UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Access Cambridge Archaeology

Archaeological Test Pit Excavations in West Wickham Cambridgeshire, 2013

Carenza Lewis and Britt Baillie with contributions by Janet Morris

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Access Cambridge Archaeology

Archaeological Test Pit Excavations in West Wickham, Cambridgeshire, 2013

Carenza Lewis and Britt Baillie
with contributions by Janet Morris

Access Cambridge Archaeology
McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research
University of Cambridge
Downing Street
Cambridge
CB2 3ER

01223 761518

access@arch.cam.ac.uk
www.access.arch.cam.ac.uk

(Front cover photo courtesy of Rosemarie Parks)


UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE


Access
Cambridge
Archaeology

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Access Cambridge Archaeology

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

1 Summary

This report presents the results of the West Wickham Big Dig programme of excavation of eighteen 1m^2 archaeological 'test pits' in the Cambridgeshire parish of West Wickham in summer 2013. The excavations were funded by a Heritage Lottery Fund's 'All Our Stories' grant to West Wickham & District Local History Club and were supported by Cambridge Community Heritage, funded by the AHRC. The aim of the West Wickham Big Dig was to enable members of the public to experience places familiar to them in new ways by excavating in private gardens and other open spaces within West Wickham, searching for archaeological evidence left by people who lived in this parish in the past. Over two days, more than 100 people took part in the excavations in West Wickham which produced thousands of finds and provided new evidence for the development of settlement in the area from the prehistoric period onwards.

The results indicated that the landscape around West Wickham was extensively but lightly used by humans in the prehistoric period, although two pits yielding Bronze Age pottery hints at settlement or mortuary activity in the vicinity of the present church. No evidence of Roman date at all was found in the test pits within the present village, with the earliest post-prehistoric finds dating to the Anglo-Norman period, which were found near the parish church of St. Mary, suggesting that the present settlement at West Wickham was founded in this period as a small hamlet, arranged as a thinly occupied interrupted row, predating the foundation of Streetly End or Burton End. In the high medieval period (11th – 14th century), this settlement appears to have taken the form of a small nucleated village around a green extending east from the church of St Mary. Both Streetly End and Burton End appear to be later in date than West Wickham, but were in existence by 1100-1200 AD.

This process of high medieval settlement expansion was abruptly arrested in the later medieval period, which saw the volume of pottery recovered severely reduced, with none at all found at Burton End. This decline does not appear to have been evenly felt across the parish of West Wickham, however, as all the test pits in Streetly End yielded sherds from this period, hinting possibly at expansion in the extent or intensity of settlement here at this time. Recovery was not established until after the end of the medieval period, but was robust when it did occur, with the dispersed character hamlet-dominated character of the high medieval settlement pattern maintained until the later 19th / early 20th century.

By successfully involving members of the public of all ages and backgrounds from within, across and beyond the community of West Wickham in planning, organising and undertaking the excavations, the West Wickham 'Big Dig' excavations enabled participants to find out more about their local heritage, take part in the Heritage Lottery Fund's 'All Our Stories' project and enjoy a community event while generating new evidence to inform understanding of the past development of their homes, their community and its wider landscape.

2 Introduction

In the summer of 2013, a series of 18 1m^2 archaeological test pits were excavated in the village of 1m^2 archaeological test pits were excavated over two days over the weekend of the 13th and 14th of July 2013. The excavations were funded by a £6,000 Heritage Lottery 'All Our Stories' grant given to West Wickham & District Local History Club, and over the weekend more than 100 people got involved with the excavations. Most of the test pits were excavated in residential gardens with one in a pasture field near the church. 96 individuals were involved with the excavations (some helping with catering and photography), along with their friends and families, members of the West Wickham & District Local History Club and by other members of the public, with on-site instruction and supervision provided by Cambridge Community Heritage (University of Cambridge) and Access Cambridge Archaeology.

2.1 All Our Stories

The *All Our Stories* grant programme[1] was initiated jointly by the AHRC and HLF to help local communities explore and discover more about their past. The funding was specifically intended to promote contacts and interaction between local communities and academic researchers based in UK universities, with the aim of giving community groups greater access to resources and expertise that exists within universities, while creating new opportunities for academics to conduct research and gather data in a community context. Responding to this grant call, a team of researchers based in the University of Cambridge was brought together to form 'Cambridge Community Heritage' (CCH), to act as a point of contact for community groups interested in making use of this funding opportunity[2]. A series of brain-storming sessions were held in mid-late 2012 allowing interested parties to meet and discuss the potential projects. In total 500 projects were funded by the scheme nationwide, including 28 that were assisted by CCH. These projects included several test pitting projects in villages across East Anglia, including Meldreth, West Wickham, Toft, Shillington and Sharnbrook.

2.2 Cambridge Community Heritage

Cambridge Community Heritage (CCH) was funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC) to enable University of Cambridge researchers to support community groups develop heritage projects and bid to the HLF's All Our Stories Programme. 90% of local groups in East Anglia who received advice from University of Cambridge researchers in preparing their application were successful in being awarded up to £10,000 funding each from the HLF. Cambridge Community Heritage provided ongoing support to All Our Stories projects including training and help with running activities in 2013, with additional funding by the AHRC.

The Cambridge Community Heritage team includes researchers with a wide range of interests and expertise, headed by Dr Carenza Lewis, a well-known academic and television archaeologist who ran the community excavations featured in The Great British Story. Dr. Britt Baillie, a member of the CCH team and then a resident of West Wickham provided CCH support to the West Wickham Big Dig.

[1] http://www.hlf.org.uk/news/Pages/AllOurStories.aspx (accessed October 2013)
[2] http://www.access.arch.cam.ac.uk/communities/cch (accessed November 2013)

2.3 Access Cambridge Archaeology

Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) (http://www.access.arch.cam.ac.uk/) is an archaeological outreach organisation based in the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research in the University of Cambridge. ACA aims to enhance economic, social and personal well-being through active engagement with archaeology. ACA was set up by Dr Carenza Lewis in 2004 and specialises in providing opportunities for members of the public to take part in purposeful, research-orientated archaeological investigations including excavation. Educational events and courses range in length from a few hours to a week or more, and involve members of the public of all ages, experience and abilities.

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

2.4 Test pit excavation and rural settlement studies

Rural settlement has long been a crucial area of research for medieval archaeology (Gerrard 2003: Lewis et al 2001, 5-21), notably since the pioneering work of W. G. Hoskins, Maurice Beresford and John Hurst in the 1940s and 1950s (Hoskins 1955; Beresford 1957; Beresford & Hurst 1971). Until recently, however, attention has focused largely on the minority of medieval settlements that are presently deserted or extensively shrunken. Currently occupied rural settlements (CORS), archaeological sites now overlain by domestic housing and related buildings of living secular communities – the villages, hamlets and small towns of today – were generally largely disregarded as targets for research-driven excavation. Very few regions have seen any systematic research-driven primary investigation aimed at CORS, and most of that which has taken place has not involved excavation, for example those of a survey based nature (Roberts 1987; Roberts and Wrathmell 2000; Roberts and Wrathmell 2003). Recent attempts to redress this bias in favour of the majority of still-inhabited medieval rural settlements have opened up new areas for debate, which are beginning to call into question established theories about the development of rural settlement in the historic period (Aston & Gerrard 1999; Jones & Page 2007). Despite these recent advances, however, the number of CORS to have seen methodical research-orientated investigation that includes excavation remains very small.

In order to begin to resolve this problem, Access Cambridge Archaeology, working with members of the public including school pupils, has carried out test pit excavations in CORS in more than 50 parishes, most in eastern England. This new research is contributing towards developing the evidence-base upon which our knowledge and understanding of the origins and development of the medieval rural settlement pattern of eastern England is based, generating a new overall dataset that is more representative of the entire range of medieval settlements, not just on the minority of currently deserted archaeological sites (Lewis 2005; 2006; 2007a; 2007b; 2008; 2009; 2011, 2012; 2013).

3 Aims, Objectives and Desired Outcomes

3.1 Aims

The aims of the test pit excavations in West Wickham were as follows:

- To increase knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the setting, origins and development of West Wickham and its environs.
- To engage with local communities and widen the participation of people in the heritage of the area.
- To allow local community participants to develop a wide range of practical and analytical archaeological skills.

3.2 Objectives

The objectives of test pit excavations in West Wickham were as follows:

- To investigate the archaeology of the environs of West Wickham through test-pitting carried out by members of the community in properties throughout the village.
- To enable members of the public to carry out up to 20 archaeological test pit excavations in the village (including Streetly End).
- To report on the excavation results in order to inform local residents, academia and posterity.
- To support and engage with members of local communities through involvement with the project.

3.3 Desired Outcomes

The desired outcomes of the test pit excavations in West Wickham were as follows:

- An improved knowledge and understanding of the archaeological resource of the village of West Wickham.
- A minimum of 60 people with new archaeological skills.
- A minimum of 100 people with an enhanced understanding and awareness of West Wickham local history.
- An engaged and informed local population.

4 Location

West Wickham parish is located 19km south-east of Cambridge, as shown in Figure 1, near the county boundary between Cambridgeshire and Suffolk. The southern boundary separating it from the parish of Horseheath runs along an historic trackway known as 'Wool Street', as shown in Figure 2. The contemporary village of West Wickham is located near the centre of the Parish and consists of a linear development along the High Street running north-east from the parish church of St. Mary. Detached minor settlements are located at Burton end (at the distal end of the High Street) and Streetly End in the south of the parish as well as Yen Hall to the north.

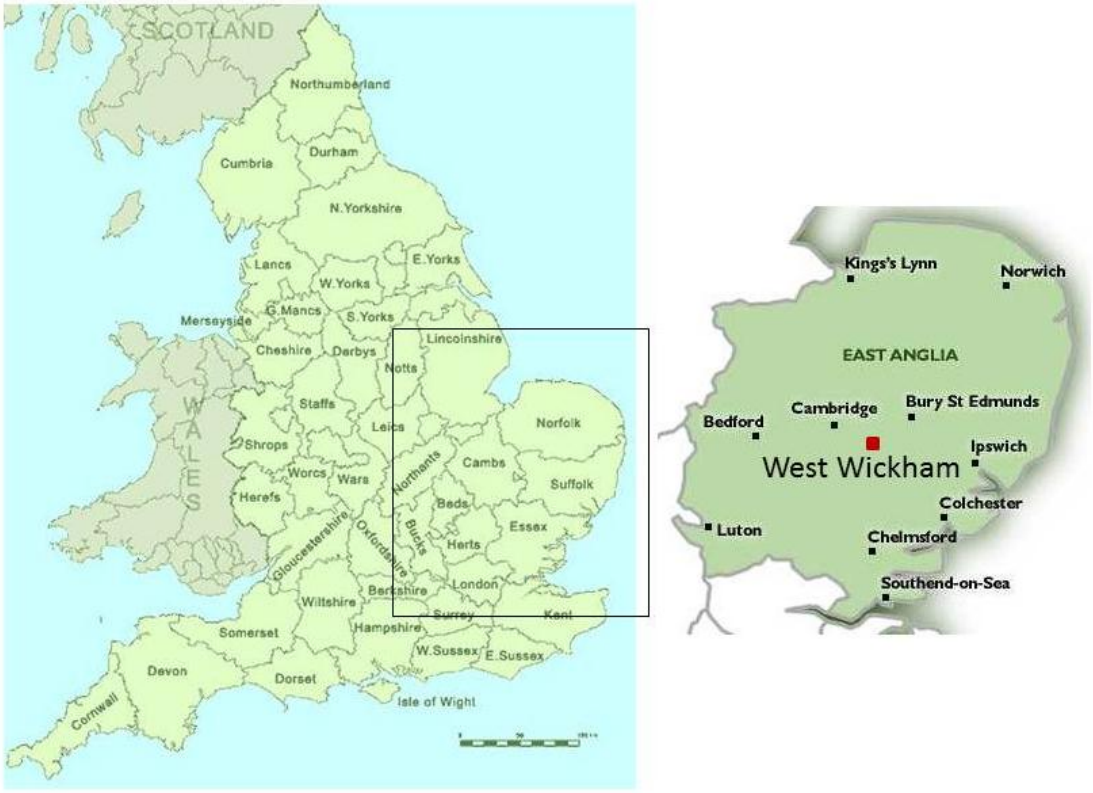

Figure 1: *Map of England with insert map of East Anglia and the location of West Wickham highlighted in red.*

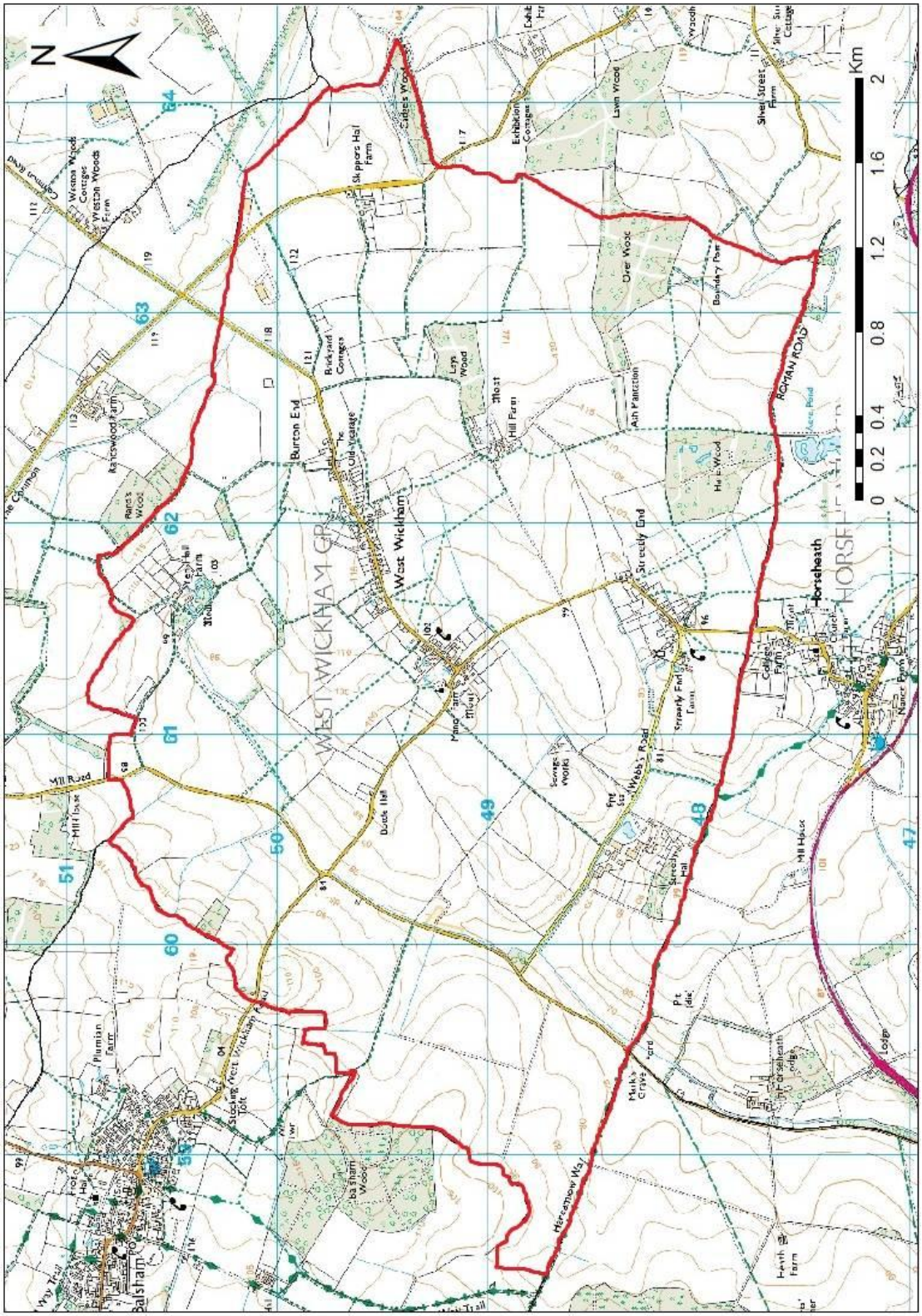

Figure 2: *Extent of West Wickham parish (highlighted in red)* © Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.

5 Geology and Topography

Tertiary chalk underlies an extensive drift cover of glacial clays with small areas of Brickearths occurring in the north and occasional chalk exposures to the west. (Charge 1995, 7). The present village is situated on the ridge of a gradually undulating hill with a series of broad post-glacial run-off valleys. There are no streams in the village however, a line of springheads is present along a gravel ridge running parallel 100m west of the High Street accounting for the number of ponds which are still extant to the rear of many of the houses (Charge 1995, 7).

6 Archaeological and Historical Background (with Janet Morris)

6.1 Prehistoric Period

West Wickham is bounded on the south by the probable prehistoric trackway known variously as Worsted Street, Wool Street, Via Devana or today most commonly as the Roman Road. Evidence of prehistoric activity has been found in the shallow valley running south to north in the west of the parish where aerial photography has revealed a ring-ditch associated with a double ditch linear feature (HER 09142) at the head of the valley on the slope above the farm at Yen Hall. Worked flint was subsequently found within the ring-ditch perimeter (HER 09142A) and scatters of worked flint (including a Mesolithic butt end of a broken tranchet axe, a Neolithic axe, as well as Bronze Age fire-cracked flints, thumb-nail scrapers, blades, cores, and a barbed and tanged arrowhead fragment) were also found further down the valley to the south and may be related to part of a small field-system identified from cropmarks (HER 09201, Charge 1995). Find and sites in those parishes immediately adjacent to West Wickham are listed in *Journal of the Haverhill and District Archaeological Group* Volume 5, Issue 2 1991, p. 47-79 *and Journal of the Haverhill and District Archaeological Group* Volume 5 , Issue 3, 1992, p. 105-166 and have been summarised by Charge (1995, 8).

Aerial photos in the CUCAP collection (BYZ 90-94) show a possible Iron Age triple ditch system near the boundary with the parish of Balsham. Some Iron Age brooches including a Colchester 'one-piece type', two La Tene III types and a terret ring fragment have been discovered as part of field walking in the village (Charge 1995, 14). As metal detected finds and pottery sherds were excavated from a restricted area rather than have being found scattered across the fields, Charge asserts that there may have been an iron age farm at the site CT 100 m south of the ring ditch (1995, 53).

Figure 3: *An Iron Age Mount registered by the Portable Antiquities Scheme as discovered in West Wickham parish (HAMP-BF2E05)*

The Portable Antiquities Scheme lists a Mesolithic flint, a Bronze Age socketed axe, 4 Iron Age coins and an Iron Age Mount (see Figure 3) located in the Parish of West Wickham.

6.2 Roman Period

Lava querns and brooches and bracelets indicate settlement in the area from the late 1st century. Building debris including a box/flue hypocaust tile, *tesserae* and window glass indicates the presence of a 3rd century villa or similar building near to the site of the ring-ditch mentioned above (HER 09142B). This would appear to be associated with a nearby metal-working site and pottery kilns near the parish boundary with West Wratting (HER 10989, Charge 1995). Field walking in this area has revealed many Roman coins the majority of which date between the late third and the mid-4th centuries (Charge 1995, 18). A few sherds of Samian ware hint at the presence of luxury goods from the 2nd century. An unusual dodecahedron was also unearthed in this area.

There is no evidence of Roman construction for the Roman Road in the West Wickham section, although this has been found at the western end between Wandlebury and Worsted Lodge. The Roman Road east from Worsted Lodge is now thought to be a minor Roman route following the line of an older trackway (Malim *et al* 1996). A villa site was excavated in the early 20th century just on the Horseheath side of the Roman Road near Streetly Hall (HER 07373, Parsons 1931). This may explain the concentration of stray finds around the nearby hamlet of Streetly End in West Wickham. Some stray finds, mostly coins and pottery, have also been recorded around the centre of the village near the church.

Figure 4: *A Roman period brooch registered by the Portable Antiquities scheme as discovered in West Wickham parish (HAMP-BF90D5).*

The Portable Antiquities Scheme notes that 342 Roman period coins have been registered as found in the parish of West Wickham, including some examples minted in Trier. These include Roman barbarous radiates (i.e. copies of Roman coins), copper coins dating to c. 260 CE, Claudius II (268-270), Tetricus II (272-274), Constantine I coins (310-19 CE), Constantius II coins (323-348 CE), and House of

Constantine coins (330-364 CE). Roman brooches (see Figure 4), and a bracelet, have also been registered.

6.3 Anglo-Saxon Period

Archaeological evidence of 6th century Anglo-Saxon burials, (one male and one female) accompanied by (trefoil and long) brooches, a shield boss, wrist clasps, girdle hanger and pieces of a cremation urn, has been found in the same area as the ring-ditch and Roman industrial site at Yen Hall (HER 09142C). A sherd of late Anglo-Saxon Thetford ware was excavated near the church in the centre of the village (HER 07367B). Further Thetford and St. Neots ware sherds were found during field walking near Yen Hall (Charge 1995, 47). In 1971, Anglo-Saxon brooches accompanied by a necklace consisting of amber and glass beads (CUMAA 1974.27C) were discovered in a pipe line trench at Streetly Hall (CUMAA 1974.27/ 1974.27A). The earliest documentary evidence of the village comes from an Anglo-Saxon charter of 974 concerning land in the adjoining parish of West Wratting. The boundaries of this with both Yen Hall *eanheale*, meaning 'lamb-valley' (Reaney 1943), and Wickham *wichamme*, probably meaning enclosure near the *vicus* or Roman settlement (Taylor 1998) are both mentioned in the charter suggesting that these were already established estates.

6.4 High and Later Medieval Periods

In 1086, the Domesday Book recorded 5 hides of land assessed in *Wicham* which were distributed mainly between three estates or manors. The largest of these consisted of 2 hides with land for 5 ploughs, meadow and wood and 4 villeins, 4 bordars and 4 serfs. Sometime in the 12th century this holding seems to have been divided to form two manors - La Hayes manor may have been sited within the moat at Hill Farm (HER 01178) while Bernhams manor was possibly on the village street or near the church at Manor Farm (HER 01156).

The manor of Streetly (*Stradleia*, wood or clearing by the Roman Road, first recorded in 1086) was held by the Abbott of Ely and consisted of 1½ hides. There was land for 4 ploughs, meadow and wood with 6 villeins, 2 bordars and 2 serfs. The site of the manor house is presumed to be at Streetly Hall, so called by c 1280 (Wright 1978). A village green with crofts and cottages was recorded at Streetly in the mid-15th century, probably the present hamlet of Streetly End ½ mile to the east of Streetly Hall.

The third manor was at *Enhale* where there was 1 hide with land for 3½ ploughs, meadow and wood plus 10 bordars and 3 serfs. The site of the manor house is presumed to have been within the moat at Yen Hall, now a Scheduled Monument (33282). The population at *Enhale* seems to have declined from the 13th century, possibly coinciding with the first mention of houses at *Bovetoun*, meaning above the hamlet (Reaney 1943), on the ridge to the east and now known as Burton End. Residents and messuages were recorded at 'Bovetoun' from the 1340s, and in 1381 it was called 'Bovetounstreet' hamlet (Wright 1978). The parish contained 50

taxpayers in 1327; yet by 1524 on 25 people were taxed, and there were only 33 households in 1563 (Wright 1978).

The Alington family of Horseheath Hall began acquiring land in West Wickham from the early 15th century. By 1600 they owned most of the parish and were holding a single court for the combined manors of Wickham and Streetly. There was a church at West Wickham by c 1200 but the present church of St Mary, made of field stones with ashlar dressings and consisting of nave, chancel and tower, predominantly dates from the 14th century. A north chapel was added in the 15th century but was later walled off from the chancel and used as a schoolroom and then a vestry. It was incorporated back into the church in the extensive late 19th century restoration. Three late medieval pews survive.

With the exception of the Mill House in Streetly End, which has been listed as late medieval, the earliest buildings date from the 17th century. However internal investigations at Trinity House (49 High Street, (TL615 495) revealed a 16th century fireplace and reused 14th and 15th century roof timbers (Alston 2006). Future studies on other interiors may reveal medieval elements in some other houses. Stray finds from the medieval period, mainly of a domestic nature, have been found near the church, in Streetly End and around Yen Hall. A 13th century bottle shaped lead ampulla or pilgrims's flask probably from Bromholm Priory, Norfolk was excavated in Pond Meadow (immediately east of the parish church) (Charge 1990, 28). It is decorated with a patriarchal cross (obverse) and eight point star (reverse) and may once have contained holy water or oil.

The Portable Antiquities Scheme has registered an Edward the IV silver half groat (1464-1470), hooked tags, a weight, strap fittings, copper vessels, a sewing ring and buckles (see Figure 5) as found in the parish of West Wickham.

Figure 5: *A Medieval buckle registered by the Portable Antiquities scheme as discovered in West Wickham parish (HAMP-6D87D2).*

6.5 Post-Medieval Period

With an economy based primarily on arable, in the post-medieval period each manor retained its separate identity as a tenanted farm as part of the Horseheath estate and settlement was concentrated around the church in the centre of the village, at Burton End and in the hamlet of Streetly End. The Horseheath estate passed from the Alington family to the Bromleys until the Earl of Hardwicke of Wimpole Hall bought the West Wickham land at the end of the 18th century. The 2nd Earl was instrumental in obtaining an Act to enclose the parish in 1812; a process not completed until 1822. The farms and other property were finally sold to their tenants by the then landowner c.1913.

Other local industries included a tanyard, recorded as early as 1700 in Streetly End (Wright 1978). In 1802 a brick tower mill was built there seemingly to pump water for the tanning process and to run machinery to grind bark. It ceased business c 1830 and the mill was used more conventionally to grind corn until the sails were lost in a storm in 1895 (HER 07348). A brickyard and kilns were recorded in the north of the parish in the 18th century although surface debris from as early as the 17th century has been found in the area (HER 07365, Charge 1990). The brickyard ceased working in the mid-19th century.

Until the middle of the 20th century the village was largely self-sufficient with a reasonable range of tradesmen and each community had its own public house. In 1813 the parish owned a poorhouse at Burton End, and *c.* 30 people received permanent relief (Wright 1978). The population rose dramatically during the first half of the 19th century but this was not sustainable and as transport became easier and the attractions of the towns and cities became greater many moved away in search of work and housing.

There was little domestic building in the 19th century but a brick Mission Hall was built in 1871 with an added Reading Room. This was used as a Methodist chapel in the 20th century and is now a private house. A brick school and schoolhouse were built in 1877. The latter replaced an earlier timber-framed building in the churchyard. The school closed in 1971 and both it and the schoolhouse are now private houses. There are some surviving buildings from RAF Wratting Common, a temporary Second World War airfield that covered part of the parish to the north. In the mid-19th century the village had up to 6 shoemakers, one or two wheelwrights, carpenters, and smiths (Wright 1978).

The Portable Antiquities Scheme has registered an Elizabeth I silver half groat (1582-1600), shown in Figure 6, and a Charles I copper alloy rose farthing (1625-1649) as having been registered as found in the parish of West Wickham.

Figure 6: *An Elizabeth I silver half groat (1582-1600) registered by the Portable Antiquities scheme as discovered in West Wickham parish (HAMP-6990D1).*

6.6 Past Archaeological and Historical Investigation

There has been little archaeological work in West Wickham except for field-walking undertaken by Haverhill & District Archaeology Group in the 1980s and 90s. The Group concentrated on the Yen Hall area, which accounts for the concentration of finds there, although they did excavate a small area near the church with limited results (Charge 1990, Charge 1995).

Many buildings within the village are Grade II listed. The list below provides a summary:

Name	List entry Number	Grade	Dates/features	National Grid Reference
CHURCH OF ST MARY	1127918	II*	Mainly C14 with restoration of CT1900.	TL6120649214
IVY TODD FARMHOUSE	1127919	II	Late C17 or early C18.	TL 61292 49113
BARN AT MANOR FARM	1127921	II	C17 and CT1700	TL6123849140
MANOR FARMHOUSE	1127921	II	C17 and CT1700	TL6123849140
THE OLD VICARAGE	1127922	II	C17 origin	TL 62281 49706 10 BURTON END
VICARAGE COTTAGE	1127923	II	C18	TL6223149726 15 BURTON END
FARTHINGALES	1127924	II	CT1700	TL 61387 49267 19 HIGH STREET
COBWEBS	1127925	II	Early C17 origins	TL 61440 49358 27 HIGH STREET
WILLOW	1127926	II	Late C17	TL6136049184

COTTAGE				10 HIGH STREET
STREETLY COTTAGE	1127927	II	Early C18	TL6153848168 34 STREETLY END
PROSPECT COTTAGE	1127928	II	Late C17-early C18	TL6143648115 48/50 STREETLY END
MILL, AT MILL HOUSE	1127929	II	1802	TL6137848171 STREETLY END
THE OLD CHEQUERS	1127930	II	Probably C18	TL 61549 48095 45 STREETLY END
THE COTTAGE	1164823	II	Late C17	TL6139249283 21 HIGH STREET
TRINITY HOUSE/ OLD FARM COTTAGE	1164839	II	Rear range CT1600	TL 61577 49513 49/51 HIGH STREET
APRIL COTTAGE	1164866	II	C17-C18 origin	TL6204349654 111 HIGH STREET
36 STREETLY END	1164922	II	Early C18	TL 61524 48138 36 STREETLY END
MILL HOUSE	1164945	II	Late medieval open hall with floor and stack inserted CT1600. Domestic wing remaining from a late C18 house	TL6138548129 52 STREETLY END
ORCHARD COTTAGE	1164978	II	C18, C20	TL6158448119 41 STREETLY END
FLOWERS COTTAGE	1164998	II	Probably C18	TL6162448219 36 STREETLY END
STREETLY HALL FARMHOUSE	1165019	II	Mid-late C18	TL6045548210 WEBBS ROAD
OLD WHITE HART	1317556	II	Late C17	TL 62020 49583 104 HIGH STREET
YEN HALL FARMHOUSE	1317572	II	C16	TL 61634 50406 MILL ROAD
BARN AT IVY TODD FARMHOUSE	1331040	II	Early C18	TL6131749110
POND MEADOW BARN	1331041	II	Early C17	TL 61246 49205
HILL THATCH	1331042	II	Late C17 origin	TL 62076 49672 1 BURTON END
SOUTH VIEW	1331043	II	C17	TL6235649743 27 AND 29 BURTON END
IVY COTTAGE	1331044	II	Early C18	TL 61886 49583 91 HIGH STREET
MICHAELMAS COTTAGE	1331045	II	Early C18	TL 61561 48182 32 STREETLY

				END
BEECHVIEW AND ROSE COTTAGE	1331046	II	Early C18	TL6146048122 BEECHVIEW 44 STREETLY END ROSE COTTAGE, 46 STREETLY END
STREETLY END FARMHOUSE	1331047	II	Mid C17	TL 61346 48071 61 STREETLY END
YEN HALL FARM AND MOATED SITE	1019184	Scheduled Monument	10th century?	TL 61664 50351 Yen Hall Farm

Table 1: *Listed Buildings in West Wickham (English Heritage 2014)*

The Streetly End group of historic buildings was proposed as a conservation area in CT 1974 (Wright 1978) and designated as such in 1986 (pers com J Morris, e-mail 20/4/2014). An area including the church and the south end of the High Street was designated a Conservation Area in 1995 (pers com J Morris, e-mail 20/4/2014).

Figure 7: *Listed buildings Burton End and Eastern High Street West Wickham (English Heritage 2014)*

Figure 9: *Listed buildings Western End of High Street West Wickham (English Heritage 2014)*

Figure 10: *Listed buildings in Streetly End (English Heritage 2014)*

Figure 8: *Listed buildings and scheduled monument at Yen Farm (English Heritage 2014)*

7 Methodology

7.1 Excavation Strategy

The test-pit excavation strategy used at West Wickham involved members of the public excavating 1m^2 test pits, under the direction of experienced archaeological supervisors. This method of sampling currently occupied rural settlements (CORS) was developed during the Shapwick Project in Somerset in the 1990s (Gerrard and Aston 2010), employed effectively by the Whittlewood Project in Northamptonshire and Buckinghamshire in the early 2000s (Jones and Page 2007) and has been used extensively by ACA in their Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) programme and in community excavations within in East Anglia since 2005 (Lewis 2005; 2006; 2007a; 2007b; 2008; 2009; 2012 and 2013). These projects have shown that carrying out very small excavations within CORS (in gardens, playgrounds, driveways, greens etc.) can produce archaeological data which, although largely unstratified, can be mapped to reveal meaningful patterns which allowed the development of more robust hypotheses regarding the spatial development of the settlement in question. The more sites that can be excavated, the more refined, and therefore more reliable, the resulting picture is.

7.2 Criteria for Site Selection

Unlike test-pitting programmes which take place across uninhabited terrain, deciding where to excavate in occupied settlements cannot be based simply on a theoretical model as it is inevitably constrained by practicalities of access and consent. Test-pits were sited wherever members of the public in West Wickham could offer sites for excavation and those excavations can be safely and effectively carried out. The aim was to excavate sites in order to ensure that as representative and unbiased a range of locations as possible are excavated across the target area.

7.3 Excavation Methods

The test-pit digging took place over two days, beginning with a lecture explaining the aims of the excavation, the procedures in digging and recording the test pit and the correct and safe use of equipment. Participants are then divided into teams of three or four individuals, accompanied by an adult supervisor. Each team is provided with a complete set of test-pit excavation equipment, copies of the HEFA instruction handbook and a standard pro-forma recording booklet into which all excavation data are entered.

Excavation proceeded according to the following methodology:

- Test-pits were 1m^2. Turf, if present, was removed in squares by hand. Each test-pit was excavated in a series of 10cm spits or contexts, to a maximum depth of 1.2m.

- All spoil was screened for finds using sieves with a standard 10mm mesh, with the exception of any heavy clay soils which were hand-searched.
- All artefacts from test-pits were retained in the first instance. Excavators were instructed to err on the side of caution by retaining everything they think may even possibly be of interest.
- Cut features, if encountered are excavated stratigraphically in the normal way.
- Masonry walls, if encountered, are carefully cleaned, planned and left in situ.
- In the unlikely event of in situ human remains being encountered, these are recorded and left in situ. The preservation state of human bone is recorded, so as to inform any future excavation.
- Recording was undertaken by HEFA participants using a pro-forma recording system. This comprises a 16-page pro-forma *Test Pit Record* booklet which has been developed by ACA for use with members of the public with no previous archaeological experience.
- The horizontal surface of each context/spit was photographed and drawn at 1:10 scale before excavation, and the colour recorded with reference to a standardised colour chart, included in an instruction handbook issued separately to all participants. The bottom surface of the test-pit was also photographed. Sections were also photographed if possible.
- All four sections were drawn at 1:10 scale with the depth of natural (if reached) clearly indicated on pre-drawn grids on page 13 of the *Test Pit Record* booklet.
- Other observations and notes were included on the context record sheet for each context or on continuation sheets at the back of the *Test Pit Record* booklet.
- A register was kept by each test-pit excavation team detailing photographs taken, including context number, direction of shot and date and time of day.
- After the excavations were completed the archaeological records and finds are taken to the University of Cambridge for analysis, reporting, archiving and submission to Historic Environment Records, publication and ongoing research into the origins and development of rural settlement. Finds were returned to owners after analysis is complete if requested; otherwise they were sorted for curation by the University of Cambridge, in accordance with the discard policy document.

7.4 On-site Archaeological Supervision

Professional archaeologists from ACA were on site for the duration of the excavations and visited all the test-pits regularly. They provided advice to the excavation teams and checked that the excavation was being carried out and recorded to the required standard. Pottery and most other finds were provisionally spot-dated/identified on-site by experts.

7.5 On-site Finds Identification and Retention

Non-metallic inorganic finds and bone (unless in very poor condition) were washed on site where possible, thoroughly dried and bagged separately for each context of the test pit or trench. Either on site or during post excavation the animal bone, pottery, burnt clay, flint and burnt stone are bagged separately, ready to be given to specialists.

7.5.1 Test-pit Closing and Back-filling

A member of the archaeological team inspected each test-pit before it was declared finished confirming whether or not natural has been reached. A small sondage may be excavated within the bottom of the pit to examine whether or not natural has been reached. Some test pits will stop above natural or 1.2m on encountering a feature (ancient or modern) which is deemed inadvisable or impossible to remove, or have to finish at a level above natural due to time constraints. All test pits were backfilled and turf replaced neatly to restore the site.

7.6 Test Pit Recording

The test pits were recorded following a Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) modified MoLAS system (Spence 1990); whereby numbers (fill) or [cut] were assigned to individual contexts and feature numbers (F) to stratigraphic events. The test pit recording system used by excavating members of the public comprises a 16-page pro-forma *Test Pit Record* booklet which has been developed by ACA for use with members of the public with no previous archaeological experience. It is used in conjunction with the live presentation and written instruction handbook also developed and delivered by ACA. This system has been used successfully by ACA to record required archaeological data from the excavation of over 1,000 test pits since 2005. This pro-forma format, which includes designated spaces, prompts and pre-drawn 1:10 planning grids, is used in order to ensure that all required observations are completed and recorded. All photographs in the photographic archive comprise digital images. The site code is WWI/(year e.g. 06).

7.7 Finds Processing and Recording

Previous experience of test-pit excavation indicates that the most common archaeologically significant finds from test pit excavations in currently occupied rural settlements are pottery, faunal remains (including animal bone and shell), worked stone and ceramic building material. Upper layers typically yield variable quantities of predominantly modern material (post-1900), most commonly including slate, coal, plastic, Perspex, concrete, mortar, fabric, glass, bricks, tile, clay pipe, metal, slag, vitrified material, coins, flint, burnt stone, burnt clay, wood and natural objects such as shells, unworked stone/flint and fossils.

Few excavations retain all the finds that are made if they are deemed to be of little or no research value. Test-pit excavations may produce significant quantities of modern material, not all of which will have research value.

7.7.1 Finds appropriate for recording, analysis, reporting, retention and curation

- All pottery has been retained.
- All faunal remains, worked and burnt stone have been retained
- All finds pre-dating 1800 have been retained

7.7.2 Finds appropriate for disposal after recording and reporting

- The following finds, which are not considered to warrant any further analysis, were photographed, their weight and number recorded, and then discarded: slate, coal, plastic, Perspex, modern glass, modern metal objects (including nails), concrete, modern mortar, modern fabric, shoes and other modern items (including batteries and shotgun cartridges), naturally occurring animal shells, unworked flint and other unworked stone (including fossils).
- C20th window and vessel glass was discarded after sorting, counting and weighing.
- C19th and C20th CBM were discarded after counting and weighing, retaining one sample of any hand-made, unusual or older type of CBM.
- Most fragments of C20th metal whose use can be identified were discarded, as were any unidentifiable objects of ferrous metal, aluminium or modern alloys from contexts containing other material of post-1900 AD date. Modern nails were also discarded but handmade nails were retained.
- C20th tile (floor, roof and wall) was discarded after counting and weighing, retaining a single sample of each type of pre-modern tile. Any decorated examples were retained unless they were recovered in large quantities, in which case representative samples were retained with the remainder discarded after counting and weighing.
- Modern wood was discarded after counting and weighing.

7.7.3 Legal ownership of finds

- Ownership of objects rests in the first instance with the landowner, except where other law overrides this (e.g. Treasure Act 1996, 2006, Burials Act 1857).
- Owners of private unscheduled land where test-pits have been excavated who enquire about the final destination of finds from excavation on their property will be informed that ACA prefers to retain these in the short term for analysis and ideally also in the longer term in order that the excavation archives will be as complete as possible.
- Most land-owners are not concerned about retaining ownership of the finds and are happy to donate them to ACA.
- If the landowners are unwilling, for whatever reason, to donate any or all of the finds from the excavation on their land to ACA, the requested finds are returned to them after recording and analysis is completed, safely packaged and conserved (if required), accompanied by a letter explaining how they should be cared for and asking for them to be returned to ACA/University of Cambridge if for any reason the owners no longer wish to retain them, and that if they are moved from the address to which they were returned the ACA should be informed. The location of such finds will be stated in the site archive. Requests from landowners for the return of finds may be made and will be honoured at any time.

7.7.4 Curation of Archaeological Finds

- All finds which were not discarded or returned to owners were retained and stored in conditions where they will not deteriorate. Most finds were stored in cool dry condition in sealed plastic finds bags, with small pierced holes to

ventilate them. Pottery, bone and flint were bagged separately from other finds.

- Finds which are more fragile, including ancient glass or metal objects, were stored in small boxes protected by padding and where necessary, acid free paper. Metal objects were curated with silica gel packets where necessary to prevent deterioration.
- All finds bags/boxes from the same context were bagged/boxed together, and curated in a single archive containing all bags from all test pits excavated in the same settlement in the same year. All bags and boxes used for storage were clearly marked in permanent marker with the site code (which includes settlement name, site code and year of excavation), test-pit number and context number.

8 Results of the Test Pit Excavations in West Wickham

The approximate locations of the 18 test pits excavated on the 13th and 14th of July can be seen in figure 10-13 below. The data from each test pit is discussed in this section and set out in numerical order. Most excavation was in spits measuring 10cm in depth, but in cases when a change in the character of deposits indicated a change in context, a new spit was started before 10cm.

An assessment of the overall results, synthesizing the data from all the pits, including deductions about the historic development of West Wickham and the potential of the buried heritage resource of the village is presented in the following discussion (section 9).

Finds from each test pit are discussed in summary in this section, and listed in detail in the relevant appendices (section 13). Photographs of sites under excavation and of all finds are included in the archive, but not included in this report for reasons of space.

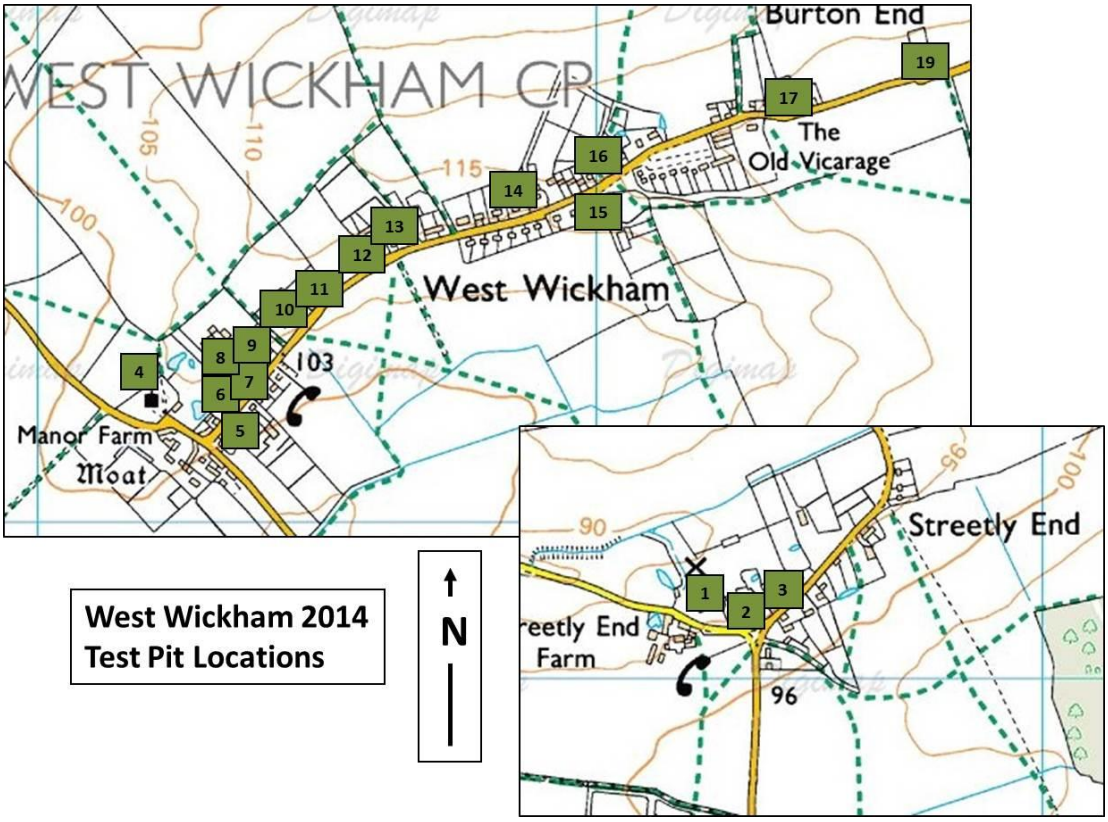

Figure 11: *Location map for test pits excavated in West Wickham and Streetly End in 2013 (NB: Test pits not shown to scale)* © Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.

8.1 Test Pit One (WWI/13/1)

Test pit one was excavated in an enclosed garden of Mill House behind the 18th century domestic wing. A late medieval open hall with floor and stack inserted c 1600 is also present on the property which is Grade II listed (TL6138548129 52 Streetly End). A mill dating to 1802 which is now defunct is also located on the property (TL6137848171). A tanyard was recorded as early as 1700 in Streetly End (Wright 1978). The aforementioned mill was built there seemingly to pump water for the tanning process and to run machinery to grind bark. It ceased business c.1830 and the mill was used more conventionally to grind corn until the sails were lost in a storm in 1895 (HER 07348).

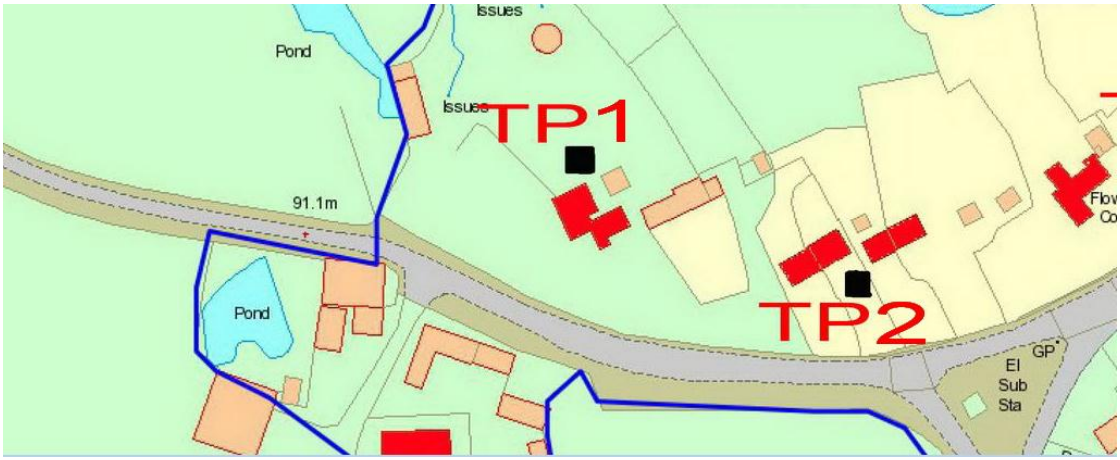

Figure 12: *Location map of WWI/13/1 (courtesy of* West Wickham Parish Council/ParishOnline/Andrew Morris)

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

		HED		LMT		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
1	2							1	2	1800-1900
1	3	2	4	1	1	2	21	13	36	1200-1900
1	5			1	4			1	1	1400-1900

Table 2: *Pottery excavated from WWI/13/1*

The range of pottery types from this test-pit suggests that there was low-intensity activity at this site thoughout the medieval and early-post medieval period, with the volume of pottery not enough to confidently infer settlement in the immediate vicinity, suggesting the land may have been in use as manured arable or some other non-residential purpose. The site then appears to have been abandoned until the Victorian era. More than four kilos of building material including red tile and red and white ceramic building material were encountered predominantly in contexts 3 and 4 indicating that this area may have been used to discard building material, and may

account for the low volume of pottery found. (Note only samples of this material were reviewed in the wet lab, the remainder being left on site.) A chalky conglomerate feature was encountered in the north eastern corner context 6, possibly consistent with some kind of pit lining. Cow, sheep and rabbit bones; clear, brown, green and blue-green glass; charcoal, a paper clip, iron washer, iron fragments, and a horseshoe shaped heel fitting or heel iron, for a human shoe were also found in the test-pit.

Given the known late medieval date of the house now occupying the same plot as the test pit, the scarcity of pottery of medieval and post-medieval date may indicate either that the site was beyond the limit of the toft attached to this property, or that later activity has overlain or disturbed earlier deposits. Give the volume of building debris and other recent material, it seems that the latter explanation is likely to be correct.

8.2 Test Pit Two (WWI/13/2)

Test pit two was excavated in the front garden of 48 Streetly End which is part of the Grade II listed late 17th-18th century Prospect Cottage building (TL6143648115 48/50 Streetly End) set in the south of the Parish. The owner suggests a date of 1626 for the cottage.

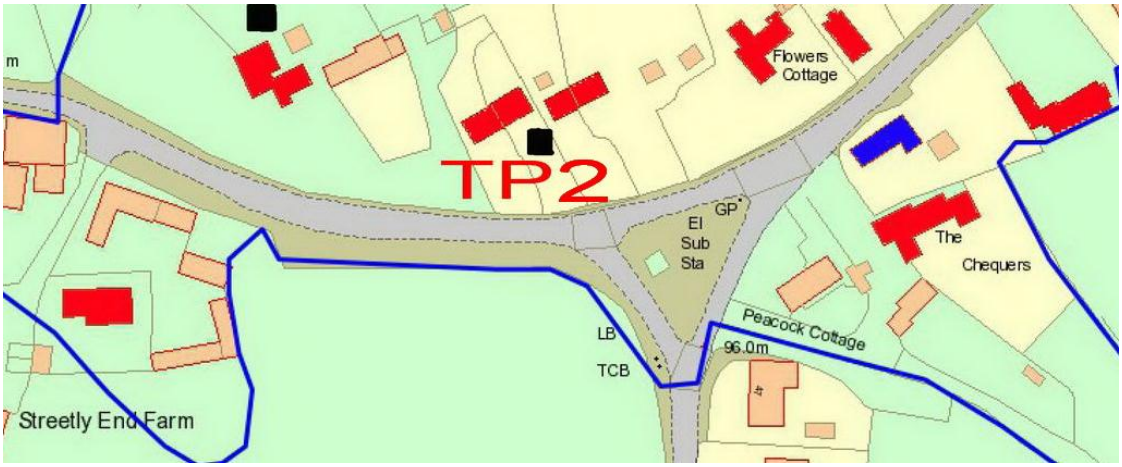

Figure 13: *Location map of WWI/13/2 (courtesy of* West Wickham Parish Council/ParishOnline/Andrew Morris)

Test pit two was excavated to a depth of 0.6 m. A sondage was excavated on the middle of the north side of the sondage. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

		EMW		HG		HED		LMT		GRE		HSW		SMW		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
2	1			1	2													5	7	1150-1900
2	2							1	1	1	45							27	45	1400-1900
2	3									4	26			3	5			28	49	1550-1900
2	4			1	1					4	10							32	93	1150-1900
2	5									6	19	1	3					4	21	1550-1900
2	6			1	5					1	2					1	1	1	1	1150-1900
2	7	1	19																	1100-1200
2	8			2	2															1150-1200
2	9					1	9													1200-1400
2	11					1	7													1150-1200

Table 3: *Pottery excavated from WWI/13/2*

The pottery from this test-pit indicates that the site was in use from the 12th century, although as there was only one sherd of pottery deposited between 1400 and 1550, it is likely that the site was less intensively used at this time, and possibly entirely deserted for some of it. Evidence of worked flint in the form of irregular waste, secondary and tertiary flakes was found in contexts 4 and 11. Context 11 also contained 16.7g of unworked burnt flint. A large stone in context displayed signs of burning on the underside and sat above a pinkish context which had also been

subject to heating. The contexts below this produced only material pre-dating 1400, showing that undisturbed medieval deposits survive at this depth.

Figure 14: *Large 'hearth' stone test pit 2 context 6*

The test pit also yielded a pig bone; ceramic building material coloured red, black, tan, white, and pink and black; green and red tile fragments, glass coloured blue, green, clear, black including a clear bottle neck, charcoal, nails, iron fragments, iron rod, iron ring, two thimbles (one of which reads 'forget me not'), pipe stems, gold foil, a ceramic games counter, and a small piece of plastic were also found in the test-pit. The presence of clay pipes in contexts 1-5 indicate that these contexts date to post 16th century as tobacco was not introduced into England until 1558. This correlates well with the pottery evidence.

Figure 15: *Thimble with embossed inscription reading 'Forget me not' from test pit 2 context 3*

Test Pit Three (WWI/13/3)

Test pit three was located in the front garden of the early 18th century Grade II listed Streetly Cottage at 34 Streetly End (TL6153848168).

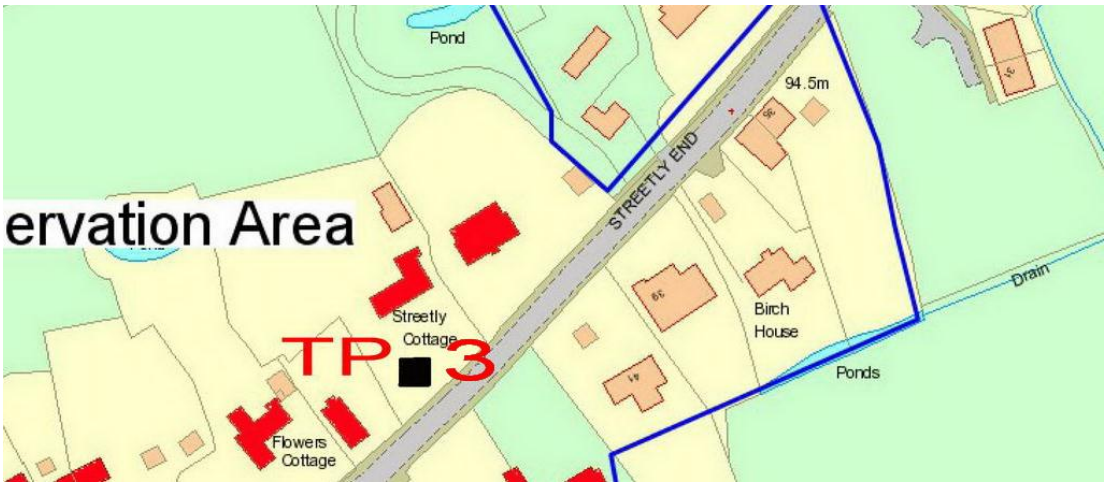

Figure 16: *Location map of WWI/13/3 (courtesy of* West Wickham Parish Council/ParishOnline/Andrew Morris)

Test pit three was excavated to a depth of 0.4m. Natural was found in a sondage which reached 0.6, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at 0.4 in the rest of the test-pit at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled. Unusually, in this case, context 1 corresponds to the contemporary surface; context 2 the soil immediately beneath the turf, Context 3 sub-surface deposits to a depth of 10cm, Context 4 10-20 cm, Context 5 20-30 cm and Context 6 30-40 cm.

		LMT		GRE		HSW		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
3	2			1	5			10	26	1550-1900
3	3			1	7			23	71	1550-1900
3	4	1	3	4	16			25	42	1400-1900
3	5			3	17	1	7	52	116	1550-1900
3	6			2	10			9	20	1550-1900

Table 4: *Pottery excavated from WWI/13/3*

All the pottery form this test-pit is post-medieval, other than a single late medieval sherd. This suggests the site had a somewhat marginal use before the 16th century. This correlates strongly with the clay pipe evidence. The soil in this area might have been subject to recent disturbance and as asbestos fragments were found as deep as context 5. The test pit also contained yellow tile, red, white pink and cream ceramic building material, green, brown, and blue glass; sheep and cow sized bones; charcoal, nails, an iron bolt, metal hook, slate, a cockle shell, a metal button; pipe stems (including one which read Rawson Cambridge) and a small ceramic figurine or doll's head. A pierced sequin found associated with a blue bead in context 5 is a 19th-century copper alloy imitation of an Ottoman coin, of a kind made in large quantities

for use in cheap jewellery (correspondence from Dr. Martin Allen, Fitzwilliam Museum 30 July 2013).

8.3 Test Pit Four (WWI/13/4)

Test pit four was located in the field behind the grade II listed St. Mary's Church which dates to the 14th century but may reside on foundations of a church mentioned in the 12th century. This site is very close to where the Haverhill Archaeology excavations1987/8 took place (see Charge 1990).

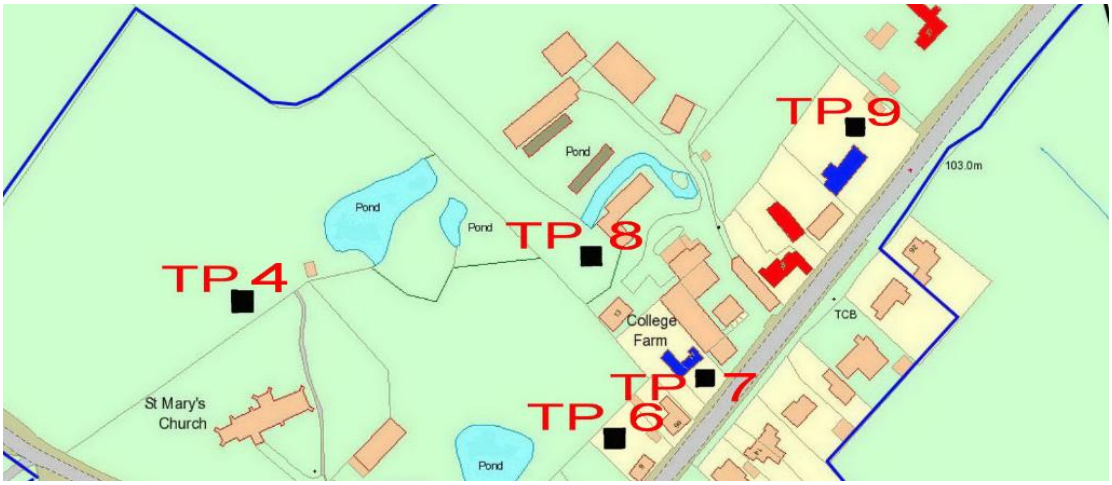

Figure 17: *Location map of WWI/13/4 (courtesy of* West Wickham Parish Council/ParishOnline/Andrew Morris)

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

		SN		SHC		HG		EMW		HED		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
4	2					6	20	4	10			1100-1200
4	3			4	36	24	88	14	59	4	12	1100-1400
4	4	1	1			2	6	2	4			900-1200

Table 5: *Pottery excavated from WWI/13/4*

All the pottery from this test-pit is Saxo-Norman or high medieval, indicating that the site was occupied from the 11th – 14th centuries, after which time it was abandoned. Context 3 revealed a Mesolithic or early Neolithic flint blade and context 5 contained a tertiary flint flake. This test pit also contained red tile; pink, cream, red and tan ceramic building material; oyster shell, iron nails, cow, sheep and pig teeth/bones and possible stone building material.

8.4 Test Pit Five (WWI/13/5)

Test Pit 5 was located in the rear garden of 6 High Street.

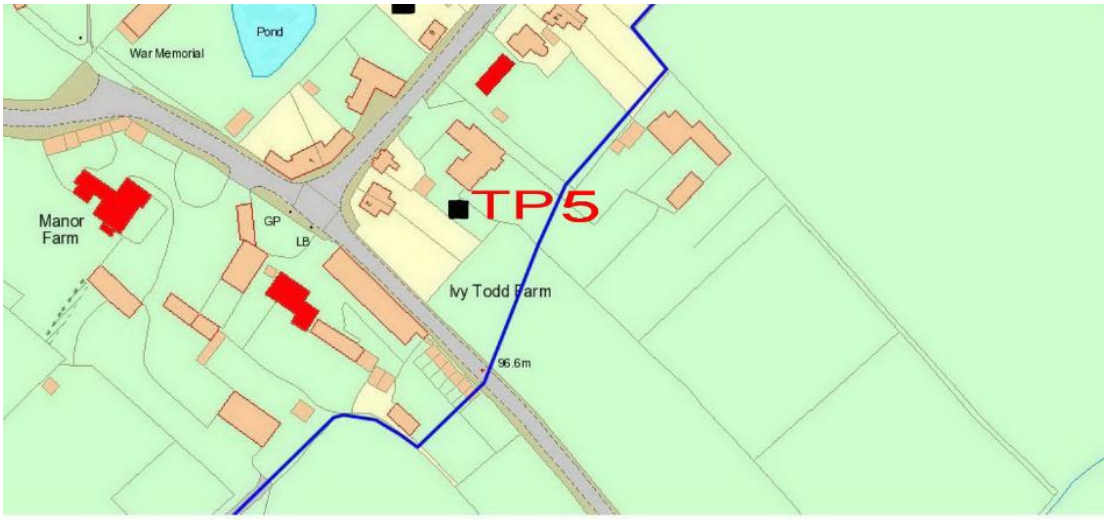

Figure 18: *Location map of WWI/13/5 (courtesy of* West Wickham Parish Council/ParishOnline/Andrew Morris)

The test pit five was excavated to a depth of 0.6 m with a sondage inserted on the West side reaching a depth of 0.7 m and a further sondage in the north-Eastern corner reaching a depth of 0.85m. Natural was found at 81cm beneath a layer of clay, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

		HG		GRE		SMW		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
5	1			1	1			1	1	17	42	1550-1900
5	2			1	3					12	31	1550-1900
5	3									23	50	1800-1900
5	4			2	6					15	42	1550-1900
5	5			1	16	1	1	2	2	13	24	1550-1900
5	6	1	1							1	1	1150-1900
5	7			1	10							1550-1600

Table 6: *Pottery excavated from WWI/13/5*

The test pit had seven Neolithic or Bronze Age secondary flakes, irregular waste, tertiary flakes and 13.3g of burnt unworked flint. Two refitting flakes were found in context 7, both are secondary removals struck from a cortical platform. It is unusual to find refitting material in such a small, multi-period assemblage and its presence suggests that the deposit encountered in Test Pit 5 may represent an undisturbed prehistoric context, either a buried soil/old land surface or feature fill. All the pottery from this test-pit is post-medieval, other than a single medieval sherd, this evidence correlates strongly with the clay tobacco pipe found in contexts 1-5. Overall, the

evidence suggests the site had a somewhat marginal use before the 16th century. Cow, sheep, and chicken bone; a sterling silver brooch, nails, clear glass, pipe stems; yellow tile, metal buttons, slate, coal, black, yellow, pink and red ceramic building material and oyster shell were also located in this test-pit.

8.5 Test Pit Six (WWI/13/6)

Test pit six was located in the rear garden of 9 High Street. This garden appears to have undergone a great deal of landscaping over the last 20-30 years.

Figure 19: *Location map of WWI/13/6 (courtesy of* West Wickham Parish Council/ParishOnline/Andrew Morris)

Test pit six was excavated to a depth of 0.8m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled. A Victorian/Edwardian ashpit was discovered at 0.4m and was excavated separately. A sondage was cut into the eastern corner reached 0.9m at which point a further feature (possibly a pit) was identified.

Three secondary flakes and 31.4g of burnt flint were found in the test-pit. All of the burnt flint was found in context 8 and may be associated with the pit feature which was detected at this level but left unexcavated. This feature may be late Neolithic or Bronze Age but would require further excavation before definitive dating might be attributed to it.

		HED		GRE		SMW		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
6	1							2	10			67	115	1680-1900
6	2			1	3							56	96	1550-1900
6	3											101	255	1800-1900
6	4							1	16			41	129	1680-1900
6	5			2	19							51	206	1550-1900
6	6	1	1	4	20	2	13					23	96	1200-1900
6	7			11	215					1	10	22	38	1550-1900
6	8			10	600									1550-1600
6	9			1	10									1550-1600

Table 7: *Pottery excavated from WWI/13/6*

All the pottery form this test-pit is post-medieval, other than a single medieval sherd, suggesting the site had a somewhat marginal use before the 16th century. Faunal remains from this test-pit include: horse, cat, rabbit, cow, sheep/goat and pig. Metal finds consisted of nails, washers, metal buttons (including one which reads 'suspend'), slag, a cooking pot, gas lamp burner, lead sheet, iron bolts and iron rods. Two coins were found in context 7, one is likely to be part of a copper penny of 1799-1860, the other coin dated 1690 is a silver penny of William III and Mary II (correspondence from Dr. Martin Allen, Fitzwilliam Museum 30 July 2013). This indicates that all contexts above context 7 date to post 1799.

Other finds included clay tobacco pipe stems, coal and charcoal; yellow, cream and grey tiles, a fragment of a cream roof tile, a red drain tile; red brick; red, pink and cream ceramic building material, mortar and plaster; green, turquois, brown and clear glass; burnt clay, and glass bottle fragments. The presence of white plastic sheet fragments, rubber textile fragments, asbestos, a plastic bottle cap and a red toothpaste lid in contexts 1-5 indicate 20th century disturbance of those contexts.

Figure 20: *Finds from the ashpit including Stewart & Patterson LTD bottle.*

The refuse pit encountered in context 5 was excavated to a depth of 60cm. It contained several glass bottles and appears to date to the late 19th – early 20th century. The pit continued beyond the southern corner of the test-pit. Several bottles remained in the section. One of the excavated bottles was a green screw-top bottle bearing the embossed inscription 'Stewart & Patterson LTD Norwich'. The brewery, although established by Patterson in 1793 was renamed 'Stewart & Patterson LTD Norwich' in 1895. The bottle in the pit has been identified as the type in use before the 1920s. This bottle may have been manufactured by E B & Co Ld, Castleford, West Yorkshire (see Norwich Breweries Bottles and Brewerania 2014). Another unusual find from the ashpit was a clear bottle containing a single white feather, the significance of which is unclear: it may relate to the beverage contained within, result from children's play, or have a function related to messaging or superstition.

8.6 Test Pit Seven (WWI/13/7)

Test pit seven was excavated in the front garden of the house, west of the barn at Platts Farm, 13 High Street West Wickham.

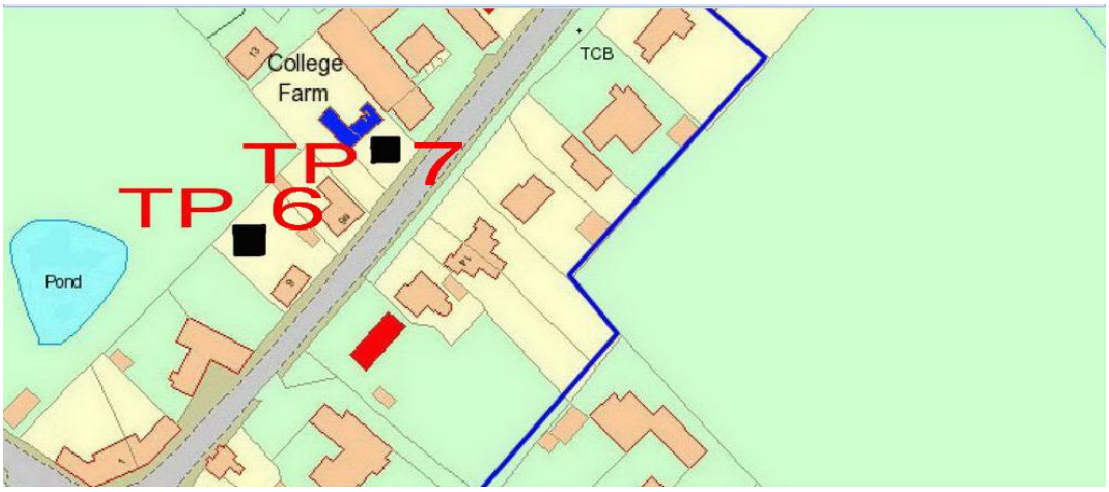

Figure 21: *Location map of WWI/13/7 (courtesy of* West Wickham Parish Council/ParishOnline/Andrew Morris)

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

Test pit seven was rich in flint finds of prehistoric date including a blade, primary, secondary and tertiary flakes and burnt flint. The bladelet fragment dates to the Mesolithic or earlier.

		SN		HG		GRE		HSW		TGE		WCS		SS		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
7	1					1	3							1	7	1	8			71	82	1550-1900
7	2					1	7			1	3									79	92	1550-1900
7	3					1	18									2	8			79	112	1550-1900
7	4	1	1			7	14			1	1			1	5	1	13	2	2	36	77	1550-1900
7	5			1	3	5	22	1	6			1	7	6	13					7	14	1150-1900
7	6					1	3							1	5					2	7	1550-1900
7	7																			3	11	1800-1900

Table 8: *Pottery excavated from WWI/13/7*

All the pottery from this test-pit was post-medieval, with the exception of one Saxo-Norman sherd and one of high medieval date, suggesting the site had a somewhat marginal use, perhaps as arable fields, before the 16th century. The presence of large numbers of 19th century sherds as far as context 4 implies that the soil had been heavily disturbed to this depth, but possibly less so below this. Cow, sheep/goat, pig, fox and dog/fox remains were also located in this test pit. Red tile, red and white ceramic building material, red brick and mortar, clear and green glass, charcoal, nails an iron handle, lead ring with spokes, coal, charcoal, slag, slate, pipe stems and bowls, a metal button and oyster shell made up the remainder of the finds.

8.7 Test Pit Eight (WWI/1/8)

Test pit eight was also located on Platts Farm (13 High Street). This test pit was located north east of test pit 8 in the open space between the barn, bungalow and another outbuilding.

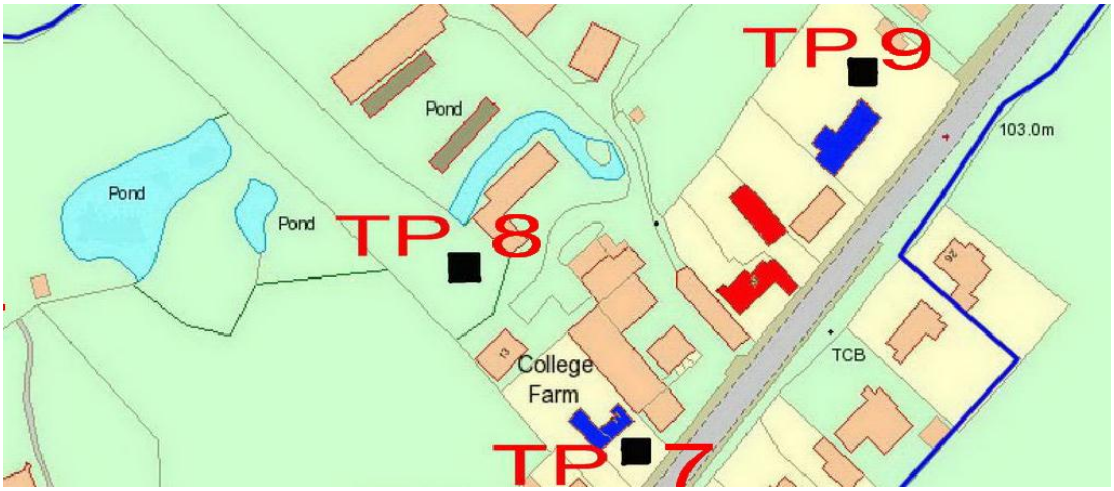

Figure 22: *Location map of WWI/13/8 (courtesy of* West Wickham Parish Council/ParishOnline/Andrew Morris)

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

		STAM		EMW		HG		HED		LMT		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
8	1											1	55			1550-1900
8	2													4	17	1800-1900
8	3	1	4	3	7	2	15	1	4	1	1			2	8	1000-1900
8	4							2	12			1	14			1200-1600
8	5			1	5									15	25	1100-1900
8	6					7	41							2	5	1150-1900

Table 9: *Pottery excavated from WWI/13/8*

Much of the pottery from this test-pit is medieval and dates to the 12th – 14th centuries, clearly indicating the likelihood of contemporary settlement in the immediate vicinity. There was very little activity in the late medieval period, evidenced by just a single small sherd, suggesting a decline in activity at this time, with the site apparently than abandoned until the Victorian era. A red brick wall was identified running the length of the south western edge of the test-pit all the way down into context 6, this may have belonged to a cottage which was demolished in the 1970s. This implies that all of the contexts excavated were disrupted in the 20th century. The white mortar, curved pink tile; yellow and red flat tiles; yellow, white and red ceramic building material most probably also belonged to this structure.

Figure 23: *Brick feature in test pit 8 context 3*

Test pit eight included secondary flint flakes (evidence of flint working), clear and green glass, iron nails, washer, metal tag, iron rod, slag, charcoal, oyster shell and a fragment of white plastic were also found in the test pit. A high alloy tin jar lid bearing a red crest with the letters 'P' and 'A' on the diagonal of the shield was recovered from context 2.

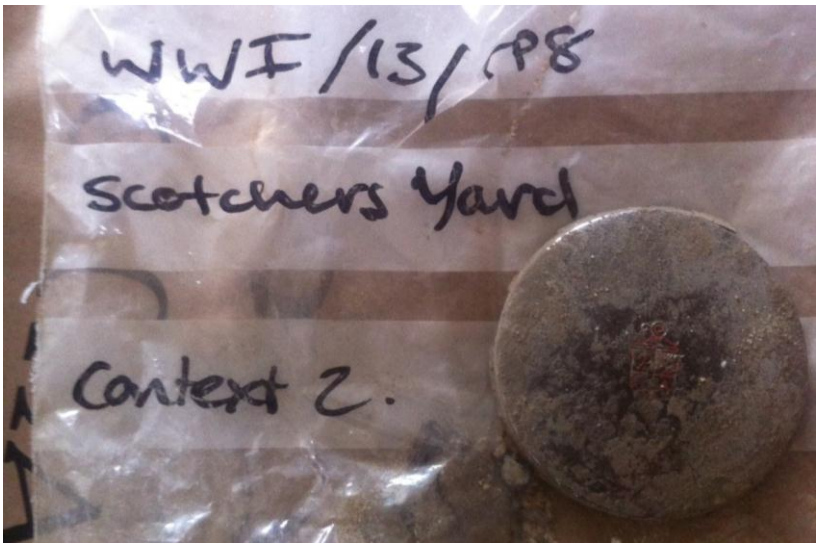

Figure 24: *High alloy lid with crest from test pit 8 context 2*

8.8 Test Pit Nine (WWI/13/9)

Test pit nine was located in the back garden of 25 High Street.

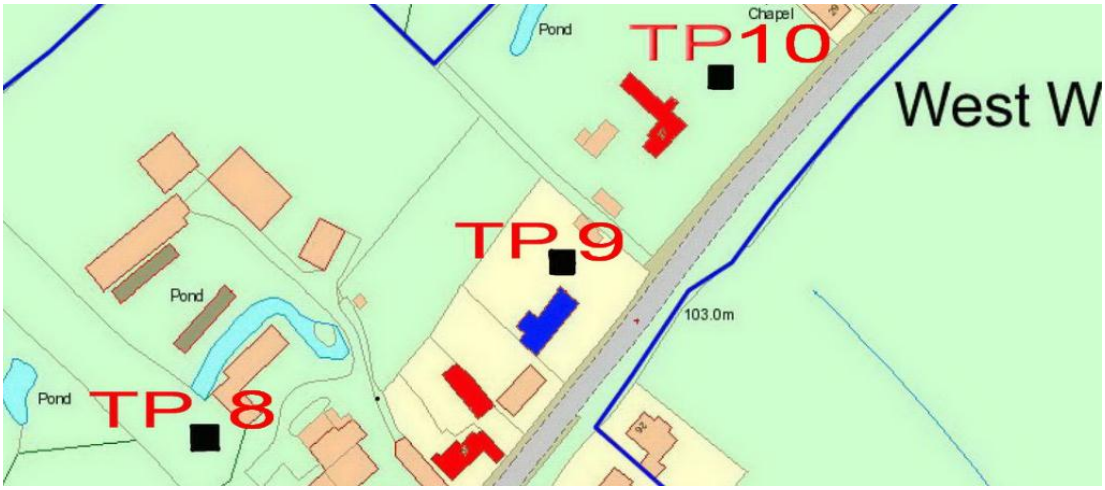

Figure 25: *Location map of WWI/13/9 (courtesy of* West Wickham Parish Council/ParishOnline/Andrew Morris)

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

		BA		THT		HG		EMW		HED		CSW		LMT		GRE		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
9	1															1	13	1	4			27	168	1550-1900
9	2					1	2			2	3	1	2			3	51			1	1	25	52	1200-1900
9	3					2	7	1	2	3	7			1	4			1	22			10	25	1200-1900
9	4	1	5	1	1	5	16			1	1					3	14					2	2	1200BC-1900
9	5													1	5	1	24							1400-1600

Table 10: *Pottery excavated from WWI/13/9*

As well as worked flint, this test-pit also produced a sherd of Bronze Age pottery, showing that there was activity at the site during that time. It then seems to have been abandoned until the Saxo-Norman period when it may have been in non-habitative use, after which time it appears to have been occupied until the present day, other than a possible break in the 17th century.

Cream and red tile, red roof tile, red brick, pink, red and tan ceramic building material, green and clear glass, yellow and red plastic, coal and charcoal, a blue plastic clothes peg, pipe stems and assorted sheep sized bones were located in this test pit. However, the vast majority of the finds were metal including lead sheet, slag, iron rods, iron plate, iron wires, iron nails, the metal face of a key hole/lock, iron loop, iron rod, iron bolt, washer, iron spiral, iron strip and lead sheet. Context 2 also revealed a metal tag bearing the embossed inscription 'GREDY'S SU SET', referring to a rose named MCGREDY'S SUNSET which was introduced in 1936 and is still available today (pers com J Morris). The site was occupied by a carpenter and wheelwright in the 19th century (pers com J Morris and see Wright 1978), and the metal finds indicated above may be in part consistent with this use.

Figure 26: *A sample of metal finds from test pit 9 context 2*

Figure 27: *Metal tag with embossed inscription from test pit 9 context 2*

8.9 Test Pit 10 (WWI/13/10)

Test pit ten was excavated in the front garden at 27 High Street, east of the Grade II Listed early 17th century Cobwebs 9 (TL 61440 49358 27), south of the old house platform which once held a row of cottages (visible in old photographs).

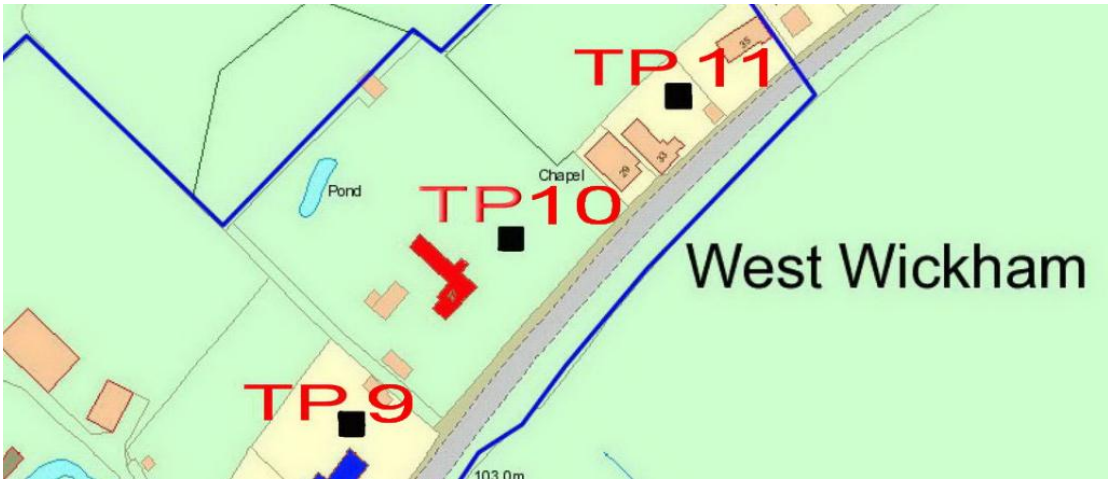

Figure 28: *Location map of WWI/13/10 (courtesy of* West Wickham Parish Council/ParishOnline/Andrew Morris)

Test pit ten was excavated to a depth of 0.4m. A clay level, which may have been natural, was reached at this depth which appeared to be devoid of finds, however, other test pits did reveal finds beneath layers of clay. Due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

		SN		EMW		HG		HED		LMT		GRE		TGE		SS		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
10	1																	1	1	19	30	1720-1900
10	2	1	12	1	5	2	5	1	4			11	93							104	266	900-1900
10	3									1	6	5	36							46	90	1400-1900
10	4											22	232	2	10	1	2	1	3	25	77	1550-1900

Table 11: *Pottery excavated from WWI/13/10*

The pottery from this test-pit shows that there was activity at the site throughout the medieval period, although the relatively small number of sherds suggests occupation may not have been extensive or sustained in the high medieval period, and was very limited indeed in the 14th – 16th centuries, when the area may have been largely unoccupied, perhaps in use as fields, before being re-occupied in the post-medieval period. Cow, sheep and pig bones made up the faunal remains discovered in this test pit. Secondary and tertiary flakes indicate flint working.

Ceramic building material including red, cream, pink and brown tile, a single red tile with traces of yellow glaze, mortar were uncovered during the excavation. Battery cores in contexts 2 and 3 indicate that these contexts date to the 20th century Black, clear, brown, and green glass; iron nails and plate, and a pipe stem were also identified in the test-pit. A bottle cap reading ‘vacuumised’ was located in context 2.

Vacuum packing did not begin for food until the 1960s meaning that this context displays 20th century disturbance. Seven handmade red bricks, many of which were halved or broken were uncovered in context 4 along with fragments of a bottle bearing the embossed inscription 'Flag Sm'. These seem to outline the edge of a path running east-west through the test-pit. The path itself seems to have consisted of a pebble (30-80mm) cobbled surface.

Figure 29: *Test Pit 10 under excavation with Cobwebbs in the background*

8.10 Test Pit 11 (WWI/13/11)

Test pit 11 was excavated in a side garden to the east of the main house at 33 High Street, west of the summer house. The owners note that the garden was heavily landscaped within the last twenty years.

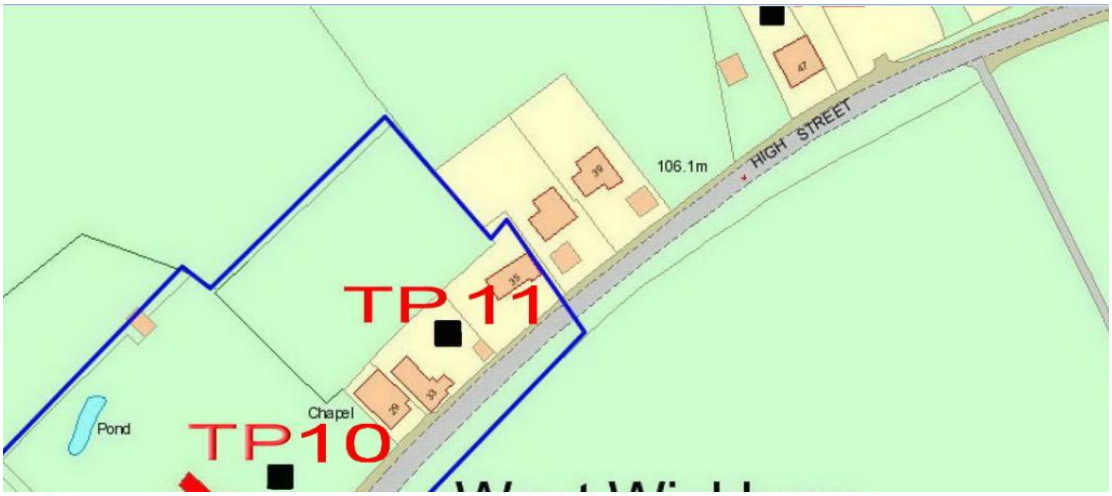

Figure 30: *Location map of WWI/13/11(courtesy of* West Wickham Parish Council/ParishOnline/Andrew Morris)

Test pit 11 was excavated to a depth of 0.6m. Natural was found, the excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The lower contexts of this pit revealed a retouched flake, a flake core, and a secondary flake. The retouched piece comprised a thick flake with irregularly steep lateral retouch, appearing to be a product of an expedient and unsystematic technology

		EMW		LMT		GRE		SS		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
11	1											2	8	1800-1900
11	2	1	7			1	23					16	27	1100-1900
11	3											22	61	1800-1900
11	4											21	35	1800-1900
11	5					3	20	1	5			29	45	1550-1900
11	6			1	2	12	68	1	4	1	6	20	30	1400-1900

Table 12: *Pottery excavated from WWI/13/11*

The pottery from this test-pit shows that there was activity at the site throughout the medieval period, although it was at a very low level unlikely to indicate habitation in the immediate vicinity, with the site was probably in use as manured arable fields at this time. It then seems to have been occupied in the post-medieval period. The clay pipe data correlates strongly with the pottery dating.

Cow, sheep/goat and pig remains were found in this test pit. Red and cream ceramic building material, cream mortar, red brick, red and pink curved tiles; cream and red

tiles; brown, blue, green and clear glass; coal, charcoal, iron nails, iron fragments, metal button, copper foil with a figurative imprint (it resembles a wrapper for a chocolate coin), iron disc, slate, pipe stems, black and green plastic, blue plastic balloon holder, black plastic flowerpot, and yarn fragments. Contexts 1-3 had clear evidence of 20th century inclusions.

8.11 Test Pit 12 (WWI/13/12)

Test Pit 12 was excavated in the rear garden of 47 High Street which is an inter-war home built in what was once the front garden of Trinity House (see Text Pit 13). The coordinates of the test pit were N52 07.210 E. 0 21.523 at an elevation of 349ft (+/- 37 ft).

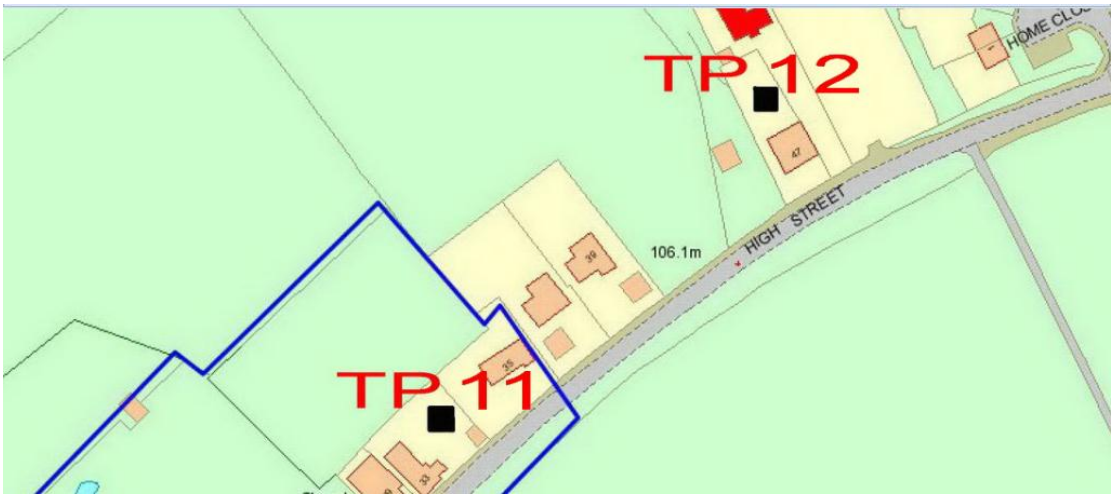

Figure 31: *Location map of WWI/13/12 (courtesy of* West Wickham Parish Council/ParishOnline/Andrew Morris)

Test pit 12 was excavated to a depth of 0.6-0.7m. Natural was found at this point, the excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A secondary flake indicates that flint was worked near this test pit. Cow, sheep/goat, rabbit and galliformes (ground feeding bird such as turkey, grouse, chicken, quail, partridge or pheasant) made up the faunal remains from the test pit.

		GRE		EST		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
12	1	1	3			15	41	1550-1900
12	2					16	59	1800-1900
12	3	1	3			17	49	1550-1900
12	4					14	95	1800-1900
12	5	1	5	1	2	7	35	1550-1900

Table 13: *Pottery excavated from WWI/13/12*

All the pottery from this test-pit is post-medieval, with most of it Victorian or 20th century. The presence of clay pipes correlates strongly with the pottery data. It seems likely that the site was used as fields from the 16th – 18th century, before being occupied in the 19th or 20th century. Other finds included: red and tiles, red and cream ceramic building material, red and cream bricks, clear, turquoise, green and white glass; slate, pipe stems, iron nail, iron three dimensional corner fitting, iron plate, a large right hobnailed shoe, and a metal hook which could possibly be a hoof pick.

A 10cm pit feature was identified in context 6 in the south-west corner of the test-pit and continuing beyond the remit of the test pit. The hobnailed shoe and some of the iron fragments were retrieved from this feature. This type of shoe was worn from Roman times until the First World War.

Figure 32: *Hobnail shoe from test pit 12 context 7*

8.12 Test Pit 13 (WWI/13/13)

Test pit thirteen was located in the back garden of 49 High Street behind the Grade II listed Trinity House (TL 61577 49513). The rear range of this house is listed as c 1600, internal investigations reveals a 16th century fireplace and reused 14th and 15th century roof timbers (Alston 2006). It is likely that Trinity House replaced an earlier manor house located to the immediate rear of the existing house.

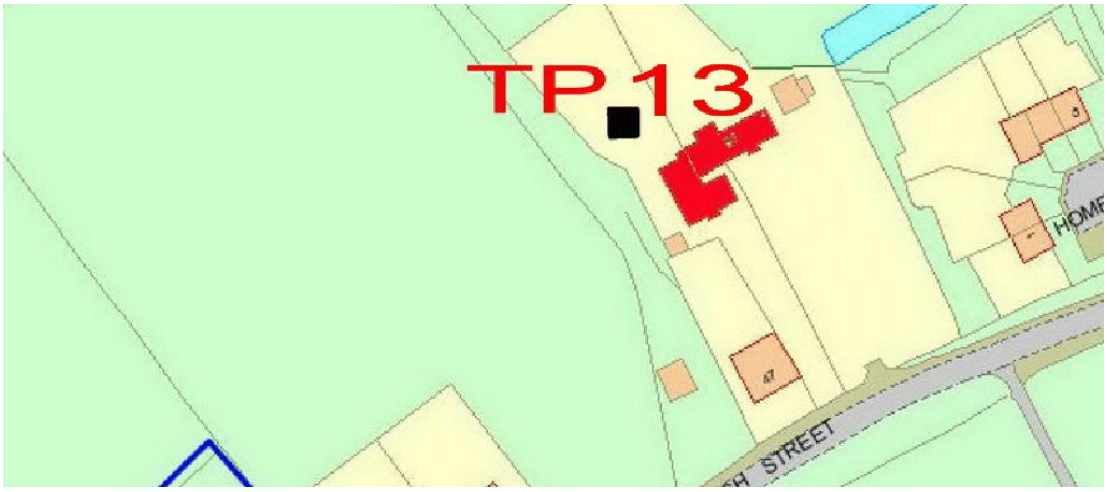

Figure 33: *Location map of WWI/13/13 (courtesy of* West Wickham Parish Council/ParishOnline/Andrew Morris)

Test pit 13 was excavated to a depth of 0.5. Natural was not found, but due to time constrictions, the excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date
13	2	38	183	1800-1900
13	3	29	341	1800-1900
13	4	12	427	1800-1900
13	5	6	38	1800-1900

Table 14: *Pottery excavated from WWI/13/13*

All the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, with no evidence found for earlier activity. It may be that the excavations did not get deep enough to reveal earlier contexts. The test-pit contained remains of sheep/goat and chicken as well as one bovine sized bone which was neatly sawn. Other finds included an ointment/cream jar, bottle stopper, battery cores, red brick, red and yellow tiles, coal, metal poppers, iron bolt, iron nails, sections of a hobnailed shoe including the heel fitting (known as a heel iron) (see notes in section 8.11 regarding hobnailed shoes). A clear glass bottle with the embossed inscription 'California Fig Syrup Company Sterling Products Inc Califc' was found in context two. This bottle contained a natural fruit laxative which would have been marketed as a ‘bitter’ at the time. The example in question dates to pre-1930.

8.13 Test Pit 14 (WWI/13/14)

Test pit fourteen was located in the back garden of 89 High Street between the house, garage and property boundary. This present property dates to 1926.

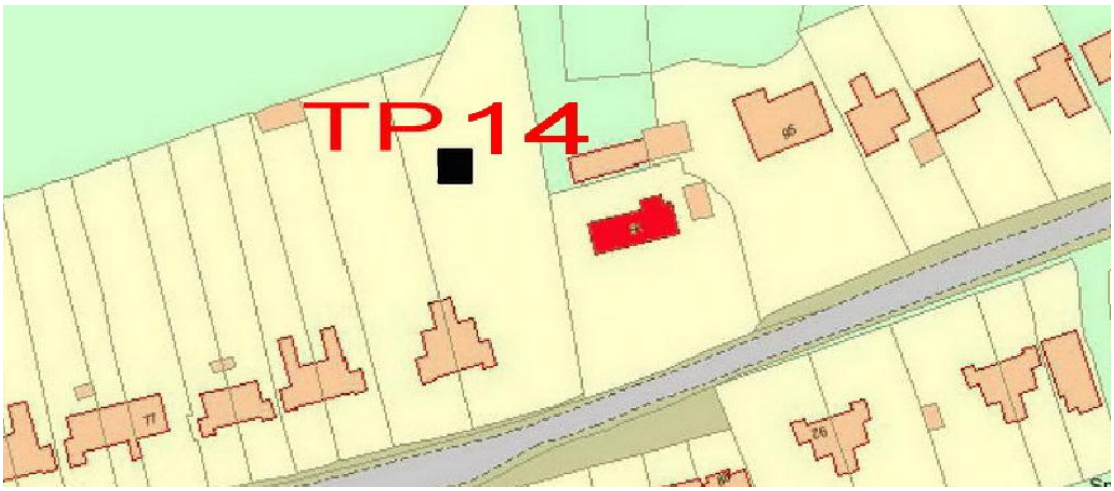

Figure 34: *Location map of WWI/13/14 (courtesy of* West Wickham Parish Council/ParishOnline/Andrew Morris)

Test pit 14 was excacated to a depth of 0.5. A sondage was excavated in the north-east corner to a depth of 0.6m, confirming that natural was present at 0.5m. The excavations were halted after the sondage had been excavated and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

		BA		EMW		HG		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
14	2			1	2					2	2	1100-1900
14	3	1	1	2	6			1	1	5	9	1200BC-1900
14	4					7	22					1150-1200
14	5					3	12					1150-1200

Table 15: *Pottery excavated from WWI/13/14*

This test-pit produced a sherd of Bronze Age pottery and a tertiary flake (flint), showing that there was activity at the site during that time. It then seems to have been abandoned until the early medieval period, and then largely abandoned once again from the 14th – 19th centuries. The test-pit contained chicken bones, sheep and cow sized faunal remains. It also contained charcoal, iron nails, and red ceramic building material.

8.14 Test Pit 15 (WWI/13/15)

Test pit fifteen was located in the front garden of the Grade II listed late 17th century 'White Gables' previously known as the White Hart, 104 High Street TL 62020 49583. It was extended in the 18th/19th century and refronted in the 19th century. The Old White Hart was formerly a pub open by the mid-18th century but closed in the 1960s.

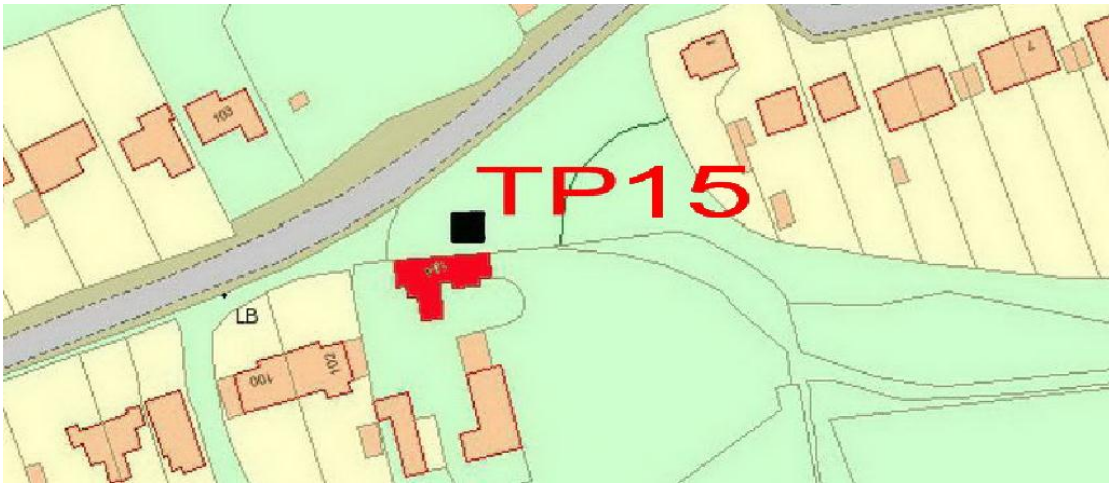

Figure 35: *Location map of WWI/13/15 (courtesy of* West Wickham Parish Council/ParishOnline/Andrew Morris)

Test pit 15 was excavated to a depth of 0.32 at which depth natural was found, thereafter the excavations were halted and the test pit was recorded and backfilled. The contexts in this test pit were not excavated in 10 cm spits. Instead context 1 = 0cm; context 2 was excavated to 10 cm; context 3 to 15cm; context 4 to 20cm; and context 5 to 30 cm.

		GRE		EST		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
15	1					1	1	1800-1900
15	3	2	8	1	11	13	34	1550-1900
15	4	1	16	2	25	1	3	1550-1900
15	5					7	213	1800-1900

Table 16: *Pottery excavated from WWI/13/15*

All the pottery from this test-pit was post-medieval, with most of it Victorian. The presence of clay pipes strongly correlates with the pottery dating. Seven secondary flakes, indicating flint working, were located in contexts 2-4. Cattle sized, sheep sized and mammal bones were also uncovered in this test pit. Further finds included: yellow mortar, red roof tile, curved tile, yellow, red and cream tile; red brick, pale green, brown, and clear glass; charcoal, nails, 'Crown' bottle caps, clay pipe stems (including one bearing the following inscription 'ester', copper wire, oyster shell, coal, slate, slag, oyster shell, and a decorated piece of black glass coming from a vase or bottle. Context 4 revealed a feature in the north-east corner (end extending beyond) consisting of a shallow packed single layer of flints. A shallow gully ran north east-south through this context.

8.15 Test Pit 16 (WWI/13/16)

Test pit sixteen was excavated in the side garden at of the Grade II listed 17th or 18th century April Cottage at 111 High Street TL6204349654). The test pit was located east of the house between the front and eastern property boundaries.

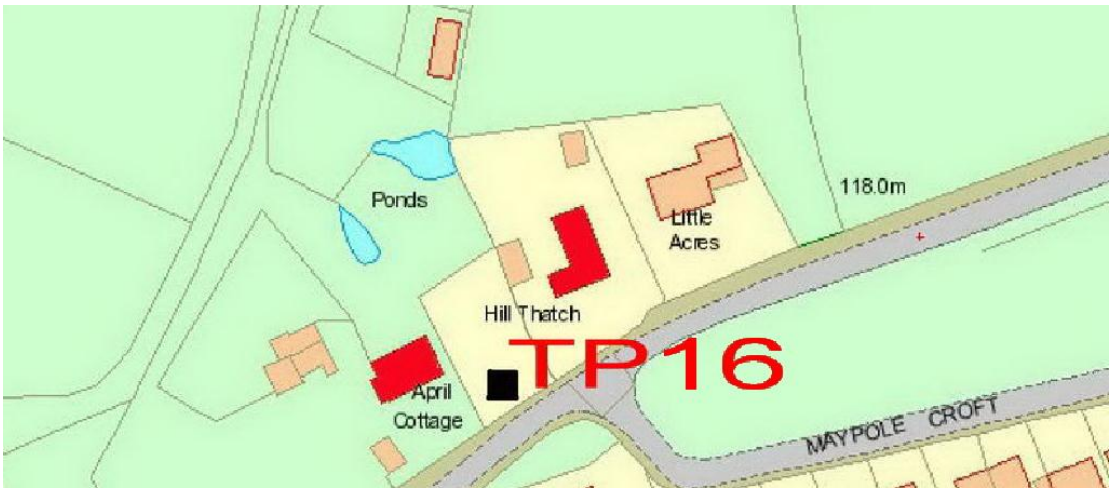

Figure 36: *Location map of WWI/13/16 (courtesy of* West Wickham Parish Council/ParishOnline/Andrew Morris)

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

		EMW		HG		HED		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
16	1									12	24	1800-1900
16	2	1	12	2	5	1	2			23	33	1100-1900
16	3							1	14	7	21	1550-1900
16	4									1	1	1800-1900

Table 17: *Pottery excavated from WWI/13/16*

The pottery from this test-pit shows that there was activity at the site in the early medieval period, although it was at a very low-level, and the site was probably in use as manured arable fields. It then seems to have been largely abandoned from the 14th century until the Victorian era. The presence of clay pipes in contexts 1 and 2 correlates with the pottery dating. The test-pit contained cow, sheep and pig bones. It also contained a secondary and a tertiary flake as well as burnt unworked flint and over 300 pieces of unworked flint. Charcoal, brick, clay pipe, nails, and oyster shell, red and white ceramic building material, red brick comprised the remainder of the finds from this test-pit.

8.16 Test Pit 17 (WWI/13/17)

Test pit seventeen was excavated in the back garden of the part of the Grade II listed, 17th century property known as South View, 29 Burton End (TL6235649743).

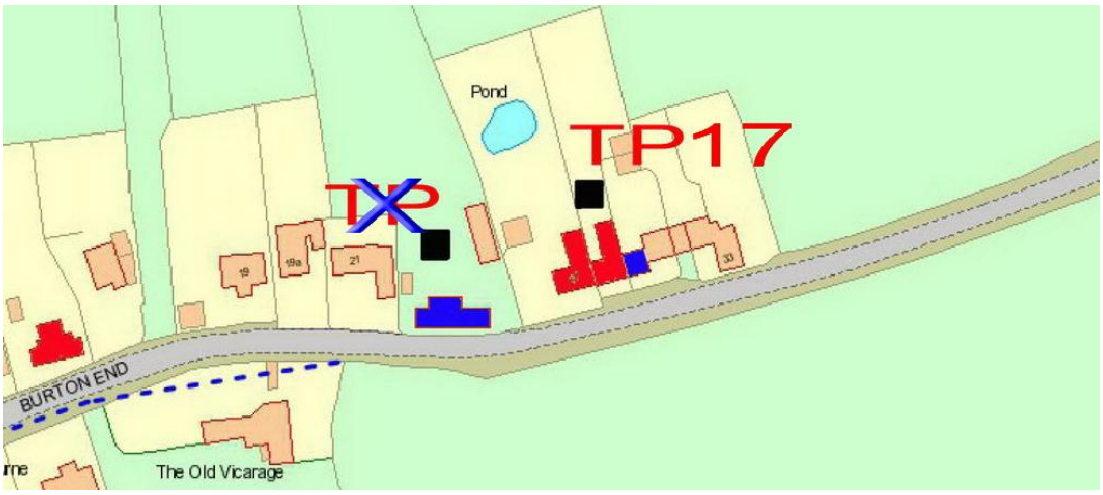

Figure 37: *Location map of WWI/13/17 (courtesy of* West Wickham Parish Council/ParishOnline/Andrew Morris)

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

		HG		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
17	1					19	24	1800-1900
17	2	1	9			10	10	1150-1900
17	3	1	12			20	27	1150-1900
17	4			1	2	36	182	1550-1900
17	5					7	60	1800-1900
17	6			2	15	30	89	1550-1900

Table 18: *Pottery excavated from WWI/13/17*

The pottery from this test-pit shows that there was activity at the site in the early medieval period, although it was at a very low level of intensity, with the site probably in use as fields rather than settlement. This appears to have remained the case until the Victorian era.

A pipe trench was found traversing the north-east corner of the test-pit at a depth of 40 cm and all of the excavated contexts indicated 20th century disturbance/inclusions. Faunal remains classified as pig, cattle- sized, sheep-sized, bird and another unidentified mammal were found in the test-pit. Unworked burnt flint and a secondary flake were also uncovered in this test-pit. Other finds included: red, white and cream ceramic building material, a red roof tile, pink tile, clear, turquoise, black and light green glass; a glass bottle stopper, charcoal, iron nails, iron rod with washer, braided metal, metal spring loaded fragments, chain links, bolt, iron hook, iron wire pin,

safety pins, slate, plastic orange golf tees, blue teal plastic with weave design, gold and green foil, fuzzy fabric with rubber strips, and a red rubber band. All of the contexts excavated had 20th century inclusions.

8.17 Test Pit 18 (WWI/13/18)

Test pit 18 was not excavated due to an absence of volunteers on the day of the excavations.

8.18 Test Pit 19 (WWI/13/19)

Test pit nineteen was located in the field east of 49 Burton End, 18m from the High Street in the garden, formerly a field where buildings are shown on 19th century maps.

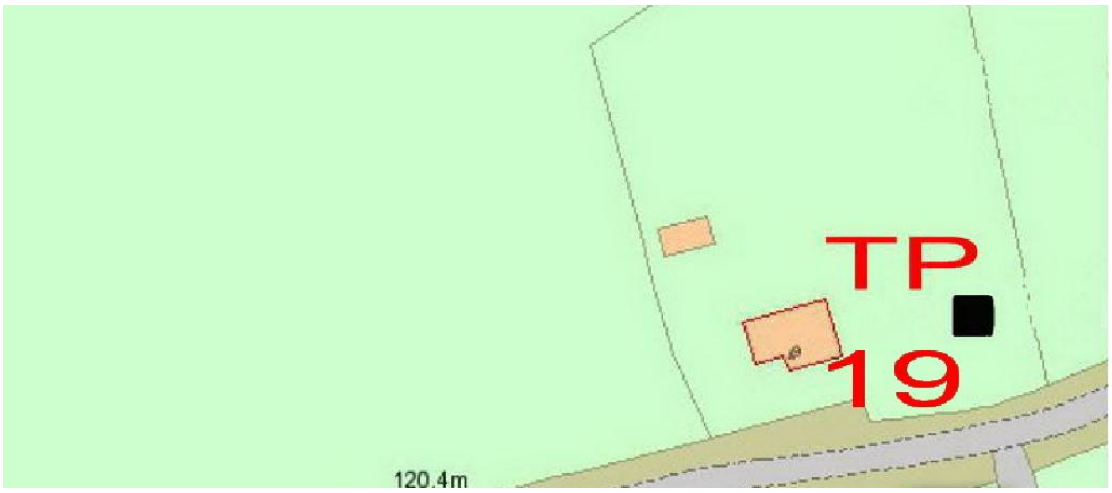

Figure 38: *Location map of WWI/13/19 (courtesy of* West Wickham Parish Council/ParishOnline/Andrew Morris)

Test pit 19 was excavated to a depth of 0.3m. Natural chalk and clay was found, excavations were therefore halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date
19	2	2	4	1800-1900
19	3	1	8	1800-1900

Table 19: *Pottery excavated from WWI/13/19*

All the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, indicating that the site was not used by people before that time. A secondary flint flake, cow and chicken bones, assorted building materials such as brick, tiles, mortar, yellow red and black ceramic building material and iron nails as well as some glass was also found in this test-pit.

9 Discussion

The eighteen test pits excavated in West Wickham in 2013 produced some extremely interesting results. Despite the relatively small number of pits excavated over such a large area, and notwithstanding the fact that due to time constraints many test pits did not get excavated to natural, some significant general observations on the results can be made and contextualised within wider archaeological and historical research. These observations are discussed below in chronological order by historic period.

9.1 Prehistoric Period

Worked flint was found in pits widely scattered across the area now covered by the parish of West Wickham. Overall, with some caveats, the pattern of recovery can be cautiously inferred as attesting to the episodic low-intensity use of this area since at least the Mesolithic/Neolithic period. Finds of fire-cracked flint derive from pits scattered widely across the present settlement, supporting the impression of widespread use of the landscape in the prehistoric period. A significant proportion of the material is relatively systematically worked flake-based material likely to be of later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date. Unusually, both Test Pits 9 and 14 contained Bronze Age pottery sherds, suggestive of settlement or mortuary activity in the vicinity. This material is all broadly contemporary with the ploughed-out barrow surviving as a ring-ditch associated with a double ditch linear feature (HER 09142) at the head of the valley on the slope above the farm at Yen Hall, although the latter site is c 1km distant from the test pits.

Two refitting flakes were found in context 7 in Test Pit 5, both are secondary removals struck from a cortical platform. It is unusual to find refitting material in such a small, multi period assemblage and its presence suggests that this may represent an undisturbed prehistoric context, either a buried land surface or a feature. Further clustering of finds around western end of the High Street indicate that there may have been more intensive use of this area in the prehistoric period, although the fact that this area is also near the church, in which flint may have been incorporated in medieval or early modern periods, does raise the possibility that some at least of the less diagnostic primary or secondary flakes may belong to the second millennium AD rather than the prehistoric period. Notwithstanding this possibility, overall, the volume of finds of later prehistoric date is considerably greater than is usual in test pit excavations. The pits producing the most datable material (WWI/13/5, 9 and 14) are not particularly close together, but all are located along the same south-facing hillside, suggesting that this part of the landscape was particularly favoured in the Bronze Age, with settlement likely to be present nearby.

9.2 Roman Period

Rather surprisingly, given the presence of notable Romano-British finds elsewhere in the parish, none of the test pits excavated in West Wickham in 2013 yielded any identifiably Roman finds or pottery. This is well below the average for currently occupied rural settlements (CORS) in eastern England, in which around 9% of pits produce two or more sherds of Roman-British date (Lewis 2014 forthcoming). Although stray finds of Romano-British material have been found around St. Mary's

Church in the past, it seems that while Roman activity may have focussed on the road and the villas near Streetly End farm and Yen Hall, activity in the period was very much less intensive in the areas covered by the 2013 test-pit excavations.

9.3 Anglo-Saxon Period

No pottery whatsoever was found dating to the early or middle Anglo-Saxon period (410-850 AD). This does not necessarily indicate complete depopulation, as pottery is less widely used at this time – on average fewer than 2% or test pits in eastern England produce pottery of this date (Lewis 2014 forthcoming), and so with just 18 pits excavated in West Wickham and Streetly End, it is not surprising that none has been found. However, test pit excavations elsewhere indicate that material of early or middle Anglo-Saxon date is likely to occur close to sites producing Romano-British material (Cooper 2013), and as little of this was found in the 2103 excavations, it may be that settlement in the early and middle Anglo-Saxon periods lay elsewhere. Current knowledge of early and middle Anglo-Saxon settlement patterns in central England, suggest that these tend to be highly dispersed (Jones and Lewis 2012), and small settlements of this sort can be difficult to detect with test pitting, although can be detected through field-walking on uninhabited sites on cultivated land.

The pattern in West Wickham changes somewhat in the later Anglo-Saxon period, with five pits producing pottery dating to the 9th – 11th century. However, in no case was more than a single sherd recovered, placing West Wickham far below the average for the Eastern Region, in which on average just over 10% of test pits excavated in CORS produce at least two sherds of late Anglo-Saxon pottery (Lewis 2014 forthcoming). It is interesting to note that all of the pits which produced Saxon-Norman pottery (WWI/13/4, 7, 8, 9 and 10) are located in West Wickham rather than Streetly End or Burton End. Although it is difficult to be certain whether the small amounts of pottery from the West Wickham pits are indicative of habitation in the near vicinity, or some less intensive use such as manuring of arable fields, the distribution does seem to suggest that activity of some sort is focusing at this date on the area later occupied by West Wickam but not at either of the 'ends'. It is tempting to infer that a small hamlet, perhaps arranged as a thinly occupied interrupted row, was present at West Wickham at a date before the foundation of Streetly End or Burton End.

9.4 High Medieval Period

More than two thirds of the test pits excavated (13 out of 18) produced pottery of high medieval date, and although only nine (50%) of these produced more than a single sherd, this is still notably above average for the eastern region, where excavation of more than 1,500 test pits has shown around 40% to produce two or more sherds of high medieval pottery (Lewis 2014 forthcoming). In Streetly End, the presence of two sherds in WWI/13/1 and seven sherds from WWI/13/2 suggest that activity of some sort was taking place in this part of the parish at this date which had not been occurring before: the single sherd is likely simply to represent manuring of land under arable cultivation, but the larger number of sherds from WWI/13/2 can be inferred with some confidence as likely to indicate settlement in the immediate vicinity. Similarly, in Burton End, finds of 13 sherds from WWI/13/14 strongly infer the

presence of settlement in the immediate vicinity, with finds of smaller numbers of sherds from WWI/13/16 (four sherds) and WWI/13/17 (two sherds) supporting the suggestion that activity was increasing in intensity in these parts of the settlement. Without a larger number of pits excavated, it is impossible to say what form these settlements took, or how large or densely populated they were, but it is a significant achievement to now be able to say that settlements at both Streetly End and Burton End are likely to be later in date than West Wickham, but were in existence by 1100-1200 AD. This concurs with the documentary evidence for Streetly End, suggesting that this is where those recorded in the Domesday Book holding are likely to have been living. It predates by more than a century the earliest reference to habitation at Bourton End, suggesting that settlement here predated the earliest docuemtnary reference.

The majority of pottery finds of high medieval date, however, come from West Wickham itself. The pattern indicated by the excavations here is also very interesting, as several pits produced single sherds which are likely to indicate low-intensity use as open land rather than settlement, while just three pits yielded substantial numbers of sherds: 16 from WWI/13/8, fifteen from WWI/13/9 and a remarkable 60 from WWI/13/4. The latter is immediately north of the church, while WWI/13/8 and WWI/13/9 are nearby, and both also north of the High Street and, like WWI/13/4, in locations set well back from the present street. Other test pits in this part of the settlement which might be expected to produce habitative levels of pottery, failed to do so, with WWI/13/5, WWI/13/6, WWI/13/7 and WWI/13/11 each producing single sherds while WWI/13/10 produced only 4. This strongly suggests that the area along the present High Street (south-east of the church) was not used for settlement in the high medieval period, and hints at the possibility that there was previously a large green here, with houses sited along the northern edge of this. Although the reliability of these inferences may be inevitably be affected by fact that not all the pits were excavated to natural, it is notable that half of those which produced only single sherds of medieval pottery did reach natural, while the others all got as deep or deeper than WWI/13/8 and WWI/13/9 (which did not reach natural), while still producing large numbers of high medieval sherds. It is thus inferred that the inferences above are likely to be reasonably reliable.

The excavated sites were of course not the only likely sites of settlement in the medieval period, as others where excavation did not take place in 2013 are also like to be in existence at this time. It is probable that most of the moated sites which are recorded on the HER and marked on maps also date to this period, as this is the period when such features were commonly added to the homesteads of those who could afford them (Aberg 1978). The households which inhabited all these high medieval dispersed settlements are likely to have held land in small enclosed parcels, many probably carved out of woodland as assarts, rather than sharing strips of land cultivated communally in large open field systems (Rippon 2008, Martin 2012). The settlement pattern in the parish of West Wickham in the high medieval period therefore seems likely to have been rather more dispersed in form, with a small green village surrounded by at least two small ends and several other isolated moated farms or homesteads.

9.5 Late Medieval Period

The evidence from the late medieval period (mid-14th– mid-16th century) suggests a radical change in the settlement pattern. Only 11% of the excavated test pits

contained more than a single sherd of this date, placing it well below the regional average in which around 20% of pits produce two or more sherds of this date (Lewis 2014 forthcoming). Across the eastern region, the percentage of pits producing two or more sherds of pottery halves after the 14th century, and thus the decline at for West Wickham seems to be notably worse than average. Many test pits around the present site of Manor Farm contained little or no pottery from this period indicating that they been abandoned or put to other use by this time. This decline may be due to mortality rates from the various famines or episodes of plague which recurred repeatedly during the 14th century, most famously in the 'Black Death outbreak of plague in 1348-9. This decline does not appear to have been evenly felt across the parish of West Wickham, however, as all the test pits in Streetly End yielded sherds from this period, hinting possibly at expansion in the extent or intensity of settlement at this time in this part of the parish. In contrast, no material whatsoever of late medieval date was recovered from Burton End, and if this provides a true representation of settlement here during this period, this area would appear to have been entirely deserted in the post-Black Death late medieval era.

9.6 Post-Medieval and Later Periods

The test pitting in West Wickham showed that recovery from the decline of the later medieval period was established in the post-medieval period: all but three of the excavated pits produced pottery of this date, most in considerable quantities. Most of the activity remained in the western end of West Wickham denoting continuity from earlier periods. Test pit 7 revealed the first non-British piece of property indicating an increase in access to goods from the continent. It is interesting to note that when the recovery did take place, the dispersed character of the settlement pattern was maintained. Test pits 2 and 3 in Streetly End for example contained 21 and 13 sherds respectively, showing that settlement was present here. The test pits around Burton End each contained between one and six sherds from this period, bar test-pit 19 which showed no activity before the Victorian period. The process of linear expansion continued in the 19th and 20th centuries, with all test pits bar number 4 producing pottery and other finds from this era.

10 Conclusion

Overall, the archaeological test pit excavation programme carried out in West Wickham in 2013 was very successful. It fulfilled its aim of providing an opportunity for members of the public to get involved in excavating within their own community and take part in part of the Heritage Lottery Fund's 'All Our Stories' project. Scores of local residents in and around West Wickham engaged with the project and gained new archaeological skills and a new appreciation of the heritage under their feet. Feedback from those involved was immensely positive.

The archaeological evidence gained from the excavations (presented in the main body of this report and detailed in the appendices below), has also advanced knowledge and understanding of the historic development of West Wickham, particularly for the medieval period when, as elsewhere, so little documentary evidence survives compared with later periods. As a result, we have a better idea of the possible extent of prehistoric use of the landscape, of how and when the village of West Wickham and the dispersed settlements around it came into being; how and when these declined and how and when this decline was reversed. In addition, we can see how the development of West Wickham compares with wider regional patterns in respect of these changes. In this respect, the results from West Wickham are also contributing to advancing knowledge and understanding of the bigger picture of rural settlement development over the medieval period across the eastern region.

The excavations have also provided new evidence about the likely extent of surviving archaeological evidence underlying the streets, gardens and houses of the existing homes in the parish of West Wickham. This should be of use in managing this resource in the future. It also provides clear indication of how very great the potential of the buried archaeological evidence is in and around West Wickham: the 2013 excavations raised as many questions as they answered, and showed how useful further excavation would be, were this to be possible in the future.

11 Acknowledgements

The West Wickham Big Dig 2013 test pits were funded as part of the Heritage Lottery Fund's 'All Our Stories' program and their support is gratefully acknowledged. The West Wickham excavations were directed by Dr Carenza Lewis and supervised by Dr Britt Baillie, with help from Dr Alex Pryor of the Cambridge Community Heritage team.

In West Wickham thanks are due to members of the West Wickham & District Local History Club and especially to Janet Morris who so enthusiastically and efficiently took up the challenge of promoting the project locally, enabling such a large number of pits to be dug on the same day. Special thanks also Mathew Morris and Andrew Morris, to the Parish Council and the Village Hall Management Committee for their help and support and to all the volunteers at the Village Hall who kept everyone going with tea and biscuits.

Finally, thanks are due to all the residents of West Wickham who so generously offered sites to excavate on their property and to everyone who took part in the excavations and the documentation of the Big Dig.

12 References

Alston, L. 2006. 'Trinity House, West Wickham: A Historical Survey'. Unpublished report.

Beresford, M.W. 1957 *The Lost Villages of England*. London

Beresford, M.W. and Hurst, J.G. 1971 *Deserted Medieval Villages.* London

Charge B B 1990 'Fieldwork and excavation at West Wickham, Cambridgeshire 1987/8' *Journal of the Haverhill and District Archaeological Group* Volume 5, Issue, 1.

Charge, B.B. 1995 'Field survey of sites at Yen Hall West Wickham, Cambridgeshire' *Journal of the Haverhill and District Archaeological Group* Volume 6, part 1.

English Heritage. 2014. *National Heritage List for England*. Available at http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/. [Accessed 26/03/2014]

Gerrard, C. 2003 *Medieval Archaeology: understanding traditions and contemporary approaches*. London.

Gerrard, C. and Aston. M. 2010 *The Shapwick Project*. Society for Medieval Archaeology Monograph Series

Hoskins, W.G. 1955 *The Making of the English Landscape*. London

Jones, R and Page, M. 2007. *Medieval Villages, Beginning and Ends.* Windgather Press

Jones, R. 2005. Signatures in the Soil: the Use of Pottery in Manure Scatters in the Identification of Medieval Arable Farming Regimes*, Archaeological Journal* 161, 159-88.

Lewis, C. 2005 'Test pit excavation within occupied settlements in East Anglia in 2005', *MSRG Annual Report* 20, 9-16

Lewis, C. 2006 'Test pit excavation within occupied settlements in East Anglia in 2006', *MSRG Annual Report* 21, 37-44

Lewis, C. 2007a 'Test pit excavation within occupied settlements in East Anglia in 2007', *MSRG Annual Report* 22, 48-56

Lewis, C. 2007b 'New Avenues for the Investigation of Currently Occupied Medieval Rural Settlement – Preliminary Observations from the Higher Education Field Academy'. *Medieval Archaeology* 51, 131-161

Lewis, C. 2008 'Test pit excavation within occupied settlements in East Anglia in 2008', *MSRG Annual Report* 23, 60-68

Lewis, C. 2009 'Test pit excavation within occupied settlements in East Anglia in 2009', *MSRG Annual Report* 24, 43-58

Lewis, C. 2012 'Test pit excavation within currently occupied rural settlements – results of the University of Cambridge CORS project in 2011', *MSRG Annual Report 27, 42-56*

Lewis, C. 2013 'Test pit excavation within currently occupied rural settlements – results of the University of Cambridge CORS project in 2012', *MSRG Annual Report 28, 77-89*

Lewis, C. 2014 (forthcoming).' The Power of Pits: Archaeology, outreach and research in living landscapes' Paper in McDonald Institute Monograph

Lewis, C, Mitchell Fox, P., and Dyer, C. 2001. *Village, Hamlet and Field.* Macclesfield: Windgather

Lewis, C and Ranson, CT 2011. 'Archaeological test pit excavations in Clare, Suffolk'. University of Cambridge: Access Cambridge Archaeology

Malim, T. *et al* 1996. 'New Evidence on the Cambridgeshire Dykes and Worsted Street Roman Road' *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* Volume LXXXV.

Martin, E. 2012. Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex: Medieval rural settlement in 'Greater East Anglia' in N. Christie and P. Stamper (ed) *Medieval Rural Settlement: Britain and Ireland, AD 800-1600*. (Oxford: Oxbow Books: pp 225-248.

Norwich Breweries Bottles and Brewerania 2014. *Norwich Breweries bottles and Brewerania.* Available at http://www.norwichbreweriesbottles.co.uk/.

Parsons, C. E. 1931 'A Romano-British site in Horseheath' *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* Volume XXXI

Reaney, P. 1943. *Place names of Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely*, Cambridge University Press.

Rippon, S. 2008. *Beyond the Medieval Village.* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Roberts, B.K. 1987 *The Making of the English Village*. Harlow

Roberts, B.K. and Wrathmell, S. 2000 *An Atlas of Rural Settlement in England*. London

Roberts, B.K. and Wrathmell, S. 2003 *Region and Place.* London

Taylor, A. 1998. 'West Wickham' *Archaeology of Cambridgeshire: Vol 2 South East Cambridgeshire and the Fen Edge* Cambridgeshire County Council.

Williams, A & Martin, G.H (Eds). 2003. *Domesday Book: A Complete Translation. Volume III Little Domesday & Index of Places.* London: The Folio Society

Wright, A. P. M. (ed) 1978. 'West Wickham' *Victoria County History* Cambridgeshire Volume 6. Available at http://www.british-history.aCTuk/. [Accessed 25/03/14]

13 Appendices

13.1 Pottery report (Paul Blinkhorn)

13.1.1 Pottery Types

BA: Bronze Age. 1200-800BC Simple, hand-made 'bucket-shaped' pots with lots of flint, shell and grog (ground-up pieces of old pottery) mixed in with the clay. Mainly used for cooking.

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

SN: St Neots Ware. Made at a number of as-yet unknown places in southern England between AD900-1200. The early pots are usually a purplish-black, black or grey colour, the later ones brown or reddish. All the sherds from this site date to AD1000 or later. 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.

STAM: Stamford Ware. Made at several different sites in Stamford in Lincolnshire between AD850 and 1150. The earliest pots were small, simple jars with white, buff or grey fabric, or large jars with painted red stripes. By AD1000, the potters were making vessels which were quite thin-walled and smooth, with a yellow or pale green glaze on the outside, the first glazed pots in England. These were usually jugs with handles and a spout, but other sorts of vessel, such as candle-sticks, bowls and water-bottles are also known. It appears to have been much sought after because it was of such good quality, and has been found all over Britain and Ireland.

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

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

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

HED: Hedingham Ware: Late 12th – 14th century. Fine orange/red glazed pottery, made at Sible Hedingham in Essex. The surfaces of the sherds have a sparkly

appearance due to there being large quantities of mica, a glassy mineral, in the clay. Pots usually glazed jugs.

CSW: Cambridgeshire Sgraffito Ware. Made between 1400-1500. Vessels usually jugs made from a clay which fired to a red colour. The outer surface of the pot was then covered with white liquid clay ('slip') and designs scratched through the slip to reveal the body clay underneath ('sgraffito' decoration). The whole was then covered in a pale yellow glaze, with the scratched patterns appearing red.

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

GRE: Glazed Red Earthenwares: 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. Such pottery was made in both Colchester and Chelmsford.

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

HSW: Harlow Slipware. Similar to glazed red earthenware (GRE), but with painted designs in yellow liquid clay ('slip') under the glaze. Made at many places between 1600 and 1700, but the most famous and earliest factory was at Harlow in Essex.

TGE: Tin-Glazed Earthenware, 17th – 18th century. 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.

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

EST: English Stoneware: Very hard, grey fabric with white and/or brown surfaces. First made in Britain at the end of the 17th century, became very common in the 18th and 19th century, particularly for mineral water or ink bottles and beer jars.

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

SWSG: Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware. Hard, white pottery with a white glaze with a texture like orange peel. Made between 1720 and 1780, pots usually table wares such as tea bowls, tankards and plates.

VIC: 'Victorian'. A wide range of different types of pottery, particularly the cups, plates and bowls with blue decoration which are still used today. First made around AD1800.

13.1.2 Test Pits

Test Pit 1

		HED		LMT		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
1	2							1	2	1800-1900
1	3	2	4	1	1	2	21	13	36	1200-1900
1	5			1	4			1	1	1400-1900

The range of pottery types from this test-pit suggests that there was low-level activity at this site thoughout the medieval and early-post medieval period, probably as fields. It then appears to have been abandoned until the Victorian era.

Test Pit 2

		EMW		HG		HED		LMT		GRE		HSW		SMW		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
2	1			1	2													5	7	1150-1900
2	2							1	1	1	45							27	45	1400-1900
2	3									4	26			3	5			28	49	1550-1900
2	4			1	1					4	10							32	93	1150-1900
2	5									6	19	1	3					4	21	1550-1900
2	6			1	5					1	2					1	1	1	1	1150-1900
2	7	1	19																	1100-1200
2	8			2	2															1150-1200
2	9					1	9													1200-1400
2	11					1	7													1150-1200

The pottery from this test-pit indicates that the site has been in continuous use from the early medieval period, probably the 12th century, until the present, although there was only one sherd of pottery deposited between 1400 and 1550.

Test Pit 3

		LMT		GRE		HSW		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
3	2			1	5			10	26	1550-1900
3	3			1	7			23	71	1550-1900
3	4	1	3	4	16			25	42	1400-1900

3	5			3	17	1	7	52	116	1550-1900
3	6			2	10			9	20	1550-1900

All the pottery form this test-pit is post-medieval, other than a single late medieval sherd. This suggests the site had a somewhat marginal use before the 16th century.

Test Pit 4

		SN		SHC		HG		EMW		HED		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
4	2					6	20	4	10			1100-1200
4	3			4	36	24	88	14	59	4	12	1100-1400
4	4	1	1			2	6	2	4			900-1200

All the pottery from this test-pit is Saxon-Norman or earlier medieval, indicating that the site was occupied from the 11th – 14th centuries, after which time it was abandoned.

Test Pit 5

		HG		GRE		SMW		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
5	1			1	1			1	1	17	42	1550-1900
5	2			1	3					12	31	1550-1900
5	3									23	50	1800-1900
5	4			2	6					15	42	1550-1900
5	5			1	16	1	1	2	2	13	24	1550-1900
5	6	1	1							1	1	1150-1900
5	7			1	10							1550-1600

All the pottery form this test-pit is post-medieval, other than a single medieval sherd. This suggests the site had a somewhat marginal use before the 16th century.

Test Pit 6

		HED		GRE		SMW		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
6	1							2	10			67	115	1680-1900
6	2			1	3							56	96	1550-1900
6	3											101	255	1800-1900
6	4							1	16			41	129	1680-1900
6	5			2	19							51	206	1550-1900
6	6	1	1	4	20	2	13					23	96	1200-1900
6	7			11	215					1	10	22	38	1550-1900
6	8			10	600									1550-1600

6	9			1	10									1550-1600

All the pottery form this test-pit is post-medieval, other than a single medieval sherd. This suggests the site had a somewhat marginal use before the 16th century.

Test Pit 7

		SN		HG		GRE		HSW		TGE		WCS		SS		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
7	1					1	3							1	7	1	8			71	82	1550-1900
7	2					1	7			1	3									79	92	1550-1900
7	3					1	18									2	8			79	112	1550-1900
7	4	1	1			7	14			1	1			1	5	1	13	2	2	36	77	1550-1900
7	5			1	3	5	22	1	6			1	7	6	13					7	14	1150-1900
7	6					1	3							1	5					2	7	1550-1900
7	7																			3	11	1800-1900

All the pottery form this test-pit is post-medieval, other than a two medieval sherds. This suggests the site had a somewhat marginal use before the 16th century.

Test Pit 8

		STAM		EMW		HG		HED		LMT		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
8	1											1	55			1550-1900
8	2													4	17	1800-1900
8	3	1	4	3	7	2	15	1	4	1	1			2	8	1000-1900
8	4							2	12			1	14			1200-1600
8	5			1	5									15	25	1100-1900
8	6					7	41							2	5	1150-1900

Much of the pottery from this test-pit is medieval and dates to the 12th – 14th centuries. There was very little activity in the late medieval period, evidenced by just a single small sherd, and then the site appears to have been abandoned until the Victorian era.

Test Pit 9

		BA		THT		HG		EMW		HED		CSW		LMT		GRE		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
9	1															1	13	1	4			27	168	1550-1900
9	2					1	2			2	3	1	2			3	51			1	1	25	52	1200-1900
9	3					2	7	1	2	3	7			1	4			1	22			10	25	1200-1900

9	4	1	5	1	1	5	16			1	1					3	14					2	2	1200BC-1900
9	5													1	5	1	24							1400-1600

This test-pit produced a sherd of Bronze Age pottery, showing that there was activity at the site during that time. It then seems to have been abandoned until the Saxo-Norman era, after which time it appears to have been occupied until the present day, other than a possible break in the 17th century.

Test Pit 10

		SN		EMW		HG		HED		LMT		GRE		TGE		SS		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
10	1																	1	1	19	30	1720-1900
10	2	1	12	1	5	2	5	1	4			11	93							104	266	900-1900
10	3									1	6	5	36							46	90	1400-1900
10	4											22	232	2	10	1	2	1	3	25	77	1550-1900

The pottery from this test-pit shows that there was activity at the site throughout the medieval period, although it was at quite a low-level, and the site was probably fields. It then seems to have been occupied in the post-medieval period.

Test Pit 11

		EMW		LMT		GRE		SS		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
11	1											2	8	1800-1900
11	2	1	7			1	23					16	27	1100-1900
11	3											22	61	1800-1900
11	4											21	35	1800-1900
11	5					3	20	1	5			29	45	1550-1900
11	6			1	2	12	68	1	4	1	6	20	30	1400-1900

The pottery from this test-pit shows that there was activity at the site throughout the medieval period, although it was at a very low-level, and the site was probably fields. It then seems to have been occupied in the post-medieval period.

Test Pit 12

		GRE		EST		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
12	1	1	3			15	41	1550-1900
12	2					16	59	1800-1900
12	3	1	3			17	49	1550-1900
12	4					14	95	1800-1900
12	5	1	5	1	2	7	35	1550-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is post-medieval, with most of it Victorian. It seems likely that the site was used as fields from the 16th – 18th century, before being occupied in the 19th century.

Test Pit 13

		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date
13	2	38	183	1800-1900
13	3	29	341	1800-1900
13	4	12	427	1800-1900
13	5	6	38	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, indicating that the site was not used by people before that time.

Test Pit 14

		BA		EMW		HG		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
14	2			1	2					2	2	1100-1900
14	3	1	1	2	6			1	1	5	9	1200BC-1900
14	4					7	22					1150-1200
14	5					3	12					1150-1200

This test-pit produced a sherd of Bronze Age pottery, showing that there was activity at the site during that time. It then seems to have been abandoned until the early medieval period, and then largely abandoned once again from the 14th – 19th centuries.

Test Pit 15

		GRE		EST		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
15	1					1	1	1800-1900
15	3	2	8	1	11	13	34	1550-1900
15	4	1	16	2	25	1	3	1550-1900
15	5					7	213	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is post-medieval, with most of it Victorian. It seems likely that the site was used as fields from the 16th – 18th century, before being occupied in the 19th century.

Test Pit 16

		EMW		HG		HED		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
16	1									12	24	1800-1900
16	2	1	12	2	5	1	2			23	33	1100-1900
16	3							1	14	7	21	1550-1900
16	4									1	1	1800-1900

The pottery from this test-pit shows that there was activity at the site in the early medieval period, although it was at a very low-level, and the site was probably fields. It then seems to have been largely abandoned from the 14th century until the Victorian era.

Test Pit 17

		HG		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
17	1					19	24	1800-1900
17	2	1	9			10	10	1150-1900
17	3	1	12			20	27	1150-1900
17	4			1	2	36	182	1550-1900
17	5					7	60	1800-1900
17	6			2	15	30	89	1550-1900

The pottery from this test-pit shows that there was activity at the site in the early medieval period, although it was at a very low-level, and the site was probably fields. It then seems to have been largely abandoned until the Victorian era.

Test Pit 19

		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date
19	2	2	4	1800-1900
19	3	1	8	1800-1900

All the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, indicating that the site was not used by people before that time.

13.2 Faunal report (Vida Rajkovača)

A small faunal assemblage totalling 276 assessable specimens came from a series of test pits excavated across the village. Only a small portion of some 76 specimens or 27.5% of the assemblage were identified to species or family level.

The three main 'food species', cattle, ovicapra and pigs, were represented in identical numbers (Table 1), regardless of which quantifying method is taken into account. This was closely followed by chickens, with 11.9% of the NISP count. The full range of domestic species is completed with horse, dog/ fox and cat. The unidentified count was dominated by the sheep-sized splinters, and this suggests that sheep were the mainstay of the economy.

Taxon	NISP	%NISP	MNI
Cow	18	*23.7*	2
Sheep/ goat	18	*23.7*	2
Pig	18	*23.7*	2
Horse	1	*1.3*	1
Dog/ fox	1	*1.3*	1
Cat	1	*1.3*	1
Rabbit	7	*9.2*	1
Fox	2	*2.6*	1
Chicken	9	*11.9*	1
Galliformes	1	*1.3*	1
Sub-total to species	**76**	*100*	.
Cattle-sized	37	.	.
Sheep-sized	136	.	.
Rodent-sized	1	.	.
Mammal n.f.i.	3	.	.
Bird n.f.i.	23	.	.
Total	**276**	.	.

Table 20: *Number of Identified Specimens and Minimum Number of Individuals for all species from all test pits from Meldreth; the abbreviation n.f.i. denotes that the specimen could not be further identified.*

13.2.1 Identification, Quantification and Ageing

The zooarchaeological investigation followed the system implemented by Bournemouth University with all identifiable elements recorded (NISP: Number of Identifiable Specimens) and diagnostic zoning (amended from Dobney & Reilly 1988) used to calculate MNE (Minimum Number of Elements) from which MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) was derived. Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972), and reference material from the Cambridge Archaeological Unit. Undiagnostic fragments were assigned to a size category. A

small number of bones were retrieved from sieving of the environmental bulk soil samples. Small taxa were not particularly abundant, however, and the sieved bones did not provide a great deal of additional data on the main domestic species.

13.2.2 Preservation, Fragmentation and Taphonomy

Only five specimens recorded with surface erosion and signs of weathering (1.8%). The fragmentation was quite high, with no complete and measurable specimens except for an occasional find of a complete cattle phalanx. Two bones were recorded as charred and one as calcined. Gnawing was extremely rare recorded on two specimens only. The overall good level of surface preservation and a near absence of gnawing marks are indicative of quick deposition of material.

13.2.3 Butchery

Butchery marks were recorded on 13 specimens, or *CT*5% of the assemblage. This is surprising, given the assemblage's small size and character. Although crude chop marks performed with use of heavy blades were more common, a number of fine knife marks were also recorded.

13.2.4 Test Pits

Pits were not rich in animal bone, with some generating as little as three specimens (Tables 2-7). Pits 4 and 6 yielded more animal bone, although the range of species was not particularly varied. The preservation of bone in some instances did not allow for any elements to be identified to species (test pit 15). The low quantities of bone waste suggest the investigated area was away from areas of immediate domestic activities.

The abbreviation n.f.i. denotes that the specimen could not be further identified.

Test Pits 1, 2 and 3

	Test pit 1					**Test pit 2**			**Test pit 3**			
Taxon	*[1]*	*[2]*	*[3]*	*[4]*	*[5]*	*[2]*	*[3]*	*[4]*	*[2]*	*[3]*	*[4]*	*[5]*
Cow	.	.	.	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sheep/ goat	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pig	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Rabbit	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sub-total to species	**.**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**3**	**.**	**1**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**
Cattle-sized	.	.	3	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1

Sheep-sized	1	2	5	3	.	2	1	2	2	1	1	3
Bird n.f.i.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Total	**1**	**3**	**9**	**7**	**1**	**6**	**2**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**4**

Test Pits 4, 5 and 6

	Test pit 4				**Test pit 5**				**Test pit 6**							
Taxon	*[1]*	*[2]*	*[3]*	*[4]*	*[1]*	*[3]*	*[4]*	*[6]*	*[1]*	*[2]*	*[3]*	*[4]*	*[5]*	*[6]*	*[7]*	*[9]*
Cow	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Sheep/ goat	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1
Pig	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Horse	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Rabbit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.
Chicken	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sub-total to species	**.**	**1**	**5**	**4**	**.**	**1**	**.**	**3**	**.**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**.**	**2**	**2**
Cattle-sized	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	3	.	1	.
Sheep-sized	.	5	21	2	1	1	3	.	1	3	3	.	1	1	3	.
Mammal n.f.i.	1	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bird n.f.i.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	4	.	1	.	.
Total	**1**	**9**	**26**	**13**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**5**	**2**	**6**	**11**	**5**	**5**	**2**	**6**	**2**

Test Pits 7, 8 and 9

	Test pit 7							**Test pit 8**		**Test pit 9**			
Taxon	*[1]*	*[2]*	*[3]*	*[4]*	*[5]*	*[6]*	*[7]*	*[3]*	*[6]*	*[1]*	*[2]*	*[3]*	*[4]*
Cow	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sheep/ goat	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pig	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dog/ fox	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fox	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Chicken	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.
Sub-total to species	**.**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**4**	**.**	**.**	**.**
Cattle-sized	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Sheep-sized	1	2	8	4	2	1	1	1	3	1	3	4	.

Bird n.f.i.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total	**1**	**4**	**12**	**7**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**6**	**3**	**4**	**1**

Test Pits 10, 11 and 12

	Test pit 10			**Test pit 11**				**Test pit 12**						
Taxon	*[1]*	*[2]*	*[4]*	*[3]*	*[4]*	*[5]*	*[6]*	*[1]*	*[2]*	*[3]*	*[4]*	*[5]*	*[6]*	*[7]*
Cow	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Sheep/ goat	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Pig	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rabbit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Galliformes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Sub-total to species	**1**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**.**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**.**	**1**	**.**	**.**	**1**
Cattle-sized	.	.	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
Sheep-sized	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	.	3	2	.	1	1	.
Rodent-sized	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Bird n.f.i.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Total	**1**	**1**	**7**	**1**	**1**	**6**	**6**	**2**	**5**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**3**

.Test Pits 13, 14 and 15

	Test pit 13		**Test pit 14**				**Test pit 15**		
Taxon	*[3]*	*[4]*	*[2]*	*[3]*	*[4]*	*[5]*	*[3]*	*[4]*	*[5]*
Sheep/ goat	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Chicken	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.
Sub-total to species	**.**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**
Cattle-sized	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
Sheep-sized	1	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	.
Mammal n.f.i.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.
Bird n.f.i.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Total	**2**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**3**	**1**

Taxon	Test pit 16				Test pit 17						Test pit 19
	[1]	*[2]*	*[3]*	*[4]*	*[1]*	*[2]*	*[3]*	*[4]*	*[5]*	*[6]*	*[3]*
Cow	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sheep/ goat	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pig	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Rabbit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Chicken	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sub-total to species	**.**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**1**	**1**	**2**
Cattle-sized	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	1	.	.
Sheep-sized	1	2	.	.	2	1	1	.	1	1	.
Mammal n.f.i.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Bird n.f.i.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	1
Total	**1**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**3**

13.2.5 Discussion

The assemblage's faunal signature showed that all three main food species are represented in the same numbers. Chicken also appear to have played an important part in their diet, and other species are under-represented. The exclusive focus on domesticated livestock species is a trait of the Medieval and later periods. With an assemblage of small size, and in the absence of any ageing data, other than stating the range of exploited species, it would not be possible to draw any conclusions about the site's economy.

13.2.6 Bibliography

Dobney, K., and Reilly, K., 1988. A method for recording archaeological animal bones: the use of diagnostic zones, *Circaea* 5 (2): 79-96.

Schmid, E. 1972. *Atlas of animal bones*. Amsterdam: Elsevier.

13.3 Lithics report (Lawrence Billington)

13.3.1 Quantification

Of the 257 pieces of flint submitted for analysis 193 were natural, unmodified pieces or clearly plough struck pieces and are not discussed further in this report. The remaining flint consists of 54 worked flints and 10 unworked burnt flints (79.9g). The flint assemblage was derived from 14 individual test pits and 35 separate contexts (table 1) and was thinly distributed with a maximum of four worked flints from any context and 12 flints from any test pit.

TP	Context	irregular waste	primary flake	secondary flake	tertiary flake	blade	retouched flake	flake core	**total worked**	unworked burnt flint no.	unworked burnt flint weight (g)
2	4			3	1				**4**		
2	11	1			1				**2**	1	16.7
4	3					1			**1**		
4	5				1				**1**		
5	3			1					**1**	2	13.3
5	4	1		2					**3**		
5	5			1					**1**		
5	6				1				**1**		
5	7			3	1				**4**		
6	1			2					**2**		
6	7			1					**1**		
6	8								**0**	1	31.4
7	2		1						**1**		
7	4		1	2	1				**4**		
7	5			1		1			**2**		
7	6			3					**3**	1	1.3
7	7			2					**2**		
8	3			1					**1**		
8	4			1					**1**		
10	1			1					**1**		
10	4				1				**1**		
11	3						1		**1**		
11	5							1	**1**		
11	6			2					**2**		
12	4			1					**1**		
14	1				1				**1**		
15	2			2					**2**		
15	3			3					**3**		
15	4			2					**2**		
16	2								**0**	1	2
16	3			1	1				**2**		
17	1								**0**	2	5.3
17	3								**0**	2	9.9
17	6			1					**1**		
19	1			1					**1**		
	totals	**2**	**2**	**37**	**9**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**54**	**10**	**79.9**

Table 21: *Quantification of the flint assemblage*

13.3.2 Condition

The condition of the assemblage is generally poor with a high proportion of broken pieces and frequent edge damage and rounding. Much of this damage is characteristic of assemblages recovered from deposits which have seen cultivation and tillage and a few pieces appeared to have classic 'plough notch' damage (Brown 1996). Cortication (patination) is present on a minority of pieces and does not appear to be a strong chronological indicator, occurring on pieces with varied technological traits.

13.3.3 Raw Materials

The assemblage is made up exclusively of flint, varied in terms of colour and texture but dominated by dark grey and fine grained flint. Surviving cortical surfaces are generally abraded and thin or made up of anciently recorticated thermal surfaces. There is no evidence for flint from a primary chalk deposit and the characteristics of most of the flint suggest a source in the glacial till (the chalky boulder clay) in the immediate environs of the village (BGS 2002).

13.3.4 Composition and Dating

The worked flint assemblage is made up almost exclusively of unretouched flakes. A single very small flake core was recovered and only a single piece with definite secondary working was identified. The varied technological traits and condition of the worked flint assemblage clearly indicate the assemblage is multi period. Blade based material of Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic date is rare, comprising to bladelet fragments from Test Pit 4 and Test Pit 7. There is a larger proportion of relatively systematically worked flake based material likely to be of later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date. These include two refitting flakes from context 7 in Test Pit 5, both are secondary removals struck from a cortical platform. It is unusual to find refitting material in such a small, multi period assemblage and its presence suggests that the deposit encountered in Test Pit 5 may represent a undisturbed prehistoric context, either a buried soil/old land surface or feature fill.

The remainder, and majority, of the assemblage is made up of expediently produced flake based material. This material is characterised by an unsystematic approach to core reduction evinced by frequent knapping errors and irregular morphologies. Some of these pieces, particularly a number of small primary and near primary flakes may be accidentally (plough) struck. The only retouched piece in the assemblage, a thick flake with irregularly steep lateral retouch is similarly the product of an expedient and unsystematic technology. This flintwork is likely to relate to later prehistoric (post Early Bronze Age) flint working. Flintwork of later prehistoric date is characterised by a marked decline in the skill and care used to work flint as well a dearth of formal tool types and the use of inferior, locally derived raw materials (see Ford et al 1984, McLaren).

13.3.5 Summary

The size and character of the flint assemblage from West Wickham precludes any detailed assessment of the exact dating and nature of the activity represented by the worked flint. There is relatively little evidence for early, Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic activity and the majority of the assemblage is likely to relate to post Early Bronze Age activity. The most significant aspect of the assemblage was the recovery of refitting flakes from a single context in test pit 5, which might indicate the presence of *in situ* prehistoric deposits.

13.3.6 References

BGS. 2002. *Saffron Walden. Solid and Drift Edition: 1:50,000 Geological Map., Sheet 205.*British Geological Society

Brown, A. 1996. Use and non-use: aspects of the prehistoric exploitation of the fen-edge at Isleham. In, D. Hall *The Fenland Project, No. 10: Cambridgeshire Survey, Isle of Ely and Wisbech* East Anglian Archaeology 79, 202-12

Ford, S., R. Bradley, J. Hawkes and P. Fisher, 1984. Flint-working in the metal age. *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 3, 158-73

McLaren, A.P., 2010. Household Production in the Middle Bronze Age of Southern and Eastern England: The Mid Term Car Park (MTCP) assemblage, Stansted Airport, Essex, England. *Lithics* 31, 130-51.

13.4 Finds from West Wickham Test Pits (Britt Baillie and Mary Chester-Kadwell)

*Note: cbm denotes ceramic building material; '20th century' implies 20th century artefacts amongst the finds or that the context is above a context which contains 20th century artefacts. 'Post-16th cent.' Indicates that the context contains pipe stems or is above a layer containing pipe stems as tobacco was not smoked in England before around 1558.

Test Pit 1

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
CT1	red cbm x 7=29g					20th century
CT2	red tile x 3 =41g, red cbm x 25 =48g	flat clear glass x 4 =7g, curved clear glass x 1 >1g	charcoal x 6=7g, paper clip x 1 >1g			20th century
CT3	red cbm x 216=8759g, red tile x 18 =586g, cream cbm x 9=95g	blue green curved glass x 4 =5g, green curved glass x 1 =1g, clear curved glass x 1 =>1g, brown curved glass x 1, flat clear glass x 6=3g =>1g	charcoal x 8 =22g, iron horseshoe shaped shoe fitting x 1 =20g, iron lump x 1 =172g, iron washer x 1 =2g, nails x 6=20g			
CT4	red tile x 8 =298g, red cbm x 108 =571g	flat clear glass x 1 >1g	nails x 4 =20g, charcoal x 1 =2g			
CT5						
CT6	red tile x 5 =150g, red cbm x 18=94g		nail x 1 =9g			

Test Pit 2

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
CT1	white cbm x 4 =187g, green tile x 1 =3g, red cbm x 16=195g	curved clear glass x 1 >1g	charcoal x 12 =7g, nail x 1=21g	slate x 3 >1g	gold foil x 1 >1g	20th cent.

CT2	white cbm x 4 =187g, green tile x 1 =3g, red cbm x 16=195g	mottled clear bottle neck x1 =6g, clear curved glass x 8 =38g, flat clear glass x 5 = 2g, blue curved glass x 2 =1g, black glass x 1 =>1g	charcoal x 6 =12g, nails x 8 =33g, curved iron rod x 1 =3g, curved iron fragments x 2 = 3g		plastic sheet x 2 >1g, pipe stem x 2 =4g	20th cent.
CT3	red cbm x 15=126g	clue curved glass x 2 =6g, clear glass curved x 4 =11g, clear flat glass x 2 =1g, black glass x 1 =6g	charcoal x 1 >1g, lead sheet x 1 >1g, thimbles x 2 =3g (1 reads forget me not)		pipe stems x 2 =2g	Post-16th
CT4	tan cbm x 2 =5g, pink cbm x 2=42g, red cmb x 30 =172 g	clear curved glass x 1 = 2g, clear flat glass x 1 =>1g	iron nails x 4 =31g, charcoal x 4 =8g		white ceramic games counter x 1 =6g, pipe stem x 2 =4g	Post-16th cent.
CT5	red cbm x 44= 2722 g, red tile x 1 =24g, white cbm x 5=77g, pink cbm x 3=7g	green curved glass x 1 =3g, clear curved glass x 2 =6g, flat clear glass x 1 >1g	nail x 2 =12g	slate x1 =1.1 g	pipe stem x 1 =4g	Post-16th cent.
CT6	red cbm x 8=18g	green curved glass x 1 =10g, flat clart glass x 1>1g	iron fragments x 2 =52g, iron ring fragment x 1= 120g, iron fragment x1 =9g			
CT7	red cbm x 2 =4g, pink/black cbm x 11 =36g		charcoal x 5=4g			
CT8	white crm x 8=10g					
CT9	red cbm x 11=2g, black cbm x 3>1g, tan cbm x 1 >1g					

CT10						
CT11	red cbm x 3=2g					

Test Pit 3

Test Pit 3	**Ceramic (excluding pottery)**	**Glass**	**Metal & metal-working**	**Stone**	**Other**	**Date range**
CT1						Post-16th cent.
CT2	yellow tile x1 =61g	glass fragments x1 =11g	corroded iron artefact x1 =49g, corroded iron nails x4 =29g		clay pipe fragments x2 =5g	Post-16th cent.
CT3	red CBM fragments x1 =20g	Melted glass x2 =15g, glass fragments x4 =23g	corroded iron nail x1 =6g			Post-16th cent.
CT4	white crm x 3=66g, pink crm x 5 =51g	metled clear glass x 1 =5g, metled green glass x 1 =>1g, curved blue glass x 1 >1g, curved clear glass x 1 >1g, brown curved glass x 1 =1g	charcoal x 11 =15g, nails x 2 =3g, iron fragments x 3 =17g		clay pipe x 3 =4g	Post-16th cent.
CT5	red cbm x 31 =296g,asbestos x 4 =6g, cream cbm x 8 =28g	curved light blue glass x 3=5g, curved cleard glass x 1 >1g, green curved glass x 1 =4g, brown curved glass x 1, blue glass bead x 1 >1g =15g	large iron nails x 2 =80g, nails x 2 =19g, bolt x 1= 58g, iron fragments x 2 =18g, metal button x 1 =2g, sequin x 1 >1g		white pipe stems x 2 =5g	Post-16th cent.

CT6	red brick fragment x2 =8g, tile fragments x5 =110g	glass fragments x3 =16g	metal hook x1 =4g, corroded iron artefact x1 =17g, corroded iron nail or bolt x1 =18g	slate x1 =33g	clay pipe fragments x1 =2g, cockle shell x1 =7g	Post-16th cent.

Test Pit 4

Test Pit 4	**Ceramic (excluding pottery)**	**Glass**	**Metal & metal-working**	**Stone**	**Other**	**Date range**
CT1						
CT2	red tile x 4= 120g, cream cbm x 1 =32g, pink cbm x 10 =18g, red cbm x 8=6g		iron nail x1 =5g		oyster shell x 1 =3g	
CT3	red CBM fragments x15 =23g		corroded iron nail x1 =3g, burnt coal x1 =3g		oyster shell x8 =11g	
CT4	pink CBM plaster fragments x3 =11g		burnt coal x1 =4g, unburnt coal x7 =1g		oyster shell x1 =9g	
CT5	tan cbm x 8=56g					
CT6	tan cbm x 3=3g					

Test Pit 5

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
CT1		clear curved glass x 4 =12g	sterling silver broach x 1 =2g, iron nails x 6 =23g, charcoal x 6 =10g		pipe stems x 2 =4g	Post-16th cent.
CT2	red CBM fragments x1 =8g, tile fragments x1 =4g	glass fragments x9 =20g	corroded iron nails x4 =11g, unburnt coal x1 =1g, burnt coal x1 =4g			Post-16th cent.
CT3	tile fragments x3 =35g, red CBM fragments x3 =33g	glass fragments x10 =30g	metal buttons x2 =5g, corroded iron nails x11 =43g, corroded iron sheet x1 =20g burnt coal x5 =10g, unburnt coal x5 =9g	slate x4 =23g	clay pipe fragments x1 =1g	Post-16th cent.
CT4	yellow tile x1 =15g, yellow CBM fragments x3 =24g, red CBM fragments x7 =44g, black CBM fragments x4 =25g	glass fragments x11 =19g	unburnt coal x26 =47g, burnt coal x8 =13g		clay pipe fragments x1 =<1g	Post-16th cent.
CT5	pink cbm x 5 =20g, red cbm x 8 =27g	clear curved glass x 1 =1g, clear flat glass x 2 =3g	charcoal x 6 =7g		pipe stems x 2 =3g, oyster shell x 2 =8g	Post-16th cent.

CT6	black CBM fragments x1 =5g, yellow CBM fragments x1 =4g		burnt coal x2 =4g		oyster shell x1 =<1g	
CT7	red CBM fragments x1 =<1g, yellow CBM fragments x2 =11g	glass fragments x1 =1g	unburnt coal x1 =2g burnt coal x2 =4g			

Test Pit 6

Test Pit 6	**Ceramic (excluding pottery)**	**Glass**	**Metal & metal-working**	**Stone**	**Other**	**Date range**
CT1	red cbm x 12 =128g, red tile x 5 =105 g, cream mortar =5g, red crm with yellow glaze =18g	green curved glass x 6 =22g, brown curved glass <1g, clear flat glass x 14= 17g, clear curved glass x 15=40g	metal button =5g, metal washer <1g, coal x 10=20g, slag=16g, small iron nails x 10=18g		pipe stem <1g, plastic bottle top <1g	20th century
CT2	red tile with cream glaze x 2 =25g, red cbm x 5 =48g, pink cbm x 2=50g,	burnt clear glass =4g, clear glass bottle mouth x 2 =11g, clear flat glass x 10= 15g, pale green glass =8g, clear curved glass x 19=82g	metal button =1g, metal wire <1g, iron nails x 3 =35g, small iron nail=1g, coal x 3=2g	slate=15g	asbestos =54g	20th century
CT3	red tile x 2=47g, red cbm x 6=72g, mortar=88g, plaster =18g,	clear curved glass x 20=60g, flat clear glass x 13=19g, curved freen glass x 5=34g, turqois glass =5g, melted white glass=	iron sheet =3g, small iron nails x 3=13g, coal x 2=1g, charcoal =5g		red plastic 'tooth paste' lid <1g	20th century

		1g,				
CT4	red tile x 2=48g, cream cbm x 1=17g, grey tile x 2=4g, red brick x 4 =113g, red cbm x 6 =109g	blue glass x 1=3g, greeen glass bottle top x2 30g, geen glass x 1 2g; dark green glass x 1 1g, clear curved glass x 6= 63g, clear flat glass x 20=40g	coal x 2=14g, slag x 1 =32g, black conglomerate x 1 221g, corroded iron x 2 23g, rim of metal vessel x2 7g, iron screw x1 =11g, iron sheet x3 =3g		white plastic sheet =9g, rubber =2g, burnt mortar x 1 22g	20th century
CT5	cream roof tile x 2 =129, red crm x22=516g, red tile =16g, black mortar x 16=195, mortar=29g	flat clear glass x 26=70g, curved green glass x 2=10g, curved clear glass x 22 =168, clear bottle x 4 fragments with inscription 'fLag Sm'=1293g, green wine? Bottle x 1 =724g, clear bottle with feather inside x 1 =151g, green bottle 'Steward and Patterson Ltd Nortwich' sealed with liquid inside x 1=751g	metail cooking pot x 1=414g, curved iron fragments x 2 =129g, gas lamp burner x 1 =672gflat metal plate x 6 =52g,coal x19 =74g, iron platex 35 =156, nails x 4 =53g, black conglomerate 72g, iron fragments x 3 =75 g, slag x 2 42g	slate x 6 =18g	pipe stems x 5=13g, flat rubber x 12 =19g, rubber textile fragments x 11 =13g	Post-1799
CT6	red tile x 2=53g, red cbm x 8=86g, cream mortarx 2 =74g, burnt clay x 4 =12g	flat clear x 5=15, curved brown =2, curved clear x3=7g, green =7g	lead sheet =2g, coal x 13=39g, iron nails x 2 =15g, iron sheet x 7 =37g, slag x		pipe stem <1g	Post-1799

			21=323			
CT7	red cbm x 3=13g, red tile x 2=22g, red brick x 4 =321 g, cream tle x 13=645g	brown glass x 3 =13g, green curved =4g, flat clear =1g	slag x 2 =95g, slag x 26=536, iron nails x 4=30g, iron bolts x 4=109g, iron fragments x 10=190g		coin/jetton fragment=2 1799-1860, coin <1g dated 1690	Post-1799
CT8	red cbmx9=98g		bolt x1=59g; iron plate x 1 =54g			
CT9	red curved tile/drain xq =292g, red cbm=14g		iron rod =10g, iron plate=37g			

Test Pit 7

Test Pit 7	**Ceramic (excluding pottery)**	**Glass**	**Metal & metal-working**	**Stone**	**Other**	**Date range**
CT1	red tile x 2 =45g, white cbm x 1=34g, white cbm with blue paint x 1=5g, red cbm x 4=15g	burnt clear glass x 1=5g, clear curved glass x 7= 13g, dark green glass x 3= 4g, flat clear glass x 6 =7g	iron nails x 4 =18g, iron hnadle x 1= 7g, charcoal x 8= 14g	slate x 2=23g	pipe stem x 2 =3g, pipe bowl fragments x1 =1g	Post-16th cent.
CT2	red tile x 1 =30g, red cbm x 13 =21g, white cbm x 1 =20g	clear curved glass x 18=41g, green glass curved x 1=1g	charcoal x 18=18g, iron nails x 8=44g, iron fragments x 2=9g, lead ring with spokes x 1 >1g		white pipe stems x 3=5g, brown pipe stem x 1<1g	Post-16th cent.
CT3	red tile x1=40g, red cbm x 31 =123g, white cbm x1 =11g	blue curved glass 1=<1g, clear curved glass x 4 =7g, mottled	slag x 9 =70g, iron nails x 13 =69g, charcoal x 45 =48g		Pipe stem x 2 =1g, metal button x 1 <1g,	Post-16th cent.

		glass x 5 =6g				
CT4	red CBM fragments x70 =269g, red tile x1 =107g, red brick fragments x1 =99g	glass fragments x7 =8g	slag x20 =99g charcoal x6 =2g unburnt coal x14 =25g		clay pipe x2 =4g	Post-16th cent.
CT5	red cbm x 31 =164g, red brick x 6=2209g, red tile=87g, cream mortar x 3 =107	flat clear x 2=2g, green curved =4g	coal x 13=18g, nails x 4 =21g	burnt sandstone x 2 =254	oyster shell x1 =5g	Post-16th cent.
CT6	red cbm x 7= 51g,		charcoal x 12 =18g,		oyster shell x 2=4g	Post-16th cent.
CT7	white cbm x 10 =83 g,red cbm x 3 =3g	flat clear glass x 1 >1g	nail x 1 =2g, charcoal x 2 =3g		pipe stem x 1 =3g	Post-16th cent.

Test Pit 8

Test Pit 8	**Ceramic (excluding pottery)**	**Glass**	**Metal & metal-working**	**Stone**	**Other**	**Date range**
CT1	white mortar x 19 =787g, curved pink tile x 2 =170g, red cbm x 37 =240g, red tile x 1 =63g	flat clear glass x 2 =21 g, curved clear glass x 1 >1g, green curved glass x 1 =2g	large iron nails x 2 =37g, small iron nails x 15 =55g, charcoal x 8=13g	slate x 2 =3g	white plastic bag x 1 >1g	20th cent.
CT2	red brick x 2 =163 g, red cbm x 2 =73g, red cbm with white mortar x 1 86g, white cbm with green glaze x 1 =31g, white cbm with burnt outer edge x 2=11g		slag x 1 =11g, high alloy tin lid with red crest x1 27g, large iron nails x 3 =58g, charcoal x 1 =3g, washer x 1 =9g, metal wire x 2 =12giron nails small x			

			22 =85g, iron rod x 1 =49g			
CT3	red tile x8 =53g yellow tile x2 =16g yellow CBM fragments x5 =182g red brick fragments x2 =32g red CBM fragments x3 =16g	modern glass x1 =238g	corroded iron nails x4 =13g		oyster shell x1 =<1g unburnt coal x2 =1g	
CT4	red CBM fragments x9 =52g red brick fragments x1 =5g	glass fragments x1 =1g	iron nails or screws x2 =8g unburnt coal x1 =1g			
CT5	pink curved tile x 1=55g, red cbm x 8=90g	green curved glass x 1=4g	iron nails x 3 =20g, charcoal x 4 =13g, metal tag/plate x 1 =13g,		oyster shell x2 =7g	
CT6	red cbm x 2=13, white cbm x 5=16g					

Test Pit 9

Test Pit 9	**Ceramic (excluding pottery)**	**Glass**	**Metal & metal-working**	**Stone**	**Other**	**Date range**
CT1	cream tile =757, red brick =89g, red tile x 3 =112g. Pink crm =82g	green curved x 3 =6g, clear flat x 11=12g	coal x 25 =132g, iron rod=67g, slag x 4=100g, iron plate x 6 =304g, iron wire x 2 =2g, nail x 1 =5g		yellow plastic, <1g, red plastic 1g, blue plastic clothes peg end <1g,	20th cent.
CT2	red roof tile x 5= 272g, red brick x 1 =73g, black burnt	green curved glass x 3 =5g, flat	charcoal x 10 =22giron lock x 1 =237g, oval iron loop x 1		pipe stem x 4 =6g, pipe bowl x 1 =4g,	Post-16th cent.

	brick x 1=150g, red cbm x 1=25g,	clear glass x 7 =5g	=9g, iron plate x 5 =153, cured iron rod x 1 =9g, square iron strapholder x 1 =12g, iron bolt with square washer x 2 =86g, iron fragments x 4 =23g, nail end x 1 =16g, iron y shaped tool? X 1 =57g, large iron nails x 7=251g, medium iron nails x 20=203g, small iron nails x 24 =118g, small iron nails x 35 =146 g		pipe stem/bowl x 1 =3g	
CT3	tan cbm x 2 =21g, red cbm x 2=55g	green curved glass x 2=12 g	iron plate fragment x 1 =3g, charcoal x 16=16glarge iron rod x 1 =120g, iron spiral x 1 =64 g, iron strip x 1 =33g, lshaped iron wire x 1 =9g, twisted iron rod with hook end (hoof pick?) x 1 =30g, iron plate with nail stuck through it x 1 =9.7 g, large nails x 12 =457 g, thin iron strip x 1 >1g, bolts with screw ends x 2 =230, l shaped iron plate x 1 =297, triangular iron plate with two holes x 1 =37g, iron strip x 1 =38g, bolt with one screw end and one square end x 1 =173g, iron plate with two holes at one end x 1= 230g,			Post-16th cent.

			chain x 1 =337g, chain link x 1 =33g, flat metal plate with one hole x 1 =26g, flat metal plate fragments x3 =41 g, curved iron plate x 1 =31g, large iron nails x 14 =638g, medium nails x 13 =131g, small nails x 9=61g, iron hook x 1 =146g, iron screw in which one end has a hole x 1 =81g, bolts x 3 with washers=110g, large nails x 30 =1409g, iron hook x 1 =142g, iron plate with half a hole x 1 =53g, medium nails x 2 =22g, iron hollow instrument with holes on top x1 =80g, bolt end x 1 =34g, large nails x 5 =89g, iron rod squared x 1 =62g, iron plate with partial hole x 1 =6g, iron plate rounded at one end with other end broken x 1 =26g, metal tag (inscribed) with wire x 1 =7g, l shaped iron frame x 1 =96g, triangular iron rod x 1 =62g, boomerang shaped iron implement with 4 holes in it x 1 =112g, iron plate x 1 =94g, large bolt with washer x 1			

			287g, large iron spike x 1 =80g			
CT4	red cbm x 8=78g		medium nail x 1 =26g, small nail x 1 =3g, charcoal x 11 =12 g		pipe stem x 2 =3g, marine shell x 1=1g	Post-16th cent.
CT5		flat clear glass x 1=4g	large iron nail x 1 =33g, charcoal x 2 =16g, folded lead sheet x 1 =10g			

Test Pit 10

Test Pit 10	**Ceramic (excluding pottery)**	**Glass**	**Metal & metal-working**	**Stone**	**Other**	**Date range**
CT1	cream mortar x 2 =30g, red tile x 1 =73g, red cbm x 1 =40g	black glass x 1 =3g, clear curved glass x 1 =1g, mottled glass x 1 =2g	iron nail x 1 =4g		pipe stem x 1 =1g, white plastic x 1 =>1g	20th century
CT2	brown tile x 1 =29g, pink tile fragment x 1= 82g	clear flat glass x 7 =12g, curved clear glass x 7 =12g, blue glass x 1 >1g, mottled glass x 1 =2g	iron nail x 6= 50g, 'vacuumised' bottle cap x 1=>1g		corroded battery x 1 =19g	20th century
CT3	glazed brown tile x 1 =56g	clear ribbed glass curved x 1 =2g, melted clear glass x 1 =3g, brown glass x 1 =3g	nails x 2 =6g, iron plate x 1 =20g		battery core x 1 =2g	20th century
CT4	red tile x 1 =4g, red brick x 1 =1154g, red cbm x 13 =190g, cream tile x 12 =574g, red tile with brown glaze x 2 =371 g, pink	clear curved glass x 1=15g, green glass x 1=6g				

	tile x 1 =46g, red tile with yellow glaze x 3 =92g, cream mortar x 1 =22g, red mortar x 1 =8g					

Test Pit 11

Test Pit 11	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other	Date range
CT1	red cbm x 6 =61g, cream mortar x 2 =11g	clear curved glass x 1 =2g	bent iron nail x 1=1g, coal x 3 =6g		pipe stem x 1 >1g	20th cent
CT2	red brick =151g, red curved tile =178g, pink curved tile =58g, cream cbm x 2 =133g, pink cbm =41g, cream conglomerate cbm x 2=1038, red tile x 4 =114g, cream cbm x 25 =243g, red cbm x 59=269g	brown glass =1g, blue glass =2g, flat clear x 9=15, black glass <1g,	iron nails x 6=24g, coal x 9 =19g, lead <1g	slate =2g	pipe stem =2g, black plastic <1g, green plastic <1g	20th cent
CT3	cream cbm x 2=23g, cream tile x 2=104g, tile with brown glaze and a 'B' stamp=69g, red brick x 3 =149g, red tile x 3 =190g, red tile with green glaze =6g, red cbm x 48 =225g	curved clear =2g	iron nails x 7=49g		pipe stems x 2 =2g, blue plastic balloon holder =2g, black plastic flower pot x 2=3g, black yarn fragments x6=1g, shotgun cartridge end =2g, marine shell =2g	20th cent
CT4	cream cbm x 7=50g, red curved tile =42g, red cbm x 9	clear curved x2=8g, brown curved =2g,	large iron nails x 8 =45g, coal x 3 =61g,		pipe stems x 3 =7g	Post-16th cent.

	=128g	historic glass? =2g	metal x 6g			
CT5	red tile x2 =101g, cream cbm x 3 =22g, red crm x 26=117g	green =2g	iron nails small x 16=60gcoal x 12 =30g, iron plate =32g		pipe stems x 2 =2g	Post-16th cent.
CT6	red tile x 5 =211g, red cbm x 10=149g, cream mortar x 2 =11g	clear curved glass x 1=>1g, mottled glass x 2 =>1g, brown curved glass x1 >1g	iron nails x 9=66g, metal button x 1 >1g, copper? Foil with coin imprint x 1 =1g, coal x 7 = 40g, iiron disc x 1 =8g		pipe stem x 1 >1g	Post-16th cent.

Test Pit 12

Test Pit 12	**Ceramic (excluding pottery)**	**Glass**	**Metal & metal-working**	**Stone**	**Other**	**Date range**
CT1	red tile x 1 =56g, red cbm x 8 =21 g	clear curved glass x 4 =9g, curved turquois glass x 1 =5g, curved green glass x 1 =7g	iron hoof pick x 1 =31g			Post-16th cent.
CT2	cream cbm x 3 =52g, red cbm x 11= 137g	clear curved glass x 2 =8g	iron nail x 1 =7g	slate x 1 =7g		Post-16th cent.
CT3	cream cbm x 2 =30g, red cbm x 7=51g	clear curved glass x 1 =1g	iron nail x 1 =3g	pipe stem x1 =2g, shell button x 1 >1g		Post-16th cent.
CT4	cream/yellow cbm x 1 =21g, red brick fragment x 2 =173g, red brick x 3 =125g, red cbm x 11=67g	curved clear glass x 1 >1g, white curved glass x 2 =6g, flat clear glass x 3 =2g	iron nail x 1 35g, iron fragment plate x 26 =91g, iron plate shaped like a 3 dimensional corner x		marine shell x 2 =4g	Post-16th cent.

			3=53g, charcoal x 4 =4g			
CT5	red tile x 2 =32g, cream brick x 1 =440g, red cbm x 9=27g	clear curved glass x 1 =2g	iron plate fragments x 3 =12 g	slate x 1 =11g	pipe stem x 1 =3g	Post-16th cent.
CT6	red tile x 1 =29g, cream tile x 1 =56g	clear curved glass x 1 >1g	iron plate fragment x 21 =61g			
CT7			iron plate fragment x 6 =20g, right hob nail shoe (large) x 1 =901g			

Test Pit 13

Test pit 13	**Ceramic (excluding pottery)**	**Glass**	**Metal & metal-working**	**Stone**	**Other**	**Date range**
CT 1						20th cent.
CT 2	red tile x4 =37g, red CBM fragments x2 =11g	glass fragments x32 =411g	corroded iron nail x1 =10g, iron cap x1 =4g	unburnt coal x3 =25g, burnt coal x4 =22g	concrete x2 =17g, plastic stopper x1 =19g, battery cores x3 =40g, hazel nut x1 =<1g, rubber washer x1 =3g	20th cent.
CT 3	red tile x1 =17g, white CBM fragments x1 =19g	glass fragments x26 =217g	corroded iron scrap and nails x35 =306g	unburnt coal x1 =3g		
CT 4	yellow tile x1 =40g	glass fragments x5 =26g			Shoe fragments x4 =249g	
CT 5		glass fragments x1 =26g	metal poppers x2 =<1g, miscellaneous iron x7 =162g	burnt coal x9 =20g		

CT 6			iron artefact x1 =1g			

Test Pit 14

Test pit 14	**Ceramic (excluding pottery)**	**Glass**	**Metal & metal-working**	**Stone**	**Other**	**Date range**
CT 1	red CBM fragments x5 =12g		corroded nail x1 =3g	unburnt coal x5 =13g	plastic x1 =<1g	20th cent.
CT 2	red CBM fragments x9 =106g	glass fragments x2 =7g	corroded nails and scrap x3 =10g	unburnt coal x20 =29g		
CT 3	red CBM fragments x5 =14g	glass fragments x1 =2g	corroded iron nail x1 =1g	unburnt coal x10 =5g	shell x1 =<1g	
CT 4	red CBM fragments x3 =7g					
CT 5	red CBM fragments x1 =1g					

Test Pit 15

Test pit 15	**Ceramic (excluding pottery)**	**Glass**	**Metal & metal-working**	**Stone**	**Other**	**Date range**
CT 1						Post-16th cent.
CT 2	yellow CBM fragments x4 =15g, yellow tile x1 =20g, red tile x1 =24g, red brick fragments x3 =12g, glass fragments x7 =9g	glass fragments x7 =9g	corroded iron nail x1 =9g	unburnt coal x2 =4g, burnt coal x2 =3g		Post-16th cent.

CT 3	red brick fragments x3 =15g, yellow tile x11 =92g, red CBM fragments x1 =8g, red tile x10 =380g	glass fragments x17 =44g	copper alloy wire x1 =9g, corroded iron nails x4 =61g, steel bottle caps x9 =37g	slate x3 =23g	oyster shell x2 =3g, white mortar x4 =98g, clay pipe fragments x1 =5g 84g	Post-16th cent.
CT 4	red brick fragments x5 =42g, yellow tile x7 =282g, red CBM fragments x1 =6g	glass fragments x2 =8g	slag? x2 =92g, lead artefact x1 =12g, metalworking debris x3 =293g	burnt coal x1 =5g, slate x3 =17g	clay pipe fragments x5 =9g	Post-16th cent.
CT 5	yellow tile x4 =138g, red brick fragments x11 =110g	glass fragments x3 =25g	metalworking debris x2 =163g, corroded iron nails x7 =31g, corroded iron fragments x3 =5g		clay pipe fragments x2 =4g, oyster shell x1 =8g,	Post-16th cent.

Test Pit 16

Test pit 16	**Ceramic (excluding pottery)**	**Glass**	**Metal & metal-working**	**Stone**	**Other**	**Date range**
CT 1	, red tile x1 =3g, red brick fragments x5 =18g, red CBM fragments x8 =29g	glass fragments x2 =10g		unburnt coal x2 =5g, burnt coal x7 =14g, slate x2 =5g	clay pipe fragments x1 =4g	Post-16th cent.
CT 2	red tile x10 =78g, red CBM fragments x3 =8g, white CBM fragments x1 =3g	glass fragments x1 =5g	corroded iron nails and scrap x7 =60g	burnt coal x1 =6g, unburnt coal x5 =8g	clay pipe fragments x1 =3g,	Post-16th cent.

CT 3	red CBM fragments x3 =48g			unburnt coal x2 =4g		
CT 4			iron nail x1 =7g	unburnt coal x1 =1g	oyster shell x2 =4g	

Test Pit 17

Test Pit 17	**Ceramic (excluding pottery)**	**Glass**	**Metal & metal-working**	**Stone**	**Other**	**Date range**
CT1	red cbm x 6=20g, white cbm x 2=8g	clear curved glass x 3 =13g, light green glass x 2 =5g	medium iron nails x 4 =31g, small nails x 2 =1g, charcoal x 5=9g, twisted iron rod with washer x 1 =8g	slate x 2 =>1g	plastic orange golf tees x 2=2g	20th century
CT2	clear glazed red cbm x 1 =10g, red cbm x 10=50g, pink tile fragment x 1 =27g, cream cbm x 1 =11	clear glass bottle base fragment x 1 =31g, green curved glass x 2 =5g	iron wire pin x 2 =12g, small iron nails x 9=11g, medium iron nails x 2 =7g, saftey pins x 2 =4gcharcoalx 3 =34g, hollow iron fragment x 1 =10g	slate x 3 =12g	blue teal plastic with weave design x 1 >1g, gold foil x 3 =>1g, fuzzy fabric with rubber strips x 2 >1g	20th century
CT3	red cbm x 10 =84g, cream cbm x 6 =70g	green curved glass x 4g, curved turquois glass, flat clear glass x 2 =5g, 1.2 clear bottle base x 1 =37g	charcoal x 10 =22g, braided metal wire x 1 >1g, metal spring loaded fragment x 1 =2g, medium iron nails x 2 =19g, small nails x 14 =15g	slate x 1 =7g	gold foil x 3 =>1g	20th century
CT4	cream cbm x 6= 207g, red cbm x 13=91g,	turquois curved glass x7 =52g, curved green glass x 2 =6g	iron plate x 1 =24g, charcoal x 20= 84g, chain link x 2	slate x 1 =6g	green foil x 2 >1g	20th century

			links =77g, iron hook x 1 =57g, iron wire x 1 =4g,small iron nails x 10=36g, bolt x 1 =38g			
CT5	red cbm x 6 =99g, cream cbm x 2 =67g	clear curved glass x 1>1g	curved iron fragment x 1 =298g, iron plate fragment x 1 =32g, charcoal x 2 =1g, medium nails x 4 =19g	slate x 2 =5g	red rubber band x 2 =4g	20th century
CT6	red roof tile x 2 =48g, white cbm x 3=28g	black glass x 2=19g, clear curved glass x 10=71g, clear flat glass x 6=11g, clear glass button/stopper? X 1=2g	iron nail x 4 =22g, iron bolt x 2 -82g, charcoal x 2=2g	slate x 8=111g	green and silver foil x 1 =>1g	20th century

Test Pit 19

Test pit 19	**Ceramic (excluding pottery)**	**Glass**	**Metal & metal-working**	**Stone**	**Other**	**Date range**
CT 1	yellow CBM fragments x2 =590g, red CBM fragments x9 =56g, black CBM fragments x5 =59g	glass fragments x1 =1g				
CT 2	tile fragments x3 =92g, red brick fragments x1 =96g, black CBM fragments x2 =220g	glass fragments x5 =16g	corroded iron nails x3 =48g			

CT 3	black CBM fragments x1 =20g, yellow CBM fragments x1 =70g, red CBM fragments x3 =49g	glass fragments x2 =22g	corroded iron nails x4 =136g			

13.5 Maps

Much of the value of test pit data from currently occupied rural settlements are derived from a holistic consideration across the entire settlement. Maps showing a range of the data from the test pit excavations in West Wickham in 2013 are included below. These may be read in conjunction with relevant sections of the main report.

13.5.1 Pottery Distribution Maps

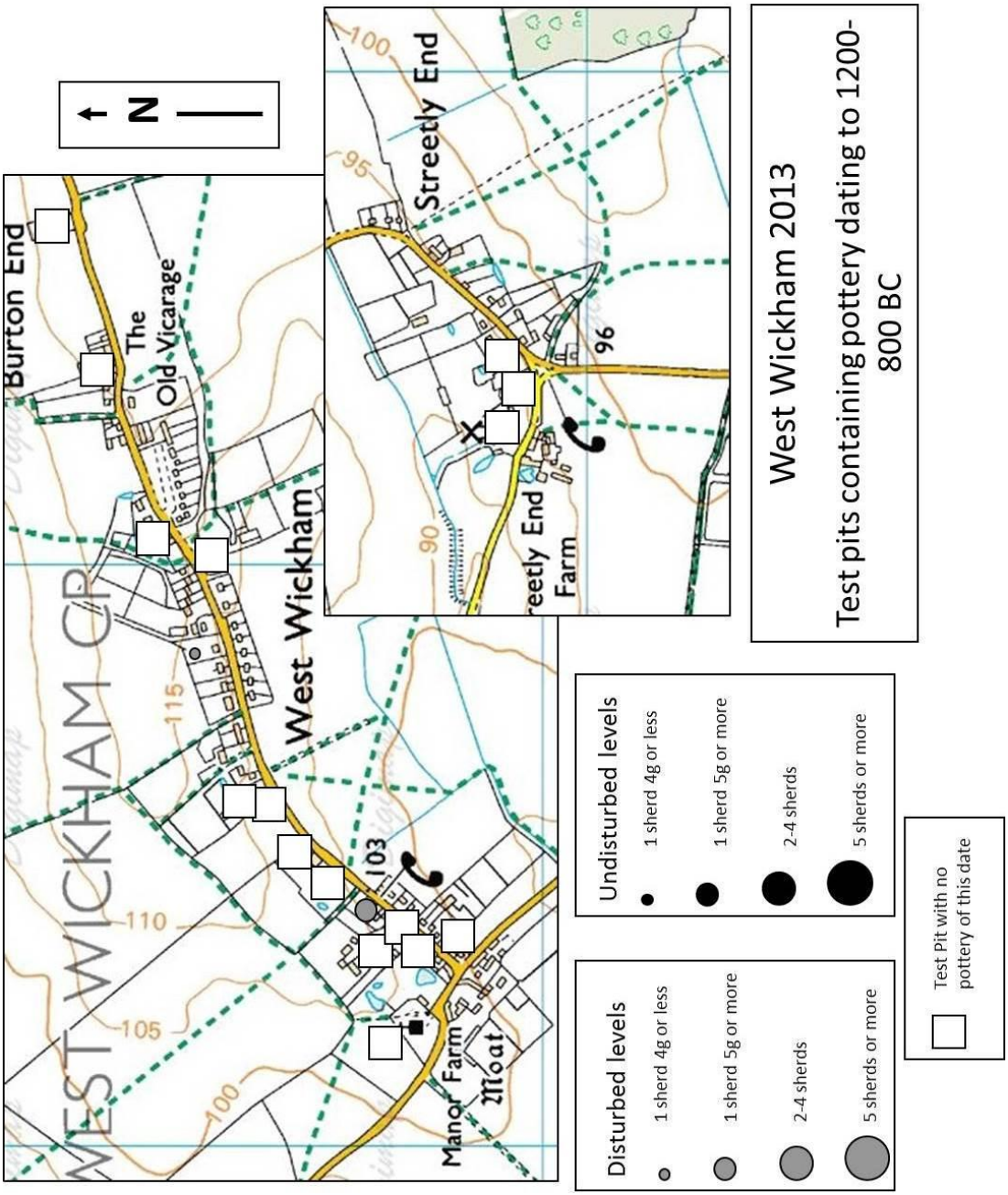

Figure 39: *Bronze Age pottery distribution map from West Wickham test pits* © Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.

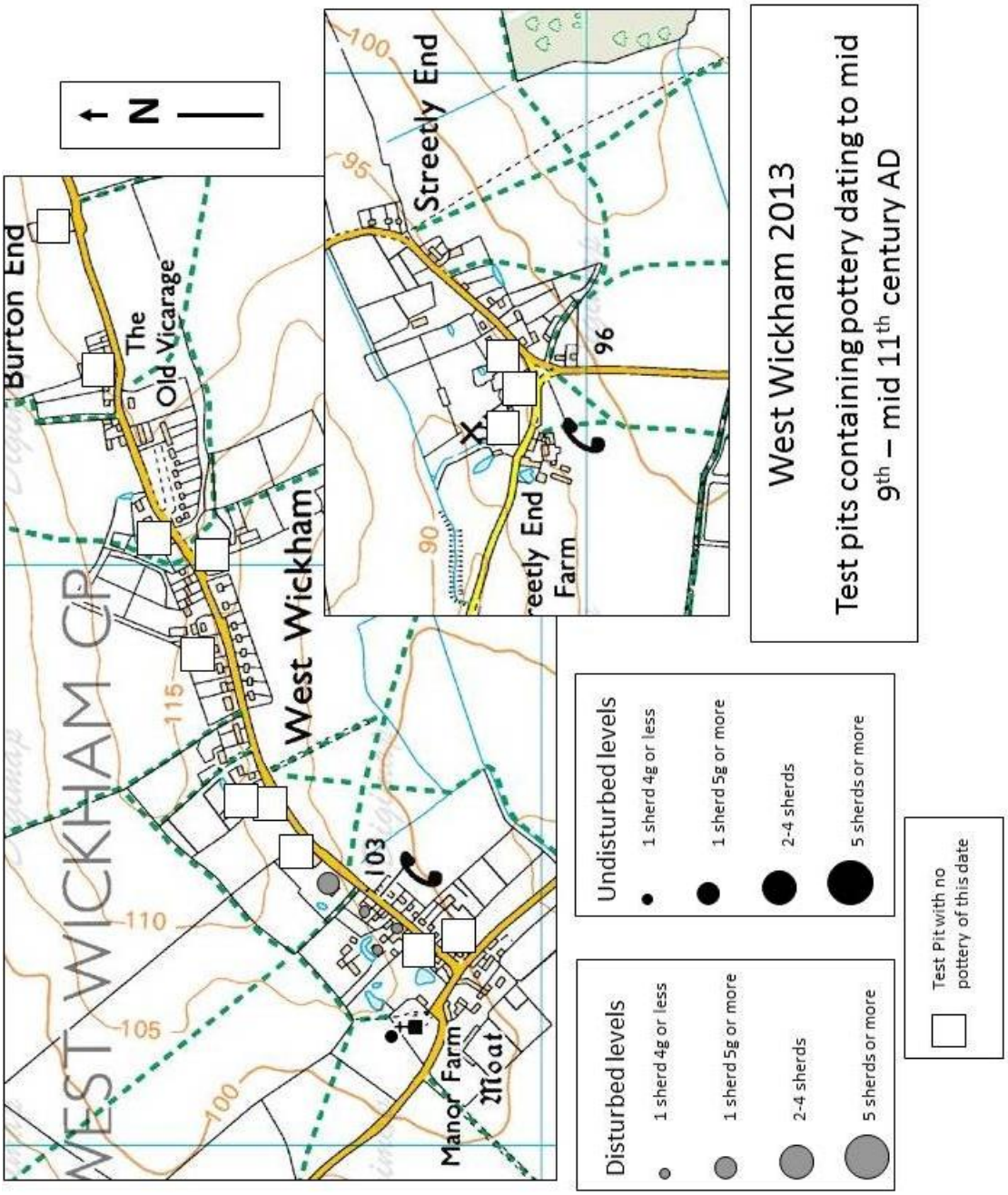

Figure 40: *Late Anglo-Saxon pottery distribution map from West Wickham test pits* © Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.

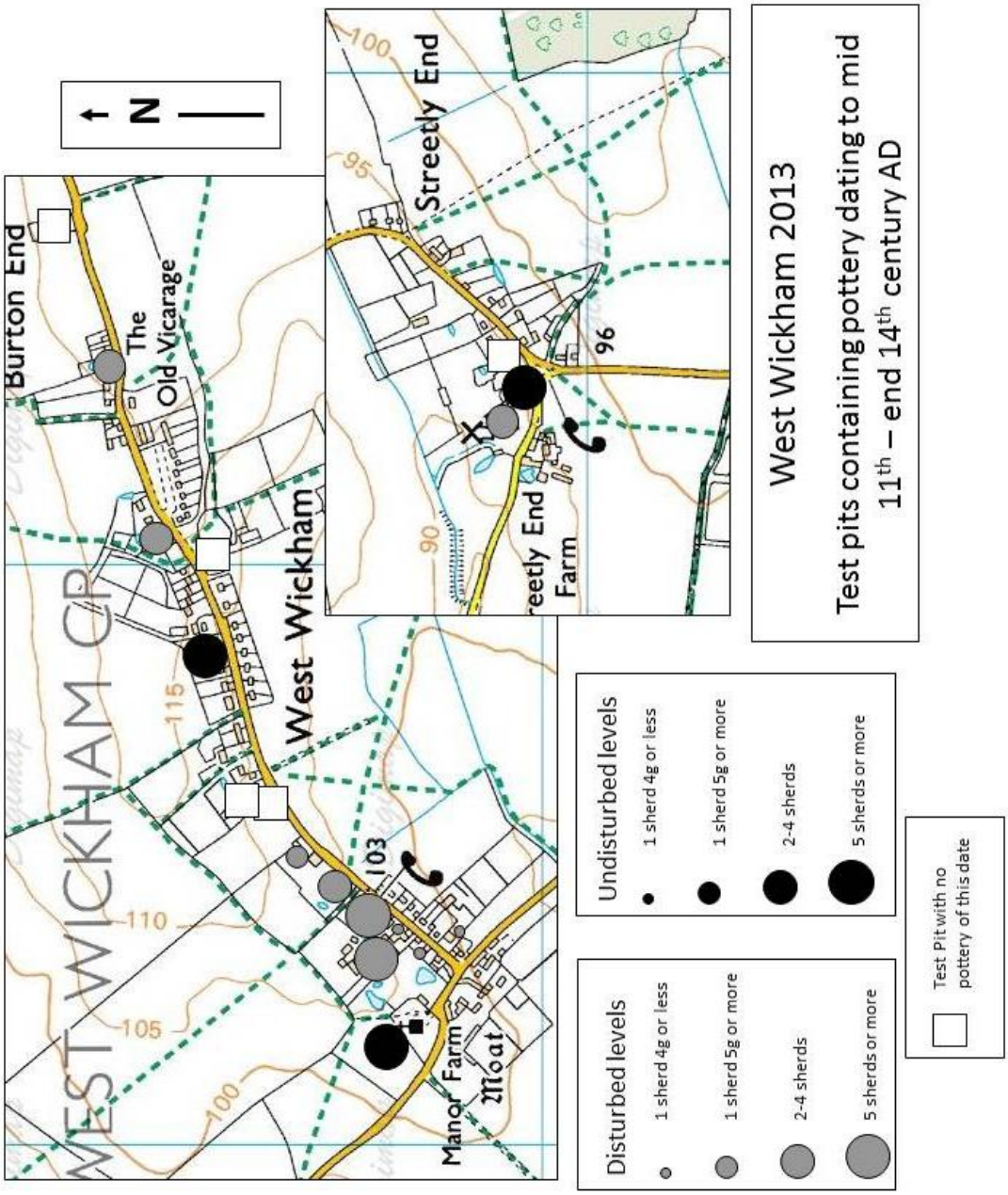

Figure 41: *High Medieval pottery distribution map from West Wickham test pits* © Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.

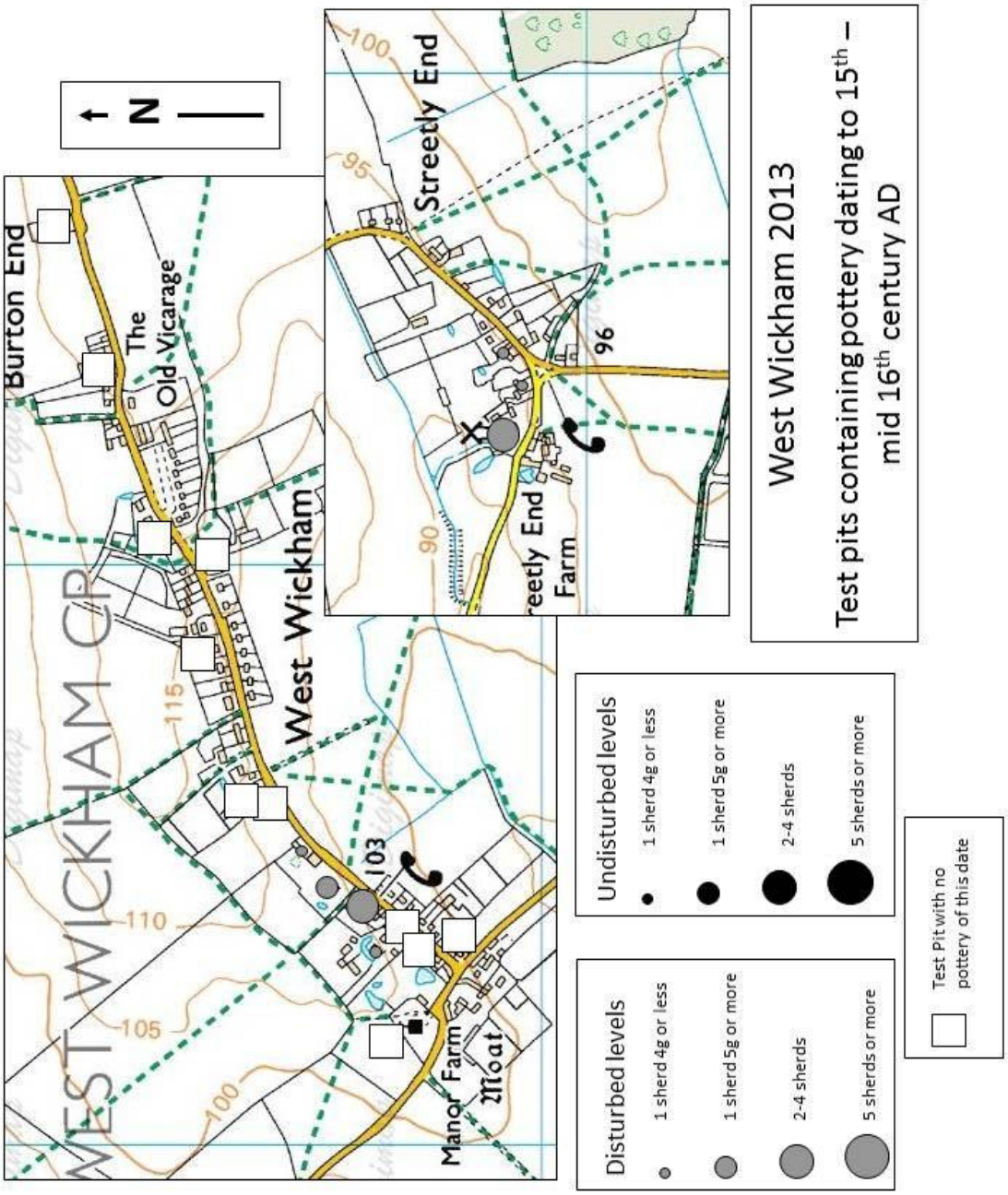

Figure 42: *Late Medieval pottery distribution map from West Wickham test pits* © Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.

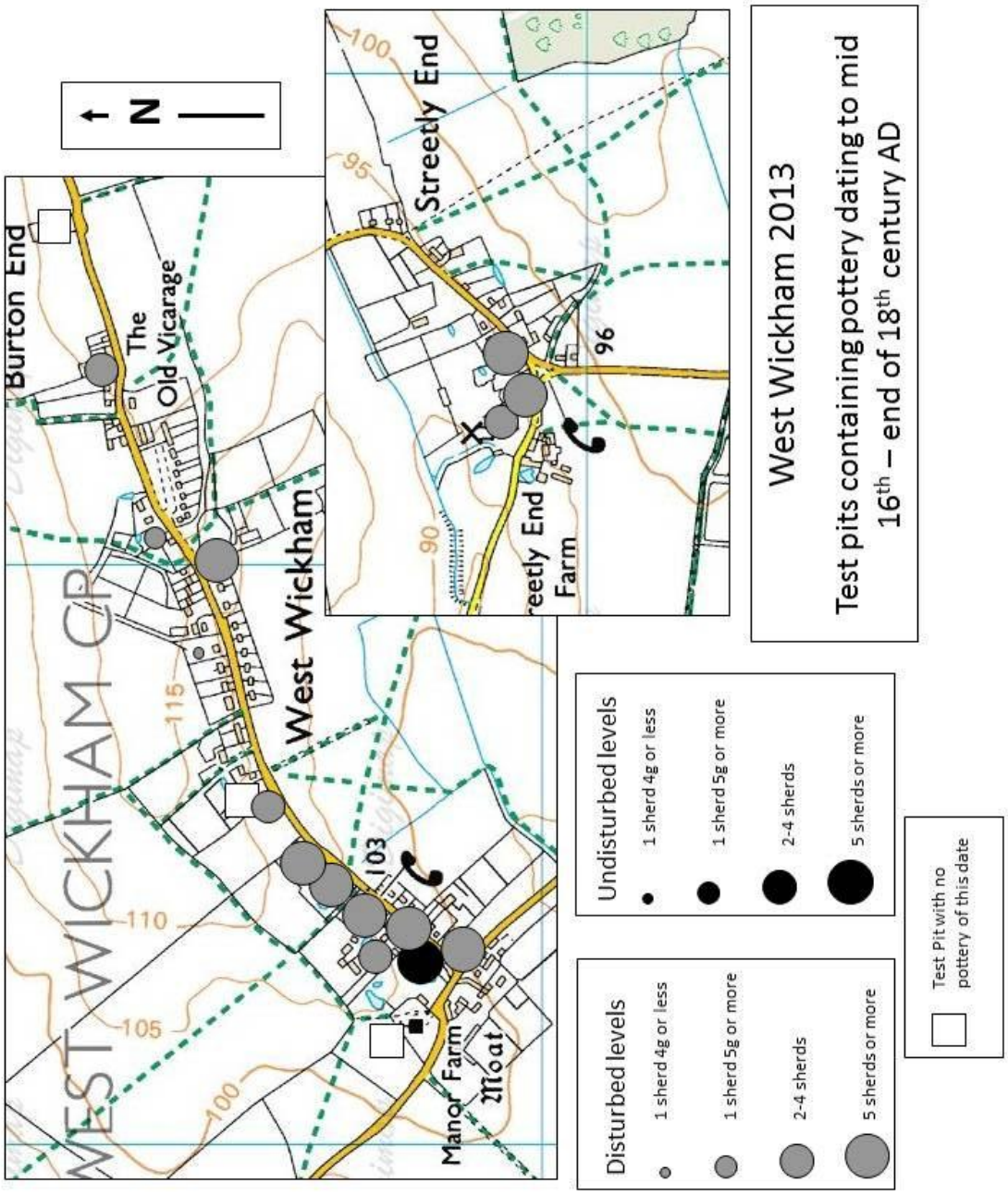

Figure 43: *Post-Medieval pottery distribution map from West Wickham test pits* © Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.

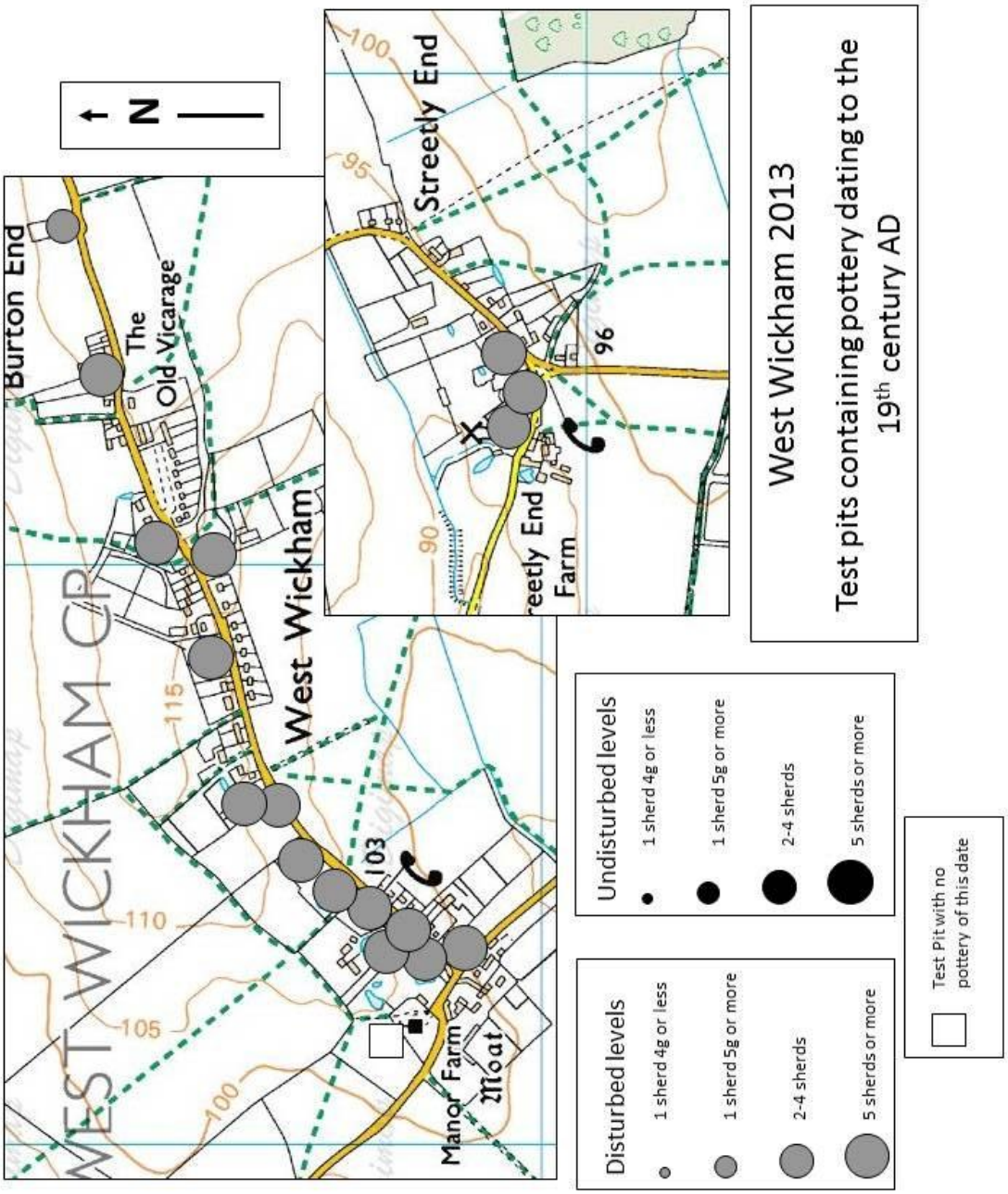

Figure 44: *Victorian pottery distribution map from West Wickham test pits* © Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.

13.5.2 Faunal Remains Distribution Maps

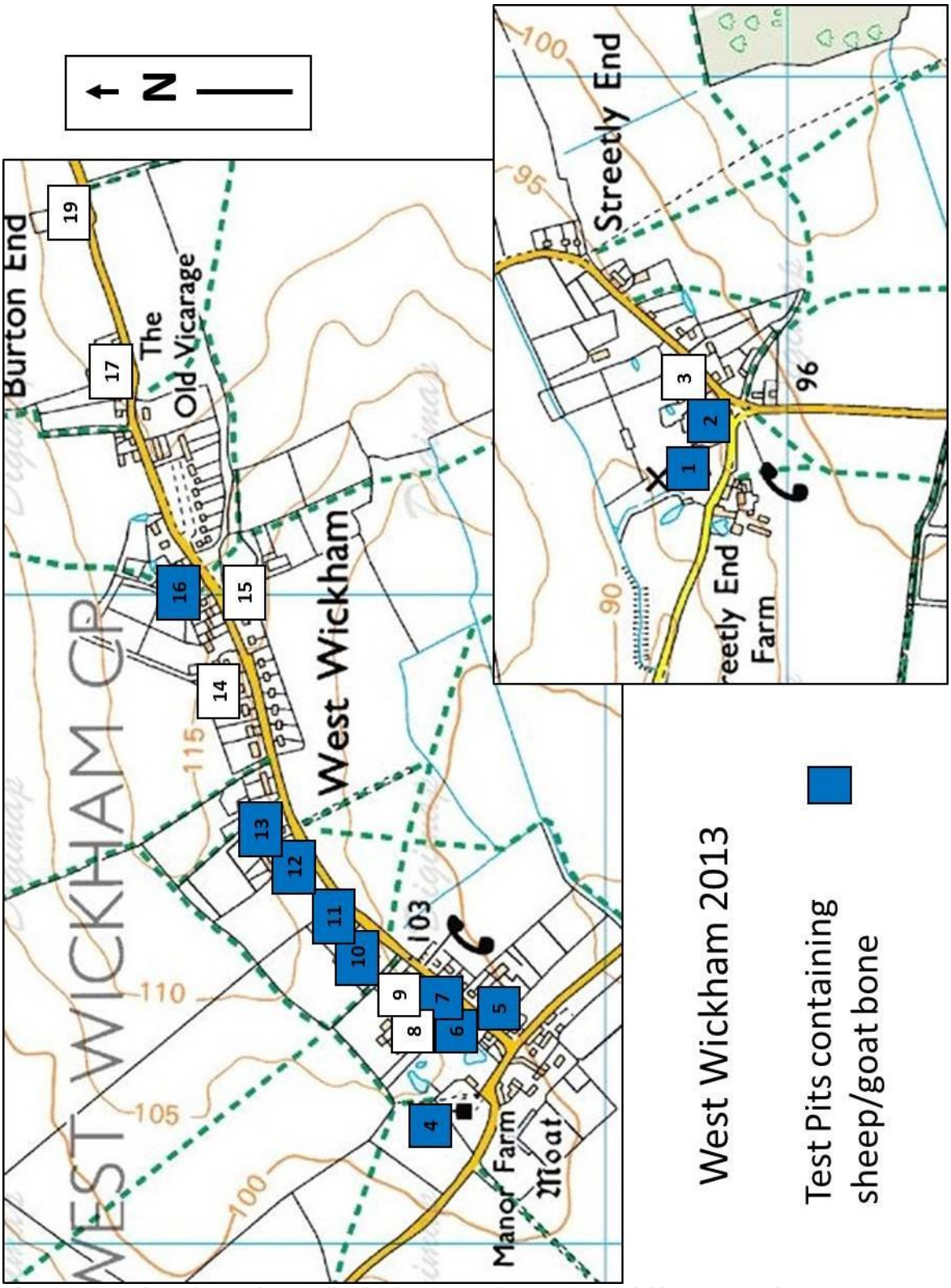

Figure 45: *Sheep/Goat bone distribution map from West Wickham test pits* © Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.

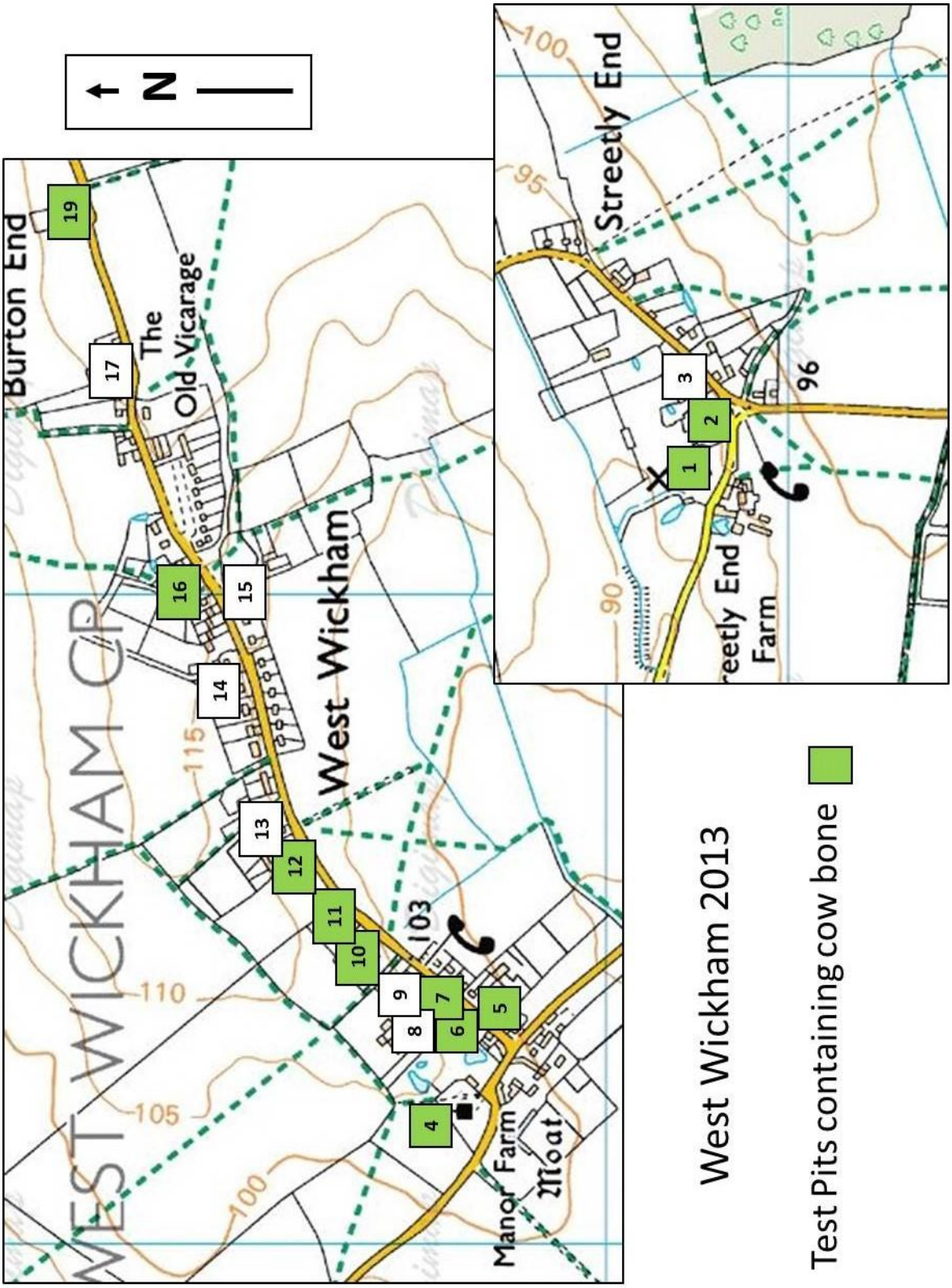

Figure 46: *Cow bone distribution map from West Wickham test pits* © Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.

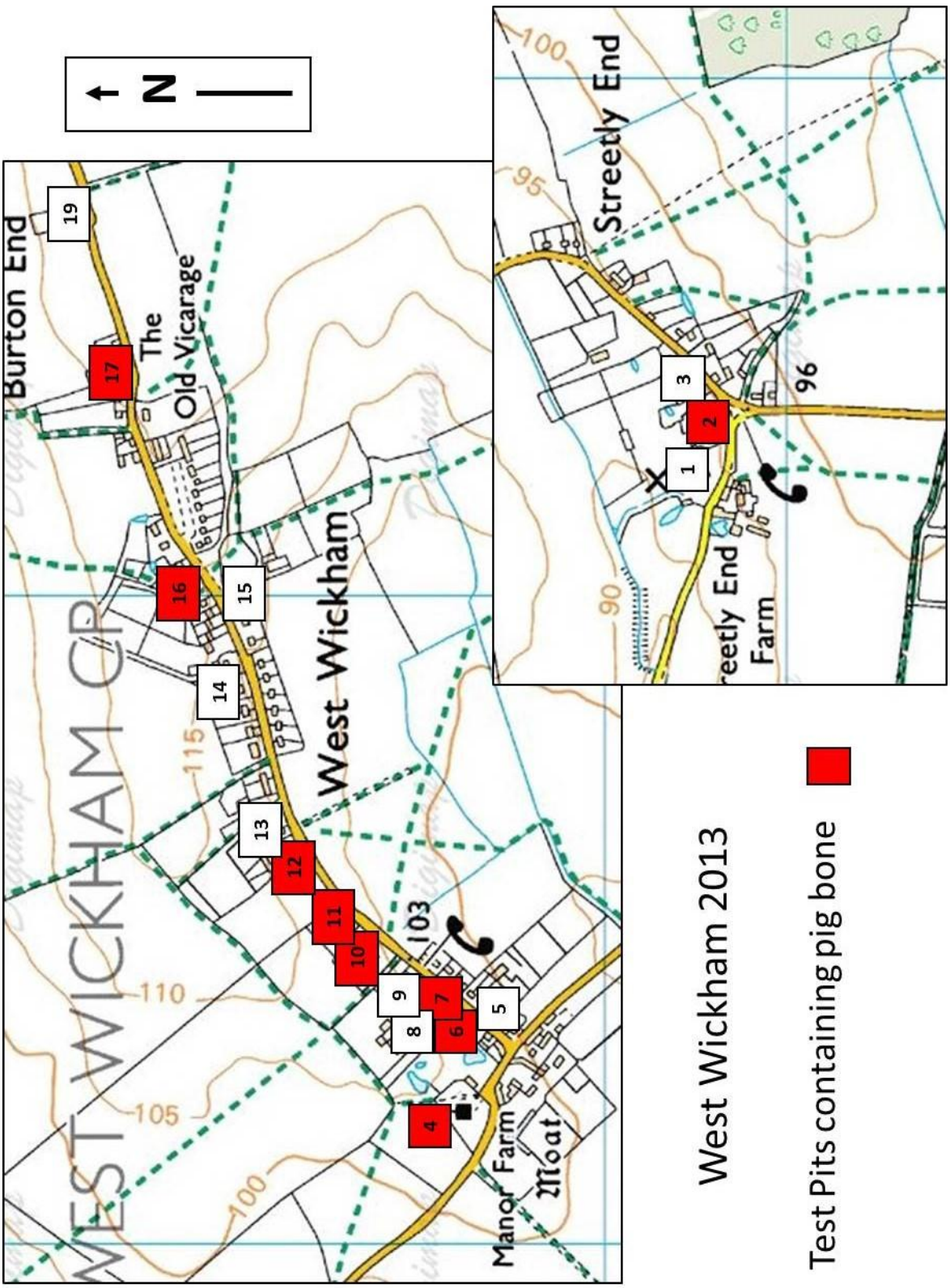

Figure 47: *Pig bone distribution map from West Wickham test pits* © Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.

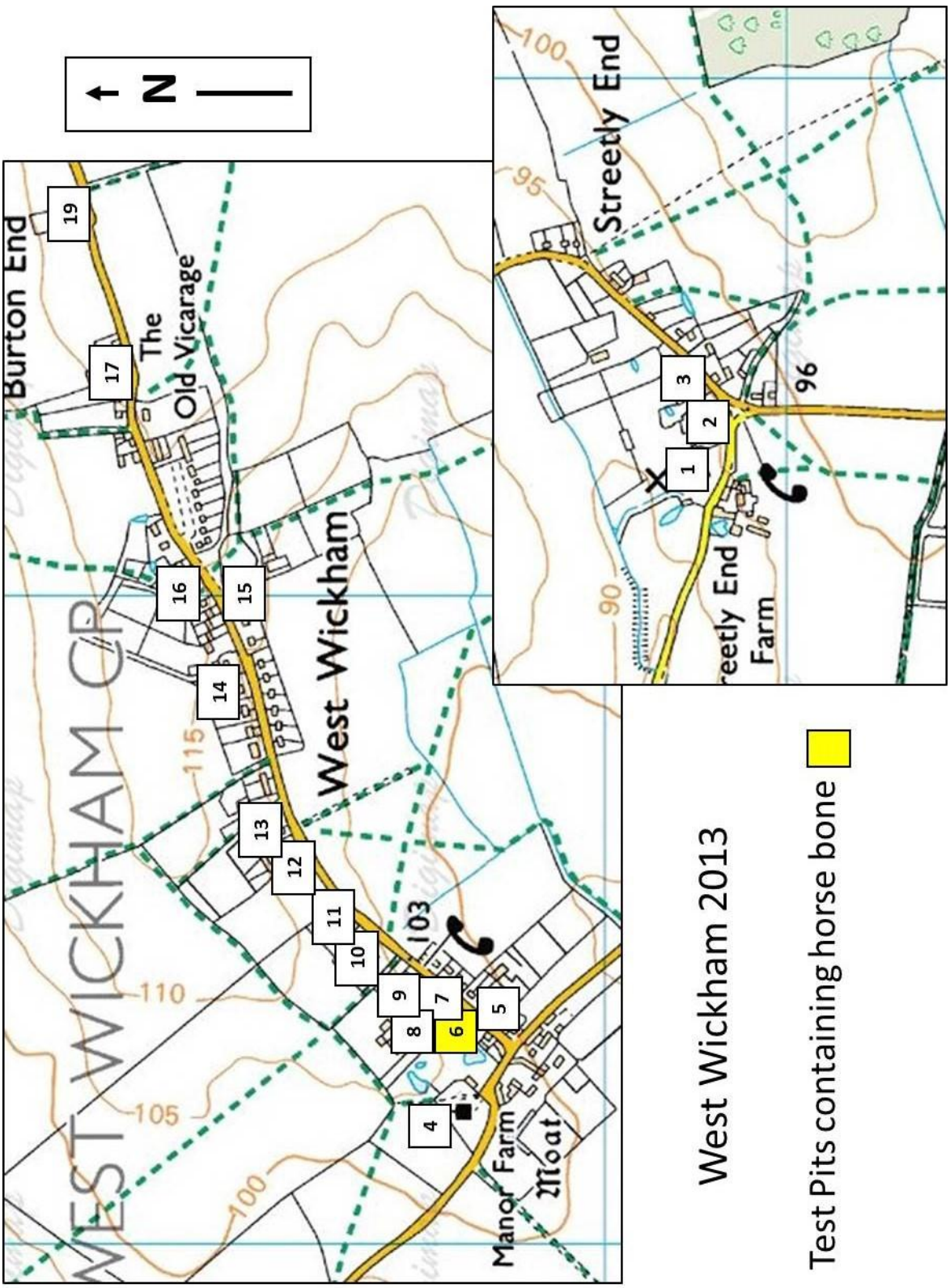

Figure 48: *Horse bone distribution map from West Wickham test pits* © Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.

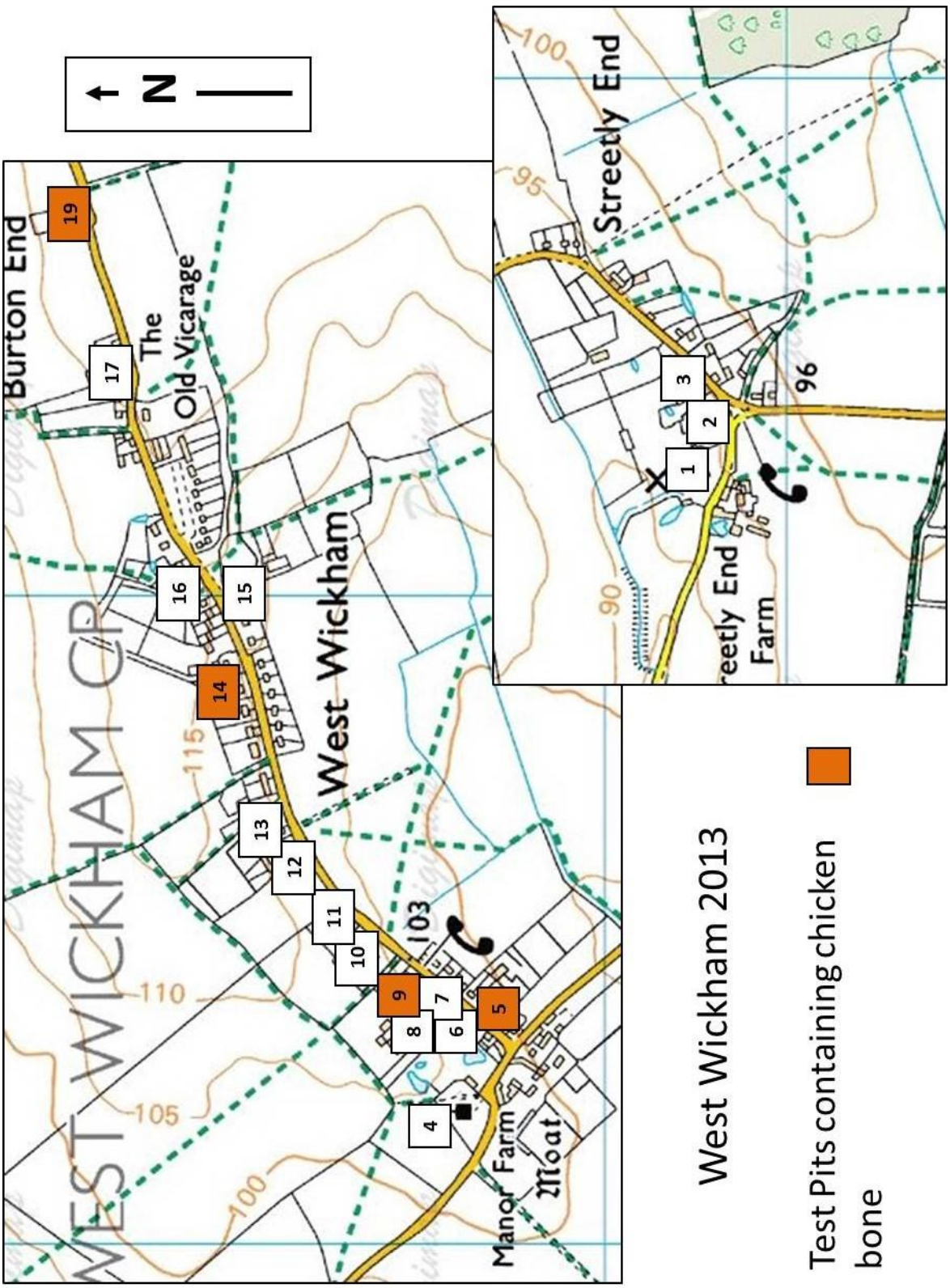

Figure 49: *Chicken bone distribution map from West Wickham test pits* © Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.

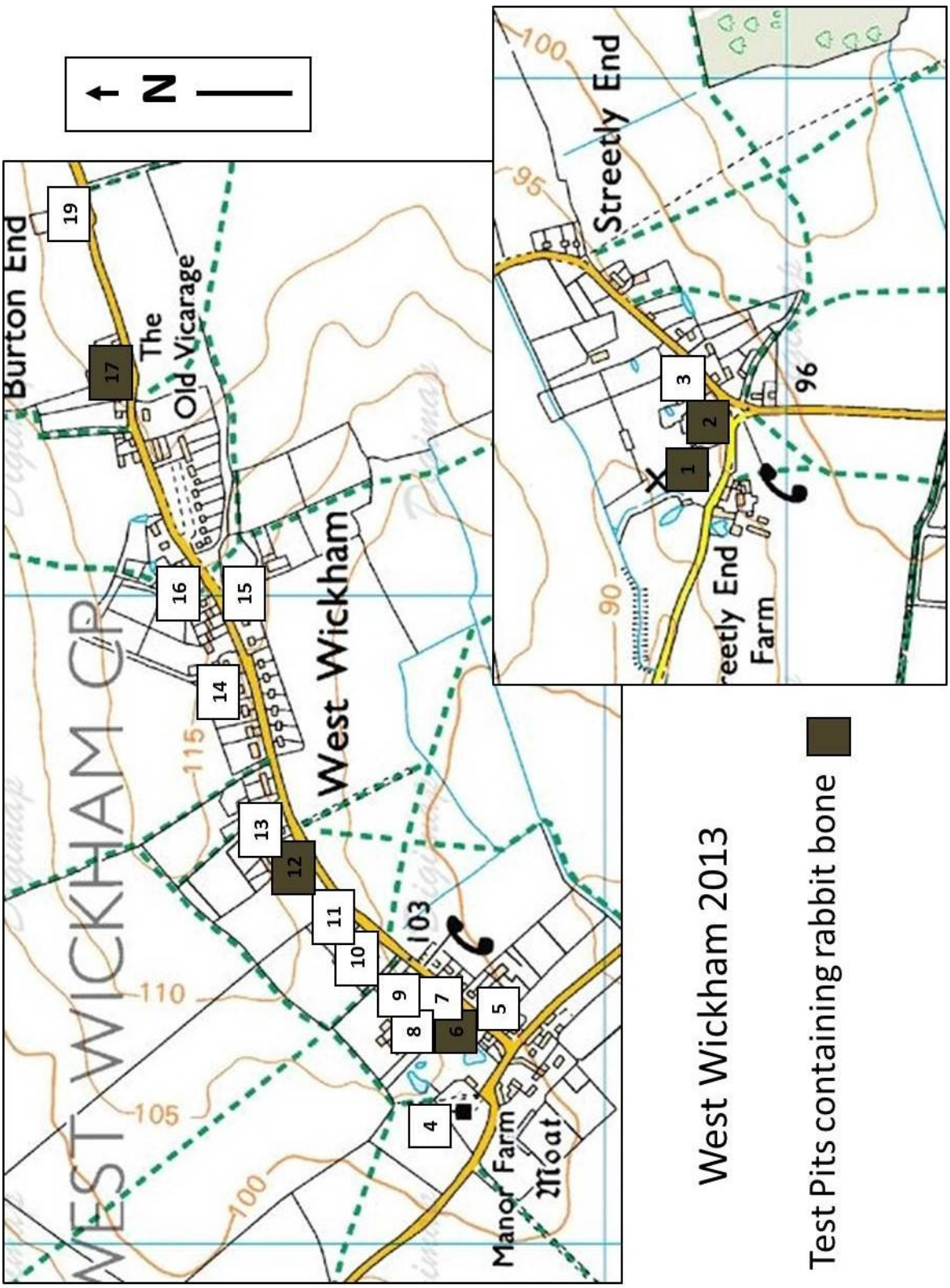

Figure 50: *Rabbit bone distribution map from West Wickham test pits* © Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.

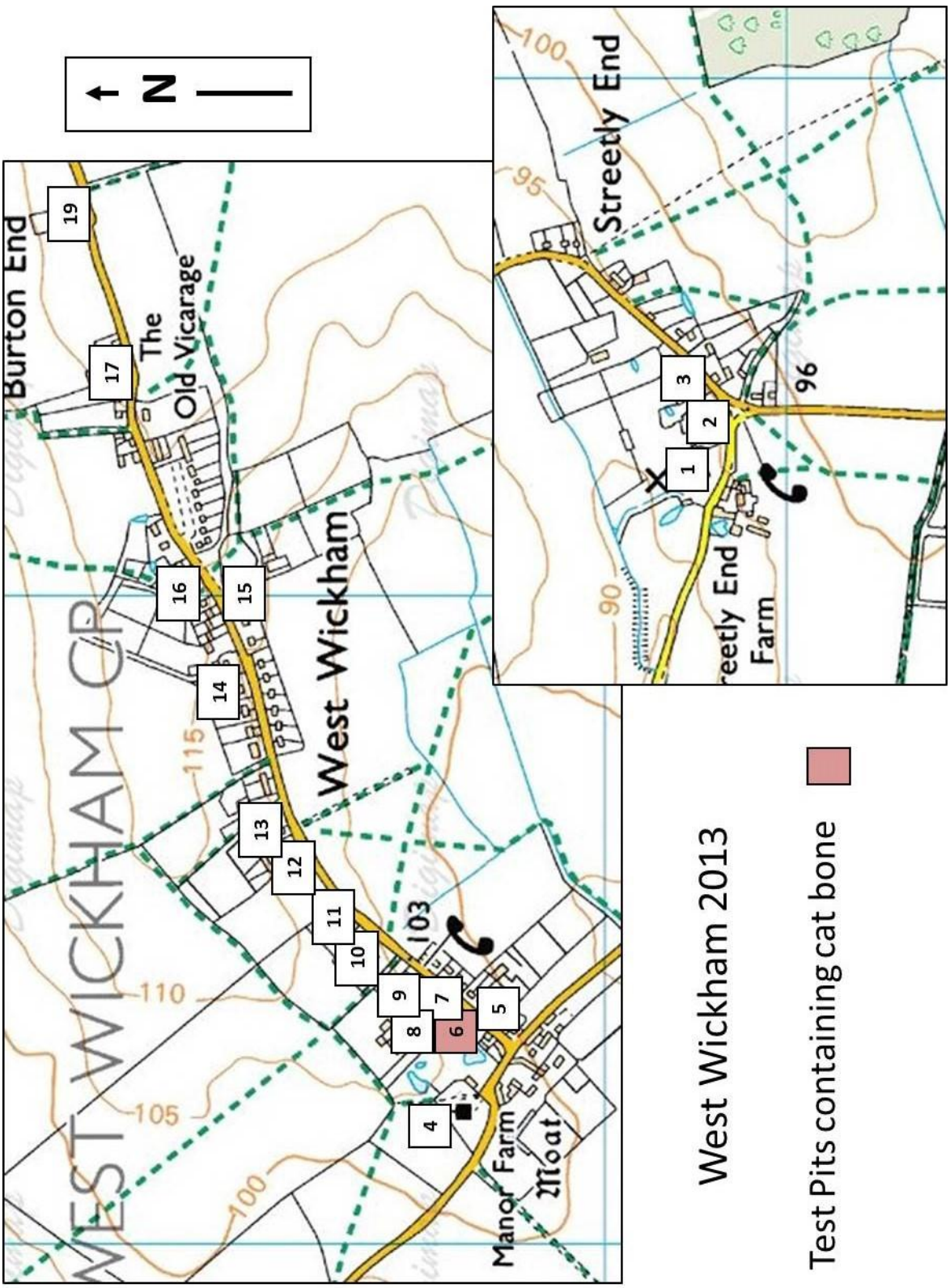

Figure 51: *Cat bone distribution map from West Wickham test pits* © Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.

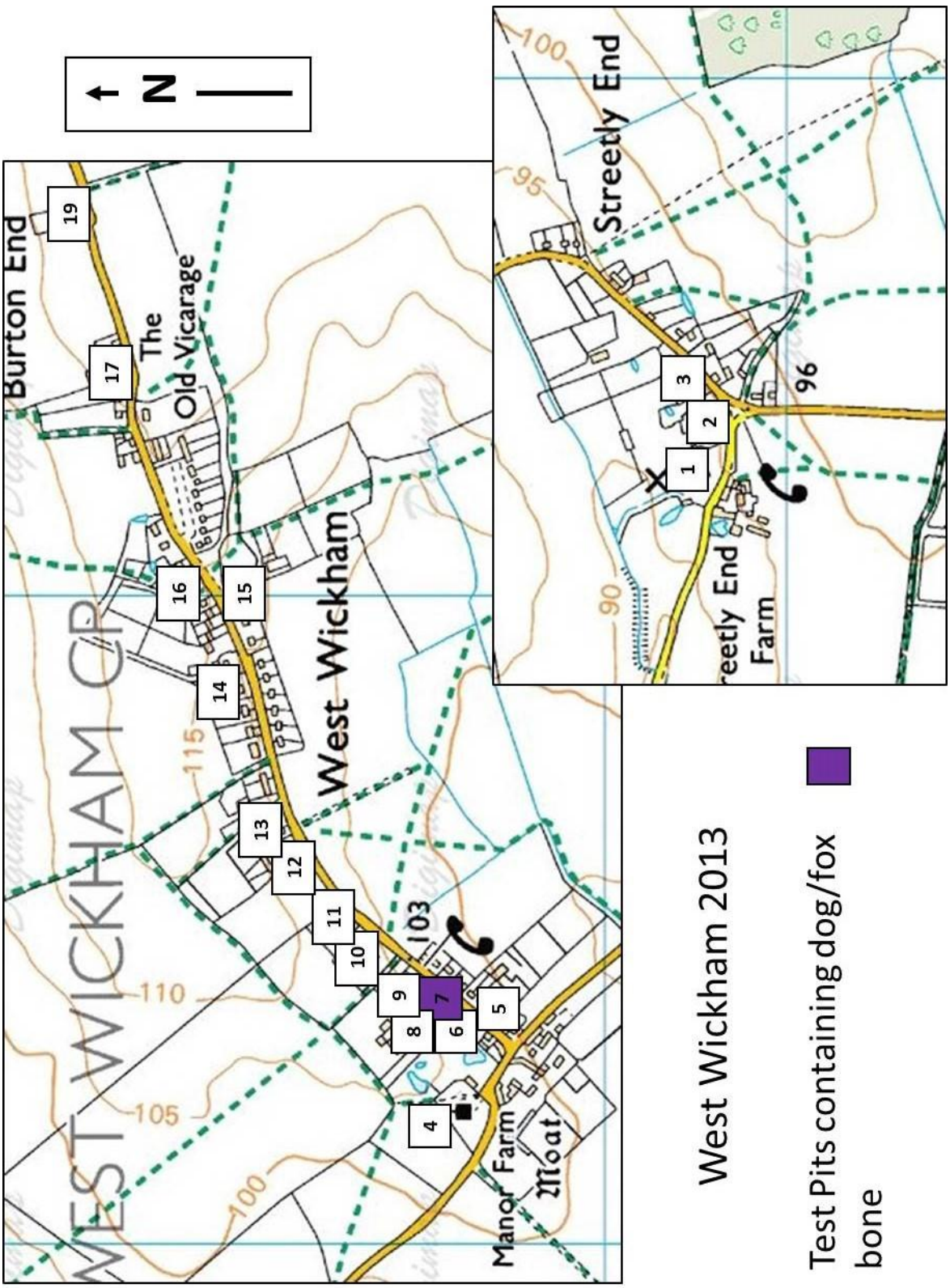

Figure 52: *Dog/Fox bone distribution map from West Wickham test pits* © Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.

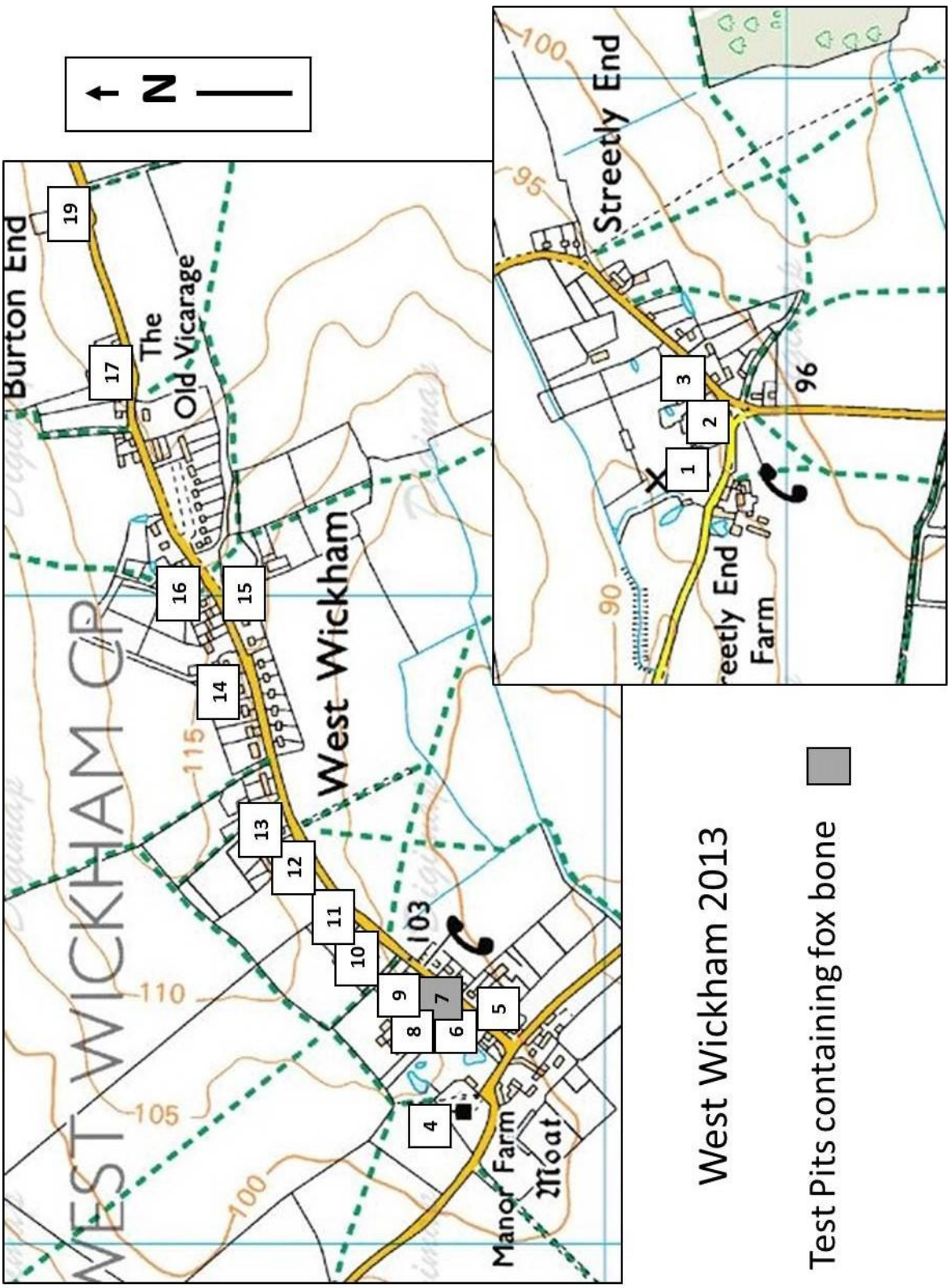

Figure 53: *Fox bone distribution map from West Wickham test pits* © Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.

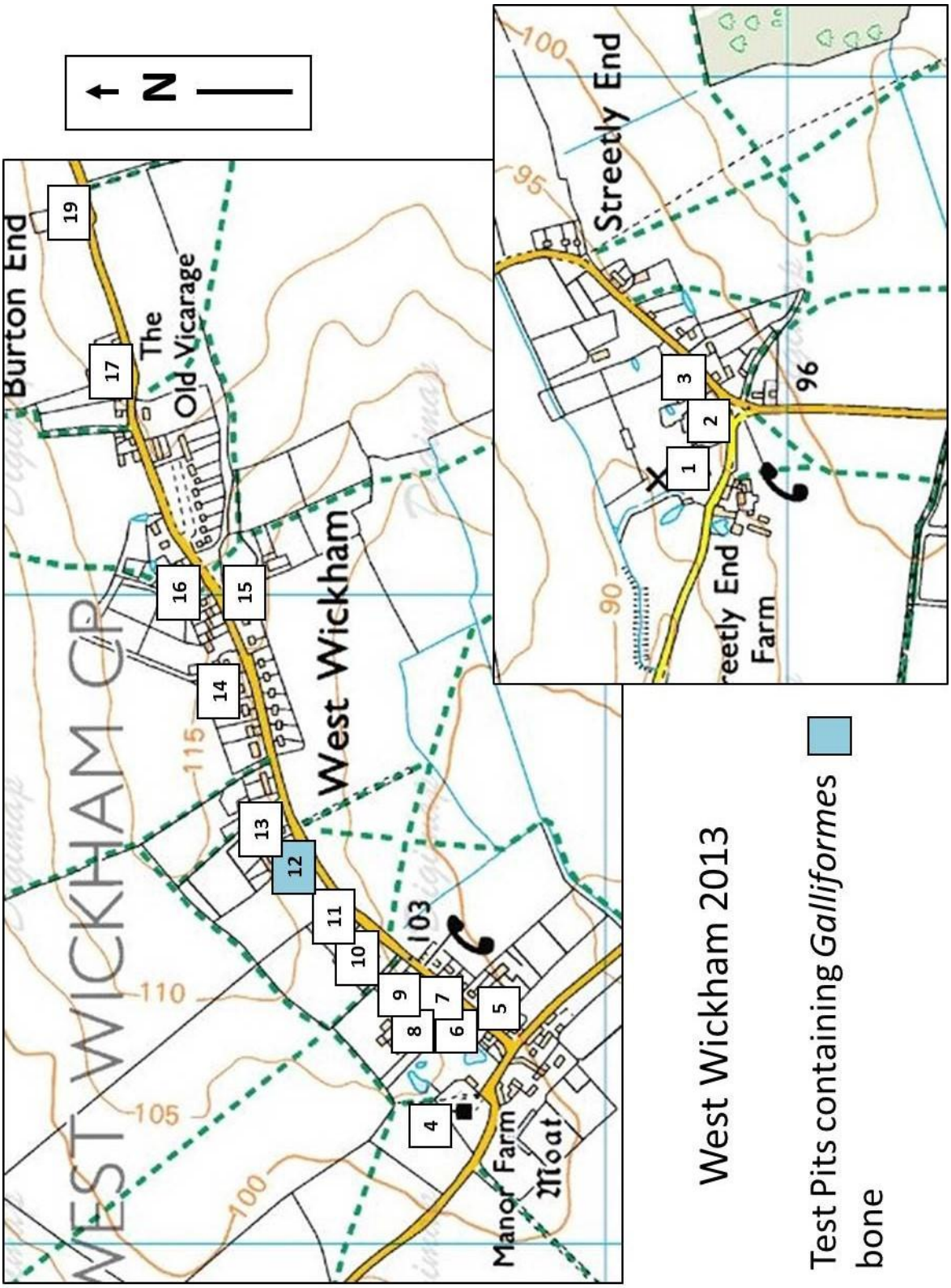

Figure 54: *Galliformes bone distribution map from West Wickham test pits* © Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.

13.5.3 Worked Flint Distribution Maps

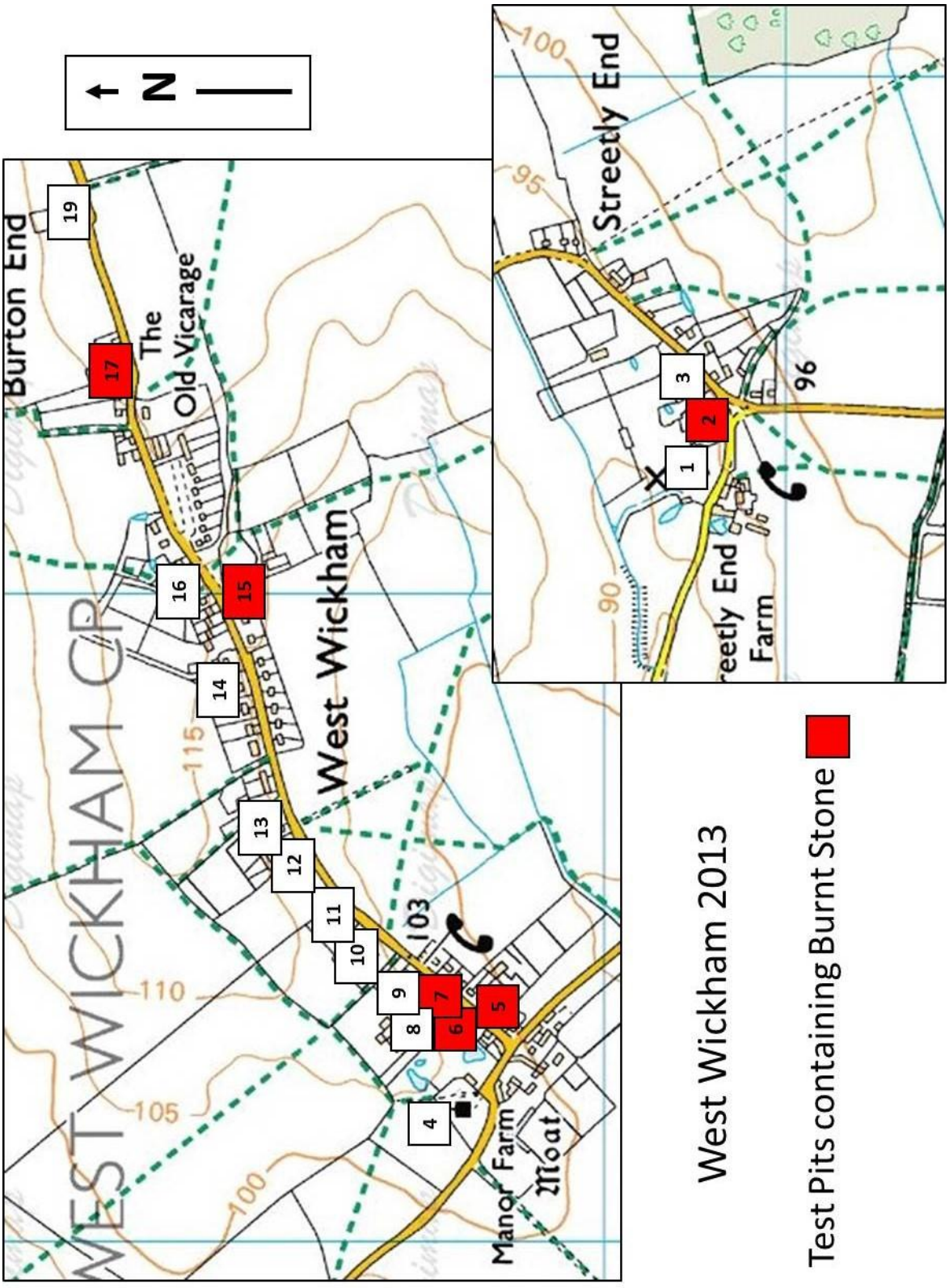

Figure 55: *Burnt Stone distribution map from West Wickham test pits* © Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.

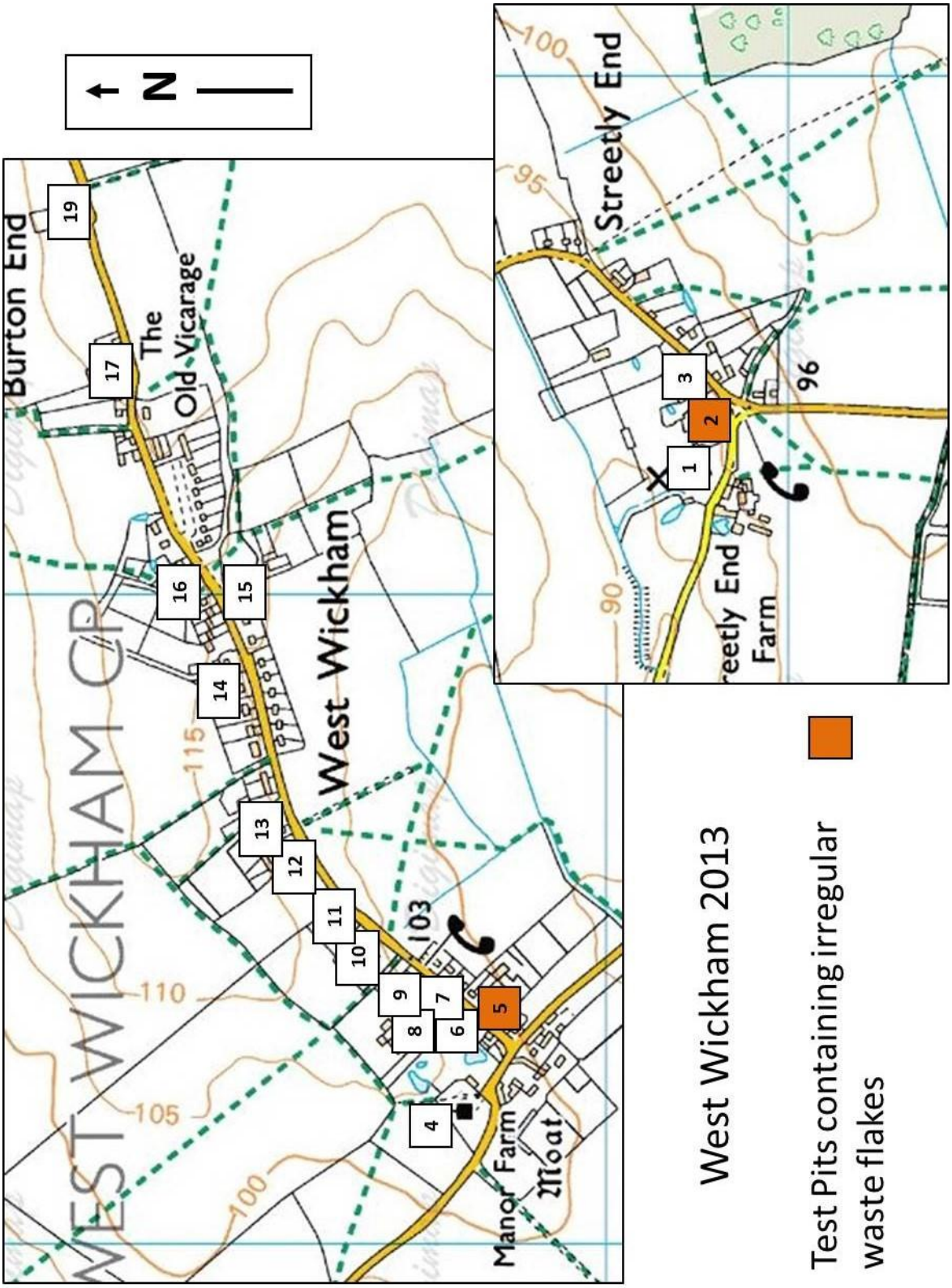

Figure 56: *Irregular waste flakes distribution map from West Wickham test pits* © Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.

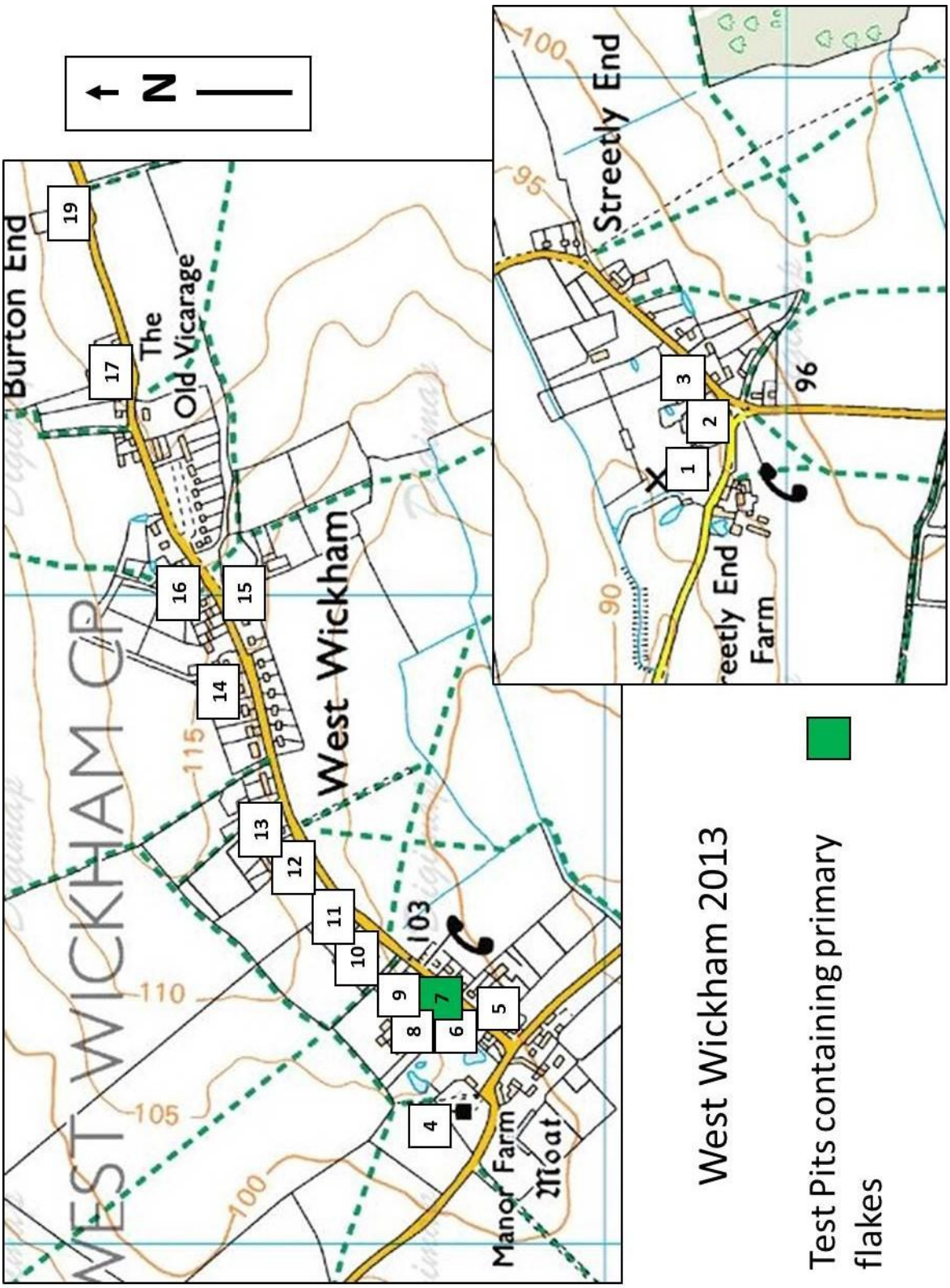

Figure 57: *Primary flint flake distribution map from West Wickham test pits* © Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.

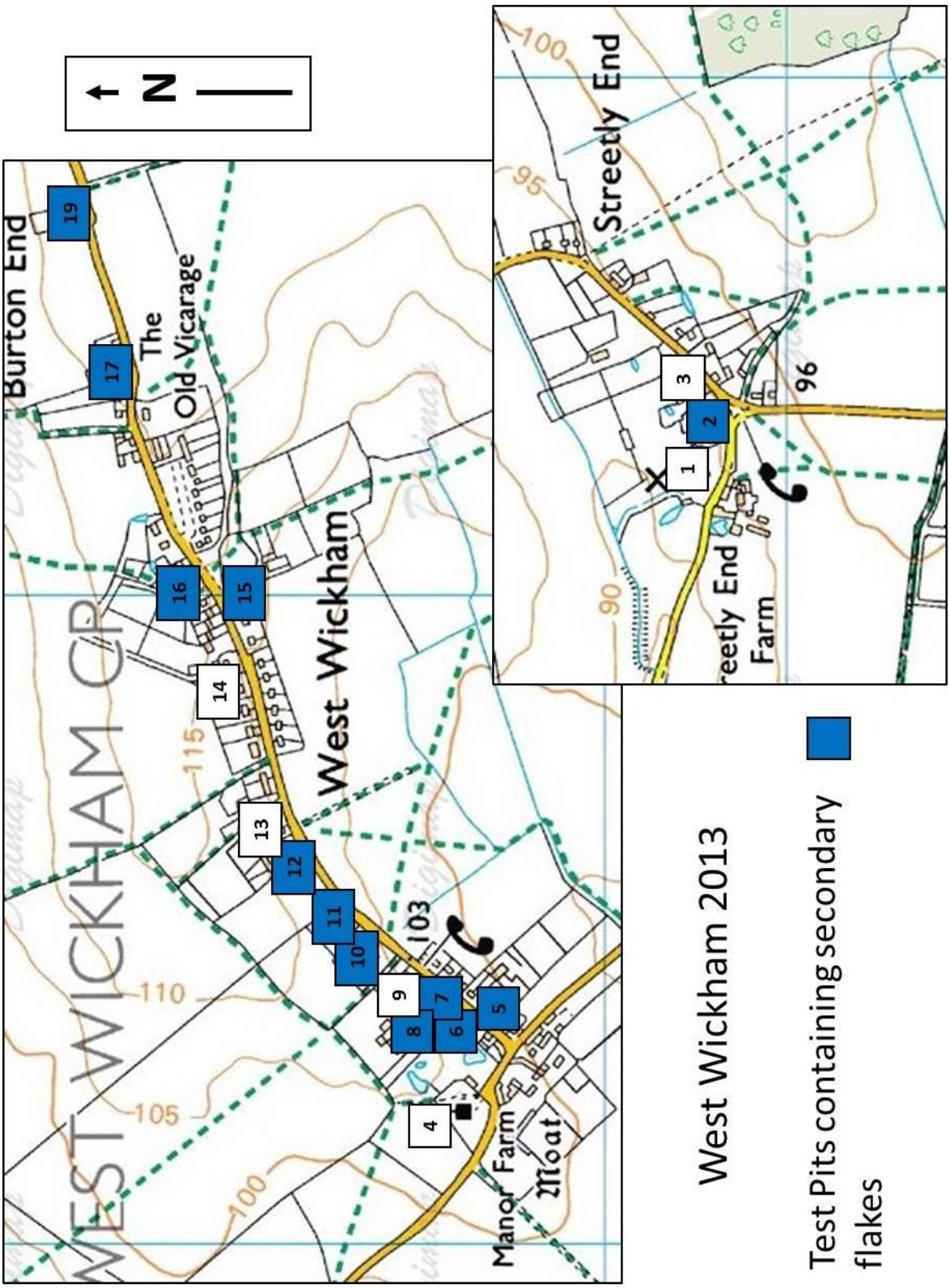

Figure 58: *Secondary flint flake distribution map from West Wickham test pits* © Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.

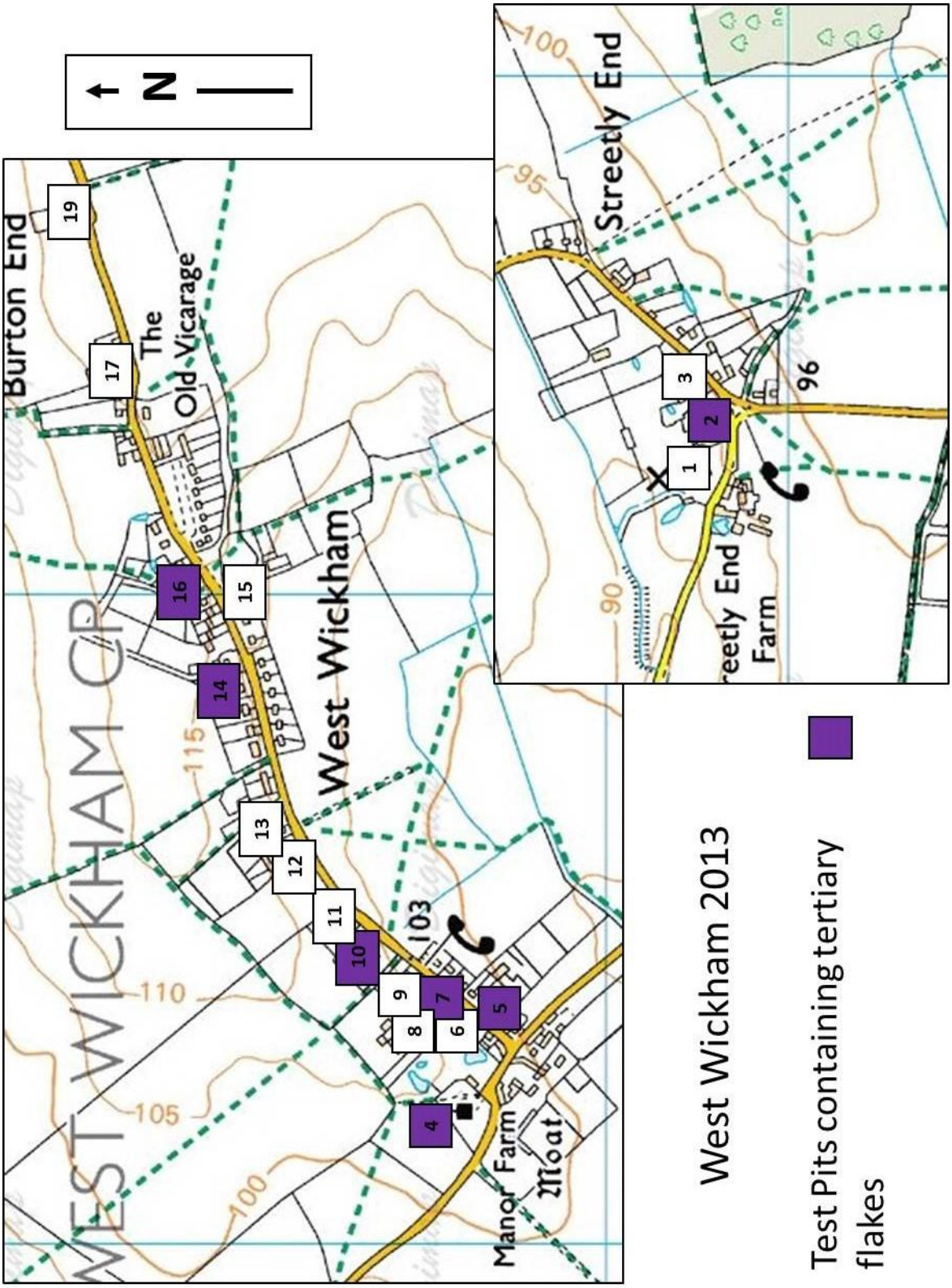

Figure 59: *Tertiary flint flake distribution map from West Wickham test pits* © Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.

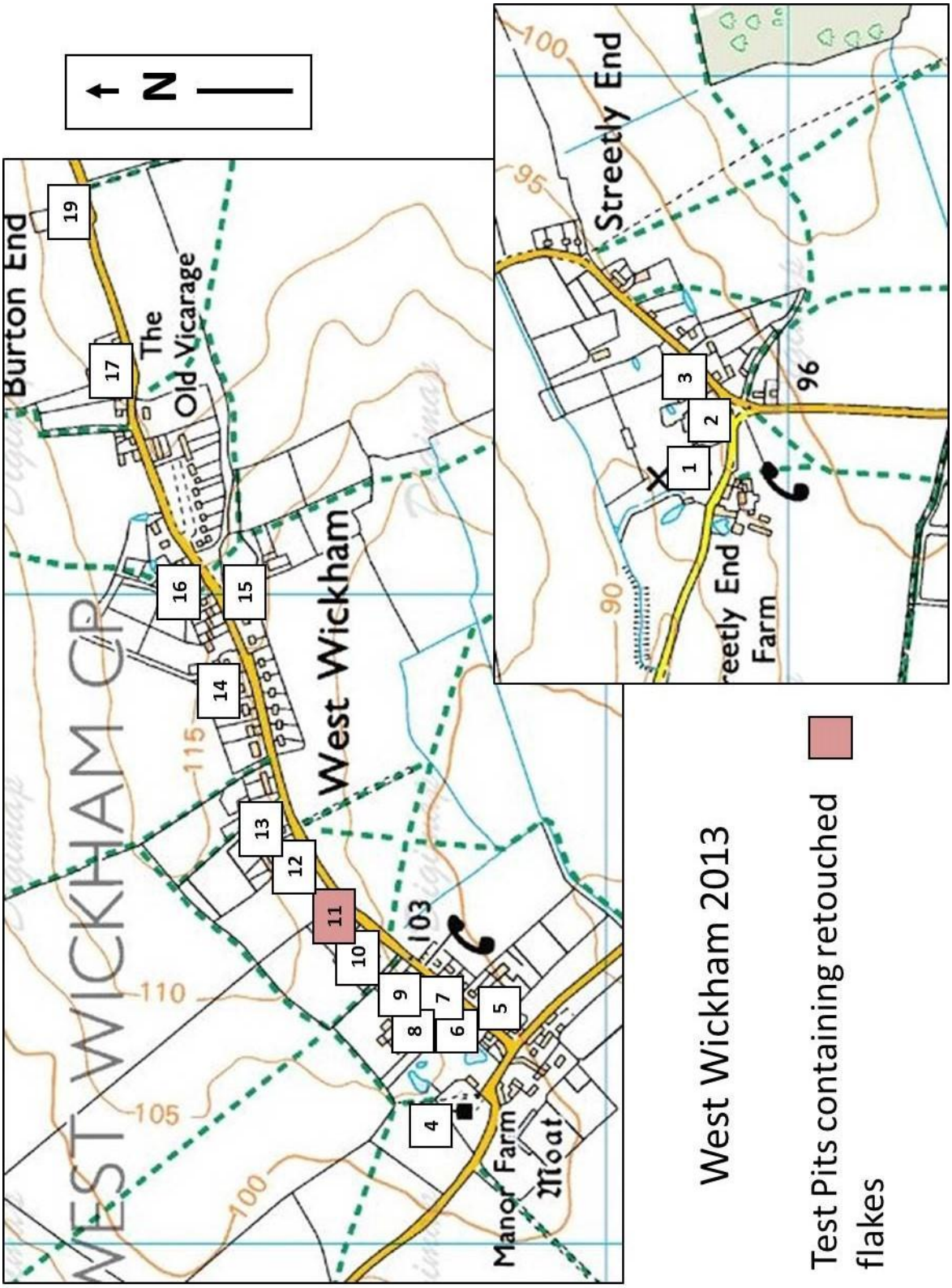

Figure 60: *Retouched flint flake distribution map from West Wickham test pits* © Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.

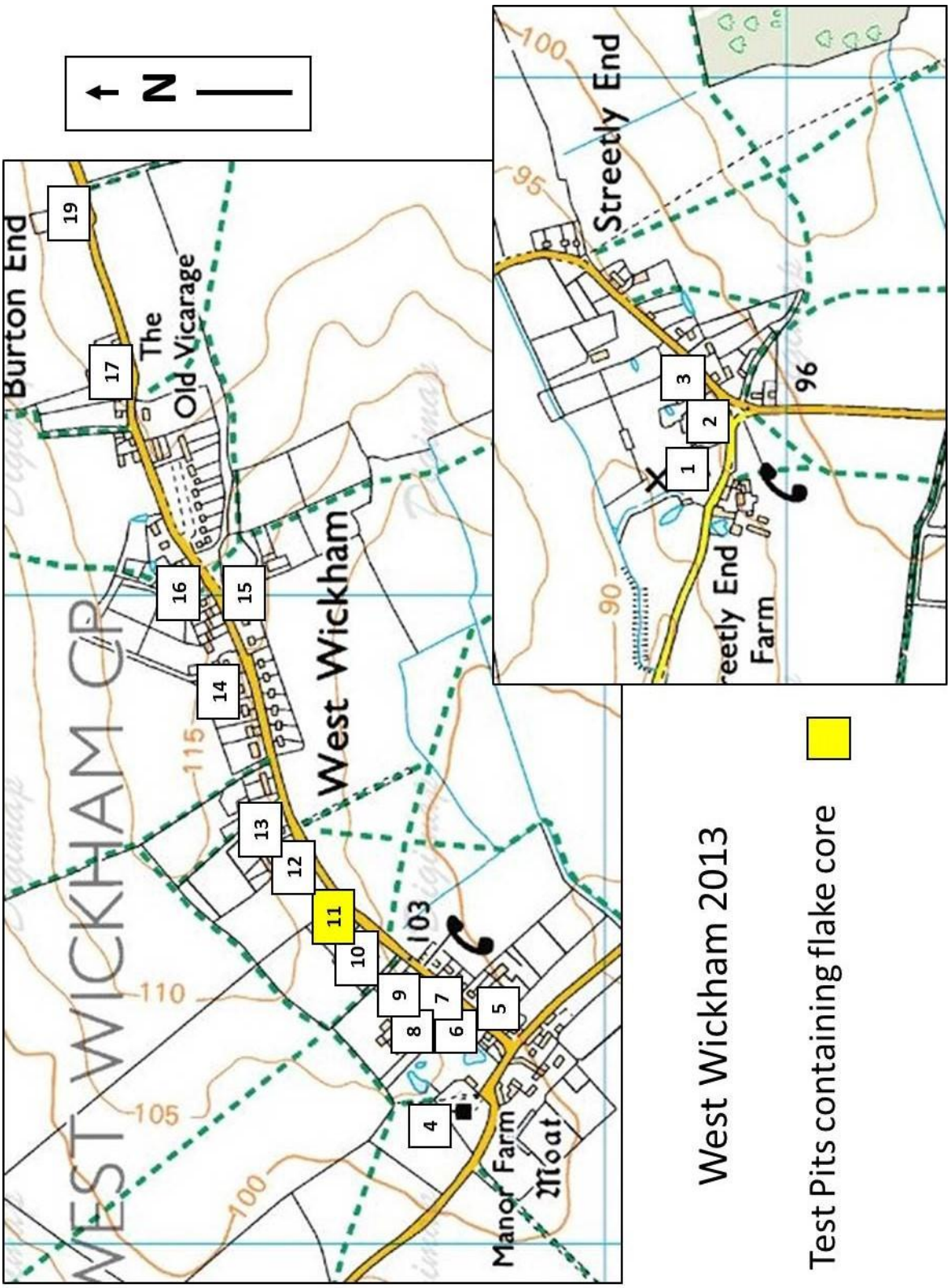

Figure 61: *Flint flake core distribution map from West Wickham test pits* © Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.

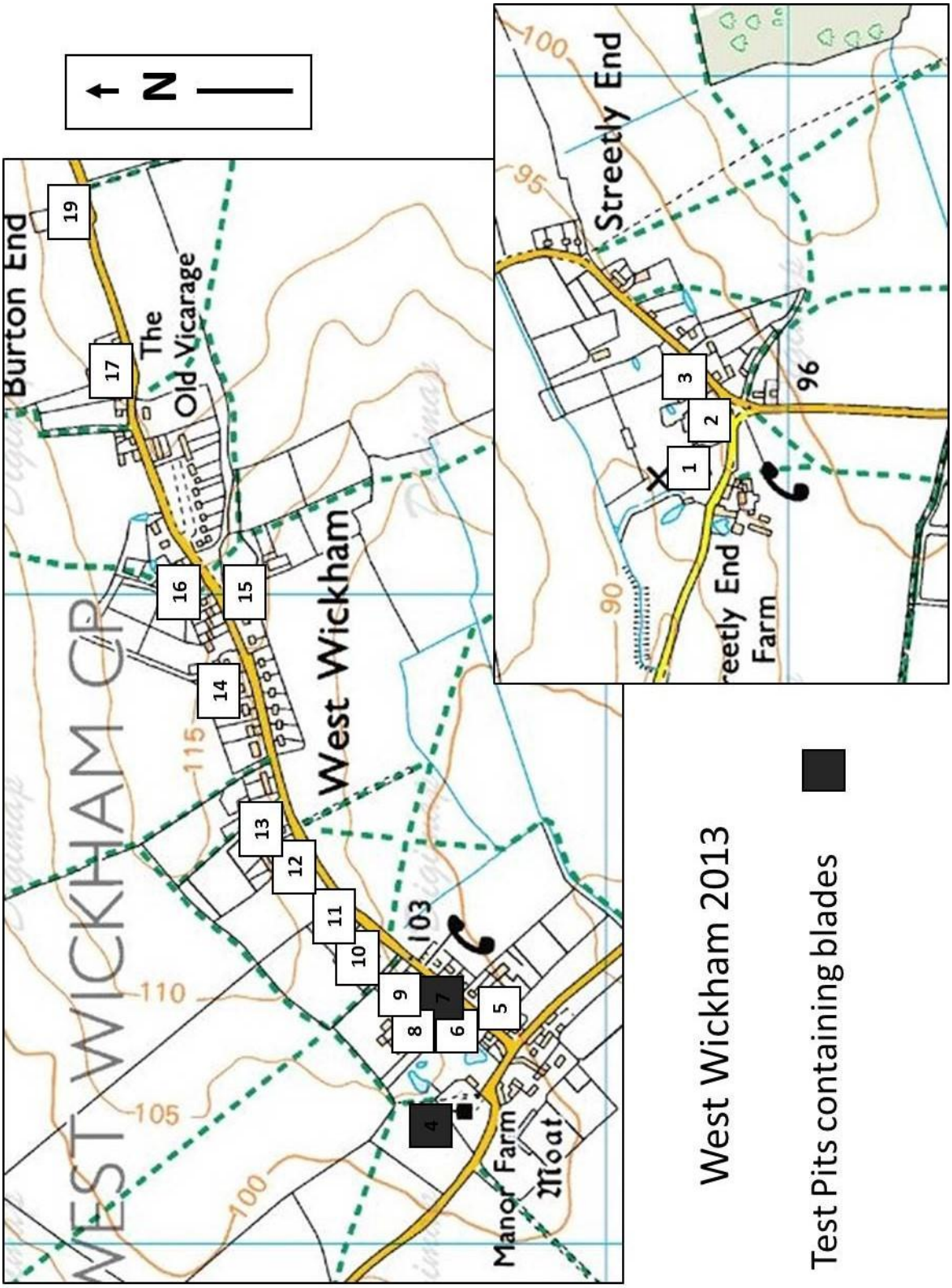

Figure 62: *Flint blade distribution map from West Wickham test pits* © Crown Copyright/database right 2014. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service.