Excavation Report

Early Medieval structures and Medieval Activity: Archaeological Excavations at the Old Music and Drama Centre Brookside Huntingdon

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Early Medieval structures and Medieval Activity: Archaeological Excavations at the Old Music and Drama Centre, Brookside, Huntingdon

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Summary

OA East (formerly CAM ARC, Cambridgeshire County Council) carried out an archaeological excavation on land formally occupied by the music and drama centre, Brookside, Huntingdon during October and November 2007. This was carried out in advance of the construction of new domestic dwellings by Campbell Buchanan.

The excavation revealed possible prehistoric activity together with a small amount of residual Roman pottery. Alongside this, medieval features of the 11th-14th centuries including a substantial fenced and ditched boundary, which may represent the edge of the lands of Huntingdon Priory, were recorded. Outside of this boundary and adjacent to the point where the road to Abbots Ripton crossed the medieval town ditch, a sequence of incomplete foundation plans of timber structures may represent two or more buildings of differing dates along with fence lines.

Inside the boundary that possibly delimited the Priory lands were more complete foundations plans of two timber buildings of early medieval date (later 11th - 12th century). One simpler post-built building was sited within a large enclosure may have been for stock or for agricultural storage. A second more substantial building, which lay within a small plot that fronted the town ditch and from which there was access to both the priory lands and the road outside, probably had a domestic function and might have been associated with the management of the Priory's estate. Contemporary documents mention buildings for the Sacrist and also an Infirmary in addition to the church and convent. These would have lain within the outer court and the excavated buildings might be associated with such functions.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 This archaeological excavation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Kasia Gdaniec of the Cambridgeshire Archaeology, Planning and Countryside Advice team (CAPCA), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (formerly CAM ARC, Cambridgeshire County Council).

1.1.2 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 geology of Huntingdon comprises 1st and 2nd terrace gravels of the River Ouse overlying Oxford Clay. The site slopes slightly from north to south with a height of 10.50m AOD in the centre. North of the site the land rises to 15m AOD at a point formerly known as Ambury Hill or Smerhill (Spoerry 2000) c. 200m away.

1.2.2 The inner ring road of Huntingdon runs to the south of the site (Figure 1), approximately along the line of the proposed medieval town ditch (Figure 4). Ambury Road, to the west of the development area follows the line of a track to Abbots Ripton, this route is shown on the early maps of Huntingdon (Figure 2). Thus, the site lies next to the point at which the track to Abbots Ripton crossed the town ditch.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

Prehistoric

1.3.1 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).

1.3.2 To the west of Huntingdon lies the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age ceremonial complex of Brampton, where mortuary enclosures, cursus monuments and ring ditches have been identified (op. cit.). In 1990 and 1991 an investigation of a portion of this monument group found evidence for a Neolithic mortuary enclosure situated at the end of a cursus (Malim 1990). Investigations close by and north of the Alconbury Brook at Huntingdon Racecourse revealed evidence of prehistoric land clearance, settlement and ritual activity adjacent to an ancient stream channel (Macaulay 1996).

1.3.3 More locally, the existence of a major Late Neolithic ceremonial complex at Rectory Farm Godmanchester, which lies about 1.5km to the south-east of the development area may have acted as a focus for prehistoric activity and deposition locally (McAvoy, in Dawson 2000).

1.3.4 Within Huntingdon itself, artefacts of prehistoric date have been found and reported to 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.

1.3.5 Excavations at the former Model Laundry, Ouse Walk revealed some pre-historic activity in the form of residual flint and pottery. Twenty-five lithic fragments 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 Within the Huntingdon area, an Iron Age presence has also been identified. At Godmanchester a series of Early Iron Age farmsteads or hamlets have been located at intervals along the gravel terrace (Green 1977).

1.3.7 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.).

1.3.8 Possible prehistoric remains were previously identified during the evaluation carried out on the subject site (Cooper and Spoerry 1998). These remains consisted of a possible palisade ditch and two potential bonfire bases, however, no prehistoric finds were recovered.

Roman

1.3.9 A small Roman settlement appears to have developed at Huntingdon along the line of Ermine Street, a major Roman road connecting London to Lincoln and York; the line being in part perpetuated by the medieval High Street. Huntingdon has often been interpreted as either a suburb of Godmanchester, located approximately 1 km to the south, or as roadside ribbon development (Kenney 2005).

1.3.10 There is some evidence for Roman activity in and around Huntingdon, comprising occasional finds such as coins (CHERs 02602; 02603; 02607; 02608) and pottery sherds (CHERs 00869; 02625; 02637), many of which were found near the river or close to the presumed line of Ermine Street. There are also three unpublished excavations, including a villa site overlooking Alconbury Brook, and two investigations within the town that revealed metalled Roman road surfaces. Within the roadside zone, various remains have been found, including burials (CHER ECB 1872), roadside ditches and occasional structures. Significant Roman riverside activity, including a large channel, or series of channels containing Roman building material, was also identified during an evaluation to the rear of Glendower, Mill Common (Kenney 2005, 24). However, little evidence for Roman activity has been identified in the northern area of Huntingdon near to this site.

Anglo-Saxon

1.3.11 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.

1.3.12 One model, although not the most favoured, is based on the comparative situation at Stamford (Mahany 1982) and would place the burh at a defensible location some distance to the north-west of the river crossing, its western limit conforming to the boundary of the bar dyke. The alternative and 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.

1.3.13 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. One particularly noteworthy CHER entry is that of the Late Saxon church and burial ground at Whitehills.

1.3.14 Late Saxon occupation has been found on Orchard Lane (Oakey 1997), Hartford Road (Connor 1996, Mortimer 2007) and early to late Saxon activity was uncovered at the Model Laundry site (Clarke 2005).

Norman & Medieval

1.3.15 By the time of Domesday survey there were 256 burgesses (freemen who were heads of households), two churches and a mill.

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. Inskip Ladds, compiler of the VCH entry for Huntingdon, 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, Norris Museum, St Ives). 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 (see 3.3) offer strong support for this model and recent evaluation and excavations within part of this zone although revealing principally Roman period remains (Nicholson 2006), also suggest reinforcement of the natural scarp in the medieval period (Cooper and Spoerry 2000).

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. Fortunately, the two parts joined in the middle, but as they were not on the same axis the bridge exhibits a notable bend. Records describe a chapel on the east side that has not survived, unlike the chapel at St Ives.

1.3.18 The next two hundred years were, in general, a period of population growth and increased prosperity over much of England. Huntingdon was a successful town at the outset, being strategically located and the local administrative centre, but it then lost its Royal castle in 1174 and subsequently suffered market competition from St Ives located five miles downstream, a newly-founded market centre and site of what was to become one of medieval England's most important international fairs. Huntingdon eventually gained legal right to tolls on goods coming into St Ives, by then one of the largest gatherings in the country, and this offset some of the negative effects of competition. By the early 14th century Huntingdon had sixteen churches, two priories, a friary and three hospitals; supposed hallmarks of a thriving centre, but all was not well with the town.

1.3.19 The 14th century was the period during which fortunes changed further 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. References exist to its chest of charters and in 1279 a curious grant was made to the bailiffs and good men of Huntingdon for three years of one penny for every Jew or Jewess crossing the bridge on horseback, or a halfpenny if on foot (Page et al 1932). The name Temple Close may refer to the original location of such a 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 south-west of that lane.

St. Mary's Priory, Huntingdon

1.3.21 A precise date for the foundation of the priory of St. Mary, Huntingdon is difficult to ascertain. It is mentioned in a charter of 973 (Noble 1930, 89), however, at this time it is likely to have been a collegiate church, that was to be re-founded as a priory after the Norman conquest (Hart 1966, 108-9). At this time the priory was re-located outside of the town, to a site, around 300m to the north-east of the development area, currently underneath a cemetery (Noble 1930, 89).

1.3.22 While this was the location of the main precinct, the lands of the priory covered a much larger area. A charter of c. 1180 makes it clear that the priory was situated on two hides of land by a brook (Nobel 1930, 228-9; Hart 1966, 109). These two hides are mentioned again in a copy of Henry III charter to the Priory, dated 1253, given in a fourteenth century document. This document also provides other interesting information:

> *"The Priory and Convent of Huntingdon is built on two hydes of land of the gift of Eustace the Sheriff […] On these two hydes the church of the Priory of the said Canons stands, the Infirmary of the House, the office of the Sacrisist, with the whole enclosure of the same running even to the King's ditch and Smerhill and all houses within Berneys and all the land that is within Grymesdich which belongs to the aforesaid hydes; which is worth per annum with meadows gardens cartilages and other appurtenances £4, and there are fifty cotterells in the View of the said Cannons belonging to the aforesaid two hydes" (Noble 1930, 259-269).*

1.3.23 This suggests that the lands of the priory extended from the medieval town ditch of Huntingdon (King's ditch) out to Ambury Hill (Smerhill), which lies a short distance to the north of the subject site. Thus, the development area would lie within the Priory's estate, although more than 300m west of the probable site of the church and convent. The document also mentions other buildings that were found within the priory enclosure; an infirmary and a sacristy. It is also more then likely that there were more buildings within the enclosure to service the priory and manage its economy (e.g. as described in Coppack 1990).

Post-Medieval

1.3.24 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.

1.3.25 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 (Figure 2) 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. Although they do show that Ambury road to the west of the site has existed for some time. 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.

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 The author would like to thank Campbell Buchanan who commissioned and funded the archaeological work. The project was managed by Paul Spoerry, the excavation was directed by Nick Gilmour and carried out by; Lawrence Billington, Caoimhin O Coileain, Frankie Cox, Greg Crees, Tom Ely, James Fairbairn, Steve Graham, Shannon Hogan, Ian Hogg, John House, Ross Lilley, Nick Overton and Rachelle Wood. The illustrations were prepared by Gillian Greer, Severine Bezie and Andy Corrigan.

1.4.2 The brief for archaeological works was written by Kasia Gdaniec, who visited the site and monitored the excavation.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The work was designed to preserve by record 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 have allowed the history and use of the site to be reconstructed.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The objective of this excavation was to examine the character, extent and morphology of the prehistoric, late Saxon and medieval activity in the development area and contribute to an understanding of the development of the Late Saxon and Medieval town of Huntingdon.

2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out in two phases under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked 20 ton 360 excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.

2.2.3 A large number of bulk soil samples were taken from a variety of features on site in order to attempt to recover plant macro fossils, small animal bones and other remains that may allow for a discussion of the past environment and how it was being exploited (appendix 5). 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.

2.2.4 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using CAM ARC's (now OA East) pro-forma sheets. Plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

2.2.5 Site conditions were cold but generally dry and overcast, although there were difficulties in excavating to the base of some features, due to a high water table being encountered.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The excavation revealed evidence of activity over a long period of time, that could be broken down into four distinct phases; prehistoric and Roman, early medieval, medieval and post-medieval. The full feature descriptions, together with fill descriptions are given in Appendix 1, where they have been presented by group.

3.2 Period 1: Prehistoric and Roman

Prehistoric: Ditch 1 and other remains

3.2.1 A scatter of residual struck flints were recovered from the site, however, only one feature was identified as being of probable prehistoric date. This was a small ditch (ditch 1; Figure 6), which was cut by a number of other features and contained no finds other then struck flint.

3.2.2 Three slots were excavated through this ditch (**269** filled by 273 and 274, **270** filled by 271 and 272, **318** filled by 314 and 315; Figure 11 S. 61), which showed that it had an average width of 1.1m and varied in depth from 0.42m to 0.32m. The short length of ditch ran north-northeast to south-southwest for 11m and continued out of the excavated area to the south. The northern end of the ditch was truncated by pit **277**. The ditch was cut by features **275**, **277**, **310**, **334** (feature group 4), but contained no pottery or animal bone. However, **270** and **318** contained 9 out of the 16 struck flints recovered from the site (appendix 6).

Bonfire bases

3.2.3 During the evaluation two bonfire bases were recorded in the extreme north eastern corner of the site, in Trench 4 (Plate 4). These remain undated and were not seen when the trench was re-excavated, but a possible prehistoric date was suggested at evaluation (Cooper and Spoerry 1998).

Roman

3.2.4 Roman activity on the site was confined to only a small number of abraded sherds of Roman pottery. This residual pottery was mainly found in features which also contained early medieval or medieval pottery. There were two pits (**217** filled by 216 and **710** filled by 709) which contained only Roman pottery but each contained only one small abraded sherd and these features have been interpreted as being of later date.

3.3 Period 2: Early Medieval (Mid 11th – Late 12th century)

3.3.1 The majority of the features identified on site were of earlier medieval date. While stratigraphic relationships show that activity continued on site for a period of time during this phase, with perhaps three sub-phases in parts of the site, the pottery recovered shows a focus of activity in the mid 11th century to late 12th century, but more accurate artefactual dating is not possible. With three or more separate foci of activity, at least two of which demonstrate multiple phases within this period, it is not only difficult to assign closer dating, but it is also hard to securely inter-relate individual sub-phases within the sequence in each activity focus.

The Southwest corner of the site

a) Sub-Phase 2.1; Building 1

3.3.2 A group of five similar oval features (**107** filled by 108, **116** filled by 115, **192** filled by 193, **196** filled by 197, **202** filled by 234 and 203) located in the south-west corner of the site appear to show the presence of a substantial building constructed of massive earthfast timber posts. In addition two smaller and similarly aligned features (**111** filled by 112, and possible posthole or beamslot **102**, filled by 103) may also form part of this structure.

3.3.3 Postholes **192**, **116**, **107**, **111** and **102** align north-south to form the east wall of the building. Postholes **196** and **202** represent the west wall and mirror **192** and **116**. These pits were all oval in plan and similarly aligned with lengths between 1.50m and 1.0m, widths between 0.90m and 0.60m and depths between 0.50m and 0.19m.

3.3.4 The apparent lack of features within the building's ground plan suggest it was a major, probably domestic, structure and it was replaced by the probable building from sub-phase 2.2.

b) Sub-Phase 2.2; Possible Structure 1, fence-lines post-dating Building 1, and new structures to the east.

Fence Lines

3.3.5 After Building 1 was abandoned and its timbers were presumably removed, a substantial fence line was established across the former position of the building's north or 'back' wall and, more tentatively, three widely-spaced postholes may represent a perpendicular south to north return. These fence lines appear to have formed the rear and side boundaries of a plot fronting the 'corner' external to the site.

3.3.6 A line of seven similarly sized postholes **133** (**133** filled by 132, **134** filled by 135, **136** filled by 137, **138** filled by 139, **140** filled by 141, **142** filled by 143, **144** filled by 145) on an approximately east to west alignment were interpreted as representing the northern boundary of the plot in which building 1 was situated. They were generally filled with orangey grey-brown sandy clay; there was some animal bone, and pottery of mid 12th to 14th century date recovered from these fills. Posthole **138** cut pit **196**, while posthole **140** cut pit **192**.

3.3.7 A further posthole **146** (filled by 147) was just to the north of the line of seven postholes and may be part of the same boundary or structure.

3.3.8 At right angles to these ran another line of three more widely spaced postholes **109** (**109** filled by 110, **114** filled by 113 and to the north **181**, filled by 180).

Possible Structure 1

3.3.9 Inside these fence lines, above an earlier pit and beamslot was a north-south oriented beamslot (**204** filled by 205) that terminated at its northern end in a complex group of postholes. The largest and possibly latest of these was posthole **232** (filled by 233), from which was recovered sherd of pottery of mid 12th-century date at latest. Beneath **232** were two smaller postholes (**236** filled by 235 and **286** filled by 287). Immediately adjacent were three further small postholes (**198** filled by 199, **288** filled by 289 and 300, **368** filled by 369). No dateable finds were recovered from any of these features.

3.3.10 Close by was a north-south oriented beamslot **350** (filled by 351) which lay under another later beamslot and which contained no datable pottery.

3.3.11 Three postholes (**123** filled by 122, **125** filled by 124 and **531** filled by 530) formed a short line. Context 122 contained a small amount of pottery including one sherd that dates after the mid-12th century.

3.3.12 There were also a number of other postholes and small possible stake holes in the area (**186** filled by 187, **188** filled by 189, **190** filled by 191, **210** filled by 211 and **372** filled by 373). These were all very small and contained no finds.

3.3.13 Some of these features were clearly part of a timber structure, and the beamslot **204** terminating in a group of postholes is likely to represent a fairly long-lived re-statement of the northern end of a wall or fence line.

Possible Structure 3

3.3.14 Another structure, possibly a building, was constructed just outside the property formed by the new fence lines, albeit on a slightly different alignment. Its remains comprised two beamslots and a probable posthole. Beamslot **127** (**127** filled by 126, **129** filled by 128 and **131** filled by 130) was 2.7m long with a maximum width of 0.35m and depth of 0.09m, pottery of mid 11th to mid 12th century and mid 12th to mid 14th-century date was found within it. Beamslot **149** (filled by 148) had a length of 1.55m, was 0.40m wide and 0.08m deep, although it was almost certainly truncated. Beamslot **149** contained no finds. Feature **291** (filled by 290) contained pottery of mid 11th to mid 12th century date and may represent a dug-out posthole at the northeast corner of the structure.

3.3.15 Two postholes (**37** from an evaluation trench and **121** filled by 120) lie to the south and may form part of this structure, or may in fact indicate a link with possible structure 4.

Possible Structure 4

3.3.16 Another structure lay to the south of Possible Structure 3 and east of the north-south fence line, on the same slightly eccentric alignment as the former.

3.3.17 Again only a partial plan of this structure survives and it is hard to determine whether this was a building or an enclosure, especially as the features were all very shallow suggesting an ephemeral construction. It is also possible that this linked to Possible Structure 3, making what would be in plan a large building, with two halls laid end-on to each other. The shallow, small foundations do tend to decrease the likelihood of this interpretation.

3.3.18 Four postholes (**556** filled by 555, **558** filled by 557, **560** filled by 559, **562** filled by 561) lay in a line along a shallow, narrow beamslot (**544** filled by 553, **546** filled by 545, **548** filled by 547, **550** filled by 549 and **552** filled by 551) aligned approximately north-south and representing the western wall or boundary of the structure, with two postholes (**554** filled by 553 and **121** filled by 120) perpendicular to this alignment forming a northern wall or boundary. These features were very insubstantial. The beamslot was mostly 0.15m wide and generally only survived to a depth of 0.03m. The postholes were mostly about 0.05m deep and 0.2m across. Along the northern alignment posthole **121** was recorded during the evaluation and the shallow beamslot was not. It appears to have been lost to truncation from a position slightly east of posthole **554**. None of these features produced any finds and all contained single fills.

Other features in the southwest corner of the site

3.3.19 Three more postholes from evaluation trench lay close by (**31**, **33** and **35**). These were circular and had diameters between 0.50m and 0.40m, with depths between 0.15m and

0.12m. They contained no datable finds and currently cannot be associated with any of the recognised structures.

3.3.20 Pit or posthole **119** (filled by 118) lay south of the north 'wall' of Possible Structure 4. and occupies a similar position to that of pit/posthole **291** in Possible Structure 3. It may therefore represent a robbed-out posthole or beamslot which once formed part of Possible Structure 4. Its fill contained one piece of pottery dating after 1150.

3.3.21 Several other sub-rectangular features were located in the same area (**217** filled by 216, **219** filled by 218, **223** filled by 222). No pottery was recovered from any fill except for one residual Roman sherd, and these features have been tentatively placed alongside those similarly aligned groups described above.

3.3.22 Several other smaller features (**179** filled by 178, **296** filled by 295 and 294, **298** filled 297) probably represent postholes and may also align with Possible Structures 3 and 4.

3.3.23 A group of large circular pits lay to the east, although still west of ditches 2 and 3 and their function might perhaps be associated with activities taking place to the rear of Building 1 and its enclosure, or perhaps more probably to the activities associated with Possible Structures 3 and 4 as they appear to be part of the same parcel of land. Paired pits **264** and **266** had one fill each (263, containing early medieval pottery and bone, and 265, with no finds, respectively). The former pit cut the latter. Pit **284** (Figure 11, S.64) had five different fills and was 1.3m in diameter with a depth of 0.6m. Only fill 280 contained pottery which was of mid 11th to mid 12th-century date. Pit **355** had a diameter of 1.96m and was 0.80m deep, it contained only one fill with no dating evidence, it was cut by ditch 8. Pit **696** was circular, with a diameter of 2.04m and a depth of 0.63m. It contained three fills, from which was recovered a group of pottery that dates it to the period between the mid 11th and mid 12th centuries, along with animal bone and mussel shell.

3.3.24 It is possible that pits **696** and **264**/**266** represent features at the rear of one property that fronted onto the town ditch with the structures and buildings previously described, whilst pits **355** and **284** represent features at the rear of a second, much shallower, property.

3.3.25 A large pit was also part of this group (**104** filled by 105 and 106). Pit **104** contained pottery of 13th to mid 14th-century date. Feature **533** filled by 532 and **535** filled by 534 are postholes that suggest a structure around or associated with this pit. A similar relationship can be suggested for posthole **375** with pit **355** and posthole **377** with pit **174**.

c) Sub-Phase 2.3; Possible Structure 2

3.3.26 Possible Structure 1 appears to have been replaced or substantially altered, forming Possible Structure 2. However, a lack of stratigraphic relationships prohibits definitively assigning other features to this later sub-phase. Nevertheless it is probable that some of the features included in sub-phase 2.2 continued in use, or were contemporary with Possible Structure 2.

3.3.27 Beamslot **342** (**342** filled by 343, **344** filled by 345) ran north from the edge of excavation for 2.75m before terminating. It had a maximum width of 0.53m and depth of 0.29m. Pit or beamslot **200** (filled by 285, 201 and 209) was rectangular in plan, pottery of mid 12th to mid 14th century date was recovered from its upper fill. This was cut over the top of oval pit **202**, part of Building 1. These features represent part of a structure that replaced Possible Structure 1, albeit one that lay for the most part beyond the edge of excavation.

Boundary Ditches 2 and 3 and features in the vicinity

a) Sub-phase 2.1; Feature Group 1

3.3.28 Two pits or large postholes pre-date Ditches 2 and 3 and may be associated with sub-phase 2.1 to the east. It seems likely that these ditches were cut in sub-phase 2.2, and remained open until Period 3. Pit **511** (filled by 510) was cut by ditch 2 and pit **710** (filled by 709) was cut by ditch 3.

Feature Group 1

3.3.29 This group of features lies either side of ditches 2 and 3, outside Buildings 2, 4 and Possible Structure 5 (Figure 8b) and might be associated with any of these. Several of the features within this group may have had a structural function. As features lie either side of ditches 2 and 3, the group might be either a composite of two groups, or they may generally pre-date or post-date these boundaries. On balance they have been placed in sub-phase 2.1.

3.3.30 There were several possible postholes in this area (**422** filled by 423, **424** filled by 425, **426** filled by 427, **428** filled by 429, **499** filled by 498, **518** filled by 519, **522** filled by 523, **524** filled by 525, **579** filled by 578, **581** filled by 580, **583** filled by 582, **585** filled by 584, **587** filled by 586). No pattern could be seen in the arrangement of these features, but their size and shape suggests that they represent postholes. Two of these features (**579**, **581**) contained pottery from the mid 11th to mid 12th century. Some fragments of animal bone were also recovered from these features.

b) Sub-phase 2.2; Ditches 2 and 3

3.3.31 Ditches 2 and 3 ran parallel to each other on an almost north to south orientation (Figure 6) defining one edge of the plot for Buildings 2 and 3 and separating the land so enclosed from that to the west of these boundaries. They continued to the north past Building 2 before being completely truncated by Victorian cellars and other modern features. Ditch 2 was surprisingly deep for its width with very steep sides and may represent either a construction cut for a substantial boundary feature or a steep-sided ditch intended as a barrier to movement. Ditch 3 was considerably shallower, but appears to have been in use at the same time as ditch 2. This would not offer any security on its own but, if it were in fact a foundation for a fence or hedge-line then, in combination with ditch 2 immediately to the west, it would have constituted a formidable impediment to movement.

Ditch 2

3.3.32 Ditch 2 (**513** filled by 508 and 512, **597** filled by 667, 596, 595 and 594, **601** filled by 600, **639** filled by 665 638, 637 and 636, **705** filled by 704 and **708** filled by 707 and 706, Figure 11 S.156) had a width of between 0.68m and 0.90m and depth of between 0.50m and 0.65m. The fills of this ditch contained several sherds of early medieval pottery and a very small amount of animal bone. It was cut by pit **511**.

Ditch 3

3.3.33 Ditch 3 (**515** filled by 514, **593** filled by 592, **599** filled by 598, **635** filled by 634, **695** filled by 694, **703** filled by 702, **712** filled by 711, Figure 11 S.156) had a width of between 0.38m and 0.68m with a depth of between 0.10m and 0.20m. Its fill was a mid greyish brown silty clay, which became paler to the north. This ditch contained several

sherds of early medieval pottery, some animal bone, and a small fragment of lava quern. It was cut by pit **710** and Pit **696** further to the north.

The central southern part of the site

a) Sub-phase 2.1; Building 4

3.3.34 Only one feature in the area enclosed by ditches 3 and 4 is certainly earlier than Building 2 on stratigraphic grounds, this being pit **806**, filled by 819, 805 and 804, the latter, upper fill of which was cut by the eastern wall foundation (Figure 12 S.205) . The upper fill of this feature, like those contemporary with Building 2, contained mid 11th to mid 12th-century pottery, though this was abraded and may have been intrusive. The pit was probably backfilled shortly before the building was constructed. It was sub-circular with a length of 2.0m, a width of 1.5m and a depth of 0.6m.

3.3.35 Pit **437** was very similar to pit **806** in its size, shape and position. It contained two fills, the lower fill contained pottery of mid 11th to mid 12th century date, while the upper contained a residual sherd of Roman pottery. The pit was circular with a diameter of 1.5m and a depth of 0.73m.

Building 4

3.3.36 Building 4 was located just to the south of where Building 2 was later constructed and was formed by several features. Five features (**387** filled by 386, **389** filled by 388, **409** filled by 408, **411** filled by 410, **413** filled by 412) formed a line of postholes. Another three postholes (**391** filled by 390, **489** filled by 488, **491** filled by 490) formed a line at right angles to the other five. Posthole **491** contained pottery of mid 11th to mid 12th century date and posthole **413** contained three abraded sherds of mid 11th to late 12th century pottery. Two of the other features contained small fragments of animal bone. Further to the north three postholes had a similar east-west alignment (**501** filled by 500, **503** filled by 502, **537** filled by 536). No dating evidence was recovered from any of the fills. A fourth posthole **499** was just off-line and may or may not be associated. A sherd of mid 12th to mid 14th century pottery was found in its fill (498). The features were mostly 0.49m to 0.6m in diameter and ranged in depth from 0.14m to 0.30m.

3.3.37 Six postholes found in Evaluation Trench 1 may in part or in whole represent other elements of this possible building, but none form convincingly similar alignments. Postholes **52** and **43** pre-date a slot assigned to the next sub-phase and have therefore been included in sub-phase 2.1, but their alignment could equally place them later.

3.3.38 This building was aligned north to south and was thus off-line with most of the boundaries on site. It has been associated here with the other early features; those that pre-date Building 2 and those that pre-date ditches 2, 3 and 9. Building 4 was not aligned with any of the other boundaries and structures that were found close by.

b)Sub-Phase 2.2; Building 2, Possible Structure 5, Boundary 10 and Ditch 5

Building 2

3.3.39 Building 2 (Plate 2 Figure 8b) was the most substantial building on the site, consisting of a rectangular structure approximately 12m by 4m. Three of its sides were constructed with a continuous foundation slot for a wooden sillbeam. There were deeper settings in the two southern corners of the structure, probably to support large earthfast posts on each of these corners. There were also two internal dividing walls,

again consisting of slots for sillbeams. Some of the northern part of this structure was truncated by Victorian concrete foundations. Building 2 was situated on a slight slope, with the machined level dropping from 9.76m OD at the north end of the building to 9.47m OD at the south.

3.3.40 The construction cut was generally filled with a mid brownish grey silty clay with rare gravel inclusions. There were several abraded sherds of mid 11th to late 12th century pottery recovered from these fills as well as several fragments of animal bone.

3.3.41 The foundation trench which made up the western wall of the structure (**444** filled by 445, **447** filled by 446, **449** filled by 448, **451** filled by 540, **453** filled by 452, **455** filled by 454, **457** filled by 456 and 528, **478** filled by 479, **734** filled by 733, **808** filled by 807 and **812** filled by 811, figure 11 S.126) varied between 0.85m and 0.57m in width, generally getting narrower towards the south. The base of the slot did not follow the natural gradient, but was instead 'stepped'. The most prominent step was 1.5m from the south-west corner where the base dropped sharply by 0.2m, into a deeper corner (Figure 11 S.155). Another sudden drop appears to have been truncated by Victorian foundations 3m from the north-west corner. On the northern side of the concrete the beam slot was only 0.2m deep, but on the other side of the concrete, 1m to the south, the foundation was 0.51m deep. The western wall may have been cut by posthole **505** (filled by 504), but this may also have been contemporary.

3.3.42 The eastern wall of Building 2 (**433** filled by 432, **461** filled by 460, **463** filled by 462, **467** filled by 466, **520** filled by 521, **628** filled by 629, **740** filled by 739, **810** filled by 809 and 814, Figure 12 S.205) was formed by a foundation trench which varied in width from 0.75m to 0.53m, generally becoming wider from north to south. The base of this foundation was roughly level, apart from one step 1.35m from the south-east corner where the base dropped sharply by 0.2m. This trench cut pit **806**.

3.3.43 The slot which made up the southern wall of this structure (**431** filled by 430, **459** filled by 458, **736** filled by 735, Figure 11 S.132) had similar dimensions along its length, with a width of 0.54m and a depth of 0.18m. It was set back by 0.25m, from the deep ends of the two side wall foundations.

3.3.44 The northern wall was largely truncated by Victorian concrete but enough survived to suggest that this may not have been constructed with an earthfast sillbeam, but was instead post-built. On the internal side of the western wall, 0.3m from its end was posthole **472** (filled by 473); possibly later re-cut as posthole **474** (filled by 475). After a small gap there was a further posthole **507** (filled by 506), while the rest of the northern end wall was truncated. Posthole **472** had a diameter of 0.72m and a depth of 0.17m, it was filled by pale greyish brown silty clay, which contained a small fragment of animal bone. Posthole **507** had a diameter of 0.44m and a depth of 0.32m; it was filled by a dark-mid greyish brown sandy clay.

3.3.45 The internal division walls ran at right angles to each other. One (**469** filled by 468, **495** filled by 494 and **497** filled by 496) joined the eastern wall at a right angle, in a position about one third of the way along the length from the north. The foundation cut stopped slightly short of the buildings west wall. It had a width of 0.45m and a depth of 0.08m.

3.3.46 The other division (**476** filled by 477, **541** filled by 542, **731** filled by 730) was heavily truncated by concrete, but ran southwards, along the length of the building, from posthole 507 for 2.25m before being completely truncated. Although perpendicular to the other internal wall it appears to have ended short of it at foundation level.

3.3.47 In the south-east corner of the structure was a large post hole **626** (filled by 627), which may suggest that this corner had been re-built or strengthened at some stage. It was

0.55m in diameter and 0.55m deep. Its fill was a mid greyish brown silty clay, which contained no finds.

3.3.48 Another pit or posthole **624** (filled by 625) was also dug near to this corner. It had a fill that was very similar to that of post hole **626**, and of the foundation trench of Building 2, therefore, no stratigraphic relationship could be established between these features. It is possible that pit **624** related to Building 2 in some way, possibly to act as a latrine. The proximity of ditches 5 and 9 may support this suggestion as they could have provided drainage away from this corner of the structure, but these positions may also be coincidental. Pit **624** contained a relatively large amount of early medieval pottery.

Possible Structure 5

3.3.49 Features that may represent slots for earthfast sillbeams were identified to the south of, but aligned with, Building 2 ; **483** (filled by 482) and **485** (**485** filled by 484 and **487** filled by 486). To these can be added **41**, a beamslot excavated in an evaluation trench, which was narrow, shallow and around 1m in length. These three were aligned with one another on the same almost north-south orientation as Building 2. Pottery was recovered from 484, which was of mid 12th to mid 14th century date, while pottery from 486 was of mid 11th to late 12th century in date. Feature **483**, was cut by pit **481**.

3.3.50 Other elements in this structure might include four postholes from evaluation trench 1. Posthole **45** was 0.30m wide and 0.18m deep, posthole **47** was rectangular, 0.45m across and 0.11m deep, and postholes **49** and **51**, were both around 0.45m wide and 0.10m deep. All had single fills and produced no finds. A further posthole **589** may also form part of this structural group. Alternatively this group might associate with feature group 1 described previously.

Boundary 10, south of Building 2 (fig 8b)

3.3.51 A group of early pits or large postholes that pre-date Ditch 9, have also been assigned to this phase (**725** filled by 724, **744** filled by 743 and **746** filled by 745). They might represent a boundary lying south of Building 2 or part of another former timber structure. Feature **11**, observed in the evaluation trench appears to align with, and so extend, this boundary to the southern edge of excavation.

Boundary Ditch 5 (fig 10)

3.3.52 Ditch 5 (**158** filled by 157 and 156, **224** filled by 225, 226 and 227, **229** filled by 228, **238** filled by 237, **303** filled by 302, **307** filled by 306, **309** filled by 308, **321** filled by 319 and 320, Figure 11 S.46) ran east to west along the south of the site, it continued outside of the excavated trench to the east and appears to have terminated just before the southeast corner of Building 2, although this is difficult to be certain of due to a sondage having been sunk during the archaeological evaluation of this area. The width of this feature varied between 1.5m and 0.78m and the depth between 0.2m and 0.56m. It was generally filled with a mid greyish brown silty clay. Pottery of Roman, mid 11th to mid 12th century and 17th to 18th century date was recovered from this feature. It cut prehistoric boundary ditch 1 and was cut by ditch 6 and pits **305**, **313** and **323**. It went out of use and was mostly infilled by the time that Ditch 6 was excavated in sub-phase 2.3.

c) Sub-phase 2.3; Ditch 4

Ditch 4; around Building 2

3.3.53 Ditch 4 (**439** filled by 438, **441** filled by 440, **471** filled by 470, **565** filled by 566, **567** filled by 568, **569** filled by 570, **571** filled by 572, **573** filled by 574, **608** filled by 609, **610** filled by 611, **616** filled by 617, **618** filled by 619, **620** filled by 621, **622** filled by 623, **674** filled by 673, **678** filled by 677, **680** filled by 679, **682** filled by 681, **684** filled by 683 and **686** filled by 685, Figure 11 S.176) was heavily truncated to the north and ran out of the excavated area to the south. It appears to have originally run around the northern end of Building 2 and perhaps have joined with ditch 3, although this was truncated. The ditch then turned south and ran along the eastern side of Building 2, though again truncated in part. It seems likely that there was an entranceway in this ditch that has been truncated by a sondage sunk during the evaluation; feature **4** representing a terminal with the opposing terminal lost. Ditch 4 varied in width between 0.5m and 0.25m, with the depth between 0.35m and 0.06m. An unusually large amount of pottery, much of it dating from the mid 12th to mid 14th century, and animal bone was recovered from this feature. A small pit, **612** was cut over the top of ditch 4.

3.3.54 For a short section, ditch 4 was cut over the top of another deeper very steep sided ditch **676** (**676** filled by 675, **688** filled by 687, **729** filled by 728, Figure 11 S.176). It had a width of between 0.20m and 0.30m, with a depth of between 0.25m and 0.30m. Ditch **676** followed the same line as ditch 4 and had a very steep terminal at its southern end, the northern end was probably equivalent to feature 4 within the evaluation trench.

3.3.55 Ditch 4 appears to have been established after ditch 5, the latrine for Building 2, Building 5 and boundary 10 were constructed, insofar as it deviates around all of these and in fact it was probably interrupted where these features converged and/or to account for the presence of Ditch 5. Pit **437** may also have been open and in use at this time. Ditch 4 was probably open and in use for some considerable time and, from the finds assemblage, appears to have received a great deal of domestic waste.

The eastern part of the site

Remains for which a sub-phase cannot be assigned

Building 3

3.3.56 In contrast to Building 2, this structure was more crudely constructed from a series of posts and sillbeams (plate 3, Figure 9). Concrete foundations truncated some of the southern part of this structure, but, remarkably, the rest survived under the floor level of a Victorian building. Only seven sherds of pottery were recovered from the fills of this building, which date from the mid 11th to mid 12th century.

3.3.57 The eastern wall of the structure was made up of a substantial trench (**763** filled by 762, **765** filled by 764 and **767** filled by 766 Figure 12 S.208) for an earthfast sillbeam that was 4.5m long, up to 0.45m wide and 0.28m deep. It was filled by a mid greyish brown silty clay which contained several sherds of mid 11th to late 12th century pottery and some animal bone. The rest of the wall was made up of two postholes (**761** filled by 760 and **759** filled by 758) followed by a further beamslot **757** filled by 756). Posthole **761** was 0.25m in diameter and 0.05m deep, it contained a pale brownish grey silty clay fill with no finds. Posthole **759** was sub-circular in plan, 0.3m long, 0.25m wide and 0.3m deep. It was filled by a mid grey brown silty clay which contained a small sherd of mid 11th to mid 12th century pottery. Beamslot **757** ran for 1.0m before being truncated

by Victorian concrete, it was 0.35m wide and 0.15m deep and filled by a mid grey brown silty clay which contained pottery of mid 11th to mid 12th-century in date.

3.3.58 The western wall of Building 3 consisted of post-in -trench foundations, a series of postholes within a shallow trench. The postholes (**781** filled by 780, **783** filled by 782, **785** filled by 784, **787** filled by 786 and **801** filled by 800 Figure 12 S.191) varied in diameter between 0.55m and 0.20m and in depth between 0.38m and 0.12m. They were filled by a pale grey brown silty clay which contained several sherds of mid 11th to mid 12th century pottery and some animal bone. The trench which ran along this wall (**779** filled by 798, **823** filled by 822, **821** filled by 820 and **799** filled by 798) ran for 6.75m before being truncated by Victorian concrete foundations. It was between 0.40m and 0.35m wide and between 0.12m and 0.06m deep. It was filled by a light greyish brown silty clay which contained no finds.

3.3.59 The northern wall of the structure was quite heavily truncated but appears to have been made up of a series of beamslots and postholes. Starting from the west; the first beamslot (**803** filled by 802 and **775** filled by 774) was 2.1m long, between 0.45m and 0.4m wide and 0.14m deep. It was filled by a pale brownish grey silty clay which contained animal bone and pottery of mid 11th to mid 12th century date. Posthole **773** (filled by 772) was 0.2m in diameter and 0.22m deep, filled by a mid brown grey silty clay which contained no finds. Beamslot **771** (filled by 770) was 1.6m long, 0.30m wide and 0.04m deep. It was filled by a pale brown grey silty clay with no finds. Posthole **769** (filled by 768) had a diameter of 0.15m and a depth of 0.16m, it was filled by a mid brown grey silty clay with no finds.

3.3.60 The southern wall of Building 3 was largely truncated by the construction of a Victorian school, however, two postholes remained (**254** filled by 253 and **250** filled by 249), which may represent a similar construction to the northern wall, or alternatively might represent a porch beyond a different wall-line now lost under the Victorian foundations. Posthole **254** was 0.5m in diameter and 0.13m deep, it was filled by a mid brown grey silty clay with no finds. Posthole **250** had a diameter of 0.51m and a depth of 0.16m, it was also filled by a mid brown grey silty clay which contained a small amount of animal bone and some mid 11th to mid 12th-century pottery. It is also possible that the southern side of this building was left open and that the two postholes which remained represent larger deeper-set posts that carried a beam to support the roof on this side.

3.3.61 There were also several probable postholes; **777** (filled by 776), **789** (filled by 788), **791** (filled by 790), **793** (filled by 792) and **795** (filled by 794) in and around Building 3, which may have been part of the structure. These were all circular features with a diameter of around 0.2m which contained a mid brownish grey silty clay but no finds.

Feature Group 2

3.3.62 This group of probable pits (**749** filled by 748 and 747, **752** filled by 751 and 750, **755** filled by 754 and 753 Figure 12 S.214, **797** filled by 796 and **818** filled by 817) were clustered in and around Building 3 and may have been related to it. These pits were larger than any of the postholes, between 0.95m and 0.5m in diameter, and generally with a mid greyish brown silty clay fill. They contained some animal bone, and pottery dating between the mid 11th and mid 12th century.

3.3.63 Pits **797** and **818** were the two largest of these pits and both were located outside of Building 3 to the east. It is possible that these were latrines, or for the disposal of rubbish, however both were shallow, 0.21m and 0.15m deep, and contained few finds. The presence of some features within the ground plan of Building 3 might either be taken to indicate developmental sub-phases, with rubbish pits or latrines not usually

being found within larger timber buildings of this date, or it may signify an unusual and non-domestic function for the structure.

Feature Group 3

3.3.64 Another cluster of pits or postholes was located further to the east of Building 3 (**643** filled by 642, **645** filled by 644, **647** filled by 646, and **816** filled by 815). All of these, were small, undated features in no particular arrangement. They had diameters between 0.48m and 0.28m and were between 0.08m and 0.16m deep.

b)Sub-phase 2.3

Boundary Ditch 6

3.3.65 Ditch 6 (**155** filled by 154, **160** filled by 159, **208** filled by 206 and 207, **329** filled by 328, **577** filled by 575 and 576, **591** filled by 590, Figure 11 S.149) ran north to south along the east of the site. The ditch terminated just before the southern limit of excavation and appears to have terminated in pit **654** to the north, although this relationship was lost in an evaluation trench. It varied in width between 2.1m and 0.7m, while the depth was between 1.05m and 0.28m. It was generally filled by a mid brownish grey silty clay which contained some animal bone and pottery dating between the mid 11th and mid 14th century. It cut ditch 5 and pit **331**, the former relationship requiring that ditch 6 be placed in the latest part of Period 2.

Boundary ditch 7 and pit 654

3.3.66 Ditch 7 ran from east to west along the north of the site, it was investigated in three places (**603** filled by 602, **633** filled by 632 and **653** filled by 648). The ditch ran out of the excavated area to the east but was truncated by modern features to the west; however, there was no evidence of the ditch continuing on the other side of these modern truncations. It was 0.9m wide, 0.5m deep and was generally filled with a dark brownish grey silty clay. Two pieces of pottery dating from the mid 11th to late 12th century were recovered from the ditch fills as well as a small fragment of slag.

3.3.67 Pit **654** (filled by 652, 651, 650, 649 and 648) was almost certainly contemporary with ditch 7, and may have acted as sump draining this ditch, or as a pit to collect water. This appears to be the case as fill 648 runs from the ditch into the pit (Figure 12 S.166). It is also possible that ditch 6 ran into this pit. Pit **654** had a diameter of 3.5m and a depth of 1.0m, it contained no finds.

Other Scattered features

Scattered large pits

3.3.68 There were several larger pits scattered across the site (**257** filled by 255, 256 and 258, **658** filled by 657, 656 and 655, **700** filled by 701), which did not appear to form any particular spatial or functional group but which have been given an early medieval date. It is possible that many of these features represent pits for water management, as many of them share characteristically steep sides, with a flat base. In general they contained some small amounts of animal bone and early medieval pottery.

3.3.69 In the centre of the site pit **257** was sub-circular in plan, with a length of 1.25m, a width of 1m and a depth of 0.33m. It had three fills, the lowest containing pottery of mid 11th to late 12th-century date and one of the upper fills contained pottery of mid 12th to mid 14th-century date. It was truncated by the concrete foundation of the Victorian school.

3.3.70 Close by were two more large pits. Pit **700** was a sub-circular pit with a diameter of 0.65m and a depth of 0.55m, it contained no finds. Pit **658** was a sub-circular pit containing three fill. It was 1.65m wide and 0.65m deep. It contained no finds.

Scattered small pits

3.3.71 In addition, there were a number of smaller pits with no spatial relationship to one another (**183** filled by 182, **185** filled by 184, **195** filled by 194, **252** filled by 251, **293** filled by 292, **349** filled by 348, **359** filled by 358, **361** filled by 360, **375** filled by 374, **377** filled by 376, **511** filled by 510, **612** filled by 613, **641** filled by 640, **660** filled by 659, **662** filled by 661, **664** filled by 663, **672** filled by 671, **693** filled by 692, 691 and equivalent to **710** filled by 709, 738 filled by 737). These varied in width between 0.67m and 0.1m and in depth between 0.19m and 0.03m. The fills of these features were usually a brownish grey sandy clay. One of these pits (**612**) contained small fragments of 11th to 12th century pottery. Pit **612** cut ditch **439**, while pit **660** cut pit **662** and pit **672**. Pit **359** cut pit **361**.

3.4 Period 3: Medieval

3.4.1 Many features continued in existence into the Medieval period (13th century onwards), in addition, there were new features cut during this phase of activity.

Ditch 9 (fig 8b)

3.4.2 Ditch 9 was first recorded in the evaluation as feature **10** (filled by 9), and subsequently during the excavation as feature **723** (**723** filled by 722 and **742** filled by 741). It was about 1m wide and 8m long, and at its northern end it possibly merged with Ditch 5 and features in the south eastern corner of Building 2 that might represent a latrine. If that were the case, then ditch 9 might have performed a drainage function, taking water and effluent away. Ditch 5 was aligned over postholes forming an earlier boundary or structure. The ditch fill produced animal bone and a pottery assemblage that included fabrics that did not appear until the mid-12th century, but the lack of any later material suggests that the ditch was infilled by the mid-14th century or earlier.

Feature group 4 (fig 10)

3.4.3 This group includes a cluster of features of uncertain function, some of which may represent structural activity, which are all located around the area in which ditch 5 cuts ditch 1. Several of these features cut the fills of ditch 5 and this, coupled with a small amount of dateable pottery, suggests a date for the group after AD 1150.

3.4.4 There were a large number of possible postholes, (**239** filled by 240, **241** filled by 242, **243** filled by 244, **245** filled by 246, **247** filled by 248, **262** filled by 261, **267** filled by 268, **275** filled by 276, **310** filled by 311, **316** filled by 317, **324** filled by 325, **327** filled by 326, **333** filled by 332, **335** filled by 334, **340** filled by 341, **362** filled by 363, **364** filled by 365, **366** filled by 367, **379** filled by 378, **381** filled by 380) which consisted of circular features with sizes and shapes that suggest they may represent structural features. However, no patterns could be seen in their arrangement. They had diameters between 0.55m and 0.12m and depths between 0.24m and 0.06m. The fill of these features was generally a dark brownish grey silty clay, **245** and **247** contained pottery of mid 12th to mid 14th century date, while pottery of the mid 11th to mid 12th century was recovered from **340**.

3.4.5 There were also two possible beamslots in this area, one of which had two sections dug across it (**231** filled by 230, **337** filled by 336, **339** filled by 338). Both were on

similar north-south alignments to the other structures on site, however there was no obvious relationship between them or between the beamslots and the postholes in this area. Feature **231** was 1.75m in length, 0.40m wide and 0.18m deep. Feature **337** (equivalent to **339**) was 1.70m long, 0.40m wide and 0.15m deep. The fill of both was a dark brown grey silty loam. Feature **231** contained pottery of mid 11th to mid 12th century date, and a small amount of animal bone.

3.4.6 There were also several other features in this area that did not appear to have a structural function (**305** filled by 304, **313** filled by 312, **323** filled by 322). They all had an irregular shape in plan and were between 0.2m and 0.7m wide, they were all 0.12m deep. They contained fills that were generally a mid greyish brown silty clay. None of these features contained any finds. All three of these pits cut boundary ditch 5.

Feature Group 5 (fig 8b)

3.4.7 This group consists of a series of pits (**260** filled by 259, 384 and 385, **416** filled by 415 and 540, **418** filled by 417, 538 and 539, **419** filled by 420 and 421, **481** filled by 480, 516 filled by 517, **526** filled by 527, **564** filled by 563), which were located in a very similar area to Feature group 1. These pits varied in diameter from 1.4m to 0.6m and in depth from 0.64m to 0.20m. Four of these pits (**260**, **416**, **418** and **419**) contained pottery of mid 12th to late 14th century date, while some also continued small pieces of animal bone. In addition a little fragment of slag was recovered from **260**. Pit **481** cut feature **483**.

Feature Group 6

3.4.8 This small cluster of four pits (**153** filled by 152, **213** filled by 212, **215** filled by 214, **331** filled by 330) was located in the south-east corner of the site around the intersection of ditch 5 and ditch 6. They were circular in plan and between 1.1m and 0.6m in diameter, with depths between 0.40m and 0.05m. These pits were generally filled with a mid brownish grey silty loam. Pits **153** and **212** contained fragments of animal bone, pit **153** also contained 13th to 14th century pottery. These pits appear to show some regularity of arrangement, and it is not impossible that some may in fact have been post-settings for a structure.

Possible Water Tank 353 (fig 10)

3.4.9 This feature, **353** (filled by 352, Figure 11 S.90) is very unusual, with a U-shaped profile which suggests that it may represent a small water tank, there were no other similarly cut features identified on site, although others may have performed a similar function. It was 1.15m long, 0.6m wide and 0.65m deep. The single fill 352 was a dark brownish grey silty clay, which contained pottery of mid 12th to mid 14th century date, together with animal bone and a struck flint. It was located in close proximity to inter-cutting pits **151**, **169** and **171**.

Scattered Large pits

3.4.10 Some of the larger pits scattered across the site contained pottery that would place them in the 12th to 14th century. This included one intercutting group (**151** filled by 166 and 150, **169** filled by 168, 167 and 177, **171** filled by 172 and 170 equivalent to **277** filled by 278). Other similar pits were **174** filled by 173, **715** filled by 732 and 714, **718** filled by 717 and 716 and equivalent to **721** filled by 720 and 719. In common with the majority of features on the site these were not artefact rich, they may represent features for water management.

3.4.11 The small inter-cutting group of pits (**151**, **169**, **171**, **277**) truncated the northern end of ditch 1. Pit **169** was 1.69m in diameter and 0.82m deep. It was cut by pit **171** which was the same as **277**, had a diameter of 1.2m and a depth of 0.82m. This was in turn cut by pit **151** it was 1.8m in diameter and 0.83m deep. A single large sherd of 14th century pottery was recovered from pit **169**.

3.4.12 Pit **174** had a diameter of 1.45m and a depth of 0.4m, it was filled by a pale-mid grey silty loam which contained pottery of mid 12th to mid 14th century date and animal bone. It was cut by ditch 8.

3.4.13 Pit **715** was sub-rectangular in plan with a length of 1.48m, a width of 1.35 and a depth of 0.16m. It contained two fills from which were recovered animal bone and pottery of mid 12th to mid 14th century date. It was cut by ditch 8.

3.4.14 Pit **718** was oval in plan with a width of 2.65m and a depth of 1.14m. Bone, lava quern fragments and pottery of mid 12th to mid 14th century date were recovered form its' two fills.

Dog burial 604

3.4.15 The burial of a large dog (**604**, filled by 605, 606 and 607) was recovered close to the north-west corner of the site. This dog was very large (appendix 4) and potentially dates from a later phase of activity, a single piece of mid 14th to late 15th century pottery having been found in the backfill. The dog was laid on its left side with its head to the east (Figure 13). The cut for the burial was 2.0m long and 0.95m wide with a depth of 0.20m. A thin layer of darker soil (605), identified below the skeleton presents the possibility that the burial, or the empty pit, was left open for a short time prior to backfilling.

3.5 Period 4: Post-Medieval

3.5.1 There were only two significant post-medieval features, showing a surprising lack of post medieval activity on the site.

Boundary Ditch 8

3.5.2 Ditch 8 (**176** filled by 175, **347** filled by 346, **357** filled by 356, **727** filled by 726) ran north south across the site and contained several post-medieval finds. It was 1.5m wide and 0.42m deep and cut through the brown cultivation soil 101 which sealed the earlier medieval archaeology. This ditch appears on the first edition OS map for the area (Figure 3), there was no indication of ditch 8 being a re-cut earlier feature. This ditch cut pits **174**, **349**, **355** and **715**.

Horse Burial

3.5.3 Upon excavation pit **690** (filled by 659) contained a thick layer of lime, underneath which was a hollow gap and the skeleton of a juvenile horse. A clay pipe stem with this indicated that the burial was of post-medieval date. With the presence of lime over the complete burial, the likelihood of a pathogen being responsible for the death of the animal and the possible survival of this pathogen resulted in a decision not to excavate further. None of the horse skeleton or the clay pipe was kept as these were also deemed a health and safety risk.

3.6 The Subsoil

3.6.1 A relatively thick layer, 0.42m thick, of mid greyish brown silty sand covered much of the site, this contained pottery dating from 11th - 15th century. This layer sealed the archaeological deposits, with the only features cutting it being post-medieval or modern.

4 Discussion and Conclusions

The excavation revealed several different phases of activity, with the majority of activity taking place during the early medieval and medieval period. The early medieval and medieval phases are discussed in different sections here, although there is evidently much overlap between them, with earlier features remaining in use into later phases.

4.1 Period 1: Prehistoric and Roman

4.1.1 There was only one feature identified on site as being of possible prehistoric date, ditch 1. This was a small poorly dated feature, but nevertheless is of importance in providing further evidence for likely prehistoric activity in and around Huntingdon. Interpretation of this feature in isolation is difficult, but it may represent a small remainder of a field system.

4.1.2 The potential prehistoric palisade identified during the evaluation was shown to finish just outside the trench, on both sides, and was more than likely a geological feature. The bonfire bases uncovered could not be re-located. The original photographs (plate 4) certainly show areas of intense burning. With no dating evidence from the evaluation or excavation, these features remain enigmatic.

4.1.3 Very little Roman pottery and no Roman features were identified. The small amount of residual Roman pottery is not surprising given the proximity of the site to known Roman settlement.

4.2 Period 2: Early Medieval

4.2.1 During the early medieval period the excavated area occupied a piece of land outside of and adjacent to the King's Ditch (the town ditch of Huntingdon) and a route to Abbots Ripton. There is likely to have been a bridge, or crossing point, just to the south-west of the site, where the route from Abbots Ripton met the King's ditch. The main buildings of Huntingdon Priory were located c. 250m to the north-east of the site (Figure 4).

4.2.2 During the mid-11th to mid-12th centuries a great amount of activity took place on site. Boundaries were established across the site and several structures were erected. The date at which these buildings were constructed has been ascertained from the pottery within the fills of postholes and beamslots. However, this pottery may have entered the archaeological record either during the construction of the buildings, during their use, or after the buildings went out of use.

4.2.3 The majority of the pottery found within the fills of these buildings is of mid 11th to mid 12th century date, although there are some later sherds. It would seem unlikely that many sherds could have entered the archaeological record during the use of the building, as they were contained within features which were integral to the structure of the buildings. It is possible that some of the material relates to the demolition of the buildings. Relationships with other dated features would, however, strongly suggest that these buildings were constructed during the mid-11th to mid-12th centuries. This timespan was a period of great political and social changes, principally as a result of the imposition of Norman rule, but also through both the reign of Edward the Confessor beforehand and latterly with the turmoil of the Anarchy. Disappointingly the artefactual dating does not for the most part allow closer attribution and thus any association of the structures here with a narrower time period or with known historical events will remain rather speculative.

4.2.4 Where appropriate, stratigraphy, physical location and orientation have been used to define sub-phases, which together indicate the probable use of the site throughout the early medieval period.

Sub-Phase 2.1

4.2.5 The earliest medieval activity identified on the site consisted of two buildings and several pits. Additional features, notably Building 3, could belong to this sub-phase, but there was not sufficient evidence to place them into any sub-phase. A late 11th century date, and association with the re-ordering of the town following the creation of the Castle in 1068 is possible, however, the founding of the post-Conquest Priory outside of the town at around 1100 seems a more plausible event horizon for the initiation of construction here, immediately outside of the town ditch and on the edge of the Priory lands.

Building 1

4.2.6 In the southwest corner of the site part of the plan of a substantial building was revealed (Figure 7b). This appeared to have been constructed of large earthfast timber posts, set in a series of five oval pits. These formed two lines running on a north-south orientation, with pits opposite each other in pairs. A sixth pit can be postulated as having been paired with feature **107** (Figure 7b). Additional smaller features to the south may also have formed part of the structure.

4.2.7 The large size of the post pits suggests they housed substantial timbers, which may have supported the outer walls of the building, or have formed an aisled building. Assuming that the two lines of pits identified represent the outer wall of Building 1, it would have been more than 4m wide and at least 8.5m long, if not rather longer. If Building 1 were an aisled building then it would have had a greater width.

4.2.8 The function of such a building is difficult to ascertain, there were few finds associated with it and part of it was outside of the excavated area. The paucity of finds could argue against a domestic function, however, this does not rule out the possibility of occupation as the area could have been kept clean and there has been surface truncation. Bulk soil samples taken from the post pits did not provide any further evidence as to function.

4.2.9 Building 1 could have been a large barn, although if this were the case then it would more ordinarily have lain within a complex of other buildings including a primary domestic structure. Alternatively it could have been a domestic building itself; a house or more properly perhaps a hall, the main body of which was a two-bayed structure. The recently published results of excavations during the 1980s at Raunds, Northamptonshire offer some comparable groundplans in the form of an open hall that formed the primary domestic structure of a late Saxon manor and in its replacement which was an aisled hall (Audouy and Chapman 2009, specifically Fig 5.18). In both cases non load-bearing wall lines existed alongside and/or in addition to the large post pit plans, and it might therefore be assumed that these shallow or surface-lain members have been lost in the example at Huntingdon discussed here. The comparison is by no means exact, but the proportions of the structures and the size and spacing of postholes are similar. The postholes in Building 1 are, however, quite shallow and they have clearly been subject to a significant degree of truncation that would have also rendered shallow wall slots invisible. If Building 1 were an aisled hall or barn, then its actual width would have been rather more than that represented by the postholes. If it were instead a long hall then only the 'upper' part of the structure is

represented, and the smaller features immediately to the south of posthole 107 would probably represent a door-surround or other members associated with a cross-passage, with the 'lower' end of the building further to the south. All of this is, however, rather conjectural.

4.2.10 Recently published examples of posthole plans of 13th century manor buildings from Caldecote, Herts offer further examples comparable to Building 1. The author postulated building sizes of at least 12m x 7m for a hall and at least 8m x 6m for a detached kitchen, the former being based on four pairs of postholes and the latter on three pairs (Beresford 2009; specifically Figure 7.5). No wall lines were seen owing to truncation of the former ground surface and thus the level evidence is very comparable to that of Building 1. At Caldecote, however, later adjacent structures with very similar posthole arrangements did provide some evidence of wall lines which proved to lie outside of the lines of postholes thereby providing clear evidence of narrow aisles. Such a form and size might therefore be the best interpretation of the remains of Building 1.

4.2.11 Building 1 occupies a corner position in respect of the road to Abbots Ripton and its intersection with the medieval 'town ditch', itself a canalised brook. Initial interpretative thoughts for Building 1 did include the suggestion that these postholes may have formed a timber bridge approach for a crossing of the town ditch, but the lack of comparable examples coupled with the fact that these postholes are actually quite far from the water course itself, resulted in such interpretative options being discounted. Nonetheless there would have been a bridge and Building 1 was clearly positioned immediately outside of the town's formal boundary in a parcel of land that fronted both the minor road to Abbots Ripton and a track that can be interpreted as having existed running along the outside of the town ditch. This track would have provided access to this property, perhaps acting as its true frontage, and to a possible adjacent property too. In addition it would almost certainly have led to a crossing of the major boundary represented by ditches 2 and 3, thereby providing access into the Priory lands.

Building 4

4.2.12 Building 4 was a post built structure, represented by a collection of postholes which appear to be arranged in a regular L-shape, or F-shape, with the rest of the building's plan lost. Several postholes revealed during the evaluation may also have related to this building. The alignment of this building does not match that of other, later features on the site, suggesting that there was a shift in the orientation of structures after the construction of Building 4. This may have been associated with a straightening of the brook that became the town ditch, that lay some metres to the south and which appears to have been a key component in the common alignment of properties and structures from at least sub-phase 2.2 onwards.

4.2.13 With only a small part of the original plan of Building 4 recovered, its original shape and size are impossible to determine. This precludes detailed discussion of the building's function.

Other features

4.2.14 Few other features can be definitely placed in this sub-phase. Although, on balance, those included in feature group 1 have been assigned to this phase, there are no stratigraphic relationships to confirm this. Feature group 1 consisted largely of possible postholes and may represent an ephemeral structure or structures, which existed next to Building 4 prior to the construction of ditches 2 and 3.

4.2.15 Only a single larger pit **806**, which was under Building 2 can, therefore, be shown to be earlier. It would seem unlikely that while Buildings 1 and 4 were constructed on site, there was little other archaeologically visible activity taking place, however, without physical relationships precise dating of features was difficult.

Sub-Phase 2.2

4.2.16 The majority of the early medieval features identified on site were placed in this sub-phase. During this phase a major boundary was established and further buildings were constructed.

Boundary ditches 2 and 3

4.2.17 Ditches 2 and 3, running alongside one another make up a single boundary. These are unusual, with the profile of ditch 3 strongly suggesting that this feature represents a ditch intended to restrict movement rather than simply a drainage ditch or field boundary. It might alternatively have been a slot dug to support a timber fence, but with no corroborating evidence such as plank or post impressions, this possibility can perhaps be ruled out. If it were then an 'ankle-breaker' style ditch, then its association with the adjacent and parallel ditch 3, might best be explained if the latter were the setting for a hedge-line or insubstantial timber close-boarded fence, but again other evidence in support of this interpretation does not exist. Clearly, however, these two ditches functioned as one unit, and they demarcated land to the east, explicitly separating it from land to the west. Together they were a significant division in the landscape and they represent a boundary keeping those inhabiting space to the west, out of the zone located to the east.

4.2.18 It is, therefore possible, that these features mark the boundary of the Priory lands that are known to have been in this area and this putative fence and ditch would form either the monastic precinct boundary, or the boundary of the Priory's lands. Ditches 2 and 3 continued out of the excavation area to the south. Unfortunately modern truncation in the northwest corner of the site made tracing the ditch in this area impossible. If ditches 2 and 3 were the precinct boundary, then the eastern two thirds of the site would lie within lands that were part of those directly managed by the Priory. Building 1, and other later remains in this same area therefore represent properties that lay outside of the Priory's control, occupying frontage on both a track adjacent to the town ditch and on the road leading to Abbots Ripton. The former track has not been seen as it lies under the current ring road, but it can be postulated as all of the early medieval remains west of ditches 2 and 3 are grouped and orientated as if a frontage existed to the south. Additionally the clustering of remains to the east of the ditches, also suggests that they were served by a routeway to the south and therefore the continuation of the track across and beyond the boundary represented by ditches 2 and 3 can be postulated. Access into this part of the priory lands was therefore achieved by turning east immediately outside of the bridge where the road to Abbots Ripton crossed the town ditch, and following a track that ran past one or two properties outside of the priory lands and which then crossed the priory boundary, presumably via a small bridge and gate.

Building 2

4.2.19 This was a substantial structure, constructed primarily with earthfast sillbeams and with internal divisions, the deeper southern end even suggesting the possibility of a gable frontage facing the town ditch. The shape of this building suggests a planned and well constructed building. The general paucity of finds in the surrounding area might,

however, suggest that this was not a domestic property. It is possible that it was an agricultural building, potentially a barn or byre. Alternatively, domestic waste was removed and disposed of elsewhere close by. This structure may have been connected to the priory, given its location inside the proposed priory boundary.

4.2.20 If Building 2 were a byre, then the internal divisions could potentially have served to keep any livestock separate from each other, or away from other items being stored in the building. However, as ditch 4 appears to have surrounded the building later, with only a small entrance, it would not have been easy to move livestock into the building. This would suggest that building 2 may have been used for storage, potentially as an agricultural barn, in this case the internal divisions would function to keep different goods separate.

4.2.21 Alternatively it is possible to argue that this well built and substantial structure, with its internal divisions, had a more formal use. It bears similarities to some post-conquest halls (Grenville 1997), with the internal divisions visible in the north possibly representing a service area. Given its likely relation to Huntingdon Priory and lack of evidence for habitation, it may represent the sacristy or even perhaps the infirmary, as mentioned in the charter quoted above.

4.2.22 No obvious main entrance was visible in the plan of Building 2, although it seems probable that there was a minor entrance in the western end of the north wall, although this perhaps only provided access to the small area of yard adjacent. A further entrance may not be visible given that an earthfast sillbeam could easily continue under a doorway. It is likely that an entrance was located in the south wall of the building, or at the southern end of the east wall. In this location entrance to the building could be readily gained after accessing the enclosure, in which is is sited, through a possible crossing point of ditches 2 and 3 (feature groups 1 and 6), or from the probable track surrounding the town ditch just outside the excavated area to the south.

4.2.23 A probable repair carried out on the south-east corner of the building which may suggest some longevity of use. This location also includes a relationship with features that might represent an attached latrine block, which was serviced by drainage gullies.

4.2.24 Only a few pieces of pottery later in date than the mid-12th century were recovered from Building 2. Ditch 4 which surrounds the building did, however, remain open and a relatively large amount of later pottery was deposited in it, suggesting that activity was still taking place in this area after the 12th century. There were also no later features cut through the building, in spite of many pits being located in the vicinity. The building may, therefore, have continued in use for a greater period of time. The rounded and eroded profile of some of the beamslots suggests the probability that when the building did finally go out of use, it was dismantled and the wooden sillbeams removed.

Area to the south of Building 2

4.2.25 Boundary 10 consisted of a line of postholes on the same alignment as Building 2. They may represent another building located to the south of Building 2, or more probably they represent a fence line. The line continues out of the excavated area to the south and terminated before the southeast corner of Building 2. Together with Ditches 2 and 3 this may have served to delimit the plot for Building 2.

4.2.26 Possible structure 5, comprising both beamslots and postholes, may be construed over part of the area previously occupied by Building 4, just to the south of and on the same alignment as Building 2. Possible Structure 5 was not a substantial construction and may have been an ancillary building, associated with Building 2.

4.2.27 Ditch 5 ran along the south of the site, continuing out of the excavated area to the east and terminating shortly before the southeast corner of Building 2. This ditch ran parallel to the likely line of the medieval town ditch (Spoerry 2000, 41) (Figure 4) and may have delimited a trackway running alongside the town ditch. Ditch 5 may therefore have acted as a boundary and possibly also as a drain taking water away from Building 2.

Structures in the southwest corner of the site

4.2.28 Little of Possible Structure 1 was actually excavated, with the majority of it presumably lying outside of the excavated area to the south-west. However, the corner which was recorded suggests that the structure went through more than one phase of construction, being replaced by Possible Structure 2 at a later date.

4.2.29 The comparatively small quantity of material culture in the area around this structure, and from the entire site, would argue against this building serving a domestic purpose. It is possible that it represents remains of a timber approach to a crossing of the town ditch, or buildings directly associated with this crossing point. Excavations at the much larger Kingston Bridge, showed clear evidence of a ramp and revetments on the approach to the bridge (Potter 1991). While archaeological work on a bridge across a mill stream at Waltham Abbey, Essex, revealed a causeway leading up to the bridge with ditches on either side (Huggins 1971). Both possible structures 1 and 2 might be given such an interpretation.

4.2.30 This building could also represent opportunistic settlement outside of one of the entrances to the town, and near to the Priory. This small piece of land alongside the route to Abbots Ripton, outside of the town and the Priory estate but adjacent to both, would hold many benefits, while potentially being subject to less control and regulation. However, with such a small amount of it visible in plan it is difficult to draw specific conclusions as to its function. As Building 1 occupied this plot previously, however, it is perhaps more likely that this was a properly defined and occupied property and possible Structure 1 was in reality more substantial, but mostly positioned outside of the excavated area.

4.2.31 Possible Structure 1 was surrounded by significant fence lines, forming an enclosed area, inside which only structural features were identified. These fence lines cut through the postholes of Building 1 and may well be contemporary with Possible Structure 1. Alternatively, they may have been established later, when Possible Structure 2 was constructed in a similar location.

4.2.32 On the other side of this fence line were two possible structures, which may have been part of the same large structure. Possible structure 3 consisted of a collection of possible beamslots and postholes just to the east of the fenceline, while possible structure 4 was a very poorly defined set of features to the south of this.

4.2.33 No definitive plan of Possible Structure 3 was recognisable, but what remains there were suggested a insubstantial building approximately 3m wide and 4m long. Such a small structure is unlikely to be domestic and may have had industrial or storage function. The lack of finds connected to craft industrial processes in the immediate area, would suggest that such a use is less likely.

4.2.34 Possible structure 4 was extremely shallow and very thin and may not have been anthropogenic. However, the seeming right angle produced by the possible postholes and beamslot suggest an interpretation as the heavily truncated remains of a structure. It is may be that this was part of the same construction as possible structure 3, which would form a single large structure, not that dissimilar to those of other early medieval

halls (e.g. Gardiner 2000). However, the insubstantial nature of these remains makes such an interpretation less likely.

Sub-Phase 2.3

4.2.35 Two new ditches and a large pit were dug, while possible structure 1 appears to have been substantially re-built as possible structure 2. A small enclosure ditch was also dug around Building 2, which strongly implies that this building continued in use in this phase.

Possible Structure 2

4.2.36 This structure in the southwest corner of the site was located in a very similar position to possible structure 1 and probably represents a rebuilding or remodelling of this earlier structure. This implies that there was a longer-term use of this location for building or as a revetted ramp leading to a bridge over the town ditch.

4.2.37 Unfortunately only a small part of this structure was inside the excavation area, with the majority of it lying to the southwest of the site. The small amount that was recorded is sufficient to suggest the presence of a structure, but does not allow a reconstruction of the structure's shape, dimensions or function.

Ditches 6 and 7 and pit 654

4.2.38 Ditch 7 ran along the north of the site, parallel to the probable line of the medieval town ditch on a west northwest to east southeast alignment (Spoerry 2000, 41) (Figure 4). Ditch 7 ran into a large pit **654**, which may have acted as a sump, collecting excess water from the ditch. Ditch 6 ran perpendicular to these two ditches and appeared to run into the same sump to the north. To the south, ditch 6 continued over the top of Ditch 5 (which may by now have gone out of use) before terminating.

4.2.39 These two ditches with a sump at the corner appear to show a concerted effort to drain the area. They would also have produced a large enclosed area, with Ditches 2 and 3 along the western edge. This enclosure contained Building 3 and also lying within it, demarcated by ditch 4, was Building 2 and associated remains.

Ditch 4

4.2.40 A smaller area in the south-west of this large enclosure was separated by ditch 4, which enclosed Building 2. This small gully did not appear to cross the southern boundary, Ditch 5, instead terminating either side of it, although the positioning of a sondage in this location during the evaluation makes this relationship uncertain. Ditch 4 was probably constructed after Building 2 but enclosed this structure nonetheless. It also deviated to avoid the possible latrine at the southeast corner of the building. It may also have deviated to avoid Boundary 10.

4.2.41 This ditch may have functioned as a barrier to keep livestock, held in the larger enclosure formed by ditches 2, 3, 6 and 7, out of the area around the building. It is possible the smaller enclosure formed by ditch 4 could have been accessed from the east, with feature groups 1 and 6 being the remains of a gateway structure or small bridge.

Other Early Medieval features

4.2.42 There were several other early Medieval features that were not attributable to sub-phases. However, pottery dates show that they were early medieval in date.

Building 3

4.2.43 This structure was more irregular than Building 2 and was perhaps less substantially built. It appears that it was constructed from the most readily available materials, with posts of varying sizes and the occasional beamslot. Evidence for the south side of the building was possibly removed by the Victorian school buildings and in which case the form of these foundations is not known, but the existence of two postholes a further 2m to the south suggest that a porch extended outwards. Alternatively these postholes themselves represent the deepest surviving members of the south wall foundations, which would otherwise have probably been in the form of shallow beamlsots, or surface-lain timbers. Another alternative possibility is that the building was only enclosed on three sides. The ramshackle construction of this building, together with the lack of rubbish or extensive pitting in the immediate area, all suggest that this was not a domestic dwelling.

4.2.44 Thus, Building 3 was possibly an agricultural building of some form, perhaps a barn, a large shed, or a shelter for livestock. The potentially open southern end providing access for larger objects, such as carts, or livestock. Together with Building 2 this may have supported the running of the priory lands, each fulfilling different roles within the management of the estate.

4.2.45 The density of other activity around it was also low and the finds assemblage very small, with only early medieval pottery. This would imply that the structure went completely out of use during the early medieval period and the area reverted to an agrarian usage, as a stock enclosure or pasture land. However, the very small number of datable finds from this structure make close dating of its use problematic, and it may well have continued to be used during later periods.

Other Early medieval features

4.2.46 Several pits were dug across the site which contained pottery dating to this phase. The larger of these contained few finds and generally had steep sides and flat bottoms, they were probably mainly concerned with water management. It is possible that some of the smaller pits and isolated postholes recorded represent ephemeral structures, such as small sheds, the majority of the structure having left no archaeological remains.

4.3 Period 3: Medieval

4.3.1 Activity continued on the site into the medieval period, although the nature of this activity changed. The major ditches remained in place, while several pits were dug across the site. The general lack of finds from this period implies that there was little domestic occupation on the site.

Boundaries

4.3.2 The presence of medieval pottery in the upper fills of the main boundary ditches seems to imply that these features remained open into this period. The comparatively large amount of medieval pottery from the small ditch 4 around Building 2 implies that this boundary also remained open.

4.3.3 The only boundary that went out of use was that at the southern edge of the site, Ditch 5, which contained no later pottery and had several smaller features containing medieval pottery cut into it. Ditch 5 may have gone out of use if it was deemed unnecessary, with the presence of probable trackway around the town ditch to the south of the site, sufficient to mark a boundary. Any drainage function performed by

Ditch 5 could have been taken over by Ditch 9, dug running south from the southwest corner of Building 2.

Structures

4.3.4 There were no definite structures built during the medieval period, although Possible Structure 2 contained later pottery, implying it continued to be used. Although Buildings 2 and 3 contained very little later material, it is probable that they too survived into this period, as no later features cut them. The survival of ditch 4, around Building 2, would also imply the continued use of this structure.

4.3.5 There were two areas which contained a number of possible structural features, which were created during this phase, they may represent ephemeral structures of some form.

4.3.6 The cluster of features around the intersection of the prehistoric ditch 1 and ditch 5 (feature group 4) could represent a structure of some form. Certainly there are a number of postholes in this area, however, there was no obvious pattern to their arrangement. If this group of features does represent a structure or structures then the ephemeral nature of their remains suggests that they were not substantial buildings. They may represent little more than sheds and were, therefore, probably used for storage or craft processes and were not domestic dwellings.

4.3.7 A cluster of pits either side of ditches 2 and 3 and south of Building 2 have no clear explanation, but one view of them is that some elements might have been postholes for a structure that bridged these ditches.

Pits

4.3.8 A number of pits of varying dimensions were dug across the site, although none contained a significant number of finds. Many of these are likely to be related in some way to water management.

4.3.9 Feature **353** was of a different form to the other pits, having a regular shape in plan and being deep for its size. This feature may represent a water tank, with it's regular shape having been maintained by an organic lining that had rotted away before excavation. Such a feature would be too small to function as a tank for keeping fish, but may have held a smaller supply of water for some industrial process. With the larger inter-cutting pits **151**, **169** and **171** and the potential structure represented by feature group 4 nearby, small scale craft processing activity may have taken place in this area.

4.3.10 Another of these pits contained the near complete remains of a dog. This dog was very large and potentially represents a guard or hunting animal (appendix 4). The single large sherd of pottery recovered from the fill of the pit suggests that this burial dates to the end of the medieval period. It is therefore probable that this represents the burial of a dog outside of an area of habitation.

Summary of Medieval Period

4.3.11 A similar pattern of activity occurred on the site during the medieval period to that of the early medieval period. This pattern was defined largely by the boundary of the priory lands (ditches 2 and 3), to the east of this agriculture and craft activities continued whilst major structures survived. To the west, outside of the Priory lands, activity was confined to the south-west corner of the site, near to a proposed crossing of the town ditch, where buildings may be represented on the site and others might have existed

immediately to the south of the excavated area, with only pits lying in the 'backplots' being evident.

4.4 Period 4: Post-Medieval

4.4.1 In common with the rest of Huntingdon, and most other settlements at this time, activity on the site decreased during the 14th century. There were very few post-medieval features or finds from the site. The exceptions being the burial of a juvenile horse under lime and one boundary ditch. The horse almost certainly died as a result of disease before being buried away from other activity. The single post-medieval ditch appears on the first edition OS map (Figure 3) and only seems to have been backfilled when the Victorian school was constructed.

4.5 The Finds Assemblage

4.5.1 Although the quantity of finds recovered from this excavation was not that large, those which were located can provide further information on the use of the site. In general the finds were scattered across the site, with no particular concentrations in any area. The exception being ditch 4 which contained a large amount of pottery and bone compared with other features on the site. Apart from the pottery, the discussion of the finds presented here has not been broken down into phases, the majority of the finds date to the earlier medieval period, and the quantities involved are so small as to prevent detailed analysis in most cases.

Pottery

4.5.2 The site, produced a small pottery assemblage of 538 sherds, weighing 6.488kg. This total incorporates material from topsoil and unstratified contexts and 25 abraded Roman sherds weighing 0.232kg, recovered mainly from medieval and subsoil contexts.

4.5.3 A small number of Roman sherds is not unexpected on medieval sites excavated in Huntingdon; the important Roman settlement of Durovigutum lies approximately 1km to the south of the area of excavation and the line of Ermine Street runs through the town suggesting some level of Roman roadside ribbon development (Kenney 2005).

4.5.4 The range of medieval fabrics present was unexpectedly small, particularly since the excavations at Hartford Road, Walden House and the more recent Town Centre excavations produced a broad range of fabrics in addition to the local wares present.

4.5.5 Huntingdon was an important market town having been granted a charter in 1205, confirming its status as a borough and granting the right to hold a weekly market where among many other commodities there would have been potters trading their wares. The granting of this charter coincided with the expansion of the town beyond its earlier limits as reflected in the development seen at the Walden House site (Clarke 2006).

4.5.6 The small size of the assemblage, the lack of pre-conquest vessels and the sparsity of high medieval fabrics suggests that any domestic occupation was neither of high status, nor located close to the centre of the earlier town or to areas of growth in the 13th century.

4.5.7 The lack of mid 14th century and later fabrics indicates that the site was abandoned by this period, reflecting the reduction in the size and population of the town at the time of the Black Death and the subsequent decades.

4.5.8 The comparatively small pottery assemblage, therefore, reinforces the interpretation of the site as primarily non-domestic in nature

Bone

4.5.9 The animal bone assemblage, as one would expect, it is dominated by domestic mammal remains both in terms of number of fragments (NISP), and number of individuals (MNI). Sheep/Goat remains dominate, along with slightly smaller numbers of cattle. Pig remains make up only 6.6% of the total number of fragments, and only two fragments of horse were recovered. In terms of the domestic mammals this distribution in characteristic of other "urban" sites of the period, with high numbers of cattle (38% in this case) and proportionately small amounts of pig (Albarella et al, forthcoming). Other "domestic" mammal remains consist of an intact dog burial along with a number of cat and rabbit remains. A small number (NISP: 9) of bird remains were also recovered, largely consisting of goose, along with isolated numbers of domestic fowl, mallard and pheasant.

4.5.10 This assemblage appears to represent a mixed economy, with animals being raised and (to a lesser extent) slaughtered and processed elsewhere. Sheep were raised primarily for wool and eventually slaughtered for mutton upon reaching a certain age. Cattle were raised and slaughtered elsewhere before joints being transported to the site for consumption and/or further processing. There is limited evidence of pig and horse exploitation, this again taking place elsewhere in the town. A variety of wild and domestic bird species were raised for meat and possibly secondary products. Industry is represented by production of cat pelts. Commensal species are limited to the single dog burial.

4.5.11 Fish, remains were recovered from a number of contexts, unfortunately many were fragmentary and unidentifiable to species. However, European eel remains (Anguilla anguilla) were recovered from contexts 150, 167, 427, 722 & 796. Contexts 427 & 722 also contained mackerel (Scomber scombrus) and a small gadid species (possibly whiting).

4.5.12 Marine mollusc remains recovered included oyster, cockle and mussle. These were present in small quantities, but sufficient to show that they formed an element of the medieval diet on the site. Previous excavations in Huntingdon have provided evidence for the probable sorting of mussles and fish, arriving in Huntingdon along the river (Murphy 1996; 152-3). It has been suggested that such relatively long distance exploitation of marine resources occurred widely in the medieval fenland (Spoerry 2007, 99).

4.5.13 In general the faunal remains show the use of locally available wild animals, including birds and fish, while also using domesticated species and marine resources.

The metal finds

4.5.14 The assemblage of metal finds was equally small, consisting of twenty objects. Several of these were directly datable to the medieval period; a fibre processing spike, a tanged chisel, fragments from two horseshoes and a fiddle-key nail from a horseshoe. The rest of the assemblage was made up from nails and less identifiable fragments. Such an assemblage would be expected on a medieval agricultural site. The wood chisel and fibre processing spike, along with another fragment probably from a similar item, suggests craft activity on the site.

4.5.15 The fibre processing spike comes from either a wool-comb or a flax heckle, used to prepare fibres for spinning. In this case a round section suggests the former function is more likely. These objects occur frequently on Saxo-Norman sites and attest to the importance of textile manufacture to each local economy. The brook close by would have provided excellent conditions for retting flax, the process of softening the fibres in still or running water before separating the fibres for heckling (Walton Rogers 1997, 1725-31).

4.6 Conclusions

4.6.1 There is scarce evidence of prehistoric activity on this site. In the early medieval period significant boundaries, probably relating to Huntingdon Priory were laid out across the site. The area to the east of the major boundary formed by ditches 2 and 3, inside the Priory lands, had several buildings erected on it. Other pits were also dug, perhaps for water management. To the west of this boundary a sequnce of further buildings of indeterminate function were constructed, the earliest being perhaps a substantial hall. Later smaller boundaries were established around the late structures perhaps delimiting properties.

4.6.2 During the medieval period, the boundaries remained in existence as, potentially, did some of the buildings inside the Priory lands. The land to the east of ditches 2 and 3 then experienced little change, although several pits were dug. To the west of ditches 2 and 3 boundaries and structures persisted but no new occupation is evident.

4.6.3 In common with much of Huntingdon there was a decline in activity from the late 13th century onwards. The economic decline of the town is known from documentary evidence and by 1363 one quarter of Huntingdon is described as being uninhabited. On this site, very little of the material culture recovered was later in date then the late 13th to early 14th century and no new building appears to have taken place after this time. The area the area was seemingly turned over to agricultural use, until the construction a the Victorian school.

Appendix A. Context descriptions

Ditch 1

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
269	269	cut	ditch	boundary	1		0.32				linear	moderate at top, gradual at base	U shaped
270	270	cut	ditch	boundary	0.9	1.1	0.42				linear	sharp	flat based V
271	270	fill	ditch	disuse	0.9	1	0.3	mid orangey-brown grey	slightly clay silt	occasional stones, occasional charcoal			
272	270	fill	ditch	disuse	0.9	0.8	0.15	mid greyish orangey brown	slightly clayey silt	occasional charcoal			
273	269	fill	ditch	disuse	1.76		0.14	mid grey brown	silt	none			
274	269	fill	ditch	disuse	1.76		0.18	light brown	silty clay	rare flint			
314	318	fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	0.51	0.23	mid orangey brown	silty clay	occ. Small sub-rounded stones, occ medium sub-angular flint			
315	318	fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	0.31	0.16	pale orangey brown	silty clay	occasional small, sub-rounded stones			
318	318	cut	ditch	boundary	1.2	0.51	0.38				linear	sharp at top, gradual at base	NFE

Building 1

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
102	102	cut	foundation trench	structural	0.67	0.38	0.17				rectangular	?	box-shaped
103	102	fill	foundation trench	disuse	0.67	0.38	0.17	orangey-brown	silty clay	occ. Small stone, occ. Charcoal			
107	107	cut	pit	unknown	1.5	0.9	0.5				oval	fairly sharp	box shaped

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
108	107	fill	pit	disuse	1.5	0.9	0.5	mixed orangey-brown and brown	silty-clay	occ. Small gravel, v. occ fleck charcoal. Rare shell			
111	111	cut	post hole	structural	0.3	0.16	0.16				sub-circular	gradual	bowl / U-shaped
112	111	fill	post hole	disuse	0.3	0.16	0.16	pale brown	silty clay	occ. Gravel, rare charcoal			
115	116	fill	pit	disuse	1.5	0.75	0.29	orangey brown	sandy clay	infrequent stone and charcoal			
116	116	cut	pit	unknown	1.5	0.75	0.29				elongated oval	sharp	wide flat based U
192	192	cut	pit	structural	1	0.6	0.3				sub-circular	fairly sharp	flat bottomed V
193	192	fill	pit	disuse	1	0.6	0.3	mixed orangey grey brown	silty clay	occ small stone, occ. Charcoal, occ shell			
196	196	cut	pit	structural	1.2	0.8	0.19				sub-rectangular	fairly sharp	flat bottomed V
197	196	fill	pit	disuse	1.2	0.8	0.19	orangey-browny-grey	silty clay	occ small stone, occ charcoal, occ shell			
202	202	cut	pit	structural	1.35	0.77	0.15				oval	fairly sharp	U-shaped
203	202	fill	pit	disuse	1.35	0.77	0.15	orangy brown grey	silty clay	occ gravel occ charcoal			
234	202	fill	pit	disuse	0.43	0.7	0.19	orangy brown grey	silty clay	occ gravel occ charcoal			

Fence Lines

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
109	109	cut	post hole	structural		0.5	0.15				circular	gradual	bowl/U shaped

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
110	109	fill	post hole	disuse		0.5	0.15	pale brown	silty clay	occ. Gravel, occ. Charcoal			
113	114	fill	post hole	disuse		0.38	0.12	mid brown	silty sandy clay	rare small sub-angular stones			
114	114	cut	post hole	structural		0.4	0.12				circular	sharp	wide U shape
132	133	fill	post hole	structural	0.45	0.4	0.2	orangey grey	sandy clay	rare stone			
133	133	cut	post hole	structural		0.45	0.2				circular	sharp	uneven V shape
134	134	cut	post hole	structural		0.59	0.45				circular	fairly sharp	bowl / U SHAPE
135	134	fill	post hole	disuse	0.56	0.59	0.45	orangey grey-brown	silty clay	occ. Small stone, rare med. Stone, occ shell, occ charcoal			
136	136	cut	post hole	structural		0.57	0.19				circular	fairly gradual	flat bottomed V shape
137	136	fill	post hole	disuse	0.51	0.57	0.19	orangey grey-brown	silty clay	occ. Small stone, rare med. Stone, occ shell, occ charcoal			
138	138	cut	post hole	structural	0	0.61	0.17				circular	gradual	bowl / U shaped
139	138	fill	post hole	disuse	0.61	0.53	17	orangey grey-brown	silty clay	occ. Small stone, rare med. Stone, occ shell, occ charcoal			
140	140	cut	post hole	structural		0.4	0.36				circular	sharp	flat bottomed box shaped
141	140	fill	post hole	disuse	0.4	0.37	0.36	orangey grey-brown	silty clay	occ. Small stone, rare med. Stone, occ shell, occ charcoal			

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
142	142	cut	post hole	structural		0.51	0.19				circular	gradual	bowl / U shaped
143	142	fill	post hole	disuse	0.41	0.51	0.19	orangey grey-brown	silty clay	occ. Small stone, rare med. Stone, occ shell, occ charcoal			
144	144	cut	post hole	structural		0.36	0.28				circular	fairly sharp	flat bottomed V shape
145	144	fill	post hole	disuse	0.34	0.36	0.28	orangey grey-brown	silty clay	occ. Small stone, rare med. Stone, occ shell, occ charcoal			
146	146	cut	post hole	structural	0.23	0.22	0.09				circular	gradual	flat bottomed U shape
147	146	fill	post hole	disuse	0.23	0.22	0.09	orangey grey brown	silty clay	occ small stone			
180	181	fill	post hole	disuse	0.49	0.29	0.11	greyish brown	sandy clay	rare stone, rare charcoal			
181	181	cut	post hole	sturctural	0.49	0.29	0.11				elongated oval	gradual	wideU shape

Possible Structure 1

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
122	123	fill	post hole	disuse		0.5	0.25	mid to light brown	sandy silty clay				
123	123	cut	post hole	structural		0.5	0.25				circular	sharp	wide U shape
124	125	fill	post hole	disuse		0.4	0.07	mid to light brown	clay sand silt				
125	125	cut	post hole	unknown		0.4	0.07				oval	gentle	wide U shape
186	186	cut	stake hole	disuse	0.13	0.1	0.09				circular	sharp	V shape
187	186	fill	stake hole	disuse	0.13	0.1	0.09	orangy-brown grey	silty clay	rare small stone			

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
188	188	cut	stake hole	structural	0.11	0.11	0.05				circular	fairly sharp	V shaped
189	188	fill	stake hole	disuse	0.11	0.11	0.05	orangy-brown grey	silty clay	rare small stone			
190	190	cut	stake hole	structural	0.13	0.11	0.05				circular	fairly gradual	flat bottomed U shape
191	190	fill	stake hole	disuse	0.13	0.11	0.05	orangy-brown grey	silty clay	rare small stone			
198	198	cut	post hole	structural	0.22	0.16	0.25				circular	gradual	U shape
199	198	fill	post hole	disuse	0.22	0.16	0.25	orangy-brown-grey	silty clay	fairly compact			
204	204	cut	foundation trench	structural	0.3	0.2	0.05				linear	sharp	flat based U
205	204	fill	foundation trench	disuse	0.3	0.2	0.05	grey brown	silty clay	rare charcoal			
210	210	cut	post hole	structural	0.17	0.16	0.08				circular	fairly sharp	U shaped
211	210	fill	post hole	disuse	0.17	0.16	0.08	greyish browny orange	silty clay	rare small stone			
232	232	cut	post hole	structural	0.25	0.42	0.32				circular	sharp	U-shaped
233	232	fill	post hole	disuse	0.25	0.42	0.32	orangy greyish brown	silty clay	occ small stone, occ charcoal, occ shell			
235	236	fill	post hole	disuse	0.32	0.27	0.4	beige brown	silty clay	frequent gravel, occ small stones			
236	236	cut	post hole	structural	0.32	0.27	0.4				circular	fairly sharp	U shape
286	286	cut	post hole	structural	0.1	0.2	0.14				circular	sharp	
287	286	fill	post hole	disuse	0.1	0.2	0.14	greyish brown	silty clay	occ gravel			
288	288	cut	post hole	structural	0.2	0.2	0.29				circular	fairly sharp	U shape
289	288	fill	post hole	disuse	0.15	0.15	0.1	browny orange	silty clay	rare small stones			

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
300	288	fill	post hole	disuse	0.7	0.21	0.28	orangy grey brown	silty clay	occ gravel, occ charcoal, occ shell			
350	350	cut	foundation trench	structural	0.32	0.23	0.09				sub-oval	sharp	flat bottomed V
351	350	fill	foundation trench	disuse	0.32	0.23	0.09	orangey brown	silty clay	none			
368	368	cut	post hole	structural	0.2	0.2	0.25				circular	sharp	U shaped
369	286	fill	post hole	disuse	0.1	0.2	0.14	greyish brown	silty clay	occ gravel			
372	372	cut	stake hole	structural	0.13	0.1	0.05				circular	fairly sharp	U shaped
373	372	fill	stake hole	disuse	0.13	0.1	0.05	orangey-brown	silty clay	none			
530	531	fill	post hole	disuse		0.4	0.3	mid-light brown	silty sand	none			
531	531	cut	post hole	structural		0.4	0.3				circular	sharp at top, gradual at base	V shape with concave base

Possible Structure 3

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
120	121	fill	post hole	disuse		0.2	0.09	mid brown	clay/sand silt	rare small stones			
121	121	fill	post hole	structural		0.2	0.09				circular	sharp	U shaped
126	127	fill	foundation trench	disuse	2.5	0.35	0.12	orangish brown	sandy clay	rare stone			
127	127	cut	foundation trench	structural	2.5	0.35	0.09				linear	gradual	bowl shaped
128	129	fill	foundation trench	disuse	2.5	0.35	0.12	orangish brown	sandy clay	rare stone			
129	129	cut	foundation trench	structural	2.5	0.35	0.09				linear	gradual	bowl shaped

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
130	131	fill	foundation trench	disuse	2.5	0.35	0.12	orangish brown	sandy clay	rare stone			
131	131	cut	foundation trench	structural	2.5	0.35	0.09				linear		
148	149	fill	foundation trench	disuse	0.5	0.4	0.08	orangy brown	clay sand	occ. Very small stones			
149	149	cut	foundation trench	structural	0.5	0.4	0.08				linear	gradual	wide U shape
290	291	fill	pit	disuse		0.8	0.24	mid grey with brown sandy patches	sandy silty clay	none			
291	291	cut	pit	unknown		0.8	0.24				circular	gradual	wide U shape

Possible Structure 4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
543	544	fill	gully	disuse	0.2	0.15	0.03	mid brown	sandy silt	none			
544	544	cut	gully	structural	0.2	0.15	0.03				linear	gradual at top, sharp at base	wide flat based U
545	546	fill	gully	disuse	0.5	0.15	0.03	mid brown	sandy silt	none			
546	546	cut	gully	structural	0.5	0.15	0.03				linear	gradual at top, sharp at base	wide flat based U
547	548	fill	gully	disuse	0.3	0.2	0.03	mid brown	sandy silt	none			
548	548	cut	gully	structural	0.3	0.2	0.03				linear	gradual at top, sharp at base	wide flat based U
549	550	fill	gully	disuse	0.2	0.2	0.03	mid brown	sandy silt	none			

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
550	550	cut	gully	structural	0.2	0.2	0.03				linear	gradual at top, sharp at base	wide flat based U
551	552	fill	gully	disuse	0.4	0.3	0.03	mid brown	sandy silt	none			
552	552	cut	gully	structural	0.4	0.2	0.03				linear	gradual at top, sharp at base	wide flat based U
553	554	fill	stake hole	disuse		0.15	0.03	mid brown	sandy silt	none			
554	554	cut	stake hole	structural		0.15	0.03				linear	gradual at top, sharp at base	wide flat based U
555	556	fill	stake hole	disuse		0.2	0.05	mid brown	sandy silt	none			
556	556	cut	stake hole	structural		0.2	0.05				linear	gradual at top, sharp at base	wide flat based U
557	558	fill	stake hole	disuse		0.2	0.05	mid brown	sandy silt	none			
558	558	cut	stake hole	structural		0.2	0.05				linear	gradual at top, sharp at base	wide flat based U
559	560	fill	stake hole	disuse		0.2	0.05	mid brown	sandy silt	none			
560	560	cut	stake hole	structural		0.2	0.05				linear	gradual at top, sharp at base	wide flat based U
561	562	fill	stake hole	disuse		0.2	0.05	mid brown	sandy silt	none			
562	562	cut	stake hole	structural		0.2	0.05				linear	gradual at top, sharp at base	wide flat based U

Other features in the southwest corner of the site

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
104	105	fill	pit	disuse	0			mid brown	sandy silty clay	occ. Small anguular and sub-angular stones			
105	105	cut	pit	unknown	0	1.48	0.6				sub-circular	sharp	wide U shaped
106	105	fill	pit	disuse	0			pale brown	sandy silty caly				
118	119	fill	pit	disuse	0	1.3	0.17	mid brown	silty sandy clay				
119	119	cut	pit	unknown	1.3	0.21	0.17				oval	very gradual	wide U shape
178	179	fill	post hole	disuse	0.3	0.31	0.11	greyish brown	sandy clay	rare stone			
179	179	cut	post hole	structural	0.3	0.31	0.11				circular	sharp	U shaped
216	217	fill	pit	disuse	1.2	0.68	0.08	greyish brown	sandy clay	rare stone inclusions			
217	217	cut	pit	unknown	1.2	0.68	0.08				elongated oval	gradual	wide U shape
218	219	fill	pit	disuse	1.15	0.2	0.07	greyish brown	sandy clay	rare stone			
219	219	cut	pit	structural	1.15	0.2	0.07				rectangular	sharp	wide U shape
222	223	fill	pit	disuse	1.55	0.54	0.06	orangish grey	sandy clay	none			
223	223	cut	pit	unknown	1.55	0.54	0.06				elongated oval	sharp at top, gradual at base	wide U shape
263	264	fill	pit	disuse	-	1.2	0.38	mid-light grey	silty clay				
264	264	cut	pit	unknown	-	1.2	0.38				circular	gradual	wide U shape
265	266	fill	pit	disuse	-	1.2	0.45	mid - light grey	silt clay				
266	266	cut	pit	unknown	-	1.2	0.45				circular	gentle	wide U shape

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
279	284	fill	pit	disuse	-	1.1	0.18	mid-light grey with brown sandy patches	clay sand silt	rare small stones			
280	284	fill	pit	disuse	-	1.3	0.15	mid grey	sandy silt				
281	284	fill	pit	disuse	-	0.96	0.22	mid-dark grey	clay sand silt	occ charcoal			
282	284	fill	pit	disuse	-	0.46	0.16	mid brown	clay silty sand				
283	284	fill	pit	disuse	-	0.37	0.32	mid brown grey	silty sand	frequent small-med stones			
284	284	cut	pit	unknown	-	1.3	0.6				circular	sharp at top, moderate at base	U shaped
295	296	fill	post hole	disuse	0.2	0.21	0.04	blueish grey	sandy clay	rare stone			
296	296	cut	post hole	structural	0.2	0.21	0.09				circular	sharp	U shaped
297	298	fill	post hole	disuse	0.5	0.67	0.09	brownish grey	sandy clay	rare stone			
298	298	cut	post hole	structural	0.5	0.67	0.09				circular	sharp	bowl shaped
354	355	fill	pit	disuse	-	1.96	0.8	dark grey	clay silt	none			
355	355	cut	pit	water cistern	-	1.96	0.8				circular	very sharp	flat based U
532	533	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.3	0.17	mid brown	silty sand	rare gravel			
533	533	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.3	0.17				circular	sharp	wide, flat based U
534	535	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.35	0.1	mid brown	silty sand	occ gravel			
535	535	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.35	0.1				circular	gradual	wide U shape
696	696	cut	pit	unknown	-	2.04	0.63				circular	sharp at top moderate at base	U shape
697	696	fill	pit	disuse	0.48	0.42	0.14	mid orrangish red with dark mottlling	silty clay	occasional charcoal and sub-angular stones			

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
698	696	fill	pit	disuse	1.84	2.03	0.27	light greyish brown	sandy clay	rare charcoal and angualr stones			
699	696	fill	pit	disuse	1.69	1.61	0.38	mid brownish grey	silty clay	rare charcoal and sub-rounded stones			

Possible Structure 2

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
200	200	cut	pit	structural	0.95	0.64	0.42				rectangular with pointed end	sharp	V-shaped
201	200	fill	pit	disuse	0.95	0.35	0.25	grey-brown	silty clay	rare gravel, occ charcoal			
209	200	fill	pit	disuse	0.75	0.64	0.28	orangy grey brown	silty clay	occ gravel, occ charcoal, occ shell			
285	200	fill	pit	disuse	-	0.28	0.27	brownish greyish orange	silty clay	occ small gravel, occ charcoal			
342	342	cut	foundation trench	structural	0.5	0.48	0.24				linear	sharp	flat bottomed V
343	342	fill	foundation trench	disuse	0.5	0.48	0.24	orangey-brown	silty clay	occ small stone, occ charcoal, occ shell			
344	344	cut	foundation trench	structural	0.5	0.53	0.29				linear	sharp	flat bottomed V
345	344	fill	foundation trench	disuse	0.5	0.48	0.24	orangey brown	silty clay	occ stone, occ charcoal, occ shell			

Feature Group 1

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
422	422	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.2	0.05				circular	gradual	broad flat U shape
423	422	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.2	0.05	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occ charcoal			
424	424	cut	post hole	structural	0.3	0.15	0.07				sub-circular	gradual	U shape
425	424	fill	post hole	disuse	0.3	0.15	0.07	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occ charcoal			
426	426	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.4	0.35				circular	sharp	V shaped
427	426	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.4	0.35	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occ charcoal			
428	428	cut	post hole	structural	0.3	0.2	0.3				triangular	sharp	V shaped
429	428	fill	post hole	disuse	0.3	0.2	0.3	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occ charcoal			
498	499	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.53	0.09	mid brownish grey	silty clay	rare gravel			
499	499	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.53	0.09				circular	sharp at top, gradual at base	U shape
518	518	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.25	0.07				circular	gradual	wide U shape
519	518	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.25	0.07	light brownish grey	silty clay	occ grit			
522	522	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.2	0.05				circular	gradual	broad U shape

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
523	522	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.2	0.05	light brownish grey	silty clay	occ gravel			
524	524	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.15	0.07				circular	gradual	wide U shape
525	524	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.15	0.07	light brownish grey	silty clay	occasional gravel			
578	579	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.4	0.12	light grey brown	silty clay	rare very small stones			
579	579	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.4	0.12				circular	sharp at top, gradual at base	U shape
580	581	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.35	0.23	light grey brown	silty clay	rare small stones, rare charcoal			
581	581	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.35	0.23				circular	sharp	U shape
582	583	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.5	0.08	light grey brown	silty clay	rare small gravel			
583	583	cut	post hole	sturctural	-	0.5	0.08				sub-circular	sharp at top, gradual at base	U shape
584	585	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.3	0.15	light grey brown	silty clay	rare small gravel			
585	585	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.3	0.15				circular	sharp	V shape
586	587	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.6	0.05	light grey brown	silty clay	none			
587	587	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.6	0.05				sub-circular	gradual	expanded U shape

Ditches 2 and 3

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
508	513	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.3	0.3	mid grey brown	silty clay	rare gravel			

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
512	513	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.3	0.2	mid-dark grey brown	silty clay	occasional gavel			
513	513	cut	ditch	boundary	1	0.9	0.54				linear	sharp	U shape
514	515	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.55	0.11	mid-dark grey brown	silty clay	rare small sub-angular stones			
515	515	cut	ditch	boundary	1	0.55	0.11				linear	sharp at top, gradual at base	wide U shape
592	593	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.75	0.2	mid grey brown	silty clay	occasional small stones + charcoal			
593	593	cut	ditch	boundary	1	0.68	0.2				linear	sharp	U shape
594	597	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.45	0.2	light grey brown	clayey silt	rare gravel, rare charcoal			
595	597	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.6	0.25	light green grey, some brown mottling	silty clay	rare gravel, rare charcoal			
596	597	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.6	0.3	mid red-brown	sandy clay	rare gravel, rare charcoal			
597	597	cut	ditch	boundary	1	0.8	0.55				linear	sharp	U shape
598	599	fill	ditch	disuse	0.5	0.4	0.1	mid brown	silty sand				
599	599	cut	ditch	boundary	0.5	0.4	0.1				linear	gradual	shallow, wide U shape
600	601	fill	ditch	disuse	0.5	0.83	0.63	mottled mid orangey brown	silty, sandy clay	occasional small stones			
601	601	cut	ditch	structural	0.5	0.83	0.63				linear	sharp	narrow, flat based V
634	635	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.5	0.15	mid grey brown	silty clay	none			
635	635	cut	ditch	boundary	1	0.5	0.15				linear	sharp	flat based V shape
636	639	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.15	0.4	mid grey brown	clayey silt	rare gravel,very rare charcoal			

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
637	639	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.8	0.2	light grey brown	clayey silt	very rare gravel and charcoal			
638	639	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.7	0.25	pale green brown, some brown mottling	silty clay	rare small stones and charcoal			
639	639	cut	ditch	boundary	1	0.9	0.65				linear	sharp	U shape
665	639	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.5	0.25	mid red-brown	sandy clay	rare small stones, rare charcoal			
667	597	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.2	0.3	mid grey brown	clayey silt	rare gravel, rare charcoal			
694	695	fill	ditch	disuse	0.6	0.4	0.12	mid-light greyish brown	silty sand	rare stone			
695	695	cut	ditch	boundary	0.6	0.4	0.12				linear	gradual	wide U shape
702	703	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.5	0.1	mid-light brown	silty clay	occasional small stones			
703	703	cut	ditch	drainage	1	0.5	0.1				linear	gradual	wide shallow U shape
704	705	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.68	0.5	mid-light brown with yellowy patches	sandy silty clay	occasional small to medium stones			
705	705	cut	ditch	disuse	1	0.68	0.5				linear	sharp	flat based V
706	708	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.75	0.5	mid-dark brown	silty clay	occasional small stones			
707	708	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.75	0.5	mid-light brown with yellowy patches	sandy silty clay	occasional small to medium stones			
708	708	cut	ditch	disuse	1	0.75	0.5				linear	sharp	flat based V
711	712	fill	ditch	disuse	0.5	0.25	0.15	mid-light brown	silty clay	occasional small stones			
712	712	cut	ditch	boundary	0.5	0.38	0.15				linear	gradual	wide shallow U shape

Pits in vicinity of Building 2

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
436	437	fill	pit	disuse	-	0.91	0.46	mid - darl grey	clay silt				
437	437	cut	pit	cistern	-	1.5	0.73				circular	sharp	flat based U
435	437	fill	pit	disuse	-	1.5	0.5	mid brown	silt clay sand				
804	806	fill	pit	disuse	0.9	1.2	0.6	mid orange brown	silty sand	occ gravel			
805	806	fill	pit	disuse	0.7	1.1	0.06	dark grey brown	silty sand	very frequent charcoal			
806	806	cut	pit	unknown	2	1.5	0.6				sub-circular	sharp	irregular U
819	806	fill	pit	disuse	0.3	0.6	0.1	mid grey brown	silty sand	none			

Building 4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
386	387	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.5	0.3	pale greyish brown	silty clay	rare small round stones			
387	387	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.5	0.3				sub-circular	sharp at top, gradual at base	U shaped
388	389	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.35	0.15	mid greyish brown	silty clay	rare very small stones			
389	389	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.35	0.15				circular	sharp	U shaped profile
390	391	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.15	0.04	mid grey brown	silty clay	none			
391	391	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.15	0.04				circular	gradual	U shape
408	409	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.6	0.16	mid greyish brown	silty clay	none			

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
409	409	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.6	0.16				circular	sharp at top, gradual at base	expanded V shape
410	411	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.6	0.23	mid grey brown	silty clay	rare small angular stones			
411	411	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.6	0.23				circular	sharp at top, moderate at base	U shaped
412	413	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.49	0.14	mid grey brown	silty clay	rare small stones			
413	413	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.49	0.14				circular	sharp	V shape
488	489	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.46	0.19	light greyish brown	silty clay	rare small sub-angular stones			
489	489	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.46	0.19				circular	sharp at top, gradual at base	U shape
490	491	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.54	0.08	light greyish brown	silty clay	rare small-medium sub-angualr stones			
491	491	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.54	0.08				circular	sharp	expanded U shape
500	501	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.31	0.1	mid brownish grey	silty clay	rare gravel			
501	501	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.31	0.1				circular	sharp at top, gradual at base	U shape
502	503	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.23	0.06	mid brownish grey	silty clay	rare gravel			
503	503	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.23	0.06				circular	sharp at top, gradual at base	U shape
536	537	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.5	0.15	light greyish brown	silty clay	rare small sub-angular stones			
537	537	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.5	0.15				circular	gradual	bowl shaped

Building 2

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
430	431	fill	foundation trench	disuse	0.5	0.54	0.18	mid brownish grey	silty clay	rare gravel			
431	431	cut	foundation trench	structural	0.5	0.54	0.18				linear	sharp at top, gradual at base	Flat based U shape
432	433	fill	foundation trench	disuse	0.5	0.75	0.15	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occ gravel			
433	433	cut	foundation trench	structural	0.5	0.75	0.15				linear	sharp at top, gradual at base	irregular U shape
444	444	cut	foundation trench	structural	0.6	0.58	0.2				linear	sharp at top, gradual at base	flat bottomed U shape
445	444	fill	foundation trench	disuse	0.6	0.58	0.2	mid brownish grey	silty clay	rare gravel			
446	447	fill	foundation trench	structural	0.5	0.53	0.46	mid brownish grey	silty clay	rare gravel			
447	447	cut	foundation trench	structural	0.5	0.53	0.46				linear	sharp at top, gradual at base	wide flat based U
448	449	fill	foundation trench	disuse	0.5	0.8	0.22	mid brownish grey	silty clay	rare gravel			
449	449	cut	foundation trench	structural	0.5	0.8	0.22				linear	sharp at top gradual at base	wide U shape
450	451	fill	foundation trench	disuse	0.5	0.69	0.18	mid brownish grey	silty clay	rare gravel			
451	451	cut	foundation trench	structural	0.5	0.69	0.18				linear	sharp at top, gradual at base	wide U shape
452	453	fill	foundation trench	disuse	0.5	0.64	0.12	mid brownish grey	silty clay	rare gravel			

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
453	453	cut	foundation trench	structural	0.5	0.64	0.12				linear	sharp at top, gradual at base	wide U shape
454	455	fill	foundation trench	disuse	0.5	0.63	0.23	mid brownish grey	silty clay	rare gravel			
455	455	cut	foundation trench	structural	0.5	0.63	0.23				linear	sharp	U shape
456	457	fill	foundation trench	disuse	0.5	0.57	0.35	mid brownish grey	silty clay	rare gravel			
457	457	cut	foundation trench	structural	0.5	0.57	0.54				linear	sharp	U shape
458	459	fill	foundation trench	disuse	0.5	0.53	0.1	mid brownish grey	silty clay	rare gravel			
459	459	cut	foundation trench	structural	0.5	0.53	0.1				linear	sharp at top, gradual at base	wide U shape
460	461	fill	foundation trench	disuse	0.5	0.82	0.2	mid brownish grey	silty clay	rare gravel			
461	461	cut	foundation trench	structural	0.5	0.82	0.2				linear	sharp	irregular
462	463	fill	foundation trench	disuse	0.5	0.75	0.52	mid brownish grey	silty clay	rare gravel			
463	463	cut	foundation trench	structural	0.5	0.77	0.49				linear	sharp at top, gradual at base	U shaped
466	467	fill	foundation trench	disuse	0.5	0.8	0.22	mid brownish grey	silty clay	rare gravel			
467	467	cut	foundation trench	structural	0.5	0.65	0.17				linear	sharp at top, gradual at base	
468	469	fill	foundation trench	disuse	0.5	0.42	0.08	mid brownish grey	silty clay	rare gravel			

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
469	469	cut	foundation trench	structural	0.5	0.42	0.08				linear	sharp at top, gradual at base	U shape
472	472	cut	post hole	structural	0.72	0.65	0.17				circular	sharp at top, gradual at base	U shaped
473	472	fill	post hole	disuse	0.75	0.65	0.17	pale greyish brown	silty clay	occ. Small stone			
474	474	cut	post hole	structural	0.24	0.22	0.24				circular	sharp	U shape
475	474	fill	post hole	disuse	0.24	0.22	0.24	greyish brown	silty clay	rare small stone			
476	476	cut	foundation trench	structural	0.7	0.29	0.18				linear	sharp	flat bottomed V
477	476	fill	foundation trench	disuse	0.7	0.29	0.18	greyish brown	silty clay	occ small stone			
478	478	cut	foundation trench	structural	0.63	0.6	0.14				linear	sharp	flat bottomed V
479	478	fill	foundation trench	disuse	0.63	0.6	0.14	mid brownish grey	silty clay	rare gravel			
494	495	fill	foundation trench	disuse	0.5	0.45	0.08	mid brownish grey	silty clay	rare gravel			
495	495	cut	foundation trench	structural	0.5	0.45	0.08				linear	sharp at top, gradual at base	wide U shape
496	497	fill	foundation trench	disuse	0.5	0.48	0.09	mid brownish grey	silty clay	rare gravel			
497	497	cut	foundation trench	structural	0.5	0.48	0.09				linear	sharp at top, gradual at base	wide U shape
504	505	fill	post hole	disuse	0.36	0.47	0.26	greyish brown	clayey silt;	rare stone			
505	505	cut	post hole	structural	0.36	0.47	0.26				circular	sharp	V shape
506	507	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.44	0.32	dark-mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ small stone			

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
507	507	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.44	0.32				circular	sharp	U shaped
520	520	cut	foundation trench	structural	0.5	0.53	0.26				linear	sharp	U shaped
521	520	fill	foundation trench	disuse	0.5	0.53	0.26	mid brownish grey	silty clay	rare gravel			
528	457	fill	foundation trench	disuse	0.5	0.57	0.21	mid brownish orange	silty sand	occasional stone			
541	541	cut	foundation trench	structural	6	0.29	0.22				linear	sharp	flat bottomed V
542	541	fill	foundation trench	disuse	0.7	0.29	0.18	greyish brown	silty clay	occ small stone			
624	624	cut	pit	structural	0.98	1.02	0.41				circular	sharp at top, gradual at base	U shape
625	624	fill	pit	disuse	0.98	1.02	0.41	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occasional small stones and charcoal			
626	626	cut	post hole	structural	0.21	0.55	0.55				sub-rectangular	sharp at base	U shape
627	626	fill	post hole	disuse	0.21	0.55	0.55	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occasional small stones and charcoal			
628	628	cut	foundation trench	structural	0.5	0.78	0.37				rectangular	sharp	U shaped
629	628	fill	foundation trench	disuse	0.78		0.37	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occasional charcoal and small stones			
730	731	fill	foundation trench	disuse	0.85	0.45	0.28	greyish brown	silty clay	occ small stone			
731	731	cut	foundation trench	structural	0.85	0.45	0.28				linear	sharp	flat bottomed V
733	734	fill	foundation trench	disuse	1.35	0.85	0.28	mid brownish grey	silty clay	rare gravel			

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
734	734	cut	foundation trench	structural	1.35	0.85	0.28				linear	sharp at top, gradual at base	flat bottomed U shape
735	736	fill	foundation trench	disuse	1.5	0.54	0.18	mid brownish grey	silty clay	rare gravel			
736	736	cut	foundation trench	structural	1.5	0.54	0.18				linear	sharp at top, gradual at base	Flat based U shape
739	740	fill	foundation trench	disuse	1	0.45	0.35	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occasional charcoal and small stones			
740	740	cut	foundation trench	structural	1	0.45	0.35				linear	sharp	U shape
807	808	fill	foundation trench	disuse	1	0.69	0.19	brownish grey	silty clay	rare stones			
808	808	cut	foundation trench	structural	1	0.69	0.18				linear	sharp at top, gradual at base	wide U shape
809	810	fill	foundation trench	disuse	1	0.55	0.07	mid grey brown	silty loam	rare gravel			
810	810	cut	foundation trench	structure	1	0.55	0.2				linear	sharp	wide U shape
811	812	fill	foundation trench	disuse	0.6	0.42	0.51	brownish grey	silty clay	rare stone			
812	812	cut	foundation trench	structural	0.6	0.42	0.51				linear	sharp	wide U shaped
814	810	fill	foundation trench	use	1	0.55	0.15	pale yellowish brown grey	slightly silts clay	none			

Possible Building 5

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
482	483	fill	pit	disuse	0.24	0.14	0.03	light grey	silty clay	none			

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
483	483	cut	pit	structural	0.24	0.14	0.03				sub-rectangular	gradual	expanded U shape
484	485	fill	foundation trench	disuse	0.5	0.55	0.23	mid grey brown	silty clay	rare small stones			
485	485	cut	foundation trench	structural	0.5	0.55	0.23				sub-rectangular	sharp	U shape
486	487	fill	foundation trench	disuse	0.4	0.6	0.17	mid greyish brown	silty clay	rare v small stones			
487	487	cut	foundation trench	structural	0.4	0.6	0.17				sub-rectangular	sharp at top, moderaste at base	U shape
588	589	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.15	0.1	mid grey brown	clay silt	none			
589	589	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.15	0.1				circular	sharp	U shape

Boundary 10

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
724	725	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.9	0.4	mid brown grey with orange patches	silty sand with clay	none			
725	725	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.9	0.4				circular	sharp	irregular U
743	744	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.15	0.15	mid brown grey	silty sand	none			
744	744	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.15	0.15				circular	sharp	V shaped
745	746	fill	pit	disuse	0.6	0.5	0.2	mid grey brown	silty loam	rare gravel			
746	746	cut	pit	unknown	0.6	0.5	0.2				sub-circular	sharp at base	truncated

Boundary Ditch 5

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
156	158	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.75	0.05	mid brown grey	silty loam	rare charcoal			
157	158	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.85	3	pale greyish orange brown	clay loam				
158	158	cut	ditch	boundary	1	0.85	0.3				linear	gradual	bowl shaped
224	224	cut	ditch	boundary	1	1.1	0.55				linear	sharp	U shape
225	224	fill	ditch	disuse	1			mid-dark brownish orangey grey	slightly clay silt	occ small stones			
226	224	fill	ditch	disuse	1			mid-pale blueish grey brown	sandy clay	gravel			
227	224	fill	ditch	disuse	1			mid orangey brown	slightly sandy silt	rare stones			
228	229	fill	ditch	disuse	1.5	1.06	0.23	light greyish brown	silty clay	rare charcoal, rare small stones			
229	229	cut	ditch	boundary	1.5	1.06	0.23				linear	sharp at top, gradual at base	U shape
237	238	fill	ditch	disuse	1	1	0.2	pale grey brown	clayey silty sand	none			
238	238	cut	ditch	boundary	1	1	0.2				linear	gradual	bowl shaped
302	303	fill	ditch	disuse	1	1.5	0.36	mid greyish brown	silty clay	rare small stones			
303	303	cut	ditch	boundary	1	1.5	0.36				linear	gradual at base	U shaped
306	307	fill	ditch	disuse	1	1.16	0.38	light greyish brown	silty clay	rare charcoal, rare sub angular stones			
307	307	cut	ditch	boundary	1	1.16	0.38				linear	sharp at top, gradual at base	U shaped

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
308	309	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.78	0.32	mid greyish brown	silty clay	rare small stones, rare sub-angular stones			
309	309	cut	ditch	boundary	0.5	0.78	0.32				linear	sharp at top, gradual at base	U shaped
319	321	fill	ditch	disuse	1.6	0.8	0.45	mid orangey brown	silty clay	occ small sub-rounded stones			
320	321	fill	ditch	disuse	1.6	0.31	0.12	mid brownish orange	silty clay	occ small sub-rounded stones			
321	321	cut	ditch	boundary	1.6	0.8	0.56				linear	sharp at top, gradual at base	NFE

Ditch 4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
438	439	fill	ditch	disuse	0.5	0.5	0.35	dark brown grey	silty loam	rare gravel occasional charcoal			
439	439	cut	ditch	boundary	0.5	0.5	0.35				linear	sharp	U shaped
440	441	fill	ditch	disuse	0.5	0.25	0.2	dark brown grey	silty loam	rare gravel occasional charcoal			
441	441	cut	ditch	boundary	0.5	0.25	0.2				linear	sharp	U shaped
470	471	fill	ditch	disuse	0.5	0.3	0.2	dark brown grey	silty loam	rare gravel occasional charcoal			
471	471	cut	ditch	boundary	0.5	0.3	0.2				linear	sharp	U shaped
565	565	cut	ditch	boundary	0.5	0.3	0.06				curvilinear	gradual	U shape
566	565	fill	ditch	disuse	0.5	0.3	0.06	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ small stones, occ charcoal, occ shell			
567	567	cut	ditch	boundary	0.5	0.3	0.06				curvilinear	gradual	U shape
568	567	fill	ditch	disuse	0.5	0.3	0.06	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ small stones, occ charcoal, occ shell			

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
569	569	cut	ditch	boundary	0.5	0.3	0.06				curvilinear	gradual	U shape
570	569	fill	ditch	disuse	0.5	0.3	0.06	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ small stones, occ charcoal, occ shell			
571	571	cut	ditch	boundary	0.5	0.3	0.06				curvilinear	gradual	U shape
572	571	fill	ditch	disuse	0.5	0.3	0.06	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ small stones, occ charcoal, occ shell			
573	573	cut	ditch	boundary	0.5	0.3	0.06				curvilinear	gradual	U shape
574	573	fill	ditch	disuse	0.5	0.3	0.06	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ small stones, occ charcoal, occ shell			
608	608	cut	ditch	boundary	1	0.3	0.03				linear	gradual	wide U shape
609	608	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.3	0.03	pale grey-brown	silty clay	occasional gravel, shell and charcoal			
610	610	cut	ditch	boundary	1	0.3	0.08				linear	gradual	wide U shape
611	610	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.3	0.08	pale grey brown	silty clay	occasional gravel, shell and charcoal			
616	616	cut	ditch	boundary	0.5	0.3	0.11				linear	fairly sharp	U shaped
617	616	fill	ditch	disuse	0.5	0.3	0.11	pale brown	silty clay	occasional gravel, shell and charcoal			
618	618	cut	ditch	boundary	0.5	0.3	0.18				linear	fairly sharp	U shaped
619	618	fill	ditch	disuse	0.5	0.3	0.18	pale brown	silty clay	occasional gravel, shell and charcoal			
620	620	cut	ditch	boundary	0.5	0.3	0.22				linear	fairly sharp	U shaped
621	620	fill	ditch	disuse	0.5	0.3	0.22	mid brown	silty clay	occasional gravel, shell and charcoal			
622	622	cut	ditch	boundary	0.5	0.3	0.28				linear	fairly sharp	U shaped
623	622	fill	ditch	disuse	0.5	0.3	0.28	mid brown grey	silty clay	occasional gravel, shell and charcoal			
673	674	fill	ditch	disuse	0.5	0.35	0.15	dark brown grey	silty loam	rare gravel occasional charcoal			

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
674	674	cut	ditch	boundary	0.5	0.35	0.15				linear	sharp	U shaped
675	676	fill	ditch	disuse	0.25	0.2	0.25	mid brown grey	sandy loam	rare charcoal			
676	676	cut	ditch	structural	0.25	0.2	0.25				linear	sharp	U shaped
677	678	fill	ditch	disuse	0.5	0.4	0.15	dark brown grey	silty loam	rare gravel occasional charcoal			
678	678	cut	ditch	boundary	0.5	0.4	0.15				linear	sharp	U shaped
679	680	fill	ditch	disuse	0.5	0.5	0.35	dark brown grey	silty loam	rare gravel occasional charcoal			
680	680	cut	ditch	boundary	0.5	0.5	0.35				linear	sharp	U shaped
681	682	fill	ditch	disuse	1.1	0.2	0.3	dark brown grey	silty loam	rare gravel occasional charcoal			
682	682	cut	ditch	boundary	1.1	0.2	0.3				linear	sharp	U shaped
683	684	fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	0.3	0.2	dark brown grey	silty loam	rare gravel occasional charcoal			
684	684	cut	ditch	boundary	1.2	0.3	0.2				linear	sharp	U shaped
685	686	fill	ditch	disuse	0.5	0.4	0.15	dark brown grey	silty loam	rare gravel occasional charcoal			
686	686	cut	ditch	boundary	0.5	0.4	0.15				linear	sharp	U shaped
687	688	fill	ditch	disuse	0.5	0.3	0.3	mid brown grey	sandy loam	rare charcoal			
688	688	cut	ditch	structural	0.5	0.3	0.3				linear	sharp	U shaped
728	729	fill	ditch	disuse	0.5	0.3	0.3	mid brown grey	sandy loam	rare charcoal			
729	729	cut	ditch	structural	0.5	0.3	0.3				linear	sharp	U shaped

Building 3

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
249	250	fill	post hole	disuse	0.51	0.31	0.16	mid brown grey	silty clay	occ small sub-angualr stones			

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
250	250	cut	post hole	structural	0.51	0.31	0.16				sub-circular	sharp at top, gradual at base	round bottomed U
253	254	fill	post hole	disuse	0.5	0.2	0.13	mid brown grey	silty clay	occ small sub-angualr stones			
254	254	cut	post hole	structural	0.5	0.2	0.13				sub-circular	sharp at top, gradual at base	round bottomed U
756	757	fill	foundation trench	disuse	0.7	0.35	0.15	mid grey brown	silty clay	occasional small stones			
757	757	cut	foundation trench	structural	0.7	0.35	0.15				linear	sharp at top, moderate at bse	bowl shape
758	759	fill	foundation trench	disuse	0.25	0.3	0.3	mid grey brown	silty clay	occasional small stones			
759	759	cut	foundation trench	structural	0.25	0.3	0.3				sub-rectangular	sharp	irregualr V
760	761	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.25	0.05	pale brown grey	silty clay	none			
761	761	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.25	0.05				circular	sharp at top, gradual at base	bowl shaped
762	763	fill	foundation trench	disuse	0.25	0.3	0.25	mid grey brown with orange mottling	silty clay	rare gravel			
763	763	cut	foundation trench	structural	0.25	0.3	0.25				linear	sharp	U shaped
764	765	fill	foundation trench	disuse	1	0.45	0.27	mid grey brown with orange mottling	silty clay	rare gravel			
765	765	cut	foundation trench	structural	1	0.45	0.28				linear	sharp	U shape

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
766	767	fill	foundation trench	disuse	1.2	0.4	0.25	mid grey brown with orange mottling	silty clay	rare gravel			
767	767	cut	foundation trench	structural	1.2	0.4	0.25				linear	sharp	U shape
768	769	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.15	0.16	mid brwon grey	silty clay	none			
769	769	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.15	0.16				circular	sharp	U shape
770	771	fill	foundation trench	disuse	0.25	0.3	0.04	pale brown grey	silty clay	none			
771	771	cut	foundation trench	structural	0.25	0.3	0.04				linear?	sharp at top, gradual at base	wide flat based U
772	773	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.2	0.22	mid brown grey	silty clay	none			
773	773	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.2	0.22				circular	sharp	U shape
774	775	fill	foundation trench	disuse	0.25	0.45	0.14	pale brown grey	silty clay	none			
775	775	cut	foundation trench	structural	0.25	0.45	0.14				linear	sharp at top, gradual at base	bowl shape
776	777	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.25	0.1	mid grey brown with orange mottling	silty clay	rare small gravel			
777	777	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.25	0.1				circular	sharp	U shape
778	779	fill	foundation trench	disuse	0.75	0.35	0.1	pale grey brown	silty clay	rare small stones			
779	779	cut	foundation trench	structural	0.75	0.35	0.1				linear	sharp at top, gradual at base	wide flat based U shape
780	781	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.55	0.38	pale grey brown with pale orange mottling	silty clay	rare small stones			

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
781	781	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.55	0.38				circular	sharp	U shape
782	783	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.5	0.18	pale grey brown	silty clay	rare small stones			
783	783	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.5	0.18				circular	moderate at top, gradual at base	bowl shaped
784	785	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.5	0.18	pale grey brown	silty clay	rare small stones			
785	785	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.5	0.18				circular	gradual at base	bowl shape
786	787	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.5	0.3	pale grey brown	silty clay	rare small stones			
787	787	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.5	0.3				circular	gradual at top, sharp at base	U shaped
788	789	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.3	0.55	mid brown grey	silty clay	frequent fine gravel			
789	789	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.3	0.55				circular	sharp	slanted U shape
790	791	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.7	0.05	light orangey brown with light grey mottleing	silty clay	occasional fine gravel			
791	791	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.7	0.05				circular	gradual	bowl shaped
792	793	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.2	0.1	mid brown grey	silty clay	none			
793	793	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.2	0.1				circular	sharp	U shape
794	795	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.2	0.16	mid brown grey	silty clay	none			
795	795	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.2	0.16				circular	sharp	U shaped
798	799	fill	foundation trench	disuse	0.75	0.4	0.12	pale brown grey	silty clay	none			
799	799	cut	foundation trench	structural	0.75	0.4	0.12				linear	sharp at top, gradual at base	bowl shape

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
800	801	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.2	0.12	pale brown grey	silty clay	none			
801	801	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.2	0.12				circular	sharp	U shape
802	803	fill	foundation trench	disuse	0.9	0.4	0.14	pale brown grey	silty clay	none			
803	803	cut	foundation trench	structural	0.9	0.4	0.14				linear	sharp at top, gradual at base	bowl shape
820	821	fill	foundation trench	disuse	0.25	0.25	0.06	light grey brown	silty clay	rare small stones			
821	821	cut	foundation trench	structural	0.25	0.35	0.06				linear	sharp	flat based U
822	823	fill	foundation trench	disuse	0.35	0.25	0.06	light grey brown	silty clay	rare small stones			
823	823	cut	foundation trench	structural	0.25	0.35	0.06				linear	sharp	flat based U

Feature group 2

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
747	749	fill	pit	disuse	-	0.55	0.15	mid grey brown with orange mottling	silty clay	occasional small stones			
748	749	fill	pit	disuse	-	0.7	0.1	mid grey brown	silty clay	rare small stones			
749	749	cut	pit	structural	-	0.7	0.27				circular	sharp at top, gradual at base	bowl shaped
750	752	fill	pit	disuse	-	0.5	0.15	mid brown grey with pale orange mottling	silty clay	rare small stones			
751	752	fill	pit	disuse	-	0.45	0.15	mid grey brown	silty clay	none			
752	752	cut	pit	structural	0.9	0.5	0.3				sub-circular	sharp at top, moderate at base	U shaped
753	755	fill	pit	disuse	-	0.8	0.25	pale greyish brown	silty clay	rare small stones			

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
754	755	fill	pit	disuse	-	0.75	0.25	mid orange brown	silty clay	rare small stones			
755	755	cut	pit	structural	-	0.8	0.4				sub-square	sharp	wide flat based U
796	797	fill	pit	disuse	-	0.85	0.21	light brown grey	silty clay	occasional fine gravel			
797	797	cut	pit	unknown	-	0.85	0.21				circular	sharp at top, gradual at base	bowl shape
817	818	fill	pit	disuse	1	0.95	0.15	mid-dark brown grey	silty clay	occ. Small stones			
818	818	cut	pit	unknown	1	0.95	0.15				sub-circular	gradual	

Feature Group 3

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
642	643	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.28	0.16	light grey brown	silty clay	rare small sub-angular stones			
643	643	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.28	0.16				circular	sharp at top, gradual at base	round based U
644	645	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.28	0.06	mid-dark brown grey	silty clay	rare small sub-angular stones			
645	645	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.28	0.06				circular	sharp	flat bottomed U shape
646	647	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.42	0.08	mid grey brown	silty clay	infrequent small sub-angualr stones			
647	647	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.42	0.08				sub-circular	sharp	flat bottomed U
815	816	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.33	0.08	mid-dark brown grey	silty clay	occ small sub-angular stones			
816	816	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.33	0.08				circular	sharp at top, gradual at base	flat based, shallow U

Ditch 6

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
154	155	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.93	0.35	mid brown grey	silty clay	rare small stones			
155	155	cut	ditch	boundary	1	0.93	0.35				linear	sharp at top, gradual at base	round bottomed U shape
159	160	fill	ditch	disuse	1.5	0.7	0.28	mid-dark brown grey	clayey silt	occ charcoal, rare small stones			
160	160	cut	ditch	boundary	1.5	0.7	0.28				linear	sharp at top, gradual at base	truncated wide flat based U
206	208	fill	ditch	disuse	1	1.3	0.35	mid-dark brown grey	silty sand with clay	rare charcoal			
207	208	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.7	0.25	mid brown grey	silty sand with clay				
208	208	cut	ditch	boundary	1	1.3	0.6				linear	sharp at top	V shaped ?
328	329	fill	ditch	disuse	0.25	0.2	0.15	mid-dark brown grey	silty sand with clay	rare charcoal			
329	329	cut	ditch	boundary	0.25	0.2	0.15				linear	sharp at top	NFE
575	577	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.5	0.08	mid brown yellow	silty clay				
576	577	fill	ditch	disuse	1	1.4	0.55	mid-light brown	clay-silt	rare sub-rounded small stones			
577	577	cut	ditch	boundary	1	1.4	0.55				linear	moderate	U shape
590	591	fill	ditch	disuse	0.9	2.1	1.05	pale orangey grey	heavy clay	occ charcoal			
591	591	cut	ditch	boundary	0.9	2.1	1.05				linear	moderate	round based V

Ditch 7 and Pit 654

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
602	603	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.9	0.5	dark brownish grey	silty clay	occasional flint			

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
603	603	cut	ditch	boundary	1	0.9	0.5				linear	sharp	V shaped
632	633	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.9	0.5	dark brownish grey	silty clay	occasional flint			
633	633	cut	ditch	boundary	1	0.9	0.5				linear	sharp	V shaped
648	654	fill	pit	disuse	-	2	0.97	light brown yellow	silty clay	rare sub rounded stones			
649	654	fill	pit	disuse	1.9	1.5	0.71	mid-dark brown	silty clay	rare small rounded gravel			
650	654	fill	pit	disuse	2.15	0.46	0.91	mid-dark brown	very silty clay	rare stones			
651	654	fill	pit	disuse	1.1	0.34	0.1	dark geryish blue with flecks of orange	clay silt				
652	654	fill	pit	disuse	2.2	0.7	0.17	pale yellow-brown	silty clay				
653	653	cut	ditch	boundary	-	0.47	0.41				linear	sharp at top, moderate at base	U shape
654	654	cut	pit	watering hole	-	3.5	1				sub-circular	steep	stepped shallow U shape

Scattered Large Pits

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
255	257	fill	pit	disuse	-	0.6	0.2	yellowish grey	very slightly sandy clay	occasional pebbles			
256	257	fill	pit	disuse	-	1	0.15	yellowish grey	very slightly sandy clay	occasional pebbles			
257	257	cut	pit	unknown	1.25	1	0.33				sub-circular	sharp at top, gradual at base	U shaped
258	257	fill	pit	disuse	-	0.08	0.14	orange	medium sand	none			

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
655	658	fill	pit	disuse	-	1	0.25	mid mottloed grey	clayish silt	frequent charcoal and burnt clay			
656	658	fill	pit	disuse	-	1.6	0.2	dark greyish red	silt	frequent charcoal. Very frequent bunt clay flecks			
657	658	fill	pit	disuse	-	1.6	0.5	dark reddish grey	clayish silt	frequent charcoal and burnt clay flecks			
658	658	cut	pit	unknown	-	1.65	0.65				sub-circular	gradual	U shape
700	700	cut	pit	unknown	-	0.65	0.55				sub-circular	sharp	unknown
701	700	fill	pit	disuse	-	0.65	0.55	light greyish orangey brown	silty clay	occasional large pebbles			

Scattered Small Pits

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
182	183	fill	post hole	disuse	0.39	0.4	0.07	greyish brown	sandy clay	rare stone			
183	183	cut	post hole	structural	0.39	0.4	0.07				circular	sharp at top, gradual at base	wide U shape
184	185	fill	stake hole	disuse	0.12	0.12	0.05	greyish brown	sandy clay				
185	185	cut	stake hole	structure	0.12	0.12	0.05				circular	sharp	V shape
194	195	fill	stake hole	disuse	0.08	0.09	0.11	greyish brown	sandy clay				
195	195	cut	stake hole	structural	0.08	0.09	0.11				circular	sharp	V shaped
251	252	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.35	0.06	light brown grey	silty clay	occ small sub-angular stones			
252	252	cut	post hole	structural	-						circular	sharp	flat bottomed U SHAPE
292	293	fill	pit	disuse	-	0.29	0.09	mid brown	sandy silty clay	rare charcoal			

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
293	293	cut	pit	unknown	-	0.28	0.09				circular	gradual	wide U shape
348	349	fill	pit	disuse	0.5	0.4	0.06	mid-pale grey-brown	silty sandy clay	occasional small gravel			
349	349	cut	pit	unknown	0.5	0.4	0.06				sub-rectangular?	sharp	wide flat based U shape
358	359	fill	pit	disuse	0.7	0.8	0.09	yellowish grey	sandy clay	infrequent large pebbles			
359	359	cut	pit	unknown	0.7	0.8	0.09				sub-circular	concave	wide U shape
360	361	fill	pit	disuse	1	0.55	0.12	yellowish grey	sandy clay	infrequent large pebble inclusions			
361	361	cut	pit	unknown	1	0.55	0.12				sub-circular	concave	Wide U shape
374	375	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.3	0.08	mid grey	silty clay	none			
375	375	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.3	0.08				circular	sharp	
376	377	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.17	0.06	mid brown grey	silty sandy clay	none			
377	377	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.17	0.06				circular	sharp	wide shallow U shape
510	511	fill	pit	disuse	1	0.68	0.32	mid-dark grey brown	silty clay	rare small sub-angular stones			
511	511	cut	pit	unknown	1	0.68	0.32				oval	sharp at top, gradual at base	U shape
612	612	cut	pit	unknown	1.1	0.5	0.19				oval	sharp	flat bottomed V shape
613	612	fill	pit	disuse	1.1	0.5	0.19	dark brown	sity clay	occasional small stones			
640	641	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.33	0.06	mid grey brown	silty clay	rare small sub-angular stones			
641	641	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.33	0.06				circular	sharp	flat bottomed U
659	660	fill	pit	disuse	-	0.9	0.13	mid brown grey	silty clay	rare small stones			

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
660	660	cut	pit	unknown	-	0.9	0.13				circular	gradual	wide flat based U
661	662	fill	pit	disuse	-	0.46	0.1	mid grey	silty clay				
662	662	cut	pit	unknown	-	0.46	0.1				circular	gradual	wide U shape
663	664	fill	pit	disuse	-	0.4	0.07	mid brown	silty clay	none			
664	664	cut	pit	unknown	-	0.4	0.07				circular	gradual	wide U shape
671	672	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.2	0.1	mid to dark grey	silty clay	none			
672	672	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.2	0.1				circular	gradual	wide U shape
691	693	fill	pit	disuse	0.37	1.1	0.26	dark grey black	sandy silt	occasional stone			
692	693	fill	pit	disuse	0.47	1.1	0.25	pale yellowish grey	silty sand	rare stone			
693	693	cut	pit	unknown	0.9	1.1	0.25				sub-circular	sharp at top, gradual at base	U shaped
709	710	fill	pit	disuse	0.5	0.25	0.15	mid brown	silty clay				
710	710	cut	pit	unknown	0.5	0.25	0.15				sub-circular	un-excavated	
737	738	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.2	0.23	dark orange brown	silty caly	rare small sub-angular stones			
738	738	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.2	0.23				circular	sharp at top, gradual at base	round bottomed U

Ditch 9

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
722	723	fill	ditch	disuse	0.75	1	0.2	dark brown grey	sandy loam	occasional charcoal			
723	723	cut	ditch	unknown	0.75	1	0.2				linear	sharp at top, gradual at base	bowl shaped

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
741	742	Fill	ditch	disuse	0.8	0.95	0.2	dark brown grey	sandy loam	occasional charcoal			
742	742	cut	ditch	unknown	0.8	0.95	0.2				linear	sharp at top, gradual at base	bowl shaped

Feature Group 4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
230	231	fill	pit	disuse	-	0.5	0.18	dark greyish brown	sandy silt	rare small stones			
231	231	cut	pit	industrial	1.75	0.4	0.18				sub-rectangular	sharp at top, gradual at base	U shaped
239	239	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.25	0.15				sub-circular	quite sharp	wide U shape
240	239	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.25	0.15	dark brownish grey	slightly clayey silt	occ stone, occ charcoal flecks			
241	241	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.2	0.1				circular	sharp at top, gradual at base	wide U shape
242	241	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.2	0.15	dark brownish grey	slightly clayey silt	occ stone, occ charcoal flecks			
243	243	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.15	0.14				sub-circular	sharp	curved V shape
244	243	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.15	0.14	dark brownish grey	slightly clayey silt	occ stone, occ charcoal flecks			
245	245	cut	post hole	structural?	-	0.2	0.15				sub-circular	sharp	flat bottomed U

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
246	245	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.2	0.15	dark brownish grey	slightly clayey silt	occ stone, occ charcoal flecks			
247	247	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.55	0.07				sub-oval	sharp at top, gradual at base	wide U shape
248	247	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.55	0.07	dark brownish grey	slightly clayey silt	occ stone, occ charcoal flecks			
261	262	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.25	0.1	dark brown grey	silty loam				
262	262	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.25	0.1				circular	sharp at top, gradual at base	bowl shaped
267	267	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.22	0.16				circular	sharp at top, gradual at baae	U shaped
268	267	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.22	0.16	mid grey brown	sandy silt	moderate flint, charcoal flecks			
275	275	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.26	0.09				circular	sharp at top, moderate at base	flat based U
276	275	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.26	0.09	dark grey brown	silt	moderate flint			
304	305	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.44	0.12	mid greyish brown	silty clay	rare charcoal			
305	305	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.44	0.12				circular	sharp	U shape
310	310	cut	post hole	structural	0.23	0.2	0.15				circular	sharp at top, gradual at base	rounded U shape
311	310	fill	post hole	disuse	0.23	0.2	0.15	light brownish grey	silty sandy loam	rare pebbles			

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
312	313	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.2	0.12	mid greyish brown	silty clay	rare charcoal			
313	313	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.2	0.12				sub-circular	sharp	U shape
316	316	cut	post hole	structural	0.33	0.5	0.18				circular	gradual	broad flat based U shape
317	316	fill	post hole	disuse	0.33	0.5	0.18	light brownish grey	silty clayey loam	rare charcoal flecks			
322	323	fill	pit	disuse	-	0.7	0.12	dark greyish brown	sandy silt	occasional - frequent stones			
323	323	cut	pit	unknown	-	0.7	0.12				sub-circular	sharp at top, gradual at base	expanded U shape
324	324	cut	post hole	structural	0.38	0.3	0.14				circular	gentle	broad flat based U
325	324	fill	post hole	disuse	0.38	0.3	0.14	mid brownish grey	silty clayish loam	small rare charcoal flecks			
326	327	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.12	0.24	dark greyish brown	snady silt	rare small angular stones			
327	327	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.12	0.24				circular	sharp at base	U shape
332	333	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.3	0.23	dark brownish grey	silty clay	occ small sub-rounded stones, moderate charcoal			
333	333	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.3	0.23				circular	sharp	u shape
334	335	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.31	0.11	mid orange brown	silty clay	occ flecks charcoal, occ small rounded stones			
335	335	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.31	0.11				circular	sharpat top, gradual at base	wide flat based U

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
336	337	fill	pit	disuse	0.4	0.4	0.15	dark brown grey	silty loam	occ charcoal			
337	337	cut	pit	structural	0.4	0.4	0.15				rectangular	sharp at top, gradual at base	U shape
338	339	fill	pit	disuse	0.35	0.35	0.12	dark brown grey	silty loam	occ charcoal			
339	339	cut	pit	structural	0.35	0.35	0.12				rectangular	sharp	irregualr U shape
340	340	cut	post hole	structural	0.5	0.7	0.23				sub-circular	gentle	broad flat based U shape
341	340	fill	post hole	disuse	0.5	0.7	0.23	pale greyish brown	silty clay	frequent charcoal flecks			
362	362	cut	post hole	structural	-		0.6				unknown	gradual at top, sharp at base	irregular
363	362	fill	post hole	disuse	-		0.6	mid brownish grey	silty clay	rare small chalk flecks			
364	364	cut	post hole	structural	0.3	0.14	0.15				circular	gradual	U shape
365	364	fill	post hole	disuse	0.3	0.14	0.15	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occ. Small gravel			
366	366	cut	post hole	structural	0.2	0.17	0.06				circular	gradual	V shape
367	366	fill	post hole	disuse	0.2	0.17	0.06	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occ small gravel			
378	379	fill	post hole	disuse	0.16	0.23	0.07	mid orangey brown	silty clay	occ charcoal flecks			
379	379	cut	post hole	structural	0.16	0.23	0.07				circular	sharp at top, gradual at base	bowl shaped

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
380	381	fill	post hole	disuse	0.13	0.39	0.09	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occ charcoal flecks, occ small sub-rounded stones			
381	381	cut	post hole	structural	0.39	0.13	0.09				oval	sharp at top, gradual at base	bowl

Feature Group 5

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
259	260	fill	pit	disuse	-	0.95	0.24	mid grey brown	silty clay	rare small round stones, rare charcoal			
260	260	cut	pit	unknown	-	0.97	0.48				circular	sharp	U shaped
384	260	fill	pit	disuse	-	0.94	0.48	light greyish brown	sandy clay	rare small-medium angualr stones			
385	260	fill	pit	disuse	-		0.48	dark greyish brown	silty clay	rare sub-angular stones, very rare charcoal			
415	416	fill	pit	disuse	-	1	0.64	dark grey brown	silty clay	rare small-medium stones			
416	416	cut	pit	unknown	-	1.4	0.64				circular	sharp at top, gradual at base	U shaped
417	418	fill	pit	disuse	-	0.56	0.43	dark greyish brown	silty clay	none			
418	418	cut	pit	unknown	-	1.1	0.43				circular	sharp at top, gradual at base	U shaped
419	419	cut	pit	unknown	-	1.3	0.45				circular	gradual	U shaped
420	419	fill	pit	disuse	-	1	0.3	mis brownish grey	silty clay	rare charcoal flecks. Occ pebbles.			
421	419	fill	pit	disuse	-	1.3	0.4	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occ small gravel			

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
480	481	fill	post hole	disuse	-	0.6	0.22	mid grey brown	silty clay	rare v small stones			
481	481	cut	post hole	structural	-	0.6	0.22				circular	sharp at top, gradual at base	U shape
516	516	cut	pit	disuse	-	0.5	0.1				circular	gradual	U shaped
517	516	fill	pit	disuse	-	0.5	0.1	light brownish grey	silty clay	occ grit			
526	526	cut	pit	unknown	-	0.7	0.2				circular	gradual	wide broad based U
527	526	fill	pit	disuse	-	0.7	0.2	light brownish grey	silty clay	occ gravel			
538	418	fill	pit	disuse	-	0.43	0.06	mid orange brown	sandy clay	none			
539	418	fill	pit	disuse	-	0.6	0.34	mid grey brown	silty clay	none			
540	416	fill	pit	disuse	-	0.38	0.64	mid orange brown with dark mottling	sandy silt	rare gravel			
563	564	fill	pit	disuse	1	0.7	0.25	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occ pebbles			
564	564	cut	pit	unknown	1	0.7	0.25				sub-circular	sharp	U shaped

Feature Group 6

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
152	153	fill	pit	disuse	1.35	2	0.4	mid-dark brown grey	silty loam	rare charcoal, rare stones			
153	153	cut	pit	rubbish pit	1.35	1	0.4				sub-circular	sharp	flat based U
212	213	fill	pit	disuse	-	1.1	0.15	mid brown grey	silty loam				
213	213	cut	pit	unknown	-	1.1	0.15				sub-circular	gradual	irregular

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
214	215	fill	pit	disuse	-	0.6	0.05	mid brown grey	silty loam				
215	215	cut	pit	unknown	-	0.6	0.05				sub-circular	gradual	shallow scoop
330	331	fill	pit	disuse	-	0.4	0.1	pale brown grey	silty loam				
331	331	fill	pit	disuse	-	0.4	0.1				circular	gradual	flat based U

Water Tank 353

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
352	353	fill	pit	disuse	1.15	0.6	0.65	dark brownish grey	silty clay	occ charcoal flecks, occ small to med sub-rounded stones			
353	353	cut	pit	structural	1.15	0.6	0.65				sub-rectangular	sharp	U shaped

Scattered Large Pits

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
150	151	fill	pit	disuse	-	2.14	0.54	light greyish brown	clayey silt	rare small sub angular stones			
151	151	cut	pit	unknown	-	1.8	0.83				circular	sharp at top gradual at base	U shaped
166	151	fill	pit	disuse	-	1.8	0.83	mid grey brown	silty clay	occasional small stones			
167	169	fill	pit	disuse	-	0.84	0.82	pale orangey brown, with streaks of pale green	sandy clay	rare small stones			

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
168	169	fill	pit	disuse	-	0.12	0.82	pale brownish grey	sandy clay				
169	169	cut	pit	unknown	-	1.69	0.82				sub-circular	sharp	U shaped
170	171	fill	pit	disuse	-	1.1	0.5	mid greyish brown	sandy clay	1 vary large stone at base of fill			
171	171	cut	pit	unknown	-	1.2	0.82				sub circular	sharp at top, gradual at base	U shape
172	171	fill	pit	disuse	-	1.1	0.82	light brownish grey	silty clay	rare small sub-angular stones			
173	174	fill	pit	disuse	-	1.45	0.4	mid-pale grey	clay sand silt				
174	174	cut	pit	unknown	-	1.45	0.4				oval	sharp	mide U shape
177	169	fill	pit	disuse	-	0.64	0.44	mid grey brown	silty clay	occ sub angular stones			
277	277	cut	pit	unknown	1.3	0.13	0.23				circular	top moderate base unknown	NFE
278	277	fill	pit	disuse	0.13	0.13	0.23	mid grey brown	silt	occ flint			
714	715	fill	pit	disuse	1.48	1.35	0.16	pale blueish grey	silty clay	occasional sub-rounded stones			
715	715	cut	pit	unknown	1.48	1.35	0.16				sub-rectangular	sharp	U shape
716	718	fill	pit	disuse	-	1.7	0.66	yellowy brown	silty clay	occasional small stones			
717	718	fill	pit	disuse	-	1.7	0.67	dark grey-black	calyey silt	occasional charcoal flecks, occasional very small stones			
718	718	cut	pit	water hole	-	2.65	1.14				oval	sharp at top, gradual at base	wide undercut U shape

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
719	721	fill	pit	disuse	-	1.7	0.66	yellowy brown	silty clay	occasional small stones			
720	721	fill	pit	disuse	-	1.7	0.67	dark grey-black	calyey silt	occasional charcoal flecks, occasional very small stones			
721	721	cut	pit	water hole	-	2.65	1.14				oval	sharp at top, gradual at base	wide undercut U shape
732	715	fill	pit	use	0.6	0.7	0.01	mottled greyish black to red	clay	occasional charcoal and gravel			

Dog Burial

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
604	604	cut	animal burial	animal burial	2	0.95	0.2				rectangular	sharp	wide flat based U shape
605	604	fill	animal burial	disuse	3	1	0.2	dark greyish black	silty clay	occasional peagrit, rare large pebbles			
606	604	fill	animal burial	dog skeleton	-	-	-						
607	604	fill	animal burial	use	3	1	0.2	mid greyish brown	clay	occasional pebbles			

Ditch 8

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
175	176	fill	ditch	disuse	1	1.5	0.47	mid-pale brown	silty clay				
176	176	cut	ditch	boundary	1	1.5	0.42				linear	sharp at top, gradual at base	wide U shape

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
346	347	fill	ditch	disuse	0.5	0.3	0.2	mid-pale brown	silty clay				
347	347	cut	ditch	boundary	1	1.5	0.42				linear	sharp at top,	NFE
356	357	fill	ditch	disuse	1	2.1	0.8	mid browny yellow	silty clay	none			
357	357	cut	ditch	boundary	1	2.1	0.8				linear	gradual	wide U shape
726	727	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.4	0.25	mid-pale brown	silty clay				
727	727	cut	ditch	boundary	1	0.4	0.25				linear	sharp	wide U shape

Horse Burial

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
689	690	fill	pit	use	2.5	1.1	0.34	yellowish grey	silty sand	occasional stones			
690	690	cut	pit	animal burial	2.05	1.1	0.54				sub-circular	sharp	flat based U shape

Subsoil

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Length	Width	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Profile
101	0	layer	buried soil	agricultural	-	-	-	mid grey brown	silty loam	occasional gravel, rare charcoal			
117	0	layer	buried soil	agricultural	-	-	-	mid grey brown	silty loam	occasional gravel, rare charcoal			

Appendix B. Finds Summary

Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg	Comments
101	Ceramic	Vessel	0.13	includes 1 rim
101	Bone	Bone	0.10	
101	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.00	
101	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.09	fragments of tile
101	Ceramic	Vessel	0.25	includes 1 rim sherd and 1 fragment of base
101	Stone	Quern	2.61	Quern stone, pitted surface, SF 1
103	Bone	Bone	0.00	
104	Bone	Bone	0.06	includes 1 tooth
104	Lava		0.00	small fragments
104	Shell		0.02	oyster shell
104	Ceramic	Vessel	0.15	
104	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.01	
108	Bone	Bone	0.11	
108	Ceramic	Vessel	0.04	
108	Organic		0.00	charcoal
108	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.00	
111	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00	
115	Ceramic	Vessel	0.03	incudes 1 base fragment
115	Bone	Bone	0.01	
117	Organic		0.02	clinker
117	Shell		0.01	snail shell
117	Slag		0.01	
117	Bone	Bone	0.04	includes 1 tooth
117	Ceramic	Vessel	0.05	includes 1 fragment of base
118	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00	
122	Shell		0.01	snail shells
122	Bone	Bone	0.01	
122	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02	
126	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00	
130	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	part of base
139	Bone	Bone	0.02	horn
139	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	
141	Bone	Bone	0.01	
141	Ceramic	Vessel	0.03	part of base
143	Bone	Bone	0.04	
150	Lava		0.13	some small fragments
150	Bone	Bone	0.06	includes mandible with teeth
150	Ceramic	Vessel	0.17	includes rim sherds
152	Ceramic	Vessel	0.21	includes 1 handle sherd and 1 rim sherd
152	Bone	Bone	0.10	includes 1 horn and a bit of the skull
154	Shell		0.01	Snail shell
154	Bone	Bone	0.01	

Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg	Comments
154	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02	
154	Stone		0.22	
156	Shell		0.00	mussel shell fragment
159	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	
159	Stone		0.09	burnt stone
159	Shell		0.01	snail shell
159	Bone	Bone	0.03	includes 1 tooth
159	Shell		0.00	mussel shell
159	Bone	Bone	0.02	
159	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00	
161	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.11	tile fragment
161	Slag		0.13	
162	Bone	Bone	0.01	
164	Bone	Bone	0.00	
164	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.00	
164	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.01	
164	Slag		0.00	
164	Cinder		0.00	
164	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00	
166	Bone	Bone	0.18	
167	Ceramic	Vessel	0.05	includes 1 rim sherd
167	Shell		0.00	
167	Bone	Bone	0.19	includes a mandible and some teeth
168	Ceramic	Vessel	0.86	1 large piece of glazed pot
170	Ceramic	Vessel	0.10	includes base sherds
170	Organic		0.00	charcoal
170	Bone	Bone	0.27	
170	Shell		0.00	clam shell
172	Ceramic	Vessel	0.10	
172	Bone	Bone	0.24	mandible fragments with teeth
173	Bone	Bone	0.01	includes a mandible
173	Ceramic	Vessel	0.15	
175	Bone	Bone	0.00	
175	Glass	Vessel	0.32	part of bottom of bottle
175	Shell		0.02	various
175	Ceramic	Vessel	0.03	rim sherd
175	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.18	bits of tile
178	Bone	Bone	0.01	mandible fragment
193	Shell		0.00	mussel shell
193	Bone	Bone	0.02	single piece of bone with a large hole in it
206	Bone	Bone	0.06	
206	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00	
206	Shell		0.00	Various fragments
207	Bone	Bone	0.08	

Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg	Comments
207	Stone	Tile	0.17	
209	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00	
209	Ceramic	Vessel	0.06	includes 1 rim sherd
209	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.00	
209	Bone	Bone	0.00	
209	Organic		0.00	charcoal
212	Bone	Bone	0.00	
214	Shell		0.00	oyster shell fragment?
216	Bone	Bone	0.01	
216	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	
225	Bone	Bone	0.11	somewhat degraded bone
228	Slag		0.04	
228	Bone	Bone	0.02	
228	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	
230	Bone	Bone	0.01	
230	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	
233	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00	
242	Bone	Bone	0.00	
244	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	
246	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02	rim sherd
249	Bone	Bone	0.00	
249	Shell		0.01	snail shell
249	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	
249	Bone	Bone	0.00	
251	Bone	Bone	0.00	less than 1 g
253	Bone	Bone	0.00	
253				
255	Bone	Bone	0.16	
255	Bone	Bone	0.01	
255	Ceramic	Vessel	0.04	includes 1 rim
255	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02	
256	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	
259	Slag		0.01	
259	Bone	Bone	0.04	
259	Ceramic	Vessel	0.03	
263	Bone	Bone	0.10	worked bone, SF 8
263	Bone	Bone	0.32	includes fragments of mandible with teeth
263	Ceramic	Vessel	0.04	
263	Bone	Bone	0.01	
263	Ceramic	Vessel	0.05	includes 1 rim sherd
280	Ceramic	Vessel	0.11	rim sherds
290	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00	
290	Shell		0.00	oyster shell
297	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	1 rim sherd
308	Bone	Bone	0.00	
308	Ceramic	Ceramic Building	0.19	fragments of tile

Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg	Comments
		Material		
308	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02	includes fragment of base
319	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.07	fragment of tile
319	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	
319	Slag		0.02	
326	Slag		0.17	SF 10
326	Slag		0.72	SF 10
341	Bone	Bone	0.00	
341	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02	includes 1 rim sherd
343	Bone	Bone	0.06	
345	Bone	Bone	0.01	
352	Ceramic	Vessel	0.06	includes 1 rim sherd
352	Bone	Bone	0.08	includes 1 tooth
354	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.00	
354	Bone	Bone	0.06	mandibule with teeth
356	Shell		0.11	snail shells
356	Bone	Bone	0.01	
358	Bone	Bone	0.01	
386	Bone	Bone	0.01	
393	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00	
393	Bone	Bone	0.01	
393	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.01	
395	Bone	Bone	0.02	
397	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	
399	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00	
408	Bone	Bone	0.00	
410	Bone	Bone	0.00	
412	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	
415	Bone	Bone	0.04	
415	Ceramic	Vessel	0.05	includes 1 rim sherd
417	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	
417	Bone	Bone	0.01	
417	Ceramic	Vessel	0.05	includes rim sherds
420	Slag	Formless fragment	0.00	
420	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.00	
420	Bone	Bone	0.00	
420	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	
431	Ceramic	Vessel	0.03	
435	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	rim sherd
436	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	includes 1 fragment of base
438	Bone	Bone	0.08	
438	Ceramic	Vessel	0.05	includes 1 rim sherd
438	Shell		0.00	Mussel shell
438	Ceramic	Vessel	0.07	1 rim sherd

Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg	Comments
438	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.01	
438	Bone	Bone	0.00	burnt bone
440	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.01	
440	Bone	Bone	0.07	
440	Shell		0.00	clam shell
440	Bone	Bone	0.15	
440	Ceramic	Vessel	0.35	includes rim sherds
445	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	
445	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.01	
445	Bone	Bone	0.01	
446	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	
446	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.03	
446	Bone	Bone	0.02	
448	Bone	Bone	0.01	
458	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00	
462	Slag		0.01	
462	Bone	Bone	0.01	
470	Bone	Bone	0.04	
470	Ceramic	Vessel	0.04	
473	Bone	Bone	0.00	
475	Flint		0.00	burnt flint
477	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02	includes 1 rim sherd
479	Bone	Bone	0.01	
479	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00	
479	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.00	
480	Bone	Bone	0.00	
484	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	
486	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	fragment of base
490	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00	
498	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	rim sherd
498	Bone	Bone	0.00	
510	Bone	Bone	0.00	includes context (508), includes 1 tooth
510	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02	includes context (508)
512	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.00	
512	Bone	Bone	0.01	
512	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	
514	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00	
514	Bone	Bone	0.00	
521	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00	
572	Ceramic	Vessel	0.03	
576	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	
576	Bone	Bone	0.02	
576	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.03	
578	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00	
580	Ceramic	Vessel	0.05	1 base fragment

Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg	Comments
580	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.00	
590	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.01	
592	Ceramic	Vessel	0.04	
592	Bone	Bone	0.03	
592	Lava		0.01	
594	Ceramic	Vessel	0.03	includes 1 rim and 1 base sherd
598	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00	
602	Slag		0.01	
602	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	
602			0.03	tar
606	Bone	Bone	0.64	part of articulated dog skeleton
606	Bone	Bone	0.15	part of articulated dog skeleton
606	Bone	Bone	1.01	part of articulated dog skeleton
607	Ceramic	Vessel	0.03	SF 19
613	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	includes 1 rim sherd
613	Bone	Bone	0.11	includes 1 tooth and 1 horn fragment
617	Bone	Bone	0.04	
617	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	part of a base
618	Bone	Bone	0.03	
618	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	
621	Ceramic	Vessel	0.07	includes rim sherds
621	Bone	Bone	0.15	includes 1 horn
623	Ceramic	Vessel	0.47	includes rim sherds, some small fragments
623	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.01	
623	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.11	
623	Bone	Bone	0.53	
625	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.01	
625	Ceramic	Vessel	0.14	
625	Ceramic	Vessel	0.13	
625	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02	
625	Bone	Bone	0.01	
629	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.07	tile fragment
629	Bone	Bone	0.01	
629	Ceramic	Vessel	0.04	
632	Bone	Bone	0.02	
634	Bone	Bone	0.02	tooth
637	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02	
659	Bone	Bone	0.15	includes mandibules with teeth
673	Bone	Bone	0.07	
673	Ceramic	Vessel	0.04	1 rim sherd, 1 sherd with base of handle?
677	Shell		0.00	clam
677	Bone	Bone	0.12	includes small mandible and teeth
677	Ceramic	Vessel	0.34	includes 1 rim
679	Shell		0.00	clam shell

Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg	Comments
679	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00	
679	Bone	Bone	0.05	
679	Organic		0.00	charcoal
681	Bone	Bone	0.09	includes 1 tooth
681	Ceramic	Vessel	0.30	
683	Ceramic	Vessel	0.17	includes rim sherds
683	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.01	possibly piece of CBM
683	Bone	Bone	0.09	includes 1 horn
685	Bone	Bone	0.14	
685	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.00	
685	Ceramic	Vessel	0.13	includes rim sherds
685	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.01	
687	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02	
687	Bone	Bone	0.01	
697	Bone	Bone	0.00	burnt bone
697	Ceramic	Vessel	0.03	
697	Bone	Bone	0.14	
698	Ceramic	Vessel	0.14	includes 1 base
698	Bone	Bone	0.00	burnt bone
698	Bone	Bone	0.17	
698	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.00	
698	Shell		0.00	mussel shell
699	Ceramic	Vessel	0.03	1 sherd showing where possible handle located
699	Bone	Bone	0.17	includes 1 tooth
702	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00	
709	Bone	Bone	0.07	
709	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00	
711	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	
714	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.01	
714	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02	
714	Organic		0.00	large bit of charcoal
714	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.00	
714	Bone	Bone	0.02	
716	Bone	Bone	0.27	includes horn
716	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.11	
716	Lava		0.39	
716	Shell		0.01	snail shell
717	Bone	Bone	0.02	
717	Ceramic	Vessel	0.09	includes rim pieces and base piece
722	Shell		0.00	mussel shell
722	Ceramic	Vessel	0.29	includes rim sherds
722	Bone	Bone	0.04	

Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg	Comments
724	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02	
724	Bone	Bone	0.00	
728	Ceramic	Vessel	0.09	includes rim sherds
733	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	small sherds
733	Shell		0.00	mussel shell
733	Bone	Bone	0.00	
735	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00	
735	Chalk		0.00	
735	Bone	Bone	0.01	
735	Shell		0.00	mussel shell
739	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02	
739	Slag		0.00	
741	Bone	Bone	0.01	
741	Ceramic	Vessel	0.04	
745	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	
748	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	
748	Bone	Bone	0.02	
749	Bone	Bone	0.01	
754	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00	
754	Bone	Bone	0.01	
756	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	includes 1 rim sherd
758	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00	rim sherd
762	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00	
764	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00	small sherds
764	Shell		0.00	mussel shell
764	Bone	Bone	0.00	
766	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	1 fragment of base piece
780	Shell		0.00	snail shell
780	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02	
780	Bone	Bone	0.00	
780	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.01	tile?
780	Organic		0.00	charcoal
786	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	
786	Organic		0.00	charcoal
796	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00	
802	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	
802	Bone	Bone	0.01	
804	Bone	Bone	0.01	
804	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	fragment of base?
804	Bone	Bone	0.02	
804	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	
804	Bone	Bone	0.01	includes 1 tusk
804	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	includes rim sherds
805	Bone	Bone	0.06	
807	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00	

Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg	Comments
807	Bone	Bone	0.02	includes 1 tooth
807	Slag		0.00	
809	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.01	
809	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01	
811	Bone	Bone	0.00	
814	Shell		0.00	mussel shell
814	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00	small sherds
815	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.00	
817	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00	small sherds

APPENDIX C. FINDS REPORTS

C.1 Iron Objects

By Nina Crummy

Summary

C.1.1 A total of 20 objects, covered by eighteen small finds numbers, were examined. Several of these were directly datable to the medieval period; a fibre processing spike, a tanged chisel, fragments from two horseshoes and a fiddle-key nail from a horseshoe. The rest of the assemblage was made up from nails and less identifiable fragments.

Condition

C.1.2 Although encrusted by a hard layer of corrosion, the metal appears to be in a stable condition,. The objects are packed to a high standard of storage in or polythene bags, supported by pads of foam. The bags are stored in an airtight Stewart box with silica gel.

The assemblage

C.1.3 The assemblage is small but contains some items typical of the pre- and post-Conquest periods; given the absence of any exclusively Late Saxon items, it is probable that all date to after the Conquest. They are indicative of a limited range of crafts and activities having taken place on the site or in the immediate area.

C.1.4 A fibre-processing spike (Figure 14, SF 14) and a probable fragment of a second example (SF 30) come from either a wool-comb or a flax heckle, used to prepare fibres for spinning. These objects occur frequently on Saxo-Norman sites and attest to the importance of textile manufacture to each local economy. Where they are round, as here, they probably derive from a wool-comb, but this is not an absolute rule, and the river valley at Huntingdon would have provided excellent conditions for retting flax, the process of softening the fibres in still or running water before separating the fibres for heckling (Walton Rogers 1997, 1725-31).

C.1.5 A tanged firmer chisel with stout straight blade and straight edge (Figure 14, SF 6) is a woodworker's tool. This example is tanged and would have been fitted with a wooden handle. The poor preservation of the metal at that edge end of the blade points to the tool having seen considerable use. It cannot be closely dated, and although it may be medieval, it need not necessarily be earlier than late post-medieval or early modern.

C.1.6 Three fragments of horseshoes date to the 13th or 14th century, and a horseshoe nail of fiddle-key type may be contemporary. The shoes are of the smooth profiled Type 3 but have long oval nail-holes like those of the earlier wavy-profiled Type 2, which suggests that they are more likely to be of 13th rather than 14th century origin (Clark 1995, 86-8, 96). Fiddle-key nails occur on the Coppergate site, York, in pre-Conquest contexts dating from the late 10th to 11th centuries, but the form was long-lived and they continued to be used into the 14th century (Ottaway 1992, 707, fig. 308, esp. 3858, 3867, 3896; Clark 1995, 87).

C.1.7 A probable staple, one or two knife blade fragments, a small scrap fragment and some undated nails complete the assemblage.

Conclusions

C.1.8 The assemblage as a whole represent a range of medieval activity. The chisel and fibre processing spikes are indicative of craft production on the site.

Catalogue

Fig.14, SF 14. (440). Fibre-processing spike. Length 112 mm, diameter 4 mm. The iron is more corroded at the upper end where it slotted into the wooden body of the wool-comb or heckle.

SF 30 (448). Shank fragment, probably from a fibre-processing spike, but possibly from a nail. Length 17 mm.

Fig. 14, SF 6. (206). A woodworker's tanged firmer chisel with only a short length of the tang remaining. The edge is straight. Length 132, width of blade 19 mm.

Fig. 14 SF 2. (141). Two horseshoe branch fragments, probably from the same shoe. Lengths 100 and 82 mm. The nail holes are long ovals, with part of a nail surviving in one hole in each fragment. The heels do not have calkins.

SF 12. (352). Bent heel from a horseshoe, with a long oval nail hole. Length 44 mm. The heel is perhaps too narrow to have had a calkin. The form is probably Clark's Type 3, dating to the 13th and 14th centuries.

Fig. 14 SF 15. (470). Fiddle-key nail from a horseshoe. Length 31 mm.

SF 35. (564). Bent rod or shank, tapering towards each end; probable a damaged U-shaped staple. Length 41 mm, width 46 mm.

SF 13. (420). Point from a knife, with a straight back and a straight edge rising to meet it. Length 48 mm, maximum width 18 mm.

SF 27. (796). Small sheet fragment, possibly part of a knife blade. Length 22 mm, width (incomplete) 13 mm.

An unidentified fragment came from context (122), and nails or fragments of nails came from the following contexts: (101) – 1; (104) – 1; (253) – 1; (341) – 1; (446) – head only; (473) – 1; (584) – 1; (625) – 2.

C.2 The Slag

By Tom Eley

Introduction

C.2.1 A morphological examination of the slag assemblage from The Old Music and Drama Centre, Brookside, Huntingdon was carried out to identify the formation process and whether this occurred on site or was brought in by other means.

Methodology

C.2.2 An examination of the morphological characteristics was undertaken to assign the slag to a metallurgical process, either iron smelting or smithing.

C.2.3 Slag with a metallic smooth, ropey, flowed surface is considered to derive from the bloomery iron smelting process whereby iron ore is converted direct into wrought iron, but contained within a 'spongy' mass of slag called a bloom. This type of slag is called Tap slag because it would have been 'tapped' out of the furnace as a molten liquid. To obtain a usable iron the bloom needs to be worked to remove the slag termed 'primary smithing'. The bloomery iron smelting method is thought to be the only process for producing iron from the Iron Age until the development of the blast furnace in the late medieval period.

C.2.4 The secondary smithing process converts bar iron into tools, equipment and utensils and repaired damaged items. Slags with no characteristic shape and a rough, coarse exterior are thought to derive from this process, but they can sometimes be formed in the smelting furnace. Smithing hearth bottoms are an exception; they have a distinctive plano-convex shape, created by the shape of smithing hearth's base from a heated agglomeration of iron, slag, hearth lining, flux and charcoal. Iron smithing slag is rarely found in primary smithing contexts because the hearths were regularly cleaned out and more importantly were built above ground at about waist height, so are susceptible to being destroyed by later activity. Hammer-scale is small flakes and droplets of slag and iron emitted as showers of sparks during smithing. Sampling for hammerscale from post-holes and pits could locate the smithy building. Hammerscale is small and often remains near to the place where it was created, i.e. smithing hearths, unlike larger slag fragments that can be dumped further away.

Results

Context	Mass (g)	Type	Description
228	43	Iron Smithing	
602	10	Hearth Lining	Vitrified clay ceramic, red and black
739	2	Undiagnostic	
319	23	Undiagnostic	
161	126	Smithing Hearth Bottom	Fragment, not complete
253	96	Blast Furnace Slag	Low Fe content, green to black colour with some gas bubbles, not glassy may be due to weathering
259	5	Undiagnostic	
807	1	Hearth Lining	Vitrified clay ceramic, red and black
326	875	Fuel Ash Slag	White and grey, porous and amorphous
462	4	Undiagnostic	
117	4	Undiagnostic	
164	2	Iron Ore	Natural
Total	**1191**		

Table 1. Slag Quantification from HUN OMD 07

Discussion

C.2.5 Small amounts of slag regularly occur on archaeological sites. At HUN OMD 07 just under 1.2kg of slag and associated material was excavated. The majority of this material was a white and grey fuel ash slag (see Table 1.). Fuel ash slag forms during combustion by the fusion of fuel ash, hearth lining and other materials that are added to a fire. It can form in a variety of pyrotechnological circumstances and cannot usually be assigned to one particular activity such as metal working. The small amounts of: iron smithing slag; blast furnace slag; hearth lining; smithing hearth bottom and undiagnostic slag should not be treated as evidence that these activities were occurring here. These artefacts could have been brought to the site by other taphonomic factors.

Conclusion

C.2.6 The small amount of slag found at HUN OMD07 is similar to many archaeological sites that often have small residual amounts of slag. This reflects the site taphonomy and interconnection between domestic and industrial activities in the past without indicating that iron working took place at or near this location.

C.3 Lithics

By Barry Bishop February 2008

Introduction

C.3.1 A total of 16 pieces of struck flint were recovered during excavations at the above site. This material was largely recovered from a variety of medieval or later features and may be regarded as residually deposited. This report quantifies and describes the material and discusses its significance.

Quantification

Context	Decortication flake	Flake	Flake Fragment	Blade	Blade-like flake	Retouched
261					1	
271		1	2	1	2	1
314		1			1	
334						1
343				1		
352	1					
521					1	
592				1		
634					1	

Table 1: Quantification of lithic Material by Context

Raw Materials

C.3.2 The bulk of the assemblage was manufactured from a fine-grained dark grey/black translucent flint, with a single flake of opaque grey flint also present. The few pieces that retained original cortex showed this to be a moderately thick rough but abraded kind. A few pieces showed some evidence of thermal flawing and the size of the struck pieces suggests that they were made from small nodular pebbles. These would have been obtained from secondary sources, either glacial tills or relatively unrolled alluvial deposits, both types being easily available in the vicinity.

Condition

C.3.3 As may be expected from a predominantly residual assemblage, the condition of the pieces was variable and, although some were in a good sharp condition, most exhibited some degree of edge chipping and abrasion. There were no indications, however, that the material was not recovered from close to where it was originally discarded. A single piece, the blade from context [261], had fully recorticated.

Technology, Typology and Dating

C.3.4 The assemblage reflects a homogeneous reduction strategy geared towards the systematic and repeated production of blades with an emphasis on producing very narrow ‘micro-blades’. Although only a low proportion of actual blades were present, nearly all of the struck pieces showed some evidence of being products associated with blade manufacture; such as being thin with elaborately trimmed striking platforms and

having blade shaped dorsal scars. Such reduction strategies are characteristic of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic industries, the emphasis on narrow blade production being most suggestive of the former. One larger blade, from context [261], had become recorticated and this may indicate earlier activity at the site, although technologically it could not be differentiated from the rest of the assemblage.

C.3.5 Most of the pieces can be regarded as knapping waste. No cores were present but many of the flakes and blade-like flakes appeared to be core trimming or modification flakes, and even some of the blades present were probably rejects, having, for example, hinged distal terminations or pronounced dorsal scars. As well as knapping waste, two probable retouched pieces were present. The implement from [334] consisted of an end scraper with a small but very steeply retouched distal end, and was made on thick flake with blade-like dorsal scars. Its ventral surface had also been thinned and its right lateral margin blunted, possibly to aid holding or hafting. Context [271] produced a distal blade fragment with a lightly blunted right lateral margin, and this had probably been used for cutting or sawing. Some of the other flakes and blades may have been utilized, such as the blade from [343] which had heavily 'bruised' edges, but their abraded condition precluded positive identification of deliberate use.

Significance

C.3.6 The assemblage is small but represents a homogeneous industry, most likely of Later Mesolithic date. It demonstrates activity at the site during that period, which included flint reduction and some tool use. It most probably represents a temporary campsite or stopping point, part of a much wider landscape of movement and inhabitation. Previous work in the Huntingdon area, at Mill Common (HUNMCO05) and at Ouse Walk (HUNMOL05), have recovered small assemblages that share many notable similarities to the material recovered here, including in raw materials selection and the technological strategies pursued. Taken together, these sites indicate that the Huntingdon area represented a favourable, even preferred, location where a multitude of different activities were conducted.

C.4 Pottery

By Carol Fletcher

Introduction and methodology

C.4.1 The evaluation and subsequent excavation at the Old Music and Drama Centre, Huntingdon, produced a small pottery assemblage of 538 sherds, weighing 6.488kg. This total incorporates material from topsoil and unstratified contexts and 25 abraded Roman sherds weighing 0.232kg, recovered mainly from medieval and subsoil contexts. All Roman sherds were identified by Stephen Wadeson and are mentioned here as they form a residual element within the medieval assemblage which will not be considered in the analysis of the assemblage within this report. The sherds have however been recorded in the ceramic database and are listed in Appendix 1 of this report.

C.4.2 A small number of Roman sherds is not unexpected on medieval sites excavated in Huntingdon; the important Roman settlement of Durovigutum lies approximately 1km to the south of the area of excavation and the line of Ermine Street runs through the town suggesting some level of Roman roadside ribbon development (Kenney 2005).

C.4.3 The total stratified post Roman assemblage, for the purpose of this report is 511 sherds, weighing 6.234kg The bulk of the assemblage is 13th-14th century in date, however a number of contexts contained only early medieval pottery of mid 11th-mid to late 12th century.

C.4.4 Ceramic fabric abbreviations used in the following text are:

BRILL	Brill-Boarstall ware
CSTN	Cistercian ware
DNEOT	Developed St Neots
EMEMS	Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware
GRIM	Grimston ware
GTHET	Grimston-Thetford
HEDI	Sible Heddingham
HUNEMW	Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware
HUNFSW	Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware
LYST	Lyvenden-Stanion ware
MSW	Medieval Sandy ware
NEOT/NEOTT	St Neots
OSW	Orange Sandy ware
PMBL	Post medieval Black Glazed ware
SSHW	Sandy Shelly ware
SHW	Shelly ware
STAM	Stamford ware
THET/THETT	Thetford/Thetford type ware

Methodology

C.4.5 The basic guidance in Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage 1991) has been adhered to along with the MPRG documents (MPRG 1998 and 2001). Guidance for the processing and publication of medieval pottery from excavations (Blake and Davey, 1983) acts as a standard.

C.4.6 The pottery and archive are curated by OA East until formal deposition.

Quantification

C.4.7 All the pottery has been dated and fully quantified on a context by context basis into an Access 2000 database using OA East in-house system based on that used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described types.

Assemblage

The Assemblage by Phase

C.4.8 The pottery assemblage can be divided into groups that together represent broad time brackets or periods. The pottery recovered from each site phase is outlined below, together with the relationship between these and their ceramic dating. The site was divided into five main phases of which only Phase 2, 3, 4 and 5 are the concern of this report.

C.4.9 An overview and comparison of all phases will be undertaken followed by in-depth analysis of specific groups of features within these phases where statistically significant. In total 119 contexts produced post Roman pottery however 1 context was not assigned to a specific phase by the excavator, this has been excluded from further analysis and provides only dating information for the context.

C.4.10 The following analysis will consider the 118 phased contexts which produced 511 sherds of pottery weighing 6.234kg. Pottery was recovered from a range of features including pits, post holes, ditches and foundation trenches

	No. Sherds	**Weight (kg)**	**% of assembl age by weight kg**
Phase 2	336	3.687	59.1
Phase 3	139	2.175	35.0
Phase 4	1	0.028	0.4
Phase 5	35	0.344	5.5

Table 1: Pottery assemblage by stratigraphic phase

C.4.11 The excavator has identified Phase 2 as the main phase of domestic occupation and activity on the site during the mid 11th to the end of the 12th century and 81 of the 119 contexts that produced post Roman pottery (336 sherds, 3.687kg) are attributed to this phase and the average sherd weight is small to moderate at 11g.

C.4.12 Phase 3 relates to domestic occupation and activity on the site during the late 12th, 13th-14th centuries and though consisting of fewer contexts, 31 in total, produced a larger average sherd weight of 16g.

C.4.13 Phases 4 and 5 are too small to warrant meaningful statistical analysis and will only be discussed in terms of context dating. Phase 4 relates to post medieval activity on the site, only a single context 176 a fill of ditch 176 produced pottery, a single sherd of CSTN dated to the 16th century. Phase 5 is described by the excavator as modern and five contexts from this phase produced only early medieval and medieval residual pottery.

C.4.14 Only two post medieval sherds were recovered from the whole stratified assemblage the CSTN sherd in Phase 4 and an intrusive sherd of PMBL in ditch 309 in Phase 2. Suggesting very low levels of activity on the site in the post medieval period.

Residuality and Intrusiveness

C.4.15 The levels of residuality and intrusiveness are illustrated in Figure 15, Phase 2 has no residual early or middle Saxon material and only 0.4% intrusive material consisting of five abraded sherds.

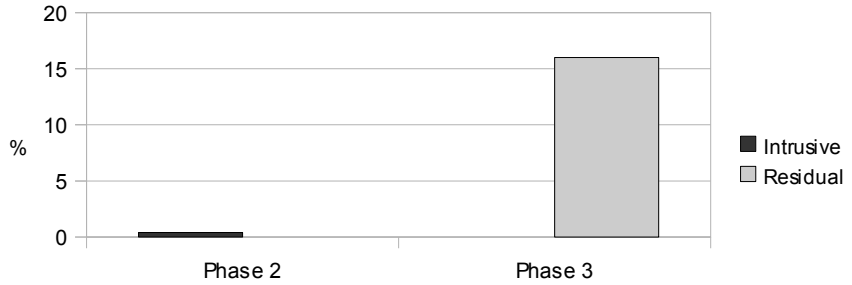


Figure 15: Residuality and intrusiveness as percentage of phase assemblage by weight (kg)

C.4.16 Within Phase 3 levels of residuality are relatively low compared to other sites (but still 16% here), due in part to many contexts including pottery types present in the early medieval period alongside medieval pottery of mid 12th century date, the pottery is similarly abraded and there are no glazed wares present. Though many of these contexts have been broadly dated from the mid 12th to the mid 14th century, their date range could be narrowed (mid to late 12th century). Only where medieval glazed wares are present can the author be more certain that the early medieval material is residual and not contemporary and the context dated to the 13th century or later.

Provenance, Fabrics and Form

Provenance

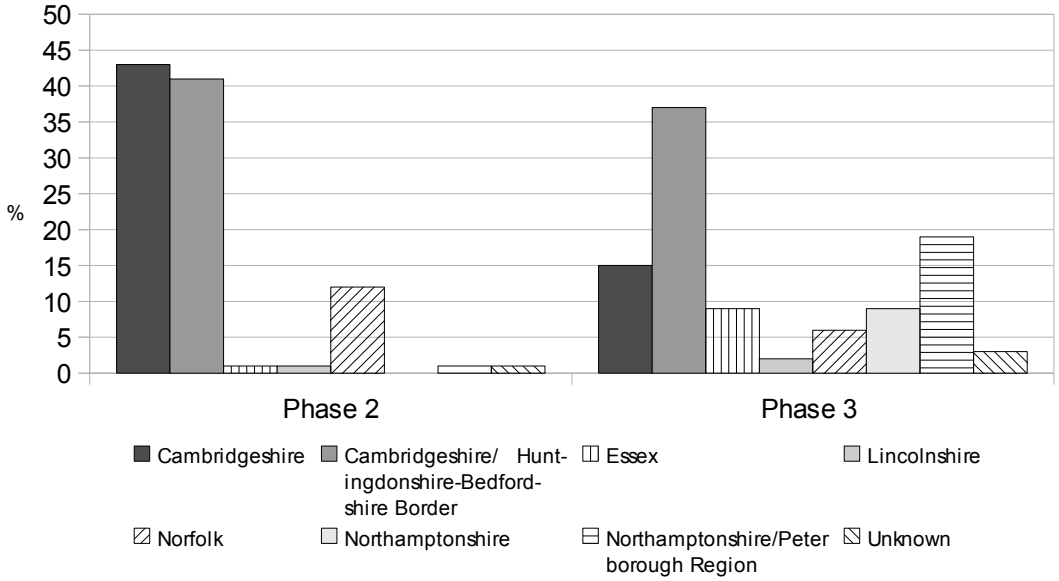


Figure 16: General provenance by Phase, showing percentage of phase assemblage by weight (kg)

C.4.17 The basic statistics relating to the source area for the assemblage are illustrated in Fig. 16 above. The information detailing the specific statistics for the supply of pottery have been simplified to provide a clear picture of the generalised supply of pottery.

C.4.18 The provenance of the assemblage does show change across the two phases, it can clearly be seen that in Phase 2 that local production from Cambridgeshire is a very important part of the assemblage followed closely by NEOT and DNEOT fabrics from the south west of the county. Norfolk provides the only other fabrics of note however these form only 12% of the assemblage. The remainder of the assemblage, is made up of small numbers of sherds from Lincolnshire, Essex, Northamptonshire or the Peterborough area and a small number of unidentified possibly non local sherds.

C.4.19 By Phase 3 the level of local production has fallen considerably; and though still important now only forms 15% of the assemblage. The NEOT,some of which are residual and DNEOT fabrics from the south west of the county now dominate the assemblage followed by the SHW fabrics from Northamptonshire or the Peterborough area. It is unclear from which location these SHW originate, coming from the same parent clay which outcrops in both locations (Alan Vince pers. comm). On other Huntingdon medieval sites the Northamptonshire portion of the assemblage would contain a greater number of LYST glazed vessels. In this assemblage scarcity of LYST may indicate that the SHW in the assemblage originate in Cambridgeshire rather than Northamptonshire. The SHW, regardless of its production centre has an earlier start date than the glazed LYST and this further supports the suggests that many of the Phase 3 contexts are late 12th rather than 13th century. The amount of pottery from Norfolk also decreases while there is a rise in the number of Essex fabrics present and in the Lincolnshire material.

Fabrics

C.4.20 Within Phase 2, medieval HUNFSW/HUNFSWT from the Huntingdonshire region dominates the assemblage, followed by early medieval NEOT/NEOTT, THET, HUNEMW/HUNEMWT and STAM. The presence of HUNEMW, NEOT and STAM sherds indicates that there was domestic activity on the site from the late 11th century.

C.4.21 HUNFSW and the other medieval fabrics (DNEOT, SHW and MEL/MELT) present in the Phase 2 assemblage are all in production pre 1200 and continue into the 14th century. By 1200 medieval glazed wares begin to appear in most assemblages, yet there is a complete lack of these fabrics in Phase 2, suggesting that much of the domestic activity can be dated to the second half of the 12th century.

C.4.22 HUNEMW and HUNFSW have only recently been recognised and unfortunately no kiln has yet been located. Although excavations in Huntingdon Town Centre undertaken by OA East in 2007 produced a possible HUNFSW waster sherd, suggesting a kiln in the near vicinity (Fletcher forthcoming)

C.4.23 In Phase 3 the levels of local fabrics (HUNFSW/HUNFSWT) decrease and DNEOT and SHW form the bulk of the assemblage. Medieval glazed fabrics such as LYST and HEDI make their first appearance in this phase.

C.4.24 The levels of medieval glazed wares present in this phase, 16% by weight, are moderately high for a medieval assemblage in Huntingdon, although this only represents four sherds. At Walden House appropriately 20% of the high medieval assemblage were glazed wares and 13% of these were LYST (Unpublished data from Huntingdon Walden House assemblage) Of the high medieval wares present in the Old Music and Drama Centre assemblage only four sherds are glazed.

C.4.25 The range of glazed medieval fabrics present in this assemblage is also somewhat restricted (LYST, HEDI and MEL/MELT). There are no sherds of GRIM or BRILL both of which have been found in other high medieval assemblages in Huntingdon. The bulk of the assemblage is unglazed coarse shell tempered fabrics and HUNFSW/HUNFSWT.

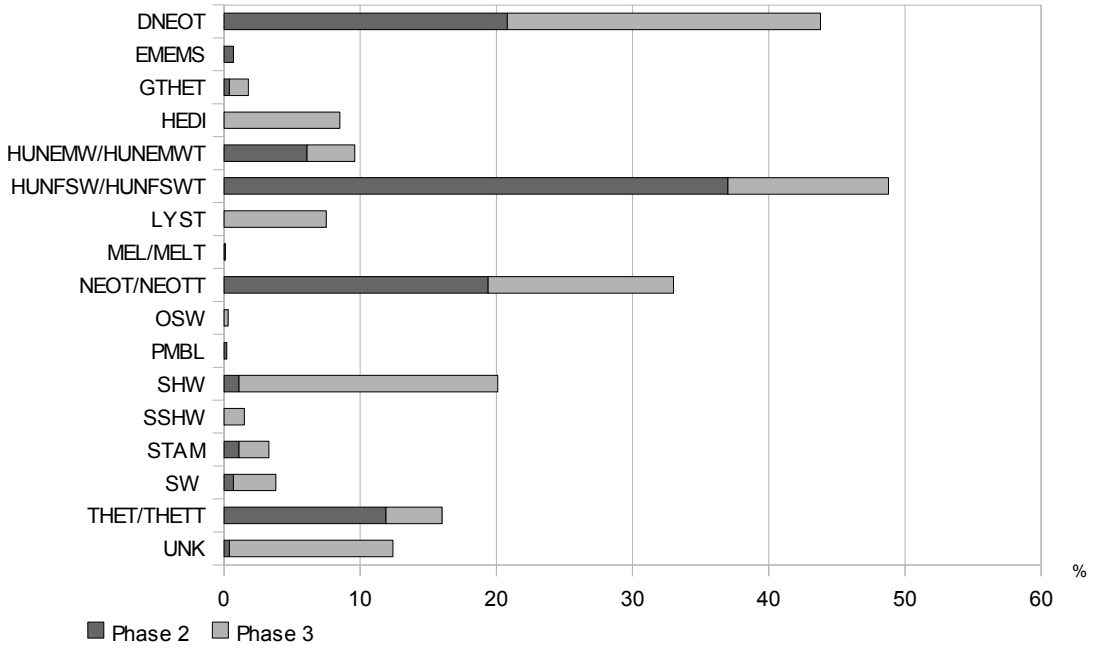


Figure 17: Fabric Type by Phase, showing percentage of phase assemblage by weight (kg)

C.4.26 The limited number of medieval glazed sherds (a single sherd of HEDI and three of LYST) and the dominance of coarse wares suggests that the Phase 3 assemblage falls into the earlier part of the date range for the majority of the medieval fabrics present and that only those contexts containing medieval glazed wares (104 and 168) can be firmly dated to the 13th century. The remainder of the Phase 3 contexts could be as early as the mid 12th century.

Forms

C.4.27 The forms present are limited and no industrial vessels or those associated with heating or lighting were identified within the assemblage. The modest number of fine wares in Phase 2 and 3 and the mixture of coarse wares appear to be representative of low levels of occupation on the periphery of the early medieval and medieval town.

C.4.28 The late 11th-mid 12th century assemblage is dominated by jars in NEOT, STAM and the locally produced HUMEMW fabrics. These jars would have been used for cooking and storage. Few bowl sherds were identified and these only in NEOT/NEOTT fabrics and the only jug sherds present of this date are STAM and an intrusive PMBL sherd.

C.4.29 Alongside the locally produced jars, pottery from several adjoining counties was present including EMEMS, originating in Essex possibly on as yet unidentified sites close to the border of modern Cambridgeshire and commonly found on early medieval sites in South Cambridgeshire and also in Huntingdon. Also present were GTHET and THET from Norfolk unfortunately the body sherds from these and the EMEMS vessels in Phase 2 were undiagnostic with regards to form.

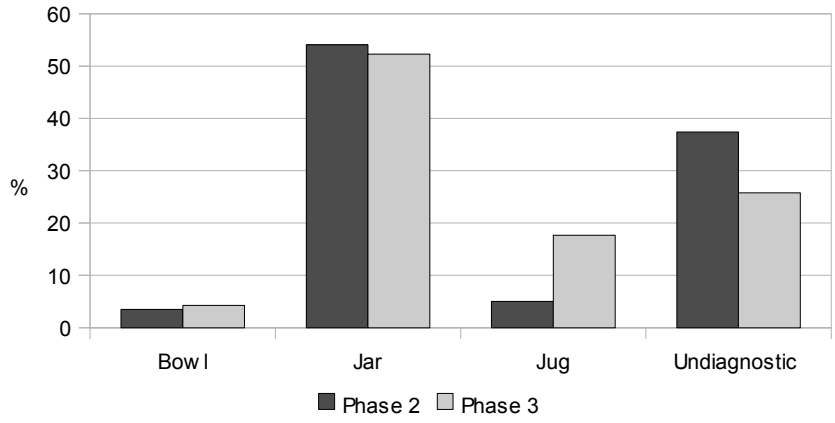


Figure 18: Vessel Type by Phase, showing percentage of phase assemblage by weight (kg)

C.4.30 From the mid 12th century local production of pottery continues and HUNFSW appears in the ceramic assemblage. It is not clear if HUNFSW completely replaces HUNEMW or if production of both overlapped for some time, with HUNFSW developing from HUNEMW. The majority of the HUNFSW sherds, where form could be identified, were jar sherds. Only a single HUNFSW jug was identified (from ditch 439) in the Old Music and Drama Centre assemblage. Other pottery assemblages from recent excavations in Huntingdon indicate that the industry was also producing bowls.

C.4.31 The mid 12th century sees the introduction of other fabrics (DNEOT and SHW) and these become the dominant fabrics for jars as the number of HUNFSW vessels decrease. Overall the number of jars decrease slightly in Phase 3 to 52% from 54 % in Phase 2.

C.4.32 In the 13th century glazed jugs in LYST and HEDI fabrics make their first appearance. These sherds and a rim from a DNEOT jug increase the percentage of jugs present in Phase 3 to 17% compared to 5% in Phase 2. The percentage of bowl sherds also increase in this phase unfortunately this is mainly the result of residual NEOT sherds.

Assemblage in relation to excavated features

C.4.33 The small amount of pottery recovered from the excavation necessitates a discussion of the overall phases, rather than of individual features. A small number of features are, however, discussed briefly here, for Phase 2 this consists primarily of the buildings .and for Phase 3 the features with the larger assemblages or where dating is more informative.

C.4.34 In Phase 2 Building 1 and adjacent boundaries produced only small amounts of pottery, this being HUNEMW, NEOT, SHW, THET and HUNFSW. Deposition associated with the building does not extend later than the end of the12th century.

C.4.35 Building 2 and its surrounding boundaries produced a larger group of pottery (2.390kg), the majority of which was recovered from ditch 4. This boundary ditch 4 contained in excess of 1kg of HUNFSW and 0.653kg of DNEOT. Also present were SHW, HUNEMW, two sherds of STAM and a single sherd of THET. The vessels are mainly jars and only four jugs were identified, body sherds from two STAM vessels, body sherds and a rim from a HUNFSW jug and the handle from an oxidised sandy ware jug. A single rim sherd from a NEOTT bowl was also identified in the ditch assemblage. The building foundation trenches produced approximately 0.400kg of pottery, the small amounts of NEOT, HUNEMW and THET are almost all abraded sherds, suggesting they may be residual. DNEOT and HUNFSW are the main fabrics present. The building, which is described by the excavator as the most substantial building on the site, is therefore of a similar date to that of Building 1.

C.4.36 Building 3 produced only 0.066kg of pottery almost all 15 sheds are abraded. The contexts contained DNEOT, GTHET, NEOT/NEOTT and HUNEMW. Dating is again likely to be the middle to the end of the 12th century.

C.4.37 The lack of medieval glazed wares in the building contexts suggests that the buildings are all of a similar date (mid 12th to end of 12th century). The presence of some medieval pottery in upper fills of the ditches suggest that these remained in use for some time after the abandonment of the buildings, which would have gone out of use by the early 13th century, if the pottery in their foundations and associated lower ditch fills can be reliably used for dating their active lifespan.

C.4.38 Larger pits just to the west of ditches 2 and 3 produced the second largest assemblage of pottery in Phase 3. This group includes pit 105, which produced three sherds (0.032kg) from a LYST jug, one of the few features on the site from which 13th century pottery was recovered. The features also contained SHW, HUNFSW and DNEOT and residual sherds of HUNEMW, GTHET, NEOT, STAM and THET. This single pit (105) contains 75% (by sherd count) of the medieval glazed ware assemblage and is one of very few contexts on this site that can be firmly dated to the 13th century.

C.4.39 Scattered large pits in the centre and east of the site produced the largest Phase 3 assemblage (0.938kg). It has been suggested by the excavator that many of these features were related to water management. Within this group is Pit 169 which contained HUNFSW, OSW and a single sherd from a HEDI jug. This sherd of glazed medieval pottery is the only sherd of HEDI in the assemblage and represents 25% (by sherd count) of the medieval glazed wares recovered from the excavation. This sherd

dates the feature to the 13th century to mid 14th century. Other pits in the group are dated mid 12th to mid 14th century although pit 151 may be earlier (mid 12th to late 12th century).

C.4.40 A single sherd of pottery (weighing 0.028kg), was recovered from the Dog burial (604). This sherd, of hard fired orange MSW, was the only sherd of late medieval pottery recovered from the assemblage. Suggesting a mid 14th century or later date for the internment of the dog.

Conclusion

C.4.41 The presence of so few fabrics in this assemblage is unexpected, particularly since the excavations at Hartford Road, Walden House and the more recent Town Centre excavations produced a broad range of fabrics in addition to the local wares present.

C.4.42 Huntingdon was an important market town having been granted a charter in 1205, confirming its status as a borough and granting the right to hold a weekly market where among many other commodities there would have been potters trading their wares. The granting of this charter coincided with the expansion of the town beyond its earlier limits as reflected in the development seen at the Walden House site (Clarke 2006).

C.4.43 The small size of the assemblage, the lack of pre-conquest vessels and the sparsity of high medieval fabrics suggests that any domestic occupation was neither of high status, nor located close to the centre of the earlier town or to areas of growth in the 13th century. The buildings in Phase 2 may have been abandoned by the beginning of the 13th century.

C.4.44 The lack of mid 14th century and later fabrics indicates that the site was abandoned by this period, reflecting the reduction in the size and population of the town at the time of the black death and the subsequent decades. By 1363 one quarter of Huntingdon is described as being uninhabited.

C.5 The Fired Clay and Ceramic Building Material

By Carol Fletcher

Summary

C.5.1 The fieldwork generated a small assemblage of 0.862kg of ceramic building material (CBM) including unclassified material, and 0.227kg of fired clay, from 31 contexts representing 31 features, of five types, ditches, from which the majority of the CBM and fired clay was recovered, pits, foundation trenches associated with buildings, post holes and a buried soil. The CBM was recovered mainly from features, which produced no pottery or dated to the 16th and 17th or 18th centuries. The fired clay was found only in medieval features, mid 11th to mid 14th century in date.

C.5.2 The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded to abraded; the average size of brick and tile fragments from individual contexts is small at 0.037kg. The assemblage includes 18th or 19th century brick and roof tile, alongside post medieval material and a small amount of medieval material. The CBM is not closely datable and little can be recorded beyond fabric and thickness as no complete tiles survive.

C.5.3 The quantities of material present are not sufficient to indicate a completely tiled roofed building on the site though the tiles may have been used on a building roof in conjunction with thatch.

Methodology

C.5.4 For this report the CBM and fired clay was counted, weighed and classified by form. Fabric type has been initially recorded for the CBM and fried clay by an alphanumerical indicator. Levels of abrasion, any evidence of re-use or burning were also recorded following the guidelines laid down by Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (ACBMG 2002). No preservation bias has been recognised and no long-term storage problems are likely.

Functional assemblage

C.5.5 The CBM represented in the assemblage are summarised below and can be divided into three broad types.

CBM Type	Fragment Count	Weight (kg)	Weight (%)
Brick and Tile	21	0.788	72.4
Fired Clay	65	0.227	20.8
Unclassified	4	0.074	6.8

Table 1: CBM types by count, weight and % by weight

C.5.6 The CBM was recovered from a variety of features across the excavated area. The majority CBM and fired clay fragments were however recovered from ditch fills. The relatively small nature of the fragments of CBM and fired clay suggest that their deposition mainly within ditch fills is due to reworking and later infilling of features rather than deliberate deposition after they were broken or the buildings to which the CBM relates went out of use. The material within the foundation trenches may be the result of demolition and disuse, later backfilling or levelling of the site and may not date to the period indicated by the pottery dates for the contexts.

CBM Type	Ditch	Pit	Foundation Trench	Post Hole	Other	Total
Brick and Tile	51.3	27.5	8.6	0.8	11.8	100
Fired Clay	65.2	11.9	21.1	1.8	0	100
Unclassified	87.8	0	0	12.2	0	100

Table 2: Percentage of CBM types by weight and by feature type

Brick and Tile Fabrics (including unclassified)

C.5.7 A total of ten medieval, post medieval and modern brick and tile fabrics were recorded (Table 3) it is likely that the majority of the F fabrics are of local origin, the M fabrics are all 18th century or later and with the exception of M2 are not local products.

Fabric	Description	Fragment Count	Weight (kg)	% Weight
F1	Hard sandy dull red brown fabric. Very common quartz <0.5mm sub rounded white, clear and iron stained occasional quarts sub angular 0.5mm, occasional ironstone 0.5mm	2	0.085	9.86
F2	Smooth slightly soapy fabric, hard mainly oxidised throughout. Some variation in fabric due to poorly mixed clays, occasionally well mixed. Dull red-pink to pink-orange and yellow pink oxidised fabric some lenses and swirls of pink and yellow clay, moderate quartz <0.5mm, common calc 0.5-1mm some leaching (?Ramsey type fabric)	10	0.353	40.95
F3	Moderately hard sandy fabric slightly rough to the touch, pale orange-buff external surfaces and margins reduced pale grey core. Moderate calcareous material sub-rounded 0.5-1mm, common quartz sub angular clear, white and iron stained 0.5mm, occasional ironstone 0.5, rare ironstone <1mm .	1	0.072	8.35
F4	Dull red outer and margins and grey core, sandy fabric medium sized quartz <0.5mm sub angular and rounded	1	0.058	6.73
F5	Oxidised fabric, dull red surfaces and margins dull red brown core. Common quartz and voids from leached calc material	1	0.065	7.54
F6	Oxidised fabric, dull red surfaces and margins dull red brown core. Common quartz.	2	0.004	0.46

Fabric	Description	Fragment Count	Weight (kg)	% Weight
F7	Soft oxidised external and internal surfaces moderate quartz <0.5mm occasional sub-rounded limestone/chalk <0.5mm. (May be Roman)	1	0.006	0.70
M1	Hard fired compact pink red fabric with creamy yellow inclusions probably brick grog 1mm to 5mm irregular in shape.	2	0.027	3.13
M2	Yellow hard fabric containing lenses of red clay and possibly clinker	2	0.164	19.03
M3	Hard fired compact dull pink red fabric some fine quartz.	3	0.028	3.25

Table 3: Fabric types by weight

Brick and Tile Types

C.5.8 The bulk of the CBM recovered could only be assigned to broad categories due to the lack of diagnostic features; no nail holes were recorded and no fragment provided full dimensions beyond thickness.

C.5.9 Those fragments with no surviving surface or other diagnostic features are recorded as unclassified.

Type	Fragment Count	Weight (kg)	Weight (%)
Brick	2	0.031	3.6
Brick or Tile	3	0.015	1.7
Tile	16	0.742	86.1
Unclassified	4	0.074	8.6

Table 4: Brick and Tile types by count, weight and % by weight

C.5.10 The majority of the CBM described, as tile is most likely to be roof tile, which cannot be closely dated. Two small fragments of brick have been identified; this classification is based on fabric rather than diagnostic features. The larger brick fragment is covered in Portland cement dating it to the 19th century

C.5.11 The break down of the CBM types by fabric (Table 5) indicates that F2 is the most common and recorded for tile, brick or tile and unclassified material, followed by M2 which is a 18th century or later.

Fabric	Brick	Brick or Tile	Tile	Unclassified
F1	0	0	0.085	0
F2	0	0.007	0.341	0.005
F3	0	0	0.072	0
F4	0	0	0.085	0
F5	0	0	0	0.065
F6	0	0	0	0.004
F7	0	0.006	0	0
M1	0.006	0	0	0
M2	0	0	0.164	0
M3	0.025	0.002	0.001	0

Table 5: Form types by Fabric types by weight

C.5.12 The large number of fabrics in this small assemblage is most likely due to the wide date range of the material recovered.

Fired Clay

C.5.13 The fired clay assemblage by weight is small, though by count it is larger than the CBM assemblage, six fabrics were recorded (Table 6). The most common of which (C6) forms 46.7% of the assemblage and is similar to fabric F2. All of the fired clay fragments in fabric C6 were recovered from a single context 623, a ditch fill dated by pottery to the mid 12th to mid 14th century. These fragments appear to have been deposited in a single episode and may have formed a block of fired clay subsequently broken up by reworking of the deposit.

Fabric	Description	Fragment Count	Weight (kg)	% Weight
C1	Dull brown fabric common quartz <0.5mm sub rounded clear and iron stained rare sub angular flint 3-5mm, occasional white quartz, occasional ?grog	4	0.025	11.
C2	Dull brown to dull red brown fabric common quartz <0.5mm sub rounded white, clear and iron stained occasional quarts sub angular 0.5mm, occasional ironstone 0.5mm, rare sub angular flint 3-5mm, occasional ?grog	1	0.006	2.7
C3	Swirls of pink and yellow clay with reduced grey lenses, sometimes reduced with yellow lenses. Poorly mixed fabric occasional calcareous material slightly sandy	3	0.082	36.1
C4	Pale orange-buff external surfaces and margins reduced pale grey core. Moderate calc sub rounded 0.5-1mm, common quartz sub angular clear, white and iron stained 0.5mm, occasional ironstone 0.5, rare ironstone <1mm	1	0.005	2.2
C5	Oxidised fabric, Dull red surfaces and margins dull red brown core. Quarts and holes from leached out calcareous material	1	0.003	1.3
C6	Pale pink-buff external surfaces reduced pale grey margins and core. occasional calc sub rounded 0.5-1mm, common quartz sub angular clear, white and iron stained 0.5mm, occasional ironstone 0.5, rare ironstone <1mm	40	0.106	46.7

Table 6: Fabric types by weight

Conclusion

C.5.14 The assemblage is small and is difficult to assess beyond providing basic information. The material almost certainly relates to medieval and post medieval domestic and perhaps agricultural activity on the site. Later activity such as demolition of buildings and clearance of the site resulted in almost all of the CBM, and fired clay present being reworked and redeposited.

C.5.15 The quantities of material present are not sufficient to indicate a completely tiled roofed building on the site though the tiles may have been used on a building roof in conjunction with thatch during the medieval or post medieval period. Alternatively a completely tiled building may have been present on site and have been extensively robbed at the point of demolition and the tiles reused in other buildings in the vicinity, thus resulting in the small CBM assemblage recovered.

APPENDIX D. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

D.1 Faunal Remains

By Chris Faine January 2008

Introduction

D.1.1 A total of 170 "countable" bones were recovered from the HUNOMD07 excavations, with a further 125 fragments not identifiable to species, (42.3% of the total sample). All bones were collected by hand apart from those recovered from environmental samples; hence a bias towards smaller fragments is to be expected. Residuality appears not be an issue and there is no evidence of later contamination of any context. Faunal remains were recovered from a variety of contexts including pits and ditches largely dating from early medieval period.

Methodology

D.1.2 All data was initially recorded using a specially written MS Access database. All elements identifiable to species and over 25% complete were included in the database. Caudal vertebra and ribs without proximal epiphyses were noted but not included in any quantification. Elements not identifiable to species were classed as "large/medium/small mammal" but again not included in any quantification. Initially all elements were assessed in terms of siding (where appropriate), completeness, tooth wear stages (also where applicable) and epiphyseal fusion. Completeness was assessed in terms of percentage and zones present (after Dobney & Reilly, 1988). Initially the whole identifiable assemblage was quantified in terms of number of individual fragments (NISP) and minimum numbers of individuals MNI (see table 1). The ageing of the population was largely achieved by examining the wear stages of cheek teeth of cattle, sheep/goat and pig (after Grant, 1982). The states of epiphyseal fusion for all relevant bones were recorded to give a broad age range for the major domesticates (after Getty, 1975). Any instances of butchery were noted and recorded using a separate table from the main database. The type of lesion, its position, severity and direction were all noted. The presence of any further taphonomy, i.e. burning, gnawing etc was also noted. A separate table for any pathology, giving the position and type of lesion was also used. A variety of metrical analyses were carried out on the assemblage. All measurements were carried out according to the conventions of von den Driesch (1976). Measurements were either carried out using a 150mm sliding calliper or an osteometric board in the case of larger bones.

The Assemblage

D.1.3 Table 1 shows the species distribution for the entire assemblage. As one would expect it is dominated by domestic mammal remains both in terms of number of fragments (NISP), and number of individuals (MNI). Sheep/Goat remains dominate, along with slightly smaller numbers of cattle. Pig remains make up only 6.6% of the total number of fragments, with only two fragments of horse being recovered. In terms of the domestic mammals this distribution in characteristic of other "urban" sites of the period, with high numbers of cattle (38% in this case) and proportionately small amounts of pig (Albarella et al, forthcoming). Other " domestic" mammal remains consist of an intact dog burial along with a number of cat and rabbit remains. A small number (NISP: 9) of bird

remains were also recovered, largely consisting of goose, along with isolated numbers of domestic fowl, mallard and pheasant.

D.1.4 As mentioned above Sheep/Goat are the most prevalent species within the assemblage. Figure 2 shows the body part distribution for the sheep/goat population. The relatively large number of metapodia and tibiae in relation to other elements can largely be attributed to their greater durability (their distal ends in particular). Even so there appears to be a relatively equal distribution of meat bearing elements and lower limb elements, for example. Figure 3 shows the rate of epiphyseal fusion for the sheep/goat population. This distribution suggests a relatively older population than one would expect from a strictly meat based husbandry strategy (the only two ageable mandibles recovered were both from animals aged around 3 years of age at death). This culling of older animals during this period has also been noted at sites such as Launceston castle (Albarella & Davis, 1994) and Lincoln (Dobney et al, 1996). This confirms the importance of the wool trade in England during the medieval period (peaking during the 15th century), with meat increasing in importance during the post-medieval. Unfortunately the assemblage was too fragmented to recover enough metrical data to give size estimates for the population (see table 2). However, certain groups of measurements such as the distal tibia breadth (Bd) could be compared with those from other sites such as Winchester (Smith and Serjeantson, forthcoming) and Castle Mall, Norwich (Albarella et al, forthcoming). These at least suggest a population of comparable size (see table 3). When butchery does occur it is consistent with attempts to disarticulate limbs for meat and secondary products.

D.1.5 The distribution of cattle remains seen in figure 4 suggests a meat based husbandry strategy, consisting largely of limb elements, along with smaller numbers of cranial elements. A relative lack of vertebrae, along with lower limb elements suggests primary processing took place elsewhere, with disarticulated joints only being consumed/processed in the immediate area. The epiphyseal fusion data, as with the sheep/goat population, suggests an adult or at least physically mature population (again no neonatal or juvenile elements were recovered). This supports the idea of a meat based husbandry strategy. Only a few elements provided metrical data, with a single horn core possibly suggesting an short horned ox of an unimproved breed (Armitage, 1982).

D.1.6 Pig remains are extremely scarce in the assemblage, consisting of isolated butchered lower limb and cranial elements suggesting scattered butchery waste. The same is true of the horse remains; most likely indicating that processing of both species took place elsewhere in the town.

D.1.7 Dog remains consist of a intact articulated burial in context 606. Although no baculum was present, the morphology of the skull and general size of the animal could suggest a male. All epiphyses were fused, indicating an animal of at least 1 ½ years old. No pathology was seen on the skeleton. Metrical analysis of the long bones suggests an animal around 76cm at the shoulder (Harcourt, 1974). This was an extremely large and powerfully built animal for any period and is at least 5cm larger than the largest animal seen from Norwich Castle (Albarella et al forthcoming). Such an animal would most likely have been kept as a guard or possibly for herding livestock.

D.1.8 A number of cat remains were also recovered, consisting of a number of skulls and limb elements. Interestingly all crania and mandibles show evidence of cut marks, in particular on the occipital condyles of skull from context 673. The medieval practice of

raising cats for fur is well documented within the archaeological record in Britain and indeed elsewhere in the Town (Baxter, 2006). Young cats were preferred for this purpose, a trend borne out by the number of juvenile mandibles and long bones recovered from the assemblage.

D.1.9 The two rabbit mandibles recovered from the assemblage could represent by-products from meat production. However rabbits at the time were still a relatively new arrival in Britain and were not commonly eaten until the very late medieval period. In addition, the burrowing nature of the species could mean that the material could have come from an upper level. No butchery was seen on either mandible.

D.1.10 Goose remains were recovered from a number of contexts and are the most numerous domestic bird in the assemblage. Geese were raised for meat, eggs and feathers throughout the medieval period, with an increase in meat production later towards the end of the period. No measurable bones were recovered. A single domestic fowl radius was also recovered, along with duck and pheasant remains. All three represent food waste, albeit duck being an unpopular food in the middle ages due to its perceived "dirty" feeding habits.

Conclusions

D.1.11 In conclusion the assemblage appears to represent a mixed economy, with animals being raised and (to a lesser extent) slaughtered and processed elsewhere. Sheep were raised primarily for wool and eventually slaughtered for mutton upon reaching a certain age. Cattle were raised and slaughtered elsewhere before joints being transported to the site for consumption and/or further processing. There is limited evidence of pig and horse exploitation, this again taking place elsewhere in the town. A variety of wild and domestic bird species were raised for meat and possibly secondary products. Industry is represented by production of cat pelts. Commensal species are limited to the single dog burial.

Key to tables:

OVA: Ovis/Capra

B: Bos

E: Equus

CAF: Canis Familiaris

F: Felis sylvestris

AP: Anas platyrynchos

AN: Anser sp.

For measurements see Driesch (1976).

All measurements are in 1/10th /mm

	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Domestic Mammals				
Sheep/Goat (*Ovis/Capra*)	46	27	34	37
Cattle (*Bos*)	38	23	29	31
Pig (*Sus scrofa*)	11	6.6	9	9.7
Horse (*Equus caballus*)	2	1	2	2.2
Other Mammals				
Dog (*Canis familiaris*)	55	32	1	1.3
Cat (*Felis sylvestris*)	7	4.1	6	6.5
Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*)	2	1	2	2.2
Birds				
Goose (*Anser sp.*)	4	2.3	4	4.3
Fowl (*Gallus sp.*)	3	1.8	3	3.2
Mallard (*Anas platyrynchos*)	1	0.6	1	1.3
Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*)	1	0.6	1	1.3
Total:	**170**	**100**	**92**	**100**

Table 1: Species distribution for the entire assemblage

Taxon	Element	GL	Bd
OVA	AS	250	150

Taxon	Element	GL	Bd	Bp	SD
B	HU		690		
OVA	HU		295		
OVA	HU		281		
CAF	HU	2120	495	450	200
CAF	HU	2130	495	450	200
F	HU			131	

Taxon	Element	Bd	Bp
OVA	MC		230
OVA	MC	289	
OVA	MC		222
OVA	MC	300	

Taxon	Element	Bd	Bp
B	MT		420
OVA	MT		190
E	MT	460	

Taxon	Element	LAR
OVA	PE	240

Taxon	Element	GL	BD
CAF	RA	2145	360
CAF	RA	2145	360

Taxon	Element	BD
OVA	FEM	325
CAF	FEM	540

Taxon	Element	GL	BD
OVA	TI		250
OVA	TI		250
CAF	TI	2500	350
CAF	TI	2500	350

Taxon	Element	BG
CAF	SCA	360

Taxon	Element	44	45	46	47
B	HC				910
B	HC	230	495	355	1025

Taxon	Element	GL	BP
B	P1	545	315
B	P1	505	240
OVA	P1	335	

Table 2: Metrical data for the whole assemblage

HUNOMD07	Victoria Road, Winchester	Castle Mall
253	230	251

Table 3: Comparison between mean breadth of distal Sheep/Goat Tibiae between the assemblage and contemporary sites

Taxon	M1W	M2W	M1/2W	M3L	M3W
B			180		
OVA				190	104
OVA	71	71		205	75
OVA	68	70			
OVA				220	90
OVA				220	71
S				290	160
S				205	196

Table 4: Metrical data for loose mandibular teeth

Figure 1: Frequency of the main domesticates (NISP)

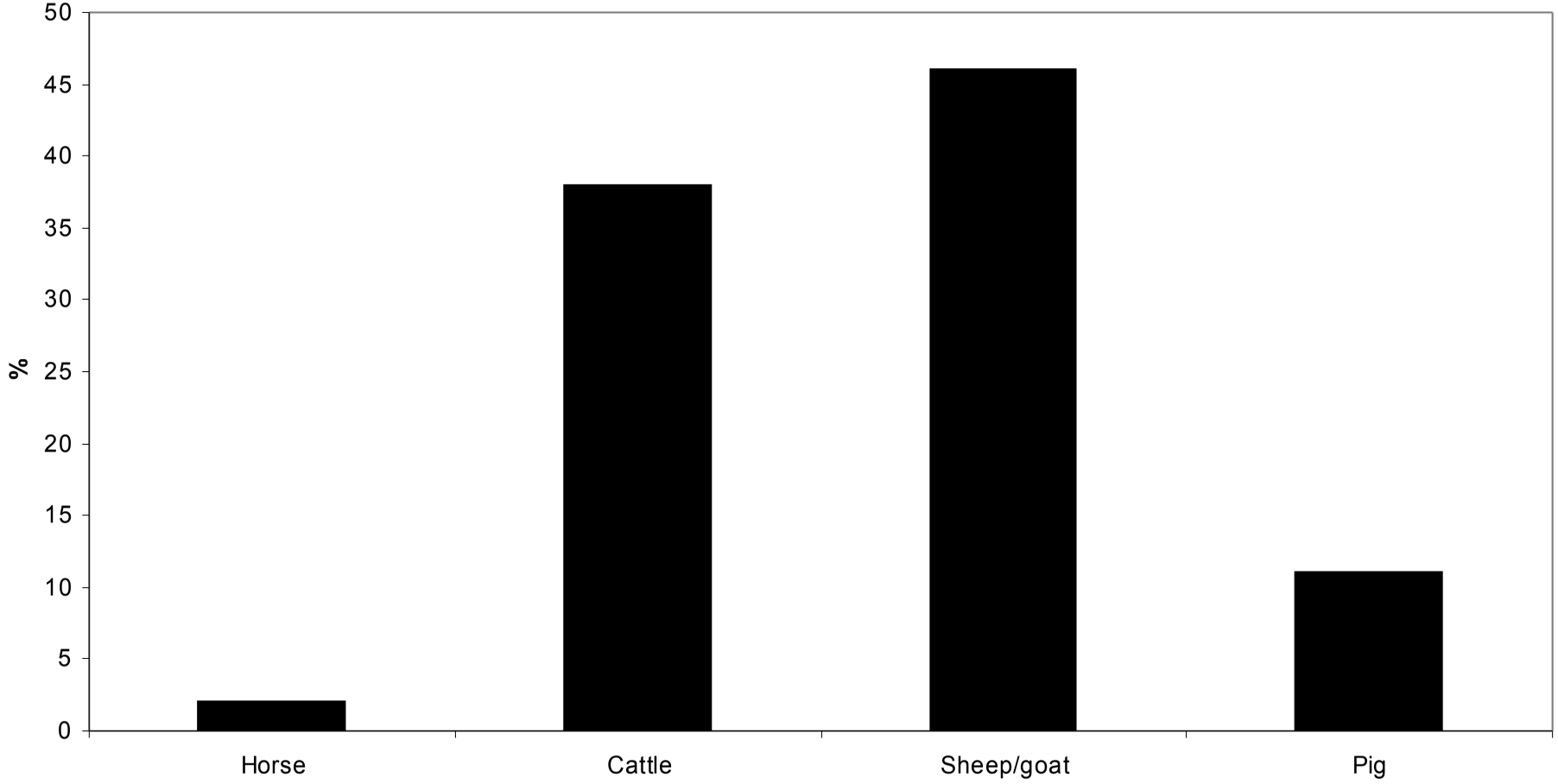


Figure 2: Sheep/Goat Body Part Distribution

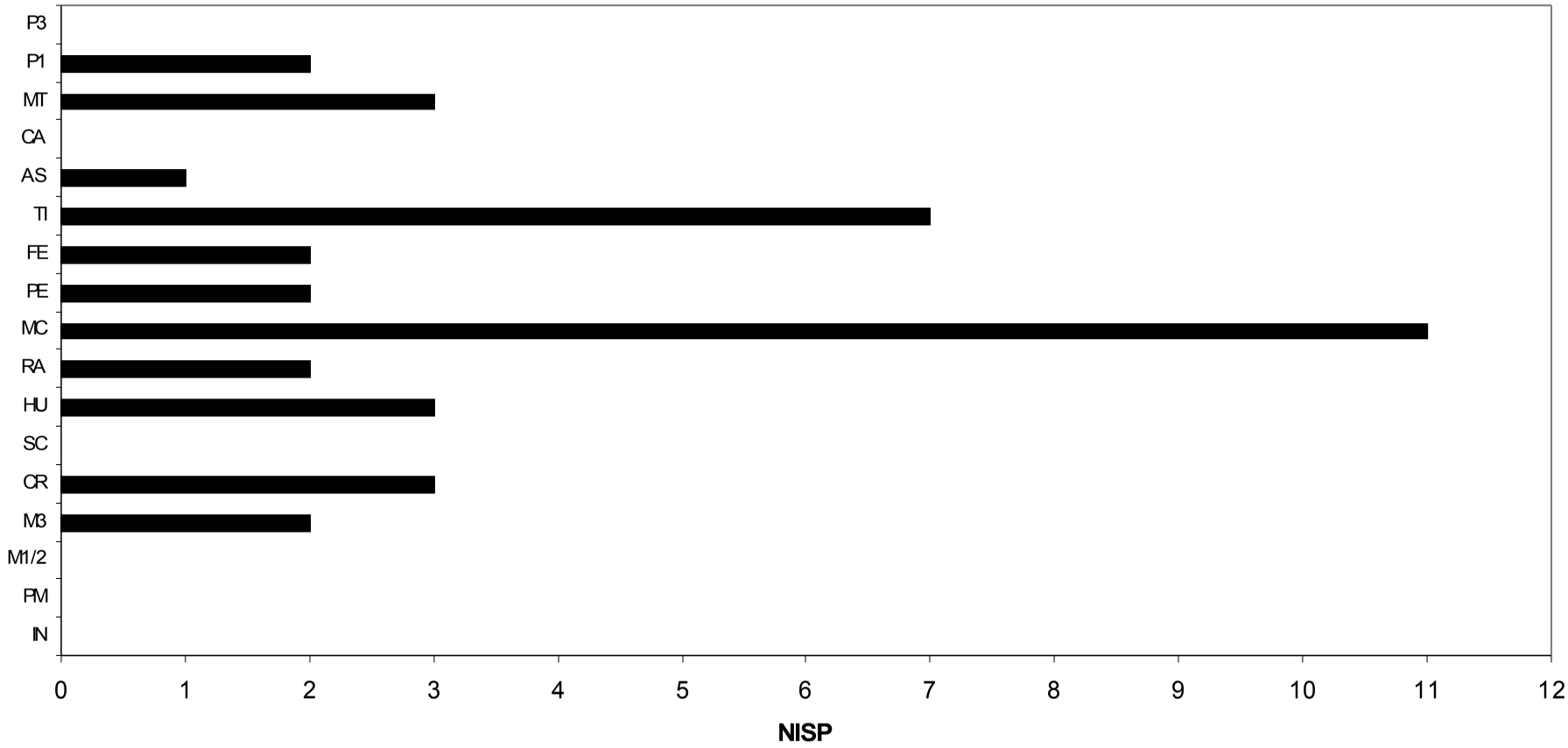


Figure 3: Sheep/Goat Epiphyseal Fusion Data

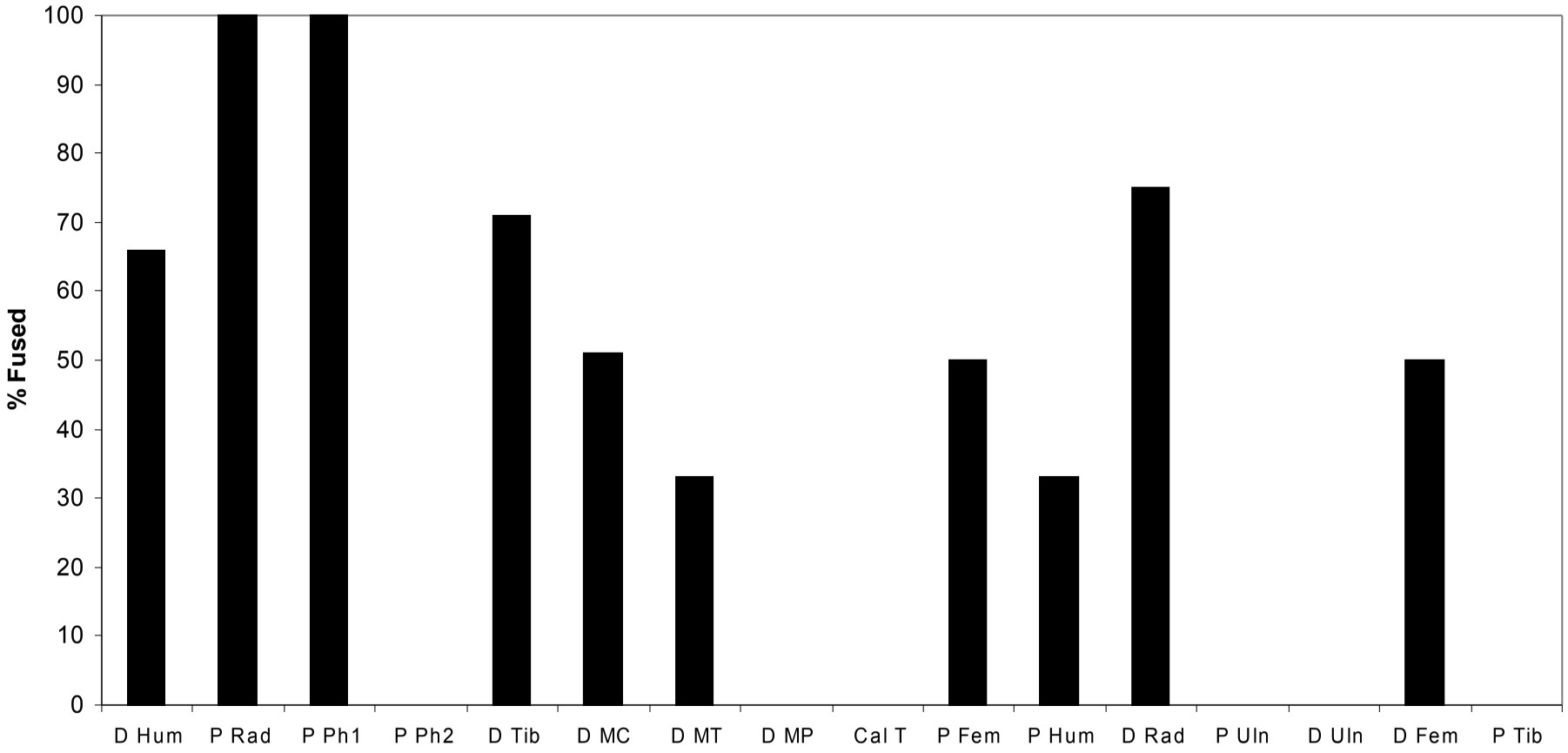


Figure 4: Cattle Body Part Distribution

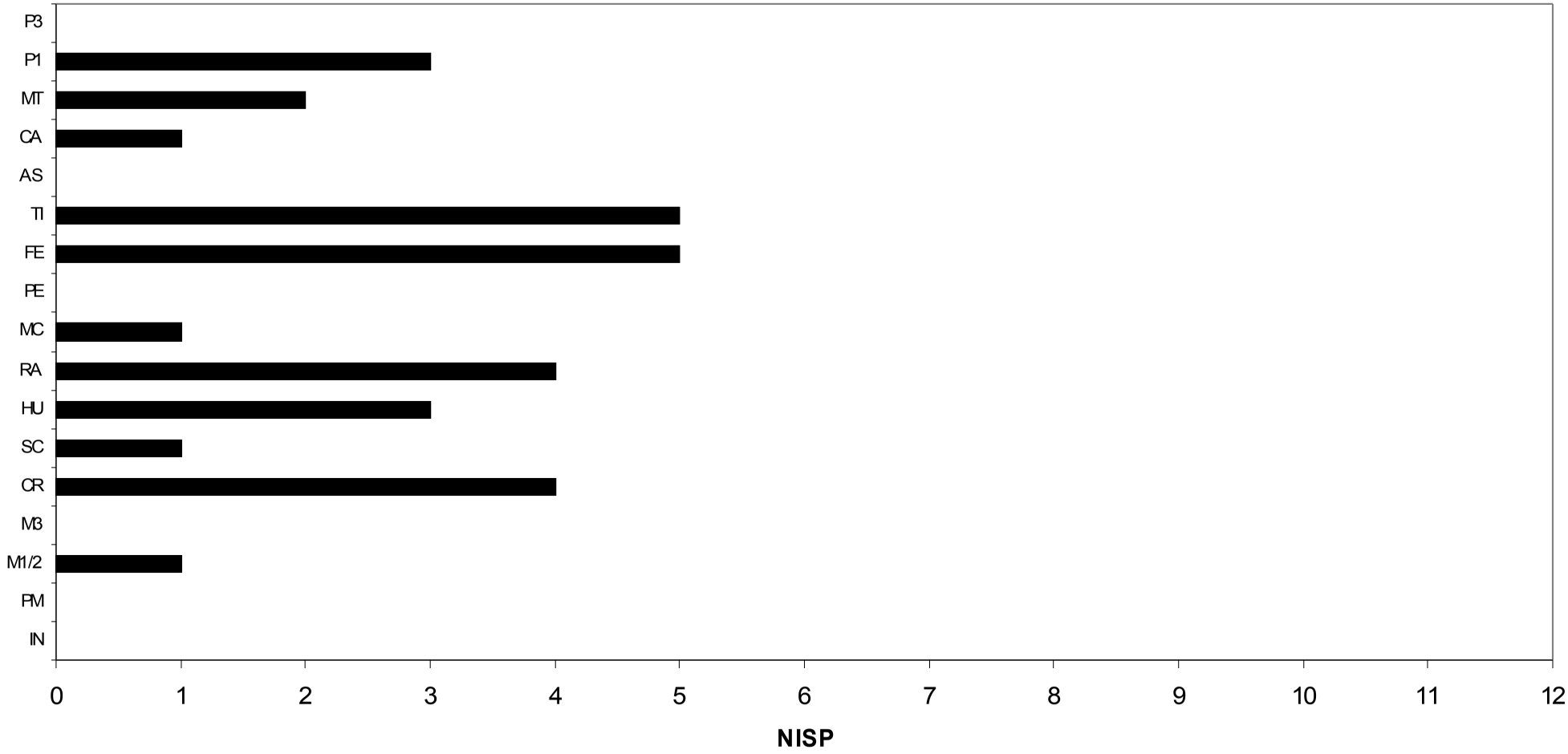
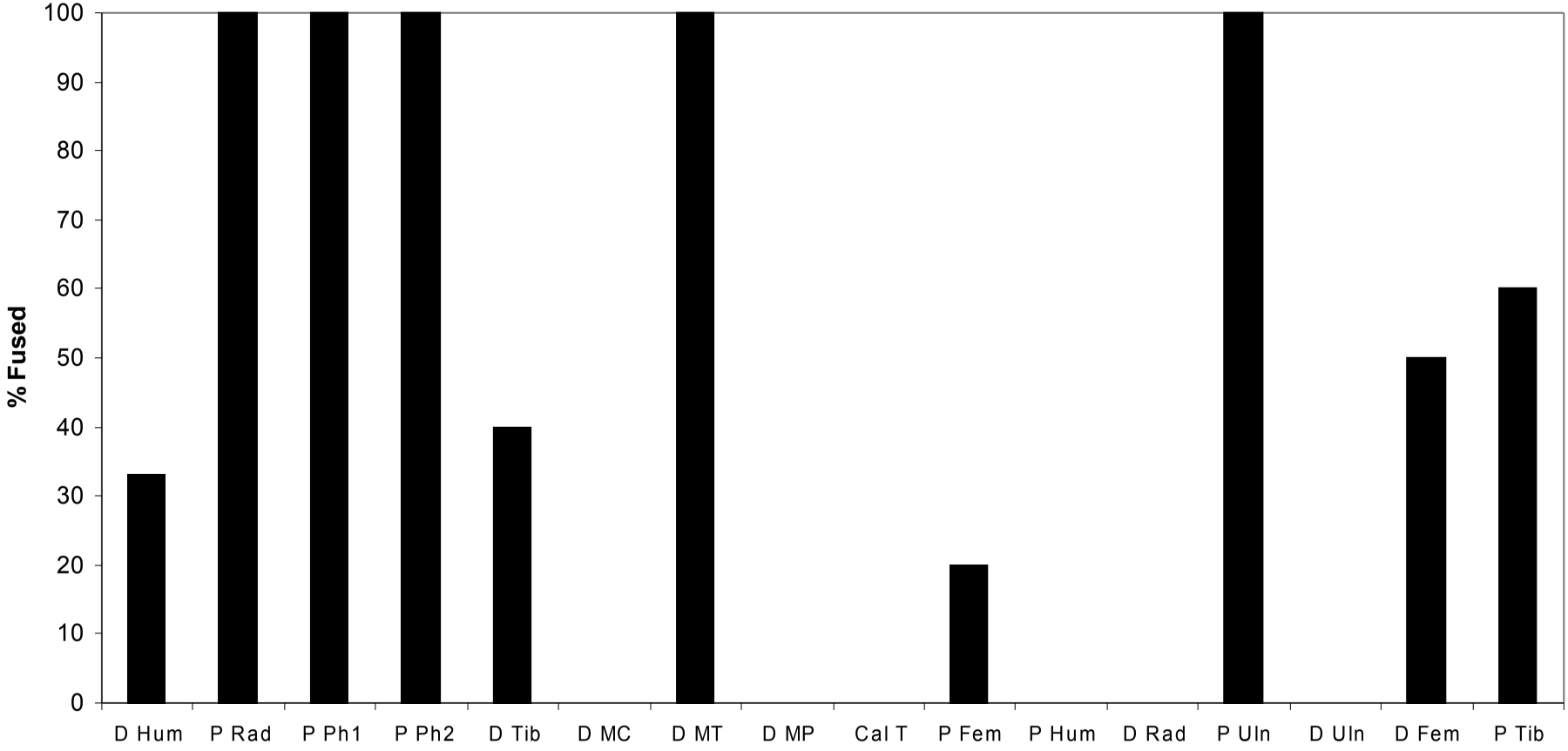


Figure 5: Cattle Epiphyseal Fusion Data



Faunal material from sieved samples

D.1.12 192g of bone in total was recovered from 28 environmental samples, with identifiable material being recovered from 16 contexts (Table 5. The majority consists of anuran amphibian remains, most likely common frog (*Rana temporaria*) recovered from contexts **137**, **410**, **427** & **436**. Context **173** contained house mouse (*Mus musculus*). Small mammal teeth ,possibly from a field vole (*Microtus agrestis*) were recovered from contexts **150** & **345**. Fish remains were recovered from a number of contexts, unfortunately many were fragmentary and unidentifiable to species. The majority of these were European eel remains (*Anguilla anguilla*) recovered from contexts **150**, **167**, **427**, **722** & **796**. Contexts **427** & **722** also contained cyprinid vertebrae, possibly Freshwater Bream (*Abramis brama*). The small mammal and amphibian remains seen here are indicative of activity at the edge of the medieval settlement, as the site was situated near to the river and town ditch. Eels were common food fish at the time and together with bream could be caught easily from the surrounding waterways.

Species	NISP	NISP%
Frog (*Rana sp.*)	36	73.5
House Mouse (*Mus musculus*)	1	2
Field Vole (*Microtus agrestis*)	2	4
Atlantic Eel (*Anguilla anguilla*)	7	14.3
Freshwater Bream (*Abramis brama*)	3	6.2
Total:	**49**	**100**

Table 5: Species distribution

Marine Molluscs

D.1.13 The assemblage of marine molluscs recovered from the site was small, but sufficient to show some utilisation as a food resource. The quantities of different species of molluscs are given in the table below, together with the type of feature in which they were found. This shows that marine molluscs were found in all feature types. There was no spatial patten to the distribution of these finds.

Context	Species	Number	Mass (g)	Feature	Phase
104	Oyster	1	24	Pit 105	Medieval
156	Mussel	(2)	>1	Ditch 2	Early med.
159	Mussel	3	2	Ditch 5	Early med.
170	Cockle	1	>1	Pit 171	Medieval
175	Oyster	1	13	Ditch	Post-med.
193	Mussel	1	1	Building 1	Early med.
214	Mussel	(1)	>1	Pit 215	Medieval
290	Oyster	1	3	Pit 291	Medieval
438	Mussel	3 (6)	3	Ditch 4	Early med.
440	Cockle	1	2	Ditch 4	Early med.
677	Cockle	1	2	Ditch 4	Early med.

Context	Species	Number	Mass (g)	Feature	Phase
679	Cockle	1	2	Ditch 4	Early med.
698	Mussel	1	3	Pit 696	Early med.
722	Mussel	1 (3)	2	Pit 723	Medieval
733	Mussel	1	>1	Building 2	Early med.
735	Mussel	1	>1	Building 2	Early med.
764	Mussel	2	2	Building 3	Early med.
814	Mussel	1	1	Building 2	Early med.

(#) = non-hinge fragments

D.2 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry HNC (Cert Ed) AEA

Introduction and Methods

D.2.1 A total of 168 samples were taken from across the excavated area and were submitted for appraisal. The samples were taken from medieval features such as pits, post-holes, ditches and beam slots from medieval buildings. Approximately half of the samples were processed and the flots were assessed. Flot volumes were generally small and contained low quantities of cereals. Chaff was absent and weed seeds rare so it was decided to limit further processing to targeted samples. On this basis a further 24 samples were selected.

D.2.2 Ten 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 0.5mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through a 1mm 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 but only metal artefacts were picked out at this stage. The flot was examined under a binocular microscope at x16 magnification.

Quantification

D.2.3 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

D.2.4 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance

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

Results

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Flot comments
10	101		Layer	1	0	0	0	0	0	No cpr
11	103	102	beam slot	1	+	0	0	+	0	
12	117		Layer	1	+	0	0	+	0	
13	122	123	post hole	1	+	++	++	0	0	fishscale
14	126	127	ditch	1	+	++	++	0	0	
15	128	129	ditch	1	+	++	++	0	0	
16	130	131	ditch	1	++	++	++	0	+	
17	134	135	post hole	1	+	++	++	0	0	
18	139	138	post hole	1	0	0	0	0	0	
19	141	140	post hole	1	+	0	0	+	0	
20	148	149	ditch	1	++	0	0	++	+	
21	145	144	post hole	1	+	0	0	+	0	

22	137	136	post hole	1	+	0	0	+	0	
23	150	151	pit	1	+	0	0	+	0	
24	154	155	ditch	1	+	0	0	+	0	
25	132	133	post hole	1	+	0	0	+	0	
26	143	142	post hole	1	+	0	0	+	0	
27	157	158	ditch	1	0	0	0	+	0	
28	159	160	ditch	1	0	0	0	++	+	
29	161	163	pit	1	0	0	0	+	0	
30	162	163	pit	30	0	0	0	+	0	
31	167	169	pit	2	+	0	0	+	0	
32	173	174	pit	1	0	0	0	+	0	
33	178	179	post hole	1	0	0	0	+	0	
34	180	181	post hole	1	+	+	0	+	0	
35	182	183	post hole	1	+	0	0	++	0	
36	199	198	post hole	1	0	0	0	+	0	
37			pit	2	+	0	+	++	+	wheat culm node, Poaceae
38	228	229	ditch	2	0	0	0	++	+	
39	249	250	post hole	1	0	0	0	++	+	small frag nutshell
40	251	252	post hole	0	0	0	0	0	0	
41	253	254	post hole	2	+	0	+	++	+	
42	265	266	pit	1	+	+	+	+	0	
43	261	262	post hole	1	+	0	0	+	0	
44	281	284	pit	1	++	0	0	+	0	
45	251	252	post hole	0	0	0	0	0	0	
46	253	254	post hole	1	+	0	+	+	0	Centaurea sp.
47	265	266	pit	1	+	0	0	+	0	
48	261	273	ditch	1	0	0	0	+	0	
49	281	284	pit	1	+	0	0	+	0	
50	311	310	post hole	1	0	0	0	0	0	no cpr
51	240	239	post hole	1	0	0	0	0	0	No cpr
52	242	241	post hole	1	+	0	0	0	0	
53	246	245	post hole	1	0	0	0	0	0	No cpr
54	302	303	ditch	1	+	0	+	+	0	Cladium nutlet
55	317	316	post hole	1	0	0	0	+	0	
56	248	247	post hole	1	0	0	0	+	0	
57	325	324	post hole	1	0	0	0	0	0	No cpr
58	336	339	pit	1	0	0	0	+	0	
59	334	335	post hole	2	++	+	0	+	+	
60	332	333	post hole	1	++	+	0	+	+	
61	341	340	pit	1	+	0	0	+	0	
62	343	342	beam slot	1	+	0	0	+	0	
63	345	344	beam slot	1	+	0	0	+	0	
64	345	344	beam slot	1	+	0	0	+	0	
65	354	355	pit	1	+	0	0	+	0	
66	352	353	pit	0	0	0	0	0	0	

67	351	350	beam slot	1	0	0	0	+	0	
68	380	381	post hole	1	0	0	0	0	0	no cpr
69	259	260	pit	1	+	0	+	+	0	bromus/lollium
70	386	387	pit	1	+	0	0	+	0	bromus/lollium
71	410	411	pit	1	+	0	0	+	+	
72	408	419	pit	1	+	0	0	+	+	
73	412	413	pit	1	+	0	0	+	+	
74	414	416	pit	1	+	0	+	+	0	
75	420	409	pit	1	+	0	0	+	0	
76	423	422	post hole	1	0	0	0	0	0	no cpr
77	425	424	post hole	1	0	0	0	0	0	no cpr
78	427	426	post hole	1	+	0	0	+	0	
79	429	428	unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	no cpr
80	430	431	beam slot	1	+	0	0	+	0	
81	432	433	beam slot	0	0	0	0	0	0	
82	436	437	water hole	1	0	0	0	+	0	
83	443	442	beam slot	1	+	0	0	+	0	
84	445	444	beam slot	1	+	0	0	+	0	
85	417	418	pit	1	++	0	0	+	0	
87	448	449	beam slot	2	#	0	#	++	++	rye, wheat, poaceae
90	454	455	beam slot	10	#	0	0	+++	+++	wheat, rye, fishbone
93	460	461	beam slot	5	##	0	0	++	++	wheat, rye, fishbone
95	464	465	beam slot	3	0	0	++	++	++	Polygonum, chenopodium
98	498	499	post hole	1	+	+	0	0	0	
99	502	503	post hole	1	0	0	0	0	0	no cpr
105	519	518	post hole	1	0	0	0	0	0	No cpr
106	523	522	post hole	1	0	0	0	0	0	No cpr
109	525	524	post hole	1	0	0	0	0	0	no cpr
115	415	416	pit	2	#	0	0	+	+	wheat and rye
117	417	418	pit	5	#	0	0	+	++	wheat and rye
118	486	487	pit	3	#	0	#	++	++	oats, Poaceae
123	632	633	ditch	1	0	0	0	+	+	fishbone, no cpr
124	634	635	ditch	2	#	0	0	+	+	wheat
125	637	639	ditch	2	#	0	#	+	+	wheat, Vicia
135	655	658	pit	1	0	0	0	++	0	charcoal flecks and fish scale
137	623	622	ditch	60	0	0	0	++	++	wheat, hazelnutshell, fishbone
138	438	439	ditch	20	#	0	0	++	++	wheat, barley, pea, fishbones and fish scales
139	697	696	pit	10	#	0	0	+++	++	burnt grass/hay, culm nodes, Urtica, Rumex, occ wheat
143	699	696	pit	10	#	0	0	++	++	wheat, barley, fishbone, fish scale
145	722	723	gully	5	#	0	0	++	+	
150	796	797	post hole	5	#	0	0	++	++	Barley, nut shell
151	780	781	beam slot	2	0	0	0	++	++	fish scale
154	747	749	pit	10	0	0	0	++	++	wheat

155	764	765	beam slot	5	#	0	0	+	++	degraded grain
160	756	757	pit	1	#	0	0	+	+	barley
161	798	799	beam slot	1	#	0	0	+	+	wheat, nut shell
163	754	755	pit	10	#	0	0	+++	+	pea, fish scale barley
165	805	806	pit	250	#	0	##	+++	+++	barley, Poaceae, Carex, Chenopodium

Table 1: Results of environmental samples from HUN OMD 07

D.2.1 The majority of flot volumes are small, averaging only 1ml, although Sample 165, context 805, produced a substantial flot volume of 250ml. Preservation is by charring and charcoal is present in low quantities in all of the samples with the exception of Sample 165 which was the only sample to produce a significant quantity of charcoal.

D.2.2 Charred grain is present in the majority of the samples in low quantities. All four main groups of cereals are represented including wheat (Triticum sp.), barley (Hordeum sp.), rye (Secale cereale) and occasional oats (Avena sp.). Wheat and barley predominate.

D.2.3 Weed seeds occur in low quantities, usually as single specimens and include Knotgrass (Polygonum sp.), goosefoot (Chenopodium sp.), Saw sedge (Cladium mariscus), grasses (Poaceae sp.), cornflower (Centaurea sp.) and vetch. (Vicia sp.).

D.2.4 Legumes are rare and are represented by occasional peas (Pisum sp.)

D.2.5 Other objects include fragments of mussel shells, small rodent and amphibian bones, pottery fragments and animal bone.

Discussion

D.2.6 The flots produced a low abundance of charred material in the form of cereal grains. This suggests the samples represent general scatters of burnt debris rather than discrete purposeful deposits. The grains may have been accidentally burnt while being dried prior to storage or during cooking over open fires prior to being deliberately deposited in the pits or naturally accumulating in the post holes.

D.2.7 The poor representation of crop processing waste in the form of chaff suggests that the earlier stages of processing had taken place elsewhere, either in an unexcavated area of the site or the crops may have been brought in already cleaned. Peas and oats are common crops although their low quantities in this assemblage may indicate that they are crop contaminants.

D.2.8 Barley was often used for animal fodder but may have been used for human consumption in the form of bread or soup and was also used for the brewing of beer. No germinated grains were recovered to suggest brewing activities. Saw sedge was one of the major vegetation types of the Fen and was commonly used as fuel. Other evidence of burning is from the charcoal fragments occurring in most of the samples. Several samples contain fishbone and/or fishscale or mussel shell suggesting that fish was a dietary constituent.

Conclusions

D.2.9 In summary, the plant remains recovered from this site are dominated by crop plants, both cereals and legumes, along with other dietary refuse in the form of mussel shells and fishbone. Fifteen of the flots contained small mammal bones and fishbone that have been picked out and analysed together with the rest of the faunal remains from

the site. Twenty of the residues contained fragments of pottery which were integrated with the rest of the pottery assemblage from the excavation.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Small animal bones
22	137	136	+
23	150	151	+
30	162	163	+
31	167	169	+
32	173	174	+
42	265	266	+
44	281	284	+
57	325	324	+
63	345	344	++
64	345	344	++
70	386	387	+
71	410	411	+
72	408	419	+
73	412	413	+
78	427	426	+
82	436	437	++
138	438	439	++
139	697	696	+
145	722	723	+
150	796	797	+
154	747	749	+
161	798	799	+

Table 2: Samples containing small bones and/or fish bone

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Pottery
93	460	461	+
118	486	487	+
125	637	639	+
137	623	622	+
143	699	696	+
145	722	723	+
150	796	797	+
154	747	749	+
165	805	806	+

Table 3: Samples containing pottery

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APPENDIX F. OASIS REPORT FORM

OA East OASIS Report Form **OASIS Number: cambridg1-46563.**

PROJECT DETAILS				
Project name	Early Medieval structures and Medieval Activity: Archaeological Excavations at the Old Music and Drama Centre, Brookside, Huntingdon			
Short description	An archaeological excavation was carried out which identified the potential Early Medieval boundary to the lands of Huntingdon Priory. Two agricultural buildings which also probably relate to the Priory were also identified, as well as a third building which appears to have stood next to a crossing point of the medieval town ditch of Huntingdon. Scant evidence for prehistoric activity was also recorded.			
Project dates	Start	24/10/07	End	30/11/07
Previous work			Future work	No
Associated project reference codes	HUNOMD07 ECB2736			
Type of project	Excavation			
Site status	None			
Current land use (list all that apply)	Demolished Victorian school and grounds			
Planned development	New buildings			
Monument types / period (list all that apply)	Early Medieval buildings and associated features. Boundary ditches			
Significant finds: Artefact type / period (list all that apply)	Early Medieval pottery, Medieval Pottery, iron horse shoe, iron chisel, struck flints			
PROJECT LOCATION				
County	Cambridgeshire	Parish	Huntingdon	
HER for region	Cambridgeshire			
Site address (including postcode)	Old Music and Drama Centre, Brookside, Huntingdon,			
Study area (sq.m or ha)	4240 sqm			
National grid reference	TL2387 7213			
Height OD	Min OD 10.0m		Max OD	11.5m
PROJECT ORIGINATORS				
Organisation	CAM ARC			
Project brief originator	Kasia Gdaneic			
Project design originator	James Drummond-Murray			
Director/supervisor	Nick Gilmour			
Project manager	Paul Spoerry			
Sponsor or funding body	Campbell Buchanan			
ARCHIVES	**Location and accession number**		**Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone, database, context sheets etc)**	
Physical	OA East office, Bar Hill		Pottery, Bone, Stone, Metal, Shell etc.	
Paper	OA East office, Bar Hill		Context sheets, plans, sections drawings, etc.	
Digital	\\Oaeast-tempraid\oaeasttemp\Active Projects\Cambridgeshire\Huntingdon\HUNOMD07\Project Reports		Reports.	
BIBLIOGRAPHY				
Full title	Early Medieval structures and Medieval Activity: Archaeological Excavations at the Old Music and Drama Centre, Brookside, Huntingdon			
Author(s)	Nick Gilmour and Paul Spoerry			
Report number	1001			
Series title and volume				
Page numbers				
Date				

Drawing Conventions

Plans

Limit of Excavation

Evaluation Trench

Deposit - Conjectured

Natural Features

Sondages/Machine Strip

Test Pit

Intrusion/Truncation

Undercut

Cut

Illustrated Section S.14

Archaeological Deposit

Archaeological Feature

Excavated Slot

Modern

Grave

Area of Disturbance

Cut Number 118

Deposit Number 117

Small Find 19

Sections

Limit of Excavation

Cut

Cut-Conjectured

Deposit Horizon

Deposit Horizon - Conjectured

Intrusion/Truncation

Top Surface/Top of Natural

Break in Section/
Limit of Section Drawing

Cut Number 118

Deposit Number 117

Ordnance Datum 18.45m OD

Inclusions

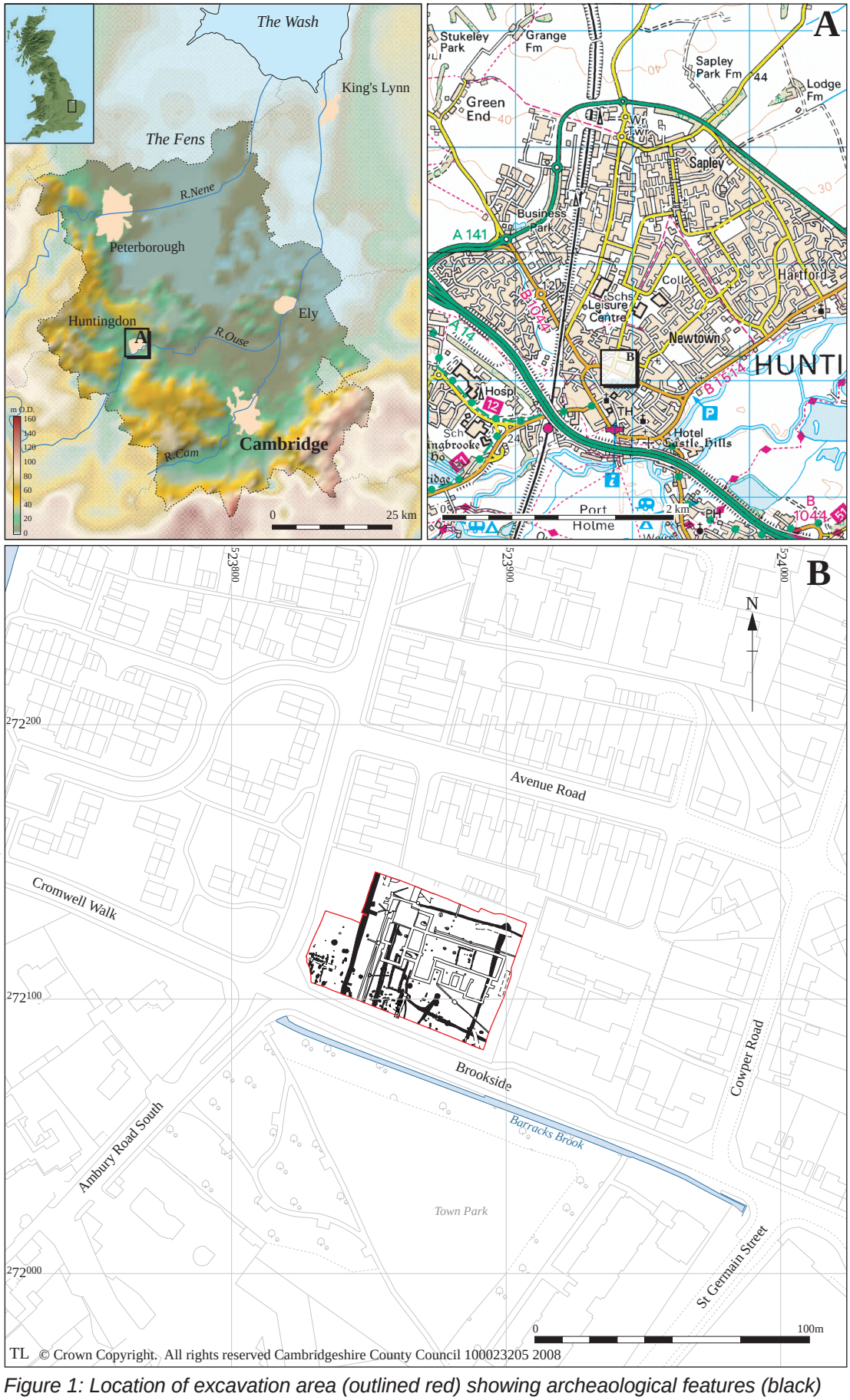

Figure 1: Location of excavation area (outlined red) showing archeaological features (black)

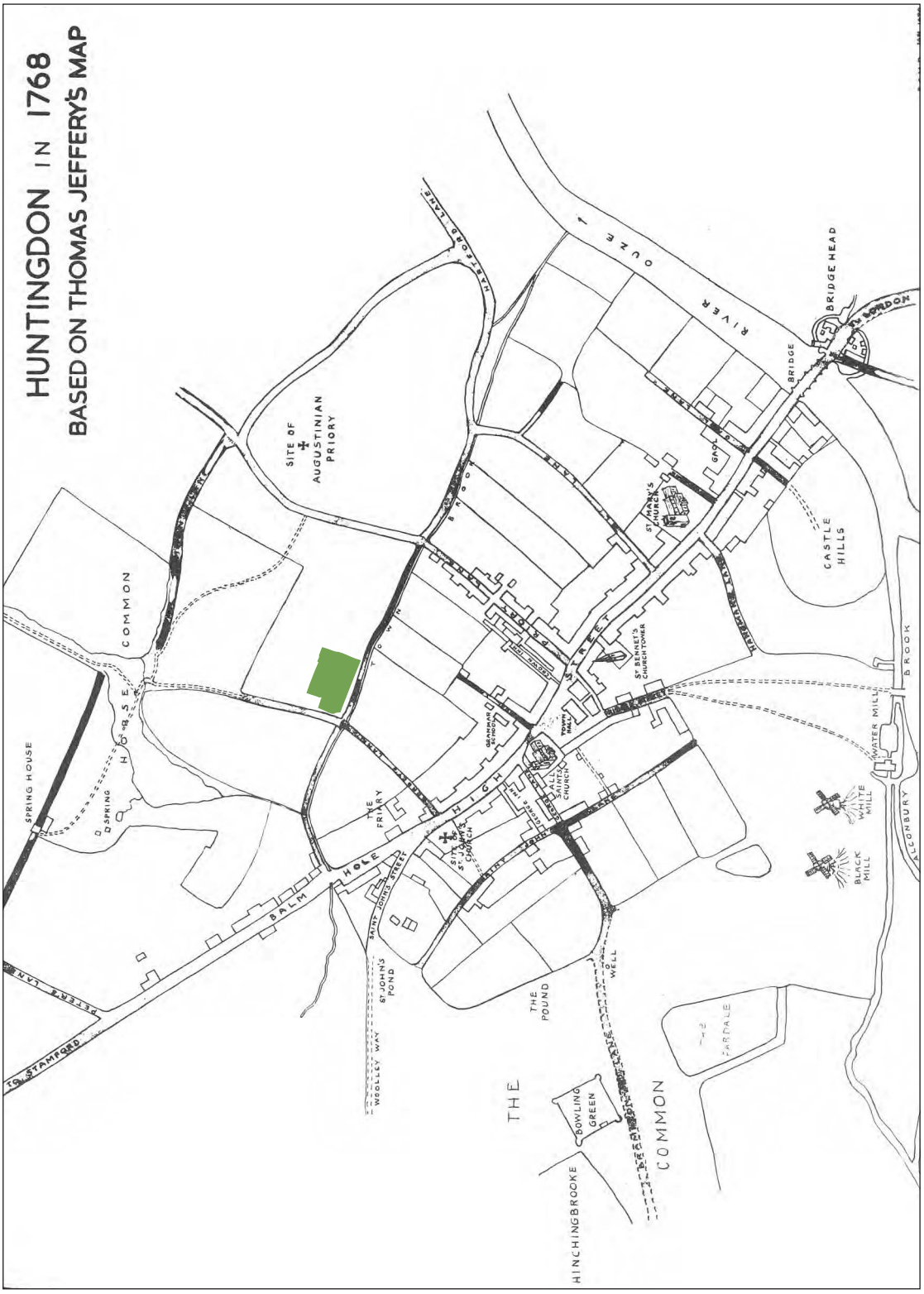

Figure 2: Jeffery's map of Huntingdon 1768

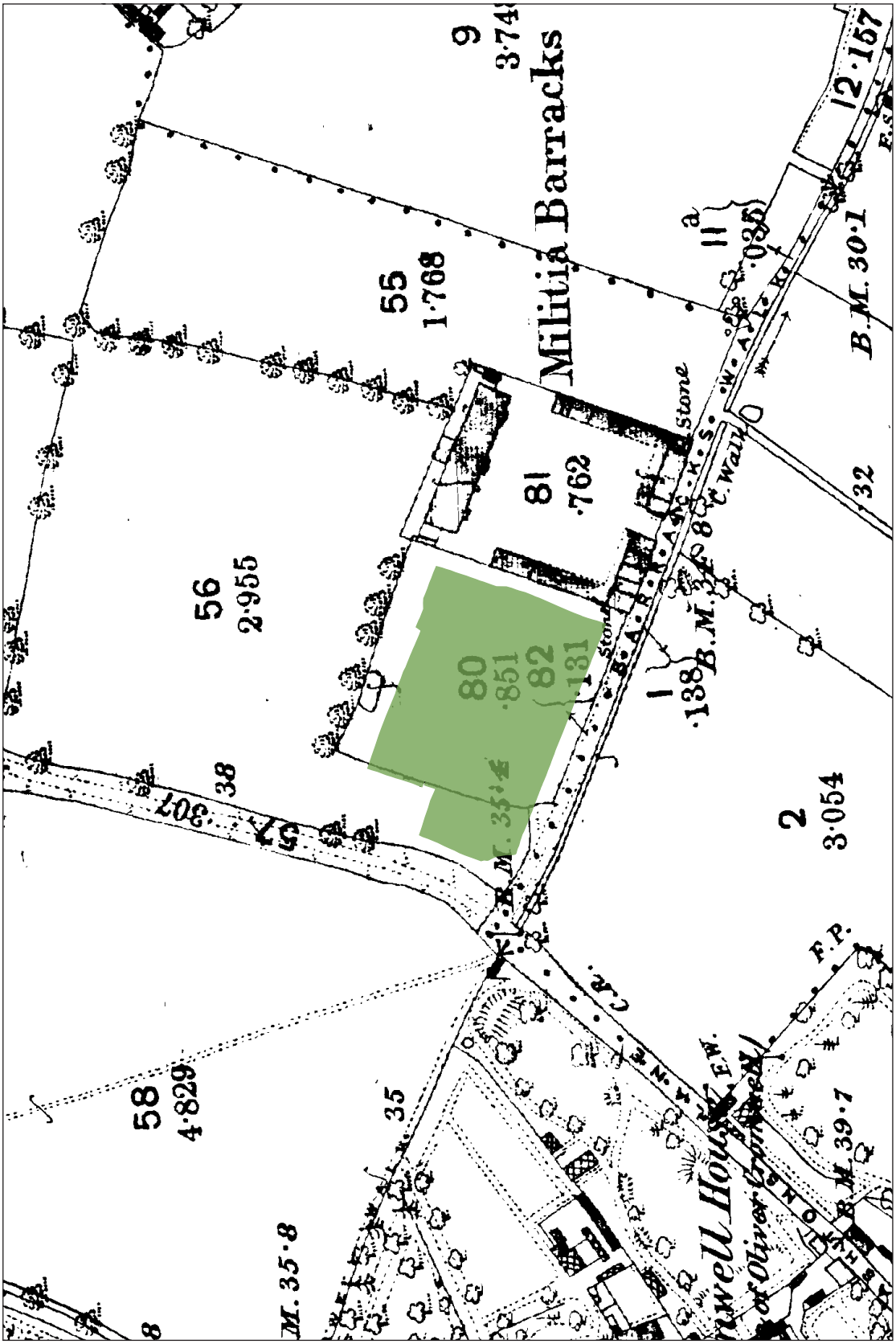

Figure 3: First Edition OS map of Huntingdon

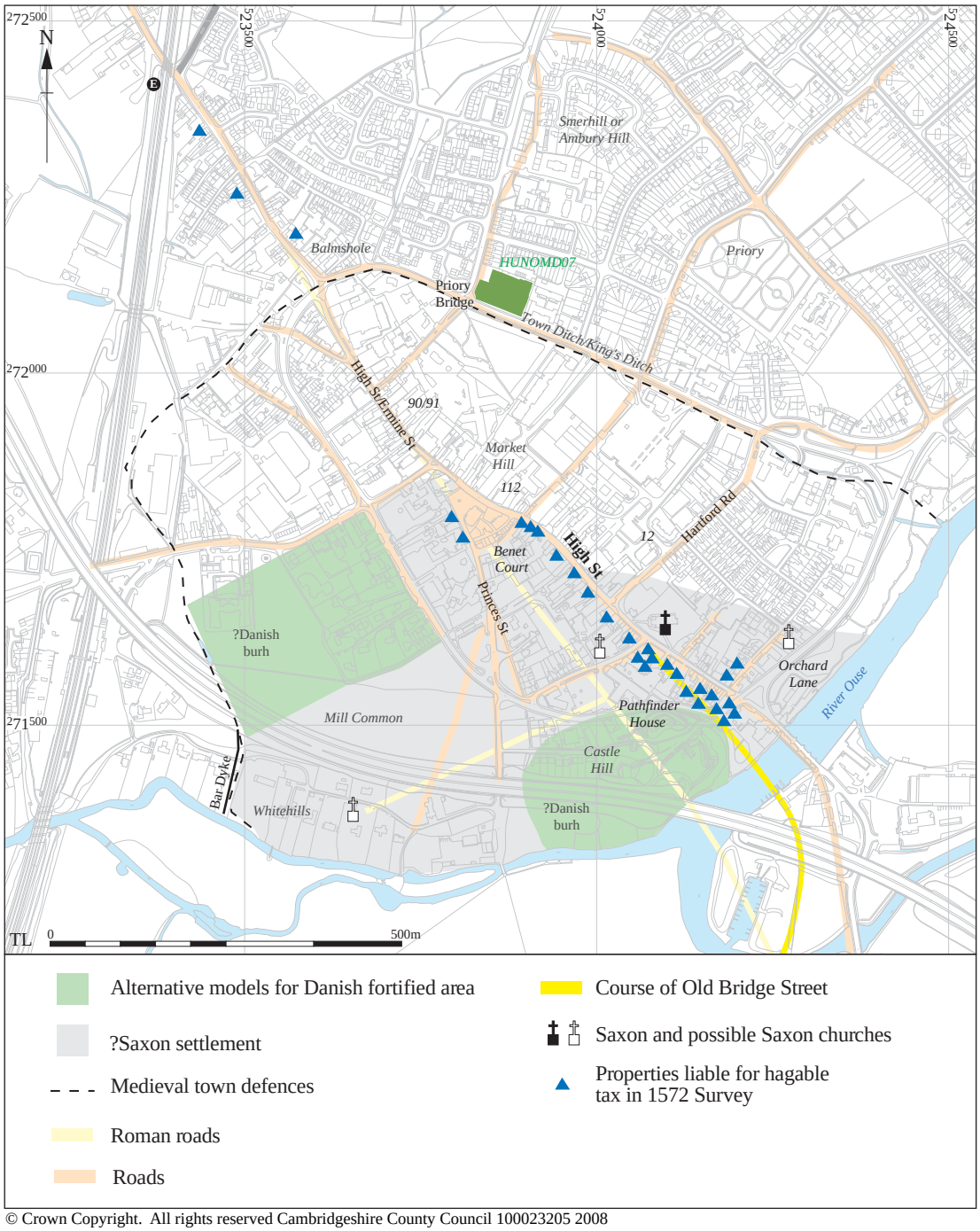

Figure 4: Map of Huntingdon showing features and areas of archaeological interest

Figure 5: Excavation plan

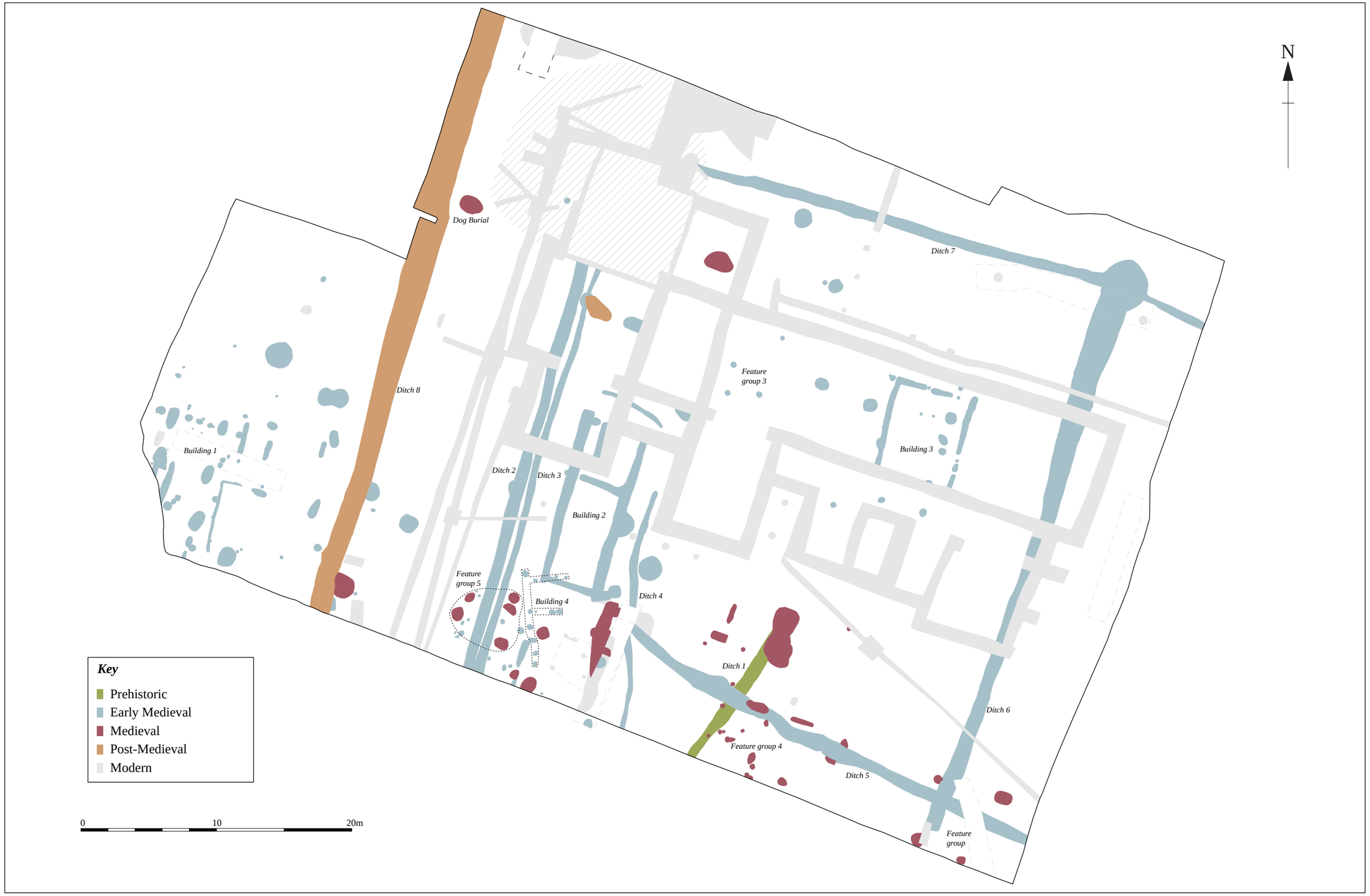

Figure 6: Phase plan

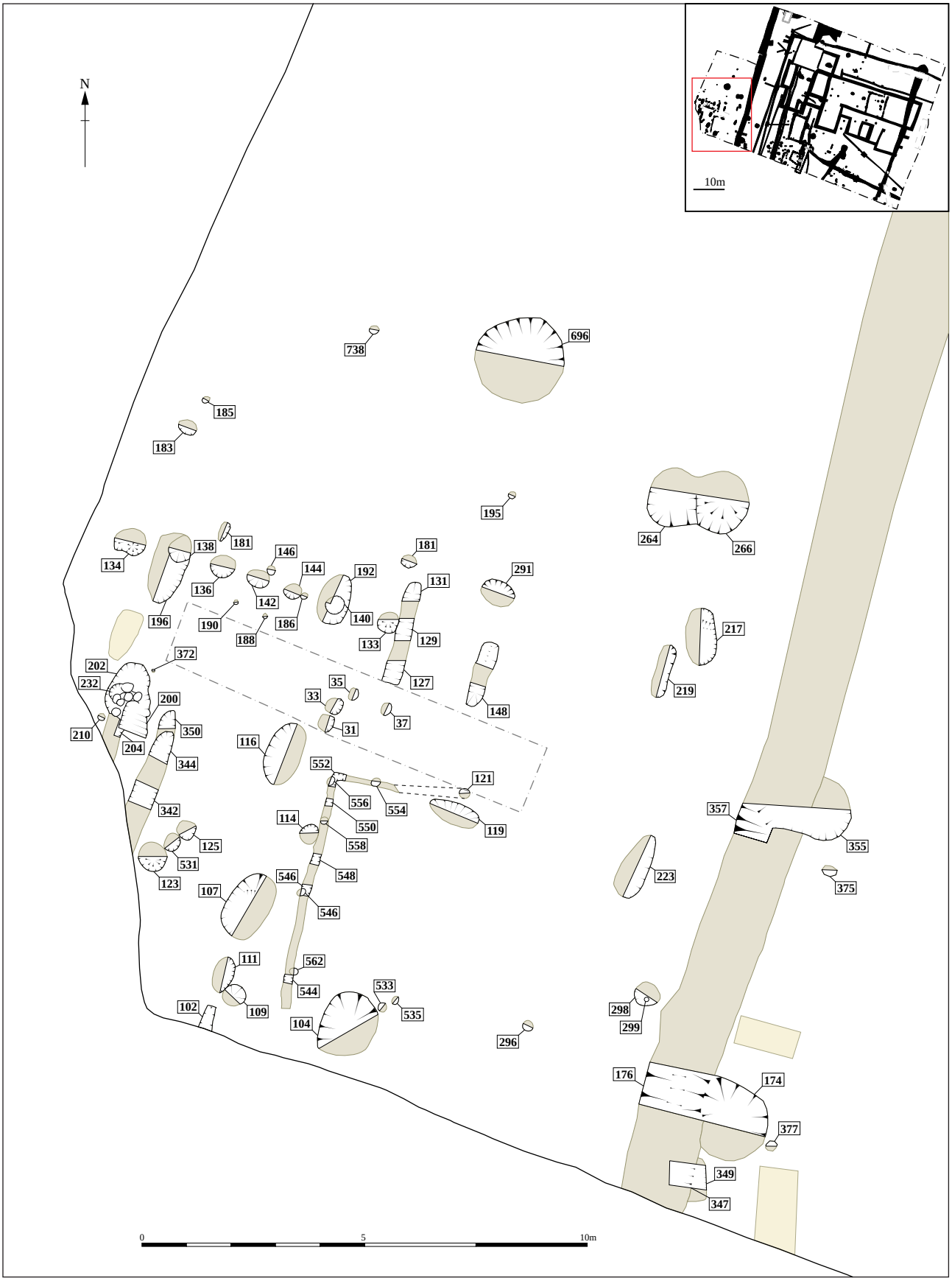

Figure 7a: Plan of south-west corner of the site (at 1:125)

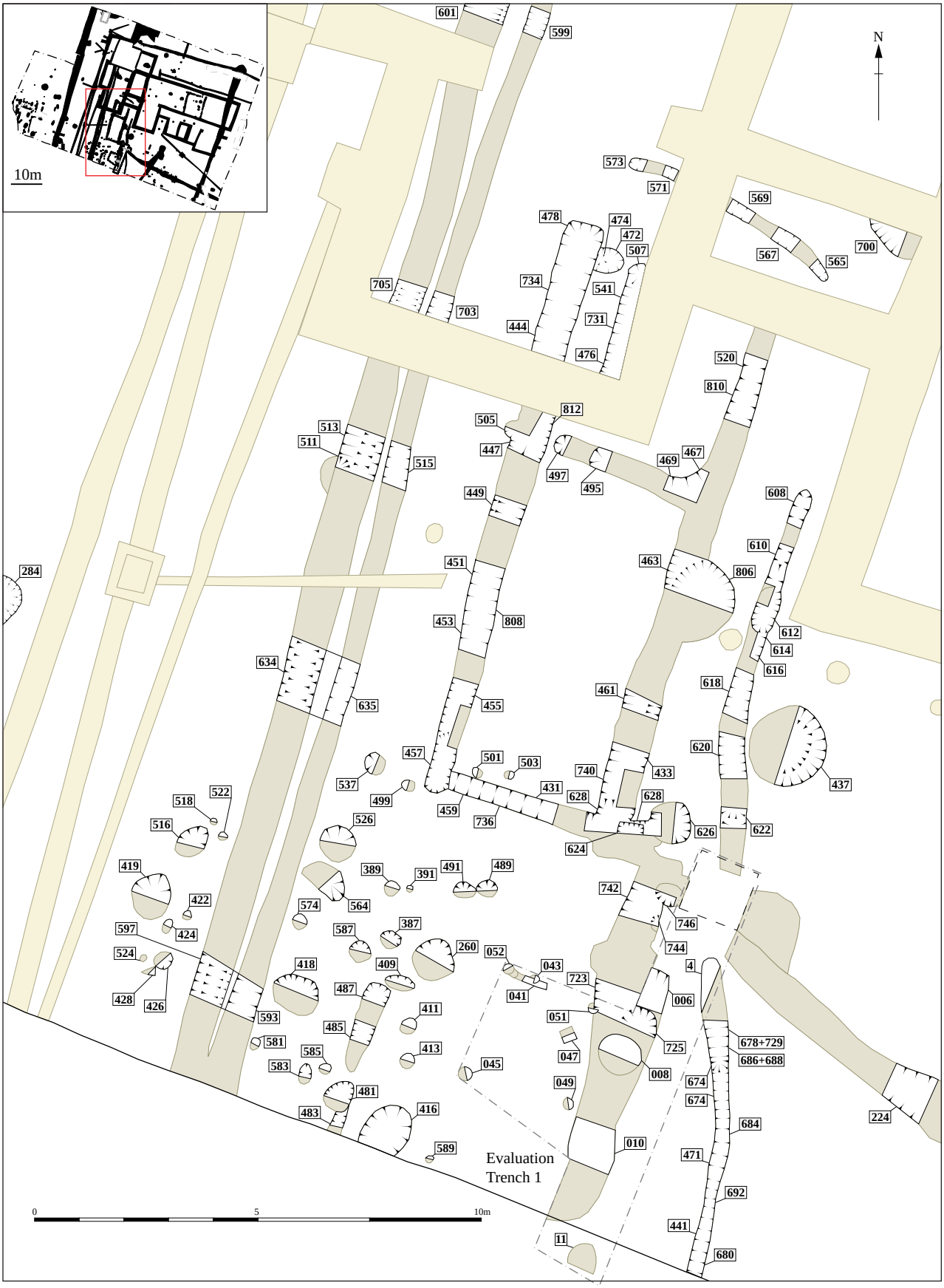

Figure 8a: Plan of central southern part of site (at 1:125)

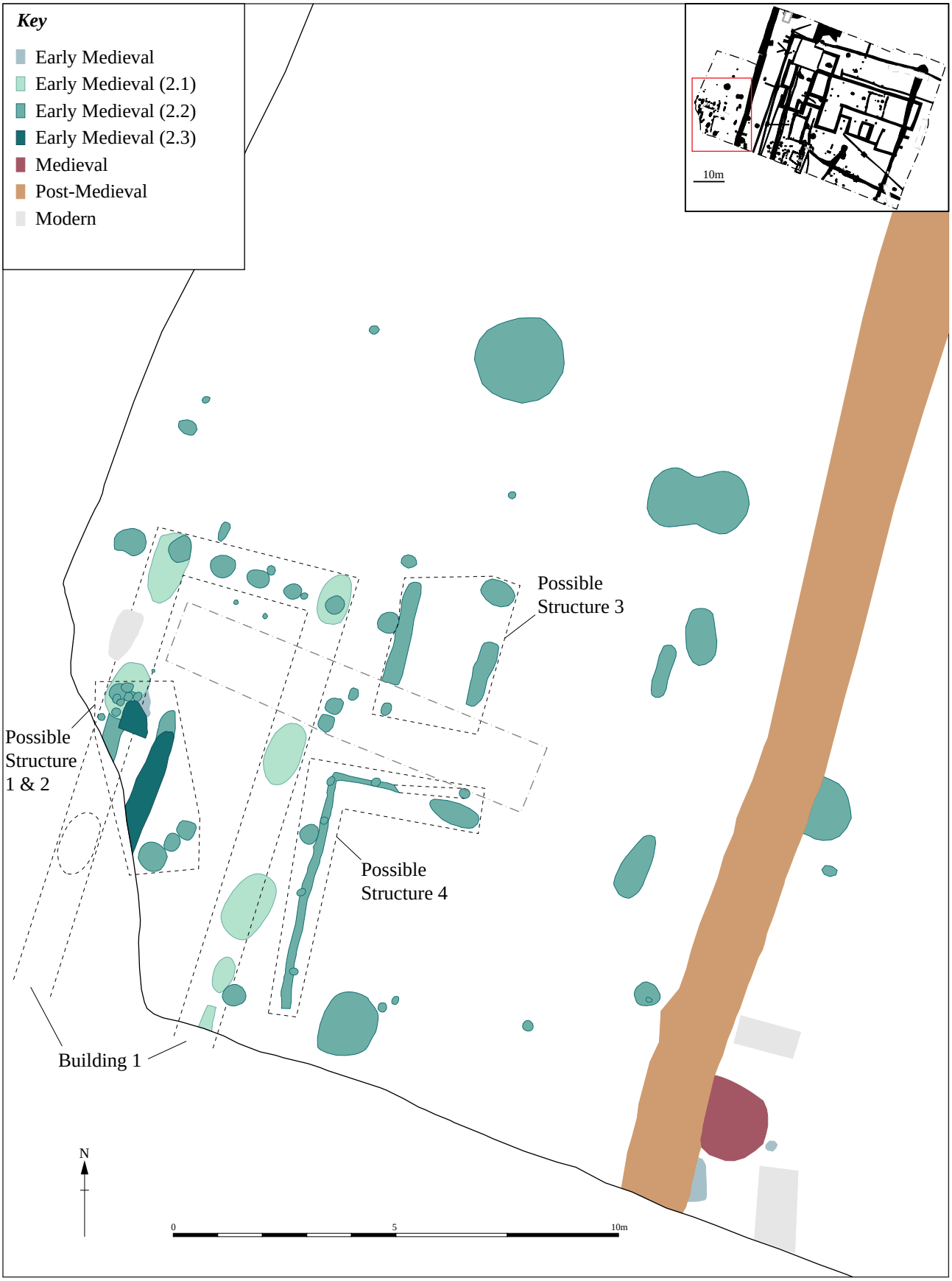

Figure 7b: Phase plan of south-west corner of the site (at 1:125)

Figure 8b: Phase plan of central southern part of site (at 1:125)

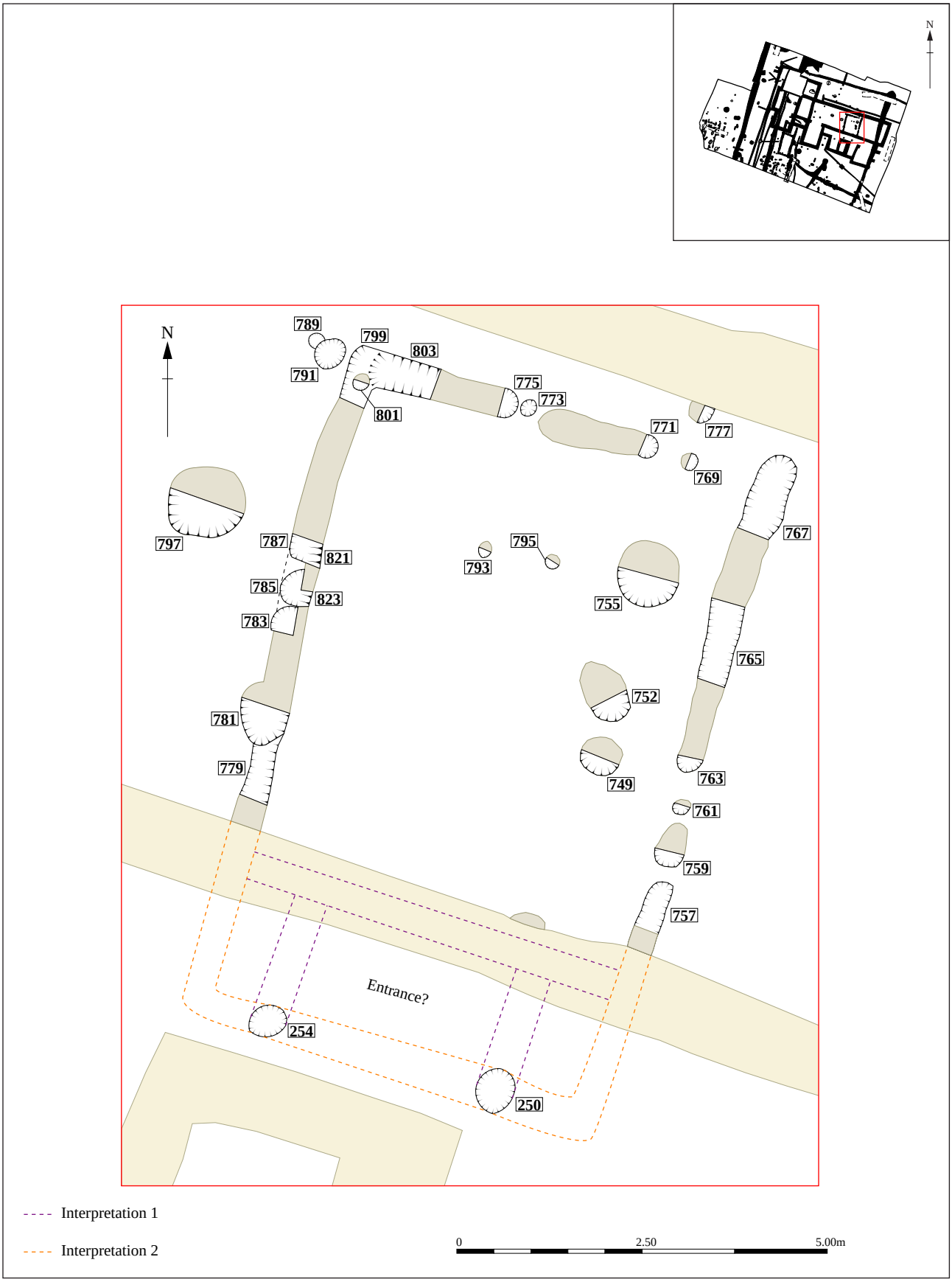

Figure 9: Plan of Building 3 (Scale 1:75)

Figure 10: Phase plan of feature group 4 (at 1:125)

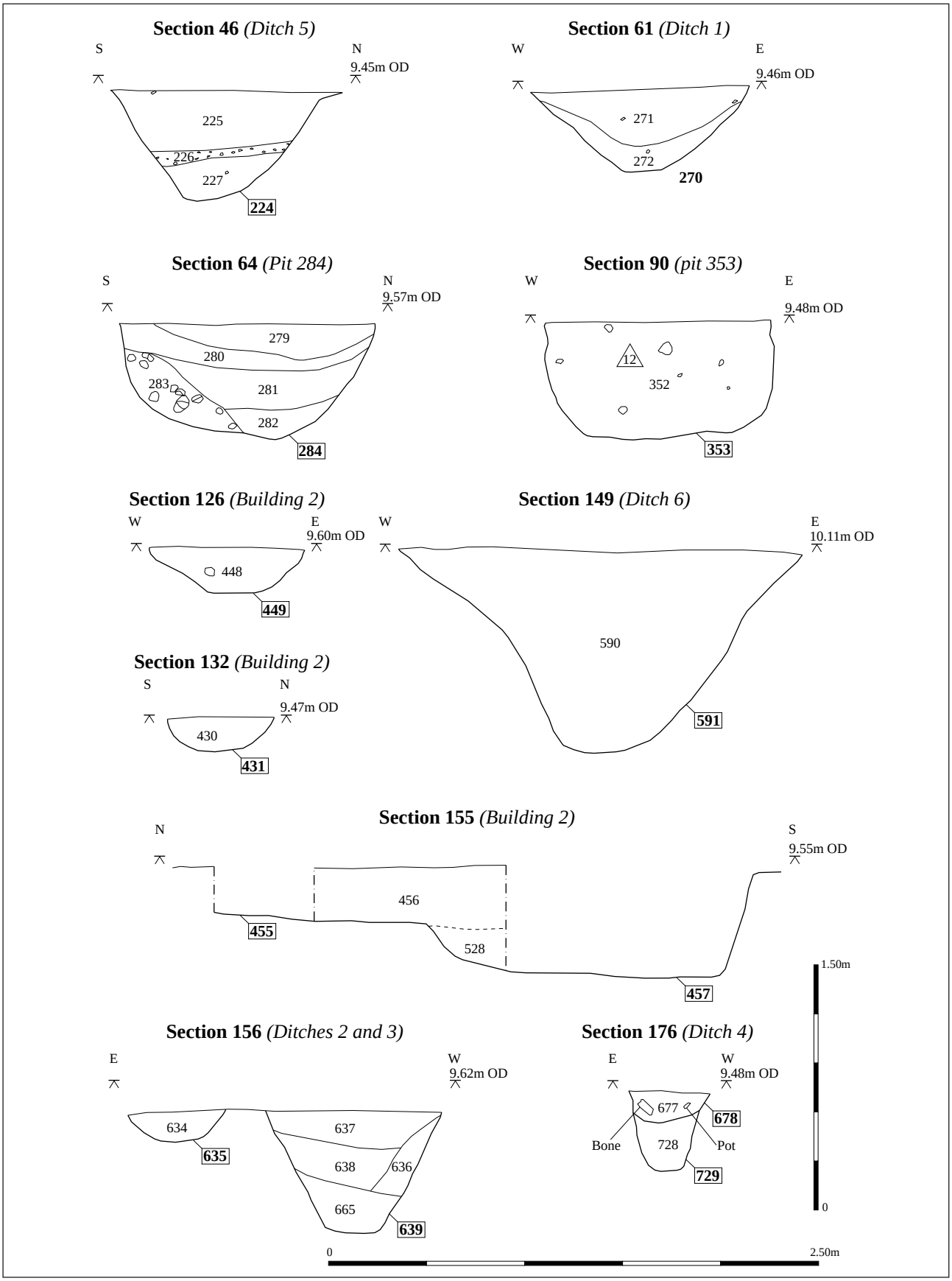

Figure 11: Section drawings

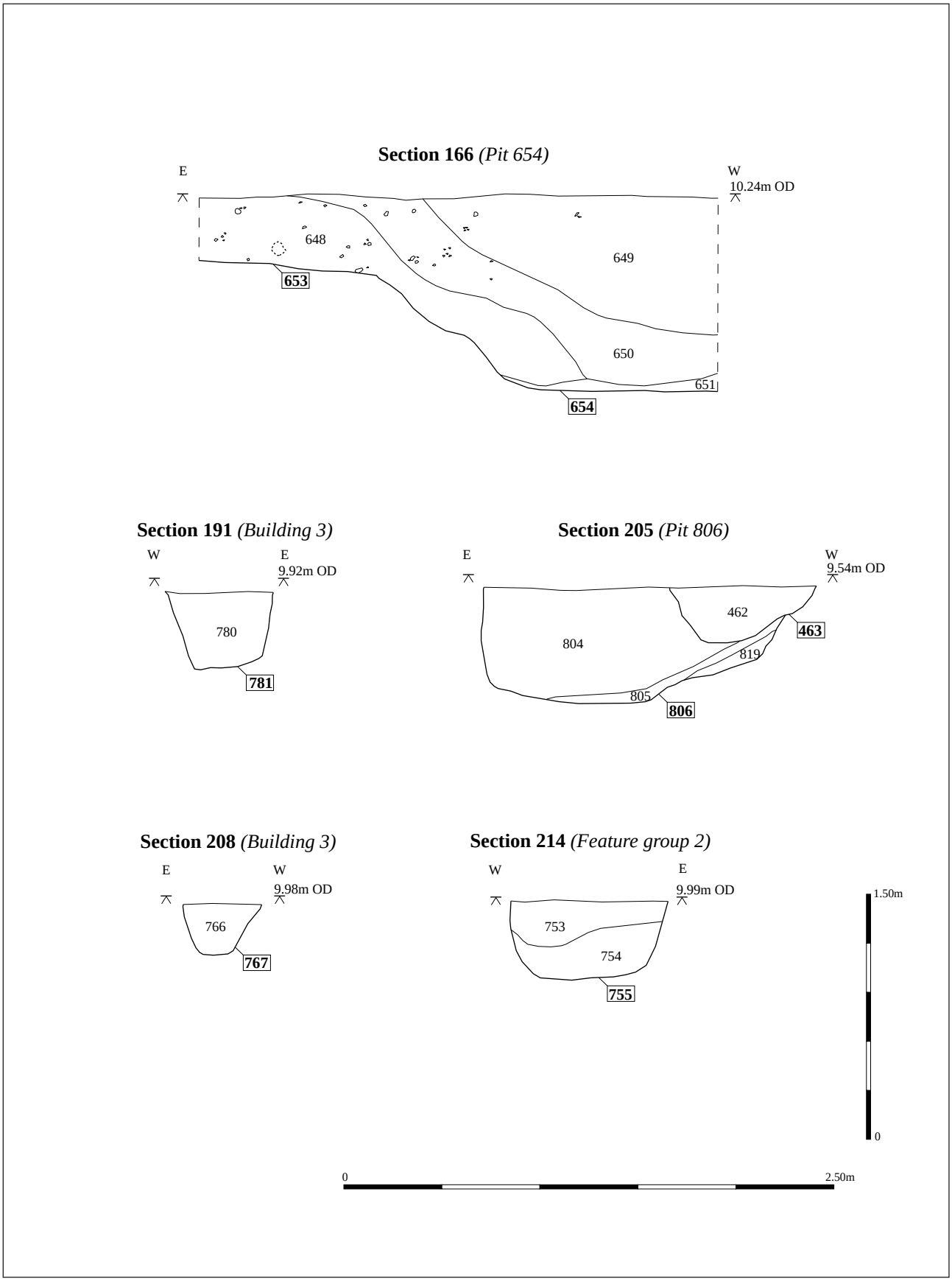

Figure 12: Section drawings

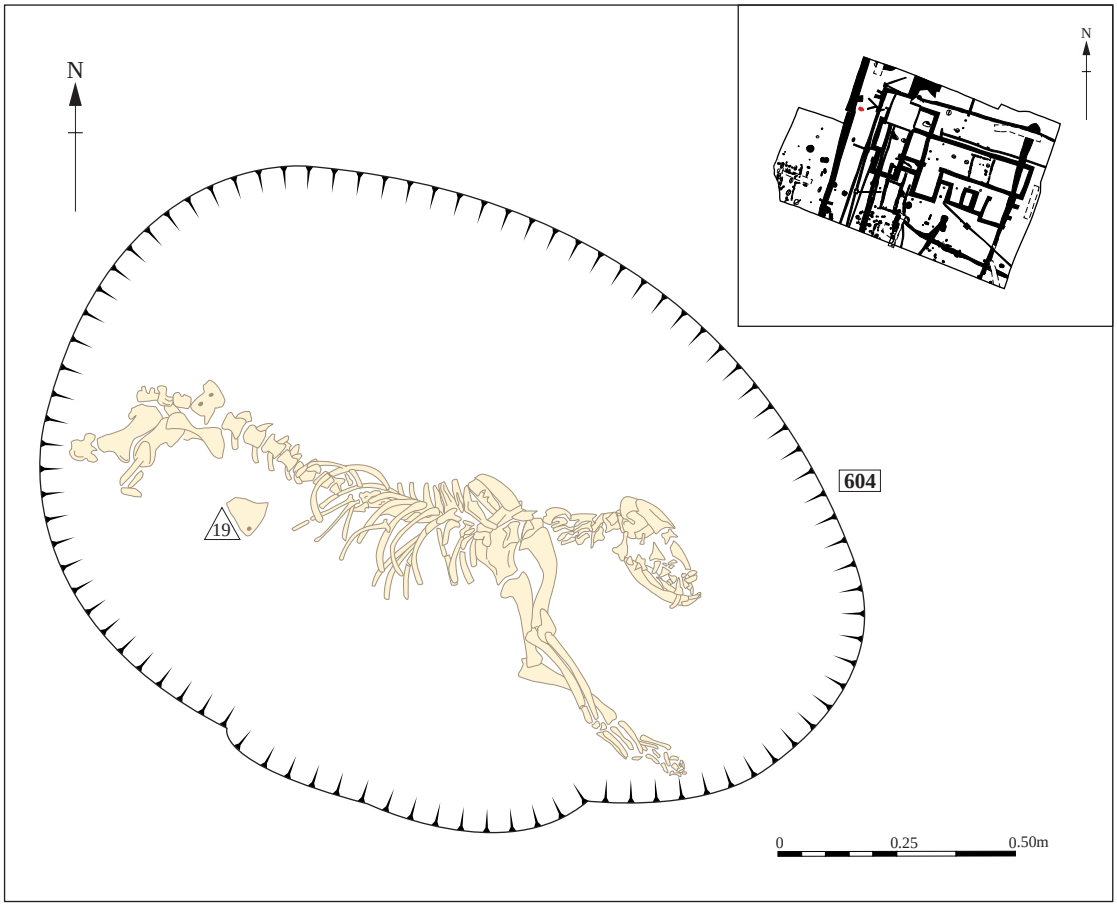

Figure 13: Dog burial

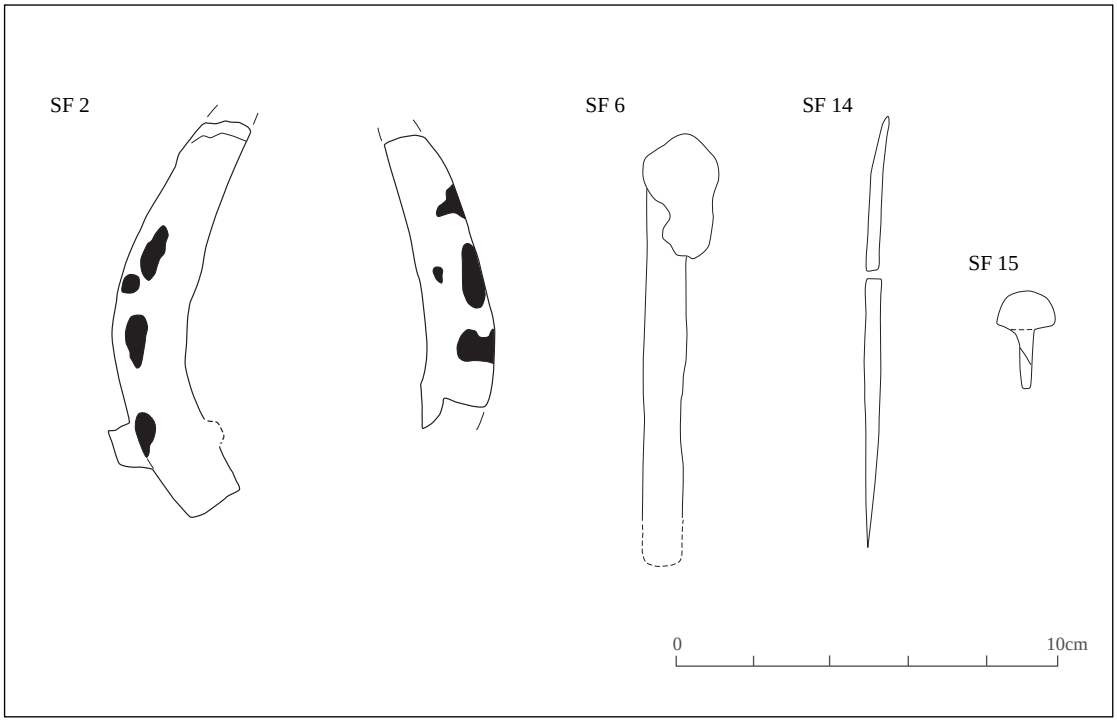

Figure 14: Iron artefacts, Scale 1:2

Plate 1: Aerial view of the south-west corner of site

Plate 2: Aerial view of Building 2 from the north

Plate 3: Building 3 from the south

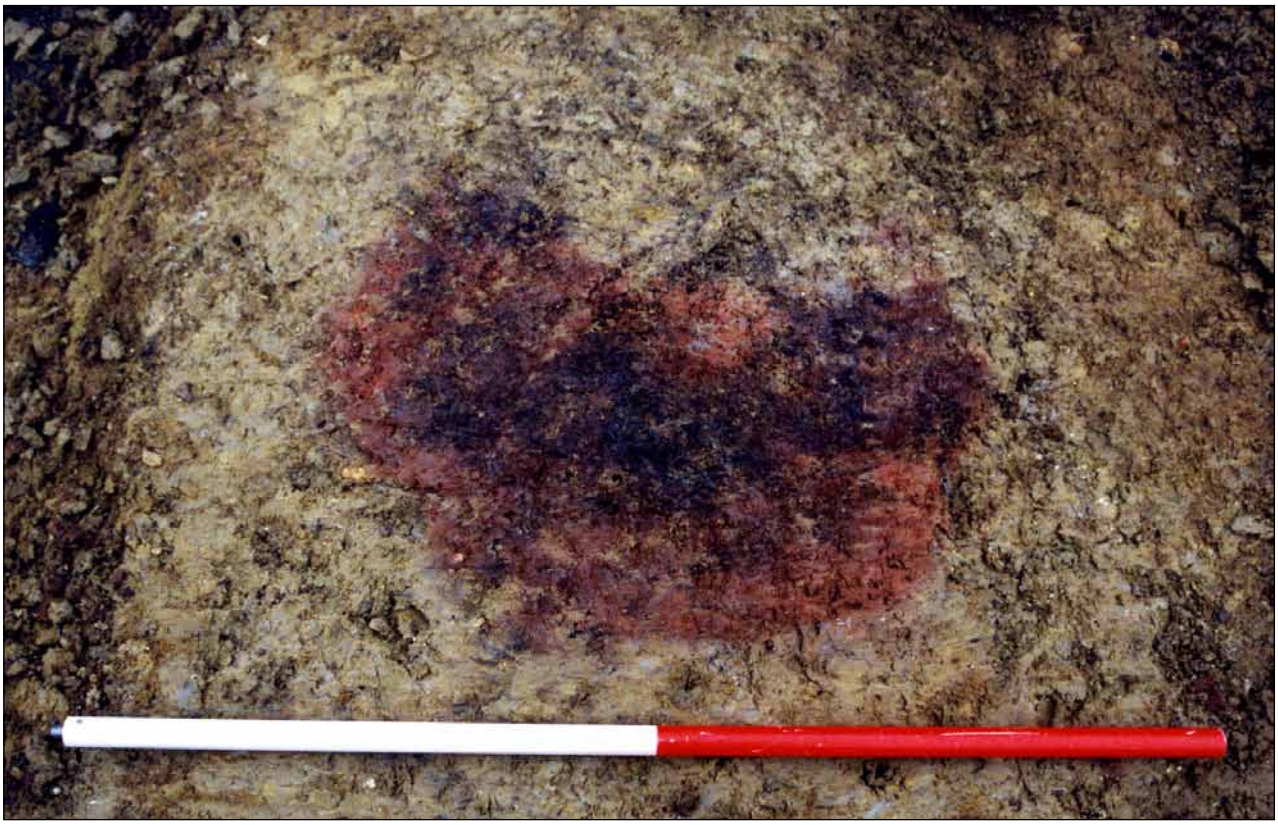

Plate 4: Possible fire base (evaluation)

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