

Post medieval agricultural features on land at The Whaddons and Buttsgrove Way, Huntingdon



Archaeological Evaluation Report



June 2012

Client: Ashbury Construction Services

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NGR: TL 248 730

**Post medieval agricultural features on land at The Whaddons and Butts Grove
Way, Huntingdon**

Archaeological Evaluation

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Table of Contents

Summary.....	5
1 Introduction.....	7
1.1 Location and scope of work.....	7
1.2 Geology and topography.....	7
1.3 Archaeological and historical background.....	7
1.4 Acknowledgements.....	9
2 Aims and Methodology.....	10
2.1 Aims.....	10
2.2 Methodology.....	10
3 Results.....	11
3.1 Introduction	11
3.2 Trenches 1 and 2.....	11
3.3 Trenches 3 and 4.....	11
3.4 Trenches 5 and 6.....	11
3.5 Trenches 7 and 8.....	11
3.6 Trenches 9 and 10.....	12
3.7 Finds Summary.....	12
3.8 Environmental Summary.....	12
4 Discussion and Conclusions.....	13
4.1 Agricultural Remains	13
4.2 Significance.....	13
4.3 Recommendations.....	13
Appendix A. Trench Descriptions and Context Inventory.....	14
Appendix B. Finds Reports.....	18
B.1 Pottery.....	18
B.2 Other finds.....	19
Appendix C. Bibliography	20
Appendix D. OASIS Report Form	21

List of Figures

- Fig. 1 Site location
Fig. 2 Trench plan with proposed development area (outlined red)
Fig. 3 Section of ditch **403**

List of Plates

- Plate 1 Trench 5, showing site conditions, facing south

Summary

From the 11th to the 12th of June 2012 Oxford Archaeology East conducted an archaeological evaluation at The Whaddons and Butts Grove Way, Huntingdon (TL 248 730) in advance of the development of 48 new houses.

Nine trenches were excavated in total. Archaeological features containing medieval and post-medieval ceramics were uncovered in two of these trenches and probably related to agricultural activity in this area in the past. An undated ditch was also uncovered. A large amount of disturbance, including, service trenches, pits and brick rubble dumps, had taken place during the construction of the extant houses all of which truncated the natural deposits.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at The Whaddons and Butts Grove Way (Connor 2012; Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC; Planning Application 1002034FUL), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East.
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010). The results will enable decisions to be made by CCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The proposed development area lies in the central northern part of Huntingdon in the area known as Oxmoor. It lies on Oxford Clay, at a maximum height of 31.05m (msl) falling to 21.37m, which slopes down to the south and south-west towards the modern town centre. The ground in the proposed development area had been considerably disturbed in the past, probably during the construction of the extant housing, and so it is unlikely that any of the topography visible on site related to earlier activity.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

Prehistoric and Roman

- 1.3.1 There have been very few prehistoric remains recorded in the immediate vicinity of the current site however, the Ouse Valley in which Huntingdon is situated, is rich in prehistoric remains. Palaeolithic flints have been found in the vicinity of the proposed development site (HER01688) and to the south-west (HER02683, HER09871), and a Mesolithic axe has been found to the east (HER02690). Investigations north of the Alconbury Brook at Huntingdon Racecourse revealed evidence of prehistoric land clearance, settlement and ritual activity adjacent to an ancient stream channel (Macaulay 1996).
- 1.3.2 The Ouse Valley landscape was a focus of ritual activity during the Late Neolithic and Bronze Age, with ritual complexes, such as that at Rectory Farm, Godmanchester, highly visible from the air as cropmarks (Hinman and Kenney 1998; Malim 2000). Artefacts of prehistoric date, primarily Neolithic and Bronze Age, have been found in Huntingdon whilst Early Iron Age farmsteads have been uncovered close to the river at Godmanchester (Green 1977). Two Middle Iron Age sites have been excavated at similar levels on the Oxfords Clays as the current site, 2km to the west at Ermine Business Park (Philips 2009). Excavations to the north of the current site at Sapley

(Stocks-Morgan 2012), on California Road (Hounsell 2007) and on Moorhouse Drive to the west (Lyons 2007) have revealed undated ditches that may relate to prehistoric co-axial fields.

- 1.3.3 Known Roman remains around Huntingdon mostly relate to the Roman settlement of Godmanchester which was located on the crossing over the River Ouse. Roman remains have been uncovered to the north of the river (Gilmour 2011; Spoerry *et al.* forthcoming) along the course of Ermine Street, which continued north over the crossing, and survives today as Stukeley Road, 1.5km to the west of the proposed development area.

Saxon and Medieval

- 1.3.4 The site lies outside of the medieval town of Huntingdon which was first referred to as *Huntandun* in AD 973 and then again as *Huntedun* in the Domesday book of AD 1086. The name is thought to mean hill of the huntsman, or of a man named Hunta. The location of the documented Danish and Late Saxon burhs at Huntingdon (the latter being a re-build or extension of the former) is not known, recent work has attempted to re-assess the evidence. New research indicates that the Late Saxon settlement is located in the southern part of the area later enclosed by the medieval town ditch to the north-east and the bar dyke to the south-west (Spoerry 2000). There is, however, much dispute as to the location of the late 9th to early 10th century Danish burh.
- 1.3.5 The major element in the post-Conquest medieval townscape was the castle, built in 1068 and at least partially destroyed in 1174. The imposition of the castle onto the pre-existing Saxon town necessitated the movement of the river crossing, resulting in the construction of a wooden bridge, and made it necessary to lay out a new High Street and, probably, market place.
- 1.3.6 The stone-built bridge carrying Ermine Street over the River Ouse was constructed in AD 1332. It is believed that the present bridge, with six arches, replaced an earlier timber bridge (Page *et al.*, 1932). Excavations along to course of Ermine Street have demonstrated that medieval settlement, craft, and industrial activities were present outside of the town along the road (House 2008; Gilmour 2011; Spoerry *et al.* forthcoming).
- 1.3.7 St Mary's Priory was built north of the town ditch around AD 1086 and may have been located within a detached cemetery of the pre-Conquest collegiate church of St Mary (Page *et al.*, 1932). The new priory was constructed shortly after 1086 by Eustace and was completed by the middle of the 12th century. In 1253 the priory held two hides of land with the church and the priory, whose buildings included the infirmary and sacristy, both located within the monastic enclosure. These two hides of land were bounded by the King's Ditch, and the parishes of Stukeley and Hartford on the north east, by the Ouse to the south and by the High Street to the west.
- 1.3.8 Up until the 14th century Huntingdon was a successful town. Its strategic location at the meeting point of two major trade routes, Ermine Street and the River Ouse, had afforded it much of its prosperity and status as a local administrative centre. The 14th century was the period during which fortunes changed for Huntingdon due to overpopulation and several years of failed harvests, followed by several waves of plague. This decline was evidenced at two recent excavations in the town at Cromwell Square (House 2011) and Brookside (Gilmour and Spoerry 2009) where ceramic evidence later than the early 14th century was virtually absent from the assemblages. It seems that there was a particularly severe visitation of the Black Death to Huntingdon

itself, and the shortage of people and parlous state of local finances is regularly attested in documents in the 14th and 15th centuries.

Post medieval

- 1.3.9 A Civil War battery was located 750m to the south of the current site (Scheduled Monument SM27166) as is another Civil War bastion (MCB17281).

Historic Mapping

- 1.3.10 The 1885 first edition Ordnance Survey 25" map of this area shows no features in the proposed development area, which lies over four separate fields. The modern Road, Butts Grove Way roughly follows the line of these old field boundaries

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank James Doubleday of Ashbury Construction Services Ltd. who commissioned and funded the work. The project was managed by Aileen Connor and monitored by Andy Thomas who also wrote the brief for archaeological works. The works were directed by Gareth Rees, who also undertook the site survey. Michael Webster and Nick Cox provided excavation assistance. Specialist advice was supplied by Carole Fletcher and Rob Atkins; Severine Bezie produced the illustrations.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 150m of linear trial trenching was investigated over the proposed development area covering approximately 5% of the area unaffected by current housing.
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a wheeled JCB-type excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.3 The site survey was carried out using a Leica 1200 d.G.P.S using smartnet.
- 2.2.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.6 The proposed development area was located along a 380m section of Buttsgrove Way and was 40m wide. This area included in-use public highways and footpaths as well as multiple services running to and from the houses in The Whaddons and Thongsley. With the exception of Trench 9, all trenches were located on grass verges adjacent the roads and pavements. Trench 9 was located in a grassed area between the abandoned houses which are due to be demolished. All trenches were surrounded with heras fencing once opened due to the public nature of the site. Heavy rain during machining led to a large amount of standing water building up in the trenches due to the clay natural deposits (Plate 1). This did not hinder feature identification or excavation.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below on a trench by trench basis from north to south (Figure 2). The trenches were all 1.60m wide and varied in orientation and in length, measuring from 6.50m to 21.50m. The topsoil varied in depth from 0.11m to 0.16m in Trenches 2-9 and measured 0.30m deep in Trench 10. Subsoil consisted of a mid brownish-grey silty clay measuring up to 0.30m deep where present. There had been considerable disturbance of the topsoil and subsoil throughout the site with subsoil almost completely truncated in Trenches 5 and 6. A comprehensive listing of trench depths, orientations, descriptions and related context data can be found in Appendix A.

3.2 Trenches 1 and 2

3.2.1 The proposed location of Trench 1 was at the northern end of the site adjacent to the boundary of a primary school. It was not excavated due to difficulty with access and live services. Trench 2 was also moved due to the presence of live services. It measured 6.50m in length and contained a large modern pit filled with brick rubble.

3.3 Trenches 3 and 4

3.3.1 Located on a grass verge on the corner of Thongsley and Butts Grove Way these trenches contained three archaeological features. Two north-east to south-west orientated furrows (**305** and **307**), 5m apart, were uncovered in Trench 3. The furrows, measuring 2m wide and up to 0.28m deep, contained medieval and post-medieval ceramics, CBM and animal bone (Appendix B1). A modern pit, containing rubble and curb stones, was uncovered at the north-western end of Trench 3.

3.3.2 Trench 4 was an 'L' shape measuring 13.20m north-west to south-east and 5.80m south-west to north-east. A modern service trench was uncovered in the south-west to north-east section and a steep sided ditch (**403**), measuring 0.79m wide and 0.28m deep, was uncovered in the north-west to south-east section (Figure 3). This ditch was orientated north-east to south-west and contained pottery, glass and clay pipe that dated to the 17th century.

3.4 Trenches 5 and 6

3.4.1 These trenches were located to the north of the garages on the corner of The Whaddons and Butts Grove Way. No archaeological features were uncovered in either trench. A considerable amount of truncation of the natural deposits appeared to have taken place in Trench 6. A modern cable was uncovered in Trench 5 (Plate 1).

3.5 Trenches 7 and 8

3.5.1 Aligned north-west to south-east, these trenches ran parallel to each other on grass verges either side of a side-road to the south of The Whaddons. Trench 8 was shortened to 17m in order to avoid overhead cables whilst Trench 7 was extended to 23.50m. An east to west orientated ditch terminal (**705**), measuring 0.45m wide and 0.12m deep, was uncovered at the southern end of Trench 7. No artefacts were recovered from this feature. There were no archaeological features in Trench 8 however, medieval pottery was recovered from the subsoil.

3.6 Trenches 9 and 10

- 3.6.1 A large amount of modern disturbance had taken place in these trenches. A layer of brick rubble, post-dating 1920 (Appendix B2), had been deposited over the natural clays in Trench 9 and this had then been covered with redeposited subsoil and topsoil. A sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered from the subsoil. No features were located in this trench. Two pits filled with modern brick rubble were uncovered in Trench 10. No archaeological features were present but medieval pottery and a clay-pipe stem was recovered from the subsoil.

3.7 Finds Summary

- 3.7.1 Ceramic artefacts predominated in the assemblage with 17 sherds of pottery recovered dating from the 13th to the 18th century. Four fragments of clay pipe were also recovered along with two fragments of a single glass bottle base. These date to the post-medieval period. Two 20th century bricks were recovered along with several fragments of CBM.

3.8 Environmental Summary

- 3.8.1 No environmental samples were taken from the site. Two fragments of animal bone were recovered.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Agricultural Remains

- 4.1.1 Disturbance across much of the site may have truncated archaeological remains, especially to the south of the proposed development area however, the survival of post-medieval features in Trenches 3 and 4 attests a moderate level of survival in some areas.
- 4.1.2 The post-medieval remains uncovered during the evaluation indicate that agricultural activity, seen on later maps, was dominant in this area at the time. Residual medieval and post-medieval pottery was probably the result of manuring fields in this area with waste from the nearby town.
- 4.1.3 The absence of prehistoric remains suggests that this area may also have had an agricultural or pastoral use in the Bronze and Iron Ages. This would support suppositions from the nearby sites of Sapley (Stocks-Morgan 2012), California Road (Hounsell 2007) and Moorhouse Drive (Lyons 2007).

4.2 Significance

- 4.2.1 The results of this evaluation adds to local histories of post-medieval agriculture in this part of Huntingdon. The site is also significant for the lack of any major Roman or medieval remains indicating that activities relating to the towns in these periods did not extend this far out.

4.3 Recommendations

- 4.3.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1		
General description	Orientation	-
	Avg. depth (m)	0
	Width (m)	0
	Length (m)	0
This trench was not excavated due to logistical problems.		

Trench 2						
General description				Orientation	NNW-SSE	
A large pit filled by modern brick rubble was located at the northern end of this trench. No archaeological features were uncovered. The natural was mid-yellowish brown Oxford Clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.46	
				Width (m)	1.60	
				Length (m)	6.50	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
201	layer		0.16	topsoil		
202	layer		0.30	subsoil		
203	layer		-	natural		

Trench 3						
General description				Orientation	NNW-SSE	
This trench contained two furrows, one of which was truncated by a modern pit. The natural was mid-yellowish brown Oxford Clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.42	
				Width (m)	1.60	
				Length (m)	16.50	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
301	layer	-	0.15	topsoil	Ceramic and CBM	17th century
302	layer	-	0.15	subsoil		
303	layer	-	-	natural		
304	fill	2.00	0.28	Fill of furrow 305	Ceramic	17th-18th century
305	cut	2.00	0.28	furrow		
306	fill	1.20	-	Fill of pit 307		
307	cut		-	pit		
308	fill	2.00	0.25	Fill of furrow 309	Ceramic, CBM, Amino Bone	14th Century and 16th-17th century
309	cut	2.00	0.25	furrow		

Trench 4						
General description				Orientation		NNW-SSE x ENE- WSW
This trench was an 'L' shape due to the presence of modern service in the initial east-north-east to west-south-west machined section. It contained a steep sided ditch on a similar alignment to the furrows in trench 3. The natural was mid-yellowish brown Oxford Clay.				Avg. depth (m)		0.48
				Width (m)		1.60
				Length (m)		13.20 x 5.80
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
401	layer	-	0.13	topsoil		
402	layer	-	0.30	subsoil	Ceramic	16th-17th century
403	cut	0.79	0.28	ditch		
404	fill	0.79	0.28	Fill of ditch 403	Ceramic, glass, clay pipe	17th century
405	layer	-	-	natural		

Trench 5						
General description				Orientation		NNW-SSE
No archaeological features were uncovered. The natural was mid-yellowish brown Oxford Clay.				Avg. depth (m)		0.85
				Width (m)		1.60
				Length (m)		21.50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
501	layer	-	0.22	topsoil		
502	layer	-	0.30	subsoil		
503	layer	-	-	natural		

Trench 6						
General description				Orientation		N-S
No archaeological features were uncovered. The natural was mid-yellowish brown Oxford Clay.				Avg. depth (m)		0.35
				Width (m)		1.60
				Length (m)		19
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
601	layer	-	0.15	topsoil		
602	layer	-	0.20	subsoil		

603	layer	-	-	natural		
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Trench 7						
General description				Orientation	NNW-SSE	
A single undated ditch terminal was uncovered at the south-eastern end of this trench. The natural was mid-yellowish brown Oxford Clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.55	
				Width (m)	1.60	
				Length (m)	23.50	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
701	layer	-	0.15	topsoil		
702	layer	-	0.30	subsoil		
703	layer	-	-	natural		
704	fill	0.45	0.12	Fill of ditch 705		
705	cut	0.45	0.12	ditch		

Trench 8						
General description				Orientation	NNW-SSE	
No archaeological features were uncovered. The natural was mid-yellowish brown Oxford Clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
				Width (m)	1.60	
				Length (m)	17	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
801	layer	-	0.12	topsoil		
802	layer	-	0.25	subsoil		
803	layer	-	0.38	subsoil	Ceramic	Post AD1350
804	layer	-	-	natural		

Trench 9						
General description				Orientation	ENE-WSW	
No archaeological features were uncovered. The natural was mid-yellowish brown Oxford Clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.40	
				Width (m)	1.60	
				Length (m)	20	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
901	layer	-	0.15	topsoil	Ceramic CBM	16th -18th century. post-1920
902	layer	-	0.25	Redeposited subsoil		

903	layer	-	0.10	rubble		
904	layer	-	0.32	natural		
905	layer	-	0.35	Natural (sondage)		

Trench 10						
General description					Orientation	E-W
No archaeological features were uncovered. The natural was mid-yellowish brown Oxford Clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
					Width (m)	1.60
					Length (m)	11
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1001	layer	-	0.30	topsoil		
1002	layer	-	0.15	subsoil	Ceramic Clay-pipe	13th-14th century post-17th century
1003	layer	-	-	natural		
1004	fill	0.70	-	Fill of 1005		
1005	cut	0.70	-	Modern pit		

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By Carole Fletcher and Gareth Rees

B.1.1 The evaluation at Buttsgrove Way, Huntingdon, produced a small assemblage of pottery consisting of 17 sherds, from eight contexts including two unstratified contexts (Table 1). The material recovered consists primarily of post-medieval red wares (PMR), dating from the 16th to 18th century, which was common in Cambridgeshire in this period. Single sherds of Staffordshire slip ware (STSL) and post-medieval black glazed ware (PMBL) were also part of the post-medieval assemblage. Three abraded sherds dating to the medieval or late medieval period were also recovered. A single highly abraded grey ware sherd is not closely dateable.

Ceramic fabric abbreviations used in the text are:

Post Medieval Black Glazed Ware	PMBL
Post Medieval Red Ware	PMR
Staffordshire Slip Ware	STSL

B.1.2 Pottery was recovered from three of the four archaeological features uncovered on the site. A sherd of PMR and an abraded grey ware sherd were recovered from a furrow (305) to the north-west of Trench 3. A second furrow (309) in this trench contained a fragment of a PMR bowl, dating from the 16th to 18th century, as well as a single internally glazed late medieval sherd post-dating AD 1350. A ditch (403) in Trench 4 contained a sherd of PMBL dating to the 17th century.

B.1.3 All other pottery from the site was recovered from unstratified topsoil or subsoil contexts. Notable amongst the unstratified material was a sherd of a late medieval glazed jug from Trench 10 and an abraded late medieval sherd from Trench 8.

B.1.4 Quantification:

Ware	Count	Weight (g)	Date (approx)
PMBL	1	20	1600-1700
PMR	11	202	1500-1900
STSL	1	6	1600-1800
Late Medieval	3	40	post-1350
Grey Ware	1	<1	-

Table 1

B.1.5 The pottery and archive are curated by OA East until formal deposition.

Statement of Research Potential

An assemblage of this size provides only basic dating information for a site. The distribution and abrasion of sherds is indicative of residuality and deposition during manuring.

B.2 Other finds

By Gareth Rees, Rob Atkins and Carole Fletcher

- B.2.1 The evaluation at Buttsgrove Way, Huntingdon, produced a small assemblage of artefacts consisting clay pipe stems, glass bottles, and ceramic building material (CBM) (Table 2).
- B.2.2 Four stem fragments of clay pipes were recovered from the site. Three of these were found in a ditch (**403**) in Trench 4. These had broad bores indicating that they dated from the 16th-17th century. A single fragment was unstratified from Trench 10 and also had a broad bore.
- B.2.3 Two sherds of a single glass bottle base recovered from the ditch (**403**) in Trench 4 dated from the 16th to the 18th century.
- B.2.4 Fragments of CBM were recovered from four contexts across the site. Five fragments from a furrow (**309**) in Trench 3 were the only stratified remains. These dated from the 16th to 19th century.
- B.2.5 Two bricks were sampled from the brick rubble in Trench 9. One of these was a pressed precision brick of the Eastwoods company that post-dates 1920 and may have been used as part of an industrial building in this area.

5 Quantification:

Type	Count	Weight (g)	Date (approx)
CBM (incl brick)	13	170 (3894)	-
Glass	2	160	1600-1700
Clay-pipe	4	24	post-1600
Animal bone	2	4	-

Table 2

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APPENDIX D. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	<input type="text" value="oxfordar3-128679"/>		
Project Name	<input type="text" value="The Whaddons and Buttsgrove Way, Huntigdon"/>		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	<input type="text" value="11-06-2012"/>	Finish	<input type="text" value="12-06-2012"/>
Previous Work (by OA East)	<input type="text" value="No"/>	Future Work	<input type="text" value="Unknown"/>

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	<input type="text" value="HUNBGW12"/>	Planning App. No.	<input type="text" value="1002034FUL"/>
HER No.	<input type="text"/>	Related HER/OASIS No.	<input type="text"/>

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	<input type="text" value="Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5"/>
Development Type	<input type="text" value="Housing Estate"/>

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab-Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-Core	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
<input type="checkbox"/> Augering	<input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits
<input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search	<input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core
<input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking	<input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography	

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
<input type="text" value="Furrow"/>	<input type="text" value="Post Medieval 1540 to 1901"/>	<input type="text" value="Ceramic"/>	<input type="text" value="Post Medieval 1540 to 1901"/>
<input type="text" value="Ditch"/>	<input type="text" value="Post Medieval 1540 to 1901"/>	<input type="text" value="Ceramic"/>	<input type="text" value="Medieval 1066 to 1540"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	Huntingdon	The Whaddons, Huntingdon, PE29 1NN
Parish	Huntingdon	
HER	Cambridgeshire	
Study Area	1.7ha	National Grid Reference
		TL 2476 7309

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Andy Thomas
Project Design Originator	Aileen Connor
Project Manager	Aileen Connor
Supervisor	Gareth Rees

Project Archives

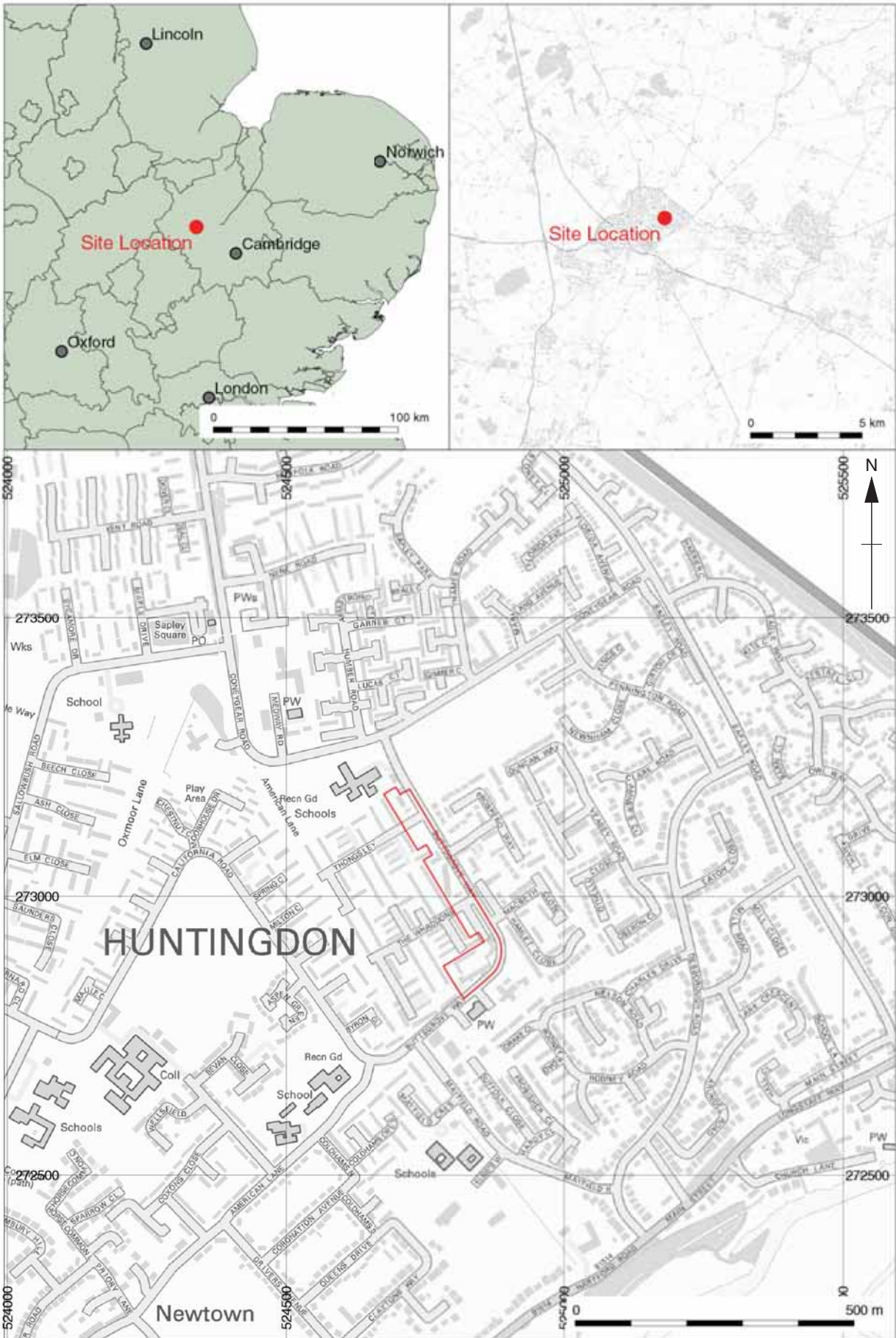
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
OAEAST	OAEAST	OAEAST
HUNBGW12	HUNBGW12	HUNBGW12

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/> Map
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location

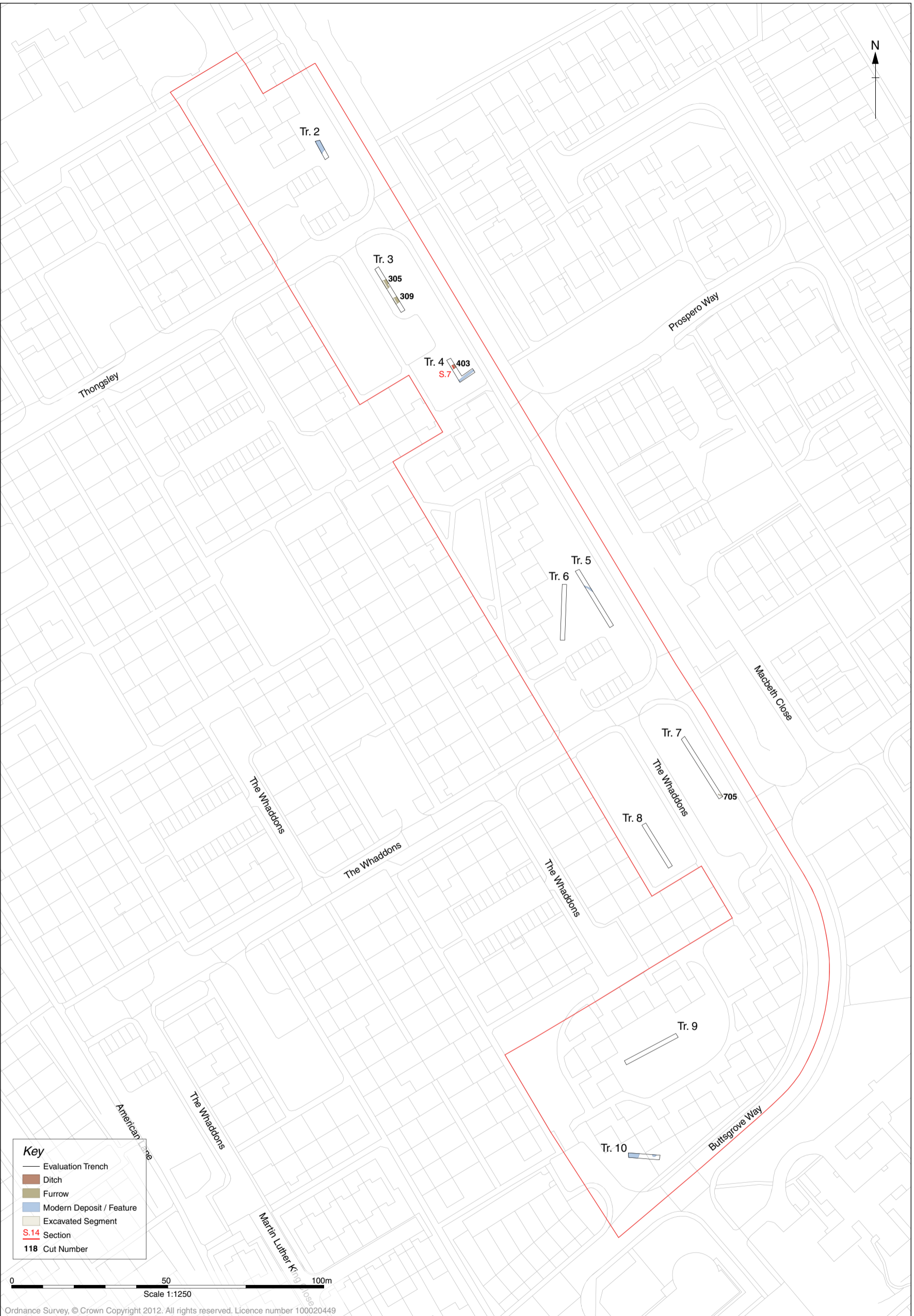


Figure 2: Trench plan with proposed development area (outlined red)



Plate 1: Trench 5, showing site conditions, facing south

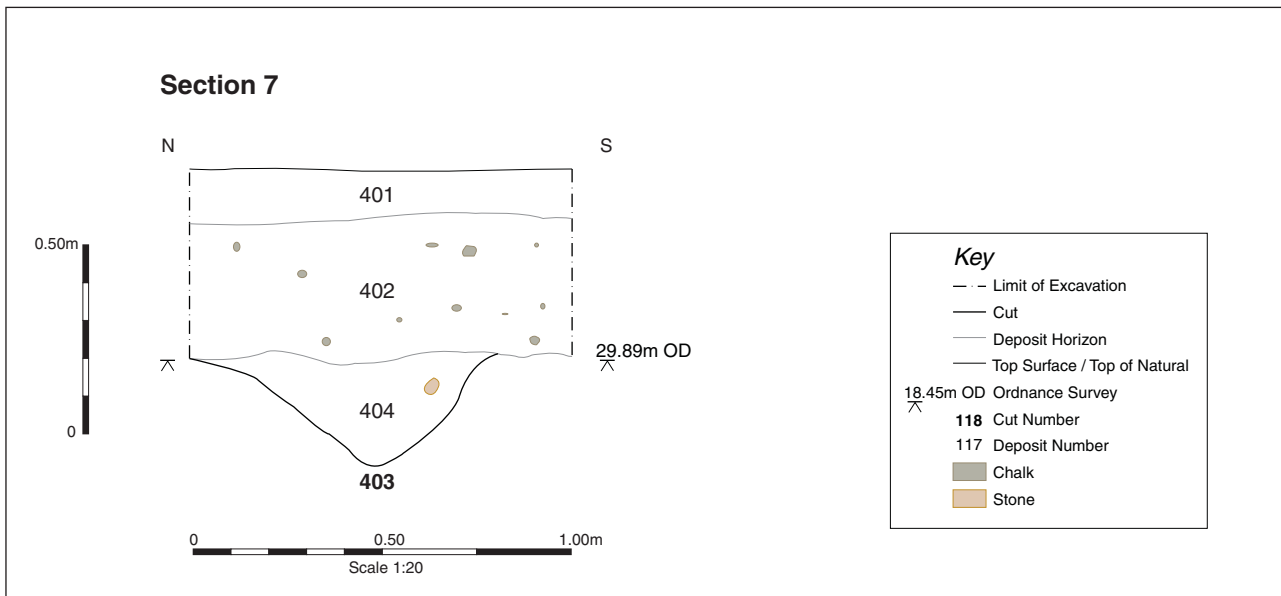


Figure 3: Section of Ditch 403



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