Roman and Medieval Remains at Watersmeet, Mill Common, Huntingdon

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SUMMARY

Between November 25th and December 2nd 1999 the Archaeological Field Unit of Cambridgeshire County Council carried out an archaeological evaluation at Watersmeet, Mill Common Huntingdon (TL2398 7136). The work was commissioned by Mr G.Cooper of Campbell, Melhuish and Buchanan in response to a brief produced by A.Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Office.

The results from the evaluation revealed significant late Iron Age/Roman and Medieval remains within the development area. The 1st century Iron Age or Roman remains may represent roadside activity alongside Ermine Street or represent riverside occupation which eventually culminated in the nearby villa site. The medieval remains consist of several occupation features, plus a re-working of the riverside escarpment that is almost certainly defensive and probably dates to the post-Conquest period, rather than being part of the Danish or Saxon burh. It may therefore represent a 'lost' western bailey of the Norman Castle.

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ROMAN AND MEDIEVAL DEPOSITS AT WATERSMEET, MILL COMMON, HUNTINGDON

1 INTRODUCTION

Between the 25th November and 2nd December 1999 the Archaeological Field Unit of Cambridgeshire County Council carried out an archaeological evaluation at Watersmeet Mill Common, Huntingdon (TL2398 7136). The work was commissioned by Mr G. Cooper of Campbell, Melhuish and Buchanan before the construction of a eight large, detached houses and a block of fifteen flats. The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief produced Andy Thomas of the County Archaeology Office and to a specification approved by that office (CCC AFU Specification PSS/17 1999).

The site is bordered on the northern and eastern sides by the embankment for the A14 dual carriageway, which itself is a reworking of a mid-19th century railway embankment. The southern edge of the site is the riverbank, whilst to the west there is a track way leading down to the Alconbury Brook. The site formerly contained a bus depot and before that a private house, a public house complex and buildings associated with a bathing area by the river.

The site is a parcel of land that has been reduced in size by the embankment construction. Its shape in early maps suggest that it may have been formerly been a lost western bailey to the 11th -12th century castle that lies adjacent and to the east.

2 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

Watersmeet, Mill Common, Huntingdon lies on the north bank of the Alconbury Brook immediately upstream of its confluence with the River Great Ouse. The river bank is steep, but in places there is low lying land below cliffs, plus higher land above 12m OD. Much of the site has a large east-west aligned step, however this is confused at the western end where the inlet of a former stream causes the cliff to bend around into a north-south alignment. Below this the ground rises up gradually from the Brook side and this has resulted in this location being used as a routeway to a crossing point over the Brook for many centuries (Figure 1).

The site is located on river terrace gravels, which form the cliffs and the land above, whilst the low lying brook side areas have a partial covering of recent fluvial deposits.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Prehistoric Background

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

Late Neolithic and Bronze Age ceremonial complexes are commonly respected by Iron Age settlement activity which appears to occupy lands away from the river system. This is probably as a result of episodic alluviation along the Ouse during the Iron Age and Roman periods.

Within Huntingdon artefacts of prehistoric date have been found and reported to the SMR. These are largely of Neolithic and Bronze Age date. The presence of such artefacts is unsurprising given the preference of early prehistoric populations to low lying gravels and the major late Neolithic ceremonial complex at Rectory Farm Godmanchester which lies about 1km to the south-east of the development area. The site consisted of a huge rectilinear "horned" ditch enclosure approximately 6.3ha in area, with an internal bank and 24 posts arranged regularly along the perimeter of the enclosure. Radio-carbon dates from the site suggests a late Neolithic date of between 5050 ±80BP and ±4850 80BP. Excavations by the AFU south of the enclosure indicate that the activities associated with the monument were of a wide spread nature (Hinman & Kenney 1998).

To the west of Huntingdon lies the late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age ceremonial complex of Brampton. Mortuary enclosures, cursus monuments and ring ditches have been identified.

Within the general vicinity of the subject site an Iron Age presence has been identified. At Godmanchester a series of Early Iron Age farmsteads or hamlets have been located at intervals along the gravel terrace. (Green 1977) One such farmstead has been sample excavated just east of the town (Wait 1992) whilst other evidence of Iron Age activity is known from under modern Godmanchester town by the appearance of the typical roundhouses and ditched enclosures encountered below Roman occupation (Green op. cit.).

3.2 Roman

Several authors have made attempts to locate the line of Ermine St between Godmanchester and the northern edge of Huntingdon. The consensus for the area around this site is something similar to the line shown on Figure 1. It is most likely that Ermine St lies close by and probably to the east. The site therefore lies in the roadside zone where various remains include an agger, chance losses, burials and occasional structures may lie. The Roman period SMR entries to the north imply that the site experienced a range of activities, whilst the presence of an excavated, though unpublished, villa site 100m west of the site, also on the high riverbank, implies that further, related, remains may be present here.

3.2 Saxon (Pre-Conquest Medieval)

The location of the documented Danish and Saxon burhs (the latter being a re-build or extension of the former) is not known. Recent work by the author (Spoerry forthcoming) has attempted to re-assess the evidence now available to provide the best possible indication of the location and extent of Danish and Saxon burhs, and the extent of late Saxon occupation that presumably developed in and around the latter. This process eventually resulted in the very substantial town documented by Domesday Book, which also refers to the twenty properties cleared to make way for the Castle; implying that this site (next to the castle) was within an area that included late Saxon urban properties.

The SMR entry of most significance in terms of this period is that of the Late Saxon church and burial ground at Whitehills. This is the most obvious element in a range of documentary and recorded data that suggest that the main area of pre-Conquest Saxon settlement was a zone from the later High Street in the east, to the end of Mill Common in the west, where an earthwork known as the bar dyke probably represent part of the Saxon burh defences. This site is a key part of such a zone. In addition, by analogy with other sites, the most likely location for the Danish defended area would be a D-shaped enclosure around the river crossing, which at this time was still Ermine Street. This suggests that the later Castle may represent the approximate location of the Danish burh, with, on topographic grounds, the western burh defences perhaps coinciding with the western part of this site.

In conclusion this site may represent part of the Danish burh, including its western defences, and it certainly represents part of the late Saxon Town, probably well within the Edwardian burghal defences.

3.3 Post-Conquest Medieval remains

The major element in the post-Conquest medieval townscape that is of relevance here is the castle, built in 1068 and at least partially destroyed in 1174. The imposition of the castle onto the pre-existing Saxon town caused a need to move the river crossing, resulting in the construction of a wooden bridge, and made it necessary to lay out a new High Street and, probably, market place. Both Inskip Ladds and Dickinson thought that the original castle curtilage was much larger than that surviving by the post-medieval period, and proposed that the area immediately west of the Motte, including this site, was in fact a second bailey. The distinct rise from west to east under the houses on the street Castle Hill plus the substantial earthworks present on the development site offer strong support for this model and it must be taken seriously. The fact that the earthworks are not shown on the 1886 OS map (or the 1901 revision) but appear by 1926 may mean that this area was substantially re-modelled in the early 20th century, perhaps when the house called Watersmeet was built. Nonetheless this possibility needs consideration in the trenching strategy. If this land were not part of the castle then it may still have experienced a range of other activities in the medieval period and could have been occupied by buildings, particularly following the castle's demise as a defensive structure.

3.4 Post-Medieval remains

In the post-medieval period the castle had re-use and major re-modelling for defensive purposes during the Civil War, and this may also have impacted on this site. The proximity of wind mills and the route to the water mill in the 1572 survey and subsequent maps, may have some significance for this site, however, the general picture is very much of a town that is much less densely populated than in the preceding centuries. This may have been a period when the site was less actively used.

4 METHODOLOGY

Prior to the commencement of fieldwork the AFU conducted a desktop and cartographic review of the development area including a review of historical data, previous archaeological work and an examination of all available SMR entries, some of which has been presented in the previous sections (Spoerry 1999).

A series of seven trenches totalling 134m in length were excavated using a 360 degree excavator with a toothless ditching bucket. In addition three test pits were excavated. A total of 4.2% of the development area was evaluated, trenching being located as in Figure 2. All trenches were 2m wide, except where otherwise stated below.

After machining was completed each trench was cleaned by hand and photographed and recorded using the AFU standard archaeological recording system. In addition all of the spoil heaps from the trenches were scanned for artefact retrieval.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Trench 1 (Figure 3)

Trench 1 was 33m long, 2m wide and was positioned on an east-west alignment. It was located in order to examine the west-facing scarp, to determine the degree of pre modern reworking of topography, particularly for defensive purposes. The most significant finding from Trench 1 is the confirmation of the natural basis of the escarpment, which has influenced the pattern of features throughout. The total depth of overburden (Layer 1) varied from 0.80m at the eastern end to 2m at the base of the slope. Layer 1 was composed of a dark grey silty clay which contained modern brick.

In the eastern part of the trench, below the scarp, Ditch **5** and Pit **8** were revealed. Ditch **5** was 1.7m wide and 0.25m deep and contained two fills (3 & 4). Fill **3** was 0.10m deep and composed of a light grey silty clay. Finds recovered from Fill 3 included Belgic/Early Roman pottery. Fill 4 was composed of a dark grey silty clay and was 0.15m deep. To the east of this feature was a Pit **8,** which was 4m wide and 0.30m deep. It contained two fills 7 and 6. Fill 6 was composed of a greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stones. Fill 7 produced pottery which dates from 900-1150 AD and was composed of a dark grey silty clay with occasional small stones.

At the top of the slope a number of pits and ditches were identified. Gully **47,** which ran on a northwest-southeast alignment, contained one fill 46. This fill was composed of a dark grey silty clay and produced Iron Age and medieval (900-1150) pottery. Pit **51** was 1.1m wide and 0.50m deep and contained a single fill 50, a dark grey silty clay with occasional small stones, which contained Iron Age and medieval pottery (latest date 1200-1350, but with earlier pieces). Pit **51** truncated unexcavated pit 57.

Large ditch **64**, located at the western end of the trench 5m beyond the upper edge of the scarp slope, was 1.3m wide and 1m deep and had one fill 48 which contained Iron Age and medieval (900-1150) pottery.

Layers 62 and 63, lying below the scarp slope, were both composed of a silty clay with occasional gravel. Layer 62 was 0.25m deep and 63 was 0.40m deep. Both layers sloped downhill from east to west. Two unexcavated pits were observed on the scarp slope itself, sealed by Layers 62 and 63. Pit **8** was also sealed by these layers.

5.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was 25m long and 0.75m deep and was positioned on a north-south alignment in the centre of the development site. Pit **40** was 1.2m wide and 0.35m deep. It contained one fill 51 which was composed of a brown sandy silty clay with occasional small angular stones.

5.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was 20m long, 0.45m deep and was located on a north-south alignment in the centre of the development. site. Pit **44** cut Pit **42**. Pit **44** was 0.80m wide and 0.30m deep. It contained one fill 45 which was composed of a brown sandy silty clay with occasional small angular stones. Pit **42** was 0.60m wide and 0.30m deep It contained one fill 43 which was composed of a dark brown sandy silty clay with occasional small angular stones.

5.4 Trench 4 (see Figure 4)

Trench 4 was 29m long, 4m wide and up to 0.75 m deep. It was positioned on an east-west alignment in the eastern part of the development site. Within this trench significant areas of stratigraphy were encountered towards the eastern and western ends. In the western part there were a number of intercutting ditches. Ditch **20** ran on a north-south alignment and was 1.10 wide and 0.65m deep. It contained one fill 18 which consisted of a silty clay with occasional small gravel. Ditch **22** was 1.1m wide and 0.80m deep. It contained one fill 21 which consisted of a silty clay with occasional small gravel. Ditch **59** truncated Ditch **61**. Ditch **59** was 1.3m wide and 0.40m deep and ran on a north south alignment.. It contained one fill 23 which consisted of a silty clay and contained Saxo-Norman pottery.

In the eastern part of the trench a number of pits and a gully were identified. Pit **12** was oval, 3.6m long and 0.10m deep. It contained one fill 11 which was composed of a dark grey silty clay with occasional small angular stones and contained pottery dating to the period 900-1150. Pit **13** was circular, 0.75m wide and 0.20m deep. It contained one fill 14 which was composed of a dark grey silty clay with occasional small angular stones and contained Roman pottery. Pit **16** was circular, 0.76m wide and 0.18m deep. It contained one fill 15 which was a silty clay and produced Saxo-Norman pottery (1000-1150). Gully **18** was 0.50m wide, 0.15m deep and ran on a north-south alignment. It contained one fill 17 which was a silty clay and produced Roman pottery. Small pits/postholes 24 and 25 remained unexcavated.

5.5 Trench 5

Trench 5 was 12.70m long and 0.85m deep and was located in the eastern part of the site on a north-south axis. Pit **29** was located in the eastern part of the trench and was 1.10m wide and 0.15m deep. It contained a single fill 28, a greyish brown silty clay with occasional small gravel, which produced Roman pottery (250 AD or later). Substantial hill-wash deposits containing animal bone and a mix of later artefactual material were observed beneath the topsoil, further west and uphill.

5.6 Trench 6

Trench 6 was 20m long and 0.80m deep and was located in the eastern part of the development site alongside the riverbank. All of the deposits encountered below the topsoil were fluvial in origin (S Critchley pers. comm.). The earliest deposit was a dark grey clay 0.20m deep. This was sealed by a dark brown silty clay which was 0.25m deep. The upper deposit of this feature probably represents hill wash and contained a mix of artefacts.

5.7 Trench 7 (Figure 4)

Trench 7 was 12m long and 0.50m deep and situated on an east-west alignment. A human burial **38** was revealed in the western part of the trench. The cut was at least 1.6m long and orientated on an east-west alignment, with disturbance at the head (western) end from modern digging and on the south-western edge from a recent structural test pit. The burial was extended and supine, but much of the skull had been lost to the modern disturbance. No associated artefacts were recovered from the burial.

5.8 Test Pit 1

Test pit 1 was 3 x 3m and 1.2m deep. Three layers were observed in test pit 1. The earliest deposit encountered was 59, a light brown clay 0.40m deep. This was overlain by light brown silty clay 58 which was 0.50m deep. Above this was 57 which was dark brown silty clay 0.30m deep. Layers 59 and 58 were fluvial in origin while 57 was probably hill-wash.

5.9 Test Pit 2

Test pit 1 was 2 x 4m and 0.40m deep and located to the south of Trench 1. An east-west unexcavated ditch was revealed.

5.10 Test Pit 3

Test pit 2 was 3 x 3m and 0.40m deep and located in the south west corner of the site. No archaeological features were identified due to contamination of deposits from diesel.

5.11 Test Pit 4

Test pit 4 was 3 x 3m and 0.50m deep and located in the north-west corner of the site. No archaeological features were identified due to the presence of concrete foundations of modern buildings.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 revealed Late Iron Age/Early Roman and Saxo-Norman activity, but mostly as residual sherds.

The only feature of probable Late Iron Age/Roman date was Ditch **5,** which was located 15m west of the base of the slope and may represent a boundary or drainage ditch.

Of particular significance were a number of features which were located on and above the west-facing escarpment. A large Ditch **64** contained Roman material alongside pottery dating to the period 900-1150. It is difficult to view this ditch as a defensive feature since it is located above the scarp, but no other function can be suggested at present. The finds do not entirely preclude a date in the 9th-10th century, when the Danish and Saxon burghal defences were created, but unfortunately there is no real evidence to support this idea, and it may instead relate to the medieval castle.

Pit **8,** located at the base of the slope, produced material culture dating from 900-1150 AD. This pit may have been a refuse pit. The pits located on the scarp are unlikely to be refuse pits as their position renders this impractical. They are more likely to be large postholes for a substantial timber structure. Furthermore Gully **47** could be interpreted as a beamslot for some kind of defensive structure. Likewise Pit **51**, which contained 13th century pottery, and unexcavated pit 57 may also be large postholes for a defensive structure; perhaps a revetment at the top of the scarp slope. In addition layers 62 and 63 have the appearance of material that has dropped down, or been thrown down, from the top of the slope, where they could have previously formed a bank. The angle in the contour of the natural below these layers may also suggest that human-action has sharpened the base of the scarp.

From the available evidence it could be argued that these elements all imply the presence of substantial defensive works, which might relate to a 'lost' western bailey of the castle. Historic documents suggest that Huntingdon Castle was only maintained as a major defensive site for about 100 years from *circa* 1070 to the late 12th century.

6.2 Trench 2

Pit **40,** located on the platform above the scarp slope, produced Roman pottery. The low density of archaeological remains in this trench is surprising considering its position on top of the slope and within the proposed area of the western bailey of the medieval castle.

6.3 Trench 3

Two intercutting pits were identified in Trench 3 which produced no dating material. Like Trench 2, the low density of archaeological remains in this trench is surprising considering its position at the top of the slope and within the proposed area of the western bailey of the medieval castle. It may well be that this area was not part of the defences for very long and that the more usually recognised castle bailey to the east was the main enclosure. If this were the case then this area may have been kept relatively clear of obstructions to provide an open line of fire from the castle. Alternatively, this second bailey was simply not densely occupied.

6.4 Trench 4

The evidence from this trench revealed later Roman and Saxo-Norman activity, but the small number of pottery sherds does not allow individual features to be categorically assigned to the former period, as such fragments could easily be residual. It is most likely that the activity is mostly Saxo-Norman, this being pitting and structural members towards the eastern end of the trench and ditch systems at the western end. The remains suggest low-density occupation possibly contemporary with the castle, and possibly within a second bailey, or alternatively on land kept fairly open outside a single bailey defended enclosure. The ditch systems at the west end of the trench probably relate to property boundaries or drainage and may imply structures immediately to the north of the trench.

6.5 Trench 5

One pit was uncovered in the eastern part of the trench. This pit produced Roman pottery dating from 250-400 AD. The topography here, a steep east-facing slope, does not lend itself to dense activity.

6.6 Trench 6

No archaeological features were encountered in this trench. All deposits encountered were fluvial in origin and imply overbank flooding, which might be expected in such a low-lying location.

6.7 Trench 7

An undated, but not recent, human burial was located in the eastern part of the trench. Despite the lack of dating evidence it is most likely that this burial is Roman on the basis that Roman burials have been previously identified within the subject site. There are SMR points (2635 and 2607) to the north of trench which demonstrate that Roman human remains are present in this area. Furthermore if we consider that Ermine St, and its crossing of the Ouse, are in close proximity to the site then it clear that Roman 'roadside' burials are very likely here.

6.8 Test Pit 1

No archaeological features were encountered in this trench. All deposits encountered were fluvial in origin and imply overbank flooding.

6.9 Test Pit 2

An unexcavated feature, probably a ditch, was observed in Test Pit 2. This may indicate the continuation to the south of features like those seen on, and below, the escarpment in Trench 1.

6.10 Test Pit 3

Excavation was not possible due to diesel contamination, and the proximity of gas mains in the road outside restricted further machine excavation here, and any closer to the western extremities of the site.

6.11 Test Pit 4

Excavation proved difficult owing to the presence of deep masonry structures. These possibly extend across the full area of concrete raft, which relates to buildings formerly in this location.

7 CONCLUSIONS

The uncovering of late Iron Age, Roman and Medieval deposits has demonstrated the wealth of archaeological evidence within this particular location and in its general setting in the Ouse valley. The topography of the site is an important factor in understanding the remains uncovered in the evaluation, especially the activity above and below the escarpment. The results of Trench 1 revealed clear evidence of the scarp being modified for defensive purposes. The pits/postholes and ditches on, and on top of, the slope are highly likely to be defensive and associated with the medieval castle. Likewise layers 62 and 63 at the base of the slope may have been part of an earthwork which is associated with the western bailey of the castle. The lack of archaeological features elsewhere on the platform above the slope is more difficult to explain, but may signify the short use-history of the castle and/or a need to keep land open in front of the first castle bailey. The pitting and ditches in Trench 4 maybe associated with occupation and structures here, and to the north.

The Roman remains, and the significant amounts of Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery, suggest that this location was close to an occupation site during this period. This may in turn suggest that the river crossing was used before the building of Ermine Street and/or the Roman villa 100m west of the site was a development from earlier settlement.

8 RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Significance

The remains found on this site are, in all key periods, of Regional Importance.

Summary of the interpretation of the remains, and the basis for their regionally important status, by period.

Late Iron Age/Early Roman
The remains imply activity on the river bank and may suggest that the Ermine Street Ouse crossing had Iron Age origins, with these remains representing occupation immediately adjacent.

Roman
Again the topographic location is key. The remains hint at possible bridgehead activity on a major river crossing and the burial may represent roadside activity (or be associated with the villa at Whitehills).

Danish/Saxon
No remains were found that can categorically be dated to the 9th-11th centuries, however, the re-working of the scarp in Trench 1 is not dated and

it may have origins in this period as a burghal defence; a matter that still needs resolution.

Medieval
The trench 1 scarp is utilised in this period, which may well relate to the outer works of the Norman Royal Castle; the other remains (in Trench 4) are possibly activity within a lost Castle bailey.

8.2 Recommendations

Preserve *by record (*excavate and complete analysis and report) archaeology in Areas A and B as shown on Figure 5 where threatened by development. These areas include all significant remains found through evaluation. They take into account the alignment of linear archaeological features, the clustering of discrete archaeological features, and variations in the natural topography that may have archaeological significance.

Other considerations
i) The limits of A and B have been defined through archaeological criteria only. As there is more than one proposed development scheme for the land the actual areas of development impact can not be accurately defined, thus Areas A and B represent a default scheme. If the agreed scheme does not impact on part of these areas ,then it may be appropriate to reduce the size of these proposed excavation areas.
ii) The site contains a variety of mature trees, some of which have individual or group TPO status and some of which lie in positions that would prevent the whole of Areas A and B being excavated. The presence of specimens that may be retained as part of the finally agreed development scheme, may therefore also restrict archaeological investigation.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors wish to thank the Client's representative, Mr G. Cooper of Campbell, Melhuish and Buchanan, Andrew Thomas from the CAO for monitoring the site, Stephen Critchley for comment on fluvial geology, Dr J Evans for looking at the Iron Age and Roman pottery, Tony Baker and Chris Montague for their work on site and Jon Cane for his illustration work.

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Maps consulted

Speeds 1610 map of Huntingdon consulted at Fulbourn
Jeffrey's map of Huntingdon 1768 consulted at Fulbourn

Appendix A

HUNWM99

Pottery Assessment

Dr Jeremy Evans and Dr Paul Spoerry

120 sherds of pottery were recovered from sixteen contexts. Of these sherds, 16 were late Iron Age/Belgic in date, 48 were Roman, 53 were late Saxon/Saxo-Norman and 3 were post-1150 medieval.

Of the sixteen contexts, two were assigned a first century date based on the presence of Belgic pottery alongside early Roman, six were given Roman dates, six were of Late Saxon-Saxo-Norman date and two were post-1150 medieval.

Context 50, although containing material of a wide range of dates, contained large, fresh Belgic pottery sherds, and the implication is that this context contains a relatively undisturbed 1st century component, as well as Roman and medieval material. The two 1st century contexts also contained fresh, unabraded sherds, whilst the Roman material was more variable in its condition. Late Saxon pottery was comparatively unabraded, but often present as small sherds only.

This assemblage has all the hallmarks of longevity of use; variable preservation, high residuality, and is thus characteristically 'urban' and indicative of dense occupation and complex stratigraphy. The 1st century component was not necessarily expected, but the research design implied that Roman and medieval material should be expected.

The Late Saxon to medieval assemblage suggests there was more activity here in the tenth to mid-twelfth centuries, than there was later. The complete absence of pottery *definitely* dateable to the 9th-10th centuries (although some sherds *could* be that early) tends to imply that features dating to the Danish and Edwardian burghs have not been recognised or found.

Pottery spotdates, HUNWM99

Context	Date Range	Pottery Types	Residual Component
03	30-70 AD	Belgic, Early Roman	
07	900-1150	NEOT	
11	900-1150	NEOT	
13	900-1150	NEOT, THET	
14	160-400	RGREY, NVCC	
15	1000-1150	STAM, GTHET	
17	100-400	RGREY	
19	900-1150	THET, NEOT, NVCC parchment ware, RSHEL	Roman 3rd-4th cent

23	1150-1250	DEST, THET, NEOT, SHW, RGREY, Other Colour Coat	Roman 3rd-4th cent
27	200-400	BB, NVCC, RGREY, ROXID, RSHW	3rd-4th for NVCC bowl
28	250-400	RGREY, NVCC, RSHW, RWW, IA	IA/1st cent
31	30-70	BELGIC AND IA	
41	100-400	RGREY, RSHW, RWW, NV London type	
46	900-1150	NEOT, STAM, UNK, Prehistoric flint	Prehist
48	900-1150	THET, IA Scored ware	Late Iron Age
49	50-100 AD	RWW, Belgic, ROXID, RSHW	
50	1200-1350	Belgic, Other Colour Coat, IA Scored ware, THET, MEL, LYST, STAM	Belgic, Roman and late Saxon
Tr5 unstrat	Roman	NVCC, BB	

Appendix B

HUNWM99
Preliminary Assessment of Metalwork

Chris Montague and Paul Spoerry

General detector finds

Musket shot
16th century Nuremberg jetton
4th century Valentian dragon captive bronze coin
Pierced bronze strip

Context 15	Whittle tang knife blade, 10.7cm x 1.6cm max; tang fragment 3.9cm. Medieval
Context 19	Large flat-headed nail
Context 23	Coins 2 x 4th century bronze 1 x 4th century bronze minim
Context 27	Square headed nail 2 x lead pieces Partially melted pierced lead object
Context 46	Rounded base of small glass vessel (vial)
Context 48	Rectangular headed nail

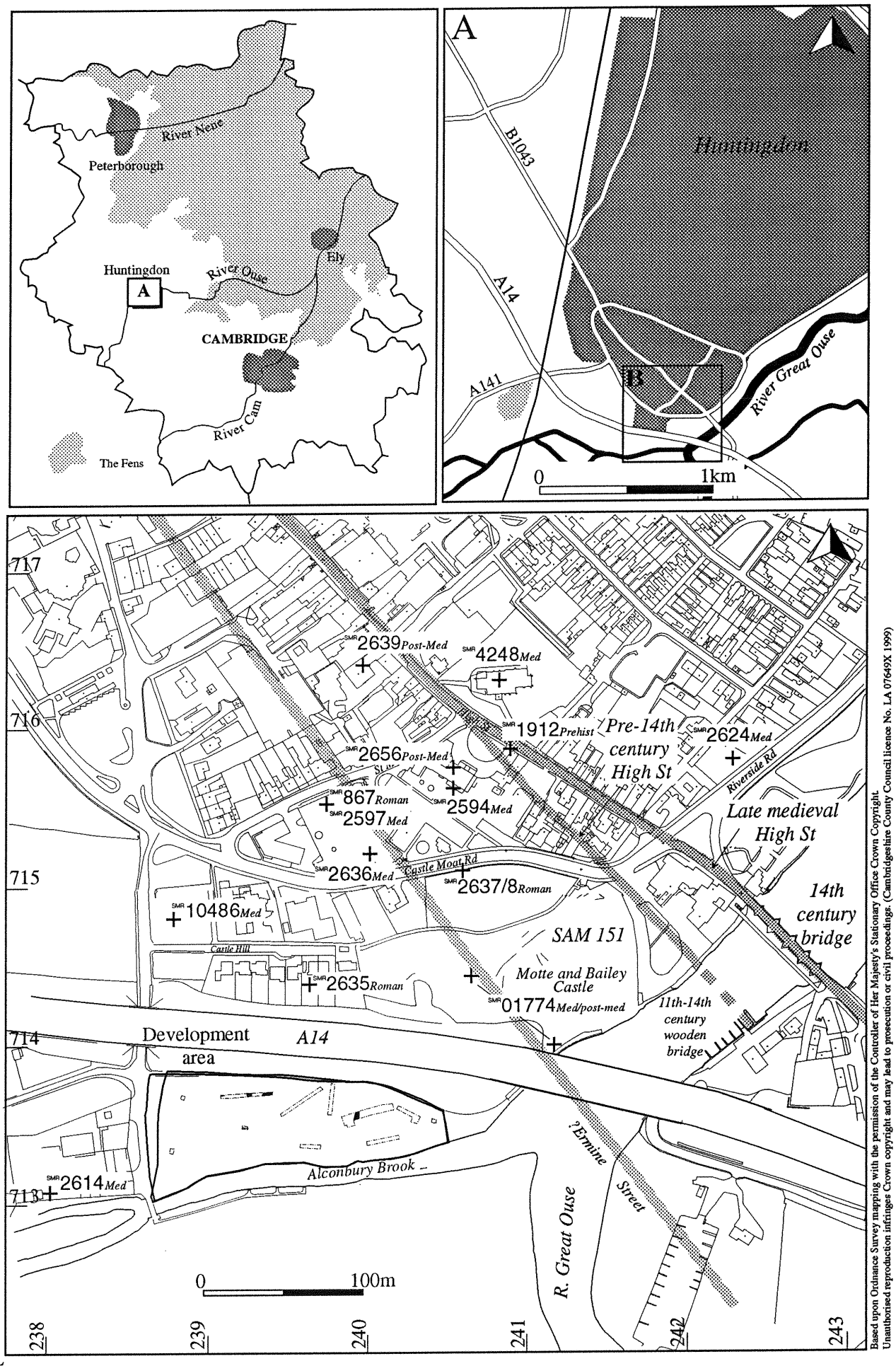

Figure 1 *Development area showing position of archaeological trenches, SMR references and other archaeological features in the area*

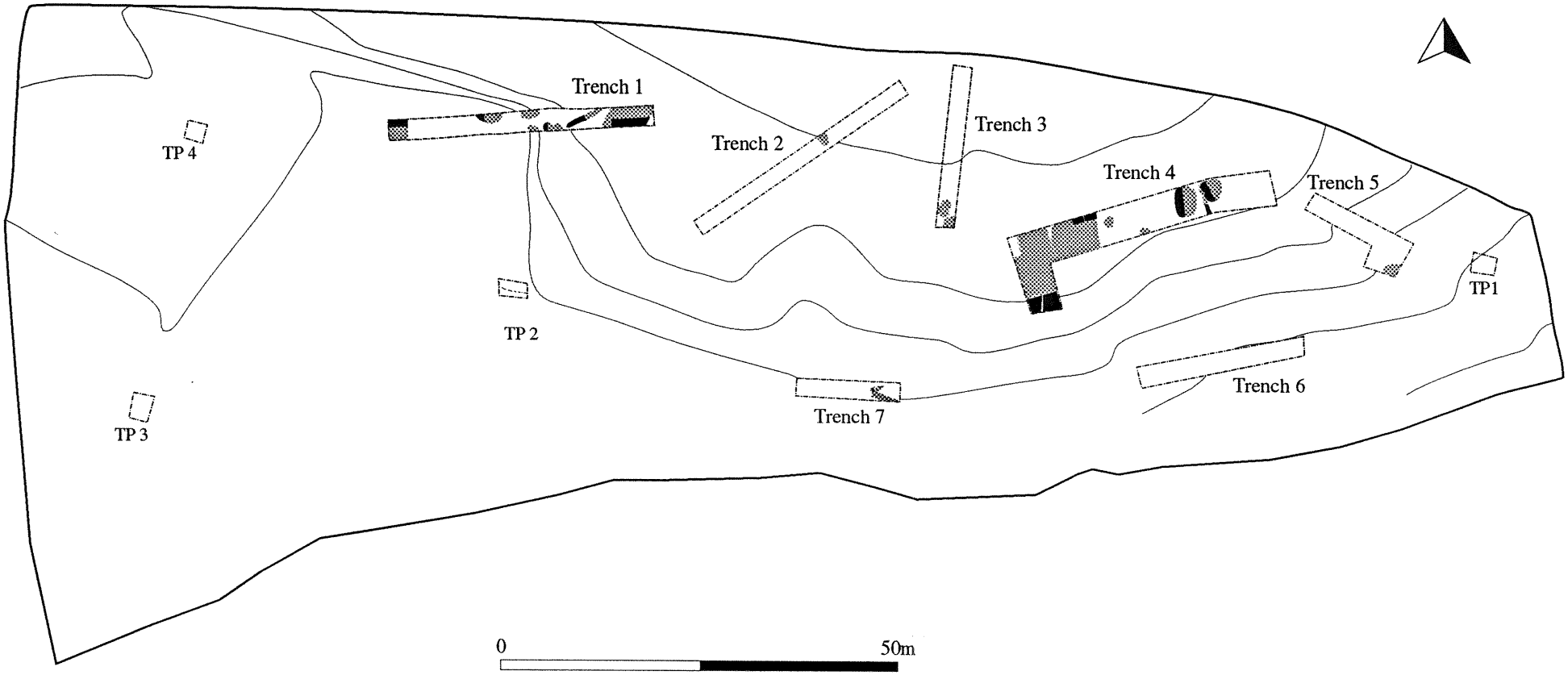

Figure 2 *Development area showing recorded archaeological features (unexcavated features are shown in tone, excavated in black, modern features not shown)*

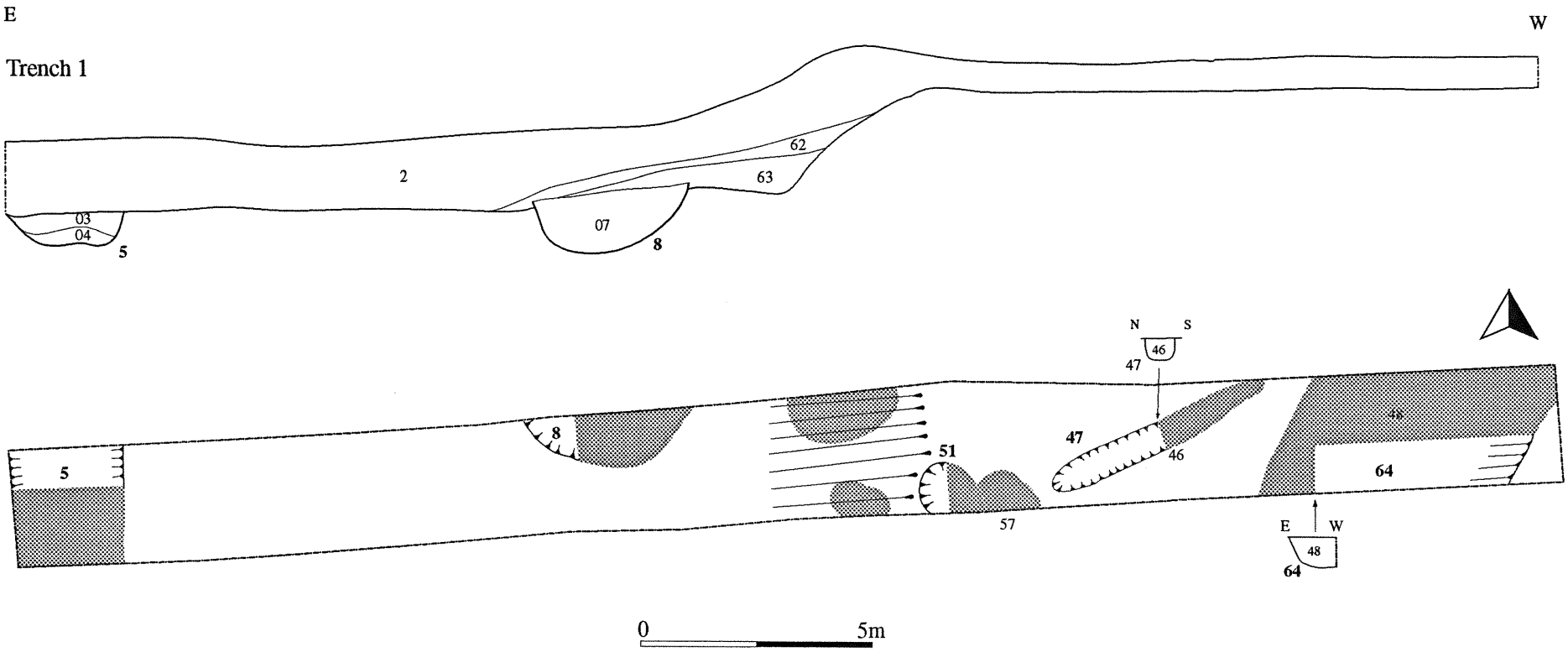

Figure 3 *Detail plans and section of Trench 1*

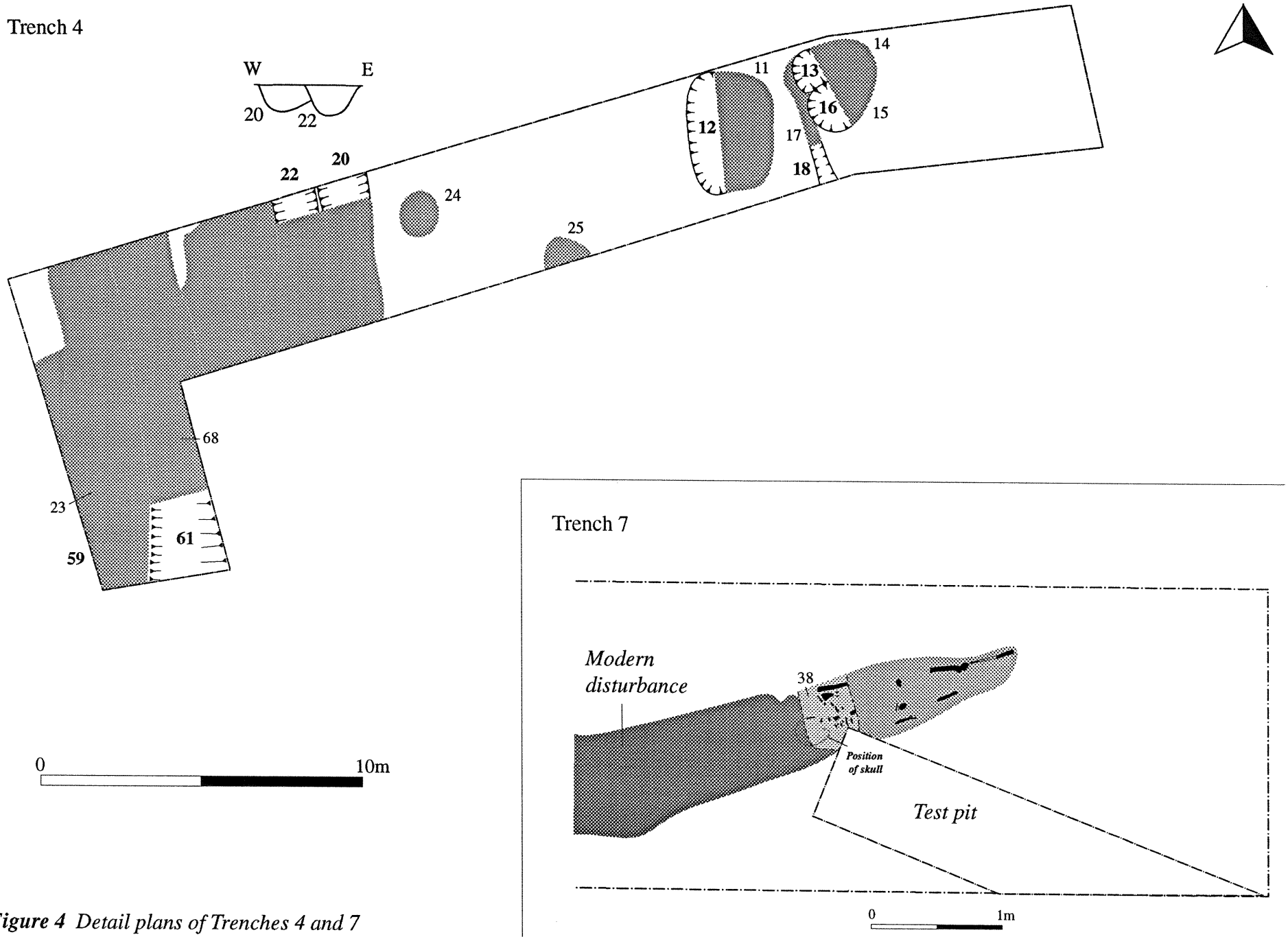

Figure 4 *Detail plans of Trenches 4 and 7*

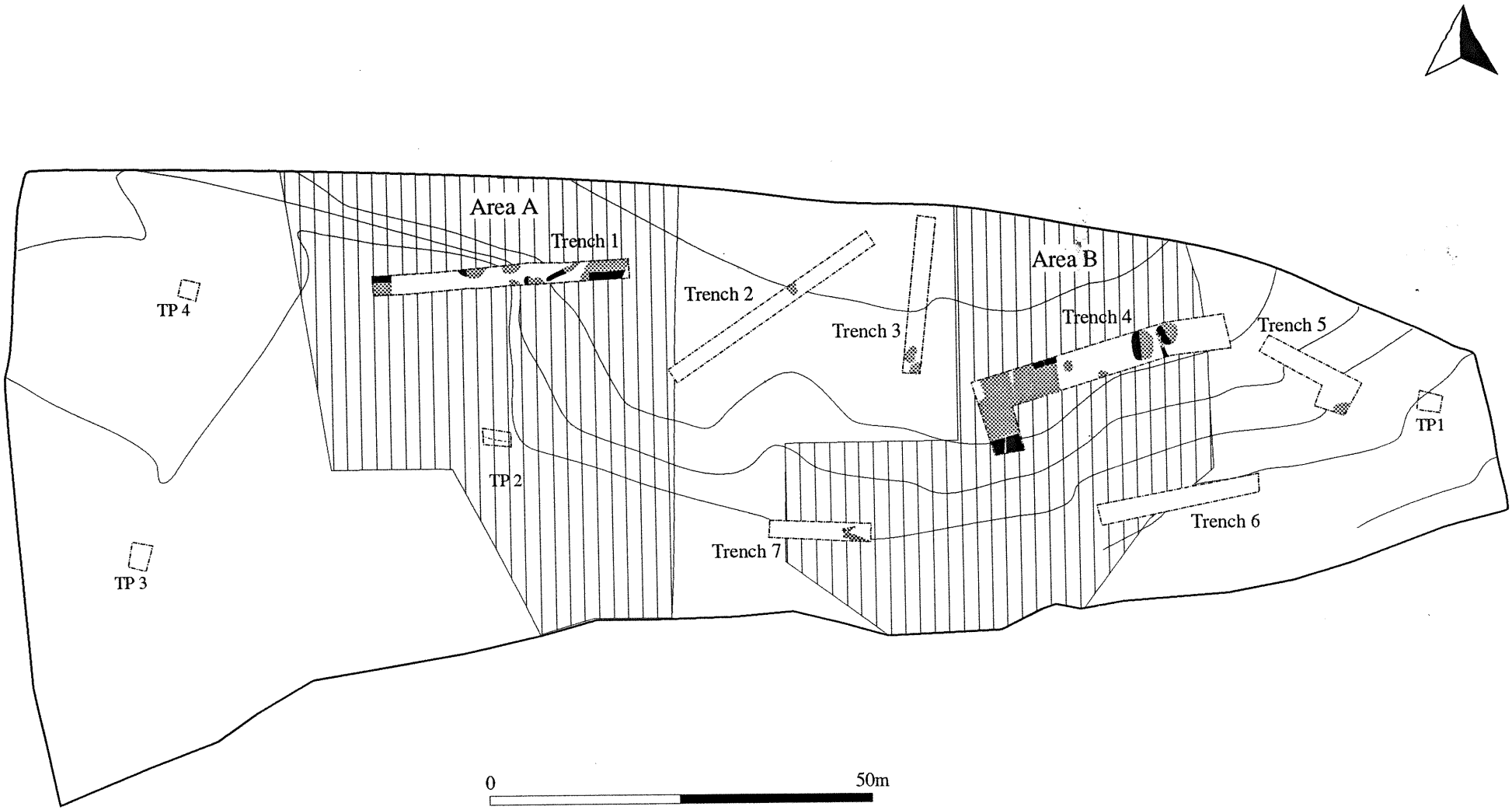

Figure 5 *Proposed area excavations*