and mortar. A small assemblage of clay tobacco pipe, bottle glass and garden waste was all of modern date, including a copper alloy upholstery nail and a copper alloy 4-hole button. Undated finds included a small assemblage of animal bone and iron slag.

The small assemblage of pottery from the test pit suggests that the site was peripheral to occupation in the medieval period, with some activity nearby from the 12th century onwards. However, the quantity was insufficient to suggest medieval habitation in the immediate vicinity of the test pit and the material was most likely incorporated into the soil as domestic refuse, introduced to an area of cultivation as manure. The majority of the finds suggested that activity at the property did not begin until the late 17th or 18th century. This was consistent with the known history of the property.

Many thanks to Fiona Sykes for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over one day on September 28-29, 2024 by Vicki Barton, David Mottram, Richard Yates and Ray Smith-Hargreaves.

Table 7: The finds from Test Pit 6

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
1	Building Material	41	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
1	Clay Tobacco Pipe	2	Clay tobacco pipe stems	Modern	x1 = 3mm bore & x 1 = 2.4mm
1	Garden Waste	1	Bottle cork	Modern	
1	Garden Waste	1	Galvanised iron strap	Modern	Folded, 14mm wide with drilled holes 5mm diameter
1	Garden Waste	1	Plant pot fragment	Modern	
1	Garden Waste	1	Plastic	Modern	From shoe?
1	Glass	2	Curved clear glass	Modern	
1	Glass	1	Curved pale blue glass	Modern	
1	Glass	2	Flat clear glass	Modern	
1	Pottery	12	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
1	Pottery	2	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1780
2	Bone & shell	1	Misc. animal bone	Unknown	
2	Building Material	4	Fe object	Modern	Probably nail
2	Building Material	1	Mortar	Modern	
2	Building Material	62	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Brick
2	Building Material	1	Roof slate	Modern	Welsh slate
2	Clay Tobacco Pipe	2	Clay tobacco pipe stems	Modern	2.4mm bore
2	Garden Waste	1	Plant pot fragment	Modern	

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
2	Glass	1	Curved brown glass	Modern	
2	Glass	1	Curved clear glass	Modern	
2	Glass	1	Curved pale blue glass	Modern	
2	Glass	8	Flat clear glass	Modern	
2	Glass	2	Flat pale blue glass	Modern	
2	Household	1	Upholstery nail	Modern	
2	Industrial Waste	1	Hearth slag	Unknown	
2	Pottery	10	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
2	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475
2	Pottery	1	Medieval sandy ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400
2	Pottery	41	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
3	Bone & shell	3	Misc. animal bone	Unknown	
3	Building Material	12	Cement	Modern	
3	Building Material	3	Fe objects	Modern	Inc bolt, lawn staple & nail
3	Building Material	9	Mortar	Modern	
3	Building Material	109	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc tile, 13mm thick
3	Clay Tobacco Pipe	4	Clay tobacco pipe stems	Modern	x2 = 1.6mm bore, x2 = 2.4mm bore
3	Garden Waste	2	Aluminium foil	Modern	
3	Garden Waste	1	Garden string	Modern	
3	Garden Waste	2	Plastic	Modern	Melted
3	Glass	1	Curved brown glass	Modern	
3	Glass	3	Curved clear glass	Modern	
3	Glass	1	Curved white glass	Modern	Translucent
3	Glass	8	Flat clear glass	Modern	
3	Industrial Waste	1	Vesicular slag	Unknown	
3	Personal Adornment	1	Button	Modern	4-hole button, 18mm diam.
3	Pottery	6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
3	Pottery	1	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1375-1550
3	Pottery	41	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
3	Pottery	6	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1780
4	Bone & shell	1	Misc. animal bone	Unknown	
4	Building Material	15	Mortar	Modern	Grey
4	Building Material	26	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
4	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe bowl	Post-Medieval	Broken bowl, broken heel, 2.4mm bore, prob 18th century
4	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	1.6mm bore
4	Glass	1	Curved green glass	Modern	
4	Glass	1	Flat clear glass	Modern	
4	Pottery	4	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
4	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475
4	Pottery	20	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
5	Bone & shell	7	Misc. animal bone	Unknown	Inc fragment of jaw
5	Building Material	7	Mortar	Modern	
5	Building Material	54	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc curved tile, 17mm thick
5	Glass	1	Curved green glass	Modern	
5	Pottery	4	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
5	Pottery	1	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1375-1550
5	Pottery	14	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
5	Pottery	1	Staffordshire creamware	Post-Medieval	AD 1730-1850
5	Pottery	5	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1780
6	Bone & shell	1	Misc. animal bone	Unknown	
6	Building Material	2	Mortar	Modern	
6	Building Material	10	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
6	Glass	2	Curved green glass	Modern	
6	Glass	1	Flat clear glass	Modern	
6	Industrial Waste	1	Hearth slag	Unknown	
6	Pottery	5	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
6	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1750

Test Pit 7: The Old House (garden), Congerstone Lane (SK 37398 06661)

Test Pit 7 (Figure 17) was dug in an area of lawn immediately north of The Old House, approximately 45m south of Church Road. The property appeared to be of 18th and 19th century date, with at least three phases of construction and further modern improvements. It may also have older internal structures. The 1851 tithe map lists the property (Figure 4, no. 10) as a farm including ‘house, buildings, yards etc’ owned by The Earl Howe and leased to Ralph Arnold. The property originally stretched along most of the south frontage of Church Road and also included a rickyard, garden, yard and outbuildings (nos 11, 13 and 14), collectively known as Arnold’s Farm. The site is also thought to be the location of the manor house of the Danvers family in the medieval period.



Figure 17: Excavation of Test Pit 7, looking south-east

During the excavation, 0.2m of turf and dark brown grey sandy silt topsoil (Layers 1-2) was removed. Beneath was 0.2m of orange brown silty clay subsoil (Layers 3-5) mixed with gravel, mortar and other modern building material, including a large block of stone in the north section (Figure 18 & Figure 19). Part of a brick surface or drain was observed in the south-west corner of the test-pit. This appeared to be dug into the subsoil approximately 0.2m below ground level. At 0.4m below ground level, a clay-bonded pebble surface was uncovered (Layer 6), beneath was grey orange sandy clay (Layer 7). The natural substratum, mottled grey and greyish red clay, was reached 0.6m below ground level.

Altogether, 655 individual finds (9.675kg) were recovered from the test pit (Table 8). A small assemblage of High Medieval pottery (12th-14th century) and a large assemblage of Late Medieval pottery (late 14th – mid-16th century) was present. No post-medieval or modern pottery was recorded. Other finds included a large assemblage of modern building material, typically fragments of handmade brick and tile made locally from the 18th century onwards, but also including modern factory-made bricks, roof tiles, roof slates, cement and mortar. One tile fragment had animal pawprints, probably a cat, fired into the surface. A small assemblage of clay tobacco pipe and bottle glass was all of modern date, whilst a copper alloy shoe buckle was probably of 17th-18th century date. Undated items included an assemblage of animal bone

and oyster shell. The oldest material recovered was three worked flints of probable prehistoric date.



Figure 18: The pebble surface in Test Pit 7, mid-excavation, looking south



Figure 19: Test Pit 7, post-excavation, looking north

The finds from this test pit must be treated with some caution. The area was formerly farm yard associated with Arnold's Farm before becoming garden in the latter half of the 20th century. The topsoil was not original to the site and the subsoil was extensively reworked and may have also been imported from elsewhere. This would be consistent with the curious absence of post-medieval or modern pottery, despite its close proximity to an 18th century farmhouse. Taking this evidence into consideration, finds from the top 0.3m of the test pit (Layers 1-4) are not included in the following interpretation.

The pebble surface appeared to be *in-situ* archaeology. The subsoil immediately overlying the surface (Layer 5) produced a significant assemblage of Late Medieval pottery (the largest from any test pit in the village). A significant assemblage of Late Medieval pottery was also recovered from the surface itself, together with a small assemblage of High Medieval pottery. This would indicate habitation in the immediate vicinity in the late 14th-15th century. However, due to the later reworking of the soil above the pit it was impossible to tell whether this activity continued in the early post-medieval period (i.e. if there was continuous occupation at the site up to the construction of the 18th century farmhouse). The 12th-14th century pottery was of mixed quality and entirely residual within Late Medieval layers. However, the small assemblage suggested that the test pit was close to occupation, and the material was most likely incorporated into the soil as domestic refuse, introduced to an area of cultivation as manure. Combined with information from Test Pit 8 to the south, this might suggest habitation moved northwards from the moated site to the present site of The Old House (Arnold's Farm) in the late 14th century.

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

Many thanks to the Maggi Churchill for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over two days on September 28-29, 2024 by Robin Matthewman, Joe Laughlin, Sonja Cooper, Jordon Starbuck and Isobel Starbuck.

Table 8: The finds from Test Pit 7

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
1	Building Material	1	Blue ceramic building material	Modern	Brick
1	Building Material	4	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc tile, 12-14mm thick, grey core
1	Building Material	1	Roof slate	Modern	Welsh slate
1	Lithic	1	Flake	Prehistoric	ID
2	Bone & shell	1	Misc. animal bone	Unknown	
2	Bone & shell	1	Oyster shell	Unknown	
2	Building Material	1	Blue ceramic building material	Modern	Tile, 28mm thick
2	Building Material	2	Fe objects	Modern	Probably nails
2	Building Material	13	Mortar	Modern	Grey
2	Building Material	1	Mortar	Modern	Yellow
2	Building Material	298	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc tile, 15-25mm thick; brick, 60mm thick
2	Building Material	1	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Nib tile, 15mm thick, 25mm thick at nib
2	Building Material	3	Roof slate	Modern	Switland slate, nail hole
2	Building Material	1	Roof slate	Modern	Welsh slate
2	Building Material	1	Yellow ceramic building material	Modern	Tile, 15mm thick
2	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe bowl	Modern	Fragment

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
2	Clay Tobacco Pipe	3	Clay tobacco pipe stems	Modern	1.6mm diam, with spur
2	Glass	3	Curved pale green glass	Modern	
2	Lithic	2	Flakes	Prehistoric	ID
2	Personal Adornment	2	Shoe buckle	Post-Medieval	Sub-rectangular frame with a separate iron centre bar, copper alloy stud chape and a copper alloy pin, 17th-18th century. 32x22mm
3	Bone & shell	1	Misc. animal bone	Unknown	
3	Bone & shell	1	Oyster shell	Unknown	
3	Building Material	8	Mortar	Modern	Grey
3	Building Material	51	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc tile, 15-20mm thick, blue core
3	Glass	1	Flat clear glass	Modern	
3	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395
4	Bone & shell	3	Misc. animal bone	Unknown	
4	Building Material	5	Mortar	Modern	Grey
4	Building Material	46	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc tile, 15mm thick
5	Bone & shell	1	Misc. animal bone	Unknown	
5	Building Material	1	Grey ceramic building material	Modern	Tile, 8mm thick
5	Building Material	5	Mortar	Modern	
5	Building Material	99	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc nib tile, 15mm thick
5	Building Material	8	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Tile, 10mm thick. Animal pawprints, probably cat
5	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475
5	Pottery	25	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1375-1550
6	Bone & shell	1	Misc. animal bone	Unknown	
6	Building Material	25	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc tile, 15mm thick
6	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475
6	Pottery	16	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1375-1550
6	Pottery	2	Potters Marston Ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
7	Bone & shell	15	Misc. animal bone	Unknown	clear butchery lines

Test Pit 8: The Old House (field), Congerstone Lane (SK 37379 06605)

Test Pit 8 (Figure 20) was dug in an area of pasture 50m south of The Old House, approximately 100m south of Church Road. The 1851 tithe map lists the property (Figure 4, no. 210) as a pasture called 'Moat Yard' owned by The Earl Howe and leased to Ralph Arnold. The field was part of Arnold's Farm, thought to be the location of the manor house of the Danvers family in the medieval period. The Historic Environment Record for Leicestershire and Rutland describes the site as a complex sequence of earthworks including a possible moat, fishponds and osier beds. Ridge and furrow earthworks can also be seen to the west and south of the moated area, and possibly within the moat itself (Figure 3).



Figure 20: Excavation of Test Pit 8, looking south-west



Figure 21: Test Pit 8 post-excitation, looking north

During the excavation, 0.2m of turf and dark brown grey sandy silt topsoil (Layers 1-2) was removed. Beneath was 0.3m of orange brown clayey sand subsoil (Layers 3-5). The natural substratum, yellow orange clay, was reached 0.5m below ground level; no archaeological features were recorded (Figure 21).

Altogether, 38 individual finds (106g) were recovered from the test pit (Table 9). A small assemblage of Roman pottery (2nd-4th century) and a large assemblage of High Medieval pottery (12th-14th century) was present. No post-medieval or modern pottery was recorded. Other finds included a small assemblage of modern building material, typically fragments of handmade brick and tile made locally from the 18th century onwards. A small assemblage of bottle glass was of modern date. Undated items included a small assemblage of animal bone.

The large assemblage of medieval pottery from the test pit was worn but noteworthy and could indicate activity nearby from the 12th century onwards. This would support the idea that this field, enclosed by a possible moat, was the site of medieval habitation in the 12th-13th centuries. Some caution must be placed on this interpretation because LiDAR shows hints of possible ridge and furrow earthworks within the moated area. This would indicate that it was once farmland. However, the ridge and furrow could still pre-date the finds assemblage and represent an area of arable land which was taken out of cultivation in the 12th century to provide the space for the moated site.

There was noticeably less late 13th-14th century pottery, which might indicate that the site was more peripheral to habitation during this period, whilst the absence of material from the Later Medieval period onwards would suggest that all habitation had ceased by the 15th century, with the area probably given over to pasture (preventing the introduction of domestic refuse into the soil as manure). Combined with information from Test Pit 7 to the north, this would suggest habitation moved northwards to the present site of The Old House (Arnold's Farm) in the late medieval period.

Many thanks to Maggi Churchill for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over two days on September 28-29, 2024 by Judy Smithers, Jacqui Monk, Les Monk, Erica Statham and David Statham.

Table 9: The finds from Test Pit 8

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
1	Glass	1	Flat clear glass	Modern	
2	Building Material	1	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
2	Glass	2	Curved green glass	Modern	
3	Building Material	1	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
3	Pottery	2	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395
3	Pottery	4	Potters Marston Ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
4	Bone & shell	3	Misc. animal bone	Unknown	
4	Pottery	1	All Romano-British pottery	Roman	AD 43-410
4	Pottery	2	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395
4	Pottery	3	Medieval Shelly Wares	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400
4	Pottery	11	Potters Marston Ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
5	Building Material	1	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
5	Pottery	1	All Romano-British pottery	Roman	AD 43-410
5	Pottery	2	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
5	Pottery	3	Medieval sandy ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400

Test Pit 10: 61-62 Church Walk (SK 37445 06768)

Test Pit 10 (Figure 22) was dug in an area of front lawn on the north side of Church Walk. The property and surrounding buildings were brick estate worker's cottages built by the Gopsall Estate in the mid-19th century. The 1851 tithe map lists the property (Figure 4, no. 2) as 'cottages and gardens' owned by The Earl Howe and leased to Samuel Ridgeway and others. The Historic Environment Record for Leicestershire and Rutland identified that the property was situated close to the site of the former Shackerstone Hall, the post-medieval mansion house owned by the Hall family from the 17th-19th centuries, and possibly the site of the manor house of the Shepey family in the medieval period.



Figure 22: Excavation of Test Pit 10, looking north



Figure 23: Test Pit 10 post-excitation, looking west

During the excavation, 0.3m of turf and dark brown grey clayey silt topsoil (Layers 1-3) was removed. Beneath was 0.3m of orange brown clayey sand and gravel subsoil (Layers 4-6). The natural substratum, yellow orange clayey sand and gravel, was reached 0.6m below ground level; no archaeological features were recorded (Figure 23).

Altogether, 367 individual finds (6.294kg) were recovered from the test pit (Table 10). A small assemblage of Late Medieval pottery (late 14th - mid-16th century) was present, along with a large assemblage of Post-Medieval and Modern pottery (late 17th century onwards). Other finds included a large assemblage of modern building material, typically fragments of handmade brick and tile made locally from the 18th century onwards, but also including roof slates, cement, mortar, nails and lead flashing, and modern factory-made bricks. A small assemblage of clay tobacco pipes, bottle glass and garden waste (including a hair grip) was of modern date.

The small assemblage of pottery from the test pit suggests that the site was peripheral to occupation in the medieval period, with some activity nearby from the late 14th century onwards. However, the quantity was insufficient to suggest medieval habitation in the immediate vicinity of the test pit and the material was most likely incorporated into the soil as domestic refuse, introduced to an area of cultivation as manure. The majority of the finds suggested that activity at the property did not begin until the late 17th or 18th century. This was inconsistent with the current property, which was not built until the mid-19th century and might, therefore, be evidence of earlier activity on the site associated with the former Shackerstone Hall.

Many thanks to Catherine Ball for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over two days on September 28-29, 2024 by Mick Edwards, Laura Ellis and Judith Cadogan.

Table 10: The finds from Test Pit 10

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
1	Building Material	5	Blue ceramic building material	Modern	Tile 12mm thick
1	Building Material	2	Cement	Modern	
1	Building Material	1	Fe nail	Modern	
1	Building Material	1	Lead flashing	Unknown	Offcut
1	Building Material	30	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc tile & frogged brick
1	Glass	4	Curved clear glass	Modern	
1	Pottery	3	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
2	Building Material	8	Black ceramic building material	Modern	Tile
2	Building Material	4	Fe nail	Modern	Wire nails
2	Building Material	12	Mortar	Modern	
2	Building Material	23	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
2	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe bowl	Modern	Fragment
2	Clay Tobacco Pipe	2	Clay tobacco pipe stems	Modern	2.4mm and 1.6mm bores
2	Garden Waste	2	Metal fittings	Modern	Electrical fittings
2	Glass	2	Curved black glass	Modern	Opaque
2	Glass	16	Curved clear glass	Modern	
2	Glass	2	Curved green glass	Modern	
2	Personal Adornment	1	Hair grip	Modern	
2	Pottery	3	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
2	Pottery	2	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present, plant pot

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
2	Pottery	36	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
2	Pottery	2	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1780
3	Building Material	1	Blue ceramic building material	Modern	Purple tint
3	Building Material	17	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc tile, 12mm thick, black glaze
3	Building Material	4	Roof slate	Modern	Welsh slate
3	Clay Tobacco Pipe	2	Clay tobacco pipe stems	Modern	1.6mm bore
3	Garden Waste	3	Fe object	Unknown	
3	Garden Waste	2	Plant pot fragments	Modern	
3	Garden Waste	1	Toy boot	Modern	White plastic, 20mm long
3	Garden Waste	1	Wall paper	Modern	Fragment
3	Glass	7	Curved clear glass	Modern	
3	Glass	2	Curved green glass	Modern	
3	Glass	3	Curved pale green glass	Modern	
3	Personal Adornment	1	Hair pin	Modern	
3	Pottery	3	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
3	Pottery	39	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
3	Pottery	2	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1780
4	Building Material	8	Blue ceramic building material	Modern	Tile, 10mm thick
4	Building Material	2	Mortar	Modern	
4	Building Material	23	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Brick
4	Building Material	3	Roof slate	Modern	Welsh slate
4	Clay Tobacco Pipe	3	Clay tobacco pipe stems	Modern	x1 = 3mm bore & x2 = 1.6mm bore
4	Garden Waste	1	Fe object	Unknown	
4	Glass	1	Curved brown glass	Modern	
4	Pottery	3	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
4	Pottery	9	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
6	Building Material	2	Black ceramic building material	Modern	Vitrified brick, 110mm x 70 mm
6	Building Material	28	Grey ceramic building material	Modern	Tile, 10mm thick
6	Building Material	23	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
6	Building Material	3	Roof slate	Modern	Welsh slate
6	Garden Waste	1	Fe object	Unknown	
6	Pottery	2	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
6	Pottery	3	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1375-1550

Test Pit 11: 65 Church Walk (SK 37485 06765)

Test Pit 11 (Figure 24) was dug in an area of front lawn on the north side of Church Walk. The property and surrounding buildings were brick-built estate worker's cottages and the former village school, built by the Gopsall Estate in the mid-19th century. The 1851 tithe map lists the property (Figure 4, no. 2) as 'cottages and gardens' owned by The Earl Howe and leased to Samuel Ridgeway and others.



Figure 24: Excavation of Test Pit 11, looking south



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

During the excavation, 0.3m of turf and dark brown grey sandy silt topsoil (Layers 1-3) was removed. Beneath was 0.2m of grey brown sandy silt subsoil (Layers 4-5) and 0.2m of greyish orange silty sand and gravel (Layers 6-7). The natural substratum, greyish orange silty sand and gravel, was reached 0.5m below the ground; no archaeological features were recorded (Figure 25).

Altogether, 229 individual finds (1.452kg) were recovered from the test pit (Table 11). A good assemblage of High Medieval pottery (12th-14th century) and a single sherd of Late Medieval pottery (late 14th – mid-16th century) was present, along with a small assemblage of post-medieval pottery (17th-18th century) and a large 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, but also including roof slates, cement, mortar, nails and lead flashing, and modern factory-made bricks. A small assemblage of clay tobacco pipe, bottle glass, garden waste was all of modern date. Undated finds included a small assemblage on animal bone.

The assemblage of medieval pottery from the test pit was noteworthy and suggests activity nearby from the 12th century onwards. However, the single sherd of Late Medieval pottery and the small assemblage of Post-Medieval pottery were indicative of a site which was probably open ground from the 15th century onwards, with small quantities of domestic refuse being imported from elsewhere, most likely as manure into an area of cultivation. The large assemblage of modern material was consistent with the site being reoccupied in the 19th century; this was consistent with the known history of the site.

Many thanks to Emily Hilton and Matt Baller for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over two days on September 28-29, 2024 by Wendy Wallace, Emily Hilton, Matt Baller and Phil Boulanger.

Table 11: The finds from Test Pit 11

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
1	Building Material	1	Bathroom Tiles	Modern	White glaze
1	Building Material	1	Grey ceramic building material	Modern	Tile
1	Building Material	2	Mortar	Modern	
1	Building Material	12	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
1	Garden Waste	1	Fibre board	Modern	
1	Garden Waste	1	Food wrapper	Modern	
1	Glass	1	Curved green glass	Modern	
1	Glass	1	Flat clear glass	Modern	
1	Pottery	1	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
2	Building Material	1	Cement	Modern	
2	Building Material	14	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
2	Clay Tobacco Pipe	2	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	1.6mm & 2.4mm bores
2	Garden Waste	1	Fibre board	Modern	
2	Glass	1	Curved brown glass	Modern	
2	Glass	1	Curved clear glass	Modern	
2	Glass	1	Curved green glass	Modern	
2	Glass	13	Flat clear glass	Modern	
2	Pottery	31	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
2	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1750

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
3	Bone & shell	7	Misc. animal bone	Unknown	
3	Building Material	1	Fe nails	Modern	
3	Building Material	1	Folded lead flashing	Unknown	
3	Building Material	36	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
3	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	2.4mm bore, stem & back of bowl with roll-stamped decoration
3	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	1.6mm bore, stem & back of bowl, red fabric with grey core, local material?
3	Garden Waste	1	Garden wire	Modern	
3	Garden Waste	1	Shuttering Ply	Modern	
3	Glass	1	Curved clear glass	Modern	
3	Glass	7	Flat clear glass	Modern	
3	Household	1	Battery	Modern	Carbon rod with cu alloy cap, 60mm long, 5mm diameter
3	Pottery	1	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
3	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395
3	Pottery	7	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475
3	Pottery	1	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1375-1550
3	Pottery	41	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
3	Pottery	2	Potters Marston Ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
3	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1780
3	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1750
4	Bone & shell	3	Misc. animal bone	Unknown	one's a tooth
4	Building Material	12	Yellow ceramic building material	Modern	Tile
4	Clay Tobacco Pipe	2	Clay tobacco pipe stems	Modern	1.6mm & 2.4mm bores
4	Glass	1	Curved clear glass	Modern	
4	Pottery	2	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
5	Building Material	5	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
5	Pottery	1	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
5	Pottery	1	Medieval Shelly Wares	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400
5	Pottery	2	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present

Test Pit 12: 4 Church Road (SK 37528 06755)

Test Pit 12 (Figure 26) was dug in an area of front lawn on the east side of Church Road. The property was a former council house built in the 1950s. The 1851 tithe map lists the property (Figure 4, no. 6) as 'gardens' owned by The Earl Howe and leased to John Jacques and others.



Figure 26: Excavation of Test Pit 12, looking west



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

During the excavation, 0.3m of turf and dark brown grey sandy silt topsoil (Layers 1-3) was removed. Beneath was 0.2m of grey brown sandy silt subsoil (Layers 4-5). The natural substratum, greyish orange silty sand and gravel, was reached 0.5m below the ground; no archaeological features were recorded (Figure 27).

Altogether, 324 individual finds (1.174kg) were recovered from the test pit (Table 12). A small assemblage of High Medieval pottery (12th-14th century) was present, along with large assemblages of post-medieval pottery (17th-18th century) and 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, but also including roof slates, mortar and nails. A small assemblage of clay tobacco pipe, glass and garden waste was all of modern date. Undated finds included a small assemblage of animal bone.

The small assemblage of pottery from the test pit suggests that the site was peripheral to occupation in the medieval period, with some activity nearby from the 12th century onwards. However, the quantity was insufficient to suggest medieval habitation in the immediate vicinity of the test pit and the material was most likely incorporated into the soil as domestic refuse, introduced to an area of cultivation as manure. The majority of the finds suggested that activity at the property did not begin until the late 17th or 18th century. This was consistent with the known use of the site as gardens (i.e. allotments) until the council house was built in the mid-20th century.

Many thanks to Paul Nitti for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over two days on September 28-29, 2024 by Pete Nitti, Jane Southgate, Mark Tilly, Donna Nagy and Aimee Gardiner.

Table 12: The finds from Test Pit 12

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
1	Building Material	2	Fe nail	Unknown	Forged
1	Building Material	1	Mortar	Modern	
1	Building Material	12	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
1	Building Material	3	Roof slate	Modern	Welsh slate, chipped hole diam 4mm
1	Glass	1	Flat clear glass	Modern	
1	Pottery	7	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
1	Pottery	27	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
2	Building Material	5	Mortar	Modern	
2	Building Material	44	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
2	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe bowl	Post-Medieval	Partial bowl, 2.4mm bore, 18th century - floral pattern on reverse
2	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	2.4mm bore
2	Garden Waste	1	Plastic	Modern	
2	Pottery	10	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
2	Pottery	31	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
2	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1780
3	Bone & shell	3	Misc. animal bone	Unknown	2 pieces hollow
3	Building Material	2	Mortar	Modern	
3	Building Material	88	Red ceramic building material	Modern	

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
3	Clay Tobacco Pipe	2	Clay tobacco pipe stems	Modern	2.4mm bore
3	Garden Waste	1	Aluminium foil	Modern	
3	Glass	2	Flat clear glass	Modern	
3	Personal Adornment	1	Button	Modern	Stud button, 18mm wide
3	Personal Adornment	1	Button	Modern	2 holes, 10mm wide, white plastic
3	Pottery	10	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
3	Pottery	30	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
3	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1780
3	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1750
4	Building Material	24	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc tile, 12mm thick
4	Pottery	1	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
4	Pottery	2	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395
4	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475
4	Pottery	2	Midland Yellow Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1500-1725
4	Pottery	3	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
4	Pottery	1	Potters Marston Ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
4	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1780

Test Pit 13: 6 Church Road (SK 37536 06775)

Test Pit 13 (Figure 28) was dug in an area of front lawn on the east side of Church Road. The property was a former council house built in the 1950s. The 1851 tithe map lists the property (Figure 4, no. 6) as 'gardens' owned by The Earl Howe and leased to John Jacques and others.



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



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

During the excavation, 0.2m of turf and dark brown grey sandy silt topsoil (Layers 1-2) was removed. Beneath was 0.5m of orange brown clayey silty sand subsoil (Layers 3-7). The natural substratum was not reached; no archaeological features were recorded (Figure 29).

Altogether, 585 individual finds (3.007kg) were recovered from the test pit (Table 13). A good assemblage of High Medieval pottery (12th-14th century) and a small assemblage of Late Medieval pottery (late 14th – mid-16th century) was present, along with large assemblages of post-medieval pottery (17th-18th century) and 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, but also including roof slates, cement, mortar, nails and factory-made brick and tile. A small assemblage of clay tobacco pipe, bottle glass and garden waste was all of modern date, and included a Victorian penny (c.1860-94). Undated finds included a small assemblage of animal bone and a single piece of iron slag. The oldest material recovered was two worked flints of probable prehistoric date, including a possible scraper (used for processing hides).

The assemblage of medieval pottery from the test pit was noteworthy and suggests activity nearby from possibly the 12th century but more likely the late 13th century onwards. However, the small assemblage of Late Medieval pottery was indicative of a site which was probably open ground by the 15th century, with small quantities of domestic refuse being imported from elsewhere, most likely as manure into an area of cultivation. The majority of the finds suggested that activity at the property did not begin until the late 17th or 18th century. This was consistent with the known use of the site as gardens (i.e. allotments) until the council house was built in the mid-20th century.

The worked flints were debitage, flakes removed during tool manufacture and maintenance. It represents a low-level ‘background noise’ of prehistoric activity in the wider landscape.

Many thanks to Vicki Welch for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over two days on September 28-29, 2024 by Andy Ridout, Paula Pickard, Leo Pickard, Chris Simmons, Jo Simmons, Alison Lilley and Brent Pickard.

Table 13: The finds from Test Pit 13

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
1	Bone & shell	1	Misc. animal bone	Unknown	
1	Building Material	3	Cement	Modern	
1	Building Material	1	Fe objects	Unknown	Washer & bolt corroded together
1	Building Material	15	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
1	Glass	2	Flat clear glass	Modern	With iridescence
1	Pottery	2	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
1	Pottery	1	Midland Yellow Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1500-1725
1	Pottery	28	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
2	Bone & shell	2	Misc. animal bone	Unknown	
2	Building Material	2	Blue ceramic building material	Modern	Tile, 12mm thick, yellow core
2	Building Material	4	Cement	Modern	
2	Building Material	2	Concrete	Modern	
2	Building Material	3	Mortar	Modern	
2	Building Material	43	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc brick, 74mm wide, frogged & stamped "...PES"
2	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	2.4mm bore

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
2	Garden Waste	3	Comb	Modern	
2	Garden Waste	1	Pivot from metal toy	Modern	
2	Garden Waste	1	Tube screw head	Modern	
2	Glass	1	Curved brown glass	Modern	
2	Glass	2	Curved clear glass	Modern	
2	Glass	1	Melted glass	Modern	
2	Personal Adornment	1	Button	Modern	Stud button, 18mm diameter
2	Pottery	12	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
2	Pottery	74	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
2	Pottery	1	Potters Marston Ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
2	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1780
3	Bone & shell	1	Misc. animal bone	Unknown	Tooth
3	Building Material	1	Fe object	Unknown	Probably wire nail
3	Building Material	5	Mortar	Modern	
3	Building Material	75	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
3	Glass	1	Curved green glass	Modern	
3	Pottery	9	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
3	Pottery	2	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395
3	Pottery	3	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475
3	Pottery	17	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
3	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1780
4	Building Material	80	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
4	Building Material	1	Roof slate	Modern	Welsh slate
4	Clay Tobacco Pipe	2	Clay tobacco pipe stems	Modern	2.4mm bore
4	Glass	1	Curved green glass	Modern	
4	Glass	3	Flat green glass	Modern	With iridescence
4	Pottery	3	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
4	Pottery	2	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1375-1550
4	Pottery	7	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
4	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1780
4	Pottery	1	Tin-glazed Earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1700-1800
5	Bone & shell	2	Misc. animal bone	Unknown	
5	Building Material	1	Mortar	Modern	
5	Building Material	38	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Brick
5	Building Material	2	Roof slate	Modern	Welsh slate
5	Coin	1	Penny	Modern	Very worn, 30mm diameter. Obv. Second laureate and draped bust ('Bun Head') of Queen Victoria left; Rev. Seated figure of Britannia right, ND,

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
					c.1860-94
5	Glass	2	Curved brown glass	Modern	
5	Glass	1	Flat blue glass	Modern	
5	Glass	6	Flat clear glass	Modern	
5	Industrial Waste	1	Hearth slag	Unknown	
5	Pottery	3	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
5	Pottery	2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475
5	Pottery	3	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
6	Building Material	1	Black ceramic building material	Modern	Tile, 12 mm thick
6	Building Material	58	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
6	Pottery	1	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
6	Pottery	2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475
6	Pottery	1	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1375-1550
6	Pottery	8	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
6	Pottery	1	Potters Marston Ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
7	Bone & shell	1	Misc. animal bone	Unknown	
7	Building Material	15	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
7	Glass	1	Curved green glass	Modern	
7	Lithic	1	Flake	Prehistoric	ID
7	Lithic	1	Scraper?	Prehistoric	ID
7	Pottery	2	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
7	Pottery	2	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395
7	Pottery	4	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
7	Pottery	1	Staffordshire creamware	Post-Medieval	AD 1730-1850
7	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1780

Test Pit 14: Bay Tree Cottage, 68 Church Road (SK 37518 06779)

Test Pit 14 (Figure 30) was dug in an area of front lawn on the west side of Church Road. The property and the buildings to the south were brick-built estate worker's cottages and the former village school and school master's house, built by the Gopsall Estate in the mid-19th century. The 1851 tithe map lists the property (Figure 4, no. 2) as 'cottages and gardens' owned by The Earl Howe and leased to Samuel Ridgeway and others.



Figure 30: Excavation of Test Pit 14, looking north



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

During the excavation, 0.2m of turf and dark brown grey sandy silt topsoil (Layers 1-2) was removed. Beneath was 0.4m of orange brown clayey silty sand subsoil (Layers 3-7). The natural substratum, greyish orange silty sand and gravel, was reached 0.6m below the ground; no archaeological features were recorded (Figure 31).

Altogether, 380 individual finds (5.091kg) were recovered from the test pit (Table 14). A small assemblage of post-medieval pottery (17th-18th century) and a large assemblage of modern pottery was present. Other finds included modern building material, typically fragments of handmade brick and tile made locally from the 18th century onwards, but also including mortar, nails and factory-made brick and tile. A small assemblage of clay tobacco pipe and bottle glass was all of modern date. Undated finds included a small assemblage of animal bone. The oldest material recovered was a worked flint of probable prehistoric date.

The absence of medieval pottery suggests that the site was not occupied during this period, whilst the small assemblage of post-medieval material suggests that the site was peripheral to occupation in the 17th-18th centuries, with some activity nearby from the late 17th century onwards. However, the quantity was insufficient to suggest post-medieval habitation in the immediate vicinity of the test pit and the material was most likely incorporated into the soil as domestic refuse, introduced to an area of cultivation as manure. The majority of the finds indicated that the site was occupied in the 19th century; this was consistent with the known history of the site.

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

Many thanks to Catherine Cooper for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over two days on September 28-29, 2024 by Tracy Miners, Kristian Miners, Carl Leatherburrow, Toby Grant Leatherburrow, Darryl Irons and Anita Willars.

Table 14: The finds from Test Pit 14

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
1	Building Material	2	Blue ceramic building material	Modern	Brick
1	Building Material	1	Fe nails	Unknown	Wire nails
1	Building Material	15	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
1	Glass	6	Curved clear glass	Modern	
1	Glass	5	Curved green glass	Modern	
1	Pottery	32	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
2	Bone & shell	1	Misc. animal bone	Unknown	16mm diam
2	Building Material	26	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc tile, 12mm thick
2	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	2.4mm bore
2	Glass	11	Curved clear glass	Modern	
2	Glass	2	Curved green glass	Modern	
2	Glass	2	Curved pale green glass	Modern	part of bottle rim
2	Lithic	1	Burnt flint	Unknown	
2	Pottery	57	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
3	Building Material	1	Black ceramic building material	Modern	Brick
3	Building Material	4	Fe objects	Unknown	Probably forged nails
3	Building Material	16	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc ventilation brick fragment & tile with black glaze

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
3	Clay Tobacco Pipe	2	Clay tobacco pipe stems	Modern	2.4mm bore
3	Glass	8	Curved clear glass	Modern	
3	Glass	2	Curved green glass	Modern	
3	Pottery	3	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
3	Pottery	45	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
6	Building Material	1	Fe object	Unknown	Probably forged nail
6	Building Material	1	Mortar	Modern	
6	Building Material	47	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Brick
6	Clay Tobacco Pipe	2	Clay tobacco pipe stems	Modern	1.6mm bore
6	Glass	1	Curved green glass	Modern	
6	Lithic	1	Flake	Prehistoric	ID
6	Pottery	3	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
6	Pottery	11	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
7	Building Material	23	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc unfrogged brick, 110mm wide x 55 mm thick
7	Clay Tobacco Pipe	2	Clay tobacco pipe stems	Modern	1.6mm bore
7	Glass	1	Curved blue glass	Modern	
7	Glass	1	Curved green glass	Modern	
7	Glass	1	Flat clear glass	Modern	
7	Pottery	17	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
7	Pottery	24	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
7	Pottery	2	Staffordshire creamware	Post-Medieval	AD 1730-1850

Test Pit 15: ‘Castle’ field, Station Road (SK 37517 06815)

Test Pit 15 (Figure 32) was dug in an area of pasture on the north side of Station Road, west of Wharf Farm and immediately south of the earthworks which are possibly the remains of a small motte and bailey castle and the remains of a post-medieval landscaped garden. The 1851 tithe map lists the field (Figure 4, no. 36) as pasture called ‘Mountain Close’ owned by The Earl Howe and leased to John Turner of Oxhay House (Oaklands Farm today).



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



Figure 33: The pebble surface in Test Pit 15, looking south

During the excavation, 0.2m of turf and dark brown grey sandy silt topsoil (Layers 1-2) was removed. Beneath was 0.5m of grey brown sandy silt subsoil (Layers 3-7). At 0.7m below ground level, a spread of mud-bonded gravel (Layer 8) was probably the remains of a pebble surface (Figure 33). The spread was mostly present on the south side of the test pit, and was more eroded to the north. In the south-east quarter, a small spread of granite rubble was present on the surface; it was unclear whether this was random or structural. A sondage through the surface in the north-west quarter recorded a further 0.2m of brown grey sandy silt (Layers 8-9) beneath the surface. The natural substratum was not reached.

Altogether, 146 individual finds (1.423kg) were recovered from the test pit (Table 15). A small assemblage of Roman pottery (2nd-4th century) present, along with one sherd of Saxo-Norman pottery (10th-12th century), a large assemblage of High Medieval pottery (12th-14th century), a small assemblage of Late Medieval pottery (late 14th – mid-16th century) and a good assemblage of post-medieval pottery (16th-18th century). No modern pottery was recorded. Other finds included modern building material, typically fragments of handmade brick and tile made locally from the 18th century onwards. A small assemblage of bottle glass and garden waste was all of modern date. Undated finds included a small assemblage of animal bone. The oldest material recovered was six worked flints of probable prehistoric date.

The pebble surface and the assemblage of medieval pottery from the test pit were noteworthy and suggest activity at the site in the medieval period. The pebble surface and the soil beneath it (Layers 8-9) were *in-situ* archaeology. Pottery from the surface had a *terminus post quem* of the late 13th century, as did pottery from the subsoil covering the surface (Layer 7). However, residual finds in the higher subsoil suggest that activity in the area could date back to the 11th-12th century.

The small assemblage of late medieval and post-medieval material in the upper subsoil and the topsoil was indicative of a site which was probably open ground from the 15th century onwards, with small quantities of domestic refuse being imported from elsewhere, most likely as manure into an area of cultivation. The absence of large quantities of modern material means that the area was probably given over to pasture (preventing the introduction of domestic refuse into the soil as manure) by the end of the 18th century.

The test pit, together with Test Pit 16, confirmed that there was medieval habitation close to the earth motte of Shackerstone Castle, in an area which could be proposed to be the site of the castle's bailey, during the latter half of the 13th century and into the 14th century, with the site abandoned by the end of the 14th century and the area subsequently given over to farmland. However, whilst the presence of 11th-12th century pottery did indicate an earlier medieval presence nearby, its quantity was insufficient to suggest earlier medieval habitation in the immediate vicinity of the test pit.

This raises an interesting question about the castle's origin. Mottes, like the earth mound at Shackerstone, had largely ceased being built in England by AD 1200, whilst the evidence from the test pit suggests habitation from AD 1250 onwards. However, given that the soils beneath the surface were not examined in detail it is possible that earlier archaeological layers were present and the findings from the test pit certainly confirm that there was medieval habitation at the site, confirming that the earthworks in the field are not solely part of a post-medieval landscape garden.

The Roman pottery sherds were small and abraded. This suggested that they were circulating in the soil for a prolonged period of time, and were likely incorporated in to the soil through the introduction of domestic refuse as manure, indicating that the area was under cultivation during the Roman period.

The worked flints were debitage, flakes removed during tool manufacture and maintenance. Given the relative high number found in the test pit, they may indicate flint working taking place nearby.

Many thanks to the Stammers and to Elisa and Simon Grimmer for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over two days on September 28-29, 2024 by Peter Young, Elliott Young, Chris Young, Judith Boston and Hannah Boston.

Table 15: The finds from Test Pit 15

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
1	Garden Waste	1	Tube	Modern	
1	Glass	1	Curved pale green glass	Modern	
2	Building Material	14	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
2	Glass	2	Curved green glass	Modern	
2	Lithic	3	Flakes	Prehistoric	ID
2	Pottery	1	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
2	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475
2	Pottery	1	Midland Yellow Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1500-1725
2	Pottery	1	Staffordshire creamware	Post-Medieval	AD 1730-1850
2	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1750
3	Building Material	19	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
3	Glass	3	Curved green glass	Modern	
3	Glass	1	Flat clear glass	Modern	
3	Lithic	1	Flake	Prehistoric	ID
3	Personal Adornment	1	Button	Modern	Stud button, 18mm diameter
3	Pottery	3	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
3	Pottery	3	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475
3	Pottery	2	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1375-1550
3	Pottery	3	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1780
3	Pottery	1	Tin-glazed Earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1700-1800
4	Building Material	12	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc brick, 63mm thick & tile, 14mm thick
4	Glass	2	Curved clear glass	Modern	
4	Glass	1	Flat green glass	Modern	
4	Lithic	1	Flake	Prehistoric	ID
4	Pottery	1	Medieval sandy ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400
4	Pottery	1	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1375-1550
4	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1780
4	Pottery	1	Unclassified post-medieval earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1550-present
5	Building Material	1	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Nib tile, 13mm thick
5	Garden Waste	1	Fe object	Unknown	
5	Personal Adornment	1	Button	Modern	Stud button, 20 mm diameter
5	Pottery	1	Black glazed	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
			earthenware		
5	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395
5	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475
5	Pottery	1	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1375-1550
5	Pottery	1	Stamford ware	Saxo-Norman	AD 850/900-1150
6	Building Material	8	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Tile, 17mm thick
6	Glass	2	Flat pale green glass	Modern	
6	Pottery	14	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395
6	Pottery	3	Potters Marston Ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
6	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1780
7	Bone & shell	5	Misc. animal bone	Unknown	possible tooth
7	Building Material	2	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
7	Lithic	1	Flake	Prehistoric	ID
7	Pottery	2	All Romano-British pottery	Roman	AD 43-410
7	Pottery	9	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395
7	Pottery	3	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475
7	Pottery	1	Medieval sandy ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400
7	Pottery	1	Medieval Shelly Wares	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400
8	Pottery	1	All Romano-British pottery	Roman	AD 43-410
8	Pottery	4	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395
8	Pottery	3	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475
8	Pottery	1	Medieval sandy ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400

Test Pit 16: 'Castle' field, Station Road (SK 37506 06819)

Test Pit 16 (Figure 34) was dug in an area of pasture on the north side of Station Road, west of Wharf Farm and immediately south of the earthworks which are possibly the remains of a small motte and bailey castle and the remains of a post-medieval landscaped garden. The 1851 tithe map lists the field (Figure 4, no. 36) as pasture called 'Mountain Close' owned by The Earl Howe and leased to John Turner of Oxhay House (Oaklands Farm today).



Figure 34: Excavation of Test Pit 16 with the castle motte in the background, looking north



Figure 35: Test Pit 16 post-excitation, looking south

During the excavation, 0.2m of turf and dark brown grey sandy silt topsoil (Layers 1-2) was removed. Beneath was 0.7m of grey brown sandy silt subsoil (Layers 3-9). The natural substratum was not reached (Figure 35).

Altogether, 155 individual finds (1.611kg) were recovered from the test pit (Table 16). One sherd of Saxo-Norman pottery (10th-12th century), a large assemblage of High Medieval pottery (12th-14th century) and a small assemblage of Late Medieval pottery (late 14th – mid-16th century), along with small assemblages of post-medieval and modern pottery (17th century – present). Other finds included modern building material, typically fragments of handmade brick and tile made locally from the 18th century onwards, as well as roof slates and nails. A small assemblage of clay tobacco pipe, bottle glass and a buckle were all of modern date. Undated finds included a piece of iron slag. The oldest material recovered was a worked flint of probable prehistoric date.

The assemblage of medieval pottery from the test pit were noteworthy and suggest activity at the site in the medieval period, particularly in the late 13th and 14th century. This was comparable with the stratified archaeology recorded in Test Pit 15. However, the presence of a small assemblage of Stamford ware and medieval sandy and shelly wares suggests that activity in the area could date back to the 11th-12th century.

The small assemblage of late medieval, post-medieval and modern material in the subsoil and the topsoil was indicative of a site which was probably open ground from the 15th century onwards, with small quantities of domestic refuse being imported from elsewhere, most likely as manure into an area of cultivation. The absence of large quantities of material in the topsoil indicates that the area was probably given over to pasture (preventing the introduction of domestic refuse into the soil as manure) by the end of the 18th century.

The test pit, together with Test Pit 15, confirmed that there was medieval habitation close to the earth motte of Shackerstone Castle, in an area which could be proposed to be the site of the castle's bailey, during the latter half of the 13th century and into the 14th century, with the site abandoned by the end of the 14th century and the area subsequently given over to farmland. However, whilst the presence of 11th-12th century pottery did indicate an earlier medieval presence nearby, its quantity was insufficient to suggest earlier medieval habitation in the immediate vicinity of the test pit.

This raises an interesting question about the castle's origin. Mottes, like the earth mound at Shackerstone, had largely ceased being built in England by AD 1200, whilst the evidence from the test pit suggests habitation from AD 1250 onwards. However, given that the soils beneath the surface were not examined in detail it is possible that earlier archaeological layers were present and the findings from the test pit certainly confirm that there was medieval habitation at the site, confirming that the earthworks in the field are not solely part of a post-medieval landscape garden.

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

Many thanks to the Stampers and to Elisa and Simon Grimmer for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over two days on September 28-29, 2024 by Jon Whiting, Darianne Hoyen-Chung, Chris Holland, Maxwell Williams, Harriet Williams.

Table 16: The finds from Test Pit 16

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
1	Pottery	1	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
2	Building Material	12	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Tile

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
2	Pottery	1	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
2	Pottery	1	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
3	Building Material	3	Fe object	Unknown	Possibly forged nail
3	Building Material	49	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
3	Building Material	1	Roof slate	Modern	Switland slate
3	Glass	8	Flat clear glass	Modern	
3	Glass	3	Flat green glass	Modern	
3	Industrial Waste	1	Hearth slag	Unknown	
3	Personal Adornment	1	Belt buckle	Modern	Corroded, rectangular frame with bar and prong, 45mm by 35mm
3	Pottery	2	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
3	Pottery	2	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395
3	Pottery	4	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475
3	Pottery	1	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
3	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1750
3	Pottery	1	Tin-glazed Earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1700-1800
4	Building Material	2	Fe objects	Unknown	Possibly forged nails
4	Building Material	25	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Tile
4	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	3mm
4	Glass	1	Curved green glass	Modern	
4	Glass	4	Flat pale blue glass	Modern	
4	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475
4	Pottery	1	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1375-1550
4	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1750
5	Building Material	2	Fe objects	Unknown	Possibly forged nails
5	Glass	1	Flat clear glass	Modern	
5	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395
5	Pottery	3	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475
5	Pottery	1	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1375-1550
6	Building Material	1	Fe objects	Unknown	Possibly forged nails
6	Pottery	2	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395
6	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475
6	Pottery	1	Medieval sandy ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400
6	Pottery	1	Stamford ware	Saxo-Norman	AD 850/900-1150
7	Glass	1	Flat pale blue glass	Modern	
7	Lithic	1	Flake	Prehistoric	ID
7	Pottery	1	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
7	Pottery	3	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395
7	Pottery	4	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475
7	Pottery	2	Medieval sandy ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400
7	Pottery	1	Medieval Shelly Wares	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
8	Glass	1	Flat green glass	Modern	

Test Pit 17: ‘Castle’ field, Station Road (SK 37394 06878)

Test Pit 17 (Figure 36) was dug in an area of pasture on the north-east corner of Station Road Main Street. The test pit was sited on a shallow rectangular earthwork set back approximately 40m from Main Street which was characteristic of a medieval house platform (a slightly raised and levelled plot of land where a house and its outbuildings stood). The 1851 tithe map lists the field (Figure 4, no. 36) as pasture called ‘Mountain Close’ owned by The Earl Howe and leased to John Turner of Oxhay House (Oaklands Farm today).



Figure 36: Excavation of Test Pit 17 on a raised earthwork platform, looking west



Figure 37: Test Pit 17 post-excitation, looking west

During the excavation, 0.2m of turf and dark brown grey sandy silt topsoil (Layers 1-2) was removed. Beneath was 0.3m of grey brown clayey silt subsoil (Layers 3-5). At the bottom of the test pit, 0.5m below ground, a soil change to yellow grey clayey silt was recorded in the north-west corner. The rest of the test pit remained grey brown clayey silt with a cluster of large field stones. This colour change may have been the edge of a dug feature (i.e. a ditch or pit) but it could not be investigated within the timetable for the project; the natural substratum was not reached (Figure 37).

Altogether, 163 individual finds (1.810kg) were recovered from the test pit (Table 17). A very large assemblage of High Medieval pottery (12th-14th century; 82% of the total finds) was present, along with small assemblages of Late Medieval pottery (late 14th – mid-16th century), and post-medieval and modern pottery (17th century – present). Other finds included a small assemblage of modern building material, typically fragments of handmade brick and tile made locally from the 18th century onwards. A small assemblage of clay tobacco pipe and a glass bead were all of modern date. Undated finds included a small assemblage of animal bone and iron slag. The oldest material recovered was a worked flint of probable prehistoric date.

The assemblage of medieval pottery from the test pit was noteworthy and suggested that the raised earthwork platform was the site of habitation from the 12th-14th century. The possible dug feature recorded at the base of the test pit further supports this, and together the evidence strongly suggests that this platform was the site of a medieval house.

However, the small assemblage of late medieval, post-medieval and modern material was indicative of a site which was probably open ground from the 15th century onwards, with small quantities of domestic refuse being imported from elsewhere, most likely as manure into an area of cultivation. This suggests that the site was abandoned by the end of the 14th century and the area subsequently given over to farmland. The absence of large quantities of post-medieval modern material also means that the area was probably given over to pasture (preventing the introduction of domestic refuse into the soil as manure) by the end of the 16th century.

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

Many thanks to the Stammers and to Elisa and Simon Grimmer for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over two days on September 28-29, 2024 by Deanne Baugh, David Baugh, Elizabeth Babington and Steven Francis.

Table 17: The finds from Test Pit 17

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
2	Bone & shell	1	Misc. animal bone	Unknown	Tooth
2	Building Material	10	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc tile, 15mm thick
2	Clay Tobacco Pipe	3	Clay tobacco pipe stems	Modern	1.6mm bore, inc 2 joining fragments
2	Industrial Waste	1	Hearth slag	Unknown	55x20x25mm
2	Personal Adornment	1	Bead	Modern	Facetted Blue Glass 12mm, with central hole
2	Pottery	7	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
2	Pottery	5	Chilvers Coton ‘A’ Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395
2	Pottery	3	Chilvers Coton ‘C’ Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475
2	Pottery	2	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1375-1550
2	Pottery	4	Potters Marston Ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
3	Industrial Waste	1	Hearth slag	Unknown	70x50x40mm

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
3	Lithic	1	Flake	Prehistoric	ID
3	Pottery	9	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395
3	Pottery	17	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475
3	Pottery	5	Medieval sandy ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400
3	Pottery	2	Medieval Shelly Wares	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400
3	Pottery	1	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
3	Pottery	4	Potters Marston Ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
4	Pottery	19	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395
4	Pottery	27	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475
4	Pottery	12	Medieval sandy ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400
4	Pottery	3	Medieval Shelly Wares	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400
4	Pottery	10	Potters Marston Ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
5	Pottery	10	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475
5	Pottery	2	Medieval sandy ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400
5	Pottery	1	Medieval Shelly Wares	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400
5	Pottery	2	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1375-1550
5	Pottery	1	Potters Marston Ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+

Test Pit 18: Field on corner of Main Street and Station Road (SK 37363 06843)

Test Pit 18 was dug in an area of pasture and orchard on the south-east corner of Station Road and Main Street. The 1851 tithe map lists the field (Figure 4, no. 36) as pasture called ‘Mountain Close’ owned by The Earl Howe and leased to John Turner of Oxhay House (Oaklands Farm today).



Figure 38: Test Pit 18 post-excitation, looking north

During the excavation, 0.2m of turf and dark brown grey sandy silt topsoil (Layers 1-2) was removed. Beneath was 0.3m of grey brown clayey silt subsoil (Layers 3-5). The natural substratum was not reached; no archaeological features were recorded (Figure 38).

Altogether, 49 individual finds (220g) were recovered from the test pit (Table 18). A small assemblage of Roman pottery (2nd-4th century) and a large assemblage of High Medieval pottery (12th-14th century) were present, along with a small assemblage of post-medieval and modern pottery (17th century - present). Other finds included a small assemblage of modern building material, typically fragments of handmade brick and tile made locally from the 18th century onwards, but also including a nail and some lead flashing. A small assemblage of clay tobacco pipe, bottle glass and a button were all of modern date.

The assemblage of medieval pottery from the test pit was noteworthy and suggests activity nearby from the 13th century onwards, with activity perhaps dating back to the 12th century. Taken together with information from Test Pits 2, 3 and 4 to the west, this is a strong indication of habitation to the east of Insley’s Lane in the medieval period. The absence of distinct Late Medieval wares might suggest that this habitation had ceased by the 15th century. The small assemblage of post-medieval and modern finds was indicative of a site which was probably open ground from the late 17th century onwards, with small quantities of domestic refuse being imported from elsewhere, most likely as manure into an area of cultivation or rubbish dumped into an area of pasture. This was consistent with the known history of the site.

The Roman pottery sherds were small and abraded. This suggested that they were circulating in the soil for a prolonged period of time, and were likely incorporated in to the soil through the introduction of domestic refuse as manure, indicating that the area was under cultivation during the Roman period.

Many thanks to the Stammers and to Elisa and Simon Grimmer for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over one days on September 29, 2024 by Graham Coombs, Chris Coombs, Judith Day, Laura Clarke, Lucy Clarke, Phil Boulanger.

Table 18: The finds from Test Pit 18

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
2	Glass	1	Flat clear glass	Modern	
2	Pottery	1	All Romano-British pottery	Roman	AD 43-410
2	Pottery	1	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
2	Pottery	3	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395
2	Pottery	2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475
2	Pottery	1	Medieval Shelly Wares	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400
2	Pottery	4	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
2	Pottery	1	Potters Marston Ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+
3	Building Material	1	Fe nail	Modern	
3	Building Material	3	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Brick
3	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	1.6mm bore
3	Personal Adornment	1	Button	Modern	10mm diameter, domed stud button
3	Pottery	2	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
3	Pottery	4	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395
3	Pottery	5	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475
3	Pottery	2	Chilvers Coton 'B' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1300
3	Pottery	2	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
4	Pottery	1	All Romano-British pottery	Roman	AD 43-410
4	Pottery	8	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395
4	Pottery	2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475
4	Pottery	1	Medieval sandy ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400
5	Building Material	1	Lead object	Unknown	Possible repair plug
5	Pottery	1	Potters Marston Ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+

Test Pit 19: Parish Playing Field, Station Road (SK 37420 06808)

Test Pit 19 (Figure 39) was dug in an area of playing field to the south of Station Road. The 1851 tithe map lists the field (Figure 4, no. 36) as pasture called ‘Mountain Close’ owned by The Earl Howe and leased to John Turner of Oxhay House (Oaklands Farm today). The Historic Environment Record for Leicestershire and Rutland identified that the field was situated close to the site of the former Shackerstone Hall, the post-medieval mansion house owned by the Hall family from the 17th-19th centuries, and possibly the site of the manor house of the Shepey family in the medieval period.



Figure 39: Excavation of Test Pit 19, looking north-west



Figure 40: Test Pit 19 post-excitation, looking north

During the excavation, 0.1m of turf and dark brown grey sandy silt topsoil (Layers 1) was removed. Beneath was 0.3m of dark brown grey sandy silt, ash and charcoal (Layers 2-4), 0.2m of orangish grey sandy silt (Layers 5-6) and 0.2m of orange brown silty sand and gravel (Layers 7-8). The natural substratum, greyish orange silty sand and gravel, was reached 0.8m below ground level; no archaeological features were recorded (Figure 40).

Altogether, 576 individual finds (9.251kg) were recovered from the test pit (Table 19). One sherd of High Medieval pottery (12th-14th century) was present, along with a small assemblage of post-medieval pottery (17th-18th century) and a large assemblage of modern pottery (19th century – present). Other finds included a large assemblage of modern building material, typically fragments of handmade brick and tile made locally from the 18th century onwards, but also including mortar, concrete, nails and screws, some lead window came and factory-made bricks and tiles. A small assemblage of clay tobacco pipe, bottle glass and household and garden waste (including part of a tenon saw, a tube of antiseptic cream and a button) was all of modern date; an iron horseshoe was of probable post-medieval date. Undated finds included animal bone and a small assemblage of iron slag.

The soil layers within the test pit indicated that the ground was artificially raised, with Layers 5-6 representing the original ground level/topsoil, now 0.4m below ground level. It was unclear why the ground was raised, with the importation of a large quantity of fire waste and soil (Layers 2-4), or when this took place. It is tempting to suggest that the burnt material was evidence of a fire in 1845 which destroyed Shackerstone Hall (sited approximately 20m to the south) but this is by no means certain. Taking this into account, the finds from the test pit must be treated with some caution and material from the top 0.4m of the test pit (Layers 1-4) is not included in the following interpretation.

The single sherd of medieval pottery from the test pit means that it is unlikely that there was any medieval habitation in the vicinity, and the material was most likely incorporated into the soil as domestic refuse, introduced to an area of cultivation as manure. The small assemblage of post-medieval material was also of insufficient quantity to suggest that there was activity nearby in the 17th or 18th centuries and the majority of the finds suggested that activity at the site did not begin until the 19th century. It is probable then that the majority of the material from this test pit was associated with the demolition of Shackerstone Hall and the construction of the Gopsall Estate worker's cottages to the south of the site in the mid-19th century, and 20th century use of the field before it became the parish playing field.

Many thanks to the Parish Council for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over two days on September 28-29, 2024 by Isobel Johnson-Moss and Judy Buckell with Wendy Wallace, Lauren, Luke and George Bowerman, David, Oliver, Signe and James Wright, and Claire, Kevin and Rosie O'Hey.

Table 19: The finds from Test Pit 19

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
1	Building Material	1	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Brick
1	Building Material	1	Yellow ceramic building material	Modern	Brick
2	Building Material	6	Bathroom Tiles	Modern	Fragments, white glaze, 8mm thick
2	Building Material	11	Black ceramic building material	Modern	Nibbed tiles, 14mm thick
2	Building Material	9	Fe nails & screws	Modern	
2	Building Material	3	Mortar	Modern	
2	Building Material	145	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc brick - 1 with frog, 70mm thick, stamped with 'BC'; 1 with frog

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
					stamped 'LE' and 'PHOR'; tile, 13mm thick
2	Building Material	1	Yellow ceramic building material	Modern	Brick, 42mm thick
2	Garden Waste	1	Galvanised steel angle bend	Modern	Bent, partially melted
2	Garden Waste	1	Tube cap	Modern	
2	Glass	11	Curved clear glass	Modern	
2	Glass	4	Curved pale blue glass	Modern	
2	Household	3	Tube of Cream	Modern	Antiseptic soothing healing cream, with cap. Day health labs ltd. In three pieces
2	Industrial Waste	1	Clinker	Unknown	
2	Pottery	9	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
2	Pottery	18	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
3	Bone & shell	2	Misc. animal bone	Unknown	
3	Building Material	2	Blue ceramic building material	Modern	Tile with yellow core, 15mm thick
3	Building Material	33	Fe nails & screws	Modern	
3	Building Material	4	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
3	Garden Waste	1	Tube cap	Modern	Yellow plastic
3	Glass	2	Curved clear glass	Modern	Inc fragment bottle rim
3	Glass	1	Flat clear glass	Modern	
3	Industrial Waste	1	Heat affected iron stone	Unknown	
3	Pottery	1	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
4	Bone & shell	3	Misc. animal bone	Unknown	Longest 65mm long
4	Building Material	13	Fe objects	Modern	Inc nails, screws & lawn staple
4	Garden Waste	1	Aluminium foil	Modern	
5	Bone & shell	6	Misc. animal bone	Unknown	
5	Building Material	3	Blue ceramic building material	Modern	Tile, 12mm thick
5	Building Material	12	Fe nails	Modern	1 @ 150mm wire nail
5	Building Material	16	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
5	Building Material	1	Window cane	Unknown	95mm length
5	Glass	1	Flat clear glass	Modern	
5	Household	1	Tenon Saw	Modern	210mm length 60mm width
5	Personal Adornment	1	Button	Modern	4-hole button, 25mm, grey plastic
6	Bone & shell	11	Misc. animal bone	Unknown	Some butchery marks
6	Building Material	4	Blue ceramic building material	Modern	Tile, 11mm thick
6	Building Material	8	Fe objects	Unknown	Probably nails
6	Building Material	15	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
6	Building Material	2	White ceramic building material	Modern	Wall tile, 8mm thick, brown glaze
6	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe bowl	Modern	Thin-walled bowl with spur, Oswald Type 24 c.1810-40
6	Clay Tobacco Pipe	2	Clay tobacco pipe stems	Modern	included one with back of bowl with spur, 2.4mm bore

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
6	Clay Tobacco Pipe	2	Clay tobacco pipe stems	Modern	1.6mm bore
6	Glass	1	Curved brown glass	Modern	
6	Glass	2	Curved clear glass	Modern	
6	Glass	1	Curved green glass	Modern	
6	Glass	1	Curved pale blue glass	Modern	Broken bottle stopper, embossed 'GARTON'S'
6	Pottery	52	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
7	Building Material	2	Fe object	Unknown	Probably nail
7	Building Material	31	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc tile, 16mm thick
7	Glass	2	Curved green glass	Modern	
7	Pottery	4	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
7	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395
7	Pottery	28	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
8	Building Material	2	Concrete	Modern	
8	Building Material	1	Fe object	Unknown	Probably nail
8	Building Material	72	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
8	Household	1	Horseshoe	Post-medieval	U-shaped with broken arm, corroded, branches thicker and tapering towards the heel; 135mm long, 105mm wide

Test Pit 20: Parish Playing Field, Station Road (SK 37438 06803)

Test Pit 20 (Figure 41) was dug in an area of playing field to the south of Station Road. The 1851 tithe map lists the field (Figure 4, no. 36) as pasture called ‘Mountain Close’ owned by The Earl Howe and leased to John Turner of Oxhay House (Oaklands Farm today). The Historic Environment Record for Leicestershire and Rutland identified that the field was situated close to the site of the former Shackerstone Hall, the post-medieval mansion house owned by the Hall family from the 17th-19th centuries, and possibly the site of the manor house of the Shepey family in the medieval period.



Figure 41: Excavation of Test Pit 20, looking west



Figure 42: A layer of building rubble in Test Pit 20, looking north



Figure 43: Test Pit 20 post-excavation, looking north

During the excavation, 0.1m of turf and dark brown grey sandy silt topsoil (Layers 1) was removed. Beneath was 0.1m of building rubble mixed with dark brown grey sandy silt, ash and charcoal (Layer 2-3, Figure 42), 0.1m of orangish grey sandy silt (Layer 4) and 0.2m of orange brown silty sand and gravel (Layers 5-6). The natural substratum, greyish orange silty sand and gravel, was reached 0.5m below ground level; no archaeological features were recorded (Figure 43).

Altogether, 249 individual finds (2.211kg) were recovered from the test pit (Table 20). Single sherds of High Medieval pottery (12th-14th century) and Late Medieval pottery (late 14th – mid-16th century) were present, along with a small assemblage of post-medieval pottery (17th-18th century) and a large assemblage of modern pottery (19th century – present). Other finds included a large assemblage of modern building material, typically fragments of handmade brick and tile made locally from the 18th century onwards, but also including roof slates, mortar, cement, nails, asbestos cement sheeting and some factory-made bricks and tiles. The bricks were mostly unfrosted measuring 236mm by 112mm by 68mm. Some were thinner, measuring 234mm by 114mm by 49mm. A small assemblage of clay tobacco pipe, bottle glass and household and garden waste (including a shoe patten) was all of post-medieval or modern date. Undated finds included a small assemblage of iron slag.

The soil layers within the test pit indicated that the ground was artificially raised, with Layer 4 representing the original ground level/topsoil, now 0.2m below ground level. It was unclear why the ground was raised, with the importation of a large quantity of building rubble, fire waste and soil (Layers 2-3), or when this took place. It is tempting to suggest that the rubble and burnt material was evidence of a fire in 1845 which destroyed Shackerstone Hall (sited approximately 20m to the south) but this is by no means certain and the presence of asbestos cement sheeting would suggest a 20th century date for the layer. Taking this into account, the finds from the test pit must be treated with some caution and material from the top 0.2m of the test pit (Layers 1-2) is not included in the following interpretation.

The very small assemblage of medieval pottery from the test pit means that it is unlikely that there was any medieval habitation in the vicinity, and the material was most likely incorporated

into the soil as domestic refuse, introduced to an area of cultivation as manure. The small assemblage of later material suggests that the site was peripheral to occupation in the post-medieval period, with some activity nearby from the 16th century onwards. However, the quantity was insufficient to suggest that there was activity nearby in the 16-18th centuries and the majority of the finds suggested that activity at the site did not begin until the 19th century. It is probable then that the majority of the material from this test pit was associated with the demolition of Shackerstone Hall and the construction of the Gopsall Estate worker's cottages to the south of the site in the mid-19th century, and 20th century use of the field before it became the parish playing field.

Many thanks to the Parish Council for the test pit location. Excavation was carried out over two days on September 28-29, 2024 by Isobel Johnson-Moss and Judy Buckell with Judy Fisher, Gina Fisher and Elaine Fisher, Lauren Windross, Mia Moore and Vicki Barton.

Table 20: The finds from Test Pit 20

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
1	Building Material	9	Blue ceramic building material	Modern	Nib tiles, 12mm thick, yellow core
1	Building Material	5	Cement	Modern	
1	Building Material	2	Fe objects	Modern	Inc nail & screw hook
1	Building Material	18	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc tile, 13mm thick
1	Glass	2	Curved clear glass	Modern	1 fragment with blue-green tint
1	Glass	1	Flat clear glass	Modern	
1	Pottery	16	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
2	Building Material	2	Brown salt-glazed ceramic building material	Modern	Pipe fragments
2	Building Material	2	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
2	Glass	4	Curved clear glass	Modern	
2	Pottery	10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
3	Building Material	1	Brown salt-glazed ceramic building material	Modern	Pipe fragment
3	Building Material	3	Cement	Modern	
3	Building Material	6	Fe nails	Modern	
3	Building Material	1	Mortar	Modern	
3	Building Material	1	Roof slate	Modern	Welsh slate
3	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	1.6mm bore
3	Garden Waste	1	Aluminium foil	Modern	
3	Glass	8	Curved clear glass	Modern	2 fragments of bottle neck, 2 fragments of bottle base
3	Glass	1	Curved cobalt blue glass	Modern	Fragment of bottle base
3	Glass	1	Flat clear glass	Modern	
3	Industrial Waste	4	Clinker	Unknown	
3	Pottery	1	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
3	Pottery	1	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present, plant pot
3	Pottery	41	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
4	Building Material	50	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
4	Glass	7	Curved clear glass	Modern	

Layer	Category	No	Description	Period	Notes
4	Personal Adornment	1	Shoe Patten	Post-medieval+	130mm by 95mm oval foot plate; one rivet fitting surviving, one missing
4	Pottery	6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750
4	Pottery	15	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present
4	Pottery	1	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1780
5	Building Material	5	Blue ceramic building material	Modern	Tile, yellow core
5	Building Material	1	Fe nail	Modern	
5	Building Material	12	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
5	Clay Tobacco Pipe	2	Clay tobacco pipe bowl	Modern	base of bowl, 2.4mm bore
5	Pottery	1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395
5	Pottery	1	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1375-1550
5	Pottery	1	Midland Yellow Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1500-1725
6	Building Material	1	Mortar	Modern	Grey
6	Building Material	1	Red ceramic building material	Modern	
6	Industrial Waste	1	Clinker	Unknown	
6	Industrial Waste	1	Heat affected iron stone	Unknown	

Finds Summary

In total, 6366 individual finds (65.629kg) were recovered from the 19 test pits dug across Shackerstone in 2024 (see Appendix One for a full catalogue of finds). Archaeological material ranged in date from the prehistoric period to the present day and was broken down into the following categories for analysis: lithic, pottery, clay tobacco pipe, glass, personal adornments, household objects, munitions, coins, building material, industrial residues, garden waste, and bone and shell (Table 21, Figure 44). During cataloguing, finds were dated and assigned a phase (Table 22, Figure 45).

Table 21: The finds assemblage by category

Find category	No.	Weight (g)	% of assemblage
Lithic	15	93	0.24
Pottery	1915	8005	30.08
Clay tobacco pipe	83	143	1.30
Glass	308	828	4.84
Personal adornments	15	274	0.24
Household objects	8	560	0.13
Munitions	0	0	0.00
Coins	1	5	0.02
Building material	3766	52922	59.16
Industrial residues	57	1539	0.90
Garden waste	83	647	1.30
Bone & shell	115	613	1.81
TOTAL	6366	65629	

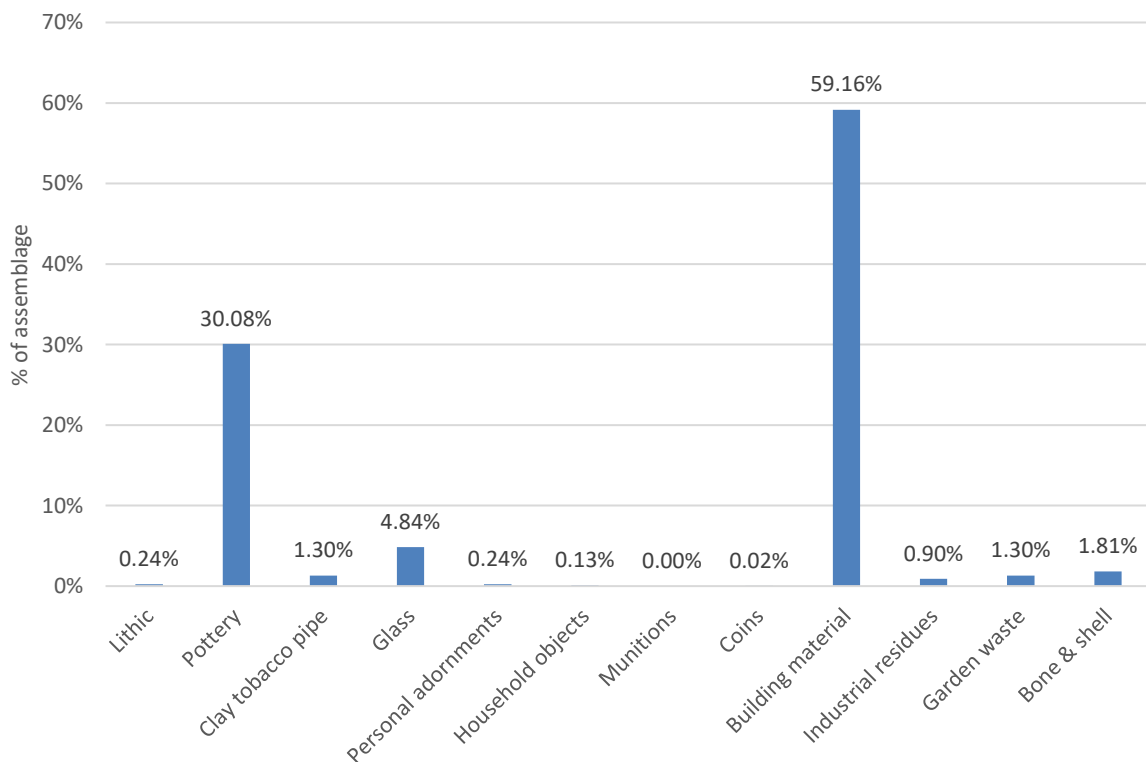


Figure 44: Chart showing the finds assemblage by category and percentage of assemblage

Table 22: The finds assemblage by phase

Phase	No.	Weight (g)	% of assemblage
Prehistoric (<AD 43)	14	92	0.22
Roman (AD 43-410)	9	27	0.14
Saxo-Norman (850-1100)	5	17	0.08
High Medieval (1100-1400)	369	2416	5.80
Late Medieval (1400-1550)	68	475	1.07
Post-medieval (1550-1800)	283	2658	4.45
Modern (1800-present)	5386	56747	84.61
Undated	232	3197	3.64

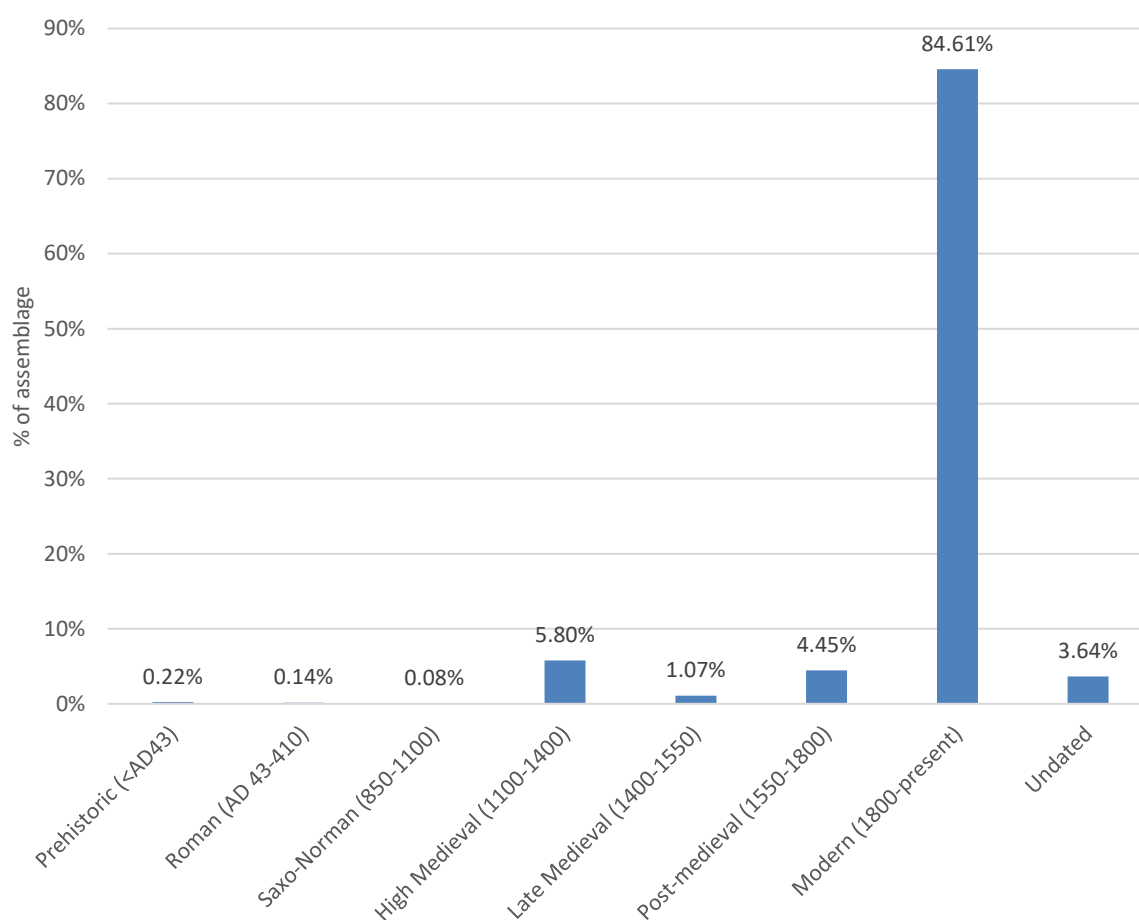


Figure 45: Chart showing the finds assemblage by phase and percentage of assemblage

Finds were collected and processed during the dig weekend by Jennie Ayres, Jayne Ball, Siobhan Brocklehurst, Joe Ecob, Jeanette Knappett, Kim Lock, Peter Loseby, Sheila Loseby, Ken Lowles, Duncan McNeil, Vicki Welch and Marianne Whiting, under the supervision of William Johnson-Moss. Further processing and cataloguing was carried out by Mathew Morris with Siobhan Brocklehurst, Judith Boston, Paul Boston, Judi Cadogan, Simon Dodd, Aimee Gardiner, Emma Harris, Jeanette Knappette, David Mottram, Chris Simmons, Jo Simmons, Lucy and Laura; analysis of the flint was undertaken by *TBC*, and pottery by Paul Blinkhorn.

Flint

TBC

Forthcoming

Pottery

Paul Blinkhorn

Altogether, 1,915 sherds of pottery (8.005kg) were recovered from the 19 test pits. The pottery was recorded using the conventions of the Leicestershire County type-series (Table 23, Sawday 2009). A description of each pottery fabric is presented in Appendix Two.

Table 23: Pottery fabrics

Fabric code	Common name	Approx. date range	No.	Weight (g)	% of assemblage
RB	All Romano-British wares	AD 43-410	9	27	0.47
SN	St Neots ware	AD 850/900-1150	2	3	0.10
ST	Stamford ware	AD 850/900-1150	3	14	0.16
PM	Potters Marston ware	AD 1100-1300/50+	52	280	2.72
LY4	Medieval shelly wares	AD 1100-1400	14	197	0.73
MS	Medieval sandy ware	AD 1100-1400	31	229	1.62
CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	AD 1250-1395	120	655	6.27
CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	AD 1200-1475	150	1049	7.83
CC5	Chilvers Coton 'B' Ware	AD 1250-1300	2	6	0.1
MP	Midland Purple Ware	AD 1375-1550	68	475	3.55
MY	Midland Yellow Ware	AD 1500-1725	6	37	0.31
EA	Unclassified post-medieval earthenware	AD 1550-present	1	11	0.05
EA3	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	AD 1680-1780	36	123	1.88
EA6	Black glazed earthenware	AD 1650-1750	216	1854	11.28
EA7	Staffordshire Slipware	AD 1680-1750	9	30	0.47
EA8	Staffordshire creamware	AD 1730-1850	5	65	0.26
EA10	Modern earthenware	AD 1800-present	1187	2932	61.98
EA11	Tin-glazed Earthenware	AD 1700-1800	4	18	0.21

The bulk of the pottery dated to the modern period (1800-present, 61.98%). Large assemblages of post-medieval pottery (1550-1800, 14.46%) and High Medieval pottery (1100-1400, 19.27%); and small but significant assemblages of Later Medieval (1400-1550, 3.55%) pottery and Saxo-Norman pottery (850-1100, 0.26%) were also recovered, along with a small assemblage of Roman pottery (AD 43-410, 0.47%) - Table 24, Figure 46.

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 Shackerstone 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 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.

Table 24: The pottery assemblage by phase

Phase	No.	Weight (g)	% of assemblage
Roman (AD 43-410)	9	27	0.47
Saxo-Norman (850-1100)	5	17	0.26
High Medieval (1100-1400)	369	2416	19.27
Late Medieval (1400-1550)	68	475	3.55
Post-medieval (1550-1800)	277	2138	14.46
Modern (1800-present)	1187	2932	61.98
TOTAL	1915	8005	

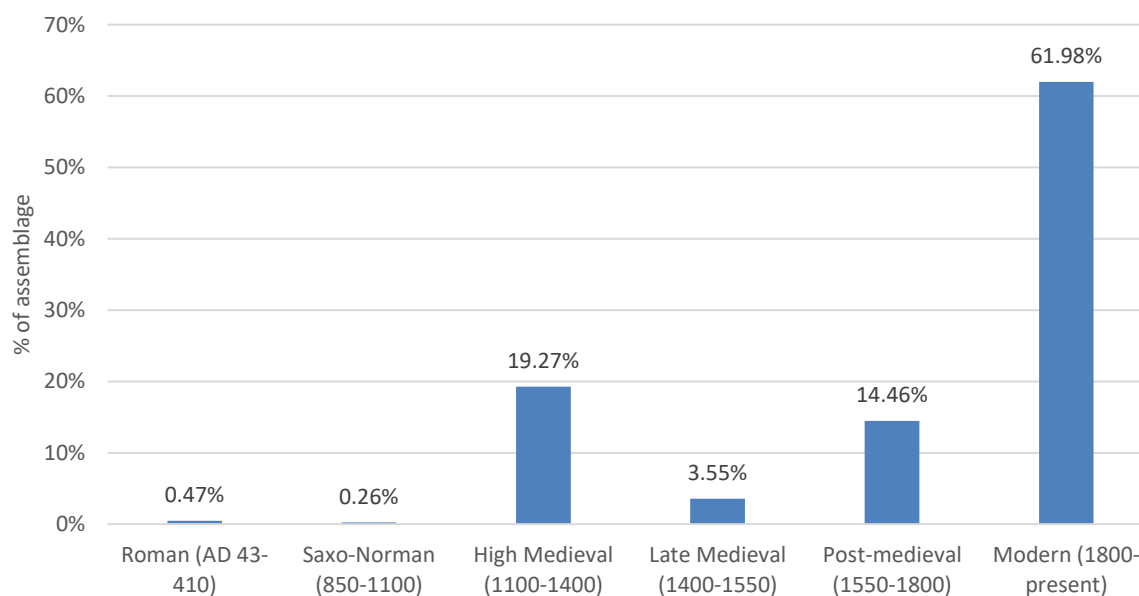


Figure 46: Chart showing the pottery assemblage by phase and percentage of assemblage

Clay tobacco pipe

Altogether, 83 pieces of clay tobacco pipe (143g) were recovered from 17 test pits. The bulk of the assemblage (n71, 85.5%) comprised pieces of broken pipe stem. These are of assorted diameters and lengths and, where identifiable, have bores of 3mm (n4, 5.63%), 2.4mm (n18, 25.35%) and 1.6mm (n40, 56.34%) – with 9 unknown (12.68%). 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). Twelve fragments of pipe bowl were recovered from nine test pits. Pipe bowls can be much more dateable. However, most of the bowls were not sufficiently intact to date. Two bowls, one from Test Pit 6 and one from Test Pit 12 were probably 18th century; whilst a complete bowl from Test Pit 19 was identified as an Oswald Type 24 (c.1810-40).

With one exception, the assemblage was made from white pipe clay. In Test Pit 11, one pipe stem was made from a red fabric with a grey core and may have been of local manufacture (Figure 47).

The distribution of clay tobacco pipe across Shackerstone (Figure 48) had no particular focus, with larger quantities of material recovered from test pits close to extant 18th and 19th century properties, and lower quantities recovered from areas of field and pasture. The presence of clay pipe in these locations can be attributed to domestic refuse being used to manure gardens and arable land, with some material perhaps discarded by farm labourers working in the vicinity.



Figure 47: Two clay tobacco pipe stems from Test Pit 11, including top a pipe clay stem with roll-stamped decoration and bottom an earthenware stem in a red fabric

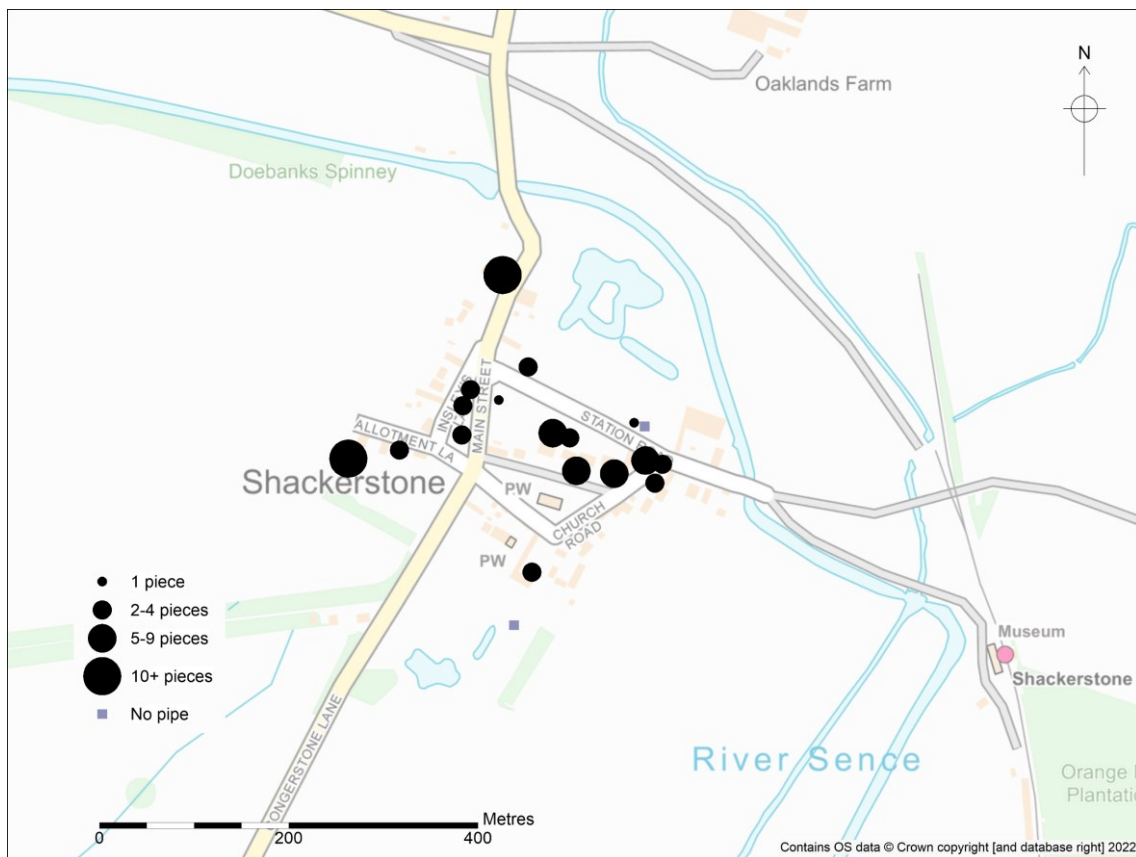


Figure 48: The distribution of clay tobacco pipe across Shackerstone

Glass

Altogether, 308 fragments of glass (828g) were recovered from 18 test pits (the exception being Test Pit 17). 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 – predominately clear (63.96%), green (21.10%), blue (9.06%) and brown (4.22%). There was also a small assemblage of black (0.65%), white (0.32%) and pink (0.32%) glass, whilst 0.32% was melted beyond recognition (probably in garden bonfires).

Identifiable material was scarce but included a broken glass stopper stamped ‘GARTON’S’ from Test Pit 19. This would have been the stopper for a glass bottle of Garton’s HP Sauce, dating to the early 20th century.

Personal adornments

Thirteen items of personal adornment were recovered and are catalogued below:

1. TP6.3: Button. Copper alloy 4-hole button, 18mm diameter. Modern.
2. TP7.2: Buckle. Copper alloy. Shoe buckle. Sub-rectangular frame with a separate iron centre bar, copper alloy stud chape and a copper alloy pin, 17th-18th century. 32x22mm (Figure 49)

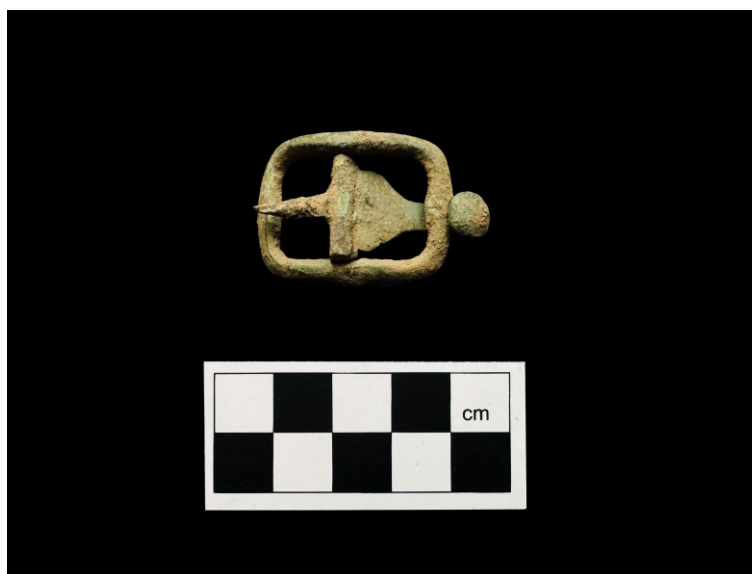


Figure 49: Copper alloy shoe buckle from Test Pit 7

3. TP10.2: Hair grip. Plastic. Modern.
4. TP10.3: Hair pin. Plastic. Modern.
5. TP12.3: Button. Copper alloy stud button, 18mm diameter. Modern
6. TP12.3: Button. White plastic 2-hole button, 10mm diameter. Modern
7. TP13.2: Button. Copper alloy stud button, 18mm diameter. Modern
8. TP15.3: Button. Copper alloy stud button, 18mm diameter. Modern
9. TP15.5: Button. Aluminium stud button, 20mm diameter. Modern

10. TP16.3: Buckle. Iron buckle. Corroded, rectangular frame with bar and prong, 45mm by 35mm. Modern
11. TP17.2: Bead. Faceted blue glass, 12mm diameter, central hole. Modern
12. TP18.3: Stud button. Copper alloy, 10mm diameter. Modern
13. TP19.5: Button. Grey plastic 4-hole button, 25mm diameter. Modern
14. TP20.4: Shoe patten. Iron. 130mm by 95mm oval foot plate; one rivet fitting survives, one missing. Post-medieval, probably 17th-early 19th century (Figure 50)



Figure 50: Iron shoe patten from Test Pit 20

Household objects

Six household items were recovered and are catalogued below:

15. TP1.9: Possible whetstone. Fine grey sandstone, oval section and broken at both ends, smooth outer surface, 28mm by 25mm and 45mm long
16. TP6.2: Upholstery nail. Modern
17. TP11.3: Battery. Carbon rod from battery, with copper alloy cap, 60mm long and 5mm diameter. Modern.
18. TP19.2: Tube of cream with cap. Aluminium, in three pieces. Antiseptic soothing healing cream, Day Health Labs Ltd. Modern
19. TP19.5: Tenon saw. Iron, 210mm long by 60mm. Modern
20. TP19.8: Horseshoe. Iron, U-shaped with broken arm, corroded, branches thicker and tapering towards the heel; 135mm long, 105mm wide. Post-medieval

Coins

One coin was found and is catalogued below:

21. TP13.5. Victorian penny. Copper alloy, 30mm diameter. Very worn, obv. second laureate and draped bust ('Bun Head') of Queen Victoria left; rev. seated figure of Britannia right, c.1860-94 (Figure 51)



Figure 51: Victorian penny from Test Pit 13

Building materials

The largest group of material recovered from the test pits was building material. Altogether, 3768 pieces of building material (52.979kg) was recovered from the 19 test pits. This is divided into three categories, ceramic building material, other building material and metalwork associated with construction.

Ceramic building material (n3157, 44.827kg, from all test pits) was predominately pieces of unfrogged red bricks, pantiles and nib tiles (n2994). Much of this may have been produced locally from the late 18th century onwards. Other ceramic building material included small assemblages of engineering bricks, yellow bricks, blue/black roof tiles, and ceramic drainage pipes (brown-glazed). Pieces of modern white-glazed wall tiles were also recovered from Test Pits 1, 11 and 19. One fragment of nib tile from Test Pit 7 had animal pawprints, probably a cat, fired into its surface (Figure 52).



Figure 52: Animal pawprints, probably cat, on a roof tile from Test Pit 7

Other building material (n435, 5.613kg, from 12 test pits) included cement roof tiles, cement render, mortar, concrete and plaster, all of modern date. An assemblage of roof slate was also

recovered (n53, 873g). This was mostly Welsh slate, with a small assemblage of Swithland slate (n4) from Test Pits 7 and 16.

Metalwork associated with construction (n141, 1.609kg, from 15 test pits) included forged and wire nails of assorted sizes, screws and bolts. The forged nails were undated, all of the other material was modern. A small assemblage of lead flashing was also recovered from Test Pits 10, 11 and 18, whilst a fragment of lead window came was found in Test Pit 19.

Garden waste

A small quantity of 83 pieces (955g) of modern garden waste was collected from 13 test pits. This included modern plastic, including food wrappers, plant pots, tree guards, pieces of a plastic comb, and children's toys. Modern metal waste included aluminium foil, bottle caps, garden wire, a lawn staple, and part of a horseshoe from Test Pit 19. Garden string, a walnut shell, wallpaper, shuttering ply, fibre board and plaster board.

Industrial residues

A small assemblage of industrial residues was recovered from 10 test pits. This included undated iron slag (no 49, 1.210kg) which appeared to be predominately hearth slag and a small quantity of glassy vesicular slag also present. Nine of the test pits each produced less than 3 pieces of slag (TPs 1, 2, 4, 6, 13, 16, 17). Of particular note, however, was the assemblage of slag from Test Pit 3 (n36) which comprised 73.47% of the assemblage. This material was recovered from layers 3-4 in the test pit along with a significant assemblage of medieval pottery. However, a small assemblage of late medieval, post-medieval and modern material was also present indicating that the layers were disturbed. A smithy is also shown on 19th century maps immediately west of the site, on the west side of Insley's Lane. This was once the workshop of the Insley family, late 18th to early 20th-century coachbuilders whose yard included a wheelwright's shop, paint shop, sawing shed with pit, shoeing shed, forge, sawing shed, and an office and a store. Given this history, the iron slag from Test Pit 3 was most likely modern smithing waste from the coachbuilder's workshop.

Bone and shell

Altogether, 111 pieces of animal bone (609g) were recovered from 13 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, and therefore has very limited research potential. In some instances, it has undoubtedly been redeposited in manuring spreads in plough soil. Some of the bone showed signs of butchery. Three oyster shells and a scallop shell were also recovered (TPs 1 and 7).

Discussion

Overall, the 19 test pits excavated at Shackerstone in 2024 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 Shackerstone, and the wider Bosworth Links project, and are discussed below.

Prehistoric activity (9,500-800 BC)

The nature of any prehistoric activity around Shackerstone remains unclear. Six test pits (TPs 7, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17; Figure 53) produced a small assemblage of 15 worked flints. Overall, these were found in small numbers in each test pit and probably represented a low-level ‘background noise’ of *ad hoc* prehistoric activity in the wider landscape. The exception was Test Pit 15, where the relatively large assemblage of six flakes may indicate flint working taking place nearby. The majority of the material was debitage, flakes removed during tool manufacture and maintenance. One possible tool, a scraper, was recorded in Test Pit 13.

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

Nine sherds of Roman pottery were found in four test pits (TPs 2, 8, 15 and 18; Figure 54). No pit produced more than three sherds and the pottery was all small and abraded, which suggested that it was circulating in cultivation soil for a prolonged period of time. Rather than representing nearby habitation this pottery was more likely imported from elsewhere, perhaps included in domestic refuse used to manure arable fields. Whilst these finds individually were not particularly noteworthy, they do provide a signature ‘background noise’ indicative of a wider arable landscape.

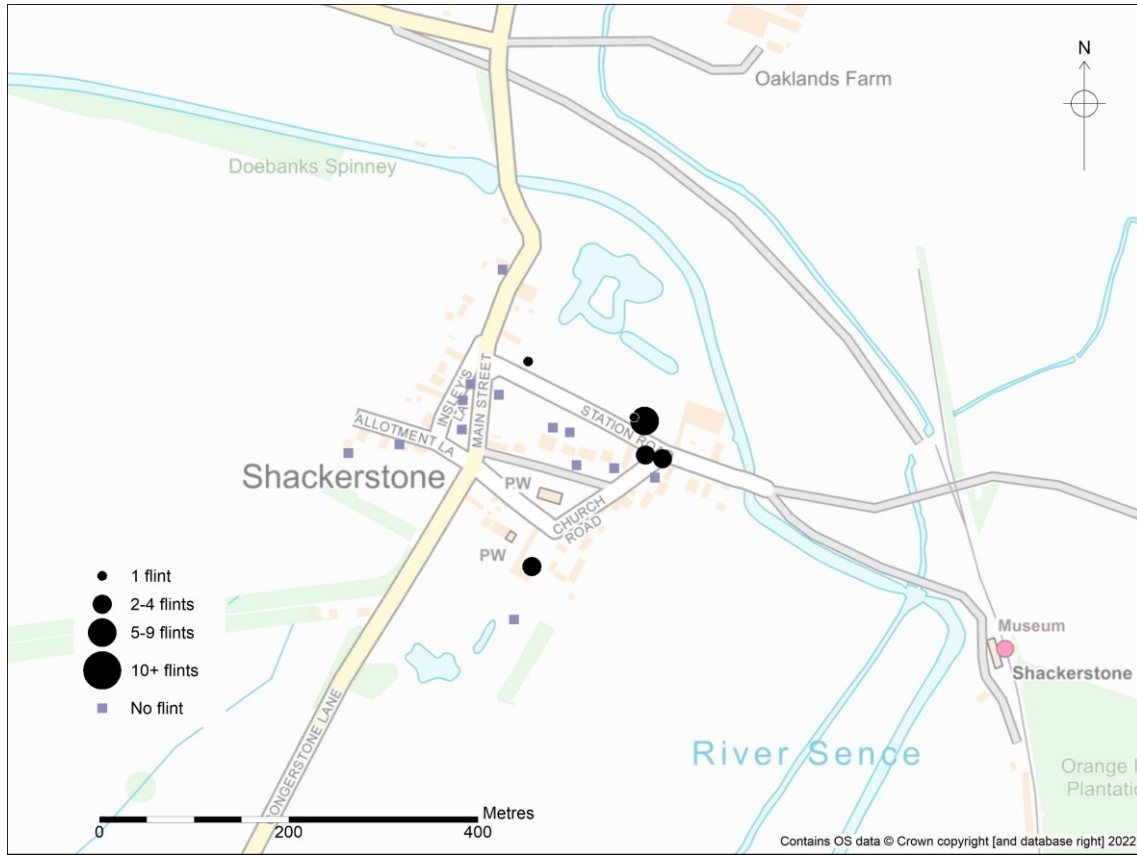


Figure 53: The distribution of worked flint across Shackerstone

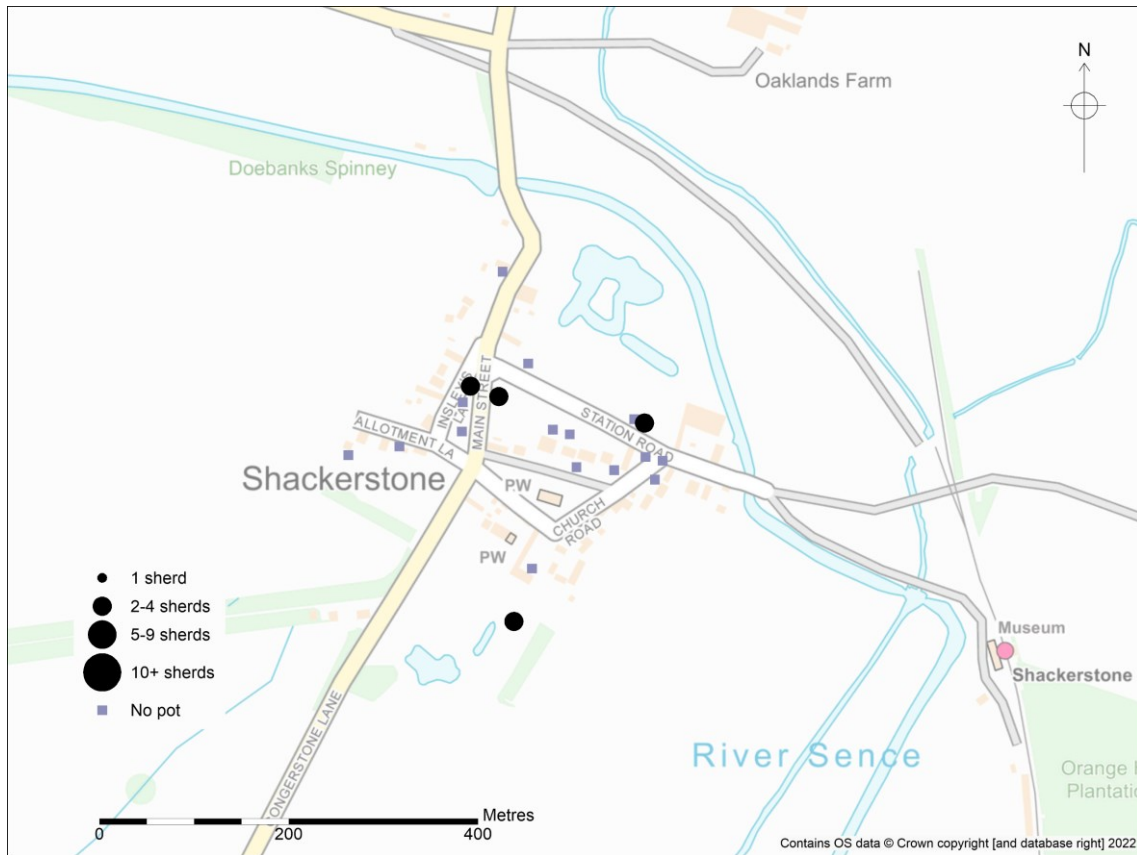


Figure 54: The distribution of Roman pottery across Shackerstone

During the Roman period, the valleys of the River Sence and its tributaries were probably part of the hinterland of the important fort and settlement at *Manduessedum* (Mancetter), 11km to the south. *Manduessedum* was sited on Watling Street, guarding the point where the road crossed the River Anker close to Fenn Lane, the road leading to the region's *civitas capital* at Leicester (*Ratae Corieltauvorum*). The settlement was the centre of a large pottery making industry, primarily producing *mortaria* (mixing bowls). Another important Roman settlement close to Shackerstone was the 'small town' at Ravenstone, sited in the headwaters of the Sence Valley 5km to the north-east. Various investigations at Ravenstone have identified a large area of Roman occupation, including settlement, cemetery and industrial areas (pottery and tile kilns) stretched along a north-west to south-east orientated road which probably led to Leicester (Liddle 2001, 68).

Other Roman finds from the Shackerstone area are scarce, with pottery from the test pitting the first evidence of activity within 1km of the village. In the wider landscape, excavation, fieldwalking and metal detecting have recorded a number of Iron Age and Roman sites and find spots which might be settlement sites (i.e. farmsteads) on the high ground overlooking the Sence Valley. These include, 1.7km to the north-east, a Late Iron Age/Roman roundhouse and enclosures on the high ground overlooking Shackerstone (MLE22387, near Odstone; Patrick 2015). A similar site was recorded in Carlton, 3km to the south-east (MLE23682; Flavell 2018), whilst other sites are suggested 3km to the north, west and south-west (MLE4896, MLE9632 and MLE17814). These suggest that 2000-1600 years ago, this area was a well-managed agrarian landscape dotted with small farmsteads spaced 1-2km apart. These were probably administered as part of a larger estate or from a nearby villa, perhaps the villa at Market Bosworth (MLE2924) 4.5km to the south-east, or a suspected villa at Ibstock (MLE10190) 5.5km to the north-east.

Early Medieval Activity (AD 410-850)

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

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

The Village

Shackerstone was first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086, giving us some sense of the size of the Late Saxon settlement; five villagers, information we can perhaps equate with five households. By 1279, two manors and seventeen tenants (including seven free tenants) are mentioned and in 1564 forty-one families were resident in the village (Nicholas 1811). This appears to be a pattern of fairly slow settlement growth, with the village population tripling every couple of centuries.

The Domesday Survey and later records indicate that Shackerstone had a single landowner, with the management of the land holding divided between two demesne tenants – the Danvers and the Shepey families – throughout the medieval period (see Historical Background). A large number of free tenants (approximately 41% of the village) are also mentioned in the 13th century. This suggests that the village had multiple settlement foci.

Prior's 1777 map of Leicestershire (Figure 55a) shows a village clustered around a staggered crossroads with the church and a hall to the east. By the early 19th century, the 1815 Ordnance Survey drawing of Hinckley (Figure 55b) and the 1851 tithe map (Figure 4) for the township of Shackerstone, both show a village with two settlement foci, one to the west of the church on Main Street, Insley's Lane and Allotment Lane, and one to the east and south of the church, on Church Road. This is the settlement pattern (with some modern infill) which can be seen today.

These maps give us the earliest indications of the village's street pattern, with its historic streets being the north end of Main Street running into Insley's Lane, Allotment Lane, Congerstone Lane and Church Road. The southern part of Main Street, between Insley's Lane and Congerstone Lane was laid out to improve traffic flow through the village in the late 18th century or early 19th century. Church Walk was built by the Gospall Estate in the mid-19th century, and Station Road, connecting the north end of Church Road with Main Street, was added in the late 19th century.



Figure 55: Extracts from Prior's 1777 map (a) and the 1815 Ordnance Survey drawing of Hinckley (b), showing Shackerstone

The village has no extant medieval buildings today, except St Peter's Church which was first mentioned in AD 1220 and has a late 15th century tower (the rest was rebuilt in 1843; Pevsner 1984), and the settlement is best characterized as an 18th/19th century estate village.

However, earthworks of possible medieval date survive to the north and south of the church. Approximately 130m to the north-east is a large earth mound identified as Shackerstone Castle, whilst 120m to the south is another moated site. These are identified as the manors of the Shepey and Danvers families. Archaeological recording on the west side of Insley's Lane (Warren 1999) has also noted medieval activity. This again suggests that the village had multiple foci.

Five sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery (AD 850-1150) were found in five test pits during the test pitting (Figure 56). This was a small but noteworthy assemblage and appeared to identify two activity foci, one on the junction of Insley's Lane and Allotment Lane (TPs 3, 4 and 5), the other to the north-east of the church close to Shackerstone Castle (TPs 15 and 16). It should be cautioned that patterns of early settlement activity cannot be convincingly inferred from five sherds of pottery. However, when considered in conjunction with the distribution of later medieval pottery, it would suggest that the earliest settlement in Shackerstone developed on Insley's Lane.

The presence of Saxo-Norman pottery close to the castle site is also potentially exciting. Excavation of the castle itself (a Scheduled Monument) was not feasible within the remit of the Bosworth Links project. However, the opportunity to dig two test pits outside the Scheduled area close to the monument has provided some noteworthy new information (discussed below).

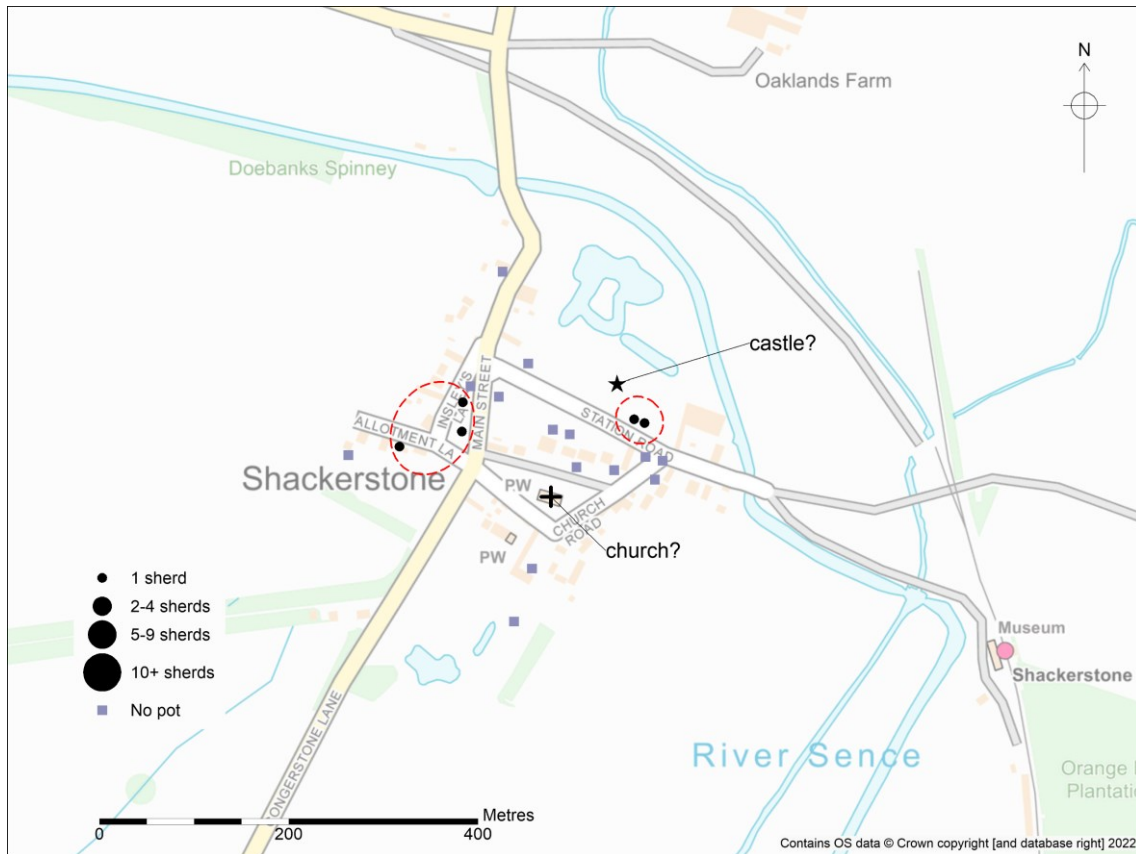


Figure 56: The distribution of Saxo-Norman pottery across Shackerstone. Red dashed circles mark areas of potentially noteworthy activity.

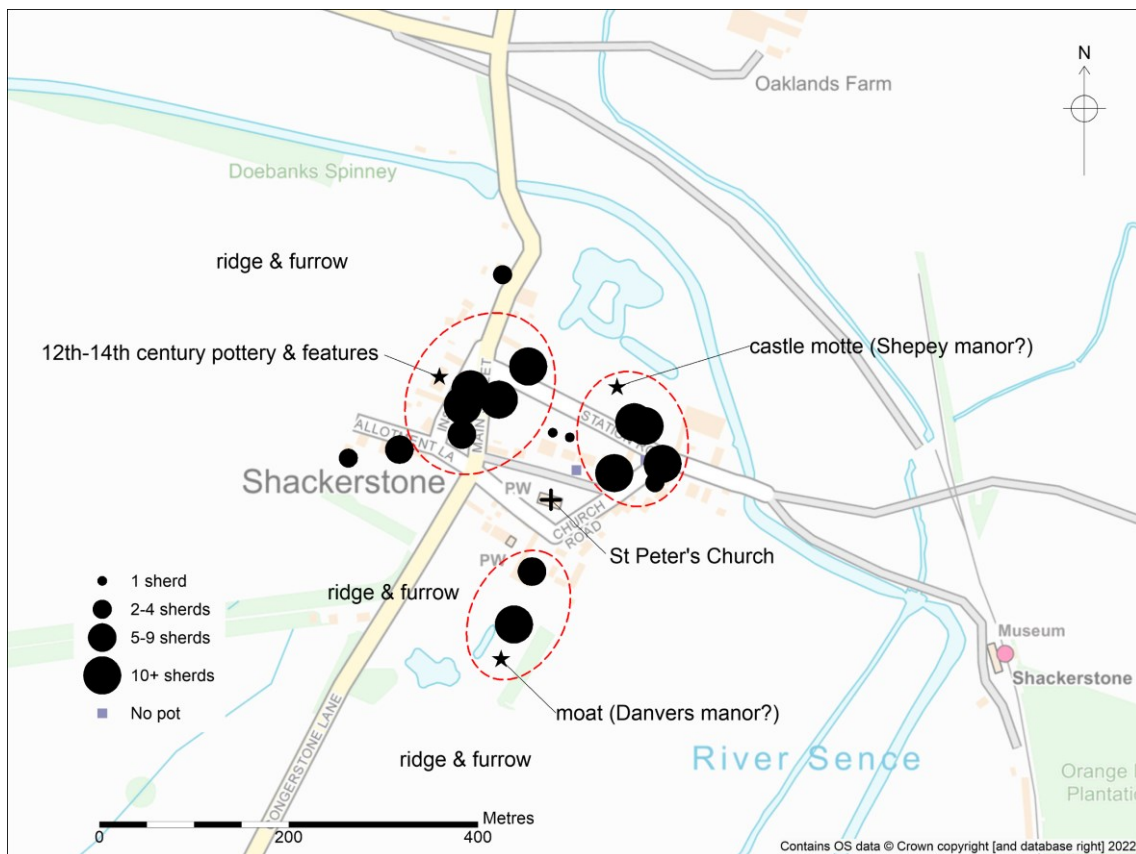


Figure 57: The distribution of High Medieval pottery across Shackerstone

From the 12th century onwards, pottery from Shackerstone provides a clear pattern of settlement development (Figure 57), with a large assemblage of High Medieval pottery (AD 1100-1400) recorded in seventeen test pits, and a smaller but important assemblage of Late Medieval pottery (AD 1375-1550) recorded in twelve test pits. The pottery fabrics were all typical of the region; manufactured at places like Potters Marston (16km to the south-east), Chilvers Coton (16km to the south) and Ticknall (17km to the north).

Within the assemblage, there was clear evidence for three areas of settlement in the 12th to 14th centuries, one on Insley's Lane, one close to the castle and one to the south of Church Road. The pottery recovered from test pits on the Parish Green to the east of Insley's Lane (TPs 2, 3 and 4) and in pasture to the east of Main Street (TPs 17 and 18), coupled with material previously recorded to the west of Insley's Lane (Warren 1999), identifies that this was an important thoroughfare in the medieval period and probably the main village street.

This appears to have developed as a linear settlement from at least the 11th century onwards, anchored by the junction with Allotment Lane at its southern end and stretching north for at least 140m. Today, Insley's Lane is a sunken lane approximately 1.5m below the adjacent ground level. LiDAR reveals that the village occupies a platform of ground raised approximately 1m above the surrounding fields. This appears to outline an area 60m wide to either side of the lane which may be the remains of a planned village landscape of tofts and crofts (the plots of land which formed the basic peasant farmstead, with the toft being the physical site of the house and outbuildings and the croft being the plot of land to the rear used for growing produce and keeping animals). One of these medieval properties may survive in the pasture to the north-east of Main Street and Station Road, where a raised rectangular platform measuring 30m by 20m produced a considerable quantity of 12th-14th century pottery and a possible ditch or pit (TP17). This could have been part of a single property measuring 60m by 20m which fronted onto Main Street to the west. Assuming the farmsteads in the village were broadly of comparable size, this could allow for fourteen properties within the village, a number very comparable with the reference to seventeen households in the late 13th century.

The minor assemblages of medieval pottery from eight other test pits (TPs 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 19 and 20) characteristically comprised smaller and more abraded sherds, indicative of material which had circulated in the soil for a prolonged period of time. If considered in association with the larger pottery assemblages from nearby test pits, material from Test Pits 4, 5, 7 and 12 could all be interpreted as activity on the fringes of medieval habitation. However, the material from the other test pits (TPs 1, 6, 19 and 20) was more likely to have been imported from elsewhere as domestic refuse in midden material used to manure cultivated areas surrounding the village.

Late Medieval pottery assemblages (AD 1375-1550) were small and sporadic across the village (Figure 58). At Shackerstone, a 40% fall was recorded in the number of test pits containing 2+ sherds of Late Medieval compared to High Medieval pottery (with an 82% fall in the overall sherd count). This dramatic change could suggest a potentially significant transformation of the settlement at Shackerstone in the late 14th and 15th centuries, with habitation becoming patchier and more dispersed across the village, and with some areas of previously occupied land now seemingly devoid of domestic activity.

In the settlement on Main Street, Insley's Lane and Allotment Lane, small assemblages of Late Medieval pottery was recorded in Test Pits 1, 3, 5, 6 and 17, whilst no pottery was recorded in Test Pits 2, 4 and 18. The presence of late 14th-15th century pottery in the soil in areas which had habitation in the 12th-14th century (e.g. TPs 3 and 17) might be an indication of continued habitation. Whilst the complete absence of pottery in other areas (e.g. TPs 2 and 18) probably indicated that habitation had ceased at these sites by the 15th century.

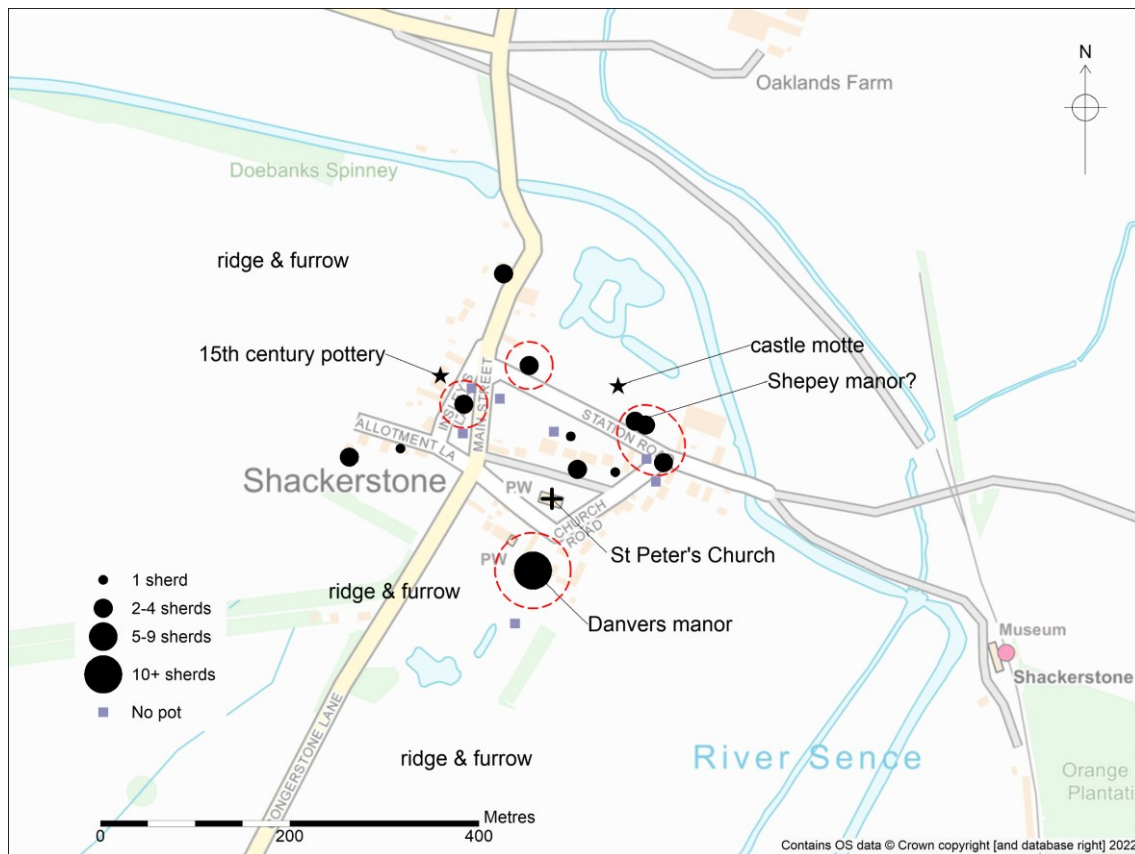


Figure 58: The distribution of Late Medieval pottery across Shackerstone

This change between the 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), whilst at Carlton a 40% fall was recorded, at Cadeby there was a 55% fall, and at Shenton there was a 53% fall (Morris 2023a, 2024c & 2025a).

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 Shackerstone, reduced or not, did not totally disappear in the Late Medieval period, as evidenced by the church's 15th century tower.

The Castle and the Shepey Manor

Close to the castle site four of the six test pits clustered around the junction of Church Road and Station Road produced a large assemblage of 12th-14th century pottery (TPs 11, 13, 15 and 16). In contrast, test pits between this cluster and activity on Insley's Lane (TPs 10, 19 and 20) produced little or no medieval pottery, emphasising that these locations were separate foci of activity.

At the castle (Figure 59), 79 sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from Test Pits 15 and 16 (Figure 57). Together with a possible gravelled surface of medieval date in Test Pit 15 (Figure 33), this was a strong indication of medieval activity here.



Figure 59: Excavation of Test Pit 16 close to the earth mound of Shackerstone Castle, looking north-west

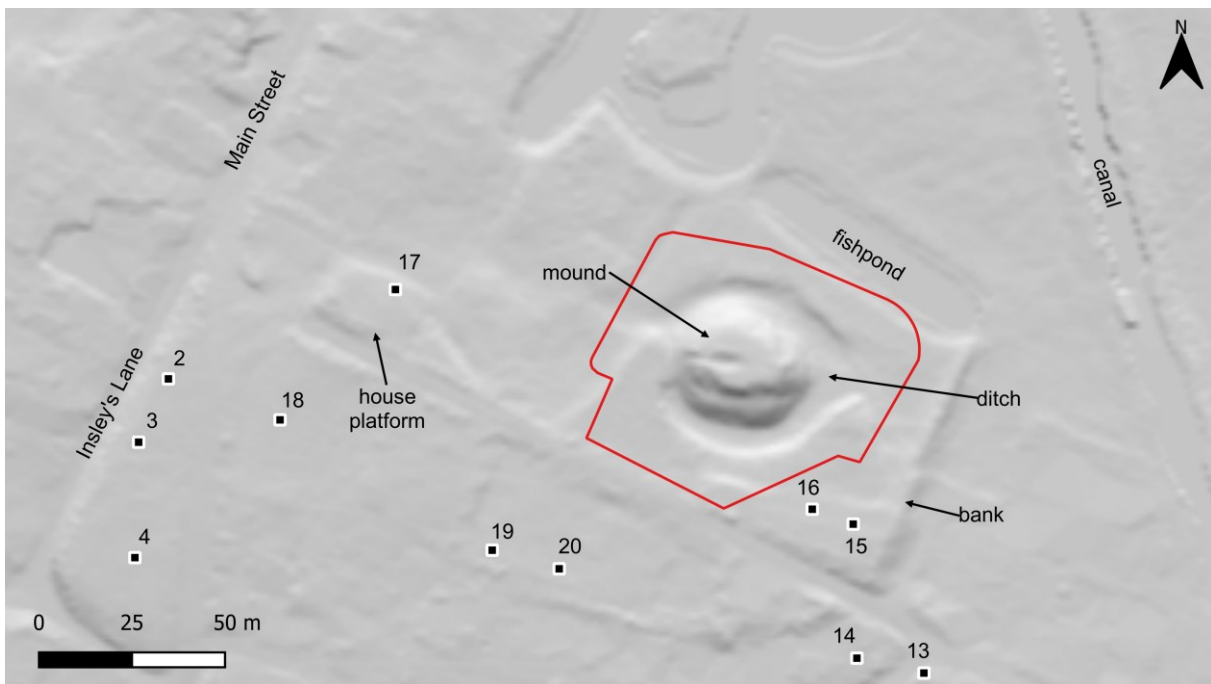


Figure 60: LiDAR of castle earthworks, test pit locations and the area of the scheduled monument (red).

Data: Environment Agency 2023

Very little is known about Shackerstone Castle. There are no historical references to it as a castle and interpretation of the site, based solely on its surviving earthworks, has varied. The earthworks (Figure 60) include a large mound of earth with a flat top, sometimes called the ‘mount, which measures 40m in diameter at its base, 20m in diameter at its top and is approximately 4.5m high from the bottom of the ditch. The ditch encircles the mound, with the exception of a 12m causeway on the south-west, and is up to 2m deep and 6m wide on the

south-east side and 1m deep and 8m wide on the north side. Associated earthworks include a water-filled fishpond to the north of the mound and formerly connected by a channel to the mound ditch; a linear scarp, 1m high, running south from the mound ditch on the western side; a 15m long east/west orientated scarp to the south of the mound; a 35m long and 1.5m high bank running south from the fish pond to the east of the mound; and a ditch which drained the mound ditch on the western side, runs north for 38m before it was altered by later landscaping.

Nichols (1811) provided a sketch plan of the mound which showed the ‘mount’ to the north of the church and Shackerstone Hall (Figure 61). In the early 20th century, this was thought to be the remains of a motte and bailey castle (Page 1907), with the mound the remains of the motte and the earthworks to the south the remains of the bailey. Hoskins (1950) called the site a ‘good example of a 12th century castle’, interpreting it as a temporary fortification constructed during the anarchy of King Stephen’s reign (1138-53). Since then, it has been included in numerous castle lists for the county as a possible castle (e.g. Cantor 1977).

More recently, most of the earthworks have been reinterpreted as the remains of formal gardens associated with Shackerstone Hall. Creighton (1997) suggested that the mound was more likely to be a prospect mound associated with these gardens, an interpretation endorsed by Hartley (2008) who suggested that it might have had a summer house on top, offering views over the gardens and the surrounding pasture. However, in a revision to his original view, Creighton (1998) indicated that cartographic evidence made it more likely that ‘the earthworks are indeed those of a motte and bailey, rather than a post-medieval garden feature’. A site visit by Frank Cottrill in 1940, when the top of the mound was disturbed by the ARP digging an observation post, found nothing of note (Knox 2015); and the 2024 test pits dug close to the mound are the first to produce dateable finds from the site.

The earliest pottery from Test Pits 15 and 16 was Saxo-Norman; two sherds, one from each test pit. The rest of the assemblage had a broad medieval date range from the 12th to the mid-16th century. However, the majority of the material was late 13th-14th century (n60, 75.95% of the assemblage) with the earlier Saxo-Norman and early High Medieval pottery (11th-12th century, n13) only 16.46% and the Late Medieval pottery (late 14th-15th century, n6) 7.59%.

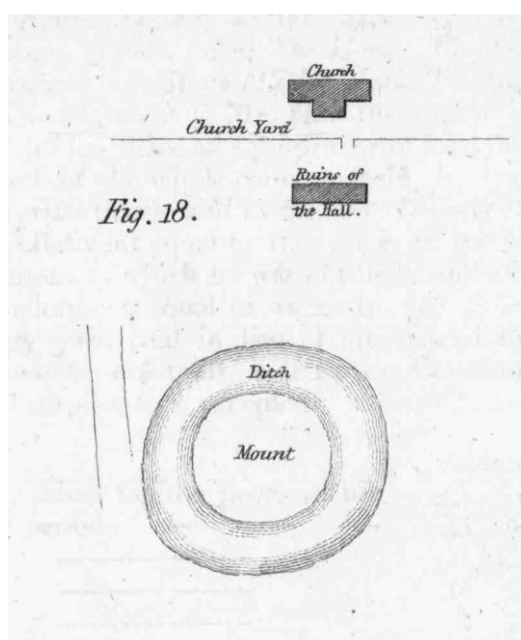


Figure 61: Plan showing the ‘Mount’ in relation to the ruins of Shackerstone Hall and the Church. Image reproduced from Nichols 1811, Fig 18. Image: University of Leicester Library Special Collections

If the pottery on its own was taken as a proxy for nearby medieval activity, it suggests that the site was peripheral to occupation in the 11th – 13th centuries, with the presence of pottery more likely to be due to manuring scatters in plough soil. Habitation appears to have begun in the latter half of the 13th century and continued into the 14th century, with the site perhaps abandoned by the end of the 15th century. This is supported by pottery from the pebble surface in Test Pit 15, and the soil beneath it, which gave the surface a *terminus post quem* of the late 13th century. This was most likely a yard surface in the area which is proposed to be the area of the castle's bailey, and it confirms that there was medieval activity close to the mound.

However, it also raises questions about the origin of the mound. Mottes, like the earth mound at Shackerstone, had largely ceased being built in England by AD 1200, whilst the evidence from the test pits suggests habitation nearby did not begin until after AD 1250. This discrepancy needs to be considered. It is possible, therefore, that this medieval occupation pre-dated the construction of the mound. This would support the interpretation of the mound as a post-medieval prospect mound in a garden. Alternatively, given that the soils beneath the surface were not fully examined, it is possible that earlier archaeological layers were also present beneath the surface (the presence of the small assemblage of residual 11th-12th century pottery from the test pit could support this). This could still mean that the site was a castle, with the surface representing continued habitation of the site into the 13th and 14th centuries.

It is now certain that there was a focus of activity to the north-east of the church and some 200m east of the village during the medieval period. This was also at least 50m east of the site of the post-medieval Shackerstone Hall. Given that this area did produce a small but distinct focus of pottery from the 11th-12th centuries it is reasonable to suggest that this area was occupied before the mid-13th century, and this would favour the site being a castle.

The later 13th and 14th century activity is likely to be associated with the manor of the Shepey family (from Sheepy Magna), who shared the lordship of Shackerstone with the Danvers family (each holding half a knight's fee for the village). Shackerstone had been held as a single manor since the 11th century but was divided in the mid-13th century between Joan and Amicie, the daughters and heirs of Oliver le Sarazin, and their husbands Ralph Danvers and Robert de Shepey. Subsequently, it was held as two manors. By the late 13th century, the Shepeys appear to have been viewed as the lords of the manor in Shackerstone, also holding the advowson of the church. Shepeys were still present in the village in the late 14th century but by the 16th century their lordship had passed to the Beresfords (cousins of the Danvers) and was subsequently sold to the Hall family (Nichols 1811, Hoskins 1947, Danvers 2010). Nichols, who visited Shackerstone in 1788 described the Halls as residing in 'the old family mansion round which are the remnants of the old moats' (1811, 909).

As with the settlement focus to the west, test pits to the north-east of the church which produced large assemblages of medieval pottery and small assemblages of late medieval pottery (TPs 13, 15 and 16) probably indicated continued habitation into the 15th century, whilst others (TP 11) perhaps showed sites which were abandoned. Other areas (TPs 10, 11 and 20) more likely contained non-habitative assemblages but provided evidence that the landscape around Shackerstone was still being farmed.

The Danvers Manor

To the south of the church, two test pits dug at The Old House (TPs 7 and 8) provided evidence for a third focus of activity in the medieval period. Given the known history of the site, which was acquired by Penn-Assheton Curzon (of Gopsall Hall) from Benjamin Crosher in the late 18th century, who in turn bought it from the Danvers family, there is no doubt that this is the

site of the mid-13th century Danvers manor (as discussed above). The house itself dates back to the 18th century and was previously Arnold's Farm, part of the Gopsall estate.

The Danvers (originally de Anvers) are first mentioned in reference to Shackerstone in 1247 and appear to have been a junior branch of the Danvers of Frolesworth, first arriving in Shackerstone when Ralph Danvers married Joan, one of the Sarazin heiresses (Nichols 1911, Danvers 2010).

In the fields south of the farm is a large complex of earthworks (Figure 62). To the south-west, adjacent to Congerstone Lane, is a small polygonal platform surrounded by a wide ditch. This is sometimes referred to as a small medieval moated enclosure but is more likely to be post-medieval osier beds, and is described as such in the mid-19th century. To the north-east, between this enclosure and the farm, is a larger rectangular platform measuring 85m by 90m and flanked to the east, south and west by the remains of ditches or fishponds. This was called 'moat yard' in the mid-19th century and has been suggested to be the site of Danvers manor. Well preserved ridge and furrow is also still visible to the west and to the south, whilst faint traces can also be seen within the moated area.

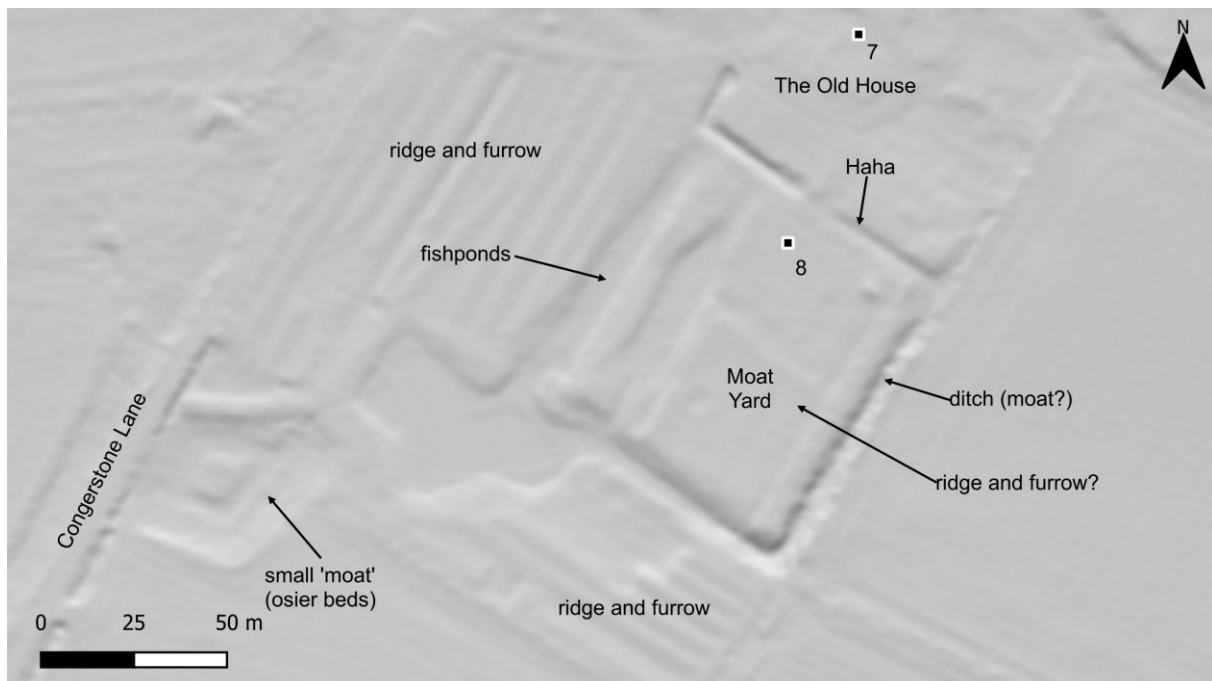


Figure 62: LiDAR of the moated site south of Shackerstone, possibly the site of Danvers' manor.

Data: Environment Agency 2023

The test pit in the moated area (TP 8) produced a large assemblage of medieval pottery. This was worn but noteworthy and probably indicated activity nearby from the 12th century onwards. Pottery mostly dated to the 12th – early 13th century (55.56%) rather than the late 13th – 14th century (22.22%), with the remaining 22.22% broadly of either period.

This could support the interpretation of this field as a moated site, although some caution must be taken with this because the presence of ridge and furrow earthworks within the moated area also indicates that it was formerly farmland. However, the scale of the assemblage, despite its condition, appears to be too large and concentrated for material solely associated with non-habitative activity (such as manuring of arable land) and it is likely that there was habitation nearby. This would suggest that the farmland was taken out of cultivation in the 12th or early 13th century to provide space for the moated site.

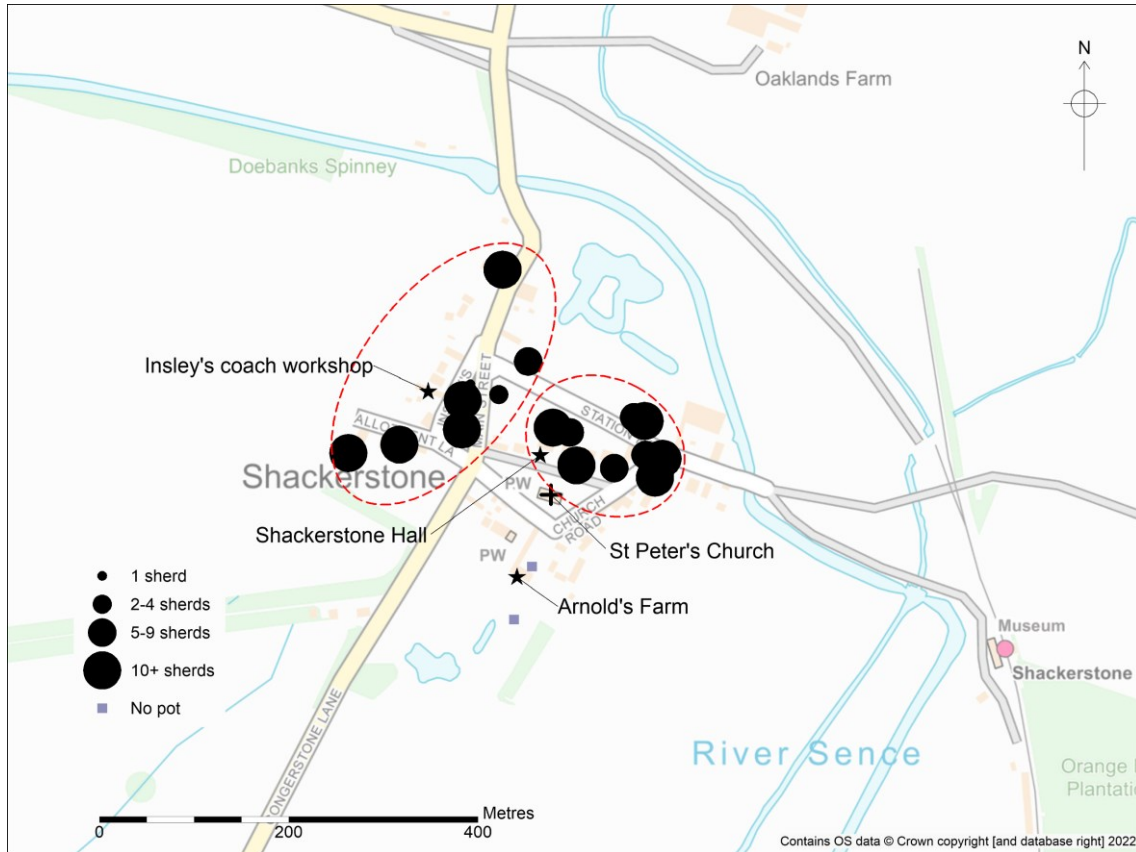


Figure 63: The distribution of Post-Medieval pottery across Shackerstone

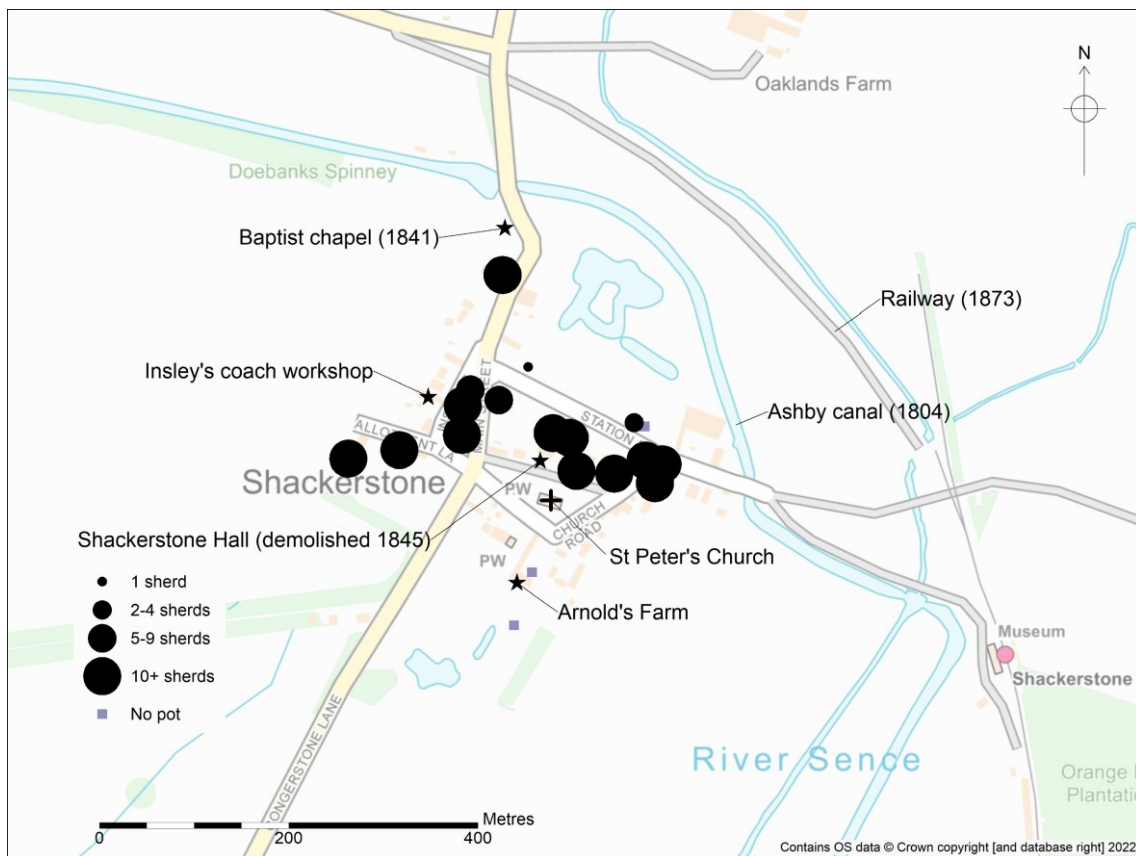


Figure 64: The distribution of Modern pottery across Shackerstone

Habitation did not necessarily have to be in the moated area itself. Moated sites are often presumed to have enclosed houses and other buildings but also served as fish ponds; provided a protective barrier for raised gardens from animals; and served as aesthetic features within a formal garden landscape. As such, they were more a symbol of status than a practical military defence and buildings could have been placed adjacent too but outside the moated area. This could be the case at Shackerstone, with a small but potentially significant assemblage of medieval pottery also found to the north of the moated area at The Old House (TP 7), along with significant evidence for Late Medieval occupation, including pottery and a gravelled surface.

Given that the pottery assemblage within the moated area was much reduced from the late 13th century onwards, and entirely absent from the late 14th century onwards, this might indicate that the moated area was more peripheral to habitation during this period, and perhaps used for horticulture, with occupation at the present site of The Old House. Alternately, 12th-14th century habitation within the moated area could have moved northwards to a new site in the late 14th or 15th century.

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

Understanding the transition between the Late Medieval and Post-Medieval periods at Shackerstone is hampered by the absence of early post-medieval pottery. If the post-medieval pottery assemblage is divided into fabrics representative of the 16th/17th century and fabrics of the late 17th/18th century, only five test pits (TPs 5, 12, 13, 15 and 20) produced six sherds of early post-medieval pottery.

At Shenton, a similar absence of early pottery broadly coincided with a period of illegal depopulation in the village (Morris 2025). However, similar absences of pottery were also recorded at Carlton and Cadeby without contemporary episodes of depopulation (Morris 2023a & 2024c), and at Shackerstone 41 families are documented in the village in 1564 (Nicholas 1811). At present, it remains unclear why many of the villages around Market Bosworth are producing limited assemblages of early post-medieval material in contrast to the market town itself – at Shackerstone, for instance, early post-medieval pottery formed 2% of the post-medieval assemblage in contrast to Market Bosworth where it formed 15% of the assemblage.

From the late 17th century onwards, most test pits were producing large assemblages of pottery (Figure 63) and other finds. This distribution across Shackerstone appears to match the historic settlement pattern shown on early maps (e.g. Figure 4), with activity focused along Main Street, Insley's Lane and Allotment Lane and on Church Road to the north-east of the church. Many of these test pits were sited at, or close to, properties where present buildings date to the 18th and 19th centuries. The only exceptions were Test Pits 7 and 8 at The Old House (formerly Arnold's Farm), which curiously produced no post-medieval or modern pottery. This anomaly can possibly be explained by modern ground disturbance at Test Pit 7, with the upper layers of the test pit formed from imported soil, and pasture at Test Pit 8 preventing the inclusion of post-medieval material in the soil.

Significantly, Test Pits 10, 19 and 20, all dug in an area which had previously been devoid of large assemblages of finds, all produced good assemblages of mid-17th to mid-18th century pottery. This material was earlier and anomalous with the modern activity at these sites, which were either built as mid-19th century estate workers cottages or were open fields. However, this is the site, indicated in a drawing reproduced by Nichols (1811, pl. 143), of the post-medieval Shackerstone Hall.

The drawing (Figure 65) appears to show a large two-storey house in a simple Palladian style with a symmetrical south façade arranged to either side of a central pediment. This is

presumably the ‘capital messuage or manor-house’ mentioned in 1660, in the ownership of William Hall, whose father John Hall had purchased the lordship of Shackerstone from the Beresford family (discussed above) and described by Nichols (1811) as the ‘old family mansion’ in 1788. It burnt down in 1845 and was replaced by the Gopsall estate workers cottage on Church Walk.

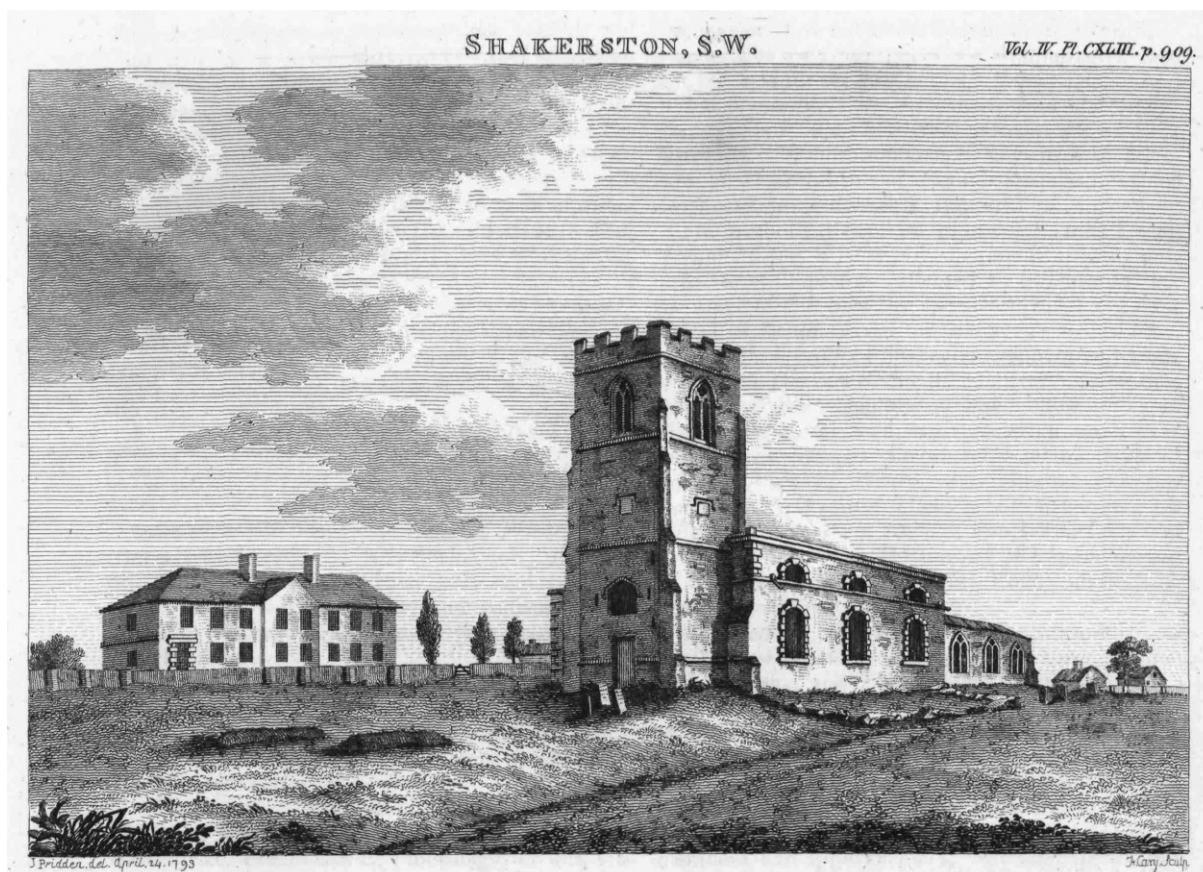


Figure 65: St Peter's Church, Shackerstone and Shackerstone Hall c.1793. Image reproduced from Nichols 1811, plate CXLIII. Image: University of Leicester Library Special Collections

The absence of habitation at the Hall site before the mid-17th century suggests that it was probably a new build on the site rather than a replacement of an early medieval manor house, which was more likely to have been sited further to the north-east closer to the castle mound.

Finds from Test Pits 19 and 20 also included a substantial quantity of modern building material and other finds. It was unclear where this had come from but it may have been associated with the demolition of the hall and the construction of the estate workers cottages. Beneath this rubble, in the original topsoil in Test Pit 20, finds included the iron stand from a shoe patten of probably 17th to early 19th century date. Pattens were outdoor overshoes which elevate the foot above the mud and dirt, and during this period mostly worn by working-class men and women.

Other finds of note included a large assemblage of iron slag from Test Pit 3. A smithy is shown on 19th century maps immediately west of this site, on the west side of Insley's Lane. This was part of the workshop of the Insley family, late 18th to early 20th-century coachbuilders whose yard included a wheelwright's shop, paint shop, sawing shed with pit, shoeing shed, forge, sawing shed, and an office and a store. Given this history, the iron slag was most likely a dump of smithing waste from the coachbuilder's workshop.

Most test pits also produced large assemblages of 19th, 20th and 21st-century finds, including modern ceramics (Figure 64), building material, clay tobacco pipe, glassware and garden and

household rubbish. These test pits were all located in the village core, and it was only outlying test pits in areas of modern pasture (TPs 8, 15, 16 and 17 for instance) which did not produce much modern material. These finds reflect the village's modern history and life in Shackerstone over the past 200 years.

Conclusion

Bosworth Links Digs Shackerstone has been a success. Overall, the 19 test pits have produced promising results, telling a story of settlement development at Shackerstone from at least the 11th century to the present day and revealing hints of earlier prehistoric and Roman landscapes.

Archaeological evidence suggests that Shackerstone was a small village, with the distribution of pottery from the test pits indicating that it formed as a linear settlement along Insley's Lane by the late 11th century. A possible second focus of early medieval activity was also recorded close to Shackerstone Castle. By the 13th century there was clear evidence for three foci of activity in the village. The village itself, at Insley's Lane to the west of the church; to the north-east of the church, on Church Road close to the castle; and to the south of the church at The Old House. These secondary areas can be associated with the two manors in the village, held by the Shepey and Danvers families from the 13th century onwards.

The castle site had clear evidence of habitation, including a gravelled surface, from the late 13th century onwards. Earlier activity was less clear but overall the evidence supported the site's interpretation as a small 12th century motte and bailey castle. A possible moated site to the south of the village was also identified as another focus of medieval activity from the 12th or 13th century onwards; with strong evidence of habitation at The Old House in the 15th century.

An absence of early post-medieval material made it difficult to identify when the village morphed into its present form but settlement across the village from the 18th century onwards appeared to match its present layout. To evidence for the post-medieval Shackerstone Hall was identified. However, post-medieval pottery from test pits in its vicinity was more likely to be associated with the hall than the later estate workers cottages which replaced it in the mid-19th century.

A small assemblage of Roman pottery appeared to be 'background noise' indicative of an agrarian landscape manured with domestic refuse, whilst a slight scatter of worked lithics also represented low-level 'background noise' of *ad hoc* prehistoric activity in the wider landscape.

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

- Additional test pits dug along Insley's Lane and Main Street could better define the date and nature of settlement in these areas, particularly in the Saxo-Norman and medieval periods.
- Test pits dug along Church Road to the south and south-east of the church could help identify the date and extent of any occupation in this area of the village and help explain why the church appears to be isolated to the east of the village.
- Additional test pits and geophysical survey in non-scheduled areas of the castle field, particularly to the west of the castle site could provide further information on the nature of the settlement in these areas.
- Further test pits and/or geophysical survey of the moated site at The Old House could provide further information on the nature of the settlement in this area.

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Appendix One: Complete Finds catalogue

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt. (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
1	1	Topsoil	Bone & shell	1	1	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Unknown		Archived
1	1	Topsoil	Building Material	1	5	CBM	Blue ceramic building material	Modern	Yellow core	Discarded
1	1	Topsoil	Building Material	2	13	Fe	Fe nail & screw	Modern		Discarded
1	1	Topsoil	Building Material	8	63	BM	Mortar	Modern		Discarded
1	1	Topsoil	Building Material	30	164	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc brick with black glaze	Discarded
1	1	Topsoil	Garden Waste	2	19	Fe	Fe object	Unknown		Discarded
1	1	Topsoil	Garden Waste	1	1	Plastic	White plastic	Modern		Archived
1	1	Topsoil	Glass	1	3	Glass	Curved brown glass	Modern		Discarded
1	1	Topsoil	Industrial Waste	1	21	Fe	Vesicular slag	Unknown		Archived
1	1	Topsoil	Pottery	1	5	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1375-1550	Archived
1	1	Topsoil	Pottery	12	40	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
1	2	Topsoil	Bone & shell	1	1	Shell	Scallop shell	Unknown		Archived
1	2	Topsoil	Building Material	1	16	CBM	Brown salt-glazed ceramic building material	Modern	Pipe fragment, 16mm thick	Discarded
1	2	Topsoil	Building Material	9	68	BM	Cement	Modern		Discarded
1	2	Topsoil	Building Material	59	260	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Tile, 13-17mm thick, inc black glaze	Discarded
1	2	Topsoil	Building Material	3	85	CBM	Yellow ceramic building material	Modern	Tiles, 13-15mm thick	Discarded
1	2	Topsoil	Garden Waste	2	1	Plastic	Food wrapper	Modern	wrapper notes 19p	Archived
1	2	Topsoil	Garden Waste	1	5	Cu alloy	Metal washer	Modern		Archived
1	2	Topsoil	Glass	4	11	Glass	Curved blue glass	Modern		Discarded
1	2	Topsoil	Glass	2	9	Glass	Curved brown glass	Modern		Discarded
1	2	Topsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Flat clear glass	Modern		Discarded
1	2	Topsoil	Pottery	2	9	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt. (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
1	2	Topsoil	Pottery	43	70	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
1	3	Topsoil	Building Material	7	127	CBM	Bathroom Tiles	Modern	White glaze	Discarded
1	3	Topsoil	Building Material	6	710	BM	Cement	Modern		Discarded
1	3	Topsoil	Building Material	23	421	BM	Mortar	Modern		Discarded
1	3	Topsoil	Building Material	78	1965	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Tiles, 8-15mm thick, one stamped "...OUGHT", some with black glaze	Discarded
1	3	Topsoil	Building Material	2	27	Slate	Roof slate	Modern	Welsh slate	Discarded
1	3	Topsoil	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	1	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	2.4mm bore	Archived
1	3	Topsoil	Garden Waste	5	143	Fe	Fe objects	Unknown	Corroded sheet metal	Discarded
1	3	Topsoil	Glass	1	3	Glass	Curved clear glass	Modern		Discarded
1	3	Topsoil	Glass	1	2	Glass	Curved green glass	Modern		Discarded
1	3	Topsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Curved pale blue glass	Modern		Discarded
1	3	Topsoil	Glass	3	7	Glass	Flat clear glass	Modern		Discarded
1	3	Topsoil	Pottery	3	75	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
1	3	Topsoil	Pottery	42	107	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
1	3	Topsoil	Pottery	1	2	EA3	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1780	Archived
1	4	Topsoil	Bone & shell	4	34	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Unknown		Archived
1	4	Topsoil	Building Material	3	88	CBM	Blue ceramic building material	Modern	Brick & tile	Discarded
1	4	Topsoil	Building Material	2	11	Fe	Fe nails	Modern		Discarded
1	4	Topsoil	Building Material	4	159	BM	Plaster	Modern	Render with white paint	Discarded
1	4	Topsoil	Building Material	76	646	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
1	4	Topsoil	Garden Waste	1	1	Al	Aluminium bottle cap	Modern		Archived
1	4	Topsoil	Garden Waste	1	1	Cu alloy	Cu alloy object	Modern	Flat sheet, fragment	Discarded
1	4	Topsoil	Glass	4	77	Glass	Curved green glass	Modern	Inc base of bottle embossed 'no. 6168'	Archived
1	4	Topsoil	Glass	2	2	Glass	Flat clear glass	Modern		Archived

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt. (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
1	4	Topsoil	Pottery	1	1	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1375-1550	Archived
1	4	Topsoil	Pottery	24	30	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
1	4	Topsoil	Pottery	1	3	EA3	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1780	Archived
1	5	Topsoil	Bone & shell	3	3	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Unknown		Archived
1	5	Topsoil	Bone & shell	1	1	Shell	Oyster shell	Unknown		Archived
1	5	Topsoil	Building Material	3	27	BM	Cement	Modern		Discarded
1	5	Topsoil	Building Material	3	104	Fe	Fe object	Unknown	Possibly forged nail	Discarded
1	5	Topsoil	Building Material	94	691	CBM	Red ceramic building material	modern	Inc tile, 13mm thick	Discarded
1	5	Topsoil	Building Material	2	31	Slate	Roof slate	Modern	Welsh slate, 1 with hole	Discarded
1	5	Topsoil	Clay Tobacco Pipe	3	7	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stems	Modern	1.6mm bore	Archived
1	5	Topsoil	Glass	4	40	Glass	Curved blue glass	Modern		Discarded
1	5	Topsoil	Glass	1	11	Glass	Curved green glass	Modern		Discarded
1	5	Topsoil	Pottery	13	143	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
1	5	Topsoil	Pottery	1	1	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395	Archived
1	5	Topsoil	Pottery	1	1	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475	Archived
1	5	Topsoil	Pottery	1	3	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1375-1550	Archived
1	5	Topsoil	Pottery	33	57	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
1	5	Topsoil	Pottery	1	1	EA3	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1780	Archived
1	5	Topsoil	Pottery	1	7	EA7	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1750	Archived
1	6	Subsoil	Bone & shell	3	1	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Unknown		Archived
1	6	Subsoil	Building Material	3	30	CBM	Blue ceramic building material	Modern	Tile, 11m thick	Discarded
1	6	Subsoil	Building Material	1	145	CBM	Blue ceramic building material	Modern	Brick	Discarded
1	6	Subsoil	Building Material	213	1504	BM	Plaster	Modern	Wall plaster w/lime wash	Discarded
1	6	Subsoil	Building Material	85	1492	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc nib tile	Discarded
1	6	Subsoil	Clay	1	3	Pipe	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	1.6mm bore	Archived

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt. (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
			Tobacco Pipe			clay				
1	6	Subsoil	Glass	1	6	Glass	Curved clear glass	Modern		Discarded
1	6	Subsoil	Glass	1	4	Glass	Curved green glass	Modern		Discarded
1	6	Subsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Flat clear glass	Modern		Discarded
1	6	Subsoil	Pottery	10	154	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
1	6	Subsoil	Pottery	1	14	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1375-1550	Archived
1	6	Subsoil	Pottery	17	116	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
1	8	Subsoil	Bone & shell	2	2	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Unknown		Archived
1	8	Subsoil	Clay Tobacco Pipe	6	9	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stems	Modern	1.6mm bore	Archived
1	8	Subsoil	Pottery	6	16	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
1	9	Subsoil	Bone & shell	1	10	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Unknown	Vertebrae	Archived
1	9	Subsoil	Building Material	1	12	Fe	Fe nail	Unknown	Forged	Discarded
1	9	Subsoil	Building Material	2	16	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
1	9	Subsoil	Clay Tobacco Pipe	4	7	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stems	Modern	1.6mm bore	Archived
1	9	Subsoil	Household	1	49	Stone	Possible whetstone	Unknown	Fine grey sandstone, oval section & broken at both ends, smooth outer surface, 28mm by 25mm and 45mm long	Archived
1	9	Subsoil	Pottery	4	6	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
2	1	Topsoil	Building Material	1	27	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
2	1	Topsoil	Garden Waste	4	2	Plastic	Plastic tree guard	Modern	Fragment	Discarded
2	1	Topsoil	Industrial Waste	1	30	Fe	Vesicular slag	Unknown		Archived
2	1	Topsoil	Pottery	1	2	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
2	2	Topsoil	Building Material	1	30	Fe	Fe bolt	Unknown		Discarded
2	2	Topsoil	Building Material	17	91	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Vitrified brick	Discarded
2	2	Topsoil	Clay Tobacco Pipe	2	4	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	1.6mm & 2.4mm bores	Archived

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt. (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
2	2	Topsoil	Garden Waste	3	8	Plastic	Plastic tree guard	Modern	Fragment	Discarded
2	2	Topsoil	Glass	2	12	Glass	Curved green glass	Modern		Discarded
2	2	Topsoil	Glass	2	14	Glass	Flat clear glass	Modern		Discarded
2	2	Topsoil	Industrial Waste	1	27	Fe	Vesicular slag	Unknown		Archived
2	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	1	RB	All Romano-British pottery	Roman	AD 43-410	Archived
2	2	Topsoil	Pottery	2	13	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
2	3	Subsoil	Building Material	23	60	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
2	3	Subsoil	Building Material	1	5	Slate	Roof slate	Modern	Welsh slate	Discarded
2	3	Subsoil	Garden Waste	1	25	Fe	Fe object	Unknown		Archived
2	3	Subsoil	Pottery	2	6	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395	Archived
2	3	Subsoil	Pottery	2	11	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475	Archived
2	3	Subsoil	Pottery	6	16	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
2	4	Subsoil	Building Material	2	5	Slate	Roof slate	Modern	Welsh slate	Discarded
2	4	Subsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Flat clear glass	Modern		Discarded
2	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	2	RB	All Romano-British pottery	Roman	AD 43-410	Archived
2	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	1	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395	Archived
2	4	Subsoil	Pottery	5	31	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475	Archived
2	4	Subsoil	Pottery	2	14	PM	Potters Marston Ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
3	1	Topsoil	Building Material	18	110	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
3	1	Topsoil	Pottery	1	1	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
3	1	Topsoil	Pottery	1	4	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475	Archived
3	1	Topsoil	Pottery	1	1	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
3	2	Topsoil	Building Material	33	104	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
3	2	Topsoil	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	3	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	2.4mm bore	Archived
3	2	Topsoil	Garden Waste	5	5	Fe	Fe objects	Unknown		Archived

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt. (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
3	2	Topsoil	Garden Waste	1	1	Wood	Walnut shell	Unknown		Discarded
3	2	Topsoil	Garden Waste	1	10	Fe	Wire	Modern	bent wire 170mm	Archived
3	2	Topsoil	Glass	1	3	Glass	Flat clear glass	Modern		Discarded
3	2	Topsoil	Pottery	2	4	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
3	2	Topsoil	Pottery	4	30	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475	Archived
3	2	Topsoil	Pottery	11	14	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
3	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	1	ST	Stamford ware	Saxo-Norman	AD 850/900-1150	Archived
3	3	Subsoil	Building Material	25	78	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
3	3	Subsoil	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	2	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	1.6mm bore	Archived
3	3	Subsoil	Garden Waste	1	10	Fe	Wire	Modern	bent wire 130mm	Archived
3	3	Subsoil	Glass	2	1	Glass	Flat clear glass	Modern		Discarded
3	3	Subsoil	Industrial Waste	2	5	Fe	Hearth slag	Unknown		Discarded
3	3	Subsoil	Industrial Waste	3	303	Fe	Hearth slag	Unknown		Archived
3	3	Subsoil	Pottery	9	60	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
3	3	Subsoil	Pottery	4	19	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395	Archived
3	3	Subsoil	Pottery	3	10	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475	Archived
3	3	Subsoil	Pottery	1	6	MS	Medieval sandy ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400	Archived
3	3	Subsoil	Pottery	2	10	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1375-1550	Archived
3	3	Subsoil	Pottery	6	9	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
3	4	Subsoil	Building Material	4	3	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
3	4	Subsoil	Building Material	2	9	Slate	Roof slate	Modern	Welsh slate	Discarded
3	4	Subsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Flat clear glass	Modern		Discarded
3	4	Subsoil	Industrial Waste	30	68	Fe	Hearth slag	Unknown		Discarded
3	4	Subsoil	Industrial Waste	1	1	Fe	Vesicular slag	Unknown		Archived
3	4	Subsoil	Pottery	2	8	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395	Archived

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt. (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
3	4	Subsoil	Pottery	18	79	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475	Archived
3	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	1	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
3	4	Subsoil	Pottery	2	8	PM	Potters Marston Ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
3	5	Subsoil	Building Material	3	8	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
3	5	Subsoil	Pottery	3	9	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395	Archived
3	5	Subsoil	Pottery	2	2	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475	Archived
3	5	Subsoil	Pottery	1	7	LY4	Medieval Shelly Wares	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400	Archived
4	1	Topsoil	Building Material	1	19	BM	Cement	Modern		Discarded
4	1	Topsoil	Building Material	22	445	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
4	1	Topsoil	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	1	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe bowl	Modern	Fragment	Archived
4	1	Topsoil	Garden Waste	4	1	Plastic	Plastic	Modern	White	Discarded
4	1	Topsoil	Glass	2	5	Glass	Curved blue glass	Modern		Discarded
4	1	Topsoil	Glass	2	10	Glass	Curved clear glass	Modern	Inc curved with dotted pattern	Discarded
4	1	Topsoil	Industrial Waste	1	50	Fe	Hearth slag	Unknown		Discarded
4	1	Topsoil	Pottery	1	1	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
4	1	Topsoil	Pottery	1	5	PM	Potters Marston Ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
4	2	Topsoil	Bone & shell	4	5	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Unknown		Discarded
4	2	Topsoil	Building Material	2	5	Fe	Fe object	Modern	Probably wire nail	Discarded
4	2	Topsoil	Building Material	33	495	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Brick	Discarded
4	2	Topsoil	Building Material	1	16	Slate	Roof slate	Modern	Welsh slate	Discarded
4	2	Topsoil	Clay Tobacco Pipe	2	5	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stems	Modern	1.6mm bore	Archived
4	2	Topsoil	Garden Waste	1	1	Plastic	Plastic	Modern	White plastic with green decoration, fragment	Discarded
4	2	Topsoil	Garden Waste	2	1	Plastic	Plastic	Modern	Clear fragment	Discarded
4	2	Topsoil	Garden	1	1	Plastic	Plastic	Modern	Black plastic wire tag	Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt. (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
			Waste							
4	2	Topsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Curved pink/red glass	Modern		Discarded
4	2	Topsoil	Glass	3	16	Glass	Flat clear glass	Modern	1-3mm thick	Discarded
4	2	Topsoil	Industrial Waste	2	175	Fe	Hearth slag	Unknown		Archived
4	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	8	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
4	2	Topsoil	Pottery	3	21	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
4	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	6	PM	Potters Marston Ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
4	3	Topsoil	Building Material	1	144	CBM	Blue ceramic building material	Modern	Tile, 12mm thick	discarded
4	3	Topsoil	Building Material	2	54	BM	Cement	Modern		Discarded
4	3	Topsoil	Building Material	1	10	Fe	Fe object	Modern	Probably wire nail	Discarded
4	3	Topsoil	Building Material	46	1074	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
4	3	Topsoil	Building Material	4	74	Slate	Roof slate	Modern	Welsh slate	Discarded
4	3	Topsoil	Garden Waste	2	1	Al	Aluminium foil	Modern		Discarded
4	3	Topsoil	Glass	1	5	Glass	Curved clear glass	Modern		Discarded
4	3	Topsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Curved green glass	Modern		Discarded
4	3	Topsoil	Pottery	1	27	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
4	3	Topsoil	Pottery	1	1	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475	Archived
4	3	Topsoil	Pottery	8	17	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
4	4	Topsoil	Building Material	1	416	BM	Cement	Modern		Discarded
4	4	Topsoil	Building Material	16	213	BM	Cement	Modern		Discarded
4	4	Topsoil	Building Material	1	10	Fe	Fe object	Modern	Probably wire nail	Discarded
4	4	Topsoil	Building Material	1	285	BM	Mortar	Modern		Discarded
4	4	Topsoil	Building Material	75	1340	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc curved pipe, 25mm thick; nib tile, 13mm thick	Discarded
4	4	Topsoil	Building Material	6	210	Slate	Roof slate	Modern	Welsh slate	Discarded
4	4	Topsoil	Clay	1	1	Pipe	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	1.6mm bore	Archived

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt. (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
			Tobacco Pipe			clay				
4	4	Topsoil	Glass	2	1	Glass	Curved clear glass	Modern		Discarded
4	4	Topsoil	Pottery	5	110	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
4	4	Topsoil	Pottery	8	13	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
4	4	Topsoil	Pottery	2	5	EA3	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1780	Archived
4	5	Subsoil	Bone & shell	3	5	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Unknown	1 x animal tooth, 2 x bone fragments	Archived
4	5	Subsoil	Building Material	1	15	Fe	Fe object	Modern	Probably wire nail	Discarded
4	5	Subsoil	Building Material	6	117	BM	Mortar	Modern		Discarded
4	5	Subsoil	Building Material	53	271	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
4	5	Subsoil	Building Material	8	199	Slate	Roof slate	Modern	Welsh slate	Discarded
4	5	Subsoil	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	1	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	1.6mm bore	Discarded
4	5	Subsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Flat clear glass	Modern		Discarded
4	5	Subsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Flat green glass	Modern		Discarded
4	5	Subsoil	Pottery	3	53	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
4	5	Subsoil	Pottery	5	54	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395	Archived
4	5	Subsoil	Pottery	20	20	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
4	5	Subsoil	Pottery	1	1	SN	St Neots ware	Saxo-Norman	AD 850/900-1150	Archived
4	6	Subsoil	Building Material	1	1	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
4	6	Subsoil	Clay Tobacco Pipe	2	2	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stems	Modern	1.6mm bore, 3mm bore	Archived
4	7	Subsoil	Building Material	2	3	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
4	8	Subsoil	Building Material	2	1	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
5	1	Topsoil	Building Material	3	5	BM	Mortar	Modern		Discarded
5	1	Topsoil	Building Material	9	100	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc tile, 11mm thick, yellow core	Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt. (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
5	1	Topsoil	Garden Waste	1	1	Plastic	Plastic	Modern	Fragment	Discarded
5	1	Topsoil	Garden Waste	1	1	Plastic	Toy dining chair	Modern	Purple plastic, 15mm high by 10mm	Archived
5	1	Topsoil	Pottery	1	6	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
5	1	Topsoil	Pottery	2	5	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
5	2	Topsoil	Bone & shell	3	7	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Unknown		Archived
5	2	Topsoil	Building Material	2	45	Fe	Fe nails	Modern		Discarded
5	2	Topsoil	Building Material	42	138	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
5	2	Topsoil	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	5	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe bowl	Modern	Base with spur	Archived
5	2	Topsoil	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	4	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	2.4mm bore	Archived
5	2	Topsoil	Garden Waste	1	1	Plastic	Plastic	Modern	Fragment	Discarded
5	2	Topsoil	Garden Waste	1	1	Plastic	Plastic	Modern	Fragment	Discarded
5	2	Topsoil	Glass	2	2	Glass	Curved brown glass	Modern		Discarded
5	2	Topsoil	Glass	1	2	Glass	Flat clear glass	Modern	Frosted on one side, privacy glass?	Discarded
5	2	Topsoil	Pottery	16	78	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
5	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	4	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395	Archived
5	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	13	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475	Archived
5	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	4	MY	Midland Yellow Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1500-1725	Archived
5	2	Topsoil	Pottery	34	71	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
5	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	2	SN	St Neots ware	Saxo-Norman	AD 850/900-1150	Archived
5	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	8	EA7	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1750	Archived
5	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	14	EA11	Tin-glazed Earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1700-1800	Archived
5	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	6	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395	Archived
5	4	Subsoil	Pottery	3	32	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475	Archived
5	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	6	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1375-1550	Archived
5	5	Subsoil	Building	1	7	Slate	Roof slate	Modern	Welsh slate	Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt. (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
			Material							
6	1	Topsoil	Building Material	41	771	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
6	1	Topsoil	Clay Tobacco Pipe	2	2	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stems	Modern	x1 = 3mm bore & x 1 = 2.4mm	Archived
6	1	Topsoil	Garden Waste	1	6		Bottle cork	Modern		Discarded
6	1	Topsoil	Garden Waste	1	16	Fe	Galvanised iron strap	Modern	Folded, 14mm wide with drilled holes 5mm diameter	Archived
6	1	Topsoil	Garden Waste	1	1	Plastic	Plant pot fragment	Modern		Discarded
6	1	Topsoil	Garden Waste	1	1	Plastic	Plastic	Modern	From shoe?	Discarded
6	1	Topsoil	Glass	2	3	Glass	Curved clear glass	Modern		Discarded
6	1	Topsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Curved pale blue glass	Modern		Discarded
6	1	Topsoil	Glass	2	1	Glass	Flat clear glass	Modern		Discarded
6	1	Topsoil	Pottery	12	17	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
6	1	Topsoil	Pottery	2	3	EA3	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1780	Archived
6	2	Topsoil	Bone & shell	1	1	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Unknown		Archived
6	2	Topsoil	Building Material	4	46	Fe	Fe object	Modern	Probably nail	Discarded
6	2	Topsoil	Building Material	1	19	BM	Mortar	Modern		Discarded
6	2	Topsoil	Building Material	62	360	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Brick	Discarded
6	2	Topsoil	Building Material	1	1	slate	Roof slate	Modern	Welsh slate	Discarded
6	2	Topsoil	Clay Tobacco Pipe	2	2	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stems	Modern	2.4mm bore	Archived
6	2	Topsoil	Garden Waste	1	1	Plastic	Plant pot fragment	Modern		Discarded
6	2	Topsoil	Glass	1	3	Glass	Curved brown glass	Modern		Discarded
6	2	Topsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Curved clear glass	Modern		Discarded
6	2	Topsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Curved pale blue glass	Modern		Discarded
6	2	Topsoil	Glass	8	12	glass	Flat clear glass	Modern		Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt. (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
6	2	Topsoil	Glass	2	1	Glass	Flat pale blue glass	Modern		Discarded
6	2	Topsoil	Household	1	1	Cu alloy	Upholstery nail	Modern		Archived
6	2	Topsoil	Industrial Waste	1	28	Fe	Hearth slag	Unknown		Discarded
6	2	Topsoil	Pottery	10	58	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
6	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	4	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475	Archived
6	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	1	MS	Medieval sandy ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400	Archived
6	2	Topsoil	Pottery	41	57	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
6	3	Topsoil	Bone & shell	3	7	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Unknown		Discarded
6	3	Topsoil	Building Material	12	12	BM	Cement	Modern		Discarded
6	3	Topsoil	Building Material	3	11	Fe	Fe objects	Modern	Inc bolt, lawn staple & nail	Discarded
6	3	Topsoil	Building Material	9	23	BM	Mortar	Modern		Discarded
6	3	Topsoil	Building Material	109	470	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc tile, 13mm thick	Discarded
6	3	Topsoil	Clay Tobacco Pipe	4	5	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stems	Modern	x2 = 1.6mm bore, x2 = 2.4mm bore	Archived
6	3	Topsoil	Garden Waste	2	1	Al	Aluminium foil	Modern		Discarded
6	3	Topsoil	Garden Waste	1	1	Fabric	Garden string	Modern		Discarded
6	3	Topsoil	Garden Waste	2	18	Plastic	Plastic	Modern	Melted	Discarded
6	3	Topsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Curved brown glass	Modern		Discarded
6	3	Topsoil	Glass	3	7	Glass	Curved clear glass	Modern		Discarded
6	3	Topsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Curved white glass	Modern	Translucent	Discarded
6	3	Topsoil	Glass	8	12	Glass	Flat clear glass	Modern		Discarded
6	3	Topsoil	Industrial Waste	1	26	Fe	Vesicular slag	Unknown		Archived
6	3	Topsoil	Personal Adornment	1	1	Cu alloy	Button	Modern	4-hole button, 18mm diam.	Archived
6	3	Topsoil	Pottery	6	23	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
6	3	Topsoil	Pottery	1	2	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1375-1550	Archived

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt. (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
6	3	Topsoil	Pottery	41	105	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
6	3	Topsoil	Pottery	6	6	EA3	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1780	Archived
6	4	Topsoil	Bone & shell	1	1	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Unknown		Archived
6	4	Topsoil	Building Material	15	55	BM	Mortar	Modern	Grey	Discarded
6	4	Topsoil	Building Material	26	315	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
6	4	Topsoil	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	4	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe bowl	Post-Medieval	Broken bowl, broken heel, 2.4mm bore, prob 18th century	Archived
6	4	Topsoil	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	2	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	1.6mm bore	Archived
6	4	Topsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Curved green glass	Modern		Discarded
6	4	Topsoil	Glass	1	3	Glass	Flat clear glass	Modern		Discarded
6	4	Topsoil	Pottery	4	185	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
6	4	Topsoil	Pottery	1	7	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475	Archived
6	4	Topsoil	Pottery	20	19	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
6	5	Subsoil	Bone & shell	7	7	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Unknown	Inc fragment of jaw	Archived
6	5	Subsoil	Building Material	7	11	BM	Mortar	Modern		Discarded
6	5	Subsoil	Building Material	54	937	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc curved tile, 17mm thick	Discarded
6	5	Subsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Curved green glass	Modern		Discarded
6	5	Subsoil	Pottery	4	25	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
6	5	Subsoil	Pottery	1	6	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1375-1550	Archived
6	5	Subsoil	Pottery	14	29	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
6	5	Subsoil	Pottery	1	4	EA8	Staffordshire creamware	Post-Medieval	AD 1730-1850	Archived
6	5	Subsoil	Pottery	5	44	EA3	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1780	Archived
6	6	Subsoil	Bone & shell	1	1	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Unknown		Archived
6	6	Subsoil	Building Material	2	2	BM	Mortar	Modern		Discarded
6	6	Subsoil	Building Material	10	72	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt. (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
6	6	Subsoil	Glass	2	3	Glass	Curved green glass	Modern		Discarded
6	6	Subsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Flat clear glass	Modern		Discarded
6	6	Subsoil	Industrial Waste	1	7	Fe	Hearth slag	Unknown		Archived
6	6	Subsoil	Pottery	5	14	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
6	6	Subsoil	Pottery	1	1	EA7	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1750	Archived
7	1	Topsoil	Building Material	1	37	CBM	Blue ceramic building material	Modern	Brick	Discarded
7	1	Topsoil	Building Material	4	56	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc tile, 12-14mm thick, grey core	Discarded
7	1	Topsoil	Building Material	1	2	Slate	Roof slate	Modern	Welsh slate	Discarded
7	1	Topsoil	Lithic	1		Flint	Flake	Prehistoric	ID	Archived
7	2	Topsoil	Bone & shell	1	5	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Unknown		Archived
7	2	Topsoil	Bone & shell	1	1	Shell	Oyster shell	Unknown		Archived
7	2	Topsoil	Building Material	1	25	CBM	Blue ceramic building material	Modern	Tile, 28mm thick	Discarded
7	2	Topsoil	Building Material	2	62	Fe	Fe objects	Modern	Probably nails	Discarded
7	2	Topsoil	Building Material	13	170	BM	Mortar	Modern	Grey	Discarded
7	2	Topsoil	Building Material	1	30	BM	Mortar	Modern	Yellow	Discarded
7	2	Topsoil	Building Material	298	3225	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc tile, 15-25mm thick; brick, 60mm thick	Discarded
7	2	Topsoil	Building Material	1	210	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Nib tile, 15mm thick, 25mm thick at nib	Archived
7	2	Topsoil	Building Material	3	30	Slate	Roof slate	Modern	Swithland slate, nail hole	Discarded
7	2	Topsoil	Building Material	1	15	Slate	Roof slate	Modern	Welsh slate	Discarded
7	2	Topsoil	Building Material	1	15	CBM	Yellow ceramic building material	Modern	Tile, 15mm thick	Discarded
7	2	Topsoil	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	1	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe bowl	Modern	Fragment	Archived
7	2	Topsoil	Clay Tobacco Pipe	3	9	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stems	Modern	1.6mm diam, with spur	Archived
7	2	Topsoil	Glass	3	1	Glass	Curved pale green glass	Modern		Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt. (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
7	2	Topsoil	Lithic	2		Flint	Flakes	Prehistoric	ID	Archived
7	2	Topsoil	Personal Adornment	2	11	Cu alloy	Shoe buckle	Post-Medieval	Sub-rectangular frame with a separate iron centre bar, copper alloy stud chape and a copper alloy pin, 17th-18th century. 32x22mm	Archived
7	3	Subsoil	Bone & shell	1	1	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Unknown		Archived
7	3	Subsoil	Bone & shell	1	1	Shell	Oyster shell	Unknown		Archived
7	3	Subsoil	Building Material	8	74	BM	Mortar	Modern	Grey	Discarded
7	3	Subsoil	Building Material	51	1072	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc tile, 15-20mm thick, blue core	Discarded
7	3	Subsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Flat clear glass	Modern		Discarded
7	3	Subsoil	Pottery	1	8	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395	Archived
7	4	Subsoil	Bone & shell	3	18	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Unknown		Archived
7	4	Subsoil	Building Material	5	81	BM	Mortar	Modern	Grey	Discarded
7	4	Subsoil	Building Material	46	1011	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc tile, 15mm thick	Discarded
7	5	Subsoil	Bone & shell	1	38	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Unknown		Archived
7	5	Subsoil	Building Material	1	194	CBM	Grey ceramic building material	Modern	Tile, 8mm thick	Discarded
7	5	Subsoil	Building Material	5	16	BM	Mortar	Modern		Discarded
7	5	Subsoil	Building Material	99	1340	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc nib tile, 15mm thick	Discarded
7	5	Subsoil	Building Material	8	1035	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Tile, 10mm thick. Animal pawprints, probably cat	Archived
7	5	Subsoil	Pottery	1	47	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475	Archived
7	5	Subsoil	Pottery	25	159	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1375-1550	Archived
7	6	Surface	Bone & shell	1	14	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Unknown		Archived
7	6	Surface	Building Material	25	291	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc tile, 15mm thick	Discarded
7	6	Surface	Pottery	1	3	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475	Archived
7	6	Surface	Pottery	16	93	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1375-1550	Archived
7	6	Surface	Pottery	2	8	PM	Potters Marston Ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
7	7	Sub-base	Bone & shell	15	265	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Unknown	clear butchery lines	Archived
8	1	Topsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Flat clear glass	Modern		Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt. (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
8	2	Topsoil	Building Material	1	4	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
8	2	Topsoil	Glass	2	2	Glass	Curved green glass	Modern		Discarded
8	3	Subsoil	Building Material	1	4	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
8	3	Subsoil	Pottery	2	6	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395	Archived
8	3	Subsoil	Pottery	4	4	PM	Potters Marston Ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
8	4	Subsoil	Bone & shell	3	1	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Unknown		Discarded
8	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	1	RB	All Romano-British pottery	Roman	AD 43-410	Archived
8	4	Subsoil	Pottery	2	18	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395	Archived
8	4	Subsoil	Pottery	3	15	LY4	Medieval Shelly Wares	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400	Archived
8	4	Subsoil	Pottery	11	39	PM	Potters Marston Ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
8	5	Subsoil	Building Material	1	1	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
8	5	Subsoil	Pottery	1	1	RB	All Romano-British pottery	Roman	AD 43-410	Archived
8	5	Subsoil	Pottery	2	4	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395	Archived
8	5	Subsoil	Pottery	3	5	MS	Medieval sandy ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400	Archived
10	1	Topsoil	Building Material	5	124	CBM	Blue ceramic building material	Modern	Tile 12mm thick	Discarded
10	1	Topsoil	Building Material	2	135	BM	Cement	Modern		Discarded
10	1	Topsoil	Building Material	1	4	Fe	Fe nail	Modern		Discarded
10	1	Topsoil	Building Material	1	4	Pb	Lead flashing	Unknown	Offcut	Archived
10	1	Topsoil	Building Material	30	192	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc tile & frogged brick	Discarded
10	1	Topsoil	Glass	4	2	Glass	Curved clear glass	Modern		Discarded
10	1	Topsoil	Pottery	3	3	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
10	2	Topsoil	Building Material	8	180	CBM	Black ceramic building material	Modern	Tile	Discarded
10	2	Topsoil	Building Material	4	43	Fe	Fe nail	Modern	Wire nails	Discarded
10	2	Topsoil	Building Material	12	437	BM	Mortar	Modern		Discarded
10	2	Topsoil	Building Material	23	619	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt. (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
10	2	Topsoil	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	1	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe bowl	Modern	Fragment	Archived
10	2	Topsoil	Clay Tobacco Pipe	2	1	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stems	Modern	2.4mm and 1.6mm bores	Archived
10	2	Topsoil	Garden Waste	2	5	Fe	Metal fittings	Modern	Electrical fittings	Archived
10	2	Topsoil	Glass	2	1	Glass	Curved black glass	Modern	Opaque	Discarded
10	2	Topsoil	Glass	16	31	Glass	Curved clear glass	Modern		Discarded
10	2	Topsoil	Glass	2	1	Glass	Curved green glass	Modern		Discarded
10	2	Topsoil	Personal Adornment	1	1	Plastic	Hair grip	Modern		Discarded
10	2	Topsoil	Pottery	3	6	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
10	2	Topsoil	Pottery	2	14	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present, plant pot	Discarded
10	2	Topsoil	Pottery	36	88	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
10	2	Topsoil	Pottery	2	5	EA3	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1780	Archived
10	3	Topsoil	Building Material	1	225	CBM	Blue ceramic building material	Modern	Purple tint	Discarded
10	3	Topsoil	Building Material	17	269	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc tile, 12mm thick, black glaze	Discarded
10	3	Topsoil	Building Material	4	70	Slate	Roof slate	Modern	Welsh slate	Discarded
10	3	Topsoil	Clay Tobacco Pipe	2	3	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stems	Modern	1.6mm bore	Archived
10	3	Topsoil	Garden Waste	3	26	Fe	Fe object	Unknown		Discarded
10	3	Topsoil	Garden Waste	2	1	Plastic	Plant pot fragments	Modern		Discarded
10	3	Topsoil	Garden Waste	1	1	Plastic	Toy boot	Modern	White plastic, 20mm long	Archived
10	3	Topsoil	Garden Waste	1	1	Fabric	Wall paper	Modern	Fragment	Discarded
10	3	Topsoil	Glass	7	6	Glass	Curved clear glass	Modern		Discarded
10	3	Topsoil	Glass	2	15	Glass	Curved green glass	Modern		Discarded
10	3	Topsoil	Glass	3	11	Glass	Curved pale green glass	Modern		Discarded
10	3	Topsoil	Personal Adornment	1	1	Plastic	Hair pin	Modern		Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt. (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
10	3	Topsoil	Pottery	3	12	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
10	3	Topsoil	Pottery	39	158	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
10	3	Topsoil	Pottery	2	7	EA3	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1780	Archived
10	4	Subsoil	Building Material	8	539	CBM	Blue ceramic building material	Modern	Tile, 10mm thick	Discarded
10	4	Subsoil	Building Material	2	5	BM	Mortar	Modern		Discarded
10	4	Subsoil	Building Material	23	536	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Brick	Discarded
10	4	Subsoil	Building Material	3	26	Slate	Roof slate	Modern	Welsh slate	Discarded
10	4	Subsoil	Clay Tobacco Pipe	3	3	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stems	Modern	x1 = 3mm bore & x2 = 1.6mm bore	Archived
10	4	Subsoil	Garden Waste	1	42	Fe	Fe object	Unknown		Discarded
10	4	Subsoil	Glass	1	41	Glass	Curved brown glass	Modern		Discarded
10	4	Subsoil	Pottery	3	39	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
10	4	Subsoil	Pottery	9	14	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
10	6	Subsoil	Building Material	2	761	CBM	Black ceramic building material	Modern	Vitrified brick, 110mm x 70 mm	Discarded
10	6	Subsoil	Building Material	28	1031	CBM	Grey ceramic building material	Modern	Tile, 10mm thick	Discarded
10	6	Subsoil	Building Material	23	458	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
10	6	Subsoil	Building Material	3	27	Slate	Roof slate	Modern	Welsh slate	Discarded
10	6	Subsoil	Garden Waste	1	13	Fe	Fe object	Unknown		Discarded
10	6	Subsoil	Pottery	2	9	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
10	6	Subsoil	Pottery	3	47	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1375-1550	Archived
11	1	Topsoil	Building Material	1	4	CBM	Bathroom Tiles	Modern	White glaze	Discarded
11	1	Topsoil	Building Material	1	23	CBM	Grey ceramic building material	Modern	Tile	Discarded
11	1	Topsoil	Building Material	2	25	BM	Mortar	Modern		Discarded
11	1	Topsoil	Building Material	12	33	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt. (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
11	1	Topsoil	Garden Waste	1	38	Wood	Fibre board	Modern		Discarded
11	1	Topsoil	Garden Waste	1	1	Plastic	Food wrapper	Modern		Archived
11	1	Topsoil	Glass	1	13	Glass	Curved green glass	Modern		Discarded
11	1	Topsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Flat clear glass	Modern		Discarded
11	1	Topsoil	Pottery	1	24	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
11	2	Topsoil	Building Material	1	10	BM	Cement	Modern		Discarded
11	2	Topsoil	Building Material	14	306	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
11	2	Topsoil	Clay Tobacco Pipe	2	3	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	1.6mm & 2.4mm bores	Archived
11	2	Topsoil	Garden Waste	1	19	Wood	Fibre board	Modern		Discarded
11	2	Topsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Curved brown glass	Modern		Discarded
11	2	Topsoil	Glass	1	1	glass	Curved clear glass	Modern		Discarded
11	2	Topsoil	Glass	1	9	Glass	Curved green glass	Modern		Discarded
11	2	Topsoil	Glass	13	17	Glass	Flat clear glass	Modern		Discarded
11	2	Topsoil	Pottery	31	44	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
11	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	2	EA7	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1750	Archived
11	3	Topsoil	Bone & shell	7	10	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Unknown		Archived
11	3	Topsoil	Building Material	1	4	Fe	Fe nails	Modern		Discarded
11	3	Topsoil	Building Material	1	12	Pb	Folded lead flashing	Unknown		Archived
11	3	Topsoil	Building Material	36	378	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
11	3	Topsoil	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	3	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	2.4mm bore, stem & back of bowl with roll-stamped decoration	Archived
11	3	Topsoil	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	1	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	1.6mm bore, stem & back of bowl, red fabric with grey core, local material?	Archived
11	3	Topsoil	Garden Waste	1	1	Fe	Garden wire	Modern		Discarded
11	3	Topsoil	Garden Waste	1	190	Wood	Shuttering Ply	Modern		Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt. (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
11	3	Topsoil	Glass	1	6	Glass	Curved clear glass	Modern		Discarded
11	3	Topsoil	Glass	7	7	Glass	Flat clear glass	Modern		Discarded
11	3	Topsoil	Household	1	2	Carbon	Battery	Modern	Carbon rod with cu alloy cap, 60mm long, 5mm diameter	Discarded
11	3	Topsoil	Pottery	1	19	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
11	3	Topsoil	Pottery	1	5	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395	Archived
11	3	Topsoil	Pottery	7	21	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475	Archived
11	3	Topsoil	Pottery	1	9	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1375-1550	Archived
11	3	Topsoil	Pottery	41	77	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
11	3	Topsoil	Pottery	2	8	PM	Potters Marston Ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
11	3	Topsoil	Pottery	1	5	EA3	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1780	Archived
11	3	Topsoil	Pottery	1	1	EA7	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1750	Archived
11	4	Subsoil	Bone & shell	3	5	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Unknown	one's a tooth	Archived
11	4	Subsoil	Building Material	12	52	CBM	Yellow ceramic building material	Modern	Tile	Discarded
11	4	Subsoil	Clay Tobacco Pipe	2	2	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stems	Modern	1.6mm & 2.4mm bores	Archived
11	4	Subsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Curved clear glass	Modern		Discarded
11	4	Subsoil	Pottery	2	6	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
11	5	Subsoil	Building Material	5	24	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
11	5	Subsoil	Pottery	1	4	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
11	5	Subsoil	Pottery	1	22	LY4	Medieval Shelly Wares	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400	Archived
11	5	Subsoil	Pottery	2	3	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
12	1	Topsoil	Building Material	2	15	Fe	Fe nail	Unknown	Forged	Discarded
12	1	Topsoil	Building Material	1	16	BM	Mortar	Modern		Discarded
12	1	Topsoil	Building Material	12	54	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
12	1	Topsoil	Building Material	3	3	Slate	Roof slate	Modern	Welsh slate, chipped hole diam 4mm	Discarded
12	1	Topsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Flat clear glass	Modern		Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt. (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
12	1	Topsoil	Pottery	7	24	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
12	1	Topsoil	Pottery	27	44	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
12	2	Topsoil	Building Material	5	11	BM	Mortar	Modern		Discarded
12	2	Topsoil	Building Material	44	128	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
12	2	Topsoil	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	2	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe bowl	Post-Medieval	Partial bowl, 2.4mm bore, 18th century - floral pattern on reverse	Archived
12	2	Topsoil	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	1	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	2.4mm bore	Archived
12	2	Topsoil	Garden Waste	1	1	Plastic	Plastic	Modern		Discarded
12	2	Topsoil	Pottery	10	51	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
12	2	Topsoil	Pottery	31	30	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
12	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	1	EA3	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1780	Archived
12	3	Topsoil	Bone & shell	3	2	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Unknown	2 pieces hollow	Archived
12	3	Topsoil	Building Material	2	12	BM	Mortar	Modern		Discarded
12	3	Topsoil	Building Material	88	451	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
12	3	Topsoil	Clay Tobacco Pipe	2	1	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stems	Modern	2.4mm bore	Archived
12	3	Topsoil	Garden Waste	1	1	Al	Aluminium foil	Modern		Discarded
12	3	Topsoil	Glass	2	3	Glass	Flat clear glass	Modern		Discarded
12	3	Topsoil	Personal Adornment	1	2	Cu alloy	Button	Modern	Stud button, 18mm wide	Archived
12	3	Topsoil	Personal Adornment	1	1	Plastic	Button	Modern	2 holes, 10mm wide, white plastic	Archived
12	3	Topsoil	Pottery	10	27	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
12	3	Topsoil	Pottery	30	36	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
12	3	Topsoil	Pottery	1	5	EA3	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1780	Archived
12	3	Topsoil	Pottery	1	5	EA7	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1750	Archived
12	4	Subsoil	Building Material	24	200	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc tile, 12mm thick	Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt. (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
12	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	3	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
12	4	Subsoil	Pottery	2	9	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395	Archived
12	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	3	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475	Archived
12	4	Subsoil	Pottery	2	4	MY	Midland Yellow Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1500-1725	Archived
12	4	Subsoil	Pottery	3	3	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
12	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	21	PM	Potters Marston Ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
12	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	3	EA3	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1780	Archived
13	1	Topsoil	Bone & shell	1	1	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Unknown		Archived
13	1	Topsoil	Building Material	3	15	BM	Cement	Modern		Discarded
13	1	Topsoil	Building Material	1	30	Fe	Fe objects	Unknown	Washer & bolt corroded together	Discarded
13	1	Topsoil	Building Material	15	81	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
13	1	Topsoil	Glass	2	2	Glass	Flat clear glass	Modern	With iridescence	Discarded
13	1	Topsoil	Pottery	2	16	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
13	1	Topsoil	Pottery	1	9	MY	Midland Yellow Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1500-1725	Archived
13	1	Topsoil	Pottery	28	26	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
13	2	Topsoil	Bone & shell	2	7	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Unknown		Archived
13	2	Topsoil	Building Material	2	39	CBM	Blue ceramic building material	Modern	Tile, 12mm thick, yellow core	Discarded
13	2	Topsoil	Building Material	4	22	BM	Cement	Modern		Discarded
13	2	Topsoil	Building Material	2	14	BM	Concrete	Modern		Discarded
13	2	Topsoil	Building Material	3	12	BM	Mortar	Modern		Discarded
13	2	Topsoil	Building Material	43	524	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc brick, 74mm wide, frogged & stamped "...PES"	Discarded
13	2	Topsoil	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	1	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	2.4mm bore	Archived
13	2	Topsoil	Garden Waste	3	1	Plastic	Comb	Modern		Discarded
13	2	Topsoil	Garden Waste	1	1	Pb	Pivot from metal toy	Modern		Archived

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt. (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
13	2	Topsoil	Garden Waste	1	3	Al	Tube screw head	Modern		Archived
13	2	Topsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Curved brown glass	Modern		Discarded
13	2	Topsoil	Glass	2	4	Glass	Curved clear glass	Modern		Discarded
13	2	Topsoil	Glass	1	2	Glass	Melted glass	Modern		Discarded
13	2	Topsoil	Personal Adornment	1	5	Cu alloy	Button	Modern	Stud button, 18mm diameter	Archived
13	2	Topsoil	Pottery	12	51	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
13	2	Topsoil	Pottery	74	102	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
13	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	3	PM	Potters Marston Ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
13	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	1	EA3	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1780	Archived
13	3	Subsoil	Bone & shell	1	7	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Unknown	Tooth	Archived
13	3	Subsoil	Building Material	1	5	Fe	Fe object	Unknown	Probably wire nail	Discarded
13	3	Subsoil	Building Material	5	20	BM	Mortar	Modern		Discarded
13	3	Subsoil	Building Material	75	678	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
13	3	Subsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Curved green glass	Modern		Discarded
13	3	Subsoil	Pottery	9	32	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
13	3	Subsoil	Pottery	2	16	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395	Archived
13	3	Subsoil	Pottery	3	11	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475	Archived
13	3	Subsoil	Pottery	17	40	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
13	3	Subsoil	Pottery	1	5	EA3	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1780	Archived
13	4	Subsoil	Building Material	80	399	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
13	4	Subsoil	Building Material	1	4	Slate	Roof slate	Modern	Welsh slate	Discarded
13	4	Subsoil	Clay Tobacco Pipe	2	3	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stems	Modern	2.4mm bore	Discarded
13	4	Subsoil	Glass	1	6	Glass	Curved green glass	Modern		Discarded
13	4	Subsoil	Glass	3	3	Glass	Flat green glass	Modern	With iridescence	Discarded
13	4	Subsoil	Pottery	3	8	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt. (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
13	4	Subsoil	Pottery	2	14	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1375-1550	Archived
13	4	Subsoil	Pottery	7	22	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
13	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	3	EA3	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1780	Archived
13	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	2	EA11	Tin-glazed Earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1700-1800	Archived
13	5	Subsoil	Bone & shell	2	1	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Unknown		Archived
13	5	Subsoil	Building Material	1	14	BM	Mortar	Modern		Discarded
13	5	Subsoil	Building Material	38	240	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Brick	Discarded
13	5	Subsoil	Building Material	2	6	Slate	Roof slate	Modern	Welsh slate	Discarded
13	5	Subsoil	Coin	1	5	Cu alloy	Penny	Modern	Very worn, 30mm diameter. Obv. Second laureate and draped bust ('Bun Head') of Queen Victoria left; Rev. Seated figure of Britannia right, ND, c.1860-94	Archived
13	5	Subsoil	Glass	2	1	Glass	Curved brown glass	Modern		Discarded
13	5	Subsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Flat blue glass	Modern		Discarded
13	5	Subsoil	Glass	6	3	Glass	Flat clear glass	Modern		Discarded
13	5	Subsoil	Industrial Waste	1	22	Fe	Hearth slag	Unknown		Discarded
13	5	Subsoil	Pottery	3	5	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
13	5	Subsoil	Pottery	2	6	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475	Archived
13	5	Subsoil	Pottery	3	6	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
13	6	Subsoil	Building Material	1	38	CBM	Black ceramic building material	Modern	Tile, 12 mm thick	Discarded
13	6	Subsoil	Building Material	58	200	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
13	6	Subsoil	Pottery	1	16	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
13	6	Subsoil	Pottery	2	17	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475	Archived
13	6	Subsoil	Pottery	1	2	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1375-1550	Archived
13	6	Subsoil	Pottery	8	8	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
13	6	Subsoil	Pottery	1	4	PM	Potters Marston Ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
13	7	Subsoil	Bone & shell	1	28	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Unknown		Archived
13	7	Subsoil	Building Material	15	72	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt. (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
13	7	Subsoil	Glass	1	2	Glass	Curved green glass	Modern		Discarded
13	7	Subsoil	Lithic	1		Flint	Flake	Prehistoric	ID	Archived
13	7	Subsoil	Lithic	1		Flint	Scraper?	Prehistoric	ID	Archived
13	7	Subsoil	Pottery	2	11	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
13	7	Subsoil	Pottery	2	13	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395	Archived
13	7	Subsoil	Pottery	4	18	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
13	7	Subsoil	Pottery	1	5	EA8	Staffordshire creamware	Post-Medieval	AD 1730-1850	Archived
13	7	Subsoil	Pottery	1	11	EA3	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1780	Archived
14	1	Topsoil	Building Material	2	28	CBM	Blue ceramic building material	Modern	Brick	Discarded
14	1	Topsoil	Building Material	1	1	Fe	Fe nails	Unknown	Wire nails	Discarded
14	1	Topsoil	Building Material	15	63	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
14	1	Topsoil	Glass	6	8	Glass	Curved clear glass	Modern		Discarded
14	1	Topsoil	Glass	5	7	Glass	Curved green glass	Modern		Discarded
14	1	Topsoil	Pottery	32	48	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
14	2	Topsoil	Bone & shell	1	3	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Unknown	16mm diam	Discarded
14	2	Topsoil	Building Material	26	206	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc tile, 12mm thick	Discarded
14	2	Topsoil	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	1	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	2.4mm bore	Archived
14	2	Topsoil	Glass	11	20	Glass	Curved clear glass	Modern		Discarded
14	2	Topsoil	Glass	2	29	Glass	Curved green glass	Modern		Discarded
14	2	Topsoil	Glass	2	11	Glass	Curved pale green glass	Modern	part of bottle rim	Discarded
14	2	Topsoil	Lithic	1	1	Flint	Burnt flint	Unknown		Archived
14	2	Topsoil	Pottery	57	119	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
14	3	Subsoil	Building Material	1	23	CBM	Black ceramic building material	Modern	Brick	Discarded
14	3	Subsoil	Building Material	4	45	Fe	Fe objects	Unknown	Probably forged nails	Discarded
14	3	Subsoil	Building Material	16	158	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc ventilation brick fragment & tile with black glaze	Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt. (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
14	3	Subsoil	Clay Tobacco Pipe	2	2	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stems	Modern	2.4mm bore	Archived
14	3	Subsoil	Glass	8	22	Glass	Curved clear glass	Modern		Discarded
14	3	Subsoil	Glass	2	7	Glass	Curved green glass	Modern		Discarded
14	3	Subsoil	Pottery	3	48	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
14	3	Subsoil	Pottery	45	72	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
14	6	Subsoil	Building Material	1	1	Fe	Fe object	Unknown	Probably forged nail	Discarded
14	6	Subsoil	Building Material	1	12	BM	Mortar	Modern		Discarded
14	6	Subsoil	Building Material	47	898	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Brick	Discarded
14	6	Subsoil	Clay Tobacco Pipe	2	2	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stems	Modern	1.6mm bore	Archived
14	6	Subsoil	Glass	1	3	Glass	Curved green glass	Modern		Discarded
14	6	Subsoil	Lithic	1		Flint	Flake	Prehistoric	ID	Archived
14	6	Subsoil	Pottery	3	57	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
14	6	Subsoil	Pottery	11	29	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
14	7	Subsoil	Building Material	23	2590	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc unfrogged brick, 110mm wide x 55 mm thick	Discarded
14	7	Subsoil	Clay Tobacco Pipe	2	1	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stems	Modern	1.6mm bore	Archived
14	7	Subsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Curved blue glass	Modern		Archived
14	7	Subsoil	Glass	1	2	Glass	Curved green glass	Modern		Archived
14	7	Subsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Flat clear glass	Modern		Archived
14	7	Subsoil	Pottery	17	434	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
14	7	Subsoil	Pottery	24	83	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
14	7	Subsoil	Pottery	2	55	EA8	Staffordshire creamware	Post-Medieval	AD 1730-1850	Archived
15	1	Topsoil	Garden Waste	1	4	Plastic	Tube	Modern		Discarded
15	1	Topsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Curved pale green glass	Modern		Discarded
15	2	Topsoil	Building Material	14	86	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt. (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
15	2	Topsoil	Glass	2	10	Glass	Curved green glass	Modern		Discarded
15	2	Topsoil	Lithic	3		Flint	Flakes	Prehistoric	ID	Archived
15	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	1	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
15	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	4	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475	Archived
15	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	4	MY	Midland Yellow Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1500-1725	Archived
15	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	1	EA8	Staffordshire creamware	Post-Medieval	AD 1730-1850	Archived
15	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	3	EA7	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1750	Archived
15	3	Subsoil	Building Material	19	87	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
15	3	Subsoil	Glass	3	21	Glass	Curved green glass	Modern		Discarded
15	3	Subsoil	Glass	1	2	Glass	Flat clear glass	Modern		Discarded
15	3	Subsoil	Lithic	1		Flint	Flake	Prehistoric	ID	Archived
15	3	Subsoil	Personal Adornment	1	5	Cu alloy	Button	Modern	Stud button, 18mm diameter	Archived
15	3	Subsoil	Pottery	3	26	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
15	3	Subsoil	Pottery	3	7	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475	Archived
15	3	Subsoil	Pottery	2	11	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1375-1550	Archived
15	3	Subsoil	Pottery	3	6	EA3	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1780	Archived
15	3	Subsoil	Pottery	1	1	EA11	Tin-glazed Earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1700-1800	Archived
15	4	Subsoil	Building Material	12	481	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc brick, 63mm thick & tile, 14mm thick	Discarded
15	4	Subsoil	Glass	2	4	Glass	Curved clear glass	Modern		Discarded
15	4	Subsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Flat green glass	Modern		Discarded
15	4	Subsoil	Lithic	1		Flint	Flake	Prehistoric	ID	Archived
15	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	8	MS	Medieval sandy ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400	Archived
15	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	15	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1375-1550	Archived
15	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	4	EA3	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1780	Archived
15	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	11	EA	Unclassified post-medieval earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1550-present	Archived
15	5	Subsoil	Building Material	1	9	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Nib tile, 13mm thick	Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt. (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
15	5	Subsoil	Garden Waste	1	1	Fe	Fe object	Unknown		Discarded
15	5	Subsoil	Personal Adornment	1	4	Al	Button	Modern	Stud button, 20 mm diameter	Archived
15	5	Subsoil	Pottery	1	16	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
15	5	Subsoil	Pottery	1	2	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395	Archived
15	5	Subsoil	Pottery	1	5	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475	Archived
15	5	Subsoil	Pottery	1	3	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1375-1550	Archived
15	5	Subsoil	Pottery	1	11	ST	Stamford ware	Saxo-Norman	AD 850/900-1150	Archived
15	6	Subsoil	Building Material	8	214	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Tile, 17mm thick	Discarded
15	6	Subsoil	Glass	2	2	glass	Flat pale green glass	Modern		Discarded
15	6	Subsoil	Pottery	14	95	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395	Archived
15	6	Subsoil	Pottery	3	12	PM	Potters Marston Ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
15	6	Subsoil	Pottery	1	1	EA3	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1780	Archived
15	7	Subsoil	Bone & shell	5	1	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Unknown	possible tooth	Discarded
15	7	Subsoil	Building Material	2	8	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
15	7	Subsoil	Lithic	1		Flint	Flake	Prehistoric	ID	Archived
15	7	Subsoil	Pottery	2	10	RB	All Romano-British pottery	Roman	AD 43-410	Archived
15	7	Subsoil	Pottery	9	53	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395	Archived
15	7	Subsoil	Pottery	3	26	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475	Archived
15	7	Subsoil	Pottery	1	6	MS	Medieval sandy ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400	Archived
15	7	Subsoil	Pottery	1	101	LY4	Medieval Shelly Wares	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400	Archived
15	8	Surface	Pottery	1	7	RB	All Romano-British pottery	Roman	AD 43-410	Archived
15	8	Surface	Pottery	4	13	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395	Archived
15	8	Surface	Pottery	3	3	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475	Archived
15	8	Surface	Pottery	1	16	MS	Medieval sandy ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400	Archived
16	1	Topsoil	Pottery	1	2	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
16	2	Topsoil	Building Material	12	95	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Tile	Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt. (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
16	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	26	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
16	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	2	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
16	3	Subsoil	Building Material	3	19	Fe	Fe object	Unknown	Possibly forged nail	Discarded
16	3	Subsoil	Building Material	49	716	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
16	3	Subsoil	Building Material	1	97	Slate	Roof slate	Modern	Swithland slate	Discarded
16	3	Subsoil	Glass	8	6	Glass	Flat clear glass	Modern		Discarded
16	3	Subsoil	Glass	3	12	Glass	Flat green glass	Modern		Discarded
16	3	Subsoil	Industrial Waste	1	31	Fe	Hearth slag	Unknown		Archived
16	3	Subsoil	Personal Adornment	1	36	Fe	Belt buckle	Modern	Corroded, rectangular frame with bar and prong, 45mm by 35mm	Archived
16	3	Subsoil	Pottery	2	2	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
16	3	Subsoil	Pottery	2	6	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395	Archived
16	3	Subsoil	Pottery	4	28	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475	Archived
16	3	Subsoil	Pottery	1	22	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
16	3	Subsoil	Pottery	1	2	EA7	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1750	Archived
16	3	Subsoil	Pottery	1	1	EA11	Tin-glazed Earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1700-1800	Archived
16	4	Subsoil	Building Material	2	37	Fe	Fe objects	Unknown	Possibly forged nails	Discarded
16	4	Subsoil	Building Material	25	368	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Tile	Discarded
16	4	Subsoil	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	4	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	3mm	Archived
16	4	Subsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Curved green glass	Modern		Discarded
16	4	Subsoil	Glass	4	3	Glass	Flat pale blue glass	Modern		Discarded
16	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	1	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475	Archived
16	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	6	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1375-1550	Archived
16	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	1	EA7	Staffordshire Slipware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1750	Archived
16	5	Subsoil	Building Material	2	4	Fe	Fe objects	Unknown	Possibly forged nails	Discarded
16	5	Subsoil	Glass	1	2	Glass	Flat clear glass	Modern		Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt. (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
16	5	Subsoil	Pottery	1	1	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395	Archived
16	5	Subsoil	Pottery	3	8	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475	Archived
16	5	Subsoil	Pottery	1	3	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1375-1550	Archived
16	6	Subsoil	Building Material	1	7	Fe	Fe objects	Unknown	Possibly forged nails	Discarded
16	6	Subsoil	Pottery	2	2	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395	Archived
16	6	Subsoil	Pottery	1	1	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475	Archived
16	6	Subsoil	Pottery	1	5	MS	Medieval sandy ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400	Archived
16	6	Subsoil	Pottery	1	2	ST	Stamford ware	Saxo-Norman	AD 850/900-1150	Archived
16	7	Subsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Flat pale blue glass	Modern		Discarded
16	7	Subsoil	Lithic	1		Flint	Flake	Prehistoric	ID	Archived
16	7	Subsoil	Pottery	1	7	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
16	7	Subsoil	Pottery	3	13	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395	Archived
16	7	Subsoil	Pottery	4	16	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475	Archived
16	7	Subsoil	Pottery	2	12	MS	Medieval sandy ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400	Archived
16	7	Subsoil	Pottery	1	2	LY4	Medieval Shelly Wares	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400	Archived
16	8	Subsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Flat green glass	Modern		Discarded
17	2	Topsoil	Bone & shell	1	4	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Unknown	Tooth	Archived
17	2	Topsoil	Building Material	10	151	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc tile, 15mm thick	Discarded
17	2	Topsoil	Clay Tobacco Pipe	3	2	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stems	Modern	1.6mm bore, inc 2 joining fragments	Archived
17	2	Topsoil	Industrial Waste	1	60	Fe	Hearth slag	Unknown	55x20x25mm	Archived
17	2	Topsoil	Personal Adornment	1	2	Glass	Bead	Modern	Facetted Blue Glass 12mm, with central hole	Archived
17	2	Topsoil	Pottery	7	37	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
17	2	Topsoil	Pottery	5	48	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395	Archived
17	2	Topsoil	Pottery	3	12	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475	Archived
17	2	Topsoil	Pottery	2	13	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1375-1550	Archived
17	2	Topsoil	Pottery	4	20	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
17	3	Subsoil	Industrial Waste	1	356	Fe	Hearth slag	Unknown	70x50x40mm	Archived
17	3	Subsoil	Lithic	1		Flint	Flake	Prehistoric	ID	Archived
17	3	Subsoil	Pottery	9	52	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395	Archived
17	3	Subsoil	Pottery	17	60	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475	Archived
17	3	Subsoil	Pottery	5	39	MS	Medieval sandy ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400	Archived
17	3	Subsoil	Pottery	2	6	LY4	Medieval Shelly Wares	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400	Archived
17	3	Subsoil	Pottery	1	1	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
17	3	Subsoil	Pottery	4	38	PM	Potters Marston Ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
17	4	Subsoil	Pottery	19	114	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395	Archived
17	4	Subsoil	Pottery	27	242	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475	Archived
17	4	Subsoil	Pottery	12	70	MS	Medieval sandy ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400	Archived
17	4	Subsoil	Pottery	3	20	LY4	Medieval Shelly Wares	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400	Archived
17	4	Subsoil	Pottery	10	73	PM	Potters Marston Ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
17	5	Subsoil	Pottery	10	250	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475	Archived
17	5	Subsoil	Pottery	2	59	MS	Medieval sandy ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400	Archived
17	5	Subsoil	Pottery	1	21	LY4	Medieval Shelly Wares	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400	Archived
17	5	Subsoil	Pottery	2	51	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1375-1550	Archived
17	5	Subsoil	Pottery	1	9	PM	Potters Marston Ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
18	2	Topsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Flat clear glass	Modern		Discarded
18	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	4	RB	All Romano-British pottery	Roman	AD 43-410	Archived
18	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	2	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
18	2	Topsoil	Pottery	3	3	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395	Archived
18	2	Topsoil	Pottery	2	7	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475	Archived
18	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	3	LY4	Medieval Shelly Wares	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400	Archived
18	2	Topsoil	Pottery	4	4	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
18	2	Topsoil	Pottery	1	4	PM	Potters Marston Ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
18	3	Subsoil	Building Material	1	4	Fe	Fe nail	Modern		Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt. (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
18	3	Subsoil	Building Material	3	24	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Brick	Discarded
18	3	Subsoil	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	2	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	1.6mm bore	Archived
18	3	Subsoil	Personal Adornment	1	5	Cu alloy	Button	Modern	10mm diameter, domed stud button	Archived
18	3	Subsoil	Pottery	2	23	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
18	3	Subsoil	Pottery	4	30	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395	Archived
18	3	Subsoil	Pottery	5	40	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475	Archived
18	3	Subsoil	Pottery	2	6	CC5	Chilvers Coton 'B' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1300	Archived
18	3	Subsoil	Pottery	2	6	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
18	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	1	RB	All Romano-British pottery	Roman	AD 43-410	Archived
18	4	Subsoil	Pottery	8	30	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395	Archived
18	4	Subsoil	Pottery	2	6	CC2	Chilvers Coton 'C' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1200-1475	Archived
18	4	Subsoil	Pottery	1	2	MS	Medieval sandy ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1400	Archived
18	5	Subsoil	Building Material	1	9	Pb	Lead object	Unknown	Possible repair plug	Archived
18	5	Subsoil	Pottery	1	4	PM	Potters Marston Ware	High Medieval	AD 1100-1300/50+	Archived
19	1	Topsoil	Building Material	1	14	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Brick	Discarded
19	1	Topsoil	Building Material	1	45	CBM	Yellow ceramic building material	Modern	Brick	Discarded
19	2	Ash & charcoal	Building Material	6	41	CBM	Bathroom Tiles	Modern	Fragments, white glaze, 8mm thick	Discarded
19	2	Ash & charcoal	Building Material	11	435	CBM	Black ceramic building material	Modern	Nibbed tiles, 14mm thick	Discarded
19	2	Ash & charcoal	Building Material	9	66	Fe	Fe nails & screws	Modern		Discarded
19	2	Ash & charcoal	Building Material	3	35	BM	Mortar	Modern		Discarded
19	2	Ash & charcoal	Building Material	145	3507	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc brick - 1 with frog, 70mm thick, stamped with 'BC'; 1 with frog stamped 'LE' and 'PHOR'; tile, 13mm thick	Discarded
19	2	Ash & charcoal	Building Material	1	162	CBM	Yellow ceramic building material	Modern	Brick, 42mm thick	Discarded
19	2	Ash & charcoal	Garden Waste	1	7	Fe	Galvanised steel angle bend	Modern	Bent, partially melted	Discarded
19	2	Ash & charcoal	Garden Waste	1	1	Al	Tube cap	Modern		Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt. (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
19	2	Ash & charcoal	Glass	11	23	Glass	Curved clear glass	Modern		Discarded
19	2	Ash & charcoal	Glass	4	4	Glass	Curved pale blue glass	Modern		Discarded
19	2	Ash & charcoal	Household	3	10	Al	Tube of Cream	Modern	Antiseptic soothing healing cream, with cap. Day health labs ltd. In three pieces	Archived
19	2	Ash & charcoal	Industrial Waste	1	166	Carbon	Clinker	Unknown		Discarded
19	2	Ash & charcoal	Pottery	9	69	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
19	2	Ash & charcoal	Pottery	18	37	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
19	3	Ash & charcoal	Bone & shell	2	9	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Unknown		Archived
19	3	Ash & charcoal	Building Material	2	35	CBM	Blue ceramic building material	Modern	Tile with yellow core, 15mm thick	Discarded
19	3	Ash & charcoal	Building Material	33	171	Fe	Fe nails & screws	Modern		Discarded
19	3	Ash & charcoal	Building Material	4	30	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
19	3	Ash & charcoal	Garden Waste	1	1	Plastic	Tube cap	Modern	Yellow plastic	Discarded
19	3	Ash & charcoal	Glass	2	5	Glass	Curved clear glass	Modern	Inc fragment bottle rim	Discarded
19	3	Ash & charcoal	Glass	1	1	Glass	Flat clear glass	Modern		Discarded
19	3	Ash & charcoal	Industrial Waste	1	19	Stone	Heat affected iron stone	Unknown		Discarded
19	3	Ash & charcoal	Pottery	1	1	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
19	4	Ash & charcoal	Bone & shell	3	3	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Unknown	Longest 65mm long	Archived
19	4	Ash & charcoal	Building Material	13	166	Fe	Fe objects	Modern	Inc nails, screws & lawn staple	Discarded
19	4	Ash & charcoal	Garden Waste	1	1	Al	Aluminium foil	Modern		Discarded
19	5	Old topsoil	Bone & shell	6	23	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Unknown		Archived
19	5	Old topsoil	Building Material	3	62	CBM	Blue ceramic building material	Modern	Tile, 12mm thick	Discarded
19	5	Old topsoil	Building Material	12	132	Fe	Fe nails	Modern	1 @ 150mm wire nail	Discarded
19	5	Old topsoil	Building Material	16	591	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
19	5	Old	Building	1	11	Pb	Window cane	Unknown	95mm length	Archived

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt. (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
		topsoil	Material							
19	5	Old topsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Flat clear glass	Modern		Discarded
19	5	Old topsoil	Household	1	190	Fe	Tenon Saw	Modern	210mm length 60mm width	Archived
19	5	Old topsoil	Personal Adornment	1	5	Plastic	Button	Modern	4-hole button, 25mm, grey plastic	Archived
19	6	Old topsoil	Bone & shell	11	78	Bone	Misc. animal bone	Unknown	Some butchery marks	Archived
19	6	Old topsoil	Building Material	4	79	CBM	Blue ceramic building material	Modern	Tile, 11mm thick	Discarded
19	6	Old topsoil	Building Material	8	272	Fe	Fe objects	Unknown	Probably nails	Discarded
19	6	Old topsoil	Building Material	15	696	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
19	6	Old topsoil	Building Material	2	21	CBM	White ceramic building material	Modern	Wall tile, 8mm thick, brown glaze	Discarded
19	6	Old topsoil	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	9	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe bowl	Modern	Thin-walled bowl with spur, Oswald Type 24 c.1810-40	Archived
19	6	Old topsoil	Clay Tobacco Pipe	2	5	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stems	Modern	included one with back of bowl with spur, 2.4mm bore	Archived
19	6	Old topsoil	Clay Tobacco Pipe	2	5	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stems	Modern	1.6mm bore	Archived
19	6	Old topsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Curved brown glass	Modern		Discarded
19	6	Old topsoil	Glass	2	2	Glass	Curved clear glass	Modern		Discarded
19	6	Old topsoil	Glass	1	3	Glass	Curved green glass	Modern		Discarded
19	6	Old topsoil	Glass	1	14	Glass	Curved pale blue glass	Modern	Broken bottle stopper, embossed 'GARTON'S'	Archived
19	6	Old topsoil	Pottery	52	199	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
19	7	Subsoil	Building Material	2	29	Fe	Fe object	Unknown	Probably nail	Discarded
19	7	Subsoil	Building Material	31	409	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc tile, 16mm thick	Discarded
19	7	Subsoil	Glass	2	11	Glass	Curved green glass	Modern		Discarded
19	7	Subsoil	Pottery	4	4	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
19	7	Subsoil	Pottery	1	4	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395	Archived

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt. (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
19	7	Subsoil	Pottery	28	73	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
19	8	Subsoil	Building Material	2	182	BM	Concrete	Modern		Discarded
19	8	Subsoil	Building Material	1	73	Fe	Fe object	Unknown	Probably nail	Discarded
19	8	Subsoil	Building Material	72	695	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
19	8	Subsoil	Household	1	308	Fe	Horseshoe	Post-medieval	U-shaped with broken arm, corroded, branches thicker and tapering towards the heel; 135mm long, 105mm wide	Archived
20	1	Topsoil	Building Material	9	176	CBM	Blue ceramic building material	Modern	Nib tiles, 12mm thick, yellow core	Discarded
20	1	Topsoil	Building Material	5	17	BM	Cement	Modern		Discarded
20	1	Topsoil	Building Material	2	10	Fe	Fe objects	Modern	Inc nail & screw hook	Discarded
20	1	Topsoil	Building Material	18	63	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern	Inc tile, 13mm thick	Discarded
20	1	Topsoil	Glass	2	3	Glass	Curved clear glass	Modern	1 fragment with blue-green tint	Discarded
20	1	Topsoil	Glass	1	1	Glass	Flat clear glass	Modern		Discarded
20	1	Topsoil	Pottery	16	33	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
20	2	Building rubble	Building Material	2	29	CBM	Brown salt-glazed ceramic building material	Modern	Pipe fragments	Discarded
20	2	Building rubble	Building Material	2	19	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
20	2	Building rubble	Glass	4	16	Glass	Curved clear glass	Modern		Discarded
20	2	Building rubble	Pottery	10	10	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
20	3	Building rubble	Building Material	1	30	CBM	Brown salt-glazed ceramic building material	Modern	Pipe fragment	Discarded
20	3	Building rubble	Building Material	3	52	BM	Cement	Modern		Discarded
20	3	Building rubble	Building Material	6	46	Fe	Fe nails	Modern		Discarded
20	3	Building rubble	Building Material	1	3	BM	Mortar	Modern		Discarded
20	3	Building rubble	Building Material	1	9	Slate	Roof slate	Modern	Welsh slate	Archived
20	3	Building rubble	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	1	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe stem	Modern	1.6mm bore	Archived
20	3	Building rubble	Garden Waste	1	1	Al	Aluminium foil	Modern		Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt. (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
20	3	Building rubble	Glass	8	47	Glass	Curved clear glass	Modern	2 fragments of bottle neck, 2 fragments of bottle base	Discarded
20	3	Building rubble	Glass	1	1	Glass	Curved cobalt blue glass	Modern	Fragment of bottle base	Discarded
20	3	Building rubble	Glass	1	1	Glass	Flat clear glass	Modern		Discarded
20	3	Building rubble	Industrial Waste	4	5	Stone	Clinker	Unknown		Discarded
20	3	Building rubble	Pottery	1	33	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
20	3	Building rubble	Pottery	1	20	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present, plant pot	Discarded
20	3	Building rubble	Pottery	41	94	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
20	4	Old topsoil	Building Material	50	439	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
20	4	Old topsoil	Glass	7	8	Glass	Curved clear glass	Modern		Discarded
20	4	Old topsoil	Personal Adornment	1	195	Fe	Shoe Patten	Post-medieval+	130mm by 95mm oval foot plate; one rivet fitting surviving, one missing	Archived
20	4	Old topsoil	Pottery	6	111	EA6	Black glazed earthenware	Post-Medieval	AD 1650-1750	Archived
20	4	Old topsoil	Pottery	15	30	EA10	Modern Earthenwares	Modern	AD 1800-present	Archived
20	4	Old topsoil	Pottery	1	2	EA3	Staffordshire Manganese Mottled Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1680-1780	Archived
20	5	Subsoil	Building Material	5	449	CBM	Blue ceramic building material	Modern	Tile, yellow core	Discarded
20	5	Subsoil	Building Material	1	15	Fe	Fe nail	Modern		Discarded
20	5	Subsoil	Building Material	12	49	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
20	5	Subsoil	Clay Tobacco Pipe	2	4	Pipe clay	Clay tobacco pipe bowl	Modern	base of bowl, 2.4mm bore	Archived
20	5	Subsoil	Pottery	1	2	CC1	Chilvers Coton 'A' Ware	High Medieval	AD 1250-1395	Archived
20	5	Subsoil	Pottery	1	2	MP	Midland Purple Ware	Late Medieval	AD 1375-1550	Archived
20	5	Subsoil	Pottery	1	16	MY	Midland Yellow Ware	Post-Medieval	AD 1500-1725	Archived
20	6	Subsoil	Building Material	1	10	BM	Mortar	Modern	Grey	Discarded
20	6	Subsoil	Building Material	1	20	CBM	Red ceramic building material	Modern		Discarded
20	6	Subsoil	Industrial Waste	1	1	Stone	Clinker	Unknown		Discarded

Test Pit	Layer	Soil type	Category	No	Wt. (g)	Fabric	Description	Period	Notes	Status
20	6	Subsoil	Industrial Waste	1	138	Stone	Heat affected iron stone	Unknown		Discarded

Appendix Two: Pottery fabric notes*Paul Blinkhorn*

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

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

MS: Medieval Sandy ware. AD 1100-1400. Hard fabric with plentiful quartz sand mixed in with the clay. Manufactured at a wide range of generally unknown sites all over eastern England. Mostly cooking pots, but bowls and occasionally jugs also known.

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.

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

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

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.

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

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

EA11: Tin-glazed earthenware. AD 1700-1800. Fine white earthenware, occasionally pinkish or yellowish core. Thick white tin glaze, with painted cobalt blue or polychrome decoration. Range of table and display wares such as mugs, plates, dishes, bowls and vases.



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**MARKET
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