Late Saxon to medieval remains at Edison Bell Way, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire

Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

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Post-Excavation Assessment

Late Saxon to medieval remains at Edison Bell Way, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire

Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

By Chris Thatcher BA

With contributions by Matthew Brooks, Denise Druce, James Fairbairn, Carole Fletcher BA ACIfA, Anthony Haskins MSc BSc ACIfACAIfA, Sarah Percival, Dr Ruth Shaffrey and Ian Smith

Editor: Aileen Connor BA (Hons) CAIfA

Illustrator: Séverine Bézie BA MA

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Prepared by: Chris Thatcher
Position: Project Officer
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Checked by: Aileen Connor
Position: Senior Project Manager
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Signed:

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

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

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Summary

Between June and July 2016 Oxford Archaeology East conducted an archaeological excavation on land adjacent to Edison Bell Way, Huntingdon (TL 2351 7221). The works comprised an open area excavation that extended approximately 50m back from the Ermine Street frontage. Following on from the excavation, monitoring of service trenches took place in May 2017.

The earliest evidence for activity on site comprised a series of elongated pits and ditches aligned broadly parallel with the extant Ermine Street. These features contained a small quantity of Iron and Roman pottery. Late Saxon activity took the form of a ditch running perpendicular to the road and a small number of discrete features in the south-western part of the site.

The majority of the archaeological activity on site dated to the earlier part of the medieval period with several phases of ditching demarcating plot boundaries, between which were interspersed a large number of pits of varying sizes. This included a particularly large pond-like feature whose long axis was aligned parallel with Ermine Street and which was recorded during the archaeological investigations immediately adjacent to the site in 2013. This feature and a number of the larger pits were very square-cut in profile, with further evidence for their maintenance also surviving in one pit in the form of wooden revetting.

During the post-medieval period it would appear that very little activity took place on the site, only a small number of pits and postholes pre-dating the activity associated with the 19th-century housing and associated services.

The activity on site was broadly comparable with that recorded immediately to the south-east during the Link Road excavations.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 This assessment has been conducted in accordance with the principles identified in English Heritage's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment,* specifically *The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (2006) and *PPN3 Archaeological Excavation* (2008).

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 Archaeological investigations (OA East 2011/2012) prior to the construction of Edison Bell Way, immediately to the south of the site, confirmed a substantial depth of Made Ground in the vicinity of the site, overlying the natural deposits (where revealed). Immediately south-west of the site this comprised up to 1.35m of post-medieval and modern deposits, whilst to the south-east of the site, near to Ermine Street, excavation revealed a stratigraphic sequence dating back to the Late Saxon/early medieval period, to a depth of 1.4m.

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

1.3.1 The proposed development is located within the Great Ouse valley, an area rich in prehistoric remains (notably major ritual complexes of Late Neolithic and Bronze Age date). There has been very little prehistoric activity recorded in the vicinity of the site, due perhaps in part to the 20th century history of land-use in this area.

1.3.2 Despite the proximity of Ermine Street, few remains of this date have yet been recorded in the vicinity of the site, although the discovery of a bronze key (CHER 02613) attests to some Roman activity in the area. Excavations at Stanton Butts, to the north of the site uncovered the remains of a 'V' shaped ditch, dated to the Roman period, that was interpreted as the roadside ditch (MCB16823). Ermine Street was one of the country's major communication links, connecting London to Lincoln and York.

1.3.3 The current site lies well away from the suggested focus of the main Saxon settlement and outside the medieval town of Huntingdon. However the site is adjacent to Ermine Street where ribbon development out of the town occurred as shown by excavations adjacent to the site in 2013. The site is in close proximity to the putative site of St Andrew's church. The discovery of an infant burial within a test pit adjacent to Ermine Street along with a further two partial adult burials may be of note in respect to the latter although the two adults are more likely to represent Roman roadside burials.

1.3.4 Excavations at Stanton Butts, along Ermine Street, to the north (MCB16823) and on land adjacent to the railway to the south of this (MCB17983) recorded evidence for road side structures and increased industrial activity dating to the medieval period. This would suggest that during the 12th and 13th centuries activity and settlement began to spread out of the town along Ermine Street; Similarly, excavations in 2009 at The Former Bus Depot, on Stukeley Road, 300m to the north-west of the site (and also on Ermine Street), revealed the remains of structures, pits and ditches dating to the 12th to 14th centuries (MCB18503). The excavation indicated the presence of similar remains in this area (ECB3573).

1.3.5 The site lies close to the Bar Dyke, (SM 188), an English Civil war defence for the town of Huntingdon, in addition Hinchingbrooke Artillery Fort (CHER MCB3261) is thought to have been located where the RECO site now stands. In the 19th century deep quarrying (for clay and gravel) had taken place within the area of the RECO yard, this area was subsequently backfilled in the later 19th/early 20th century. This quarrying is thought to have destroyed the last traces of the artillery fort. In the 19th century a general expansion of the town included the construction of properties along Ermine Street, which were subsequently demolished and today this area acts as a storage yard.

Previous Investigations

1.3.6 The trial trench evaluation of the subject site (ECB4560) revealed a number of pits and ditches of varying sizes, dating from the 12th to 14th Centuries. These were thought to be a continuation of the activity recorded immediately adjacent at the Edison Bell Way excavations referenced below. A later medieval or post-medieval cultivation soil sealed this activity.

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

1.3.8 A programme of test pitting (ECB3573; OA East 2011) was undertaken ahead of the construction of Edison Bell Way, immediately to the south of the proposed development area. Test Pits 7, 8 and 10 revealed evidence for sub-urban activity dating to the medieval period and subsequently the northern end of the Edison Bell Way corridor was opened for excavation (OAEast 2013), between Barrack Brook (culvert) and Ermine Street.

1.3.9 Limited evidence for a Roman presence was found and included the possible vestiges of a Roman road and roadside ditch running adjacent to Ermine Street.

1.3.10 Evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity was noted but the majority of the evidence dated to the 12th century and later, from that time onwards the site was heavily utilised and probably comprised three properties leading off Ermine Street. In addition to domestic activity there was evidence for industrial features. In particular several very large, vertically sided, flat bottomed pits containing cattle jaws and horn cores thought to be associated with the tanning industry.

1.3.11 A cobbled surface along the eastern edge of the site may have been a street or yard giving access to the tannery, and possibly further properties behind, several bone knife handles and a dagger chape were found within the cobbles.

1.3.12 The site produced good environmental remains that included straw and oats suggesting the possibility of horse stabling on the site. Other environmental evidence included barley and bread wheat.

1.3.13 Metalworking was also well represented in the form of several small hearths, hammerscale and other metalworking waste alongside structural features

1.3.14 Structures did not survive well as medieval pitting was in evidence across the site and had caused much truncation.

1.3.15 An evaluation (ECB2947) further along Ermine Street, 230m north-west of the proposed development area, revealed medieval features, comprising pits, ditches and postholes, located close to the road.

1.3.16 Excavation on the site of the former Bus Depot on Stukeley Road (ECB3239), 290m north-west of the proposed development area, identified the remains of structures, pits and ditches dating from the 12th to 14th century.

1.3.17 An excavation (ECB2104) at Stanton Butts, Stukeley Road, 330m north-west of the proposed development area, identified a probable Roman roadside ditch associated with Ermine Street, a small number of Late Saxon or Saxo-Norman features, including possible building remains, medieval roadside buildings and tenement features.

1.3.18 Evaluation (ECB1801/ECB2153) 50m north-west of the site identified only tree throws and post-medieval field boundary and quarry pits. Evaluation at Ferrars Road (ECB4332), 125m south of the proposed development area, revealed ten quarry pits, four of which were post-medieval. An evaluation at Ullswater Road (ECB2833), 125m west of the proposed development area, revealed undated features, comprising seven linear ditches and two shallow linear gullies. An evaluation at 19-20 Great Northern Street (ECB184), 40m north-east of the site, identified only two post-medieval pits.

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 The project was commissioned and funded by CgMs Consulting. The excavation phase was managed by Aileen Connor. Chris Thatcher directed and supervised the fieldwork with the assistance of Matt Brooks, Zoe Clarke, Peter Dearlove, Steve Graham, Toby Knight, Adele Lord, Joanna Nastaszyc, Rebecca Pridmore and Kelly Sinclair.

1.4.2 The site survey was conducted by Dave Brown. Data-entry was undertaken by Adele Lord and Rebecca Pridmore; Lexi Scard and Rachel Fosberry processed and assessed the environmental samples. Site plans and sections were digitised by Stuart Ladd, who also produced the figures for this report.

1.4.3 Thanks also to the specialists for their contributions: Matthew Brooks, Denise Druce, James Fairbairn, Carole Fletcher, Anthony Haskins, Sarah Percival, Dr Ruth Shaffrey and Ian Smith.

2 Project Scope

2.1.1 The Project complies with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Thatcher & Connor, 2016).

2.1.2 This assessment concerns the main excavation phase of the project. The results of the evaluation and subsequent monitoring at the site, also carried out by OA East will, where applicable, be incorporated into the analysis and publication stages of the project. This can largely be achieved through consultation of the evaluation reports, but it may be necessary to study some of the physical archive, notably the pottery.

2.1.3 Where data from other relevant excavations is published or otherwise accessible it will be included within the analysis and reporting stage as comparative material.

2.1.4 Published documentary sources will be consulted and used to place the project in its historical context.

3 Interfaces, Communications and Project Review

3.1.1 Project communications with the team working on the archive will largely be by email/phone, it is not anticipated that general meetings to discuss findings will be needed, although the Project Manager/Project Officer will ensure all members of the team and CCC are kept informed of progress and results.

3.1.2 The project will be subject to internal OAE quality control processes throughout its life and will be subject to review/approval by CCC at key reporting stages *i.e.* Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design; Full report; Publication.

4 Original Research Aims and Objectives

4.1 Regional Research Objectives

4.1.1 The overall aim of the programme of archaeological works will be to record and advance understanding of the significance of any archaeological remains within the site before development.

4.1.2 The fieldwork will comprise an archaeological excavation of the areas impacted by development. The excavated data will be assessed and analysed, and information on the investigations' findings disseminated.

4.1.3 The objectives of the archaeological works are as follows:

- To determine the date, character, function and significance of any features encountered.
- To produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Cambridgeshire HER.
- To undertake a programme of post-excavation analysis assessing the potential of the remains to contribute to wider research agendas and the scope for dissemination of the project results to a wider audience.

4.1.4 This excavation takes place within, and will contribute to the goals of Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area: The programme of archaeological investigation will be conducted within the general research parameters and objectives defined by the following Regional Research Frameworks;

- 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).

4.2 Site Specific Research Objectives

To investigate evidence for Roman Ermine Street and any associated roadside activity

4.2.1 The location of the site adjacent to the purported line of the Roman road affords an opportunity to investigate this important route. Other remains that may survive could include roadside structures and/or burials. The adjacent Edison Bell Way site produced limited evidence for Roman activity but did include evidence for roadside burials.

To establish the initial date and nature of settlement in this location: is there any evidence for Late Saxon activity or was this purely post-Conquest ribbon development/medieval suburb?

4.2.2 Some limited evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity has been found in the vicinity and pottery from the evaluation suggests that there was activity on or near the site in the late Saxon period.

4.2.3 It is also worthy of note that St Andrew's church (see below), which was located 'near the stream at the north end of the town' (CHER02599), was in existence before 1086 and it is possible that remains associated with the church, churchyard and/or adjacent settlement may be present.

The main focus of the investigation will be the medieval remains and aims will include:

- To investigate the character and extent of medieval activity in the area, to examine its relationship with the historic town core to the south east and contribute to our understanding of the development of the medieval town.
- To contribute to our growing understanding of the early development and layout of Huntingdon and contribute to our understanding of its settlement and economy.
- To investigate the nature of medieval settlement in this location: is there any evidence for a 'planned' settlement or enclave or was it a more 'organic' spread out from the town limits?
- To gain a greater understanding of the formation processes that produced the extensive soil layer in evidence at this and many other locations in Huntingdon

4.2.4 Evidence will be sought for:

- building construction/types/size (postholes/slots/hearths/ovens/floors), to be compared with those revealed on the adjacent site and further along Ermine St/Stukeley Rd
- plot boundaries (ditches/fencelines) - are these consistent dimensions?
- industrial and/or backplot activity
- datable sequence of medieval occupation
- soil formation processes

To investigate the diet and economy of the inhabitants of this part of the town through study of the artefactual and ecofactual remains.

4.2.5 Finds and environmental assemblages recovered largely from pits and layers during the evaluation indicate that there is good potential for the study of diet and economy. Finds from the evaluation include pottery, a small amount of medieval CBM, butchered animal bone, a copper alloy cast skillet or cauldron leg and a number of iron nails. The environmental samples indicate that charred plant remains (cereals, herbs, weeds etc.), may not survive well on this site by contrast to the adjacent Edison Bell Way excavation but evidence for shellfish, fish bones and other small animal bones does survive.

4.2.6 This evidence will provide good data for comparison with both the nearby excavated sites in addition to the more extensive Town Centre sites within the historic town core.

To investigate evidence for possible change in activity in the late medieval (1350-1500 period) and the subsequent abandonment/contraction of settlement/reversion to agriculture.

To model the landscape and its transformation brought about by the settlement's inhabitants and due to natural events using the spectrum of environmental techniques appropriate for this aspect of investigation.

5 Summary of Results

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The site phasing is based on stratigraphic relationships and artefact (primarily pottery) spot-dating, which has identified four main periods of activity spanning the Roman to modern eras (Figs 2 & 3). A number of phases have also been assigned; these will be further refined and expanded during analysis:

- **Period 1: Iron Age and Roman**
- **Period 2: Late Saxon/Saxo-Norman**
- **Period 3: medieval**
  - Phase 3.1: early medieval (1050-1200)
  - Phase 3.2: medieval (1150-1350)
  - Phase 3.3: late medieval (1350-1500)
- **Period 4: Post-medieval to modern**

5.1.2 It should be noted at this stage that there is a slight overlap in the dating of the early medieval and medieval phases. This reflects the fact that the development of the site over time appears to have been fairly gradual, with shifts in activity occurring in a relatively fluid manner rather than being demarcated by distinct changes in landuse.

5.1.3 Within the results section, where multiple sections have been excavated through features, the numerically lowest cut number has been used for consistency. Phased contexts are tabulated below along with a brief summary of the results for each period and phase. A list of unphased contexts is provided in Appendix A; It is anticipated that it will be possible to fully phase many of these contexts during further analysis. Detailed quantifications are given within the individual specialist reports and some totals may change following additional processing/analysis.

Test pit survey

5.1.4 The first phase of the open area excavation comprised a Test Pit survey on a 5m grid that was conducted in order to sample the buried post-medieval and late medieval soil deposits.

5.1.5 The environmental results are presented in detail in Appendix C.3 but, in summary, the samples from the lower layers contained very few environmental remains, with occasional charred cereal grain, and charcoal recovered whilst the upper garden soils contained frequent coal and/or clinker fragments. The dating evidence recovered from the test pits is summarised in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Test pit dating					
Context	**Test Pit No.**	**Spot date**	**Phase**	**Weight (kg)**	**Comments**
100	3	Mixed 19th or 14th-mid 15th	3.3/4	0.060	
101	3	1225-1400	3	0.060	
102	1	1800-1900	4	0.257	
103	1	Mixed 19th or 13th-15th century	3.3/4	0.054	
104	4	1750-1800	4	0.008	Not reliable dating
105	4	1800-1900	4	0.014	
107	2	1225-1400	3	0.022	
108	2	1300-1400 (c1300)	3	0.068	
109	2	0875-1100/1050-1250	2/3	0.012	
110	5	1750-1850	4	0.385	
111	6	1300-1400 (c1300)	3	0.025	
112	6	1200-1300	3	0.140	
113	12	1800-1850	4	0.211	
114	12	1750-1850	4	0.393	
115	12	1750-1850	4	0.229	
116	15	1300-1400	3	0.017	
117	15	1350-1450 (1350-1400)	3	0.067	
118	15	1250-1400	3	0.052	
119	8	1800-1850	4	0.088	
120	8	1200-1500	3.3	0.023	Not reliable dating
121	8	1175-1300	3	0.006	Not reliable dating
122	14	1750-1800	4	0.052	
123	14	1150-1500	3.3	0.002	Not reliable dating
125	9	1300-1500	3.3	0.038	
126	9	1300-1450	3	0.222	
127	11	1800-1850	4	0.033	

5.1.6 In Table 1, above, the greyed out columns represent the lower soil layers. Relatively small quantities of pottery were recovered and there was evidence for considerable post-depositional movement of material, suggesting that these layers were not closely datable. Subsequently, these layers were removed by machine to reveal a dense sequence of stratified archaeological deposits spanning the Roman to post-medieval periods as described below.

5.2 Period 1: Iron Age and Roman

5.2.1 The earliest evidence for activity was located in the northern part of the site, close to the route of Ermine Street (Fig. 3). The natural topography here rose to a plateau extending west of the line of the present road. Although no evidence for Roman Ermine Street itself was uncovered on this high ground, it was the location of a number of north-west to south-east aligned ditches and elongated pits (Table 2, below) and an

increased frequency of stone was also noted in the uppermost natural strata in this locale.

5.2.2 The assemblage of Roman pottery recovered from these features was small, comprising just 22 sherds, with only pit **550** exclusively producing Roman finds; an assemblage of 42 sherds of Iron Age pottery was recovered from a post hole (**503**) in this part of the site (App. B.3). However, the over-arching alignment of the features was broadly in line with a ditch recorded immediately to the south-east at the Link Road Excavations that was also interpreted as of putative Roman origin (Thatcher 2017).

5.2.3 The sequence here was unclear as a result of truncation, but it is tentatively suggested that these features may have been associated with the Roman Road, with the pits representative of quarrying, perhaps for the construction of the road.

Table 2: Phase 1 Roman Features

Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function
366		366	cut	pit	
367			fill		
368			fill		
369			fill		silting
370			fill		unknown
401			fill	pit	silting
379		380	cut	gully	unknown
380			cut		unknown
502		503	fill	post hole/pit	disuse
503			cut		structural?
525		525	cut	ditch	water movement?
526			fill		silting
527			fill		
528			fill		
529	752	529	cut	ditch	recut?
530			fill		silting
550		550	cut	Quarrying?	?
551			fill		silting
552			fill		silting
560		560	cut	ditch	?
561			fill		disuse?
562			fill		disuse?
581		581	cut	ditch	boundary?
582			fill		disuse
583			fill		disuse
584			fill		disuse
634		634	cut	pit	quarry
635			fill		disuse
637		637	cut	ditch	use

Table 2: Phase 1 Roman Features					
638			fill		disuse
668		668	cut	ditch	
669			fill		
670			fill		
671			fill		
685		685	cut	ditch	
686			fill		
687		687	cut	ditch	structural?
688			fill		structural
689			fill		structural
690			fill		structural
691			fill		structural
696			cut	ditch	use
697			cut	ditch	use
698			cut	gully	use
705		707	fill	ditch	
706			fill		primary
707			cut		boundary
717		696	fill	ditch	disuse
718		697	fill	ditch	disuse
719		698	fill	gully	disuse
733	550		cut	ditch	use
736	529		cut	ditch	use
737	525		cut	ditch	use
752	529		cut	ditch	use
753	530	752	fill	ditch	disuse
757	552	733	fill	ditch	disuse
758	753	736	fill	ditch	disuse
759		737	fill	ditch	disuse
760		737	fill	ditch	disuse
761	525/529	761	cut	ditch	use
762			fill		disuse
825	685/707	825	cut	ditch	
826			fill		

5.3 Period 2: Late Saxon (AD840 - AD1066)

5.3.1 Evidence for Late Saxon activity comprised mainly residual finds recovered from later features. As with the excavations immediately to the south-east, only a small number of Late Saxon were identified (Fig. 5); ditch **433** in the north-eastern part of the site and posthole **175**, ditch **283/287** and pit **285** in the south-western part of the excavation.

Table 3: Late Saxon/Saxo-Norman Features					
Context	**Same as**	**Cut**	**Category**	**Feature Type**	**Function**
175		175	cut	post hole	structural
176			fill		disuse
283	287	283	cut	ditch	
284			fill		
285			cut	pit	
287	283/285		cut	ditch	drainage
431		433	fill	ditch terminus	
432			fill		
433			cut		
506		508	fill	ditch	backfill?
507			fill		water deposited
508	433		cut		

5.4 Period 3: Medieval (1066 - 1500)

Phase 3.1: early medieval (1066-1200)

5.4.1 A greater number of features were attributed to this phase, which would suggest increased levels of activity in comparison with the preceding periods (Table 4, below). Based on the continuity of alignment of the ditches between periods (Figs 5 & 6), it may be that the activity from this phase represents a continuation in the broad character of the activity undertaken on site.

5.4.2 A total of three ditches (**412**, **452**, **780**), all aligned north-east to south-west, perpendicular to Ermine Street, were dated to this period. It seems likely that these represented plot boundaries. The remaining features comprised 11 relatively small pits spread across the site and two postholes close to the south-western limit of the excavation.

Table 4: Phase 3.1 early medieval features					
Context	**Same as**	**Cut**	**Category**	**Feature Type**	**Function**
132		132	cut	pit	
133			fill		
151		151	cut	pit	
152			fill		
153		153	cut	pit	
154			fill		
171		171	cut	pit	
172			fill		
173		173	cut	post hole	structural
174			fill		structural
214		215	fill	pit	disuse
215			cut		
259		259	cut	post hole	

Table 4: Phase 3.1 early medieval features					
Context	**Same as**	**Cut**	**Category**	**Feature Type**	**Function**
260			fill		structural
301		301	cut	pit	use
302			fill		disuse
303		303	cut	pit	use
304			fill		use
412		412	cut	ditch	
413			fill		
448		448	cut	gully	
449			fill		
452		452	cut	ditch	
453			fill		
454			fill		
468		468	cut	pit	
469			fill		
470			fill		
479		482	fill	pit	
480			fill		
481			fill		
482			cut		
516		517	fill	ditch	disuse
517			cut		boundary
538		517	fill	ditch	disuse
570	517	570	cut	ditch	?
571			fill		?
572			fill		?
573			fill		?
587		587	cut	pit	?
588			fill		?
589		589	cut	gully?	?
590			fill		?
617		618	fill	pit	disuse
618			cut		quarry
619			fill		silting
780		780	cut	ditch	boundary
791			fill		
792			fill		
793			fill		disuse
794			fill		disuse
805		805	cut	ditch	
816			fill		

Table 4: Phase 3.1 early medieval features					
Context	**Same as**	**Cut**	**Category**	**Feature Type**	**Function**
835		835	cut	ditch	
845			fill		
840	780	840	cut	ditch	
844			fill		
862		866	fill	ditch	Disuse
863			fill		
864			fill		Slump
865			fill		
866			cut		Boundary

Phase 3.2: medieval (1150-1350)

5.4.3 The majority of the archaeological remains on the site were dated to this phase (Fig. 6). The predominant feature types were pits, mainly distributed across the central part of the site. A number of large square cut pits (**202**, **234**, **311**, **485** & **459**), similar in character to those identified at the Link Road excavations were recorded (Plates 1 & 2). More common were circular pits between 1 and 2m in diameter.

5.4.4 Of note was a very large, pond feature (**250**) with an apparently square cut profile that continued beyond the eastern limit of the site and was in fact exposed during the Link Road excavations (Plates 3 & 4). The full length of the pond on its long axis was between 15 and 20m by up to 10m wide. Based upon the finds evidence it would appear that this feature stood open for the remainder of the medieval period; its earliest fills contained pottery dating to the mid 13th century (App. B.3).

5.4.5 The linear features from this phase were aligned both perpendicular to Ermine street (**779**, **326** & **192**) and parallel with it (**324**, **207**, **325** & **318**). They in all likelihood represented either the re-working of property boundaries established in the preceding phases, or delineated zones of activity. A bone knife handle recovered from fill 271, the terminus of ditch **207**, was of note as it carried a representation of a high status medieval female figure cradling a bird of prey, most probably a hawk (App. B.1).

5.4.6 Further evidence for the sub-division of the site was recorded in the form of a line of postholes (**128**, **130**, **134**, **149** & **167**) in the south-western corner of the site that may have formed a fenceline, continuing an apparent boundary demarcated by ditch **326** to the north-east. Ditch **326** appeared to form the southern limit of a small enclosure, the centre of which contained a sequence of small, intercutting pits.

5.4.7 As with the possible fenceline, Ditch **192** provided evidence for some activity continuing onto the low ground in the far south-western part of the site, closest to Barrack Brook. This ditch may have served as a drainage feature, possibly for draining water from an area that seems likely to have been prone to flooding.

Table 5: Phase 3.2 medieval features

Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function
128		128	cut	pit	
129			fill		
130		130	cut	pit	
131			fill		
134		134	cut	pit	
135			fill		
136		136	cut	post hole	
137			fill		
138			fill		
145		145	cut	pit	
146			fill		
149		149	cut	post hole	structural
150			fill		structural
155		155	cut	post hole	structural
156			fill		structural
157		157	cut	pit	
158			fill		
161		161	cut	pit	
162			fill		
163		163	cut	pit	
164			fill		
165		165	cut	pit	
166			fill		
167		167	cut	pit	structural
168				post hole	
169		169	cut	pit	
170			fill		
179		179	cut	ditch	
180			fill		
182			fill		
183			fill		
192		192	cut	gully	drainage
193			fill		
194		195	fill	pit	
195			cut		
199		202	fill	pit	disuse
200			fill		
201			fill		
202			cut		
203			fill		

Table 5: Phase 3.2 medieval features

Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function
206		207	fill	ditch	disuse
207			cut		boundary
208		208	cut	pit	
209			fill		
210			fill		
213		0	cut	pit	
218		218	cut	pit	industrial
219			fill		silting
228		213	fill	pit	
229	207	229	cut	ditch	
230			fill		
231		234	fill	pit	disuse
232			fill		disuse
233			fill		
234			cut		
236		236	cut	ditch	drainage
237			fill		disuse
238			cut	pond	
243		243	cut	pit	use
244			fill		disuse
245		245	cut	ditch	drainage
246			fill		backfill
247			fill		disuse
248	207/229	248	cut	ditch	
249	206/230		fill		
250	347/238	0	cut	pond	industrial
263		263	cut	pit	
264			fill		
267		267	cut	pit	
268			fill		
269			fill		
270	207/225/ 248	270	cut	ditch terminus	
271	206/230		fill	ditch	
291		291	cut	ditch	boundary
292			fill		silting
293			fill		boundary
297		297	cut	pit	use
298			fill		disuse
299		299	cut	pit	use

Table 5: Phase 3.2 medieval features

Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function
300			fill		disuse
305		305	cut	pit	use
306			fill		disuse
307		307	cut	pit	use
308			fill		disuse
309		311	fill	pond	
310			fill		
311			cut		
312	672		fill		
313			fill		
314		315	fill	ditch	disuse
315			cut		
318	281/294	318	cut	ditch	
319			fill		
320			fill		
321		233	fill	pit	disuse
322			fill		
324		324	cut	ditch	
325			fill		silting
326	340	326	cut	ditch	
327			fill		
328		328	cut	ditch	boundary
329			fill		disuse
340	326	340	cut	ditch	drainage
341			fill		drainage
342	396	342	cut	ditch	boundary
343			fill		silting
344			fill		
347	238/250	347	cut	pond	
348			fill		
349			fill		use
352	229	352	cut	ditch	
353			fill		disuse
355		356	fill	ditch	disuse
356			cut		
357		378	fill	pit	
361		361	cut	pit	
362			fill		silting
363			fill		disuse
366		366	cut	pit	

Table 5: Phase 3.2 medieval features

Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function
367			fill		
368			fill		
371		371	cut	posthole	
372			fill		disuse
373		0	cut	post hole	unknown
374		374	cut	post hole	
375			fill		slumping
376			fill		disuse
377		371	fill	post hole	initial silting
378			cut	pit	unknown
379		380	cut	gully	
380			cut		
383		383	cut	pit	unknown
384			fill		disuse
392		394	fill	ditch	disuse
393			fill		disuse
394			cut		unknown
395		396	fill	ditch	disuse
396			cut		unknown
397		398	fill	ditch	disuse
398			cut		terminus
399		373	fill	post hole	
400		374	fill	post hole	silting
406		373	fill	pit	unknown
428		428	cut	pit	
434			fill		silting
435			fill		disuse
436			fill		slump
443		443	cut	pit	
444			fill		
445			fill		
446		446	cut	ditch	
447			fill		
455		459	fill	pit	
456			fill		
457			fill		
458			fill		
459			cut		quarry?
471		471	cut	pit	
472			fill		

Table 5: Phase 3.2 medieval features

Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function
474	472	475	fill	pit	
475			cut		
476			fill		cess
483		485	fill	pit	
484			fill		
485			cut		
488		489	fill	pit	
489			cut		
501			fill		
510			cut	stake hole	
512		475	fill	pit	cess or storage
514			fill		
519			fill		cess/storage
520		520	cut	pit	cess/rubbish disposal
521			fill		cess disposal
522			fill		Sealing layer
523			fill		rubbish disposal
524			fill		silting?
531			fill		rubbish disposal/slumping?
532	485	534	fill	pit	disuse
533			fill		
534			cut		
548		520	fill	pit	redep?
549			fill		cess?
585		585	cut	pit	?
586			fill		
591		510	fill	stake hole	
592		592	cut	pit	well/cess-pit?
594			fill		silting
595			fill		silting
596			fill		disuse
597			fill		structural
598			fill		disuse- cess dump
599			fill		disuse
600			fill		slump
601			fill		cess dump
602			fill		"Matting"
603			fill		Cess dump
604			fill		"Matting"
605			fill		disuse -cess dump

Table 5: Phase 3.2 medieval features

Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function
606	615		fill		capping
608		608	cut	pit	quarry
609			fill		silting
610			fill		disuse
611	603	592	fill	pit	disuse
612			fill		Tip line
613			fill		tip line
614			fill		Backfill
615	606		fill		capping
623		623	cut	pit	quarry
624			fill		disuse
625			fill		disuse
626			fill		
651		608	fill	pit	disuse
652			fill		disuse
655			fill		disuse
656			fill		disuse
672	312		layer		
673		311	fill	pit	disuse
674			fill		
675			fill		
676			fill		
677		684	fill	pit	disuse
678			fill		
679			fill		
680			fill		disuse
681			fill		
682	681		fill		
683			fill		
684	485		cut		
692		692	cut	pit	use
693			fill		disuse
694			fill		disuse
695		724	fill	pit	disuse
702			fill		disuse
711		250	fill	pit	
712		724	fill	pit	disuse
728		730	fill	pit	disuse
729			fill		
730	767		cut		

Table 5: Phase 3.2 medieval features

Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function
731		731	cut	pit	
732			fill		disuse
735	520		cut	pit	use
738		731	fill	pit	disuse
755	522	520	fill	pit	
765		767	fill	pit	
766			fill		
767			cut		
779			cut	ditch	
787		787	cut	pit	
788			fill		
789		779	fill	gully	disuse
817		818	fill	pit	
818			cut		
830		830	cut	pit	Uncertain
831			fill		Silting
832			fill		Disuse
833			fill		Disuse
836	789		cut	ditch	
842		842	cut	pit	Re Hing
849			fill		Lining
850			fill		Dump
851			fill		Lining
852			fill		Redeposited sand
853			fill		Disuse
854			fill		Disuse
855			fill		Disuse
860		861	fill	ditch	
861	149?		cut		
867		868	fill	pit	Disuse
868	842		cut		pond

Phase 3.3: late medieval (1350-1500)

5.4.8 As with the preceding phases, there was little evidence for any marked change in the character of use of the site during the late medieval period; the ditches from this phase (**778**, **414** & **294**) were essentially re-cuts of those set out earlier in the medieval period (Fig. 7). The pitting in evidence was also similar in nature, with a series of square and sub-circular pits spread across the site (Table 6, below).

5.4.9 The most noticeable difference was an apparent decline in the level of activity during this time in comparison with phase 3.2. This was corroborated by the finds evidence.

Late medieval (AD 1350-1500) ceramics constituted just *c.*1% of the total assemblage by weight (App. B.3). It would also appear that even though pond **250** remained open during this phase, it was gradually infilling, which would indicate that it had ceased to be maintained.

5.4.10 Close to the northern limit of the excavation area was a deep, sub-circular pit (**500**) that contained evidence for stake-holes, the remnants of wood revetting with stone packing and a possible step down into the feature. This structural element was set within a secondary cut (**622**) that might suggest re-working and maintenance of the feature (Plates 5-7).

Table 6: Phase 3.3 late medieval features

Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function
139	147	139	cut	pit	
140	148		fill		
141		141	cut	pit	
142			fill		
143		143	cut	pit	
144			fill		
147	139	147	cut	pit	
148	140		fill		
184		184	cut	pit	
204			fill		
205			fill		
211			cut	pit	
212		211	fill	pit	
276		250	fill	pond	disuse
277			fill		silting
294		294	cut	ditch	boundary
295			fill		boundary
296			fill		boundary
316		316	cut	pit	
317			fill		
358		360	fill	oven	
359			fill		
360			cut		
381			cut	pit	unknown
382		381	fill	pit	disuse
414		414	cut	ditch	
415			fill		
429	437/438/439	429	cut	pit	quarry
437			fill		silting
438			fill		disuse

Table 6: Phase 3.3 late medieval features					
439			fill		disuse
491		500	fill	Well / Cess pit?	
492			fill		
493	492		fill		
494	492		fill		
495	493		fill		
496			fill		
497			fill		
498			fill		
499			fill		
500			cut		
511			fill		
518			fill		well/cess
547			fill		
553			fill		
554			fill		
539		539	cut	stake hole	
540			fill		
541		541	cut	stake hole	
542			fill		
543		543	cut	stake hole	
544			fill		
545		545	cut	stake hole	
546			fill		
622			cut	pit	structural
627		627	cut	pit	quarry
628			fill		disuse
640			timber		disuse
641			timber		disuse
642			timber		disuse
657		500	fill	pit	cess pit
662			cut	ditch	
663		662	fill	ditch	boundary
710		250	fill	pit	
713		713	cut	stake hole	structural
714			fill		structural
715		715	cut	stake hole	structural
716			fill		structural
722		722	cut	stake hole	structural
723			fill		structural
772		772	cut	post hole	structural

Table 6: Phase 3.3 late medieval features					
773			fill		
774			fill		disuse
775			fill		
776	777		fill		disuse
777	776		fill		disuse
778			cut	gully	structural
790		778	fill	ditch	disuse
795		878	fill	ditch	disuse
796		878	fill	ditch	disuse
799		799	cut	post hole	structural
800			fill		disuse
801			fill		disuse
803		803	cut	ditch	
811			fill		
812			fill		
806		806	cut	pit	
807			fill	pit	disuse
836	778		cut	ditch	
846		836	fill	ditch	
858		859	fill	ditch	
859	779		cut		
873		873	cut	pit	Quarry
874			fill		Disuse
875			fill		Disuse
878			cut	ditch	Enclosure

Period 4: post-medieval and modern

5.4.11 The evidence for activity in the post-medieval period was scant, comprising a small number of shallow pits and postholes (**190**/**198**, **289**, **416**, **477**, **785** & **804**) and the final backfill/silting (Plate 8) up of pond **250** (see greyed rows in Table 7) (Fig. 8).

5.4.12 The modern activity on the site predominantly related to services, such as drain runs, associated with the former (Victorian or later) properties and industrial buildings on the site. Two circular, brick-built wells were recorded in the north-eastern part of the site, which paralleled the activity recorded to the east during the Link Road investigations.

Table 7: Phase 4 post-medieval and modern features					
Context	**Same as**	**Cut**	**Category**	**Feature Type**	**Function**
190	198	190		pit	
191	197				
196		198	fill	pit	disuse
197			fill		
198	190		cut		

Table 7: Phase 4 post-medieval and modern features					
Context	**Same as**	**Cut**	**Category**	**Feature Type**	**Function**
239		238	fill	pond	levelling
240			fill		levelling
241			fill		levelling
242			fill		disuse
251		250	fill	pond	disuse
252			fill		disuse
253			fill		
254			fill		disuse
255			fill		disuse
256			fill		disuse
274		250	fill	pond	disuse
275			fill		
289		289	cut	pit	
290			fill	pit	
331			layer	Garden soil	
332			layer		
334			layer		
335			layer		
336			layer		
337			layer		
338			layer		
339			layer		
350		347	fill	pond	
351			fill		disuse
416		416	cut	post hole	
417			fill		
460		250	fill	pond	
461			fill		
462			fill		
463			fill		
464			fill		
477		477	cut	post hole	
478			fill		
709		250	fill	pit	disuse
785		785	cut	pit	
786			fill		
804		804	cut	pit	
813			fill		
814			fill		
872		238	fill	pit	Disuse

6 Factual Data and Assessment of Archaeological Potential

6.1 Stratigraphic and Structural Data

The Excavation Record

6.1.1 All hand written records have been collated and checked for internal consistency and the site records have been transcribed in full onto an MS Access database. The approximate quantities of records are shown in the table below.

Table 8: The Excavation Record

Type	Number
Context Register	19
Plan registers	3
Section registers	4
Sample Registers	9
Small Find Registers	2
Context Records	878
Plans at 1:10	6
Plans at 1:20	82
Plans at 1:50	4
Sections at 1:10	55
Sections at 1:20	107

Finds and Environmental Quantification

6.1.2 All finds have been washed, quantified, and bagged or boxed. Total quantities of the main finds categories per period are listed in Table 9. The totals refer to the quantity of a given material in all features assigned to a specific period, including residual and intrusive material.

6.1.3 Environmental bulk samples were collected from a representative cross section of feature types and locations. Bulk samples were taken to analyse the preservation of micro- and macro-botanical remains.

Table 9: Finds and Environmental Quantification	
Pottery (kg)	24.853
Animal bone (kg)	58.08
Ceramic Building Material	14.01
Fired clay/daub (kg)	0.24
Worked flint (number)	19
Slag (kg)	6.8
Small finds (number)	48

Range and Variety

6.1.4 A range of features were present, principally pits, but also ditches, waterholes, postholes and beamslots, structures and areas of metalled surface. The pits were

mainly of industrial function. The table below summarises the total number of each type of feature.

Table 10: Range and Variety of Features	
Ditches	53
Pits	88
Post holes	30

Condition

6.1.5 Preservation of features was moderate to good across the excavation area. The density of activity close to the road, however, had resulted in quite substantial truncation of earlier deposits.

6.1.6 All finds have been washed, quantified and bagged. The catalogue of all finds is on an MS Access database. Total quantities for each material type are listed below. These totals relate to the material currently in the archive.

6.2 Artefact Summaries

Small Finds (App. B.1)

Summary

6.2.1 A total of 48 objects were recovered. The assemblage comprised 38 ferrous objects, five Copper alloy objects and five bone objects. The identifiable artefacts were all of medieval or early post-medieval date, with the exception of an incomplete bone needle that can not be dated closely. Iron nails constituted the largest part of the assemblage.

Statement of Potential

6.2.2 The assemblage has moderate potential to contribute to the local research objectives. The assemblage is indicative of the kinds of activity that took place on site. Further analysis of the assemblage will aid in the interpretation of activities on site.

Worked Flint (App. B.2)

Summary

6.2.3 A small assemblage of 19 residual struck and natural flints was recovered The material was in reasonable condition. Twelve pieces of debitage, including blades, flakes and a single decertification flake were recovered that spanned the Mesolithic to early Neolithic period. Three of the pieces were retouched or edge modified.

Statement of Potential

6.2.4 The assemblage is small and residual and no further work is required other than to include the results of the assessment in the archive report. It has low potential to address the project's Research Objectives.

The Pottery (App. B.3)

Summary

6.2.5 A moderate pottery assemblage of 1948 sherds, weighing 24.853kg was recovered by the excavation and evaluation. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded, and the average sherd weight is low to moderate. A small number of Iron Age and Roman sherds were recovered. Early medieval wares comprised just *c.*6% of the assemblage, with the bulk of the material (*c.*79%) dating to the medieval (1150-1500);

of this material, *c*.43% was identified as high medieval (1200-1350). The remainder comprised late medieval and post-medieval sherds.

Statement of Potential

6.2.6 The assemblage will contribute to an understanding of pottery consumption and usage within the town and has the potential to aid local, regional and national research priorities. It has moderate potential to address the project's Research Objectives.

CBM and Fired Clay (App. B.4)

Summary

6.2.7 A total of 126 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 14.01kg were recovered. A small assemblage of 20 fragments of fired clay weighing 0.241kg was recovered. The CBM consists mostly of moderately abraded fragments of roof and floor tile and fragments of brick. None of the fired clay could be assigned to a form or function. The assemblage is predominantly post-medieval, with 1st-4th century Roman tile also represented.

Statement of Potential

6.2.8 The assemblage has limited potential to enhance our understanding of the site but will broadly contribute to the interpretation of the site. It has low potential to address the project's Research Objectives, no further work is recommended.

Stone (App. B.5)

Summary

6.2.9 Three pieces of worked stone were collected during excavation; a fragment of ashlar, an incomplete hone in blue/grey micaceous schist and a single fragment of lava with no surviving surfaces, weighing 17g.

Statement of Potential

6.2.10 The assemblage has low potential to add to our understanding of the site. No further analysis is required.

Metalworking Debris (App. B.6)

Summary

6.2.11 A total of 6.8kg of undiagnostic metal working debris was recovered. This included a single piece of hearth lining with vitrified surfaces, with the remainder of the assemblage composed of rusty ferruginous conglomerate indicative of iron working.

Statement of Potential

6.2.12 The assemblage has low potential to add to our understanding of the site. It is entirely redeposited and requires no further analysis.

Glass (App. B.7)

Summary

6.2.13 Shards of vessel glass consisting primarily of 19th century or later bottles forms were recovered. Fragments of window glass also indicate the presence of buildings and suggest that the material represents general rubbish deposition or clearance.

Statement of Potential

6.2.14 The plain and fragmentary nature of the assemblage means it is of little significance. The catalogue acts as a full record and no further work is recommended.

Clay Tobacco Pipe (App. B.8)

Summary

6.2.15 A total of 21 fragments of white ball clay tobacco pipe, weighing 0.063kg, was recovered. These ranged in date from the 18th to 19th century.

Statement of Potential

6.2.16 The assemblage is plain and fragmentary and of little significance. No further work is recommended.

6.3 Environmental Summaries

Waterlogged wood (App. C.1)

Summary

6.3.1 A total of 19 pieces of waterlogged wood were retrieved from two features on the site . The vast majority of this material formed the remnant of a relatively *ad hoc* structure within a pit that appears to have served as a revetment and step down into a large pit. It comprised stakes, roundwood branches and planking. The preservation of the assemblage was moderate to good.

Statement of Potential

6.3.2 The assemblage has moderate potential to add to our understanding of the site. The assemblage is indicative of the kinds of activity that took place on site. The wood has been catalogued and the results should be included in the archive report. No further work is recommended.

Animal Bone (App. C.2)

Summary

6.3.3 An assemblage totalling 2449 fragments was recovered. Bone surface preservation is generally good and the bone is in a robust state. The most prevalent remains were cattle sheep/goat and pig. Smaller quantities of deer, dog, cat, rodent, bird, amphibian and fish remains were also recovered.

Statement of Potential

6.3.4 The assemblage has good potential to address the project's aims and objectives with regard to the animal based economy, the disposal of waste and the changing importance of the three main domesticates. Further analysis of the assemblage will significantly aid in the interpretation of activities on site.

Environmental Remains (App. C.3)

Summary

6.3.5 A total 78 of bulk samples were taken. Twelve of these came from post-medieval and Victorian occupation layers/garden soils, the remainder from features dating to the medieval period. The post-medieval/Victorian samples contained very few environmental remains. The samples from medieval features contained both charred and waterlogged plant remains. Much of the CPR comprised cereal grain, with wheat grains the most prevalent, followed by Barley and oat grains and Rye poorly represented. Crop processing waste was rare.

6.3.6 The most abundant palaeoenvironmental remains comprised waterlogged seeds, recovered from several of the pits, ponds and wells. Fly puparia recovered from some of the deposits suggest the presence of cess and the recovery of other kitchen/workshop debris such as animal bone fragments, shell, pot fragments and hammerscale, is indicative of refuse disposal.

Statement of potential

6.3.7 The assemblage has good potential to address the project's aims and objectives. Further analysis of selected samples will significantly aid in the interpretation of activities on site, patterns of disposal and the character of the local environment.

7 Updated Research Aims and Objectives

7.1 Regional Research Objectives

7.1.1 The principal aim of this project is to maximise the potential of the Edison Bell Way dataset to enhance understanding of medieval settlement in this part of Huntingdon through a programme of further analysis.

7.1.2 The direct spatial relationship between this and the Link Road excavations means that, in conjunction, the two sites provide a relatively large sample of an area adjacent to the historic core of Huntingdon. This location is of particular interest as it provides an insight into the changing fortunes of the town; its sustained growth up until the mid 14th century and then late medieval decline. A synthesis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental evidence would enhance their potential to make a significant contribution to our knowledge of settlement during this period both at a local and regional level.

7.1.3 Completion of the post-excavation assessment has shown that all of the original aims and objectives of the excavation can be met through the analysis of the excavated materials. A number of new objectives have also been identified as a result of the assessment process, many of which will contribute to a variety of research themes at national, regional and local levels.

7.1.4 The research aims and objectives for the project are partly based on those in '*Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*' (Medlycott 2011). Where this is the case, the relevant sections are noted in italics below, and are followed by a brief discussion as to how the results of the current excavations can add to the debate on the specific research themes and objectives. These will supplement the original Research Objectives outlined in Section 2 above.

7.2 Late Saxon/Saxo-Norman

Towns

7.2.1 There is now scope for significant developments in our understanding of the inter-relationships between towns and their hinterlands. The development and role of the towns... (and) their role as centres of supply and demand all need further study. The development of urbanism outside of wics needs further study.

7.2.2 In conjunction with the evidence from other excavations in the immediate vicinity (Thatcher 2017) the Late Saxon/Saxo-Norman activity within the site may help to enhance our understanding of the development of the periphery of the town.

Infrastructure

7.2.3 The main communication routes through the region need to be established. This would include main routeways, secondary routes, valley corridors, rivers and marine transport. It would act as a base for information on the distribution of site types by period and contemporary environment.

7.2.4 Within this theme the *'role of existing infrastructure (Roman roads) in shaping the new landscape'* is particularly relevant given the proximity of the site to Ermine Street.

7.3 Medieval

Towns

7.3.1 There is scope for significant development in our understanding of the inter-relationships between towns and their hinterlands. The development of towns, changes in their internal layouts and housing densities, and their role as centres of supply and demand all need further study.

7.3.2 It is too easy to think of medieval town layouts as static, however archaeology on individual plots can reveal when the plots were first occupied, and help address the issue of changes over time.

7.3.3 The location of the site on the outskirts of the medieval town makes it an ideal location for seeking to establish the character of these environs and also for tracing the expansion and contraction of the town during the course of the medieval period. The assessment has already identified fluctuations in feature densities and finds assemblages across medieval period. Further analysis of these strands of evidence may also help to elucidate changes in use on the site over time.

Infrastructure

7.3.4 The main communication routes through the region need to be established. The main routes, secondary routes, river and marine routes would act as a base for information on the distribution of site types by period and contemporary environment.

7.3.5 The location of the site adjacent to the route of Ermine Street, which dates from the Roman period, provides an opportunity for further study of the kind of activities being undertaken on the roadside close to the limits of the medieval town.

7.3.6 There is fairly strong evidence from the finds and environmental assemblages for activities relating to the preparation and serving of food and drink, which might be indicative of its proximity to an inn.

Industry

7.3.7 The production and processing of food for urban markets is a key element in understanding the relationship between towns and their rural hinterlands from the Roman period onwards. The interchange between rural food supplies and urban industrial and craft products was essential for both town and village or hamlet. The East of England, historically rural with a few large towns, is well placed to study this problem.

7.3.8 Some of the activity on the site – large, wide based pits with evidence for maintenance and revetting - appears to have been related to industrial processes, whether this be means of production or disposal of waste. Further analysis of the finds and environmental assemblages and stratigraphic data will refine our understanding of the activity taking place on site.

8 Methods Statements for Analysis

8.1 Stratigraphic Analysis

8.1.1 Context, finds and environmental data will be analysed using an MS Access database. The specialist information will be integrated to aid dating and complete more detailed phasing of the site.

8.2 Illustration

8.2.1 All site plans and selected sections will be digitised using AutoCAD or QGIS and report and publication figures will be created in Adobe Illustrator. Finds recommended for illustration will be drawn by hand, or photographed as appropriate.

8.3 Documentary Research

Primary and Published Sources

8.3.1 Primary and published sources will be consulted using the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record, aerial photographs and comparable sites locally and nationally. Existing information from historical sources and previous archaeological finds and investigations in the vicinity will be collated and these will be updated and presented in the final report.

Cartographic Evidence

8.3.2 A full map regression of the development site will be conducted during the analysis phase. This will be presented in the final report.

8.4 Artefactual Analysis

Small Finds

8.4.1 The iron and copper alloy objects should be x-rayed, and the catalogue updated with any new information. The bone object should be sent for detailed analysis to a worked bone specialist.

8.4.2 The bone knife handles and stylus should be illustrated, the copper-alloy, iron and lead objects are not considered to need illustrating.

8.4.3 The full catalogue should be included in the archive report and a summary report should be prepared for inclusion into proposed publication.

Pottery

8.4.4 Further analysis and the production of a full written report on the pottery should include:

- Full recording of the Iron Age and Roman pottery to provide more accurate dating of this assemblage
- Full recording should be undertaken for assemblages from significant features.
- Analysis of the assemblage on various field criteria, based on major stratigraphic units
- Macroscopic inspection (based on x20 magnification) and description of all new fabric types.
- Identification and illustration of new forms and traits, especially relating to local fabric types that are otherwise unpublished to date.
- Tabular statistics of fabric and vessel data.
- A written report on the results of the above.

Lithics

8.4.5 No further work recommended.

8.5 Ecofactual Analysis

Faunal Remains

8.5.1 Further analysis and the production of a full written report on the faunal assemblage will include:

- Detailed study of the butchery marks and analysis of anatomical representation patterns to clarify changes and different activities during each period.
- Further biometric analysis of each species (including birds) to reveal the introductions of new breeds, improvements of local stock and species diversity.
- Thorough study of the flotation samples to finalise the list of species present and produce a more nuanced picture of life at the site across all periods.
- Study of the taphonomic processes and fragmentation patterns will elucidate disposal practices in different periods and the nature of localised activities.

8.5.2 Division of the early and late medieval assemblages into spatially-related sub-samples will highlight areas of different activities within the settlement.

Environmental Samples

8.5.3 A total of 13 of the samples from medieval contexts produced assemblages that are suitable for further study based on their archaeo-botanical potential.

8.5.4 Where applicable this should include:

- Full analysis of the plant remains surviving in the waterlogged fills, which may feasibly represent vegetation encroaching onto the site once it was abandoned.
- Botanical remains, insect remains, snails, ostracods, and bone/fish bone should be identified by relevant specialists .
- Synthesis of the botanical data alongside the evidence for other types of waste disposal, such as shellfish or bone processing in order to provide a comprehensive spatial study of activity at the site.

9 Report Writing, Publication and Archiving

9.1 Report Writing

A full archive report should be produced for deposition at the Cambridgeshire HER and made public via the ADS grey literature web site.

9.2 Publication

It is proposed that an article (up to 5000 words) should be prepared for publication in the Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society summarising the results of the analysis and signposting the archive report. The publication will include a location plan showing the site in context with other relevant excavations, phase drawings, a selection of sections and will include illustrations of the significant finds, specifically the bone knife handle.

9.3 Archiving

9.3.1 Excavated material and records will be deposited with, and curated by, Cambridgeshire County Council in appropriate county stores under the Site Code HUNEBW16 and the county HER code ECB 4627. A digital archive will be deposited with OA Library/ADS. CCC requires transfer of ownership prior to deposition (see Section 11). During analysis and report preparation, OA East will hold all material and reserves the right to send material for specialist analysis.

9.3.2 The archive will be prepared in accordance with current OA East guidelines, which are based on current national guidelines.

10 Resources and Programming

10.1 Project Team Structure

Name	Initials	Project Role	Establishment
Aileen Connor	AC	Project Manager	OA East
Chris Thatcher	CT	Project Officer	OA East
Elizabeth Popescu	EP	Editor	OA East
Hayley Foster	HF	Faunal remains	OA East
Steve Wadeson	SW	Roman Pottery	OA East
Carole Fletcher	CAF	Post-Roman pottery	OA East
Rachel Fosberry	RF	Environmental supervisor	OA East
Gillian Greer	ILL	Illustrator	OA East
Chris Howard-Davis	CHD	Metalwork/ worked bone/ glass	OA North

Table 5: Project Team

10.2 Stages, Products and Tasks

Task No.	Task	Staff	No. Days
Project Management			
1	Project management	AC	1
2	Team meetings	AC/CT/EP	1.5
3	Liaison with relevant staff and specialists, distribution of relevant information and materials	CT	1
Stratigraphic analysis			
4	Integrate ceramic/artefact dating with site matrix	CT	1
5	Update database and digital plans/sections to reflect any changes	ILL	2
6	Finalise site phasing	CT	2
7	Add final phasing to database	CT	0.5
8	Compile overall stratigraphic text and site narrative to form the basis of the full/archive report	CT	5
9	Review, collate and standardise results of all final specialist reports and integrate with stratigraphic text and project results	CT	2

Task No.	Task	Staff	No. Days
Illustration			
10	Digitise selected sections	ILL	0.5
11	Prepare draft phase plans, sections and other report figures	ILL	1
12	Select photographs for inclusion in the report	CT	0.5
Artefact studies			
13	Specialist analysis and report on medieval pottery	CF	10
14	Update report on Small Finds	CHD	1
15	X-ray metal finds	External	1
16	Illustration of selected finds for report	ILL	2
Environmental Remains			
17	Full report on Faunal Remains	HF	5
18	Full report on Environmental remains	RF/DD	10
Report Writing			
19	Write historical and archaeological background text	CT	1
20	Integrate specialist data	CT	3
21	Compile list of illustrations/liaise with illustrators	CT/ILL	0.5
22	Write discussion and conclusions.	CT	3
23	Prepare report figures	ILL	3
24	Collate/edit captions, bibliography, appendices etc.	CT	0.5
25	Produce draft report	CT	1
26	Internal edit	EP	1
27	Incorporate internal edits	CT	0.5
28	Final edit	EP	1
29	Send to Consultant for approval	CT	0
Article for publication			
30	Prepare Article for publication	CT	6
31	Illustration edits	ILL	1
32	Editing Revisions Queries	EP	2
Archiving			
33	Compile paper archive	KH	0.5
34	Archive/delete digital photographs	KH	0.5
35	Compile/check material archive	KH	0.5
36	Transfer of Title	AC/KH	0.5
37	Deposit Archive	KH	0.5

Table 11: Task list

* See Appendix D for product details and Appendix E for the project risk log.

11 OWNERSHIP

11.1.1 All recovered artefacts will be held in storage by OA East and ownership of all such archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority to facilitate future study and ensure proper preservation of all artefacts. It is Oxford Archaeology Ltd's policy, in line with accepted practice, to keep site archives (paper and artefactual) together wherever possible. Prior to deposition the landowner will sign a Transfer of Title prepared by OA East, giving ownership of the entire archive over to Cambridgeshire County Council. Costs associated with the transfer of the archive will be met by the client.

Appendix A. Unphased Context Summary

Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function
159		159	cut	pit	
160			fill		
177		177	cut	post hole	structural
178			fill		structural
216			cut	pit	industrial
217			cut	pit	industrial
220			fill	pit	disuse
221		216	fill	pit	disuse
222			fill	pit	disuse
223		223	cut	post hole	structural
224			fill		structural
225			cut	post hole	structural
226			fill	post hole	structural
227		217	fill	pit	silting
235			layer		
257		257	cut	post hole	structural
258			fill		structural
261		261	cut	post hole	
262			fill		structural
265		265	cut	post hole	structural
266			fill		structural
280		245	fill	ditch	disuse
286		285	fill	pit	
288		287	fill	ditch	drainage
330			fill	layer	natural
333			cut	pit	
345		345	cut	post hole	structural
346			fill		
364		364	cut	post hole	structural
365			fill		structural
385		385	cut	ditch	unknown
386			fill		disuse
387		387	cut	ditch	unknown
388			fill		disuse
389			layer	natural	rooting
390		391	fill	post hole	disuse
391			cut		unknown
418		418	cut	gully	
419			fill		

Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function
420		420	cut	gully	
421			fill		
422		423	fill	pit	
423			cut		
424		427	fill	pit	
425			fill		
426			fill		
427			cut		
430		430	cut	pit	quarry
440			fill		silting
441			fill		silting
442			fill		disuse
450		450	cut	post hole	
451			fill		
465		465	cut	ditch	
466			fill		
467			fill		
486		487	fill	pit	Disuse
487			cut		
490			layer	buried soil	
504		504	cut	ditch	?
505			fill		?
509			layer		ground levelling
513			fill	pit	
535		537	fill	ditch	
536			fill		Use
537			cut		terminus
555		555	cut	post hole	structural
556			fill		structural
557			fill		disuse
559		475	fill	pit	cess/storage
567		250	fill	pond	
568		250	fill	pond	
569		250	fill	pond	use
593		581	fill	ditch	disuse?
620		620	cut	ditch	
621			fill		
630		630	cut	ditch	use
631			fill		disuse
632			fill		backfill
633			layer		levelling

Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function
645		645	cut	pit	quarry
646			fill		silting
647			fill		disuse
648	658	648	cut	pit	quarry
649			fill		silting
650			fill		disuse
653		653	cut	pit	structural
654			fill		structural
658	648		cut	pit	
660		658	fill	pit	
661			fill		
664		581	fill	ditch	disuse
665			fill	pit	cess
666		667	fill	ditch	
667			cut		
699			layer	surface (external)	
700			layer	surface (external)	levelling
701			cut	post hole	structural
704			fill	ditch	disuse
708			fill	pit	disuse
720		701	fill	post hole	
721			layer		levelling
724			cut	pit	use
725		725	cut	post hole	structural
726			fill		disuse
727			fill		disuse
734			cut	ditch terminus	use
739		0	cut	pit	
740		0	cut	pit	
741		0	cut	post hole	
742		742	cut	post hole	structural
743			fill		disuse
744			fill		
745			fill		disuse
746		739	fill	pit	
747			fill		
748		740	fill	pit	
749			fill		
750		741	fill	post hole	
751		731	fill	pit	disuse
754		735	fill	pit	

Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function
756		734	fill	ditch	disuse
763		764	fill	pit	
764		0	cut	pit	quarry
768		771	fill	pit	
769			fill		
770			fill		
771			cut		
781		784	fill	post hole	
782			fill		
783			fill		
784			cut		
797		797	cut	ditch terminus	
798			fill		
802	869		fill		
808	877	819	fill	pit	disuse
809		809	cut	ditch terminus	
810			fill		
815		0	fill	ditch	
819	837	0	cut	pit	
821		0	layer	natural	
822		733	fill	ditch	
829			fill		
834		0	cut	pit	
837		0	cut	pit	Quarry
838		0	cut	pit	Quarry
839		0	cut	ditch	Structure
841		0	cut	pit	Industrial
843		834	fill	pit	
847		841	fill	pit	Disuse
848			fill		Disuse
856		856	cut	post hole	Structural
857			fill		Disuse
869	802	0	fill	Unknown	
870		839	fill	ditch	Disuse
871			fill		Disuse
876		837	fill	pit	Disuse
877			fill		Disuse

Appendix B. Finds Reports

B.1 Small Finds

By James Fairbairn

Introduction and methodology

B.1.1 A total of 48 objects were recovered from the excavation at Edison Bell Way Huntingdon. Thirty-eight objects were produced from ferrous material. Five Copper alloy objects and five worked bone objects were recovered. Where identifiable, all artefacts were of medieval or early post-medieval date, with the exception of the incomplete bone needle (SF 65) which could date from the Roman through to the late medieval period.

B.1.2 The greater majority of finds were iron nails, which are notoriously difficult to date with any certainty. However, the contexts from which they were recovered and their hand wrought manufacture would date them prior to the mid 19th century and more likely into the medieval period.

B.1.3 Where possible each artefact has been assigned to one of the functionality categories defined in Crummy 1983 and 1988 and these are summarised in Table B.1.1.

Category	Function
1	Dress and dress accessories
2	Toilet items
3	Textile manufacture and working
4	Household utensils and furniture
5	Recreation
6	Weighing and measuring
7	Literacy and written communications
8	Transport
9	Buildings and services
10	Tools
11	Fasteners and fittings
12	Agriculture and animal husbandry
13	Military
14	Religious
15-17	Tools and waste from metalworking, skeletal materials and pottery
18	Unknown function

Table B.1.1 functionality categories defined in Crummy 1983 and 1988

Bone artefacts

B.1.4 Small find 11 Context 189 Buried Soil Phase: Late medieval/post-medieval

Object type: Bone needle or pin (Function: Category 3)

Broad period: Roman to medieval

Incomplete needle, dating from the Roman to Medieval periods. The head of the needle is missing. The shaft has a sub circular section and has been sharpened and polished to a point. The needle or pin broken

before the head and eye. The colour of the object is creamy beige, the surface is smooth and glossy. Length: 71mm, Diameter: 10mm, Weight: 2.23g.

B.1.5 Small find 12 Context 271 Ditch 270 Phase 3.2

Object: Bone knife handle (Function: Category 4)

Period: Medieval to early post-medieval

Medieval or early post-medieval bone knife handle. The handle survives as a single piece of polished bone crudely carved into the representation of a high status medieval female figure cradling a bird of prey, most probably a hawk. An aperture for the knife tang is located on the base of the piece but no evidence of the tang remains. A stress fracture through the bone runs from base to the neck of the figure. These pieces were being produced throughout the medieval period. The crude form suggests that this might be a "copy" of a more elaborate or more carefully produced item. Length: 62mm, Width: 16mm, Thickness: 9mm, Weight: 12.15g.

B.1.6 Small find 24 Context 273 Pit 520 Phase 3.2

Object type: Bone Stylus (Function: Category 7)

Broad period: Medieval

A bone stylus of medieval date. The object has been fashioned from the radius of a bird. The shaft is sub circular and the point has been cut and sharpened at a 45% angle. The surface has a polished light brown patina which is probably an indication of prolonged handling. The lack of ink staining at the point suggests that the instrument was more likely to be used on a wax tablet Length: 133mm, Diameter: 5.5mm, Weight: 3.71gms.

B.1.7 Small find 64 Context 480 Pit 482 Phase 3.1

Object: Bone knife handle (Function: Category 4)

Period: Medieval to early post medieval

Fragmentary piece of bone, probably relating to a knife handle. The object is sub-rectangular, tapering from the wider broken end to the narrower flattened terminal. The section is trapezoidal with a flat top and base and bevelled sides. A single rivet hole remains piercing the object at 7mm from the narrower end. The rear is flat and unpolished. No staining is evident from contact with an iron blade. Length: 71mm, Width: 10mm, Thickness: 4.5mm, Weight: 1.47g.

B.1.8 Small find 65 Context 491 Cess-pit 500 Phase 3.3

Object type: Bone needle (Function: Category 3)

Broad period: Roman to medieval

Incomplete needle, dating from the Roman to Medieval periods. The head of the needle is flattened pierced with a double drilled circular eye that is 3.2mm in diameter. The shaft has an oval section and broken before the point. The colour of the object is creamy beige, the surface is smooth and glossy. It is 62mm long, 6mm wide across the flattened head, the shaft is 3.3mm thick at the widest point and it weighs 1.92g. An example of a pointed head needle can be seen in Colchester archaeological Report 2, figure 70, no. 1959 (Crummy 1983).

Copper Alloy artefacts

B.1.9 Small find 10 Context 135 Pit 134 Phase 3.2

Object: Unidentifiable copper alloy

A small circular piece of copper alloy which has been pierced forming a circle. The object may be a link from a piece of jewellery or a small composite piece of a larger object. Diameter: 6mm, Aperture: 3mm, Thickness: 1mm, Weight: 0.2g.

B.1.10 Small find 19 Context 329 Ditch 328 Phase 3.2

Object: Strap End or Buckle Plate (Function: Category 1)

Period: Medieval

A fragmentary strip of heavily corroded copper alloy. The object is probably a part of a composite buckle or strap end. There is no evidence of rivet holes or decoration. Length: 32mm, Width: 12mm, Thickness: 1mm, Weight: 1.07g.

B.1.11 Small find 22 Context 493 Cess-pit 500 Phase 3.3

Object: Strap End (Function: Category 1)

Period: Medieval

An incomplete Medieval copper alloy strap-end dating to the period c. AD 1200-1500. The strap end is cast and rectangular in shape with three rivet holes at one end. to the central hole broken. There is no evidence of decoration. Length: 47mm, Width: 8mm, Thickness: 3mm, Weight: 1.47g.

B.1.12 Small find 34 Context 700 Surface Phase medieval?

Object: Stud Period: Medieval

Copper alloy stud probably of medieval date. The head is spherical and appears to be undecorated. This sits above a prominent rounded collar. There is no evidence of a shank but this is probably due to corrosion. Diameter: 18mm, Height: 6mm, Weight: 1.07g.

B.1.13 Small find 66 Context 112 Test pit 6 Buried Soil Phase late medieval/post-medieval?

Object: Unidentifiable Copper alloy object Period: unknown

A fragmentary piece of copper alloy. Possibly the base of a brooch pin Length: 4mm, Width: 3mm, Weight: 0.5g.

Lead artefacts

B.1.14 Small find 17 Context 296 Ditch 294 Phase 3.2

Object: ?glazing bar

Period: unknown

Fragmentary piece of unidentifiable lead. The object is twisted, deformed and tapers to a point. There is no sign of a rebate so the object is unlikely to relate to a glazing. Length: 76mm, Thickness: 2-10m, Weight: 18.13g.

Iron artefacts

B.1.15 The iron artefacts recovered from the site almost entirely consisted of nails of varying sizes. Most were fragmentary and heavily corroded. Thirty-eight pieces were recovered from 34 different contexts including flotation samples 64, 12, 21 and 28.

Iron Objects

Small Find Number	Context Number	Cut Number	Feature Type	Phase	Object Name	Total number of items	Other Comments	Sample Number
36	516	517	ditch	3.1	Nail	1		
37	240	238	pond	4	Nail	1		
38	271	270	ditch	3.2	Nail	1		
39	107				Nail	1	?Fe (iron) Nail fragment	
40	189		buried soil		Nail	1		
41	191	190	pit		Nail	1	?Fe (iron) Nail fragment	
42	633				Nail	1		
43	680	684	pit	3.2	Nail	1		
44	108				Nail	1	?Fe (iron) Bent Nail	

Small Find Number	Context Number	Cut Number	Feature Type	Phase	Object Name	Total number of items	Other Comments	Sample Number
45	189		buried soil		Artefact	1		
46	309	311	pond	3.2	Nail	1		
47	116				Nail	1	?Fe (iron) Nail head	
25	522	520	pit	3.2	Nail	1		
20	363	361	pit	3.2	Nail	1		
26	523	520	pit	3.2	Artefact	1		
14	251	250	pond	4	Nail	1	Good Condition	
15	293	291	ditch	3.2	Nail	1		
16	296	294	ditch	3.3	Nail	1		
18	296	294	ditch	3.3	Nail	1	?Fe (iron) Nail fragment	
49	617	618	pit		Nail	1		
50	476	475	pit	3.2	Artefact	1		
51	476	475	pit	3.2	Nail	1	?Nail Fragment	
52	638	637	ditch		Nail	1		
53	474	0	pit	3.2	Nail	3		
54	314	315		3.2	Artefact	1	Fe Artefact(s) x3 Fragments	
55	103				Nail	1	TEST PIT 1: ?Nail Fragment	
56	103				Artefact	1	TEST PIT 1: Artefact(s), ? Nail(s) Fragments	
57	102				Nail	1	?Nail Fragment	9
58	512	475	pit		Nail	1	?Nail (hobnail)	64
59	110				Nail	1		12
60	162	161	pit	3.2	Nail	1		21
61	251	250	pond	4	Nail	3		28
62	480	482	pit	3.1	Nail	1	?Nail Fragment	
63	491	500	Cess-pit?	3.3	Nail	1		

Statement of Potential

B.1.16 There is a small but interesting assemblage of bone artefacts, the majority of which came from medieval contexts and can therefore contribute to research questions about status and economy during the medieval period. There are no obviously noteworthy objects amongst the metalwork although since most of the objects have been recovered from medieval contexts, the assemblage as a whole can contribute to an understanding of the local economy for the medieval period.

Recommendations

B.1.17 The iron and copper alloy objects should be x-rayed, and the catalogue updated with any new information. Any changes to context phasing should be applied. The bone objects should be sent for detailed analysis to a worked bone specialist.

B.1.18 The bone knife handles and stylus should be illustrated, the copper-alloy, iron and lead objects are not considered to need illustrating, but this should be reviewed after x-ray.

B.1.19 The updated catalogue should be included in the archive report.

B.1.20 Worked Flint

By Anthony Haskins

Introduction and methodology

B.1.21 A small assemblage of 19 residual struck and natural flints was recovered from various features and layers across the site. This report outlines the assessment of the material.

Methodology

B.1.22 The recovered lithics were scanned and attributed to an arbitrary classification based on the form of the material (Table 13). This assessment took into account typological and chronological indicators but no further detailed work was undertaken. For the purposes of this report the burnt flint was counted but no further work was carried out on this material due to the difficulty in identifying struck and burnt material.

Discussion

B.1.23 The raw material used within the assemblage is composed of a mix of dark grey-brown to black and yellowish-brown semi-translucent good quality flint. Cortex, were present, is a chalky yellowish-brown. All the material was in reasonable condition although some of the material had mineral staining. Of the nineteen flints recovered, five were natural thermally fractured material these have been discarded and are not further recorded. Two pieces were heavily burnt and are not identifiable.

B.1.24 The remaining twelve pieces of debitage are a mix of blades, flakes and a single decertification flake. The form of the blades would suggest that there is a Mesolithic component to the assemblage, which is further supported by the retouched material. The remaining material could easily fit within a Mesolithic or early Neolithic assemblage. No cores or core modification and rejuvenation pieces were recovered. The strike platforms on the recovered material and the scars on the dorsal surface suggest a carefully controlled structured reduction sequence, which would again support a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic assemblage.

B.1.25 There are three retouched or edge modified pieces within the assemblage. A thermal flake from ditch fill 344 had an area of abrupt retouch to form an oblique truncation. This may be a tool of expedience or may have been formed as an end scrapper. An edge modified serrated flake made from pebble flint was recovered from ditch fill 584. The flake, which had broken into two pieces, has fine retouch or micro-denitculation along right margin. The strike platform was shattered and there was a hinge fracture at the distal end.

B.1.26 Gully 719 produced the largest number of flints including three retouched pieces. This included two notched blades with a notch formed by abrupt retouch. On the left proximal margin on the first blade and on the right medial margin on the other. The notches are either start of a micro-burin or had been notched as a binding point. The form of both suggests a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date.

B.1.27 The final retouched piece has an area of bruising on right medial margin cutting especially into the ventral surface, similar to Late Upper Palaeolithic bruised blades. There is also Invasive retouch applied at the left distal margin across the ventral surface with a small amount of fine retouch on the right distal margin forming a point to form an Awl or Piercer.

Statement of Potential

B.1.28 This small residual assemblage is either Mesolithic or Early Neolithic in date. The form of the retouched pieces would support a Mesolithic date. Little Mesolithic archaeology has been found within Huntingdon but the small assemblage does not add any particular understanding to the occupation of the area during this time and does not contribute to the research aims for the project.

Context	Feature	Cut Number	Phase	Decortication Blade	Usable Flakes	Flake Frags <10mm	Nonprismatic Blade	Retouched	Heavily Burnt	Total
344	Ditch	342	0					1		1
49	Pond	347	3.2	1						1
354	?	?	?				1			1
375	Posthole	374	3.2						1	1
476	Cess-pit	475	3.2				1			1
562	Ditch	560	0						1	1
584	Ditch	581	1		1			1		2
719	Gully	698	1		1	2		3		6
Totals				**1**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**5**	**2**	**14**

Table B.2.1: Flint Catalogue

Recommendations

B.1.29 Other than the inclusion of the catalogue for archive no further work is recommended.

B.2 The Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.2.1 Archaeological works produced a moderate pottery assemblage of 1948 sherds, weighing 24.853kg, including material from the evaluation and unstratified material. A small number of sherds were recovered from samples, however, these were mainly small abraded sherds, many being undiagnostic, and these have not been included in this assessment, except where no other dating material was available.

B.2.2 The assemblage contains a small number of Iron Age and Roman sherds, although it is otherwise broadly medieval, with material from the early medieval to late medieval period present. Tthe post-medieval and early modern periods are poorly represented. The assemblage is comparable, although smaller, to the pottery recovered from the adjacent site West of Town Centre Link Road (Fletcher 2017).The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded, and the average sherd weight is low to moderate at approximately 13g.

Methodology

B.2.3 The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG), 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* and the MPRG *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG 1998) act as standards.

B.2.4 Rapid recording was carried out using OA East's in-house system based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for

all previously described medieval and post-medieval types using Cambridgeshire fabric types where possible (Spoerry 2016) and the Museum of London fabric series http://www.mola.org.uk/resources/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes acts as a basis for post-1700 fabrics. All sherds have been counted, classified, minimum number of vessels (MNV) established, weighed on a context-by-context basis and recorded in an Access database. The assemblage is recorded in the summary catalogue, with the full catalogue available in the archive. The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

Sampling Bias

B.2.5 The open area excavation was carried out by hand and selection made through standard sampling strategies on a feature by feature basis. There are not expected to be any inherent biases.

Assemblage

B.2.6 Ceramic fabric abbreviations used in the summary catalogue and the total sherd count, weight and MNV of all fabrics are given in Table14.

Full Name	Fabric Code	MNV	No. Sherds	Weight (kg)	% by Weight (kg)
Bone China	BCHIN	3	4	0.012	<0.1
Bourne-type Medieval wares	BOUB	2	3	0.121	0.5
Brill-Boarstall ware	BRILL	23	42	0.634	2.6
Colne-type ware from Caxton and Bourn	CONCAX	1	1	0.013	0.1
Coloured-glazed Refined White Earthenware	COLGE	1	1	0.009	<0.1
Creamware	CREA	12	19	0.227	0.9
Creamware/Refined White Earthenware	CREA/RFWE	5	18	0.106	0.4
Developed St Neots	DNEOT	79	168	2.437	9.8
Developed Stamford ware	DEST	2	2	0.008	<0.1
Early Everton-type ware	ELEVER	15	35	0.354	1.4
Early Everton-type ware/Late Medieval Reduced ware	ELEVER/LMR	13	21	0.121	0.5
Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware	EMEMS	3	4	0.038	0.2
East Anglian Redware	EAR	15	16	0.189	0.8
East Anglian Redware (Late)	EAR (L)	1	1	0.008	<0.1
East Anglian Redware /East Anglian Redware (Late)	EAR/EAR (L)	3	4	0.032	0.1
East Anglian Redware /Post-medieval Redware	EAR/PMR	1	5	0.012	<0.1
English Stoneware	ENGS	4	5	0.177	0.7
Grimston glazed ware	GRIM	18	23	0.160	0.6
Hedingham Fineware	HEDI	7	8	0.038	0.2
Horticultural ceramics	HORT	5	8	0.089	0.4
Huntingdon Late Medieval Calcareous ware	HUNCAL	26	37	0.510	2.1
Huntingdon Thetford ware and Huntingdon Thetford-type ware/Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware	HTHET/ HUNFSW	3	3	0.068	0.3
Huntingdon Thetford ware and Thetford-type wares	HTHET	9	17	0.301	1.2
Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware	HUNEMW	45	63	0.446	1.8
Huntingdonshire Early Medieval Ware/Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware	HUNEMW/ HUNFSW	26	43	0.383	1.5
Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware	HUNFSW	173	321	3.749	15.1
Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware/Huntingdon Late Medieval Calcareous ware	HUNFSW/ HUNCAL	6	7	0.133	0.5
Late Medieval Ely ware	LMEL	2	2	0.008	<0.1

Full Name	Fabric Code	MNV	No. Sherds	Weight (kg)	% by Weight (kg)
Late Medieval Hertfordshire Glazed ware	HERTG	7	10	0.133	0.5
Late Medieval Reduced ware	LMR	2	2	0.025	0.1
Late Slipped Kitchen ware	LSKW	1	1	0.025	0.1
Lustreware	LUST	1	2	0.004	<0.1
Lyveden A-type Shelly Ware	LYVA	52	84	1.467	5.9
Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware (Lyveden 'B' ware)	LYST	66	79	1.919	7.7
Medieval Ely ware	MEL	2	2	0.026	0.1
Medieval Essex-type Micaceous grey sandy wares	MEMS	7	7	0.086	0.3
Medieval Sandy Coarsewares	MSW	27	39	0.290	1.2
Medieval Sandy Greyware	MSGW	14	24	0.203	0.8
Nottinghamshire/Derbyshire-type stoneware	NOTTS	3	3	0.196	0.8
Oolitic Shelly ware	OSHW	4	4	0.031	0.1
Pearlware	PEARL	1	3	0.035	0.1
Pearlware with painted decoration	PEARL PNTD	1	1	0.006	<0.1
Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	PEARL TR	10	15	0.071	0.3
Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration /Refined White Earthenware with transfer-printed decoration	PEARL TP/ RFWE TP	1	1	0.013	0.1
Post-medieval Black-Glazed ware	PMBL	3	5	0.062	0.2
Post-medieval Redware	PMR	9	13	0.580	2.3
Post-medieval Redware slip decoration	PMR SLIP	1	1	0.018	0.1
Post-medieval Redware/Horticultural ceramics	PMR/HORT	5	7	0.439	1.8
Potterspury	POTT	9	15	0.199	0.8
Prehistoric pottery (Iron Age flint-tempered)	PREHIST	1	42	0.174	0.7
Refined White Earthenware	RFWE	6	9	0.024	0.1
Refined White Earthenware with slip decoration	RFWE SLIP	1	2	0.006	<0.1
Refined White Earthenware with sponged or spattered decoration	RFWE SPON	1	4	0.040	0.2
Refined White Earthenware with underglaze painted decoration	RFWE PNTD	2	2	0.014	0.1
Refined White Earthenware with transfer-printed decoration	RFWE TR	7	21	0.246	1.0
Refined White Earthenware with transfer-printed 'flow blue' decoration	RFWE FLOW	1	1	0.002	<0.1
Roman	ROMAN	12	22	0.304	1.2
Sandy Shelly ware	SSHW	3	3	0.029	0.1
Shelly ware	SHW	221	448	5.688	22.9
South Cambridgeshire Grog-tempered ware	SCAGS	3	3	0.080	0.3
South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware	SEFEN	4	5	0.110	0.4
St Neots-type ware	NEOT	13	20	0.157	0.6
St Neots-type ware/Developed St Neots-type ware	NEOT/DNEOT	21	33	0.251	1.0
Staffordshire Mottled ware	STMO	2	2	0.093	0.4
Staffordshire-type Slipware	STSL	3	4	0.092	0.4
Staffordshire-type White Salt-Glazed Stoneware	SWSG	7	13	0.064	0.3
Stamford ware	STAM	27	32	0.256	1.0
Thetford-type ware	THET	13	29	0.382	1.5
Thetford-type ware/Huntingdon Thetford ware and Thetford-type wares	THET/HUNTHET	6	8	0.230	0.9
Transitional Redware	TRANS	1	1	0.003	<0.1
Unglazed Reduced Sandy wares (of Blackborough End	UGBB	7	8	0.039	0.2

Full Name	Fabric Code	MNV	No. Sherds	Weight (kg)	% by Weight (kg)
type)					
Unprovenanced	UPROV	8	13	0.182	0.7
Unprovenanced glazed ware	UPG	13	14	0.117	0.5
Yellow ware	YELL	3	5	0.029	0.1
Yellow ware with slip decoration	YELL SLIP	3	5	0.030	0.1
Total		1118	1948	24.853	

Table B.3.1: Fabrics present in the assemblage

Pottery by period

B.2.7 A single feature pit/post hole **503** (Phase 1) produced 42 sherds (0.174kg, MNV of 1) of Iron Age flint-tempered pottery, no other material was recovered from this feature, suggesting it might be an isolated Iron Age feature, rather than the pottery being residual.

B.2.8 A total of 22 Roman sherds were recovered from the excavation, although only a single pit (**550** Phase 1) exclusively produced Roman pottery. The majority of the sherds represent background levels of Roman material, which is not unexpected as the site lies on the south-west side of Ermine Street.

B.2.9 Middle Saxon pottery (AD 650-875) is absent from this assemblage, unlike West of Town Centre Link Road site where both Maxey and Ipswich wares were residual in later features (Fletcher 2017).

B.2.10 Late Saxon-early medieval pottery forms *c*.6% of the total assemblage by weight and includes Thetford-type ware pottery, mostly jar sherds. A number of Huntingdon Thetford ware sherds were also identified (MNV 9), including a sherd from a spouted pitcher recovered from pit **842**. Also present are Stamford ware vessels (MNV 27) mostly jugs, including two fragments of bridged spouted vessels and a single bowl sherd. St Neots-type ware jars and bowls were recorded. For a number of sherds it was difficult to establish if the sherds were St Neots or Developed St Neots; these sherds have been recorded as St Neots-type ware/Developed St Neots-type ware. This is broadly similar to the West of Town Centre Link Road assemblage (Fletcher 2017) for this period.

B.2.11 Early medieval pottery (AD 1050-1200) forms *c*.12% of the total assemblage by weight and comprises mainly Developed St Neots, including a large number of jar sherds (MNV 46), a number of bowls and a single example of a handled bowl. Vessels present in local fabric Huntingdon Early Medieval ware are predominantly jars (MNV 31). A small number of other fabrics are present, including Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware. The Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware fills the same niche as early medieval wares characterised in both Norfolk and Essex (Spoerry 2016 148). Again, this is broadly similar to the West of Town Centre Link Road assemblage (Fletcher 2017) for this period, although here no examples of lighting and heating vessels were present in this period.

B.2.12 There are a number of sherds that overlap the early medieval and beginning of the medieval date range, including sherds from three South Cambridgeshire grog-tempered ware jars, and some sherds that are transitional between Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware and Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware, however, these form only 2% of the total assemblage (by weight).

B.2.13 Medieval fabrics (AD 1200-1500, excluding transitional and late medieval fabrics) form *c*.62% of the total assemblage (by weight), suggesting high levels of medieval activity, with much of this material related to the medieval kitchen and serving of liquids. These vessels were recovered from a wide range and large number of features including 62 pits and approximately 60 ditch sections. This group of fabrics includes shelly coarsewares that have not been allocated to a particular production centre, the majority of these sherds are undiagnostic body sherds. A common fabric in the assemblage is local Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware (312 sherds, 3.749kg, MNV 173), which forms a large part of the medieval assemblage, and vessels present are most commonly jars, followed by jugs and a small number of bowls. Other fabrics of note are Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware (Lyveden 'B' ware) with MNV of 66 vessels (79 sherds, weighing 1.919kg), the majority of which are jug sherds, and Lyveden A-type shelly ware (MNV 52). Brill/Boarstall ware is relatively common, comprising 2.6% of the total assemblage, however, unlike the West of Town Centre Link Road assemblage (Fletcher 2017) where Potterspury formed 1.9% of the assemblage, here it forms only 0.8%.

B.2.14 Glazed wares are relatively common in the medieval assemblage (*c*.10% by weight of the total excavated assemblage) and include Brill/Boarstall, Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware (Lyveden 'B' ware), Hedingham Fineware and Grimston ware; only a single glazed Medieval Ely ware sherd was recovered. Also present are a small number of redware sherds. These sherds, unless a specific fabric identification can be made such as Hedingham Fineware, have been grouped together as East Anglian Redwares. These redwares form part of a medieval tradition across East Anglia that continues into the late medieval and post-medieval period.

B.2.15 A further *c*.5% of the total assemblage (by weight) are transitional medieval-later medieval sherds, these include Early Everton-type ware (AD 1300-1400), of which 35 sherds (0.354kg, MNV 15) were identified, and a further 21 sherds (0.1221kg, MNV 13) where it was unclear if they were Early Everton-type ware or Late Medieval Reduced ware (Everton-type). Also present were Huntingdon Late Medieval Calcareous ware sherds representing a minimum of 26 vessels (37 sherds, 0.510kg) from a mixture of vessels, including a single sherd from a curfew.

B.2.16 Definitively late medieval (AD 1350-1500) ceramics form only *c*.1% of the total assemblage by weight, and comprises mainly late medieval Hertfordshire Glazed ware, a small number of late medieval Reduced wares from various production sites and two sherds of late medieval Ely ware. The size of the late medieval assemblage differs from that of the West of Town Centre Link Road (Fletcher 2017) being much smaller in part this is due to the change in dating for Huntingdon Late Medieval Calcareous ware, taking the fabrics start point back to *c*.1300 with the publication of *The Production and Distribution of Medieval Pottery in Cambridgeshire* (Spoerry 2016). However, even without this change of date, the late medieval assemblage is smaller and this may indicate that the site, close as it is to West of Town Centre Link Road site is even more on the periphery Huntingdon town and related domestic activity post-*c*.1350.

B.2.17 Post-medieval fabrics are relatively poorly represented, forming approximately 5% of the total assemblage by weight slightly higher than a West of Town Centre Link Road assemblage (Fletcher 2017) and comprise mainly mid 16th-18th century Glazed Red Earthenwares, two sherds of Staffordshire Mottled ware or Manganese Mottled ware and four sherds of Staffordshire-type Slipware.

B.2.18 The late 18th-19/20th century material forms a slightly larger group at approximately 6% of the assemblage, double the percentage recovered from West of Town Centre Link Road (Fletcher 2017). It is uncertain if this is perhaps due to better collection methods

for historical periods or if there was a greater percentage of ceramics from this period deposited within features. The assemblage and includes Creamwares, English Stonewares, Pearlwares and Refined White Earthenware from the industrial Midlands and other pottery producing areas.

B.2.19 There is some residuality within the assemblage, the most obvious being the presence of Roman ceramics within medieval deposits. Due to the majority of the medieval pottery being in production over a relatively long period of time, even where the context is deemed to be late medieval, the overall medieval material is still contemporary. There is also some intrusiveness within the assemblage, however, the levels are low.

Provenance

B.2.20 There is a range of fabrics of local and non-local origin present in the assemblage from a relatively moderate range of sources, mostly from the surrounding counties, some represented by only small numbers of sherds. Most notably there are no imported vessels, there were only three imported sherds in the West of Town Centre Link Road assemblage (Fletcher 2017). Imported stonewares are commonly found on occupation sites from the mid 15th century onwards, this paucity of imported wares suggests the site was little used for general rubbish deposition in the 16th century, which is supported by the dearth of post-medieval fabrics in general.

B.2.21 Approximately 23% of the assemblage originates from the Cambridgeshire region, including Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware, Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware, and Huntingdon Late Medieval Calcareous ware. Also present are a small number of Ely ware sherds. Approximately 15% of the assemblage comprises Lyveden A-type shelly ware from Northamptonshire. Other fabrics from Northamptonshire include Lyveden/Stanion (Lyveden 'B' ware) and Potterspury ware. A further *c*.11% of the assemblage comprises the shell-tempered fabrics of St Neots, and Developed St Neots from the Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire regions. Norfolk fabrics including Grimston, and Bedfordshire's late medieval fabrics, each form approximately 2% of the assemblage, while Lincolnshire fabrics also comprise *c*.2% of the assemblage, the majority of which being Stamford ware sherds. Also present are small numbers of sherds from Essex and Late Medieval Hertfordshire Glazed ware. Fabrics from the industrial Midlands are present in restricted numbers.

Form

B.2.22 The vessels present in the assemblage are primarily domestic in nature, comprising jars and jugs, including Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware spouted pitchers and Stamford ware bridge-spouted pitchers and a Grimston face jug. There are also a number of sherds that might be jugs or jars (jars *c*.34%, jugs *c*.21%, jug/jar is *c*.4% of the total excavated assemblage by weight), while bowls are moderately represented, comprising *c*.10% of the assemblage including a sherd from a Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware colander. A single sherd from a Huntingdon Late Medieval Calcareous ware curfew was identified. Sherds from several Huntingdon Late Medieval Calcareous ware curfews were present in the West of Town Centre Link Road assemblage (Fletcher 2017) assemblage. Also present is a Huntingdon Late Medieval Calcareous ware handle from a pipkin or skillet. A chamberpot, dishes, plates and a cup were recovered from the late 18th-19/20th century assemblage.

Phase

B.2.23 Currently approximately 62% of contexts have been assigned to a stratigraphic phase and 65% of pottery was recovered from phased contexts. The table below shows the percentage of all pottery found in each phase.

Phase	Percentage of contexts	Percentage of pottery (by weight)
unphased	37.77	35.18
1	6.45	1.73
2	2.02	0.05 (6)
3.1	7.53	5.99 (12)
3.2	33.74	33.72 (62)
3.3	8.87	16.73 (1)
4	3.63	6.59 (5)

B.2.24 While the initial assessment regarding the division of the assemblage by date may change when stratigraphic phasing is complete, the assemblage as a whole is broadly medieval, similar to the West of Town Centre Link Road assemblage (Fletcher 2017) and may be considered a continuation of the medieval and later activity identified on that site.

Discussion

B.2.25 The earliest pottery in the assemblage are prehistoric and Roman sherds, mostly these sherds represent background levels of for the Roman pottery this is likely due to the sites location to 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 domestic activity close to the area currently under investigation. The medieval assemblage is domestic in nature, comprising occupation deposits, mostly as rubbish disposal, within the area of excavation; little material appears to be primary deposition, much of the material having been reworked. The assemblage includes vessels involved in both the preparation and serving of food and drink, and the presence of a curfew sherd suggests the management of domestic hearths. The relatively low levels of post-medieval fabrics (AD 1550-1720+) indicate that the site's usage may have changed at the end of the 14th century, and that perhaps the land was abandoned and/or cleared, maybe due to disturbance of the site by subsequent building, relating to the 18th and 19th century ceramics.

B.2.26 The assemblage is broadly similar, although much smaller, at approximately a third of the size, to that recovered from the West of Town Centre Link Road site (Fletcher 2017), which lies immediately to the south of the current site. As such, although the assemblage feeds into the understanding of pottery consumption within this area of the town, in isolation the assemblage has little potential to aid regional or national research priorities. However, the site record should be reconsidered when the West of Town Centre Link Road site is produced. This does not impact upon the current post-excavation report, as all basic recording has been undertaken.

Recommendations

B.2.27 The pottery analysis should provide comparative data for the growing corpus of medieval sites in Huntingdon. This is particularly important for comparison with the much larger assemblage from the adjacent Town Centre Link Road Site. The archive report should therefore comprise:

- Catalogue of all pottery comprising basic details (Fabric, Form, MNV, Sherd Count, Weight, number
- Additional details (surface treatment, EVES, level of abrasion, presence of sooting) for pottery from significant phase 2 and 3 deposits.
- Analysis of the assemblage by stratigraphic phase
- Tabular statistics of fabric and vessel data
- A written report using the results of the pottery analysis to help answer the project specific research aims

Pottery Catalogue.

Context	Cut	Phase	Fabric	Form	MNV	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Assessment date range
2			BRILL	Jug	1	1	0.041	1830-1900
			HUNFSW	Colander	1	1	0.012	
			LUST	Drinking vessel	1	2	0.004	
			PEARL	Bowl	0	1	0.002	
			PEARL TR	Bowl	1	1	0.013	
			PEARL TR	Dish, plate	2	4	0.024	
			RFWE	Bowl	1	1	0.005	
			RFWE FLOW		1	1	0.002	
			RFWE SPON	Chamber pot	1	4	0.040	
			RFWE TR	Bowl	2	2	0.064	
			STAM	Jug	1	1	0.005	
			STMO	Drinking vessel	1	1	0.004	
7			HORT	Plant pot	1	2	0.007	1805-1900
			HUNEMW	Spouted pitcher	1	1	0.011	
			LYST		1	1	0.015	
			PMR	Bowl	1	1	0.002	
8			DNEOT		1	1	0.005	1175-1300
			DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.010	
			HUNFSW		1	1	0.008	
			NEOT	Jar	1	1	0.005	
			NEOT/DNEOT		1	2	0.009	
			STAM	Jar	1	1	0.003	
9			CREA	Bowl	1	2	0.013	1770-1840
			PEARL	Bowl	1	1	0.030	
			PMBL	Bowl	1	3	0.025	
10			DNEOT		1	3	0.101	1175-1300
			HUNEMW		1	2	0.015	
			HUNFSW	Bowl	2	2	0.038	
			HUNFSW	Jug	2	1	0.008	
			LYST	Jug	2	1	0.003	
			SHW	Jar	1	4	0.035	
11			DNEOT	Bowl	1	1	0.017	1175-1300
			HTHET/HUNFSW		1	1	0.009	
			NEOT	Jar	1	1	0.003	
16	19		DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.005	1175-1300
			HUNEMW		1	1	0.003	
			HUNEMW	Jar	1	2	0.004	

Context	Cut	Phase	Fabric	Form	MNV	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Assessment date range
			HUNFSW		1	6	0.019	
			HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.012	
18	19		HTHET	Jar	1	1	0.011	c.1150
			SHW		1	1	0.007	
20	12		DNEOT	Bowl	1	1	0.060	1100-1200
			DNEOT	Handled bowl	1	2	0.207	
			DNEOT	Jar	2	2	0.034	
			SCAGS	Jar	1	1	0.047	
			THET	Handled jar	1	1	0.053	
22	12		DNEOT	Bowl	0	1	0.053	1150-1300
			HUNEMW/HUNFSW	Jar	2	4	0.053	
			STAM	Bridge spouted pitcher	0	1	0.006	
			STAM	Jug	1	1	0.007	
23	12		BRILL	Jug	1	1	0.015	1225-1300
			DNEOT		1	1	0.014	
			DNEOT	Bowl	1	1	0.047	
			DNEOT	Jar	1	3	0.040	
			DNEOT	Jug	1	20	0.334	
			HTHET/HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.034	
			HUNEMW/HUNFSW	Jug	1	1	0.027	
			HUNFSW		1	1	0.046	
			HUNFSW	Jar	1	2	0.018	
			HUNFSW	Jug	3	25	0.604	
			LYST	Jug	1	1	0.009	
			MSW		1	2	0.008	
			NEOT/DNEOT		1	2	0.050	
			SHW		1	4	0.020	
			SHW	Jar	1	3	0.050	
			STAM	Bridge spouted pitcher	1	1	0.018	
28	13		DNEOT		1	1	0.014	1225-1300
			HUNEMW/HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.031	
			HUNFSW		2	2	0.073	
			LYST	Jug	1	1	0.010	
			NEOT		1	3	0.080	
			SHW		1	3	0.012	
			SHW	Jar	3	7	0.086	
30	29		DNEOT		1	3	0.007	1300-1450
			DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.010	
			GRIM	Jug	1	1	0.006	
			HUNCAL	Curfew	1	1	0.058	
			HUNFSW		2	3	0.016	
			LYST	Jug	1	1	0.009	
			ROMAN		1	1	0.011	
			SHW		1	2	0.017	
			STAM	Jug	1	1	0.004	
32	31		MEMS		1	1	0.011	1200-1400
			NEOT	Jar	1	1	0.007	
33	31		DNEOT	Bowl	1	1	0.019	1175-1300

Context	Cut	Phase	Fabric	Form	MNV	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Assessment date range
			HUNEMW	Jar	1	2	0.006	
			HUNFSW		1	1	0.004	
			HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.005	
			NEOT/DNEOT	Jar	1	2	0.008	
			ROMAN		2	4	0.025	
			SHW		1	4	0.017	
			SHW	Jar	2	6	0.085	
			THET		2	6	0.039	
34	31		NEOT	Jar	1	2	0.005	1050-1200
			NEOT/DNEOT		1	1	0.002	
			STAM	Bowl	1	1	0.017	
36	35		HUNEMW		1	1	0.002	1225-1400
			LYST		1	1	0.031	
			MSW		1	1	0.003	
			NEOT		1	1	0.004	
			SHW		3	6	0.096	
39	14		DNEOT	Bowl	1	1	0.062	1175-1300
			HUNFSW		2	2	0.032	
			HUNFSW	Jug	1	1	0.007	
			SCAGS	Jar	1	1	0.020	
40	14		HUNEMW/HUNFSW		3	3	0.006	1175-1300
			HUNFSW	Jug	1	2	0.120	
			NEOT	Jar	1	1	0.006	
			SHW		2	4	0.058	
42	41		ELEVER/LMR		1	2	0.007	1300-1450
			GRIM		1	2	0.022	
			GRIM	Jug	1	2	0.017	
			HUNCAL	Jar	2	2	0.031	
			HUNEMW		1	1	0.005	
			HUNFSW	Jar	1	2	0.034	
			LYST		1	1	0.008	
			LYST	Jug	1	1	0.026	
			NEOT	Jar	1	2	0.017	
			POTT		1	2	0.040	
			SHW		2	4	0.030	
			SHW	Jar	2	7	0.079	
			SHW	Jug	1	1	0.070	
			THET		2	2	0.011	
			UGBB	Jar	1	1	0.002	
47	29		ELEVER	Jug	1	1	0.057	1300-1400
50	48		HUNFSW	Jug/jar	1	1	0.008	1225-1400
			LYST		1	2	0.024	
53	51		DNEOT		1	1	0.002	1225-1400
			HTHET		1	1	0.005	
			HUNEMW	Jar	2	2	0.008	
			LYST		1	1	0.006	
			SHW		1	1	0.002	
54	51		HUNFSW		1	1	0.007	1175-1300

Context	Cut	Phase	Fabric	Form	MNV	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Assessment date range
			SHW		1	3	0.014	
55	51		DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.009	1175-1300
			HUNEMW/HUNFSW	Jar	1	3	0.012	
			MSW		1	1	0.008	
			SHW		1	1	0.017	
59			HUNFSW	Jug	1	1	0.014	1175-1300
100			BRILL	Jug	1	1	0.013	1805-1900 or 1300-1450
			EMEMS		1	1	0.003	
			HUNCAL		1	1	0.004	
			HUNCAL	Jar	1	1	0.009	
			HUNCAL	Jug	1	1	0.012	
			HUNFSW		1	1	0.006	
			MSW	Jar	1	1	0.003	
			RFWE		1	1	0.004	
			UPROV		1	1	0.004	
101			LYST	Jug	1	1	0.008	1225-1400
			LYVA	Jar	1	1	0.045	
			STAM	Jug	1	1	0.006	
102			ENGS		1	1	0.011	1820-1900
			HORT	Plant pot	1	1	0.004	
			LSKW	Bowl	1	1	0.025	
			LYST	Jug	1	1	0.010	
			MEL	Jug	1	1	0.016	
			RFWE		2	3	0.005	
			RFWE PNTD	Dish, plate	1	1	0.007	
			RFWE TR	Dish, plate	3	11	0.174	
			YELL		1	1	0.002	
103			GRIM	Jug	1	1	0.009	1805-1900 or 1200-1500
			HUNFSW		1	1	0.003	
			MSW		1	1	0.005	
			RFWE		1	1	0.001	
			SHW		1	4	0.019	
			SHW	Jar	1	1	0.008	
			STAM	Jar	1	1	0.009	
104			BCHIN	Drinking vessel	2	2	0.008	1794-1900
105			HORT	Plant pot	1	2	0.010	1800-1900
			SHW		1	1	0.004	
106			HUNFSW	Jar	1	2	0.012	1175-1300
			SHW		1	1	0.004	
			SHW	Jar	1	1	0.008	
107			EAR	Jug	1	1	0.002	1225-1400
			HUNEMW		1	2	0.003	
			LYST	Jug	1	1	0.006	
			MSW		1	1	0.006	
			NEOT/DNEOT	Bowl	1	1	0.005	
108			EAR		1	1	0.002	1300-1400 (c.1300)

Context	Cut	Phase	Fabric	Form	MNV	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Assessment date range
			ELEVER/LMR		1	1	0.007	
			GRIM	Jug	1	1	0.009	
			HTHET		1	1	0.007	
			HUNFSW		1	1	0.004	
			LYST	Jug	2	2	0.028	
			MEMS		1	1	0.004	
			SHW		1	1	0.007	
109			NEOT/DNEOT	Bowl	1	1	0.011	875-1100/1050-1250
110			CREA		1	1	0.001	1770-1840
			ENGS	Bottle	1	1	0.039	
			HUNFSW	Jug	1	1	0.013	
			NEOT/DNEOT	Bowl	1	1	0.025	
			PEARL TR	Dish, plate	1	2	0.005	
			RFWE PNTD	Dish, plate	1	1	0.007	
			STMO	Bowl	1	1	0.089	
111			ELEVER/LMR		1	2	0.006	1300-1400 (c.1300)
			HUNFSW		2	2	0.004	
			LYST	Jug	1	2	0.008	
			MSW		1	1	0.004	
112			HUNFSW		2	4	0.021	1200-1300
			HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.009	
			MSW	Jug	1	1	0.011	
			SHW		3	6	0.060	
			SHW	Jar	2	2	0.007	
			UPG	Jug	2	3	0.033	
113			CREA		2	5	0.016	1820-1840+
			ENGS	bottle	1	2	0.014	
			ENGS	jar	1	1	0.113	
			HORT	Plant pot	1	1	0.012	
			PEARL		0	1	0.003	
			PEARL TR	Bowl	1	1	0.002	
			PMR/HORT		0	1	0.016	
			RFWE	Drinking vessel, cup	1	1	0.007	
			RFWE TR		1	6	0.002	
			SWSG		1	1	0.002	
			YELL	Bowl	2	3	0.024	
114			CREA	Dish, plate	2	3	0.040	1770-1840 or 1805-1900
			CREA	Rounded bowl	1	1	0.036	
			CREA/RFWE		1	14	0.085	
			CREA/RFWE	Dish, plate	3	3	0.017	
			NOTTS	Bowl	1	1	0.012	
			NOTTS	Jar	1	1	0.180	
			PEARL PNTD	Lids	1	1	0.006	
			PEARL TR	Bowl	2	2	0.007	
			SWSG		0	1	0.001	
			SWSG	Jar	1	1	0.008	

Context	Cut	Phase	Fabric	Form	MNV	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Assessment date range
115			CREA		1	1	0.022	1770-1840
			CREA	Bowl	1	1	0.062	
			CREA	Dish, plate	1	1	0.029	
			HORT	Jar	1	1	0.053	
			PEARL TR	Bowl	1	1	0.005	
			STSL	Bowl	2	3	0.046	
			TRANS	Bowl	1	1	0.003	
			UPROV	Jar	0	1	0.008	
116			BRILL	Jug	1	1	0.004	1300-1400
			EAR	Jug	1	1	0.005	
			ELEVER/LMR		1	1	0.002	
			MSGW	Jar	1	1	0.006	
117			ELEVER/LMR		2	3	0.022	1350-1450 (1350-1400)
			HERTG	Jug	1	1	0.012	
			HUNFSW	Jar	1	3	0.014	
			MSW	Jar	2	2	0.015	
			SHW		1	1	0.003	
118			MSW		2	2	0.011	1250-1500
			NEOT/DNEOT	Jar	1	2	0.007	
			POTT		2	1	0.007	
			SHW		1	2	0.026	
119			BCHIN		1	2	0.004	1820-1900
			MSGW		0	1	0.004	
			PEARL TR	Dish, plate	1	3	0.012	
			PMR		1	1	0.009	
			RFWE		0	2	0.002	
			RFWE SLIP		1	2	0.006	
			RFWE TR		0	1	0.001	
			STSL	Bowl	1	1	0.046	
			YELL SLIP	Bowl	1	2	0.006	
120			BRILL	Jug	1	1	0.001	1200-1500
			HUNFSW	Jug	1	1	0.007	
			SHW		1	1	0.005	
			SHW	Jar	1	1	0.010	
121			HUNFSW		1	1	0.006	
122			CREA/RFWE	Dish	1	1	0.004	1805-1900
			DNEOT		1	1	0.007	
			MSGW	Jar	1	1	0.006	
			MSW		1	1	0.006	
			NOTTS		1	1	0.004	
			SHW	Jug	1	1	0.019	
			STAM		1	1	0.007	
123			SHW		1	1	0.002	1150-1500
125			ELEVER/LMR		1	2	0.007	1805-1900
			HUNEMW	Jar	0	1	0.002	
			HUNFSW		0	2	0.003	
			MSGW	Jar	0	1	0.003	
			MSW	Jug	1	2	0.011	

Context	Cut	Phase	Fabric	Form	MNV	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Assessment date range
			PEARL TP/RFWE TP	Dish, serving vessel	1	1	0.013	
126			BRILL	Jug	1	1	0.004	1300-1450
			ELEVER/LMR	Jar	2	5	0.038	
			GRIM	Jug	1	1	0.004	
			HUNCAL	Jug	1	4	0.035	
			HUNCAL	Jug/jar	1	3	0.047	
			HUNEMW/HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.002	
			LMEL	Jug	1	1	0.004	
			LYST	Jug	4	4	0.010	
			NEOT	Jar	1	2	0.002	
			POTT	Jug	1	3	0.012	
			SHW		3	6	0.018	
			STAM	Jug	2	3	0.025	
			THET		1	1	0.004	
			THET	Jar	1	1	0.003	
			UGBB	Jar	1	1	0.003	
127			COLGE	Jar	1	1	0.009	1820-1900
			CREA	Dish	1	2	0.005	
			CREA	Drinking vessel	1	2	0.003	
			HUNCAL	Jar	1	1	0.007	
			HUNFSW		1	1	0.003	
			MSGW	Jar	1	1	0.007	
			PEARL TR	Dish	1	1	0.003	
			PMR	Bowl	1	1	0.016	
			RFWE TR		1	1	0.005	
			ROMAN	Amphora	1	1	0.012	
			SHW		2	3	0.087	
			SHW	Jar	1	1	0.005	
			YELL		0	1	0.003	
			YELL SLIP	Bowl	1	2	0.015	
			YELL SLIP	Jar	1	1	0.009	
129	128	3.2	SHW		1	1	0.005	1150-1500
131	130	3.2	HERTG	Jug	1	1	0.010	1350-1450
133	132	3.1	EMEMS		1	1	0.012	
			SHW		1	1	0.004	
140	139	3.3	HUNCAL	Jar	1	1	0.009	1300-1450 (1300-1400)
			HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.005	
			LYVA		1	1	0.019	
			LYVA	Jar	1	1	0.007	
			MSGW		0	2	0.011	
			SHW		1	3	0.016	
			STAM	Jar	1	1	0.016	
			THET/HUNTHET	Jar	1	1	0.051	
			UPROV		0	1	0.004	
142	141	3.3	DNEOT	Jar	2	2	0.009	1300-1550 (1300-1400)
			ELEVER/LMR		2	2	0.008	
			HUNFSW	Jug	2	3	0.014	

Context	Cut	Phase	Fabric	Form	MNV	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Assessment date range
			LYVA	Jar	1	1	0.010	
			ROMAN		1	1	0.003	
			ROMAN	Amphora	1	1	0.073	
			SHW		3	4	0.025	
			STAM	Jug	1	1	0.004	
146	145	3.2	HUNFSW		1	1	0.004	1175-1400
			LYVA		1	1	0.011	
			SHW		2	2	0.079	
150	149	3.2	DNEOT		1	1	0.007	1200-1400 (1200-1250)
			MEMS		1	1	0.027	
152	151	3.1	DNEOT		1	1	0.008	1050-1250
154	153	3.1	EMEMS		0	1	0.008	1150-1250
			NEOT/DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.013	
			SHW		1	1	0.017	
156	155	3.2	EAR		0	1	0.001	1200-1400
158	157	3.2	DNEOT	Jar	2	2	0.009	1050-1200
			HUNEMW	Jar	0	1	0.002	
160	159		DEST	Jug	1	1	0.004	1225-1400 (1225-1300)
			DNEOT		0	1	0.002	
			DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.010	
			EAR		1	1	0.004	
			HUNEMW		2	4	0.013	
			HUNFSW		3	6	0.037	
			LYST	Jug	2	2	0.051	
			MSGW		0	1	0.006	
			MSW		0	2	0.013	
			SHW		7	19	0.155	
162	161	3.2	DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.009	1200-1500 (1200-1300)
			GRIM		1	1	0.004	
			HUNEMW		1	1	0.008	
			HUNFSW	Jug	2	2	0.026	
			SHW		1	1	0.008	
			SHW	Bowl	1	2	0.043	
			THET/HUNTHET		1	2	0.013	
166	165	3.2	DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.053	1225-1400
			EAR	Jug	1	1	0.050	
			HUNFSW	Jar	2	3	0.105	
			LYST		1	1	0.024	
			LYST	Jug	1	4	0.200	
			LYVA	Jar	2	3	0.050	
			MSW		1	1	0.024	
			NEOT/DNEOT		0	1	0.007	
			SHW	Jar	5	10	0.154	
			SHW	Jug	0	1	0.014	
			SHW	Jug/jar	1	1	0.046	
168	167	3.2	HUNEMW	Jar	2	2	0.021	1175-1400 (1175-

Context	Cut	Phase	Fabric	Form	MNV	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Assessment date range
								1300)
			HUNFSW		1	1	0.012	
			LYVA	Jar	1	1	0.020	
			NEOT/DNEOT		1	1	0.003	
			SHW		1	1	0.018	
			SHW	Jar	1	1	0.024	
170	169	3.2	HUNEMW	Jar	1	2	0.040	1150-1500 (1150-1200)
			SHW	Jar	1	1	0.012	
			STAM	Jug	1	1	0.005	
174	173	3.1	HUNEMW	Jar	1	1	0.003	1050-1200
176	175	2	STAM		1	1	0.002	875-1200
180	179	3.2	BRILL	Jug	1	1	0.002	1175-1500 (1175-1300)
			HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.007	
			SHW		2	5	0.026	
189			HTHET		1	1	0.020	1300-1450
			HUNCAL		1	2	0.020	
			HUNEMW/HUNFSW	Jar	2	5	0.028	
			HUNFSW	Jar	1	3	0.067	
			NEOT/DNEOT		1	2	0.038	
			NEOT/DNEOT	Jar	1	2	0.011	
			STAM	Jug	1	1	0.019	
			THET	Jar	1	12	0.116	
			THET/HUNTHET	Handled jar	1	1	0.089	
191	190		DNEOT		1	1	0.017	1300-1450 (1300-1400)
			ELEVER/LMR		1	1	0.003	
			HUNCAL	Dish	1	2	0.046	
			HUNEMW	Jar	1	1	0.026	
			NEOT/DNEOT	Jar	2	2	0.020	
193	192		HUNFSW	Jug/jar	4	7	0.070	1175-1300
			SHW	Jar	2	4	0.053	
194	195	3.2	HUNEMW/HUNFSW	Jar	4	4	0.021	1175-1300
			SHW	Jar	2	2	0.023	
199	202	3.2	HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.011	1225-1400
			LYST	Jug	1	3	0.034	
			MSGW		1	1	0.008	
			ROMAN	Jar	0	1	0.016	
			SHW	Jar	1	2	0.056	
203	202	3.2	HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.007	1175-1300
			MSGW		0	1	0.004	
			SHW	Jar	1	1	0.024	
204	184	3.3	HUNFSW		0	1	0.003	1175-1500
			OSHW	Jar	1	1	0.008	
			SHW	Jar	1	1	0.017	
205	184	3.3	HUNFSW	Jar	3	7	0.044	1225-1400 (1225-1300)
			LYST		0	1	0.002	

Context	Cut	Phase	Fabric	Form	MNV	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Assessment date range
209	208	3.2	BOUB		1	2	0.071	1225-1400 (1225-1300)
			HUNEMW	Jar	1	1	0.006	
			HUNFSW		2	2	0.019	
			HUNFSW	Bowl	1	1	0.034	
			HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.014	
			HUNFSW	Jug	1	1	0.053	
			LYST	Jug	3	3	0.048	
			LYVA	Jar	1	1	0.017	
			ROMAN		1	1	0.021	
			SHW	Jar	1	1	0.013	
			STAM	Jar	1	1	0.006	
			UPROV		0	1	0.007	
212	211		DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.013	1200-1400
			HUNEMW	Jar	1	1	0.005	
			MEMS		1	1	0.004	
			MSW		1	1	0.006	
			SHW	Jar	1	2	0.008	
220	218		DNEOT	Bowl	1	1	0.029	1225-1400 (1225-1300)
			DNEOT	Jar	0	1	0.004	
			HUNFSW	Jug/jar	1	1	0.020	
			LYST	Jug	1	1	0.015	
			LYVA	Jar	1	2	0.081	
239	238	4	SWSG	Drinking vessel	1	1	0.006	1720-1780
241	238	4	HUNCAL		1	1	0.012	1300-1400
			LYST	Jug	1	1	0.004	
242	238	4	LYST	Jug	1	1	0.070	1225-1400
244		2	STAM	Jar	1	1	0.006	875-1200
246	245	3.2	HUNFSW		0	2	0.006	1225-1400 (1225-1300)
			LYST	Jug	1	1	0.018	
			MEMS		1	1	0.011	
			SHW		1	2	0.012	
			THET		1	1	0.005	
251	250	4	PMBL	Bowl	1	1	0.019	1720-1780
			PMR	Bowl	1	1	0.052	
			PMR/HORT	Jar	1	1	0.075	
			SWSG	Dish	1	1	0.016	
252	250	4	PMR	Bowl	2	5	0.261	1600-1800
			PMR/HORT		1	1	0.019	
254	250	4	PMR	Bowl	1	2	0.187	1720-1780
			PMR	Jar	1	1	0.019	
			PMR SLIP	Bowl	1	1	0.018	
			PMR/HORT		1	1	0.012	
			SWSG	Bowl	3	8	0.031	
255	250	4	PMR/HORT		1	2	0.064	1600-1800
256	250	4	PMR/HORT	Jar	1	1	0.253	1600-1800
260	259	3.1	DNEOT		1	1	0.006	1050-1250

Context	Cut	Phase	Fabric	Form	MNV	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Assessment date range
264	263	3.2	HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.008	1175-1300
268	267	3.2	SHW		2	2	0.007	1150-1500
269	267	3.2	HUNEMW/HUNFSW	Jar	0	1	0.005	1225-1400 (1225-1300)
			LYST		1	1	0.007	
			MSW		1	1	0.006	
			NEOT/DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.006	
271	270	3.2	BRILL	Jug	1	1	0.007	1225-1400
			EAR	Jug	1	1	0.004	
			LYST	Jug	1	1	0.003	
			MSGW		1	2	0.014	
			MSGW	Jar	1	1	0.004	
			SHW		1	1	0.004	
			SSHW		1	1	0.008	
277	250	3.3	LMEL		1	1	0.004	1350-1500
			SHW		1	1	0.008	
279			HUNEMW	Jar	1	1	0.002	1200-1500 (1200-1300)
			HUNEMW/HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.010	
			THET/HUNTHET	Jar	1	1	0.024	
			UPG	Jug	1	1	0.008	
284	283	2	NEOT/DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.002	875-1100/1050-1250
292	291	3.2	HUNEMW	Jar	1	1	0.005	1050-1200
293	291	3.2	DEST		1	1	0.004	1225-1400 (1225-1300)
			HUNEMW		0	1	0.005	
			HUNFSW		3	5	0.035	
			LYST	Jug	1	1	0.012	
			MSW		0	1	0.014	
			SHW		3	4	0.023	
			THET/HUNTHET		1	1	0.010	
295	294	3.3	ELEVER		1	1	0.004	1300-1400
			NEOT/DNEOT	Jar	1	2	0.007	
			SHW		2	3	0.015	
296	294	3.3	DNEOT	Jar	2	2	0.037	1300-1450
			ELEVER/LMR		0	1	0.005	
			HUNFSW		3	5	0.027	
			LYVA	Jug	1	2	0.029	
			MSGW	Jar	1	1	0.007	
			ROMAN		1	1	0.003	
			SEFEN		0	1	0.004	
			SHW	Jar	3	5	0.040	
298	297	3.2	HUNEMW/HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.007	1175-1400 (1175-1300)
			LYVA	Jug	1	1	0.015	
300	299	3.2	HUNFSW		1	1	0.007	1175-1300
			SHW	Jar	1	2	0.012	
			UPG	Jug	1	1	0.003	

Context	Cut	Phase	Fabric	Form	MNV	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Assessment date range
302	301	3.1	DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.008	1050-1250
306	305	3.2	HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.007	1225-1400 (1225-1300)
			LYST	Jug	1	1	0.006	
			SHW		0	1	0.002	
309	311	3.2	BRILL		1	1	0.007	1300-1400
			CONCAX		1	1	0.013	
			ROMAN		0	1	0.004	
			SHW		0	1	0.002	
310	311	3.2	BRILL	Jug	3	8	0.033	1200-1400 (1200-1300)
			EAR		1	2	0.011	
			HUNEMW		0	1	0.002	
			HUNFSW		1	2	0.012	
			SHW		2	3	0.037	
			SHW	Jar	1	1	0.012	
			STAM	Jar	1	1	0.008	
			UPG		1	1	0.002	
313	311	3.2	BOUB	Jug	1	1	0.050	1200-1400
			BRILL	Jug	1	8	0.259	
			LYVA	Jug/jar	1	4	0.075	
314	315	3.2	EAR		1	1	0.005	1200-1400
			SHW	Jar	1	1	0.060	
317	316	3.3	HUNFSW/HUNCAL	Jar	1	1	0.022	1175-1300/1300-1450
			MSW		1	1	0.007	
			SHW	Jug	2	2	0.113	
319	318	3.2	LYVA	Jar	1	1	0.009	1150-1400
322	233	3.2	LYVA	Jar	1	3	0.082	1150-1400
325	324	3.2	DNEOT		0	1	0.002	1150-1500
			HUNEMW	Jar	1	1	0.004	
			SHW		1	1	0.008	
327	326	3.2	LYVA		1	1	0.007	1150-1400
			SHW	Bowl	1	2	0.039	
329	328	3.2	HUNFSW		1	3	0.009	1175-1300
			MSW		0	1	0.003	
			NEOT/DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.004	
			SHW		3	8	0.034	
330		4	BRILL	Jug	1	1	0.020	1200-1500 (1200-1300)
			GRIM	Jug	1	1	0.014	
			HUNEMW/HUNFSW	Jar	0	1	0.002	
			HUNFSW		2	2	0.014	
			HUNFSW	Colander	1	1	0.013	
			MSW		1	1	0.005	
			SHW		4	7	0.040	
333	333		GRIM	Jug	1	1	0.003	1200-1500
343	342	3.2	HEDI		0	1	0.001	1150-1350
			UPROV		1	1	0.008	

Context	Cut	Phase	Fabric	Form	MNV	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Assessment date range
344	342		HTHET	Jug/jar	1	1	0.029	1175-1500 (1175-1300)
			HUNFSW	Jar	2	3	0.016	
			HUNFSW/HUNCAL		1	1	0.008	
			LYVA	Jar	1	1	0.007	
			SHW		3	6	0.037	
346	345		MSGW		1	1	0.004	1150-1500
349	347	3.2	GRIM	Jug	0	1	0.001	1200-1500 (1200-1300)
			HUNFSW		3	3	0.029	
			MSGW		1	1	0.004	
			SHW	Jar	1	2	0.021	
			UPG	Jug	1	1	0.021	
350	347	4	ELEVER/LMR	Jug/jar	1	1	0.016	1600-1700
			HERTG	Jug	1	1	0.006	
			LYST	Jug	1	1	0.036	
			MSW		1	1	0.012	
			PMBL	Jug/jar	1	1	0.018	
			SHW	Jar	1	1	0.006	
353	352	3.2	LYST	Jug/jar	1	4	0.148	1225-1400
			LYVA	Jar	1	1	0.015	
			SEFEN		1	1	0.022	
			SHW		1	1	0.007	
354			HUNEMW	Jar	2	2	0.011	1150-1500
			SHW	Jar	1	2	0.020	
			STAM	Jar	1	1	0.006	
355	356	3.2	HTHET	Jar	1	2	0.011	1175-1300
			HUNFSW	Jar	2	2	0.011	
			SHW		1	1	0.004	
357	378		HUNFSW	Jar	2	2	0.019	1175-1300
			LYVA	Bowl	1	1	0.021	
			MSW		0	1	0.007	
363	361	3.2	HUNEMW	Jar	1	3	0.013	1175-1300
			HUNFSW	Jar	3	4	0.026	
			SHW		2	2	0.007	
367	366	3.2	HUNFSW		1	1	0.002	1175-1300
			NEOT/DNEOT		1	1	0.003	
			SHW		3	4	0.021	
368	366	3.2	HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.009	1175-1300
			MSW		1	1	0.003	
			NEOT/DNEOT		1	3	0.007	
370	366	3.2	HUNFSW	Jar	0	3	0.006	1225-1400 (1225-1300)
			LYST	Jug	1	1	0.014	
372	371	3.2	SHW	Jar	3	4	0.014	1150-1500
375	374	3.2	SHW		1	1	0.008	1150-1500
376	374	3.2	HUNEMW		1	1	0.002	1050-1200
382	381		DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.051	1300-1450
			HUNCAL		1	1	0.007	

Context	Cut	Phase	Fabric	Form	MNV	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Assessment date range
			HUNFSW		2	3	0.018	
			HUNFSW/HUNCAL		1	1	0.008	
			LYVA	Bowl	1	2	0.092	
			MSW		1	1	0.016	
			SHW		2	8	0.054	
			SHW	Jar	1	1	0.017	
			UPROV	Jar	1	1	0.017	
384	383		BRILL	Jug	1	1	0.006	1200-1450 (1200-1300)
			HUNEMW/HUNFSW		1	1	0.012	
			HUNFSW		3	3	0.028	
			NEOT	Jar	1	1	0.009	
			SEFEN		1	1	0.011	
			SHW		5	5	0.027	
386	385		HUNFSW		2	3	0.017	1200-1500 (1200-1300)
			MSW		1	1	0.002	
			SHW	Jar	3	35	0.911	
			UPG	Jug	2	2	0.007	
389			BRILL	Jug	2	2	0.032	1225-1400
			HUNEMW		1	1	0.007	
			HUNEMW/HUNFSW	Jug	1	1	0.011	
			LYST	Jug	1	1	0.043	
			SHW		5	7	0.079	
			SHW	Bowl	2	2	0.041	
			SHW	Jar	2	2	0.012	
406	373	3.2	LYST		1	1	0.017	1225-1400
			SHW		3	5	0.020	
413	412	3.1	SHW	Jar	1	1	0.017	1150-1500
415	414	3.2	SHW	Jar	1	1	0.009	1150-1500
439	429	3.3	EAR		1	1	0.013	1350-1450
			EAR (L)		1	1	0.008	
			HERTG	Jug	1	1	0.021	
			HUNFSW		2	2	0.017	
			MEL	Jug	1	1	0.010	
			NEOT	Jar	1	2	0.007	
			SHW		1	1	0.012	
444	443	3.2	ELEVER	Jug	1	1	0.042	1300-1400
			SHW	Jar	1	1	0.013	
447	446	3.2	LYST	Jug	2	2	0.020	1225-1400
			MSGW		1	1	0.007	
449	448	3.1	HEDI	Jug	1	1	0.001	1150-1350
			SHW	Jar	1	1	0.008	
453	452	3.1	HUNEMW	Jar	1	1	0.004	1050-1200
455	459	3.2	BRILL		0	1	0.007	1200-1500 (1200-1300)
			HUNEMW/HUNFSW	Jug	1	1	0.045	
			HUNFSW	Jug/jar	1	1	0.012	
			SHW	Jar	3	8	0.111	

Context	Cut	Phase	Fabric	Form	MNV	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Assessment date range
			SSHW		1	1	0.003	
			THET		0	1	0.006	
456	459	3.2	DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.045	1050-1250
458	459	3.2	STAM	Jug	1	1	0.009	875-1200
470	468	3.1	HUNEMW	Jar	1	1	0.003	1050-1200
472	471	3.2	EAR	Jar	1	1	0.006	1200-1400 (1200-1300)
			HUNEMW	Jar	1	1	0.004	
			MSW		1	1	0.004	
			SHW	Jar	0	4	0.016	
			UGBB	Jar	1	2	0.013	
474	471	3.2	DNEOT		1	3	0.013	1150-1500 (1175-1300)
			DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.014	
			HUNEMW	Jar	2	2	0.010	
			HUNEMW/HUNFSW		1	1	0.012	
			HUNEMW/HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.007	
			SHW		0	6	0.034	
			STAM	Jug	1	2	0.006	
			UPROV		1	1	0.004	
476	475	3.2	DNEOT		1	2	0.021	1175-1300
			HUNEMW	Jar	1	1	0.004	
			HUNEMW	Spouted pitcher or handled jar	1	1	0.031	
			HUNEMW/HUNFSW	Jar	0	6	0.047	
			HUNFSW	Jar	4	9	0.168	
			NEOT		1	2	0.010	
			OSHW		1	1	0.005	
			SHW		0	2	0.027	
			SHW	Jar	1	1	0.013	
			STAM	Jar	1	2	0.007	
			STAM	Jug	1	2	0.008	
			UPROV		1	2	0.031	
478	477		HORT		0	1	0.003	1700-1900 or 1175-1300
			HUNEMW	Jar	1	1	0.005	
			HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.010	
			MSW		0	1	0.005	
			NEOT/DNEOT	Jar	0	1	0.002	
480	482	3.1	DNEOT	Inturned dish	1	1	0.062	1050-1250
			DNEOT	Jar	3	46	0.489	
			HTHET	Jar	1	8	0.174	
			THET/HUNTHET	Jar	1	2	0.043	
483	485	3.2	DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.004	1150-1250
			SHW	Jar	1	1	0.005	
484	485	3.2	DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.012	1175-1300
			HUNFSW		1	1	0.009	
			HUNFSW	Jug/jar	1	1	0.025	
			SHW		1	1	0.012	

Context	Cut	Phase	Fabric	Form	MNV	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Assessment date range
			SHW	Jar	1	1	0.011	
486	485		HUNFSW		1	1	0.006	1175-1300
			SHW	Jar	1	1	0.021	
488	489		BRILL	Jug	1	1	0.003	1225-1400
			HUNEMW		1	1	0.005	
			HUNFSW		1	2	0.009	
			LYST	Jug	1	1	0.008	
			SHW		1	1	0.021	
491	500	3.3	BRILL	Jug	1	1	0.007	1350-1450 (1350-1400)
			DNEOT		1	1	0.004	
			EAR	Jug	1	1	0.007	
			ELEVER	Bowl	1	1	0.018	
			ELEVER	Jar	3	19	0.141	
			GRIM	Jug	1	1	0.004	
			HERTG	Jug	1	4	0.066	
			HTHET/HUNFSW		1	1	0.025	
			HUNCAL		2	2	0.030	
			HUNFSW		4	7	0.102	
			LMR		1	1	0.018	
			LYST		1	1	0.028	
			LYVA		2	2	0.023	
			LYVA	Jug	1	1	0.034	
			MSGW	Jar	1	1	0.009	
			MSW		1	3	0.017	
			MSW	Jar	1	1	0.011	
			OSHW		1	1	0.012	
			POTT	Jug	2	5	0.046	
			SHW		3	4	0.063	
			SSHW		1	1	0.018	
			UGBB	Jar	1	1	0.006	
			UPG		1	1	0.009	
			UPG	Jug	1	1	0.006	
493	500	3.3	BRILL		0	1	0.003	1350-1450 (1350-1400)
			BRILL	Jug	1	2	0.046	
			EAR	Jar	1	1	0.008	
			EAR/EAR (L)	Jug	1	1	0.009	
			ELEVER		1	2	0.021	
			ELEVER	Jar	1	2	0.007	
			HEDI	Jug	1	1	0.014	
			HERTG	Jug	1	1	0.010	
			HUNFSW/HUNCAL		1	2	0.020	
			LYVA	Jug	1	2	0.040	
			MSGW	Jar	1	1	0.026	
			MSW		0	1	0.001	
			POTT		1	1	0.004	
			POTT	Jug	0	1	0.003	
			SHW		1	1	0.004	

Context	Cut	Phase	Fabric	Form	MNV	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Assessment date range
495	500	3.3	BRILL	Jug	1	2	0.024	1300-1400
			EAR	Jug	1	1	0.041	
			EAR/EAR (L)	Jug	1	1	0.012	
			ELEVER		1	3	0.024	
			GRIM	Jug	1	1	0.008	
			HUNFSW		0	1	0.002	
			HUNFSW/HUNCAL		1	1	0.035	
			LYST	Jug	2	2	0.053	
			MSGW	Jar	1	1	0.050	
			NEOT/DNEOT		0	1	0.001	
			POTT	Jar	1	1	0.007	
			SHW		0	3	0.009	
496	500	3.3	LYST	Jug	1	1	0.210	1225-1400
502	503	1	PREHIST		1	42	0.174	Iron Age
506	508	2	NEOT		1	1	0.002	875-1100
511	500	3.3	HUNCAL	Jar	1	1	0.031	1300-1400
			LYST	Jug	1	1	0.082	
512	475		HUNFSW		1	1	0.024	1175-1300
			SHW		1	2	0.005	
514	475		THET	Jar	1	1	0.022	840-1150
516	517	3.1	BRILL	Jug	0	3	0.090	1200-1500 (1200-1300)
			DNEOT		1	1	0.008	
			HUNEMW	Jar	1	1	0.021	
			HUNFSW		1	1	0.006	
			NEOT/DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.010	
			ROMAN		1	2	0.029	
			SHW	Jug	1	1	0.057	
518	500	3.3	HUNFSW	Jar	1	9	0.344	1175-1300
519	475		THET	Jar	1	1	0.026	840-1150
522	520	3.2	SHW	Jar	1	1	0.006	1150-1500
523	520	3.2	DNEOT		3	4	0.013	1225-1400 (1225-1300)
			DNEOT	Jug/jar	1	1	0.034	
			GRIM	Jug	0	1	0.001	
			HUNEMW	Jar	2	5	0.041	
			HUNEMW/HUNFSW	Jar	1	2	0.017	
			HUNFSW		2	2	0.013	
			HUNFSW	Jar	6	23	0.168	
			HUNFSW	Jug	2	3	0.066	
			LYST	Jug	3	5	0.024	
			LYVA	Bowl	5	18	0.278	
			LYVA	Jar	1	1	0.020	
			SHW		4	5	0.075	
			SHW	Bowl	1	3	0.048	
			SHW	Jar	2	3	0.027	
			SHW	Jug/jar	1	1	0.057	
			UGBB		1	1	0.004	
524	520	3.2	HUNEMW	Jar	1	1	0.003	1175-1300

Context	Cut	Phase	Fabric	Form	MNV	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Assessment date range
			HUNFSW		1	1	0.011	
			HUNFSW	Jar	1	16	0.107	
			LYVA	Jug	1	1	0.004	
			SHW		1	7	0.062	
			SHW	Bowl	1	4	0.066	
			SHW	Jar	1	5	0.085	
547	500	3.3	HUNCAL		1	1	0.007	1300-1450
			LYST	Jug	1	1	0.248	
			POTT	Jug	1	1	0.080	
			SEFEN	Jar	1	1	0.050	
			SEFEN	Jug	1	1	0.023	
			SHW	Jar	1	1	0.020	
551	550	1	ROMAN		1	1	0.032	Roman
552	550	1	ROMAN		1	2	0.035	Roman
564			DNEOT	Jar	3	5	0.030	1225-1400 (1225-1300)
			HEDI	Jug	1	1	0.006	
			HUNFSW		2	2	0.010	
			HUNFSW	Jar	3	4	0.022	
			LYST	Jug	2	2	0.038	
			LYVA	Bowl	1	1	0.042	
			LYVA	Jar	1	1	0.006	
			OSHW		1	1	0.006	
			SHW		2	2	0.059	
			SHW	Jar	2	2	0.020	
			UPG	Jug	1	1	0.010	
567	250		LYST		1	1	0.016	1225-1400
571	570	3.1	DNEOT	Jar	1	3	0.022	1050-1250
572	570	3.1	DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.016	1050-1250
584	581	1	ROMAN	Jar	1	5	0.040	Roman
586	585	3.2	DNEOT		0	1	0.006	1175-1300
			DNEOT	Jar	1	2	0.043	
			HUNFSW	Jar	3	5	0.105	
			SHW		1	6	0.070	
588	587	3.1	SCAGS	Jar	1	1	0.013	1100-1200
			STAM	Jug	1	1	0.038	
593	581		GRIM	Face jug	1	1	0.017	1250-1350
597	592	3.2	GRIM	Jug	1	1	0.005	1200-1400
			LYVA	Jar	1	1	0.025	
			UPG		1	1	0.005	
603	592		HUNCAL		0	1	0.009	1300-1450
			HUNCAL	Jug/jar	1	1	0.024	
605	592	3.2	ELEVER		2	2	0.019	1300-1400
606	592	3.2	EAR		1	1	0.015	1225-1400
			EMEMS	Jar	1	1	0.015	
			GRIM	Jug	1	1	0.013	
			LYST	Jug	1	1	0.014	
			SHW	Jar	2	2	0.026	
609	608	3.2	UPROV		1	1	0.026	1150-1500

Context	Cut	Phase	Fabric	Form	MNV	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Assessment date range
610	608	3.2	HEDI	Jug	1	1	0.007	1150-1350 (1150-1200)
			HUNEMW		1	1	0.030	
			LYVA		1	2	0.019	
611	592	3.2	BRILL	Jug	1	1	0.005	1300-1400
			ELEVER		1	1	0.008	
			HUNEMW	Jar	2	2	0.036	
			LYST	Jug	1	1	0.007	
			LYVA	Jar	3	3	0.101	
			MSW		1	1	0.010	
			UPROV		1	1	0.028	
615	592	3.2	GRIM	Jug	1	1	0.005	1200-1500
			SHW		0	2	0.021	
617	618		HEDI	Jug	1	1	0.002	1150-1350
			SHW		0	1	0.002	
			UGBB	Jar	1	1	0.007	
619	618		HEDI	Jug	1	1	0.004	
			HUNCAL		1	3	0.016	
			HUNEMW/HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.005	
			LYVA	Jar	1	3	0.014	
			SHW		1	1	0.011	
624	623	3.2	LYVA	Jar	1	1	0.009	1150-1400
			SHW		1	1	0.018	
625	623	3.2	DNEOT		1	1	0.005	1225-1400 (1225-1300)
			DNEOT	Bowl	1	1	0.015	
			DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.003	
			DNEOT	Jar, top hat pot	1	1	0.019	
			GRIM	Jug	1	1	0.006	
			HEDI	Jug	1	1	0.003	
			HUNFSW		1	1	0.003	
			HUNFSW	jar	4	7	0.035	
			HUNFSW	Jug	1	1	0.003	
			LYST	Jug	2	3	0.032	
			LYVA		1	3	0.016	
			SHW		3	7	0.048	
			SHW	Jar	3	5	0.046	
			UPROV	Jug	1	2	0.045	
631	630		LYVA	Jar	1	1	0.009	1150-1400
633			DNEOT	Jar	2	3	0.062	1175-1300
			HUNEMW/HUNFSW		1	1	0.004	
			HUNFSW		1	1	0.002	
			HUNFSW	Jar	2	3	0.028	
			HUNFSW	Jug	1	1	0.007	
			LYVA	Jug	1	1	0.005	
			SHW		1	2	0.012	
			SHW	Bowl	1	5	0.065	
			SHW	Jar	3	8	0.216	
638	637		DNEOT	Jar	2	2	0.020	1200-1400 (1200-

Context	Cut	Phase	Fabric	Form	MNV	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Assessment date range
								1300)
			HUNFSW		1	1	0.011	
			MEMS		1	1	0.010	
			SHW		1	4	0.012	
663	662		DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.010	1300-1450
			GRIM	Jug	1	1	0.004	
			HUNCAL	Handled vessel, pipkin or skillet	1	1	0.027	
			LYST		1	1	0.010	
			LYVA		1	2	0.008	
			SHW		0	1	0.004	
672		3.2	BRILL	Jug	1	1	0.005	1350-1450
			HERTG	Jug	1	1	0.008	
			HUNCAL	Jar	1	2	0.027	
			HUNFSW		1	1	0.031	
			LYST		1	1	0.018	
673	311	3.2	HUNCAL		1	1	0.022	1300-1450 (1200-1300)
			LYST		1	1	0.033	
			LYVA	Jug/jar	1	2	0.041	
680	684		DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.006	1175-1300
			HUNFSW		1	1	0.007	
			HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.003	
			LYVA		1	1	0.010	
			LYVA	Jar	1	1	0.002	
700			MSGW		1	3	0.020	1150-1500
712	724	3.2	SHW		1	1	0.006	1150-1500
728	730		HUNFSW		1	1	0.032	1175-1300
			LYVA	Bowl	1	3	0.065	
			LYVA	Jar	2	2	0.053	
			SHW	Jar	1	1	0.014	
732	731	3.2	DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.009	1050-1250
754	735		HUNFSW	Jar	1	12	0.058	1175-1300
			SHW	Jar	0	4	0.024	
			STAM	Jar	1	1	0.001	
757	733	1	HUNEMW	Jar	1	3	0.015	1175-1400
			HUNFSW		1	1	0.005	
			LYVA	Jar	1	1	0.010	
			STAM	Jar	1	1	0.008	
			THET	Jar	1	1	0.044	
			UGBB		1	1	0.004	
774	772	3.3	UPG	Jug	1	1	0.013	1200-1500
786	785	4	ELEVER		1	1	0.004	1550-1800
			HUNFSW		3	7	0.082	
			PMR	Drinking vessel	1	1	0.034	
			THET		1	1	0.053	
788	787	3.2	SHW		1	1	0.043	1150-1500
793	780	3.1	DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.011	1050-1150
			HTHET		1	1	0.019	

Context	Cut	Phase	Fabric	Form	MNV	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Assessment date range
796	878		HUNCAL		1	1	0.003	1300-1450
			HUNEMW/HUNFSW		1	1	0.006	
812	803	3.3	DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.017	1200-1500 (1300-1450)
			GRIM		1	2	0.008	
			HUNFSW		1	1	0.007	
			HUNFSW/HUNCAL	Jug	1	1	0.040	
817	818	3.2	HUNFSW		0	2	0.005	1225-1400 (1225-1300)
			LYST		1	1	0.036	
832	830	3.2	HUNFSW		1	2	0.006	1175-1300
			SHW		0	1	0.005	
833	830	3.2	SHW		1	1	0.009	1150-1500
846	836		EAR/PMR	Jar	1	5	0.012	1200-1500
847	841		DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.007	1175-1300
			HUNFSW		1	1	0.008	
854	842	3.2	DNEOT	Jar	1	4	0.029	1050-1250
855	842	3.2	DNEOT	Jar	1	2	0.009	1200-1400 (1200-1300)
			HTHET	Spouted pitcher or handled jar	1	1	0.025	
			HUNFSW		0	1	0.007	
			MEMS	Jar	1	1	0.019	
			MSW		0	1	0.033	
858	859	3.3	EAR		1	1	0.007	1350-1500
			EAR	Jar	1	1	0.019	
			LMR	Jar	1	1	0.007	
860	861	3.2	DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.017	1150-1500
			SHW	Jar	1	1	0.078	
862	866	3.1	HUNCAL		1	1	0.009	1300-1450 (1300-1400)
			LYVA	Jar	1	1	0.021	
871	839		DNEOT		0	1	0.003	1300-1400
			DNEOT	Bowl	1	1	0.025	
			ELEVER	Jar	1	1	0.009	
			HUNEMW/HUNFSW		0	1	0.013	
			HUNFSW		2	2	0.009	
			MSGW	Jar	0	1	0.003	
			SHW	Jar	2	3	0.021	
874	873		DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.003	1175-1300
			HUNFSW		1	1	0.019	
			HUNFSW	Jar	2	4	0.023	
			HUNFSW	Jug	1	1	0.030	
			SHW	Jar	2	3	0.041	
99999			HUNCAL	Jar	1	1	0.008	1300-1450 (1300-1400)
			HUNFSW	Jug/jar	0	1	0.031	
			LYST	Jug	1	1	0.079	
			SHW		1	2	0.048	
			SHW	Jar	1	10	0.174	

Context	Cut	Phase	Fabric	Form	MNV	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Assessment date range
			SHW	Jug/jar	1	1	0.080	
Total					1118	1948	24.853	

B.3 CBM and Fired Clay

by Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.3.1 Archaeological works produced a ceramic building material (CBM) assemblage of 126 fragments weighing 14.01kg recovered from layers, ditches, pits, postholes and ponds. A much smaller assemblage of fired clay was also recovered, consisting of 20 fragments weighing 0.241kg, from a similar range of features. With a single exception, however, the features contained either CBM or fired clay, but not both. Three finds are excluded from the statistics, although they are recorded in the catalogue: a fragment of stone tile, a piece of stoneware drain and a sherd of Refined White Earthenware wall tile. This report incorporates the material recovered during the evaluation phase.

Methodology

B.3.2 The CBM and fired clay was counted, weighed, classified by form and fabric; 15 CBM fabrics and four fired clay fabrics were identified and variants distinguished by using an alphanumerical indicator. Levels of abrasion and any evidence of re-use were noted in the catalogue on a context by context basis into an Access 2000 database, following the guidelines laid down by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (ACBMG 2002).

B.3.3 The assemblage is recorded in the summary catalogue, CBM by form and weight by feature, with the full catalogue available in the archive. The CBM and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

Assemblage

B.3.4 The CBM consists mostly of fragments of roof tile, five of which have a partial surviving peg or nail hole, pieces of floor tile and fragments of brick; tile outnumbers brick by 3:1 (by weight). The condition of the CBM is moderately abraded overall. None of the fired clay could be assigned to a form or function, mainly because of the abraded or highly abraded condition of the fragments.

B.3.5 Over 50% of the CBM was recovered from structure 3 during the evaluation, part of an 1850's building formerly on the site. The next largest assemblages of CBM were recovered from pond **238**, pit **139**, pond **250**, 19th century layer 110 and post-medieval layers 102, and 114. The single piece of fired clay from ditch **525** represents just over 36% of the total fired clay assemblage. Other features producing small quantities of fired clay include layer 633, pit **366** and posthole **550**. Only pond **238** contained fragments of both CBM and fired clay.

B.3.6 The bulk of the CBM from ditches **270**, **520**, **861** and **866**, pits **31**, **35**, **139**, **141**, **297**, **373**, **383** and **684**, layers 39, 107, 113, 116, 120, and 279, pond **250** and cess-pit **500** may be contemporary with the medieval and early post-medieval pottery also recovered from these features, however, a small number of Roman CBM fragments were recovered as a residual element in pit **297** and well **500**. Where no such pottery was found, no later material was located in association with the CBM and it may still be regarded as potentially medieval. The fired clay could be contemporary with the pottery or quite possibly be entirely residual and of Roman date; background levels of Roman pottery are present on the site, which is not unexpected as the site lies on the south-west side of Ermine Street.

Discussion

B.3.7 The assemblage represents the presence of brick built structures from as late as the 1850's, buildings with tiled roofs, floor bricks from the 18th century, post-medieval roof tile through to 1st-4th century Roman tile. The assemblage is fragmentary, and with the exception of the material recovered from structure 3 in the evaluation, is mostly the result of rubbish deposition, rather than deliberate demolition or clearance. The total CBM assemblage is similar although smaller than the one recovered from Huntingdon West of Town Centre Link Road, which comprised 18.810kg from 73 contexts where only four contexts produced assemblages of more than 1kg (Fletcher 2017). In this assemblage, apart from the evaluation material only a single feature pond **250**, produced more than a kg of CBM.

Recommendations

B.3.8 The archive Access 2000 database acts as a full record and the CBM and fired clay may be deselected prior to archival deposition. No further work is required on this assemblage, however the fabrics identified in this assemblage should be used for any further work undertaken of CBM assemblages from adjacent sites.

Summary CBM and Fired Clay by feature by weight in kg.

Context	Cut	Phase	Brick	Floor brick	Floor tile	Peg tile	Tile (inc. ridge tile)	Tile or brick	Undiagnostic CBM	Undiagnostic fired clay	Stone Tile	Wall Tile	Water/ sewage
2							0.040						
3			2.317	1.583	3.793								
6							0.017						
7			0.062						0.009			0.004	0.062
10			0.025				0.062						
28	13		0.007										
33	31					0.032							
36	35						0.066						
39	14								0.003				
42	41						0.065						
100			0.080										
102			0.025	0.114			0.242						
103			0.015				0.024						
104			0.016					0.009					
105							0.048						
107			0.026										
110							0.309	0.012					
111							0.016						
113							0.087						
114			0.181				0.036	0.165					
115								0.016					
116							0.036						
119							0.118						
120							0.007						
122			0.007	0.147									
125			0.095										
127							0.054						

Context	Cut	Phase	Brick	Floor brick	Floor tile	Peg tile	Tile (inc. ridge tile)	Tile or brick	Undiagnostic CBM	Undiagnostic fired clay	Stone Tile	Wall Tile	Water/ sewage
138	136	3.2						0.006					
142	141	3.3					0.121						
170	169	3.2								0.011			
174	173	3.1								0.001			
180	179	3.2	0.015										
203	202	3.2								0.014			
240	238	4				0.131	0.717						
241	238	4					0.016			0.010			
252	250	4	0.122				0.076						
254	250	4					0.012						
255	250	4				0.164	0.083						
256	250	4					0.154						
271	270	3.2							0.006				
279		0							0.014				
288	287	2								0.002			
298	297	3.2					0.068						
350	347	4	0.009										
370	366	3.2							0.030				
384	383	0								0.001			
406		3.2								0.002			
480	482	3.1					0.075						
491	500	3.3					0.117						
493	500	3.3					0.117	0.039					
526	525	1								0.087			
551	550	1								0.030			
561	560	0								0.002			
564		0					0.031		0.017				
567	250	4				0.043	0.349				0.178		
593	581	0					0.020						
603	592	3.2					0.041						
606	592	3.2					0.173						
633		0								0.044			
638		0								0.004			
663	662	0					0.051						
680	684	3.2	0.065				0.060						
858	859	3.3	0.011			0.133		0.021					
860	861	3.2	0.124										
862	866	3.1	0.081				0.154	0.046					
Total			3.283	1.844	3.793	0.503	3.662	0.314	0.079	0.208	0.178	0.004	0.062

CBM fabrics

Fabric	Description	Tot	%/kg
F1	Poorly mixed yellow-pink fabric, dominant colour is yellow. Many voids and calcareous inclusions, yellow surfaces. Local Burwell-type brick.	22	23.5
F1a	Variant of F1, slightly more pink clay within the body of the tile.	12	3
F1b	Variant of F1, poorly mixed yellow-pink fabric with large coarse inclusions.	5	12.4

Fabric	Description	Tot	%/kg
F1c	Reassigned as F15.		
F1d	Variant of F1, more pink, as with F1b, however this contains more calcareous material, including in the basal sanding.	2	1.6
F1e	Variant of F1, similar to Fabric 1a with a far greater density of dull red clay lenses. Clay is poorly mixed and there are some large, dark inclusions of indeterminate nature.	17	6.5
F2	Hard fired, dull pink fabric with pink surfaces, voids and large inclusions, some flint, poss. grog.	2	0.3
F2a	Variant of F2, slightly sandy.	1	0.3
F3	Hard fired, refined, dull red fabric with few visible inclusions.	2	27.1
F4	Poorly mixed yellow-pink fabric with moderate rounded voids, occ. calcareous material.	5	1.3
F4a	Variant of Fabric 4, somewhat denser, slightly more dull red and numerous voids, some of which are lined with yellow slightly mottled fabric.	2	1.6
F5	Dull pink matt-feeling fabric, yellow-cream lenses, clay & grog temper, occ. flecks mica.	3	0.9
F6	Dull red fabric, heavily sanded surfaces, freq. calcareous inclusions upto 4mm & clay pellets.	1	0.4
F7	Mid buff surfaces & margins, of medium thickness, mid grey core, fine quartz tempered & quite a lot of calcareous material. Some voids, reasonably well mixed fabric.	2	0.9
F8	Dull red-pink fabric, hard fired, some rounded, some elongated voids. Moderately well mixed. Some yellow lenses, occasional clay pellets or grog.	8	4.4
F8a	Variation of F8, calcareous material under the surface. Surfaces of the tile appear yellow, core is oxidised. Very hard fired, probably over fired.	1	0.3
F9	Hard fired, dull red-orange surfaces. Moderate margins and mid grey core with pale lenses similar to fabric 13, sanded base, calcareous inclusions in whatever lined the mould and occasional calcareous in matrix.	1	0.2
F10	Dull buff surface & moderate margins, thick mid to pale grey core. Large inclusion of a piece of shell, dark patches may be organic material, fine quartz. Some voids in matrix.	2	1.8
F10a	Variant of F10, also similar to F7. Dull red to pale buff surfaces with buff margins, pale grey core, lightly sanded base. Some calcareous material in the sand. Poss. Ro./med.	1	0.8
F11	Moderately hard, dull red fabric with quartz and flint inclusions, moderate to large voids.	12	3.3
F12	Hard fired relatively smooth fabric dull red surfaces & thick margins with mid grey core. Some quartz visible and occasional lenses of red, some elongated voids. Occasional calcareous material & white quartz can be seen in the matrix under a hand lens.	3	0.9
F13	Hard fired dull red surfaces, narrow dull red margins, mid grey core. Quartz tempered core shows lenses of slightly paler clay and it is relatively well mixed, with the occasional red lens. Lower surface very rough and possibly sanded.	15	6.8
F13a	Variant of F13, hard fired, dull red fabric with slightly paler, almost self slipped surface, dull red margins, mid grey core. Numerous swirls of red within the grey core, occasionally completely oxidised hackly fracture, various voids in the matrix, oval & rounded. The core shows the fabric is poorly mixed, some calcareous inclusions, some visible quartz, base is very rough, does not appear to be sanded. Most likely post-med.	2	0.5
F14	Very hard fired, swirly, poorly mixed oxidised dull red fabric, elongated oval voids, some paler pink lenses, some quartz, occ. flint. Possibly an oxidised version of several of the other fabrics.	1	0.3
F15	Mixed yellow-pink fabric, dominant colour is yellow. More refined, with fewer inclusions than F1. Modern version of local Burwell-type brick brick.	3	0.6

Fired clay fabrics

Fabric	Description	Tot	%/kg
FC1	Dull red fabric, poorly mixed, few visible inclusions, except some flint and clay pellets or grog.	2	13.3
FC1a	Variant of FC1 with more clay pellets or grog, partially reduced and flint present.	1	36.1
FC2	Pale pink, dull red and slightly yellow fabric with no visible inclusions but some voids.	4	2.5

Fabric	Description	Tot	%/kg
FC2a	Variant of FC2, pale grey reduced patches within the fabric.	2	8.7
FC3	Poorly mixed dull red fabric, quartz tempered with moderate-common chalk inclusions.	6	17.8
FC3a	Variant of FC3 with less chalk.	1	5.8
FC4	Similar to FC3 but more quartz and common flint with some chalk inclusions.	4	15.8

B.4 Stone

By Sarah Percival

Assemblage

B.4.1 Three pieces of worked stone were collected during excavation. A fragment of creamy yellow ooidal limestone ashlar, probably from the Lincolnshire Limestone quarries at Barnack near Peterborough, was found in pit **475**. The block is broken along one edge and has smoothed surfaces with no visible tool marks.

B.4.2 An incomplete hone in blue/grey micaceous schist was found in fill 603 of pit **592 (phase 3.2)**. The hone is snapped at one end and lengthways leaving one rough surface. The surviving opposing face is worn smooth through use. No piercings for suspension survive. The hone is probably made of Norwegian Ragstone, though geological identification would be required to confirm this, and dates to the late Saxon to medieval period.

B.4.3 A single fragment of lava weighing 17g with no surviving surfaces came from pit **159**. The scrap is undatable.

Recommendations

B.4.4 This report stands as a complete record, any changes to phasing should be incorporated and included in the archive report. No further analysis required.

Context	Feat. type	Feat.	Lithology	Form	Dimensions	Small find	Quantity	Wt (g)
476	Pit	475	Oolitic limestone	Ashlar	200mm long, 68mm thick	SF 28	1	3,178
603	Pit	592	Micaceous schist?	Hone	Length 47mm, width 12mm	SF31	1	6
160	Pit	159	Lava	Quern			1	17

Table B.5.1 Worked stone by context

B.5 Metalworking Debris

By Sarah Percival

Assemblage

B.5.1 A total of 6.8kg of undiagnostic metal working debris was collected from 25 features (Table B.6.1). A single piece of hearth lining with vitrified surfaces came from layer **126**. The remainder of the assemblage is composed of rusty ferruginous conglomerate. The presence of the small scrap of hearth lining alongside the ferruginous material suggests iron working rather than furnace debris. An especially large assemblage weighing over 3kg came from layer 509, a deposit interpreted as representing late medieval or post-medieval levelling. The remainder of the material was spread through mainly phase 3.2 medieval features in small quantities. There are no *in situ* metalworking deposits and the debris is entirely redeposited.

Recommendations

B.5.2 No further analysis is required on the metalworking debris, but the catalogue should be updated with final phasing and included in the archive report. The material may be deselected prior to deposition.

Feature	Phase	Feature type	Context	Weight (g)
126	0	Layer	126	6
157	3.2	Pit	158	23
165	3.2	Pit	166	320
184	3.3	Pit	205	1
189	0	Buried soil	189	10
192	0	Gully	193	277
311	3.2	Ditch	312	398
356	3.2	Ditch	355	22
361	3.2	Pit	363	15
364	0	Post hole	365	52
366	3.2	Pit	367	32
373	3.2	Pit	406	65
374	3.2	Posthole	375	3
			376	38
446	3.2	Ditch	447	306
471	3.2	Pit	472	30
			474	133
509	0	Layer	509	3,151
520	3.2	Pit	523	13
			524	14
560	0	Ditch	561	6
581	1	Ditch	584	1
637	0	Ditch	638	13
724	0	Pit	712	51
731	3.2	Pit	732	18
740	0	Pit	749	15
742	0	Post hole	744	137
830	3.2	Pit	832	14
854	3.2	Subsoil	854	776
842	3.2	Pit	855	184
878	3.3	Ditch	796	676
Total				**6,800**

Table B.6.1: Metalworking debris by feature

B.6 Glass

by Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.6.1 Archaeological works produced shards of vessel and window glass, recovered from four contexts during evaluation of the site and a further five features and nine layers during subsequent excavation. The glass was scanned, catalogued, weighed and recorded as individual vessels where possible. The minimum number of vessels (MNV) recovered from individual contexts was also recorded. The glass and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

B.6.2 The shards are in variable condition, with the 18th century glass in relatively poor condition, the glass patinated and iridescent, while the 19th-20th century glass is more robust and little affected by the burial environment. The glass fragments recovered from layers 102, 111, 113 and 127 are all relatively small and moderately abraded and have been reworked, becoming incorporated into the layers, and although mostly 19th century or later, some 18th century material is present.

Assemblage

B.6.3 A small amount of glass was recovered from the evaluation trenches, however the bulk of the assemblage was recovered from the excavated layers 102, 110, 111, 113, 114, 115, 119, 125 and 127, producing a total of 37 shards weighing 0.453kg. The majority of these layers also produced 19th century pottery, suggesting that the layers are mostly 19th century or later.

B.6.4 Glass was recovered from five features, including pit **211**, which produced a small fragment of window glass that could not be closely dated and, although found alongside abraded sherds of medieval pottery, is likely to be post-medieval. Pond **238**, which contained late 18th-19th century glass also produced 18th century pottery. Ditch **283** produced 19th-20th century glass and 11th-mid 13th century pottery, however both pottery sherds and glass shards are too small to reliably date the feature.

Potential

B.6.5 Consisting largely of bottles of various forms, mostly 19th century or later, the assemblage appears domestic in nature and includes a pharmaceutical bottle. Although much of the assemblage concerns the storage and consumption of wine, no glass drinking vessels were recovered. Fragments of window glass indicate the presence of post-medieval buildings and suggest that this material represents general rubbish deposition or clearance. The plain and fragmentary nature of the assemblage means it is of little significance for glass studies and is too small and fragmentary to contribute towards the projects research aims, although it may help to refine dating/phasing for some contexts.

Recommendations

B.6.6 The catalogue acts as a full record and should be updated with final context phasing prior to inclusion in the archive report, no further work is recommended. The glass may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

Table B.7.1: Glass Catalogue *(*Not closely datable)

Ctxt	Cut	Phase	Count	Weight (kg)	MNV	Form	Description	Date
2		0	2	0.088	1	Utility vessel-bottle	Base from a mould-blown brown glass bottle with embossed moulded kick and surviving letters HAVN on the base.	Mid C19th-20th
			1	0.011	1	Utility vessel-bottle	Neck shard from an olive green glass bottle.	C19th-20th
7		0	1	0.001		Window?	Shard of clear, colourless glass.	NCD*
8		0	1	0.002		Window	Shard of clear glass with surface iridescence.	NCD*
9		0	1	0.007	1	Utility vessel-bottle	Shard of olive green bottle glass.	Likely C19th-20th
			1	0.006	1	Utility vessel-bottle	Shard of olive green bottle glass with some surface iridescence.	Likely C19th
			1	0.001		Window	Shard of clear glass with surface iridescence.	NCD*
102 <9>	layer	0	1	0.005	1	Utility vessel-bottle	Irregular shard from a dark olive green glass bottle, not closely datable but likely to be 19th or 20th century.	C19th or 20th
			1	0		Window glass	Sub-rectangular shard of clear window glass with a slight greenish cast and slightly matt clouded surfaces. 1.3-1.9mm thick.	NCD*
			1	<0.001	1	Utility vessel-bottle ? pharmaceutical	Irregular small shard of clear blue glass, possibly from a pharmaceutical bottle. Not closely datable but likely to be 19th century or later.	C19th or later
			1	<0.001		Uncertain	Small sub-rectangular shard of clear, near colourless, glass with clouded dull surfaces. Uncertain if this fragment is a flake of window glass or from a vessel, not closely datable.	NCD*
			1	<0.001		Uncertain	Small sub-rectangular curved shard of clear colourless glass, most likely from a bottle. Not closely datable but likely to be 19th or 20th century.	C19th or 20th
110	layer	0	3	0.078	1	Utility vessel-bottle	Irregular shards of thick clear glass with a green cast. Some larger bubbles within the glass, and likely to be press-moulded. 5-10mm thick. Although not closely datable, it is likely to be 19th century or later.	C19th or later
			4	0.038	1	Utility vessel-bottle	Irregular shards of clear glass with a green cast, some larger bubbles within the glass, The vessel is press-moulded. 2.4-3.6mm thick. Although not closely datable, it is likely to	C19th or later

Ctxt	Cut	Phase	Count	Weight (kg)	MNV	Form	Description	Date
							be 19th century or later.	
			1	0.009	1	Utility vessel-wine bottle	Curved shard from a dark olive green cylindrical glass bottle.	C19th or later
			1	0.001		Window glass	Irregular shard of clear window glass with a slight greenish-blue cast and slightly matt clouded surfaces. 1.1-1.3mm thick.	NCD*
111	layer	0	4	0.011	1	Utility vessel-wine bottle	Four irregular fragments from a black/dark olive green glass bottle, with slightly matt external surfaces, varying in thickness from 3-6.4mm.	NCD* C19th ?
113	layer	0	1	0.008	1	Utility vessel-wine bottle	Curved shard from the body or shoulder of a cylindrical glass bottle. Pale olive green with iridescence, flaking surfaces, and sub-rectangular in shape. Most of the edges show iridescence indicating it was broken mainly in antiquity; there has been some surface loss. Surviving thickness is 2.5- 3.4mm.	NCD* poss. C18th-19th
114	layer	0	1	0.005		Window glass	Sub-triangular shard of clear window glass with a slight greenish cast and slightly matt, iridescent, clouded, surfaces. 1.5-2.6mm thick at outer rounded, slightly curved, edge. The rounded edge is from the boundary of the sheet of crown or muff/cylinder glass.	NCD* poss. C18th
			1	0.020	1	Utility vessel-bottle	Irregular curved shard of thick patinated and highly iridescent black glass, maximum thickness 12mm.	NCD* 18th
			1	0.017	1	Utility vessel-wine bottle	Partial neck and body shard from a highly iridescent and patinated olive green glass bottle, 2.6-3mm thick.	NCD* C18th ?
115	layer	0	1	0.160	1	Utility vessel-wine bottle	Partial base shard from what was originally a black glass bottle. However, the surfaces are heavily patinated and where this patination is thin, the surfaces are highly iridescent. The base appears to be from a wide cylindrical vessel with remains of a shallow domed kick. The short surviving section of sidewall, combined with the angle of the kick and the thickness of glass (8.1-9.8mm thick), suggest it is most likely 18th century, no later than *c.*1780. (Van den Bossche, 2001, 30 fig 2)	*c.*1725-80
119	layer	0	3	0.020	2	Utility vessel-bottle	Curved body shards and neck shard of black/olive green glass, the surfaces patinated and flaking with underlying iridescence. 3-4mm thick.	NCD* C18th ?
			1	0.009	1	Utility vessel-wine bottle	Irregular shard of curved, clear, dark olive green glass with some large bubbles within the glass, from a cylindrical bottle. 4.1-4.3mm thick.	NCD* C18th/19th
			1	0.002		Uncertain	Small irregular shard of glass, one flat surface, the other slightly rounded and ? encrusted. The shard may be window glass. 1.8mm-3mm thick.	NCD*
125	layer	0	5	0.054	1	Utility vessel-	Curved body shards of black/dark olive green glass, from a cylindrical bottle. The	Mid C18th or

Ctxt	Cut	Phase	Count	Weight (kg)	MNV	Form	Description	Date
						wine bottle	surface is lightly patinated, the external surface having become somewhat clouded. The largest shard flares out slightly towards the base. Although not closely datable, the condition of the glass suggests mid 18th or later. 2-7mm thick.	later
			1	0.002	1	Utility vessel-bottle	Sub-rectangular curved shard, the narrow neck of a clear bottle with greenish cast. The surface of the glass is lightly iridescent. 2mm thick.	NCD* C19th ?
127	layer	0	1	0.006	1	Utility vessel-wine bottle	Curved neck shard of black/dark green glass. The surface is lightly patinated, the external surface having become somewhat clouded. 3-4mm thick.	NCD* C18th/19th
			1	0.003	1	Utility vessel-wine bottle	Irregular curved body shard of black/dark olive green glass, from a cylindrical bottle, the external surface having become somewhat clouded. 2-2.5mm thick.	NCD*
			1	0.004		Window glass	Irregular shard of flat, highly iridescent, window glass which, when held to the light, appears to be clear with a greenish cast. One short edge is possibly grozed. The glass is not closely datable, however, it is possibly 18th century. 2.4mm thick.	C18th
212	**211**	0	1	0.005		Window glass	SF13, sub-rectangular shard of clear window glass with a blue-green cast, a single right-angled corner survives. 1.7-2.8mm thick.	NCD*
239	**238**	4	1	0.288	1	Utility vessel-wine bottle	Complete, slightly bulging, base from a cylindrical black/dark olive green glass bottle. The surface is patinated and, where this has flaked off, the surface is highly iridescent. Base diameter approximately 80mm. Bell shaped kick 22mm deep, the pontil scar hidden by the opaque patination, average wall thickness 7mm. The form suggests a late 18th-early 19th century vessel.	Late C18th-19th
255	**250** pit	3.2	2	0.027		Uncertain	Irregular, somewhat sub-rectangular shard of slightly uneven, possibly curved, pale green glass (when held to the light and the break in the glass is recent) that is patinated and iridescent. The curve suggests the glass may be from a bottle, however this is uncertain. Two small areas of edge look as if they have been grozed, but it is uncertain if these are just old damage. 2.7-3.7mm thick.	NCD* but likely C18th or 19th
284	**283** ditch	2	1	0.002	1	Utility vessel-bottle	Single small sub-rectangular shard of clear green glass, 3.1-3.6mm thick.	NCD* likely to be C19th or 20th
350	**347** pond	4	1	0.008	1	Utility vessel-bottle	Curved shard of clear colourless glass with slightly iridised surface, from the body or shoulder of a ?cylindrical bottle. 3.1-3.5mm thick.	C19th or 20th
Total			**51**	**0.899**	**24**			

B.7 Clay Tobacco Pipe

by Carole Fletcher

Assemblage and Methodology

B.7.1 A total of 21 fragments of white ball clay tobacco pipe, weighing 0.063kg, was recovered from eight layers, a pit and a ditch. One pipe bowl from pit **147**, is complete and the stem survives to a length of 37mm; the pipe is an Oswald type 15 (Oswald 1975, 37–41) with a date range of *c.*1840-80. A second partial bowl, from ditch **778**, is an Oswald type 10 (Oswald 1975, 37–41) and dates to *c.*1700-40, while a third fragment, recovered from layer 102, cannot be dated more closely than late 18th or 19th century. The remainder of the material cannot be closely dated.

B.7.2 Terminology used is taken from Oswald's simplified general typology (Oswald 1975, 37–41) and Crummy and Hind (Crummy 1988, 47-66). A quantification table for the clay pipes can be found at the end of this report, based on the recording methods recommended by the Society for Clay Pipe Research (http://scpr.co/PDFs/Resources/White%20BAR%20Appendix%204.pdf). Stem bore diameter recording has not been undertaken on this assemblage due to its limited size. The clay tobacco pipe and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

Potential

B.7.3 The fragments of clay tobacco pipe recovered represent what are most likely casually discarded pipe stems that have subsequently been reworked. The pipe fragments do little other than to indicate the consumption of tobacco on or in the vicinity of the site, by one or more individuals, most likely in the 18th and 19th century. The plain and fragmentary nature of the assemblage means it is of little significance to clay tobacco pipe studies and does not have the potential to contribute towards the project research aims, although it may help to confirm the dates of a small number of contexts.

Recommendations

B.7.4 The following catalogue acts as a full record, it should be updated with final phasing and should be included in the archive report. No further work is required.

Clay Tobacco Pipe Catalogue

Context	Cut	Phase	Form	Weight (kg)	stem frags	complete/ partial bowls	Description	Date
102	Layer	0	pipe stem	0.002	2		Two fragments of stem, likely to be from different pipes. The narrowness of one suggests it came from close to the mouthpiece of the pipe. Slight oval shape, 22mm long with trimmed seams, although one can still be seen and felt. Second length is 26mm, diam. Approx. 5.8mm, with trimmed, well finished mould seams.	NCD
<9>			pipe stem	<0.001	1		Length of stem 23mm, 5.7mm in diameter, with neatly trimmed mould seams.	NCD
<9>			pipe bowl	<0.001		1	Sub-rectangular fragment of pipe bowl, decorated with short narrow ribs 7mm in length (horizontally).	LC18-19
104	Layer	0	pipe stem	<0.001	1		Length of stem 19mm, slightly oval, trimmed mould seams.	NCD
110	Layer	0	pipe stem	0.007	2		Two fragments join to give a length of stem of 84mm. Tapering oval stem, mould seams shallow but visible.	NCD
				0.007	2		Two fragments of pipe stem from separate pipes, one is encrusted post-deposition as the discolouration extends across one broken end. Broken close to the joint with the heel/bowl, neatly trimmed mould seams. Length 43mm, diameter 7.6mm. Second fragment 41mm long, slightly oval, single mould seam still obvious.	
111	Layer	0	pipe stem	0.001	1		Length of tapering stem 22mm, 6.9mm diameter, neatly trimmed mould seams.	NCD
113	Layer	0	pipe stem	0.007	3		Three fragments of pipe stem, one is greyed due to use and burning, most likely the result of cleaning the pipe, burning removes the tar and other materials that build up in a pipe after use. Length 40mm, tapering, oval stem, with no obvious mould seams. The other two fragments show no discolouration: L 37mm, sub-rounded stem with well trimmed seams; L 32mm, 6.3mm diam. one mould seam is still slightly visible.	NCD
114	Layer	0	pipe stem	0.002	1		Single fragment of tapering pipe stem 32mm in length, slightly oval stem.	NCD
119	Layer	0	pipe stem	0.006	3		Three fragments from different pipes, the longest fragment curves slightly, 70mm in length slightly oval and tapering with neatly trimmed seams. A shorter narrow fragment possibly from close to the mouth piece of the stem, tapering, one mould seam still visible 35mm long. Final fragment, 24mm long, 6.5mm in diameter, one mould seam still slightly prominent.	NCD
127	Layer	0	pipe stem	0.003	1		Length of stem 44mm, 7.2mm diameter, neatly trimmed mould seams.	NCD
139	147 pit	3.3	Oswald type 15	0.010		1	Complete pipe bowl and spur with short length of surviving slightly oval stem (37mm to edge of spur.) The mould seam on the back of the bowl is neatly trimmed and slightly burnished. The seam on the front of the bowl has been knife trimmed and slightly burnished.	*c.*1840-80
478		0	pipe stem	0.003	1		L 38mm, 6.8mm diam. neatly trimmed mould seams, slightly discoloured around the bore, indicating use.	NCD
790	778 ditch	0	Oswald type 10	0.015		1	Partial bowl, much of the front of the bowl is missing as is much of the rim from the rest of the bowl. The mould seam on the back of the bowl and stem is neatly trimmed and only a slight trace can be seen at the junction of bowl and stem. The seam on the surviving bowl front is neatly trimmed. The seam at the junction of the sub-rounded, slightly angled heel and the stem is very obvious and untrimmed.	*c.*1700-40
Total				**0.063**	**18**	**3**		

Appendix C. Environmental Reports

C.1 Waterlogged wood

By Matthew Brooks

Introduction

C.1.1 The aim of this report is to describe the waterlogged wood from Huntingdon, Ermine Street based in terms of species identification, dendrochronology, woodland management/reconstruction, woodworking technology analysis, conservation and retention.

C.1.2 A total of 19 pieces of waterlogged wood, retrieved from two features was excavated on site and recorded off-site.

Provenance

C.1.3 Wood was retrieved during excavations in Huntington, Cambridgeshire just off Roman Ermine Street, in 2016 by Oxford Archaeology East (OAE).

C.1.4 The majority of the assemblage was recovered from one waterlogged feature, whose moderately anaerobic conditions contributed to its preservation. This contained a wooden structure that was given master number 515 and sat within cut **622**, which in turn lay within a large circular cess-pit (**500**).

C.1.5 Wood remains were also recovered from a smaller pit that has been provisionally dated to the medieval period. A table showing this graphically can be seen below (Table 18). Wood from these other features was deemed unassociated debris and subsequently discarded.

Feature	Contexts	Feature type	Provisional date	of wood
515	495, 547, 657, 665	Cess-pit	medieval	16
475	566, 567, 570	pit	medieval	3

Table C.1.1 Quantification of wood at Huntingdon

Methodology

C.1.6 Assessment and recording follows Historic England guidelines (Brunning and Watson 2010).

C.1.7 Each item was recorded individually using a *pro forma* 'wood recording form', developed from York Archaeological Trust's 'post-excavation wood record sheet' (Brunning and Watson 2010, 14). This information was then input into an Access database (Tables C.1.3 and C.1.4).

C.1.8 All wood items were measured including any tool marks or points of interest.

C.1.9 Timbers which could be identified to the species oak (*Quercus sp.*) were noted through morphological traits visible to the naked eye and hand lens. Those which were uncertain and of importance have been sub-sampled enabling later identification if appropriate.

Range and variation

C.1.10 The majority of the assemblage is made up of three timber sub-types (Table C.1.2). These include stakes, roundwood branches and a plank.

Wood type	Frequency	% of assemblage
Stakes	10	0.55

Planks	2	0.06
Roundwood branches	7	0.39
Total	**19**	**100**

Table C.1.2: Frequency of wood categories (percentages are rounded up)

C.1.11 Table C.1.3 details each item of the assemblage recovered. Revetment shoring was primarily used in three area groups, western, northern and eastern. Decay/fungus was also potentially present as well as beetle damage.

Condition of material

C.1.12 Using the condition scale table (Table C.1.3), developed by the Humber Wetlands Project (Van de Noot, Ellis, Taylor and Weir 1995, Table 15.1), the wood assemblage from the site scores an average of 3 (Moderate).

	Museum conservation	Technology analysis	Woodland management	Dendro-chronology	Species identification
5	+	+	+	+	+
4	-	+	+	+	+
3	-	+/-	+	+	+
2	-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+
1	-	-	-	-	+/-
0	-	-	-	-	-

Table C.1.3: Condition scale used for this report.

Condition Score	Frequency	% of assemblage
5 Excellent	0	0
4 Good	8	0.43
3 Moderate	11	0.57
2 Poor	0	0
1 Very poor	0	0
0 Non-viable	0	0

Table C.1.4: Condition of wood

C.1.13 This score implies an assemblage which is preserved to a moderate extent and thusly an assessment of woodland management practices and species identification of undetermined timbers is possible, if appropriate, with most of the material. Technological analysis would also prove to be possible.

C.1.14 Though the condition of some of the assemblage suggests suitability for dendrochronology, the items do not display enough growth rings for this type of study.

Discussion

C.1.15 A total of twenty individual timber pieces were recovered, recorded and analysed. Timbers have been given a moderate rating in terms of preservation and the structure was in use during the late medieval period. All of the identifiable timbers have been identified as oak.

C.1.16 The structure consisted of ten stakes and two planks. Some were rectangular fashioned, cut from the trunk of a tree, whilst others were fashioned from complete and semi complete branches. All have been tapered at one end using an axe to a point and driven into the natural gravels. Most stakes lengths are in the region of 0.30m – 0.40m taking into account truncation and damage. The planks nailed into adjoining stakes

using circular metal nails with dowel holes also fashioned to house square wooden dowels.

C.1.17 Decay and fungus growth appear to be evident, along with beetle damage. The decay and staining is most probably from its tank related use and resulting conditions.

C.1.18 When fully excavated a clear grouping of timbers was visible to the south consisting of vertical and horizontal stakes, roundwood branches and one plank. The position and arrangement of the timbers indicates a stepped entrance way to cess-pit **500**. Large stones provided support and packing for shoring to manage the water table.

C.1.19 No further work is required.

Timber No.	Feat	Observations	Species	Discard	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
515.1	500	Horizontal roundwood branch. E-W. Orientation. Not in situ. Whole. De barked.	Oak (*Quercus sp.*.	Discarded	0.65		0.08
515.2	500	Vertical stake. In situ. Whole. Tapered end not recovered. Bark present. Knotty.	Undetermined.	Subsampled	0.49		0.04
515.3	500	Vertical stake. Whole. Lateral score marks.	Oak (*Quercus sp.*)	Discarded	0.3		0.08
515.4	500	Horizontal roundwood branch. NE-SW orientation. Damage at both ends. Branches removed. De barked. Pith missing. Whole	Undetermined	Subsampled	0.49		0.04
515.5	500	Horizontal roundwood branch. NE-SW orientation. Fractured twice – three pieces. Whole. De barked. Branches removed. Axe fashioned diagonally at one end.	Undetermined	Subsampled	0.74		0.07
515.6	500	Stake horizontal. Not in situ. Quartered. Cut marks at one end.	Undetermined	Subsampled	0.41	0.09	0.05
515.7	500	Horizontal roundwood branch. N-S orientation. Damaged both ends. Whole. Not in situ.	Undetermined	Discarded	0.11		0.02
515.8	500	Horizontal roundwood branch. NE SW orientation. Fashioned both ends diagonally. Fractured into three pieces. Whole. Branches cut away. In situ.	Oak (*Quercus sp.*).	Discarded	0.83		0.04
515.9	500	Vertical stake, moved out of alignment slightly. Tapered fashioning at one end. Whole. Not completely de barked. Branches cut away.	Undetermined	Subsampled	0.42		0.0
515.10	500	Four individual stakes. Thought of as one splintered into four pieces. All damaged at non tapered end. Two pieces whole. Two pieces quartered. All have fashioned tapered ends. All de barked.	Undetermined	Subsampled	0.32 0.27 0.35 0.36		0.08 0.05 0.04 0.04
515.11	500	Vertical stake. Broken at non tapered end. Whole. Fashioning at into tapered point.	Oak (*Quercus sp.*).	Discarded	0.11		0.06
515.12	500	Vertical stake. In situ. Damage at non tapered end. Tapered point missing. Whole. Branches cut away.	Undetermined	Subsampled	0.34		0.07
515.13	500	Horizontal round wood branch. NW-SE orientation. Whole. Partially de barked. One end Burnt.	Undetermined	Subsampled	1.16		0.09
515.14	500	Vertical stake. In situ. Damage at non tapered point. Whole. Fashioned into tapered point. Score marks evident.	Oak (*Quercus sp.*).	Discarded	0.17		0.05
515.15	500	Vertical stake. Fashioned into tapered point. Whole. Damage at non tapered end.	Undermined	Subsampled	0.32		0.05
515.16	500	Horizontal roundwood branch. NW-SE orientation. Halved. Branches cut away. De barked.	Undermined	Sunsampled	0.47	0.12	0.08
566	475	Horizontal plank. NW-SE alignment. Length is complete. Damage at lowest edge. Radial cracks evident. Diagonally shorne at both width edges, squared at length ends. Five dowel/nail holes evident, no nails or dowels present. Average nail/ dowel dimensions 0.02m x 0.02m.	Oak (*Quercus sp.*).	Discarded	1.64	0.28	0.03
567	475	Upright stake. Fashioned into rectangle. Damaged at top end. Branches cut away. De-barked. Radial cracks evident.	Undetermined	Discarded	1.08	0.1	0.08
570	475	Horizontal plank. NW-SE alignment. One in situ metal nail 0.02m x 0.02m. One dowel hole without dowel 0.03m 0.03m. Top. plank above 566	Oak (*Quercus sp.*).	Discarded	1.63	0.16	0.02

Table C.1.5: Database of complete wood assemblage.

C.2 Animal Bone

By Ian Smith

Introduction and Methodology

C.2.1 An assemblage of animal bones including the remains of cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), pig (*Sus* sp) and horse (*Equus* sp) was recovered by hand collection and from sieved samples. A small number of other remains are present including some from deer (including *Capreolus capreolus*), dog (*Canis familiaris*), cat (*Felis catus*), hare (*Lepus* sp), rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) rodents, birds, amphibians and fish. The assemblage (33.679 kg) is stored in six 18 litre boxes. In total 2449 hand collected fragments were counted and 320 from sieved soil samples. The potential of this assemblage is assessed here.

C.2.2 The aim was to assess the potential in a manner guided by principles in Baker and Worley (2014). The aims set out by Hadjikoumis (2015) on the adjacent site were also taken into consideration.

C.2.3 Counts were made, amongst the main domesticates, of numbers of identified specimens (NISP) and of ageable and measurable bones (von den Driesch 1976) and specimens that demonstrated a fusion state. Counts were also made of specimens that would count following the methodology and zones of Serjeantson (1996). Modern comparative material was consulted where necessary and reference was made to Halstead and Collins (1995), Schmid (1972), Sisson and Grossman (1938) and Cohen and Serjeantson (1996). References to “large mammal” relate to cattle sized fragments, “medium mammal” to sheep/goat or pig sized fragments, “small mammal” to cat sized fragments, and “micro-mammal” to mouse sized fragments. The less specifically identified material includes “medium/large mammal” and “unidentified”. “Horse” is here used to encompass all Equid species, no species differentiation has been undertaken amongst the disarticulated *Equus* remains.

Dating/phasing

C.2.4 Preliminary phasing has been applied to the site and it is clear that the majority of the phased bone by weight was found in medieval (Phase 3) features with a date range that is comparable to the adjacent site (OAE Rep No 1824) (Thatcher pers comm). The table below shows the distribution of the bone weights by phase.

Phase	*Weight in kg*
unphased	9.615
1.00	0.002
2.00	0.169
3.10	4.622
3.20	12.842
3.30	3.007
4.00	3.422

Results

C.2.5 The state of bone surface preservation is generally good and the bone is in a reasonably robust state (Table C.2.1). The majority of material was considered to be in a “good“ state corresponding approximately to the erosion Grades 1 or 2 of Brickley and McKinley (2004). As another gauge of condition, fine cut marks are clearly recognisable on the surfaces of bones classed as “good”.

C.2.6 The hand collected material is dominated by the remains of cattle sheep/goat and pig (Table C.2.2). “Large mammal” and “medium mammal” are also present as are a few deer bones and occasional bones of dog and cat (Table C.2.3).

C.2.7 The sieved material (Tables C.2.3 and C.2.4) includes rodent, bird, amphibian and fish remains.

C.2.8 The assemblage certainly has potential and clearly relates to the associated, adjoining and contemporary site (Thatcher 2017). It provides an opportunity to further explore the conclusions reached in 2015 (Thatcher 2017). Amongst the topics that can be further explored are the change in species ratios (cattle are demonstrated to become relatively more frequent in the later medieval phase 2.4 (1300-1500 AD) (Hadjikoumis 2015). Is this pattern further confirmed by the increased sample size provided by the present assemblage? The fact that an increased area is represented is significant and arguably provides a stronger case for species ratio change. (Since, for instance, changing and differential disposal patterns amongst cattle and sheep sized remains might arguably mislead regarding changing species ratios through time). Patterns of disposal in the medieval period are an issue raised amongst the updated project aims (Thatcher 2017, 32) and this assemblage is worthy of investigation in that regard.

C.2.9 From the present excavations sheep/goat are more frequent than cattle in every recorded parameter including NISP, numbers of mandibular rows, loose mandibular teeth, maxillary rows, loose maxillary teeth, countable Serjeantson zones, numbers of fusion states, and numbers of measurable specimens. It remains to be seen whether a trend towards an increased frequency of cattle in the later medieval period is demonstrated here. Certainly a more complete picture would be gauged by representation from a larger area. Clearly dating and phasing is crucial with regard to these issues and spatial subdivision may be important as raised in Thatcher (2017, 34).

C.2.10 The rodent remains are few in number and it is judged that most have relatively little potential to provide robust identifications or to be useful in addressing the questions in the updated aims and objectives.

C.2.11 The bird remains (Tables C.2.4, C.2.5 & C.2.6) include 47 hand collected fragments and 8 from samples and these are dominated by the remains of Galliformes (judged mainly probable domestic fowl *Gallus gallus*) and geese (*Anser/Branta*). Butchery evidence was seen on one of the goose bones from 609. Amongst the hand collected material there is a complete gracile humerus (cf *Anas*) from 522 that warrants comparative checks. Amongst the Galliformes and probable Galliformes there are some bones from very young birds. The latter are unlikely to be identified to species but one can speculate that they might be an indication of the presence of domestic fowl kept nearby. The potential for identification of sex is small amongst the Galliformes although a hand collected tarsometatarsal from 476 is from a female. *Phasianus* and various of the smaller wild Galliformes can be excluded in a specimen from 476 which appears plausibly to be from a large bantam (*Gallus gallus*). Ten “bird” fragments are unlikely to be identified to the level of species. One member of the Columbidae is represented in 625 and is judged larger than modern collared dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*) and smaller

than typical wood pigeon (*Columba palumbus*). Questions were raised by Hadjikoumis (2015) concerning pigeons, doves and dovecotes on the adjacent site. Although a small group it is desirable that the bird remains from this site are considered as an adjunct to those examined by Hadjikoumis (2015).

C.2.12 Some fish remains are present in hand collected and sieved fractions. Two fish bones are present within the hand collected material from context (523). These include a post-temporal from a reasonably large fish. From sample 12 context 110 there are five vertebrae from a small fish species. In total there are ten fish bones and so, in isolation the potential is relatively small. However this material is most logically viewed as being part of, or directly relating to the fish assemblage recovered from the adjacent site.

C.2.13 The amphibian remains (32 specimens counted, some fragmentary) include frog (*Rana* sp) and toad (*Bufo* sp). Amongst the amphibian bones that are thought most likely to provide robust identifications to species, there are two (*Rana* sp) ilia from sample 38 context (349) and a *Rana* scapula and radio-ulna were recorded from sample 55 context 495. No fronto-parietals were noted. Some of these amphibians may well be pit-fall victims but the context and the possible presence of gnawing (indicating predation) should also be considered.

C.2.14 A majority of the cat bones counted (48 bones from a total of 53) came from a single group of associated bones from fill 329.

C.2.15 With regard to hares and rabbits; a rabbit left hand side 4th metacarpal from sample 12 context 110 is in good (possibly excellent) condition and is regarded as a possible intrusive. Hare (*Lepus* sp), a single element, was recorded from 663.

C.2.16 A considerable number of measurable bones are present, mainly from amongst the main domesticated stock, the largest group from the sheep/goat followed by cattle. Once phased and together with the data from the adjacent site, this will form a valuable archive. Such data is useful nationally with regard to issues of breed improvement and imported stock and to changes in animal husbandry and economic goals.

C.2.17 Some hand collected sheep/goat bones from 480 are scorched and burnt (and although the sample is not large) the distribution of the scorching is worthy of consideration since a cursory examination suggests it is concentrated at the extremities. Potentially (if this suggested distribution is correct) this might result from disposal of primary butchery waste into a fire or from the roasting of a carcase.

Potential

C.2.18 This assemblage has good potential to address the project's aims and objectives with regard to the animal based economy, the disposal of waste and the changing importance of the three main domesticates. There are groups of mandibular, fusion and measurement data (particularly amongst the sheep/goat) which are relevant to the many themes raised by Hadjikoumis (2015) regarding the associated assemblage.

Recommendations

C.2.19 It is recommended that the full details of the faunal remains archive are included in the grey literature report and updated with final phasing. Analysis and discussion of the recorded data should focus on the project aims, particularly those relating to the medieval period which this assemblage has the most potential to address. A summary of the results along with a discussion by phase should be included in the publication.

Total frags				
	good	medium	poor	Grand Total
other	310	93	9	412
fill	1148	368	61	1577
layer	333	82	45	460
Grand Total	**1791**	**543**	**115**	**2449**

Table C.2.1: Summary of state of preservation amongst the hand collected material amongst fills, layers and other categories of context type demonstrating that the majority were classed as “good”

	NISP	Mand rows	Mand teeth	Max rows	Max teeth	Serjeantson	Fusion	Meas specimens
cattle	259	5	22	3	15	154	69	47
sheep/goat	492	14	66	16	42	241	96	116
pig	96	3	31	2	5	35	15	7
horse	25	3	0	0	1	12	10	11
Grand Total	**872**	**25**	**119**	**21**	**63**	**442**	**190**	**181**

Table C.2.2: Frequency of hand collected cattle, sheep/goat, pig and horse in terms of mandibular and maxillary parts including loose teeth, specimens that will count following Serjeantson (1996) zones, specimens where a state of fusion can be demonstrated and measurable specimens

		NISP	Mand rows	Mand teeth	Max rows	Serjeantson	Fusion	Meas	Complete
large mammal	Mammalia	602	0	1	0	45	3	0	0
cattle/red deer	Bos/Cervus	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
deer cf. red	cf Cervus	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
medium/large mammal	Mammalia	363	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
medium mammal	Mammalia	474	0	1	0	82	0	0	0
deer, cf fallow	cf Dama	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
deer	Cervidae	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
roe deer	Capreolus capreolus	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
sheep/goat/ roe	Ovis/Capra/ Capreolus	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	1
cat*	Felis catus*	53*	2*	0	0	26*	15*	16*	18*
dog	Canis *familiaris*	5	1	0	2	3	2	4	2
mammal	Mammalia	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
hare	Lepus europaeus	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
small mammal	Mammalia	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
fish	Pisces	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
unidentified	Unidentified	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total		**1530**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**170**	**24**	**24**	**22**

Table C.2.3: Frequency of hand collected large and medium mammal and other fauna (excluding securely identified main domesticates) in terms of mandibular and maxillary parts including loose teeth, specimens that will count following Serjeantson (1996) zones, specimens where a state of fusion can be demonstrated and measurable and complete specimens. The cat *largely comprises 48 associated bones from context 329.

Common name	Taxa	NISP	Cohen and Serjeantson	Meas specimens	Complete
goose	Anser/Branta	13	13	6	2
duck	Anatinae	1	1	1	1
cf duck	cf Anatinae	1	1	0	0
fowl	Galliforme	20	19	11	5
cf fowl	cf Galliforme	1	1	0	0
pigeon	Columbidae	1	1	1	0
bird	Aves	10	3	0	0
Grand Total		**47**	**39**	**19**	**8**

Table C.2.4: Frequency of hand collected bird remains, NISP, specimens that will count under Cohen and Serjeantson (1996), measureable and complete specimens

Sample number		9	12	20	21	22	23	24	27	28	31	32	33	34	35	Grand Total
sheep/goat	*Ovis/Capra*	1		1		1	3									6
pig	*Sus sp*	1														1
cat	*Felis catus*								1	1			1			3
large mammal	*Mammalia*						3			1						4
m/large mammal	*Mammalia*		3	1			1	4		5	1	1	17		9	42
medium mammal	*Mammalia*			3	2					2			6		5	18
hare/rabbit	*Lepus/Oryctolagus*	1														1
rabbit	*Oryctolagus*		1													1
small mammal	*Mammalia*												1			1
mouse	*Apodemus/Mus*						2									2
micro-mammal	*Mammalia*		1				1						2		1	5
goose	*Anser/Branta*												1			1
bird	*Aves*		1													1
frog	*Rana*						1							1		2
frog/toad	*Rana/Bufo*						1						1			2
amphibian	*Amphibia*												3			3
fish	*Pisces*	1	5												1	7
unidentified	unidentified		1	1		3		2			2		2			11
Grand Total		**4**	**12**	**6**	**2**	**4**	**12**	**6**	**1**	**9**	**3**	**1**	**34**	**1**	**16**	**111**

Table C.2.5: Identified specimens (NISP) recovered from soil samples <9> to <35>

Sample number		36	38	47	49	53	54	55	56	57	58	63	64	65	67	72	Grand Total
cattle	*Bos taurus*												1				1
sheep/goat	*Ovis/Capra*				2			3	1			10	2	2			20
large mammal	*Mammalia*				1	1		1			1		5		2		11
m/large mammal	*Mammalia*	1	11	1	5	8	2	6			3	22	18				77
medium mammal	*Mammalia*		5	2	9							16	9	1	4		46
cat	*Felis catus*	2										1					3
small mammal	*Mammalia*												1				1
fowl	*Galliforme*						1						2		1		4
bird	*Aves*											2					2
cf toad	*cf Bufo*		2														2
frog	*Rana*		9					2									11
amphibian	*Amphibia*		9		1			2									12
fish	*Pisces*							1									1
unidentified	*unidentified*		1		3		1			4		1	6	1		1	18
Grand Total		**3**	**37**	**3**	**21**	**9**	**4**	**15**	**1**	**4**	**4**	**52**	**44**	**4**	**7**	**1**	**209**

Table C.2.6: Identified specimens (NISP) recovered from soil samples <36> to <72>

C.3 Plant Remains and Charcoal

By Denise Druce

Introduction and Methodology

C.3.1 A total of 78 environmental bulk samples retrieved during the excavation phase were processed and assessed for their potential to inform the environment and economy of the site. Twelve of the samples came from post-medieval and Victorian occupation layers/garden soils, however the majority came from features, including pits/cess pits possible wells, ponds, ditches, postholes and a kiln/oven, associated with medieval activity at the site.

C.3.2 The bulk samples ranged in volume from one to 40 litres and for the purpose of assessment one tub (up to 10 litres in volume) of each sample, or 100% if less than this, were processed using a modified Siraf flotation machine, where flots were retained in a 0.3mm mesh sieve, and the residue on a 0.5mm mesh. Both the flots and residue were air-dried. The flots were scanned using a Leica stereo-microscope and any plant material, including fruits, seeds, charcoal and wood fragments, was quantified, provisionally identified, and assessed, following Historic England guidelines (English Heritage 2011). Other remains, such as bone, snails, insects, small artefacts, industrial/metal waste, and coal/clinker were also quantified. In addition, the dried residues were sorted or scanned for botanical and faunal remains, and small artefacts. Quantification of material recorded in the flots is based on a score of 1 to 4 where 1 = rare (1 - 5 items), 2 = present (6 - 25), 3 = common (26 - 100), 4 = abundant (>100 items). Nomenclature of the plant remains follows Stace (2010).

C.3.3 Charcoal caught on the 2mm sieve was considered identifiable and quantified; where possible, *c* 20 fragments were randomly extracted, fractured and examined in transverse section. While this provides a reliable method for the identification of ring-porous taxa, *eg* oak (*Quercus* sp), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), and elm (*Ulmus* sp), identifications are tentative for the semi- to diffuse-porous taxa, *eg* hawthorn/blackthorn-type (Maloideae*/Prunus* sp). Morphologically similar alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) and hazel (*Corylus avellana*) were not differentiated at this assessment stage. Identification and classification of the charcoal was aided by Hather (2009). The suitability of any surviving organic remains for providing radiocarbon dating material was also considered.

C.3.4 The results, initially recorded on an assessment pro-forma, were entered into a spreadsheet. Both the original hard copies and the digital spreadsheet will be kept with the site archive.

Assessment

C.3.5 The post-medieval/Victorian garden soil layers contained very few environmental remains, limited to the occasional charred cereal grain, and a cultivated pea in undated layer ***122***. Charcoal was similarly scarce, and comprised of rare to frequent (<25) identifiable fragments. The largest assemblages were recovered from layer ***113*** and ***122***; the former comprising a mix of ash, oak, elm, and pine (*Pinus* sp), the latter alder/hazel *(Alnus glutinosa/Corylus avellana*) and hawthorn-type (Maloideae). The garden soils also contained common to abundant comminuted coal and/or clinker fragments.

C.3.6 Many of the samples coming from the medieval features contained plant remains preserved through charring (charred plant remains: cpr), plant remains preserved under

anaerobic or anoxic conditions (waterlogged plant remains: wpr), or a combination of both. Although much of the cpr comprised just the occasional cereal grain, pits ***739*** and ***740*** produced relatively rich charred assemblages. Wheat grains, characteristic of a free-threshing variety, such as bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) were the most commonly recorded cereals. Barley and oat grains were also frequently recorded, and several of the oat grains in pit ***323*** still had their diagnostic floret bases attached, which confirmed the presence of common oat (*Avena sativa*). The other typical medieval crop, rye (*Secale cereale*) was poorly represented, and limited to a single grain recovered from pit ***740***.

C.3.7 Crop processing waste, such as charred cereal chaff was rare and limited to culm nodes/fragments in pit/well ***592*** and cess pit ***622***, and fine oat lemma/palea fragments in pits ***323*** and ***830***. Charred weed seeds typically associated with cultivated and waste/disturbed areas were similarly rare, but included stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*), fat-hen (*Chenopodium album*), thistle (*Cirsium* sp), knotgrass (*Polygonum* sp), and brome (*Bromus* sp). The presence of stinking chamomile indicates that some of the areas under cultivation comprised of heavy clay soils. Similarly, the occasional sedge (*Carex* sp) seed suggests that some areas under cultivation may have been prone to waterlogging. Other charred economic/edible plant remains were rare, and included the occasional cultivated pea (*Pisum sativum*), and flax (*Linum* sp) seed.

C.3.8 Charcoal was present in the majority of the samples, however frequent to common identifiable (>2mm fragments) were limited to just eight. Many of these samples contained mixed assemblages, which included fragments of oak, alder/hazel, hawthorn-type, and blackthorn-type charcoal.

C.3.9 The richest palaeoenvironmental remains from the site comprised waterlogged seeds, recovered from several of the pits, ponds and wells. Although it is not always easy to determine the antiquity of non-charred remains recovered from sites, their association with abundant wood and organic remains in the Edison Bell Way features suggests the waterlogged seeds are likely to represent vegetation growing, or dumped into the features, whilst they were still open. Several of the deposits (see Table C.3.1) contained a diverse range of waterlogged seeds and fruits indicative of waste/disturbed areas and nitrogen-rich ground, that might be expected around a settlement. Elder seeds were ubiquitous across the site, which may indicate areas of scrubby vegetation, however, like the blackberry (*Rubus* sect. *Glandulosus*) seeds, and sloe/blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) stones, they may also represent gathered fruits. The recovery of hemp (*Cannabis sativa*) and fig (*Ficus carica*) seeds from a couple of the features may indicate imported foods.

C.3.10 Several of the pits were described as being slightly ‘cessy’, therefore, it is possible that the edible remains arrived to the site as part of faecal matter. Indeed, the presence of fly puparia in some of the deposits supports the presence of cess. Several of the waterlogged deposits contained common to abundant insect remains, and/or snails or ostracods. Fish bone and fish scales were also recorded in pit ***520***. The recovery of other kitchen/workshop debris in the form of animal bone fragments, oyster and mussel shells, pot fragments and hammerscale, suggests that many of the pits were used for refuse disposal.

Potential

C.3.11 The general paucity of remains recovered from the post-medieval/Victorian soil layers means that there is very little potential for further studies of these deposits. The medieval (Phase 3) features have the best potential to answer the project research

aims. Although charred plant remains were generally scarce from many of the medieval features, the fills from pits **739** and **740**, which contained common to abundant cereal remains (caryopses and chaff) and seeds, would be worth further study. The generally low levels, and 'redeposited' nature, of much of the charcoal from the medieval features means that little would be gained from further charcoal analysis. The general pattern of presence or absence of charred material, in itself, however, is potentially informative with regards differences in refuse disposal at the site. Similarly, features containing material primarily preserved under anaerobic conditions suggests that some areas of the site were prone to waterlogging.

C.3.12 Many of the (deeper) pits, and possible ponds and wells, produced abundant waterlogged seeds, which, alongside surviving insect remains, snails, and ostracods will be extremely informative for providing information on the environment of the site. Previous palaeobotanical work on samples from the adjoining site (HUNTLR13) indicates that this area may have lacked the deep waterlogged features prevalent at Edison Bell Way. Conversely, a number of the features from the former site produced much richer charred assemblages dominated by cereal remains (Fosberry 2015). Combined, the information from both areas could shed light on the spatial layout of activity across the site as a whole; a research topic that Murphy (2000, p32) espoused in the latest research framework for the eastern counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000).

Recommendations

C.3.13 A list of the samples recommended for further analysis/assessment is presented in Table C.3.1. Further analysis, however, should only be considered where the deposits can be phased or dated, three of the samples are currently unphased, if these. This is particularly important with the plant remains surviving in the waterlogged fills, which may feasibly represent vegetation encroaching onto the site once it was abandoned.

C.3.14 In addition to the botanical remains, those samples containing common to abundant insect remains, snails, ostracods, and bone/fish bone should also be considered for assessment by the relevant specialists.

C.3.15 In order to provide a comprehensive spatial study of activity at the site, a synthesis of the botanical data alongside the evidence for other types of waste disposal, such as shellfish or bone processing is recommended.

C.3.16 In order to maximise the data, it is recommended that any remaining unprocessed soil from samples recommended for further study should be processed. The residues from the current, and any subsequent phase of processing, should be sorted for finds and environmental material.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Phase	Feature Type	Tot No. buckets/	Vol. Proc. (L)	Flot Vol. (ml)	Preservation	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	charred seeds	w/l seeds	Wood	Insects	Ostracods	Snails from flot	Small Bones	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal >2mm	Flot comments	potential
38	349	347	3.2	Pond	2	8	10	waterlogged	0	0	0	0	1				3	0	0	0	elder seeds	Snails?
52	480	482	3.1	Pit	1	10	150	waterlogged & charred	1	0	0	0	4	4	4	1	1	0	0	0	Mixed waterlogged seeds including nettle, knotweed, blackberry, dead nettle, buttercup, chickweed, sow thistle & sedge. Charred oat grain	Wpr & insects
54	490	500	0	Pit	2	7	70	waterlogged & charred	1	0	0	0	4	3	4 (inc. fly puparia)	3	1	0	0	0	Waterlogged seeds mostly nettle. Also nipplewort, docks, elder, dead nettle, blackberry etc. Blackthorn/sloe stones. Charred cf bread wheat-type grain	Wpr, insects & ostracods?
55	495	500	3.3	Pit	2	8	40	waterlogged & charred	1	0	0	0	4	2	4 (inc fly puparia)		2	1	0	1	Waterlogged seeds mostly nettle. Also hemp, hemlock, sow thistle, chickweed, elder, fumitory, dead nettle etc. Charred cf bread wheat-type grain	Wpr & insects
56	518	500	3.3	Pit	1	7	10	waterlogged	0	0	0	0	3	2	2 (inc. fly puparia)		1	0	0	0	Waterlogged seeds mostly nettle. Also chickweed, elder, and knotweed.	Wpr & insects
61	523	520	3.2	Pit	1	9	5	charred	2	0	0	1	2				2	2 (fish bone & scales)	3	1	Charred indeterminate & cf bread wheat-type cereal grains. Charred thistle seed. Small charred culm fragments. Waterlogged elder seeds	Fish bone?
73	603	592	3.2	Pit/well	2	8	30	waterlogged & charred	1	1	0	0	4	3	4		2	0	2	0	Waterlogged nettle, sowthistle, chickweed, goosefoot, thistle, elder & other seeds. Sloe/blackthorn stone. Charred cf bread wheat type cereal grain, plus charred culm fragments & culm nodes	Wpr & insects?
74	601	592	3.2	Pit/well	2	7	20	waterlogged & charred	1	0	0	0	4	3			3	0	2	0	Waterlogged hemp, nettle, chickweed, deadnettle, thistle, dock, knotweed, elder & other seeds/fruits. Charred cf bread wheat type cereal grain	Wpr, insects? & snails?
75	624	623	3.2	Pit	2	9	30	waterlogged & charred	1	0	0	0	4	4	2		0	0	1	0	Waterlogged hemp, sheep's sorrel, docks, nightshade, stinking chamomile, deadnettle, nettle, hemlock, goosefoot & other seeds/fruits. Indeterminate charred cereal grain.	Wpr
79	313	311	3.2	Pit/pond	2	8	30	waterlogged & charred	1	0	0	0	4	3	2		1	0	1	0	Waterlogged elder, goosefoot, sow thistle, fumatory, cabbage-type/wild radish, docks, deadnettle, nipplewort	Wpr

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Phase	Feature Type	Tot No. buckets/	Vol. Proc. (L)	Flot Vol. (ml)	Preservation	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	charred seeds	w/l seeds	Wood	Insects	Ostracods	Snails from flot	Small Bones	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal >2mm	Flot comments	potential
																					& spurge. Charred cereals including cf bread wheat-type grains	
84	746	739	0	Pit	1	4	5	charred	3	3	1	1	1				0	0	2	1	Cf bread wheat-type, oat & barley grains. Many of the oat grains retain lemma/palea. Culm fragments & lemma/palea fragments. Cultivated pea & flax seeds. Stinking chamomile and knotweed seeds	Cpr
85	749	740	0	Pit	1	7	5	charred	3	2	0	1	1				2	0	2	1	Cf bread wheat-type, oat, barley & rye grains. Indeterminate rachis fragments & culm fragments. Knotweed, stinking chamomile & brome seeds	Cpr
87	495	622	3.3	Cess pit	2	7	70	waterlogged, charred & mineralised	2	1	2	2	4	4	2 (inc. fly puparia)		2	0	1	1	Waterlogged hemp, cf fig, hemlock, nettle, carrot-family, goosefoot, deadnettle, buttercup-type, poppy & dock seeds. Sloe/blackthorn stone. Charred barley grains, culm nodes/bases, cultivated pea & apple/pear. Vivianite stained mineralised elm charcoal. Slightly cessy.	Cpr,, wpr and insects?

Table C.3.1: Environmental samples recommended for analysis.

NB the insects, snails, ostracods, and fishbone should be assessed by the relevant specialists. Quantifications are based on a scale of 1 to 4, where 1 = 5 or less items, 2 = 6-25, 3 = 26-100, and 4 = over 100 items. Cpr = charred plant remains, wpr = waterlogged plant remains

Environmental Sample Catalogue

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	% context sampled	Comments	Volume processed (L)	Preservation	Cereals	[illegible]	[illegible]	charred seeds	w/l seeds	Wood	Insects	Modern Seeds	Modern roots	Ostracods	Snails from flot	Small Bones	Bone fragments	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Comminuted coal/clinker	Flot comments	c14 potential?	Pottery	Small mammal bones	Large mammal bones	Burnt mammal bones	Human skeletal remains	Fish bones	Bird/amphibian bones	Snails	Mussels	Oysters	Marine molluscs: other	Fired clay	CBM	Charcoal	Charred plant remains	Mineralised plant remains	Glass	Metal Fe	Slag	Hammerscale: flake	Hammerscale: spheroid
8	100		Layer	<10	Victorian garden soil above Medieval layer. Modern plants/moss growing within sample.	8	charred	0	0	0	0	0			0	3		0	0		1	1	1	Ash charcoal	n/a	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	#	++	+
9	102		Layer	<10	Victorian garden soil above Medieval layer.	10	charred	0	0	0	0	0			3	2		0	0		2	1	4	Charcoal includes small twig fragment	n/a	#	#	#	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	#NR	++NR	0	0	#	#	0	+	+
10	104		Layer	<10	Garden soil above Medieval layer.	9	n/a	0	0	0	0	0			1	1		2	0		0	0	2		none	##	0	#	0	0	0	0	#	0	#	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
11	107		Layer	<10	Upper fill of TP 2: Post-Med garden soil layer.	8	charred	0	0	0	0	0			0	2		1	0		1	0	1		none	0	#	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
12	110		Layer	<10	Victorian garden soil.	9	charred	0	0	0	0	0			1	1		2	0		0	0	2		n/a	#	#	#	#	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	##	0	0	0	0	#	0	+	+
13	111		Layer	<10	Victorian garden soil above Med layer.	10	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	2		0	3		0	0		0	0	1		n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	++	0
14	113		Layer	<20	C19th garden soil, containing glass and pottery. Wrongly labelled as <13>.	9	charred	1	0	0	0	0			2	0		1	0		3	2	4	Cf bread wheat-type grain. Charcoal icludes oak, elm and Pine	n/a	#	0	#	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	+	0	0	#	#	#	++	+
15	116		Layer	<10	Upper fill of TP 15: Post-Med garden soil layer.	8	charred	0	0	0	0	0			0	2		0	0		2	0	3		none	#	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
16	119		Layer	<10	Upper fill of TP 8: Post-Med/'Victorian' soil.	9	charred	0	0	0	0	0			2	1		2	0		2	1	4	Oak and elm charcoal	none	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	+	0	0	0	#	0	+	+
17	122		Layer	<10	Upper fill of TP14.	9	charred	1	0	1	0	0			1	2		0	0		2	2	2	Possible barley & oat grains, & cultivated pea. Charcoal includes alder/hazel & cf hawthorn-type	fair	#	#	#	0	0	0	#	0	#NR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0
18	125		Layer	<10	?	10	charred	1	0	0	0	0			0	2		2	0		2	0	3	Indeterminate cereal grain	none	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	+	0	0	#	0	0	+	+
19	127		Layer	<10	Upper fill of TP 11. Post-Med garden soil.	8	charred	0	0	0	0	0			1	3		0	0		2	2	4	Charcoal mostly elm, with a little short-lived taxa	poor	#	0	#	0	0	0	0	+NR	0	0	0	0	0	#	+	0	0	#	0	0	+	++
20	160	159	Pit?	<5	GRAB: Dark charcoal-rich fill of pit. Bone pot recovered.	2	charred	0	0	0	0	0			0	0		0	0		2	0	1		none	#	0	#	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	#N	0	0	+N	0	0	0	0	0	++	0

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	% context sampled	Comments	Volume processed (L)	Preservation	Cereals	[illegible]	[illegible]	charred seeds	w/l seeds	Wood	Insects	Modern Seeds	Modern roots	Ostracods	Snails from flot	Small Bones	Bone fragments	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Comminuted coal/clinker	Flot comments	c14 potential?	Pottery	Small mammal bones	Large mammal bones	Burnt mammal bones	Human skeletal remains	Fish bones	Bird/amphibian bones	Snails	Mussels	Oysters	Marine molluscs: other	Fired clay	CBM	Charcoal	Charred plant remains	Mineralised plant remains	Glass	Metal Fe	Slag	Hammerscale: flake	Hammerscale: spheroid
																																				R			R							
21	162	161	Pit	<5	GRAB: Fill containing Med pottery & animal bone.	3	charred	1	0	0	0	0			0	1		1	0		1	0		Cf bread wheat-type grain	poor	#	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	++	0
22	164	163	Pit	<5	GRAB: Fill containing Med pottery & animal bone.	1	charred	1	0	0	0	0			0	1		1	0		0	0		oat grain	poor	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	# NR	# NR	0	0	0	0	+ NR	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
23	189	-	Layer	<5	Buried soil layer? Med finds and bone recovered, later features cutting into this.	9	charred	1	0	0	0	0			1	2		1	0		1	0		Cf barley, oat and bread wheat grains	poor	#	#	#	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	+ NR	0	0	0	0	0	++	0
24	220	218	?	<10	GRAB: Mid reddish-brown clayey sand. Contains Med pottery...?	2	charred	0	0	0	0	0			1	0		0	0		1	0			none	#	0	# NR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+ NR	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
25	239	238	Pond	<10	GRAB: Upper fill of pond (?): Levelling layer over middle of probable pond.	1	charred	0	0	0	0	0			1	1		3	0		1	0			none	0	0	# NR	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	241	238	Pond	<10	GRAB: Lower fill above, very organic, fill of pond.	1	charred	0	0	0	0	0			0	1		2	0		1	0			none	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	# NR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+ +	0
27	246	245	Channel	<10	GRAB: Dark charcoal-rich fill of poss drainage channel.	1	charred	0	0	0	0	0			0	1		2	0		3	2		Cf barley and bread wheat-type grains. Alder roundwood charcoal	fair	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+ +	+
28	251	250	Pit/pond	<10	PRIORITY: Clayey silt…?	8	w/log	0	0	0	0	4	3	4	0	0	4	2	0		0	0	1	Some insects poss. mod Mixed weed seeds dominated by sedges. Also crowfoot, buttercup type, pale persicaria, sow thistle, and nettle	fair	#	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	##	+	0	++	#	#	0	+ + + +	0
29	278	250	Pit/pond	<10	PRIORITY: Basal fill of pit/pond containing wooden supports. Mix of silty clay and degraded wood.	8	w/log	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	1	1	1		0	0		Weed seeds dominated by crowfoot, with sedge, thistle and docks	? poor	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	# NR	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	264	?	P/hole	50	Fill of pit or posthole, containing occ. charcoal & CPR & bone.	9	charred	1	0	0	0	0			2			2	0		1	0	1	Indeterminate cereal and wheat grain	poor	#	0	#	#	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
31	312		Layer?	<10	GRAB: Layer of reddened soil. Possible flooring?	1	charred	0	0	0	0	0			0			0	0		2	0	2		none	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+ NR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	313	31	Pit	<1	GRAB: Large quantity of	1	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2			0	0		0	0			none	#	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	% context sampled	Comments	Volume processed (L)	Preservation	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	charred seeds	w/ seeds	Wood	Insects	Modern Seeds	Modern roots	Ostracods	Snails from flot	Small Bones	Bone fragments	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Comminuted coal/clinker	Flot comments	c14 potential?	Pottery	Small mammal bones	Large mammal bones	Burnt mammal bones	Human skeletal remains	Fish bones	Bird/amphibian bones	Snails	Mussels	Oysters	Marine molluscs: other	Fired clay	CBM	Charcoal	Charred plant remains	Mineralised plant remains	Glass	Metal Fe	Slag	Hammerscale: flake	Hammerscale: spheroid
		1		0	burnt/charred material.																													NR		N R											
33	293	291	Ditch	<10	Scarce CPR, occ. charcoal freq. snail/marine shells. parallel with [294].	9	charred	1	0	0	1	0			0			1	0		3	3	1	Indeterminate cereal and barley grain. Charcoal mostly oak, with a little short-lived taxa, eg alder/hazel	fair	##	#	# #	# #	0	0	0	# N R	# N R	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	296	294	Ditch	<10	Occ. charcoal, parallel with, and probably truncates [291].	9	charred	1	0	0	0	0			1			2	0	1	2	0		Wheat grain	poor	##	0	#	0	0	#	0	#	#	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+ +	+
35	322	323	Pit	<10	GRAB: First fill of a pit (1 of 3 intercutting), contained pottery, animal bone and a fair amount of charcoal.	1	charred	2	1	0	0	0			0			0	0		1	2		Indet cereals, oat (in lemma/palaea), cf bread wheat-type. Oat awn fragments. Mixed charcoal inc. alder/hazel & hawthorn-type	fair	0	0	# #	#	0	#	0	0	# N R	# N R	# NR	# N R	# N R	0	+ +	#	0	0	0	0	0
36	329	328	Ditch	<10	GRAB: Dark fill of ditch, containing pot & bone (?)	1	charred	1	0	0	0	0			0			1	0		1	0		cf bread wheat-type	poor	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	# N R	0	0	0	0	0	+ N R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	350	347	Pond	<10	Fill of pond, very organic.	7	w/log	0	0	0	0	2	3		0			3	0		0	0		elder seeds	poor	#	0	#	0	0	0	#	#	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
38	349	347	Pond	<10	Basal fill of 'pond'. V. organic waterlogged, pot & bone recovered.	8	w/log	0	0	0	0	1			0			3	0		0	0	1	elder seeds	poor	##	0	# #	#	0	0	#	# N R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
39	363	361	Pit	<10	Upper fill, containing charcoal and snails.	4	charred	1	0	0	0	0			0			1	0		2	2	2	Oat grain. Charcoal oak and cf hawthorn-type	fair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
40	365	364	P/hole	50	Fill. Charcoal, slag poss molten glass present.	2	n/a	0	0	0	0	0			0			0	0		1	0	1		none	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	367	366	Pit	10	Grey fill, below red/burnt layer. occ charcoal present.	5	charred w/log	0	0	1	0	1		1	0	1	1	1	0		1	0	1	Charred cultivated pea	poor	#	0	#	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
42	368	366	Pit?	10	Red/burnt fill containing scarse charcoal.	4	charred	1	0	0	1	0			2	1		1	0		1	0	2	Indeterminate cereal. Goosefoot seed	poor	0	0	# N R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	##	0	+ N R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	376	374	P/hole?	10	Fill of deep feature, possibly a posthole? Function unknown, occasional charcoal and slag present.	4	charred	1	0	0	1	0			0			2	0		2	1	2	Oat and cf bread wheat-type cereals. Sheep's sorrel seed	poor	0	#	#	0	0	#	0	0	# N R	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	+
46	358	360	Kiln/ oven	<25	Consists of very eroded burnt clay, above 'rake out',	7	charred	1	0	1	1	0			0			3	0		2	1	3	Indeterminate and cf wheat grains. Cultivated	fair	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	% context sampled	Comments	Volume processed (L)	Preservation	Cereals	[illegible]	[illegible]	charred seeds	w/l seeds	Wood	Insects	Modern Seeds	Modern roots	Ostracods	Snails from flot	Small Bones	Bone fragments	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Comminuted coal/clinker	Flot comments	c14 potential?	Pottery	Small mammal bones	Large mammal bones	Burnt mammal bones	Human skeletal remains	Fish bones	Bird/amphibian bones	Snails	Mussels	Oysters	Marine molluscs: other	Fired clay	CBM	Charcoal	Charred plant remains	Mineralised plant remains	Glass	Metal Fe	Slag	Hammerscale: flake	Hammerscale: spheroid
					probably collapse.																			pea fragment. Sedge seed. Sedge/grass culm fragments																						
47	359	360	rem.	<25	From 'rake out' of film remnant, northern end. Less ashy than <48>.	7	charred	2	0	2	1	0			0	1		3	0		3	2	3	Mostly cf bread wheat-type cereals. Cultivated peas. Goosefoot, sedge and thistle seeds. Small culm fragments. Charcoal includes blackthorn-type roundwood and oak	good	#	0	#	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	359	360		<20	Taken from ashier part of 'rake out', nearer collapsed oven (358).	7	charred	2	0	1	1	0			0			2	0		3	2	2	Mostly cf bread wheat-type cereals. Cultivated peas. Knotgrass seed. Small culm fragments. Charcoal includes oak.	good	0	0	# N R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	386	385	Ditch	<20	Darker fill of ditch with a large amount of Med pottery.	8	charred	2	0	0	0	0			0			3	0		2	2	1	Mixed cereals. Charcoal mostly oak	fair	##	#	# #	#	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0
50	246	245	Ditch	<20	Charcoal-rich fill of ditch.	7	charred	2	0	0	0	0			0			3	0	1	3	1	1	Cereals mostly cf bread wheat-type	fair	0	#	# #	#	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+
51	438	429	Pit	<10	Basal, soft, silty-clay fill of Med ditch.	7	charred w/log	1	0	0	1	3	3	1	0			0	0		1	0		cf bread wheat-type cereal. Waterlogged nettle and dead-nettle seeds. Hazel nut shell fragment.	fair	##	#	#	#	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	480	482	Pit	40	Top, very dark fill of pit containing charcoal. Waterlogged?	10	w/log charred	1	0	0	0	4	4	4	0		1	1	0		0	0		Mixed waterlogged seeds including nettle, knotweed, blackberry, dead nettle, buttercup, chickweed, sow thistle and sedge. Charred oat grain	good	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	##	##	0	0	0	0	0
53	507	508	Beam slot?	?	Fill of possible beam slot: contains a fair amount of, quire rotted, wood.	7	w/log charred	0	0	0	0	4	3		0			1	0		2	2		Waterlogged seeds mostly nettle. Also hemlock, elder and knotweed/docks	good	#	0	#	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0
54	490	500	Pit	<10	PRIORITY SAMPLE: Clayey silt fill containing cess material and Med pottery.	7	w/log charred	1	0	0	0	4	3	4	0		3	1	0		0	0		Waterlogged seeds mostly nettle. Also nipplewort, docks, elder, dead nettle, blackberry etc. Blackthorn/sloe stones. Charred cf bread wheat-type grain	good	##	#	#	#	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	#	0	0	+	+

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	% context sampled	Comments	Volume processed (L)	Preservation	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	charred seeds	w/ seeds	Wood	Insects	Modern Seeds	Modern roots	Ostracods	Snails from flot	Small Bones	Bone fragments	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Comminuted coal/clinker	Flot comments	c14 potential?	Pottery	Small mammal bones	Large mammal bones	Burnt mammal bones	Human skeletal remains	Fish bones	Bird/amphibian bones	Snails	Mussels	Oysters	Marine molluscs: other	Fired clay	CBM	Charcoal	Charred plant remains	Mineralised plant remains	Glass	Metal Fe	Slag	Hammerscale: flake	Hammerscale: spheroid
55	495	500	Pit	<10	PRIORITY SAMPLE: Silt and clay fill containing organic fills and Med pottery.	8	w/log charred	1	0	0	0	4	2	4	0			2	1		0	1		Waterlogged seeds mostly nettle. Also hemp, hemlock, sow thistle, chickweed, elder, fumitory, dead nettle etc. Charred cf bread wheat-type grain	good	##	0	#	#	0	#	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	#	0	0	+	+
56	518	500	Pit	<10	PRIORITY SAMPLE: Basal fill of lime and clay, with animal remains in the matrix.	7	w/log	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	0			1	0		0	0		Waterlogged seeds mostly nettle. Also chickweed, elder, and knotweed.	fair	#	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	447	446	Ditch	<10	PRIORITY/GRAB SAMPLE: Silty sand fill with charcoal present.	2	charred and w/log	0	0	0	0	1			0			1	0		1	1			poor	0	#	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	#	+	0
58	478	477	P/hole	<50	GRAB SAMPLE: Silty sand with chalk present. Cess/waterlogged?	5	charred	1	0	0	0	0			0			1	0		2	0		cf bread wheat-type cereal grain	poor	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
59	521	520	Pit	50	Firm, cessy fill at bottom of pit. Three distinct layer within, sealed below (522). Early to mid Med pit at the north end of the site.	9	charred w/log	0	0	0	0	2		1	0			1	0		2	1		Small charred culm fragments. Waterlogged elder seeds	poor	#	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
60	522	520	Pit	25	Sealing layer above (521), containing frequent charcoal and wood fragments within clay.	9	charred w/log	1	0	0	0	1		2	0		1	0	0		4	1		Charred barley grain. Waterlogged seeds of hemlock and elder. Charcoal alder/hazel and oak	fair	##	#	##	0	0	0	0	0	#	#	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0
61	523	520	Pit	<10	Layer above(522), possibly more cess? Full of Med domestic rubbish.	9	charred	2	0	0	1	2			0			2	2		3	1		Charred indeterminate and cf bread wheat-type cereal grains. Charred thistle seed. Small charred culm fragments. Waterlogged elder seeds	good	#	0	##	#	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
62	527	529	Ditch	<10	Organic, waterlogged layer, sandwiched between clay fills in ditch. Small amounts of preserved wood present. North end of the site.	9	charred and ? w/log	0	0	0	0	2		2	0			1	0		2	1		Oak and alder/hazel charcoal (small fragments). Waterlogged sedge and elder seeds	poor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	476	475	Cess pit	<10	Silty sand fill containing charcoal and frequent clay.	7	charred and ? w/log	3	0	0	0	1			0			1	0		2	2		Charred cf bread wheat-type, a little barley, and indeterminate cereal grains. Charcoal mostly	good	#	0	###	#	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0

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																								oak, including roundwood. Waterlogged elder seeds																						
64	512	475	Cess pit	25	Silty sand, organic & waterlogged.	9	w/log and charred	2	0	0	1	3	3		0			1	0		2	3		Charred cf bread wheat-type, cf oat, and indeterminate cereal grains. Charred hazelnut shell fragment. Mixed charcoal including oak and diffuse porous taxa. Waterlogged elder, blackberry and hemlock seeds	good	#	#	# #	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+ +	+	0	0	#	0	0	0
65	519	475	Cess pit	25	GRAB SAMPLE: Silty sand, organic.	5	W/log charred	2	0	1	0	1	3	1	0			0	0		2	1		Charred cf bread wheat-type cereal grains. Charred cultivated pea. Waterlogged elder seeds	fair	0	0	#	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	#	0	0	0	0	0
66	513	475	Pit	25	Sandy clay, organic &waterlogged..	7	W/log charred	1	0	0	0	1	1		0			1	0		1	0		Charred cf bread wheat-type cereal grains. Waterlogged elder seeds	poor	#	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
67	572	570	Ditch	<10	GRAB SAMPLE.	4	charred	1	0	0	0	0			0			0	0	1	3	2		Barley and cf oat grain. Charcoal poorly preserved but includes alder/hazel and hawthorn-type roundwood	fair	0	#	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
68	568	250	Pond	<10	Sample taken from dark, lower fill of pond. Contained animal bone and lots of tiny snail shells.	8	W/log	0	0	0	0	2	2		0			4	0		0	0		Crowfoot and elder seeds	poor	##	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	# # N R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	567	250	Pond	<10	Main fill of pond containing wood fragments. North end of context contains animal bone and Med (?) pottery.	8	W/log	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	0			2	0		0	0		Crowfoot, buttercup-type and cf pepperwort seeds	poor	##	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
70	567	250	Pond	<10	Main fill of pond, containing wood fragments. South end.	7	W/log	0	0	0	0	3		3	0			0	0		0	0		Mostly crowfoot seeds, with rare blackberry, elder, nettle and docks	poor	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	#	0	+	0
71	567	250	Pond		MONOLITH sample taken from centre of fill (see section 92).			0	0	0	0	0			0			0	0		0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72	547	500	Well?	20	GRAB SAMPLE: Holds wooden structure 515. Med	1	W/log charred	0	0	0	0	2	3		0			0	0		1	0		Waterlogged goosefoot, fumatory, thistle, nettle,	good	#	#	# N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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					in date. CPR and wood fragments likely (no need to retrieve the latter).																				hemlock, and elder seeds. Sloe/blackthorn stone. Charred small grass stem fragments.				R																			
73	603	592	Pit/well	<10	Dark, clayey silt organic & waterlogged material from upper part of pit/well.	8	W/log charred	1	1	0	0	4	3	4	0			2	0	1	2	0	1	Waterlogged nettle, sowthistle, chickweed, goosefoot, thistle, elder and other seeds. Sloe/blackthorn stone. Charred cf bread wheat type cereal grain, plus charred culm fragments and culm nodes	good	#	0	#	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
74	601	592	Pit/well	<10	Mid grey organic & waterlogged material from middle of pit/well, containing leather shoe and such.	7	W/logcharred	1	0	0	0	4	3		0			3	0		2	0		Waterlogged hemp, nettle, chickweed, deadnettle, thistle, dock, knotweed, elder and other seeds/fruits. Charred cf bread wheat type cereal grain	good	#	0	#	#	0	0	0	#	#	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0
75	624	623	Pit	<10	Dark organic & waterlogged fill at base of possible quarry pit. Bone and pottery recovered.	9	W/log charred	1	0	0	0	4	4	2	0			0	0		1	0		Waterlogged hemp, sheep's sorrel, docks, nightshade, stinking chamomile, deadnettle, nettle, hemlock, goosefoot, and other seeds/fruits. Indeterminate charred cereal grain.	good	#	0	#	#	0	0	0	# NR	#	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+
76	643		Layer	<10	Soil sample from soil layer sealing arch. BS2. DON'T FLOAT.			0	0	0	0	0			0			0	0		0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
77	644		Layer	<10	Soil sample from soil layer sealing arch. BS2. DON'T FLOAT.			0	0	0	0	0			0			0	0		0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
78	664	581	Ditch	<10	Dark, organic-rich & waterlogged fill, located within 1m of diesel contamination.	5	W/log charred	1	0	0	0	2	4		0			0	0		0	0		Possible wood peat. Waterlogged blackberry, elder and sedge seeds. Charred cf bread wheat-type cereal grain	fair	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
79	313	311	Pit/pond	<10	Dark, humic & waterlogged clay. Contained wood 641 &	8	W/log charred	1	0	0	0	4	3	2	0	1		1	0		1	0		Waterlogged elder, goosefoot, sow thistle,	good	#	#	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	+

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	% context sampled	Comments	Volume processed (L)	Preservation	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	charred seeds	w/ seeds	Wood	Insects	Modern Seeds	Modern roots	Ostracods	Snails from flot	Small Bones	Bone fragments	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Comminuted coal/clinker	Flot comments	c14 potential?	Pottery	Small mammal bones	Large mammal bones	Burnt mammal bones	Human skeletal remains	Fish bones	Bird/amphibian bones	Snails	Mussels	Oysters	Marine molluscs: other	Fired clay	CBM	Charcoal	Charred plant remains	Mineralised plant remains	Glass	Metal Fe	Slag	Hammerscale: flake	Hammerscale: spheroid
					642, also animal bone and Med pot.																			fumatory, cabbage-type/wild radish, docks, deadnettle, nipplewort, and spurge. Charred cereals including cf bread wheat-type grains																													
80	695	692	Pit/post hole?	<10	Dark, organic-rich & waterlogged fill.	8	W/log charred	0	0	0	0	1			0	1		2	0		2	1	1	Waterlogged rush seeds. Charcoal alder/hazel	poor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81	700		Layer	<10	Clay sealing/levelling layer over 'metalled' surface. Some charcoal present.	9	charred	1	0	0	0	0			0	1		2	0		2	0	1	Barley and cf bread wheat-type cereal grains	poor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+NR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
82	732	731	Pit?	<10	Charcoal in fill.	8	W/log charred	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0		1	1	0		1	0	1	Waterlogged rush seeds. Charred cf bread wheat-type	poor	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	#NR	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+
83	727	728	P/hole	<10	Charcoal in fill.	3	W/log	0	0	0	0	1		1	0		1	0	0		0	0		Waterlogged hemlock seed	none	0	#	#	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	746	739	Pit	<30	Charcoal in fill. CPR-rich.	4	charred	3	3	1	1	1			0			0	0		2	1		Cf bread wheat-type, oat and barley grains. Many of the oat grains retain lemma/palea. Culm fragments and lemma/palea fragments. Cultivated pea and flax seeds. Stinking chamomile and knotweed seeds	good	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
85	749	740	Pit	<30	Charcoal in fill.	7	charred	3	2	0	1	1			0			2	0		2	1		Cf bread wheat-type, oat, barley and rye grains. Indeterminate rachis fragments and culm fragments. Knotweed, stinking chamomile and brome seeds	good	#	0	#	0	0	0	0	#NR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0
86	774	772	P/hole	<10	Charcoal in fill.	6	W/log charred	0	0	0	0	1		1	0			1	0		1	0		Waterlogged blackberry and elder seeds	poor	0	0	#NR	0	0	0	0	0	#NR	0	0	0	0	#NR	0	0	#NR	0	0	++	0
87	495	622	Cess pit	<10	Cess pit/well? Dark & waterlogged with organic material present: lots of wood and leather. Med.	7	W/log charred mineralised	2	1	2	2	4	4	2	0			2	0		1	1		Waterlogged hemp, cf fig, hemlock, nettle, carrot-family, goosefoot, deadnettle, buttercup-type, poppy, and dock seeds. Sloe/blackthorn	good	#	#	#	#	0	0	0	#	#	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	% context sampled	Comments	Volume processed (L)	Preservation	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	charred seeds	w/ seeds	Wood	Insects	Modern Seeds	Modern roots	Ostracods	Snails from flot	Small Bones	Bone fragments	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Comminuted coal/clinker	Flot comments	c14 potential?	Pottery	Small mammal bones	Large mammal bones	Burnt mammal bones	Human skeletal remains	Fish bones	Bird/amphibian bones	Snails	Mussels	Oysters	Marine molluscs: other	Fired clay	CBM	Charcoal	Charred plant remains	Mineralised plant remains	Glass	Metal Fe	Slag	Hammerscale: flake	Hammerscale: spheroid
																								stone. Charred barley grains, culm nodes/bases, cultivated pea and apple/pear. Vivianite stained mineralised elm charcoal. Slightly cessy.																												
88	832	830	Pit	<10	Charcoal in fill.	6	charred W/log	2	1	1	1	1		2	0			1	0		2	0	1	Charred cf bread wheat-type and oat grains. Charred Lemma/palea fragments. Charred cf flax and pea. Waterlogged blackberry, elder and ? other seeds	fair	#	0	#	#	0	0	0	+ NR	0	0	0	0	#	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	+
89	851	842	Pit	<10	Fill of pit, organic & waterlogged with charcoal, daub and slag present.	8		0	0	0	0	0			0			0	0		0	0			0	#	# #	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0

Appendix D. Product Description

Product number: 1
Product title: Full Report (Analysis and Archive Report)
Purpose of the Product: To analyse the site and address the research aims and objectives stated in this report and to make available as an online resource
Composition: Grey literature report
Derived from: Analysis of site records, specialist reports and data and background research
Format and Presentation: Grey literature report using OA excavation report template and made available via ADS
Allocated to: CT
Quality criteria and method: Checked and edited by EP
Person responsible for quality assurance: EP
Person responsible for approval: EP
Planned completion date: 2018

Product number: 2
Product title: Publication article
Purpose of the Product: To provide an overview of the results of the analysis and a "signpost" to the grey literature report
Composition: Published report, in accordance with the relevant journal guidelines
Derived from: Analysis of site records, specialist reports and data and background research
Format and Presentation: Article
Allocated to: CT
Quality criteria and method: Checked and edited by EP
Person responsible for quality assurance: EP
Person responsible for approval: EP
Planned completion date: 2018

Product number: 3
Product title: Archive completion
Purpose of the Product: To collate all elements of the physical and paper archive and deposit with the appropriate body
Composition: Paper records, artefacts, ecofacts
Derived from: Original site records, artefacts and ecofacts collected on site
Format and Presentation: Appropriately packaged
Allocated to: KH
Quality criteria and method:
Person responsible for quality assurance:
Person responsible for approval:
Planned completion date: 2018

Appendix E. Bibliography

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Appendix F. OASIS Report Form

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-311456		
Project Name	Medieval activity at Edison Bell Way, Huntingdon		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	01-06-2017	Finish	21-07-2017
Previous Work (by OA East)	Yes	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	HUNEBW16	Planning App. No.	15/01423/FUL
HER No.	ECB4627	Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt: Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5

Please select all techniques used:

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

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

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

Monument	Period	Object	Period
pit	Medieval 1066 to 1540	pottery	Roman 43 to 410
ditch	Medieval 1066 to 1540	pottery	Medieval 1066 to 1540
posthole	Medieval 1066 to 1540	bone knife handle	Medieval 1066 to 1540

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	Huntingdonshire	Edison Bell Way Huntingdon PE29 3FD	
Parish	Huntingdon		
HER	Cambridgeshire		
Study Area	0.31ha	National Grid Reference	TL 2351 7221

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	CHET
Project Design Originator	OA EAST
Project Manager	Aileen Connor
Supervisor	Chris Thatcher

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
CCC Stores	OA East	CCC Stores
ECB4627	HUNEBW16	ECB4627

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:

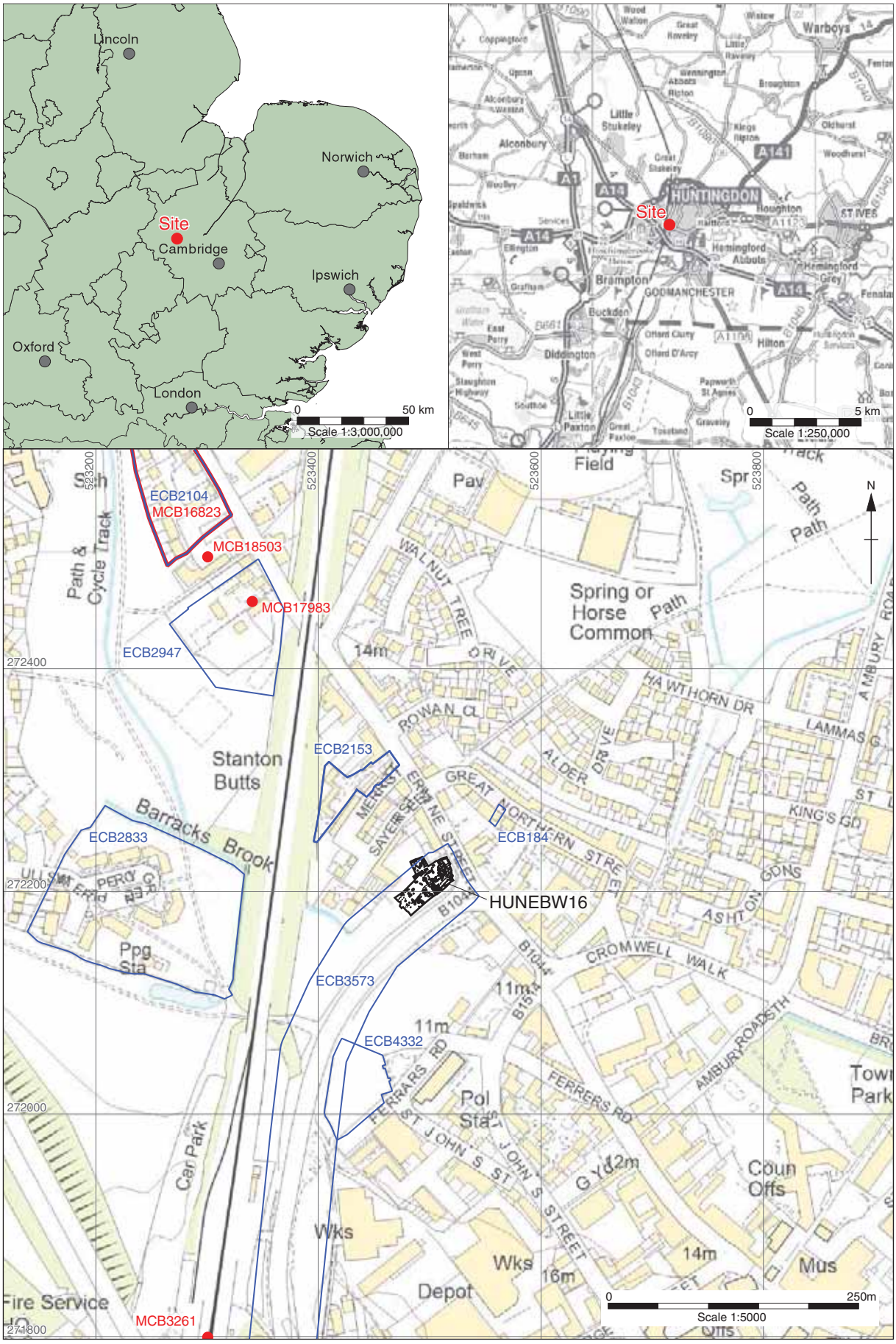

Figure 1: HUNEBW16 site location and Historic Environment Record numbers of interest

Figure 2: All features plan

Figure 3: All features plan showing adjacent HUNTLR13 excavations

Figure 4: Period 1 - Iron Age/ Roman

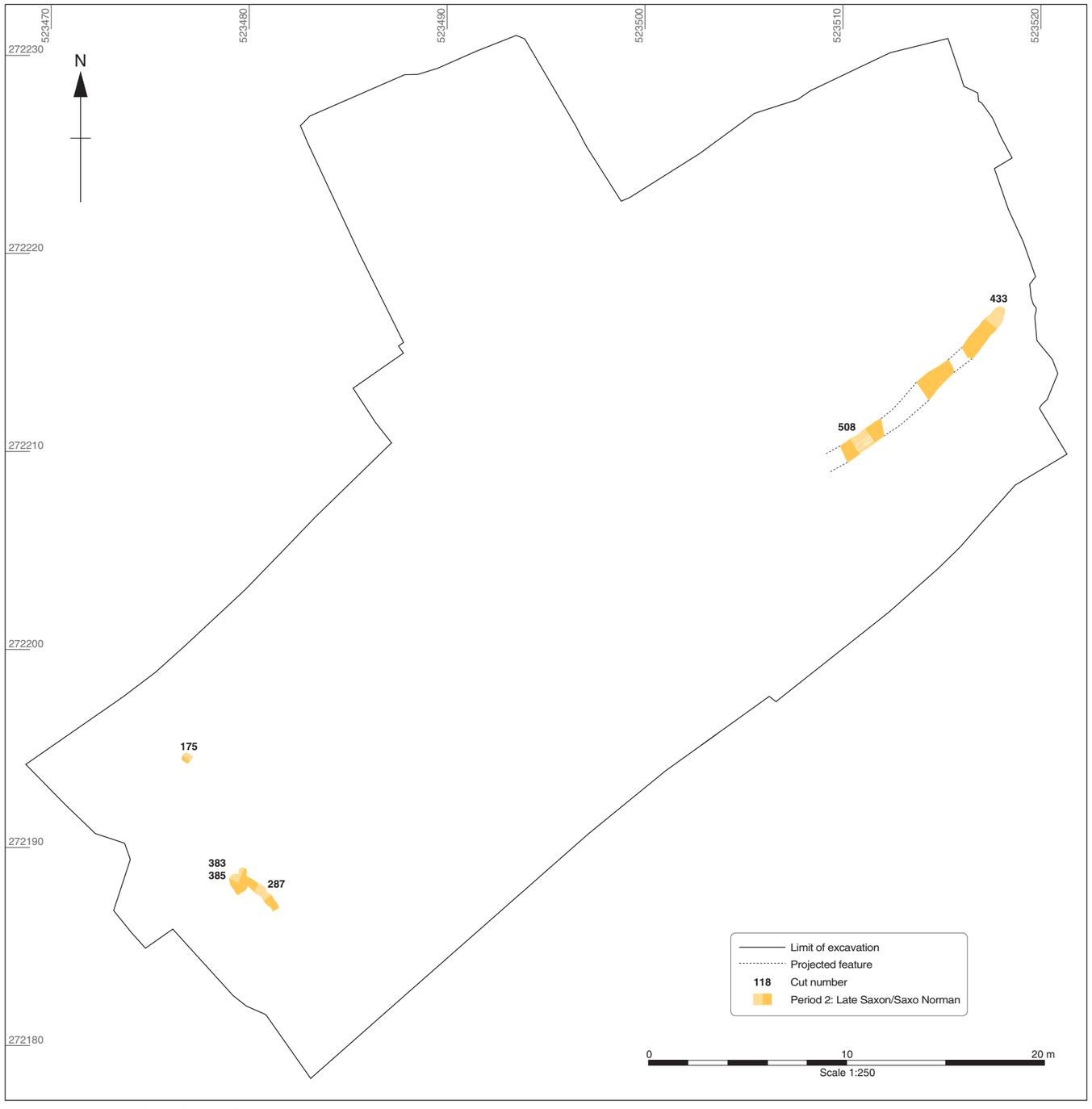

Figure 4: Period 2 - Late Saxon/ Saxo Norman

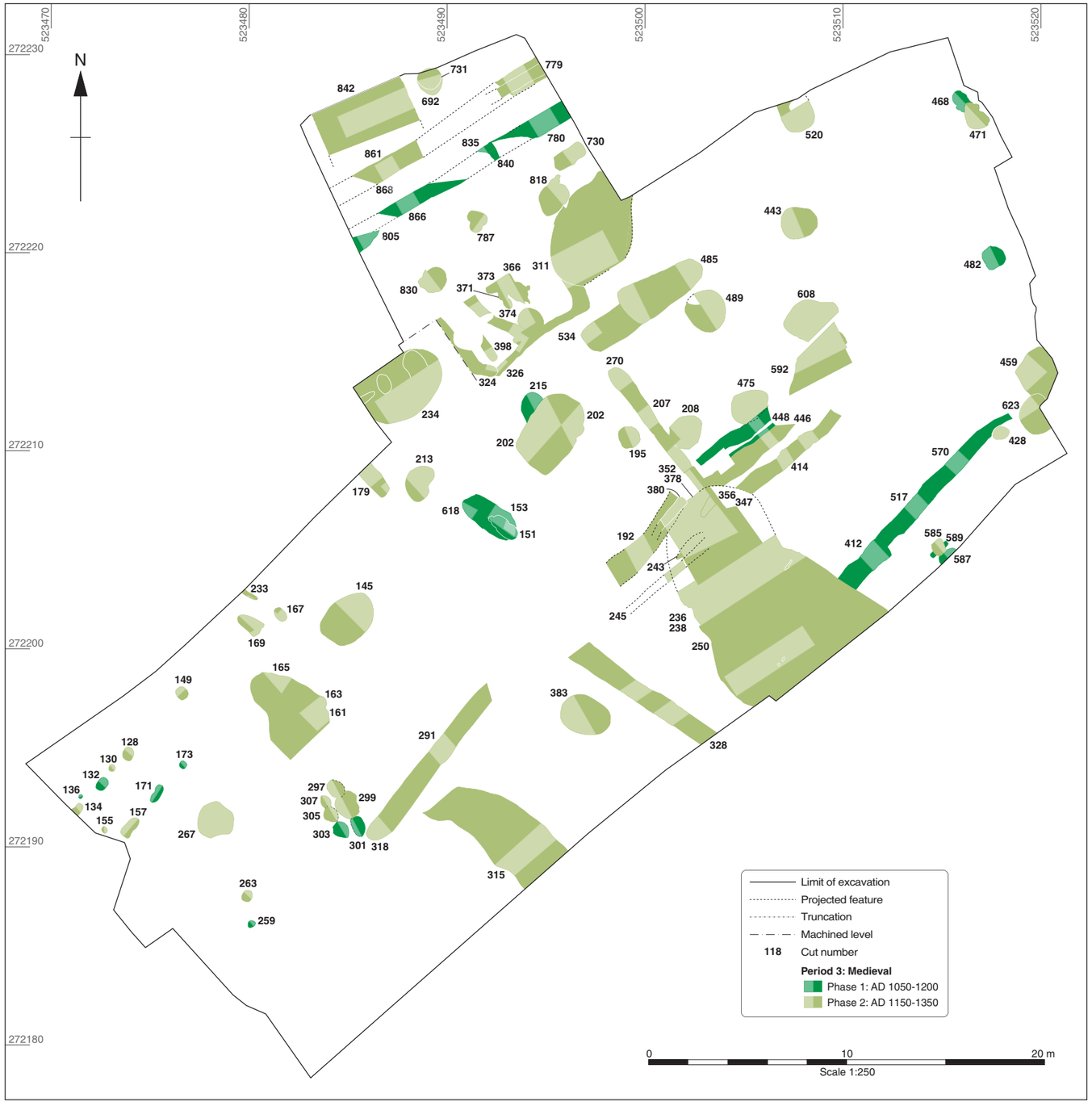

Figure 6: Period 3 - Medieval (Phases 1 and 2)

Figure 7: Period 3 - Medieval (Phase 3)

Figure 8: Post-Medieval and Modern

Plate 1: Pit **234**, looking west

Plate 2: Pit **311**, looking west

Plate 3: Base of Pond **250**, looking north-west

Plate 4: Lower fills of Pond **250**, looking west

Plate 5: Pit **500**, looking west

Plate 6: Wood revetting and stone packing within cut **622**

Plate 7: Wood revetting and stone packing within cut **622**

Plate 8: Upper, post-medieval fills of pond **250**, looking north-east

Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

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

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

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

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

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