Former Travis Perkins Site
Edison Bell Way
Huntingdon

Archaeological Evaluation Report

oxfordarchaeology east

November 2015

Client: CgMs

OA East Report No: 1855
OASIS No: oxfordar3-226979
NGR: TL 2350 7222

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Former Travis Perkins Site, Edison Bell Way, Huntingdon

Archaeological Evaluation

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Report Date: November 2015

Report Number:	1855
Site Name:	Former Travis Perkins Site, Edison Bell Way, Huntingdon
HER Event No:	ECB4560
Date of Works:	October 2015
Client Name:	CgMs on behalf of their clients
Client Ref:	
Planning Ref:	15/01423/FUL
Grid Ref:	TL 2350 7222
Site Code:	HUNEBW15
Finance Code:	HUNEBW15
Receiving Body:	Cambridgeshire County Council Deep Store
Accession No:	ECB4560/HUNEBW15

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Summary

In October 2015, a team from Oxford Archaeology East excavated three evaluation trenches at the former Travis Perkins site, 12-13 Ermine Street, Huntingdon (TL 2350 7222; including the site of Number 11 Ermine Street).

A number of pits and ditches of varying sizes dating from the 12th to 14th Centuries were revealed. A later medieval or post-medieval cultivation soil overlay these. No evidence was found relating to the medieval St Andrew's Church, thought to have stood nearby. The features represent a continuation of the settlement recorded immediately to the south at the Town Centre Link Road site (now Edison Bell Way). Features were sealed by the cultivation soil which was in places truncated to varying degrees by later activity.

Two 19th century wells were encountered, one back-filled, the other still bearing water. Other 19th century features includes a number of house floors and foundations as well as garden walls, outbuildings and a path of mid 19th century date.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at the former Travis Perkins site, between Ermine Street and Edison Bell Way, Huntingdon, taking in the former Number 11 Ermine Street.

1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC; Planning Application 15/01423/FUL), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (Connor 2015).

1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by CCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

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

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 Huntingdon is located in the Great Ouse Valley which comprises Jurassic clays overlain by river terrace gravels and alluvium. The British Geological Survey (BGS) 1:50,000 records the solid geology of the proposed development area as Mudstone belonging to the Oxford Clay Formation. No superficial deposits are recorded for the site.

1.2.2 Excavation revealed yellow/orange clayey silts, probably alluvium, overlying gravels and sands.

1.2.3 The northern part of site sits at around 11m OD, sloping southwards and westwards to around 10m OD. The Barracks Brook passes west and south of the site before flowing through the town centre to join the Great Ouse.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

Roman, Late Saxon, Medieval

1.3.1 A detailed enumeration of all heritage records associated with the site was included within a desk-based assessment prepared prior to the evaluation (Clark 2015). As such only a summary of the site's immediate background is reported here.

1.3.2 Although outside the medieval settlement of Huntingdon, the site lies on the south-west side of Ermine Street, thought to follow the line of a Roman road. Nearby excavations (CHER MCB16823, MCB17983) have indicated an apparent ribbon of medieval settlement following the road.

1.3.3 Excavation immediately to the south, at the Town Centre Link Road site (now the end of Edison Bell Way, joining Ermine Street) uncovered a Roman ditch and inhumations (thought to relate to the former Roman Road), some potentially Late Saxon features and intensive use dating from the 12th Century onwards (Thatcher in prep.). This included evidence of stabling and a complex of pits relating to back plot industrial activity to the south-west (*ibid.*). That site was used less intensively in the post-medieval period, resulting in a build up of soil across the site from the later 14th Century onwards (*ibid.*).

St Andrew's Church

1.3.4 The present site is also thought to lie close to the medieval church of St Andrew (CHER 02599). An undated infant burial was found during evaluation of the Town Centre Link Road site, which may relate to the churchyard (CHER ECB3573; Webster 2011, 19). Carruthers (1824, 133) wrote:

> "St. Andrew's *stood in the close named* St. Andrew's Close*, in the north end of the town, at present occupied by John Pumfrett, Esq. A stone coffin was dug up lately in the close, and on digging to enlarge the adjoining premises of Mrs. Maule, a few years since, several entire skeletons and great numbers of detached bones were found. St. Andrew's Church belonged to Ramsey Abbey. We find the parish noticed in 1529...and also in 1557...*"

1.3.5 The Victoria County History places it tentatively "near the stream at the north end of the town probably on the site of Dryden's Walk and land called St. Andrew's Close" (Page, 1932). Dryden's Walk lies to the south of Edison Bell Way. This precision may be speculative as there does not appear to be any map specifying the location of St Andrew's Close.

1.3.6 At the time of the 1848 tithe map (Figure 8) none of the parcels of land on the site was owned by Pumfrett or Maule. However, the field immediately south of Barracks Brook (Field 21) was owned by Dryden's Charity and occupied by George Frederick Maule (apparently the son of Carruthers' (1924) Mrs [Jane] Maule; see CALM KHAC1/1982/3/13). George Maule also owned the plot to the south (Field 20). The Maules were involved with several land and building sales in the area prior to 1848 (e.g. CALM KHAC1/1070/35) but no greater detail than "in the parish of St John" is supplied.

1.3.7 The area north of Sayer Street can probably be excluded as part of St Andrew's Close as it is listed as part of Crofts Close on the tithe apportionment, but St Andrews does not appear on the tithe apportionment for any of the plots either side of Barracks Brook and Dryden's Walk. St Andrew's Place is first recorded on a leasehold in 1826 (CALM KHAC1/1709/1).

1.3.8 So the names St Andrew's Place and St Andrew's Court suggest a site north of the brook, potentially in the evaluation area. However, the Town Centre Link Road excavations did not produce any evidence for it and received wisdom (Carruthers 1824; Page, 1932) and the tithe map (Figure 8) point south of the Barracks Brook.

19th Century

1.3.9 The desk-based assessment described the sequence of development of 19th century terraced houses around the former St Andrews Court and along Ermine Street, subsequently demolished in 1970s prior to the construction of the Travis Perkins yard (Clark 2015, 14). In recent years, the site has been cleared and prior to evaluation remained mostly covered in concrete, with block paving to the north. The raised foundations of a building stood adjacent to the access shared with Number 14 Ermine Street. The area of the demolished Number 11 Ermine Street remained as made up ground.

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 John Diffey, Malgorzata Kwiatkowska, Rebecca Pridmore and Toby Knight undertook excavations on site. Dave Brown assisted with site survey.

1.4.2 The evaluation was commissioned by Paul Clark of CgMs, managed by Aileen Connor of OA East and monitored by Andy Thomas of CCC HET.

1.4.3 Machining excavation was done by Lattenbury Services.

2 Aims and Methodology

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to establish the character, date, state of preservation, and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area.

2.1.2 In the event that archaeological remains are present, the evaluation will provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and order of cost.

2.1.3 The evaluation takes place within, and will contribute to the goals of the Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area;

- Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment (Glazebrook 1997, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3);
- Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8)
- Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24).

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The Brief required that buried soils (anticipated below the modern concrete and block paved surface) be bucket sampled for finds, with 90L of soil being sampled from each end of each trench.

2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a rubber tracked JCB-type excavator using a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket and concrete breaker.

2.2.3 The site survey was carried out using a Leica GS08 RTK GPS.

2.2.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits. Detailed survey was undertaken by photogrammetry using a digital SLR camera and processed using Agisoft Photoscan.

2.2.6 Environmental samples were taken from features in each trench.

2.2.7 Conditions on site were only occasionally wet, following a generally dry summer. As such the water table was not quite reached.

3 Results

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Results are described by Trench, in chronological order of deposit, starting with the earliest. Context data are supplied in Appendix A, with pottery dates in Table 4. Context date ranges have been assigned taking into account stratigraphic information.

3.1.2 Due to obstructions and depths, it was not possible to reach natural deposits across the whole of the 3 trenches, but several sondages to that level were possible across the whole site. Overlying the natural clayey silts was a layer of later medieval soil. This was truncated to varying degrees or sealed by 19th century activity. In general, machine excavation stopped on the top of one or other of these horizons.

3.2 Trench 1

Length: 18.5m
Machined depth: 1.2m (max)

3.2.1 Due to good survival of the 19th century house floors and foundations, this trench was initially only machined to remove modern surfaces. Once the 19th century level had been recorded (Figure 4), most of the trench was then machined down to the natural horizon and cut features (Figure 3 and see Figure 10).

3.2.2 The earliest deposit recorded was a possible medieval 'subsoil' (60; Section 3). This was initially thought to be natural clayey silt, but as it dried out it became apparent it was a disturbed/weathered natural layer around 0.1-0.2m thick, including some fine charcoal fragments. The larger features within the trench cut this layer, although their edges were unclear in places. Rather than a blanket horizon it may represent a patchy weathered natural layer.

3.2.3 Several features cut through Layer 60, of which three were excavated. Due to the width of the trench and the size of the features, it was not possible to confidently assign form to all of them.

3.2.4 At the north-western end, a probable ditch (**29**) at least 0.8m wide was excavated. It was 0.5m deep with a near-vertical side and a flat base which followed the top of a hard natural gravel layer (Section 3; Plate 1). As such this could also be a cut for a structure, or could be one side of a rectangular pit. The feature contained one sherd of pottery of 13th to 14th century date in its lower fill (47), while its upper fill (30) contained 11 sherds of pottery with a date range of mid 14th to late 15th century and one sherd of residual Roman pottery.

3.2.5 A second possible linear feature of similar size (**67**; unexcavated) paralleled this to the south-east.

3.2.6 Pre 19th century features were not exposed for a 4 metre length immediately south of feature 67. To the south of this three features cut into the natural, two probably pits (**31** and **48**) and the third possibly a linear or rectangular feature (**69**).

3.2.7 Pit **48** was partially exposed on the eastern side of the trench, it was apparently lined with clay and was approximately 1m long, its full extent not visible due to truncation by another pit-like feature (**68**). The possible clay lining (49) consisted of patches of light blue clay around the periphery of the cut. It was not excavated since it was only partially visible in the trench and had the potential to be a complex industrial feature such as a tank or oven. Three sherds of pottery (13th to 14th century) and small fragments of burnt clay were retrieved from the surface of its central fill (50).

3.2.8 Pit **48** was cut by pit **68**, this pit was not excavated but was similar in shape, size and fill to pit 48. No finds were visible on its surface.

3.2.9 Feature **69** was partially visible on the south-western side of the Trench. It was at least 3m long, to the north-west it was obscured or cut by 19th century features, to the south-east it was possibly cut by pit 31 although the relationship was unclear. This feature was not excavated.

3.2.10 Feature **31** was 0.7m deep with a flat base stopping on the hard natural gravel layer (Section 4). The gravel here had evidence of iron panning, suggesting the pit may have exposed water. The relatively light colouring of the fills (32, 33, 34) could also suggest it was allowed to silt up gradually, with a higher proportion of natural clay washing in compared with other features. The pit appeared to be quite large and sub-rectangular in shape although it was not fully exposed within the trench. It was at least 2.5m square and produced medieval pottery with a wide date range (9th to 14th century and one Roman sherd). The pit seemed to cut feature **69**, but this relationship was unclear. It was more certainly cut by pit **35**.

3.2.11 Sub-square pit (**35**) was approximately 2m long by 1.3m wide. This had steep sides, gradually turning to a slightly concave flat base. At either side, its lower fill included redeposited natural silty clay (37), which was very fine and clean, probably washed in (Plate 2), its upper fill was difficult to distinguish form the overlying cultivation soil (38), it contained ten sherds of pottery with a date range of early 13th to late 14th century.

3.2.12 Later medieval soil (8, 38) sealed the medieval features and was in some cases hard to distinguish from their upper fills. This was bucket sampled (90L) where it had been machined out of the north-west end of the trench (8) producing pottery ranging from the late 12th century to end of the 13th century in date. Throughout much of the trench this layer was truncated by 19th century or later features, although generally at least 0.1m survived across the whole trench, with up to 0.6m surviving at the north-west end (see Figure 10).

3.2.13 At the very south-eastern end of the trench, all earlier deposits were truncated by a modern well, still bearing water, with a cut around 2m in diameter. This was constructed of corbled perforated bricks (1820s or later) capped with a circular green sand stone with a central hole for a pump. An associated slab of similar stone and possible gravelly surface (66) were visible in the baulk section near the base of the trench (see Figures 9 and 10), extending a further 1.5m to the north-west from the well. The well possibly served property 59a as shown on the 1848 tithe map since it was sealed beneath a post-1848 house floor. A third slab of similar stone was exposed at a similar level 7.5m to the north, in the opposing section within the base of 19th century foundations.

3.2.14 Between 1848 and 1886, a terrace of houses was constructed (**3**) in this area; four houses were partially exposed within Trench 1 (see Figures 9 and 10). Some of their internal walls corresponded to those exposed on the south-western side of the trench, occasionally these were visible against the section. Overlying the well, the foundations were shallower and it is possible that the well continued to be used. Across the centre of the trench, the foundations were cut through the cultivation soil (8, 38) and comprised six or seven courses of perforated bricks. In the centre of the trench, a block of concrete formed part of one foundation (and prevented deeper excavation). Between the wall foundations was an irregular layer of hardcore rubble over which a layer of soil formed a level surface. Above the soil were quarry tile and brick floors along with fire-paces. The floor bricks included a type that is dated as late 17th to early 18th century date indicating it had been re-used from an earlier building.

3.2.15 The superstructure of the houses was demolished in the 1960s and there was no evidence for it in the trench. Modern concrete rubble hardcore was laid directly onto the floors of the 19 the century houses and was finished with block paving in the north-western three quarters of the trench, this was easily removed by machine. The south-east end of the trench lay under concrete and although the 19th century floors appeared well preserved here, it was not possible to expose the floors without damage due to breaking and removal of concrete.

3.3 Trench 2

Length: 20.1m
Machined depth: 1.4m (max)

3.3.1 Trench 2 lay in the east of the site. It was excavated through a concrete slab from a (now demolished) warehouse structure. The north-eastern part of the trench contained the remains of a 19th century wall and external surface so machine excavation stopped there. Across the rest of the trench, due to the depths of excavation required, most of the area was only excavated to remove modern hardcore and overburden – i.e. to the top of a possible cultivation soil (layer 43, similar to that identified in Trench 1). Through this layer, a 3m long machine sondage was excavated to expose the natural subsoil with hand test pits to either side. Prior to backfilling, the remainder of layer 43 was removed by machine down to the natural horizon (Figures 5 & 11).

3.3.2 At the base of the trench, the top of the natural subsoil was slightly weathered to perhaps a thickness of 0.1m, as with Deposit 60 in Trench 1. However, the features visible clearly cut through it and it is unlikely it masked any archaeology.

3.3.3 A large pit (**41**) lay in the centre of the trench. It was initially identified at the base of a test pit through a layer of possible cultivation soil. The test pit was extended to clarify the pit's width and allow partial excavation (Plate 3). The pit was then augered to around 1.1m total depth below the natural horizon, although this may not have been at its precise centre. Its upper fill (42) was barely distinguishable from layer 43. Finds from the pit fill (42) had a date of mid 14th to late 15th century but some may have come from the overlying layer (43). Removal of the layer by machine exposed more of the pit's extents, showing it to have a diameter of approximately 2.4m.

3.3.4 Two further features were visible beneath layer 43. South-west of Pit **41** was the edge of another pit (**63**), of which 0.3m was visible next to the north-western baulk. To the north of Pit **41** was a ditch (**62**) aligned east-west approximately 0.8m wide. These remained unexcavated and undated, their relationship with 43 was again uncertain but as they could not be seen cutting through it they are assumed to be earlier than layer 43 and as such are presumed to be medieval in date.

3.3.5 Layer 43 comprised a mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional gravel approximately 0.5m thick, it sealed cut features, although in the case of at least one (41) the relationship was unclear. The layer was bulk sampled (90L) but no finds were recovered from it. However, it should be noted that finds attributed to pit fill 42 may more properly belong with layer 43.

3.3.6 Overlying layer 43 was an 18th to 19th century build-up of dark grey silty clay soil containing fragments of brick rubble (46). This was probably cut by the construction of a brick wall (44), the foundation of which was just visible in the edge of the trench, running parallel with the south-east. side of the trench. A second wall (56) was recorded in plan at the north-east of the trench, aligned north-east to south-west. This was

probably a garden wall, made of 19th century perforated bricks. It had layer 46 on its north-west side and a packed pea gravel surface (57) abutting its south-east. side.

3.3.7 Against the north-western trench edge was part of a back-filled well constructed of perforated bricks.

3.3.8 Overlying the demolished 19th century walls was a layer of hardcore up to 0.7m thick, comprising large chunks of demolished walls (45). The unbroken/toppled sections of wall show the demolished material was used immediately to make up the ground for the overlying concrete slab.

3.4 Trench 3

Length: 22.5m
Machined depth: 1.2m (max)

3.4.1 In anticipation of a greater density of deeper features near the frontage with Ermine Street, the north-east end of this trench was excavated to a double width to allow stepping down. In the event, this proved unnecessary with natural deposits reached at around 1m below the modern surface. The rest of the trench was machined to a single bucket width of 2m (Figures 6 and 12).

3.4.2 Lying within the footprint of recently demolished Number 11 Ermine Street, some deeper modern truncation was encountered, probably where services had been removed. This was removed by machine. In the centre of the trench was a small concrete slab, which was removed, uncovering an earlier tiled bathroom floor of the house, set on concrete foundations. This area was not excavated further. To the south-west, modern build-up and earlier soil layers were removed until the natural horizon was seen. At the south-west end of the trench, another 19th century wall was encountered just below the surface and so this was left in place to be recorded.

3.4.3 The earliest deposit recorded was a layer of blue sandy clay (61) around 0.1m thick, north-east of the trench's centre (Plate 4). It was initially thought to be a rise of natural underlying clay but it actually overlay the natural yellow clayey silt seen across the rest of the site. This could be a natural deposit but is potentially an artificial surface. It produced no finds but did contain occasional very small charcoal fragments.

3.4.4 Cutting this was a shallow linear feature (**13**) which was aligned parallel to Ermine Street. This had an irregular base, potentially affected by rooting or perhaps disturbance from traffic, though it was quite far from the line of Ermine Street and probably unrelated to any medieval road line (given the positions of features at the adjacent Town Centre Link Road site). It was only possible to excavate a small portion of this shallow feature but it still revealed three clear fills (Section 2). At its base a 5cm-thick layer of light brown sandy silt (25) – washed in/disturbed natural silt. Overlying this was a bluish-reddish brown silty clay (26) of similar thickness. This was in turn overlain by another light brown silty fill (27) less than 5cm thick. The top fill was a thicker deposit of grey silty clay (28) containing 13th to 14th century pottery. It was barely distinguishable from the overlying soil (though stratigraphically separate) and the lower fills remained undated.

3.4.5 An unexcavated pit (**15**), lay partially within the trench and also cut the blue sandy clay deposit (61).

3.4.6 The remaining cut features all broadly dated from the late 12th/early 13th century to the end of the 14th century.

3.4.7 Three pits with a number of similarities cut through this area (from south-west: **14**, **12** and **19**). Although their full extents could not be seen, they all had moderately steep sides, gradually changing to a convex base. Pit **14** was around 1.2m in diameter and 0.4m deep. Pit **12** was around 0.8m across and 0.6m deep and cut the top of Feature **13** (Section 2; Plate 5). Pit **19** was 1.1m wide and 0.5m deep, with had a dark (though not waterlogged) basal fill (18; Section 1). Apart from their dimensions, the other common factor was a similar gravelly top fill in each pit (40, 23, 16 in **14**, **12** and **19**, respectively). This might indicate later medieval ground consolidation in this area, although no broader spread of stones was evident. The area between Pits **12** and **19** was not exposed by machine, so they could be the same feature, some 3.4m in length.

3.4.8 Pit **12**, despite being relatively shallow, remained partially waterlogged, enabling limited preservation of unworked wood fragments from its lowest fill (20, a very dark brown clayey silt). The overlying fills (21 and 22) were also wet, with small fragments of wood in a very dark organic clayey silt, which contained most of a medieval ceramic jug. If Deposit 61 is in fact a geological variation, it may account for the high water level here.

3.4.9 The south-western half of the trench contained a linear feature (**51**) running almost parallel with the trench. This appeared to be at least 1.8m wide and 0.6m deep with its northern end hidden under later floors and its south-western end lying outside the trench. Its very irregular base was initially filled with a deposit of disturbed natural clayey-silt (52) upto 0.3m thick. This was overlain by a series of redeposited natural and silty fills (53, 54, 55; Section 8; Plate 6). The feature may be a ditch or even a track defining a boundary as it broadly aligns with a later boundary wall that defines a passageway on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 9) and a boundary on the 1848 Tithe map (Fig. 8).

3.4.10 Throughout the trench, the late medieval or post-medieval layer seen in Trenches 1 and 2 overlay the features described above. Towards the north-east this was numbered 10 and 11 and contained 13th to 14th century material. At the south-western end, where it was removed by machine, it was bucket sampled as Layer 2 but found to be mixed with 19th century material during machining.

3.4.11 Overlying the medieval soil was a coarse surface (9) of (probably earlier) 19th century date, surviving near the frontage as an island between two deeper patches of modern truncation. Surface 9 comprised broken peg tiles, small cobbles and a range of broken pottery overlying the late medieval/post-medieval soil (10/11).

3.4.12 The earlier bathroom floor of Number 11 Ermine Street (6; mid 19th century) was built on concrete foundations and had an associated drain running into the south-eastern baulk. Collectively these cut (**5**) through the upper parts of the medieval/post-medieval soil. At the south-western end of the trench, the foundations of an additional structure of similar date were recorded (64). Abutting and between these two structures was a dark garden soil (7) around 0.25m thick. To the north-west of the Structure 64, was a gravel surface (65) probably equivalent to Surface 57 in Trench 2.

3.4.13 At the north-east end of the trench, demolition of Number 11 Ermine Street reached deeper in two patches (either side of surviving Surface 9). Hardcore filled these areas and levelled and sealed the rest of the trench.

3.5 Finds Summary

3.5.1 The quantities of finds recovered from the three evaluation trenches are given in Table 1. A perforated brick and quarry tiles retrieved from the 19th century floors in Trench 1 were later discarded. The majority of the pottery recovered was of medieval date, with some 19th century material.

Object Name	Weight (kg)	Number	Appendix
Industrial residue (slag)	0.205		B2
Iron Objects		8	B1
Copper Alloy objects		1	B1
Vessel and other glass	0.114		B3
Pottery	4.231		B4
Building stone	0.693		B5
Ceramic building material and fired clay	8.171		B6
Clay tobacco pipe	0.002		B7

Table 1 Finds summary

3.6 Environmental Summary

3.6.1 Seven bulk samples (Appendix C2) were taken from features within three trenches. In general the samples were poor in terms of identifiable material. The waterlogged deposits contain wood and elderberry seeds but less durable plant remains have not survived. Animal bones (2.772 kg; Appendix C1) as well as a small quantity of oyster and mussel shells (0.126kg; Appendix C3) were collected by hand and recovered from bulk samples.

4 Discussion and Conclusions

4.1 Roman and Late Saxon

4.1.1 Residual sherds from both the Roman and Late Saxon period (Fletcher, Appendix B.4) point to activity within the area, but all the archaeological features recorded were of later date.

4.2 Medieval

4.2.1 The function of the medieval pits on site is unclear, although as with the neighbouring Town Centre Link Road site, some industrial use seems likely in the larger examples such as in Trenches 1 and 2. The low quantities of shell present suggest disposal was not their primary purpose (Scard, Appendix C.4) but the animal bone and pottery assemblages do not discount the possibility. The pottery assemblage is mainly of a domestic nature (Fletcher, Appendix B.4).

4.2.2 No structural features were evident (with the possible exception of Ditch **29**), though they might be expected lie closer to Ermine Street as in the adjacent excavation (Figure 7).

4.2.3 Two features in Trench 3 are perhaps better understood. Feature **51** ran perpendicular to Ermine Street. It may mark a boundary, or, given the disturbed natural silts at its base, a track. It is perhaps noteworthy how close it is to the 19th century passageway (57/65, see below) and potentially a boundary (between fields 59a and 59b) on the 1848 tithe map (Figure 8).

4.2.4 Closer to and parallel with Ermine Street, shallow linear Feature **13** may mark some internal boundary or track. The irregularity of its base supports this, although the distinct, thin, horizontal layering of its lower fills (Plate 5) suggests it was allowed to fill up without disturbance.

4.3 St Andrew's Church

4.3.1 No features or artefacts were found that could be associated with the remains of St Andrew's Church, thought to lie near to the site.

4.4 Distribution of Features

4.4.1 Although excavation to natural deposits was limited, cut features of 12th to 14th century date were encountered throughout all three trenches. On the evidence available, the density and date of medieval features within the site is similar to that from the Town Centre Link Road site.

4.4.2 There was a lower density of features in Trench 2 with only two pits and a ditch (Plate 8) found. Taking Ermine Street as the frontage, features this far back (approximately 60m) were not encountered during the Town Centre Link Road excavation to the south (see Figure 7).

4.5 Cultivation Soil

4.5.1 In common with the excavation to the south, a buried soil layer (8, 10, 11, 38, 43) up to 0.6m thick was in evidence in all of the trenches, although not evenly spread. The layer is interpreted as having derived from cultivation since it extends across the site, contains no distinguishable features and the sparse finds are all abraded and small suggesting they originate from the application of manure. A similar layer was recorded at the adjacent site (Thatcher in prep.) and here was interpreted as being evidence for a decline in activity in the second half of the thirteenth century, possibly associated with

the Black Death. The evaluation at Edison Bell Way perhaps points to a slightly earlier start to cultivation since in Trench 1, layers 8 and 11 both contained slightly earlier pottery (with a latest date at the end of 13th century) whereas layer 10, also Trench 1 contained pottery that was probably made up until the end of the 14th century, and finally in Trench 2 there is tenuous evidence that manuring continued to the end of the 15th century. At the Town Centre Link Road site, there was evidence for several very large quarry pits cutting through this cultivation soil, at the rear of the properties (Thatcher in prep.) and Pits **41** and **63** in Trench 3 could fall into that category.

4.6 19th Century Structures

4.6.1 Two wells were recorded on the site. Neither is shown on the 1848 tithe map (Figure 8) nor the 1886 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map (Figure 9). The capped well in Trench 1 was sealed by later structures that do not appear in 1848. Both employed perforated bricks patented in the 1820s (Rob Atkins, pers. comm.). Two stone slabs recorded in the section of Trench 1 may relate to activity in the earlier part of the 19th century, before the terraced houses were built. The second well was backfilled and located in Trench 2, this too does not appear on either the 1848 Tithe or the 1886 1st Edition maps. Unlike the well in Trench 1, there is no evidence that later buildings were constructed over it until the construction of industrial units in the 1960s, it could, therefore, have remained open until then.

4.6.2 The plan of 19th century houses and structures compares very well with the 1886 map (Figure 9). It appears Trench 1 picked up the front rooms, with some internal divisions appearing in the south-western baulk – although the northernmost house from the map was not noted on site, potentially having been demolished more thoroughly or having foundations of a shallower nature. Surface 57/65 (Trenches 2 and 3) corresponds with a passageway leading off Ermine Street, with Garden Wall 56 (Trench 2) and Structure 64 (Trench 3) either side of it.

4.7 Conclusions and Significance

4.7.1 It should be noted that for this evaluation the trenches were deliberately sited to avoid areas of known modern truncation or disturbance. Limited recent activity in the form of deep wells and recently demolished building rubble was noted in Trenches 1 and 2. These three trenches therefore represent evaluation of areas of the site that are likely to be the best preserved.

4.7.2 Ordnance Survey mapping provides some assistance in evaluating the extent of modern disturbance across the site. The 1971 1:2500 and 1989 1:1250 OS maps show that two large industrial units were located on the site, one at the Ermine Street frontage and one to the rear, south end of the site. The foundations for the building on the frontage are clearly deep and intrusive, since reinforcing rods were observed during trenching and Trench 3 was moved as the reinforced concrete was too difficult to remove. This building covered an area of approximately 500 square metres. The building at the south end of the site covered approximately 750 square metres, evaluation Trench 2 was positioned within the building footprint and showed the depth of disturbance by this building to be approximately 0.7m.

4.7.3 The earliest surviving Archaeological Features were medieval in date and were present in all three trenches to varying degrees. In the majority of cases these features appeared to cut into natural deposits and other than intercutting between features showed limited evidence for stratified deposits. Trench two contained the fewest features and based on this coupled with the results of the adjacent Edison Bell Way

Excavation it is likely that those areas furthest from Ermine Street were less frequently utilised and likely to be almost exclusively used for disposal of rubbish into pits.

4.7.4 The medieval features found in this evaluation compare well with the Edison Bell Way site immediately to the south (Thatcher in prep) where pits were the most common feature type along with evidence for property division, industry and buildings, as such they are of local significance to the understanding of the medieval development of this area of Huntingdon.

4.7.5 The evaluation has provided evidence for some limited preservation of organic materials in Trench 3 where waterlogged conditions were found in an isolated area. Here, fragments of unidentifiable waterlogged wood and untransformed elderberry seeds had survived in a relatively shallow setting (natural horizon c.10mOD).

4.7.6 Overlying the majority of the medieval features was a 0.1m to 0.6m thick layer of soil that is tentatively dated to the later medieval or early post-medieval period. Pottery from the deposit was medieval in date with the latest sherds dated to the later 14th century, most were small and abraded suggesting that material had been subject to rolling and turning over a period of time. Evidence from the adjacent site also indicated a similar soil developing from perhaps the later 14th century onwards. This soil was substantially truncated by 19th century building foundations in Trench 1 but was better preserved in Trench 2. In Trench 3 it survived well to the south-west but suffered increased truncation towards Ermine Street.

4.7.7 There is a clear hiatus in activity after the medieval period, presumably restricted to cultivation as shown by the presence of a soil deposit in all the evaluation trenches. One feature (a large probable pit in Trench 2) contained pottery that dates to the end of the 15th century as well as small fragments of tile that may be as late as the 17th or 18th century, other than this, no other structures or features were found to date to the period between the late 14th century and 19th century.

4.7.8 Foundations of buildings and other features dating to the 19th century were found in all three trenches. The buildings are likely to date from no earlier than the mid 19th century based on the type of brick used in their construction, they are all depicted on the 1886 1st Edition Ordnance Survey but not shown on the 1848 Tithe map. All of the buildings which had only being demolished in the 1960s, were of a type that are still in use in nearby streets today and as such are of limited local significance.

Appendix A. Context Inventory

Context	Equal to	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Date Range	Length (m)	Width/Dia.	Depth
1			1,2,3	layer		Concrete slab/Block paving/hardcore	Modern			
2			3	layer	buried soil	Soil bucket sample (SW end)	C19th			
3			1	cut	structure	House Terrace	C19th			
4			3	layer	surface (external)	Cobbles	C19th	0.7	0.4	
5			3	masonry	structure	Floor, 11 Ermine St	C19th	4.2	1.7	0.1
6			3	layer	deposit	Soil overlying 5	Modern			
7			3	layer	deposit	Demolition	Modern			
8			1	layer	buried soil	Soil bucket sample (NW end)	LC12th-EndC13th			
9			3	layer	surface (external)	C18th? Surface	C19th	2.1		0.08
10	8		3	layer	buried soil	In situ soil	EC13th-EndC14th			
11	8		3	layer	buried soil	In situ soil	LC9th-EndC14th			
12		12	3	cut	pit	?	Med		0.86	0.63
13		13	3	cut	ditch?	Erosion? Hedge?	C13th-EndC14th			0.15
14		14	3	cut	pit	Poss = 12?	LC12th-EndC14th		1.2	0.4
15		15	3	cut	pit?	Unexcavated feature	Med			
16		19	3	fill	pit	Gravelly backfill/consolidation?	LC12th-EndC14th			
17		19	3	fill	pit	Silting/erosion	EarlyC13th-EndC14th			
18		19	3	fill	pit	Basal fill. Organic? Lining?	EarlyC13th-EndC14th			
19		19	3	cut	pit	?	EarlyC13th-EndC14th		0.98	0.4
20		12	3	fill	pit	Basal fill. Waterlogged. Lining?	LC12th-EndC14th			
21		12	3	fill	pit	Organic. Waterlogged	LC12th-EndC14th			
22		12	3	fill	pit	Some organic/waterlogging	LC12th-EndC14th			
23		12	3	fill	pit	Gravelly backfill/consolidation	C13th-EndC14th			
24						void				
25		13	3	fill	ditch?	Silting/Weathering?	Med			
26		13	3	fill	ditch?	Possible organic deposit	Med			
27		13	3	fill	ditch?	Silting/weathering?	Med			
28		13	3	fill	ditch	Top fill	EC13th-EndC14th			
29		29	1	cut	ditch?	Boundary?	MC14th-EndC15th			
30		29	1	fill	ditch?	Top fill, similar to med soil (8)	MC14th-EndC15th			
31		31	1	cut	pit	Processing?	C13th-EndC14th		2.6	0.75
32		31	1	fill	pit	Basal fill	C13th-EndC14th			
33		31	1	fill	pit	Silting?	C13th-EndC14th			
34		31	1	fill	pit	Top fill, similar to med soil (38)	C13th-EndC14th			
35		35	1	cut	pit	?	EC13th-EndC14th	1.8	1.7	0.55
36		35	1	fill	pit	Top fill, similar to med soil (38)	EC13th-EndC14th			
37		35	1	fill	pit	Redeposited natural	EC13th-EndC14th			
38	8		1	layer	buried soil	In situ soil (SE end)	Med			
39		14	3	fill	pit	Top fill, similar to (28)	LC12th-EndC14th			
40		14	3	fill	pit	Basal fill	LC12th-EndC14th			
41		41	2	cut	pit	?	MC14th-EndC15th or earlier		2	1

Context	Equal to	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Date Range	Length (m)	Width/Dia.	Depth
42		41	2	fill	pit	Upper fill, similar to med soil (43)	MC14th-EndC15th			
43		41	2	layer	buried soil	In situ soil (test pit over 41, relation unclear)	MC14th-EndC15th			
44			2	masonry	structure	Structure	C19th			
45			2	layer	deposit	Demolition, comprising wall pieces	C19th			
46			2	layer	buried soil	Dump/soil	pre-MC19th			
47		29	1	fill	ditch?	Basal fill	C13th-EndC14th			
48		48	1	cut	pit	Clay lined feature	EC13th-EndC14th			
49		48	1	fill	pit	Possible clay lining	EC13th-EndC14th			
50		48	1	fill	pit	Central fill	EC13th-EndC14th			
51		51	3	cut	ditch?	Quarry? Boundary? Hollow?	LC12th-EndC14th		1.4	0.6
52		51	3	fill	ditch?	Redeposited/disturbed natural	LC12th-EndC14th			
53		51	3	fill	ditch?	Partial backfill?	C13th-EndC14th (poss earlier)			
54		51	3	fill	ditch?	Partial backfill?	LC12th-EndC14th			
55		51	3	fill	ditch?	Last fill/soil?	LC12th-EndC14th			
56			2	masonry	structure	Garden wall	C19th			
57			2	layer	surface (external)	Passage surface (=65)	C19th			
58	44		2	masonry	structure	Structure	C19th			
59	43		2	layer	buried soil	In situ soil (test pit SW end)	LC12th-EndC14th			
60			1	layer	buried soil	Weathered natural	pre-C13th			
61			3	layer	surface (external)?	Possible surface? Possibly natural	pre-C13th			
62			2	cut	ditch	?	Med?		0.8	
63			2	cut	pit	?	Med?		2	
64			3	masonry	structure	Garden wall	C19th			
65	57		3	layer	surface (external)	Passage surface (=57)	C19th			
66			1	layer	surface (external)	Associated with well/pump	C19th	1.5	66	
67			1	cut	ditch/pit?	Unexc				
68			1	cut	pit	Unexc				
69			1	cut	feature	Unexc				

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Metalwork

by Carole Fletcher

Assemblage

B.1.1 A small assemblage of iron and copper alloy artefacts was recovered. The functional categories used are those defined by Crummy in 1983 and 1988, category 4, household utensils and furniture and category 11, fasteners and fittings. These are, respectively, a fragment of cast foot from a copper alloy skillet or cauldron, seven iron nail or nail-like objects and a possible blade. If further site investigations take place, the ironwork should be x-rayed and the catalogue amended with any new information after analysis by the appropriate specialist.

Condition

B.1.2 The iron objects are heavily encrusted and some are in poor condition, the cauldron foot is in relatively good condition with only small areas showing active bronze disease. The artefacts are stored in plastic bags and/or crystal boxes within a Stewart box containing silica gel and humidity levels are monitored using a humidity indicator strip.

Discussion

B.1.3 The fragment of vessel foot is similar to that of the skillet illustrated by Margeson in Norwich Households (Margeson, 1993, p.90 fig. 57). Skillets or cauldrons would have been used for preparing food and these vessels are often repaired and curated; at the end of their lives the entire vessel can be melted down and the metal reused. Pit **41**, from which this fragment was recovered, also produced undiagnostic metalworking slag and pottery of a 14th to mid 15th century date. The skillet or cauldron is likely to be 14th century or later.

B.1.4 Nails are a common metallic find on medieval sites, and are often associated with construction. The condition of the nails makes it difficult to be certain of the type, however, it is obvious that different types of nails are present, indicating a wide range of usages. The encrusted nature of the majority of the iron objects means that only length has been recorded for some objects. The features from which the material was recovered are broadly medieval.

Catalogue

Category 4: household utensils and furniture.

SF9 Incomplete cast copper alloy skillet or cauldron leg/foot, sub-triangular in section, with a flat back and a central mid-rib. The right side of the leg is missing, having broken to the right of the central rib. Length 20.6mm, width 22.5mm, weight 16g. Pit **41** (42)

Category 11: fasteners and fittings.

SF1 Incomplete tapering iron nail with a rectangular-sectioned shank. Length 21mm. Buried soil (2)

SF2 Incomplete iron object, possibly a nail, heavily concreted, broken into two fragments, length 45mm. Pit **14** (40)

SF3 Incomplete iron, square-sectioned nail. Small, slightly domed, rectangular shaped head, with tapering shank, missing the tip. Length 46mm. Layer (7)

SF 4 Incomplete heavily encrusted rectangular iron object, possibly a blade. Broken at both ends, oval in section, tapering from 11mm-8mm, length 62mm. Pit **12** (22)

SF 5 Heavily encrusted iron nail, appears to be near complete, however the level of encrustation prevents detailed description. The head is most likely rectangular, the shank is bent halfway along its length at right angles to the head and the tip is tapered. Length 33mm. Pit **12** (22)

SF 6 Encrusted, flat, round or oval-headed nail with a rectangular tapering shank. Length 40mm. Pit **12** (23)

SF 7 Incomplete heavily encrusted iron object, possibly a nail, having a ?rectangular head and a ?rectangular or square shank. Length 26mm. Pit **41** (42)

SF 8 Incomplete encrusted rectangular iron object, possibly a nail, broken at both ends. Rectangular in section with tapering ?shank. Width 9mm-6mm, length 62mm, length 27mm. Pit **12** (22)

B.2 Slag

by Carole Fletcher

B.2.1 The evaluation produced a small assemblage of slag and slag-like material that is mainly undiagnostic. Although the slag is not closely datable, the dates of the pottery recovered alongside it are recorded, suggesting the slag is medieval.

Slag Catalogue

Context	Cut	Trench	Form-description	Count	Weight (kg)	Date
18	19	3	High temperature slag, possibly hearth lining	1	0.013	Not closely datable, pottery recovered dates to the early 13th-end 14th century
33	31	1	Undiagnostic metalworking slag	1	0.052	Not closely datable, pottery recovered dates to the mid 12th-14th century
36	35	1	Undiagnostic metalworking slag	1	0.023	Not closely datable, pottery recovered dates to the early 13th-end 14th century
42	41	2	Undiagnostic metalworking slag	1	0.008	Not closely datable, pottery recovered dates to the mid 14th-end of 15th century
53	51	3	Metalworking slag, possibly smithing waste	2	0.073	Not closely datable, pottery recovered dates to the 13th -end 14th century
Total				**6**	**0.169**	

Table 2: Slag

B.3 Glass

by Carole Fletcher

B.3.1 The evaluation produced eight shards of window and bottle glass weighing 0.116kg, recovered from layers, including the buried soil and a surface. The bulk of the glass is vessel glass dating to the 19th to 20th century.

Glass Catalogue

Context	Form	Description	Count	Weight (kg)	Date
2	Bottle	Base from a mould-blown brown glass bottle with embossed moulded kick and surviving letters HAVN on the base	2	0.088	Mid 19th-20th century
	Bottle	Neck shard from an olive green glass bottle	1	0.011	19th-20th century
7	? Window	Shard of clear colourless glass	1	0.001	20th century
8	Window	Shard of clear glass with surface iridescence	1	0.002	Not closely datable
9	Bottle	Shard of olive green bottle glass	1	0.007	Not closely datable but most likely 19th-20th century
	Bottle	Shard of olive green bottle glass with surface iridescence	1	0.006	Not closely datable but most likely 19th century
	Window	Shard of clear glass with surface iridescence	1	0.001	Not closely datable
Total			**80**	**0.116**	

Table 3: Glass

B.4 Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.4.1 The evaluation produced a small-moderate assemblage of pottery, comprising 294 sherds weighing 4.315kg, including a small number of residual Roman sherds. The assemblage spans the mid 9th to the end of the 19th century, with the late 12th century to late 14th century the main period of occupation. Overall the condition of the assemblage is moderately abraded, with some relatively unabraded sherds and the mean sherd weight is low-moderate at approximately 0.015kg.

Methodology

B.4.2 The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) A *guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG, 1998) and *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics* (MPRG, 2001) act as a standard for the post-Roman pottery.

B.4.3 Recording was carried out using OA East's in-house system based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described Roman, medieval and post-medieval types. All sherds have been

counted, classified and weighed on a context-by-context basis. The assemblage is recorded in the summary catalogue. The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

Assemblage

Trench 1

B.4.4 Trench 1 produced pottery from four features and the buried soil, context 8, which produced seven sherds of pottery dating from the late 12th-end of the 13th century including residual sherds of St Neots and Stamford ware alongside Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware.

B.4.5 Ditch **29** produced a mixture of fabrics including a residual sherd from a Stamford ware jug and a Roman vessel alongside Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware vessels and glazed Lyveden-Stanion and Grimston ware jugs. Also present is a sherd from a Huntingdon Late Medieval Calcareous ware curfew, and a handle from an early Everton-type ware jug. Overall the date of the feature's fills are 14th-end of 15th century.

B.4.6 Three fills in pit **31** produced a total of 33 sherds of pottery weighing 0.250 kg, making this the largest assemblage in Trench 1. Pottery produced includes Huntingdonshire Earl Medieval ware and Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware vessels alongside residual St Neots, Stamford ware and six sherds from a Thetford-type ware vessel most likely a storage jar. Overall, the feature fills date to the 13th-end of 14th century. Pits **35** and **48** both produced pottery that dates to the early 13th-end of 14th century, and both produced sherds of medieval Lyveden Stanion ware.

Trench 2

B.4.7 Buried soil in Trench 2, context 59, produced only a single sherd from a Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware jug, while Pit **41** produced 32 sherds of pottery weighing 0.399 kg. Pottery recovered from the pit includes Shelly ware jar and jug sherds, Grimston-type ware and Lyveden-Stanion ware jugs sherds and two sherds of a Huntingdonshire Late Medieval Calcareous ware jar. The latter pottery suggests a 14th-mid 15th century date for the context.

Trench 3

B.4.8 Five features and the buried soil, in Trench 3, produced medieval pottery alongside three deposits, contexts 2, 7, and 9 which produced a small number of medieval sherds alongside Refined White earthenware, pearlwares and creamwares representing 19th century dining and most likely related to the 19th century buildings recorded on site.

B.4.9 The buried soil in this trench recorded as contexts 10 and 11, produced pottery similar to that recovered from the buried soil of the other trenches and includes both Late Saxon-early medieval pottery in the form of St Neots ware and Stamford ware sherds, alongside Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware Huntingdonshire fen Sandy ware vessels and 13th to 14th century Lyveden-Stanion ware jugs.

B.4.10 Pit **12** produced the largest single assemblage of the evaluation, 83 sherds weighing 1.854kg from three contexts. Much of the material is late 12th-end 14th century, however, the overall date of the feature is 13th-end of 14th century. The feature contained a large number of Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware jug sherds alongside a developed St Neots handled bowl. Also present was a single sherd Brill-Boarstall jug and a number of residual Stamford ware shards.

B.4.11 Pottery recovered from pit **14** included a single sherd of what has tentatively been identified as Early Medieval South Cambridgeshire Grog-tempered ware, alongside St Neots ware, and Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware, including rouletted jug sherds. The pottery within the fills dates to late 12th-end 14th century.

B.4.12 Pit **19** produced a mixture of pottery, including a single sherd from a Huntingdon Thetford-type ware jar, Huntingdonshire Early Medieval wares and sherds of Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware. The two contexts from this pit that produced pottery are dated slightly differently, with earlier material (late 12th-end 14th century) recovered from context 16. Overall, the feature dates to the early 13th-end 14th century.

B.4.13 Pottery recovered from ditch **13** dates from the early 13th-end of 14th century and includes Shelly ware jar sherds and a fragment from a Lyveden-Stanion jug.

B.4.14 Ditch **51** produced 16 sherds of pottery weighing 0.090kg from three contexts. Context 53 includes an unglazed sherd of Lyveden-Stanion ware, suggesting a 13th-end 14th century date for the latest phase of use or disuse.

B.4.15 The largest fragment of glazed pottery recovered was a rim and handle from a Lyveden-Stanion ware jug, recovered as an unstratified find.

Discussion

B.4.16 The assemblage is domestic in nature, with sooted sherds indicating use in the preparation of food and the presence of a curfew sherd suggests the management of domestic hearths. Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware jugs are well represented within the assemblage, which overall has produced a similar range of fabrics found in the Town Centre Link Road site (Fletcher in prep) which lies immediately to the south of the current site. The earliest pottery recovered from the evaluation were two Roman sherds recovered from Ditch **29** and Pit **31**, both within Trench 1. These sherds represent background levels of Roman material, which is not unexpected as the site lies on the south-west side of Ermine Street. Sherds of Late Saxon-early medieval fabrics are present in the assemblage, including St Neots, Stamford ware, Thetford-type wares and Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware, suggesting that although this area lies outside the main settlement of medieval Huntingdon, there was some level of late Saxon-early medieval activity close to the area currently under investigation.

B.4.17 The main period of occupation is from the late 12th century-late 14th century, with only a small amount of later activity, indicating that the site's usage may have changed in the latter part of 14th century and that perhaps the land was abandoned and/or cleared.

B.4.18 Pottery Catalogue

Context	Cut	Full Name	Basic Form	Count	Weight	Date Range
2		Bone China - lustreware	Drinking vessel	2	0.004	19th century
		Brill-Boarstall	Jug	1	0.041	
		Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware	Bowl	1	0.012	
		Pearlware	Bowl	1	0.002	
		Pearlware – transfer-printed	Bowl	3	0.017	
		Pearlware – transfer-printed	plate	2	0.020	
		Refined White Earthenware	Bowl	1	0.005	
		Refined White Earthenware - sponged	Bowl/jar	4	0.040	
		Refined White Earthenware - transfer-printed	Bowl	2	0.064	

Context	Cut	Full Name	Basic Form	Count	Weight	Date Range
		Refined White Earthenware - flow blue		1	0.002	
		Staffordshire Mottled ware	Drinking vessel	1	0.004	
		Stamford ware	Jug	1	0.005	
7		Agricultural ceramics	Plant pot	2	0.007	19th century
		Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware	Jug	1	0.011	
		Lyveden-Stanion ware		1	0.015	
		Post-medieval Redware	Bowl	1	0.002	
8		Developed St Neots ware		1	0.005	Late 12th-end 13th century
		Developed St Neots ware	Jar	1	0.010	
		Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware		1	0.008	
		St Neots ware	Jar	1	0.005	
		St Neots ware/Developed St Neots ware		2	0.009	
		Stamford ware	Jar	1	0.003	
9		Creamware	Bowl	2	0.013	19th century
		Pearlware	Bowl	1	0.030	
		Post-medieval Black-Glazed ware/North Midlands Earthenware	Bowl	3	0.025	
10		Developed St Neots ware		1	0.002	Early 13th-end 14th century
		Developed St Neots/Shelly ware		2	0.099	
		Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware		2	0.015	
		Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware	Bowl?	2	0.038	
		Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware	Jug	1	0.008	
		Lyveden-Stanion ware	Jug	1	0.003	
		Shelly ware	Jar	4	0.035	
11		Developed St Neots ware	Bowl	1	0.017	Late 9th-end of 13th century
		Huntingdon Thetford ware/Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware		1	0.009	
		St Neots ware	Jar	1	0.003	
16	**19**	Developed St Neots ware	Jar	1	0.005	Late 12th-end 14th century
		Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware		1	0.003	
		Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware	Jar	2	0.004	
		Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware		6	0.019	
		Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware	Jar	1	0.012	
18	**19**	Huntingdon Thetford-type ware	Jar	1	0.011	Early 13th-end 14th century
		Shelly ware		1	0.007	
20	**12**	Developed St Neots/Shelly ware	Bowl	1	0.060	Late 12th-end 14th century
		Developed St Neots/Shelly ware	Handled bowl	2	0.207	
		Developed St Neots/Shelly ware	Jar	1	0.021	
		Developed St Neots?	Jar	1	0.013	
		South Cambridgeshire Grog-tempered ware?	Jar	1	0.047	
		Thetford type ware		1	0.053	
22	**12**	Developed St Neots/Shelly ware	Bowl	1	0.053	Late 12th-end 14th century
		Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware/ Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware	Jar	4	0.053	
		Stamford ware	Jug	1	0.006	
		Stamford ware	Jug	1	0.007	
23	**12**	Brill-Boarstall were	Jug	1	0.015	13th-end 14th century
		Developed St Neots/Shelly ware		1	0.014	

Context	Cut	Full Name	Basic Form	Count	Weight	Date Range
		Developed St Neots/Shelly ware	Bowl	1	0.047	
		Developed St Neots/Shelly ware	Jar	3	0.040	
		Developed St Neots/Shelly ware	Jug	20	0.334	
		Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware		1	0.046	
		Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware	Jar	2	0.018	
		Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware	Jug	26	0.631	
		Huntingdonshire Thetford ware/Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware	Jar	1	0.034	
		Lyveden-Stanion ware	Jug	1	0.009	
		Medieval Coarseware		2	0.008	
		Shelly ware		4	0.020	
		Shelly ware	Jar	3	0.050	
		St Neots/Developed St Neots		2	0.050	
		Stamford ware	Jug	1	0.018	
28	**13**	Developed St Neots ware		1	0.014	Early 13th-end of 14th century
		Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware/Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware	Jar	1	0.031	
		Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware		1	0.003	
		Huntingdonshire Thetford ware/Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware		1	0.070	
		Lyveden-Stanion ware	Jug	1	0.010	
		Shelly ware		3	0.012	
		Shelly Ware	Jar	7	0.086	
		St Neots ware		3	0.080	
30	**29**	Developed St Neots		3	0.007	14th/mid 14th-end of 15th century
		Developed St Neots	Jar	1	0.010	
		Grimston-type ware	Jug	1	0.006	
		Huntingdon Late Medieval Calcareous ware	Lighting and heating	1	0.058	
		Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware		3	0.016	
		Lyveden-Stanion ware	Jug	1	0.009	
		Roman		1	0.011	
		Shelly ware		2	0.017	
		Stamford ware	Jug	1	0.004	
32	**31**	Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy Greyware		1	0.011	13th-end of 14th century
		St Neots ware	Jar	1	0.007	
33	**31**	Developed St Neots	Bowl	1	0.019	Mid 12th-14th century
		Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware	Jar	2	0.006	
		Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware		1	0.004	
		Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware	Jar	1	0.005	
		Roman		1	0.004	
		Roman/Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy Greyware		3	0.021	
		Shelly ware		4	0.017	
		Shelly ware	Jar	6	0.085	
		St Neots/Developed St Neots	Jar	2	0.008	
		Thetford-type ware		6	0.039	

Context	Cut	Full Name	Basic Form	Count	Weight	Date Range
34	**31**	St Neots ware	Jar	2	0.005	Late 9th-end of the 12th century
		St Neots/Developed St Neots		1	0.002	
		Stamford ware	Bowl?	1	0.017	
36	**35**	Huntingdonshire Early Medieval Ware		1	0.002	Early 13th-end 14th century
		Lyveden-Stanion ware		1	0.031	
		Sandy ware		1	0.003	
		Shelly ware		6	0.096	
		St Neots ware		1	0.004	
39	**14**	Developed St Neots	Bowl	1	0.062	Late 12th-end 14th century
		Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware		2	0.032	
		Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware	Jug	1	0.007	
		South Cambridgeshire Grog-Tempered ware	Jar	1	0.020	
40	**14**	Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware/Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware		3	0.006	Late 12th-end 14th century
		Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware	Jug	2	0.120	
		Shelly ware		4	0.058	
		St Neots ware	Jar	1	0.006	
42	**41**	Early Everton/Late Medieval Reduced ware		2	0.007	14th/mid 14th-end of 15th century
		Grimston-type ware	Jug	4	0.039	
		Huntingdon Late Medieval Calcareous ware	Jar	2	0.031	
		Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware		1	0.005	
		Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware	Jar	2	0.034	
		Lyveden-Stanion ware		1	0.008	
		Lyveden-Stanion ware	Jug	1	0.026	
		Potterspury		2	0.040	
		Shelly ware		4	0.030	
		Shelly ware	Jar	7	0.079	
		Shelly ware	Jug	1	0.070	
		St Neots ware	Jar	2	0.017	
		Thetford ware		2	0.011	
		Unglazed Reduced Sandy wares, of Blackborough End type	Jar	1	0.002	
47	**29**	Early Everton-type ware	Jug	1	0.057	13th-end 14th century
50	**48**	Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware	Jar/jug	1	0.008	Early 13th-end of 14th century
		Lyveden-Stanion ware		2	0.024	
53	**51**	Developed St Neots ware		1	0.002	13th-end 14th century (early end?)
		Huntingdonshire Early Medieval Ware	Jar	2	0.008	
		Huntingdonshire Thetford-type ware		1	0.005	
		Lyveden-Stanion ware		1	0.006	
		Shelly Ware		1	0.002	
54	**51**	Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware		1	0.007	Late 12th-end 14th century
		Shelly ware		3	0.014	
55	**51**	Developed St Neots ware	Jar	1	0.009	Late 12th-end 14th century

Context	Cut	Full Name	Basic Form	Count	Weight	Date Range
		Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware/Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware	Jar	3	0.012	
		Medieval Coarseware		1	0.008	
		Shelly Ware		1	0.017	
59		Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware	Jug	1	0.014	Late 12th-end 13th century
99999 unstrat.		Lyveden-Stanion ware	Jug	1	0.079	Only medieval pottery recovered

Table 4: Pottery

B.5 Building Stone

by Carole Fletcher

B.5.1 From Pit **14** in Trench 3, an irregular fragment of fossiliferous limestone was recovered. Much of the surface of the limestone is irregular and rough, however there is one small area where the surface is slightly smoothed, suggesting the fragment is the remains of a piece of worked building stone. The stone itself is not closely datable, however it was recovered alongside medieval pottery.

B.6 Ceramic Building Material

by Carole Fletcher and Robert Atkins

B.6.1 A total of 22 fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 8.148 kg were recovered from pits, layers, a ditch and the remains of a standing structure. Three small pieces of roof tile are late medieval or early post-medieval, however the majority of the assemblage is post-medieval brick and tile. The ceramic building material is moderately abraded, with the 19th century material recovered from the 1850s building being unabraded.

Ceramic Building Material Catalogue

Context	Form	Fabric	Description	Count	Weight (kg)	Date
2	Roof tile	Poorly mixed yellow-pink fabric with moderate rounded voids. Fabric 4	Fragment of roof tile, no surviving nail holes, sooted both sides	1	0.040	Late medieval or early post-medieval
3	Brick	Poorly mixed yellow-pink fabric. Many voids and calcareous inclusions, yellow surfaces. Local Burwell-type brick. Fabric 1	Poorly made cored facing brick recovered from building built in the 1850's. Discarded	1	2.317	Early-mid19th-century
	Floor tile	Fabric 3	Unglazed quarry tile as found on kitchen floors from the Victorian period onwards. Discarded	1	1.123	19th century or later

Context	Form	Fabric	Description	Count	Weight (kg)	Date
	Floor tile	Fabric 3	Large incomplete unglazed quarry tile. Discarded	1	2.670	19th century or later
	Floor brick	Poorly mixed yellow, pink fabric with large coarse inclusions. Fabric 1 variant	Reused floor brick, slightly sooted on one edge	1	1.583	Late 17th or 18th century
6	Roof tile	Fabric 4 variant	Small fragment of roof tile, retains traces of mortar	1	0.017	Late medieval or early post-medieval
7	Glazed wall tile	Refined White Earthenware	Two sherds from refined white earthenware wall tiles of the type used in kitchens and bathrooms	2	0.004	19th century or later
	Brick	Fabric 1 variant more refined, fewer inclusions	Fragment of cored facing brick	1	0.062	19th century or later
	Water or sewage pipe	Coarse stoneware fabric, externally and internally glazed with a brown salt glaze	Fragment of water or sewage pipe	1	0.062	19th century or later
	Undiagnostic	Fabric 1 variant	Small fragment of roof tile or brick	1	0.009	19th century or later
10	Brick	Hard fired dull pink fabric with pink surfaces, voids and large inclusions, some flint, possibly some grog. Fabric 2	Small fragment of mould-made brick. One surface is lightly sanded, the other surface shows drag marks	1	0.025	19th-20th century
	Roof tile	Fabric 1		3	0.062	Post-medieval, most likely 19th century or later
28	Brick	Variant of Fabric 1, slightly more pink	Small fragment of brick	1	0.007	Not closely datable
33	Peg tile	Fabric 4	Small fragment of tile with a single surviving nail hole	1	0.032	Late medieval or early post-medieval
36	Roof tile	Dull pink matt feeling fabric, yellow-cream lenses, clay and ? grog temper. Fabric 5	Sanded base fragment of roof tile with no surviving nail holes	1	0.049	Late medieval or early post-medieval
	Roof tile	Fabric 1	Small fragment of roof tile	1	0.018	19th century or later

Context	Form	Fabric	Description	Count	Weight (kg)	Date
39	Fired clay	Poorly mixed dull red fabric, quartz tempered with chalk inclusions	Small fragment of fired clay	1	0.003	Not closely datable
42	Roof tile	Fabric 1	Two sherds from moulded roof tiles with a slightly sanded base. Similar to the Burwell-type bricks and tiles	2	0.065	Post-medieval 17th or possibly 18th century
Total				**22**	**8.148**	

Table 5: Ceramic Building Material

B.7 Clay Tobacco Pipe

by Carole Fletcher

B.7.1 A single fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem was recovered from context 7, a layer of demolition material in Trench 3. Clay tobacco pipes were commonly used from their introduction in the late 16th century into the late 19th century. By 1914 the industry had for the most part disappeared although a few large manufacturers continued, for example Charles Crop of London continued until 1924, Southorns of Broseley closed in the 1960s (Oswald 1975) and Pollocks of Manchester only closed in 1992 (Jung 2003). The example from Edison Bell Way is not closely datable.

Appendix C. Environmental Reports

C.1 Faunal Remains

By Zoe Ui Choileain

Introduction

C.1.1 A total weight of 2.772kg of animal bone was recovered from three trenches on the site.

C.1.2 While the fragmentation level was high the surface condition of the bone was good and a large proportion of the bone recovered was identifiable to species.

C.1.3 The majority of the bone came from various medieval pits and ditch slots however a small collection of bone was recovered from post-medieval buried soil layers in trench three.

Methodology

C.1.4 All identifiable elements were recorded using a version of the criteria described in Davis (1992). Completeness was assessed in terms of percentage and zones present (Dobney and Reilly 1988). Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972) and France (2009). No measurements were taken as no bones were complete. Taphonomic criteria including indications of butchery, pathology, gnawing activity and surface modifications as a result of weathering were also recorded where evident.

Results

C.1.5 The results are summarised in Table 6 below.

Cut	Context	Feature	Unid	Sheep / Goat	Pig	Cow	Fish	Frog	Rodentia	Bird	No of Individuals Represented	Butchery
	2	layer	1								1	
	7	layer	1	5							1	
	8	layer	1			1					1	
	9	layer	8	4		6					2	
	10	layer	5	2	2	5					3	Sheep rib
	11	layer		2						1	2	
19	16	pit	36	15	2	7			1	4	5	
	17					4					1 (butchery)	cow
	18		9	2	3				1	1	4	
12	20	pit	3	6		1					2	cow
	22		37	15					1		2	
	23		15	7		8					2	cow
13	27	ditch	1								1	
	28		16	2		1					2	
29	30	ditch	18		1	2	1	1	9		5	
31	32	pit	3			1						cow
	33		5			3					1	
	34		1			10					1	cow
35	36	pit	8	1		2				2	3	
14	39	pit	5	6							1	
	40		6			1					1	
41	42	pit	10	4	3	7			4		4	unid
29	47	ditch	2								1	
51	52	Ditch/pit				1					1	
	53		14	3		1			1		4	
	54		2	1							1	
	59	layer	6								1	

Table 6: Identifiable fragments and no of individuals represented

C.1.6 There were no repeated elements from any species in any context therefore a minimum number of one individual is assumed for each species in any given context.

C.1.7 The most strongly represented species are cattle and sheep. Pig is not strongly represented and there is a very small representation of bird in the assemblage. Fish was represented by a single vertebra. Rodentia are well represented and occur in several contexts, only one frog bone was present.

C.1.8 Butchery marks were noted on cattle bones in features **19**, **12**, and **31** and also on a sheep rib from layer 10. An unidentified fragment from context (41) also showed signs of butchery marks.

C.1.9 Features **19**, **29** and **31** contained juvenile animals. These were represented by sheep, pig and cattle bones.

Feature	Context	Weight (g)	Fragment size
19	16	1	2-4mm
19	18	2	4-10mm
12	22	9	4-10mm
29	30	1	2-4mm
51	53	3	4-10mm

Table 7: Calcined Bone

C.1.10 A small collection of calcined bone was recovered from the pits. There were no identifiable fragments present. Bone colour ranged from white to dark brown – black which suggests temperatures from 300-600 degrees celcius. These also most likely represent domestic waste.

Discussion and conclusion

C.1.11 The assemblage present primarily represents domestic animals with the addition of some small mammals from the rodentia category. Cattle and sheep are the most commonly represented. The bone would appear to represent domestic waste with butchery marks evident.

C.2 Environmental Samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.2.1 Seven bulk samples were taken from features within three trenches in the evaluated area at Edison Bell Way, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

Methodology

C.2.2 The samples were pre-treated with a solution of sodium carbonate for two days to break down the clay matrix. The total volume (up to 18 litres) of each bulk sample was processed by water flotation (using a modified Siraff three-tank system) for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.25mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residues were allowed to air dry. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and a complete list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 8. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands* and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for other plants. Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

C.2.3 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and artefacts have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following

categories

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

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal have been scored for abundance

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

Results

C.2.4 The results are discussed by trench:

Trench 1

C.2.5 Sample 5, Fill 30 of medieval Ditch **29** did not contain any preserved plant remains other than sparse charcoal. Pottery and bone fragments were present in the residue.

Trench 2

C.2.6 Sample 6 which was taken from the upper fill (42) of large Pit **41** contains occasional charred grains of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and hulled barley (*Hordeum distichon*). Pottery and bone fragments are present in the residue.

Trench 3

C.2.7 Five samples were taken from Trench 3. Pit **19** contained three fills; the upper fills (16, Sample 1 and 18, Sample 2) both contained similar assemblages of occasional charred wheat and barley grains with single seeds of stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*) and a brassica (*Brassica* sp.) such as turnip/cabbage.

C.2.8 Associated pit **12** also contained three fills, the lowest of which (Fill 20, Sample 4) was waterlogged and contained preserved elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds and fragments of wood. Sample 4 also contains charred wheat and barley.

C.2.9 Sample 7 was taken from Fill 53 of linear Feature **51** and also contains charred wheat and barley.

Discussion

C.2.10 In general the samples were poor in terms of identifiable material. The charred plant remains consist mainly of occasional cereal grains that are present in such small quantities that it is possible that they have been re-worked from the layer of late-medieval soil that was seen to overlay all features in each trench. The waterlogged deposits contain wood and elderberry seeds but less durable plant remains have not survived.

Sample No	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Trench No.	% context sampled	Date	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Weed Seeds	Charcoal <2mm	bonesSmall animal	bonesLarge animal	Pottery	Iron nail
1	16	19	Pit	3	<25	12-14th C	18	1	#	#	+	0	##	##	0
2	18	19	Pit	3	50	13-14th C	6	1	#	#	+	0	#	#	0
3	22	12	Pit	3	<10	12-14th C	17	1	#	#	+	0	#	#	0
5	30	29	Pit	1	<10	14-15th C	17	1	0	0	+	#	#	#	0
6	42	41	Pit	2	<10	14-15th C	15	1	#	0	+	#	##	#	0
7	53	51	Pit	3	<10	13-14th C	17	5	#	0	+	#	#	0	#

Table 8: Environmental samples

C.3 Wood

C.3.1 Seven small fragments of degraded wood were recovered from Trench 3, context 20, none of which have any obvious signs of being worked.

C.4 Shell

By Alexandra Scard (BA, PCIFA)

Introduction and Methods

C.4.1 A total of 0.130kg of marine shell was recovered from 7 contexts during excavations at Edison Bell Way, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire. The shell was quantified by apices and examined in order to assess their potential to provide useful data as part of archaeological investigation. The assemblage is the result of shell collected by hand on site as well as recovered during the processing of environmental samples. Generally, preservation of the assemblage is fair and there is no clear evidence of taphonomic or man-made damage.

Species	Common name	Habitat	Total weight (kg)	Total number of contexts
Ostrea edulis	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	0.049	2
Mytilus edulis	Mussel	Intertidal, salt water	0.081	6

Table 9: Overview of identified, quantified shell

Results

C.4.2 Tables of quantification for the two species recovered can be seen below (Tables 10 and 11). Almost all of the assemblage was recovered from Medieval pits.

Context	Cut	Feature type	Weight (kg)	Left valve (kg and quantity)	Right valve (kg and quantity)	MNI	Average Size (cm)	Comments
10		Layer	0.03	-	0.033/1	1	8.5	Potential shuck mark.
42	41	Pit	0.02	0.010/1	0.005/no apices	1	5	Frags – poor preservation.

Table 10: Quantified oyster shell

Context	Cut	Feature type	Weight (kg)	Total apices	MNI	Average Size (cm)	Comments
10		Layer	0.01	3	2	3.5	
16	19	Pit	0.01	5	3	4	Incl. shell from <1>.
18	19	Pit	0	1	1	3	Shell from <2>.
23	12	Pit	0.01	3	2	4	
28	13	Ditch	0.06	30	15	4.5	
39	14	Pit	0	2	1	4	

Table 11: Quantified mussel shell

Discussion

C.4.3 Shellfish consumption is renowned during the Medieval period, the shell assemblage recovered from Huntingdon could be indicative of this. Whilst appearing primarily in pits (usually signifying deliberate disposal), the low quantity of the ecofacts suggests more likely a residual presence; unintentional in the backfill of such features.

Further Work and Methods Statement

C.4.4 The lack of ecofactual evidence retrieved from Huntingdon makes full assessment difficult. At this stage, one can use their appearance in the archaeological record as evidence of consumption, given the popularity of such shellfish during the Medieval period. However, such a low quantity suggests nothing of the process of consumption in relation to occupation of this site. The assemblage has been fully quantified and no further work is required.

Appendix D. Records Consulted

Huntingdonshire Record Office (CALM)

D.1.1 Record summaries can be accessed at:
http://calm.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/calmview/Overview.aspx

Reference	Date	Title/Description	Notes
KAH/16/2/174/23	1836	Pumfrett, John - Common brewer of Huntingdon: will	No mention of house
KHAC1/1070/35	1836	Memorandum of agreement for purchase of piece of land with building in parish of St. John, Huntingdon. Jane Maule, George Frederick Maule, Henry Augustus Maule, Frederick Lane and Thomas Moore with George Rust	Location not specified
KAcc2196/1/27D	1848	Huntingdon St. John – Apportionment and Plan	Landowners on site – no mention of St Andrew's Close (despite mention of Croft's Close etc.)
KHAC0/223/24	1826	Plan of lands in Huntingdon and Hartford	Does not cover St John's parish

Appendix E. Bibliography

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APPENDIX F. OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-226979		
Project Name	Former Travis Perkins Site, Edison Bell Way, Huntingdon		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	05-10-2015	Finish	13-10-2015
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	HUNEBW15	Planning App. No.	15/01423/FUL
HER No.	ECB4560	Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Development Type	Housing Estate

Please select all techniques used:

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

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

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

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Pit	Medieval 1066 to 1540		Select period...
Soil	Medieval 1066 to 1540		Select period...
Structure	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901		Select period...

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	Huntingdonshire	Former Travis Perkins Site, Edison Bell Way, Huntingdon	
Parish	Huntingdon		
HER	Cambridgeshire		
Study Area	0.3ha	National Grid Reference	TL 2351 7221

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Andy Thomas (CHET)
Project Design Originator	Paul Clark (CgMs)
Project Manager	Aileen Conner (OA East)
Supervisor	Stuart Ladd (OA East)

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
OA East	OA East	OA East
HUNEBW15	HUNEBW15	HUNEBW15

Archive Contents/Media

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

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

Notes:

Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red)

Figure 2: Trench Layout showing all features and structures

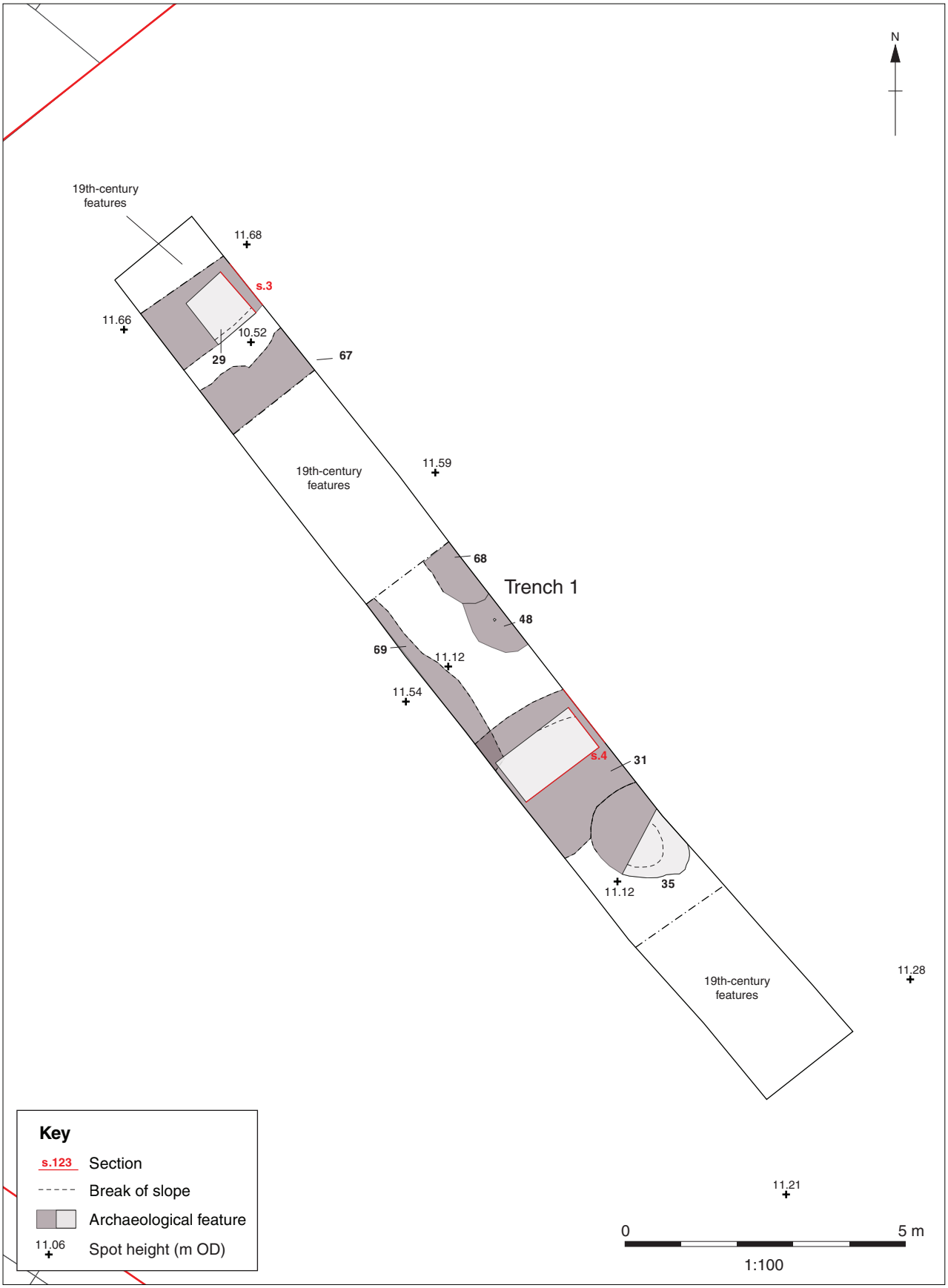

Figure 3: Trench 1 medieval features

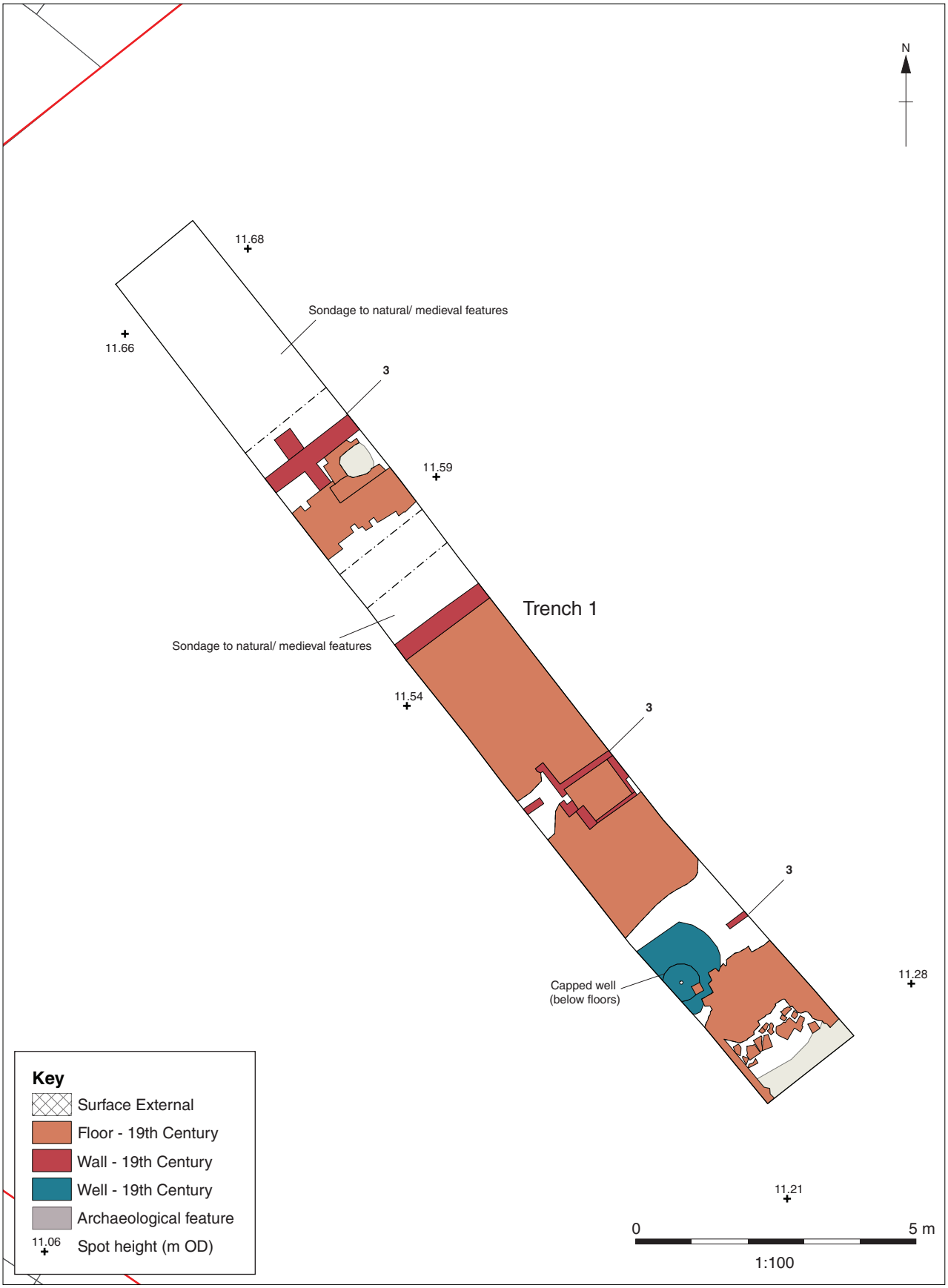

Figure 4: Trench 1 19th-century structures

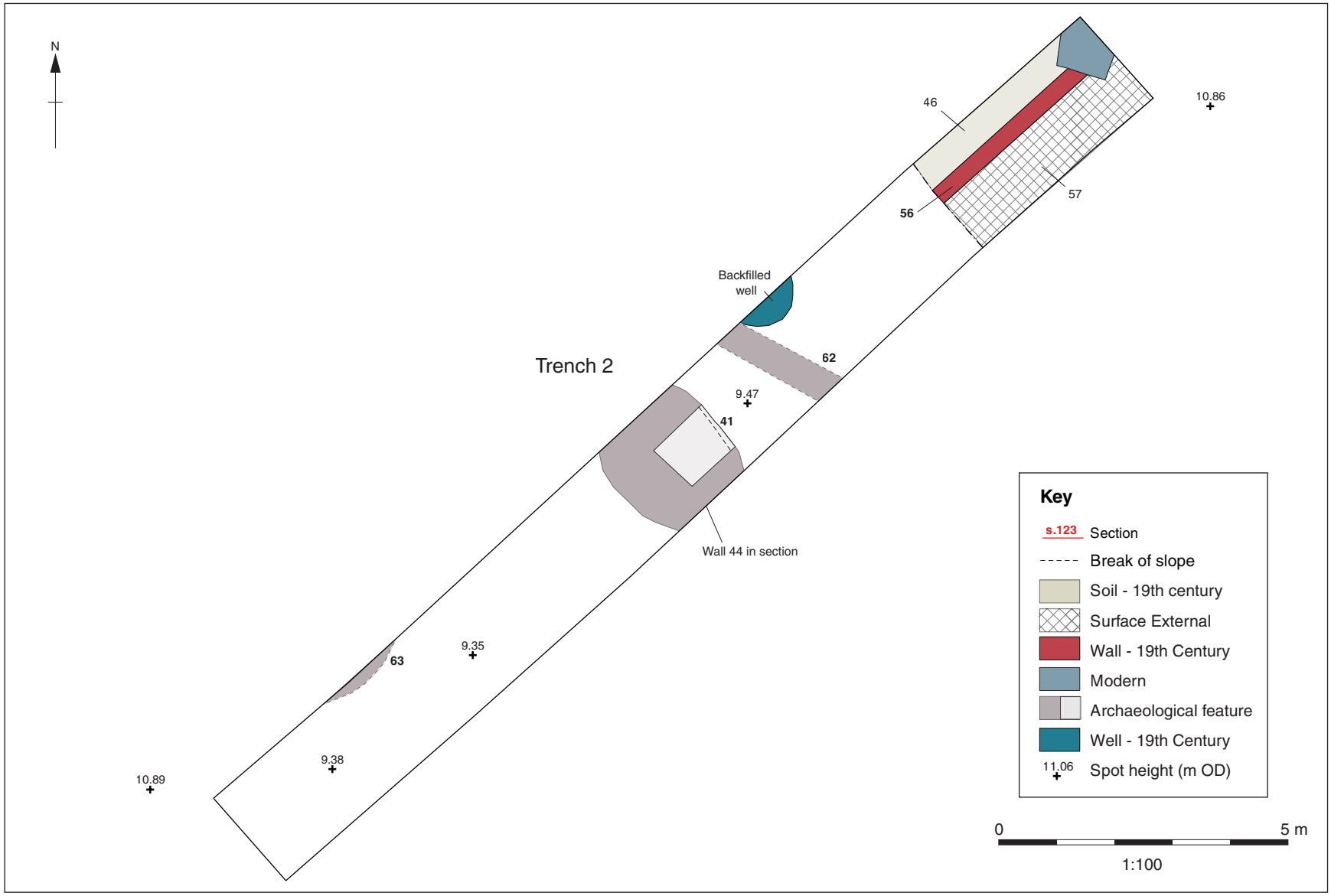

Figure 5: Trench 2 (with medieval soil removed)

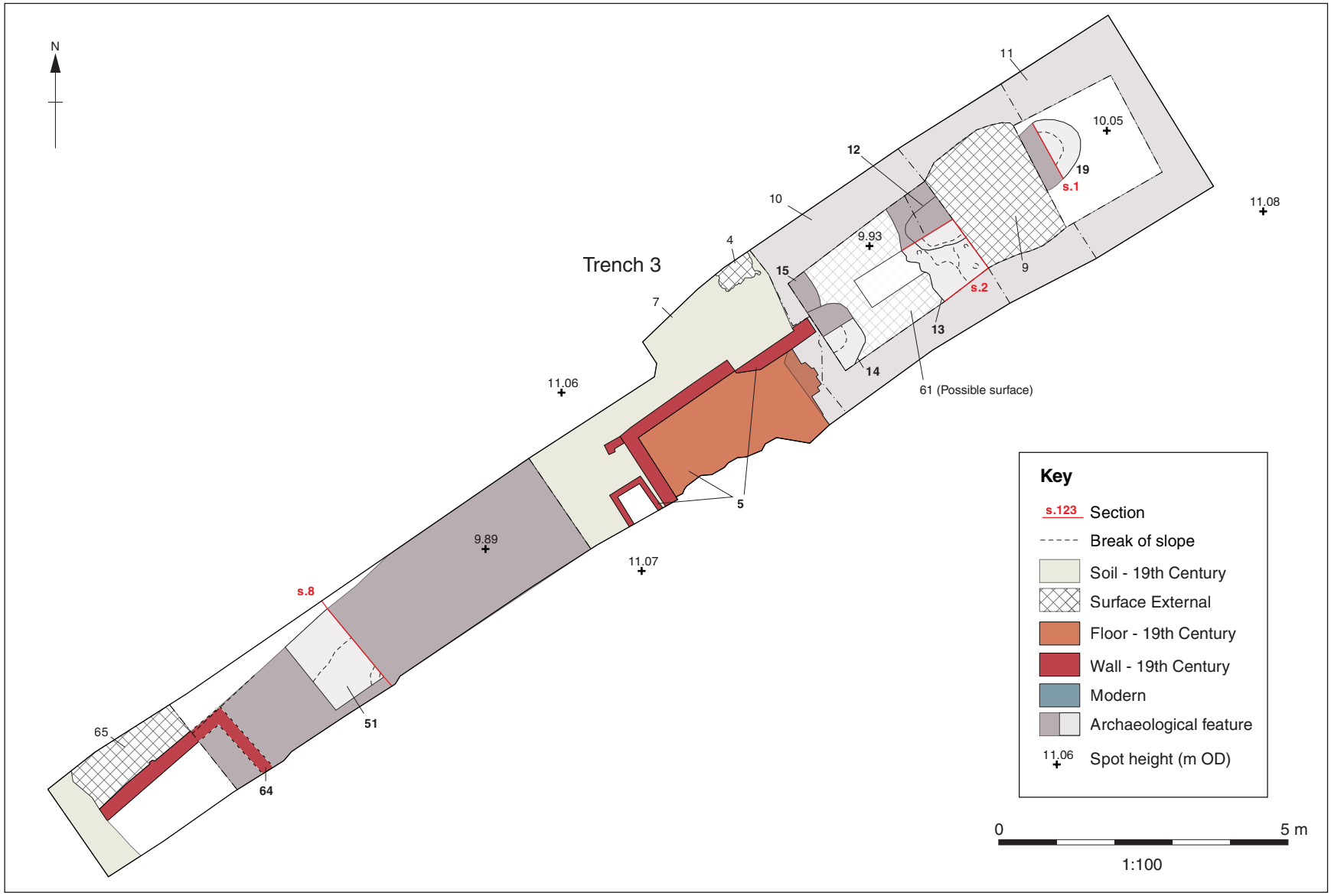

Figure 6: Trench 3

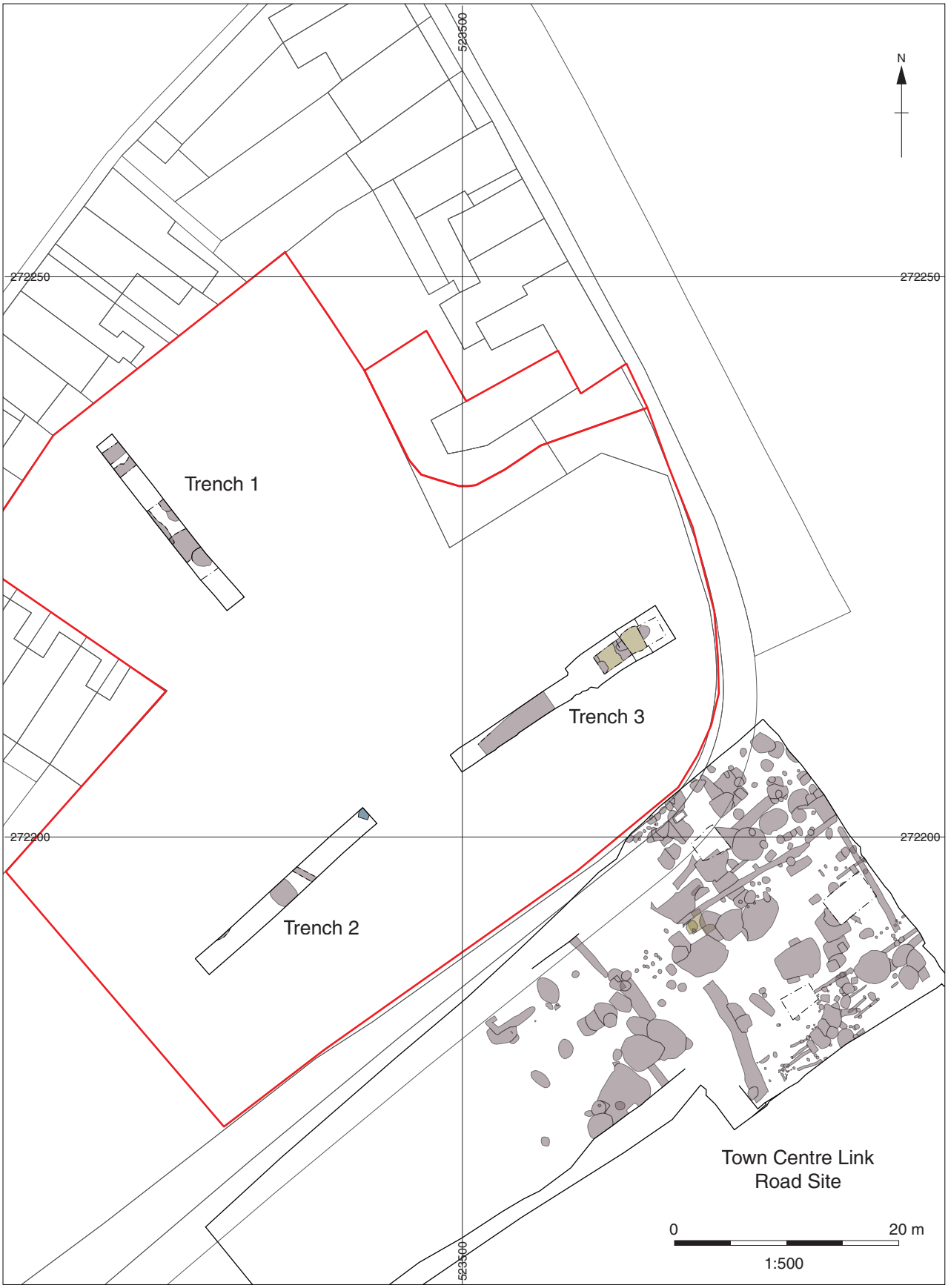

Figure 7: Medieval features in relation to previous excavation

Figure 8: 1848 Tithe Map of St John's parish, Huntingdon (CALM KAcc2196/1/27D), showing approximate development area in red

Figure 9: 19th-century structures on 1886 OS map, showing development area in red, (after Clark 2015)

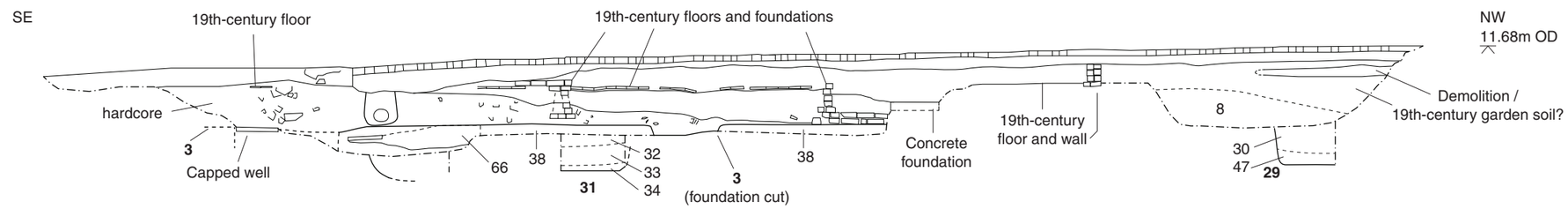

Figure 10: Trench 1 Plan and Section views

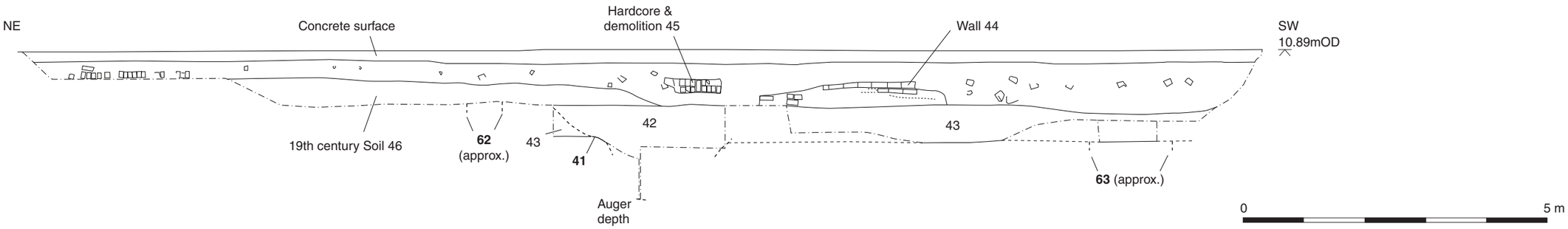

Figure 11: Trench 2 Plan and Section views

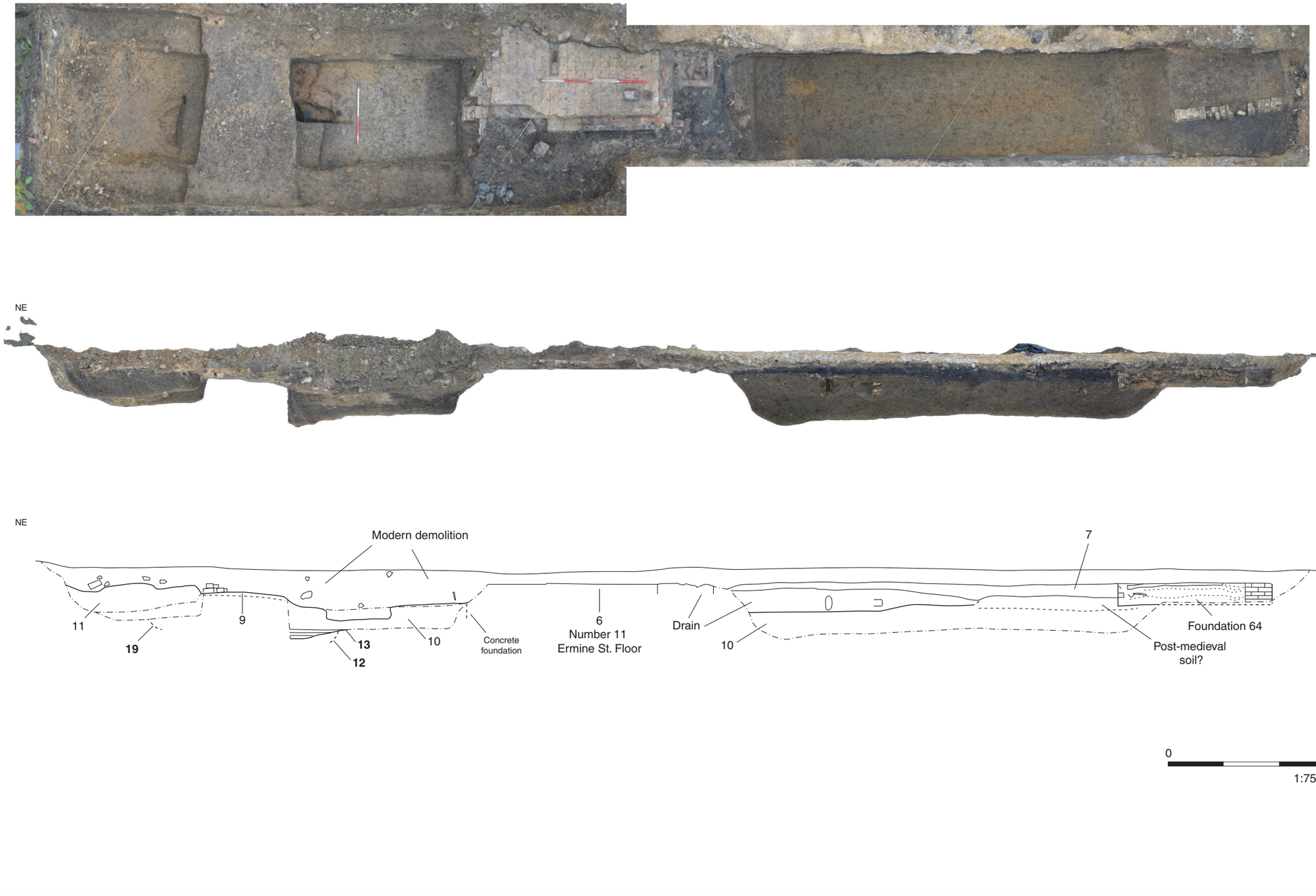

Figure 12: Trench 3 Plan and Section view

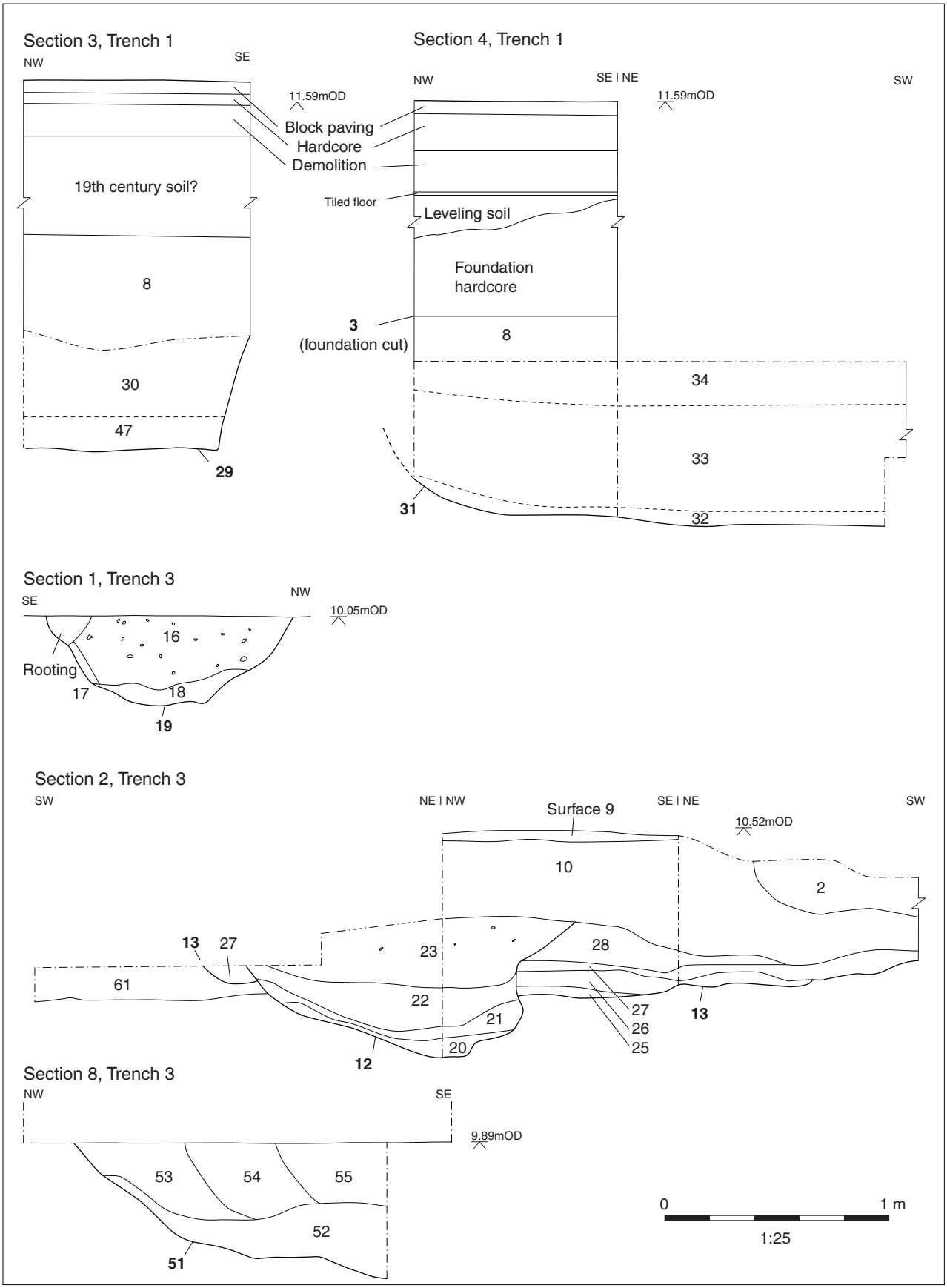

Figure 13: Section drawings

Plate 1: Possible Ditch **29**, Trench 1, view northeast

Plate 2: Pit **35**, Trench 1, view west

Plate 3: Pit **41**, Trench 2, view southeast

Plate 4: Layer 61 (possible surface), Trench 3, cut by Feature **13** and Pit **12**, view northwest

Plate 5: Feature **13** cut by Pit **12**, Trench 3, view northeast

Plate 6: Linear Feature **51**, Trench 3, view northeast

Plate 7: Trench 1, view northwest

Plate 8: Trench 2, after final machining, showing Pit **63** (foreground), Pit **41**, and Ditch **62**, view northeast

Plate 9: Trench 3, view southwest

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