Excavation Report

Multi period remains at Hampden House Temple Close Huntingdon

Excavation Report

oxfordarchaeology east east east

December 2010

Client: Campbell Buchanan

OA East Report No: 1087
OASIS No: oxfordar3-88741
NGR: TL 2453 7173

Multi period remains at Hampden House, Temple Close, Huntingdon

Archaeological Excavation

By Chris Thatcher BA

With contributions by Carole Fletcher HND BA (Hons) AIfA,

Rachel Fosberry HNC AIfA, Richard Mortimer MIfA, Steve Wadeson

Editor: Richard Mortimer MIfA

Illustrator: Louise Bush BA MA PIfA

Report Date: December 2010

Report Number:	1087
Site Name:	**Hampden House, Temple Close, Huntingdon**
HER Event No:	ECB 2971
Date of Works:	August/September 2008
Client Name:	Campbell Buchanan
Client Ref:	
Planning Ref:	0704198FUL
Grid Ref:	**TL 2453 7173**
Site Code:	**HUN HAH 08**
Finance Code:	**HUN HAH 08**
Receiving Body:	CCC Stores, Landbeach
Accession No:	

Prepared by:	Chris Thatcher
Position:	Project Officer
Date:	November 2010
Checked by:	Richard Mortimer
Position:	Project Manager
Date:	November 2010
Signed:	.....

Disclaimer
This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.

Oxford Archaeology East,
15 Trafalgar Way,
Bar Hill,
Cambridge,
CB23 8SQ

t: 01223 850500
f: 01223 850599
e: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net
w: http://thehumanjourney.net/oaeast

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates:

Summary

Between August and September 2008 Oxford Archaeology East carried out an excavation at Hampden House, 21 Temple Close, Huntingdon (centred on TL 2435 7173).

The excavation revealed a sequence of occupation dating from the Prehistoric period through to the Later Medieval period. The Prehistoric and Roman remains were severely truncated across most of the development area but had been preserved in the centre of the site beneath a putative bank constructed during the later Saxon period. The surviving remains included the remnant of a Late Roman building whose finds assemblage suggested that it may have served as a mill or ancillary structure such as a barn. There was evidence that this structure had been demolished by fire.

The Late Saxon sequence comprised the earliest in a series of large ditches thought to serve either as an attempt to drain the marginal land to the north of the site or as a defensive boundary. There was evidence that the earliest of these features was banked and could potentially represent part of the line of the Danish burh, whose exact location has never been established.

Also of note was evidence for a Late Saxon kiln in the locality in the form of a large assemblage of pottery recovered from an ash-laden pit in the northern part of the development area.

During the Medieval period the site appears to have served an agricultural and/or light industrial function, up until the Late Medieval/Post Medieval period when the urban settlement encroached upon the development site.

1 Introduction

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 An archaeological excavation was conducted at Hampden House, 21 Temple Close, Huntingdon (TL 2435 7173) prior to redevelopment of the land for residential properties. The work was commissioned by Campbell Buchanan.

1.1.2 This archaeological excavation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council (CAPCA; Planning Application 0704198FUL), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (formerly Cambridgeshire County Council's CAM ARC).

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 and Policy Guidance 16 - Archaeology and Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990). 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 site lies at approximately 10m OD. The underlying geology comprises Pleistocene First and Second Terrace Gravels of the River Great Ouse. These overlie Upper Jurassic Oxford Clays, which are the underlying solid geology across a wide area in this region (British Geological Survey 1975).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The content of this section is drawn from the Desk Based Assessment produced for the site prior to the evaluation (Punchard, 2008).

Prehistoric

1.3.2 The subject site is situated within the Ouse Valley, which is rich in prehistoric remains. During the Late Neolithic and Bronze Age, major ritual complexes sprang up and evolved along the course of the Ouse and, although much of the material culture does not survive, these monuments are highly visible from the air as cropmarks. These ceremonial complexes cover extensive territories and are distributed evenly across the landscape (Malim 2000).

1.3.3 Within the Huntingdon area, an Iron Age presence has been identified. At Godmanchester a series of Early Iron Age farmsteads or hamlets have been located at intervals along the gravel terrace (Green 1977). One such farmstead has been sample excavated just east of the town (Wait 1992) whilst other evidence of Iron Age activity is known beneath modern Godmanchester in the form of roundhouses and ditched enclosures encountered below Roman occupation (Green *op. cit*.).

1.3.4 Within Huntingdon itself, a number of prehistoric artefacts are reported in the CHER. These are largely of Neolithic and Bronze Age date. The presence of such artefacts is unsurprising given the preference of early prehistoric populations for low-lying gravels

and the major Late Neolithic ceremonial complex at Rectory Farm Godmanchester, which lies about 1km to the southeast of the development area. This site consisted of a huge rectilinear 'horned' ditch enclosure approximately 6.3ha in area, with an internal bank and 24 posts arranged regularly along the perimeter of the enclosure. Radiocarbon dates from the site suggest a Late Neolithic date of between 5050 ±80BP and ±4850 80BP (McAvoy, in Dawson 2000). Excavations south of the enclosure indicate that the activities associated with the monument were widespread (Hinman & Kenney 1998).

1.3.5 Excavations at the former Model Laundry site immediately to the north of the development area revealed some pre-historic activity in the form of residual flint and pottery. 25 lithics were identified representing most stages in the reduction process and included five cores in addition to blades and small chips, indicative of on site knapping (Clarke 2005, 35). Alongside this a small group of Iron Age pottery (5th –3rd Century BC) was recovered.

1.3.6 More Iron Age finds have been discovered within Huntingdon at Watersmeet, including Scored Ware pottery dating from the Middle to Late Iron Age (Cooper and Spoerry, 2000). Bronze age pottery and a Neolithic ditch were recorded during evaluation and excavation in 2004 and 2005 on the Walden Road/Walden house sites (Clarke 2004 and Rachel Clarke pers. comm.).

Roman

1.3.7 Roman Huntingdon is often seen as a suburb of Godmanchester, and/or ribbon development northwards along Ermine Street. Evidence for Roman activity has come mostly from chance finds and also from unpublished excavations. They consist of a villa site overlooking Alconbury Brook, and two investigations within the town that revealed metalled Roman road surfaces, one of these was probably a spur road off the Ermine Street that led to the villa mentioned above, and a large roman ditch at the former model laundry site. Chance finds have indicated that roadside burial was taking place during this period alongside Ermine Street. Since this is a common Roman practice, further examples may come to light during future archaeological work in the roadside zone.

1.3.8 In 1999 and 2003, evaluations and an excavation at Watersmeet, bordering the Castle, Mill Common and Alconbury Brook, revealed a Roman presence, including a Late Roman cemetery. Excavations at Pathfinder house in 2006 (CHER MCB17284), revealed Roman pits and Ditches of 2nd-4th century date. Further to this, excavations at the former Model Laundry, Ouse Walk (CHER MCB 17084) revealed a substantial Roman ditch that was either part of a significant boundary (Fig. 5), or may have been part of a water-management system (Clarke 2005). Roman pottery from the site indicated a broad span of occupation from the 2nd – 4th century AD, with the majority of the assemblage representing domestic use. This indicates that there was probably domestic Roman activity nearby however any evidence of settlement has yet to be found.

1.3.9 Several authors have made attempts to locate the line of Ermine Street between Godmanchester and the northern edge of Huntingdon. Ermine Street lies several hundred metres to the south of the subject site. The Roman period CHER entries imply that the area to the north, south and west experienced a range of activities, whilst the presence of an excavated villa site to the south-west of the site, on the high riverbank, implies that further, related, remains may be present in the zone between there and the line of Ermine Street. It is possible similar riverside occupation existed during the

Roman period along the northern bank of the Great Ouse, and the development site would lie within this zone. The Roman tile mentioned in CHER entry 02733 may provide evidence of this type of occupation.

Anglo-Saxon

1.3.10 Although 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.

1.3.11 The more probable model proposes that the early-defended area consisted of a D-shaped enclosure around the river crossing carrying Ermine Street across the River Ouse. This interpretation suggests that the later castle may reflect the approximate location of the Danish burh with, on topographic grounds, the western burh defences perhaps coinciding with the western part of the Watersmeet site.

1.3.12 The process of Late Saxon urban development eventually resulted in the very substantial town documented by Domesday Book, which also refers to the twenty properties cleared to make way for the castle (Spoerry 2000). Both documentary and archaeological data suggest that the main area of immediately pre-Conquest settlement extended from the later High Street to the east, as far as bar dyke at the end of Mill Common to the west.

1.3.13 The adjacent site at the former model laundry (CHER MCB 17084) revealed little in the way of early Saxon occupation, just a few sherds of pottery, however it did reveal a significant amount of later Saxon activity (Fig. 5). A series of ditches or channels were identified across the site. The channels appeared to have been partially deliberately in-filled and partly filled through natural processes i.e. flooding and silting. When a channel was in-filled a new channel was cut in a progressively northerly direction. The main channels ran roughly northwest to southeast for at least 40m from the western edge of the site and a probable terminal or entrance was seen at the western edge of the site in Trench 9. The eastern trench, Trench 2, revealed no continuation of the channels suggesting they may be located further to the southeast beneath the gardens of the adjacent house (Fig. 5).

1.3.14 The channels possibly represent a significant boundary between habitable land on the higher ground to the south and more marginal floodplain to the north. The deliberate infilling and movement northwards of the channels could be to increase the area of dry land in this marginal location, as pressure on the land increased, perhaps due to population growth in the Danish settlement to the south and west (Clarke 2005) (Fig. 5).

1.3.15 In light of the recent excavation (Clarke 2005), if the ditches and channels are interpreted as a boundary then the development site may lie just inside the Saxon settlement. Late Saxon occupation has been found on Orchard Lane (Oakey 1997) and Hartford Road (Connor 1996), which itself is probably earlier in date. As highlighted above, a large amount of Saxon activity was uncovered at the model laundry site.

Norman & Medieval

1.3.16 The major element in the post-Conquest medieval townscape is 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. Both Ladds and Dickinson thought that the original castle curtilage was much larger than that surviving by the post-medieval period, and proposed that the area immediately west of the motte was in fact a second bailey (Ladds Archive; Dickinson 1972). The distinct rise from west to east under the houses on the street of Castle Hill, along with the substantial earthworks present on the Watersmeet site offer strong support for this model. The fact that the earthworks are not shown on the 1886 OS map (or the 1901 revision) but appear by 1926 may mean that this area was substantially re-modelled in the early 20th century, perhaps when the house called Watersmeet was built. If this land were not part of the castle then it may still have experienced a range of other activities in the medieval period and could have been occupied by buildings, particularly following the castle's demise as a defensive structure.

1.3.17 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). The surviving structure is considered to be one of the finest of its kind in England and was constructed simultaneously at both ends by two different authorities, without much regard to direction, resulting in the notable bend in the bridge visible to this day. Records describe a chapel on the east side that has not survived, unlike the chapel at St Ives.

1.3.18 The post-conquest period was, in general, a period of population growth and increased prosperity over much of England. Huntingdon was a very successful town during this time. It gained prosperity by being the Shire town and by providing a bridged crossing on Ermine Street, which still formed the basis of the route later to become the Great North Road and A1. In addition Huntingdon collected tolls for all those going to St Ives fair, one of the largest gatherings in the country. By the early 14th century Huntingdon had sixteen churches, two priories, a friary and three hospitals; all the hallmarks of a thriving centre. The castle was partially demolished in the late 12th century and, except for the gaol, ceased to be used. It is not certain whether Huntingdon's lower political profile after this time had any economic effect on the town itself. One might expect this to be the case, although the continued growth of the town's key institutions may suggest otherwise.

1.3.19 The 14th century was the period during which fortunes changed for Huntingdon, an extreme example of a trend seen all over the country. Huntingdon had always gained much of its prosperity from its position as a meeting point for goods passing up the Ouse from the Fenland and the Wash and goods travelling along Ermine Street. During the late 13th and 14th centuries there are many references to disputes between the borough and landowners restricting river flow and riverine access further downstream. In addition, the construction of a bridge downstream at St Ives and the demise of St Ives' fair all weakened the local economy. These unfortunate circumstances were compounded by countrywide overpopulation and several years of failed harvests, followed by several waves of plague. 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. Six of the churches are not mentioned in documents after the mid-14th century and by the 16th century only four were still functioning: St Mary's, All Saints, St Benedict's and St John's. Archaeological investigations within the town suggest that occupation inside the town ditch may have been rather piecemeal after the 13th century.

1.3.20 Huntingdon had a small Jewry in the 12th and 13th centuries and the name Temple Close may refer to the original location of a Jewish religious foundation, rather than to any Templar activity in the area, for which there is no evidence. Although Temple Close or Lane has been used as a street name since at least 1572, it appears that name migrated over the centuries. It once applied to what is now St Clement's Passage, and is currently in use to the southwest of that lane, close to the development area.

1.3.21 There was a significant amount of domestic medieval activity on the former model laundry site (Clarke 2005). A number of layers, pits and ditches were investigated, with an apparent concentration of features in the south west corner of the site, close to Ouse Walk. A flood deposit was recorded which sealed the late Saxon channels, and in turn was cut by the medieval features. Artefacts from the site give a date from c1150 – 1400. One large pit may have been used for tanning and two cattle horn cores were recovered from its backfill, the process of horn working was often undertaken nearby to tanning. The ditches may have been dug to serve a similar purpose as the Saxon ditches, for drainage away into the river to the East, and possible to also demarcate boundaries or properties (Clarke 2005).

1.3.22 Medieval pottery was found at the same location as the Roman tile mentioned above (CHER 02733a), and this may indicate nearby occupation utilising the area for rubbish dumping. A moated site lay to the east, close to the riverbank (CHER 01055), but was filled in during the construction of the ring road. This may have been the source of the medieval pottery found less than 100m to the west.

Post-Medieval

1.3.23 Huntingdon suffered during the 15th-century War of the Roses and in the Civil War of the 17th century, when the castle defences were re-modelled. Throughout this period documents still speak of 'the poor decayed town'. It was only with the rise of the coaching trade in the 18th century that the town found another role and prosperity returned.

1.3.24 It is this point in the evolution of the town that the earliest surviving maps depict. Although a map does not accompany the 1572 survey, it is possible for entries to be transcribed onto Jeffries' 1768 map of Huntingdon, or the 1752 plan of the Hospital Lands. These and John Speed's map of 1610, all show the development area as a blank. Such maps would not have recorded temporary structures or quarrying for instance, and cannot therefore be taken as an indicator that the area was completely unused at this time.

1.3.25 The 1826 map of the Earl of Sandwich's estates indicate trackways crossing this area, leading to the river, but no buildings (HRO no ref.). Again, this is not an absolute indicator of a lack of activity.

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 The author would like to thank Campbell Buchanan who commissioned and funded the archaeological work. Thanks also to Andy Girvan and Emily Sutton of Campbell Buchanan for their assistance and Andy Thomas who wrote the brief for the archaeological works and monitored the excavations. The project was managed by Richard Mortimer. Chris Thatcher directed the fieldwork with the assistance of Pete Boardman, Dave Brown, Sam Brown, Graeme Clarke, Spencer Cooper, Steve Graham, Julie Martrette and Neil Smith. A number of specialists contributed to this report: Carole Flethcer, Rachel Fosberry and Steve Wadeson.

2 Aims and Methodology

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The objective of this excavation was the preservation by record and the interpretation of the nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of the surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

Prehistoric

2.1.2 No Prehistoric finds or features were recorded in the evaluation and as a result no specific aims were set for this period for the excavation.

Iron Age and Roman

2.1.3 No Iron Age settlement evidence has been recorded in Huntingdon as yet. However Roman remains were expected to form the focus of any excavation phase at Temple Close, particularly those relating to riverside activity, such as boundaries or structural remains.

2.1.4 The excavation had high potential for furthering our knowledge of how the area related to the river frontage during this period due to its possible location in the vicinity of river crossing points (bridges and ferries).

Anglo-Saxon

2.1.5 A single sherd of early Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered from a shallow north-south ditch during the evaluation. Previously no evidence for Anglo Saxon settlement had been recorded in Huntingdon and the location of any Early Saxon settlement in the town is as yet unknown.

2.1.6 It was therefore of high priority that the excavation confirm (or otherwise) the date of the feature from which this find came and to put it into the context of late- and post-Roman Huntingdon.

Medieval and Post-Medieval

2.1.7 The Medieval occupation of the area is as yet not fully understood and Medieval remains were scarce in the evaluation, consisting primarily of occasional pottery sherds within pits and ditches.

2.1.8 These may have represented deposits within the backplots of buildings lying further to the north or west. It was determined therefore that the excavation would aim to put the site into the context of the contemporary riverside and river crossings.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The Brief required that two open areas be excavated within the development area that would encompass the footprints of the new builds. This amounted to a total excavation area of approximately 260 sq m.

2.2.2 In the event the smaller of the two areas earmarked for excavation was not opened. This area lay at the northern limit of the development site and was traversed by numerous modern services including a sewer and the electrical supply for the street lights. Given the small size of the excavation and level of disturbance and modern intrusion within this zone, it was determined in consultation with the Development

Control officer and Client, that excavating the second area was unnecessary; especially given the density of archaeological remains in the southern part of the site.

2.2.3 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a wheeled JCB-type excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.

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 A total of 38 environmental samples were taking during the course of the evaluation and excavation. These comprised 32 bulk samples taken from ditches, pits and beam slots. Conditions for sampling were generally favourable, the only factor precluding the recovery of material for sampling was ground water recorded in several of the deeper sections; in particular the large ditches recorded bordering the eastern part of the site.

2.2.7 Site conditions were generally good with dry weather throughout the duration of the field work. The presence of groundwater (para. 2.2.6) in several of the deepest sections was mitigated by the use of a diaphragm pump, which enabled these features to be safely excavated and recorded by hand.

3 Results

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Evidence for human activity comprised features and deposits spanning the Roman to post-Medieval periods, a high density of archaeological features was recorded throughout the excavation area.

3.1.2 The preliminary phasing presented in this work is based on stratigraphic relationships and spatial associations; where possible this has been combined with dating evidence provided by stratified artefacts, primarily pottery. Where possible this phasing has been referenced to the latest phasing from the Huntingdon Town Centre project for continuity (Clarke, 2004).

3.1.3 Two main periods have been provisionally identified, although these may be subject to refinement for publication. A brief description of each period is outlined below, this is followed by a detailed discussion of the results of the excavation, by period.

3.1.4 Also in evidence was a fairly high concentration of Post Medieval and modern disturbance. Much of this was associated with the pre-existing structures on site and associated services, this material is shown in Fig. 10.

Period 1: Prehistoric to Roman (c. 3500BC – AD410)

Phase 1: Prehistoric (c.3500BC – 1000BC)

3.1.5 A small number of features were recorded in the centre of the development area. No finds were recovered but their stratigraphic relationships suggested that they pre-dated the Roman remains.

Phase 2: Roman (AD43 – AD410)

3.1.6 The partial remains of a Roman structure survived in the north eastern part of the site. These comprised a beamslot aligned northwest to southeast with the terminus of a second beamslot aligned perpendicular to the north. A line of postholes lying at an acute angle to the southern element may have formed an earlier phase of the structure. This feature extended beyond the eastern limit of the excavation area. A post pad lying within the footprint of the building, as outlined by the beamslots, was excavated.

3.1.7 Further evidence for Roman occupation was recorded to the south in the form of a pit that contained Roman pottery.

Period 2: Saxon to Medieval (c.9th to mid- 14th century)

Phase 1: 9th to Mid 11th Century

3.1.8 The evidence for activity during this period comprised two large banked ditches at the northern limit of the site.

Phase 2: Late 11th to mid 12th Century

3.1.9 This phase included a pit containing pottery dated to AD850 – AD1150 that truncated the afore mentioned ditches, and a possible Sunken Featured Building.

Phase 3: Late 12th to early/mid 13th century

3.1.10 The archaeological evidence from this period onwards, whilst similar in character to that from the Saxon phase, was primarily concentrated in the southern part of the development site.

Phase 4: Mid 13th to mid- 14th century

3.1.11 This period was characterised by a series of pits and boundary features concentrated in the central and the southern part of the site.

3.2 Period 1: Prehistoric to Roman (c.3500BC – AD410)

Phase 1: Prehistoric (c.3500BC – 1000BC) (Fig. 3)

3.2.1 A small number of features were recorded in the central part of the development area. Ditch **4018** was aligned north east to south west with a wide based profile 0.77m wide by 0.18m deep. Only a 3m long section of the ditch survived as it was truncated by modern disturbance to the south and pit **4196** to the north.

3.2.2 Pit **4196** was approximately 2m in diameter by 0.65m deep and was sub circular in plan. In section it had a slightly irregular profile and no finds were recovered from its fills (4195 & 4231). The uppermost fill (4231) was truncated by beamslot **2005**.

3.2.3 Pit **4129** was a very ephemeral feature abutting the eastern side of ditch **4018** that was oval shaped in plan, approximately 1m across its longest axis and less than 0.10m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill.

Phase 2: Roman (AD43 – AD410) (Figs. 4 & 5)

3.2.4 The nature of the surviving remains indicate that the Roman presence on site was fairly extensive. However as a result of truncation by later activity the surviving Roman remains recorded were confined to the central part of the site.

Structural Remains

3.2.5 Two phases of a Roman building were recorded. The first appeared to be a post built structure, which was in turn superseded by a more substantial construction whose surviving elements included sections of two beamslots and a post pad.

Phase 2.1 - Postholes

3.2.6 Eight postholes were recorded in a line that ran convergent with the southern edge of beamslot **2005**. These features (**4136**, **4138**, **4140**, **4142**, **4226**, **4228**, **4232** & **4234**) were all between 0.25m to 0.40m wide and 0.20m to 0.25m deep. The southernmost of the post holes (**4232**) was truncated by beamslot **2005**. Although no finds were recovered from their fills the stratigraphic relationship between **4232** and **2005** makes it likely that the postholes represented perhaps an earlier phase or precursor to the structure described by **2005**.

3.2.7 Posthole **4016** lay to the north of **2005**. It was of similar dimensions to the other postholes in the vicinity but its single fill contained significant quantities of burnt material; given the preponderance of burnt material recorded in the features associated with the later phase of Roman activity it therefore seems likely that this posthole was associated with these other later Roman features.

*Phase 2.2 - Beam Slot **2005***

3.2.8 A beam slot (**2005**) was recorded extending 4.75m from the eastern limit of the excavation on a southeast to northwest alignment. A section was excavated through this feature during the evaluation (**2005**) followed by a further three sections (**4019**, **4132** & **4217**) during the excavation phase, which revealed it to be consistently 0.50m wide by 0.40m deep. In all over 50% of the feature was excavated revealing a fill sequence comprised of three deposits (Plates 4 & 5).

3.2.9 The primary fill (4218) contained a relatively large quantity of stone fragments which may have represented packing material associated with construction. Overlying 4218 was a burnt layer 0.38m wide by 0.10m thick. Large quantities of charcoal were recorded within this deposit (4219). This layer ran the entire length of the feature and it is suggested that it represented the burnt remnant of the beam. The tertiary fill (4220) comprised a dark grey brown sandy silt with few inclusions (Fig. 11, Section 45).

3.2.10 Beam slot **2005** produced the largest assemblage of pottery by feature, of this material, the greatest proportion was recovered from the primary fill (4194) of the northern terminus (**4132**) Much of the pottery was identified as storage jars typical of locally produced domestic coarse wares, it included 28 sherds from a single, undecorated jar. Small quantities of fine wares and a single sherd of Central Gaulish samian were also recorded but as a whole the assemblage was suggestive of a of low order settlement (App B.1).

3.2.11 Less than 1m to the north of beam slot **2005** the southwestern terminus of a perpendicularly aligned beam slot (**4212**) was recorded. **4212** terminated in line with beam slot **2005** and was of very similar proportions. This similarity in dimensions and apparent spatial relationship between **4212** and **2005** led to its interpretation as a second beam slot forming the returning wall of a structure.

3.2.12 It was not possible to ascertain the overall dimensions of the structure as a result of beam slot **4212** being truncated by later activity in the form of a large ditch (**2001**) just 1m along its length. Nor were any finds recovered from its four fills (4213, 4214, 4215 & 4216).

3.2.13 Large quantities of spelt wheat and its processing waste, in the form of glume bases and spikelet forks, were recovered from fills 2003 and 4132 (App. C.1). These are strong indicators that the spelt crop was being processed on site, given the close proximity of the site to the river it is suggested that the building may have served either as a mill or ancilliary structure associated with a mill.

*Phase 2.2 - Post Pad **4154**, Post Hole **4203***

3.2.14 Further structural remains were also recorded in the vicinity of the beam slots. At the edge of the excavation a series of clay and burnt clay layers overlying large fragments of worked stone protruding from the section were observed and a section of the baulk was cut back in order to expose and excavate this material.

3.2.15 In plan this was revealed to be a sub rectangular feature (**4154**) (Plate 3) whose fills comprised a sequence of compacted clay layers (4163, 4163, 4165, 4170 & 4199) packed around a fragmented lava quernstone (4198) (Plate 2). The highly compacted nature of the fills and presence of large quantities of flat lain stone suggest that this feature represented the lower packing of a post pad. The clay fills all displayed various degrees of burning, particularly 4163, 4164 & 4199. Fill 4163, the uppermost fill, contained three moderately abraded coarse ware sherds and a single fragment of amphorae.

3.2.16 Lying immediately to the south of post pad **4154** was a circular feature (**4203**) whose alignment was contiguous with that of beam slot **2005**. Although quite heavily truncated this feature was interpreted as a posthole. In its centre was the remnant of a postpipe (**4201**) that was 0.15m wide and distinguishable by its dark grey brown fill. The surrounding fill of the posthole cut (4202) contained several large pieces of quern stone that were interpreted as packing material. No finds were recovered from this feature but it location and spatial relationship with other Roman structural remains suggest that it was of Roman date.

*Phase 2.2 - Layers **4056** & **4057***

3.2.17 Lying to the northeast of the features described above were two layers of compacted and burnt clay (4057 & 4056 respectively). These had been severely truncated by two later ditches (**2001** & **4153**), leaving a section 1.85m wide exposed in the baulk that extended northeast between the two ditches for approximately 1m before being truncated by the intersection of the ditches.

3.2.18 Layer 4057 was comprised of a dark green yellow clay and overlay 4056 a dark red clay with burnt blackened edges. These two deposits were very similar to contexts 4163, the uppermost fill of post pad **4154** and 4205, a layer of dark yellow green clay that abutted the post pad.

3.2.19 These layers had, in all likelihood, formed a continuous layer and it is suggested that they were associated with the structural remains, possibly forming part of a floor or levelling layer.

*Pit **4104***

3.2.20 The remaining feature positively identified to the Roman period was pit **4104** which lay 4m to the south of the structural remains described above. It was a wide and shallow feature, 1.40m on it's longest access and no more than 0.25m deep, with two fills (4103 and 4105) the upper of which was had a high frequency of charcoal flecking and contained a total of nine sherds of later Roman pottery.

3.3 Period 2: Saxon to Medieval *(c. 9th Century to mid- 14th Century)*

Phase 1: 9th to Mid 11th Century (Fig. 6)

Ditches 2001 & 4153

3.3.1 In the northern part of the excavation area two large ditches were recorded that encompassed almost a third of the site (**2001** & **4153**) (Fig. 11 Section 23 & 24).

*Ditch **2001***

3.3.2 Ditch **2001** was truncated along its northern edge by **4153**. In the western part of the site it was also truncated by a modern foundation. At its widest point it was 4.80m wide with a depth of 1.20m.

3.3.3 Two sections were excavated through this feature during the excavation (**4049** & **4058**) and it was also investigated during the trial trenching phase (**2001**). The ditch had a gentler profile than Ditch **4153**, its fill sequence was also more sterile and it is postulated that much of the material filling **2001** was derived from the excavation of the later ditch (**4153**).

3.3.4 Despite their size no contemporary pottery was recovered from the main fills of either ditch – the small assemblage from the earlier ditch comprised residual Roman material from the structure it truncated, and a late Saxon to medieval assemblage (4078, see Phase 3 below) from the second ditch came from the compaction hollow at its surface. These ditches have therefore been dated by their stratigraphic relationship with other securely dated features. Pit **4100** was cut through the uppermost fills of ditch **4153**, the later of the two ditches; this pit contained significant quantities of Late Saxon pottery. The earlier ditch **2001** truncated several of the Roman features described in section 3.2, and the finds evidence suggests that these were dated to the later Roman period. With this in mind it would appear that Ditch **2001** dates to the post Roman period. The fill sequence of **2001** suggests that it was only partially infilled prior to the excavation of ditch **4153**, whose upcast may have been used to backfill **2001**. Conversely the fill sequence for ditch **4153** was more characteristic of a much slower, natural accumulation of silts and clay, suggesting that this ditch stood open for an extended period of time before it was abandoned or entirely infilled. This must have happened prior to the late 11th/ early12th Century, when Pit **4100** was dug (see below).

*Ditch **4153***

3.3.5 This later ditch extended beyond the limit of the excavation. Two sections were excavated through this feature (**4153** & **4069**). It was not possible to bottom the slot excavated in the southern part of the site due to the section becoming inundated by ground water and unsafe. However in the northern part of the site the section of the ditch lying within the development area was revealed to be 3.20m wide and 1.20m deep.

3.3.6 Ditch **4153** had fairly steep concave sides and was flat based. Its fill sequence comprised numerous dark, water lain, silty clay deposits in the lower half of the profile (4175, 4176, 4177, 4178, 4179, 4180, 4181, 4182 & 4183). In the upper part of the section the fills were more mixed and contained a higher frequency of gravel (4172, 4173 &4174). These fills were more extensive and 4173 and 4174 appeared to be slumped material, possibly part of a collapsed bank.

3.3.7 The samples taken from both ditches **2001** & **4153** were relatively barren and furthermore few finds were recovered from either, however a piece of long bone was recovered from the primary fill of the ditch (4183), this piece was worn flat along one edge and is characteristic of a late Saxon or Medieval ice skate.

Bank Material

3.3.8 A layer of gravel was recorded overlying the tertiary fill of ditch **2001** in the northern part of the site (4145). It is suggested that this may have represented the remnant of a bank running along the western edge of ditch **4153**.

3.3.9 The survival of the Roman remains in the centre of the development area might also be evidence for a bank running along the western sides of ditches **2001** and subsequently **4153**. The Roman remains were preserved in a strip of land 7m wide and it is clear that they did not represent the full extent of the Roman activity on site – there had been significant truncation during the Saxon and Medieval periods by the ditches immediately adjacent to the east and intensive pitting to the west. The survival of these remains in the central part of the development area might therefore be attributed to them having been preserved underneath a large, and early, bank (Fig. 6).

Well 4122

3.3.10 In the northernmost corner of the site were a series of pits, many of which were wide bottomed and over 1.5m in diameter, whose dating spanned the Late Saxon to Medieval period. The archaeological remains in this part of the site were particularly dense with many of the pits and wells intercutting.

3.3.11 Pit/well **4122** was circular in plan and 2m in diameter by 1m deep with slightly irregular sides. This irregularity may have been a result of the collapse of the sides and the primary fills of the pit appeared to be collapse material slumped into the base of the cut (4114 & 4115). A total of eight fills were recorded (4114, 4115, 4116, 4117, 4118, 4119, 4120 & 4121), of these six produced pottery, totalling 40 sherds. The fabric types were all Late Saxon apart from a single sherd, dated to the 12th century. This was recorded in one of the tertiary pit fills and given the density of activity in this part of the site it is likely that this single sherd was intrusive. Well **4122** was cut on its western side by a shallow pit **4090**.

Phase 2: Late 11th to mid 12th Century (Fig. 7)

*Well **4022***

3.3.12 Feature **4022** was 1.60m in diameter. It was not exposed in its entirety and continued beyond the edge of excavation but appeared to be sub rectangular in plan. In section it was wide based with near vertical sides. The fill sequence suggested that the pit had stood open for sometime before being allowed to fall into disuse and silt up. It comprised a total of six fills (4023, 4024, 4025, 4026, 4027 & 4028). The northern edge of the pit showed signs of collapse and it is suggested that the primary fills (4023, 4024 & 4025) were deposited via this natural slumping and weathering of the natural deposits.

3.3.13 Of the upper fills two (4026 & 4028) contained pottery dated to the 10th to mid 12th century. Fill 4026 sealed the primary fills, it was homogeneous in its make up and appeared to have accumulated through taphonomic processes, possibly natural silting. It contained single sherds of St Neots ware and Thetford ware. Fill 4028, the tertiary fill, contained 10 sherds of pottery, nine sherds of St Neots ware and a single of Thetford ware. It too was a homogeneous silt sand and probably represented the final silting up of the pit.

*Pit **4032***

3.3.14 Pit **4032** lay in the northern part of the development area. It was heavily truncated by ditch **4009** (Phase 3, below) and subsequent modern disturbance but was of note in that its lower fills contained a significant quantity of goose bones (Plate 1). This assemblage contained the remains of at least five individuals (App. C.2).

*Pit **4100***

3.3.15 In the southern part of the site a steep sided, flat based pit, 1.08m in width by 0.60m deep was recorded that was dug through the upper fills of ditch **4153** described in para 3.3.1.

3.3.16 The fill sequence of the pit comprised nine fills (4091 – 4099). The pit was lined by fills 4093 – 4096, dark brown red clays, that had been burnt and were concreted onto the edge of the cut (Fig. 11, Section 26). Overlying these contexts were several lenses of white grey silty clay with an ashen texture (4094, 4095 and 4097). These were in turn sealed by the tertiary deposits (4091 & 4092), both of which contained significant

quantities of charcoal, burnt clay and ash. The environmental samples produced large quantities of flax seeds (App. C.1).

3.3.17 Context 4091 was of particular note as it produced 177 sherds of pottery, the largest assemblage recovered from the excavation. This material was of predominantly Late Saxon to early medieval wares - St Neots, Stamford and Thetford wares. The latest sherds recovered from this fill were Shelly ware jar fragments dated to the early 12th century.

3.3.18 A total of 58 unabraded sherds from one jar were recovered, some of these were over-fired, suggesting that the jar was a waster. Such a find is very unusual and the unabraded nature of the sherds and large quantities of burnt material with which they were deposited suggests that they were deposited close the their place of origin. The implication therefore is that the site lay in close proximity to a Late Saxon kiln (App. B.2).

Sunken Featured Building

3.3.19 Feature **4090** was a shallow cut no more than 0.16m deep. In plan it appeared to be straight sided, the longest axis was 3m long. To the south it was truncated by modern disturbance making it impossible to ascertain the overall shape of the feature. Two slots were excavated (**4086** & **4090**) and these revealed it to have a flat base and vertical sides, its fills (4085 & 4089 respectively) contained 9 sherds of Late Saxon pottery, predominantly jar sherds, suggesting an 11th-mid 12th century date for the infilling of the feature. A significant quantity of flax seeds were recovered from the samples taken from this feature (App. C.1).

3.3.20 Two similar features were recorded during excavations undertaken to the Rear of Gazeley House and Lawrence Court (Huntingdon Town Centre) in 2007 by OA East: The first was 2.4 x 1.8 x 0.28m in dimensions. The second was larger (4.12 x 1.9 x 0.54m). Both were dated to the Late 11th - mid/late 12th century (Clarke, pers comm.). These features were identified as possible late Sunken Featured Buildings (SFBs) and the close parallels in terms of dating, size and location, may suggest that **4090** is another example of this feature type.

Phase 3: Late 12th to early/mid 13th century (Fig. 8)

3.3.21 The archaeological evidence from this period onwards, whilst similar in character to that from the Saxon phase, was primarily concentrated in the western part of the development site.

*Layer **4078***

3.3.22 Running the length of the eastern site boundary was a layer of dark grey clay silt (4078). This material lay in a depression left by the infilling of ditch **4153** and two sections were investigated during the excavation (4050 & 4078) from which a total of 34 sherds of pottery were recovered. This material had a relatively broad date range, from the Late Saxon to mid 14th century and the sherds were moderately abraded, suggesting some post depositional movement. Layer 4078 may have represented a levelling layer deposited deliberately during the reclamation and stabilisation of the low ground close to the Ouse during this time.

*Ditch **4009***

3.3.23 Ditch **4009** aligned northwest to southeast was located in the north western corner of the excavation. It had been heavily truncated by later activity but the surviving section

suggested that it was no more than 0.22m deep. Its single fill (4008) produced a small abraded assemblage dated to the mid 11th-late 12th century. It did not continue beyond the northern site limit, terminating less than 1m to the north of the excavated section. To the south it was entirely destroyed by post medieval activity making its course southwards impossible to discern.

*Wells **4190***

3.3.24 In the northwestern part of the site a sequence of intercutting wells were excavated. This represented a continuation of the land use recorded for the preceding period (**4022**, **4122**).

3.3.25 Well **4190** was truncated by a later well (**4159**, see below Phase 4)). A series of water lain deposits (4184, 4185, 4186, 4187, 4188 & 4189) were recorded infilling the well and from these 4 sherds of medieval pottery dating to the 12th-mid 14th century were recovered.

Phase 4: Mid 13th to mid- 14th century (Fig. 9)

*Well **4159***

3.3.26 Well **4159** was situated at the southern limit of the site and was truncated in its south western corner by well **4148**. It was sub circular in plan with a diameter of approximately 3.5m and was 1.10m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base. Four deposits were recorded filling this feature (4155, 4156, 4157 & 4158). A total of 29 sherds were recovered from these deposits and these included a mixture of Late Saxon-early medieval wares, some of which were similar to the fabric types recorded in pit **4100**, and Medieval glazed pottery dating to the 13th to mid 14th century.

*Well **4148***

3.3.27 Well **4148** continued beyond the bounds of the site; less than 50% of the well was exposed as a result of this close proximity to the edge of excavation and its maximum recorded diameter was 1.05m. Well **4148** was significantly deeper than its successor. Excavation of this feature had to be stopped at approximately 0.75m below ground level as a result of ground water filling the feature at this depth.

3.3.28 Three sherds of mid 12th to mid 14th century were recovered from the uppermost fill of well **4148**.

*Well **4152***

3.3.29 This was the latest in the sequence of wells located at the southern edge of the development area. Given its shape it is estimated that approximately 50% of this feature was exposed within the limits of the excavation. Well (**4152**) was 1.10m in diameter by 0.88m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base and was filled by a series of homogeneous clay sand deposits (4149, 4150 & 4151) indicative of a gradual, naturally derived infilling. A total of 56 sherds of Late Saxon to early medieval St Neots and Thetford ware pottery along with early Medieval types were recorded within these fills (App. B.2), with the greatest quantity (47 sherds) coming from the tertiary, disuse fill (4149).

3.3.30 The lower sides of the well showed evidence of collapse, which again was suggestive of the feature remaining open and water laden.

*Ditch **4102***

3.3.31 Ditch **4102** traversed the central part of the development area. It was 1.60m wide by 0.55m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill (4101) produced a single rim sherd dated to the 13th century.

*Pit **4210***

3.3.32 To the east of the well sequence a large, sub rectangular pit was recorded (**4210**). This was 7.5m long on its northern axis by 3.5m wide. Modern footings aligned north to south were recorded truncating the central part of the pit but two sections were excavated at either end of 4210 that revealed it to have vertical sides and a flat base (Fig. 11, Section 43).

3.3.33 A single sherd of Lyveden-Stanion ware pottery, dated to the 13th to mid 14th century, was recovered from one of the primary fills of this feature (4207). It is suggested that the pits alignment and positioning might demarcate the western edge of the putative bank discussed in Para 3.3.8. It seems likely that although the ditches associated with the construction of the bank would have been infilled by the time of the excavation of pit **4210** the bank would still have been extant even if slightly diminished.

3.4 Finds Summary

Iron Age and Roman Pottery

3.4.1 A total of 195 sherds, weighing 2.681kg of Late pre Roman Iron Age and Romano-British pottery was recovered from 43 stratified deposits. The assemblage was fragmentary and significantly abraded suggesting that much of the material had been subject to post depositional movement and was not recovered from their place of primary deposition.

3.4.2 The assemblage was indicative of continuous occupation in the vicinity of the site from the 1st centuries BC to the late 4th early 5th centuries AD.

3.4.3 The vessel forms present were predominantly locally produced, utilitarian coarse wares typical of low order settlements within this region with little evidence for specialist and traded wares.

The Late Saxon to Early Medieval Pottery

3.4.4 A total of 493 sherds, weighing 7.071kg, of mainly Late Saxon-early medieval pottery, dating from the early 11th century to the late 12th century were recovered along with a small quantity of sherds dating from the 13th to mid 14th century and late medieval and post medieval periods.

3.4.5 The assemblage was moderately abraded and the wares present were indicative of domestic occupation throughout the Late Saxon to early medieval/medieval occupation in close proximity to the development area.

Environmental Remains

3.4.6 A total of twenty four soil samples were assessed. Preservation of material was generally good. The Roman assemblage was dominated by spelt wheat, weed seed and crop processing waste.

3.4.7 During the Saxon period the assemblage was dominated by flax seeds and a mixed cereal assemblage including free-threshing wheats, oats and rye. An apple core, fruit

stone and bramble and elderberry seeds were also recorded. Henbane and nettles were also noted and may indicate localised animals grazing.

3.4.8 Charred plant remains were absent from the medieval samples, which precluded further interpretation.

Faunal Remains

3.4.9 A total of 526 fragments of bone were recovered from 23 contexts with 428 identifiable to species. The majority of the bone was recovered from Medieval contexts and comprised cattle remains with smaller numbers of sheep/goat, pig and Horse remains also present. Also of note was the recovery of a large number of goose remain from at least 5 individuals. Small quantities of cattle and sheep/goat remains, along with two cat elements, were recovered from Roman features.

4 Discussion and Conclusions

4.1 Discussion

4.1.1 A sequence of occupation spanning the Pre-Roman to Post Medieval period was revealed by the excavations at Hampden House. These findings are discussed by period below in relation to the original aims laid out in Section 2.

4.2 Roman Settlement and industry

4.2.1 One of the stated aims of the excavation was to achieve a greater understanding of how the development area related to the river frontage during the Roman period, especially given its possible location in the vicinity of river crossing points (bridges and ferries). In the event a highly truncated sequence of Roman occupation was recorded surviving in the central part of the development area. Despite a high level of later disturbance the surviving archaeological remains suggested that the locale was not only settled in the Roman period but may have lain within a commercial or industrial zone associated with the river.

Structural Evidence

4.2.2 The most extensive Roman remains comprised a series of structural features that included two beamslots (**2005** & **4212**), a post pad (**4154**), posthole **4203** and two layers of compacted and burnt clay (4057 & 4056); this layer extended north eastwards from the post pad and was interpreted as forming a floor or packing layer.

4.2.3 These remains had been severely truncated by two later ditches (**2001** & **4153**) and extended beyond the easthern limit of the excavation, which precluded the extent and layout of the building from being ascertained, however from the extant remains it was at least 6m long on its east to west axis and 4.5m in width.

Function

4.2.4 Whilst it was not possible to ascertain the function of the building from its layout, a possible industrial function is suggested by the finds and samples retrieved from the features.

4.2.5 The environmental samples from beamslot **2005** produced significant quantities of spelt wheat and its processing waste, in the form of glume bases and spikelet forks (App. C.1). These suggest that crop processing was being undertaken in the vicinity. A single sherd of amphorae was also recovered from post pad **4154**, such a find is unusual in local low order settlements (App. B.1) and its presence may reflect the sites proximity to a major trade route such as Ermine Street or the River Ouse. Furthermore, several large fragments of both quern stone (Plate 2) and mill stone were recovered from features associated with the structure (App. B.3) including packing from post pad **4154** and posthole **4203**. Further pieces were recovered from within the later ditch that truncated the building.

4.2.6 To the north of the development area excavations at the Former Model Laundry site on Ouse Walk recorded a large ditch dated to the 2nd to 4th Century whose projected alignment would have run past the northern part of the site towards the river (Clarke, 2007) (Fig. 5). Significant later truncations prevented the line of the ditch being traced within the current excavations, and had also destroyed any evidence for the northern part of the building. However, it is likely that the ditch would have run close to the northern extent of the building and this evidence for a possible nearby water source in

conjunction with the evidence for crop processing and storage, suggest that perhaps the building formed part of a mill or associated barn. Given the close proximity of the site to the River Ouse it seems quite possible that these remains represent a remnant of an industrial zone fronting onto the river.

4.2.7 The pottery assemblage recovered from beam slot **2005** predominantly comprised sherds of locally produced, domestic coarse ware storage jars, including 28 sherds from a single, undecorated vessel. Although small quantities of fine wares and a single sherd of Central Gaulish samian were also recorded, the assemblage was typical of that associated with a low order settlement (App. B.1). The utilitarian nature of the pottery and preponderance of storage vessels lend further weight to the suggestion that the locality served an industrial, rather than domestic function.

Demolition

4.2.8 A common feature of the contexts associated with the structure was a high incidence of burning, which may be indicative of the means of demolition of the structure.

4.2.9 Fill 4219 of beam slot **2005** was blackened and contained large quantities of charcoal (Plates 4 & 5). It ran the entire length of the feature and was 0.38m wide by 0.10m thick and its regular, well defined shape suggest that it perhaps represented the remnants of the beam itself. Likewise, fills 4163, 4164 & 4199 of post pad **4154** were also burnt, as were the layers of clay lying to the north east and abutting the post pad, which were interpreted as possible floor or levelling material (4057 & 4056). Furthermore, the fill of posthole **4016**, which lay close to **2005**, also contained significant quantities of burnt material.

4.2.10 The frequency of burnt material recorded in these features was not apparent elsewhere on site and related specifically to the Roman phase of occupation and points to the demolition of the building by fire. Given the level of later truncation of these deposits it is impossible to tell whether this was specific to the structure or part of a wider conflagration.

Earlier phase

4.2.11 There was also some evidence for an earlier phase of construction in the form of a line comprising seven shallow postholes that was recorded immediately to the south of beamslot **2005** (Fig. 4, phase 2.1). This possible structural element lay on a very similar alignment to beamslot **2005**, converging with it to the east where it truncated post hole (**4234**). Although no finds were recovered from the postholes, which precluded securely dating them, the apparent spatial relationship between the two structures would suggest that the later construction adhered broadly to a predetermined layout and therefore probably represented a second phase of occupation within the same period.

4.3 Anglo-Saxon expansion and land reclamation

4.3.1 A sequence of features dating primarily to the Late Saxon period were recorded within the development area. These suggested a pattern of occupation quite distinct from that in evidence during the Roman period.

4.3.2 There is little evidence for habitation within the development area during this period. A single possible Sunken Featured Building (SFB) was recorded (**4090**) that was similar in dimensions to two other SFBs recorded at the Rear of Gazeley House and Lawrence Court (Huntingdon Town Centre). However, although feature **4090** was distinct in shape, it was severely truncated which prevents any conclusive interpretation.

4.3.3 Perhaps the earliest evidence for post Roman activity on the site came in the form of ditches **2001** & **4153**, which encompassed the northern third of the development area (Fig. 6). The earlier ditch (**2001**) truncated the Roman structural remains whilst pit **4100**, securely dated to the early 12th Century, was cut through the upper fills of ditch **4153** giving a date range spanning the immediate post Roman period, to the early medieval. This ties in with the evidence recorded at the Model Laundry site immediately to the north where a sequence of ditches and channels were excavated that ran northwest to southeast towards the river (Clarke 2007). On both sites there was evidence for deliberate backfilling and natural silting in the fill sequences for the ditches. This suggests a prolonged investment of time and resources in the management of the landscape in the vicinity, probably for drainage and the reclamation of land towards the north (Clark 2007).

4.3.4 Although it was not possible to ascertain a secure date for the excavation of the ditches the sterile nature of the environmental samples may indicate that they were excavated relatively early in the Post-Roman period, prior to the cultivation of the site evidenced by the strong floral signal from the features dating to the 11th Century onwards.

4.3.5 It is suggested that the earliest phase of this northwards expansion is represented by ditches **2001** and **4153**. Furthermore, the bank recorded to the south of these ditches is also of potential significance (Fig. 6). The relative longevity of this feature is attested to by the preservation of the Roman remains beneath it; elsewhere on site Late Saxon and Early Medieval features had entirely truncated all clear remnants of earlier activity, which suggests that during this period of gradual land reclamation, and the subsequent availability of the land for occupation and cultivation, the bank must have remained extant thereby sealing and preserving the underlying deposits. Such longevity hints at some significance. It has been suggested that the Danish burh consisted of a D shaped enclosure encompassing the river crossing and castle site (Spoerry 2000) and it may therefore be that this represents the northern element of the line of the ditch.

Land use and environment

4.3.6 Later in the Saxon period there is some suggestion that the development site lay in the vicinity of industrial activity. Pit **4100** contained a significant quantity of Late Saxon pottery, including 177 sherds of pottery from context 4091 and 58 unabraded sherds from a single jar, whose overfired condition suggested that it was a waster. It is likely that this material was deposited close to the kiln from which it originated given the unabraded quality of the sherds and their deposition with large quantities of burnt material (App. B.2).

4.3.7 The environmental samples suggest a mixed arboreal and arable landscape during this period. Pit **4100** and the putative SFB (**4090**) produced large quantities of flax seeds (Fig. 7). These seeds had been processed by separation from the rest of the plant, with the flax potentially used as a clothing material and the seeds for food and oil (App. C.1). A mixed cereal assemblage, including free-threshing wheats, oats and rye was also recovered along with indicators of hedgerow including bramble and elderberry plant. Examples of nettle and henbane indicated possible grazing land, or areas of human habitation, as a result of their requirement for nitrogen rich soils (App. C.1).

4.3.8 As stated in the original aims of the project no evidence for Anglo Saxon settlement had been recorded in Huntingdon and the location of any Early Saxon settlement in the town remains unknown. It was therefore of high priority that the excavation put the development area into the context of late- and post-Roman Huntingdon.

4.3.9 The archaeological remains recorded by the excavation suggest that during the Saxon period the development area still lay on the outskirts of the nascent town. They are however of significance in that they suggest a possible location for the boundary of the settlement as laid out with the establishment of the burgh in the late 9th century. Taken in conjunction with the results of the Model Laundry excavation it would appear that the expansion of the town began from this point in the late Saxon period with a concerted effort to drain and reclaim the marginal land to the north via a series of ditches and channels.

4.3.10 The survival of the bank into at least the early medieval period suggests that the area was not settled for some time but perhaps given over to agri-industrial activity perhaps supplying the town as it expanded initially to the north and west.

4.4 Medieval

4.4.1 The evidence for Medieval activity consisted primarily of a number of wells and pits recorded in the south western half of the development site. The evidence recorded for this period suggested that the development area was probably successfully drained and suitable for occupation to an extent. Perhaps the final stages of this process were represented by a levelling layer comprised of dark grey clay silt (4078) containing Late Saxon to mid 14th century pottery, which filled the depression left by the infilling of ditch **4153**. There was no evidence for habitation recorded during this phase and this was broadly comparable to the findings of the Model Laundry site (Clarke 2007) where it appears the locality served as a centre for unsociable activities such as tanning, and retting.

4.4.2 The features included a sequence of intercutting wells (**4152**, **4148**, **4159** & **4190**), recorded at the south western limit of the development area, with a date range spanning the 12th to 14th Centuries. These features were all steep sided and, where full excavation was possible, found to be flat based, they also showed evidence of side collapse, indicative of their remaining open and water laden.

4.4.3 Two pits were recorded in this part of the site, pit **4032** was heavily truncated but found to contain a significant quantity of goose bones (Plate 1). Pit **4210** was far larger, 7.5m long on its northern axis by 3.5m wide and sub rectangular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base (Fig. 9). This feature was very similar in shape and size to a pit recorded at the Model Laundry site, which was interpreted as a possible tanning pit. A single sherd of Lyveden-Stanion ware pottery recovered from pit **4210** was broadly contemporary with the finds from the pit recorded in the adjacent excavation, dating it to the 13th to mid 14th century. The positioning of pit **4210** was also potentially significant as its northern edge ran parallel with the line of the Late Saxon ditches to the north. It is possible that this line demarcated the southern edge of the bank, suggesting that the bank was still extant during the early medieval period.

4.4.4 Prior to the excavation the Medieval occupation of the development area was not fully understood, in the light of the results of the excavation it has been established that during this time the site still lay on the periphery of the town and was probably given over to activities not suitable for the more densely populated areas to the south and west. The sites proximity to the river would have made it a logical centre for production as it would have facilitated the transport of resources and produce as well as giving access to water sources and potentially water power.

4.5 Conclusions

4.5.1 The results of the excavation have successfully fulfilled the aims of the original specification and will contribute significantly to the growing body of evidence for the development of Huntingdon from the Roman period onwards. Although it would seem that the development area was either deemed unfit for habitation or simply given over to unsociable industrial practises that precluded domestic settlement, the evidence suggests that the locality was clearly of some significance in the economic development of the town.

4.5.2 The excavation demonstrated that Roman settlement extended into the riverside area. The structural remains uncovered here were fairly substantial and the finds assemblages suggested that activity on the site focused on milling or crop processing. Although later activity had truncated these remains, destroying any evidence that would allow the full extent of the settlement to be established, their nature and the presence of a large Roman ditch recorded nearby at the Model Laundry site (Clarke 2007) demonstrated that this activity was fairly intensive. Furthermore, the positioning of this ditch close to the site of a possible mill might suggest that the process of land reclamation and water management on the marginal land to the north was begun as early as the Later Roman period.

4.5.3 The evidence from the Post Roman period is particularly tantalising as the presence of a substantial banked ditch running towards the river Ouse may in fact represent the northern boundary of the Danish burh, whose exact location has thus far remained elusive. If this was the case then it suggests a level of continuity in the settlement boundary that extends from the Roman man-made water course, described above, through to the Late Saxon period when it would appear that the land to the north of the development area finally became viable, as evidenced by the extensive Late Saxon and Early Medieval pitting recorded both at the Model Laundry site and also within the bounds of the development area. It would appear that this newly reclaimed land was used for industrial processes, possibly retting and/or tanning, and the presence in one of the pits of large quantities of Saxon pottery, some of which was derived from a waster, indicates the presence of a kiln close to the site. This is especially significant as no Post Roman kilns have hitherto been recorded in Huntingdon (App. B.2).

4.5.4 The evidence from the Medieval period suggests a shift towards agricultural and agri-industrial practises, both arable and livestock farming, up until the point when the urban settlement encroached upon the development site.

Appendix A. Context Inventory

Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function
1000			layer	Topsoil	Deposit
1001		1003	fill	pit	disuse
1002		1003	fill	pit	disuse
1003		1003	cut	pit	water hole
1004		1005	fill	post hole	disuse
1005		1005	cut	post hole	structural
1006		1006	fill	post hole	disuse
1007		1007	cut	post hole	structural
1008		1010	fill	ditch	disuse
1009		1010	fill	ditch	primary fill
1010		1010	cut	ditch	boundary
1011		1012	fill	ditch	boundary
1012		1012	cut	ditch	boundary
1013		1014	fill	post hole	disuse
1014		1014	cut	post hole	structural
1015		1016	fill	post hole	disuse
1016		1016	cut	post hole	structural
1017		1018	fill	post hole	disuse
1018		1018	cut	post hole	structural
1019			layer	subsoil	
1020			layer	modern rubbish	demolition
2000			layer	topsoil	
2001		2002	fill	ditch	disuse
2002		2002	cut	ditch	boundary/waterway?
2003		2005	fill	gully	disuse
2004		2005	fill	gully	disuse
2005	4019, 4132, 4217	2005	cut	gully	beamslot
2006		2007	fill	pit	disuse
2007		2007	cut	pit	
2008		2009	fill	post hole	disuse
2009		2009	cut	post hole	structural
2010		2011	fill	post hole	disuse
2011		2011	cut	post hole	structural
2012		2013	fill	pit	disuse

2013		2013	cut	pit	
2014		2015	fill	pit	disuse
2015		2015	cut	pit	
2016		2018	fill	ditch	disuse
2017		2018	fill	ditch	use
2018		2018	cut	ditch	boundary
3001			layer	topsoil	
3002		3003	fill	gully	
3003		3003	cut	gully	
3004		3005	fill	pit	
3005		3005	cut	pit	
3006		3007	fill	pit	
3007		3007	cut	pit	
3008		3009	fill	pit	
3009		3009	cut	pit	
3010		3011	fill	ditch	
3011		3011	cut	ditch	
3012		3013	fill	ditch	
3013		3013	cut	ditch	
3014			layer	natural	geological deposit
4000			layer	topsoil	
4001			cut	pit	
4002		4001	fill	ditch	disuse
4003		4007	fill	ditch	disuse
4004		4007	fill	ditch	disuse
4005		4007	fill	ditch	disuse
4006		4007	fill	ditch	disuse
4007		4007	cut	ditch	boundary
4008		4009	fill	ditch	disuse
4009		4009	cut	ditch	boundary
4010		4012	fill	ditch	disuse
4011		4012	fill	ditch	disuse
4012		4012	cut	ditch	boundary
4013		4014	fill	pit	disuse
4014	4210	4210	cut	pit	storage
4015		4016	fill	post hole	disuse
4016		4016	cut	post hole	structural
4017		4018	fill	gully	disuse
4018	4107	4107	cut	gully	

4019	2005, 4132, 4217	2005	cut	gully	beamslot
4020		2005	fill	gully	primary
4021		2005	fill	gully	disuse/burnt
4022		4022	cut	pit	well
4023		4022	fill	pit	primary
4024		4022	fill	pit	secondary
4025		4022	fill	pit	slump
4026		4022	fill	pit	disuse
4027		4022	fill	pit	disuse
4028		4022	fill	pit	disuse
4029		4032	fill	pit	disuse
4030		4032	fill	pit	disuse
4031		4032	fill	pit	dump deposit
4032		4032	cut	pit	cesspit?
4033		2002	fill	ditch	disuse/backfill
4034		2002	fill	ditch	disuse/backfill
4035		2002	fill	ditch	disuse/backfill
4036		2002	fill	ditch	disuse/backfill
4037		2002	fill	pit	disuse/backfill
4038		2002	fill	ditch	disuse/backfill
4039		2002	fill	ditch	disuse/backfill
4040		2002	fill	ditch	disuse/backfill
4041		2002	fill	ditch	disuse/backfill
4042		2002	fill	ditch	disuse/backfill
4043		2002	fill	ditch	disuse/backfill
4044		2002	fill	ditch	disuse/backfill
4045		2002	fill	ditch	disuse/backfill
4046		2002	fill	ditch	disuse/backfill
4047		2002	fill	ditch	disuse/backfill
4048		2002	fill	ditch	disuse/backfill
4049	2002, 4058	2002	cut	ditch	boundary/waterway?
4050		4075	fill	ditch	disuse
4051	4075	4075	cut	pit	uppermost gully
4052		4053	fill	post hole	disuse
4053		4035	cut	post hole	structural
4054		4032	fill	pit	primary, cessy layer
4055		0	cut		
4056	4205		layer	surface (internal)	floor?
4057			layer	dump deposit	disuse

4058	2002, 4049	2002	cut	ditch	boundary/waterway?
4059		2002	fill	ditch	disuse/backfill
4060		2002	fill	ditch	disuse/backfill
4061		2002	fill	ditch	disuse/backfill
4062		2002	fill	ditch	disuse/backfill
4063		2002	fill	ditch	disuse/backfill
4064		2002	fill	ditch	disuse/backfill
4065		4065	cut	gully	modern pipe trench
4066		4065	fill	gully	modern pipe trench
4067		4067	cut	gully	modern cable trench
4068		4067	fill	gully	modern cable trench
4069	4153	4153	cut	ditch	boundary/waterway?
4070		4153	fill	ditch	silting
4071		4232	fill	pit	disuse
4072		4153	fill	ditch	silting
4073		4153	fill	ditch	silting
4074		4153	fill	ditch	silting
4075		4075	cut	ditch	channel
4076		4076	cut	post hole	structural
4077		4077	cut	post hole	structural
4078		4075	fill	ditch	silting
4079		4076	fill	post hole	disuse
4080		4077	fill	post hole	disuse
4081		4081	cut	pit	
4082		4081	fill	pit	
4083		4084	fill	pit	
4084		4081	cut	pit	
4085	4089	4090	fill	pit	disuse
4086		4086	cut	pit	structural
4087	4083	4084	fill	pit	
4088	4084	4084	cut	pit	
4089	4085	4090	fill	pit	diuse
4090	4086	4090	cut	pit	structural
4091		4100	fill	pit	charcoaly fill
4092		4100	fill	pit	ashy fill
4093		4100	fill	pit	possible lining
4094		4100	fill	pit	slump
4095		4100	fill	pit	ashy fill
4096		4100	fill	pit	burnt sandy lining

4097		4100	fill	pit	primary filling
4098		4100	fill	pit	charcoal layer
4099		4100	fill	pit	primary fill
4100		4100	cut	pit	deep, straight sided pit
4101		4102	fill	ditch	boundary
4102		4102	cut	ditch	boundary
4103		4104	fill	pit	charcoaly tertiary deposit
4104		4104	cut	pit	shallow sided
4105		4104	fill	pit	primary silting
4106		4107	fill	gully	
4107	4018	4107	cut	gully	
4108		4107	fill	gully	
4109		4111	fill	post hole	modern
4110		4111	fill	post hole	modern
4111		4111	cut	post hole	modern
4112		4113	fill	post hole	disuse
4113		4113	cut	post hole	structural
4114		4122	fill	pit	tertiary fill
4115		4122	fill	pit	disuse
4116		4122	fill	pit	disuse
4117		4122	fill	pit	disuse
4118		4122	fill	pit	disuse
4119		4122	fill	pit	disuse
4120		4122	fill	pit	slumping
4121		4122	fill	pit	primary fill
4122		4122	cut	well	use
4123		2002	fill	ditch	disuse/backfill
4124		2002	fill	ditch	disuse/backfill
4125		2002	fill	ditch	disuse/backfill
4126		2002	fill	ditch	disuse/backfill
4127		2002	fill	ditch	disuse/backfill
4128		2002	fill	ditch	disuse/backfill
4129			layer	surface (external)	mettling
4130		2005	fill	gully	disuse
4131		2005	fill	gully	in situ burning
4132	2005, 4019, 4217	2005	cut	gully	beamslot
4133		4143	fill	gully	disuse
4134	4143	4143	cut	gully	structural

4135		4136	fill	post hole	disuse
4136		4136	cut	post hole	structural
4137		4138	fill	post hole	disuse
4138		4138	cut	post hole	structural
4139		4140	fill	post hole	disuse
4140		4140	cut	post hole	structural
4141		4142	fill	post hole	disuse
4142		4142	cut	post hole	structural
4143	4134	4143	cut	gully	disuse
4144		4143	fill	gully	structural
4145	4035	2002	layer	ditch	disuse/backfill
4146		4148	fill	well	disuse
4147		4148	fill	well	disuse
4148		4148	cut	well	use
4149		4152	fill	well	disuse
4150		4152	fill	well	disuse
4151		4152	fill	well	disuse
4152		4152	cut	well	use
4153	4069	4153	cut	ditch	boundary/waterway?
4154		4154	cut	post pad	structural
4155		4159	fill	well	disuse
4156		4159	fill	well	disuse
4157		4159	fill	well	disuse
4158		4159	fill	well	disuse
4159		4159	cut	well	use
4160		4162	fill	ditch	disuse
4161		4162	fill	ditch	disuse
4162		4162	cut	ditch	use
4163			layer	structure	clay layer
4164			layer	structure	burnt silt
4165			layer	structure	redeposited slay/silt
4166		4167	fill	ditch	disuse
4167		4167	cut	ditch	boundary?
4168		4153	fill	pit	disuse
4169	4210	4210	cut	pit	storage
4170			layer	structure	fired clay overlying quern
4171		4104	fill	pit	disuse/slump
4172		4153	fill	ditch	silting

4173		4153	fill	ditch	silting
4174		4153	fill	ditch	silting
4175		4153	fill	ditch	silting
4176		4153	fill	ditch	silting
4177		4153	fill	ditch	gravel slump
4178		4153	fill	ditch	silting
4179		4153	fill	ditch	silting
4180		4153	fill	ditch	burnt layer
4181		4153	fill	ditch	humic layer
4182		4153	fill	ditch	secondary
4183		4153	fill	ditch	primary
4184		4190	fill	pit	disuse
4185		4190	fill	pit	disuse
4186		4190	fill	pit	disuse
4187		4190	fill	pit	disuse
4188		4190	fill	pit	disuse
4189		4190	fill	pit	disuse
4190		4190	cut	pit	
4191		4193	fill	ditch	backfill
4192		4193	fill	ditch	backfill
4193		4193	cut	ditch	boundary/waterway?
4194		2005	fill	gully	packing
4195		4196	fill	pit	disuse
4196		4196	cut	pit	
4197		4197	cut	pit	
4198			layer	structure	reused quern
4199			layer	structure	baked clay
4200		4201	fill	post pipe	structural
4201		4201	cut	post pipe	structural
4202		4203	fill	post hole	structural
4203		4203	cut	post hole	structural
4204		4154	fill	pit	postpad
4205	4056		layer	surface (internal)	floor?
4206		4210	fill	pit	disuse
4207		4210	fill	pit	disuse
4208		4210	fill	pit	disuse
4209		4210	fill	pit	disuse
4210	4169	4210	cut	pit	storage
4211		4210	fill	pit	storage

4212		4212	cut	gully	beamslot
4213		4212	fill	gully	disuse
4214		4212	fill	gully	disuse
4215		4212	fill	gully	disuse
4216		4212	fill	gully	disuse
4217	2005, 4019, 4132	2005	cut	gully	beamslot
4218		2005	fill	gully	disuse
4219		2005	fill	gully	disuse
4220		2005	fill	gully	disuse
4221		4224	fill	pit	disuse
4222		4224	fill	pit	disuse
4223		4224	fill	pit	disuse
4224		4224	cut	pit	
4225		4226	fill	post hole	disuse
4226		4226	cut	post hole	structural
4227		4228	fill	post hole	disuse
4228		4228	cut	post hole	structural
4229		4230	fill	post hole	disuse
4230		4230	cut	post hole	structural
4231		4232	fill	pit	disuse
4232		4232	cut	pit	
4233		4234	fill	post hole	disuse
4234		4234	cut	post hole	structural
4235			fill	foundation trench	modern
4236		4236	cut	foundation trench	modern

Appendix B. Finds Reports

B.1 The Late Pre Roman Iron Age and Romano-British Pottery

By Stephen Wadeson

Introduction and methodology

B.1.1 A small assemblage of Late pre Roman Iron Age and Romano-British pottery totalling 195 sherds, weighing 2.681kg with an Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE) of 1.60 vessels were recovered during excavations at Hampden House, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire (HUN HAH 09). Predominantly Roman-British in date (Table 1) the assemblage was recovered from 43 stratified deposits. The majority of the material was recovered from ditches/beam slots (*c*.40%) and pits (*c*.37%) and can be associated with settlement activity.

B.1.2 The assemblage suggests continuous occupation in the vicinity of the site throughout the 1st centuries BC to AD with activity continuing through to the late 4th early 5th centuries AD. Analysis of vessel forms present indicate a domestic coarse ware assemblage with limited access to high status products, typical of the type recovered from low order settlements within this region (Evans 2003, 105). The majority of the assemblage consists of locally produced utilitarian, sandy coarse wares utilizing the locally available clay resources. Specialist and traded wares are present within the assemblage however only in relatively small amounts.

B.1.3 The majority of the assemblage is fragmentary and significantly abraded and has an average sherd weight of *c*.14g suggesting that the majority of the sherds were not found within their site of primary deposition. Many of the sherds do not retain their original surfaces and the poor condition of the pottery can be attributed to post-depositional processes (such as middening and/or manuring during the Roman period).

Ceramic Period	Quantity	% Quantity	Weight (kg)	% Weight	EVE	MSW (g)
LPRIA	2	1.03	0.016	0.60	0.00	8.0
Roman	193	98.97	2.665	99.40	1.60	13.8
Total	**195**	**100.00**	**2.681**	**100.00**	**1.60**	**13.7**

Table 1: Quantity and weight of pottery by ceramic period (MSW = Mean sherd weight)

Methodology

B.1.4 The assemblage was examined in accordance with the guidelines set down by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Webster 1976; Darling 2004; Willis 2004). The total assemblage was studied and a preliminary catalogue was prepared. The sherds were examined using a magnifying lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present. The fabric codes are descriptive and abbreviated by the main letters of the title (Sandy grey ware = SGW) vessel form was also recorded.

B.1.5 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

B.1.6 The report has taken into account the overall pottery assemblage recovered however the majority of the assessment is restricted to key assemblages relating to the contexts

associated with three features (Beam Slot **2005**, Pit **4104** and Layer/Post Pad **4163**) identified by the project manager as being of specific interest.

Quantification

B.1.7 All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration and abrasion were also noted and a spot date has been provided for each individual sherd and context.

Key Assemblages

B.1.8 A total of 85 sherds of pottery weighing 1.382kg was recovered from three key features identified as being of special interest and account for *c*.52% of the total assemblage found on site. A breakdown of quantities and weight by feature is shown in Table 2 below.

Feature Type	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight	% Wgt of whole assemblage	MSW (g
Beam Slot **2005**	72	1.040	38.8	14.4
Pit **4104**	9	0.240	8.9	26.6
Layer/Post Pad **4154**	4	102.000	3.8	25.5
Total	**85**	**1.382**	**51.5**	**16.3**

Table 2: Quantity and weight by feature type

Beam Slot 2005

B.1.9 Beam slot **2005** produced the largest assemblage by feature accounting for *c*.39% of the pottery recovered from site (Table 2).

B.1.10 Primarily consisting of locally produced domestic coarse wares the majority of the fabrics identified, (*c*.67%) are sandy coarse wares. These include 28 sherds from a single, undecorated sandy grey ware, wide mouth jar. Moderately abraded the condition of the vessel would suggest it is located within or close to its primary site of deposition. A further twelve sherds of unsourced, shell-tempered wares were also recovered. Where specific forms can be assigned the majority of the shell tempered ware sherds belong to storage jars of indeterminate type.

B.1.11 Also identified was a small quantity of fine wares including six sherds of Nene Valley colour coated wares (Tomber and Dore 1998, 118). Typical of the later, 3rd to 4th centuries AD these fine wares more closely resemble utilitarian wares than the earlier Nene Valley fine wares of the mid 2nd early 3rd century. Forms identified within the assemblage include a substantial bifid rim fragment from a medium mouth jar and a single reeded rim sherd from a straight-sided bowl. In addition a single sherd of Central Gaulish samian from Lezoux, (AD120-200) (Tomber and Dore 1998, 32) was recovered. The sparse use of imported wares is typical of low order settlements in the region (Evans 2003, 105).

B.1.12 The majority of the assemblage recovered is significantly abraded and suggests that much of the pottery was deposited through secondary processes which can be directly associated with settlement activity within the area of excavation.

Pit 4104

B.1.13 Pit **4104** produced only nine sherds in total comprising of five undiagnostic coarse ware sherds and a further four sherds of Nene Valley colour coated wares (Tomber and Dore 1998, 118). Produced in the Lower Nene Valley and centred on the Roman town of Durobrivae (Water Newton) these sherds are again consistent with a later Roman date and includes a complete base from a poorly produced late Roman jar of unknown type. Moderately abraded the condition of the majority of the sherds would suggest they are possibly located within or close to their primary site of deposition.

Layer/Post Pad 4154

B.1.14 Layer/Post pad 4154 contained only four, moderately abraded sherds including a single fragment of amphorae. Amphorae is generally poorly represented in low order settlements in East Anglia and its presence here may reflect the closeness of the site to Ermine Street (Lyons 2008). The remaining three sherds, all coarse wares include a single sherd of shell tempered ware and a sandy grey ware rim fragment from a vessel of indeterminate form.

Fabric Name	Vessel Forms inc.	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight	EVE	Weigh t (%)
Amphorae		1	0.071	0.00	5.14
Black surfaced red ware		1	0.010	0.00	0.72
Central Gaulish Samian		1	0.017	0.00	1.23
Grey ware (fine)	Bowl	2	0.018	0.09	1.30
Gritty oxidised ware		1	4.000	0.00	0.29
Nene Valley colour coat	Misc Jar, M/M Jar, Bowl	10	0.308	0.50	22.29
Sandy grey ware	Misc Jar, W/M Jar	53	0.782	0.66	56.58
Sandy oxidised ware		1	0.015	0.00	1.09
Sandy reduced ware		2	0.046	0.00	3.33
Shell-tempered ware	Storage jar	13	0.111	0.00	8.03
Total		**85**	**1.382**	**1.25**	**100.00**

Table 3: Fabrics quantities and forms from key features, listed in alphabetically order

Discussion

B.1.15 This is a relatively small, predominantly Romano-British assemblage with a small element of residual Late pre Roman Iron Age pottery. Recovered from stratified deposits the fabrics and forms present are typical of a utilitarian domestic assemblages recovered from low order settlements within this region (Evans 2003, 105). The majority of the assemblage consists of locally produced utilitarian coarse wares, particularly sand tempered coarse wares supplemented by a small range of products from the regional pottery production centres in the Lower Nene valley. Forms and fabrics traditionally associated with specialist wares are rare within the assemblage as are continental imports.

B.1.16 The presence of Nene Valley wares, on this and other sites in the region is due to the proximity of the site to the production centres of the Nene Valley. This often results in the dominance of Nene Valley colour coats over other fine wares, as a result the

presence of Nene Valley colour coats acts as a chronological indicator for the site rather than one of status.

B.1.17 The assemblage spans a wide chronological period from the mid 1st to late 4th/early 5th century AD providing evidence of continuous activity in the area from the late Iron Age throughout the Roman period. The majority of the assemblage however is mid to late Roman in date (mid 2nd to late 4th/early 5th century AD).

B.1.18 Situated close to Ermine Street and within the valley of the River Ouse the site at Hampden House was ideally located to receive traded ceramics from both domestic and continental sources and provides evidence of trading throughout the Roman period. However although continental imports are present within the assemblage, including amphorae (the only specialist ware associated with any of these features) and samian, they form only a small group within what is mainly an assemblage of locally produced coarse wares and late Roman colour coat wares.

Sampling Bias

B.1.19 The open area excavation was carried out by hand and selection made through standard sampling strategies on a feature by feature basis. There are not expected to be any inherent biases. Where bulk samples have been processed for environmental and artefactual remains, there has also been some recovery of pottery. These are small quantities of abraded sherds and have not been quantified, and serious bias is not likely to result.

Pottery fabrics from key features

Amphorae (1 sherd, weighing 71g, 0 EVE. A total of 5.14% of the selected assemblage by weight)

Self-coloured large storage vessels used for transporting luxury goods (Tyers 1996, 87; Tomber and Dore 1998, 82–113). Several different fabric and form types were found consistent with the importation of wine and olive oil.

Vessel types: none identified

Black surfaced red ware (1 sherd, weighing 10g, 0 EVE. A total of 0.72% of the selected assemblage by weight)

This is a broad fabric group of local sandy grey wares that have misfired, resulting in a red fabric and black surface.

Vessel types: none identified

Samian *(1 sherd, weighing 17g, 0 EVE. A total of 1.23% of the selected assemblage by weight)*

A distinctive glossy red fabric, often decorated (Tomber and Dore 1998, 25–41).

Vessel types: none identified

Grey ware (fine) *(2 sherds, 20g, 0.09 EVE. A total of 1.30% of the selected assemblage by weight)*

This has a dark brownish grey fabric with a similar or darker surface; it is hard with a smooth fracture and it has a smooth to soapy feel. Sometimes referred to as ‘London type ware’ this fabric was made at several centres including West Stow and Wattisfield in Suffolk, the Nene Valley and also London. This is a fine fabric used to make good quality vessels in the Early Roman period, some of the vessels copied samian and other Gaulish pot shapes.

Vessel types: 6.18.0

Gritty oxidised ware (1sherd, weighing 4g, 0 EVE. A total of 0.29% of the selected assemblage by weight)

This is a white-to-pale yellow fabric (Cameron 1996, 449) with significant amounts of quartz, giving it a gritty appearance. This ware is visually identical to 1st and early 2nd century Verulamium white ware (Tyers 1996, 199-201), but is known to have been produced into the 2nd and 3rd centuries in the Northampton region and at Godmanchester in Cambridgeshire (Martin and Wallis 2006, 3.7.1, iii and iv). This fabric went out of fashion before the end of the Roman period.

Vessel types: none identified

Nene Valley colour-coat (10 sherds, weighing 308g, 0.50 EVE. A total of 22.29% of the selected assemblage by weight)

Pale cream-to-orange sherds with a wide range of coloured slips (Tomber and Dore 1998, 118).

Vessel types: none identified

Sandy grey ware (53 sherds, 782g, 0.66 EVE. A total of 56.58% of the selected assemblage by weight)

A light brown to dark grey fabric that contains abundant well-rounded quartz and sparse mica (Perrin 1996, 120). It is a utilitarian fabric that was used to produce most jar and bowl forms during the Roman period. The source of this material is unknown, and could originate from anywhere within a radius of twenty to thirty miles- perhaps further if water transport was available (*ibid*, 121).

Vessel types: 5.0, Misc Jar

Sandy oxidized ware (1sherd, 15g, 0 EVE. A total of 1.09% of the selected assemblage by weight)

An oxidized fabric that can vary in colour from very pale brown to creamy white, and often has sand inclusions (Andrews 1985, 94–5, OW2).

Vessel types: none identified

Sandy reduced ware (wheel made) (2 sherds, 46g, 0 EVE. A total of 3.33% of the selected assemblage by weight)

A quite hard, rough fabric, very dark grey throughout, with a moderate amount of quartz and occasional fragments of flint, resulting in an irregular fracture. This sandy reduced fabric became more common towards the end of the Iron Age and continued in use as wheelmade technology was introduced. Indeed it remained in use throughout the Roman era as a tough utilitarian form.

Vessel types: none identified

Shell-tempered ware (unsourced) (13 sherds, weighing 111g, 0 EVE. A total of 8.03% of the selected assemblage by weight)

Most are brown-grey and are heavily tempered with fossil shell, which is a natural constituent of the clay. Where rim forms are lacking, it can be difficult to differentiate between the various possible manufacturing centres for shell-tempered wares in the Roman period. The Romanised shell tempered wares differed from their Iron Age predecessors as they do not include grog and showed signs of finer preparation (the shell is often crushed). The Lower Nene Valley was know to have been a production centre for shell-tempered storage jars (Perrin 1996, 119–20) between the late Iron Age and 3rd century AD. Early Roman shell tempered wares were known to have been produced at Bourne in Lincolnshire and Greetham in Humberside (Tomber and Dore 1998, 156), while distinctive lipped Dales ware shell tempered jars were made in the Lincolnshire area between the late 2nd and 3rd centuries. Moreover the the Harrold kilns in Bedfordshire (Tomber and Dore 1998, 115) and other unsourced sites (Tomber and Dore 1998, 212) produced rilled cooking pots in the later Roman period. However, numerous unsourced local production sites would have exploited the Jurassic shelly clay beds throughout the Roman period (Perrin 1996, 119).

Vessel types: Misc S/Jar

List of Forms

B.1.20 A list of the broad vessel forms identified from the selected features and their Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE). Numeric vessel type codes, descriptions and published parallels (author, year and illustration number)

Form	EVE	%EVE
W/MJAR	0.61	48.80
M/MJAR	0.43	34.40
BOWL	0.16	12.80
MISCELLANEOUS JAR	0.05	4.00
STORAGE JAR	0.00	0.00
Total	**1.25**	**100.00**

Numeric vessel type codes, descriptions and published parallels (author, year and illustration number)

- 4 Medium Mouthed Jars
- 4.0 Miscellaneous medium-mouthed jars
- 5 Wide Mouthed Jars
- 5.0 Miscellaneous wide-mouthed jars
- 6 Bowls

- 6.18.0 Dish, straight-sided, flat-based, thickened everted 'triangular' rim (Perrin 1996, 417; 426; 449; 453; 455)
- 6.18.1 Straight sided bowl with reeded or grooved rim

Acknowledgements

Special thanks to Alice Lyons, OA East for her time, support and specialist knowledge of Roman pottery and Carole Fletcher, OA East for her time and patience.

Bibliography

Andrews, G.,	1985	'The coarse wares', in Hinchliffe, J. and Sparey-Green, C., *Excavations at Brancaster 1974 and 1977*, E. Anglian Archaeol. 23, 82–95
Darling, M. J.,	2004	'Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery'. Journal of Roman Pottery Studies Vol 11
Evans, J.,	2003	'The Pottery' in Hinman, M., *A Late Iron Age Farmstead and Romano-British Site at Haddon, Peterborough*. British Archaeological Report 358, 105-107
Perrin, J.R.,	1999	Roman pottery from excavations at and near to the Roman small town of Durobrivae, Water Newton, Cambridgeshire, 1956-58. Journal of Roman pottery studies Vol 8
Perrin, J.R.,	1996	'The Roman Pottery', in Mackreth, D., *Orton Hall Farm: A Roman and Early Saxon Farmstead*, E. Anglian Archaeol. 76, 114–204
Tomber, R and Dore, J.,	1998	The National Roman Fabric reference collection, A Handbook. MoLAS Monograph 2
Tyers, P.,	1999	Roman Pottery in Britain. Routledge
Webster, G., (Ed)	1976	Romano-British coarse pottery: a student's guide. CBA Research Report No. 6
Willis, S.,	2004	The Study Group For Roman Pottery Research Framework Document for the Study of Roman Pottery in Britain, 2003. Journal of Roman Pottery Studies Vol 11

B.2 The Late Saxon to Early Medieval Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and methodology

B.2.1 Archaeological evaluation and excavation at Hampden House, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire produced a pottery assemblage of 493 sherds, weighing 7.071kg. A small number of sherds were recovered from samples, however as these were small, abraded and undiagnostic, they have not been included in this assessment.

The assemblage is mainly Late Saxon-early medieval, dating from the early or mid 11th century to the end of the 12th century Also present are a number of 13th to mid 14th century sherds and a small number of late medieval and post medieval sherds. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded and the average sherd weight (excluding sample material) is moderate at approximately 14g.

Methodology

B.2.2 The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) A *guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG, 1998) and *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics* (MPRG, 2001) act as a standard.

B.2.3 Recording was carried out using OA East's in-house system based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described medieval and post-medieval types. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed on a context-by-context basis. The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

B.2.4 The assemblage is fully recorded in the summary catalogue. Detailed analysis has been carried out for significant features identified by the excavator during the main excavation. The assemblage considered in the following assessment is 371 sherds weighing 5.850kg, with an average sherd weight of approximately 15g.

Sampling Bias

B.2.5 The open area excavation was carried out by hand and selection made through standard sampling strategies on a feature by feature basis. There are not expected to be any inherent biases. Where bulk samples have been processed for environmental remains, there has also been some recovery of pottery. These are small quantities of abraded sherds and have not been quantified, and serious bias is not likely to result.

The Assemblage

B.2.6 Ceramic fabric abbreviations used in the following text and the total sherd count and weight of all fabrics in this restricted assessment are given in Table 4.

Fabric Code	Fabric Name	No. Sherds	Weight (kg)
DNEOT/DNEOTT	Developed St Neots	19	0.314
ENGS	English Stoneware	1	0.004
HUNEMW	Huntingdonshire early medieval ware	20	0.120
HUNEMW/HUNFSW		10	0.096

HUNFSW	Huntingdonshire fen sandy ware	4	0.068
LMEL/LMELT	Late medieval Ely/Late medieval Ely type ware	1	0.010
LYST	Lyveden-Stanion wares	3	0.014
MEL/MELT	Medieval Ely/medieval Ely type ware	1	0.015
MODR	Modern redware	1	0.002
NEOT/NEOTT	St Neots/St Neots type ware	109	1.488
SHW	Shelly ware	88	1.157
STAM	Stamford ware	16	0.163
SW	Sandy ware	2	0.032
THET/THETT	Thetford type ware	93	2.339
UNK	Unknown	3	0.028
Totals		**337**	**5.594**

Table 4: tTotal sherd count and weight

B.2.7 Ditch **4009** produced a small number of sherds including THET, NEOTT and a single sherd of HUNEMW dated to the early medieval period. The abraded nature of the sherds, which have average sherd weight of approximately 4g, may indicate that all are residual and that the ditch may be later than the mid 11th-late 12th century date of the pottery.

B.2.8 Well **4022** contained 12 sherds, 0.099kg of pottery. The majority of the sherds are NEOT base sherds from several vessels; also present are two sherds of THET. Overall the date of this feature is 10th to mid 12th century.

B.2.9 Ditch **4075** produced 34 sherds, 0.256kg of pottery. The sherds are small, moderately abraded and have average sherd weight of approximately 7g. The majority of the material recovered is Late Saxon or early medieval, mainly NEOT jars and STAM jars and jugs. Also present are HUNEMW, DNEOT and SHW, the later medieval fabrics suggesting a mid 12th to mid 14th century date. In addition the feature produced a single sherd of early modern ENGS from context 4078. The ENGS would appear to be intrusive.

B.2.10 From pit **4090** were recovered 9 sherds weighing 0.054kg from Late Saxon-early medieval NEOT and THET jars, suggesting a 11th-mid 12th century date.

B.2.11 Pit **4100** produced the largest assemblage of sherds recovered from the excavation, (177 sherds weighing 3.595kg).The pottery is a mixture of Late Saxon or early medieval wares NEOT/NEOTT, including a large sherd from an inturned bowl, STAM, THETT and medieval SHW . The form of the SHW jars recovered suggests an earlier date than mid 12th century and have therefore been dated to the early 12th century . Found alongside these were a spout from a STAM spouted pitcher and handles from a STAM costrel. The handles of the costrel are glazed and undecorated, and Kilmurry identifies a distinctive type of decoration applied to the handles of costrels and jugs which is characteristic of the mid 12th to 13th centuries (Kilmurry 1980, p143). The lack of decoration on the handles in this assemblage may indicate a pre mid 12th century date for the vessel .

B.2.12 A single THETT jar makes up the bulk of the assemblage (by weight) recovered from this feature totalling 1.694kg, 58 unabraded sherds including fragments of rim, base and handles suggesting the vessel was a multi handled storage jar. Some of the THETT

sherds show evidence of having been exposed to intense heat, having a vesicular appearance. This may have occurred during firing of the vessel or due to some later accident, perhaps a fire. If the latter is the case more of the pot would likely have been affected. If the vessel was in part over fired and is it what would now be called a second, still fit for purpose but not aesthetically pleasing, it is a very unusual find so far from the Thetford ware kilns. There is also the possibility that this vessel represents the first evidence of Thetford type ware production in the Late Saxon settlement of Huntingdon or its hinterland.

B.2.13 Currently no post Roman pottery kilns have been found in Huntingdon. The presence in this feature (**4100**) of seconds or waster sherds of what is perhaps a Huntingdon Thetford type ware, suggest pottery kilns were present in the town and that this is the beginning of a tradition of pottery manufacture in Huntingdon

B.2.14 Further evidence of probable pottery production in Huntingdon can be seen in sherds from a HUNFSW jug recovered from excavations in the town centre (Clarke, R. 2009), which show evidence of having cracked badly during firing yet the vessel was subsequently used before deposition.

B.2.15 Ditch **4102** produced an abraded rim sherd (0.022kg) from a HUNFSW jar, 13th century in date, however the abraded nature of the sherd and the lack of other pottery mean the feature cannot be securely dated.

B.2.16 Six contexts from pit **4122** produced 40 sherds weighing 0.496kg. Fabrics present are mainly Late Saxon-early medieval THET and NEOT, however the presence of sherds of DNEOT suggest a mid to late 12th century date for the feature.

B.2.17 The following three features are all wells and appear to represent several phases of use although the date range of the features suggests some overlap in usage.

B.2.18 From the well **4148** were recovered 3 sherds of pottery, 0.046kg. Single sherds of HUNEMW, HUNFSW and MEL, dating the feature to the mid 12th to mid 14th century.

B.2.19 The second well **4152** produced 57 sherds, 0.497kg from three contexts. The fabrics present include Late Saxon-early medieval NEOT and THET, early medieval HUNEMW and medieval SHW. Also present are a single sherd of LYST and a sherd from a LMEL glazed jug, one of only eight glazed sherds in the assessment assemblage. In addition a sherd of MODR in the form of a plant pot was also recovered. The presence of late medieval MEL and the plant pot suggest some contamination of the 14th century feature.

B.2.20 A third well **4159**, produced 29 sherds from three contexts (0.721kg) a mixture of Late Saxon-early medieval NEOT, STAM and THETT, some sherds of which are similar to the THETT fabric present in Pit **4100**. Medieval pottery includes unabraded DNEOT and a glazed sherd from a LYST jug which date the feature to the 13th to mid 14th century.

B.2.21 From pit **4190** were recovered 4 sherds, (0.041kg) of mainly medieval pottery suggesting a 12th-mid 14th century date for the feature.

B.2.22 Pit **4210** produced a single moderately abraded sherd, (0.006kg) 1 sherd from LYST jug dated to the 13th to mid 14th century.

Fabrics and Provenance

B.2.23 Fabrics present are a mixture of wares of local and non local origin. The dominant fabric by weight is THETT biased by the presence of the large multi handled storage jar in pit **4100**. NEOT/NEOTT and SHW are also common, produced in Bedfordshire-

Huntingdonshire and Rockingham forest. SHW in the assemblage may be from from Northamptonshire or close to Peterborough as the clay from which they are made can be found in both locations. All other fabrics are present in restricted numbers, with only a small number of locally produced wares, namely HUNEMW and HUNFSW, present in the assemblage.

B.2.24 The presence of STAM indicates trade with Lincolnshire during the early medieval period, which appears to have declined during the high medieval period as no Lincolnshire fabrics were recognised. The presence of LYST in the medieval assemblage indicates some trade with Northamptonshire

Forms

B.2.25 The vessels present in the assemblage are primarily domestic in nature comprised mainly of jars, with very few jugs or bowls. Jars are principally THETT, NEOT and SHW. Jugs are poorly represented, with only 14 sherds identified including three sherds from the STAM spouted pitcher and costrel, an uncommon form, both recovered from pit **4100**. Bowls are also poorly represented with two sherds from an interned NEOTT bowl and sherds from a SHW bowl all from pit **4100** the only examples of the form.

Discussion

B.2.26 Being domestic in nature, the assemblage suggests that there was Late Saxon-early medieval/medieval occupation on or close to the area of excavation. The low numbers of glazed wares suggest that this assemblage is earlier in the sequence of the town's development than the Walden House site which appears to have flourished after the granting of Huntingdon's Town Charter in the 13th century. By comparison the Hampden House site appears to have been settled in the years following the conquest.

B.2.27 The high medieval period is poorly represented in the assemblage suggesting that the focus of occupation in medieval Huntingdon lay elsewhere. There are few fabrics present that date to later than the mid 14th century suggesting that after this date the area may have been in decline.

Statement of Research Potential

B.2.28 The assemblage has the potential to aid local, regional and national priorities and can contribute to understanding specialist activities within the town: Evidence of specialist activities have been identified in the assemblage. Second (or waster) sherds from a THETT jar were recovered from **4100,** the presence of which suggest pottery manufacture close to the area of excavation in the Late Saxon or early medieval period.

Further Work and Methods Statement

B.2.29 It is recommended that any further work on the assemblage should comprise:

- Targeted analysis of the assemblage on various field criteria, based on major stratigraphic units.
- Macroscopic inspection (based on x20 magnification) and description of all new fabric types.
- Identification and illustration of new forms and traits especially relating to local fabric types which are otherwise unpublished to date.

- Thin section/ICP analysis of the THETT (Huntingdon Thetford type ware) waster sherds to aid identification of inclusions and clay source for the pottery and to compare with other local types.
- Tabular statistics of fabric and vessel data
- A textural report on the results of the above. In addition the pottery from the Town Centre excavation should be considered with reference to the Walden House and Hartford Road assemblages.

Bibliography

Clarke, R 2009 Late Saxon to Post-Medieval Occupation to the Rear of Gazeley House and Lawrence Court (Huntingdon Town Centre), Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire. Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design. (Draft) OA EAST Report 1056

Kilmurry,K 1980 *The Pottery Industry of Stamford, Lincolnshire, c.A.D.850-1250.* British Archaeology Report 84

MPRG 1998 *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms* Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper I

MPRG 2001 Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Full Pottery Summary by Context for the evaluation and excavation of Hampden House, Huntingdon

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	0.000	Context Date
1002	Handmade		1	0.003	Not closely datable
1008	MEL	Jar	1	0.006	13th to mid 14th century
	MEL	Jug	1	0.002	
	SHW		4	0.022	
2012	NEOTT	Jar	2	0.093	11th to end of the 12th century
2014	LYST	Jug	1	0.072	13th to mid 14th century
	MEL	Jug	1	0.015	
2016	LYST		1	0.007	13th to mid 14th century
3002	SW		1	0.004	Mid 12th to mid 14th century
3006	EMWT		1	0.002	Mid 11th to end of the 12th century
3010	THETT ?(HUNTHET)		1	0.058	11th to end of the 12th century
3012	MEL/LMEL		1	0.063	13th to end of the 15th century
4003	HUNFSW		1	0.002	Mid 12th to mid 14th century
4004	METS	Bowl	1	0.062	17th century
	PMR	Bowl	2	0.014	
4008	HUNEMW	Jar	1	0.003	Mid 11th to end of the 12th century
	NEOTT		1	0.004	
	THET		1	0.003	
	THET	Jar	1	0.007	
4018	DNEOT		2	0.018	Mid 12th to mid 14th century
4021	MODR	plant pot	1	0.003	19th century
4026	NEOT	Jar	1	0.017	10th to mid12th century
	THET		1	0.012	
4028	NEOT		5	0.034	10th to mid12th century
	NEOT	Jar	4	0.021	
	THET		1	0.015	
4050	NEOT		2	0.008	11th to mid 12th century
	NEOT	Jar	10	0.076	
	NEOTT		2	0.012	
	NEOTT	Jar	1	0.006	
	STAM	Jar	2	0.003	
	STAM	Jug	5	0.054	
4071	DNEOT		3	0.006	13th to mid 14th century
	HUNEMW		3	0.006	
	HUNFSW		2	0.008	
	LYST	Jug	1	0.002	
	NEOTT		1	0.005	
	SHW		1	0.004	
	SW		1	0.003	
4073	EMWT	Jar	1	0.007	13th to mid 14th century
	LYST	Jug	1	0.006	
	MSGW		2	0.050	
	NEOT		1	0.013	
	NEOT	Jar	2	0.010	
4078	DNEOT		1	0.004	Mid 12th to mid 14th century
	DNEOT	Jar	1	0.007	

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	0.000	Context Date
	ENGS		1	0.004	
	HUNEMW	Jar	5	0.043	
	NEOT	Jar	1	0.022	
	SHW		2	0.007	
	THETT/SW		1	0.010	
4083	BRILL		1	0.008	17th century
	GRIM	Jug	1	0.003	
	HUNEMW		1	0.004	
	HUNFSW		1	0.009	
	PMBL		1	0.012	
	PMR	Bowl	4	0.067	
	STAM	Jug	1	0.005	
4085	NEOT	Jar	1	0.004	Mid 9th to mid 12th century
4089	NEOT	Jar	4	0.014	10th to mid 12th century
	NEOTT (T1-T2)	Jar	2	0.015	
	THET	Jar	2	0.021	
4091	NEOT		31	0.172	12th century
	NEOT	Jar	3	0.099	
	NEOTT (T1-T2)	Bowl	2	0.450	
	SHW		17	0.104	
	SHW	Jar	1	0.016	
	SHW (T2)		10	0.108	
	SHW (T2)	Bowl	2	0.037	
	SHW (T2)	Jar	48	0.824	
	STAM	Jug	4	0.087	
	SW		1	0.004	
	THETT ?(HUNTHET)	Jar	58	1.694	
4101	HUNFSW	Jar	1	0.022	13th to mid 14th century
4114	STAM		2	0.007	Mid 9th to mid 12th century
4115	DNEOT	Jar	4	0.092	Mid 12th to mid 14th century
	NEOT	Jar	10	0.071	
	THET		4	0.073	
4116	NEOT	Jar	1	0.012	10th to mid 12th century
	THET		1	0.006	
4118	NEOT		1	0.004	11th to mid 12th century
	NEOTT (T1-T2)		1	0.029	
	STAM		1	0.002	
	THET		6	0.095	
	THET	Jar	1	0.024	
	THETT/GTHET		1	0.019	
4119	THET		4	0.030	10th to end of 12th century
	THETT	Jar	2	0.030	
4121	hunemw	Jar	1	0.002	Mid 11th to end of the 12th century
4146	HUNEMW	Jar	1	0.009	Mid 12th to mid 14th century
	HUNFSW	Jar	1	0.022	
	MEL	Jar	1	0.015	
4149	DNEOT		3	0.015	14th century with Intrusive sherd of plant pot
	DNEOT	Jar	1	0.012	
	DNEOT	Jug	1	0.023	

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	0.000	Context Date
	HUNEMW	Jar	10	0.054	
	HUNEMW/HUNFSW		5	0.034	
	HUNEMW/HUNFSW	Jar	2	0.020	
	HUNFSW	Jar	1	0.003	
	LMEL	Jug	1	0.010	
	LYST		1	0.004	
	MODR	Plant pot	1	0.002	
	NEOT		10	0.049	
	NEOT	Jar/jug	1	0.003	
	SHW		5	0.036	
	SHW	Jar	1	0.012	
	SW		1	0.028	
	THETT		2	0.012	
	THETT ?(HUNTHET)		2	0.036	
4150	DNEOT		1	0.005	Mid 12th to mid 14th century
	DNEOT	Jug	1	0.012	
	DNEOTT	Jar	2	0.048	
	HUNEMW		1	0.007	
	HUNEMW/HUNFSW		2	0.025	
	THETT ?(HUNTHET)	Jar	1	0.026	
4151	HUNFSW		1	0.021	Mid 12th to mid 14th century
4155	HUNEMW		1	0.002	13th to mid 14th century
	LYST	Jug	1	0.004	
	NEOT		1	0.010	
	NEOT	Jar	8	0.062	
	SHW/DNEOT	Jar	1	0.010	
	STAM		1	0.007	
	STAM	Jar	1	0.003	
	THETT ?(HUNTHET)	Jar	1	0.020	
	UNK		3	0.028	
4156	NEOT	Jar	4	0.240	Mid 11th to end of the 12th century
	THETT ?(HUNTHET)	Jar	1	0.011	
	THETT ?(HUNTHET)	Jar/jug	1	0.139	
4157	DNEOT		1	0.062	Mid 12th to mid 14th century
	DNEOT	Jar	1	0.013	
	NEOT	Jar	2	0.054	
	THET	Jar	1	0.056	
4166	MEL		1	0.004	Mid 12th to mid 14th century
	NEOT		1	0.012	
	SHW	Jug	1	0.012	
	THETT		1	0.003	
4184	DNEOT	Jar	2	0.021	Mid 12th to mid 14th century
	HUNEMW/HUNFSW	Jar	1	0.017	
	SHW		1	0.003	
4207	LYST	Jug	1	0.006	13th to mid 14th century
4222	HUNEMW/HUNFSW		3	0.007	14th century
	HUNEMW/HUNFSW	Jar	1	0.013	
	HUNFSW		2	0.029	
	HUNFSW	Bowl	1	0.014	

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	0.000	Context Date
	HUNFSW	Jar	16	0.083	
	LMEL		2	0.009	
	LMEL	Jug	3	0.016	
	LYST	Jug	4	0.044	
	MEL	Jug	1	0.008	
	SHW	Jar	15	0.092	
	STAM	Jug	1	0.005	
99999	DNEOT		5	0.053	Unstratified
	HUNEMW	Jar	1	0.006	
	MODR	Plant pot	1	0.009	
	NEOT		6	0.057	
	SHW		1	0.020	
	STAM	Jar	1	0.005	
	THETT	Jar	2	0.046	

B.3 Worked Stone Table

By Chris Thatcher and Richard Mortimer

Context	Cut	Material	Dimensions (mm)	Weight (kg)	Comments
2002	2001	Sandstone	Diameter = 492mm, Thickness centre = 70mm Thickness edge = 20mm Eye diameter = 27mm top 50mm base	6	Quern, SF 102, 2 x cross fitting pieces. Bedstone
4061	2001	Stone	180mm x 245mm x 34mm	7.72	7 x cross fitting fragments, worn smooth on both sides, squared edges surviving on 2 sides and also a fragment of the third edge.
4062	2001	Stone		1.98	Quern, SF22
4062	2001	Millstone	Diameter = 720mm Thickness centre = 70mm, Edge = 47mm	8.16	Millstone, SF 21, 3 x cross fitting fragments of bedstone. 1 x edge of central eye surviving. Pecked surface visible on bottom face. Upper face smoothed approx. 70mm from eye.
4062	2001	Sandstone		2.22	Building stone, burnt on worked face
4062	2001	Sandstone		3.44	Building stone, burnt.
4091	4100	Limestone	120mm x 90mm	0.18	Burnt fragment
4091	4100	Sandstone	80mm x 90mm	0.3	Burnt fragment
4091	4100	Sandstone	160mm x 100mm	1.93	Burnt fragment
4091	4100	Stone		0.86	Burnt stone found with daub
4116	4122	Limestone	150mm x 150mm x 110mm	0.07	Burnt stone
4118	4122	Sandstone	120mm x 90mm	0.83	Burnt
4144	4143	Stone		0.58	Stone
4145	4148	Stone		0.62	Tile
4149	4152	Stone	45mm thick	0.71	Architectural, dressed stone, SF 34
4198	4154	Lava Quern	Diameter = 415mm Thickness edge = 56mm	7.66	Quern, SF 5, 5 x cross fitting fragments of runner stone. Pecking visible on both faces, heavily worn. Half of handle point visible
4202	4203	Millstone	Diameter = 460mm Thickness centre = 25mm, thickness outer = 50mm	3.12	Quern, SF 28. runner stone, tool marks on upper surface

Appendix C. Environmental Reports

C.1 Environmental Remains

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction and methodology

C.1.1 Bulk soil samples were taken from across the excavated area at Hampden House and twenty-four were submitted for assessment

C.1.2 The total volume (20 litres) of each sample were processed by tank flotation for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The flot was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residue were allowed to air dry. The dried residue was passed through 5mm and 2mm sieves and a magnet was dragged through each resulting fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The flot was examined under a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or other artefacts are noted on Table x.

C.1.3 Features sampled include secure archaeological contexts within post-holes, pits, ditches, an oven/hearth and a well dating from Roman, Saxon and medieval periods.

Quantification

C.1.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

= 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens

C.1.5 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

Results

C.1.6 The results are recorded on Table 5

C.1.7 Preservation is predominantly by charring and is generally good. Occasional seeds are preserved by mineralisation. Waterlogging was expected in some of the deeper features but waterlogged plant remains are scarce and are limited to Sample 5, fill 4006 of undated ditch 4007.

C.1.8 Uncharred seeds of bramble (*Rubus* sp.) and elderberry (*Sambucus* sp) occur in several of the samples dating from the later periods. The seeds of both of these plants have a tough outer coat (testa) and often survive for long periods of time without decomposing.

C.1.9 Charred cereal grains are common throughout all phases of the site. Wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum* sp.) are most common with oats (*Avena* sp.) and rye (*Secale cereale*) occurring in the later Saxon deposits. Spelt is the predominant wheat in the

Roman period being replaced by free-threshing wheat in the Saxon period. None of the samples from the medieval deposits contain any cereals.

C.1.10 Flax (*Linum usitatissimum*) seeds occur in both Roman and Saxon deposits but are most abundant in those from the Saxon period.

C.1.11 Other charred weed seeds include stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), vetch (*Vicia* sp.), cleavers (*Gallium aparine*), dock (*Rumex* sp.), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), corn gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*), grass seeds (Poaceae), clover/medick (T*rifolium/Medicago* sp.) and brome/rye grass (*Bromus/Lollium* sp).

C.1.12 Charred fragments of what closely resembles a charred apple core, complete with in-situ pips was recovered from Sample 13, pit fill 4092. A fruit stone (*Prunus* sp.) was also recovered from this deposit.

C.1.13 Legumes were noticeably absent from the assemblage.

C.1.14 Marine shell in the form of cockle (*Cerastoderma edule)* and mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) shells were common in the Saxon and medieval residues.

Discussion

C.1.15 The Roman assemblage is dominated by spelt wheat and its processing waste. Spelt is a hulled wheat that requires parching and pounding to release the grain from the spikelet. This results in the characteristic chaff in the form of glume bases and spikelet forks that were recovered in large quantities from Sample 2, fill 2003 of beam slot **2005** and Sample 35, fill 4132 of the terminus of the same beam slot. The samples were slightly different in that Sample 35 contained a greater proportion of glumes to grains but both are evidence that the spelt crop was being processed on site. It is probable that the cereal was being stored as spikelets prior to undergoing the final stages of processing prior to consumption as there is no evidence of the straw and characteristic culm nodes. It should be noted that the recovery of charred crop processing waste is indicative of the deposition of the material after it has been used as fuel/kindling and does not represent the place where the processing method has taken place.

C.1.16 The weed seed assemblage included with the crop processing waste is consistent with that of the final stages of crop processing as the seeds are generally a similar size to the cereal grains and would not have been removed by prior sieving such as brome grains. Stinking mayweed seeds are small and, in large numbers, they are usually indicative of the earlier stages of crop processing but their occurrence in most of the samples are as single items and in Sample 19, well fill 4117, they are found as incomplete seed heads that would have been retained in a sieve along with the cereal grains. Stinking mayweed is generally considered to be a Roman introduction and is indicative of heavy clay soils.

C.1.17 Flax seeds occur in small quantities in two of the Roman samples; Sample 2 and Sample 7, pit fill 4031. It is possible that these seeds are intrusive as charred flax seeds are so abundant in the later Saxon period although it is possible that flax was utilised in the Roman period at this site.

C.1.18 The Saxon assemblage is dominated by flax seeds that were recovered in large quantities from the tank/burning pit **4100** and also occur in pit **4090**. The flax seeds are mainly preserved by charring although partial mineralisation has occurred in the uppermost deposit 4091 (Sample 12). The seeds are all whole and no capsule fragments were found suggesting the the seeds had been collected and separated from the rest of the plant. A cache of charred flax seeds was recovered from Genome

Campus, Hinxton (Spoerry, unpub.) and was interpreted as evidence that flax was used as a clothing material and the seeds would also have been used as food and oil. It is possible that this tank-shaped feature may have been used as a flax-retting pit prior to a secondary use for burning. There is no evidence to substantiate this and it is equally likely that flax stems are retted in water-filled ditches rather than pits.

C.1.19 The cereal assemblage from the Saxon samples is quite mixed and includes free-threshing wheats, oats and rye. Rye did not become an important crop until the Saxon and medieval period (Van der Veen, 1992). Barley was often used for animal fodder but may have been used for human consumption in the form of bread, stews and was also used for the brewing of beer. Two germinated grains were noted in Sample 6, pit fill 4020 which may suggest brewing activities or could simply represent spoiled grain.

C.1.20 It is interesting to note that stinking mayweed is absent from these assemblages possibly indicating different cultivation soils and location. The apple core and fruit stone along with the bramble and elderberry seeds are indicators of locally collected food resources. The occurrence of a charred apple core is an extremely unusual find. The bramble and elderberry plant are also indicators of hedgerows.

C.1.21 Further indication of the local environment is found in Sample 5, waterlogged fill of undated ditch 4007. The seed assemblage consisted of elderberry, nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and henbane (*Hyoscyamus nige*r). Both henbane and nettles require nitrogen rich soils which may be indicative of animals grazing within the ditch enclosure.

C.1.22 Sample 19, upper fill 4127 of well 4122 contains what appears to be a mixed assemblage of Roman and Saxon plant material. The pottery dates this feature to the Roman period but the plant remains are more indicative of a mixture of a Roman and Saxon assemblage. The cereal assemblage is very mixed with bread wheat, oats and rye mixed with what appears to be the elongated grains of spelt wheat. It is not possible to conclusively identify the spelt wheat with out the diagnostic chaff elements which are absent. The tendancy at this site at Hampden House is for stinking mayweed and spelt to occur in the Roman assemblages and rye and oats being introduced in the Saxon period. It is possible that this deposit is transitional in date.

C.1.23 The later deposits dating to the medieval period do not contain any charred plant remains which precludes further interpretation of these features.

Further Work and Methods Statement

C.1.24 The plant remains from Hampden House have produced an interesting archaeobotanical assemblage providing an insight into the multi-period occupation of this site. It is not considered that full analysis would add significantly to interpretation and further work is not recommended.

Bibliography

Stace, C 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge University Press

Van der Veen M. 1992 *Crop Husbandry Regimes. An Archaeobotanical Study of Farming in Northern England: 1000 BC - AD 500*. Sheffield, JR Collis Publications.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Date	Comments	Flot Vol (ml)	Preservation	Cereals	Chaff	Weed Seeds	Small Bones	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Flot comments	Small animal bones	Large animal bones	Fish bone	Marine molluscs	Pottery	CBM	Residue comments
1	2008	2009	post hole	Roman	large post hole with nails in (Roman)	10	charred	#	#	#	0	++	++	Spelt glume bases, brome/rye-grass	0	0	0	0	0	0	no finds
2	2003	2005	beam slot	Roman	possible Roman beam slot Roman boundary	10	charred	0	##	##	0	++	+	Fish scale, Spelt glume bases, Flax, stinking mayweed, clover/medick, corn marigold	0	#	0	0	#	fc	
3	2001	2002	ditch	Roman	ditch?	20	charred	#	0	0	0	++	+		0	0	0	0	#	0	
7	4031	4032	pit	Roman	Fill around deposit of bones in pit.	50	some mineralisation and charred	#	0	#	#	++	+	wheat, barley, flax,lots of bones of bird and rodents, fly pupae, fish scale	####	####	0	0	0	0	lots of small animal, bird and amphibian bone
16	4103	4104	pit fill	Roman	Large proportion of charcoal	120	charred	###	###	#	0	++	++	Large flot volume; abundant spelt grains and chaff, occasional barley, weed seeds include Brome, dock, vetch	#	0	0	0	#	0	
19	4117	4122	well	Roman	Dark, burnt looking material in upper well fills.	115	charred	###	#	###	#	+++	++	wheat, oat and rye, fishbone, seed heads of stinking mayweed, bread wheat chaff but possibly includes spelt grains	#	#	0	0	##	fc	
30	4164	4154	Oven/ hearth	Roman	Burnt silt layer associated with possible oven/ hearth. Roman.	5	charred	#	#	#	0	+	+	small flot volume. Wheat and stinking mayweed	0	#	0	0	#	fc####	lots of fired clay
33	4185	4190	pit	Roman	Dark burnt fill.	40	charred	#	0	##	0	+++	++	wheat, grass stems and seeds, brome	#	#	0	0	#	0	burnt large bone, frequent charcoal
34	4189	4190	pit	Roman	Dark lowest fill of pit	10	charred	#	0	#	0	++	++	occ wheat and grass seed	#	#	0	0	#	0	Cu pin
35	4131	4132	fill	Roman	Primary fill of beamslot (Roman) v. charcoal rich.	130	charred	###	###	#	#	+++	++	abundant spelt grains and chaff; more chaff than grains. Weed seeds include brome, rye-grass, stinking mayweed, dock	#	0	0	0	#	#	
36	4199	4154	post pad	Roman	Baked clay layers. Intense heat caused baking. Post pad. Layer beneath used quern. Below surface level when building burnt down.	10	charred	#	#	0	0	+++	+	Fine charcoal, spelt glume base	#	0	0	0	0	#	
32	4168	4169	pit	Med	Dark fill of pit. Pit vertical sided (possible lined) with flat bottom. Fill probaby from disuse.May be indication of function or industry?	10	charred	#	##	#	0	++	++	spelt glume bases	0	#	0	OY	#	fc	
5	4006	4007	ditch	?	Probably basal fill of ditch. Very dark ditch	10	waterlogged and charred	0	0	##	0	++	0	waterlogged seeds include elderberry, henbane, stinging nettle.	#	##	0	0	0	0	
6	4020	4022	pit	Saxon	mid fill of possible well. Probably rubbish after disuse	5	charred	##	#	#	0	++	+	mixed cereals; rye, wheat and barley - some barley grains have sprouted. Grass seed	#	#	0	0	#	0	

12	4091	4100	pit fill	Saxon	Top fill of burning pit	300	charred	##	0	###	0	+++	++	abundant flax seeds and silaceous globules. Charcoal up to 5cm, mixed cereals; wheat and barley. Partial mineraliseation. Cleaver seeds and grass stems and seeds.	#	#	0	M	##	#	
13	4092	4100	pit fill	Saxon	ashy fill of burning pit	80	charred	#	0	##	0	+++	++	Occasional flax, oats, burnt snails, silaceous globules, grass stems and seeds. Prunus stone. Fragments of charred apple core?	#	#	#	M	0	####fc	pb, lots of fired clay, charcoal
14	4096	4100	pit lining	Saxon	clay/ burnt sand lining of pit [4100].	50	charred	#	0	##	0	++	++	Many Flax seeds, burnt snails, fired clay, corn gromwell, wheat	#	#	0	M	0	###fc	
15	4098	4100	pit lining	Saxon	Charcoal layer in base of [4100]	250	charred	0	0	0	0	+++	+++	all charcoal	##	#	0	0	0	0	
17	4085	4086	pit	Saxon	Fill of Saxon pit, with lots of mussel shells	100	charred	##	0	#	0	+++	++	Rye and wheat, flax, uncharred elderberry and bramble seeds	#	#	0	MMMC	##	0	cockle shell
18	4089	4090	pit	Saxon	Fill of Saxon pit, with lots of mussel shells.	40	charred	##	0	#	#	+++	++	wheat, flax, uncharred elderberry and bramble seeds	##	###	#	MMMMO	###	fc	cockle shell, glass
21	4156	4159	pit	saxon	Dark layer in middle of possible well.	90	charred	#	0	0	0	++	+	Occasional charred wheat seeds. No waterlogged seeds	#	###	#	MM	###	0	fe nail
22	4158	4159	well	Late saxon/ early Medieval	Dark layer at base of well.	180	waterlogged	0	0	##	0	0	0	Uncharred bramble seeds	##	##	0	M	#	0	
4	3010	3011	ditch	Medieval	Medieval ditch	5	charred	0	0	0	0	++	++	charcoal only	0	#	0	0	#	0	CBM - red brick, fe nail
20	4151	4152	pit	Medieval	Dark fill at base of possible well.	20	charred	0	0	0	0	++	+	no waterlogged remains other than waterflea egg cases	###	###	0	MMM	###	##	fe nail

Table 5: Results of Environmental assessment by sample

C.2 Faunal Remains

By Chris Faine

Introduction and methodology

C.2.1 Identifiable faunal material was recovered from 23 contexts, with 1 context containing no identifiable elements. Five hundred and twenty six fragments were recovered with 428 identifiable to species (81.3% of the total sample).

The Assemblage

- Recovery

  the bones forming this assessment were collected by hand.

- **Residuality and contamination**

  No information regarding residuality or contamination is available to the author at this time.

- **Context**

  Faunal material was recovered from a variety of features including pits and ditches largely dating from the Medieval periods along with 5 Romano-British contexts.

- **Preservation**

  The preservation of the assemblage is generally good, with concretion being observed in context **4116**.

- **Storage and quantity**

  The hand collected animal bones are stored in 3 long bone boxes measuring 38x25.5x13cm. The bones are washed and bagged by context. The total weight of the hand-collected bone is 6.7Kg.

Assessment

Methods

C.2.2 All "countable" bones were recorded on a specially written MS Access database. The overall species distribution in terms of fragments (NISP) is shown in table 6. The numbers of ageable mandibles and measurable bones are recorded in Tables 7 and 8.

C.2.3 The counting system is based on a modified version of the system suggested by Davis (1992) and used by Albarella and Davis (1994). Completeness was assessed in terms of diagnostic zones (Dobney & Reilly, 1988). Ageing was assessed via tooth wear (Grant, 1982).

Variety

C.2.4 Table 1 shows the species distribution for the assemblage with tables 7, 8 & 9 showing the numbers of ageable epiphyses and sexable/measurable bones respectively.

C.2.5 As mentioned above the majority of the faunal material was recovered from Medieval contexts, with only very small numbers of cattle and sheep/goat remains being recovered from Roman features, along with two cat elements from context **4071**. No measurable/sexable elements or ageable mandibles were recovered.

C.2.6 In terms of the main domesticates the Medieval sample is dominated by cattle remains, along with smaller numbers of sheep/goat and pig. Horse remains are limited to contexts **4101** & **4117**. Ageable cattle and sheep mandibles were recovered from contexts **4156** & **4089** respectively. Seventy-six percent of the identifiable fragments consist of large numbers of goose remains (at least 5 individuals) from pit fill 4031.

Potential and recommendations

C.2.7 In terms of the domestic mammals this is a small assemblage with little potential for comparison with other sites. The goose remains from context 4031 are however unusual given the wide range of body parts represented and would warrant further study.

References

Albarella, U. and Davis, S.J.M. 1994 *The Saxon and Medieval animal bones excavated from West Cotton, Northamptonshire*. London: English Heritage AML Report 17/94.

Davis, S.J.M. 1992 *A rapid method for recording information about mammal bones from archaeological sites*, London: English Heritage AML Report 19/92.

Driesch, A von den. 1976 *A guide to the measurement of animal bones from archaeological sites*, Harvard: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Bulletin 1.

Grant, A 1982 The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic ungulates. In B. Wilson, C. Grigson & S. Payne (eds.) *Ageing and sexing animal bones from archaeological sites*. Oxford: BAR British Series 199

.

	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Horse	Others	Total	Notes
Romano-British	2	2	0	0	2	6	Includes cat
Medieval	31	26	13	7	253	330	Includes goose
Total	33	28	13	7	255	336	

Table 6: Species distribution for the assemblage.

	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Horse	Others	Total
Romano-British	1	1	0	0	1	3
Medieval	19	18	14	3	138	192
Total	20	19	14	3	139	195

Table 7: Number of ageable epiphyses

	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Horse	Others	Total
Romano-British	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medieval	2	0	1	1	0	4
Total	2	0	1	1	0	4

Table 8: Number of sexable bones

	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Horse	Others	Total
Romano-British	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medieval	10	1	0	3	69	83
Total	10	1	0	3	69	83

Table 9: Number of measurable bones

Appendix D. Bibliography

British Geological Survey (BGS), 1975 Geological Survey of Great Britain (England and Wales). Solid Drift Edition, Map Sheet 187.

Carroll, Q. and Spoerry, P., 2001 *Cambridgeshire Extensive Urban Survey: Huntingdon*. Draft report for Cambridgeshire County Council / English Heritage

Clarke, R., 2004 *Bronze Age, Roman, Late Saxon, Medieval and Post-Medieval Remains in Huntingdon Town Centre, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Evaluation,* CCC AFU Rep. No. 724

Clarke, R., 2005 *A multi-period site at the former Huntingdon Model Laundry, Ouse Walk, Huntingdon Evaluation Report:* Interim Summary CAM ARC Rep. No. 845

Clarke, R., 2006 *Prehistoric Activity, Medieval Occupation and Post-Medieval Industry to the Rear of Walden House, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire*. Post Excavation Assessment. CAM ARC Rep. No. 858

Clarke, R., 2006 *A Roman Ditch, Late Saxon Water Management and Medieval Occupation at the Former Model Laundry, Ouse Walk, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire.* An Extended Archaeological Evaluation. CAM ARC Rep. No. 828

Cooper, S., and Spoerry, P., 1998 *Medieval and Later Deposits at Watersmeet, Mill Common Huntingdon*, CAM ARC Rep. No. 169

Glazebrook, J. and Brown, N., (eds). 2000 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.* East Anglian Archaeol. Occas. Pap 8

Green, H.J.M., 1977, *Godmanchester* (Oleander Press: Cambridge)

Kenney, S., 2005 *The Model Laundry, Ouse Walk, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* CAM ARC Rep. No. 804

Mortimer, R 2008 Specification for an Archaeological Excavation at Hampden House, 21 Temple Close, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire.

Thatcher, C 2008 *Roman Occupation at Hampden House, 21 Temple Close, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire.* Archaeological Evaluation Report CAM ARC Rep No. 1025

Appendix E. OASIS Report Form

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-88741		
Project Name	Multi period remains at Hampden House, Temple Close, Huntingdon		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	18-08-2008	Finish	01-09-2008
Previous Work (by OA East)	Yes	Future Work	

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	HUNHAH08	Planning App. No.	0704198FUL
HER No.	ECB 2971	Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt: Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Please select all techniques used:

☐ Field Observation (periodic visits)	☐ Part Excavation	☐ Salvage Record
☐ Full Excavation (100%)	☐ Part Survey	☐ Systematic Field Walking
☐ Full Survey	☐ Recorded Observation	☐ Systematic Metal Detector Survey
☐ Geophysical Survey	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	☐ Test Pit Survey
☒ Open-Area Excavation	☐ Salvage Excavation	☐ Watching Brief

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
	Select period...		Select period...
	Select period...		Select period...
	Select period...		Select period...

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	Huntingdon	21 Temple Close Huntingdon, Cambs,	
Parish			
HER			
Study Area	260 sq m	National Grid Reference	TL 2453 7173

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Andy Thomas
Project Design Originator	Richard Mortimer
Project Manager	Richard Mortimer
Supervisor	Chris Thatcher

Project Archives

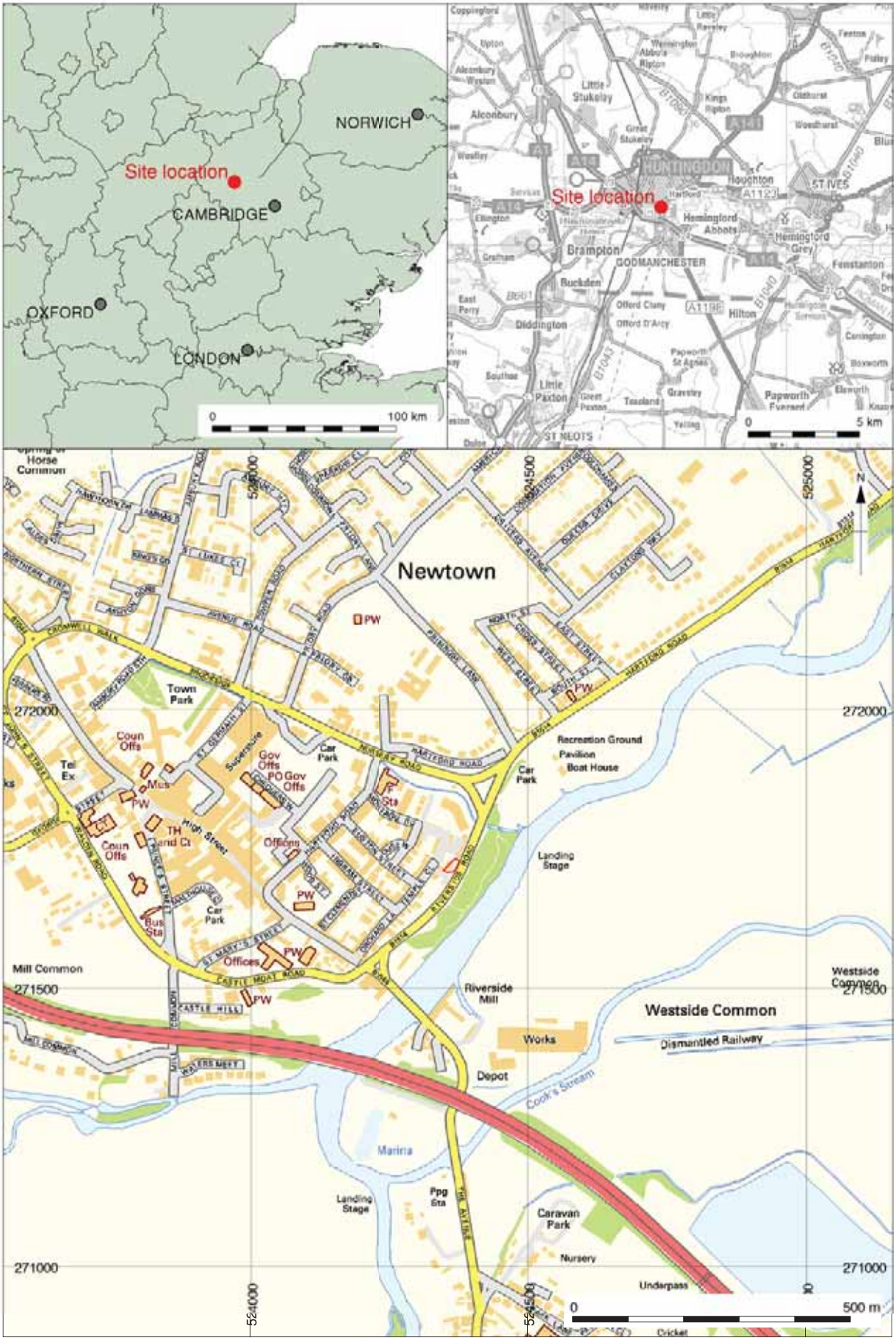
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
OA East	OA East	OA East
Accession ID ...	Accession ID ...	Accession ID ...

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	☒	☐	☐
Ceramics	☒	☐	☐
Environmental	☒	☐	☐
Glass	☐	☐	☐
Human Bones	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☐	☐	☐
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☒	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☒	☐	☐
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media	Paper Media
☒ Database	☐ Aerial Photos
☐ GIS	☒ Context Sheet
☐ Geophysics	☐ Correspondence
☐ Images	☐ Diary
☒ Illustrations	☒ Drawing
☐ Moving Image	☐ Manuscript
☒ Spreadsheets	☐ Map
☒ Survey	☐ Matrices
☒ Text	☐ Microfilm
☐ Virtual Reality	☒ Misc.
	☐ Research/Notes
	☒ Photos
	☒ Plans
	☒ Report
	☒ Sections
	☐ Survey

Notes:



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2010

Figure 1: Site location

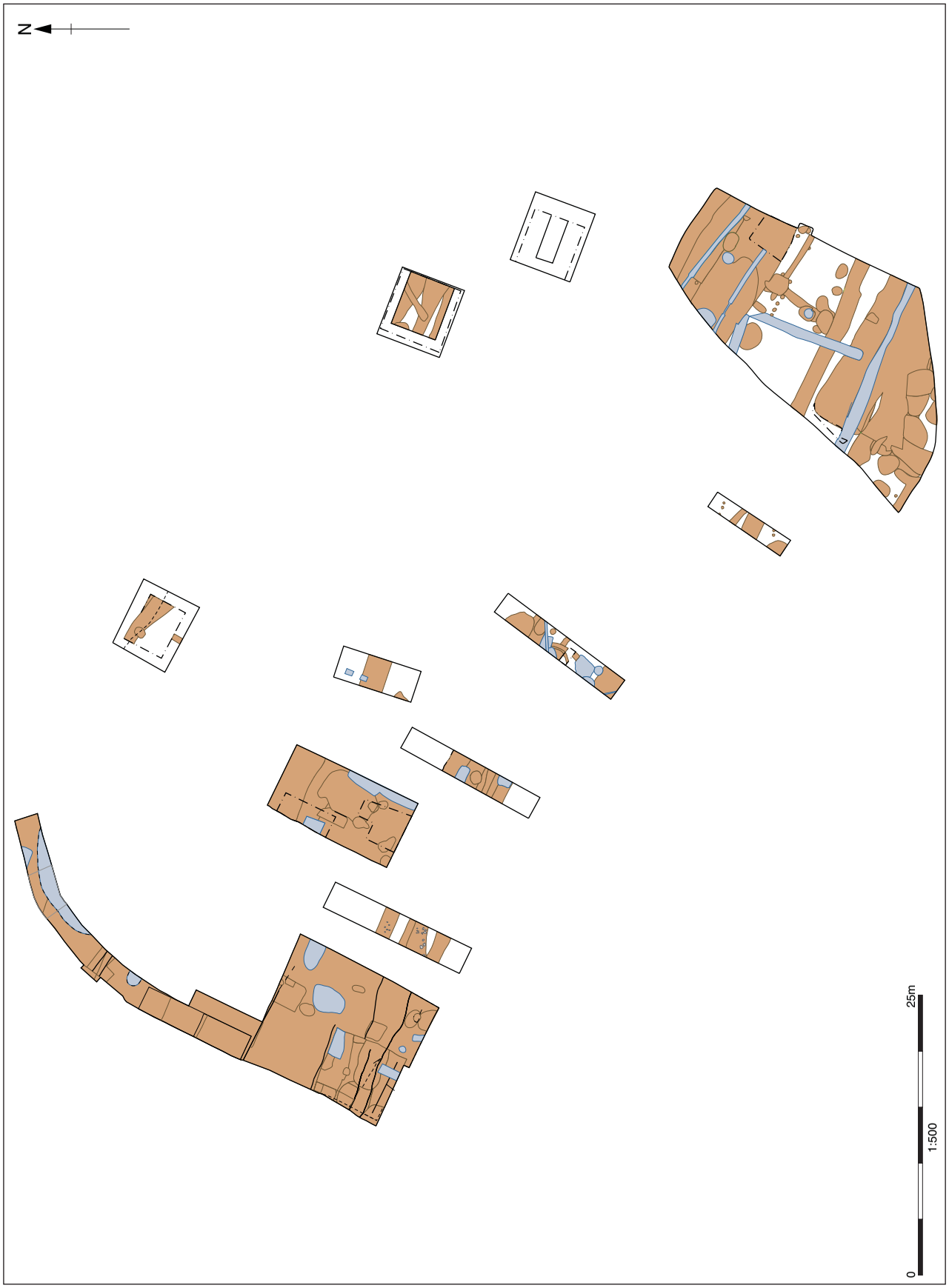


Figure 2: All features plan

Figure 3: Period 1: Phase 1: Prehistoric (c. 3500BC-1000BC)

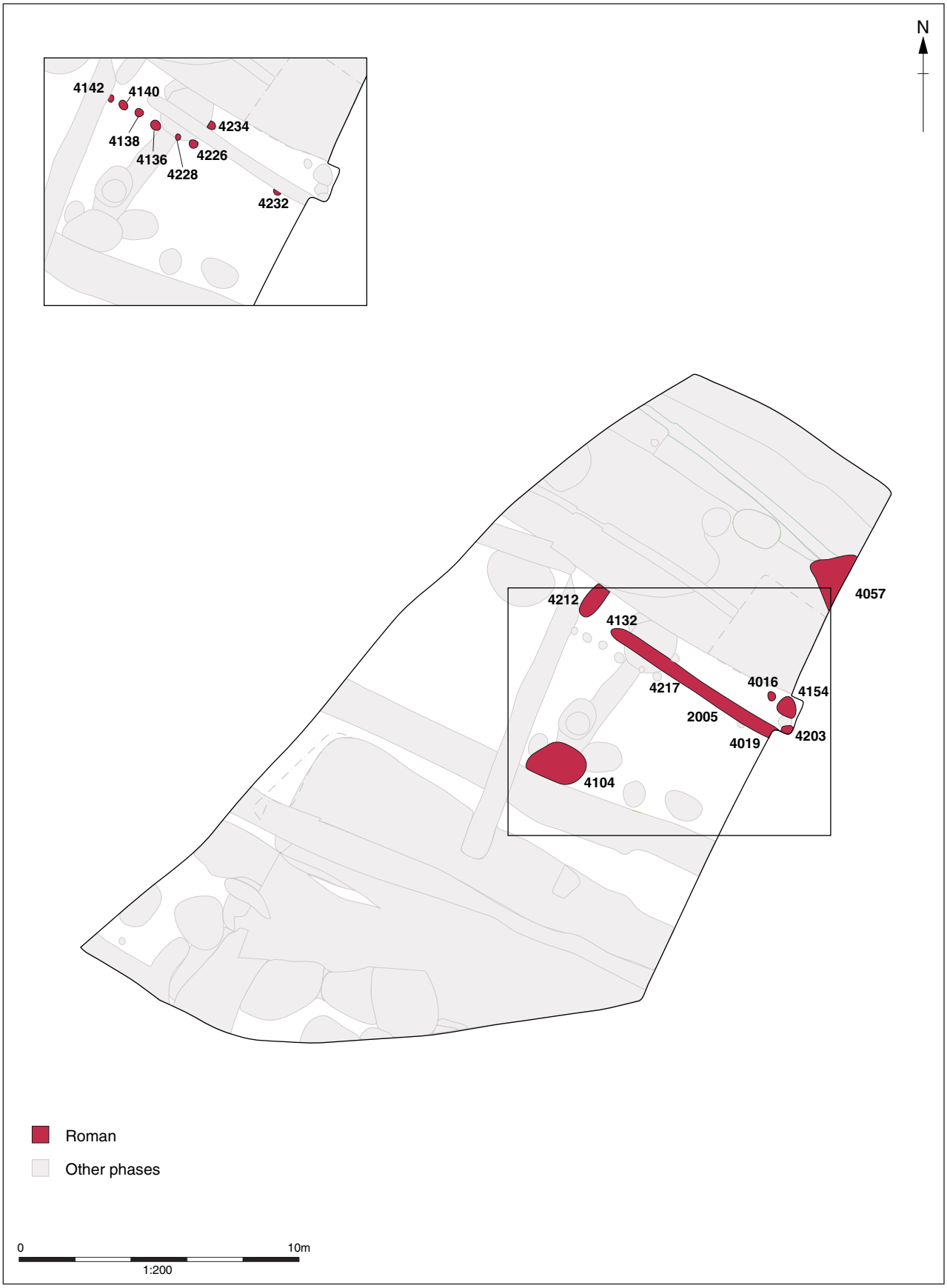


Figure 4: Period 1: Phases 2.1 and 2.2: Roman (AD43-AD410) (Phase 2.1 inset)

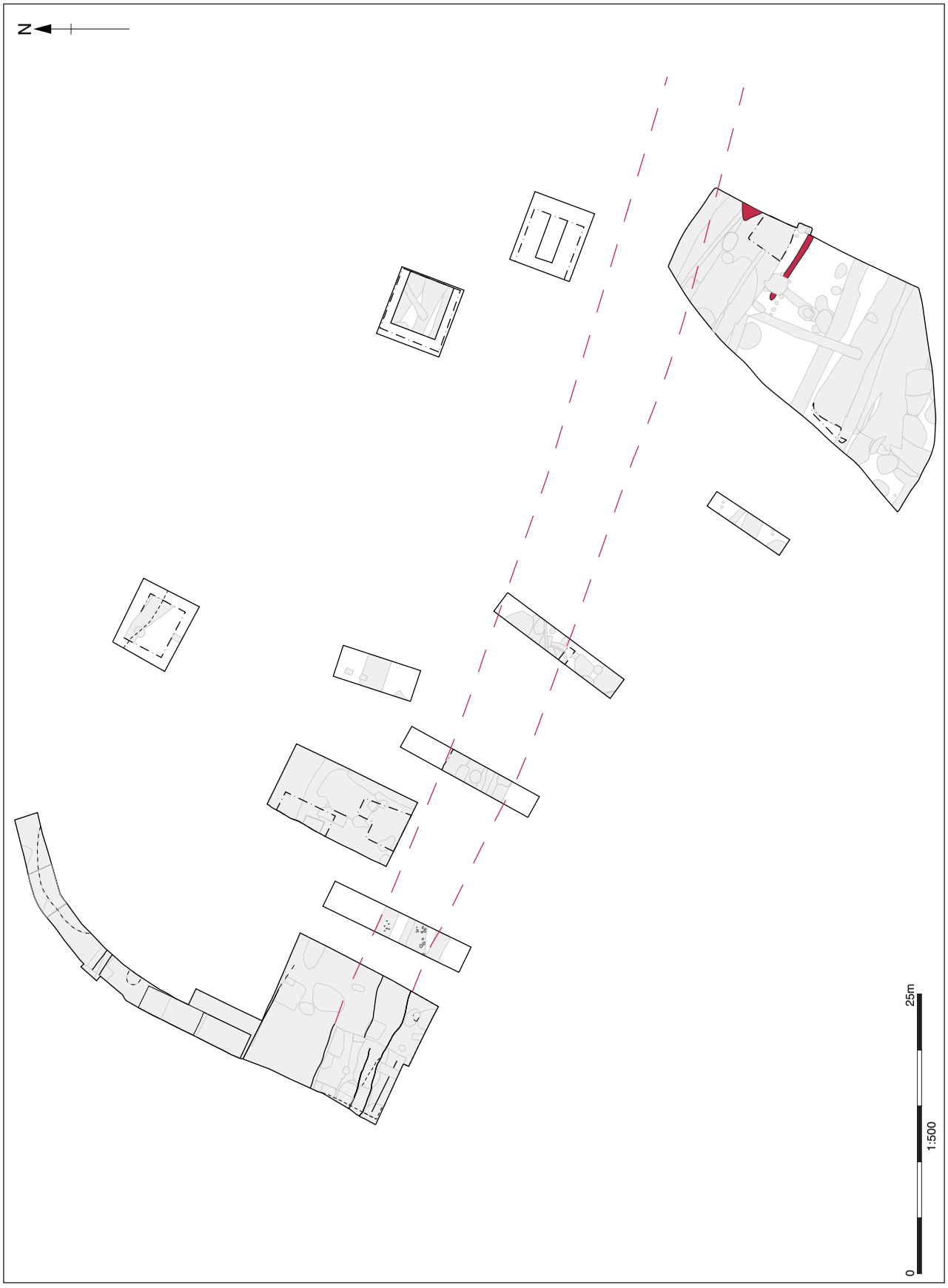


Figure 5: Period 1: Projected Roman ditch from HUNMOL05 in relation to Roman structure at HUNHAH08

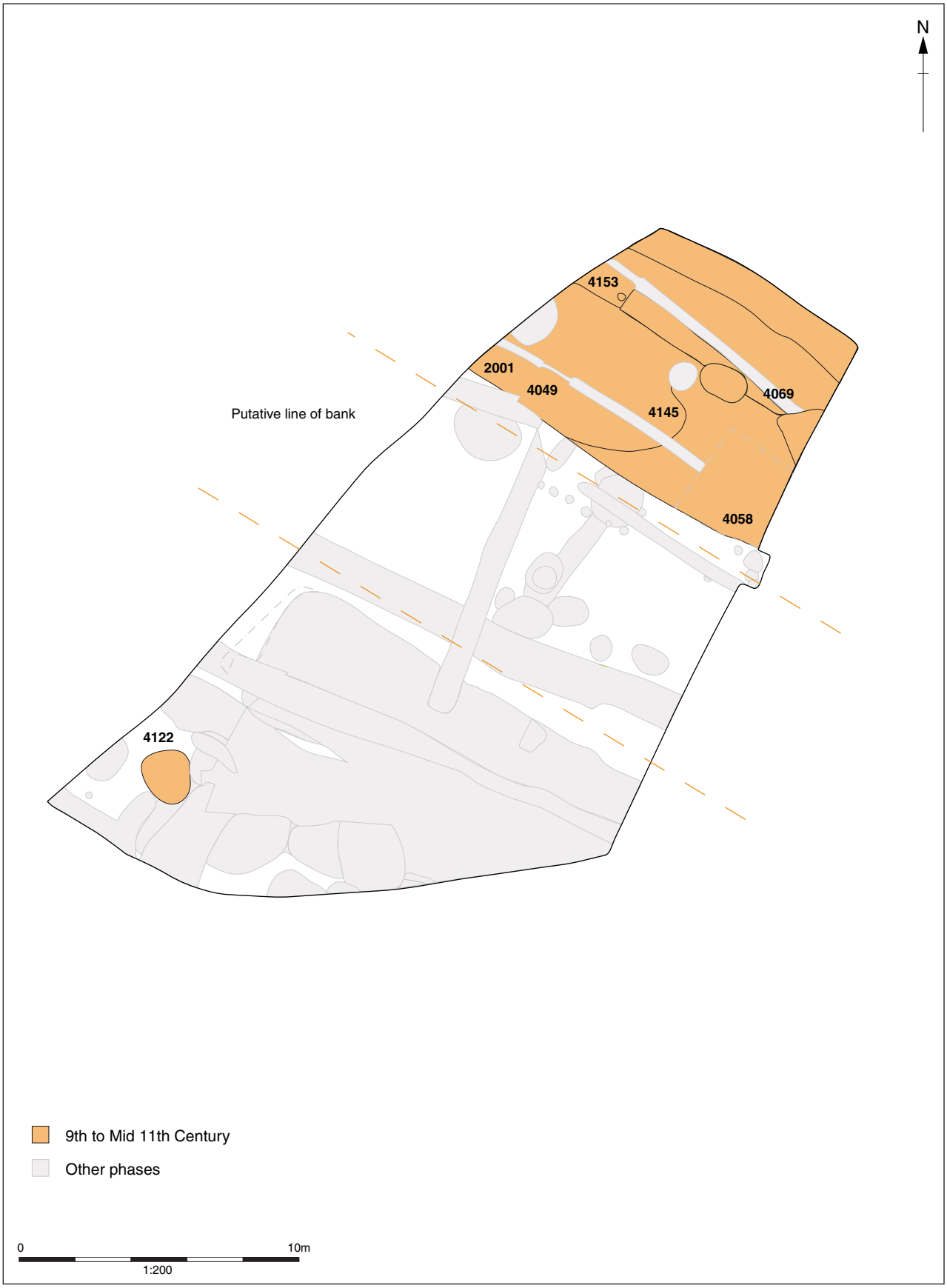


Figure 6: Period 2: Phase 1: 9th to Mid 11th Century

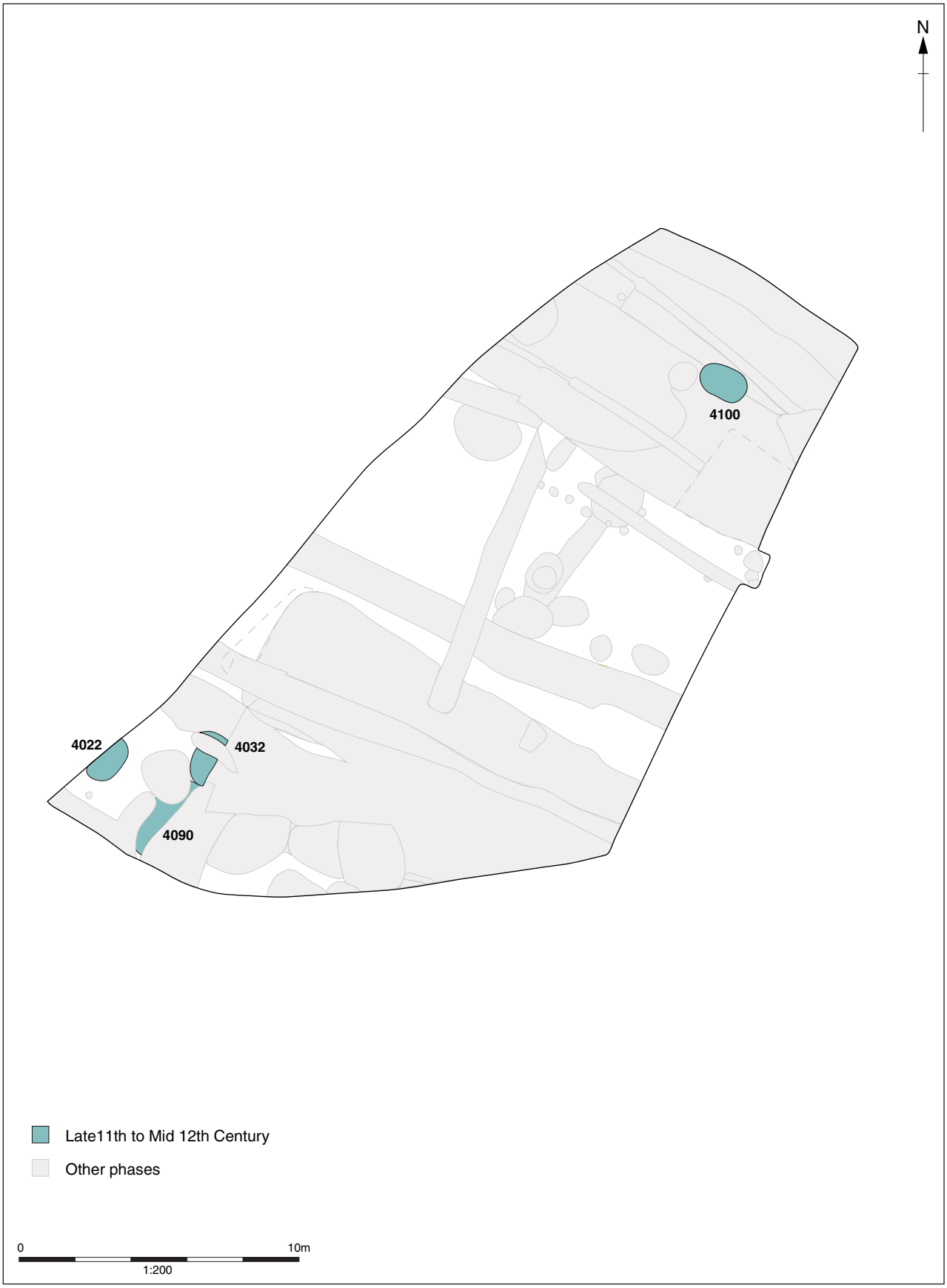


Figure 7: Period 2: Phase 2: Late 11th to Mid 12th Century

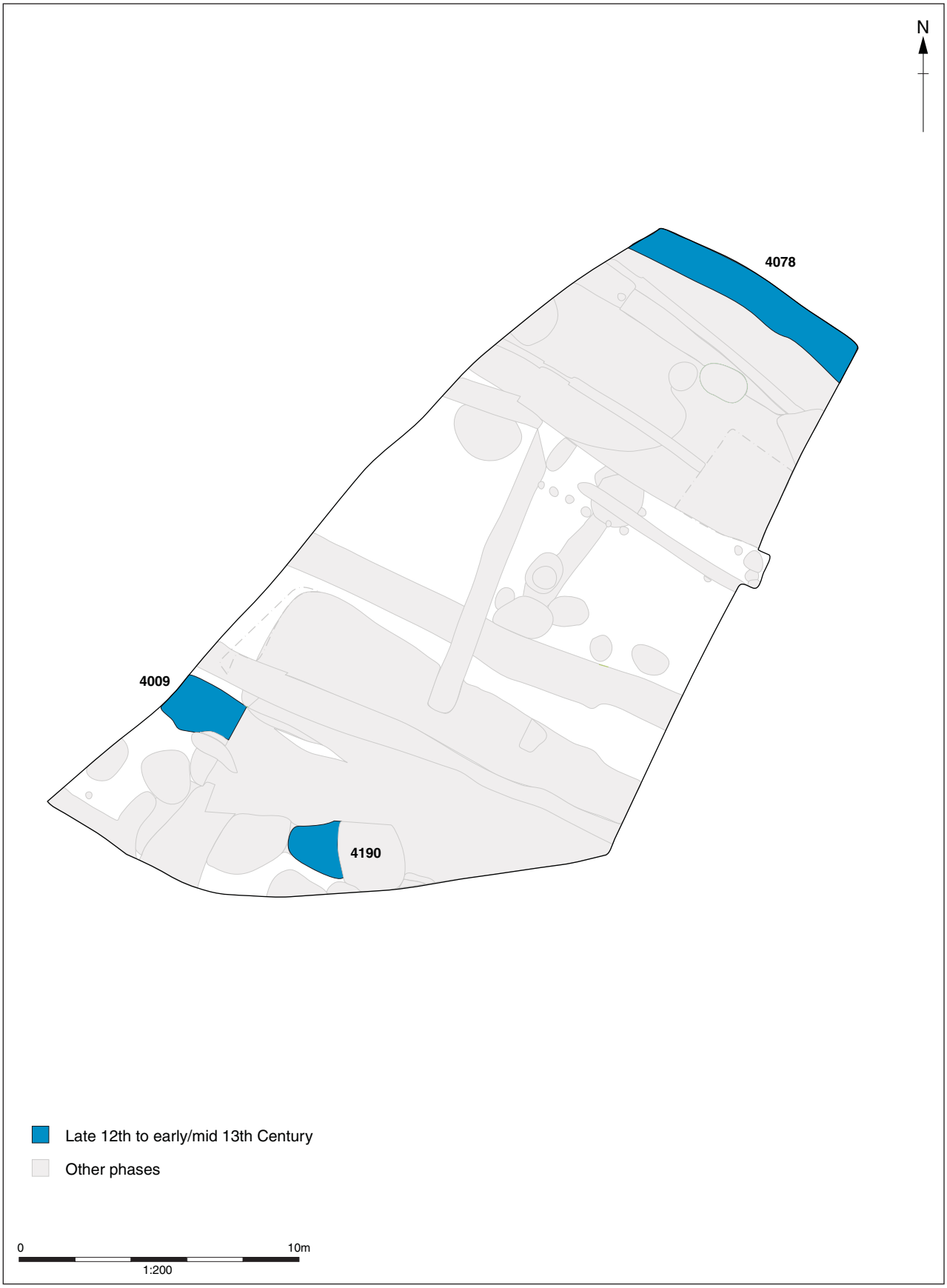


Figure 8: Period 2: Phase 3: Late 12th to early/mid 13th Century

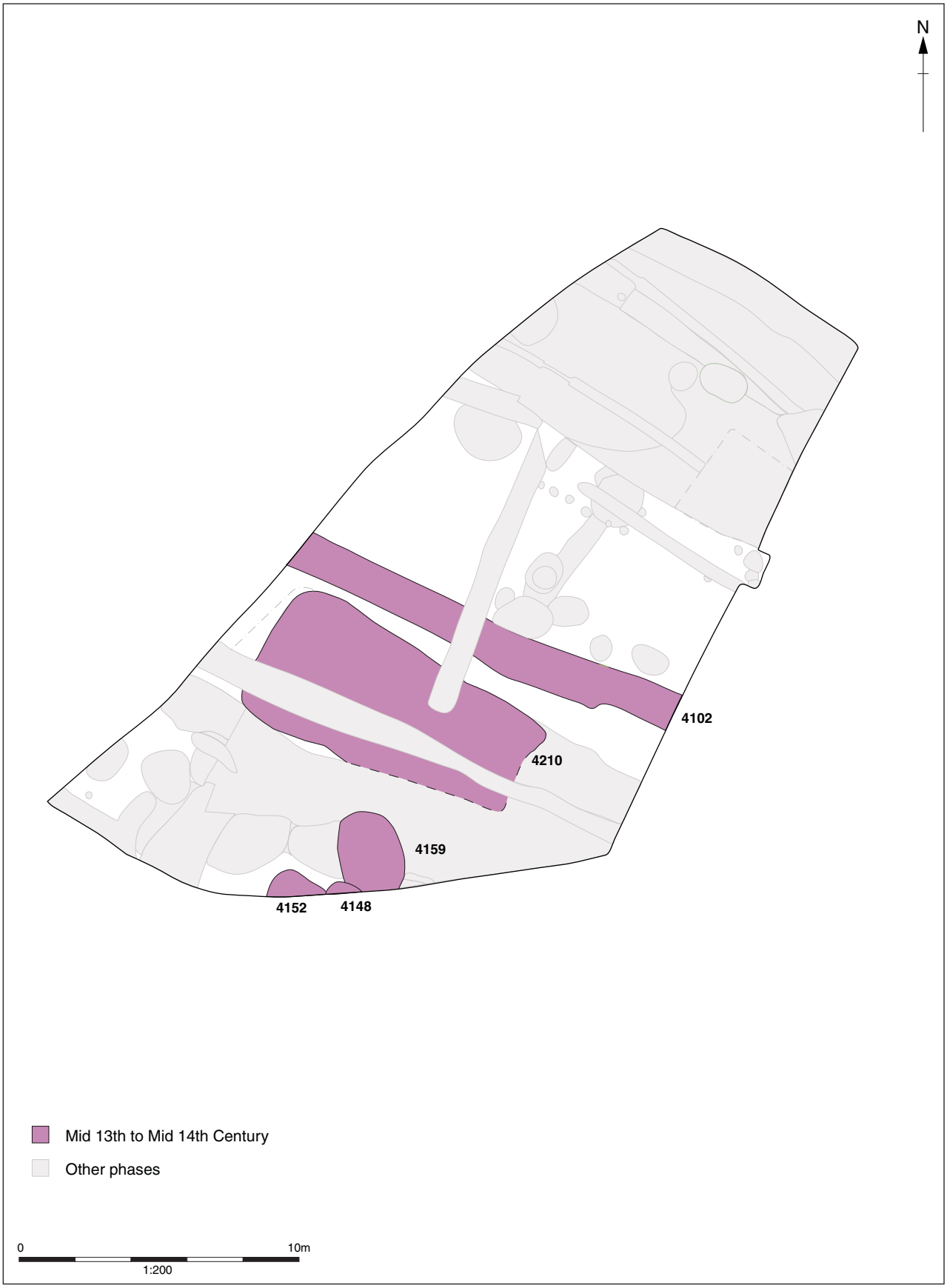


Figure 9: Period 2: Phase 4: Mid 13th to Mid 14th Century

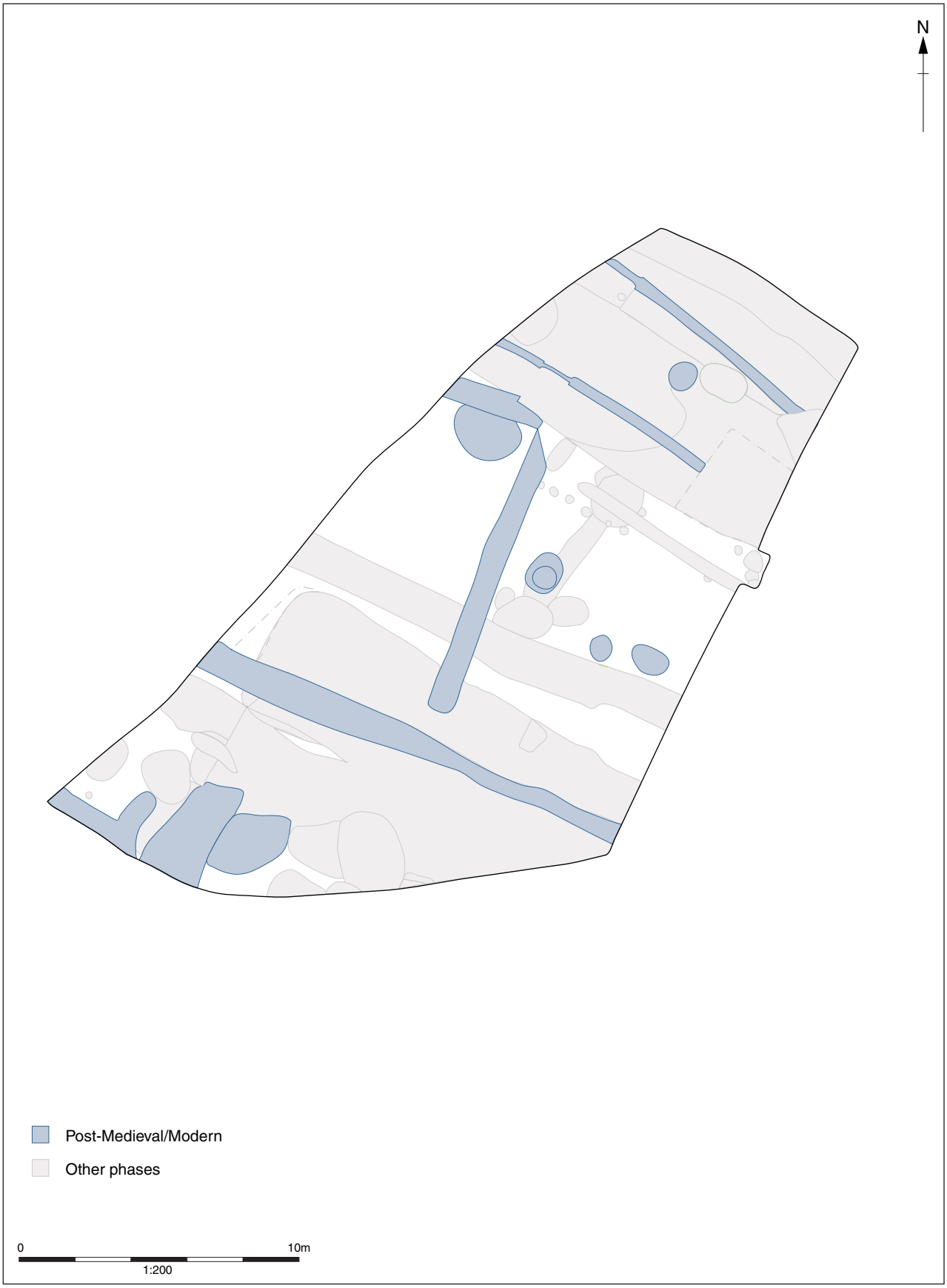


Figure 10: Post-Medieval/Modern

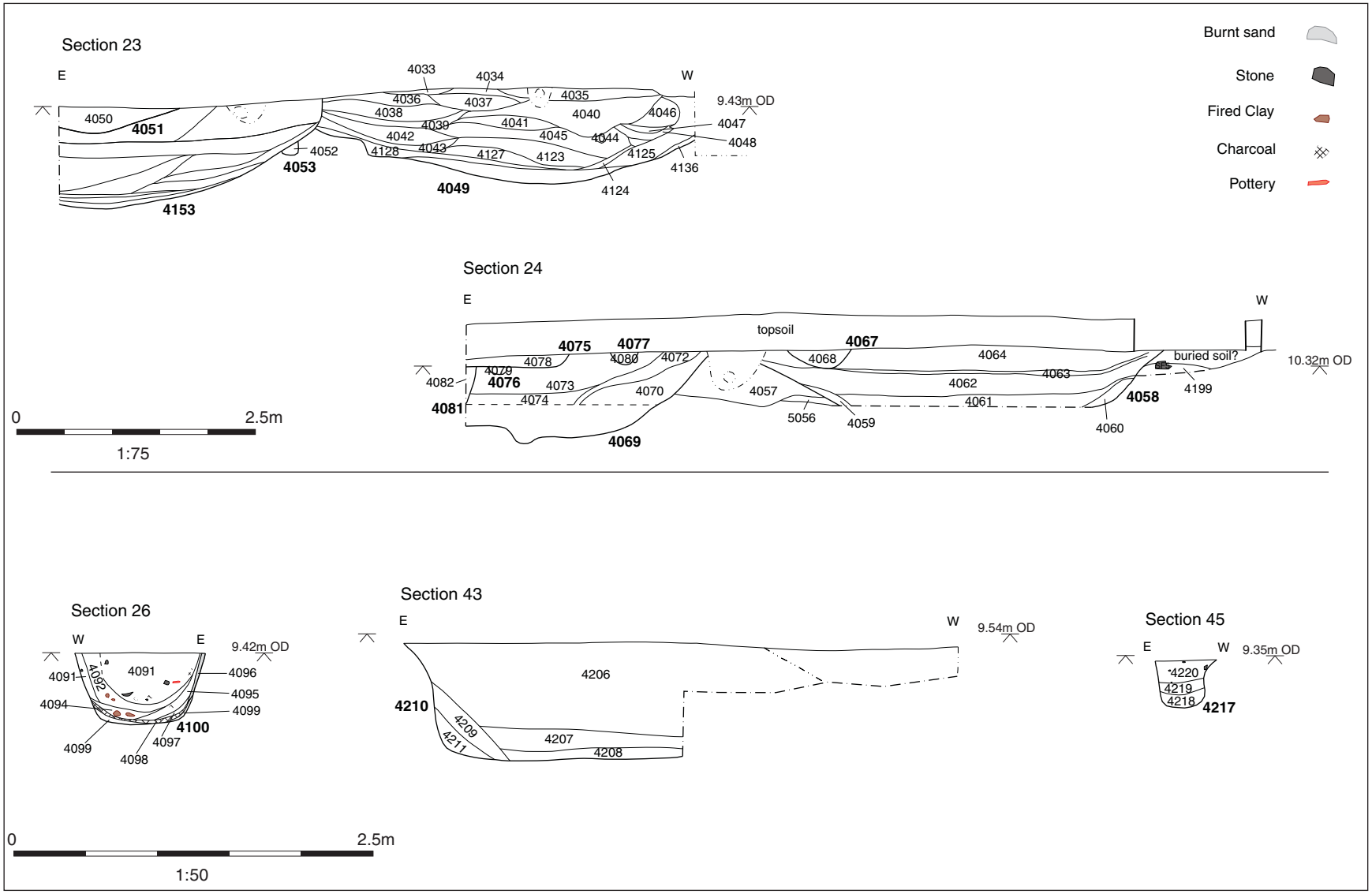


Figure 11: Selected sections

Plate 1: Bone assemblage in pit **4032**

Plate 2: Quernstone 4198 in post pad

Plate 3: Postpad **4154**

Plate 4: Beamslot **2005**

Plate 5: Beamslot **2005**

Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com