Late Saxon to Post-Medieval Occupation and Industry to the Rear of Gazeley House and Lawrence Court (Huntingdon Town Centre), Huntingdon Cambridgeshire

Post-Excavation Assessment & Updated Project Design

oxfordarchaeology east east east

January 2009

Client: Cambridgeshire County Council in partnership with Clegg Developments Ltd

OA East Report No: 1056
OASIS No: oxfordar3-52979
NGR: TL23779 71716

Post-Excavation Assessment

Late Saxon to Post-Medieval Occupation and Industry to the Rear of Gazeley House and Lawrence Court (Huntingdon Town Centre), Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire

Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

By Rachel Clarke BA AIFA

With contributions by Rob Atkins BA, Rachel Ballantyne MA Msc, Michael Bamforth Bsc, Barry Bishop BA MA, Alasdair Brooks BA MA Dphil, Nina Crummy BA FSA, Steve Chritchley Msc, Chris Faine MA Msc, Carole Fletcher HND BA AIFA , Ian Riddler, Ruth Shaffrey PhD MIFA and Stephen Wadeson

Editor: Aileen Connor BA AIFA

Illustrator: Louise Bush BA MA PIFA

Report Date: January 2009

Report Number:	1056
Site Name:	Huntingdon Town Centre Redevelopment Scheme (Phase 2)
HER Event No:	ECB2608
Date of Works:	November 2007 – March 2008
Client Name:	Cambridgeshire County Council in partnership with Clegg Developments Ltd
Client Ref:	N/A
Planning Ref:	0603692 FUL
Grid Ref:	TL23779 71716
Site Code:	HUN TCR 07
Finance Code:	HUN TCR 07
Receiving Body:	CCC Stores, Landbeach
Accession No:	
Prepared by:	Rachel Clarke
Position:	Project Officer
Date:	January 2009
Checked by:	Aileen Connor
Position:	Senior Project Manager
Date:	
Signed:	A.A. Connor .....

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

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

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

List of Tables

Summary

Phase 2 of the Huntingdon Town Centre Redevelopment project involved the excavation of three areas located adjacent to, and to the immediate south of, Phase 1 (HUNWHS05 site). The excavations were conducted by Oxford Archaeology East (formerly CAM ARC) from November 2007 until March 2008 on behalf of Cambridgeshire County Council.

Similar evidence was found, with medieval features being dominated by pits of various size, shape and function sealed beneath extensive late medieval and post-medieval layers. No prehistoric, Roman or Saxon features were present, although a number of residual finds from these periods were recovered.

Occupation appears to have started earlier here than was evident on Phase 1, with notably more Late Saxon/earlier medieval features, including a number of timber buildings and a possible SFB, being identified. A particularly significant discovery was a substantial ditch that may be a defensive feature related to the siege of Huntingdon in 1174. A steady increase in activity was noted for the succeeding phase, with the most prolific remains dating to the 'high medieval' (2.4) period. This phase was again characterised by a plethora of pits, possible tanks or troughs, wells and quarries representing the backplots and working areas to the rear of the main frontage and market zones.

Further evidence of late medieval decline and urban contraction, indicated by the presence of an extensive cultivation layer, was found across the site. The economic revival of Huntingdon in the Georgian and Victorian periods was also well-represented with the construction of numerous brick-built structures, drains and garden features associated with Gazeley House and Lawrence Court. Of note was the discovery of Dilley's Yard, a 'lost street' of Huntingdon comprising a mixture of Victorian workshops and dwellings, the foundations of which were remarkably well-preserved.

The large artefactual and ecofactual assemblage will provide invaluable evidence for the development and changing fortunes of Huntingdon from the Norman conquest until the Late Victorian period. This includes new information on a wide range of aspects of medieval life such as local pottery production and craft and industrial activities including bone working, baking, butchery, cat skinning, ?tanning and possibly dyeing. This augments and contrasts with some of the results from Phase 1 and other nearby sites. Further analysis will help chart the development of settlement and should allow zones of activity to be identified that will contribute towards the creation of a topographical model of the medieval and later town.

A further notable aspect of the excavation is the large quantity of post-medieval finds including glass, pottery and clay pipe which comprises a very rare example of a Georgian and Victorian assemblage from a small urban centre. Much of this largely domestic assemblage can be directly related to the occupants of Dilley's Yard and Gazeley House.

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Phase 2 of the Huntingdon Town Centre Redevelopment Scheme encompassed an area of *c*.1.13ha (Fig. 1) located to the immediate south of Phase 1 (Walden House site) and included demolition of the existing town library.

1.1.2 A desk-based assessment (Kenney 2003) followed by a trial trenching evaluation (Clarke 2004) undertaken by Oxford Archaeology East (OA East, formerly Cambridgeshire County Council's CAM ARC) demonstrated the potential for survival of significant archaeological remains across the redevelopment area.

1.1.3 In 2005 an archaeological excavation (*c*.0.22ha) was undertaken in advance of Phase 1, located to the rear of Walden House at the junction of Walden Road and George Street (Clarke 2006a). This phase was completed in March 2007, with the opening of Scott House, a combined justice centre and office accommodation.

1.1.4 An archaeological specification (Clarke and Connor 2007), relating specifically to the Phase 2 development (0603692 FUL), was written in response to a brief issued by Andy Thomas, Senior Archaeologist CAPCA (Cambridgeshire County Council Planning and Countryside Advice). The brief was included as part of the document *Invitation to Tender for Archaeological Services for the Huntingdon Town Centre Redevelopment Scheme, Cambridge (Phase 2)* which was issued by Cambridgeshire CC Strategy and Estates on 13th May 2007.

1.1.5 Archaeological mitigation comprised full excavation of three areas (totalling *c*.0.27ha) within the footprints of the proposed new library/archive centre and adjacent apartment blocks (centred on TL23760 71720). Additional areas were also identified for watching brief, which was undertaken during the demolition of the library and reduction of current surfaces in preparation for road and pavement construction around the site.

1.1.6 The excavation was divided into three main areas (A-C, Fig. 1), undertaken in three phases. The first phase dealt with the later post-medieval foundations and associated deposits, which were then removed by machine to expose the late medieval features and cultivation soil, followed by a final machining phase which revealed the main medieval/Late Saxon deposits.

1.1.7 Site conditions were often poor with flooding of features being a common occurrence; petro-chemical contamination was also an issue although it was not as severe as that encountered in Phase 1.

1.1.8 The excavation, associated watching brief and proposed publication has been funded by CCC Strategy and Estates and carried out by OA East in partnership with Clegg Developments Ltd between November 2007 and March 2008.

1.1.9 A 'global' approach to the analysis and publication of both phases of excavation is proposed that will also incorporate the key results of other Huntingdon sites, notably Hartford Road (Mortimer 2007) and will aim to address a number of important research themes (see below).

1.1.10 This report should be read in conjunction with the Phase 1 (Walden House) post-excavation assessment and updated project design (Clarke 2006a).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The redevelopment area lies at *c.*14m OD and is located on the Pleistocene First and Second Terrace Gravels of the River Great Ouse (BGS 1975, Sheet 187), below which the solid geology comprises Upper Jurassic Oxford Clays. The surface geology encountered during the excavation varied from slightly sandy clays to calcareous gravels. The water table was reached at *c.*1.5m below the current ground surface.

1.2.2 Situated within the core of the historic market town of Huntingdon, the site is surrounded by significant elements of the medieval townscape (Fig. 2). Market Hill, the probable site of the medieval market (granted in AD1205), is located to the north, whilst a number of churches, principally All Saints, St Benedict's and St Botolph's lie to the north, east and west respectively; only All Saints still stands. A minor medieval lane linking Market Hill with Back Lane/Walden's Road (now the ring road) runs along the northern boundary of the site next to the Falcon Tavern, a 16th century inn (LB53647) that was the seat of the Cromwellian Commissioners in 1649. Strategically positioned adjacent to the river crossing, the castle (constructed in 1068 on the site of the Late Saxon settlement) is located to the south-east of the site. Expansive commons extend to the south and west and large areas of Royal forest once surrounded the town.

1.2.3 Phase 2 of the Huntingdon Town Centre Redevelopment Scheme extends from the northern boundary of Gazeley House (adjacent to Phase 1) to the boundary with the bus station to the south; the site is bounded by Walden Road to the west and Princes Street to the east.

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background Figs 2 and 11

1.3.1 The redevelopment site is located in an area of high archaeological potential within the historic core of the town.

1.3.2 A desk-based study was commissioned from OA East (formerly CCC CAM ARC) by CCC Property and Procurement in 2003 to assess the archaeological potential of the land likely to be affected by the proposed redevelopment (Kenney 2003). This was compiled in response to a basic outline proposal and was based on draft plans of the development that were available at that time. The report was a comprehensive collation and assessment of the accessible historical, cartographic and archaeological sources, the results of which have been summarised in a number of related documents (Clarke 2004; Clarke 2006a) and are not reiterated in detail here.

1.3.3 The Ouse valley was an important focus for prehistoric populations, evidenced by the presence of numerous Neolithic and Bronze Age find spots and monuments in the vicinity, including a ceremonial complex at Brampton. Closer to the current site, a probable Neolithic ditch and associated activity was identified during the Phase 1 excavation to the rear of Walden House (Clarke 2006a). This, coupled with the presence of Bronze Age pottery sherds recovered from a medieval pit in trench 3 to the rear of Gazeley House during the evaluation (Clarke 2004), indicated that remains of similar date might be present within the Phase 2 excavation area.

1.3.4 Despite the proximity of to the reputed line of Ermine Street, the only evidence of Roman activity within the immediate vicinity has largely comprised small quantities of pottery and tile. Recent excavations at Pathfinder House to the south-east, have however, revealed a series of Roman or later ditches and associated features, whilst investigations close to the river identified the remains of a ?2nd-century Roman building (Chris Thatcher pers comm). A Roman villa (Whitehills, CHER 02545a), riverside

settlement (MCB16330) and associated cemetery (MCB16329) are known to lie to the south of the site close to the river.

1.3.5 The 13th century All Saints Church (DCB2326) is located to the immediate north-east of the site, adjacent to Market Hill; the probable location of the medieval market. The sites of two 'lost' medieval churches (St George (MCB3251) and St Botolph's) may also be located close to the development area. Related finds in the vicinity include inhumations found in association with medieval pottery at Walden Grove (CHER02805); disarticulated human remains were also uncovered during a recent watching brief (ECB2428) on a cable trench located along Walden Road, adjacent to the library and District Council car park.

1.3.6 The redevelopment site lies within the Huntingdon Conservation area. Listed buildings likely to be affected by the redevelopment include Lawrence Court (DCB3570) dating from the 18th century, and Gazeley House (DCB4125), which is of 19th century origin. The garden wall of Lawrence Court, which forms the boundary to the bus station, is also listed (DCB2312) and is probably the retained façade of a former maltings demolished in the late 19th century.

1.4 Acknowledgments

1.4.1 The work was funded by CCC Strategy and Estates in partnership with Clegg Developments Ltd. Particular thanks are due to the HTC project management team: Kathy Sutherland (CCC), Ross Crowcroft, Mike Pycroft and David Stevenson (Cleggs), and the on-site project managers, Chris Dunleavey and Dave Stillwell, whilst the day-to-day running of the site was greatly facilitated by the help of Jay Dyne (Cleggs). Aileen Connor managed the project and provided invaluable support and advice to the supervisory team, led by the author with Alex Pickstone and supported by supervisors Sarah Henley (who also assisted with post-excavation tasks) and Jon House. Louise Bush was the on-site surveyor and also digitised the site drawings and James Fairbairn took responsibility for site photography and environmental samples. Helen Fowler played a key role as Finds Supervisor, ensuring that all the finds were processed, with the assistance of numerous volunteers (see below), and quantified, whilst Carole Fletcher and Rachel Fosberry both provided useful on-site feedback and advice on pottery and environmental sampling.

1.4.2 The site staff deserve special recognition for working in often very difficult conditions throughout the winter of 2007/8 (Plates 7 and 9). Many individuals were involved in the project: Dave Brown, Louise Bush, Lawrence Billington, Benjamin W. Brogan, Frankie Cox, Zoë Uí Choileáin, Caoimhín Ó Coileáin, James Fairbairn, Chris Faine, Steve Graham, Ian Hogg, Shannon Hogan, Katie Green, Tom Lyons, Ross Lilley, Nick Overton, Nick Pankhurst, Tom Phillips, Daniel Wheeler, Rachelle Wood and Al Wright. Additional thanks are also due to Shannon, Zoë and Rachelle for inputting the contexts into the site database. Photographs included in this report were taken by the author in addition to James Fairbairn, Frankie Cox, Shannon Hogan, Nick Pankhurst, Rachel Fosberry and Andy Corrigan; the aerial view of Dilley's Yard is by Adam Stanford (Aerial-Cam).

1.4.3 This project was further supported by the help of numerous volunteers who assisted both on site and in processing the often vast quantities of finds that were constantly being unearthed. Steve Critchley aided the team enormously by regularly metal-detecting the site and helping to provisionally identify many of the objects. Cyril Pritchett also deserves particular acknowledgment for the many weeks of hard work

that he contributed despite the weather, and Matt Skelhorn also worked on site for two weeks. The finds-washing team are too numerous to name everyone, although special thanks are extended to Steve Bellis, Jeremy Bays, Sonia Dyne, Emma Boast, Pam Sneath, Carlie Campbell, Val Halliday and Paul Lanham.

1.4.4 A number of specialists have also been involved in the project: Chris Faine, with Ian Baxter (animal bone), Stephen Wadeson (Roman pottery) Carole Fletcher, Alasdair Brooks (post-medieval pottery, glass and clay tobacco pipe), Nina Crummy (small finds), Ian Riddler (worked antler and bone), Ruth Shaffrey (stone), Rachel Fosberry (initial appraisal of the flots), Rachel Ballantyne, (environmental remains), Michael Bamforth (wood), Barry Bishop (flint), Rob Atkins (brick and tile), Gerry Macdonell (on-site appraisal of metalworking residues) and Steve Critchley (Millstone). Thanks are also due to Mark Hinman and Alice Lyons for their comments on the prehistoric and Roman pottery.

1.4.5 The brief was written by Andy Thomas (CAPCA), who also monitored the site along with Eliza Gore.

1.5 Aims and Objectives

1.5.1 The main aim of the project was to preserve the archaeological remains by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site.

1.5.2 A number of aims and objectives were identified for the evaluation and subsequent excavation of Phase 1 (Walden House), which were then updated and revised in the Post-Excavation Assessment (Clarke 2006a). These were based on Glazebrook, J. (ed). *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties. 1 resource assessment* East Anglian Archaeol. Occasional Paper 3, Glazebrook, J. and Brown, N. (eds). *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties. 2 research agenda and strategy.* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 and English Heritage Draft Research Agenda 1997.

1.6 Regional Research Objectives *(based on Clarke 2006a)*

Research Design

1. *Understanding the origins, development, role and importance of small towns*

2. *Understanding development cycles within Huntingdon and similar towns in the eastern region*

3. *Understanding specialist activities within the town*

4. *Understanding the morphology of medieval Huntingdon, and contribute towards creating a spatial and temporal model of the town*

1.7 Local Research Objectives

Prehistoric

5. *To examine the evidence for, and define the character of, prehistoric activity in the area*

Roman

6. *To examine the evidence for Roman activity in the area, and place this evidence within a wider landscape context.*

Early to Middle Saxon

7. *To examine evidence for the origin, development and early economy of the urban settlement.*

Late Saxon to Medieval

8. *To examine the character, extent and morphology of Late Saxon and medieval activity in the area, and contribute to an understanding of the development of the Late Saxon and medieval town.*

9. *To examine evidence for zones of activity within the area, including street frontage, domestic habitation, craft/industry, market and church.*

10. *To examine any evidence for the Norman occupation of Huntingdon and its impact on the development of the town.*

11. *Using palaeo-environmental evidence, to contribute to an understanding of the local environment and economy of the medieval and later settlement.*

Late Medieval to Post-Medieval

12. *To examine any evidence for the late medieval decline of Huntingdon and the consequent contraction of the urban centre.*

13. *To examine the evidence for land-use change from urban to open in the late medieval/post-medieval period*

14. *To examine evidence (archaeological and documentary) for the change in settlement activity and the re-occupation of this part of Huntingdon.*

15. *To contribute to an understanding of the development of urban centres in eastern England in the post-medieval period.*

1.8 Site-Specific Objectives

Prehistoric and Roman

16. *To further explore evidence for prehistoric land-use on the site, building on the results of the evaluation (Bronze Age pottery in Trench 3) and adjacent Phase 1 excavation (?Neolithic ditch and pits)*.

17. *To explore current theories regarding the location of Ermine Street, a major Roman road, and associated ribbon development/settlement. The road (HER CB15034), and a possible spur road were apparently identified at Pathfinder House c.200m to the south-east of the site during excavations in the 1970s. Romano-British features were also discovered during a more recent evaluation at the site (Ashworth et al 2006) The southernmost excavation areas in particular may afford the opportunity to further examine this aspect of the town's*

development, suggested by the identification of a large ?Roman feature in Trench 6 close to Lawrence Court/Princes Street .

Saxon

18. *To further explore the apparent absence of Early and Middle Saxon remains within this part of Huntingdon; negative evidence will also be of significance in establishing the location and extent of the Danish burgh and Saxon town. Possible Saxon buildings and the stone foundations of a possible church were uncovered at Pathfinder House in the 1970s. This site was located 200m to the south-east of Phase 2 and closer to the castle (SM 24417) and High Street; the archive for this has since been lost.*

Medieval

19. *To further examine any evidence for a disturbed medieval graveyard (St Botolph's?) in the vicinity, as suggested by the retrieval of small quantities of Human skeletal remains from a pit in Trench 4 and the recording of possible charnel pits during a watching brief along the adjacent Walden Road in 2006 (Clarke 2006b).*

20. *To further examine any evidence for medieval tenement or plot divisions as tentatively suggested by the linear nature of the pit clusters revealed in Trench 3 to the rear of Gazeley House.*

21. *Previous work suggests that no structures of medieval date were located adjacent to Walden Road, and that most of the evidence appears to point to 'back-yard' type activities: this hypothesis will be further tested.*

22. *Further evidence for butchery, tanning, horn working and associated craft and domestic industries such as cloth-working (as was suggested by the results of Trench 4) and malting (indicated by a number of domestic ovens uncovered in the Phase 1 excavation) will be sought.*

Late medieval

23. *The evaluation in 2004, excavation in 2005 and recent watching brief adjacent to Walden Road in 2006 suggest that the late medieval cultivation/plough soil was present across large swathes of this part of the town. Further confirmation of the extent and nature of this deposit will be sought within areas of Phase 2 that were previously inaccessible.*

24. *Relatively few features were found to cut the late medieval soil in both the evaluation and Phase 1 excavation; the extent of this apparent contraction in settlement/activity will be further explored. Previously inaccessible parts of the site, closer to the main street frontages, may provide more direct settlement evidence than has been identified by the scheme so far.*

Post-medieval

25. *The 1572 Survey of the Hospital Lands makes reference to 'Saffron Yard', which appears to have been located in the vicinity of Lawrence Court/Princes Street. Any archaeological evidence for this possible dyers' will be sought*

26. *To further investigate the industrial heritage of Huntingdon, much of which has been lost; this will build on the results of the Phase 1 excavation, where the remains of a tannery and malting oven were discovered*.

27. *To investigate evidence of post-medieval houses and their gardens*

1.9 English Heritage Themes

Processes of change:

- the transition from Late Saxon to medieval traditions (*c*. AD 700-1300)
- the transition from medieval to post-medieval traditions (*c*. AD 1300-1700)

Understanding settlement hierarchies and inter-actions

- Urbanism
- Craftsmanship and industry

2 Summary of Results

2.1 Period 1: Prehistoric to Roman (c.3500BC-cAD43)

2.1.1 No features of prehistoric or Roman date were identified; the Neolithic ditch revealed during the Phase 1 excavation does not appear to have continued into this area. A small quantity of worked and burnt flint was, however, recovered from medieval and later contexts, along with a single sherd of probable Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery. This indicates sporadic, short-term and low-level occupation of the site (and surrounding Ouse valley), probably by largely mobile groups, perhaps from the Mesolithic through to the Late Bronze Age periods. Roman pottery (0.245kg), tile (66 fragments weighing c.7kg) and possibly three coins were also recovered as residual finds in later features, probably imported to the site in the medieval period from nearby settlement adjacent to Ermine Street of the riverbank.

2.2 Period 2: Saxon to Medieval (c.AD950-1450)

Phase 1: c.AD 950-1050

2.2.1 No features or deposits of definite Saxon date were recorded. It is possible that following analysis some of the broad pottery dates (*i.e.* 950-1200) may be refined to the early part of their range and consequently features may rephased, however the likelihood is that all of the activity represented is post-Conquest. This reiterates the results from the Phase 1 (Walden House) excavation (Clarke 2006a) and further indicates that the core of Saxon occupation was located elsewhere in the town, close to the High Street, river and site of the later castle.

2.2.2 A number of finds of possible Saxon date were present within the assemblage, although these are likely to be Late Saxon and are summarised below.

Phase 2: c.AD 1050-1150 Figs 3, 9 and 10; Plates 1, 2 and 4

2.2.3 Saxo-Norman pottery (AD1050-1150; ceramic phase 4/4b) was recovered from a number of features across the two main areas of the site. Features provisionally assigned to this phase on stratigraphic grounds include 22 beamslots/foundation trenches, eight post-holes and a probable SFB (plate 1), which represent a number of early buildings (*e.g.* **6000**, **6001** and **6002**) and possible fencelines or more ephemeral structures. Associated activity is represented by layers (4 contexts), two possible ditches/foundation trenches, 49 pits, five quarries and two wells. Some of these may be rephased following further analysis and refinement of pottery dates.

2.2.4 Eighty-three contexts produced datable pottery; of note are crucible fragments from a pit in Area A and a number of spouted pitchers were recovered from a group of Period 2.4 pits that may date to this phase; this group will need further work at analysis stage. Whether this occupation is likely to be of pre- or post-Conquest date (or both) will be further explored during analysis.

2.2.5 Other bulk finds include moderate to small amounts of CBM, slag and shell. A single small fragment of tobacco pipe is likely to be intrusive. Small/registered finds comprise lead and iron objects, a ceramic bead, a possible 'buzz-bone' (designed to create a buzzing or humming noise when threaded onto a twisted cord), a bone pin/implement and two antler objects. One of the latter objects was found in the SFB and is particularly

significant, comprising an antler stamp or die (SF407; Plates 2a & b) for use on leather or pottery, of which only *c.*25 are known from England.

2.2.6 In addition to the more common species (cattle, sheep/goat, pig), animal bone from this phase includes elements of Roe deer, cat, goose, chicken, horse and frog.

2.2.7 The richest environmental remains from this phase derive from a series of beamslots (Groups **6000** and **6001**) in Area C and include evidence of charred broad beans, garden peas and beet seeds.

Pottery (kg)	**CBM** (kg)	**Animal Bone (Antler)** (kg)	**Fired Clay/Daub** (kg)	**Shell** (kg)	**Slag** (kg)	**Glass** (kg)	**Stone (inc Lava)** (kg)	**Mortar & plaster** (kg)	**Tobacco pipe** (kg)	**SFs** (no.)
c.6	1.28	19.2 (0.07)	1	0.38	2.68	-	6.2	-	0.008	26

Table 1: Period 2.2 Summary of finds

Phase 3: c.AD 1150-1250 Figs 4, 9 and 10; Plates 3 and 4

2.2.8 Occupation continued and increased slightly in the subsequent century, represented by a second possible SFB, 15 post-holes, two stakeholes, 60 pits, three ovens/hearths, five quarries, two wells, two small ditches/beamslots and a layer; it is likely that some of the phase 2 buildings (e.g. **6001**) continued in use in this phase. Following analysis many of the Period 2.4 features may be re-phased to 2.3 as assessment indicates that much of the pottery could be pre-1250 in date. A notable element in this phase was the construction of a substantial ditch (**6003**) that traversed all areas of the excavation on a NNE-SSW axis that is at odds with both earlier and later alignments. The ditch, which truncated a number of phase 2/3 features, appears to have been cut and backfilled fairly rapidly. This ditch could be evidence for one of the town's historically significant events: the siege of Huntingdon in 1174. A probable ditch on a similar alignment was recorded during a community excavation on Mill Common to the immediate south-west of the site (Mortimer 2006, 17) and could be associated.

2.2.9 Approximately 116 contexts produced datable pottery. A mis-fired ?Thetford-type jug handle (Plate 6c) recovered from a pit or large post-hole currently phased to Period 2.4 probably dates to this phase and may be re-phased following further analysis. This jug is of particular significance as its discovery strongly suggests the presence of a kiln nearby which in turn indicates that Huntingdon was a centre for local pottery production in this period. Other bulk finds include moderate amounts of animal bone, and smaller quantities of CBM, fired clay/daub, shell, slag and stone. Small/registered finds include a number of iron objects (several nails), two whetstones, a coin, a fish-hook and five bone and antler items including two fragments of bone comb, the largest of which came from an oven and is datable to the 11th-12th century.

2.2.10 In addition to the more common species (cattle, sheep/goat, pig), animal bone from this phase includes elements of Roe deer, goose, chicken, corvid and small mammal. Fish bones were also noted in the bulk sample residues.

2.2.11 Apart from charred cereal remains, environmental samples from this phase include evidence of waterlogging in some of the deeper pits and the ditch (**6003**) located in the eastern part of Area A. The range of waterlogged taxa suggests damp to dry ground that was disturbed and nutrient-enriched in this area. Three unhatched True Fly puparia, likely scavengers of decaying plant and/or animal matter, were also recovered from a pit in Area B.

Pottery (kg)	**CBM** (kg)	**Animal Bone (Antler)** (kg)	**Fired Clay/Daub** (kg)	**Shell** (kg)	**Slag** (kg)	**Glass** (kg)	**Stone (inc Lava)** (kg)	**Mortar & plaster** (kg)	**Tobacco pipe** (kg)	**Sfs** (no.)
c.19	4	53.5 (0.26)	2.8	0.35	2.35	-	2 (0.1)	-	-	39

Table 2: Period 2.3 Summary of finds

Phase 4: c.AD 1250-1350 Figs 5, 9 and 10; Plates 5 and 7

2.2.12 A marked increase in activity was revealed in this phase, indicated in particular by the presence of *c.*264 pits of various shape, size and function, many of which are likely to have had an industrial (possibly tanning, dyeing *etc)* use. Associated structural/occupation remains include five beamslots/foundation trenches, 74 probable post-holes, a post-pad, 12 stakeholes, two ovens/hearths (one tile-lined) and a floor surface. Other features and deposits comprise twelve external surfaces (including cobbled yards), 15 occupation-related layers (accumulation/levelling/slump), five ditches/gullies (some of which may be structural), seven quarries, five wells and two probable tree boles. This upsurge in activity (most of which probably dates to the 13th century) mirrors that recorded at the Phase 1 site to the rear of Walden House (Clarke 2006a), where similar 'pockets' of more dense intercutting features were also present that are likely to represent individual plots or zones of working areas to the rear of the main frontage occupation. The recovery of a large wooden tub from the base of one of the Area A wells (**2358**, Plates 5a-c) may be related to dyeing or similar industrial processes.

2.2.13 Approximately 300 contexts produced datable pottery, of note is a second crucible fragment similar to that from Period 2.2. Other bulk finds include relatively large quantities of animal bone and CBM (mostly roof tile) with lesser amounts of fired clay, shell, slag and stone. Glass appears for the first time as does mortar. A small amount of HSR was also recovered, from a pit a few metres away from evaluation trench 4 where similar remains were found; these are likely to be from a disturbed burial located somewhere in the vicinity. A very small number of intrusive of clay-pipe fragments and glass were also present in some contexts, although following analysis these may be rephased to Period 4. Small/registered finds are more common in this phase and include several copper-alloy objects, such as small bells, a needle, buckles and a coin, and numerous iron objects ranging from nails to horseshoes and occasional blades. Two significant antler objects were also recovered. These comprise part of a possible comb case (SF534) with strong Anglo-Scandinavian overtones of 11th-early 12th-century date that is residual in this phase and an antler scale tang knife handle (SF390) with an elaborate castellated terminal of 12th-14th century type.

2.2.14 The large animal bone assemblage from this phase is more varied than other phases and includes elements of goat, cat, dog, horse, red deer, goose, fowl, duck, frog, small mammal and bird in addition to the more common species (cattle, sheep/goat, pig). Fish bones were also noted in the bulk sample residues.

2.2.15 Environmental remains are also much more abundant in this phase, largely comprising charred cereal remains probably representing waste from ovens used for grain drying and/or baking. Both hexaploid and tetraploid free-threshing wheats are present, with lesser amounts of probable hulled 2-rowed barley, rye and cultivated oats. The frequent straw joints (culm nodes) and straw ash suggests that cereal by-products were used as

fuel or bedding in the ovens. Seeds of arable weeds are rare, suggesting that cereal crops had been threshed and cleaned elsewhere.

Pottery (kg)	**CBM** (kg)	**Animal Bone (Antler)** (kg)	**Fired Clay/Daub** (kg)	**Shell** (kg)	**Slag** (kg)	**Glass** (kg)	**Stone (inc Lava)** (kg)	**Mortar & plaster** (kg)	**Tobacco pipe** (kg)	**HSR** (kg)	**Sfs** (no.)
59	43	100 (0.09)	3.8	1.62	14.72	0.021	8.27 (1.8)	0.59	0.004	0.08	101

Table 3: Period 2.4 Summary of finds

Phase 5: c.AD 1350-1450 Figs 6, 9 and 10; Plate 6a and b

2.2.16 A pronounced drop in the level of activity by the mid-14th century was noted in all areas, which reiterates the results of the Phase 1 excavation and other investigations within the town. The end of phase 4 and beginning of phase 5 is marked by the formation of an extensive soil layer (Group 6004; *c*. 31 contexts), investigated by test-pits, that sealed the phase 4 and earlier features and deposits. Only a small number of features comprising two ovens (one of which contained two complete pottery vessels and part of at least one curfew), seven post-holes, three pits, and a possible clay floor surface were recorded cutting/overlying the cultivation soil.

2.2.17 Datable pottery was recovered from 37 contexts, most of which were from the cultivation soil layer (6004). Other bulk finds include low levels of CBM, animal bone, shell *etc*.; a small quantity of intrusive clay-pipe and glass was found in four contexts, although following analysis these may be rephased to Period 4. Small/registered finds comprise several copper-alloy items including a thimble, buckle and a ring, a small number of iron objects, a perforated bone ?toggle and two spindle whorls that are likely to be reworked from earlier deposits. One of the spindle whorls is fashioned from a Roman pottery base (SF554), whilst the other is perhaps of greater significance as it consists of a femur caput (SF389) with an unfinished perforation. The unfinished condition makes this a rare find that possibly dates from the 10th-12th century, although is clearly residual in this phase.

2.2.18 This phase produced the smallest amount of animal bone of all the periods, comprising the main species, in addition to elements of goose and cat.

2.2.19 Environmental samples from this phase produced few remains, other than charcoal, further reiterating the downturn in activity in this period.

Pottery (kg)	**CBM** (kg)	**Animal Bone (Antler)** (kg)	**Fired Clay/Daub** (kg)	**Shell** (kg)	**Slag** (kg)	**Glass** (kg)	**Stone (inc Lava)** (kg)	**Mortar & plaster** (kg)	**Tobacco pipe** (kg)	**HSR** (kg)	**Sfs** (no.)
c.10	2.78	7.38 (-)	0.26	0.15	0.66	0.001	(0.08)	0.03	0.014	-	24

Table 4: Period 2.5 Summary of finds

2.3 Period 3: Late Medieval to Early Post-Medieval (c.AD1450-1650) Figs 7 and 9

2.3.1 The low-level of activity continued into the late medieval/early post-medieval period, represented by a small number of pits (ten, some of which possibly had an industrial function), post/stake-holes (five), and a pond or quarry. Of note is the establishment of

several property boundary ditches (Plate 4) on a north-west/south-east alignment following that of the main (Princes Street) street layout to the north-east; this alignment but not the boundaries themselves, is perpetuated into the later post-medieval period (see Period 4 below).

2.3.2 Datable pottery was recovered from 20 contexts, much of which is residual from earlier phases. One context, the fill of a pit, is however dated to the 16th century. Other bulk finds comprise slightly increased levels of CBM and animal bone and very small amounts of shell, slag, fired clay, stone etc. A small quantity of clay-pipe was found in one context, although following analysis this may be rephased to Period 4; oil shale was also present in low levels (0.179kg). Very few small/registered finds were recovered, comprising iron objects, most of which are likely to be nails; a small number of lead musket balls could be intrusive, or date to the very end of the phase.

2.3.3 The animal bone assemblage is marginally larger than the preceding phase, and includes a more notable horse component.

2.3.4 Few features or deposits produced environmental remains in this phase; modest quantities of snail shells indicative of the presence of small, muddy and short-lived bodies of water were found in a pit in Area C.

Pottery (kg)	**CBM** (kg)	**Animal Bone (Antler)** (kg)	**Fired Clay/Daub** (kg)	**Shell** (kg)	**Slag** (kg)	**Glass** (kg)	**Stone (inc Lava)** (kg)	**Mortar & plaster** (kg)	**Tobacco pipe** (kg)	**HSR** (kg)	**Sfs** (no.)
c.3	24	20.27 (-)	0.06	0.06	0.33	0.001	0.46 (-)	0.13	0.004	-	11

Table 5: Period 3 Summary of finds

2.4 Period 4: Post-Medieval to Modern (c.AD1650-present) Figs 8 and 9; Plate 8

2.4.1 A similar low-level of occupation/activity appears to have continued into the 17th and early 18th century, only notably increasing from the mid-18th century and reaching a peak in the mid-19th century. The latter is characterised by the appearance of numerous brick foundations (54), internal floors (eight), wells (four), drains/cisterns/sumps (six) and external surfaces such as paths and yards (27). Several post-holes (34), many of which are likely to be related, and a number of pits (38) were also recorded close to the northern edge of Area A , adjacent to a former lane.

2.4.2 Many of the remains relate to Dilley's Yard, a later 19th century development of workshops and living accommodation that abutted an 18th century range of buildings to the north (rear of the Falcon Tavern) and extended at right angles behind the adjoining properties fronting onto Princes Street. Brick foundations, cobbled surfaces and drains were also revealed to the rear of Lawrence Court (Plates 8a-c) that are likely to be associated structures such as stables and outhouses; these sealed two phases of large drain/ditch that could relate to the now demolished maltings that stood at the southern boundary of the development. Several brick foundations were also recorded during a watching brief following the demolition of the library, which probably relate to a second maltings and adjacent dwellings. Garden features include a group of rectangular pits arranged in an arc (**2023**) and filled with household rubbish, paths/surfaces, a possible 'ha-ha'-type feature and a pond. Extensive former topsoil/garden soils (16 contexts) were revealed to the rear of Gazeley House and Lawrence Court; other deposits include levelling/make-up/occupation layers (19) and demolition/dump deposits (*c*.19),

much of the latter associated with the destruction of Dilley's Yard probably in the mid-20th century.

2.4.3 Bulk finds reflect daily life and work from at least the 18th century onwards in Gazeley House Dilley's Yard and its predecessor. These include many domestic objects and structural elements ranging from a large collection of ceramic and glass vessels, brick, tile, architectural and millstone fragments. Finds include probably the largest assemblages (over 800 pieces) of mid-17th to mid-18th-century clay tobacco-pipes excavated from the town, many of which are of local manufacture. Part of a tin-glazed tile depicting a ?cat was also found that may derive from a fire surround of c.17th century date. Almost half of the small/registered finds are copper-alloy and include furniture fittings, a jetton, several coins, weights, strap-ends, a brooch, buckles, buttons, a thimble and a pin; some of these are likely to be imported to the site or reworked from underlying medieval levels. Iron objects comprise horseshoes, tools, nails, keys, blades, and a ring whilst lead items include cloth seals, tokens, a ?stylus, weight, spindle whorl and several musket balls. Bone and antler objects comprise a stopper or handle, a possible implement and a carved scale tang knife handle of 18th century date. A writing slate, slate pencil, leather shoe, ceramic figurine, toy eye and several marbles provide more poignant reminders of the local inhabitants living in the vicinity in the late 19th century. A late 17th century silver shilling and part of a silver hooked tag fragment of possible Tudor date and were also found as unstratified finds.

2.4.4 Animal bone from this phase is well-preserved and includes a notable increase in the number of horse bones; the complete skeletons of a small terrier-like dog and two possible jackdaws are also present.

Pottery (kg)	**CBM** (kg)	**Animal Bone (Antler)** (kg)	**Fired Clay/ Daub** (kg)	**Shell** (kg)	**Slag** (kg)	**Glass vessel (window)** (kg)	**Stone (Lava; slate)** (kg)	**Mortar & plaster** (kg)	**Tobacco pipe** (kg)	**Chalk vessel** (kg)	**Sfs** (no.)
c.60	63 + brick samples	29.24 (0.87)	0.19	4.05	-	30.95 (0.12)	3.48 (0.01; 0.18)	1.5	4.5	0.3	132

Table 6: Period 4 Summary of finds

3 Factual Data and Assessment of Archaeological Potential

This section comprises quantification of stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental remains followed by summary results and statements outlining the research potential of the archaeological data recovered during the course of the 2007 excavation. In addition, basic quantification of the evaluation data that will require integration at the full analysis stage is also presented. The main artefactual and environmental assessment reports are included in the appendices.

3.1 Stratigraphic and Structural Data

The Excavation Record

Site Code	**HUNWR 04 (Trenches 3-6)**	**HUNTCR 07**	**HUNWR 04 (Trenches 1&2) & HUNWHS 05**	**Totals**
Type	**Evaluation**	**Excavation**	**Evaluation Excavation**	
Context Register	10	85	39	**134**
Plan registers	1	3	2	**6**
Section registers	2	7	4	**13**
Sample Registers	1	74	24	**99**
Small Find Registers	1	17	1	**19**
Level Registers/ survey notes	3	7	5	**15**
Context Records	182	c.2290	1434	**3906**
Digital Context Records & group numbers	182	2300	1528	**c.4010**
Plans at 1:20	4	c.890	627	**1521**
Plans at 1:50	5	11	17	**33**
Plans at 1:100	-	1	1	**2**
GPS/TST survey	-	✓	✓	**-**
Sections at 1:10	3	126	64	**193**
Sections at 1:20	29	84		**113**
Sections at 1:40	-	-	2	**2**
Sections at 1:50	1	-		**1**
Black & white prints (c. 36 in each) NB HUNTCR 07 as contact sheets	c.62	c. 800	526	**c.1388**
Colour slide prints	c.65	c.780	601	**1c.446**
Colour prints	c.19	-	709	**c.728**
Digital photographs (and aerial)	29	c.1200	1713 (60)	**c.2942**

Table 7: Quantification of primary and digital records from all phases of investigation

Finds and Environmental Quantification

Site Code	HUNWR 04 (Trenches 1&2) & HUNWHS 05	HUNWR 04 (Trenches 3-6)	HUNTCR 07	Totals (kg/no)
Type	**Evaluation Excavation**	**Evaluation**	**Excavation**	
Pottery (kg)	103	8	158	**c.269kg**
Animal bone/antler (kg)	c.85	4.6	230/1.2	**c.320kg**
CBM (kg)	144.3	c.2	c.137 + brick samples from 23 contexts	**c.286kg + samples**
Fired clay/daub (kg)	4.4	0.10	7.9	**c.12.5kg**
Tobacco-pipe (kg)	0.09	0.04	4.6	**c.5.7kg**
Mortar/plaster (kg)	c.1	-	c.2	**c.3kg**
Shell (kg)	3.15	0.93	6.6	**c.10kg**
Worked/burnt flint (kg)	41 pieces + 0.07	0.007	c.36 pieces	**c. 77 pieces + c.0.8**
Slag & hearth lining (kg)	14.6	0.4	c.21	**c.36kg**
Stone (inc. architectural) (kg)	c. 54 fragments	0.12	c.18 (+13 fragments)	**67 + fragments**
Lava (kg)	c.5	0.28	c.3	**c.8kg**
Glass (kg)	4.7	0.15	31	**c.36kg**
Misc	-	-	2 x chalk vessels/objects	**2 pieces**
Oil shale /cinder etc (kg)	0.2	-	0.18 (sample)	**c.0.4kg**
Wood (kg)	15 pieces	-	2 pieces	**17 pieces**
Leather	2 strips	-	Leather shoe (19thC)	**3 pieces**
Small/registered finds (no.)	c.198	8	333 objects	**c.531 objects**

Table 8: Finds quantifications from all phases of investigation

Site Code	HUNWR 04 (Trenches 1&2) & HUNWHS 05	HUNWR 04 (Trenches 3-6)	HUNTCR07	Totals
Type	**Evaluation Excavation**	**Evaluation**	**Excavation**	
Flotation/wet sieve	2	2	370	**374**
Pollen/monolith	-	-	1	**1**
Wood	1		2	**3**

Table 9: Environmental samples from all phases of investigation

Range and Variety

3.1.1 A wide range of features and deposits was encountered across the excavation, although, as with the Phase 1 excavation, the site was characterised by the large number of pits of varying size, shape and function. The latter include quarries, industrial-related features (?tanks), rubbish pits, garden features and pits of unknown function spanning the Late Saxon to late post-medieval periods.

3.1.2 Other features include ditches, wells (some brick-lined), post-holes, beamslots/foundation trenches, SFBs, ovens/hearths (one tile-lined), drainage systems and wall foundations. The ditches, which range in date from the Late Saxon/early medieval (Period 2.2) to post-medieval (Period 4), are likely to be the remains of property boundaries and drainage ditches; some of the smaller features could have had a structural function, whilst one of the most substantial ditches that traversed all areas could have had a defensive or strategic purpose. Numerous post-holes and beamslots and an SFB are likely to be the remains of domestic buildings, workshops and fences.

3.1.3 A large number of brick foundations and associated floors, surfaces and other features were identified which can be directly associated through historical and cartographic data to Dilley's Yard, Gazeley House and Lawrence Court.

3.1.4 Deposits comprise feature-fills, a bank, surfaces, floors, paths, construction levels, demolition debris, slumps, capping, layers and buried soils. Most pits and larger ditches contained numerous fills; slumping of overlying layers and surfaces was common and some pits had been ‘capped off’ with thick clay. Some evidence of waterlogging was found in the deeper wells (where preserved wood was present) and a ditch. Surfaces include brick and cobbled yards, cobble/gravel paths and clay floors. As with the Phase 1 excavation, the most notable deposit was a thick layer or cultivation soil that extended across the site, sealing the medieval (Period 2.4) and earlier features. Post-medieval garden soils and dumps were also recorded in most areas of the site, largely associated with Gazeley House, Lawrence Court and Lawrence Villa.

	HUN WHS 05 (& trenches 1-2)	HUN WR 04 (Trs 3-6)	HUN TCR 07
Feature type	**Number**	**Number**	**Number**
Pit	249	33 +	424
Ditch	17	3	15
Post-hole/stake-hole	51	10	157
Slot/foundation	6	-	26
Oven/hearth	19	-	7
SFB (possible)	-	-	2
Well	4+	-	13
Layer/surface/ slump/dump etc	79	33	141
Unknown/natural	-	2	1
Masonry foundation (inc drains)	10	7	60
Finds unit/cleaning/ unstrat	6	2	18

Table 10: Quantification of feature types from evaluation and excavation phases

Condition

3.1.5 Despite being in an urban location, the medieval deposits were generally unaffected by 19th and 20th century activity, even in the area of Dilley's Yard where foundations rarely penetrated the late medieval/early post-medieval soil horizons. Elsewhere wall foundations (*e.g.* property boundaries and those associated with the maltings), drains, cisterns and brick-lined wells had caused some truncation, although this was on the whole very localised.

3.1.6 Buried soils were preserved over much of the site, sealed below which were medieval features and surfaces which displayed relatively little truncation, although some disturbance by tree-roots and drainage associated with car parks was evident. This evidence, combined with cartographic sources, indicates that this part of Huntingdon was under cultivation in the later medieval and post-medieval periods. By at least the 18th, and certainly the 19th century, buildings had built up along the northern boundary, adjacent to a minor lane leading past the Falcon Tavern. Most of the excavation area lay within the gardens associated with Lawrence Court, Lawrence Cottage and Gazeley House, and some evidence of landscaping was found. In the 20th century Gazeley House and Lawrence Court became council offices, with temporary building extensions and associated car parks and gardens to the rear. As with the Phase 1 excavation, this has undeniably helped to protect the archaeology of the site. In the early 1970s a new library was constructed on the site of the former Maltings on the Princes Street frontage, which included a large, deep basement to allow access for the mobile library vehicles, a lift shaft and boiler. The construction (and to some extent demolition) of this had removed most of the archaeological deposits in the immediate vicinity, although much of this may already have been destroyed by the library's predecessor.

3.1.7 The lower deposits on the site were, however, affected by petrochemical contamination, brought in by ground water, although the situation was not as severe as was found at

the Phase 1 excavation. This meant that the lower fills in most of the deeper features could not be hand-excavated; instead a combination of auguring and/or mini-digger excavation was employed principally to aid finds-retrieval.

3.2 Documentary Research

Primary and Published Sources

3.2.1 Some initial documentary research has already been undertaken for the desk-based assessment (Kenney 2003) and during the course of the excavation. There is good potential for detailed and targeted documentary research, focusing on available maps and other documents including wills, deeds, trade directories and census records; this will be supplemented by study of other relevant archaeological reports and information held in the HER.

3.2.2 This research would clearly relate to the Phase 2 site, but to be meaningful should be combined with wider research for the whole of the town centre redevelopment.

Cartographic Evidence

3.2.3 There are a number of maps that will be of particular use in placing the results of the excavations within their historical context. These include:

- John Speed's map of Huntingdon 1610
- 1752 plan of the Hospital Lands
- Jeffery's 1768 map of Huntingdon
- 1830s map of All Saints; Tithe award maps
- DDM 76/5 c.1845 Map of the town of Huntingdon
- 2196/271 1850 Tithe Map and Award, Huntingdon
- Ordnance Survey Series 1st and 2nd editions (including 1:500 scale)

3.3 Artefact Summaries

Metalwork and other 'small finds'

Summary

3.3.1 Apart from at least one (possibly three) Roman coins, the assemblage of *c*195 objects is all medieval or later in date, with the earliest objects probably belonging to the Late Saxon period. Most objects relate to activity in Period 2.4 and Period 4.

3.3.2 Despite this being a comparatively large assemblage, in terms of function there are very few distinctively iron structural or furniture fittings and similarly very few copper-alloy buckles and strap-ends and other small personalia or household equipment; tools are also infrequent. Crafts represented are copper alloy-working (crucible fragments from Phase 2.2), antler- and bone-working (Phases 2.2-2.5, some pieces being residual), pottery manufacture (Phase 2.2) and textile production (Phases 2.3-2.5 and 4, some residual pieces), but the numbers of objects involved are very few. Small fragments of iron-working slag are also present but in the absence of offcuts from smith's blanks there is no reason to regard this as anything other than the usual urban

'background noise'. A small number of horseshoes and horseshoe nails reflect the use of the horse for both haulage and personal travel over this period.

Statement of potential

Despite the limitations of the assemblage, further analysis will contribute to a number of the project research aims. This includes evidence for the economy of the Late Saxon town and its subsequent development in the medieval and early post-medieval periods. The latter will also help to investigate the change in land use from urban to open in the late medieval/early post-medieval period and re-occupation of the area in the later post-medieval and modern periods. The assemblage also has some potential to contribute to the understanding of specific documented events in the history of the town, namely the siege of Huntingdon in 1174, and its aftermath.

Metalworking waste

Summary

3.3.3 A total of 22.92kg of metalworking waste, including possible hearth lining, was recovered from a variety of features and deposits from all phases of activity across the site; at least three probable crucible fragments are also present within the assemblage. Most of the material (14.7kg) derives from contexts, largely pit fills, currently assigned to Period 2.4.

Statement of Potential

3.3.4 The assemblage, although larger than that recovered from the Phase 1 excavation, is still of relatively small size for an urban site and appears to represent reworked material dumped from nearby, some of which may be Roman or Saxon in origin (Dr Gerry Macdonell pers comm). The interpretation of this material as 'background noise' is also largely supported by the very small quantities of hammerscale recovered from the bulk samples. The presence of crucible fragments is, perhaps of more interest both in terms of understanding the range of metalworking undertaken in the town as well as the types of pottery fabrics utilised. There is little potential for further work on this assemblage, the bulk of which was rapidly appraised on site by Gerry Macdonnell. An archive report should be produced and further analysis is recommended on the crucible fragments, although the bulk of the assemblage has limited potential to contribute to the projects' research aims.

Flint

Summary

3.3.5 A total of 28 pieces of struck flint and 125g of otherwise unmodified burnt flint fragments were recovered as residual elements from medieval or later contexts.

Statement of Potential

3.3.6 The assemblage is of small size with few diagnostic pieces, and was produced over a long period of time, perhaps from the Mesolithic to the Late Bronze Age. It indicates sporadic, short-term and low-level occupation of the site, probably by largely mobile groups.

3.3.7 Small assemblages have been recovered from other sites in the town, which taken together suggest the area that later became Huntingdon had witnessed extensive and persistent occupation throughout the prehistoric period. The size of the assemblages from the individual sites limits their interpretative potential but, again, combined they

have the potential to make a strong contribution to understanding issues such as the changing nature of settlement patterns, land-use practices and resource exploitation in the wider area.

Glass

Summary

3.3.8 A total of 379 fragments of post-medieval glass were recovered, most of which originally come from 18th- and 19th-century kitchen and pharmaceutical bottles. Some potential late 17th-century bottles, and small quantities of marbles, ink bottles, table vessels and window glass are also present.

Statement of Potential

3.3.9 While comparatively small compared to the post-medieval pottery and clay pipe assemblages, the post-medieval glass assemblage still shares with the other major post-medieval artefact classes the potential to inform on both the development of the town over time generally, and material culture use in post-medieval Huntingdon specifically.

Prehistoric Pottery

Summary

3.3.10 A single non-diagnostic flint-tempered body sherd of probable Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from Period 2.3 ditch **6003**.

Statement of Potential

3.3.11 This sherd has very limited research potential, although it does add to the growing corpus of prehistoric finds from the town centre.

Roman Pottery

Summary

3.3.12 A small assemblage, comprising 18 sherds weighing 0.254kg, of largely Mid to Late Roman pottery was recovered, all of which is residual.

Statement of Potential

3.3.13 This assemblage offers limited research potential, although it is useful (through 'negative evidence) in helping to define the limits of Roman activity in the town, particularly in terms of establishing the route of Ermine Street, previously thought to cross the development area.

Late Saxon and Medieval Pottery

Summary

3.3.14 The excavation produced a large assemblage weighing *c*.97kg, comprising Late Saxon/post-Conquest, early medieval, medieval and late medieval fabrics. Approximately a third of the assemblage was targeted for assessment, deriving from a series of groups representing a range of medieval features including early buildings, a significant ditch and several pit clusters.

3.3.15 The early medieval assemblage contained both domestic and industrial vessels, the latter in the form of one or more Stamford ware crucibles. The assemblage contains a

large number of locally produced vessels, both early medieval and medieval. The presence of large sherds from early medieval spouted pitchers alongside medieval shelly ware or developed St Neots ware jars suggests that much of the assemblage is transitional, showing the development of local fabrics and allowing a relatively narrow date range to be suggested for groups within the assemblage. Evidence for nearby local pottery production was also provided by two probable waster sherds.

3.3.16 The assemblage contains a limited number of medieval glazed wares and developed St Neots or Shelly wares are the most commonly identified pottery types alongside the local unglazed Huntingdon Fen sandy ware jars and jugs.

3.3.17 Perhaps most importantly, late medieval material, often absent in other Huntingdon assemblages is present here. A small group of late ovens/hearths that appear to cut the 14th century cultivation horizon, were excavated and produced, alongside tow compleet vessels, a group of curfew sherds all of which show evidence of use in the form of internal sooting.

Statement of Potential

3.3.18 The assemblage has the potential to aid local, regional and national priorities given its size and can provide a detailed picture of pottery function, consumption, trade and possibly local manufacture. In addition, if considered alongside other assemblages from the town a more complete picture of the ceramic usage within Huntingdon could be established. This would provide detailed information of Huntingdon's development from the Late Saxon period onwards with the Town Centre excavation providing the link between the Late Saxon/early medieval site at Hartford Road and the 'high medieval' occupation at Walden House.

Post-Medieval Pottery

Summary

3.3.19 A total of 1016 fragments of pottery weighing *c.*59kg were recovered from post-medieval contexts, of which 38 are medieval residual sherds. The pottery ranges in date from the 16th to 19th centuries, with a notable increase in activity in the 18th century.

Statement of Potential

3.3.20 As a rare example of a British multi-period site in a small urban centre, the post-medieval pottery, in combination with the other contemporary assemblages (vessel glass, tobacco pipe and numerous 'small finds') and relevant documentary research offers considerable research potential from a local, regional, and national perspective. Themes include exploring evidence for status differentiation (Dilley's Yard/Gazeley House), material culture differentiation (rural and urban/small town), late medieval urban decline followed by rejuvenation and redevelopment in the Georgian and Victorian periods.

Clay pipes

Summary

3.3.21 A total of 826 fragments of clay smoking pipe was recovered. The majority of the diagnostically datable fragments date from the second half of the 17th century through to the mid-18th century, though a few earlier and later objects also occur.

3.3.22 All of the identified makers' marks on the clay pipes are from historic Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire, with the most common mark (GD) closely associated with St. Ives. The most common moulded bowl decoration has known associations with East Anglia.

Statement of Potential

3.3.23 The clay pipe assemblage offers a valuable opportunity to understand the material culture of everyday life in Huntingdon during the period before and after the Georgian economic revival of the town, as well as understanding the development of the local clay pipe industry in the 17th and 18th centuries. The diagnostic clay pipes offer the potential to further refine the dating of several contexts where the pottery data may be less conclusive.

Stone

Summary

3.3.24 A total of *c*.70 fragments of worked and unworked stone was retained from features representing all phases of occupation on the site. Artefacts mostly comprise quernstones and millstones, whilst a number of architectural fragments and a small quantity of roof slate derive from medieval buildings.

3.3.25 Ten fragments of architectural stone, including column pieces, mostly in oolitic limestone, were retained that had been re-used in an 18th or early 19th century wall foundation (Plate 8c) and a brick-lined well. These are reminiscent of the larger stone assemblage from the Phase 1 excavation (HUNWHS 05), which had also been re-used in a post-medieval wall; these are likely to have had an ecclesiastical origin.

Statement of Potential

3.3.26 The artefactual assemblage has some potential to inform about the site and address some of the research aims of the project, in particular as evidence for domestic industries such as malting through the presence, phasing and distribution of the quern stones.

3.3.27 Although the architectural fragments are re-used, further study does have some potential to address research aims, notably changes in settlement activity, land use *etc*.

Brick and Tile

Summary

3.3.28 A moderately large assemblage of brick and tile (1143 fragments weighing *c*.137kg) was recovered from a variety of features representing all phases of occupation on the site. The assemblage comprises fragments of Roman, medieval and post-medieval brick and tile, in addition to *c*.40 sample bricks taken from Period 4 structural features, most of which date to the 18th or early 19th centuries.

Statement of Potential

3.3.29 The assemblage, which is dominated by roof tile, is on the whole fairly fragmentary and has limited potential to contribute to the projects' research aims, although it does provide some evidence for construction techniques and the development of the townscape in the medieval to post-medieval periods. Only two contexts produced sufficiently large groups to warrant further analysis: a Period 2.4 tile-lined oven and a pit containing an apparent tile dump. Thin sectioning of selected tiles in conjunction with that of the medieval pottery may provide information on local manufacture.

Fired Clay and Daub

Summary

3.3.30 A small assemblage (332 fragments weighing 7.34kg) of fired clay and daub was recovered from a variety of features and layers representing all areas and phases of activity on the site. The bulk of the assemblage is medieval, mostly deriving from Period 2.4 features.

Statement of Potential

3.3.31 The assemblage is relatively small and fragmentary and the bulk is undiagnostic. Nearly half of the 106 contexts contained less than 1 fragment, and few produced groups weighing more than 50g; the largest (0.86kg) was from a Period 2.4 pit (2329) in Area A. Consequently this group has only limited potential to contribute to the project's research aims, although a small number of unusual pieces or fragments with clear impressions that could be structural or the remains of oven or kiln furniture are worthy of further investigation.

Worked Bone and Antler

Summary

3.3.32 Several objects (c15) of worked bone and antler were recovered from medieval and later contexts. Of particular interest is a rare and important example of an antler die stamp (SF407; Plate 2), probably for decorating pottery or leather from ?SFB 5140. Also of note are two conjoining pieces with ring-and-dot design (SF534-5) perhaps from a comb case of 11th-early 12th century with possible 'Viking' overtones, and an unfinished femur caput spindlewhorl (SF389).

3.3.33 A small assemblage of worked/sawn antler and bone is also present, and further groups have been noted in the main animal bone assemblage.

Statement of Potential

3.3.34 This is a small but interesting group with a number of important pieces that contribute to current understanding of early medieval bone-working technology and the continuation of object types into the Late Saxon period.

3.3.35 The Waste material is significant also because very little of Late Saxon/early medieval date from England has been published. It includes both bone and antler and indicates that objects like spindle whorls (and possibly combs) were being made on site. It may also be possible to relate the working waste to the objects.

Worked Wood

Summary

3.3.36 Nine items of waterlogged wood were recovered from a medieval (Period 2.4) well (2358) in Area A. The majority of the material, which is general debris that has been fully recorded and discarded on site. Two items from the base of the well (2398), a jointed plank and a large wooden tub (Plate 5) are of particular interest, however, and warrant further study. These have been retained and stored at Bourn.

Statement of Potential

3.3.37 The wood items have good potential to inform on construction techniques and craft-working in the medieval period. A possible original function for the wooden tub could be associated with dyeing or other craft/processing activity. Thin-sectioning through the

surface of the tub could assess whether any residues from processing had penetrated the wood.

Leather

Summary

3.3.38 An almost complete leather shoe or boot that appears to have been preserved largely by dessication was recovered from one of a series of 19th century pits (2023) to the rear of Gazeley House in Area A. Two tiny scraps of leather were also found in a Period 2.2 pit in Area C, preserved by waterlogging.

Statement of Potential

3.3.39 The shoe is from a well-dated but very late post-medieval context and has some limited potential, in conjunction with the other finds from this group of pits, to aid reconstruction of daily life in a Victorian household of moderate status. The tiny scraps of leather are too small and fragmentary to warrant further study and consequently their research potential is limited.

3.4 Environmental Summaries

Human Bone

Summary

3.4.1 A small quantity of disarticulated human skeletal remains were recovered from two contexts; both fills of a Period 2.4 pit in Area C. The fragments comprise portions of left radius and ulna from an adult and part of a fused left ilium/ischium also from an adult.

Statement of Potential

3.4.2 The bone is fragmentary and is likely to represent the disturbed remains of a burial located in the vicinity. No further work is required on this material, although It may be possible to ascertain whether these remains derive from the same individual as those found in evaluation trench 4. Although the research potential is clearly limited, these fragments add to the remains found nearby during the evaluation (HUNWR 05) and watching brief (HUN WAR 06), which combined provide further evidence for Late Saxon or medieval burial in this area, possibly associated with one of Huntingdon's 'lost' churches.

Animal Bone

Summary

3.4.3 The assessment was based on a total of *c*.230kg of bone, both hand collected and from environmental flots. Cattle and sheep/goat remains are the most prevalent taxa in all phases with smaller amounts of pig. Horse remains are more prevalent than pig in both Periods 3 and 4. Both Red and Roe deer elements were recovered. Dog and cat remains were noted in all phases with complete skeletons being present. Domestic bird remains are also widespread, consisting largely of goose and chicken with one instance of duck.

Statement of Potential

3.4.4 This is large, significant and varied urban assemblage with contexts dating from the early medieval to modern periods that can be compared with contemporary assemblages both in Huntingdon and further afield.

3.4.5 Several contexts contain groups of sawn bones or large numbers of elements such as mandibles, suggesting industrial waste, that may be indicative of tanning, bone/horn working and other animal processing activities.

3.4.6 As well as providing valuable information on both environment and subsistence strategies, targeted analysis of this assemblage, combined with the small animal and fish bone collection, has good potential to address several of the projects' aims as well as wider research themes. These include understanding development cycles, economy and spatial organisation within Huntingdon and other medieval small towns, the development of craft or specialist activities, possible 'zones' of industry and the organisation and nature of resource exploitation.

Shell

Summary

3.4.7 A moderate shellfish assemblage (6.85kg) was recovered from a variety of deposits and features dating from the medieval to post-medieval periods (2.2 to 4) located across all areas of the site. The assemblage largely comprises oyster shell, with mussel, cockle and Common whelk forming much smaller components.

Statement of Potential

3.4.8 The assemblage is relatively small and fragmentary (over 70 of the 165 contexts containing less than 10g of shell) and the majority derives from post-medieval (19th century) contexts.

3.4.9 This limits the research potential of this group, although the the assemblage does contribute in a limited way to understanding medieval and post-medieval life in Huntingdon as it shows that shellfish (along with fish) clearly formed a component of the diet, albeit a small one.

Environmental Remains

Summary

3.4.10 Of a total of 374 processed bulk samples, 59 were selected for targeted assessment, largely based on the results of a rapid appraisal of the flots. Samples from the fills of 13th/14th century pits and associated structural features heavily dominate the assemblage.

3.4.11 Grain-rich charred plant remains probably represent waste from ovens used for grain drying and/or baking; the cereals present represent a typical range for the high medieval period in the Midlands. The frequent straw joints and straw ash indicates that cereal by-products were used as fuel or bedding in the ovens, whilst the paucity of seeds of arable weeds suggests that cereal crops had been threshed and cleaned elsewhere.

3.4.12 Fruits or seeds of hazelnuts, leaf beet/beetroot, sloes, wild cherries, blackberries, raspberries, broad beans and garden peas represent other probable foodstuffs. Biological remains preserved by mineralisation are very rare, mostly comprising

millipede exoskeletons. Evidence from waterlogging is also poor with the infrequent survival of woody seeds, mostly in deeper features from the eastern half of Area A. The predominance of terrestrial mollusc shells, and no true aquatics, suggests that during the period of occupation this location was only seasonally wet.

Statement of Potential

3.4.13 The lack of waterlogged and mineralised bioarchaeological remains means there is limited potential for the reconstruction of the local environment and ecology. In contrast the rich charred plant assemblage, and limited waterlogged assemblage, show good potential for addressing economic activity at this location, including its connections with the wider urban and rural landscape. No exotic or 'high-status' plant remains have been identified, suggesting a different social group lived and worked here compared with contemporary assemblages from the nearby Walden House (HUN WHS 05) and Hartford Road (HUN HAR 05) sites.

Pollen

Summary

3.4.14 A monolith sample was taken from a complex of medieval pits in Area A.

Statement of Potential

3.4.15 Analysis of the pollen from this group should provide additional information on local environment and resource exploitation in the medieval period, which can be added to a growing body of data for the town (*e.g*. HUNMOL 05).

Coprolites

Summary

3.4.16 Two probable and three possible coprolites or fragments of cessy material were recovered from four contexts comprising two Period 2.4 pit fills, a Period 4 pit and Period 4 layer

Statement of Potential

3.4.17 As only two of the coprolites are from medieval contexts, the small size of this assemblage limits its potential to address the projects' research aims.

4 Updated Research Aims and Objectives

4.1 Research Design and Publication Synopsis

4.1.1 The original research design developed for the Phase 1 (Walden House) excavation (Clarke 2006a) and updated for the Phase 2 stage of works (Clarke and Connor 2007) has been further refined and streamlined as part of the publication proposal submitted to the EAA committee in April 2009. Relevant sections of this document, which was approved by the committee in May 2009, are included below.

4.1.2 The proposal focuses on the wider research issues that can be addressed through targeted analysis of stratigraphic, artefactual and ecofactual data from the town centre sites in conjunction with other recent major investigations within the town, notably Hartford Road (HUNHAR05). This will be enhanced by documentary research and comparisons with other towns in the region and beyond.

4.1.3 Although the town has been subject to a number of archaeological interventions it is only in recent years that large areas of the town have been available for study. These excavations along with the numerous smaller interventions offer the potential to examine the origins and development of Huntingdon including its topography (notably the influence of the River Ouse), trade, economy, rise of urbanism and how it was affected by external factors such as periods of unrest, and the influence monastic of and Royal ownership in the town and its hinterland.

4.1.4 This proposed publication has the potential to contribute towards a number of national (English Heritage1997), and regional (East Anglian Archaeology Research Agenda and Strategy 2000) research priorities. These include

4.1.5 'Processes of change'

In particular the transition from Late Saxon to medieval, medieval to late medieval and late medieval to post-medieval traditions.

4.1.6 Understanding settlement hierarchies and inter-actions

The collection of artefacts, ecofacts and structural evidence from sites with well understood depositional processes and with good and consistent sampling techniques has been identified as a critical factor in the study of settlement hierarchies and interaction.

4.1.7 Understanding small towns

Ayers (2000, 28) states that 'inland towns such as Huntingdon remain barely sampled': Since this statement was made Huntingdon has been subject to a number of moderately large area excavations and this project clearly offers a rare opportunity to consider recent excavations alongside former work. Other 'gaps in knowledge' which can be addressed by this project include: the link between towns and their hinterland, the development of society, the role and impact of small towns, and the relationship between small and larger towns.

4.1.8 Understanding development cycles within towns

A particular area of research is the study of development cycles within towns. The project has very good potential to contribute to the debate about the apparent periods of urban growth in the 12th and 13th centuries, followed by decline in the late medieval period. This historical phenomenon is not always apparent in the archaeological record,

but there is good evidence from excavations within Huntingdon for decline leading to changes in land-use in the second half of the 14th century.

4.1.9 Understanding specialist activities within towns

This project has clear potential to provide useful comparative data for regional and perhaps national research initiatives, including the Urban Archaeology Databases (UADs), which are currently being compiled for some of the larger towns. It is suggested by Ayers that the identification and study of specialist activities in towns 'may reveal a more complex pattern of cyclical development and decline' (Ayers 2000, 28).

4.1.10 Understanding the morphology of towns

The key themes for medieval and post-medieval urban research as identified by Ayers (2000) fall under four headings (demography, social organisation, economy, culture and religion) all of which are of relevance to this project. Specific objectives include:

■ Daily life: Understanding how the local environment, economy, trade and industry impacted on the lives of the local population.

■ Processes of change: Tracing the changes in land use late medieval decline of Huntingdon and the consequent contraction of the urban centre.

■ Differential changes in settlement activity, abandonment and re-occupation of Huntingdon.

■ Town boundaries: The character, extent and morphology of the Danish Burgh, and the Late Saxon and medieval town.

■ Townscape:The location of zones of activity including street frontage, domestic habitation, craft/industry, market and churches.

■ Settlement hierarchies and inter-actions

■ Urbanism: When and how did Huntingdon become an urban centre and what was its impact and relationship with the surrounding countryside

■ Craftsmanship and industry: The evidence for crafts and industry including butchery, tanning, horn working, cloth-working, dyeing, metalworking, pottery production and malting.

■ Strife: The social and economic impact of conflict on the town. Evidence for the Norman occupation of Huntingdon and its impact on the development of the town. Impact of the Siege of Huntingdon and the Civil War.

■ Refining Medieval and post-medieval chronologies: The project offers the opportunity to reconsider the available evidence, particularly pottery.

■ The 18th and 19th Centuries: There are very few published assemblages of ceramics dating to this period, the Huntingdon material (particularly that excavated from the Gazeley House and Lawrence Court sites) will afford a rare opportunity to contribute to study of the post-1750 pottery industry.

5 Report Writing, Archiving and Publication

5.1 Report Writing

Tasks associated with report writing are identified in Table 12.

5.2 Archiving

5.2.1 Excavated material and records will be deposited with, and curated by, Cambridgeshire County Council in appropriate county stores under the Site Code HUN TCR 07 and the county HER code ECB 2608. A digital archive will be deposited with ADS. CCC requires transfer of ownership prior to deposition. During analysis and report preparation, OA East will hold all material and reserves the right to send material for specialist analysis.

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

5.3 Publication

5.3.1 As stated above it is proposed that this project should be published as a monograph in the East Anglian Archaeology series, as part of a thematic collation of the results of all phases of the Huntingdon Town Centre Redevelopment. Other major sites will also be included (principally HUNHAR 05), in addition to a gazetteer of the smaller sites. This comprehensive overview will be subject to a separate publication proposal and is not detailed here.

5.3.2 The working title is: *Changing Fortunes of a small town: The Archaeology of Huntingdon from Anglo-Saxon origins to the end of the Victorian Age*.

5.3.3 Suggested Report Structure (TBC)

Front matter (listings, acknowledgments, list of contributors *etc.)*
(*c.* 10 pages)

Chapter 1 Introduction
(*c.* 15 text pages, *c.* 6 figures, *c.* 3 plates)

I. Introduction
II. Geology and Topography
III. Archaeological and Historical Background
IV. Methodologies

Part 1 Synthesis by Theme

I. Settlement Origins (*c.* 15 text pages, *c.* 10 figures, *c.* 10 plates)
II. Townscape (c. 12 text pages, c. 5 figures)
III. Trade, Economy, Craft and Industry (c. 20 text pages, c.8 figures, c. 10 plates)
IV. Strife (War and Unrest) (c. 10 text pages, c. 4 figures, c. 4 plates)
V. The 18th and 19th Centuries (c. 8 text pages, c.4 figures, c. 4 plates)
VI. Conclusions (c. 10 text pages, c. 3 figures)

Part 2: Gazetter (c.20 pages)

6 Resources and Programming

6.1 Staffing and Equipment

6.1.1 Project Team

Name	Initials	Project Role	Establishment
Rachel Ballantyne	RB	Environmental Remains	Freelance
Michael Bamforth	MB	Worked wood	Freelance
Chris Faine	CMF	Animal Bone	Oxford Archaeology
David Mullin	DM	Flint	Oxford Archaeology
Elizaeth Huckerby	EH	Pollen	Oxford Archaeology
Alasdair Brooks	AB	Post-medieval finds	Leicester University
Rachel Clarke	RC	Project Officer	Oxford Archaeology
Aileen Connor	AAC	Project Manager	Oxford Archaeology
Andy Corrigan	AC	Finds Photography	Oxford Archaeology
Nina Crummy	NC	Small finds	Freelance
Zoe Ui Choileain	ZUC	Human Bone	Oxford Archaeology
Geoff Egan	GE	Cloth seals	Freelance
Rachel Fosberry	RF	Environmental supervisor	Oxford Archaeology
Helen Fowler	HF	Finds supervisor	Oxford Archaeology
Rebecca Nicholson	RN	Fish/amphibian bone	Oxford Archaeology
Conservator	CONS	Metal finds conservation	Colchester Borough Museums
Carole Fletcher	CF	Post-Roman Pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Illustrator	ILL	Report illustration	Oxford Archaeology
Illustrator	ILL	Finds illustration	Oxford Archaeology
Alice Lyons	AL	CBM, daub,	Oxford Archaeology
Elizabeth Popescu	EP	Editor/publications management	Oxford Archaeology
Gerry McDonnell	GMD	Crucibles etc	Freelance
Ian Riddler	IR	Worked bone	Freelance
Ruth Shaffrey	RS	Worked stone, CBM	Oxford Archaeology
Supervisor	SUP	Post-ex assistant/supervisor	Oxford Archaeology
Paul Spoerry	PSS	Post-Roman pottery & Medieval specialist	Oxford Archaeology
Steve Wadeson	SW	Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology

Table 11: Project Team

6.2 Task Identification

Task No.	Task	Staff	No. of Days
Project Management and Administration			
1	Project management	AC	10
2	Team meetings (eg Discuss issues raised through assessment with post-excavation team)	AC RC SUP etc	2
3	Publication synopsis	RC, AC, EP, PSS?	2

Task No.	Task	Staff	No. of Days
4	Liaison with relevant staff and specialists, collation and distribution of relevant information and materials	RC etc	6
5	Arrange delivery/collection of finds	HF	2
Stratigraphic analysis			
6	Refine site phasing/period divisions (liaise with pottery specialists)	RC (with CF)	3
7	Stratigraphic & data analysis leading to final phasing of contexts to updated period divisions following/in liaison with medieval pottery analysis/CF & other specialists	RC/SUP	35
8	Update Stratify (digital matrix) and Access database	RC, SUP.	10
9	Update phase plans etc & disseminate to specialists	RC, SUP. ILL	6
10	Compile group and phase text to form base of publication text	RC, SUP	25
Illustration			
11	Produce updated phase plans, sections and other report figures	RC/ILL	8
12	Publication figure preparation	ILL	15
13	Finds illustration (pottery, metal finds, antler, stone)	ILL	18
14	Finds photography (wood, bone working waste, stone, ?pottery)	ACC	2
15	Select and check finds illustrations	RC/NC/CF/RS etc	2
16	Select photographs for inclusions in report	RC/AC/ EP	1.5
Conservation			
17	Cleaning and stabilisation (39 objects)	CONS	TBC
18	X-radiography plates (85 objects)	CONS	TBC
Finds Analysis			
Metalwork			
19	Catalogue and report on objects (c. 111)	NC/GE/GMD	10
20	Synthesis of all 'small' finds	NC	5
Lithics			
25	Report	DM	1
Worked & architectural stone			
26	Discuss issues raised through assessment with post-excavation team	RS	0.25
27	Recording & analysis	RS	2
28	Publication catalogue	RS	1
29	Lithological analysis	RS	1
30	Report and review illustrations	RS	2.5
Post-medieval glass			
31	Minimum vessel count (MVC)	AB	2
32	Research and report	AB	3
Roman pottery			
33	Archive catalogue	SW	1

Task No.	Task	Staff	No. of Days
34	Publication summary	SW	0.5
Post-Roman/Late Saxon and medieval pottery			
35	Meeting with post-ex-team	CF	1
36	Full recording	CF	30
37	Microscopic inspection	CF	2
38	Tabulation and Report	CF	22
39	Research	CF	3.5
4	Review illustrations	CF	1
4	Thin Sections		
Post-medieval pottery			
43	Meeting with post-ex-team	AB	0.5
44	Catalogue and report	AB	6
Clay tobacco pipe			
48	Research, catalogue, report	AB	4
Post-medieval finds (miscellaneous)			
49	Catalogue, research, report	AB	3
Brick, tile and fired clay/daub			
52	Catalogue, research and report	RS?AL?	4
54	Thin sections		
Bone artefacts			
56	Catalogue and report	IR	3
Wood artefacts			
58	Report	MB	2
	Thin sections		
Ecofacts			
Human bone			
60	Summary for publication	ZUC	0.5
Animal bone			
61	Discuss issues raised through assessment with post-excavation team	CMF	0.5
62	Recording	CMF	25
63	Data processing & analysis	CMF	8
64	Report	CMF	6
65	Editing	CMF	1
Fish & amphibian bone (scales, small invertebrates?)			
66	Catalogue, analysis, report	RN	5
Shellfish			
69	Summary for publication?	?	0.5
Plant macrofossils			
70	Further sieving (4 samples)	RF?	1
71	Analysis	RB	9
72	Tabulation & interpretation & reporting	RB	3
Pollen			
73	Preparation, count, report	EH	5
Coprolites			
75	??		
Report Writing			
80	Documentary research	TBC	8
81	Collate and review results of previous work from the local/regional area (re publication synopsis)	RC	8

Task No.	Task	Staff	No. of Days
82	Integrate documentary etc research	RC	4
83	Write historical and archaeological background text	RC/?PSS?	10
84	Edit phase and group text	RC	5
85	Gazetteer	RC	5
86	Compile list of illustrations/liaison with illustrators	RC/CB	2
87	Collate, standardise & incorporate results of specialist analyses	RC, SUP	12
88	Write discussion and conclusions	RC	15
88	Prepare report figures (mock-ups)	RC	5
89	Collate front matter for publication (lists, captions etc.)	RC	3
90	Collate back matter for publication (bibliography, appendices *etc.)*	RC	5
91	Produce draft report	?	TBC
92	Internal edit	AC/PSS?/EP	TBC
93	Incorporate internal edits	RC	5
94	Final edit	AC/PSS?/EP	TBC
95	Produce monograph summary	RC	0.5
96	Submit for refereeing	RC/EP	0.5
97	Post-refereeing revisions	RC	5
98	Copy edit queries	EC/EP	TBC
99	Proof-reading		TBC
Archiving			
100	Compile paper archive	TBC	5
101	Archive/delete digital photographs	TBC	5
102	Compile/check material archive	TBC	5
Report production			
103	Produce final report and illustrations	ILL	TBC
104	Distribute report	RC/EP	2

Table 12: Task list

6.3 Project Timetable

6.3.1 The aim is for the specialists reports to be completed by the end of 2010 and a first publication draft by the end of 2011.

Appendix A. Health and Safety Statement

A.1.1 OA East will ensure that all work is carried out in accordance with relevant Health and Safety Policies, to standards defined in *The Health and Safety at Work, etc. Act, 1974* and *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations, 1992,* and in accordance with the manual *Health and Safety in Fieldwork Archaeology* (SCAUM 1997).

A.1.2 Risk assessments prepared for the OA East office will be adhered to.

A.1.3 OA East has Public Liability Insurance. Separate professional insurance is covered by a Public Liability Policy.

A.1.4 Full details of the relevant Health and Safety Policies and the unit's insurance cover can be provided on request.

Appendix B. Context Summary with Provisional Phasing

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
2000	2000	finds unit	cleaning	4
2001	2001	layer	surface (external)	4
2002	2002	cut	foundation trench	4
2003	2002	fill	foundation trench	4
2004	2005	fill	foundation trench	4
2005	2005	cut	foundation trench	4
2006	2006	layer	surface (external)	4
2007	2007	layer	layer	4
2008	2009	fill	foundation trench	4
2009	2009	cut	foundation trench	4
2010	2011	fill	pit	4
2011	2011	cut	pit	4
2012	2012	layer	layer	2.5
2013	2013	layer	surface (external)	4
2014	2014	master number	well	4
2015	2015	master number	well	4
2016	2017	fill	pit	4
2017	2017	cut	pit	4
2018	2019	fill	pit	4
2019	2019	cut	pit	4
2020	2020	masonry	wall	4
2021	2021	layer	surface (external)	4
2022	2023	fill	pit	4
2023	2023	master numbers	pits	4
2024	2024	layer	finds unit	4
2025	2025	layer	cleaning	4
2026	2027	fill	pit	4
2027	2027	cut	pit	4
2028	2029	fill	fill	4
2029	2029	cut	pit	4
2030	2030	layer	layer	4
2031	2031	layer	layer	2.5
2032	2032	layer	layer	2.5
2033	2034	fill	post hole	2.5
2034	2034	cut	post hole	2.5
2035	2036	fill	post hole	2.5
2036	2036	cut	post hole	2.5
2037	2037	layer	surface	2.5
			(internal)	
2038	2038	cut	post hole	4
2039	2038	fill	post hole	4
2040	2040	layer	layer	2.5
2041	2041	layer		2.5
2042	2043	fill	pit	4
2043	2043	cut	pit	4
2044	2044	layer	layer	2.5
2045	2046	fill	post hole	4
2046	2046	cut	post hole	4
2047	2047	layer	surface (external)	4
2048	2048	layer	accumulation	4
2049	2049	cut	surface (external)	2.5
2050	2050	fill	surface (external)	2.5
2051	2052	fill	post hole	4
2052	2052	cut	post hole	4
2053	2053	layer	surface (internal)	4
2054	2054	layer	surface (internal)	4
2055	2055	masonry	wall	4
2056	2056	masonry	wall	4
2057	2057	masonry	wall	4
2058	2058	masonry	wall	4
2059	2059	masonry	drain	4
2060	2060	masonry	wall	4
2061	2061	masonry	wall	4
2062	2062	masonry	wall	4
2063	2063	masonry	drainANDcistern	4
2064	2064	masonry	wall	4
2065	2065	layer	make-up	4
2066	2066	cut	pit	4
2067	2066	fill	pit	4
2068	2068	layer	layer	2.5
2069	2069	cut	post hole	4
2070	2069	fill	post hole	4
2071	2071	cut	post hole	4
2072	2071	fill	post hole	4
2073	2094	fill	pit	3
2074	2129	fill	ditch	3
2075	2094	fill	pit	3
2076	2094	fill	pit	3
2077	2129	fill	ditch	3
2078	2090	fill	pit	2.4
2079	2094	fill	pit	3

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
2080	2129	fill	ditch	3
2081	2081	layer	demolition	4
2082	2082	layer	demolition	4
2083	2083	layer	demolition	4
2084	2084	layer	levelling	4
2085	2085	layer	make-up	4
2086	2086	layer	demolition	4
2087	2087	layer	layer	2.5
2088	2089	fill	pit	4
2089	2089	cut	pit	4
2090	2090	cut	pit	2.4
2091	2091	layer	layer	2.5
2092	2124	fill	pit	2.4
2093	2094	fill	pit	3
2094	2094	cut	pit	3
2095	2096	fill	post hole	4
2096	2096	cut	post hole	4
2097	2110	fill	pit	2.4
2098	2124	fill	pit	2.4
2099	2110	fill	pit	2.4
2100	2094	fill	pit	3
2101	2129	fill	ditch	3
2102	2110	fill	pit	2.4
2103	2103	layer	surface (external)	4
2104	2105	fill	pit	4
2105	2105	cut	pit	4
2106	2107	fill	structure?	4
2107	2107	cut	structure?	4
2110	2110	cut	pit	2.4
2111	2112	fill	post hole	2.4
2112	2112	cut	post hole	2.4
2113	2119	fill	pit	2.4
2114	2117	fill	ditch	2.4
2115	2117	fill	ditch	2.4
2116	2118	fill	pit	2.4
2117	2117	cut	ditch	2.4
2118	2118	cut	pit	2.4
2119	2119	cut	pit	2.4
2120	2121	fill	pit	2.4
2121	2121	cut	pit	2.4
2122	2277	fill	pit	2.4
2123	2043	fill	pit	2.4
2124	2124	cut	pit	2.4
2125	2125	cut	pit	2.4
2126	2125	fill	pit	2.4
2127	2127	cut	pit	2.4
2128	2127	fill	pit	2.4
2129	2129	cut	ditch	3

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
2131	2131	layer	dump	4
2132	2132	masonry	wall	4
2133	2133	masonry	wall	4
2134	2134	masonry	wall	4
2135	2135	masonry	wall	4
2136	2119	fill	pit	2.4
2137	2138	fill	pit	2.4
2138	2138	cut	pit	2.4
2139	2140	fill	pit	2.4
2140	2140	cut	pit	2.4
2141	2127	fill	pit	2.4
2142	2144	fill	pit	2.3
2143	2144	fill	pit	2.3
2144	2144	cut	pit	2.3
2145	2146	fill	pit	2.4
2146	2146	cut	pit	2.4
2147	2155	fill	pit	2.4
2148	2220	fill	well	2.4
2149	2144	fill	pit	2.3
2150	2155	fill	pit	2.4
2151	2152	fill	pit	2.4
2152	2152	cut	pit	2.4
2153	2121	fill	pit	2.4
2154	2121	fill	pit	2.4
2155	2155	cut	pit	2.4
2156	2157	fill	beamslot	2.4
2157	2157	cut	beamslot	2.4
2158	2220	fill	well	2.4
2159	2220	fill	well	2.4
2160	2121	fill	pit	2.4
2161	2121	fill	pit	2.4
2162	2181	fill	pit	2.4
2163	2164	fill	pit	2.4
2164	2164	cut	pit	2.4
2165	2219	fill	pit	2.3
2166	2219	fill	pit	2.3
2167	2219	fill	pit	2.3
2168	2219	fill	pit	2.3
2169	2219	fill	pit	2.3
2170	2219	fill	pit	2.3
2171	2171	layer	levelling	4
2172	2172	layer	levelling	4
2173	2173	layer	dump	4
2174	2657	fill	drain	4
2175	2175	layer	dump	4
2176	2176	layer	layer	4
2177	2177	finds unit	cleaning	4
2178	2180	fill	well	2.4
2179	2180	fill	well	2.4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
2180	2180	cut	well	2.4
2181	2181	cut	pit	2.4
2182	2220	fill	well	2.4
2183	2184	fill	well	2.3
2184	2184	cut	well	2.3
2185	2186	fill	pit	2.4
2186	2186	cut	pit	2.4
2187	2190	fill	pit	2.4
2188	2220	fill	well	2.4
2189	2220	fill	well	2.4
2190	2190	cut	pit	2.4
2191	2181	fill	pit	2.4
2192	2121	fill	pit	2.4
2193	2197	fill	pit	2.4
2194	2210	fill	pit	2.4
2195	2291	fill	pit	2.3
2196	2291	fill	pit	2.3
2197	2197	cut	pit	2.4
2198	2198	fill	dump	4
2199	2199	layer	dump	4
2200	2200	layer	dump	4
2201	2201	layer	dump	4
2202	2205	fill	pit	2.4
2203	2204	fill	post hole	2.2
2204	2204	cut	post hole	2.2
2205	2205	cut	pit	2.4
2206	2207	fill	pit	2.2
2207	2207	cut	pit	2.2
2208	2208	finds unit	cleaning	4
2209	2210	fill	pit	2.4
2210	2210	cut	pit	2.4
2211	2207	fill	pit	2.2
2212	2212	cut	well	2.3
2213	2212	fill	well	2.3
2214	2212	fill	well	2.3
2215	2212	fill	well	2.3
2216	2216	cut	pit	2.3
2217	2217	cut	pit	2.2
2218	2218	cut	pit	2.2
2219	2219	cut	pit	2.3
2220	2220	cut	well	2.4
2221	2221	layer	dump	4
2222	2222	layer	levelling	4
2223	2223	layer	surface (external)	4
2224	2220	fill	well	2.4
2225	2225	layer	surface (external)	4
2226	2226	layer	demolition	4
2227	2227	masonry	wall	4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
2228	2228	layer	levelling	4
2229	2230	fill	foundation trench	4
2230	2230	cut	foundation trench	4
2231	2231	layer	levelling	4
2232	2232	masonry	wall	4
2233	2233	layer	levelling	4
2234	2234	masonry	wall	4
2235	2235	masonry	wall	4
2236	2236	masonry	surface (external)	4
2237	2237	layer	levelling	4
2238	2238	layer	levelling	4
2239	2219	fill	pit	2.3
2240	2219	fill	pit	2.3
2241	2219	fill	pit	2.3
2242	2219	fill	pit	2.3
2243	2219	fill	pit	2.3
2244	2219	fill	pit	2.3
2245	2219	fill	pit	2.3
2246	2219	fill	pit	2.3
2247	2219	fill	pit	2.3
2248	2219	fill	pit	2.3
2249	2219	fill	pit	2.3
2250	2219	fill	pit	2.3
2251	2261	fill	pit	2.3
2252	2261	fill	pit	2.3
2253	2261	fill	pit	2.3
2254	2261	fill	pit	2.3
2255	2261	fill	pit	2.3
2256	2261	fill	pit	2.3
2257	2261	fill	pit	2.3
2258	2261	fill	pit	2.3
2259	2261	fill	pit	2.3
2260	2262	fill	pit	2.3
2261	2261	cut	pit	2.3
2262	2262	cut	pit	2.3
2263	2280	fill	pit	2.3
2264	2280	fill	pit	2.3
2265	2265	cut	pit?	2.4
2266	2329	fill	pit	2.3
2267	2267	layer	midden	4
2268	2329	fill	pit	2.3
2269	2291	fill	pit	2.3
2270	2121	fill	pit	2.4
2271	2271	fill	surface (internal)	4
2272	2272	layer	dump	4
2273	2273	layer	dump	4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
2274	2274	layer	dump	4
2275	2275	layer	dump	4
2276	2276	fill	foundation trench	4
2277	2277	cut	pit	2.4
2278	2279	fill	beamslot	2.4
2279	2279	cut	beamslot	2.4
2280	2280	cut	pit	2.3
2281	2216	fill	pit	2.3
2282	2217	fill	pit	2.2
2283	2218	fill	pit	2.2
2284	2285	fill	well	4
2285	2285	masonry	well	4
2286	2286	masonry	wall	4
2287	2287	masonry	wall	4
2288	2059	fill	structure	4
2289	2059	fill	structure	4
2290	2059	fill	drain	4
2291	2291	cut	pit	2.3
2292	2212	fill	well	2.3
2293	2294	fill	pit	2.4
2294	2294	cut	pit	2.4
2295	2296	fill	pit	2.4
2296	2296	cut	pit	2.4
2297	2298	fill	post hole	2.4
2298	2298	cut	post hole	2.4
2299	2300	fill	pit	2.4
2300	2300	cut	pit	2.4
2301	2430	fill	pit	2.3
2302	2303	fill	structure	4
2303	2303	masonry	structure	4
2304	2358	fill	well	2.4
2305	2358	fill	well	2.4
2306	2358	fill	well	2.4
2307	2397	fill	pit	2.4
2308	2309	fill	pit	2.4
2309	2309	cut	pit	2.4
2310	2311	fill	pit	2.4
2311	2311	cut	pit	2.4
2312	2313	fill	pit	2.4
2313	2313	cut	pitORposthole	2.4
2314	2314	layer	demolition	4
2315	2315	layer	layer	2.5
2316	2317	fill	pit	2.2
2317	2317	cut	pit	2.2
2318	2180	fill	well	2.4
2319	2121	fill	pit	2.4
2320	2321	fill	pit	2.2
2321	2321	cut	pit	2.2

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
2322	2323	fill	pit	2.4
2323	2323	cut	pit	2.4
2324	2325	fill	pit	2.4
2325	2325	cut	pitORposthole	2.4
2326	2327	fill	ditch	2.2
2327	2327	cut	ditch	2.2
2328	2329	fill	pit	2.3
2329	2329	cut	pit	2.3
2330	2331	fill	pit	2.4
2331	2331	cut	pit	2.4
2332	2339	fill	pit	2.3
2333	2339	fill	pit	2.3
2334	2339	fill	pit	2.3
2335	2339	fill	pit	2.3
2336	2339	fill	pit	2.3
2337	2339	fill	pit	2.3
2338	2339	fill	pit	2.3
2339	2339	cut	pit	2.3
2340	2341	fill	pit	2.4
2341	2341	cut	pitORposthole	2.4
2342	2344	fill	pit	2.4
2343	2344	fill	pit	2.4
2344	2344	cut	pit	2.4
2345	2347	fill	pit	2.4
2346	2347	fill	pit	2.4
2347	2347	cut	pit	2.4
2348	2348	finds unit	cleaning	4
2349	2349	finds unit	cleaning	4
2350	2350	masonry	surface (external)	4
2351	2351	finds unit	cleaning	4
2352	2404	fill	post hole	2.4
2353	2399	fill	pit	2.4
2354	2354	cut	oven	2.4
2355	2354	fill	oven	2.4
2356	2357	fill	well	2.2
2357	2357	cut	well	2.2
2358	2358	cut	well	2.4
2359	2354	fill	oven	2.4
2360	2365	fill	ditch	2.3
2361	2365	fill	ditch	2.3
2362	2365	fill	ditch	2.3
2363	2365	fill	ditch	2.3
2364	2365	fill	ditch	2.3
2365	2365	cut	ditch	2.3
2366	2370	fill	pit	2.3
2367	2370	fill	pit	2.3
2368	2370	fill	pit	2.3
2369	2370	fill	pit	2.3

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
2370	2370	cut	pit	2.3
2371	2375	fill	pit	2.3
2372	2375	fill	pit	2.3
2373	2375	fill	pit	2.3
2374	2375	fill	pit	2.3
2375	2375	cut	pit	2.3
2376	2392	fill	pit	2.4
2377	2392	fill	pit	2.4
2378	2378	finds unit	cleaning	2.4
2379	2358	timber	well	2.4
2380	2381	fill	pit	2.4
2381	2381	cut	pit	2.4
2382	2357	fill	well	2.2
2383	2384	fill	pit	2.3
2384	2384	cut	pit	2.3
2385	2386	fill	pit	2.4
2386	2386	cut	pit	2.4
2387	2387	cut	pit	2.4
2388	2387	fill	pit	2.4
2389	2541	fill	pit	2.4
2390	2391	layer	layer	2.5
2391	2391	master number	garden features	2.5
2392	2392	cut	pit	2.4
2393	2394	fill	post hole	2.4
2394	2394	cut	post hole	2.4
2395	2396	fill	post hole	2.4
2396	2396	cut	post hole	2.4
2397	2397	cut	pit	2.4
2398	2358	timber	well	2.4
2399	2399	cut	pit	2.4
2400	2401	fill	post hole	2.4
2401	2401	cut	post hole	2.4
2402	2403	fill	stake hole	2.4
2403	2403	cut	stake hole	2.4
2404	2404	cut	post hole	2.4
2405	2406	fill	pit	2.4
2406	2406	cut	pit	2.4
2407	2463	fill	oven	2.4
2408	2408	fill	pit	2.4
2409	2409	masonry	wall	4
2410	2410	masonry	wall	4
2411	2411	masonry	wall	4
2412	2412	masonry	wall	4
2413	2415	fill	pit	2.4
2414	2415	fill	pit	2.4
2415	2415	cut	pit	2.4
2416	2357	fill	well	2.2
2417	2463	fill	oven	2.4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
2418	2418	layer	modern	2.4
2419	2424	fill	pit	2.4
2421	2424	fill	pit	2.4
2422	2424	fill	pit	2.4
2423	2424	fill	pit	2.4
2424	2424	cut	pit	2.4
2425	2426	fill	foundation trench	4
2426	2426	cut	foundation trench	4
2427	2357	fill	well	2.2
2428	2424	fill	pit	2.4
2429	2463	fill	oven	2.4
2430	2430	cut	pit	2.3
2431	2431	cut	pit	2.3
2432	2431	fill	pit	2.3
2433	2434	fill	pit	2.4
2434	2434	cut	pit	2.4
2435	2435	cut	pit	2.4
2436	2437	fill	pit	2.2
2437	2437	cut	pit	2.2
2438	2463	fill	oven	2.4
2439	2442	fill	pit	2.3
2440	2442	fill	pit	2.3
2441	2442	fill	pit	2.3
2442	2442	cut	pit	2.3
2443	2291	fill	pit	2.3
2444	2291	fill	pit	2.3
2445	2446	fill	pit	2.3
2446	2446	cut	pit	2.3
2447	2453	fill	pit	2.2
2448	2453	fill	pit	2.2
2449	2453	fill	pit	2.2
2450	2453	fill	pit	2.2
2451	2453	fill	pit	2.2
2452	2453	fill	pit	2.2
2453	2453	cut	pit	2.2
2454	2291	fill	pit	2.3
2455	2455	layer	layer	4
2456	2476	fill	pit	2.4
2457	2457	finds unit	cleaning	2.4
2458	2459	fill	pit	2.4
2459	2459	cut	pit	2.4
2460	2461	fill	pit	2.3
2461	2461	cut	pit	2.3
2462	2463	fill	oven	2.4
2463	2463	cut	oven	2.4
2464	2467	fill	pit	2.4
2465	2467	fill	pit	2.4
2466	2467	fill	pit	2.4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
2467	2467	cut	pit	2.4
2468	2471	fill	pit	2.3
2469	2471	fill	pit	2.3
2470	2471	fill	pit	2.3
2471	2471	cut	pit	2.3
2472	2473	fill	pit	2.4
2473	2473	cut	pit	2.4
2474	2434	fill	pit	2.4
2475	2435	fill	pit	2.4
2476	2476	cut	pit	2.4
2477	2477	cut	pit	2.4
2478	2478	cut	pit	2.4
2479	2478	fill	pit	2.4
2480	2480	cut	well	2.4
2481	2567	fill	pit	2.4
2482	2567	fill	pit	2.4
2483	2567	fill	pit	2.4
2484	2485	fill	ditch	2.3
2485	2485	cut	ditch	2.3
2486	2487	fill	pit	2.4
2487	2487	cut	pit	2.4
2488	2489	fill	pit	2.2
2489	2489	cut	pit	2.2
2490	2491	fill	pit	2.2
2491	2491	cut	pit	2.2
2492	2437	fill	pit	2.2
2493	2494	fill	pit	2.2
2494	2494	cut	pit	2.2
2495	2496	fill	post hole	2.4
2496	2496	cut	post hole	2.4
2497	2497	layer	cleaning	3
2498	2499	fill	stake hole	3
2499	2499	cut	stake hole	3
2500	2501	fill	post hole	2.3
2501	2501	cut	post hole	2.3
2502	2503	fill	pit	2.3
2503	2503	cut	pit	2.3
2504	2504	layer	layer	2.5
2505	2477	fill	pit	2.4
2506	2477	fill	pit	2.4
2507	2477	fill	pit	2.4
2508	2477	fill	pit	2.4
2509	2477	fill	pit	2.4
2512	2513	fill	post hole	2.4
2513	2513	cut	post hole	2.4
2515	2516	fill	post hole	2.4
2516	2516	cut	post hole	2.4
2517	2518	fill	pit	2.2
2518	2518	cut	pit	2.2

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
2519	2518	fill	pit	2.2
2520	2518	fill	pit	2.2
2521	2522	fill	pit	2.4
2522	2522	cut	pit	2.4
2523	2524	fill	pit	2.4
2524	2524	cut	pit	2.4
2525	2525	masonry	wall	4
2526	2526	masonry	wall	4
2527	2527	masonry	wall	4
2528	2528	masonry	wall	4
2529	2529	masonry	wall	4
2530	2530	masonry	surface (external)	4
2531	2531	masonry	wall	4
2532	2532	masonry	wall	4
2533	2533	masonry	wall	4
2534	2534	masonry	wall	4
2535	2525	masonry	wall	4
2536	2536	masonry	drain	4
2537	2537	cleaning		4
2538	2538	cleaning		3
2541	2541	cut	pit	2.4
2542	2542	cut	pit	2.4
2544	2546	fill	post hole	4
2545	2546	fill	post hole	4
2546	2546	cut	post hole	4
2547	2547	master number	pits	2.4
2548	2548	layer	layer	2.5
2549	2550	fill	pit	2.5
2550	2550	cut	pit	2.5
2551	2552	fill	beamslot	2.4
2552	2552	cut	beamslot	2.4
2553	2518	fill	pit	2.2
2554	2554	cut	pit	2.2
2555	2554	fill	pit	2.2
2556	2556	cut	pit	2.3
2557	2556	fill	pit	2.3
2558	2485	fill	ditch	2.3
2559	2485	fill	ditch	2.3
2560	2485	fill	ditch	2.3
2561	2485	fill	ditch	2.3
2562	2562	cut	pit	2.3
2563	2562	fill	pit	2.3
2564	2562	fill	pit	2.3
2565	2565	cut	pit	2.3
2566	2565	fill	pit	2.3
2567	2567	cut	pit	2.4
2568	2524	fill	pit	2.4
2569	2524	fill	pit	2.4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
2570	2480	fill	pit	2.4
2571	2480	fill	pit	2.4
2572	2480	fill	pit	2.4
2573	2387	fill	pit	2.4
2574	2387	fill	pit	2.4
2575	2575	fill	pit	2.4
2576	2577	fill	pit	2.4
2577	2577	cut	pit	2.4
2578	2579	fill	pit	2.4
2579	2579	cut	pit	2.4
2580	2581	fill	pit	2.4
2581	2581	cut	pit	2.4
2582	2583	fill	pit	2.4
2583	2583	cut	pit	2.4
2584	2585	fill	pit	2.4
2585	2585	cut	pit	2.4
2586	2587	fill	pit	2.2
2587	2587	cut	pit	2.2
2588	2589	fill	pit	2.4
2589	2589	cut	pit	2.4
2590	2856	fill	pit	2.4
2591	2592	fill	pit	2.4
2592	2592	cut	pit	2.4
2593	2480	fill	pit	2.4
2594	2480	fill	pit	2.4
2595	2480	fill	pit	2.4
2596	2596	cut	pit	2.2
2597	2598	fill	pit	2.4
2598	2598	cut	pit	2.4
2599	2596	fill	pit	2.2
2600	2596	fill	pit	2.2
2601	2596	fill	pit	2.2
2602	2603	fill	pit	2.2
2603	2603	cut	pit	2.2
2604	2605	fill	post hole	2.4
2605	2605	cut	post hole	2.4
2606	2608	fill	pit	4
2607	2608	fill	pit	4
2608	2608	cut	pit	4
2609	2708	fill	pit	4
2610	2610	layer	levelling	4
2611	2611	layer	topsoil	4
2612	2612	layer	levelling	4
2613	2621	fill	pit	4
2614	2621	fill	pit	4
2615	2621	fill	pit	4
2616	2608	fill	pit	4
2617	2617	finds unit	cleaning	4
2618	2619	fill	pit	4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
2619	2619	cut	pit	4
2620	2620	fill	natural	4
2621	2621	cut	pit	4
2622	2623	fill	pit	4
2623	2623	cut	pit	4
2624	2624	layer	surface (external)	4
2625	2625	layer	surface (external)	4
2626	2627	fill	pit	4
2627	2627	cut	pit	4
2628	2629	fill	pit	4
2629	2629	cut	pit	4
2630	2630	finds unit	cleaning	4
2631	2631	layer	layer	4
2632	2632	layer	occupation	4
2633	2634	fill	pit	4
2634	2634	cut	pit	4
2635	2637	fill	foundation trench	4
2636	2637	layer	surface (external)	4
2637	2637	cut	foundation trench	4
2638	2638	cut	pit	2.4
2639	2638	fill	pit	2.4
2640	2641	fill	quarry	2.3
2641	2641	cut	quarry	2.3
2642	2646	fill	pit	2.4
2643	2646	fill	pit	2.4
2644	2646	fill	pit	2.4
2645	2646	fill	pit	2.4
2646	2646	cut	pit	2.4
2647	2648	fill	pit	2.4
2648	2648	cut	pitORposthole	2.4
2649	2650	fill	pit	4
2650	2650	cut	pit	4
2651	2652	fill	pit	2.4
2652	2652	cut	pit	2.4
2653	2435	fill	pit	2.4
2654	2654	layer	surface (external)	4
2655	2655	masonry	drain	4
2656	2656	masonry	structure	4
2657	2657	masonry	drain	4
2658	2658	layer	surface (external)	4
2659	2659	finds unit	cleaning	2.4
2666	2522	fill	pit	2.4
2667	2669	fill	well	2.2
2668	2669	fill	well	2.2

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
2669	2669	cut	well	2.2
2670	2671	fill	pit	2.2
2671	2671	cut	pit	2.2
2672	2437	fill	pit	2.2
2673	2478	fill	pit	2.4
2674	2541	fill	pit	2.4
2675	2554	fill	pit	2.2
2676	2554	fill	pit	2.2
2677	2678	fill	ditch	2.2
2678	2678	cut	ditch	2.2
2679	2680	fill	ditch	2.2
2680	2680	cut	ditch	2.2
2681	2671	fill	pit	2.2
2682	2487	fill	pit	2.4
2683	2583	fill	pit	2.4
2684	2685	fill	pit	4
2685	2685	cut	pit	2.5
2686	2686	layer	layer	2.5
2687	2687	layer	layer	2.5
2688	2688	masonry	wall	4
2689	2689	masonry	wall	4
2690	2691	fill	pit	4
2691	2691	cut	pit	4
2692	2693	fill	pit	4
2693	2693	cut	pit	4
2694	2695	fill	pit	4
2695	2695	cut	pit	4
2696	2696	cut	post hole	4
2697	2696	fill	post hole	4
2698	2696	fill	post pipe	4
2699	2700	fill	post hole	4
2700	2700	cut	post hole	4
2701	2703	fill	pit	4
2702	2703	fill	pit	4
2703	2703	cut	pit	4
2704	2704	layer	layer	4
2705	2706	fill	post hole	2.4
2706	2706	cut	post hole	2.4
2707	2707	layer	accumulation	2.2
2708	2708	cut	pit	4
2709	2709	fill	well	4
2710	2711	fill	post hole	4
2711	2711	cut	post hole	4
2712	2713	fill	post hole	2.4
2713	2713	cut	post hole	2.4
2714	2715	fill	pit	2.4
2715	2715	cut	pit	2.4
2716	2715	fill	pit	2.4
2717	2723	fill	well	2.4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
2718	2718	layer		4
2719	2720	fill	post hole	2.4
2720	2720	cut	post hole	2.4
2721	2722	fill	pit	2.4
2722	2722	cut	pit	2.4
2723	2737	cut	well	4
2724	2724	cut	stake hole	4
2725	2725	cut	stake hole	4
2726	2726	cut	stake hole	4
2727	2727	cut	stake hole	4
2728	2728	cut	pit	3
2729	2729	cut	pit	3
2730	2730	cut	pit	3
2731	2728	fill	pit	3
2732	2729	fill	pit	3
2733	2730	fill	pit	3
2734	2735	fill	pit	2.4
2735	2735	cut	pit	2.4
2736	2737	fill	well?	2.4
2737	2737	cut	well?	2.4
2738	2739	fill	pit	2.4
2739	2739	cut	pit	2.4
2740	2542	fill	pit	2.4
2741	2741	cut	stake hole	4
2742	2743	fill	pit	2.4
2743	2743	cut	pit	2.4
2744	2641	fill	pit	2.3
2745	2641	fill	pit	2.3
2746	2747	fill	pit	2.4
2747	2747	cut	pit	2.4
2748	2749	fill	pit	2.4
2749	2749	cut	pit	2.4
2750	2724	fill	stake hole	4
2751	2725	fill	stake hole	4
2752	2726	fill	stake hole	4
2753	2727	fill	stake hole	4
2754	2741	fill	stake hole	4
2755	2757	fill	pit	4
2756	2757	fill	pit	4
2757	2757	cut	pit	4
2758	2760	fill	pit	2.4
2759	2760	fill	pit	2.4
2760	2760	cut	pit	2.4
2761	2762	fill	pit	2.4
2762	2762	cut	pit	2.4
2763	2764	fill	post hole	2.4
2764	2764	cut	post hole	2.4
2765	2765	cut	pit	2.4
2766	2767	fill	pit	2.4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
2767	2767	cut	pit	2.4
2768	2769	fill	pit	2.4
2769	2769	cut	pit	2.4
2770	2771	fill	pit	2.4
2771	2771	cut	pit	2.4
2772	2773	fill	pit	2.4
2773	2773	cut	pit	2.4
2774	2765	fill	pit	2.4
2775	2776	fill	pit	2.4
2776	2776	cut	pit	2.4
2777	2778	fill	post hole	2.4
2778	2778	cut	post hole	2.4
2779	2780	fill	pit	2.4
2780	2780	cut	pit	2.4
2781	2782	fill	pit	2.4
2782	2782	cut	pit	2.4
2783	2782	fill	pit	2.4
2784	2785	fill	pit	2.4
2785	2785	cut	pit	2.4
2786	2739	fill	pit	2.4
2787	2788	fill	pit	4
2788	2788	cut	pit	4
2789	2789	group number	post holes	4
2790	2791	fill	post hole	4
2791	2791	cut	post hole	4
2792	2793	fill	post hole	4
2793	2793	cut	post hole	4
2794	2795	fill	post hole	4
2795	2795	cut	post hole	4
2796	2797	fill	post hole	4
2797	2797	cut	post hole	4
2798	2799	fill	post hole	4
2799	2799	cut	post hole	4
2800	2801	fill	post hole	4
2801	2801	cut	post hole	4
2802	2803	fill	post hole	4
2803	2803	cut	post hole	4
2804	2805	fill	pit	2.2
2805	2805	cut	pit	2.2
2806	2807	fill	pit	2.2
2807	2807	cut	pit	2.2
2808	2809	fill	pit	2.2
2809	2809	cut	pit	2.2
2810	2811	fill	post hole	2.2
2811	2811	cut	post hole	2.2
2812	2814	fill	pit	2.4
2813	2814	fill	pit	2.4
2814	2814	cut	pit	2.4
2815	2816	fill	pit	4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
2816	2816	cut	pit	4
2817	2818	fill	post hole	2.4
2818	2818	cut	post hole	2.4
2819	2820	fill	post hole	2.2
2820	2820	cut	post hole	2.2
2821	2849	fill	pit	4
2823	2824	fill	post hole	2.2
2824	2824	cut	post hole	2.2
2825	2641	fill	pit	2.3
2835	2836	fill	pit	2.4
2836	2836	cut	pit	2.4
2837	2838	fill	pit	2.2
2838	2838	cut	pit	2.2
2839	2340	fill	quarry	2.3
2840	2840	cut	quarry	2.3
2841	2840	fill	quarry	2.3
2842	2843	fill	post hole	2.4
2843	2843	cut	post hole	2.4
2844	2845	fill	pit	2.4
2845	2845	cut	pit	2.4
2846	2846	layer	layer	2.5
2848	2849	fill	pit	4
2849	2849	cut	pit	4
2850	2851	fill	pit	4
2851	2851	cut	pit	4
2852	2780	fill	pit	2.4
2853	2780	fill	pit	2.4
2854	2855	fill	post hole	2.4
2855	2855	cut	post hole	2.4
2856	2856	cut	pit	2.4
2857	2858	fill	post hole	4
2858	2858	cut	post hole	4
2859	2860	fill	post hole	4
2860	2860	cut	pit	4
2861	2862	fill	post hole	4
2862	2862	cut	post hole	4
2863	2864	fill	pit	2.4
2864	2864	cut	pit	2.4
2865	2866	fill	pit	2.4
2866	2866	cut	pit	2.4
2867	2868	fill	pit	2.4
2868	2868	cut	pit	2.4
2869	2871	fill	post hole	3
2870	2871	fill	post hole	3
2871	2871	cut	post hole	3
2872	2873	fill	post hole	2.4
2873	2873	cut	post hole	2.4
2874	2875	fill	post hole	2.4
2875	2875	cut	post hole	2.4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
2876	2878	fill	pit	2.5
2877	2878	fill	pit	2.5
2878	2878	cut	pit	2.5
2879	2880	fill	pit	2.4
2880	2880	cut	pit	2.4
2881	2882	fill	pit	2.4
2882	2882	cut	pit	2.4
2883	2884	fill	pit	2.4
2884	2884	cut	pit	2.4
2885	2886	fill	pit	2.4
2886	2886	cut	pit	2.4
2887	2892	fill	pit	2.4
2888	2889	fill	post hole	2.4
2889	2889	cut	post hole	2.4
2890	2891	fill	post hole	2.4
2891	2891	cut	post hole	2.4
2892	2892	cut	pit	2.4
2893	2894	fill	post hole	3
2894	2894	cut	post pipe	3
2895	2897	fill	pit	2.3
2896	2897	fill	pit	2.3
2897	2897	cut	pit	2.3
2898	2899	fill	pit	2.3
2899	2899	cut	pit	2.3
2900	2901	fill	tree bole	2.4
2901	2901	cut	tree bole	2.4
2902	5084	fill	pit	2.5
2903	2904	fill	pit	2.4
2904	2904	cut	pit	2.4
2905	2906	fill	post hole	2.4
2906	2906	cut	post hole	2.4
2907	2908	fill	ditch	2.4
2908	2908	cut	ditch	2.4
2909	2910	fill	post hole	2.4
2910	2910	cut	post hole	2.4
2911	2912	fill	post hole	2.4
2912	2912	cut	post hole	2.4
2913	2914	fill	post hole	2.3
2914	2914	cut	post hole	2.3
2915	2916	fill	ditch	2.3
2916	2916	cut	beamslot	2.3
2917	5084	fill	pit	2.5
2918	2919	fill	pit	2.4
2919	2919	cut	pit	2.4
2920	2922	fill	quarry	2.4
2921	2922	fill	quarry	2.4
2922	2922	cut	quarry	2.4
2923	2924	fill	pit	3
2924	2924	cut	pit	3

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
2925	2926	fill	stake hole	4
2926	2926	cut	stake hole	4
2927	2928	fill	stake hole	4
2928	2928	cut	stake hole	4
2929	2932	fill	pit	2.4
2930	2932	fill	pit	2.4
2931	2932	fill	pit	2.4
2932	2932	cut	pit	2.4
2953	2954	fill	post hole	4
2954	2954	cut	post hole	4
2955	2958	fill	post hole	4
2956	2958	fill	post hole	4
2957	2958	fill	post hole	4
2958	2958	cut	post hole	4
2959	2958	fill	post pipe	4
2960	2958	cut	post pipe	4
2961	2962	fill	pit	2.4
2962	2962	cut	pit	2.4
2963	2963	layer	layer	2.5
2964	2964	layer	surface (internal)	2.4
2965	2966	fill	pit	2.4
2966	2966	cut	pit	2.4
2967	5166	fill	pit	2.4
2968	5166	fill	pit	2.4
2969	2970	fill	pit	2.4
2970	2970	cut	pit	2.4
2971	2972	fill	post hole	2.4
2972	2972	cut	post hole	2.4
2973	2974	fill	ditch	2.4
2974	2974	cut	ditch	2.4
2975	5166	fill	pit	2.4
2976	5166	fill	pit	2.4
2977	2978	fill	pit	2.4
2978	2978	cut	pit	2.4
2979	2980	fill	pit	2.4
2980	2980	cut	pit	2.4
2981	2982	fill	quarry	2.2
2982	2982	cut	quarry	2.2
2983	2985	fill	pit	2.2
2984	2985	fill	pit	2.2
2985	2985	cut	pit	2.2
2986	2988	fill	pit	2.4
2987	2988	fill	pit	2.4
2988	2988	cut	pit	2.4
2989	2990	fill	quarry	2.5
2990	2990	cut	quarry	2.5
2991	2992	fill	pit	2.2
2992	2992	cut	pit	2.2

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
2993	2994	fill	pit	2.2
2994	2994	cut	pit	2.2
2995	2995	cut	pit	2.3
2996	2985	fill	pit	2.2
2997	2995	fill	pit	2.3
2998	2998	cut	pit	3
2999	2998	fill	pit	3
3000	3000	layer	finds	4
3001	3001	layer	topsoil	4
3002	3002	layer	rubble	4
3003	3003	layer	levelling	4
3004	3004	layer	surface (internal)	4
3005	3005	layer		4
3006	3006	layer		4
3007	3007	layer		4
3008	3008	master number	structure	4
3009	3009	cut	wallORpath	4
3010	3009	fill	wallORpath	4
3011	3011	masonry	wall	4
3012	3012	layer	layer	4
3013	3013	layer	surface (external)	4
3014	3014	layer	layer	4
3015	3015	layer	layer	2.5
3016	3016	layer	layer	2.5
3017	3017	layer	layer	2.5
3018	3018	layer	layer	2.5
3019	3019	masonry	buttress	4
3020	3020	masonry	surface (external)	4
3021	3021	masonry	surface (external)	4
3022	3022	masonry	wall	4
3023	3023	masonry	wall	4
3024	3024	masonry	surface (external)	4
3025	3025	masonry	wall	4
3026	3026	masonry	surface (internal)	4
3027	3027	masonry	drain	4
3028	3028	masonry	wall	4
3029	3030	fill	post hole	4
3030	3030	cut	post hole	4
3031	3031	masonry	wall	4
3032	3032	masonry	wall	4
3033	3033	masonry	wall	4
3034	3034	layer	levelling	4
3035	3035	layer	levelling	4
3036	3036	masonry	wall	4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
3037	3038	fill	foundation trench	4
3038	3038	cut	foundation trench	4
3039	3039	layer	layer	4
3040	3040	finds unit	cleaning	4
3041	3041	layer	surface (internal)	4
3042	3042	masonry	wall	4
3043	3043	layer	surface (internal)	4
3044	3044	masonry	wall	4
3045	3045	masonry	wall	4
3046	3046	masonry	wall	4
3047	3047	masonry	wall	4
3048	3048	layer	layer	2.5
3049	3050	fill	ditch	4
3050	3050	cut	ditch	4
3051	3052	fill	ditch	4
3052	3052	cut	ditch	4
3053	3052	layer	layer	4
3054	3054	masonry	wall	4
3055	3056	fill	pit	4
3056	3056	cut	pit	4
3057	3058	fill	pit	4
3058	3058	cut	pit	4
3059	3060	fill	ditch	4
3060	3060	cut	ditch	4
3061	3061	masonry	wall	4
3062	3063	fill	ditch	4
3063	3063	cut	ditch	4
3064	3064	layer	layer	4
3065	3065	masonry	surface (internal)	4
3066	3060	fill	ditch	4
3067	3060	fill	ditch	4
3068	3068	layer	layer	4
3069	3069	layer	layer	4
3070	3070	layer	layer	4
3071	3071	layer	layer	4
3073	3073	cut	oven	2.5
3074	3073	fill	oven	2.5
3075	3073	fill	oven	2.5
3076	3073	fill	oven	2.5
3077	3073	fill	oven	2.5
3078	3079	fill	ditch	2.4
3079	3079	cut	ditch	2.4
3080	3080	cut	posthole	2.5
3081	3080	fill	posthole	2.5
3082	3073	fill	oven	2.5
3083	3083	layer	surface	4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
			(external)	
3084	3084	cut	posthole	2.5
3085	3084	fill	posthole	2.5
3086	3086	cut	posthole	2.5
3087	3086	fill	posthole	2.5
3088	3088	cut	posthole	4
3089	3088	fill	posthole	4
3090	3090	cut	posthole	4
3091	3090	fill	posthole	4
3092	3092	cut	posthole	4
3093	3092	fill	posthole	4
3094	3094	cut	posthole	4
3095	3094	fill	posthole	4
3096	3073	fill	oven	2.5
3097	3073	fill	oven	2.5
3098	3098	layer	buried soil	2.4
3099	3106	fill	pit	2.4
3100	3103	fill	pit	2.4
3101	3103	fill	pit	2.4
3102	3103	fill	pit	2.4
3103	3103	cut	pit	2.4
3104	3106	fill	pit	2.4
3105	3106	fill	pit	2.4
3106	3106	cut	pit	2.4
3107	3107	cut	pit	4
3108	3107	fill	pit	4
3109	3092	fill	posthole	4
3110	3110	layer	surface (external)	4
3111	3111	layer	surface (external)	4
3112	3113	fill	beamslot	2.2
3113	3113	cut	beamslot	2.2
3114	3115	fill	beamslot	2.2
3115	3115	cut	beamslot	2.2
3116	3117	fill	pit	2.2
3117	3117	cut	pit	2.2
3118	3119	fill	beamslot	2.2
3119	3119	cut	beamslot	2.2
3120	3107	fill	pit	4
3121	3107	fill	pit	4
3122	3107	fill	pit	4
3123	3123	layer	surface (external)	4
3124	3124	cut	oven	2.5
3125	3124	fill	oven	2.5
3129	3129	layer		2.4
3131	3134	fill	pit	2.3
3132	3134	fill	pit	2.3
3133	3134	fill	pit	2.3

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
3134	3134	cut	pit	2.3
3135	3124	fill	oven	2.5
3137	3138	fill	pit	2.3
3138	3138	cut	pit	2.3
3139	3139	layer	surface (external)	2.4
3141	3124	fill	hearth	2.5
3142	3142	layer	surface (external)	4
3143	3143	layer	garden soil	4
3144	3124	fill	oven	2.5
3145	3124	fill	oven	2.5
3146	3147	fill	SFB	2.3
3147	3147	cut	SFB	2.3
3148	3124	fill	vessel	2.5
3149	3124	fill	vessel	2.5
3150	3150	layer	cleaning	2.3
3151	3151	cut	posthole	4
3152	3151	fill	posthole	4
3153	3153	fill	ditch	4
3154	3154	cut	ditch	4
3155	3155	layer	surface (external)	2.4
3156	3156	layer	accumulation	2.4
3157	3157	layer	surface (external)	2.4
3158	3158	layer	surface (external)	2.4
3159	3159	layer	layer	2.4
3160	3160	layer	surface (external)	2.4
3161	3162	fill	ditch	4
3162	3162	cut	ditch	4
3163	3163	layer	layer	2.4
3164	3164	fill	pit	2.2
3166	3166	cut	pit	4
3167	3166	fill	pit	4
3168	3168	cut	pit	2.4
3169	3168	fill	pit	2.4
3170	3168	fill	pit	2.4
3171	3171	cut	pit	2.4
3172	3171	fill	pit	2.4
3173	3173	cut	pit	2.4
3174	3173	fill	pit	2.4
3175	3175	layer	layer	2.4
3176	3178	fill	pit	2.2
3177	3178	fill	pit	2.2
3178	3178	cut	pit	2.2
3179	3179	layer	surface (external)	2.4
3180	3180	layer	surface	2.4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
			(external)	
3182	3182	cut	beamslot	2.2
3183	3182	fill	beamslot	2.2
3184	3184	cut	beamslot	2.2
3185	3184	fill	beamslot	2.2
3186	3186	cut	beamslot	2.2
3187	3186	fill	beamslot	2.2
3188	3188	layer	levelling	2.2
3189	3189	layer	accumulation	2.4
3190	3190	cut	pit	2.2
3191	3190	fill	pit	2.2
3192	3192	cut	pit	2.2
3193	3192	fill	pit	2.2
3194	3195	fill	beamslot	2.2
3195	3195	cut	beamslot	2.2
3196	3196	layer	accumulation	2.4
3197	3198	fill	quarry	2.3
3198	3198	cut	quarry	2.3
3199	3200	fill	beamslot	2.2
3200	3200	cut	beamslot	2.2
3201	3202	fill	beamslot	2.2
3202	3202	cut	beamslot	2.2
3205	3316	fill	foundation trench	2.2
3206	3206	master number	structure	2.2
3207	3207	layer	surface (external)	4
3208	3209	fill	pit	2.4
3209	3209	cut	pit	2.4
3210	3211	fill	pit	2.4
3211	3211	cut	pit	2.4
3212	3212	cut	pitORposthole	2.3
3213	3212	fill	pit	2.3
3214	3214	layer	surface (external)	2.4
3215	3217	fill	posthole	2.4
3216	3217	fill	posthole	2.4
3217	3217	cut	post hole	2.4
3218	3219	fill	gully	4
3219	3219	cut	gully	4
3220	3220	layer	surface (external)	2.4
3221	3222	fill	posthole	4
3222	3222	cut	posthole	4
3223	3224	fill	posthole	2.4
3224	3224	cut	post hole	2.4
3225	3225	layer	bank	2.3
3226	3227	fill	stakehole	2.2
3227	3227	cut	stakehole	2.2
3228	3229	fill	beamslot	2.2

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
3229	3229	cut	beamslot	2.2
3230	3284	fill	pit	2.4
3231	3233	fill	pit	2.4
3232	3233	fill	pit	2.4
3233	3233	cut	pit	2.4
3234	3235	fill	beamslot	2.2
3235	3235	cut	beamslot	2.2
3236	3237	fill	posthole	2.2
3237	3237	cut	posthole	2.2
3238	3239	fill	posthole	2.2
3239	3239	cut	posthole	2.2
3240	3241	fill	posthole	2.2
3241	3241	cut	posthole	2.2
3242	3243	fill	posthole	2.2
3243	3243	cut	posthole	2.2
3244	3245	fill	posthole	2.3
3245	3245	cut	post hole	2.3
3246	3247	fill	pit	2.3
3247	3247	cut	pit	2.3
3248	3249	fill	pit	2.2
3249	3249	cut	pit	2.2
3250	3250	cut	ditch	2.3
3251	3250	fill	ditch	2.3
3252	3250	fill	ditch	2.3
3253	3250	fill	ditch	2.3
3254	3250	fill	ditch	2.3
3255	3256	fill	ditch	2.5
3256	3256	cut	ditch	2.5
3257	3258	fill	pit	2.5
3258	3258	cut	pit	2.5
3259	3260	fill	pit	2.4
3260	3260	cut	pit	2.4
3261	3262	fill	pit	2.4
3262	3262	cut	pit	2.4
3263	3263	cut	posthole	2.2
3264	3263	fill	posthole	2.2
3265	3265	finds unit	cleaning	2.4
3266	3267	fill	pit	2.4
3267	3267	cut	pit	2.4
3268	3270	fill	pit	2.4
3269	3270	fill	pit	2.4
3270	3270	cut	pit	2.4
3271	3273	fill	pit	2.4
3272	3273	fill	pit	2.4
3273	3273	cut	pit	2.4
3274	3284	fill	pit	2.4
3275	3276	fill	beamslot	2.2
3276	3276	cut	beamslot	2.2
3277	3278	fill	pit	2.5

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
3278	3278	cut	pit	2.5
3279	3280	fill	ditch	3
3280	3280	cut	ditch	3
3281	3282	fill	pit	2.4
3282	3282	cut	pit	2.4
3283	3284	fill	pit	2.4
3284	3284	cut	pit	2.4
3285	3286	fill	beamslot	2.2
3286	3286	cut	beamslot	2.2
3287	3288	fill	beamslot	2.2
3288	3288	cut	beamslot	2.2
3289	3267	fill	pit	2.4
3290	3315	fill	pit	2.4
3291	3250	fill	ditch	2.3
3292	3250	fill	ditch	2.3
3293	3250	fill	ditch	2.3
3294	3250	fill	ditch	2.3
3295	3296	fill	pit	2.4
3296	3296	cut	pit	2.4
3297	3298	fill	beamslot	2.2
3298	3298	cut	beamslot	2.2
3299	3300	fill	beamslot	2.2
3300	3300	cut	beamslot	2.2
3301	3316	fill	pit	2.2
3302	3303	fill	pit	2.4
3303	3303	cut	pit	2.4
3304	3305	fill	pit	2.4
3305	3305	cut	pit	2.4
3306	3307	fill	pit	2.4
3307	3307	cut	pit	2.4
3308	3309	fill	pit	2.4
3309	3309	cut	pit	2.4
3310	3311	fill	pit	2.4
3311	3311	cut	pit	2.4
3312	3313	fill	pit	2.4
3313	3313	cut	pit	2.4
3314	3314	layer	layer	2.5
3315	3315	cut	pit	2.4
3316	3316	cut	foundation trench	2.2
3317	3317	layer	cleaning	2.4
3318	3318	finds unit	cleaning	2.4
3319	3320	fill	well	2.3
3320	3320	cut	well	2.3
3321	3320	fill	well	2.3
3322	3323	fill	pit	2.3
3323	3323	cut	pit	2.3
3324	3325	fill	pit	2.4
3325	3325	cut	pit	2.4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
3326	3313	fill	pit	2.4
3327	3330	fill	pit	2.4
3328	3330	fill	pit	2.4
3329	3330	fill	pit	2.4
3330	3330	cut	pit	2.4
3332	3333	fill	pit	2.4
3333	3333	cut	pit	2.4
3334	3335	fill	posthole	2.2
3335	3335	cut	posthole	2.2
3336	3337	fill	posthole	2.2
3337	3337	cut	posthole	2.2
3338	3339	fill	posthole	2.2
3339	3339	cut	posthole	2.2
3340	3341	fill	posthole	2.2
3341	3341	cut	posthole	2.2
3342	3342	cut	post hole	2.4
3343	3343	cut	post hole	2.3
3344	3344	cut	post hole	2.3
3345	3342	fill	posthole	2.4
3346	3343	fill	posthole	2.3
3347	3344	fill	posthole	2.3
3348	3348	cut	post hole	2.4
3349	3348	fill	posthole	2.4
3350	3351	fill	posthole	2.2
3351	3351	cut	posthole	2.2
3352	3353	fill	posthole	2.2
3353	3353	cut	posthole	2.2
3354	3355	fill	posthole	2.2
3355	3355	cut	posthole	2.2
3356	3356	master number	structure	2.2
3357	3358	fill	pit	2.3
3358	3358	cut	pit	2.3
3359	3363	fill	ditch	2.3
3360	3363	fill	ditch	2.3
3361	3363	fill	ditch	2.3
3362	3363	fill	ditch	2.3
3363	3363	cut	ditch	2.3
3364	3365	fill	beamslot	2.2
3365	3365	cut	beamslot	2.2
3366	3367	fill	pit	2.4
3367	3367	cut	pit	2.4
3368	3507	fill	pit	2.3
3369	3507	fill	pit	2.3
3370	3373	fill	pit	2.3
3371	3434	fill	pit	2.3
3372	3373	fill	quarry	2.3
3373	3373	cut	quarry	2.3
3374	3320	fill	well	2.3

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
3375	3320	fill	well	2.3
3376	3320	fill	well	2.3
3377	3378	fill	pit	2.4
3378	3378	cut	pit	2.4
3379	3507	fill	pit	2.3
3380	3381	fill	pit	2.4
3381	3381	cut	pit	2.4
3383	3668	fill	pit	2.4
3384	3385	fill	pit	2.4
3384	3668	fill	pit	2.4
3385	0	cut	pit	2.4
3385	3668	cut	pit	2.4
3386	3386	cut	ditch	4
3387	3386	fill	ditch	4
3388	3388	cut	quarry	2.3
3389	3388	fill	quarry	2.3
3390	3388	fill	quarry	2.3
3391	3388	fill	quarry	2.3
3392	3388	fill	quarry	2.3
3393	3388	fill	quarry	2.3
3394	3394	cut	pit	2.2
3395	3394	fill	pit	2.2
3396	3394	fill	pit	2.2
3397	3394	fill	pit	2.2
3398	3394	fill	pit	2.2
3399	3394	fill	pit	2.2
3400	3394	fill	pit	2.2
3401	3401	layer	layer	2.3
3402	3402	layer	layer	2.5
3403	3403	finds unit	cleaning	2.4
3404	3405	fill	posthole	2.4
3405	3405	cut	post hole	2.4
3406	3407	fill	posthole	2.4
3407	3407	cut	post hole	2.4
3408	3409	fill	posthole	2.4
3409	3409	cut	post hole	2.4
3410	3373	fill	quarry	2.3
3411	3373	fill	quarry	2.3
3415	3373	fill	quarry	2.3
3416	3373	fill	quarry	2.3
3417	3373	fill	quarry	2.3
3418	3373	fill	quarry	2.3
3419	3373	fill	quarry	2.3
3420	3373	fill	quarry	2.3
3421	3367	fill	pit	2.4
3422	3367	fill	pit	2.4
3423	3200	fill	beamslot	2.2
3424	3202	fill	beamslot	2.2
3425	3300	fill	beamslot	2.2

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
3426	3427	fill	stakehole	2.4
3427	3247	cut	stakehole	2.4
3428	3429	fill	stakehole	2.4
3429	3429	cut	stakehole	2.4
3430	3431	fill	stakehole	2.4
3431	3431	cut	stakehole	2.4
3432	3433	fill	stakehole	2.4
3433	3433	cut	stakehole	2.4
3434	3434	cut	pit	2.3
3435	3435	layer	surface (internal)	2.2
3436	3434	fill	pit	2.4
3437	3468	fill	pit	2.4
3438	3440	fill	posthole	2.3
3439	3440	fill	posthole	2.3
3440	3440	cut	posthole	2.3
3441	3442	fill	posthole	2.2
3442	3442	cut	posthole	2.2
3443	3444	fill	pit	2.2
3444	3444	cut	pit	2.2
3445	3446	fill	posthole	2.2
3446	3446	cut	posthole	2.2
3447	3447	layer	surface (external)	2.4
3448	3448	cut	well	2.3
3449	3448	fill	well	2.3
3450	3448	fill	well	2.3
3451	3448	fill	well	2.3
3452	3448	fill	well	2.3
3453	3448	fill	well	2.3
3454	3448	fill	well	2.3
3455	3448	fill	well	2.3
3456	3458	fill	pit	2.4
3457	3458	fill	pit	2.4
3458	3458	cut	pit	2.4
3459	3444	fill	pit	2.2
3460	3444	fill	pit	2.2
3461	3444	fill	pit	2.2
3462	3462	cut	post hole	2.3
3463	3462	fill	posthole	2.3
3464	3373	fill	pit	2.3
3465	3474	fill	pit	2.4
3466	3474	fill	pit	2.4
3467	3668	fill	pit	2.4
3468	3468	cut	pit	2.4
3469	3470	fill	pit	2.4
3470	3470	cut	pit	2.4
3471	3473	fill	quarry	2.2
3472	3473	fill	quarry	2.2
3473	3473	cut	quarry	2.2

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
3474	3474	cut	pit	2.4
3475	3282	fill	pit	2.4
3476	3282	fill	pit	2.4
3477	3282	fill	pit	2.4
3478	3282	fill	pit	2.4
3479	3282	fill	pit	2.4
3480	3480	cut	pit	2.2
3481	3480	fill	pit	2.2
3482	3480	fill	pit	2.2
3483	3483	cut	pit	2.2
3484	3483	fill	pit	2.2
3485	3483	fill	pit	2.2
3486	3483	fill	pit	2.2
3487	3487	cut	pit	2.2
3488	3487	fill	pit	2.2
3489	3489	layer	layer	2.5
3490	3493	fill	pit	2.3
3491	3493	fill	pit	2.3
3492	3493	fill	pit	2.3
3493	3493	cut	pit	2.3
3494	3499	fill	posthole	2.4
3495	3323	fill	pit	2.3
3496	3323	fill	pit	2.3
3497	3323	fill	pit	2.3
3498	3323	fill	pit	2.3
3499	3499	cut	post hole	2.4
3500	3501	fill	pit	2.4
3501	3468	fill	pit	2.4
3502	3506	fill	pit	2.2
3503	3506	fill	pit	2.2
3504	3506	fill	pit	2.2
3505	3506	fill	pit	2.2
3506	3506	cut	pit	2.2
3507	3507	cut	pit	2.3
3508	3444	fill	pit	2.2
3509	3444	fill	pit	2.2
3510	3444	fill	pit	2.2
3511	3512	fill	pit	2.4
3512	3512	cut	pit	2.4
3513	3513	cut	pit	2.4
3514	3513	fill	pit	2.4
3515	3513	fill	pit	2.4
3516	3517	fill	pit	2.2
3517	3517	cut	pit	2.2
3518	3519	fill	pit	2.4
3519	3519	cut	pit	2.4
3520	3521	fill	pit	2.4
3521	3521	cut	pit	2.4
3522	3523	fill	pit	2.4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
3523	3523	cut	pit	2.4
3525	3526	fill	pit	2.2
3526	3526	cut	pit	2.2
3527	3528	fill	stakehole	2.2
3528	3528	cut	stakehole	2.2
3529	3534	fill	pit	2.4
3530	3534	fill	pit	2.4
3531	3534	fill	pit	2.4
3532	3534	fill	pit	2.4
3533	3534	fill	pit	2.4
3534	3534	cut	pit	2.4
3535	3535	cut	pit	2.3
3536	3535	fill	pit	2.3
3537	3537	cut	pit	2.3
3538	3537	fill	pit	2.3
3539	3539	cut	posthole	2.2
3540	3541	fill	posthole	2.3
3541	3541	cut	post hole	2.3
3542	3539	fill	posthole	2.2
3543	3544	fill	pit	2.2
3544	3544	cut	pit	2.2
3545	3546	fill	posthole	2.2
3546	3546	cut	posthole	2.2
3547	3547	layer	surface (internal)	2.2
3548	3549	fill	pit	2.3
3549	3549	cut	pit	2.3
3550	3550	cut	pit	2.4
3551	3550	fill	pit	2.4
3552	3552	cut	beamslot	2.2
3553	3552	fill	beamslot	2.2
3554	3554	cut	oven	2.3
3555	3554	fill	ovev	2.3
3556	3554	fill	oven	2.3
3557	3558	fill	pit	2.4
3558	3558	cut	pit	2.4
3559	3560	fill	pit	2.4
3560	3560	cut	pit	2.4
3561	3562	fill	posthole	2.4
3562	3562	cut	post hole	2.4
3563	3928	layer	hearth	2.3
3564	3565	fill	pit	2.4
3565	3565	cut	pit	2.4
3566	3569	fill	pit	2.4
3567	3569	fill	pit	2.4
3568	3569	fill	pit	2.4
3569	3569	cut	pit	2.4
3570	3571	fill	pit	2.4
3571	3571	cut	pitORposthole	2.4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
3572	3554	fill	oven	2.3
3573	3558	fill	pit	2.4
3574	3575	fill	pit	2.4
3575	3575	cut	pit	2.4
3576	3577	fill	pit	2.3
3577	3577	cut	pit	2.3
3578	3579	fill	pit	2.3
3579	3579	cut	pit	2.3
3580	3581	fill	pit	2.2
3581	3581	cut	pit	2.2
3582	3584	fill	pit	2.2
3583	3584	fill	pit	2.2
3584	3584	cut	pit	2.2
3585	3586	fill	ditch	2.3
3586	3586	cut	ditch	2.3
3587	3588	fill	ditch	2.3
3588	3588	cut	ditch	2.3
3589	3554	fill	oven	2.3
3590	3591	fill	pit	2.4
3591	3591	cut	pit	2.4
3592	3928	layer	hearth	2.3
3593	3927	cut	post hole	2.4
3594	3928	layer	hearth	2.3
3595	3596	fill	pit	2.3
3596	3596	cut	pit	2.3
3597	3598	fill	posthole	2.4
3598	3598	cut	post hole	2.4
3599	3600	fill	pit	2.4
3600	3600	cut	pit	2.4
3603	3604	fill	pit	2.4
3604	3604	cut	pit	2.4
3605	3607	fill	pit	2.3
3606	3607	fill	pit	2.3
3607	3607	cut	pit	2.3
3608	3575	fill	pit	2.4
3609	3611	fill	pit	2.4
3610	3611	fill	pit	2.4
3611	3611	cut	pit	2.4
3612	3613	fill	posthole	2.4
3613	3613	cut	post hole	2.4
3614	3615	fill	posthole	2.4
3615	3615	cut	post hole	2.4
3616	3617	fill	posthole	2.4
3617	3617	cut	post hole	2.4
3618	3619	fill	posthole	2.4
3619	3619	cut	post hole	2.4
3620	3575	fill	pit	2.4
3621	3575	fill	pit	2.4
3622	3622	cut	post hole	2.3

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
3623	3622	fill	posthole	2.3
3624	3624	cut	stakehole	2.3
3625	3624	fill	stakehole	2.3
3626	3928	fill	hearth	2.3
3627	3928	fill	hearth	2.3
3628	3928	fill	hearth	2.3
3629	3554	fill	oven	2.3
3630	3630	cut	posthole	2.2
3631	3630	fill	posthole	2.2
3632	3632	cut	posthole	2.2
3633	3632	fill	posthole	2.2
3634	3634	cut	posthole	2.2
3635	3634	fill	posthole	2.2
3636	3636	cut	posthole	2.2
3637	3636	fill	posthole	2.2
3638	3638	cut	beamslot	2.2
3639	3638	fill	beamslot	2.2
3640	3928	layer	hearth	2.3
3642	3644	fill	pit	2.4
3643	3644	fill	pit	2.4
3644	3644	cut	pit	2.4
3645	3927	fill	posthole	2.4
3646	3647	fill	posthole	2.3
3647	3647	cut	post hole	2.3
3648	3649	fill	posthole	2.3
3649	3649	cut	post hole	2.3
3650	3651	fill	posthole	2.3
3651	3651	cut	post hole	2.3
3652	3653	fill	posthole	2.3
3653	3653	cut	post hole	2.3
3654	3655	fill	pit	2.4
3655	3655	cut	pit	2.4
3656	3657	fill	stakehole	2.4
3657	3657	cut	stakehole	2.4
3658	3659	fill	stakehole	2.3
3659	3659	cut	stakehole	2.3
3660	3661	fill	stakehole	2.2
3661	3661	cut	stakehole	2.2
3662	3473	fill	quarry	2.2
3663	3473	fill	quarry	2.2
3664	3473	fill	quarry	2.2
3665	3665	cut	pit	2.4
3666	3667	fill	pit	2.4
3667	3667	cut	pit	2.4
3668	3668	cut	pit	2.4
3669	3665	fill	pit	2.4
3670	3671	fill	posthole	2.3
3671	3671	cut	post hole	2.3
3672	3673	fill	posthole	2.4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
3673	3673	cut	post hole	2.4
3674	3676	fill	pit	2.4
3675	3676	fill	pit	2.4
3676	3676	cut	pit	2.4
3677	3677	layer	layer	2.5
3678	3679	fill	posthole	2.3
3679	3679	cut	post hole	2.3
3680	3899	fill	pit	2.4
3681	3899	fill	pit	2.4
3682	3898	fill	pit	2.4
3683	3898	fill	pit	2.4
3684	3685	fill	posthole	2.4
3685	3685	cut	post hole	2.4
3686	3687	fill	posthole	2.4
3687	3687	cut	post hole	2.4
3688	3689	fill	postpad	2.4
3689	3689	cut	postpad	2.4
3690	3691	fill	posthole	2.4
3691	3691	cut	post hole	2.4
3692	3693	fill	pit	2.3
3693	3693	cut	pit	2.3
3694	3696	fill	pit	2.4
3695	3696	fill	pit	2.4
3696	3696	cut	pit	2.4
3697	3698	fill	pit	2.4
3698	3698	cut	pit	2.4
3699	3667	fill	pit	2.4
3700	3898	fill	pit	2.4
3701	3898	fill	pit	2.4
3702	3898	fill	pit	2.4
3703	3704	fill	pit	2.4
3704	3704	cut	pit	2.4
3705	3706	fill	pit	2.3
3706	3706	cut	pit	2.3
3707	3709	fill	pit	2.4
3708	3709	fill	pit	2.4
3709	3709	cut	pit	2.4
3710	3710	cut	pit	2.2
3711	3712	fill	pit	2.2
3712	3712	cut	pit	2.2
3713	3713	layer		2.2
3715	3716	fill	pit	2.4
3716	3716	cut	pit	2.4
3717	3718	fill	posthole	2.2
3718	3718	cut	posthole	2.2
3719	3720	fill	posthole	2.2
3720	3720	cut	posthole	2.2
3721	3709	fill	pit	2.4
3722	3710	fill	pit	2.2

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
3723	3710	fill	pit	2.2
3724	3710	fill	pit	2.2
3725	3727	fill	beamslot	2.2
3726	3727	fill	beamslot	2.2
3727	3727	cut	beamslot	2.2
3728	3729	fill	posthole	2.2
3729	3729	cut	posthole	2.2
3730	3808	fill	pit	2.4
3731	3733	fill	pit	2.4
3732	3733	fill	pit	2.4
3733	3733	cut	pit	2.4
3734	3897	fill	pit	2.4
3735	3897	fill	pit	2.4
3736	3737	fill	posthole	2.4
3737	3737	cut	post hole	2.4
3738	3897	fill	pit	2.4
3739	3897	fill	pit	2.4
3740	3741	fill	well	2.4
3741	3741	cut	well	2.4
3742	3742	cut	pit	2.4
3743	3704	fill	pit	2.4
3744	3744	cut	pit	2.2
3745	3745	fill	pit	2.2
3746	3746	fill	pit	2.2
3747	3744	fill	pit	2.2
3748	3744	fill	pit	2.2
3749	3749	cut	pit	2.4
3750	3749	fill	pit	2.4
3751	3751	cut	pit	2.4
3752	3751	fill	pit	2.4
3753	3751	fill	pit	2.4
3754	3751	fill	pit	2.4
3755	3751	fill	pit	2.4
3756	3756	Master Number	structure	2.2
3757	3757	cut	pit	2.4
3758	3757	fill	pit	2.4
3759	3759	cut	pit	2.4
3760	3759	fill	pit	2.4
3761	3761	cut	pit	2.4
3762	3761	fill	pit	2.4
3764	3742	fill	pit	2.4
3765	3742	fill	pit	2.4
3766	3742	fill	pit	2.4
3767	3742	fill	pit	2.4
3768	3742	fill	pit	2.4
3769	3742	fill	pit	2.4
3770	3742	fill	pit	2.4
3771	3742	fill	pit	2.4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
3772	3742	fill	pit	2.4
3773	3742	fill	pit	2.4
3774	3774	cut	pit	2.4
3775	3774	fill	pit	2.4
3776	3774	fill	pit	2.4
3777	3774	fill	pit	2.4
3778	3774	fill	pit	2.4
3779	3779	cut	pit	2.4
3780	3779	fill	pit	2.4
3781	3781	cut	pit	2.4
3782	3781	fill	pit	2.4
3783	3781	fill	pit	2.4
3784	3781	fill	pit	2.4
3785	3781	fill	pit	2.4
3786	3786	cut	pit	2.4
3787	3786	fill	pit	2.4
3788	3786	fill	pit	2.4
3789	3789	layer		2.4
3790	3790	layer		2.4
3791	3791	layer		2.4
3792	3793	fill	pit	2.4
3793	3793	cut	pit	2.4
3794	3795	fill	posthole	2.4
3795	3795	cut	post hole	2.4
3796	3799	fill	pit	2.4
3797	3799	fill	pit	2.4
3798	3799	fill	pit	2.4
3799	3799	cut	pit	2.4
3800	3801	fill	pit	2.4
3801	3801	cut	pit	2.4
3802	3803	fill	pit	2.4
3803	3803	cut	pit	2.4
3804	3805	fill	pit	2.4
3805	3805	cut	pit	2.4
3806	3808	fill	pit	2.4
3807	3808	fill	pit	2.4
3808	3808	cut	pit	2.4
3809	3810	fill	pit	2.4
3810	3810	cut	pit	2.4
3811	3814	fill	quarry	2.4
3812	3814	fill	quarry	2.4
3813	3814	fill	quarry	2.4
3814	3814	cut	quarry	2.4
3815	3596	fill	pit	2.3
3816	3596	fill	pit	2.3
3817	3817	cut	pit	2.4
3818	3817	fill	pit	2.4
3819	3819	cut	quarry	2.2
3820	3821	fill	pit	2.4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
3821	3821	cut	pit	2.4
3822	3823	fill	ditch	2.4
3823	3823	cut	ditch	2.4
3824	3826	fill	ditch	2.3
3825	3826	fill	ditch	2.3
3826	3826	cut	ditch	2.3
3828	3828	cut	pit	3
3828	3828	cut	pond	3
3829	3828	fill	pond	3
3830	3828	fill	pond	3
3831	3828	fill	pond	3
3832	3828	fill	pond	3
3833	3828	fill	pond	3
3834	3849	fill	pond	4
3835	3828	fill	pit	3
3836	3836	cut	pit	2.4
3837	3836	fill	pit	2.4
3838	3836	fill	pit	2.4
3839	3839	cut	posthole	2.2
3840	3839	fill	posthole	2.2
3841	3819	fill	quarry	2.2
3842	3819	fill	quarry	2.2
3843	3819	fill	quarry	2.2
3844	3844	layer		2.3
3845	3849	fill	pond	4
3846	3849	fill	pond	4
3847	3849	fill	pond	4
3848	3849	fill	pond	4
3849	3849	cut	pond	4
3850	3849	fill	pond	4
3851	3849	fill	pond	4
3852	3853	fill	ditch	2.3
3853	3853	cut	ditch	2.3
3854	3855	fill	quarry	2.2
3855	3855	cut	quarry	2.2
3857	3858	fill	posthole	2.2
3858	3858	cut	posthole	2.2
3859	3860	fill	posthole	2.2
3860	3860	cut	posthole	2.2
3861	3861	layer	accumulation	2.2
3862	3864	fill	pit	2.2
3863	3863	cut	quarry	2.2
3864	3864	cut	pit	2.2
3865	3863	fill	quarry	2.2
3866	3863	fill	quarry	2.2
3867	3867	cut	pit	2.2
3868	3867	fill	pit	2.2
3869	3867	fill	pit	2.2
3870	3870	layer	accumulation	2.2

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
3871	3864	fill	pit	2.2
3872	3864	fill	pit	2.2
3873	3864	fill	pit	2.2
3874	3875	fill	pit	2.4
3875	3875	cut	pit	2.4
3876	3828	fill	pond	3
3877	3878	fill	pit	2.3
3878	3878	cut	pit	2.3
3879	3880	fill	pit	2.3
3880	3880	cut	pit	2.3
3881	3882	fill	pit	2.2
3882	3882	cut	pit	2.2
3883	3884	fill	pit	2.2
3884	3884	cut	pit	2.2
3885	3886	fill	posthole	2.3
3886	3886	cut	post hole	2.3
3887	3888	fill	posthole	2.3
3888	3888	cut	post hole	2.3
3889	3891	fill	pit	2.2
3890	3891	fill	pit	2.2
3891	3891	cut	pit	2.2
3892	3893	fill	pit	2.4
3893	3893	cut	pit	2.4
3894	3895	fill	pit	2.4
3895	3895	cut	pit	2.4
3897	3897	cut	pit	2.4
3898	3898	cut	pit	2.4
3899	3899	cut	pit	2.4
3900	3901	fill	pit	2.4
3901	3901	cut	pit	2.4
3902	3903	fill	pit	2.4
3903	3902	cut	pit	2.4
3904	3905	fill	ditch	2.3
3905	3905	cut	ditch	2.3
3906	3907	fill	ditch	2.4
3907	3907	cut	pit	2.4
3908	3706	fill	pit	2.3
3909	3910	fill	ditch	2.3
3910	3910	cut	ditch	2.3
3911	3911	cut	pit	2.4
3912	3911	fill	pit	2.4
3913	3911	fill	pit	2.4
3914	3911	fill	pit	2.4
3915	3911	fill	pit	2.4
3917	3917	finds unit	pit	2.4
3918	3918	finds unit	pit	2.4
3919	3710	fill	pit	2.2
3920	3849	fill	pond	4
3921	3922	fill	post hole	2.2

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
3922	3922	cut	post hole	2.2
3923	3924	fill	post hole	2.2
3924	3924	cut	post hole	2.2
3925	3124	fill	pot	2.5
3926	3124	fill	pot	2.5
3927	3927	cut	post hole	2.4
3928	3928	cut	hearth	2.3
4000	4000	layer	surface (external)	4
4001	4001	masonry	wall	4
4002	4002	layer	pit	2.5
4003	4003	fill	foundation trench	4
4004	4004	fill	pit	2.4
4005	4005	layer	natural	natural 0
4006	4006	finds unit	cleaning	4
4007	4008	fill	pit	2.4
4008	4008	cut	pit	2.4
4009	4009	cut	well	4
4010	4010	masonry	structure	4
4011	4011	masonry	structure	4
4012	4013	fill	pit	4
4013	4013	cut	pit	4
4014	4013	fill	pit	4
4015	4013	fill	pit	4
4016	4016	layer	made ground	4
4500	4500	fill	tree bole	2.4
4501	4501	cut	tree bole	2.4
4502	4502	fill	tree bole	2.4
4503	4504	fill	pot/post hole	2.4
4504	4504	cut	pit/post hole	2.4
4505	4506	fill	pit/post hole	2.4
4506	4506	cut	pot/post hole	2.4
4507	4509	fill	pit	2.3
4508	4509	fill	pit	2.3
4509	4509	cut	pit	2.3
4510	4513	fill	pit	2.3
4511	4513	fill	pit	2.3
4512	4513	fill	pit	2.3
4513	4513	cut	pit	2.3
4514	4515	fill	pit	2.3
4515	4515	cut	pit	2.3
4516	4517	fill	pit	2.4
4517	4517	cut	pit	2.4
4518	4518	layer	top soil	4
4519	4519	layer	layer	2.5
4520	4522	fill	pit	2.4
4521	4522	fill	pit	2.4
4522	4522	cut	pit	2.4
4523	4524	fill	pit	2.4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
4524	4524	cut	pit	2.4
4526	4532	fill	pit	2.4
4527	4532	fill	pit	2.4
4528	4532	fill	pit	2.4
4529	4532	fill	pit	2.4
4530	4532	fill	pit	2.4
4531	4532	fill	pit	2.4
4532	4532	cut	pit	2.4
4533	4534	fill	pit	2.4
4534	4534	cut	pit	2.4
4535	4536	fill	pit	2.4
4536	4536	cut	pit	2.4
4537	4538	fill	pit	2.3
4538	4538	cut	pit	2.3
4539	4540	fill	ditch	2.3
4540	4540	cut	ditch	2.3
4541	4541	cut	ditch	2.3
4542	4541	fill	ditch	2.3
4543	4541	fill	ditch	2.3
4544	4541	fill	ditch	2.3
4545	4541	fill	ditch	2.3
4546	4541	fill	ditch	2.3
4547	4548	fill	pit	2.3
4548	4548	cut	pit	2.3
4549	4522	fill	pit	2.4
4550	4552	fill	pit	2.4
4551	4552	fill	pit	2.4
4552	4552	cut	pit	2.4
4553	4554	fill	pit	2.4
4554	4554	cut	pit	2.4
4555	4541	fill	ditch	2.3
4556	4541	fill	ditch	2.3
4557	4546	fill	ditch	2.3
4558	4559	fill	gully	2.4
4559	4559	cut	gully	2.4
4560	4561	fill	paleochannel	natural 0
4561	4561	cut	paleochannel	natural 0
4562	4541	fill	ditch	2.3
4563	4541	fill	ditch	2.3
4564	4565	fill	pit	2.3
4565	4565	cut	pit	2.3
4566	4567	fill	pit	2.3
4567	4567	cut	pit	2.3
4568	4561	fill	paleochannel	natural 0
4569	4561	fill	paleochannel	natural 0
4570	4571	fill	pit	2.4
4571	4571	cut	pit	2.4
4572	4538	fill	pit	2.3
4573	4574	fill	stake hole	2.4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
4574	4574	cut	stake hole	2.4
4575	4575	cut	pit	2.4
4576	4575	fill	pit	2.4
4577	4575	fill	pit	2.4
4578	4575	fill	pit	2.4
4579	4575	fill	pit	2.4
4580	4575	fill	pit	2.4
4581	4575	fill	pit	2.4
4582	4575	fill	pit	2.4
4583	4584	fill	pit	2.4
4584	4584	cut	pit	2.4
4585	4587	fill	pit	2.4
4586	4587	fill	pit	2.4
4587	4587	cut	pit	2.4
4588	4589	fill	pit	2.4
4589	4589	cut	pit	2.4
4590	4575	fill	pit	2.4
4591	4592	fill	pit	2.4
4592	4592	cut	pit	2.4
4593	4594	fill	pit	2.4
4594	4594	cut	pit	2.4
4595	4595	fill	pit	2.4
4596	4596	cut	pit	2.4
4597	4599	fill	pit	2.3
4598	4599	fill	pit	2.3
4599	4599	cut	pit	2.3
4600	4601	fill	pit	2.4
4601	4601	cut	pit	2.4
4602	4603	fill	pit	2.3
4603	4603	cut	pit	2.3
4604	4626	fill	pit	2.3
4605	4589	fill	pit	2.4
4606	4607	fill	ditch	2.3
4607	4607	cut	ditch	2.3
4608	4609	fill	pit	2.4
4609	4609	cut	pit	2.4
4610	4612	fill	pit	2.3
4611	4612	fill	pit	2.3
4612	4612	cut	pit	2.3
4613	4614	fill	pit	2.3
4614	4614	cut	pit	2.3
4615	4616	fill	pit	2.3
4616	4616	cut	pit	2.3
4617	4618	fill	pit	2.3
4618	4618	cut	pit	2.3
4619	4621	fill	ditch	2.3
4620	4621	fill	ditch	2.3
4621	4621	cut	ditch	2.3
4622	4625	fill	pit	2.3

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
4623	4625	fill	pit	2.3
4624	4626	fill	pit	2.3
4625	4625	cut	pit	2.3
4626	4626	cut	oven/surface (internal)	2.3
4627	4628	fill	post hole	2.4
4628	4628	cut	post hole	2.4
4629	4630	fill	pit	4
4630	4630	cut	pit	4
5000	5001	fill	post hole	4
5001	5001	cut	post hole	4
5002	5166	fill	pit	2.4
5003	5166	fill	quarry	2.4
5004	5005	fill	pit	2.4
5005	5005	cut	pit	2.4
5006	5007	fill	post hole	2.4
5007	5007	cut	post hole	2.4
5008	5009	fill	pit	2.4
5009	5009	cut	pit	2.4
5010	5010	cut	pit	2.4
5011	5010	fill	pit	2.4
5012	5012	group number	post hole	2.4
5013	5014	fill	post hole	2.4
5014	5014	cut	post hole	2.4
5015	5016	fill	post hole	2.4
5016	5016	cut	post hole	2.4
5017	5018	fill	post hole	2.4
5018	5018	cut	post hole	2.4
5019	5020	fill	post hole	2.4
5020	5020	cut	post hole	2.4
5021	5022	fill	pit	4
5022	5022	cut	pit	4
5023	5024	fill	pit	2.4
5024	5024	cut	pit	2.4
5025	5024	fill	pit	2.4
5026	5024	fill	pit	2.4
5027	5028	fill	pit	2.4
5028	5028	cut	pit	2.4
5029	5030	fill	pit	4
5030	5030	cut	pit	4
5031	5031	cut	post hole	2.4
5032	5031	fill	post hole	2.4
5033	5031	fill	post hole	2.4
5034	5035	fill	pit	2.4
5035	5035	cut	pit	2.4
5036	5038	fill	pit	2.4
5037	5038	fill	pit	2.4
5038	5038	cut	pit	2.4
5039	5041	fill	pit	2.4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
5040	5041	fill	pit	2.4
5041	5041	cut	pit	2.4
5042	5043	fill	pit	2.2
5043	5043	cut	pit	2.2
5044	5045	fill	pit	2.2
5045	5045	cut	pit	2.2
5046	5047	fill	pit	2.4
5047	5047	cut	pit	2.4
5048	5049	fill	foundation trench	2.4
5049	5049	cut	foundation trench	2.4
5050	5051	fill	post hole	2.4
5051	5051	cut	post hole	2.4
5052	5053	fill	post hole	4
5053	5053	cut	post hole	4
5054	5055	fill	post hole	4
5055	5055	cut	post hole	4
5056	5057	fill	post hole	4
5057	5057	cut	post hole	4
5058	5059	fill	post hole	4
5059	5059	cut	post hole	4
5060	5061	fill	post hole	4
5061	5061	cut	post hole	4
5062	5063	fill	pit	4
5063	5063	cut	pit	4
5064	5065	fill	post hole	4
5065	5065	cut	post hole	4
5066	5067	fill	pit	2.4
5067	5067	cut	pit	2.4
5068	5068	cut	pit	2.4
5069	5069	cut	pit	2.4
5070	5071	fill	post hole	4
5071	5071	cut	post hole	4
5072	5073	fill	post hole	3
5073	5073	cut	post hole	3
5074	5075	fill	post hole	3
5075	5075	cut	post hole	3
5076	5077	fill	post hole	3
5077	5077	cut	post hole	3
5078	5078	cut	pit	2.4
5079	5078	fill	pit	2.4
5080	5078	fill	pit	2.4
5081	5078	fill	pit	2.4
5082	5083	fill	pit	2.4
5083	5083	cut	pit	2.4
5084	5084	cut	pit	2.5
5085	5085	cut	pit	2.4
5086	5085	fill	pit	2.4
5087	5085	fill	pit	2.4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
5088	5085	fill	pit	2.4
5089	5090	fill	pit	2.4
5090	5090	cut	pit	2.4
5091	5092	fill	pit	2.4
5092	5092	cut	pit	2.4
5093	5090	fill	pit	2.4
5094	5095	fill	post hole	2.2
5095	5095	cut	post hole	2.2
5096	5097	fill	pit	2.4
5097	5097	cut	pit	2.4
5098	5068	fill	pit	2.4
5099	5069	fill	pit	2.4
5100	5100	cut	quarry	2.4
5101	5024	fill	pit	2.4
5102	5103	fill	post hole	2.4
5103	5024	cut	post hole	2.4
5104	5105	fill	post hole	2.4
5105	5105	cut	post hole	2.4
5106	5107	fill	post hole	2.4
5107	5107	cut	post hole	2.4
5108	5109	fill	post hole	2.4
5109	5109	cut	post hole	2.4
5110	5111	fill	pit	2.4
5111	5111	cut	pit	2.4
5112	5113	fill	pit	2.4
5113	5113	cut	pit	2.4
5114	5115	fill	pit	2.4
5115	5115	cut	pit	2.4
5116	5119	fill	pit	2.4
5117	5119	fill	pit	2.4
5118	5119	fill	pit	2.4
5119	5119	cut	pit	2.4
5120	5121	fill	post hole	2.2
5121	5121	cut	post hole	2.2
5122	5123	fill	post hole	2.4
5123	5123	cut	post hole	2.4
5124	5125	fill	post hole	2.4
5125	5125	cut	post hole	2.4
5126	5127	fill	post hole	2.4
5127	5127	cut	post hole	2.4
5128	5100	fill	quarry	2.4
5129	5100	fill	quarry	2.4
5130	5100	fill	quarry	2.4
5131	5100	fill	quarry	2.4
5132	5100	fill	quarry	2.4
5133	5100	fill	quarry	2.4
5134	5138	fill	quarry	2.4
5135	5138	fill	quarry	2.4
5136	5138	fill	quarry	2.4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
5137	5138	fill	quarry	2.4
5138	5138	cut	quarry	2.4
5139	5085	fill	pit	2.4
5140	5140	cut	SFB	2.2
5141	5140	fill	SFB	2.2
5142	5142	cut	post hole	2.4
5143	5142	fill	post hole	2.4
5144	5100	fill	quarry	2.4
5145	5100	fill	quarry	2.4
5146	5149	fill	quarry	2.4
5147	5149	fill	quarry	2.4
5148	5149	fill	quarry	2.4
5149	5149	cut	quarry	2.4
5150	5151	fill	post hole	2.4
5151	5151	cut	post hole	2.4
5152	5153	fill	stakehole	2.4
5153	5153	cut	stakehole	2.4
5154	5159	fill	pit	2.4
5155	5159	fill	pit	2.4
5156	5157	fill	pit	2.4
5157	5157	cut	pit	2.4
5158	5159	fill	pit	2.4
5159	5159	cut	pit	2.4
5160	5160	layer	layer	2.5
5161	5166	fill	quarry	2.4
5162	5166	fill	quarry	2.4
5163	5166	fill	quarry	2.4
5164	5166	fill	quarry	2.4
5165	5166	fill	quarry	2.4
5166	5166	cut	quarry	2.4
5167	5166	fill	quarry	2.4
5168	5166	fill	quarry	2.4
5169	5170	fill	stake hole	2.4
5170	5170	cut	stake hole	2.4
5171	5172	fill	stake hole	2.4
5172	5172	cut	stake hole	2.4
5173	5174	fill	stake hole	2.4
5174	5174	cut	stake hole	2.4
5175	5176	fill	stake hole	2.4
5176	5176	cut	stake hole	2.4
5177	5178	fill	pit	2.4
5178	5178	cut	pit	2.4
5179	5180	fill	post hole	2.4
5180	5180	cut	post hole	2.4
5181	5182	fill	pit	2.4
5182	5182	cut	pit	2.4
5183	5184	fill	post hole	2.4
5184	5184	cut	post hole	2.4
5185	5186	fill	beamslot	2.2

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
5186	5186	cut	beamslot	2.2
5187	5190	fill	pit	2.4
5188	5190	fill	pit	2.4
5189	5190	fill	pit	2.4
5190	5190	cut	pit	2.4
5191	5192	fill	pit	2.4
5192	5192	cut	pit	2.4
5193	5193	cut	pit	2.4
5194	5195	fill	post hole	2.4
5195	5195	cut	post hole	2.4
5196	5197	fill	post hole	2.4
5197	5197	cut	post hole	2.4
5198	5199	fill	post hole	2.4
5199	5199	cut	post hole	2.4
5200	5201	fill	pit	2.4
5201	5201	cut	pit	2.4
5202	5203	fill	pit	2.4
5203	5203	cut	pit	2.4
5204	5205	fill	post hole	2.4
5205	5205	cut	post hole	2.4
5206	5208	fill	pit	2.4
5207	5208	fill	pit	2.4
5208	5208	cut	pit	2.4
5209	5210	fill	pit	2.4
5210	5210	cut	pit	2.4
5211	5213	fill	pit	2.4
5212	5213	fill	pit	2.4
5213	5213	cut	pit	2.4
5214	5214	cut	pit	2.4
5215	5215	cut	pit	2.4
5216	5216	cut	post hole	2.4
5217	5214	fill	pit	2.4
5218	5214	fill	pit	2.4
5219	5215	fill	pit	2.4
5220	5215	fill	pit	2.4
5221	5216	fill	post hole	2.4
5222	5223	fill	pit	2.4
5223	5223	cut	pit	2.4
5224	5225	fill	post hole	2.4
5225	5225	cut	pit	2.4
5226	5227	fill	pit	2.4
5227	5227	cut	pit	2.4
5228	5229	fill	post hole	2.4
5229	5229	cut	post hole	2.4
5230	5231	fill	pit	2.4
5231	5231	cut	pit	2.4
5232	5233	fill	pit	2.4
5233	5233	cut	pit	2.4
5234	5237	fill	pit	2.4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
5235	5237	fill	pit	2.4
5236	5237	fill	pit	2.4
5237	5237	cut	pit	2.4
5238	5239	fill	post hole	2.4
5239	5239	cut	post hole	2.4
5240	5193	fill	pit	2.4
5241	5193	fill	pit	2.4
5242	5193	fill	pit	2.4
5243	5193	fill	pit	2.4
5244	5193	fill	pit	2.4
5245	5245	layer	slump	2.4
5246	5246	cut	pit	2.4
5247	5246	fill	pit	2.4
5248	5246	fill	pit	2.4
5249	5250	fill	pit	2.4
5250	5250	cut	pit	2.4
5251	5251	layer	surface (external)	2.4
5252	5253	fill	beamslot	2.4
5253	5253	cut	beamslot	2.4
5254	5254	layer	Unknown	2.4
5255	5291	fill	pit	2.3
5256	5291	fill	pit	2.3
5257	5291	fill	pit	2.3
5258	5259	fill	pit	4
5259	5259	cut	pit	4
5260	5261	fill	post hole	4
5261	5261	cut	post hole	4
5262	5263	fill	post hole	2.4
5263	5263	cut	pit	2.4
5264	5266	fill	pit	2.4
5265	5266	fill	pit	2.4
5266	5266	cut	pit	2.4
5267	5267	layer	levelling	2.4
5268	5296	fill	pit	2.4
5269	5291	fill	pit	2.3
5270	5270	cut	pit	2.3
5271	5272	fill	pit	2.3
5272	5272	cut	pit	2.3
5273	5274	fill	pit	2.4
5274	5274	cut	pit	2.4
5275	5276	fill	quarry	2.4
5276	5276	cut	quarry	2.4
5277	5278	fill	pit	2.4
5278	5278	cut	pit	2.4
5279	5279	cut	post hole	4
5280	5279	fill	post hole	4
5281	5281	cut	post hole	4
5282	5281	fill	post hole	4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
5283	5283	cut	post hole	4
5284	5283	fill	post hole	4
5285	5285	cut	pit	2.4
5286	5278	fill	pit	2.4
5287	5278	fill	pit	2.4
5288	5278	fill	pit	2.4
5289	5289	layer	levelling	2.4
5290	5290	layer	surface (external)	2.4
5291	5291	cut	pit	2.3
5292	5293	fill	pit	2.4
5293	5293	cut	pit	2.4
5294	5291	fill	pit	2.3
5295	2739	fill	pit	2.4
5296	5296	cut	pit	2.4
5297	5297	fill	quarry	2.4
6000	6000	Group	Building	2.2
6001	6001	Group	Building	2.2

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Period
6002	6002	Group	building	2.2
6003	6003	Group	ditch	2.3
6004	6004	Group	cultivation soil	2.2
6005	6005	Group	pit	2.2
6006	6006	Group	pit	2.2
6007	6007	Group	pit	2.3
6008	6008	Group	pit	2.4
6009	6009	Group	pit	2.4
6010	6010	Group	pit	2.4
6011	6011	Group	pit	2.4
6012	6012	Group	pit	2.4
6013	6013	Group	pit	2.4
6014	6014	Group	Oven	2.5
6015	6015	Group	pit	2.5
6016	6016	Group	post hole	4
6017	6017	Group	pit	4

Appendix C. Finds Reports

C.1 Metalwork and other small finds

By Nina Crummy

Introduction

C.1.1 Apart from at least one (possibly three) Roman coins, the assemblage comprising *c*195 objects is all medieval or later in date, with the earliest objects probably belonging to the Late Saxon period.

Methodology and Quantification

C.1.2 The assemblage was rapidly scanned and identified to functional categories defined in Crummy 1983 and 1988; these are listed in the archive.

C.1.3 The medieval and early post-medieval pieces break down by material and site phase thus, with the main spread of activity appearing to be concentrated in Period 2.4:

Period/ phase	Coins	Cu-al	Lead	Iron	Ceramic	Stone	Bone
2.2	-	-	2	17	3	-	4
2.3	1	2	-	27	-	1	3
2.4	1	13	-	81	1	2	3
2.5	-	9	4	7	1	-	2
3	-	-	-	11	-	-	-

Table 13: Metal and other 'small finds' by Period

C.1.4 Many of the objects come from pits, but there are no substantial pit groups. A few nails and other iron fittings from wells may derive from the wooden superstructures, but they are too few to come from wooden linings. Further medieval and early post-medieval pieces are residual in Period 4 contexts.

Statement of Research Potential

C.1.5 Despite this being a comparatively large assemblage, in terms of function there are very few distinctively iron structural or furniture fittings, such as pintles, figure-of-eight-shaped hasps, *etc*, and similarly very few copper-alloy buckles and strap-ends and other small personalia or household equipment; tools are also infrequent. This gives the impression of an area with only limited medieval domestic occupation but also with only limited craft activity. Crafts represented are copper alloy-working (crucible fragments from Period 2.2), antler- and bone-working (Periods 2.2-2.5, some pieces being residual), pottery manufacture (Period 2.2) and textile production (Periods 2.3-2.5, some residual pieces), but the numbers of objects involved are very few. Small fragments of iron-working slag are also present but in the absence of offcuts from smith's blanks there is no reason to regard this as anything other than the usual urban

'background noise'. A small number of horseshoes and horseshoe nails reflect the use of the horse for both haulage and personal travel over this period.

Recommendations

1. A catalogue-based report on the Roman (residual), medieval and early post-medieval material from Periods 2 and 3, plus residual items belonging to those periods from Period 4, should be included in the proposed publication report (approximately 200 objects).
2. Thirty-nine (39) copper-alloy, silver and lead objects should be conserved to allow accurate identification and illustration as well as to ensure their long-term survival in the appropriate archaeological archive. It is recommended that this work be carried out at Colchester Museum, contact emma.hogarth@colchester.gov.uk
3. Eighty-five (85) iron objects should be X-rayed to allow accurate identification and illustration as well as to ensure a long-term record is deposited in the appropriate archaeological archive. It is recommended that this work be carried out at Colchester Museum, contact emma.hogarth@colchester.gov.uk
4. A few early post-medieval objects from Period 4 contexts are of intrinsic interest and should also be included in the published report, for example: 1) a Delft polychrome tile (SF 365), 2) three cloth seals (SFs 305, 327, 376), 3) a strap-end with incised decoration (SF 351) and 4) a knife handle (SF 366).
5. Ian Riddler should be commissioned to report on the bone and antler objects from Periods 2 and 3.
6. Geoff Egan should be commissioned to report on the cloth seals from Period 4 contexts.
7. A post-medieval pottery or tile specialist should be commissioned to report on the Delft tile.
8. A metallurgist should be commissioned to report on the crucible fragments.
9. The report should include an overview of the remaining later post-medieval to modern material, with the detailed publication of a limited number of objects. This would provide evidence for the re-occupation of the area in the later post-medieval and modern periods, and would also enable Huntingdon to be viewed in the light of changing national attitudes to social conditions, such as education, housing, and public and personal health care (*cf*. Rees *et al.* 2008, 396 for Winchester; Rhodes 1984 for Aldgate, London). Particularly pertinent items here include a school slate with pencil (SF 469), water taps (SFs 325, 465), toothbrushes (SFs -) and a lead ?syringe (SF 382). The selection of objects and the report for this section should be the responsibility of Alasdair Brooks of Oxford Archaeology East.
10. It is estimated that a maximum of 108 objects should be illustrated, but this number is likely to be reduced after X-raying and conservation work has been completed. (*Please note: This figure includes objects to be reported on by specialists noted in Recommendations 5-8, but only a very limited number of objects of the total that might be selected for illustration under Recommendation 10.*)
11. A synthesis collating the evidence derived from the small finds should be prepared, including the results from the reports by other small finds specialists. The synthesis should set the assemblage in its local, regional and national contexts, and should

address the following research aims and objectives (numbers refer to the Aims and Objectives outlined in the Method Statement):

- the evidence for Roman activity in the area (3.1.6);
- the evidence for the economy of the Late Saxon town, with particular reference to craft activities and the decline of self-sufficiency (3.5.8-10);
- the development of an urban economy in the medieval and early post-medieval period, concentrating on topics such as craft activity, the rise of the craft guilds, access to both English and continental imported goods, mass-production, literacy, and transport (3.5.8-10);
- the evidence for siege of Huntingdon in 1174 and the possible impact of the aftermath on the local economy (3.5.10);
- the evidence for religious foundations in the area (3.5.9-10);
- the change in land use from urban to open in the late medieval/early post-medieval period (3.6.12-13);
- the re-occupation of the area in the later post-medieval and modern periods (3.6.14).

C.2 Metalworking waste

Introduction

C.2.1 A total of 22.92kg of metalworking waste, including possible hearth lining, was recovered from a variety of features and deposits from all phases of activity across the site; at least three probable crucible fragments are also present within the assemblage. Most of the material (14.7kg) derives from contexts, largely pit fills, currently assigned to Period 2.4.

Statement of Potential

C.2.2 The assemblage, although larger than that recovered from the Phase 1 excavation, is still of relatively small size for an urban site and appears to represent reworked material dumped from nearby, some of which may be Roman or Saxon in origin (Dr Gerry Macdonell pers comm). The interpretation of this material as 'background noise' is also largely supported by the very small quantities of hammerscale recovered from the bulk samples. The presence of crucible fragments is, perhaps of more interest both in terms of understanding the range of metalworking undertaken in the town as well as the types of pottery fabrics utilised. There is little potential for further work on this assemblage, the bulk of which was rapidly appraised on site by Gerry Macdonnell. An archive report should be produced and further analysis is recommended on the crucible fragments, although the bulk of the assemblage has limited potential to contribute to the projects' research aims.

C.3 Lithics

By Barry Bishop

Introduction

C.3.1 This phase of excavations at the above site resulted in the recovery of 28 pieces of struck flint and 125g of otherwise unmodified burnt flint fragments. This report quantifies and describes the material, discusses its significance and recommends any further work required for it to achieve its full research potential. A full catalogue is provided in the archive.

C.3.2 All of the pieces were recovered from medieval or later contexts and the assemblage can be regarded as residually deposited.

Quantification

	Decortication Flake	Flake	Blade	Retouched	Core	Conchoidal Chunk	Burnt Flint (no.)	Burnt Flint (wt:g)
Number	3	14	3	5	1	2	9	125
Percentage	11	50	11	18	4	7		

Table 14: Quantification of Lithic material

C.3.3 Twenty-eight struck pieces were recovered, 16 from Area A and 12 from Area C. In addition, nine pieces of burnt flint weighing 125g were recovered, most of this, 102g, came from Area C with the remainder from Area A (see appendix 1 in archive for further details).

Description

Burnt Flint

C.3.4 The burnt flint had been heated to varying degrees; all pieces had become fire crazed and some had been intensively burnt, these attaining a uniform white colour, but others were merely reddened, suggesting exposure to lower temperatures. This variability is most consistent with flint that had been incidentally heated, such as may occur when a hearth is constructed on the ground surface. No evidence for the deliberate or systematic heating of flint was identified.

Struck Flint

Raw Materials

C.3.5 The types of flint used to manufacture the assemblage were variable but mainly used was translucent black or brown flint with varying amounts of opaque grey mottling or speckling. Where present, cortex was smooth-worn, weathered or battered (chattermarked), typical of that on pebbles and cobbles from alluvial deposits. The variety of flint colours and the presence of weathered cortex suggest that the raw materials were obtained from local river gravel deposits, easily available in the vicinity of the site.

Condition

C.3.6 Most pieces were abraded to some degree and there was a high degree of breakage amongst the assemblage. The later was partially due to the presence of pre-existing thermal flaws but most of the fracturing and the abrasion was probably caused by post-depositional attrition, consistent with the residuality of the assemblage. The extent of edge chipping seen on many of the pieces meant that any potential traces of utilization or light retouching would have been masked.

Technology, Typology and Dating

C.3.7 No truly diagnostic pieces were present although considerations of the technological strategies employed suggested that a number of different industries were represented and that the assemblage had been made over a long period of time. The presence of a small number of blades, particularly the systematically produced example from context **2202**, was indicative of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic industries. There were also a few short and thick flakes with wide obtuse striking platforms, which would be most typical of later second or first millennium flintworking. The bulk of the material, however, consisted of competently made relatively thin narrow to broad flakes of broadly Later Neolithic to Early Bronze Age characteristics. A single core, weighing 22g, was recovered. This consisted of a large flake that had a series of broad flakes removed transversely from its ventral face along its right lateral margin. It was an unusual form and not particularly dateable but it perhaps indicated a concern with maximising the potential of good flint when it was encountered. Five retouched pieces were identified consisting of a variety of types including two scrapers, a piercer, a notched flake and an edge-trimmed flake. Again, none of these were truly diagnostic although technologically they probably included both Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and Middle Bronze Age or later implements (Table 2).

Context	Area	Type	Sub-type	Dimensions (mm)	Description	Date
3402	C	Scraper	End and side	41x33x12	Flake with medium, variably steep retouch running from bulbar end around the right lateral margin and its distal end. Its left lateral margin is steep and cortical, making the implement 'D' shaped. Side and end scraper, the competency of its working tentatively suggesting a Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date	LN EBA
5267	A	Piercer	Spurred	35x24x11	Thick cortical flake with three flakes removed from the distal end and light retouch forming an obtuse point	?M-LBA
5241	A	Notch	Side	>25x2x8	Broken partially cortical flake with light retouching and battering forming a shallow notch on its right lateral margin, possibly accidental abrasion	UD
2991	A	Scraper	?	>40x>25x10	Cortical flake fragment with medium, moderately steep scalar retouch along its surviving right lateral margin and distal end	UD
2030	A	Edge-	Flake	>35x45x5	Flake with sinuous edge-trimming	LN

Context	Area	Type	Sub-type	Dimensions (mm)	Description	Date
		trimmed			along left lateral margin and around bulbar end, which was snapped off	EBA

Table 15: Description of Retouched Implements

Significance and Discussion

C.3.8 The assemblage is of small size and was produced over a long period of time, perhaps from the Mesolithic to the Late Bronze Age. It indicates sporadic, short-term and low-level occupation of the site, probably by largely mobile groups. Tasks conducted during these visits included the reduction of locally obtained raw materials and the use of a range of tools. Unfortunately, due to the small size of the assemblage and the paucity of diagnostic pieces, little further can be deduced concerning the precise chronology or nature of the activities undertaken during the various occupations.

C.3.9 This assemblage shares many similarities as well as contrasts with the lithic material found in the vicinity, particularly that found at the adjacent Phase 1 excavations during 2005, but also with that recovered from other investigations in and around the centre of Huntingdon, such as at the Model Laundry, Mill Common and Old Music and Drama Centre sites (see OAE archive reports). Although only small assemblages were recovered from any of these individual sites, taken together they suggest the area that later became Huntingdon had witnessed extensive and persistent occupation throughout the prehistoric period. The size of the assemblages from the individual sites also limits their interpretative potential but, again, taken together they have the potential to make a strong contribution to understanding issues such as the changing nature of settlement patterns, land-use practices and resource exploitation in the wider area.

Recommendations

C.3.10 Due to the size of the assemblage and the paucity of diagnostic pieces, this report is all that is required of the assemblage for the purposes of archiving and it can also provide a basic publication text. In the longer term, it would be desirable to consider together all of the assemblages recovered from the various excavations in the area in order to contribute to a broader based understanding of prehistoric activity in this part of the Great Ouse valley.

C.4 Glass

By Alasdair Mark Brooks

Introduction

C.4.1 The excavations produced 379 fragments of post-medieval glass. The majority of the materials originally come from 18th- and 19th-century kitchen and pharmaceutical bottles. Some potential late 17th-century bottles, and small quantities of marbles, ink bottles, table vessels and window glass, were also recovered

Methodology

C.4.2 There are no standard British guidelines to the archaeological analysis of later post-medieval (post-1700) glass. This report uses the *Parks Canada Glass Glossary* (Jones and Sullivan 1989), the US Bureau of Land Management and Society for Historical Archaeology bottle identification web page (Society for Historical Archaeology 2008; this webpage is hereafter referred to as the BLM/SHA guide), and the Heritage Council of New South Wales' *Early Australian Commercial Glass: Manufacturing Processes* (Boow 1991) as standard references, with the BLM/SHA guide used as the base reference where terminological differences exist between the three. Supplementary information for relevant bottles was taken from Jones' guide to cylindrical English alcohol bottles dating from 1735-1850 (Jones 1986). A certain amount of caution must be used when using North American and Australian archaeological reference guides with British bottle assemblages, particularly as regards dating. The BLM/SHA guide's subsection on bottle finishes notes, for example, that "European made mouth-blown bottles tended to have 'true' applied finishes much later than American made bottle, i.e., well into the 20th century". Additionally, some bottle types common in the UK, notably the Codd's stopper, were virtually unheard of in the United States – though the latter type occurs, and was indeed made, in British colonies such as Canada (Jones and Sullivan 1986: 161-162) and Australia (Boow 1991: 74-78). Until a standard guide is written for the United Kingdom, the three main sources cited here remain the best available archaeological sources so long as they are not approached uncritically.

C.4.3 Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number, and may not add to 100.

Quantification

C.4.4 A full quantification table, organised by context, but also including data on several other potentially diagnostic characteristics, may be found in the archive.

C.4.5 Some of the categories in this table have a slightly *ad hoc* nature due to the need to combine several very different glass objects (such as a marble, window glass, and bottles) in the same table for this assessment. The table was designed on the assumption that all items would be bottles; those items that are not bottles should be separated out in different tables for the final report so as to increase table clarity.

Forms and Function Groups

C.4.6 Of the 379 glass fragments, the majority were from bottles or jars. 245 (65%) come from kitchen-related containers (mostly beer and wine bottles if ascribing a primary intended function), and a further 40 (10.5%) come from pharmaceutical bottles. A single shoe polish bottle was also recovered. A further 35, mostly small, fragments (9%) clearly come from bottles, but could not be identified by functional type at this stage of analysis.

C.4.7 The majority of the kitchen bottles date from the 18th and 19th centuries, though some possibly late 17th-century examples were recovered from contexts 2314 and 2537. The pharmaceutical bottles are exclusively 19th-century in origin.

C.4.8 The non-container post-medieval items consist of:

- 5 faceted items from a chandelier (1%)
- 3 ink bottles (1%)

- 16 lamp glass fragments (4%) - though 14 of these come from a single green item.
- 2 toy marbles (<1%)
- 1 mirror fragment (<1%)
- 3 fragments of otherwise unidentified decorative glass (1%)
- 14 fragments of miscellaneous tableware (4%)
- 14 fragments of window glass (4%)

C.4.9 Of these, only a tableware stem fragment from the potentially 17th-18th century context 2537 can be dated to before the 19th century.

Sample Bias

C.4.10 The approach to keeping bottle body sherds was inconsistent. While body sherds were kept from contexts where they were the only glass items, or where the context was thought to be early post-medieval, they were kept less frequently where bases and finishes were present. This is particularly true of the later contexts associated with Dilley's Yard. This sampling strategy differed from those used for the clay pipes and post-medieval pottery.

C.4.11 Fortunately, the minimum vessel count recommended in section 6 of this assessment would always have been largely based on finishes, and then supplemented by bases and unique body sherds. While the latter will be missing from detailed quantification, in this author's experience they are usually the smallest component of an MVC, and any minimum vessel count at Huntingdon will almost certainly remain statistically valid. Consultation with the site project officer also suggests that the amount of discarded material was relatively minor compared to what was saved.

C.4.12 In sum, while the loss of body sherds prior to quantification makes it impossible to measure relative volumes of glass between contexts, and may overemphasise the relative occurrence of small or unusual items, valid quantified comparative analysis of the assemblage based on the MVC remains possible.

Research Potential and Further Work Statement

C.4.13 While comparatively small compared to the post-medieval pottery and clay pipe assemblages, the post-medieval glass assemblage still shares with the other major post-medieval artefact classes the potential to inform on both the development of Huntingdon over time generally, and material culture use in post-medieval Huntingdon specifically.

C.4.14 A minimum vessel count should be generated for the assemblage in order to facilitate comparative quantified analysis both between different periods of post-medieval occupation, and different parts of the site dating from the same period.

C.4.15 Some further unusual or marked glass items may also reward further research. These include the glass chandelier, some of the currently unidentified marked glass, and some of the tableware. The latter is particularly true of the stemware fragment from the late 17th- to early 18th-century context 2537; it is recommended that this item be shown to early post-medieval glass specialist Hugh Wilmott for further identification. Given the presence of items associated with market place druggists in both the pottery and the

glass assemblages, the pharmaceutical glass also deserves close attention if this association is to be explored further.

C.4.16 As was also recommended in the clay pipe assessment, future glass analysis should be integrated with the analysis of the post-medieval ceramics and clay pipes in order to gain a holistic picture of material culture development in Huntingdon as a whole; ideally the full analysis of all of these materials should be undertaken by a single individual experienced in the integrated analysis of later post-medieval finds assemblages. Cross-referencing of the dates of all the main post-medieval finds classes is recommended in order to refine context and stratigraphy dating. This cross-referencing may also help to identify specific characteristics of local material culture evolution and use. The same basic research questions regarding the development of Huntingdon over time and site area status raised in the post-medieval pottery and clay pipe assessments should be addressed through this overall analysis.

C.4.17 Generation of a minimum vessel count should take two days. The writing of a full glass report should take another two days. If available in the budget, another day for further documentary research (particularly on marked items) is recommended; if necessary, this could be combined with the single day recommended for further research on the pottery assemblage, so that a single day is used for documentary research on both the glass and pottery. The generation of a final report on the glass should therefore take 4-5 days.

6.3.2 If the recommended integrated analysis of the post-medieval glass, clay pipe and pottery is undertaken – and this is highly recommended – a further two days should be set aside for this step. Strong consideration should also be given to integrating any post-medieval small finds into this final combined analysis.

C.5 Roman Pottery

By Rachel Clarke with Stephen Wadeson

Introduction

C.5.1 A small assemblage, comprising 18 sherds weighing 0.254kg, of Roman pottery was recovered, all of which is residual. Most of the assemblage, which is dominated by locally-produced course wares, is of Mid to Late Roman date, possibly continuing into the early 5th century.

Methodology and Quantification

C.5.2 The assemblage was rapidly scanned and and weighed by context. All but one context contained single sherds; the two from 4591 are conjoining. All sherds are small and abraded; most weighed less than 10g; the largest sherd is from an amphora (5220) and weighs 76g.

Statement of Research Potential

C.5.3 There are no concentrations of Roman pottery, with sherds originating from all areas of the site. This, combined with the small scattering of Roman tile and coins, suggests that these finds arrived incidentally, perhaps within soil imported from nearby known occupation areas such as Ermine Street, Whitehills villa and other riverside settlement sites.

C.5.4 This small and clearly residual assemblage offers limited research potential, although it is useful in defining the limits of Roman activity in the town, particularly in terms of

establishing the route of Ermine Street, previously thought to cross the development area.

Recommendations and Further Work

C.5.5 A catalogue and short report should be produced for the archive and a summary (incorporating the HUNWHS 05 assemblage) included in the publication. This work is estimated to take 1 day.

C.6 Post-Roman Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

C.6.1 This assessment considers the pottery from excavation of the Huntingdon Town Centre site (HUN TCR 07) in 2007-8. The site was an open area excavation with areas of deep stratigraphy and multiple phases of occupation.

C.6.2 The excavation produced a total assemblage of *c.*158kg of pottery. This total includes pottery from all phases of the excavation and unstratified material. This report will largely consider the pottery from Periods 2.2 to 2.5 (as identified by the excavator), that is those contexts dated from the mid-11th to the mid- to late-15th century. The total stratified assemblage for the purpose of this report is *c.*97kg (Periods 2 and 3).

C.6.3 Approximately a third of this material derives from a series of groups that were selected for assessment; these represent a range of medieval features including early buildings, a significant ditch and several pit clusters. Consequently it is only for these groups that a more accurate picture of the assemblage can be drawn. For those contexts that have been scanned only broad conclusions can be reached as to their content as no counts are available and weights are bulk weights for the context with no division by fabric or form. The average sherd weight for the 1708 sherds (c.31kg) of Period 2 pottery that have been briefly assessed is approximately 18g.

C.6.4 Ceramic fabric abbreviations used in the following text are:

BONB	Bourn B
BOND	Bourn D
BRILL	Brill-Borstal ware
DNEOT	Developed St Neots ware
GTHET	Grimston-Thetford
GRIM	Grimston
HUNEMW	Huntingdon Earl medieval ware
HUNFSW	Huntingdon Fen Sandy ware
LYST	Lyvden Stanion
LLYST	Late Lyvden Stanion type ware
MEL/MELT	Medieval Ely/medieval Ely type ware
NEOT	St Neots ware
PMR	Post-medieval redware
SHW	Shelly ware
TOY	Toynton Ware

Methodology

C.6.5 The excavation produced a total assemblage of *c.*158kg of pottery. This total includes pottery from all phases of the excavation and unstratified material. This report will

largely consider the pottery from Periods 2.2 to 2.5 (as identified by the excavator), that is those contexts dated from the mid-11th to the mid- to late-15th century. The total stratified assemblage for the purpose of this report is *c.*97kg (Periods 2 and 3).The basic guidance in the Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2) has been adhered to (English Heritage 1991). In addition the Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) documents Guidance for the processing and publication of medieval pottery from excavations (Blake and Davey, 1983). A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms (MPRG, 1998) and Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics (MPRG, 2001) act as a standard.

C.6.6 All the pottery has been spot dated on a context-by-context basis via a rapid scan of the assemblage while the excavation was ongoing. Sherds warranting possible illustration have been flagged where possible and significant groups identified by the excavator have been more fully recorded, this equates to approximately one third of the total assemblage of Period 2.

C.6.7 The pottery and archive are curated by OA East until formal deposition.

Assemblage

C.6.8 The excavation produced a total assemblage of *c.*158kg of pottery. This total includes pottery from all phases of the excavation and unstratified material. This report will largely consider the pottery from Periods 2.2 to 2.5 (as identified by the excavator), that is those contexts dated from the mid-11th to the mid- to late-15th century. The total stratified assemblage for the purpose of this report is *c.*97kg (Periods 2 and 3).The excavation generated *c.*158kg of pottery of which *c.*97kg will be the basis of this report. The bulk of the material (59kg) dates to the 13th to mid-14th century, within which a significant mid-12th to mid-13th century assemblage is present. The excavators' Periods and phases for the assemblage are detailed in Table16.

C.6.9 The early medieval assemblage (mid-11th to mid-12th century), produced the only obviously non-domestic ceramics that were recovered from the site. These were sherds from a STAM crucible (**2518**). The majority of the pottery recovered was domestic in nature though the number of curfew sherds recovered from the area around the later medieval ovens suggests these may have been used in a non-domestic setting.

Period	*Date Range*	*Total pottery weight (kg)*
2.2	1050-1150	5.598
2.3	1150-1250	19.259
2.4	1250-1350	59.343
2.5	1350-1450	9.709
3	1450-1650	3.400

Table 16: Phase, date range and weight of pottery present in Periods 2 and 3

C.6.10 Because of the way the assemblage was rapidly assessed this limits the ability to discuss the assemblage in terms of fabrics, form and provenance. Although the examination of the groups that was carried out does appear to broadly reflect the distribution of fabrics and forms within the assemblage. Any other significant finds will be referred to when necessary

C.6.11 Pottery from fifteen groups (Table 17) were examined for this assessment, these span most phases in Period 2 and can be taken as a representative sample of the medieval

assemblage. No large groups were identified in Period 3 and consequently these were not examined further. Not every single context within every group was examined, while a few contexts were not located or were considered to be undiagnostic being mainly small abraded body sherds. As a result percentages of fabrics or forms are not discussed.

Group	*Phase*	*Total pottery weight (kg)*
6000	2.2	0.418
6001	2.2	1.002
6002	2.2	0.075
6003	2.3	2.468
6004	2.5	4.679
6005	2.2	0.144
6006	2.2	1.297
6007	2.3	0.576
6008	2.4	2.128
6009	2.4	1.729
6010	2.4	2.642
6011	2.4	0.426
6012	2.4	1.452
6013	2.4	10.235
6014	2.5	3.296
6015	2.5	0.436

Table 17: Groups, phase and weight of pottery present.

Fabrics

C.6.12 Of the fabrics present SHW/DNEOT are the most common fabrics by weight followed by HUNFSW, HUEMW and THET. The late medieval sherds from the LLYST curfews form the next largest group and then DNEOT and NEOT (Only where *punctate brachiopods* inclusion could be seen with a hand lens was the pottery described as DNEOT or NEOT).

C.6.13 LYST appears to be the dominant glazed ware on the site followed by GRIM and STAM both of which are present in similar weights although the number of STAM sherds and individual vessels is far higher than for that of GRIM. Very little BRILL was recovered from the group assemblages although a fragmented yet near complete BRILL jug is present elsewhere in the assemblage.

Forms

C.6.14 The vessels present in the assemblage are primarily domestic in nature comprised of jars and jugs, with very few bowls. Jars are principally SHW/DNEOT and then DNEOT, THET, HUNFSW and HUNEMW. Jugs are the second most frequently identified form and unexpectedly HUNEMW is the most common fabric used. This is due to the number of spouted pitchers present in the assemblage. A minimum of three vessels were identified in the group assemblage. A GTHET spouted pitcher was also recognised and a THET costrel, an uncommon form was recovered from the site although not from a context recorded in these groups.

C.6.15 Glazed and unglazed jugs in medieval and late medieval fabrics are also present with LYST the most common followed by GRIM which includes fragments from a face jug. Unglazed LLYST vessels form the second largest group after HUNEMW.

C.6.16 Heating and lighting forms are infrequently recognised, this assemblage contains a base from a DNEOT lamp and sherds from a minimum of three curfews in LLYST. The Hartford Road assemblage contains sherds from two separate lamps and heating and lighting forms are absent from the the Walden House medieval assemblage, only present in the post-medieval assemblage in the form of chaffing dishes. Period 3 also produced a possible chaffing dish in a TOY fabric.

Provenance

C.6.17 Fabrics present are a mixture of wares of local and non local origin. There is no single dominant fabric as locally produced wares, namely HUNEMW and HUNFSW, are present in similar quantities to NEOT, DNEOT and DNEOT/SHW produced in Bedfordshire-Huntingdonshire-Cambridgeshire and Rockingham forest. The SHW in the assemblage are from Northamptonshire or close to Peterborough as the clay from which they are made can be found in both locations.

C.6.18 The presence of LYST in the assemblage indicates trade with Northamptonshire in the medieval period. However the presence of STAM also indicates northwards trade with Lincolnshire during the early medieval period, which appears to have declined during the high medieval period as few BONB fabrics were recognised. This suggests that the bulk of the everyday unglazed ceramics were being supplied locally during the medieval period and that only small numbers of jugs from Norfolk (GRIM) or Buckinghamshire (BRILL) were reaching the site. During Period 3 a small number of BOND sherds are present indicating a slight increase in imported wares and decline in local production.

C.6.19 The low numbers of these glazed wares suggest that this assemblage is earlier in the sequence of the town's development than the Walden House site which appears to have flourished after the granting of Huntingdon's Town Charter in the 13th century. By comparison the Town Centre site appears to have been settled earlier, perhaps in the years following the conquest.

Sampling Bias

C.6.20 The open area excavation was carried out by hand and selection made through standard sampling strategies on a feature by feature basis. There are not expected to be any inherent biases. Where bulk samples have been processed for environmental remains, there has also been some recovery of pottery. These are small quantities of abraded sherds and have not been quantified, and serious bias is not likely to result.

Statement of Research Potential

Regional Research Objectives

C.6.21 The assemblage can contribute to objective 3, understanding specialist activities within the town: Evidence of specialist activities have been identified in the assemblage, sherds from a STAM crucible were recovered from **2518** (Group 6006). This may indicate metal working on or near the site in the Late Saxon or early medieval period. A second (or waster) HUNFSW jug was recovered, the presence of which, and a possible waster sherd (a strap handle) in HUNTHET, suggest pottery manufacture close to the area of excavation.

Local Research Objectives

C.6.22 The assemblage can contribute to objective 8 and can help to show the progression of development within the town.

C.6.23 The assemblage can contribute to objective 9. The identification of a second or waster jug in HUNFSW suggests pottery manufacture close to the site.

C.6.24 The assemblage can contribute to objective 12 and 13. The presence on site of the cultivation layer and the limited number of later medieval ceramics indicates this area was affected by the contraction of the urban centre and became open land. Yet the presence of a series of late ovens which appear to cut the cultivation layer and which produced large sherds from several curfews and a complete crudely made unglazed drinking jug and small jar suggest that part of this area was reclaimed in the early part of the late medieval period.

Site Specific Research Objectives

C.6.25 The assemblage can contribute to objective 20 with the examination of and comparison of the assemblages within pit groups to see if they reflect usage by different tenements.

C.6.26 The assemblage can contribute to objective 22 examining the ceramic assemblage associated with the domestic ovens.

C.6.27 The assemblage can contribute to objective 24 by examining the assemblage associated with the features that cut the late medieval soil and associated contexts dated to the mid- to late-14th century. This includes the later ovens which produced curfew sherds.

C.6.28 More detailed analysis of the assemblage also has good potential to refine the dating and phasing of key groups including the Period 2.2/ buildings, Period 2.3 ?defensive ditch, Period 2.3/4 pit groups and the 2.5 ovens.

Summary of Research Potential

C.6.29 The assemblage has the potential to aid local, regional and national priorities given its size and can provide a detailed picture of pottery function, consumption, trade and possibly local manufacture. In addition, if considered alongside other assemblages from the town (in particular Walden House and Hartford Road but also Hampden House/HUN HAH 08) a more complete picture of the ceramic usage within Huntingdon could be established. This would provide detailed information of Huntingdon's development from the Late Saxon period onwards with the Town Centre excavation providing the link between the Late Saxon/early medieval site at Hartford Road and the 'high medieval' occupation at Walden House.

Further Work and Methods Statement

C.6.30 The pottery from all phases must be quantified. Future work should entail the identification and quantification of stratified pottery from the excavation, recording all fields associated with fabric, form, decoration, technology and use. Analysis of the assemblage on various field criteria, based on major stratigraphic units (Time Required *30* days)

C.6.31 Macroscopic inspection (based on x20 magnification) and description of all new fabric types. (Time Required 2 days)

C.6.32 Tabular statistics of fabric and vessel data. (Time Required 6 days)

C.6.33 Thin section/ICP analysis of the HUNFSW and HUNTHET waster sherds to aid identification of inclusions and clay source for the pottery and to compare with other local types.

C.6.34 Thin section/ICP analysis of the oven group including the curfew fragments and complete jug and jar to aid fabric identification/source and date.

C.6.35 The crucible fragment should be sent for specialist analysis to identify fabric and if possible usage.

C.6.36 A textural report on the results of the above. In addition the pottery from the Town Centre excavation should be considered in reference to the Walden House and Hartford Road assemblages. In addition the HUNHAH 08 assemblage should also be considered. A single pit on the HUNHAH excavation produced what have tentatively been identified as Thetford type waster sherds of probable local origin. If this identification is confirmed it indicates pottery production in Huntingdon from the Late Saxon period, followed by production of early medieval and medieval wares. Unfortunately no kilns have been located within Huntingdon. This analysis will feed into the national, regional, local and site-specific research objectives. (Time Required 20 days)

C.6.37 Illustration of new forms and traits especially relating to local fabric types which are otherwise unpublished to date. The HUNFSW second or waster sherd from context 1406 should be drawn as should the most complete examples of the HUNEMW spouted pitchers. More sherds may require illustration following full analysis. (Time required TBC)

C.7 Post-Medieval Pottery

By Alasdair Mark Brooks

Introduction

C.7.1 A total of 1016 fragments of pottery were recovered from post-medieval contexts in the Huntingdon Town Centre excavations; this total includes 38 fragments of mostly residual medieval pottery, discussed in more detail in Carole Fletcher's separate medieval pottery assessment. Most of the post-medieval pottery was recovered from the Dilley's Yard area, and this portion of the assemblage reveals considerable potential for studying the development of a specific area of central Huntingdon over both the medieval and post-medieval periods, as well as offering opportunities to study research questions specific to the 18th and 19th centuries.

Methodology

C.7.2 In the absence of standardised UK guidelines for the analysis of later post-medieval ceramics, the ceramic terminology and dating criteria used in this report were usually taken from the author's own book on the identification of later post-medieval ceramics (Brooks 2005), supplemented where necessary by Miller's guide to dating post-medieval finds (Miller 2000) and Godden's encyclopaedia of pottery marks (Godden 1991). This assessment does not contain minimum vessel counts or other more in-depth analytical techniques. Dates often refer to the traditional most common period of production rather than definitive start and end dates; the transition from creamware and

pearlware to whiteware from c.1820-c.1830, for example, is a gradual process rather than a sudden shift from older types to the newer type. The 18th-century advent of increased ceramic standardisation through industrial mass-production often requires a different approach to later post-medieval ceramics than that used for earlier period (Brooks 2005: 22-24); sherd counts, for example, are usually preferred over sherd weights (and, in a full report, vessel counts over either).

C.7.3 All percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number, and may not add up to precisely 100.

Quantification

C.7.4 The table at the end of this assessment (in archive) contains a full quantification by context, ware type, decoration, form (where a specific form was identifiable) date (where identifiable/diagnostic), and count. Makers' marks and identified pattern names are also listed.

Fabrics

C.7.5 The assemblage as a whole contains the following post-medieval ware types, arranged by earliest date of known manufacture, with percentage of the post-medieval assemblage shown (residual medieval fragments are excluded from percentage calculations):

- Cologne stoneware; c.1500-c.1525: 1 (<1%)
- Cistercian ware; c.1500-c.1600: 2 (<1%)
- Miscellaneous slip-decorated wares; c.1600-c.1800: 8 (1%)
- Tinglazed wares; c.1600-c.1800: 54 (6%)
- Miscellaneous post-medieval redwares; c.1600-c.1900: 138 (14%)
- Metropolitan slipware; c.1630-c.1700: 2 (<1%)
- Staffordshire-type slipware: c.1650-c.1770: 20 (2%)
- Manganese mottled ware; c.1680-c.1780: 11 (1%)
- Nottingham-type stonewares; c.1700-c.1850: 74 (8%)
- White saltglazed stoneware; c.1720-c.1800: 17 (2%)
- Jackfield-type ware; c.1740-c.1790: 1 (<1%)
- Black basalt; c.1750-c.1820: 1 (<1%)
- Creamware; c.1760-c.1830 [some early examples potentially from c.1740]: 136 (14%)
- Debased scratch-blue stoneware; c.1765-c.1775: 1 (<1%)
- Pearlware; c.1780-c.1830: 29 (3%)
- Stone china; c.1809-c.1840: 2 (<1%)
- Whiteware; c.1820+: 239 (24%)
- Bone china; fabric developed in mid-18th century, but HUN TCR examples are no earlier than c.1820: 52 (5%)
- Dyed-body ware; c.1820+: 10 (1%)
- Yellowware; c.1820+: 20 (2%)
- Bristol-glazed stoneware; c.1835+: 17 (2%)
- White granite; c.1840+: 1 (<1%)
- Refined redware; these all 19th-century: 3 (<1%)

- European hardpaste porcelain; 19th-century: 5 (<1%)
- Chinese porcelain; undated post-medieval: 4 (<1%)
- Saltglazed utilitarian stonewares; various dates – see quantification table: 115 (12%)

C.7.6 There are additionally three separate small fragments of as-yet unidentified post-medieval fabrics requiring final identification at the analysis stage.

C.7.7 All dates in the above list should be considered a general guide only. It may be possible to generate more specific dates based on stylistic differences for some wares (the tinglazed wares, for example) at the analysis stage. More specific dates have already been generated for some marked items, and these are listed in the quantification table.

Forms

C.7.8 While the quantification table lists several identified forms, full quantification of form distributions has not been undertaken at the assessment stage due to the high number of small fragments for which no definitive form ID is possible at this level of analysis. Most identified forms are entirely consistent with their fabrics and decorations.

C.7.9 A couple of items or contexts are worth noting quickly in this assessment. The most unusual items are a series of at least five measuring cups in one to five ounce sizes. These are unusual archaeologically and were almost all recovered from the Dilley's Yard well (context **2709**).

C.7.10 One of the watching brief contexts (**4006**) is unusually rich with c.1780-c.1830 chamberpots, featuring at least four of these objects. This may bear closer examination at the analysis stage.

Provenance

C.7.11 The advent of industrial mass-production and improved trade and transport networks in the mid-18th century makes the identification of provenance of manufacture less relevant to later post-medieval ceramics than is the case for earlier periods. Identifying point of manufacture is usually a pointless exercise when industrially mass-produced British ceramics dominate not just British assemblages, but also assemblages as far away as the Falkland Islands and New Zealand (Brooks in press). The later 18th- and 19th-century components of the Huntingdon assemblage would look quite familiar to archaeologists working in the eastern United States or Australia.

C.7.12 With that qualification in mind, the 18th- and 19th-century refined earthenwares, white saltglazed stonewares and Staffordshire-type stonewares are most likely from Staffordshire, though one stoneware bottle is from Derbyshire, and two are from London. The Metropolitan slipwares are probably from the Hertfordshire-Essex border, and a Cistercian ware industry in Ely may have produced the possible wares of this type in the assemblage. There are four fragments of Chinese porcelain. This is an unremarkable distribution of materials for the period in question.

C.7.13 The only vessel for which a precise location of manufacture is of potential research interest is one of the earliest vessels in the post-medieval assemblage – and the reservations about mass-production and improved transport links therefore do not apply. Context **2073**, which appears to be a 16th-century context, contains a fragment of a stoneware jug featuring moulded Tudor roses that appears to be nearly identical to a similar item (accession number A729) in the Museum of London collections that has been identified as a German Cologne stoneware jug.

Statement of Research Potential

C.7.14 As a rare example of a British multi-period site from a small urban centre, the HUN TCR 07 post-medieval assemblage offers considerable research potential from a local, regional, and national perspective.

C.7.15 From a local perspective, when combined with the medieval ceramics, the post-medieval assemblage offers a means through which to study the development of Huntingdon from a thriving early medieval town to the 'poor decayed town' of the later medieval and Tudor period, through to the economic revival and prosperity of Georgian and Victorian Huntingdon (Akeroyd and Clifford 2004: 9-74). The site as a whole is characterised by little inter-period mixing, which helps to place the contexts in a fairly clear period sequence. The following table lists the diagnostically dateable contexts in order, shaded by diagnostic period. Contexts featuring even mixes of materials across periods, or with only a single sherd (thereby raising the possibility of residuality) were excluded. This table was generated without reference to site stratigraphic records, or other artefact types, both of which may further refine dating, particularly for the pre-19th-century contexts.

Context	Date	Trench	Dilley's Yard?
2073	16th-century	A	y
2630	c.1600-c.1700	A	y
2173	17th-18th?	A	y
2065	c.1700-c.1800	A	y
2617	c.1700-c.1800	A	y
2624	c.1700-c.1800	A	y
2628	c.1700-c.1800	A	y
2633	c.1700-c.1800	A	y
2636	c.1700-c.1800	A	y
2955	c.1700-c.1800	A	
5021	c.1700-c.1800	A	
2176	c.1750-c.1830	A	y
2177	c.1750-c.1830	A	y
2221	c.1750-c.1830	A	y
2084	c.1750-c.1830	A	y
2223	c.1750-c.1830	A	y
2238	c.1750-c.1830	A	y
2620	c.1750-c.1830	A	y
2622	c.1750-c.1830	A	y
2077	c.1760-c.1830	A	?
2053	c.1760-c.1840	A	y
2290	c.1760-c.1840	A	y
2348	c.1760-c.1840	A	y
2709	c.1760-c.1840	A	y
3040	c.1760-c.1840	C	
4006	c.1760-c.1840	W.B.	
3000	c.1780-c.1840	C	
2086	c.1800-c.1840	A	y
2016	c.1840-c.1860	A	y
2022	c.1860+	A	y
2028	c.1860+	A	y
2067	c.1860+	A	y
2131	c.1860+	A	y
2351	c.1860+?	A	y

C.7.16 It will be seen that virtually all of the diagnostically dateable contexts are from, or adjacent to, Dilley's Yard, and this area should be the primary focus of any future analysis. Indeed, only three of the diagnostic contexts are outside trench A, and of these, 4006 is a watching brief context (though interesting for the number of chamberpots), and 3000 appears to be an unstratified machining layer.

C.7.17 The earliest period, roughly the 16th century through to the beginning of the 18th century, is represented by only three contexts. Given the presence of an extensive medieval assemblage, it seems unlikely that the lack of material from this period can be solely explained by later disturbance of early post-medieval stratigraphy. It seems more

likely that this relative absence is tied to the known long period of relative decline in Huntingdon between the early medieval and Georgian periods.

C.7.18 An increase in deposition is seen in the three overlapping periods in the 18th-century, reflecting the town's growing economic prosperity in the Georgian era. The presence of early post-1820 but pre-1850 whiteware in the third of these overlapping periods (the fourth period overall) closely associates these contexts with the 1801-c.1844 occupation of local baker Robert Taylor (notwithstanding the presence of some 18th-century wares). The absence of post-1820 whiteware in the second of these overlapping periods suggests that while an association with Robert Taylor is possible, they may also be associated with his currently unknown immediate predecessor, or indeed both Taylor and his predecessor. The first overlapping 18th-century period (the second overall) clearly pre-dates Taylor, but it is not currently possible to associate these contexts with a specific household.

C.7.19 Following a single context (2016) that seems to span the gap between Taylor and the development of Dilley's Yard, the final period consists of a series of contexts clearly associated with the Victorian Dilley's Yard and Gazeley House. These five contexts contain nearly 30% of the pottery by sherd count. Further research is necessary to identify whether some contexts are associated with the Yard or the House, though the presence of a London-sold plate printed with the shield of the Order of the Bath hints that the pits (2022, 2028, 2067) just south of Dilley's Yard, but just inside Gazeley House Garden, are more probably associated with the higher-status House than the working class Yard.

C.7.20 If further analysis confirms this tentative identification, then it may be possible to study the presence or absence of status differentiation in the material culture assemblages of the Yard and Garden; this should be compared with the available documentary evidence, such as census records. Given the clear period differentiation between the Robert Taylor occupation and the later Dilley's Yard occupation, we may also be in the position of studying status differentiation in material culture assemblages between the late Georgian and Victorian periods. Both of these issues should be a focus of subsequent research.

C.7.21 From a regional perspective, the Dilley's yard assemblage provides us with the opportunity to study material culture differentiation between rural and urban Huntingdonshire in the Georgian and Victorian periods. OA East (while still operating as CAM ARC) recently excavated a contemporary rural cottage site on the border of Winwick and Old Weston parishes to the northwest of Huntingdon, in historic Huntingdonshire. While sherd counts are not a statistically meaningful way of comparing assemblages (Brooks 2005: 22-24), a quick comparison between the two assemblages suggests that mass-produced refined whitebodied earthenwares were slower to penetrate, and occurred in smaller quantities, in the country than the town. Despite the clear presence of an 18th-century element in the rural assemblage, creamwares and pearlwares combined are 9% of the rural assemblage, compared to 14% at Huntingdon, while whitewares are 16% of the rural assemblage, and 25% at Huntingdon (see Brooks 2008: 3-4). Comparing these and similar assemblages in more detail would provide an excellent opportunity to understand these differences between town and country in more detail. The current East Anglia Archaeology research framework, while in the process of being replaced, specifically notes that the absence of this type of post-medieval data has complicated relevant research in the region in the past.

C.7.22 From a national perspective, the Dilley's Yard assemblage is a virtually unique example of a Georgian and Victorian assemblage from a small urban centre. While some work has taken place in Chester (Matthews 1999), most British urban work has tended to focus on London and larger industrial cities (eg. Guillery 2006; McNeil 2006). Merely publishing the results of the Huntingdon analysis would help to fill an important national gap in our current archaeological knowledge base for the Georgian and Victorian periods.

Further Work

C.7.23 The assemblage should be taken to full report with a view towards answering the following research agendas. Through a synthesis of the medieval and post-medieval data, he first research question should be to understand how material culture analysis informs our understanding of the development of Huntingdon. Particular attention should be given to understanding how material culture both reflects and informs the development from early medieval prosperity through the long decline in the later medieval and Tudor periods through to the renewed prosperity of the Georgian and Victorian periods.

C.7.24 For the post-medieval period specifically, attention should focus on the Dilley's Yard area with a view towards understanding the differences between the assemblages associated with Robert Taylor, Gazeley House, and Dilley's Yard itself. Particular attention should be given to understanding status differentiation between periods (comparisons between Taylor and Dilley's Yard) and within periods (comparisons between Gazeley House and Dilley's Yard). Given the working class nature of the Yard's population in the post-1860 period, it may be appropriate to use research models developed in the United States and Australia (Mayne and Murray 2002; Yamin 2000) that use community-based interpretive approaches in order to challenge traditional conceptions of urban slum environments as passive dens of iniquity. The small size of the Dilley's Yard assemblage may mitigate against using these models to their full potential, but their use should at least be examined.

C.7.25 Consideration should also be given to the full identification and analysis of three small chalk objects from contexts 1358, 2067, and 2028 that seem to duplicate ceramic vessel forms, but were not considered in any detail for this assessment.

C.7.26 The generation of a minimum vessel count (including digital catalogue) for the post-medieval assemblage is estimated to take three days. A further three days should be adequate for writing the report.

C.8 Clay pipe

By Alasdair Mark Brooks with a contribution by Craig Cessford

Introduction

C.8.1 An assemblage comprising 826 fragments of clay smoking pipe was recovered from the Huntingdon Town Centre excavations. The majority of the diagnostically dateable fragments date from the second half of the 17th century through to the mid-18th century, though a few earlier and later objects also occur. The diagnostic clay pipes offer the potential to further refine the dating of several contexts where the pottery data may be less conclusive. Marked pipe heels and stems and decorated bowls were also recovered, some of which offer further diagnostic data on location and date of manufacture.

Methodology

C.8.2 The terminology used in this assessment was taken from Bradley (2000). The pipe bowls, considered the most diagnostic part of the assemblage, were identified and dated using the standard typology for English pipe bowls, as featured in this case in Orser and Fagan (1995, 104). This is a broad international typology, rather than a local Cambridgeshire-based one, but the basics of date and type usually hold across regions. Local Cambridgeshire pipe data was taken from Flood (1976). Normally, all of the above would have been supplemented and supported by Oswald's still-classic work on clay pipes for the archaeologist (1975), but this author's personal copy was temporarily unavailable.

C.8.3 Additional identification and dates for some local Cambridgeshire marks not found in Flood was provided by Craig Cessford of the Cambridge Archaeological Unit.

Quantification and Fabrics

C.8.4 A full quantification for the clay pipes, including separate counts for complete bowls, bowl fragments and stems, and noting the presence or absence of marked fragments, has been undertaken.

C.8.5 All of the clay pipes are made from white ball clay, sometimes inaccurately referred to as 'kaolin' clay (Bradley 2000, 108). As a result, no fabric field was deemed necessary for the quantification table.

Marks, Decorations and Provenance

Marks

C.8.6 Twenty of the clay pipes (2.4% of the total) featured makers' marks, of which 19 were legible and 18 identifiable. With the exception of the Wilkinson pipe (marked on a moulded stem), all marks took the form of initials either side of the heel. The marks were:

- GD: George Darwood of St Ives; known to have been active in 1692 and 1722, and conservatively dated c.1680-c.1740 by Craig Cessford.
- TE: Most likely Thomas Edwards of Hertfield; known to have been active in 1732 (Flood 1976: 42).
- S. WILK/INSON / Cambg: Samuel Wilkinson of Cambridge; Craig Cessford states that Wilkinson was a master pipemaker by 1762, and had died by 1787.
- WH: No firm identification; the most likely candidate seems to be William Harvey of St Neots and (subsequently) St Ives, but the mark is on a type of bowl generally held to end c.1820, and the earliest known activity by Harvey is in 1839 (Flood 1976: 42).
- J[T?]: The second letter on this mark was damaged; while it has been tentatively identified as a T, there are no good local candidates for a 'JT' mark.

C.8.7 Of the above makers, George Darwood was by far the most common in this assemblage, with 14 examples of GD marks occuring in contexts 2175, 2624, 2626, 2628, 2636, and 5021. These pipes were most common in context 2636, where nine were recovered; no other context features more than two examples.

C.8.8 All of the other makers' marks were unique. The Thomas Edwards mark was recovered in context 2636, the marked Wilkinson stem was recovered in context 2007, the WH

mark was recovered in context 3007, and the partially-legible J[T?] mark in context 2174.

Decorations

C.8.9 Twenty one of the pipe fragments (2.5% of the total) featured some sort of moulded decoration. All but one of these consisted of moulded bowls. Two of the decorated objects – the Wilkinson pipe stem and the 'WH' pipe bowl described above – were also marked.

C.8.10 The most common decoration is a 'mulberry' or 'orange tree' motif that Oswald (1975, 90) stated was most common on bowls dating between c.1650-c.1690. This is supported by the Huntingdon bowls, which were dated prior to motif identification as between c.1650-c.1680. While Oswald noted in the same reference that there had been some attempt to associate the pattern with William III (William of Orange, of course), he also stressed that the bowls pre-date William's accession to the English, Scottish, and Irish thrones; this also appears to be the case with the HUN TCR examples. Oswald records that these pipes “are mostly distributed over the Midlands, East Anglia, and along the South Coast” (1975, 90), so they represent an at least partially-local tradition. No examples were marked.

C.8.11 The only other decorative motif occurring more than once is the characteristic moulded vertical ribbing sometimes found on bowls dating to the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries. The bowls both have the characteristic spurs, rather than heels, expected on this type. One of the bowls features the “WH” mark described above; if this is William Harvey, this may indicate that this bowl type continued locally past the *c.*1820 end date (Orser and Fagan 1995, 104) usually assigned to these bowls, but further research is needed on this point.

C.8.12 Of the unique decorations, the most noteworthy is the moulded and marked Wilkinson stem. Craig Cessford believes that Wilkinson may represent the 'highest-quality' end of local clay pipe production, but more research is needed to establish whether this is the case, or whether this interpretation might be directly relevant to the HUN TCR site.

C.8.13 The other two marked items are both 19th-century bowls; they therefore date from a period when decorated bowls had become more common. One also would have featured a polygonal (four-sided) stem, though this is now missing. No detailed attempt was made to identify these two marked bowls for this assessment.

Provenance

C.8.14 All of the identified makers' marks on the clay pipes are from historic Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire, with the most common mark (GD) closely associated with St. Ives. The most common moulded bowl decoration has known associations with East Anglia. Unless further data come to light, it seems logical to assume that the majority of the clay pipes recovered from the excvation represent local production.

Research Potential and Further Work Statement

C.8.15 The clay pipe assemblage from the Huntingdon Town Centre excavation offers a valuable opportunity to understand the material culture of everyday life in the town during the period before and after the Georgian economic revival of the town, as well as understanding the development of the local clay pipe industry in the 17th and 18th centuries. The pipes feature the single largest assemblage of 17th-century artefacts recovered from HUN TCR, and most of the remaining dateable objects date to the 18th

century. There are very few 19th-century pipes. This is in direct contrast to the pottery and glass, where the bulk of the assemblages date to the second half of the 18th and the 19th centuries. This is a clear and significant difference in temporal deposition.

C.8.16 The pipes should therefore be kept and fully analysed to full report level. Future analysis should focus on two primary research questions:

- How does Huntingdon's material culture – and, by association, Huntingdon itself – develop over time?
- Can the clay pipes be associated with specific post-medieval households or areas, and what might that tell us about material culture function and status within those households?

C.8.17 To gain the most from the analysis of the post-medieval finds, any future clay pipe analysis should be integrated with the analysis of the post-medieval ceramics, glass and other artefacts in order to gain a holistic picture of material culture development as a whole; ideally the full analysis of all of these materials should be undertaken by a single individual experienced in the integrated analysis of later post-medieval finds assemblages. Cross-referencing of the clay pipe, ceramic and glass dates is particularly recommended in order to refine context and stratigraphy dating. This cross-referencing may also help to identify specific characteristics of local material culture evolution and use. The same basic research questions regarding the development of Huntingdon over time and site area status should be addressed through this overall analysis.

C.8.18 Pipe stem bore hole diameters are sometimes used to date clay pipe stems following Harrington's observation (Harrington 1954, 1990) that the average bore hole diameter lessens over time. A mathematical regression formula was later developed by Binford (1961) that allowed for the quantification of this observation. Harrington's system (the original version of which measured boreholes in 64th of an inch increments), and the concept of bore hole dating in general, have both received extensive methodological criticism (see Bradley 2000, 119-120 for a summary), but the method can sometimes provide helpful supporting date data so long as pipe bowls are used as the primary diagnostic feature. Due to the presence of a large number of diagnostically dateable pipe bowls at HUN TCR, this dating system is not considered necessary for this site. To achieve any accuracy with stem bore hole dating, a relatively large sample is necessary, and none of the contexts without diagnostically dateable bowls contain more than four stem fragments.

C.8.19 Much of the identification and quantification necessary for a full report has already been undertaken for this assessment. It is recommended that a further three days be set aside for the report stage, including two days for further research and analysis, and one day for the writing of the report. It is recommended that the two days for further research include half a day's additional consultation from Craig Cessford of the Cambridge Archaeology Unit, whose detailed knowledge of the local clay pipe industry may prove useful in identifying any specifically-local characteristics of the assemblage.

C.9 Stone

By Ruth Shaffrey with a contribution by Steve Critchley

Summary and Quantification

C.9.1 A total of c.70 fragments of worked stone was retained. These are described below.

Methodology

C.9.2 The stone was briefly scanned and categorised..

Description

Artefactual stone

C.9.3 Niedermendig lava fragments weighing c.3kg were recovered from 11 contexts; most appear to be undiagnostic but are certainly from rotary querns or millstones. Five other quern fragments were also recovered; none of these appear large enough to have been from millstones, and all appear to be made of Millstone Grit. One other possible processor was found and an unusual worked circular item with a very smooth circumference reminiscent of rotating whetstones but far too small. This will need further thought. Several fragments of schist, probably Norwegian Ragstone, were also recovered. None of these are worked but it was a common whetstone material and is known to have been imported in its raw material state and not wholly as finished artefacts.

Complete Millstone

with petrological summary by Steve Chritchley

C.9.4 A large millstone (context 2271) was recorded that had been re-used as decorative flooring in Dilley's Yard; following consultation with Andy Thomas this item, which is of probable 18th century date, was retained on site for use in the redevelopment. This inverted top stone measured c.1.1m across and was 0.14m thick but was unfortunately damaged on one edge during machining due to its proximity (just a few centimetres) below modern ground level.

C.9.5 The millstone was manufactured from a pale brown to reddish brown medium grained siliclastic sediment (sandstone) petrologically termed a sub arkosic arenite. Mineralogically it is composed predominantly of quartz grains with subordinate feldspar content. Other minerals are also present and include kaolinite, hematite and other iron oxides along with occasional flakes of white mica. The presence of kaolinite overgrowths to some of the feldspar grains indicates a degree of post depositional diagenetic alteration additional to kaolinite derived from the primary sediment source.

C.9.6 Texturally the rock is reasonably mature being composed of well sorted rounded to rounded–irregular equigranular grains. It has a siliceous cement and also exhibits a moderate porosity due to the grain supported nature of its matrix and the interstices being only partially filled by kaolinite.

C.9.7 Traditionally archaeology tends to generally assign such rock types to the Carboniferous Millstone Grit Series. However their occurrence is much more widespread within the Carboniferous and other geological Systems, but there is no

reason to exclude attribution to the Millstone Grit. Geographically the expected source areas are likely to be the Carboniferous age rock outcrops in the Southern Pennines. The Millstone Grits now termed the Namurian Series of the Middle Carboniferous are composed of several Stages containing individual siliclastic rock units such as the Chatsworth Grit or Ashover Grit Formations which have furnished material to manufacture millstones on a large scale.

Structural and architectural stone

C.9.8 The greatest assemblage of architectural stone (54) was recovered from earlier excavations at Walden House (HUNWHS05; see Clarke 2006) with a further smaller group from this phase of excavation (10). Both assemblages of stone are reused in the context of these sites, and may well have been robbed from one of the nearby 'lost' medieval churches of St George or St Botolph.

C.9.9 The assemblage also includes many small fragments of thinly bedded stone which seem likely to be from roof-stones, especially given that at least one fragment retains its perforation. A single small fragment of slate was found but this is not sufficient to be used as evidence for slate roofing.

Context	Description	Lithology
2411	Mini column	shelly oolitic limestone
2411	Moulded stone	less shelly but still oolitic limestone
4009	Block	less shelly but still oolitic limestone
2531	Slab	less shelly but still oolitic limestone
5156	Slab	Ferruginous sandstone
2411	Block	shelly oolitic limestone, same as the others
2271	Probable quern	Medium to coarse grained gritty sandstone with frequent ferruginous inclusions, reddish grey in colour
2411	moulded stone	shelly oolitic limestone, same as the others
2531	Column	Oolitic limestone
2531	Column	shelly oolitic limestone, same as the others
2411	Recessed stone	shelly oolitic limestone, same as the others
2531	Column	shelly oolitic limestone, same as the others

Table 18: Catalogue of larger pieces of HUNTCR stone

Statement of Potential for HUNWHS and HUNTCR

C.9.10 The artefactual assemblage has some potential to inform about the site and address some of the research aims of the project, in particular as evidence for domestic industries such as malting through the presence, phasing and distribution of the quern stones (aim 22).

C.9.11 Although a detailed study of the architectural stone could be informative about the buildings in which they originated, their contexts of reuse here means they have limited potential to inform about the sites in this study. Nevertheless, the architectural and structural stone does have some potential to address research aims, notably changes in settlement activity, land use etc (aims 12,13,14). The scope of this project will probably not allow the architectural stone to be provenanced to individual buildings but it should be possible to determine whether there were multiple sources for the stone and thus something about the methods for acquiring and using resources at that time. Questions that might be answered include:

- Can we determine if a single robbed building provided all the utilised stone?
- Were the more decorative pieces used in walls where they would be on display?
- Can the relevant phasing inform about the date of robbing and thus when the original buildings were out of use?
- The architectural stone should be published to make the information accessible to future projects working in Huntingdon for comparison, especially with regard to the changing landscape of Huntingdon and the disuse and robbing of significant buildings.

Recommendations for future work for HUNWHS and HUNTCR

C.9.12 The artefactual stone should be fully recorded and analysed for patterns of distribution etc. Particular attention should be paid to identifying the small circular object. The distribution and phasing of the roof stones, although small in number, should be examined for patterns and to see whether it was used for roofing on the sites in question or is residual in nature (4 days).

C.9.13 The architectural stone should be recorded and photographed. Illustrations should be included in the publication of key pieces which provide evidence for the likely ecclesiastical source of the stones (10.5 days). Ideally samples of the oolitic limestone should be collected, thin sectioned and analysed by a Jurassic limestone specialist so that future findings in Huntingdon will have a good basis for comparison (Catalogue/archive preparation: 2 days).

C.9.14 A report should be prepared detailing the nature of the worked stone assemblage and in the case of the artefactual stone, what this tells us about activity on site. The report on the architectural stone will address some of the questions outline above and include a summary of the stones recovered (4 days).

C.10 Brick and tile

By Rob Atkins with Carole Fletcher

Introduction

C.10.1 A moderately large assemblage of brick and tile (1143 fragments weighing *c.*137kg) was recovered from a variety of features representing all phases of occupation on the site. The assemblage comprises fragments of Roman, medieval and post-medieval brick and tile, in addition to *c.*40 sample bricks taken from Period 4 structural features.

C.10.2 The excavations largely took place within the backplots with only limited evidence of structures until Period 4, when a number of Georgian and Victorian buildings and associated features were constructed. Consequently much of the Period 2-3 brick and tile cannot be directly related to structures and probably represents later deposition away from the domestic buildings that would have been focused along the frontages.

C.10.3 Roof tile is the most prevalent type of CBM in all periods, with pegtile being the most common form; few floor bricks or tiles were recovered. Bricks dating from the late medieval period onwards are present, although most date to the late 18th and 19th centuries.

Methodology

C.10.4 The brick and tile (CBM) was all weighed by context and type and rapidly assessed by fabric and count; a hand lens was occasionally used for more detailed fabric identification.

C.10.5 All complete lengths and widths were recorded in addition to the thickness of brick and floor tiles; these results have been recorded in a series of tables in the archive report. The presence of mortar was recorded on fragments to assess if they had been used before being discarded. It should be noted that many of the bricks had mortar adhering to them (none with cement) and so the weights recorded in the tables are not necessarily representative. The brick was recorded as fragments from within features as well as some representative examples of bricks were kept from within structures.

C.10.6 The report has been divided into three parts:

- Roman material which was most easily recognisable was extracted and is dealt with separately.
- Medieval and a small amount of intrusive post-medieval CBM within medieval Periods 2.2-2.5 features. Included in this section were definite medieval fragments from post-medieval contexts.
- CBM within Periods 3 and 4 contexts. It is very likely that some of the tile found in these contexts are residual medieval fragments.

C.10.7 The assessment has shown that generally the fabric and tile shapes do not change significantly from the 12th to the 18th centuries and therefore dividing medieval and post-medieval CBM was not generally feasible. Consequently it has only been possible to date most of the bricks within fairly broad, *c.*75 to *c.*150 year, periods.

Quantification and Provenance

C.10.8 The brick and tile is currently stored in twenty boxes (2 Stacka, 17 long bone and a skull box), with sample bricks stored separately.

C.10.9 Table 1 shows that roof tile dominates the CBM assemblage in all periods with 972 tile fragments from 176 different contexts weighing 77.7kg. The vast majority of the roof tile fragments comprised peg tile, although a ridge tile, one possible crested tile, a possible nib tile and two pantiles were also recognized. The quantities of roof tile present per period implies that nearby Huntingdon properties were roofed in peg tiles from Period 2 into Period 4. In contrast brick was not numerous in features in Periods 2 and 3. It is likely that all the brick in Period 2 features was intrusive, or that these features need to be re-phased.

C.10.10 The bricks on site date from the late medieval period onwards, implying that a small proportion of nearby buildings started being built in brick, or incorporating brick elements, from the *c*.15th or 16th centuries (Period 3). Progressively brick became more common in the excavation area with several fragments probably dating to the 17th century. It is from the 18th century and into the early 19th century that structures were built within the excavation area.

C.10.11 The lack of medieval and early post-medieval floor tiles found suggests that few nearby structures were floored in these materials and it is likely that they were largely earthen- floored until the end of the 18th or early 19th centuries.

Type	**No. of contexts**	**No. Fragments**	**Weight (kg)**
Roman CBM (residual)	47	66	7.132
Brick from Period 2 contexts	11	18	2.823
Medieval Floor tile in Period 2, 3 and 4 contexts	3	3	0.587
Roof tile from Period 2 contexts	102	485	40.259
Brick from Period 3 contexts	5	8	1.851
Roof tile from Period 3 contexts	21	270	21.657
Brick from Period 4 contexts	27	69	41.581
Floor brick from Period 4 contexts	4	4	4.553
Land drain from Period 4 context	1	1	0.126
Roof tile from Period 4 contexts	53	217	15.787
Internal tiles from Period 4	2	2	0.501
Total		**1143**	**136.861**

Table 19: CBM by type and Period within non structural features by no. fragments and weight

Roman

C.10.12 A small quantity (66 fragments weighing *c*.7kg) of residual Roman CBM was recovered from medieval and post-medieval contexts (Table A in archive). The small size of this assemblage implies that most of it was probably imported to the site from nearby Roman remains. The Roman CBM were generally found within Periods 2.2-2.5 contexts with the exception of one fragment from Period 3 and one from Period 4. This implies that the soil movement largely took place in the medieval and late medieval periods.

C.10.13 Area C produced the most Roman material (from 33 contexts) followed by Area A (10) and Area B (4).

C.10.14 The range of Roman material includes fragments from at least one brick, three flue tiles, six imbrex and 15 tegula, which suggest that they originate from a building or buildings of reasonable status. A possibility is that this material was taken from White Hills villa located close to the river on the south-side of Mill Common, *c*.300m to the south of the site. All the Roman material was in a hard orange sandy fabric, with the exception of a flue tile fragment in shelly ware.

Medieval

Brick

C.10.15 There were 18 brick or probable brick fragments (2.823kg) found in 11 medieval contexts (Table B in archive). All of these brick pieces are likely to be intrusive. A few could be medieval although they will probably date from the end of the period. A part-brick in a purple/deep red fabric, measuring 180mm+ in length, 105mm wide and 44mm thick, from context 2965 (2.4 pit) is probably 15th or 16th century in date. Another possible medieval brick was found in context 3196 (2.4 layer). This orange/purple brick was very poorly made and only *c*.40mm thick. The remainder are probably post-medieval in date.

Roof tile

C.10.16 A moderate assemblage comprising 485 pieces (*c*.40kg) of medieval roof tile was found within 102 medieval and post-medieval contexts (Table D in archive). Roof tile has been divided into ridge/crested tile and other roof tile (peg tile and a possible nib tile fragment). There were only two small fragments of ridge/crested tile (0.150kg) showing this elaborate roof types were very uncommon (Table C in archive). This comprised a single ridge tile fragment residual in a post-medieval context (Period 4 demolition layer 2082) and the probable crested tile is residual in a Period 3 ditch. This paucity of crested/ridge tile and their small size emphasises that is likely that these fragments have traveled from a reasonable distance before being deposited in the excavation area. It is unlikely that adjacent buildings were built in these roof tiles.

C.10.17 Overall, the roof tile assemblage has very few Ely wares and most are almost certainly locally made. Ely ware tiles are very uncommon in Huntingdon and the probable rare crested example shows this tile must have come from a reasonably high status roof (Paul Spoerry pers comm). Several of the pottery fabrics are comparable to the roof tile fabrics and it is likely that both were being locally-produced at the same time. The only possible nib tile (found in context 3456, a Period 2.4 pit) seems, for example, to have been in a pottery fabric.

C.10.18 Most of the tile was found in small quantities with the exception of two Period 2.4 contexts: 2417 (oven) and 5218 (pit). A total of 187 fragments (23kg) and 38 fragments (6.6kg) were recovered respectively from these two contexts and both represent primary assemblages from single batches of tile. Tile from context 2417 was in fabric 1 while tile from context 5218 was in fabric 3 (see below). These two groups comprise nearly half of the assemblage by count and three-quarters by weight.

C.10.19 The roof tile was divided by period and context (Table 20). This shows that there were relatively few tiles found in Period 2.2 (*c*.1050-1150). This is not surprising as roof tile seems to start being made in the 12th century and some of the examples here may be intrusive. There is a noticeable increase in roof tiles found in Period 2.4 contexts but this was greatly distorted by the two contexts 2417 and 5218 (see above). Only one other Period 2.4 context had more than 10 roof tile fragments and this was from a layer (3196). There was a general increase in activity on the site in Period 2.4 and there

appears to have been a corresponding increase in tiles recovered. There was also a significant number of roof tiles found in Period 2.5 contexts although there was a bias with over half the sherds found in two contexts (2687 (31 sherds (0.643kg)) and 3074 (14 sherds (0.543kg)).

Period	No. contexts	No. of sherds	Weight (kg)
2.2	11	23	0.550
2.3	13	26	1.390
2.4	54	356	35.567
2.5	19	75	2.383
4	3	3	0.219
	100	483	40.109

Table 20: Medieval roof tile by period

C.10.20 Through the different periods, the roof tile were recovered from a range of features and layers. There was no evidence of deliberate deposition except within one Period 2.4 pit (5218). The vast majority of the tiles were small fragments with some mortar attached. This demonstrates the roof tile had been used, broken and then discarded. The small size of the sherds seem to imply that this took place after some considerable time. The variety of features implies that it was mostly by chance where the final resting place of the roof tile was. The other exception was oven 2417 (Area A) where the tiles appear not to have been used as roofing. The peg holes have not been damaged or affected by nails (one hole, for example, had not been perforated completely through), and the tiles appear to have been deliberately broken and used within the oven as lining.

C.10.21 No complete roof tiles were noted in this assessment but there is potential for them to be identified if further work, including reconstruction of sherds, is undertaken on the tile from contexts 2417 and 5218. An example from context 5218 was almost complete and this shows a tile at 258mm+ length, 164mm wide and 13mm thick. Tiles with complete widths were recorded from contexts 2417 (175mm) and 5218 (between 162 and 166mm). Peg holes were found on 31 tile fragments. There was evidence of single peg tiles with a central hole near the top edge as well as double peg tile hole tiles with peg holes mostly near the top two edges of the tile. In three examples there was a central hole as well as another hole adjacent to this but it is uncertain if this was a mistake. The peg holes were clearly quickly inserted – some were very crudely made at an angle and one example includes a hole placed just below the top edge that had subsequently broken. Most of the holes were inserted between 15mm and 30mm from the top edge of the tile. Some 30 of the tile holes were round or sub-round in shape, presumably made with a stick, whereas only one example of a sub-square hole was found.

C.10.22 There were a few sherds where drag marks were seen for cleaning excess clay from the mould. Tiles from oven lining 2417 had up to five drag lines down the complete length of the tile on one side. Finger impressions and a paw print were recorded in tiles from pit 5218.

C.10.23 The roof tile fabrics comprised a few main types in all the assemblages:

1) A light yellow sometimes a yellow/orange even pinkish in colour. This fabric was reasonably well sorted and was found in oven 2417.

2) Poorly -sorted red clay with yellow clay lumps

3) Poorly-sorted yellow and red clay mixed. The best example of this fabric is from context 5218. Similar tile fabrics are known from the Isle of Ely in the late medieval/early post-medieval period but not in this 'high medieval' (Period 2.4; 1250-1350) period (Paul Spoerry pers comm).

4) Yellow fabric with calcareous inclusions (sometimes with small flint pieces)

5) Orange sandy fabric

6) Red sandy fabric

7) Mel-type (very few fragments)

Floor tile

C.10.24 There were only three floor tiles recovered included a single glazed example ((able E in archive). Two of the floor tiles are of interest: pit 2079 (Period 3) had a glazed tile probably cut to fit a floor whilst the second from a Period 2.3 pit (4547) had possibly been made for malting as air vent holes had been inserted. The latter comprised a fairly soft orange sandy fabric which was not high enough fired to have been kiln produced. It was burnt around one side and had stick marks consisting of a criss-cross pattern on its top side. Two parallel lines were scratched into the surface 58mm apart with one line cutting at 90º. One round hole (10mm diameter top and 6mm base) was located just below one of the lines.

Post-medieval

Bricks

C.10.25 A small amount of brick was recovered from five Period 3 contexts (8 fragments weighing 1.8kg) and 27 Period 4 contexts (69 bricks weighing 41.581kg; Table F in archive). In addition c.40 brick samples were retained from a number of Period 4 structures (Table G in archive)

C.10.26 The Period 3 bricks were all crudely made, both poorly sorted fabric with irregular arises. There were four examples where the thickness could be measured (from 40mm to 55mm). Only one possible width was recorded from pit context 2076 though it was poorly surviving so the width of 85-88mm may be an underestimation. The fabric varied from orange or red sandy type. It is likely all these bricks date from this phase and none are intrusive. It is uncertain how significant the small brick collection is except to suggest that there were probably a few late medieval/early post-medieval brick buildings nearby.

C.10.27 The Period 4 bricks were far more numerous, and were on the whole different from the Period 3 examples. Brick in a poorly sorted yellow and red clay fabric appear to date to the 17th century or 18th century. Orange and red sandy bricks continue to be produced but progressively they become reasonably well made. There are only a couple of 20th century brick examples – the vast majority of the bricks finish by the early or middle 19th century. There was noticeably no examples of frogged bricks.

C.10.28 The bricks from structures broadly date from the 17th into the early 20th century. Most of the brick is 18th century, with a few early 19th century examples. Only one brick

dates after the mid-19th century: a spaced brick from context 3109. It should be noted that brick samples were not retained from Dilley's Yard, as the date of construction of these buildings is well-established from documentary and cartographic sources as being post-1860.

C.10.29 A few of the contexts had several different bricks of various dates and fabric types implying that bricks were commonly re-used from earlier structures. Indeed the few bricks which may date from the 17th century (*e.g* context 2057) were often found in association with later-dated bricks. It is therefore likely that none of the structures date to before the 18th century. The type of brick recovered varied with the different structures implying that the buildings were built and added to probably in a piecemeal arrangement over some period of time (at least 100 years). None of the bricks are frogged.

Floor brick, land drain and other non-roof tile objects

C.10.30 There were just four examples of floor brick from within features all dating to Period 4 (Table H in archive). None of the floor bricks date before the 18th century and it is likely all are either late 18th or early 19th century in date. These floor brick were between 110mm and 130mm wide and 31mm and 45mm thick. They were either in a well-made puddled yellow and red clay fabric or a sandy orange fabric. Only one of these floor tiles showed wear and this produced a very smooth surface. There were two tiles from internal structures in Period 4 contexts and these were a late 18th or 19th century well-made wedge shaped tile possibly from an arch (3003) and a Victorian transfer print tile (4006) probably from a fire surround (NB a tin-glazed tile was also recovered and is noted in Appendix C1 above). A fragment of land drain, the only one noted in the assemblage, in a yellow fabric was found in a Period 4 context.

Roof tile

C.10.31 A total of 270 (21.6kg) fragments of roof tile was recovered from 21 Period 3 contexts. In Period 4, 53 contexts contained roof tile comprising 217 fragments weighing *c*.15.8kg (Table I in archive).

C.10.32 Five Period 3 contexts contained moderate to reasonably large roof tile assemblages: 2074 (72 fragments weighing c.5kg); 2080 (27 fragments weighing 4.5kg); 2100 (14 fragments weighing 1.4kg); 3279 (71 fragments weighing 3.8kg) and 3831 (26 fragments weighing 1.7kg). These assemblages were not primary groups. Most of the fragments were relatively small with only three having complete widths (2080 had two widths 166mm and 170mm and 2100 had one 160mm wide). All five contexts had a mixture of roof tile fragments in the assemblages with between 3 and 5 different fabrics. This seems to imply that these were part of a domestic rubbish dump from different sources over some period of time. The Period 3 fabrics were similar to the Period 2 medieval fabrics (see above). It is likely that some of these tile fragments were medieval in date – especially if they had been on a long standing structure. The difference was that there was an increasing number in a hard orange fabric, some of which was similar to Bourn D type pottery. There was a mixture of one- and two-peg hole roof tile pieces (as with Period 2 contexts). There were a mixture of one- and two-peg hole roof tile types in both orange sandy fabric and yellow fabric. Of the 10 tile fragments with peg holes, eight were round or sub-rounded and two sub-square (both the latter were from context 2080 in a yellow sandy fabric and were from one-peg hole tiles.

C.10.33 In Period 4 there were no moderate or large assemblages. There were more contexts where roof tile was recovered compared with Period 3 but these contained on the whole small abraded sherds. Only one context had roof tile weighing more than a 1kg and this was just 5 sherds weighing 1.54kg (context 2238). Several contexts contained more than 10 sherds (up to 19 sherds) but the heaviest assemblage weighed just under 1kg. The number of peg tile fragments does imply peg roof tiles were being used into at least the early part of Period 4. A few of the tiles were definitely 19th century with 2 well made pantile fragments within the assemblage. Only one of the peg tile fragments had a measurable width (158mm, context 2626). As with Period 3, the peg tiles were a mixture of one and two peg tile types.

Research Potential and Further Work Statement

C.10.34 This is a relatively large assemblage of CBM spanning most phases of activity on the site. Although this material has some potential to inform about construction techniques and aid reconstruction of the townscape in the medieval and post-medieval periods, the assemblage is generally fragmentary with few contexts producing large groups. Additionally, the medieval assemblage cannot be assigned to any specific buildings on site and is likely to derive from various structures that would have been located outside of the excavation areas, along the main frontages.

C.10.35 The assemblage has been fully-catalogued by phase and does not warrant in-depth analysis, although there are some elements that are worth further study.

C.10.36 The small quantity of Roman CBM found and the lack of Roman features within the excavation area means that it is recommended that no further work take place on this Roman assemblage.

C.10.37 It is recommended that there is further analysis of the two large Period 2.4 tile assemblages (2417 and 5218). All the other contexts in this period only produced small abraded assemblages where further work would not significantly increase current knowledge. Thin sectioning tiles from both contexts would be useful in helping to establish where the tiles were being produced, and could provide evidence of local manufacture. It is possible these fabrics could be related to ceramic pottery fabrics. It is of note that there has been wide-scale thin sectioning of pottery and floor tile from several local projects as part of the medieval pottery programme for Cambridgeshire (Paul Spoerry pers comm). In addition to these two contexts, several other tile sherds should be thin sectioned, including the possible nib tile, to see if the fabrics correlate with other pottery fabrics. The probable medieval malting floor tile is of interest and this merits further study for parallels and may be worth illustrating.

C.10.38 None of the Period 3 or 4 assemblages produced significant or primary deposits, thus limiting the value of further work. The brick and tile fragments from features did not directly relate to structures. The brick and floor brick samples relate to 18th and early 19th century structures which are known from maps and documentary evidence and so the archaeological remains do not significantly add to this material. It is therefore recommended that no further work takes place on Period 3 and 4 CBM material and that the brick samples taken from structures be discarded.

C.11 Fired clay and daub

By Rachel Clarke with Carole Fletcher

Introduction

C.11.1 A small assemblage (332 fragments weighing 7.34kg) of fired clay and daub was recovered from a variety of features and layers representing all areas and phases of activity on the site. The bulk is medieval, deriving from Period 2.4 contexts.

Methodology

C.11.2 The assemblage was rapidly scanned, weighed and counted; the range of fabrics and any instances of wattle or finger impressions, or surviving surfaces were also recorded; a catalogue is included in the archive report.

Quantification

C.11.3 The majority of the assemblage comprises small undiagnostic fragments and crumbs, although some larger pieces in addition to probable daub or oven/hearth material, are present. Three main fabrics were identified: 1) a hard orange sandy clay, 2) a 'pinkish' or buff fabric with calcareous/flint and/or chalk inclusions and 3) a very mixed orange and grey clay fabric that is probably estuarine in origin. Although fabric 1 was the most common, all types occurred in all phases. Surviving surfaces, with occasional lime-wash or sooting, were noted on *c*.45 fragments and possible wattle/reed and straw impressions on c.21; *c*. 4 fragments had possible finger impressions.

C.11.4 Period 2.4 features produced by far the most of the assemblage (almost half at 3.4kg) and Period 3 the least. A number of larger fragments have unusual shapes or impressions and could be oven or kiln furniture.

Period/phase	Weight (kg)
2.2	0.978
2.3	2.251
2.4	3.405
2.5	0.256
3	0.059
4	0.190
Total	**7.34**

Table 21: Quantification of fired clay and daub by Period

Methodology

C.11.5 The assemblage was rapidly scanned, weighed and counted; the range of fabrics and any instances of wattle or finger impressions, or surviving surfaces were also recorded; a catalogue is included in the archive report.

C.11.6 Pits produced by far the greatest quantity of material in all phases although structural features including post-holes and a probable SFB contained small amounts, some of which may be daub. Some of the cruder pieces could derive from ovens and it may prove useful to compare the distributions of fired clay discarded in pits and other occupation deposits with the location of the various ovens identified on the site.

Statement of Research Potential

C.11.7 The assemblage is relatively small and fragmentary and the bulk is undiagnostic. Nearly half of the 106 contexts contained less than 1 fragment, and few produced groups weighing more than 50g; the largest (0.86kg) was from a Period 2.4 pit (2329) in Area A. Consequently this group has only limited potential to contribute to the project's research aims.

Further Work and Methods Statement

C.11.8 A small number (15, highlighted in the archive catalogue) of contexts contained unusual pieces or fragments with clear impressions that could be structural or the remains of oven or kiln furniture, and it may be worthwhile to have further work on these, in terms of identifying function.

C.11.9 However, as there are no large groups and the overall size of the assemblage is still small, compilation of an archive report and short summary for publication should be sufficient.

C.12 Plaster and mortar

By Rachel Clarke

Introduction and Summary

C.12.1 A small quantity of mortar and plaster weighing 0.617kg was recovered. Only a selection of Period 4 material was retained as a sample. Of note are three fragments of of painted plaster from contexts probably associated with Dilley's Yard and Gazeley House, and a several pieces of lime mortar from a Period 2.4 oven that could be medieval.

C.12.2 The piece from Dilley's Yard (demolition layer 2086) has a design of concentric circles with a grey lime wash whilst the second from pit group **2023** has a flat surface with a pale blue wash. The moulded piece also has a rectangular impression on the obverse side, presumably to aid adherence to the ceiling or wall to which it was once attached.

C.12.3 That from the oven (**2463**) is the largest group in the assemblage and comprises a small tabular piece of lime plaster with a pale red wash from fill 2408, and over ten fragments from fill 2417, several of which also have a red wash. The plaster ranges between c.5mm and 1cm thick, has frequent chalk inclusions and is quite brittle.

C.12.4 The remaining pieces are fragmentary, and comprise several fragments in a hard lime mortar that are likely to derive from 18th or 19th century buildings in the vicinity.

Statement of Potential and Recommendations

C.12.5 The plaster and mortar is of limited interest to the projects' research aims, other than providing some further information to aid understanding of the interior décor of houses that surrounded the site in the medieval and later post-medieval periods.

C.12.6 No further work is recommended on this material, although a note should be included in the publication and a short report form part of the archive.

C.13 Worked Antler and Bone

By Ian Riddler

Introduction

C.13.1 A small but interesting group, comprising *c.*19 objects, of antler and bone objects dating from the Late Saxon to post-medieval periods was recovered from a variety of features across the excavation. Of note is a rare example of a pottery or leather stamp and parts of a comb case with possible 'Viking' overtones; evidence of bone working was also found.

Methodology and Quantification

C.13.2 The assemblage was rapidly scanned and a preliminary catalogue produced with recommendations for further work.

Late Saxon/Early Medieval

SF513 (3146, SFB **3147**)

Tooth segment from a single sided composite comb. 9th-12th century. Useful confirmation of Late Saxon activity but not identifiable to specific comb type.

Publish Illustrate

SF388 (Layer 2687)

Perforated Pig Metapodial

SF552 (3553 Beamslot **3552**)

Perforated Pig Metapodial

Not closely datable, although most are 10th-12th century in England. A common object type. Generally considered to have been used as 'buzz-bones' threaded with cord (one from Beverley has leather cord remaining).

Publish, could illustrate one of the pair

SF404 (2520, Pit **2518**)

Pig fibula with the head formed from the unfused distal end. Not perforated, as might be expected, but around 10% of contemporary examples from Ipswich and Dublin are not perforated either. It might have been used as a pin, but it is very rudimentary and it is likely to have been an implement. A common object type of the period, not closely datable.

Publish illustrate

SF389 (layer 2687)

Unfinished femur caput spindle whorl. This is quite significant, from a technological point of view. The earliest caput whorls go back to the 7th century but the increase markedly in popularity across the 10th -12th century. Very common again but the interest here lies with the unfinished perforation. This is very rare, there are very few unfinished bone spindle whorls and this one shows that the hole was begun from the flat face, and was conical in shape. It might be possible to work out what sort of tool was used to make the hole.

Publish Illustrate

SF548 (3629, Pit **3554**)

Animal rib connecting plate from a Horn and Bone composite comb. A common comb type in England and northern France of 9th -12th century date. Most are 11th-12th century. Often not identified as combs because of the lack of saw marks on the edges, but where the horn still survives (at London, Dublin and York) the teeth are seldom cut to the connecting plate. Might be from a castle, but its shape and rivetting strongly suggest that it is part of a comb.

Publish Illustrate

SF538 (3848, ?Pond **3849**)

Shaped animal rib with rasp marks visible. From a comb or casket. Evidence of bone working, probably Late Saxon.

Publish with waste No illustration

SF 534 (3520, Pit **3521**)-and **535** (3518, Pit **3519**)

Two conjoining pieces of a strip, definitely antler. It seems either from a casket or is a connecting plate from a comb case. The lack of any traces of rivets strongly suggest that it comes from a comb case. The trapezoidal section and ring-and-dot decoration indicate an 11th - early 12th century date. This is quite an important piece. Not many combs ever had cases and combs of a trapezoidal section are strangely rare in England but very common in Viking areas. This has definite Anglo-Scandinavian overtones.

Publish Illustrate

SF407 (5141, SFB **5140**)

Stamp. Terrific example of an antler stamp sawn from the crown area of a red deer antler, and trimmed and shaped by knife. There are only *c.*25 stamps known from England. Some of these are early Anglo-Saxon, at least 12 are Middle Saxon, and there are several from Late Saxon contexts. Thus this does not have to be Early Anglo-Saxon and, in the context of the rest of the assemblage it could be Late Saxon. It could have been used on ceramics or leather. An important example of the object type.

Publish Illustrate

Medieval

SF390 (2885, Pit **2886**)

Good example of an antler scale tang knife handle with a castellated terminal. An elaborate handle, 12th to 14th century in date, quite a high status item (although knife handles of this date were often quite elaborate). Antler itself was quite a scarce commodity at this time. Quite a rare from, part of a series of King-Queen-Castle handles reflecting elements of medieval life.

Publish Illustrate

Post-Medieval

SF395 (2821, pit **2849**)

Elephant ivory handle or stopper. I suspect this is late post medieval, 18th-19thC century Interesting example of the use of elephant ivory (which is quite common in the 17th-18thC) but not otherwise significant.

No further work

SF367 (Layer 2176)

Not quite sure what this is! Made of bone and looks to be post-medieval. Could be a handle or a small implement. A little enigmatic!

No further work

SF366 (Layer 2176)

A good example of a scale tang handle, in this case probably for a knife. Looks medieval, but isn't! Recent evidence from a number of sites suggests that this is an 18th century form. Not terribly significant.

Possibly publish

Waste

SF370 (2195, Pit **2291**)

Sawn section of red deer antler tine, probably Late Saxon

SF421 (5029, Pit/garden feature 5030)

Sawn bone segment, I think from a cattle metatarsus. Late Saxon or medieval.

Publish. Illustrate as photograph of all of the waste together- much quicker than drawing.

Late Post Medieval

2022 (Pit/garden feature **2023**); 2709 (brick well **2285**); 2067 (Pit **2066**) and 2348 (finds unit/cleaning)

Bone toothbrushes, two with stamped marks. 19th - early 20th century. A local historian might enjoy chasing up the marks to establish where they were made.

Not worth publishing. *No further work*

SF470 2022 (Pit/garden feature **2023**)

4 hole recessed bone button. 19th - 20th century. a common type, not worth further study.

No further work

Statement of Research Potential

C.13.3 This is a small but interesting group with a number of important pieces that contribute to current understanding of early medieval bone-working technology and the continuation

of object types into the Late Saxon period. Further work will contribute to a number of the project's research aims including craftwork and specialisim, zoning, trade networks and the development and morphology of Huntingdon from the Late Saxon period onwards.

- SF389 is significant for its technology
- SF534-5 is an important piece with possible 'Viking' overtones
- SF407 is an important object and adds good emphasis to the continuation of the object type into the Late Saxon period.

C.13.4 The waste material is significant also because very little of Late Saxon/early medieval date from England has been published. It includes both bone and antler and indicates that objects like spindle whorls (and possibly combs) were being made on or near the site. It should be possible to relate it to the objects as well.

- SF390 is a good example of its type. It would be interesting to see what the date of the context might be.

C.13.5 The assemblage has good potential to be compared with larger groups from Ipswich, Thetford and Norwich, as well as the small number of local finds from this date.

Recommendations

C.13.6 Objects are in good condition and no further conservation is needed. SF395 could laminate if it dries out, and needs to be kept in correct storage

C.13.7 A number of objects should be published; further work on this assemblage would entail the following:

- c. 10 objects to be published, plus a quantity of waste.
- ½ day to catalogue objects
- ½ day to catalogue waste (not sure of final quantity)
- 2 days to produce publication text

C.14 Worked Wood

By Michael Bamforth

Introduction

C.14.1 Nine items of waterlogged wood were recovered from a medieval (Period 2.4) well (2358) in Area A. The majority of the material is general debris that has been fully recorded and discarded on site. Two items from the base of the well (2398), a jointed plank and a large wooden tub (Plate 5) are of particular interest, however, and warrant further study.

Methodology and Quantification

C.14.2 The assemblage, comprising nine items, was rapidly scanned and recorded on site.

Statement of Potential

6.3.3 The wood items have good potential to inform on construction techniques and craft-working in the medieval period. A possible original function for the wooden tub could be

associated with dyeing or other craft/processing activity. Thin-sectioning through the surface of the tub could assess whether any residues from processing had penetrated the wood.

Recommendations

6.3.4 Two items (2398 – jointed plank & 2398 - large wooden tub) are particularly interesting and would benefit from being illustrated and photographed to provide a complete record. The large wooden tub is of importance as no direct parallel has been found to date. It would be useful to liase with the illustrator regarding possible approaches to the illustration of the tub.

6.3.5 Although the two listed items have been fully recorded, it is recommended that they are retained, and kept wet, at least until the assessment stage of the project is completed. This would allow a later re-examination of the objects should any new ideas come to light.

6.3.6 During on site discussions, the possibility was raised that the tub may have originally been used for processing an unknown material. With this idea in mind, it was suggested that taking a thin section through the surface of the tub would assess whether any residue from processing had become lodged in the wood.

6.3.7 None of the material was suitable for dendrochronology. Much of the material would be suitable for sub-sampling for a radiocarbon date, should this be thought worthwhile.

C.15 Leather

By Rachel Clarke with Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Summary

C.15.1 An almost complete leather shoe or boot that appears to have been preserved largely by desiccation was recovered from one of a series of 19th century pits (**2023**) to the rear of Gazeley House in Area A. An initial appraisal indicates that this was a gentleman's flat lace boot (http://www.baboucha.com/19century.htm). Two tiny scraps of leather were also found in a Period 2.2 pit in Area C, preserved by waterlogging.

Statement of Potential and Recommendations

C.15.2 The shoe is from a well-dated but very late post-medieval context and has some limited potential, in conjunction with the other finds from this group of pits, to aid reconstruction of daily life in a Victorian household of moderate status. It should be identified by a specialist in 19th century footwear. The tiny scraps of leather are too small and fragmentary to warrant further study and consequently their research potential is limited.

Appendix D. Environmental Reports

D.1 Human bone

By Chris Faine

Introduction and Summary

D.1.1 A small quantity of disarticulated human skeletal remains was recovered from two contexts (3680 and 3681); both fills of a Period 2.4 pit (**3899**) in Area C. The fragments comprise portions of left radius and ulna from an adult and part of a fused left ilium/ischium also from an adult.

Statement of Potential and Recommendations

D.1.2 The bone is fragmentary and is likely to represent the disturbed remains of a burial located in the vicinity. No further work is required on this material, although It may be possible to ascertain whether these remains derive from the same individual as those found in evaluation trench 4. Although the research potential is clearly limited, these fragments add to the remains found nearby during the evaluation (HUNWR 05) and watching brief (HUN WAR 06), which combined provide further evidence for Late Saxon or medieval burial in this area, possibly associated with one of Huntingdon's 'lost' churches.

D.2 Animal bone

By Chris Faine

Introduction

D.2.1 Faunal material weighing 230kg was recovered from contexts dating from the early medieval to early modern periods. A variety of contexts contained animal bone including pits, ditches, layers and structural features.

D.2.2 Cattle and sheep/goat remains are the most prevalent taxa in all phases with smaller amounts of pig. Horse remains are more prevalent than pig in both Periods 3 and 4. Both Red and Roe deer elements were recovered. Dog and cat remains are present in all phases with complete skeletons being present. Domestic bird remains are also widespread, consisting largely of goose and chicken with one instance of duck.

Methodology

D.2.3 A sample comprising 33% of the hand collected material and small bone from flots recovered from all phases of the site has been used as the basis for this assessment. Numbers of “countable” bones, ageable mandibles and measurable bones have been recorded (Table 22). The counting system is based on a modified system suggested by Davis (1992) and Albarella and Davis (1994).

PERIOD/PHASE	COUNTABLE BONES						
	Cattle	Sheep/ Goat	Pig	Others	Bird	Total	Comments
1. Prehistoric-Romano British Assessment	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1. Prehistoric-Romano British Estimated	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2.1 950-1050 AD Assessment	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2.1 950-1050 AD Estimated	0	0	0	0	0	0	Inc. Roe deer, cat, goose, chicken, horse &
2.2 1050-1150 AD Assessment	18	27	12	7	14	78	frog
2.2 1050-1150 AD Estimated	*54*	*81*	*36*	*21*	*42*	*234*	
2.3 1150-1250 Assessment	55	48	7	7	13	130	Inc. Roe deer, goat, goose, chicken, corvid & small mammal
2.3 1150-1250 Estimated	*165*	*144*	*21*	*21*	*39*	*390*	
2.4 1250-1350 Assessment	78	79	15	58	32	262	Inc. goat, cat, dog, horse, goose, fowl, duck, frog small mammal & bird
2.4 1250-1350 Estimated	*234*	*237*	*45*	*174*	*96*	*786*	
2.5 1350-1450 Assessment	5	5	4	1	3	18	Inc. goose & cat
2.5 1350-1450 Estimated	*15*	*15*	*12*	*3*	*9*	*54*	
3. Late Medieval-Early Post Medieval Assessment	12	9	2	4	1	28	Inc. horse, goose, cat & frog
3. Late Medieval-Early Post Medieval Estimated	*36*	*27*	*6*	*12*	*3*	*84*	
4. Post Medieval-Modern Assessment	20	24	4	18	3	69	Inc. horse, dog & rabbit

Table 22: Number of countable bones from the hand collected assemblage and flots used for assessment and estimates of their total (Davis, 1992 & Albarella & Davis, 1994). The estimated totals are calculated on the percentage of bone weight used for assessment (approximately 33%)

Quantification

D.2.4 The total weight of the hand collected material and small bone from flots is *c.*230kg, from 1321 contexts, currently stored in 47 boxes measuring 38 x 2.5 x 13cm.

Species Present

D.2.5 No faunal material was recovered from Periods 1 & 2.1. By far the largest weight of bone was recovered from Period 2.4. The assemblage is dominated by domestic mammal remains, with cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse and dog all present. Cattle is the dominant taxon in phases 2.2 & 3, with sheep/goat being most numerous in the remaining phases. However, the difference between the two is never particularity great. Pig is always a minor taxon. A complete but fragmented cattle skull is present in context 2074 (phase 3). Juvenile/neonatal cattle remains were recovered from phases 2.3 (contexts 2292 and 3132), 2.4 (3231) and 4 (2284).

D.2.6 An intact sheep skull was recovered from context phase 2.4 (context 5168). From morphological analysis of horn cores goat is present in phases 2.3 (context 2183) and 2.4 (context 2307). Horse remains are present in all phases but especially in phase 4. Commensal species are well represented, with dog and cat remains present in all phases. A complete small dog skeleton was recovered from Period 4 (context 2280) along with a large number of disarticulated remains from 5006. Several assemblages of cat remains are present, notably in phases 2.3 and 2.4. The largest of these assemblages is present in phase 2.4 (context 3469) and contained the remains (including crania), of a number of individuals. Red deer remains including antler was recovered from two phased contexts from phase 2.4 (2306 and 3743). Contexts 2211 (phase 2.2) and 4537 (phase 2.3) contained roe deer.

D.2.7 Bird remains are also well represented in all phases. Domestic species dominate, constituting largely of goose and chicken. Wild species include jackdaw, corvid and small passerines. Small mammal and anuran amphibian remains were present in

Periods 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 and 3. A single cod vertebra was recovered from context 3437 (phase 2.4).

Preservation

D.2.8 The preservation of the assemblage is on the whole good, especially with respect to material from Period 4 (post-medieval to modern). Relatively few contexts showed evidence of burning, gnawing or root marking. Evidence of butchery was widespread.

Contamination

D.2.9 At the time of writing no information regarding residuality or contamination was available to the author.

Sampling Bias

D.2.10 As mentioned above the vast majority of the faunal material was hand collected, hence an under representation of bones from smaller taxa is to be expected.

Statement of Research Potential

D.2.11 This a large assemblage with significant potential for further work. The sample itself should be large enough to identify internal differences in both the the composition and characteristics of the domestic animals over time, along with any changes in animal husbandry practices.

D.2.12 Initially the assemblage can be compared with those from the adjacent Walden House site and from Hartford Road further away (see below). In terms of weight the assemblage is larger those from Hartford Road and Walden House combined. Despite this disparity it will be possible to compare in particular the material dating 1050-1350 A.D. (phases 2.2 to 2.4 in this assemblage) from the three sites. Material from these phases also could be usefully compared with that from sites further afield such as Lincoln (Dobney *et al* 1996) and Norwich castle (Albarella *et al* 1997).

D.2.13 In terms of species diversity this assemblage appears to be more varied than those from the other Huntingdon sites, although the range of species is as one would expect from sites of this type. Several contexts contain groups of sawn bones or large numbers of elements such as mandibles, suggesting industrial waste. However, full recording and resulting spatial analysis is required before any further conclusions about possible industry (tanning, bone/horn working *etc*.) can be drawn.

Further Work and Methods Statement

D.2.14 All bone should be fully recorded. As mentioned above only the small bone from flots was available at the time of writing. Following a rapid scan a further 175 residues were noted as containing small bone with *c*.105 of these containing fish remains. The small bone assemblage should provide valuable information on both environment and subsistence strategies and it is recommended that for the purposes of the full report all small bone should be extracted from sample residues also. Should this not be possible for all phases it should be at least be carried on samples from phase 2.4 and possibly 2.3 as these produced the most small bone. The full analysis should not take place until all phasing is secure. Given their close proximity it would be useful if this and the Walden House assemblage were analysed at the same time if not as one single assemblage (if possible).

D.2.15 The estimated time to produce a full report for this assemblage is broken down as follows

Mammal and bird bone recording: 25 days

Data processing and analysis: 8 days

Report writing: 6 days

Editing: 1 day

D.2.16 It is recommended that the fish remains be analysed by a separate specialist.

D.3 Shellfish

By Rachel Clarke

Introduction and Summary

D.3.1 A moderate shellfish assemblage (6.85kg) was recovered from a variety of deposits and features dating from the medieval to post-medieval periods (2.2 to 4) located across all areas of the site.

D.3.2 The assemblage largely comprises oyster shell (*Ostrea edulis*), with mussel (*Mytilus edulis*), cockle (*Cerastoderma edule*) and Common whelk (*Buccinium undatum*) forming much smaller components.

Methodology

D.3.3 A rapid appraisal was carried out to identify the assemblage to species by count and weight (MNI was was not attempted); preliminary examination of the condition of the shells was also undertaken. A catalogue quantifying shell by context and phase was produced and is available in the archive.

Quantification and Provenance

D.3.4 All molluscs were hand collected from a range of features and deposits across the site. Within the assemblage, oyster shell predominates (6.05kg, 88.36%), followed by mussel (0.699kg, 9.77%), cockle (0.117kg, 1.71%) and whelk (0.011kg, <1%); several garden snail shells were also recovered from a Period 2.5 cultivation soil context and are probably intrusive. Cockle and whelk were only present in Period 4 contexts, whilst a 2.4 pit produced the largest group of mussel shells, totalling over 40 complete and incomplete specimens.

D.3.5 Most shell (4kg, 58%) was recovered from Period 4 contexts, with the largest assemblage (over 3kg) deriving from a group of midden pits located within the garden of Gazeley House (area A). Shell was present in all medieval and late medieval phases, with similar small amounts recovered from 2.2 and 2.3, followed by a slight increase (1.6kg, 24%) in 2.4 and subsequent decrease in 2.5 and 3.

Period/phase	Weight	% of total
2.2	0.390	6
2.3	0.348	5
2.4	1.618	24
2.5	0.149	2
3	0.328	5
4	4.017	58
Total	**6.848**	**100**

Table 23: Quantification of shell by Period

D.3.6 Pits produced by far the greatest quantity of shell (4.7kg, 69%), mostly oyster, although most types of feature and deposit also produced small amounts of shell, with less than 1% recovered from post-holes, ponds and ovens.

Feature/deposit type	Weight (kg)	% of total
Pit	4.711	69
Layer/dump/bank	0.788	11
Cleaning	0.351	5
Ditch/drain	0.270	4
Quarry	0.254	3.5
Surface (external)	0.179	2.5
Well	0.113	1.5
Beamslot/foundation trench	0.101	1.5
Post hole/stake hole	0.032	>1
Pond	0.041	>1
Oven/hearth	0.010	>1
Total	**6.848**	**100**

Table 24: Quantification of shell by feature-type

Condition

D.3.7 Overall the shellfish assemblage is fairly fragmentary, especially that from the medieval contexts. The largest assemblage, from the Period 4 midden pits, is more robust and there are a number of complete or almost complete examples of oyster, cockle, mussel and cockle.

D.3.8 Although there are several complete or almost complete oyster and mussel shells, most have at least some damage around the edges. Several of the oyster shells from both medieval and post-medieval contexts showed evidence of encrustation mainly by the attachment of other oyster or limpet shells and micro biotica, which in some cases left severe pitting. This indicates presence in the water for a length of time, which may in part have contributed to the fragile condition of some of the assemblage.

D.3.9 The oyster shells varied considerably in size from fairly small to quite large specimens, the latter often displaying evidence of some age.

D.3.10 Some shells displayed slight brownish orange discolouration that is likely to be post-depositional.

Contamination

D.3.11 Most shell is from sealed contexts; the only evidence of probable modern contamination was in the form of several garden snail shells within the Period 2.5 cultivation layer.

Sampling Bias

D.3.12 The shell assemblage reported on here was hand-collected on site. A rapid scan of the bulk sample residues indicates the presence of additional shellfish remains in varying quantities; these are not included here and subsequently there is a clear element of bias within the current assemblage towards the larger, more easily-recognisable species.

Statement of Research Potential

D.3.13 The assemblage is relatively small and fragmentary and the bulk derives from post-medieval (19th century) contexts, with just 2.8kg originating from medieval and late medieval deposits. This is comparable to the 3kg from the adjacent HUNWHS 05 site.

D.3.14 Over 70 of the 165 contexts containing shell produced less than 10g, which combined with the often fragmentary condition of the shell limits its potential for further study. A caveat to this is whether the assemblage within the bulk sample residues is of sufficient size to justify analysis when combined with the hand-collected element. The former is likely to be in an even more fragmentary condition but may contain a wider range of shellfish than was noted in the hand-collected assemblage.

D.3.15 Despite the nature of the assemblage, it does contribute in a limited way to understanding medieval and post-medieval life in Huntingdon as it shows that shellfish (along with fish) clearly formed a component of the diet, albeit a small one.

D.3.16 The assessment indicates that oyster were the most heavily exploited of the species during the medieval periods, with mussels forming a much smaller element. A similar picture is suggested for the post-medieval period, although cockles and whelk also appear to have formed part of the diet. The latter can probably be associated with the 19th-century occupants of Gazeley House.

D.3.17 The occurrence of a number of older specimens of oyster and the high frequency of encrustation in both the medieval and post-medieval assemblage indicates that the exploitation was not overly heavy or cultivated.

Further Work and Methods Statement

D.3.18 If this assemblage was combined with that from the residues and from the adjacent HUNWHS 05 site it may be of sufficient size to enable some statistical analysis to aid investigation of medieval diet and resource expolitaton. This could compliment the results of analysis into the fishbone and plant macrofossil assemblages.

D.3.19 However, as there are no large groups and the overall size of the assemblage is still small, a short summary and archive report may be sufficient.

D.4 Environmental samples

By Rachel Ballantyne

Introduction

D.4.1 Extensive bulk sampling was undertaken by site staff during the excavation in order to maximise the range of bioarchaeological remains recovered from all feature types, phases and areas. Key aims of the project included characterisation of the distribution of craft/industrial and domestic activities around the early small town at Huntingdon, drawing in particular upon bioarchaeological evidence for environment and economy.

D.4.2 This report summarises the range and quality of bioarchaeological remains present across the Huntingdon Town Centre bulk samples, and the preliminary results are briefly contrasted to those from other contemporary assemblages from Huntingdon, Ely and Cambridge. The potential of this assemblage for addressing the aims outlined in 19.1 above is then explored; with recommendations made for future more detailed analyses.

Methodology

D.4.3 A proportion (usually 10–20 litres) of all 374 bulk samples was flotation sieved using a modified version of the Siraf tank (Williams 1973). Flots were collected in 300 micron sieves, with residues washed over 1mm mesh – both fractions were then dried and bagged. The 56 samples analysed for this assessment were selected following rapid scanning of all flots by Rachel Fosberry (OAE) to identify those with good charred, waterlogged or mineralised remains. The site director ensured coverage of all feature types and phases in the final selection, particularly of identified feature groups.

Quantification

D.4.4 For this rapid assessment, all biological items have been scanned and recorded qualitatively, rather than fully quantified, with minimum numbers of individuals divided into the categories: - 1 or 2 items, + less than 10 items, ++ 10 to 50 items, + ++ more than 50 items. Individuals are defined as single fruits, seeds or chaff items, so three cotyledons (seed halves, such as in peas) would be counted as representing a minimum of two seeds. Heavily fragmented larger items cannot easily be quantified (such as wood charcoal, straw ash and millipede exoskeleton), and in these cases the symbols indicate a broad scale of abundance: - negligible, + few, ++ moderate, +++ abundant.

D.4.5 All plant nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for plant remains, and the morphological classifications in Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals. Mollusc shells have been named following an updated version of Beedham (1972).

D.4.6 Full raw data is presented in Table 1 at the end of the archive report.

Species Present

Plants

Cereals

D.4.7 The majority of the charred plant remains are of cereal grains, with lesser amounts of chaff and straw. The most frequent and numerous species is free-threshing wheat, which from diagnostic rachis internodes (chaff fragments) includes both hexaploid (*Triticum aestivum* ***sensu lato***) and tetraploid (*Triticum turgidum* ***sensu lato***) types.

D.4.8 Barley grains also occur frequently, but rarely in as high quantities as wheat grain. No diagnostic barley chaff has been recovered, however the numerous hulled straight grains suggest hulled 2-rowed barley (*Hordeum vulgare* ssp. *distichum*). Rye (*Secale cereale*) grains and chaff occur sporadically in low quantities. Oat grains are frequent, but are indistinguishable as cultivated or wild weedy types. One oat floret base (chaff fragment) of the cultivated form (*Avena sativa* **type**), confirms that a proportion of the oat grains must represent crops.

Fruits, nuts and vegetables

D.4.9 A wide range of other edible plants are present, some of which could also be expected to have grown wild nearby; a simple division is not therefore possible into indicators of the local environment and indicators of food waste or cess.

D.4.10 The charred plant assemblage includes frequent low numbers of broad bean (*Vicia faba*) and garden pea (*Pisum sativum*), particularly from 11th/12th century (Period 2.2) beam-slot Group 6000. A sample from cut 3286 in this same group also includes numerous beet seeds (*Beta vulgaris*) that could represent leaf beet or beetroot, although it is unclear why so many of its seeds were charred.

D.4.11 Other charred edible plants are infrequent and low in quantity, and are of hazelnut shells (*Corylus avellana*), sloes (*Prunus spinosa*) and wild cherry (*Prunus avium*); these could represent food waste, or fruits introduced with brushwood used as fuel.

D.4.12 The waterlogged plant assemblage also includes hazelnut shells and sloe stones. There is a single fragment of wild or cultivated plum stone (*Prunus domestica*), and seeds of cabbage/mustard (*Brassica/Sinapis* sp.), brambles (*Rubus* subgen. *RUBUS*), raspberries (*Rubus idaeus*) and elderberries (*Sambucus nigra*). Both brambles and elder thrive upon the disturbed nutrient-enriched soils that are common close to human settlements, and so are particularly difficult to ascribe as food remains rather than ecofacts. A single mineralised seed of cabbage/mustard in Period 2.4 pit 3808 may represent its consumption as food spice.

Other wild taxa

D.4.13 Most of the other charred wild plant seeds represent likely arable weeds. The most frequent seeds are stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*), small-seeded docks (*Rumex* spp.) and brome grasses (*Bromus* sp.). Other historic crop weeds of note are field gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*), cornflower (*Centaurea cyanus*), shepherd's needle (*Scandix pectens-veneris*) and the poisonous seeds of corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*).

D.4.14 Given the very high quantities of charred grain represented, the low numbers and incidence of wild seeds suggests efficient grain cleaning elsewhere. The limited range of wild plants precludes any detailed reconstruction of crop husbandry, although stinking chamomile is an indicator of the heavy clay soils that characterise this region.

D.4.15 Wetland plants are extremely rare in both the charred and waterlogged assemblages. Seeds of spikerush (*Eleocharis palustris/uniglumis*) and sedges

(*Carex* spp.) could represent damp areas of arable, or collected wetland resources. Seeds of great fen sedge (*Cladium mariscus*) are found charred in only three samples, and there are no ash remains of the distinctive serrated leaves. Since great fen sedge is a highly rhizomatous semi-aquatic plant, its charred seeds probably represent debris from thatching or strewing (*cf*. Rowell 1986).

D.4.16 Moderate quantities of waterlogged plant seeds survive in pits 2212 and 2370, and ditch 2365 (Group 6003), all of which are phased to Period 2.3 and lie in the eastern half of Area A. The range of taxa suggests damp to dry ground that was disturbed and nutrient-enriched: buttercups (*Ranunculus acris/bulbosus/repens*), docks (*Rumex* spp.), goosefoots (*Chenopodium* spp.), brambles, elder, dead-nettles (*Lamium album/purpureum*), hemlock (*Conium maculatum*) and sedges.

D.4.17 Quantities of vegetative plant material, most probably grass stems, are represented both charred and mineralised. The charred grass stems occur with cereal straw and so probably represent an admixture in the fuel or bedding of ovens. The mineralised grass stems are found in Area B pits, and may represent animal dung, decaying hay or other accumulations of fibrous plant matter.

Other biota

Insects and arthropods

D.4.18 Only mineralised remains survive, with the majority from pits in Areas B and C. Fragments of millipede exoskeleton occur widely as yellowish-brown calcium phosphate subfossils. These arthropods are herbivorous, and indicate accumulations of decaying vegetative matter. Three unhatched Dipteran (True Fly) puparia, likely scavengers of decaying plant and/or animal matter, were recovered from Period 2.3 pit **4547** in Area B.

Molluscs

D.4.19 Low numbers of snail shells occur in most samples, and are dominated by terrestrial types such as *Trichia* sp., *Vallonia exentrica/pulchella*, *Cochlicopa lubrica/lubricella* and *Aegopinella/Oxychilus* spp. The only indicators of damp conditions are one *Valvata cristata* in Period 2.4 pit **3569** in Area C, and shells of *Lymnaea truncatula* in Period 2.4 pit **2212 (**Area A) and Period 3 pit **3831** in Area C; both taxa can tolerate small, muddy and short-lived bodies of water.

D.4.20 Small fragments of marine mussels (*Mytilus edulis*) occur widely and there is one fragment of oyster (*Ostrea* sp.). It is assumed these represent traces of food waste better represented by the heavy residues and hand-collected assemblage.

Other

D.4.21 A small number of ostrocod valves survive in Area C pit **3828** (Period 3), suggesting past aquatic conditions.

D.4.22 Very small fragments of eggshell, fish scale, fish bone and small vertebrates occur widely; these will be reported on by separate specialists.

Preservation

Plant remains

Charring

D.4.23 Charred plant remains are ubiquitous and frequently of high density. The quality of preservation is highly variable. In a few contexts grain is so heavily puffed and distorted from charring that it cannot be identified, but in most contexts grain is identifiable to at least genus and there is good preservation of surfaces. Fragmentation of charred items is relatively low, particularly in the richest contexts where chaff is sometimes still articulated. The quality of preservation suggests some oven ash was redeposited into pits soon after its creation with little opportunity for trampling or weathering.

Waterlogging

D.4.24 Contexts with waterlogged plant remains are rare and confined largely to the eastern half of Area A. The remains are low-density and cover a limited range of taxa that tend to have woody seeds. These characteristics suggest that the remains are heavily biased towards more robust items that can survive with only intermittent waterlogging.

Mineralisation

D.4.25 Calcium phosphate subfossils are good quality where they occur, but are extremely rare with grass stems in Area B pits and one seed from an Area C pit.

Other biota

Molluscs

D.4.26 The low numbers of shells recovered from the samples suggests that the burial environment has not been ideal. Concentrations of decaying plant or animal matter may in particular affect soil chemistry, locally rendering conditions circumneutral to acidic and thus damaging to shells. Analysis is precluded beyond presence/absence of terrestrial and more aquatic types.

Insects and arthropods

D.4.27 Calcium phosphate subfossils are good quality where they occur, but are extremely few with only Area B pits containing notable remains.

Vertebrates

D.4.28 Small vertebrates seem well preserved, most notably amphibian bones and fish scale across all areas, and fish bones within Area B.

Contamination

D.4.29 Untransformed, probably modern rootlets occur in all sampled contexts but are rarely abundant. Shells of the burrowing snail *Ceciliodes acicula* are numerous and occur widely. Both the rootlets and *Ceciliodes* shells indicate moderate bioturbation in the burial environment, potentially blurring the distribution of small items across contexts.

D.4.30 There are extremely few other untransformed biota and the phasing of the bioarchaeological assemblage is thus relatively secure. Individual untransformed seeds of common orache (*Atriplex patula*), violets (*Viola* sp.) and bristly ox-tongue (*Picris echioides*) were recovered from samples that also had numerous root inclusions.

D.4.31 There is some ambiguity in the boundary between waterlogged and untransformed plant remains – most notably for the individual seeds of elder (*Sambucus nigra*) that

occur sporadically in samples across all areas and phases of the site. Only where the elder seeds occur in association with a wide range of other more clearly waterlogged seeds can there be much confidence in their antiquity.

Sampling Bias

			range of feature types							good preservation?		
Phase	**Dates/ AD**	**No. of samples**	**pit**	**ditch**	**post-hole**	**beam-slot**	**SFB ?**	**oven**	**other**	**charred**	**waterlogged**	**mineralised**
2.2	1050–1150	9	2			6	1			3	0	0
2.3	1150–1250	16	15	1						4	3	4
2.4	1250–1350	25	22		1			1	1	10	1	1
2.5	1350–1450	2						1	1	0	0	0
3	1450–1650	4	4							1	0	0

Table 25: Range of samples by feature-type and phase

D.4.32 The above table summarises the range of samples examined for this assessment. There is clear bias towards 12th-14th century AD pits, which were the predominant features encountered during excavation. It is noticeable that Periods 2.2, 2.5 and 3 are currently poorly represented by the sample range, and extra samples would compliment the temporal range investigated – even they prove to be low in remains.

Statement of Research Potential

D.4.33 There is good potential for targeted analysis of the rich charred plant assemblage, and economic taxa within the limited waterlogged plant assemblage. The other biota are worthy of recording and discussion, but do not merit detailed analysis due to their rare incidence, low numbers and narrow range of taxa. It is assumed that the potential of the wider vertebrate and marine shell assemblages will be considered elsewhere.

D.4.34 The rich charred plant assemblage appears to represent two main activities, both of which merit further investigation. Firstly, the use of ovens for grain drying and/or baking with cereal straw used as a fuel or bedding material; this type of assemblage occurs frequently in medieval England (Moffett 1994), and provides information on local economic activities and sources for the plant materials processed. The second type of activity is probable cooking and food waste, as shown by burnt pulses and fruit stones, most notably from early beam-slot groups **6000** and **6001**; this type of assemblage provides a good opportunity to study local diet, and is complemented by the sporadic waterlogged and mineralised plant remains that may be partly linked to cess.

D.4.35 The range of economic plant taxa identified at Huntingdon Town Centre provides an important contrast to the results reported by Alan Clapham for nearby Walden House (HUN WHS 05) and Hartford Road (HUN HAR 05), where exotic plants such as grape and garlic were also present, although the charred cereals were very similar. The charred barley at Walden House also included germinated grains that suggested malting ovens; no germinated grains have been observed within the Town Centre assemblage. The Model Laundry (HUN MOL 05) included a much more limited range of charred plant remains, but was richer in cess and appeared more 'domestic' in character.

D.4.36 Other small medieval towns in the region have contrasting archaeobotanical assemblages. Both Ely (Ballantyne 2006) and Cambridge (de Vareilles 2007) have abundant great fen sedge ash associated with late Saxon and post-Conquest ovens, suggesting much closer integration between urban and fenland economies than at

Huntingdon. Recent results at the Grand Arcade, Cambridge (ibid.) are also rich in a wide range of exotic fruits and vegetables, providing evidence for the access of the monastic and collegiate institutions to high status foods.

Further Work and Methods Statement

D.4.37 It is suggested that a small number of additional samples are chosen to strengthen coverage of the earliest and latest phases of activity at the site. There are a further 5 samples available from early beam-slot group **6000**, which would be worth analysing, however a further 2 samples from **6001** proved near empty during earlier scanning. From later phases 2.5 and 3 it would be worth selecting a small range of pit fills to provide a contrast to the numerous earlier pit fills analysed – even if the results of this exercise prove negative.

D.4.38 To maximise the recovery of waterlogged and mineralised remains, the unprocessed sample fractions of pits **2212**, **2370**, **4547**, and from ditch **2365** (**6003**) should be sieved. Particular care should be taken with the heavy residues from these samples, as only charred plant remains are reliably recovered in flots. The smaller size fractions (<4mm) of the residues should be sorted with low-power magnification and not by naked eye.

D.4.39 Full analysis of the plant assemblage could be expected to take 9 days, with an additional 3 days required for tabulation, analysis and interpretation of results.

D.5 Coprolites

Introduction and Summary

D.5.1 Two probable and three possible coprolites or fragments of cessy material were recovered from four contexts: two Period 2.4 pits and two Period 4 (pit and layer).

D.5.2 These are probably the remains of animal dung; the best-preserved piece includes numerous small bone fragments.

Statement of Potential and Recommendations

A specialist would need to analyse the coprolites to identify species etc, however it is not recommended that this be undertaken for the post-medieval pieces (contexts 2025 and 2199). The two medieval coprolites (2721 and 4588) might warrant further work, although their potential to address the projects' research aims is limited.

D.6 Pollen

Introduction and Summary

D.6.1 A monolith sample was taken from a complex of medieval pits in Area A. This encompassed 5 contexts.

Statement of Potential

D.6.2 Analysis of the pollen from this group should provide additional information on local environment and resource exploitation in the medieval period, which can be added to a growing body of data for the town (e.g. HUNMOL 05).

Appendix E. Bibliography

Aitkens, P., 2004, *The Huntingdon Town Centre Project: An Historical Survey of the Land and Buildings* Unpublished Report

Albarella, U. and Davis, S.J.M. 1994. *The Saxon and Medieval animal bones excavated 1985-1989 from West Cotton, Northamptonshire.* London: English Heritage AML Report 17/94.

Albarella U. , Beech M., Locker A., Moreno-García M., Mulville J. & Curl J . Forthcoming. *Norwich Castle : Excavations and Historical Surveys 1987-98. Part III: a Zooarchaeological Study.* Norwich : East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper.

Ashworth, H., Turner, C., Rothwell, A., 2006 *Pathfinder House, St Mary's Street, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire. Desk-based Archaeological Assessment & Archaeological Evaluation Report*. Heritage Network Report HN576

Blake, H., and Davey P.,1983 *Guidelines for the Processing and Publications of Medieval Pottery from Excavations*. Directorate of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings Occasional Paper 5

Binford, L. 1961. A New Method of Calculating Dates from Kaolin Clay Pipe Stem Samples. *Southeastern Archaeological Conference Newsletter*, 9(1):19-21.

Boow, J. 1991: *Early Australian Commercial Glass: Manufacturing Processes*. The Heritage Council of New South Wales.

Bradley, C. S. 2000. 'Smoking pipes for the archaeologist', in K. Karklins. (ed.) *Studies in Material Culture Research*. California, Pennsylvania: The Society for Historical Archaeology, pp. 104-133.

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

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

Clarke, R., 2006a *Prehistoric Activity, Medieval Occupation and Post-Medieval Industry to the Rear of Walden House, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire*. Post Excavation Assessment. CAM ARC Report 858

Clarke, R., 2006b *Huntingdon Walden Road: Watching Brief on BT cable trench.* CAM ARC Interim Statement

Clarke, R. and Connor, A. *(Response to Method Statement) Specification for Archaeological Excavation (Huntingdon Town Centre: Phase 2)* CAM ARC

Crummy, N. 1983. *The Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester 1971-9*, Colchester Archaeological Report 2 (Colchester)

Crummy, N. 1988. *The post-Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester 1971-85*, Colchester Archaeological Report 5 (Colchester)

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

Dobney, K., Jaques, D. and Irving, B. (1996). Of butchers and breeds. Report on vertebrate remains from various sites in the City of Lincoln. *Lincoln Archaeological Studies* 5.

English Heritage, 1991. *Management of Archaeological Projects*

English Heritage, 1997. *Draft Research Agenda*

Flood, R.J. 1976. *Clay Tobacco Pipes in Cambridgeshire*. The Oleander Press, Cambridge.

Glazebrook, J. (ed).,1997, *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 1. resource assessment.* East Anglian Archaeol. Occas. Pap 3

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

Harrington, J.C. 1954. Dating stem fragments of seventeenth and eighteenth century pipes. *Quarterly Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Virginia*, 9(1):10-14

Harrington, J.C. 1990. Dating stem fragments of seventeenth and eighteenth century clay pipes. *Quarterly Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Virginia*, 45(3):123-128.

Jones, O. 1986. *Cylindrical English Wine and Beer Bottles,1735-1850*. Environment Canada, Ottawa.

Jones, O. and Sullivan, C. 1989: *The Parks Canada Glass Glossary*. Environment Canada, Ottawa.

Kenney, S., 2003 *Town Centre Modernisation, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*, CCC AFU Report No. 212

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

Mortimer, R., 2007 *Late Saxon to Post-Medieval Occupation and Industry at the junction of Hartford Road and High Street, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design* CCC AFU Report No. 915

Mortimer, R., 2006 *Mill Common, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, Trench Evaluation and Community Archaeology Project* CCC AFU Report 823

Orser, C.E. and Fagan, B.M. 1995. *Historical Archaeology*. New York: HarperCollins.

Oswald , A. 1975. Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist. British Archaeological Reports No. 14, British Archaeological Reports, Oxford.

Society for Historical Archaeology 2008: *Historic Glass Bottle Identification & Information Website*. Society for Historical Archaeology and Bureau of Land Management. http://www.sha.org/bottle/index.htm. Site accessed 10/11/2008.

Thomas, A., 2007. *Section 3 – 'Specification' in Huntingdon Town Centre Redevelopment Scheme, Cambridge (Phase 2).* Tender Document Cambridge County Council

Appendix F. OASIS Report Form

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-52979		
Project Name	Huntingdon Town Centre Redevelopment Project: Phase 2		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	19-11-2007	Finish	07-03-2008
Previous Work (by OA East)	Yes	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	HUNTCR07	Planning App. No.	0603692 FUL
HER No.	ECB2608	Related HER/OASIS No.	ECB2003

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt: Planning condition

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	die stamp	Early Medieval 410 to 1066
SFB	Medieval 1066 to 1540	waster	Medieval 1066 to 1540
ditch	Medieval 1066 to 1540	cloth seal	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	Huntingdonshire	Rear of Gazeley House/Lawrence Court, Between Princes Street and Walden Road	
Parish	Huntingdon		
HER	Cambridgeshire County Council		
Study Area	1.13ha	National Grid Reference	TL 23779 71716

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Cambridgeshire County Council
Project Design Originator	R. Clarke & A. Connor (OA East)
Project Manager	Aileen Connor
Supervisor	Rachel Clarke

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Cambridgeshire County Stores	Cambridgeshire County Stores	Cambridgeshire County Stores
HUNTCR07	HUNTCR07	HUNTCR07

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:

Archive to be deposited with CCC stores in due course
Other monuments include postholes (medieval and post-medieval), beamslots (early medieval and medieval), wall foundations (post-medieval), buried soil (medieval), cobbled surfaces (medieval), wells (medieval and post-medieval), ovens (medieval), garden features (post-medieval)
Other finds include a large animal bone assemblage (inc fish bone) with evidence of butchery and cat-skinning, and large medieval-post-medieval pottery assemblage

Drawing Conventions

Plans

Limit of Excavation

Deposit - Conjectured

Natural Features

Sondages/Machine Strip

Intrusion/Truncation

Illustrated Section S.14

Archaeological Deposit

Excavated Slot

Modern Deposit

Cut Number 118

Sections

Limit of Excavation

Cut

Cut-Conjectured

Deposit Horizon

Deposit Horizon - Conjectured

Intrusion/Truncation

Top Surface/Top of Natural

Break in Section/
Limit of Section Drawing

Modern Deposit

Cut Number 118

Deposit Number 117

Ordnance Datum 18.45m OD

Stone

Charcoal

Convention Key

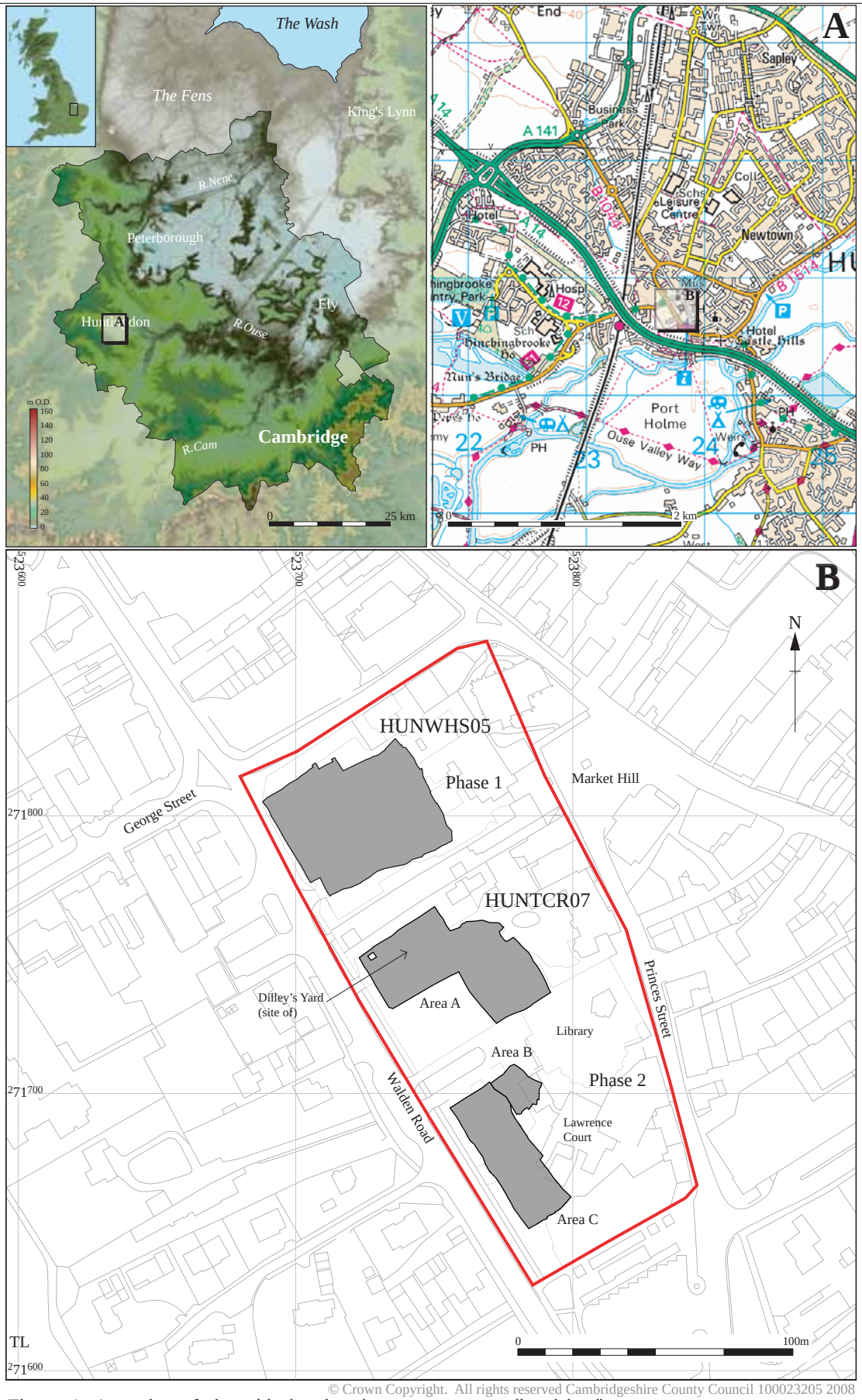


Figure 1: Location of site with the development area outlined (red)

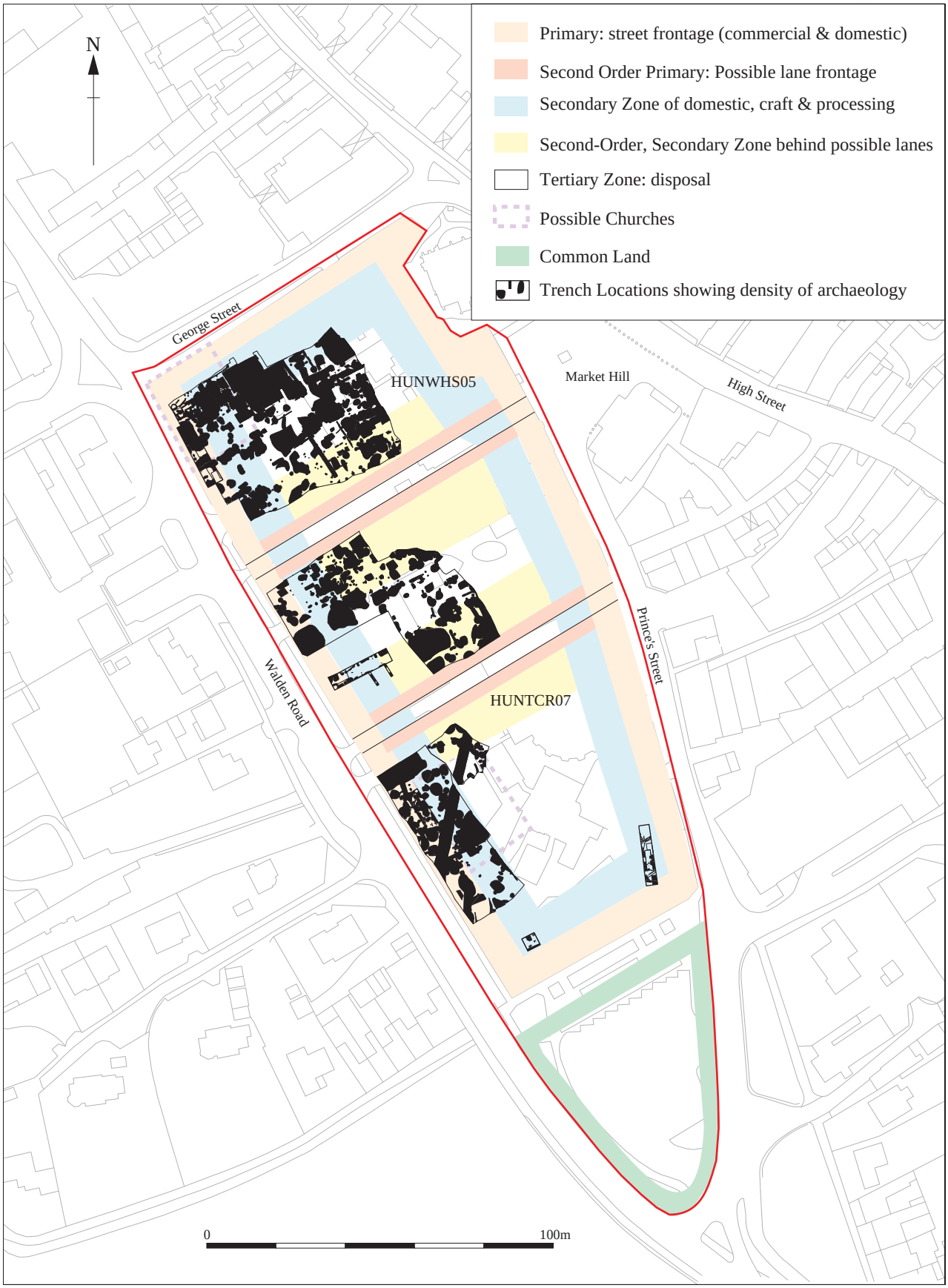


Figure 2: Major medieval features from HUNTCR 07 and HUNWHS 05 sites overlain on model of probable post-Conquest topographic development of this part of Huntingdon

Figure 3: Plan of Period 2.2 features (c.1050-1150)

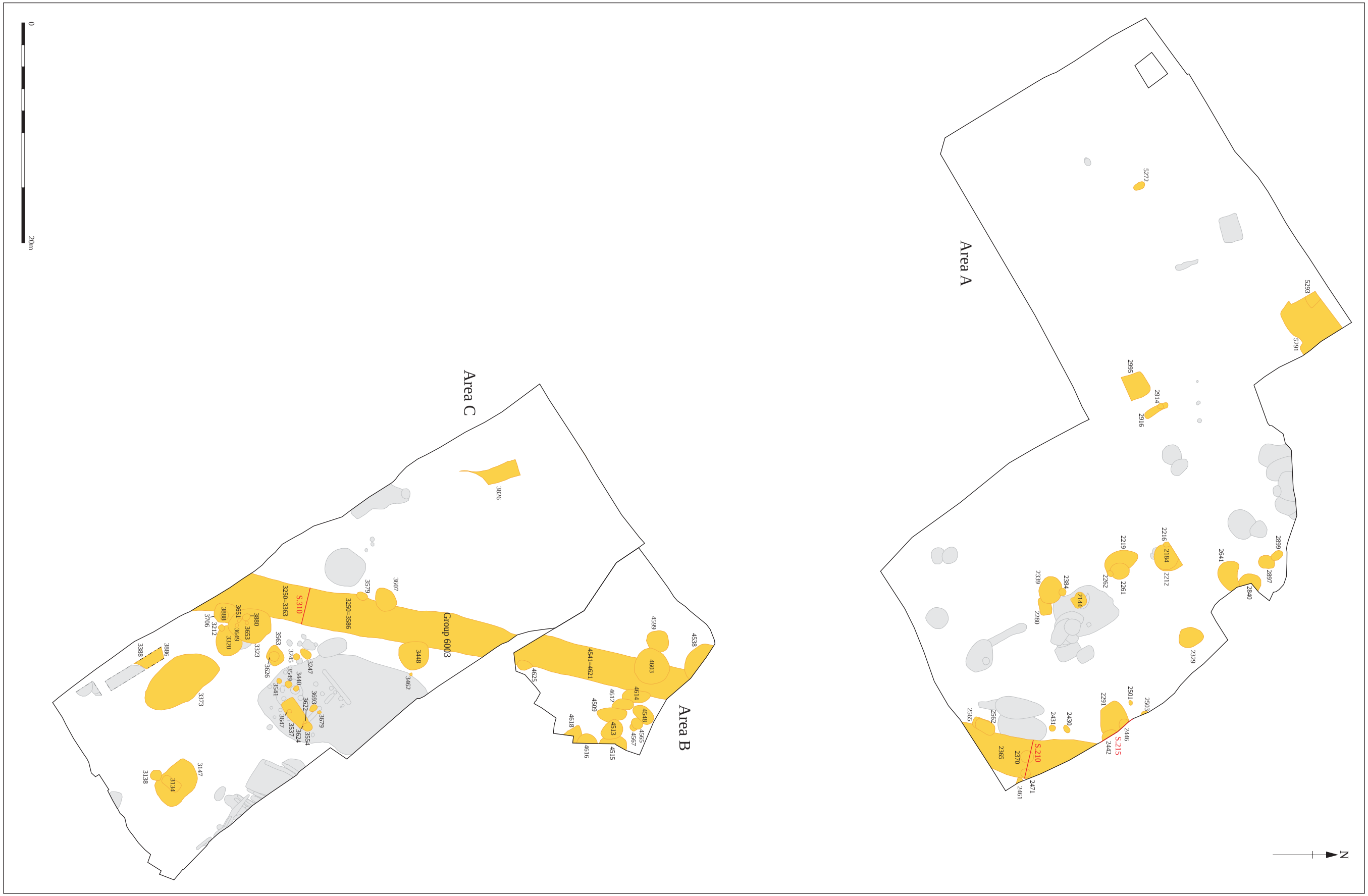


Figure 4: Plan of Period 2.3 features (c.1150-1250)

Figure 5: Plan of Period 2.4 features (c.1250-1350)

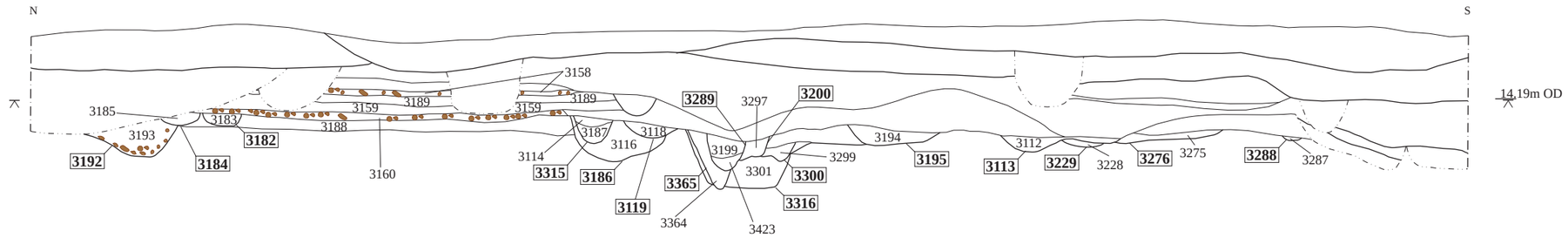
Figure 6: Plan of Period 2.5 features (c.1350-1450)

Figure 7: Plan of Period 3 features (c.1450-1650)

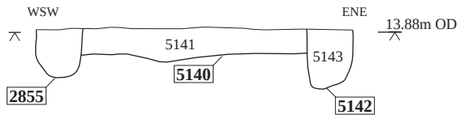
Figure 8: Plan of Period 4 features (c.1650-present)

Figure 9: Areas A-C showing excavated sections

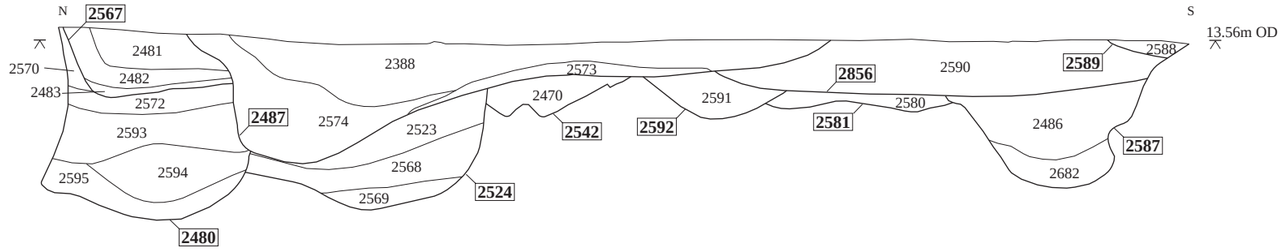
Sections 323 & 324 (joined)



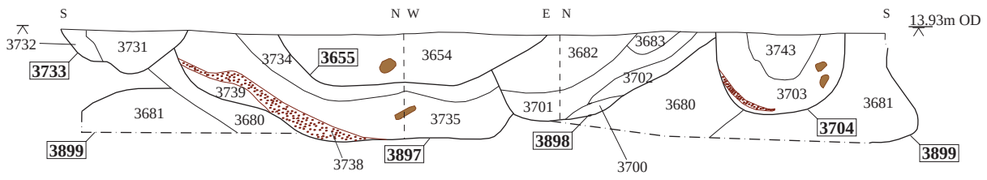
Section 281



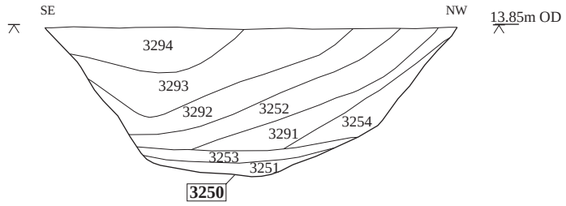
Section 225



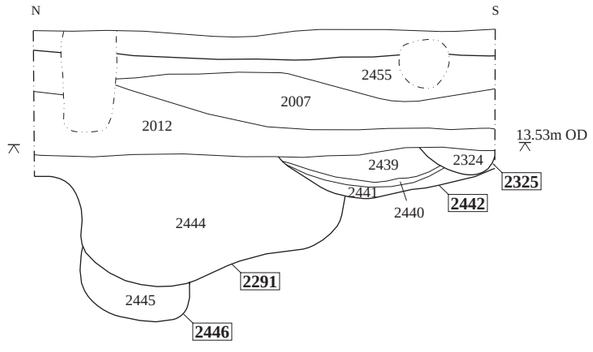
Section 368



Section 310



Section 215



Section 210

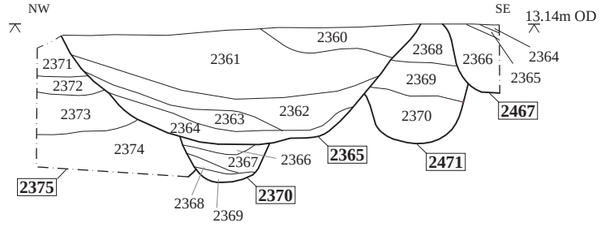


Figure 10: Selected sections

Fig. 11: Selected Photographs

Plate 1: Area A: Period 2.2 ?SFB 5140

Plates 2a and 2b: Period 2.2 Antler stamp from ?SFB 5140

Plate 3: Area A: dump of bone and pottery in Period 2.3 pit 2430

Plate 4: Area C: Period 2.2/3 building remains and Period 3 ditch 3280

Plates 5a and b: Area A: Period 2.4 Wooden 'tub' 2398 in well 2358, and its removal

Plates 5c: Area A: Period 2.4 Wooden 'tub' 2398 in well 2358, and its removal

Plate 6a: Area C: Period 2.5 Ovens

Plates 6b: Area C: Period 2.5 Placed pottery vessels

Plates 6c: Area C: Period 2.3/4 Pottery waster from pit 3550

Plates 7a, b and c: Excavations of Areas A, B and C under varying conditions

Plates 8a, b and c: Period 4, Dilley's Yard aerial view (Aerial Cam), dog and jackdaw skeletons and re-used medieval stone in 18th century foundation

Plates 9a, b and c: Volunteers washing finds in Lawrence Court, media coverage during one of the open days and the excavation team with volunteers and Clegg employees

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