Late Saxon to Medieval Remains at Ferrars Road, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Excavation Report

November 2019

Client: Aspen Build Ltd

Issue No: 2
OA Report No: 2368
NGR: TL 2349 7210

oxfordarchaeology
easteasteast

Client Name:	Aspen Build Ltd
Document Title:	Late Saxon to Medieval Remains at Ferrars Road, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire
Document Type:	Full Excavation Report
Report No.:	2368
Grid Reference:	TL 2349 7210
Planning Reference:	1301836OUT
Site Code:	HUNFER16
Invoice Code:	HUNFER16
Receiving Body:	CCC Stores
Accession No.:	ECB4625
Oasis No.:	Oxfordar3-306660
OA Document File Location:	Y:\Cambridgeshire\HUNFER16EX\Project Reports
OA Graphics File Location:	Y:\Cambridgeshire\HUNFER16EX\Project Data\Graphics
Issue No:	2
Date:	January 2020
Prepared by:	Andrew Greef (Project Officer)
Checked by:	Aileen Connor (Senior Project Manager)
Edited by:	Rachel Clarke (Post-Excavation Editor)
Approved for Issue by:	Elizabeth Popescu (Head of Post-Excavation and Publication)
Signature:	.....

OA South
Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

OA East
15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
CB23 8SQ

t. +44 (0)1223 850 500

OA North
Mill 3
Moor Lane Mills
Moor Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1QD
t. +44 (0)1524 880 250

e. info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w. oxfordarchaeology.com
Oxford Archaeology is a registered Charity: No. 285627

Late Saxon to Medieval Remains at Ferrars Road, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Excavation Report

Written by Andrew Greef BA, with Rachel Clarke BA MCIfA

With contributions from Wendy Carruthers, Carole Fletcher HND BA ACIfA, Rachel Fosberry ACIfA, Hayley Foster BA MA PhD, Laura James, Denis Sami PhD and illustrations by David Brown BA

Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

List of Tables

Summary

Between May and June 2017 Oxford Archaeology East conducted an archaeological excavation on land adjacent to Ferrars Road, Huntingdon (TL 2349 7210). The works comprised two open area excavations, one located at the intersection between Ferrars Road and Dryden's Walk (Area 1) and the other positioned to the north of this, at a distance of approximately 20m from the Ermine Street frontage (Area 2).

Five phases of activity were identified, spanning the Late Saxon to early post-medieval periods, but predominantly dating to the medieval period. In Area 1, backyard activity (including pits, a possible structure and fence lines) relating to plots fronting onto Ferrars Road (previously Woolley Way) was revealed along with a series of boundary ditches. Two of the latter lay parallel to Dryden's Walk and may possibly have formed part of the medieval town boundary. Although smaller in size, Area 2 contained a dense concentration of features, including boundary ditches and the remains of two timber structures, representing the south-west extent of properties fronting Ermine Street. Numerous pits were revealed, some of which produced domestic waste and debris associated with butchery/animal processing. Notably one of the later medieval pits contained an exceptionally well-preserved mineralised assemblage, including remains of fruits and herbs as well as fish bones and is interpreted as a cess or latrine pit.

From at least the 15th century onwards it would appear that very little activity took place on the site, reflecting that this marginal area of the town was largely abandoned and presumably reverted to open fields. Due to the thickness of the subsoil there was limited disturbance from the Edison Bell factory, aside from large concrete footings which were left *in situ*.

The character and date of activity revealed by the excavation is broadly comparable with that recorded immediately to the north during the Link Road (ECB3573) and the Edison Bell Way excavations (ECB4627). Combined, these sites can help to cast light on the initial colonisation and subsequent development of this area of Huntingdon (known as 'Balm Hole' or 'Balmshole') and how this seems to have reflected the wider fate of the town.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Aspen Build Ltd for commissioning this project. Thanks are also extended to Andy Thomas, who monitored the work on behalf of Cambridgeshire County Council and Huntingdonshire District Council (CHET), for their advice and guidance.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Aileen Connor and Chris Thatcher. The fieldwork was directed by Andrew Greef, who was supported by Emily Abrehart, Lexi Dawson, Hannah Blannin, Andrew Radford, Eben Cooper, Daniel Firth, Laura James and Tom Collie. Survey and digitising was carried out by Gareth Rees and Emily Abrehart. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Natasha Dodwell, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rachel Fosberry, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Katherine Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) was commissioned by Aspen Build Ltd to undertake an excavation on Land Between Ferrars Road, Dryden's Walk and Edison Bell Way, Huntingdon (Fig. 1; TL 2349 7210). Two areas were excavated with a combined size of 0.12ha. This area was historically known as 'Balm Hole' or 'Balmshole' and appears to have been a 'suburban' settlement focused on Ermine Street close to where it crossed Barracks Brook on the north-west edge of Huntingdon's historic core.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. 1301836OUT). A brief was set by Cambridgeshire County Council Heritage Environment Team on behalf of Huntingdonshire District Council (Thomas 2016) outlining the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process, based on the results of a previous evaluation (Cox and Thatcher 2016). A written scheme of investigation was produced by OA East (Connor & Thatcher 2016) detailing the methods by which OA East proposed to meet the requirements of the brief. Following the completion of the fieldwork, a Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design was produced, which outlined the research potential and methodologies for analysis and reporting (Greef 2018).

1.1.3 The site archive is currently held by OA and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores under the Site Code ECB4625 in due course.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site lies on the northwest edge of the historic centre of Huntingdon and was bounded to the north-west by Edison Bell Way, the north-east by Ermine Street, the south by Ferrars Road and the south-east by the Dryden's Walk footpath.

1.2.2 The excavation comprised two areas situated either side of Barracks Brook, with the larger excavation area (Area 1; 992m^2) located at the junction of Ferrars Road and Dryden's Walk, at the site of the former Edison Bell Works, and the smaller area (Area 2; 164 m^2) located to the rear of properties fronting Ermine Street (Fig. 1; Plates 1-5).

1.2.3 The area of proposed development consisted of areas with concrete, interspersed with areas of tarmac. This overlay modern made ground, including levelling layers, service runs and concrete footings. Areas of diesel contamination were encountered in the evaluation (Cox & Thatcher 2016) and that were avoided during the excavation phases.

1.2.4 Huntingdon is located in the Great Ouse Valley, which comprises Jurassic clays overlain by river terrace gravels and alluvium. The British Geological Survey (BGS) 1:50,000 map records the solid geology of the proposed development area as Mudstone belonging to the Oxford Clay Formation. No superficial deposits are recorded for the site, however, excavation revealed yellow/orange clayey silts, probably alluvium, overlying gravels and sands.

1.2.5 The level of the archaeological deposits in Area 1 varied slightly: from the southern edge (at 9.89m OD) to the northern edge (at 9.33m OD), over a distance of

approximately 30m. Within Area 2 the level ranged from 9.32m OD at the north-western edge to 9.08m OD at the south-eastern edge, over a distance of approximately 16m.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site is drawn from the Written Scheme of Investigation for the subject site (Connor and Thatcher 2016) and that of the adjacent site at Edison Bell Way (Thatcher 2019). These summaries are based on a search of the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Record, with pertinent sites shown on Figure 2.1.

Prehistoric

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

Roman (c. 43AD-410)

1.3.3 During the Roman period Ermine Street, the major road north from London, ran through Huntingdon on its route towards Lincoln and eventually York. Its conjunction with The River Great Ouse, the main local watercourse, defined the settlement focus. To the south of the site, the line of Ermine Street later became the medieval High Street.

1.3.4 The current route bounds the north-eastern edge of the subject site but despite its proximity, few remains of this date have been recorded in the vicinity. At the subject site, the evidence for a Roman presence comprised the possible vestiges of a Roman road and roadside ditch running adjacent to Ermine Street. The discovery of a bronze key (MCB3274) attests to some Roman activity in the area, as do excavations at Stanton Butts, to the north, which uncovered the remains of a 'V' shaped ditch dated to the Roman period, interpreted as the roadside ditch (Fig. 2.1, ECB2104). Excavations close to Ermine Street immediately to the south (Thatcher 2017a) revealed two undated, partial adult burials that are considered most likely to represent Roman roadside burials.

1.3.5 To the south of the site a small excavation carried out in St Benet's Court in 1975 (Spoerry 2000, 36) revealed no direct evidence of the earlier, western line of Ermine Street. However, a triangular-sectioned Roman ditch further east was taken to be evidence of an easterly, later, line of the Roman road.

1.3.6 It is suggested that during this time small-scale ribbon development extended northwards from the river crossing over the Great Ouse and Roman pottery found at the High Street, St Marys Street and Brookside would seem to support this. Furthermore, excavations in the car parks of the new District Council Offices at Pathfinder House, St Marys Street found a variety of Roman pits and ditches (ECB2161 & ECB2444). More recent work here in 2007 uncovered evidence for Roman settlement and industrial activity (ECB2599).

Anglo-Saxon (c.AD 410-1066)

1.3.7 The development of Huntingdon prior to the Late Saxon period is uncertain and the areas of settlement are unclear. The subject site lies well away from the suggested focus of the main Saxon settlement and outside the medieval town of Huntingdon itself.

1.3.8 The site lies in close proximity to the putative site of St Andrew's church. This was owned by Ramsey Abbey and was last mentioned in 1529. Dryden's Walk, nearby, to the south was formerly known as St Andrew's Close and the discovery of an infant burial within a test pit adjacent to Ermine Street and two partial adult burials may be of note in respect to this (Fig. 2.1, ECB3573). However, at present the two adults are thought more probably to represent Roman roadside burials.

1.3.9 The surviving evidence for the extent of the Late Saxon settlement mainly comprises Late Saxon or Saxo-Norman pottery found residually in later features during various archaeological investigations to the south of the site. For example, residual Late Saxon pottery found during an evaluation at Marshall's Garage, on the corner of Hartford Road and High Street (ECB935) and Saxo-Norman pottery recovered during works in the Town Centre between Walden Road and Princes Street (ECB2608). Excavations at Orchard Lane revealed rubbish and cess pits dating from AD900-1150 (ECB188).

1.3.10 Late Saxon occupation features dating to AD 950-1050 were also found at the corner of Hartford Road and High Street (ECB2004) to the south. These included a wide variety of features including ditches, wells, gravel extraction pits and possible postholes. Significantly, a substantial boundary was also recorded aligned perpendicular to the High Street and no Late Saxon features lay to the north this boundary, possibly indicating that this feature marked a significant boundary within the Late Saxon town, or even the edge of settlement.

1.3.11 The Domesday Survey of 1086 refers to twenty properties being cleared away to make way for the castle, which is evidence that by 1086 the settlement had spread to this area between Alconbury Brook and Ermine Street/High Street. No Late Saxon evidence has been recorded north of the Market Place to date, indicating perhaps the north-western extent of the Late Saxon settlement. However, it is of note that Late Saxon to early medieval pottery has been found further to the north, in test pits dug next to Ermine Street for the West of Town Centre Link Road. This was outside the town ditch and may have been a separate area of settlement, perhaps 'Balmshole' (ECB3573).

Medieval (c.AD 1066-1500)

1.3.12 Huntingdon grew into a very substantial, thriving town from the mid-10th century onwards. The Domesday Survey of 1086 records it possessing 256 burgess plots, two churches, one mill and three moneyers. It was clearly a particularly attractive commercial and investment centre, with many religious houses owning land and property. By the early 1400s there were 16 churches, two priories, a friary and three hospitals. Huntingdon's wealth was bolstered by the Lordship of the Earls of Huntingdon and its proximity to nearby trading markets of international repute.

1.3.13 This prosperity was not to last. The town suffered heavily during the anarchy of the wars of Stephen and Matilda (AD1135 & 53). It subsequently recovered in the 12th-13th centuries but once again fell into severe decline in the 14th century as a result of the Black Death and the decline of the St Ives fair; instigated by a dearth of foreign traders during the 100 Years War. This social and economic upheaval led to a quarter of the settlement becoming uninhabited and abandoned by 1363, further diminishing tithe and land values. Several excavations around the town show evidence of urban contraction in the later medieval period when previously urban space reverted to agricultural use; Chequers Court (ECB3550/3912), Walden House (ECB1804) and the subject site were all sealed by a later medieval or post-medieval cultivation soil.

1.3.14 Even at its height when the town expanded along Ermine Street, the subject site lay on the northern outskirts of the medieval settlement core. This was defined by Walden Road and St John's Street, which formed back lanes to Princes Street and the High Street respectively, with side roads – George Street, Germain Street, Hartford Road, St Marys Street and Orchard Lane and others - leading to the commons and surrounding villages. This expansion beyond the town ditch - delineated by a stream running along Brookside and Nursery Road and meeting High Street at Balms Hole/Balmshole- along Ermine Street, is demonstrated by the West of Town Centre Link Road excavations (ECB3573) which found well stratified medieval remains of 11th to 15th century date (Fig. 2.2).

1.3.15 Outside the historic core there was further medieval roadside settlement on Ermine Street/Stukeley Road. The subject site (ECB4560) in fact represents a continuation of the activity recorded immediately to the south at the Edison Bell Way excavations. Here, a programme of test pitting (ECB3573; Webster 2011) discovered evidence for sub-urban medieval activity close to Ermine Street that resulted in excavation of the northern end of the road corridor, between Barracks Brook and Ermine Street.

1.3.16 These works predominantly revealed activity dating from the 12th century onwards, after which the area was heavily utilised and probably comprised three properties extending off Ermine Street. In addition to domestic activity there was evidence for industrial features, in particular several very large, vertically sided, flat bottomed pits containing cattle jaws and horn cores thought to be associated with the tanning industry. A cobbled surface along the eastern edge of the site may have been a street or yard giving access to a tannery, and possibly further properties behind. Several bone knife handles and a dagger chape were found amongst the cobbles. The site produced good environmental remains, including straw and oats suggestive of horse stabling on the site. Other environmental evidence included barley and bread wheat. Metalworking was well represented in the form of several small hearths, hammerscale and other metalworking waste, alongside structural features. Structures did not survive well due to medieval pitting in evidence across the site that had caused much truncation.

1.3.17 Further along Ermine Street, evaluation 230m north-west of the subject site (ECB2947) revealed medieval pits, ditches and postholes close to the road. A nearby excavation at the former Bus Depot on Stukeley Road (ECB3239) identified 12th-14th century structures, pits and ditches. Also to the north-west, excavation at Stanton Butts (ECB2104) identified medieval roadside buildings and tenement features.

1.3.18 During the later medieval period Huntingdon's role as a staging point on Ermine Street was central to its fortunes. Its strategic importance also made it a focal point in the various wars of the period; it was sacked by a Lancastrian army in 1461 during the Wars of the Roses.

Post-medieval to modern (c. 1500-present)

1.3.19 The 1572 survey recorded that Huntingdon was small at this time, comprising 281 buildings, which equates to approximately 1000 inhabitants; about half the size of the 12th century town. The 1664 hearth tax suggests the population could have been as low as just 681 people by this date.

1.3.20 John Speed's map of the town of 1610 (Fig 3.1) shows buildings extending all the way along the High Street to beyond the town ditch to the north-west. Buildings are also shown clustering around the Market Place and Princes Street and there is a pillory and market cross depicted within the Market Place. There is a bowling green to the west of the town and a windmill, watermill and gallows to the south. Only the churches of St Benet's, St John's, St Mary's and All Saints remained. No buildings are shown in the area of the Ferrars Road excavations.

1.3.21 During the Civil War the town was fortified by the Earl of Manchester, in 1645 the Battle of Huntingdon caused much material damage, including the destruction of the churches of St John and St Benedict. The town recovered slowly and was described in a grant of 1663 as 'a poor decayed town, which being on a frequented road was greatly impoverished by the insolencies of armies, free quarters etc during the late wars'.

1.3.22 By the 18th century Huntingdon was a prosperous county centre, staging post and coaching centre and several coaching inns and taverns survive from this period, including the Falcon and the George Hotel. Coach companies and carriage builders/repairers became a significant factor in the town's economy. The 1752 plan of the Hospital Lands (Fig. 3.2) and Thomas Jeffery's map of 1768 (Fig. 3.3) both indicate that the Ferrars Road excavations were located in open land bisected by a stream (Barracks Brook). The latter map also shows the route of Woolley way to the immediate south of Area 1, which later became Ferrars Road.

1.3.23 Increasing industrialisation followed the arrival of the railway in the 19th century, with the Ermine Street frontage becoming built up with yards and industrial sites extending back from the houses towards the brook (Fig. 3.4). At this time the smaller site (Area 2) lay in the back gardens of at least two of these houses. Monatgu House was constructed to the south of the brook, with Dryden's Walk to its west and Ferrars Road (formerly Woolley Way) to the south. By the early 20th century the area to the north of Woolley Way (Area 1) had also been developed and was occupied by the Edison Bell Works (Fig. 3.5). This area remained a mixed zone of domestic and industrial activity until redevelopment in the early part of the 21st century.

2 EXCAVATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The original aims of the project were set out in the Brief (Thomas 2016) and WSI (Connor & Thatcher 2016) and further refined in the Post Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design (Greef 2018).

2.1.2 The main aims of the excavation were:

i. to mitigate the impact of the development on the surviving archaeological remains. The development would have severely impacted upon these remains and as a result a full excavation was required, targeting the areas of archaeological interest highlighted by the previous phases of evaluation; and
ii. to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the excavation area by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site.

2.1.3 The aims and objectives of the excavation were developed with reference to Regional and Local Research Agendas (see Section 2.2.2).

2.2 Regional Research Aims

2.2.1 The overall aim of the programme of archaeological works was to record and advance understanding of the significance of any archaeological remains within the site before development. Furthermore to:

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

2.2.2 The excavation was conducted within the context of national, regional and local frameworks, in particular English Heritage (2006), whilst the local and regional research contexts are provided by Glazebrook (1997), Brown & Glazebrook (2000) and Medlycott (2011).

2.3 Site Specific Research Objectives

2.3.1 The following site specific research objectives were identified:

1. To investigate the nature of activity in the zone where the area between Barracks Brook and Ermine Street narrows, and its relationship with the settlement evidence identified at excavations in advance of the construction of Edison Bell Way and the core settlement of Huntingdon to the south.

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

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

3. To investigate the character and extent of medieval activity in the area, to examine its relationship with the historic town core to the south east and contribute to understanding of the development of the medieval town.

4. To contribute to growing understanding of the early development and layout of Huntingdon and its settlement and economy.

5. To investigate the nature of medieval settlement in this location: is there any evidence for a 'planned' settlement or enclave or was it a more 'organic' spread out from the town limits?

2.3.3 In addressing these objectives, evidence was to be sought for:

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

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

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

8. To model the landscape and its transformation brought about by the settlement's inhabitants and due to natural events.

2.4 Additional Research Objectives

2.4.1 The post-excavation assessment showed that all of the original aims and objectives of the excavation stated above could be met through the analysis of the excavated materials, in particular when analysed in conjunction with nearby excavations.

2.4.2 The direct spatial relationship between this site, the Edison Bell Way excavation (ECB4627) and the Link Road excavations (ECB3573, Fig. 2.2) means that, in conjunction, the sites provide a relatively large sample of an area adjacent to the historic core of Huntingdon. This location is of particular interest as it provides an insight into the changing fortunes of the town; its sustained growth up until the mid 14th century and then late medieval decline. A synthesis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental evidence would enhance their potential to make a significant contribution to current knowledge of settlement during this period both at a local and regional level and would include the following objectives:

9. To investigate the development along Ermine Street, ribbon settlement extending from Huntingdon or absorption of 'Balm Hole/Balmshole' into the town.

10. To compare the activity along Ferrars Road and that along Ermine Street (different land use or industry).

11. To compare plot dimensions through identified medieval periods, can we see evidence for limited space during periods of expansion?

2.5 Fieldwork Methodology

2.5.1 The methodology used followed that outlined in the brief (Thomas 2016) and detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Connor & Thatcher 2016) which required that two areas be stripped, with a total combined area of approximately 0.12ha.

2.5.2 Machine excavation was carried out by a tracked 360^{o} type excavator using a 2m wide flat-bladed ditching bucket under constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

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

2.5.4 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA's pro-forma sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

2.5.5 A total of 42 bulk samples were taken from the excavated features. These each totalled between 1L and 40L and were processed by flotation at OA East's environmental processing facility at Bourn.

2.5.6 Site conditions were mostly good however periodic episodes of heavy rain, combined with a high water table necessitated the use of a pump at all times.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The phasing presented below is based on stratigraphy and spatial associations, with similarity of morphology of features also considered. Where possible this has been combined with dating evidence provided by stratified artefacts.

3.1.2 Summary descriptions of the features identified and artefacts recovered are given in this section, presented by phase for each excavation area, these are supplemented by a full context inventory presented in Appendix A. Finds and environmental reports are given in Appendices B and C respectively.

3.1.3 An overview of the excavation results is shown on Figures 4.1, 5.1 6.1, 7.1 and 8. Individual phase plans by area are provided as Figures 4.2-4, 5.2-3, 6.2-3 and 7.2-3. Selected sections are included on Figure 9.

3.1.4 Five main phases of activity have been identified:

Phase 1: Late Saxon to early medieval (c.AD 850-1100)

Phase 2: Early medieval (c.AD 1100-1200)

Phase 3: High medieval (c.AD 1200-1300)

Phase 4: Later medieval (c.AD 1300-1450/1500)

Phase 5: Post-medieval and modern (c.AD 1500-present)

3.1.5 Cut numbers appear in **bold** and where appropriate large groups of similar features have been tabulated. Artefacts and ecofacts from feature groups have also been tabulated within the stratigraphic text.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The natural geology comprised of yellow/orange clayey silts overlain by an intermittent subsoil; the remainder of the overburden was formed of made ground deposits relating to the Edison Bell Way works. In places the site was truncated by later disturbances and footings for the recently demolished buildings, though these were largely avoided by the excavation areas.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the excavation were generally poor with a pump required to drain groundwater on a daily basis. Archaeological features were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology, however, some were excavated whilst partially submerged (Plates 1-5).

3.3 Natural landscape and features

3.3.1 The excavation areas lay either side of Barracks Brook (Fig. 2.2), which prior to being culverted ran to the south of its current line. The earlier course of the brook, as shown on the John Speed map of 1610 (Fig. 3.1) was revealed within Trench 3 during the evaluation phase of this project (Cox and Thatcher 2016). Several natural hollows (unnumbered) were recorded within Area 1, these are depicted on Figure 4.1 but are not discussed further.

3.4 Phase 1: Late Saxon to early medieval (c.AD 850-1100)

3.4.1 The earliest activity recorded on site comprised settlement activity located off both roads running into the north of the Town. In Area 1 this comprised boundaries running parallel with and perpendicular to Woolley Way (Ditches 1 & 2), with another probable boundary truncated but reflected in the alignment of Pit Group 1 and also a structure (Structure 1) set back from the road, towards Barracks Brook. In Area 2, a single ditch (Ditch 3) ran parallel to Ermine Street with a group of dispersed pits (Pit Group 2) on either side of it.

Area 1 (Figs 4.1 and 4.2-3)

3.4.2 North-west to south-east aligned Ditch 1 (**2005**, **2007, 2093**) ran for a total (intermittent due to later truncation) length of 12.4m and was linear in plan with a wide U-shaped profile. It measured between 0.48m and 1.08m in width and up to 0.14m in depth. The single fill (2006, 2008, 2094) was a mid grey brown silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions which produced a small sherd (0.02kg) of early medieval pottery (AD1050-1200) but no other finds. The ditch was truncated by a number of pits (Pit Groups 1, 3 and 5 respectively) and later Ditches 5 and 8. A 2.2m gap within this ditch may have formed an entrance or may have been due to later truncation.

3.4.3 To the east and running perpendicular to Ditch 1, Ditch 2 (**2064**, **2359**) was linear in plan with a U-shaped profile and was aligned south-west to north-east, extending 11.8m from the southern limit of excavation. It measured between 0.48m and 0.68m in width and up to 0.27m in depth. The single fill (2065, 2360) was a mid brown grey clay silt with occasional gravel inclusions which produced a small amount of animal bone (0.33kg). The ditch was cut by later pit **2089** (Pit Group 4) and pits **2103** and **2106** (Pit Group 7).

3.4.4 Aligned with these ditches and situated 4.5m to the north-east of the gap in Ditch 1, a dense cluster of 68 postholes (see Table 1 below) that formed a possible rectangular post-built structure (Structure 1) measuring 5m by 9.5m and aligned south-west to north-east (Fig. 4.3, Fig. 9 Sections 297, 298, 308). The number of postholes may indicate that this structure witnessed several phases of build or repair. Alternatively, some of the postholes may have been related to the subsequent phases of fence lines in this area. These postholes ranged from 0.1m to 0.56m in width and 0.1m to 0.16m in depth (see table below for full list of dimensions), were all circular or sub-circular in plan, had U-shaped profiles and were generally filled with a single mid brown grey silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions. Finds were scarce with a total of 0.033kg of pottery (AD 875-1200) from posthole **2532** and 0.048kg of animal bone recovered from postholes **2052**, **2383**, **2510** and **2608**. The structure was truncated by several pits of Pit Group 13, Phase 4 (see below).

Cut no	Feature type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)
2044	posthole	0.34	0.1
2046	posthole	0.24	0.05
2050	posthole	0.36	0.06
2052	posthole	0.2	0.08
2054	posthole	0.33	0.07

Cut no	Feature type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)
2181	posthole	0.3	0.06
2183	posthole	0.24	0.08
2185	posthole	0.3	0.16
2189	posthole	0.36	0.1
2191	posthole	0.5	0.1
2301	posthole	0.5	0.11
2303	posthole	0.56	0.07
2383	posthole	0.21	0.12
2440	posthole	0.15	0.03
2442	posthole	0.2	0.07
2444	posthole	0.14	0.05
2446	posthole	0.21	0.08
2448	posthole	0.18	0.05
2450	posthole	0.2	0.08
2452	posthole	0.22	0.05
2454	posthole	0.23	0.06
2456	posthole	0.35	0.05
2458	posthole	0.1	0.03
2460	posthole	0.24	0.05
2462	posthole	0.46	0.07
2464	posthole	0.2	0.04
2466	posthole	0.2	0.05
2472	posthole	0.31	0.01
2474	posthole	0.23	0.01
2476	posthole	0.22	0.03
2478	posthole	0.22	0.03
2482	posthole	0.4	0.05
2486	posthole	0.15	0.04
2490	posthole	0.26	0.05
2492	posthole	0.28	0.05
2494	posthole	0.22	0.04
2496	posthole	0.22	0.06
2498	posthole	0.4	0.05
2500	posthole	0.28	0.05
2502	posthole	0.3	0.06
2504	posthole	0.3	0.05
2506	posthole	0.22	0.05
2508	posthole	0.23	0.05
2510	posthole	0.36	0.06
2512	posthole	0.25	0.07
2516	posthole	0.27	0.05
2518	posthole	0.29	0.04

Cut no	Feature type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)
2520	posthole	0.33	0.07
2522	posthole	0.18	0.05
2524	posthole	0.2	0.05
2526	posthole	0.19	0.05
2528	posthole	0.24	0.05
2530	posthole	0.23	0.05
2532	posthole	0.22	0.05
2596	posthole	0.26	0.06
2598	posthole	0.33	0.05
2600	posthole	0.22	0.03
2602	posthole	0.21	0.05
2604	posthole	0.19	0.04
2606	posthole	0.16	0.12
2608	posthole	0.3	0.12
2610	posthole	0.26	0.13
2614	posthole	0.28	0.05
2616	posthole	0.34	0.07
2618	posthole	0.33	0.06
2620	posthole	0.19	0.04
2656	posthole	0.27	0.06
2660	posthole	0.26	0.08

Table 1: Structure 1 feature inventory

3.4.5 To the north and west of Ditch 1 parallel to Ditch 2, Pit Group 1 was formed of five sub-circular pits (**2221, 2552, 2554, 2556, 2563**). Pit **2221** was smaller in size than the others and had a 0.4m diameter and depth of 0.1m. The remaining pits measured between 1.02m to 2.6m in diameter and 0.14m to 0.35m in depth (see Table 2 below). The pits all had U-shaped profiles and were filled with a mid grey brown silty clay (2222, 2553, 2555, 2557, 2565), with pit **2563** also featuring a mid red brown silt primary fill (2564). A total of 0.113kg of pottery (AD 1050-1200) from pits **2221**, **2552**, **2554** and **2556**, and 0.05kg of animal bone from **2552**, **2554** and **2556** was recovered. Pits **2221** and **2552** were truncated by later Ditches (4 and 11) and the others by a number of pits Phase 2; Pit Group 3, Pit Group 8 and Pit Group 12.

Context	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth
2221	pit/ ditch terminus	0.4	0.1
2552	Pit	2.6	0.18
2554	Pit	1.6	0.28
2556	Pit	1.64	0.35
2563	Pit	1.02	0.25

Table 2: Pit Group 1 feature inventory

Area 2 (Figs 4.1 and 4.4)

3.4.6 A slightly curvilinear ditch (Ditch 3, **2335**, **2339**) extended for 13.4m across most of the length of Area 2 from south-southeast to north-northwest, broadly respecting the line of Ermine Street. The ditch had a flat U-shaped profile and measured 0.7m wide and up to 0.31m in depth. It was filled with a mid brown grey silt clay with occasional gravel inclusions (2336, 2340) which produced 0.011kg of pottery. It was cut by a number of later features; Ditch 6, pit **2137** (Pit Group 5) and pits **2699** and **2693** (Pit Group 6) from Phase 2, and, postholes **2275** and **2327** (Structure 2) and most of Structure 3 from Phase 3.

3.4.7 Located either side of this ditch were seven sub-circular pits (**2135, 2145, 2154, 2295, 2691, 2703, 2707**) which formed Pit Group 2 (Section 276, Fig. 9). These pits were mainly U-shaped in profile and measured between 0.85m and 1.57m in width and between 0.1m and 0.78m in depth (see Table 3 below). Aside from pit **2145**, which was filled with a dark grey silty clay (2146) overlain with a mid brown grey silt clay (2147), the pits were all filled with a light to mid brown grey silt clay (2136, 2153, 2296, 2692, 2704, 2706, 2708). Finds recovered from these features comprised 0.045kg of pottery (AD 840-1250) from pits **2145**, **2154** and **2703** and 0.065kg of animal bone (pits **2135** and **2145**) along with a single residual flint. Environmental samples from these pits produced carbonised wheat only. All of the pits of this group were truncated by later features including Ditch 6, pit **2137** (Pit Group 5), pits **2427** and **2706** (Pit Group 6), posthole **2666** (Structure 3), pits **2143**, **2292** and **2697** (Pit Group 9), pit **2701** and **2693** (Pit Group 14) and pits **2156** and **2429** (Pit Group 15).

Context	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth
2135	pit	0.85	0.25
2145	pit	1.57	0.78
2154	pit	1.1	0.38
2295	pit	1.3	0.7
2691	ditch		0.34
2703	pit	1.25	0.1

Table 3: Pit Group 2 feature inventory

Area	Group	Pottery (x = present)	Comments	Animal Bone (x = present)	Taphonomic evidence (count)	Other finds	Sample number	WPR/CPR
Area 1	Ditch 1	x						
	Ditch 2			x				
	Structure 1	x	AD 875-1200	x	Horn core (1), Burning (1)		226	
	Pit Group 1	x	AD 1050-1200	x				
Area 2	Ditch 3	x	AD 1050-1250					
	Pit Group 2	x	AD 840-1250	x		Flint, Shell	203	Wheat

Table 4: Phase 1 finds and environmental summary

3.5 Phase 2: Early medieval (c.AD 1100-1200)

3.5.1 Settlement activity continued through the early medieval period with the establishment of further boundaries (ditched and fenced) in Area 1 reflecting a formalised plot system. The line of Ditch 1 was re-established by Ditch 4, slightly to the north, and Ditch 5 was established running parallel with Ditch 2, which may have been retained in this period. These plot divisions would seem to have been replaced or augmented at some point by a series of fence lines (Fence Lines 1-4) running perpendicular to Woolley Way down towards the brook. In Area 2, a similar picture was suggested with Ditch 6 re-establishing the rear boundary of Ditch 3, with some suggestion of further subdivision of this land also.

3.5.2 The increase in activity suggested by a decrease in plot/enclosure size was also reflected in a higher intensity of pitting in both areas. The pits in Area 1 contained a much higher frequency of animal bone than Area 2, with indicators of butchery and animal processing. This may suggest a difference in function at this point, with more domestic activities closer to Ermine Street and more industrial/peripheral activities taking place nearer to Woolley Way.

Area 1 (Figs 5.1 and 5.2)

Boundary ditches and fence lines

3.5.3 Ditch 4 (**2009**, **2072**) followed the alignment of Ditch 1, parallel to the line of Woolley Way (or its precursor) and extended for a length of 10m west-northwest to east-southeast from the western limit of excavation. The ditch had a wide U-shaped profile and measured between 0.78m and 1m in width and up to 0.11m in depth. The ditch was filled with a light grey brown silt clay with moderate gravel inclusions (2010, 2073) which produced 0.012kg of pottery (AD1050-1250) and 0.038kg animal bone. It was truncated by Ditch 11 and pit **2662** (Pit Group 12), both from Phase 4.

3.5.4 Positioned at right angles to Ditch 4, on a south-west to north-east alignment, Ditch 5 (**2235, 2406, 2658**) was 10m long and had a U-shaped profile. It measured between 0.58m and 0.98m in width and up to 0.1m in depth and was filled with a mid grey brown silt clay with occasional gravel inclusions (2236, 2407, 2659). A total of 0.009kg of animal bone was recovered from this ditch. It was truncated by pits **2038**, **2297** and **2404** (Pit Group 8).

3.5.5 Representing a continuation of plot boundaries beyond the limit of Ditch 4 were a series of posthole lines that probably represent fence lines which extend into potentially wetter ground towards Barracks Brook. Fence Lines 1, 2 and 3 were spaced at regular intervals (c.10m apart) with Fence Line 4 possibly representing a replacement of Fence Line 3. Structure 1 may have still been standing as Fence Lines 1 and 2 were located to the west and east of it respectively.

3.5.6 The westernmost line of posts (Fence Line 1) comprised eight postholes (**2058, 2115, 2117, 2197, 2199, 2269, 2271, 2273**) which extended for a total length of 5.5m on a north-east to south-west alignment. They measured between 0.25m to 0.35m in diameter and 0.04m to 0.14m in depth and were U-shaped in profile (see Table 5 below). Each was filled with a mid grey brown silt clay with occasional gravel inclusions

(2059, 2116, 2118, 2198, 2200, 2270, 2272, 2274) from which no finds were recovered. Postholes **2199**, **2269** and **2271** were partially truncated by later Ditch 11.

Context	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth
2058	post hole	0.33	0.06
2115	post hole	0.35	0.05
2117	post hole	0.25	0.04
2197	post hole	0.3	0.06
2199	post hole	0.3	0.06
2269	post hole	0.35	0.14
2271	post hole	0.25	0.07
2273	post hole	0.25	0.11

Table 5: Fence Line 1 feature inventory

3.5.7 Parallel to this and located 10.6m to the south-east, on the other side of Phase 1 Structure 1, Fence Line 2 comprised 12 postholes (**2376, 2378, 2380, 2395, 2397, 2594, 2624, 2628, 2630, 2632, 2634, 2636**) which extended intermittently for a total length of 17m from the southern limit of excavation on a broadly north-east to south-west alignment. They measured between 0.22m to 0.56m in diameter and 0.04m to 0.34m in depth and were U-shaped in profile (see Table 6 below). Each was filled with a mid brown grey silt clay with occasional gravel inclusions (2377, 2379, 2381, 2394, 2396, 2595, 2625, 2629, 2631, 2633, 2635, 2637). In total these produced 0.015kg of pottery (AD 1050-1250) from postholes **2594**, **2624**, and **2630**, and 0.023kg of animal bone from postholes **2376** and **2636**, including fish bones (**2376**) and evidence of butchery. The fence line was truncated by a later ditch (Ditch 8).

Context	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth
2376	post hole	0.56	0.34
2378	post hole	0.53	0.07
2380	post hole	0.41	0.18
2395	post hole	0.22	0.06
2397	post hole	0.4	0.15
2594	post hole	0.26	0.07
2624	post hole	0.48	0.07
2628	post hole	0.3	0.07
2630	post hole	0.47	0.11
2632	post hole	0.42	0.06
2634	post hole	0.33	0.07
2636	post hole	0.34	0.04

Table 6: Fence Line 2 feature inventory

3.5.8 Some 9.4m to the south-east, Fence Line 3 comprised 15 postholes (**2215, 2227, 2231, 2259, 2307, 2313, 2315, 2319, 2321, 2323, 2540, 2542, 2546, 2548**, **2550**) which extended for a total length of 13.5m on a north-east to south-west alignment. The postholes measured between 0.06m to 0.6m in diameter and 0.04m to 0.6m in depth and were U-shaped in profile (Section 258, Fig. 9; Plate 6; Table 7). Each was filled with

a mid brown grey silt clay with occasional gravel inclusions (2216, 2228, 2232, 2260, 2308, 2314, 2316, 2320, 2322, 2324, 2541, 2543, 2547, 2549, 2551). In total these produced 0.067kg of pottery (AD 1050-1250) from postholes **2227** and **2550**, and 0.057kg of animal bone from **2231**, **2542**, **2546** and **2550**. The fence line was truncated by later Ditches 7 and 9, with postholes **2231** and **2227** also cut by pit **2233** (Pit Group 7) and **2229** (Pit Group 10) respectively.

Context	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth
2215	post hole	0.4	0.3
2227	post hole	0.6	0.6
2231	post hole	0.4	0.15
2259	post hole	0.3	0.15
2307	post hole	0.32	0.3
2313	post hole	0.36	0.26
2315	post hole	0.09	0.05
2319	post hole	0.2	0.2
2321	post hole	0.06	0.04
2323	post hole	0.12	0.06
2540	post hole	0.44	0.13
2542	post hole	0.35	0.06
2546	post hole	0.54	0.23
2548	post hole	0.32	0.18
2550	post hole	0.52	0.16

Table 7: Fence Line 3 feature inventory

3.5.9 Fence Line 4 was located 2.2m to the west of Fence Line 3 and comprised six postholes (**2371, 2374, 2570, 2572, 2574, 2580**), possibly representing a different re-instatement of the same boundary (Plate 6). These postholes measured between 0.26m to 0.4m in diameter and 0.08m to 0.32m in depth and were U-shaped in profile (see Table 8 below). Each was filled with a mid grey brown silt clay with occasional gravel inclusions (2372, 2373, 2375, 2571, 2573, 2575, 2581), which in total produced 0.002kg of animal bone from posthole **2574**. The fence line was cut by later Ditch 9, while posthole **2574** was truncated by pit **2576** (Pit Group 7).

Context	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth
2371	post hole	0.4	0.32
2374	post hole	0.3	0.16
2570	post hole	0.27	0.08
2572	post hole	0.3	0.09
2574	post hole	0.26	0.11
2580	post hole	0.28	0.1

Table 8: Fence Line 4 feature inventory

Associated features

3.5.10 Pit Group 3 was located to the west of Ditch 5 and comprised eight sub-circular pits (**2029, 2031, 2225, 2263, 2365, 2367, 2560, 2568**) of small to moderate size with mostly U-shaped profiles (Plate 7). They measured between 0.29m and 1.68m in diameter and between 0.08m and 0.42m in depth (see Table 9 below) and they uniformly contained single fills of mainly mid brown grey silt clay with occasional gravel inclusions (2030, 2032, 2226, 2264, 2366, 2368, 2561, 2569). These pits produced 0.282kg of pottery (AD 1050-1250) from pits **2029** and **2365**, and 1.27kg of animal bone (pits **2365**, **2367** and **2560**) along with an iron nail (pit **2225**). Environmental samples from pit **2365** produced carbonised wheat and barley. Pits **2225**, **2263** and **2568** were cut by later pits **2223**, **2261** and **2566** respectively (Pit Group 8).

Context	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth
2029	pit	1.66	0.12
2031	pit	0.98	0.08
2225	pit	1	0.15
2263	pit	1	0.12
2365	pit	1.48	0.42
2367	pit	1.68	0.09
2560	pit	0.6	0.42
2568	pit	0.29	0.08

Table 9: Pit Group 3 feature inventory

3.5.11 To the east of Ditch 5 and slightly more dispersed, Pit Group 4 comprised nine pits (**2017, 2036, 2066, 2068, 2089, 2219, 2237, 2345, 2349=2351**) of various sizes; all with U-shaped profiles (Sections 202, 212). They measured between 0.34m and 1.5m in diameter and between 0.08m and 0.56m in depth (see Table 10 below) and uniformly had single fills comprising a mainly mid brown grey silt clay with occasional gravel inclusions (2018, 2019, 2037, 2067, 2069, 2069, 2090, 2220, 2238, 2239, 2346, 2350=2352). These pits produced 0.308kg of pottery (AD 875-1250) from pits **2017**, **2219**, **2237**, **2345** and **2351**, and 0.034kg of ceramic building material (CBM) from pit 2017, which was not closely datable. Metalwork finds came from pit **2017** and included an iron nail and a fragment of horse harness (SF200) which may be of late medieval to post-medieval date and therefore intrusive. The environmental remains included 3.495kg of animal bone from **2017**, **2036**, **2237** and **2345**, with evidence of butchery, 0.018kg of oyster shell from pit **2017** and a single charred grain (sample 201, pit **2017**). Pits **2066**, **2068** and **2089** were truncated by Ditch 8, pits **2017**, **2219** and **2237** were truncated by pits **2015**, **2355** and **2299** (Pit Group 8) respectively. Pit **2089** was also truncated by late medieval pit **2060**.

Context	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth
2017	pit	1.4	0.56
2036	pit	0.63	0.41
2066	pit	1.3	0.2
2068	pit	0.94	0.2
2089	pit	1.5	0.3
2219	pit	0.5	0.08
2237	pit	1.18	0.28
2345	pit	1.2	0.28
2349	pit	1	0.48
2351	pit	1	0.3

Table 10: Pit Group 4 feature inventory

Area 2 (Fig. 4.1 and 4.4)

Enclosure/boundary and associated features

3.5.12 Ditch 6 (**2251**, **2253**, **2331**, **2685**) was L-shaped in plan and represented the back of a partially exposed plot or enclosure extending from Ermine Street. It was exposed for 8m from the north-west limit of excavation before turning and running for a further 3.5m to the north-east limit of excavation. It measured between 0.42m and 0.53m in width and up to 0.28m in depth and was filled with a dark red brown silt clay with moderate gravel inclusions (2252, 2254, 2332, 2684). A total of 0.141kg of pottery (AD 1175-1300) and 0.207kg of animal bone was recovered from this ditch. It was cut by postholes **2158**, **2245**, **2257**, **2329**, **2689**, **2281** (Structure 2, Phase 3), pit **2243** (Pit Group 14) and pits **2156** and **2285** (Pit Group 15).

3.5.13 Located within the enclosure formed by Ditch 6, Pit Group 5 comprised pits **2137** and **2241** which were sub-circular in plan with U-shaped profiles. They measured 1.1m and 0.9m in diameter respectively and 0.4m in depth. These were filled with a dark grey silt clay with occasional gravel inclusions (2138, 2242) and together produced 0.019kg of pottery (AD 875-1200) and 0.081kg animal bone.

3.5.14 To the south of Ditch 6, Pit Group 6 comprised four pits and three postholes. The pits (**2290**, **2427**, **2699**, **2705**) were sub-circular in plan and had U-shaped profiles (Plate 8), they measured between 0.7m and 1.2m in diameter and between 0.1m and 0.8m in depth (see Table 11 below). These were filled with a mid brown grey silt clay with occasional to moderate gravel inclusions (2291, 2428, 2700=2711, 2706). Pit **2290** was cut by several later pits of Pit Group 15 (**2285**, **2288** and **2429**) which also truncated pit **2427**. Pit **2699** was cut by pit **2701** (Pit Group 14).

3.5.15 Included within this pit group, three possible postholes (**2672**, **2674**, **2676**) may represent the edge of a structure located mainly beyond the eastern limit of excavation, truncation by Ditch 13 however renders this hard to determine. They measured 0.4m to 0.45m in diameter and 0.1m to 0.13m in depth (see Table 11 below). They were filled with a mid brown grey silt clay with occasional gravel inclusions (3673, 3675, 3677) and contained no finds.

Context	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth
2290	Pit	1.2	0.42
2427	Pit	0.7	0.6
2672	post hole	0.45	0.12
2674	post hole	0.45	0.13
2676	post hole	0.4	0.1
2699	small pit	0.9	0.8
2705	Pit	0.9	0.1

Table 11: Pit Group 6 feature inventory

3.5.16 The features from Pit Group 6 produced 0.057kg of pottery (AD1050-1250) from pit **2699** and 0.055kg animal bone from pit **2699**, and postholes **2674** and **2676**. An environmental sample (336, pit **2699**) from this group produced carbonised wheat and barley.

Area	Group	Pottery (x = present)	Comments	Animal Bone (x = present)	Taphonomic evidence (count)	Other finds	Sample number	WPR/CPR
Area 1	Ditch 4	x	AD 1050-1250	x				
	Ditch 5			x				
	Pit Group 3	x	AD 1050-1250	x	Horn core (1), Butchery (2)	Iron nail	218, 330	Wheat, Barley
	Pit Group 4	x	AD 875-1250	x	Burning (2), Butchery (1)	Horse Harness, Iron nail, CBM, Shell	201, 332	
	Fence Line 1							
	Fence Line 2	x	AD 1050-1250	x	Butchery (1)		229	
	Fence Line 3	x	AD 1050-1250	x		Shell	223	
	Fence Line 4			x			219	Oat
Area 2	Ditch 6	x	AD 1175-1300	x				
	Pit Group 5	x	AD 875-1200	x				
	Pit Group 6	x	AD 1050-1250	x			336	Wheat, Barley

Table 12: Phase 2 finds and environmental summary

3.6 Phase 3: High medieval (c.AD 1200-1300)

3.6.1 Major changes to the landscape took place in the high medieval period with the abandonment of the previous plot ditches in Area 1 and establishment of new, more substantial boundaries (Ditches 7 and 8). These appear to follow the projected alignment of the town defensive ditch, which is thought to have been established by this time (Spoerry 2000). Indeed, Ditch 7, which was not fully exposed by the excavation, was perhaps large enough to have been the town ditch itself.

3.6.2 Although the associated settlement activity in Area 1 appears to have been reduced or relocated, the area continued to be used for animal processing (or disposal of its by-products) as indicated by butchered animal bone within some of the pits (Pit Groups 7 & 8). Despite its distance from the street frontage, Area 2 revealed the rear of two structures (Structures 2 & 3), though given their location these are likely to have been outbuildings.

Area 1 (Figs 6.1 and 6.2)

Boundaries and associated features

3.6.3 Running along the south-eastern limit of excavation, Ditch 7 (**2013**, **2082**, **2347**) measured 2.75m (excavated) in width and over 1.2m in depth (Plate 9). However, the exposed width of the ditch was 3.8m, although the south-east limit was not revealed by the excavation and the profile of the feature may suggest a width in excess of 7m (Section 201). The ditch was recut (**2014**) suggesting that it had been allowed to silt up before being re-established. The ditch was filled with a series of silts and slumps of clay (2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2348) and contained 0.475kg pottery (AD 1175-1300) and 0.655kg animal bone. Once it had been backfilled it was subsequently cut by Phase 4 Ditch 9 (see below).

3.6.4 Located 7m to the north-west and running parallel to Ditch 7, Ditch 8 (**2070, 2341, 2343, 2398**) was 35m long (exposed) and had a V-shaped profile (Section 212). It measured 2.3m wide and 0.82m in depth and was filled with a mid grey brown silt clay with occasional gravel inclusions (2071, 2342, 2344, 2399). A total of 0.422kg of pottery (AD 1175- 1300) and 0.521kg of animal bone was recovered from this ditch, including evidence of butchery and horn core. It was also cut by Ditch 9.

3.6.5 Four pits (**2103**, **2106**, **2233**, **2309**) and two postholes (**2213**, **2576**) were located between Ditches 7 and 8 (Pit Group 7). These were all sub-circular in plan and had U-shaped profiles, measuring between 0.44m and 1.2m in diameter and 0.18m and 0.32m in depth (see Table 13 below). Aside from pit **2103**, all were filled with a single mid-dark grey brown silt clay with occasional gravel inclusions (2107, 2234, 2310, 2214, 2577). Pit **2103** was filled with a similar fill (2104) in addition to a light grey brown silt clay with frequent gravel inclusions (2105). To the north-west of this group, and also cut by Ditch 9, pit **2130** was only partly exposed in plan but measured 2m in diameter and 0.7m in depth. Its fill was a dark greenish grey clay silt (2131) overlain by a dark red brown sand clay (2132).

3.6.6 A total of 0.33kg of pottery (AD 1175-1300) was recovered from pits **2103**, **2106**, **2213** and **2233**, 1.315kg of animal bone from **2103**, **2106**, **2213**, **2130** and **2309** (including evidence of butchery and horn core) was recovered from these features along with 0.028kg CBM that is not closely datable (pits **2103** and **2106**), 0.014kg of mussel shell from pit **2103** and two (intrusive) late medieval to post-medieval iron nails from pit **2103**. Pits **2233** and **2576** were truncated by Ditch 9.

Context	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth
2103	pit	1.3	0.44
2106	pit	0.9	0.2
2213	post hole	0.6	0.32
2130	pit	2	0.7
2233	pit	1.2	0.3
2309	pit	0.84	0.26
2576	post hole	0.44	0.18

Table 13: Pit Group 7 feature inventory

3.6.7 The area to the west of Ditch 8 was far more intensively pitted in this phase. Pit Group 8 comprised 14 pits (**2015**, **2033**, **2038**, **2095**, **2223**, **2261**, **2297**, **2299**, **2355**, **2357**, **2361**=**2363**, **2402**, **2404**, **2566**) which were sub-circular in plan and had U-shaped or wide U-shaped profiles (Section 202; Plate 10). They measured between 0.4m and 1.7m in diameter and between 0.05m and 0.5m in depth (see Table 14 below). Apart from pit **2033**, all were filled with a single mid grey brown silt clay with moderate gravel inclusions (2016, 2039, 2096, 2224, 2262, 2298, 2300, 2356, 2358, 2362=2364, 2403, 2405,2567). Pit **2033** was filled by a very compact dark reddish grey silt clay (2034) and a dark grey brown silt clay with frequent gravel inclusions (2035). Despite the greater number and larger size of these pits, finds were scarce with 0.138kg of pottery (AD 875-1250) recovered from pits **2038**, **2223** and **2299**, and 0.158kg of animal bone from **2223**, **2297** and **2299**, along with an intrusive late medieval to post-medieval iron nail from pit **2297**. Pits **2223** and **2261** were truncated by Ditch 11 and pit **2095** was truncated by posthole **2588** (Fence Line 7).

Context	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth
2015	pit	1.16	0.18
2033	pit	1.48	0.2
2038	pit	1.07	0.19
2095	ditch	0.66	0.07
2223	pit	1.6	0.32
2261	pit	1	0.15
2297	pit	0.4	0.18
2299	pit	1.5	0.5
2355	pit	0.8	0.1
2357	pit	1.1	0.18
2361	pit	1.25	0.12
2363	pit	0.69	0.12
2402	pit	1.7	0.11

2404	pit	0.53	0.05
2566	pit	0.42	0.08

Table 14: Pit Group 8 feature inventory

3.6.8 Fence Line 5 (**2582**, **2584**, **2586**) was positioned on a north-east to south-west alignment, between Pit Group 8 and Ditch 8. The postholes were sub-circular in plan with a U-shape profile, except for **2582** which was circular, measuring between 0.33 and 0.54m wide, and were relatively shallow with depths between 0.04 and 0.08m (see Table 15 below). They all contained a mid greyish brown silty clay, with posthole **2582** containing moderate gravel inclusions (2583, 2585, 2587). There were no finds recovered from any of the postholes.

Context	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth
2582	post hole	0.33	0.04
2584	post hole	0.56	0.05
2586	post hole	0.34	0.08

Table 15: Fence Line 5 feature inventory

Area 2 (Figs 6.1 and 6.3)

Structures and associated features

3.6.9 Extending on the same alignment as (and overlying) early medieval Ditch 6, Structure 2 (**2325**, **2333**, **2337**, **2536**, **2538**, **2664**) was of post-in-trench construction and though partial due to heavy truncation, appeared to form the north-west corner of a north-northwest to south-southeast aligned building. The surviving extent measured 4.7m from north-northwest to south-southeast and by 1.6m from west-southwest to east-northeast, although it may originally have extended beyond the eastern limit of excavation. The trench measured 0.3m wide and up to 0.16m deep. It was filled with a mid grey brown silt clay (2326, 2334, 2338, 2537, 2539, 2665) and contained 0.05kg residual pottery (AD 875-1150) and 0.142kg animal bone. The structure was cut by pit **2693** (Pit Group 14) and its projected footprint was truncated by other later features.

3.6.10 To the north of Structure 2, and on a slightly different alignment, Structure 3 represented part of a post-built building or fence. This structure was aligned south-west to north-west, measured 6m by 3.8m and extended beyond the north-east limit of excavation. It comprised 16 postholes (**2158**, **2243**, **2245**, **2247**, **2249**, **2255**, **2257**, **2275**, **2277**, **2279**, **2281**, **2283**, **2327**, **2329**, **2685**, **2689**) which were sub-circular in plan with U-shaped profiles (Sections 270, 272). These postholes ranged from 0.2m to 0.8m in width and 0.08m to 0.33m in depth (see Table 16 below for full list of dimensions), and were generally filled with a mid brown grey silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions. A total of 0.043kg of pottery (AD 1175- 1300) from posthole **2277**, and 0.093kg of animal bone (postholes **2158** and **2329**) was recovered from these features. Postholes on the south-western side of the structure (**2249**, **2279**, **2281**, **2283**) were truncated by later pits **2148** and **2150** (Pit Group 15).

Context	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth
2158	pit	0.8	0.33
2243	post hole	0.38	0.13
2245	post hole	0.25	0.1
2247	post hole	0.25	0.15
2249	post hole	0.25	0.18
2255	post hole	0.27	0.11
2257	post hole	0.4	0.1
2275	post hole	0.48	0.08
2277	post hole	0.3	0.18
2279	post hole	0.2	0.12
2281	post hole	0.24	0.1
2283	pit	0.54	0.2
2327	pit	0.41	0.17
2329	pit	0.62	0.09
2685	post hole		0.1
2689	post hole	0.58	0.32

Table 16: Structure 3 feature inventory

3.6.11 To the west and south of these structures, Pit Group 9 comprised eight pits (**2133**, **2143**, **2164**, **2292**, **2437**, **2439**, **2681**, **2697**). Although these pits were located close to structures, pits **2133**, **2437** and **2697** are more likely to be associated with the use of Structure 3 alone as they would partially fall within the projected footprint of Structure 2. The pits measured between 0.4m and 1.4m in diameter and 0.12m and 0.8m in depth (see Table 17 below). Aside from pit **2292**, all were single filled with a mid grey brown silt clay with occasional gravel inclusions (2134, 2144, 2208, 2436, 2438, 2682, 2698). Pit **2292** was filled with a dark blue grey clay silt (2293) overlain by a very dark grey silt clay (2294). A total of 0.704kg of pottery (AD 1175-1300) was recovered from postholes **2133**, **2292**, **2681** and **2697** and 0.398kg of animal bone (from pits **2133**, **2292**, mainly bird, and **2697**), along with two iron nails (pits **2292** and **2697**), a shard (0.003kg) of glass, which is not closely datable, (from pit **2292)** and 0.041kg of intrusive late medieval to early post-medieval CBM (pit **2439)**. Pit **2164** was truncated by pits **2139** and **2163** (Pit Group 15) and pit **2437** was truncated by pit **2693** (Pit Group 14).

Context	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth
2133	pit	1.4	0.3
2143	pit	0.86	0.46
2164	pit	1.05	0.4
2292	pit	0.7	0.8
2437	pit	0.95	0.15
2439	pit	0.62	0.19
2681	pit	0.6	0.12
2697	pit	0.86	0.31

Table 17: Pit Group 9 feature inventory

Area	Group	Pottery (x = present)	Comments	Animal Bone (x = present)	Taphonomic evidence (count)	Other finds	Sample number	WPR/CPR
Area 1	Ditch 7	x	AD 1175-1300	x	Butchery (1)	CBM, Shell	200	
	Ditch 8	x	AD 1175-1300	x	Horn core (1), Butchery (1)		331	
	Pit Group 7	x	AD 1175-1300	x	Horn core (2), Burning (1)	Iron nail, CBM, Shell	202	
	Pit Group 8	x	AD 875-1250	x		Iron nail	213	Wheat
Area 2	Structure 2	x	AD 840-1150	x		CBM	222,	Cereals, Rye, Legumes, Knotgrass, Sainfoin
	Structure 3	x	AD 1175-1300	x			206, 217	Wheat, barley
	Pit Group 9	x	AD 1175-1300	x	Gnawing (1)	Iron, Iron nail, glass, CBM	216, 339	Stinking mayweed, nettles, black nightshade,

Table 18: Phase 3 finds and environmental summary

3.7 Phase 4: Later medieval (c.AD 1300-1450/1500)

3.7.1 The late medieval period saw a further reorganisation of Area 1 with the major boundaries of this period starting to adopt comparable alignments to those of the historic mapping (Figs 3.1-5; 7.1). Much of the pottery appears to have been residual within these features, presumably reworked from earlier deposits on the site. Numerous pits were present in Area 2, the most notable of which was a cess pit that produced an interesting assemblage of mineralised plant and food remains.

Area 1 (Figs 7.1 and 7.2)

Boundary ditches, fence lines and associated features

3.7.2 Running from the south-western limit of excavation to the north-east and perpendicular to the line of Woolley Way, Ditch 9 (**2062**, **2121**, **2141**) was exposed for a length of 35m and had a V-shaped profile. It measured between 1.7m and 2m in width and up to 0.7m in depth and was filled with a dark red grey silt clay with frequent gravel inclusions (2063, 2122, 2131, 2142) which was overlain (where surviving) by a dark brown grey silt clay with occasional gravel inclusions (2123, 2132). A total of 0.287kg of pottery (AD 1150-1400) and 0.498kg of animal bone and was recovered from this ditch.

3.7.3 A short stretch of ditch (Ditch 10) was revealed which extended from Ditch 9 and ran south-east for 6.3m to the limit of excavation; perpendicular to the line of Dryden's walk. This ditch (**2159**) measured 1.5m wide and 0.03m deep with a wide U-shaped profile. It was filled with a dark brown grey silt clay with occasional gravel inclusions (2160) which was overlain by a dark grey sandy clay with occasional gravel inclusions (2161). A total of 0.213kg of pottery (AD 1225-1400), 0.025kg of animal bone and 0.041kg of intrusive Victorian CBM was recovered from this ditch.

3.7.4 To the south of Ditch 10 and east of Ditch 9, Pit Group 10 comprised a small pit (**2108**) and three evenly spaced pits and postholes (**2229**, **2311, 2544**) adjacent to Ditch 9. Pit **2108** measured 1.2m in diameter and 0.28m deep with a wide U-shaped profile and was filled with a dark brown grey clay silt (2109). The remaining pits and postholes measured between 0.3m and 0.45m in width and between 0.14m and 0.26m deep (see Table 19 below). Each was filled with a single dark brown grey silt clay (2230, 2312, 2545). A total of 0.088kg of pottery (AD 1225-1400) was recovered from pits **2108**, **2229** and **2544**, along with 0.121kg of animal bone, from pit **2108**.

Context	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth
2108	pit	1.2	0.28
2229	pit		0.14
2311	post hole	0.3	0.26
2544	post hole	0.45	0.18

Table 19: Pit Group 10 feature inventory

3.7.5 A large pit (**2060**) was located to the immediate west of Ditch 9 which was sub-circular in plan with a wide U-shaped profile. It measured 1.5m in diameter and 0.3m deep and was filled with a dark brown grey clay silt (2061). A tiny scrap of pottery (0.007kg) and a small amount of animal bone (0.172kg) were recovered from this feature.

3.7.6 In the north-east corner of Area 1 five intercutting pits (**2076, 2079, 2086, 2110, 2128**) were grouped (Pit Group 11). These pits were sub-circular in plan and had U-shaped profiles, they measured between 0.2m and 0.99m in diameter and between 0.1m and 0.26m in depth (see Table 20 below for full list of dimensions). These pits were filled with a dark brown grey silt clay with occasional gravel inclusions (2077, 2080, 2087, 2111, 2129), which in pits **2079** (Plate 11) and **2110** was overlain by a mid orange grey silt clay (2081, 2112). These features produced 0.133kg of pottery (AD 1225-1400) from pits **2079**, **2110** and **2128**, 0.103kg animal bone from pits **2079**, **2110** and **2128**, and 0.028kg medieval CBM from pit **2128**. Pits **2110**, **2128** and **2086** were cut by pit **2079**.

Context	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth
2076	Small pit	0.39	0.32
2079	Large pit	1.37	0.58
2086	pit	0.64	0.48
2110	pit	1.8	0.4
2128	pit	2	0.25

Table 20: Pit Group 11 feature inventory

3.7.7 Representing either a shallow L-shaped ditch or possibly the remains of a foundation trench, Ditch 11 (**2011, 2074, 2265, 2267**) ran east from the western limit of excavation for a distance of 10.8m before turning north for a further 4.5m. It was fairly steep sided with a flat base and measured between 0.5m and 1.14m in width and up to 0.16m in depth with a shallow U-shaped profile. It was filled with a light grey brown silt clay with occasional gravel inclusions (2012, 2075, 2266, 2268) which produced a total of 0.010kg of pottery (AD1150-1400) and 0.093kg of animal bone.

3.7.8 South of and running parallel to this feature (but only partly exposed in the south-west corner of Area 1) Ditch 12 (**2425**) measured at least 0.72m wide and 0.1m deep and was filled with a dark brown grey clay silt (2426). A small amount of animal bone (0.022kg) was recovered from this ditch terminal.

3.7.9 A small number of pits were located to the north of Ditch 12 (Pit Group 12). These pits (**2027, 2400, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2423, 2662**) were sub-circular in plan and had U-shaped profiles, they measured between 0.2m and 0.99m in diameter and between 0.1m and 0.26m in depth (see Table 21 below). They were filled with a mid grey brown silt clay with occasional gravel and larger stone inclusions (2028, 2401, 2410, 2412, 2414, 2416, 2418, 2420, 2422, 2424, 2663) and produced 0.271kg of pottery (AD1225-1500) from pits **2027**, **2415** and **2662** and 0.116kg of animal bone from pit **2027**.

Context	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth
2027	post hole	0.38	0.12
2400	Pit	0.87	0.12
2409	Pit	0.56	0.2
2411	post hole	0.5	0.17
2413	post hole	0.4	0.1
2415	post hole	0.2	0.16
2417	post hole	0.28	0.17
2421	Pit	0.45	0.26
2423	Pit	0.99	0.14
2662	Pit	0.6	0.14

Table 21: Pit Group 12 feature inventory

3.7.10 Projecting beyond the end of Ditch 11, and extending for a distance of 8m, Fence Line 6 comprised three postholes (**2056, 2193, 2195**) on a roughly north to south alignment. They measured between 0.3m to 0.6m in diameter and 0.04m to 0.06m in depth (see Table 22 below) and were U-shaped in profile. Each was filled with a mid brown grey silt clay with occasional gravel inclusions (2057, 2194, 2196) which contained no finds.

Context	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth
2056	Pit	0.6	0.06
2193	Posthole	0.3	0.06
2195	post hole	0.3	0.04

Table 22: Fence Line 6

3.7.11 Approximately 7.5m to the east and running broadly parallel to Fence Line 6, Fence Line 7 comprised 27 circular and sub-circular postholes (see Table 23 below). These postholes ranged from 0.17m to 0.66m in diameter and 0.03m to 0.15m in depth (see table below for full list of dimensions), had generally U-shaped profiles and were mostly filled with a mid brown grey silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions, except for postholes **2384**, **2386**, **2388**, **2390** and **2392**, which contained a mid grey brown clayey silt with no inclusions. The postholes produced a total of 0.036kg of pottery (AD

1225-1500, from postholes **2171**, **2177** and **2652**), in addition to a small amount of animal bone (0.01kg from postholes **2171**, **2177** and **2652**).

Cut No	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)
2165	Posthole	0.35	0.06
2167	posthole	0.35	0.08
2169	posthole	0.38	0.05
2171	posthole	0.45	0.09
2173	posthole	0.36	0.06
2175	posthole	0.28	0.14
2177	posthole	0.44	0.1
2179	posthole	0.34	0.08
2385	posthole	0.4	0.08
2387	posthole	0.35	0.08
2389	posthole	0.33	0.15
2391	posthole	0.3	0.07
2393	posthole	0.42	0.12
2588	posthole	0.28	0.05
2590	posthole	0.25	0.06
2592	posthole	0.21	0.09
2622	posthole	0.17	0.12
2626	posthole	0.46	0.09
2638	posthole	0.36	0.06
2640	posthole	0.44	0.06
2642	posthole	0.35	0.05
2644	posthole	0.41	0.05
2646	posthole	0.22	0.03
2648	posthole	0.2	0.04
2650	posthole	0.24	0.06
2652	posthole	0.66	0.09
2654	posthole	0.5	0.05

Table 23: Fence Line 7 feature inventory

3.7.12 A group of nine small pits was located between these two fence lines (Pit Group 13). These pits (**2040, 2042, 2048, 2187, 2470, 2480, 2484, 2514, 2612**) were sub-circular in plan and had U-shaped profiles, they measured between 0.23m and 1.2m in diameter and between 0.03m and 0.2m in depth (see Table 24 below). They were filled with a mid brown grey silt clay with occasional gravel inclusions (2041, 2043, 2049, 2188, 2471, 2481, 2485, 2515, 2613). In total these features produced 0.007kg of pottery (AD 1225-1400, from pits **2040** and **2480**), and 0.113kg animal bone from pits **2040** and **2048**.

Context	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth
2040	pit	1.04	0.12
2042	pit	1.2	0.1
2048	post hole	0.23	0.03
2187	post hole	0.5	0.1
2470	pit	0.57	0.09
2480	post hole	0.5	0.07
2484	post hole	0.6	0.07
2514	pit	0.6	0.2
2612	pit	0.98	0.1

Table 24: Pit Group 13 feature inventory

Area 2 (Figs 7.1 and 7.3)

Pit groups and cess pit

3.7.13 A small number of sub-rectangular pits including a possible cess pit were located in the eastern part of Area 2 (Pit Group 14). Pits **2693** and **2701** measured 1m and 1.4m in width and 0.33m and 0.42m in depth respectively and featured very steep sides and flat bases. They were each filled with a single dark grey brown silt clay with moderate gravel inclusions (2694, 2702). Together they produced 0.098kg of pottery (AD 840-1500) and 0.714kg animal bone.

3.7.14 Cess pit **2668** (Section 346, Plate 12) measured 1.32m in width and 0.9m deep with steep sides and a flat base. The basal fill (2669) was a dark grey brown silty clay which was in part encrusted onto the base of the pit and contained cess material this was overlain by a more homogenous mid grey brown silty clay (2680). In total 0.035kg of pottery (AD 1150-1350) and 0.376kg of animal bone, made up largely of fish bones, was recovered from fill 2669. An exceptionally well preserved assemblage of mineralised seeds was also recovered from this fill (see App. C.3). Posthole **2666** located in the south-west corner of the pit was 0.8m deep, vertical-sided and contained the remains of an *in situ* timber post (Plates 13, 15) which may have formed part of a structure over the cesspit, although in section it appears to have been an earlier feature.

3.7.15 Located further from the street and with typically more oval and sub-circular forms, Pit Group 15 comprised nine pits (**2139**, **2148**, **2150**, **2156**, **2162**, **2163**, **2285**, **2288**, **2429**). These pits measured between 1m and 2.3m in diameter and between 0.28m and 1m in depth (see Table 25 below for full list of dimensions). They were filled with a mid yellow brown clay silt with moderate gravel inclusions (2140, 2149, 2151, 2155, 2203, 2205, 2206, 2286, 2287, 2289, 2430), which in pits **2162** and **2163** was overlain by a dark brown grey clay silt (2204, 2207). Together these pits produced 0.183kg of pottery (AD1350-1500) from pits **2139**, **2162**, **2163**, **2285** and **2429**, 0.765kg animal bone (pits **2139**, **2150**, **2156**, **2163**, **2285**, **2288** and **2429**), 0.144kg of oyster shell (pits **2163** and **2429**) along with three intrusive late medieval to post-medieval iron nails from pits **2139** and **2285**. Environmental samples (taken from pits **2148**, **2163** and **2285**) contained low levels of charred wheat and barley.

Context	Feature Type	Breadth	Depth
2139	pit	2.24	0.48
2148	pit	1.4	0.33
2150	pit	1.66	0.3
2156	pit	1.72	0.28
2162	pit	1	0.3
2163	pit	1.4	0.5
2285	pit	2.3	1
2288	pit	1.3	0.47
2429	pit	1.5	0.6

Table 25: Pit Group 15 feature inventory

3.7.16 At the southern corner of Area 2, a large pit (**2408**) was partially exposed which was sub-rectangular in plan and featured stone packing down its north-east side (Section 325, Plate 14). The stones were larger at the base with smaller stones packed up the side and in between and may have served as part of a lining or revetting (2434) or could have provided access to the feature. The exposed part of the feature (approximately a quarter) measured 3.3m by 1.8m and had a depth of 0.82m. This pit appears to have filled up gradually over time and may have been used to hold water, it was filled with a series of dark brown grey silty clay deposits (2432, 2433, 2435) and produced 0.371kg animal bone along with 0.342kg pottery, including the only imported pottery (see Appendix B.4) from the site (AD 1480-1610). The pottery dates suggest that it may have been backfilled at the very end of this phase or the beginning of the next.

Area	Group	Pottery (x = present)	Comments	Animal Bone (x = present)	Taphonomic evidence (count)	Other finds	Sample number	WPR/CPR
Area 1	Ditch 9	x	AD 1150-1400	x		Iron nail, CBM		
	Ditch 10	x	AD 1225-1400	x		Iron nail, CBM		
	Pit Group 10	x	AD 1225-1400	x				
	Pit 2060	x	AD 1225-1400	x		Shell		
	Pit Group 11	x	Several glazed jugs (AD 1225-1400)	x		CBM		
	Ditch 11	x	AD 1150-1400	x				
	Ditch 12			x				
	Pit Group 12	x	AD 1225-1500	x		Shell		
	Fence Line 6							
	Fence Line 7	x	AD 1225-1500	x		Shell		
	Pit Group 13	x	AD 1225-1400	x				
Area 2	Pit Group 14	x	AD 1150-1350	x	Horn core (2), Butchery (3) Gnawing (2)	CBM, Wooden post	333, 338, 340	Wheat, Barley, Frequent mineralised remains (Cess pit **2668**)
	Pit Group 15	x	AD 1350-1500	x		Iron nail, Shell	204, 207, 214	Wheat, barley
	Pit 2408	x	Imported material (AD 1480-1610)	x	Burning (1)	CBM, Shell		

Table 26: Phase 4 finds and environmental summary

3.8 Phase 5: Post-medieval and modern (c.AD 1500-present)

3.8.1 The only post-medieval feature identified was a boundary ditch which ran parallel to Ermine Street in Area 2 (Fig. 8). Ditch 13 (**2670**, **2709**) was exposed for a length of 6.6m and had a V-shaped profile (Section 346). It measured 1.4m in width and up to 0.78m in depth and was filled with a light red brown silt clay with frequent gravel inclusions (2678) which was overlain (where surviving) by a dark red brown grey silt clay with moderate gravel inclusions (2671, 2710). A total of 0.128kg pottery (residual earlier material and AD1570-1846) and 0.528kg of animal bone was recovered from this ditch.

3.8.2 A brick-lined well lay to the west of the ditch and would have lain within the back garden of one of the Victorian properties shown fronting onto Ermine Street on the early Ordnance survey maps (Figs 3.4 and 3.5). Various modern intrusions were recorded, notably in Area 1, and probably relate to the recent (industrial) use of the site.

Area	Group	Pottery (x = present)	Comments	Animal Bone (x = present)	Taphonomic evidence (count)	Other finds (kg)	Sample number	WPR/CPR
Area 2	Ditch 13	x	Ointment bowl (AD 1570-1846)	x	Horn Core (1), Gnawing (2)	Shell	337	Wheat, barley, oat, bean, vetch, ostracods, Legumes

Table 27: Phase 5 finds and environmental summary

3.9 Finds summary

Area comparison

Phase	Area	Pottery (kg)	Animal Bone (Kg)	Taphonomic evidence (count)	Other finds	WPR/CPR
1	Area 1	0.146	0.131	Horn core (1), Burning (1)		
	Area 2	0.076	0.065			Wheat
2	Area 1	0.682	4.896	Horn core (1), Burning (2), Butchery (4)	Horse harness, Iron nails, CBM (0.034), Shell (0.035)	Wheat, Barley, Oat
	Area 2	0.217	0.343			Wheat, Barley
3	Area 1	1.374	1.364	Horn core (3), Burning (1), Butchery (2)	Iron nail, CBM (0.033), Shell (0.066)	Wheat
	Area 2	0.783	0.633	Gnawing (1)	Iron nail, CBM (0.075), Glass (0.004)	Wheat, Barley, Rye, Legumes, Knotgrass, Sainfoin, Stinking mayweed, nettles, black nightshade
4	Area 1	1.054	1.272		Iron nails, CBM (0.417), Shell (0.017)	
	Area 2	0.658	2.226	Horn core (2), Burning (1), Butchery (3), Gnawing (2)	Iron nail, CBM (0.328), Shell (0.155), Wood	Wheat, Barley, Frequent mineralised remains (Cess pit **2668**)
5	Area 2	0.128	0.528	Horn core (1), Gnawing (2)	Shell (0.101)	Wheat, Barley, Oat, Bean, Vetch, Ostracods, Legumes

Table 28: Assemblage totals by Phase and Area

Metalwork (App B.1)

3.9.1 A total of 19 iron objects were recovered from the site from features phased to the late medieval period. Aside from a horse harness (SF200, Phase 2, Area 1, Pit Group 4) and a fragment of water pipe, the majority of these finds were nails which, whilst mostly recovered from pits, probably related to the structures or fence lines present on the site.

Metalworking Debris (App B.2)

3.9.2 A very small assemblage of ferrous slag (two pieces weighing 22g) was collected from the subsoil deposits in Area 1, this may indicate ironworking in the vicinity of the site but does not relate to any of the activity evidenced by the excavation.

Flint

3.9.3 A single residual hard hammer struck tertiary flake, not strongly diagnostic but probably later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, was recovered from the fill of pit **2707** (Pit Group 2, Phase 1, Area 2).

Glass (App B.3)

3.9.4 A single shard of glass was recovered from phase 3 pit **2292** (Pit Group 9, Area 2). The glass fragment is small and not closely datable.

Pottery (App B.4)

3.9.5 A moderate assemblage of pottery was recovered, totaling 342 sherds (5.083kg), which was predominantly medieval in date with a small residual Roman element. The stratified assemblage produced a low number of Late Saxon-early medieval sherds, however, the assemblage is predominantly medieval, being divided almost evenly between the early medieval (1050-1200) and high medieval (1200-1350), although some of the medieval fabrics remained in production after 1350. The late medieval and post-medieval periods are both poorly represented. The assemblage is broadly similar to, although smaller than, those recovered from the West of Town Centre Link Road site (Fletcher 2017a) and Edison Bell Way (Fletcher 2017b, 2019). Late Saxon-early medieval material is present at similar levels to other sites in the surrounding area, suggesting that, although the site was located away from the main settlement area of Huntingdon, there was some low level domestic settlement in the vicinity of the site during this period. Increased levels of rubbish disposal were evident during the high medieval period.

Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay (App B.5)

3.9.6 A fragmentary assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) and fired or burnt clay (24 pieces in total weighing 0.908kg), was recovered from phase 3 and 4 pits and ditches, with the majority recovered from features located along the south-east edge of Area 1. The material includes residual Roman tile, possible medieval and late medieval to post-medieval roof tile, and fragments of fired clay that are not intrinsically datable.

Worked Wood (App B.6)

3.9.7 A single wooden post, worked to a wedge, was recovered from a late medieval Phase 4 posthole (**2666**) associated with cess pit **2668** in Area 2 (Plate 15). The material was situated in a waterlogged deposit which created the anaerobic conditions necessary for organic preservation.

3.10 Environmental Summary

Faunal Remains (App C.1)

3.10.1 A total assemblage of 13kg of animal bone was recovered from the excavation areas, with the number of recordable fragments totaling 302, with 68 of the fragments retrieved from environmental samples. Sheep/goat, cattle and pig were the mainstay of the food economy with fish and birds also contributing to the diet. The presence of both young sheep/goat and very young pigs in phase 3 may also suggest that breeding was occurring onsite. There is a possibility that craftworking, such as leathermaking was occurring as a number of horncores were recovered, particularly in Area 2.

3.10.2 Fish species including herring, pike, cod and eel as well as bird species including domestic fowl along with red grouse, red-legged partridge, Brent goose, teal and other Passeriformes were represented, which were recovered mainly from the environmental samples.

Marine Mollusca (App C.2)

3.10.3 A total of 0.414kg of shells were collected by hand during the excavation, with small quantities recovered from all phases and most feature groups. The shells recovered are edible examples of oyster *Ostrea edulis*, from estuarine and shallow coastal waters, and mussel *Mytilus edulis*, from intertidal zones. The shell is moderately well preserved and does not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed, however, it has suffered post-depositional damage.

Environmental Samples (App C.3)

3.10.4 A total of 42 bulk environmental samples were taken from all phases from the two excavated areas. Low densities of carbonised remains are preserved in most of the samples, forming small assemblages that mainly comprised of cereals and pulses mixed with domestic refuse, with a notable absence of evidence of the utilisation of wetland plants such as sedges and rushes that are often found on contemporary sites in this area. The size of the charred assemblages from this site do not indicate any significant and interpretable deposits and largely represent scatters of midden material that are likely to have been re-worked through repeated digging within the area.

3.10.5 The sample from cess pit **2668** (Area 2, Phase 4) produced an exceptional assemblage of mineralised remains (Plates 16-19) which comprised a range of plants including imported fruits and spices and medicinal herbs.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 A sequence of settlement-related features spanning the Late Saxon to post-medieval periods was revealed by the excavations at Ferrars Road, with the most intensive activity dating to the medieval period. The results are discussed below chronologically, with reference to the project's original and updated research aims (Section 2) and in relation to the main topographic influences; namely Ermine Street, Woolley Way and Barrack's Brook. Woolley Way, which formerly led to the village of Woolley to the north-west of Huntingdon, may also have been a former drove way, part of its course is now Ferrars Road. The site lay outside the medieval town boundary at place known latterly as 'Balm Hole' or 'Balmshole' (Fig. 2.2); seemingly a suburb of Huntingdon that appears to have developed close to the crossing over what is now Barracks Brook and extended north-westwards along Ermine Street. The natural landscape, notably the brook, clearly played a part in the layout and development of settlement in this area, which appears to have extended (at least initially) along both routeways, with the watercourse acting as a back ditch to the properties. It would also have been a valuable resource for certain industries, such as tanning, dyeing and metal working, which are likely to have been undertaken in more marginal areas of the town such as this.

4.1.2 Where feasible, this discussion also draws upon the results of adjacent investigations undertaken recently in advance of the West of Town Centre Link Road (HUNTLR13; ECB3239; for which full analysis is not yet completed) and Edison Bell Way (HUNEBW16; ECB4627; Thatcher 2019), also located within this 'suburb' (Figs 10 and 11) as well as pertinent sites within medieval Huntingdon.

4.1.3 Although a small amount of Roman pottery and tile was recovered, this was all residual in later features and reflects the proximity of the site to Ermine Street Roman road. Features relating to the Roman road have, however, been recorded at the adjacent excavations, although these were situated much closer to the street frontage than either of the excavation areas at Ferrars Road.

4.1.4 No evidence was found relating to the 'lost' St Andrew's church or its churchyard, which is thought to have once stood 'near the stream at the north end of the town' (CHER 02599; Fig. 2.1). The numerous archaeological investigations within this part of Huntington have eliminated all but the area around and beneath Montague House (built in the 19th century and positioned at the confluence of Ermine Street and Barrack's Brook) as potential locations for the church.

4.2 Late Saxon to early medieval

Settlement origins: 'Balmshole'

4.2.1 Evidently this fairly marginal area was not intensively utilised until the Late Saxon or early medieval period, and it is likely that the remains identified at Ferrars Road and the adjacent sites represent colonisation and expansion at or around the time of the Norman conquest. 'Balmshole' appears to be a corruption of an earlier version of the

name as Baldwin's Hoo (Spoerry 2000, 40) and it seems that there were properties located here that were subject to hagable or higable land in the 1572 Survey of the town. The latter relates to land subject to an obscure Saxon land tax levied on tenements within a borough, and might suggest that settlement was located here in the Late Saxon period (Spoerry 2000, 45; fig.6).

4.2.2 Late Saxon to early medieval pottery (c. AD850-1050) forms a very small component of the ceramic assemblage from the site, making it difficult to determine whether the earliest activity was pre- or post-conquest, especially given the longevity of some of the pottery industries at this time and the fairly abraded condition of many of the sherds (see App. B.4). A similar range of pottery fabrics was found at the adjacent sites (HUNTLR13; ECB3239) and (HUNEBW16; ECB4627), suggesting that any early settlement in this 'suburb' was fairly extensive, but not particularly intensive, initially. Most of the Late Saxon pottery from the adjacent excavations was residual in later contexts, with only a handful of features (predominantly ditches and pits) being assigned to this phase (Thatcher 2019, 20). A possible Late Saxon post-built structure was identified at the adjacent HUNTLR13 site, along with a few possibly contemporary pits and postholes (Thatcher forthcoming). More definitive evidence of Late Saxon occupation has been found within Huntingdon, closer to the river and High Street (see Section 1.3 above) and it is probable that the settlement core was focused in this area.

Layout, plots and structures

4.2.3 The earliest (Phase 1) features in both Areas 1 and 2 appear to represent the initial division of land by ditches and pits (possibly adjacent to hedge lines) set out broadly parallel and/or perpendicular to Woolley Way to the south, and (presumably) Ermine Street to the north-east. These features defined the plots/crofts associated with roadside properties, their rear boundaries and subdivisions separating different areas of activity. Within Area 1 the exposed plot (defined by Ditch 2 and Pit Group 1) measured c. 15m wide internally, with a back-ditch (Ditch 1), beyond which were the remains of a possible post-built structure or structures set some distance (*c.* 25m) back from the frontage. The location, general paucity of finds, absence of hearths or floors and poorly-defined plan of Structure 1 (which covered an area measuring roughly 5m x 10m in plan) suggests that it had an agricultural function: evidence of possible butchery/animal processing was found in one of the postholes and in nearby early medieval (Phase 1 and 2) features. At some point during the earlier medieval period (Phase 2), this area was reorganised, with some boundaries possibly retained (Ditch 2) and others replaced by new ditches and fences, some of which further sub-divided the available space. Structure 1 may have continued in use in this phase, as two of the new fence lines extended on either side of it. A number of pits were also dug in this phase, but produced few finds and their functions remain unclear.

4.2.4 No Late Saxon to early medieval structures were found in Area 2 to the north-east, which at this time contained a number of pits and a ditch, indicative of 'backyard' activity; the latter perhaps reflecting the site's greater distance from the road frontage compared with the areas excavated further to the north. The new ditched boundary (Ditch 6), may suggest that the subdivision of larger plots was occurring at this time, although this ditch may have been short-lived as it was backfilled by the later part of

the 12th century (App. B4). It may have formed the continuation of a boundary identified in the adjacent HUNTLR13 site (Fig. 10.1), making a large roadside enclosure measuring c.40m wide. A number of early medieval plot boundaries were also identified in the HUNEBW16 excavation, spaced between 5m and 12.5m intervals with occasional subdivisions positioned parallel to the road. These appear to broadly follow the same alignments as the somewhat fragmentary earlier boundaries phased to the Late Saxon period (Thatcher 2019), although in slightly shifted locations. The alignment of the ditches and possible fences in Area 2 and in HUNTLR13 might indicate that Ermine Street followed a slightly different (more north north-east to south south-west) course here than its more modern route (Fig. 10.1).

4.2.5 Traces of possible timber buildings (a mixture of beamslot/trench and/or earth-fast post-hole construction) and associated pits were found in the two excavations to the north. These appear to represent the rear of buildings and/or plots fronting onto Ermine Street and were clearly associated with different properties.

4.3 High medieval

Expansion and reorganisation

4.3.1 As has been found elsewhere in the town and at the adjacent excavations, there was a further upsurge of activity during the high medieval period at both the Ferrars Road sites, with clear evidence of reorganisation in Area 1 and the construction of two buildings in the north-eastern part of Area 2, indicating settlement expansion into the more 'backyard' areas at this time. This is also reflected in the pottery assemblage from Ferrars Road, with nearly half the pottery from the site being assigned to this phase.

4.3.2 Whether this development was planned or represents a more organic spread and infill of settlement within this area is difficult to establish with any certainty. The date of construction of Huntingdon's town boundary remains uncertain, although there are references to it (including the King's Ditch) in the late 12th century (Spoerry 2000, 40). On the northern side, this utilised the brook (known as the King's Ditch and latterly Barrack's Brook) but elsewhere was a fairly substantial ditch which still survives as an earthwork in places. The creation of this boundary presumably would have impacted on the occupants living in 'Balmshole' as this suburb would have been physically divided from the main settlement to the south-east. However, the similar evidence found at sites within Huntingdon and outside the boundary suggests that the development of both settlements was inextricably linked and probably represents a mixture of 'deliberate' planning (indicated by the more formal plots laid out from Ermine Street) and the less formal 'infilling' and expansion onto former vacant plots or backyard areas as the population increased.

New boundaries and the town ditch

4.3.3 No structures were constructed within Area 1 at this time and it appears that Structure 1 and the later fence lines were no longer in use and the focus of settlement had shifted elsewhere. It is possible that the more easterly ditch (Ditch 7) assigned to this phase, which was not fully-exposed but appears to have been quite substantial (at

least 3.8m wide and 1.2m deep and had been recut) formed part of the circuit of the town ditch, leading up to Barracks Brook. Pottery recovered from parallel Ditch 8 in particular shows very high levels of residuality, making dating of this feature difficult to establish. The ditches, which were laid out on a new alignment to those in previous phases, are positioned somewhat further north than the projected line of the town ditch (Fig. 10.1) and it is possible that they formed a different boundary, or may even have delineated a track or roadway leading to a crossing over the brook. The only other features related to this phase of activity were two groups of shallow pits and postholes which may represent small quarries and/or rubbish pits, although relatively few finds were recovered. Some evidence of animal processing/butchery was evident within the faunal assemblage recovered from the ditch and pit backfills, indicating that some settlement and craft-related activities were continuing in the vicinity.

Structures and other settlement-related activity

4.3.4 Within Area 2, the two timber buildings, the remains of which were only partly-exposed, may not have been contemporaneous as they were of different construction: post-in-trench (Structure 2) and earth-fast (Structure 3). Furthermore, analysis of the small amount of pottery associated with them suggests that the more southerly building (Structure 2) may date to the early to high medieval transition (later 12th century?), while Structure 3 is more likely to belong to the high medieval period. The latter only produced two fragments of pottery, although one sherd is part of a Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware jug, one of only a handful of this type of tableware from the site (see App. B.4). No evidence of contemporary hearths or floor surfaces was found, which might suggest that any such remains had been removed by later truncation, or that the buildings were not domestic in function. Similar, albeit partial, evidence for timber buildings was identified at the two adjacent sites (Fig. 10.1), both close to the frontage and set back from it, including fragmentary beamslots/gullys and postholes, although no full plans were discernible to allow comparisons to be drawn. These sites also produced evidence of further plot boundaries, ovens, cess pits, wells and other pits representing continued (but less 'backyard' activity, similar to that seen at the Ferrars Road site and other excavations in Huntingdon, in addition to more 'industrial' features including a number of tank-like pits (see Section 1.3).

4.4 Later medieval

A change in land-use?

4.4.1 Further reorganisation was evident within Area 1 during the later medieval period, possibly originating at the end of the high medieval period given the paucity of late medieval pottery within the feature-fills. This reorganisation included the infilling of the two Phase 3 boundary ditches and the establishment of new ditched and fenced boundaries with some associated pit digging. The continued absence of definite structures in this phase suggests that any associated domestic dwellings would have been located further to the south. It is possible that the boundaries represent new plots or crofts (with fences to assist with stock – presumably sheep – management) to the rear of properties fronting onto Woolley Way, or possibly small fields or paddocks; the presence of a number of pits might suggest the former. The infilling of the high

medieval ditches perhaps suggests that the town ditch (if that is what they represent) was no longer an extant boundary (in this area) by this period. This may also indicate that there was no longer a definite physical separation of the 'Balmshole' suburb from the rest of Huntingdon by this period.

4.4.2 A series of large pits, some quite rectangular in plan and similar to the tank-like features (Pit Groups 14 and 15) identified in the adjacent excavations, were found in Area 2, extending across the footprint of the Phase 3 structures. This suggests that the settlement core had contracted back to the frontage, perhaps with vacant plots or backyards being used for rubbish disposal and possibly industrial/craft activities. Several of the pits produced small quantities of late medieval pottery, including pit **2139** in Pit Group 15 (c. 1350-1400) and pit **2285** (c. 1350-1450). However, the most notable feature is cess pit **2668** which although not well-dated produced a wealth of environmental mineralised remains, including fruit, bran from cereal-based foods, medicinal herbs and pulse fragments. The interpretation of this feature as a cesspit was confirmed by the presence of indicators of human faecal waste including materials being used as toilet wipes or added to the pit to absorb fluids and reduce odours (App. C.3). Other remains include a number of fish bones, with pike and herring vertebrae being well represented.

4.4.3 This suggests a similar picture of change, decline and piecemeal abandonment in the later medieval period as has been found elsewhere in the town following the outbreaks of plague, worsening climatic conditions, economic downturn and population decrease that had such a devastating impact on Huntingdon (see Section 1.3). Some areas evidently continued to be occupied, which along Ermine Street appears to have been focused around a large building shown as still standing on Thomas Jeffery's map of 1768 (Fig. 2.2). Evidence from the adjacent HUNTLR13 site included a cobbled yard or lane surface and a hearth located in the area of this property.

4.5 Post-medieval to modern

4.5.1 Both of the Ferrars Road sites show little evidence of settlement (or rubbish disposal) after c. 1400 (see App. B4), with Area 2 witnessing the construction of a new boundary ditch parallel to Ermine Street and Area 1 probably reverting to pasture/agriculture. More recent features include a brick-lined well to the west of the boundary in Area 2, while Area 1 contained a number of modern intrusions presumably associated with the construction of the Edison Bell Way works. Following the arrival of the railway, Ermine Street gradually became built up again with a mixture of predominately 19th century houses and more industrial areas. Barracks Brook was eventually culverted, no longer separating the former suburb of 'Balmshole' from the main settlement at Huntingdon.

4.6 Diet and economy

4.6.1 The small sample size of the Ferrars Road excavations and the associated finds assemblages precludes in-depth analysis of diet and economy, although when combined with the preliminary analysis of the larger assemblages from HUNTLR13 and HUNEBW16 they have potential to provide a more meaningful interpretation of the

nature of activities being undertaken in this suburban area. More detailed comparisons between these sites, and selected excavations within the main core of Huntingdon, are given in the individual reports within the Appendices, notably App. B.4. (pottery), C.1 (faunal remains) and C.3 (environmental samples).

4.6.2 In summary, the ceramic assemblage is domestic in character for all phases, representing rubbish disposal related to the processing and consumption of food nearby; no primary deposits were identified. Very few glazed sherds were recovered and the assemblage (albeit smaller) is on the whole broadly comparable in terms of date and range of fabrics and forms to other sites in the vicinity, including HUNTLR13 and HUNEBW16. The general absence of ceramic building material from the site mirrors that from other sites and suggests that the structures were probably roofed with straw or shingles. Small quantities of fired clay from this and the adjacent sites probably relate to the superstructure of bread ovens, hearths and furnaces associated with the buildings, although no *in-situ* remains of these were found at Ferrars Road.

4.6.3 Analysis of the faunal remains indicates that the usual range of domestic animals was present, with sheep/goat, cattle and pig being the mainstay throughout, although fish and birds (mostly domestic fowl) were also exploited, along with shellfish (oyster). The assemblage is dominated by sheep/goat which would primarily have been kept for their fleeces, while the presence of young sheep suggests breeding on site, notably in Area 1 located close to Woolley Way. Pigs were also kept, bred and slaughtered on site, while possible tanning/leatherworking is hinted at by the presence of number of cattle horncores, although no large groups were recovered. Evidence of processing of carcasses/butchery was also found, predominantly in high medieval (Phase 3) features within Area 2. Similar evidence (primarily in the high medieval period) of butchery/animal processing was found to the sites to the north, generally disposed of within pits and ditches towards the back of the various properties. During the high and late medieval periods, it is possible that the areas closer to the brook were used for unsociable activities such as tanning and retting. This is supported by the evidence from the adjacent sites along Ermine street and is best illustrated on Figure 14 where the concentrations of more domestic material are clustered to the north during the late medieval period, around the location of the only building shown on this side of Ermine Street on Jeffery's map of 1768 (Fig. 3.3).

4.6.4 The environmental evidence from the site is predominantly consistent with other medieval domestic settlement sites in the town, being largely composed of charred cereals and pulses with occasional weed seeds. In addition, the presence of flax seed might be an indicator of textile processing; adding to the evidence of hemp found at Edison Bell Way (HUNEBW16). The wealth of fruits and vegetables present in the mineralised remains of cesspit **2668** could either be interpreted as evidence for a higher status building in the vicinity of the site, or could be seen as evidence for dyeing taking place nearby as many of the specimens recovered have uses as natural dyes. The numerous large 'tank-like' pits in the vicinity might support this interpretation.

4.7 Significance

4.7.1 The direct spatial relationship between this site, the Edison Bell Way excavation and the Link Road excavations means that, in conjunction, the sites provide a relatively

large sample of an area adjacent to the historic core of Huntingdon. This location and the evidence recorded by these three projects is important for elucidating the types of activities being undertaken in the more marginal areas of Huntingdon, and how the development of this 'sub-urban' area reflected the wider fortunes of this former county town.

5 PUBLICATION AND ARCHIVING

5.2 Publication

5.2.2 It is proposed that the results of this project, along with the results of the recent adjacent excavations, should be published in the Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, with the working title*: Balmshole: Huntingdon's hive of medieval industry.*

5.3 Archiving, Retention and Dispersal

5.3.1 The site records, artefacts and digital records produced during the excavation and post-excavation work (under Site Code HUNFER16EX Accession No. ECB4625) will be deposited to an appropriately registered store as per the CCC HET guidelines on archival storage. Artefactual evidence will be deposited along with the site records at a suitable store after transfer of title has been acquired for the material remains. Digital media will be deposited with an accredited digital repository.

APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Trench	Category	Cut	Feature type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Group name	Phase
2005	area 1	cut	2005	ditch	1.08	0.14			Ditch 1	1
2006	area 1	fill	2005	ditch	1.08	0.14	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Ditch 1	1
2007	area 1	cut	2007	ditch	0.48	0.1			Ditch 1	1
2008	area 1	fill	2007	ditch	0.48	0.1	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Ditch 1	1
2009	area 1	cut	2009	ditch	0.78	0.11			Ditch 4	2
2010	area 1	fill	2009	ditch	0.78	0.11	light greyish brown	silty clay	Ditch 4	2
2011	area 1	cut	2011	ditch	1.14	0.16			Ditch 11	4
2012	area 1	fill	2011	ditch	1.14	0.16	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Ditch 11	4
2013	area 1	cut	2013	ditch	2.75	1			Ditch 7	3
2014	area 1	cut	2014	ditch re cut	2.4	0.98			Ditch 7	3
2015	area 1	cut	2015	pit	1.16	0.18			Pit Group 8	3
2016	area 1	fill	2015	ditch	1.16	0.18	light greyish brown	silty clay	Pit Group 8	3
2017	area 1	cut	2017	pit	1.4	0.56			Pit Group 4	2
2018	area 1	fill	2017	pit	1.08	0.35	dark bluish grey	silty clay	Pit Group 4	2
2019	area 1	fill	2017	pit	1.4	0.2	dark greyish brown	silty clay	Pit Group 4	2
2020	area 1	fill	2013	ditch	0.68	0.26	orange	gravel	Ditch 7	3
2021	area 1	fill	2013	ditch	1.92	0.58	mid orange brown	clayey silt	Ditch 7	3
2022	area 1	fill	2013	ditch	0.66	0.12	mid bluish grey	silty clay	Ditch 7	3
2023	area 1	fill	2013	ditch	1.82	0.18	mid dark grey borwn/mottled orangey red	clayey silt	Ditch 7	3
2024	area 1	fill	2013	ditch	0.58	0.11	blue grey mid/dark	silty clay	Ditch 7	3
2025	area 1	fill	2014	ditch re cut	2.4	0.32	dark brownish grey	silty clay	Ditch 7	3
2026	area 1	fill	2014	ditch re cut	1.26	0.68	mid dark brownish grey	clayey silt	Ditch 7	3
2027	area 1	cut	2027	posthole	0.38	0.12			Pit Group 12	4
2028	area 1	fill	2027	posthole	0.38	0.12	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Pit Group 12	4
2029	area 1	cut	2029	pit	1.66	0.12			Pit Group 3	2
2030	area 1	fill	2029	pit	1.66	0.12	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Pit Group 3	2
2031	area 1	cut	2031	pit	0.98	0.08			Pit Group 3	2
2032	area 1	fill	2031	pit	0.98	0.08	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Pit Group 3	2
2033	area 1	cut	2033	pit	1.48	0.2			Pit Group 8	3
2034	area 1	fill	2033	pit	0.58	0.06	dark greyish orange	silty clay	Pit Group 8	3
2035	area 1	fill	2033	pit	1.48	0.12	dark greyish brown	silty clay	Pit Group 8	3
2036	area 1	cut	2036	pit	0.63	0.41			Pit Group 4	2
2037	area 1	fill	2036	pit	0.63	0.41	mid grey brown-light orange brown kotiles	sandy silty clay	Pit Group 4	2

Context	Trench	Category	Cut	Feature type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Group name	Phase
2038	area 1	cut	2038	pit	1.07	0.19			Pit Group 8	3
2039	area 1	fill	2038	pit	1.07	0.19	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Pit Group 8	3
2040	area 1	cut	2040	pit	1.04	0.12			Pit Group 13	4
2041	area 1	fill	2040	pit	1.04	0.12	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Pit Group 13	4
2042	area 1	cut	2042	pit	1.2	0.1			Pit Group 13	4
2043	area 1	fill	2042	pit	1.2	0.1	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Pit Group 13	4
2044	area 1	cut	2044	posthole	0.34	0.1			Structure 1	1
2045	area 1	fill	2044	posthole	0.34	0.1	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2046	area 1	cut	2046	posthole	0.24	0.05			Structure 1	1
2047	area 1	fill	2046	posthole	0.24	0.05	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2048	area 1	cut	2048	posthole	0.23	0.03			Pit Group 13	4
2049	area 1	fill	2048	posthole	0.23	0.03			Pit Group 13	4
2050	area 1	cut	2050	posthole	0.36	0.06			Structure 1	1
2051	area 1	fill	2050	posthole	0.36	0.06			Structure 1	1
2052	area 1	cut	2052	posthole	0.2	0.08			Structure 1	1
2053	area 1	fill	2052	posthole	0.2	0.08	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2054	area 1	cut	2054	posthole	0.33	0.07			Structure 1	1
2055	area 1	fill	2054	posthole	0.33	0.07			Structure 1	1
2056	area 1	cut	2056	pit	0.6	0.06			Fence Line 6	4
2057	area 1	fill	2056	pit	0.6	0.06	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Fence Line 6	4
2058	area 1	cut	2058	posthole	0.33	0.06			Fence Line 1	2
2059	area 1	fill	2058	posthole	0.33	0.06			Fence Line 1	2
2060	area 1	cut	2060	pit	1.5	0.3			Pit 2060	4
2061	area 1	fill	2060	pit	1.5	0.3	light greyish brown	silty clay	Pit 2060	4
2062	area 1	cut	2062	ditch	1.7	0.2			Ditch 9	4
2063	area 1	fill	2062	ditch	1.7	0.2	dark brownish grey	silty clay	Ditch 9	4
2064	area 1	cut	2064	ditch	0.48	0.2			Ditch 2	1
2065	area 1	fill	2064	ditch	0.48	0.2	light grey brown	sand silt	Ditch 2	1
2066	area 1	cut	2066	pit	1.3	0.2			Pit Group 4	2
2067	area 1	fill	2066	pit	1.3	0.2	light grey brown	clay silt	Pit Group 4	2
2068	area 1	cut	2068	pit	0.94	0.2			Pit Group 4	2
2069	area 1	fill	2068	pit	0.94	0.2	light grey brown	clay silt	Pit Group 4	2
2070	area 1	cut	2070	ditch	2.3	0.82			Ditch 8	3
2071	area 1	fill	2070	ditch	2.3	0.82			Ditch 8	3
2072	area 1	cut	2072	ditch	1	0.11			Ditch 4	2
2073	area 1	fill	2072	ditch	1	0.11	light greyish brown	silty clay	Ditch 4	4
2074	area 1	cut	2074	ditch	0.94	0.14			Ditch 11	4
2075	area 1	fill	2074	ditch	0.94	0.14	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Ditch 11	4
2076	area 1	cut	2076	small pit	0.39	0.32			Pit Group 11	4

Context	Trench	Category	Cut	Feature type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Group name	Phase
2077	area 1	fill	2076	small pit	0.39	0.32	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Pit Group 11	4
2078	area 1	fill/layer	0	spread	2.1	0.16	mid orangish grey	silty clay	Subsoil	
2079	area 1	cut	2079	large pit	1.37	0.58			Pit Group 11	4
2080	area 1	fill	2079	large pit	1.22	0.28	dark grey	silty clay	Pit Group 11	4
2081	area 1	fill	2079	large pit	1.28	0.28	mid orangish grey	silty clay	Pit Group 11	4
2082	area 1	cut	2082	ditch	1.95	0.64			Ditch 7	3
2083	area 1	fill	2082	large pit	0.58	0.25	dark organgish grey	silty clay	Ditch 7	3
2084	area 1	fill	2082	large pit	1.95	0.39	dark grey	silty clay	Ditch 7	3
2085	area 1	fill	2082	large pit	1.95	0.26	mid orangish grey	silty clay	Ditch 7	3
2086	area 1	cut	2086	pit	0.64	0.48			Pit Group 11	4
2087	area 1	fill	2086	pit	0.64	0.48	dark grey	silty clay	Pit Group 11	4
2088	area 1	fill/layer	0	spread	0.95	0.3	mid orangey grey	silty clay	Subsoil	
2089	area 1	cut	2089	pit	1.5	0.3			Pit Group 4	2
2090	area 1	fill	2089	pit	1.5	0.3	light brownish grey/yellowish brown	silty clay	Pit Group 4	2
2091	area 1	cut	2091	ditch	1.2	0.46			Ditch 2	2
2092	area 1	fill	2091	ditch	1.2	0.46	greyish brown	silty clay	Ditch 2	2
2093	area 1	cut	2093	ditch	0.96	0.08			Ditch 1	1
2094	area 1	fill	2093	ditch	0.96	0.08	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Ditch 1	1
2095	area 1	cut	2095	ditch	0.66	0.07			Pit Group 8	3
2096	area 1	fill	2095	ditch	0.66	0.07	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Pit Group 8	3
2097	area 1	cut	2097	ditch	0.62	0.11			Void	
2098	area 1	fill	2097	ditch	0.62	0.11	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Void	
2099	area 1	cut	2099	ditch	0.53	0.1			Void	
2100	area 1	fill	2099	ditch	0.53	0.1	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Void	
2101	area 1	cut	2101	ditch	0.49	0.13			Void	
2102	area 1	fill	2101	ditch	0.49	0.13	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Void	
2103	area 1	cut	2103	pit	1.3	0.44			Pit Group 7	3
2104	area 1	fill	2103	pit	1.3	0.3	dark brownish grey	silty clay	Pit Group 7	3
2105	area 1	fill	2103	pit	0.5	0.2	light greyish brown	graveley clay	Pit Group 7	3
2106	area 1	cut	2106	pit	0.9	0.2			Pit Group 7	3
2107	area 1	fill	2106	pit	0.9	0.2	dark brownish grey	silty clay	Pit Group 7	3
2108	area 1	cut	2108	pit	1.2	0.28			Pit Group 10	4
2109	area 1	fill	2108	pit	1.2	0.28	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	Pit Group 10	4
2110	area 1	cut	2110	pit	1.8	0.4			Pit Group 11	4
2111	area 1	fill	2110	pit	1.74	0.2	dark grey	silty clay	Pit Group 11	4
2112	area 1	fill	2110	pit	1.8	0.2	mid orangeish grey	silty clay	Pit Group 11	4

Context	Trench	Category	Cut	Feature type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Group name	Phase
2113	area 1	cut	2113	pit	2.1	0.18			Natural feature	0
2114	area 1	fill	2113	pit	2.1	0.18	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Natural feature	0
2115	area 1	cut	2115	posthole	0.35	0.05			Fence Line 1	2
2116	area 1	fill	2115	posthole	0.35	0.05	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Fence Line 1	2
2117	area 1	cut	2117	posthole	0.25	0.04			Fence Line 1	2
2118	area 1	fill	2117	posthole	0.25	0.04	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Fence Line 1	2
2119	area 1	cut	2119	pit	0.94	0.07			Natural feature	0
2120	area 1	fill	2119	pit	0.94	0.07	light greyish brown	silty clay	Natural feature	0
2121	area 1	cut	2121	ditch	1.88	0.55			Ditch 9	4
2122	area 1	fill	2121	ditch	1.5	0.39	dark blueish grey	silty clay	Ditch 9	4
2123	area 1	fill	2121	ditch	1.88	0.16	dark reddish grey	silty clay	Ditch 9	4
2124	area 1	cut	2124	pit	1.3	0.2			Natural feature	0
2125	area 1	fill	2124	pit	1.3	0.2	light greyish/yellowish brown	silty clay	Natural feature	0
2126	area 1	cut	2126	pit	1.5	0.2			Natural feature	0
2127	area 1	fill	2126	pit	1.5	0.2	dark greyish brown mixed with yellowish brown	silty clay	Natural feature	0
2128	area 1	cut	2128	ditch	2	0.25			Pit Group 11	4
2129	area 1	fill	2128	ditch	2	0.25	dark brownish grey	silty clay	Pit Group 11	4
2130	area 1	cut	2130	pit	2	0.7			Pit Group 7	3
2131	area 1	fill	2130	pit	2	0.7	dark greenish grey	clayey silt	Pit Group 7	3
2132	area 1	fill	2130	pit	1.4	0.2	dark orange with flecks of grey	sandy clay	Ditch 9	4
2133	area 2	cut	2133	pit	1.4	0.3			Pit Group 9	3
2134	area 2	fill	2133	pit	1.4	0.3	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Pit Group 9	3
2135	area 2	cut	2135	pit	0.85	0.25			Pit Group 2	1
2136	area 2	fill	2135	pit		0.25	mid orangey grey	silty clay	Pit Group 2	1
2137	area 2	cut	2137	pit	1.1	0.4			Pit Group 5	2
2138	area 2	fill	2137	pit	1.1	0.4	very dark grey	silty clay	Pit Group 5	2
2139	area 2	cut	2139	pit	2.24	0.48			Pit Group 15	4
2140	area 2	fill	2139	pit			mid grey	silty clay	Pit Group 15	4
2141	area 1	cut	2141	ditch					Ditch 9	4
2142	area 1	fill	2141	ditch			dark reddish grey	silty clay	Ditch 9	4
2143	area 2	cut	2143	pit	0.86	0.46			Pit Group 9	3
2144	area 2	fill	2143	pit	0.86	0.46	mid orangeish brown	silty clay	Pit Group 9	3
2145	area 2	cut	2145	pit	1.57	0.78			Pit Group 2	1
2146	area 2	fill	2145	pit	1.57	0.38	dark grey	silty clay	Pit Group 2	1
2147	area 2	fill	2145	pit	1.57	0.4	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Pit Group 2	1

Context	Trench	Category	Cut	Feature type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Group name	Phase
2148	area 2	cut	2148	pit	1.4	0.33			Pit Group 15	4
2149	area 2	fill	2148	pit	1.4	0.33	dark greyish brown	silty clay	Pit Group 15	4
2150	area 2	cut	2150	pit	1.66	0.3			Pit Group 15	4
2151	area 2	fill	2150	pit	1.66	0.3	mid/dark greyish brown	silty clay	Pit Group 15	4
2152	area 2	layer	0	natural deposit?			dark grey	sandy silt	Subsoil	
2153	area 2	fill	2154	pit	1.1	0.38	mid light orangey brown	silty clay	Pit Group 2	1
2154	area 2	cut	2154	pit	1.1	0.38			Pit Group 2	1
2155	area 2	fill	2156	pit	1.72	0.28	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	Pit Group 15	4
2156	area 2	cut	2156	pit	1.72	0.28			Pit Group 15	4
2157	area 2	fill	2158	pit	0.8	0.33	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	Structure 3	3
2158	area 2	cut	2158	pit	0.8	0.33			Structure 3	3
2159	area 1	cut	2159	ditch	1.5	0.3			Ditch 10	4
2160	area 1	fill	2159	ditch	1.5	0.3	dark brownish grey	silty clay	Ditch 10	4
2161	area 1	fill	2159	ditch	1.5	0.1	mixed dark grey and orange	sandy silty clay	Ditch 10	4
2162	area 2	cut	2162	pit	1	0.3			Pit Group 15	4
2163	area 2	cut	2163	pit	1.4	0.5			Pit Group 15	4
2164	area 2	cut	2164	pit	1.05	0.4			Pit Group 9	3
2165	area 1	cut	2165	posthole	0.35	0.06			Fence Line 7	4
2166	area 1	fill	2165	posthole		0.06	brownish grey	silty clay	Fence Line 7	4
2167	area 1	cut	2167	posthole	0.35	0.08			Fence Line 7	4
2168	area 1	fill	2167	posthole	0.38	0.08	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Fence Line 7	4
2169	area 1	cut	2169	posthole	0.38	0.05			Fence Line 7	4
2170	area 1	fill	2169	posthole	0.38	0.05	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Fence Line 7	4
2171	area 1	cut	2171	posthole	0.45	0.09			Fence Line 7	4
2172	area 1	fill	2171	posthole	0.45	0.09	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Fence Line 7	4
2173	area 1	cut	2173	posthole	0.36	0.06			Fence Line 7	4
2174	area 1	fill	2173	posthole	0.36	0.06	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Fence Line 7	4
2175	area 1	cut	2175	posthole	0.28	0.14			Fence Line 7	4
2176	area 1	fill	2175	posthole	0.28	0.14	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Fence Line 7	4
2177	area 1	cut	2177	posthole	0.44	0.1			Fence Line 7	4
2178	area 1	fill	2177	posthole	0.44	0.1	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Fence Line 7	4
2179	area 1	cut	2179	posthole	0.34	0.08			Fence Line 7	4
2180	area 1	fill	2179	posthole	0.34	0.08	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Fence Line 7	4
2181	area 1	cut	2181	posthole	0.3	0.06			Structure 1	1
2182	area 1	fill	2181	posthole	0.3	0.06	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2183	area 1	cut	2183	posthole	0.24	0.08			Structure 1	1
2184	area 1	fill	2183	posthole	0.24	0.08	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1

Context	Trench	Category	Cut	Feature type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Group name	Phase
2185	area 1	cut	2185	posthole	0.3	0.16			Structure 1	1
2186	area 1	fill	2185	posthole	0.3	0.16	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2187	area 1	cut	2187	posthole	0.5	0.1			Pit Group 13	4
2188	area 1	fill	2187	posthole	0.5	0.1	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Pit Group 13	4
2189	area 1	cut	2189	posthole	0.36	0.1			Structure 1	1
2190	area 1	fill	2189	posthole	0.36	0.1	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2191	area 1	cut	2191	posthole	0.5	0.1			Structure 1	1
2192	area 1	fill	2191	posthole	0.5	0.1	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2193	area 1	cut	2193	posthole	0.3	0.06			Fence Line 6	4
2194	area 1	fill	2193	posthole	0.3	0.06	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Fence Line 6	4
2195	area 1	cut	2195	posthole	0.3	0.04			Fence Line 6	4
2196	area 1	fill	2195	posthole	0.3	0.04			Fence Line 6	4
2197	area 1	cut	2197	posthole	0.3	0.06			Fence Line 1	2
2198	area 1	fill	2197	posthole	0.3	0.06	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Fence Line 1	2
2199	area 1	cut	2199	posthole	0.3	0.06			Fence Line 1	2
2200	area 1	fill	2199	posthole	0.3	0.06	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Fence Line 1	2
2201	area 1	cut	2201	pit	4	0.2			Natural feature	0
2202	area 1	fill	2201	pit	4	0.2	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Natural feature	0
2203	area 2	fill	2162	pit		0.3	mid yellowish brown	sandy silt	Pit Group 15	4
2204	area 2	fill	2162	pit		0.28	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	Pit Group 15	4
2205	area 2	fill	2163	pit		0.18	mid yellowish brown	sandy silt	Pit Group 15	4
2206	area 2	fill	2163	pit		0.14	mid yellowish brown	sandy silt	Pit Group 15	4
2207	area 2	fill	2163	pit		0.48	dark grey	clayey silt	Pit Group 15	4
2208	area 2	fill	2164	pit		0.4	dark grey	clayey silt	Pit Group 9	3
2209	area 1	cut	2209	natural hollow		0.1			Natural feature	0
2210	area 1	fill	2209	buried soil		0.1	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	Natural feature	0
2211	area 1	cut	2211	natural hollow	1	0.1			Natural feature	0
2212	area 1	fill	2211	buried soil		0.1	dark grey	clayey silt	Natural feature	0
2213	area 1	cut	2213	posthole	0.6	0.32			Pit Group 7	3
2214	area 1	fill	2213	posthole	0.6	0.32	dark brownish grey	silty clay	Pit Group 7	3
2215	area 1	cut	2215	posthole	0.4	0.3			Fence Line 3	2
2216	area 1	fill	2215	posthole	0.4	0.3	light brownish grey	silty clay	Fence Line 3	2
2217	area 1	cut	2217	ditch	0.4	0.1			Void	
2218	area 1	fill	2217	ditch	0.4	0.1	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Void	
2219	area 1	cut	2219	pit	0.5	0.08			Pit Group 4	2
2220	area 1	fill	2219	pit	0.5	0.08	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Pit Group 4	2

Context	Trench	Category	Cut	Feature type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Group name	Phase
2221	area 1	cut	2221	pit/ ditch terminus	0.4	0.1			Pit Group 1	1
2222	area 1	fill	2221	pit/ ditch terminus	0.4	0.1	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Pit Group 1	1
2223	area 1	cut	2223	pit	1.6	0.32			Pit Group 8	3
2224	area 1	fill	2223	pit	1.6	0.32	dark brownish grey	silty clay	Pit Group 8	3
2225	area 1	cut	2225	pit	1	0.15			Pit Group 3	2
2226	area 1	fill	2225	pit	1	0.15	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Pit Group 3	2
2227	area 1	cut	2227	posthole	0.6	0.6			Fence Line 3	2
2228	area 1	fill	2227	posthole	0.6	0.6	light brownish grey	silty clay	Fence Line 3	2
2229	area 1	cut	2229	pit		0.14			Pit Group 10	4
2230	area 1	fill	2229	pit		0.14	dark brownish grey	silty clay	Pit Group 10	4
2231	area 1	cut	2231	posthole	0.4	0.15			Fence Line 3	2
2232	area 1	fill	2231	posthole	0.4	0.15	light brownish grey	silty clay	Fence Line 3	2
2233	area 1	cut	2233	pit	1.2	0.3			Pit Group 7	3
2234	area 1	fill	2233	pit	1.2	0.3	light greyish brown	silty clay	Pit Group 7	3
2235	area 1	cut	2235	ditch	0.98	0.1			Ditch 5	2
2236	area 1	fill	2235	ditch	0.98	0.1	dark greyish brown	silty clay	Ditch 5	2
2237	area 1	cut	2237	pit	1.18	0.28			Pit Group 4	2
2238	area 1	fill	2237	pit	0.34	0.2	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Pit Group 4	2
2239	area 1	fill	2237	pit	0.98	0.22	mid orangeish brown	sandy clay	Pit Group 4	2
2241	area 2	cut	2241	pit	0.9	0.4			Pit Group 5	2
2242	area 2	fill	2241	pit	0.9		dark grey	clayey silt with gravel	Pit Group 5	2
2243	area 2	cut	2243	posthole	0.38	0.13			Structure 3	3
2244	area 2	fill	2243	posthole	0.38	0.13	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Structure 3	3
2245	area 2	cut	2245	posthole	0.25	0.1			Structure 3	3
2246	area 2	fill	2245	posthole			mid greyish brown	silty clay	Structure 3	3
2247	area 2	cut	2247	posthole	0.25	0.15			Structure 3	3
2248	area 2	fill	2247	posthole			mid brownish grey	some small stones	Structure 3	3
2249	area 2	cut	2249	posthole	0.25	0.18			Structure 3	3
2250	area 2	fill	2249	posthole	0.25	0.18	mid/dark greyish brown	silty clay	Structure 3	3
2251	area 2	cut	2251	gully	0.45	0.08			Ditch 6	2
2252	area 2	fill	2251	gully	0.45	0.08	mid/dark orangey brown	silty clay	Ditch 6	2
2253	area 2	cut	2253	gully	0.42	0.13			Ditch 6	2
2254	area 2	fill	2253	gully	0.42	0.13	mid/dark orangey brown	silty clay	Ditch 6	2
2255	area 2	cut	2255	posthole	0.27	0.11			Structure 3	3
2256	area 2	fill	2255	posthole	0.27	0.11	dark grey	clayey silt	Structure 3	3
2257	area 2	cut	2257	posthole	0.4	0.1			Structure 3	3
2258	area 2	fill	2257	posthole	0.4	0.1	mid greyish	silty clay	Structure 3	3

Context	Trench	Category	Cut	Feature type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Group name	Phase
							brown			
2259	area 1	cut	2259	posthole	0.3	0.15			Fence Line 3	2
2260	area 1	fill	2259	posthole	0.3	0.15	light greyish brown mixed with yellowish brown	silty clay	Fence Line 3	2
2261	area 1	cut	2261	pit	1	0.15			Pit Group 8	3
2262	area 1	fill	2261	pit	1	0.15	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Pit Group 8	3
2263	area 1	cut	2263	pit	1	0.12			Pit Group 3	2
2264	area 1	fill	2263	pit		0.12	mid brownish grey with patches of orange	silty clay	Pit Group 3	2
2265	area 1	cut	2265	gully	0.5	0.05			Ditch 11	4
2266	area 1	fill	2265	gully	0.5	0.05	light greyish brown with orange patches	silty clay	Ditch 11	4
2267	area 1	cut	2267	gully terminus	0.5	0.12			Ditch 11	4
2268	area 1	fill	2267	gully terminus	0.5	0.12	light greyish brown with orange patches	silty clay	Ditch 11	4
2269	area 1	cut	2269	posthole	0.35	0.14			Fence Line 1	2
2270	area 1	fill	2269	posthole	0.35	0.14	light greyish brown	silty clay	Fence Line 1	2
2271	area 1	cut	2271	posthole	0.25	0.07			Fence Line 1	2
2272	area 1	fill	2271	posthole	0.25	0.07	light greyish brown	silty clay	Fence Line 1	2
2273	area 1	cut	2273	posthole	0.25	0.11			Fence Line 1	2
2274	area 1	fill	2273	posthole	0.25	0.11	light greyish brown	silty clay	Fence Line 1	2
2275	area 2	cut	2275	posthole	0.48	0.08			Structure 3	3
2276	area 2	fill	2275	posthole	0.48	0.08	light orangey grey	silty clay	Structure 3	3
2277	area 2	cut	2277	posthole	0.3	0.18			Structure 3	3
2278	area 2	fill	2277	posthole	0.3	0.18	mid/dark brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 3	3
2279	area 2	cut	2279	posthole	0.2	0.12			Structure 3	3
2280	area 2	fill	2279	posthole	0.2	0.12	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Structure 3	3
2281	area 2	cut	2281	posthole	0.24	0.1			Structure 3	3
2282	area 2	fill	2281	posthole	0.24	0.1	mid/dark grey brown	silty clay	Structure 3	3
2283	area 2	cut	2283	pit	0.54	0.2			Structure 3	3
2284	area 2	fill	2283	pit	0.54	0.2	mid/dark greyish brown	silty clay	Structure 3	3
2285	area 2	cut	2285	pit	2.3	1			Pit Group 15	4
2286	area 2	fill	2285	pit	2.3	0.74	dark grey/black	silty clay	Pit Group 15	4
2287	area 2	fill	2285	pit	2.3	0.4	mid grey brown	silty clay	Pit Group 15	4
2288	area 2	cut	2288	pit	1.3	0.47			Pit Group 15	4
2289	area 2	fill	2288	pit	1.3	0.47	mid orangeish brown	silty clay	Pit Group 15	4
2290	area 2	cut	2290	pit	1.2	0.42			Pit Group 6	2
2291	area 2	fill	2290	pit	1.2	0.42	light blueish grey	silty clay	Pit Group 6	2

Context	Trench	Category	Cut	Feature type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Group name	Phase
2292	area 2	cut	2292	pit	0.7	0.8			Pit Group 9	3
2293	area 2	fill	2292	pit		0.8	dark blueish grey with some black	clayey silt	Pit Group 9	3
2294	area 2	fill	2292	pit	0.4	0.4	very dark grey	silt	Pit Group 9	3
2295	area 2	cut	2295	pit	1.3	0.7			Pit Group 2	1
2296	area 2	fill	2295	pit	1.3	0.7	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Pit Group 2	1
2297	area 1	cut	2297	pit	0.4	0.18			Pit Group 8	3
2298	area 1	fill	2297	pit	0.4	0.18	dark grey	sandy silt	Pit Group 8	3
2299	area 1	cut	2299	pit	1.5	0.5			Pit Group 8	3
2300	area 1	fill	2299	pit	1.5	0.5	dark brownish grey	sandu silt	Pit Group 8	3
2301	area 1	cut	2301	posthole	0.5	0.11			Structure 1	1
2302	area 1	fill	2301	posthole	0.5	0.11	dark orange grey	sandy silt	Structure 1	1
2303	area 1	cut	2303	posthole	0.56	0.07			Structure 1	1
2304	area 1	fill	2303	posthole	0.56	0.07	dark orange grey	sandy silt	Structure 1	1
2305	area 1	fill	2306	natural	2.1	0.11	dark orange brown	silty clay	Natural feature	0
2306	area 1	cut	2306	natural	2.1	0.11			Natural feature	0
2307	area 1	cut	2307	posthole	0.32	0.3			Fence Line 3	2
2308	area 1	fill	2307		0.32	0.3	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	Fence Line 3	2
2309	area 1	cut	2309	pit	0.84	0.26			Pit Group 7	3
2310	area 1	fill	2309	pit	0.84	0.26	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	Pit Group 7	3
2311	area 1	cut	2311	posthole	0.3	0.26			Pit Group 10	4
2312	area 1	fill	2311	posthole	0.3	0.26	mid browish grey	sandy silt	Pit Group 10	4
2313	area 1	cut	2313	posthole	0.36	0.26			Fence Line 3	2
2314	area 1	fill	2313	posthole	0.36	0.26	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	Fence Line 3	2
2315	area 1	cut	2315	posthole	0.09	0.05			Fence Line 3	2
2316	area 1	fill	2315	posthole	0.09	0.05	mid greyish brown	silty sand	Fence Line 3	2
2317	area 1	cut	2317	posthole	0.12	0.07			Void	
2318	area 1	fill	2317	posthole	0.12	0.07	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Void	
2319	area 1	cut	2319	posthole	0.2	0.2			Fence Line 3	2
2320	area 1	fill	2319	posthole	0.2	0.2	mid grteyish brown	silty clay	Fence Line 3	2
2321	area 1	cut	2321	posthole	0.06	0.04			Fence Line 3	2
2322	area 1	fill	2321	posthole	0.06	0.04	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Fence Line 3	2
2323	area 1	cut	2323	posthole	0.12	0.06			Fence Line 3	2
2324	area 1	fill	2323	posthole	0.12	0.06	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Fence Line 3	2
2325	area 2	cut	2325	ditch	0.23	0.11			Structure 2	3
2326	area 2	fill	2325	ditch	0.23	0.11	mid greyish brown silty clay	silty clay	Structure 2	3
2327	area 2	cut	2327	pit	0.41	0.17			Structure 3	3
2328	area 2	fill	2327	pit	0.41	0.17	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Structure 3	3

Context	Trench	Category	Cut	Feature type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Group name	Phase
2329	area 2	cut	2329	pit	0.62	0.09			Structure 3	3
2330	area 2	fill	2329	pit	0.62	0.09	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Structure 3	3
2331	area 2	cut	2331	ditch	0.53	0.12			Ditch 6	2
2332	area 2	fill	2331	ditch	0.53	0.12	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Ditch 6	2
2333	area 2	cut	2333	ditch	0.23	0.13			Structure 2	3
2334	area 2	fill	2333	ditch	0.23	0.13	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Structure 2	3
2335	area 2	cut	2335	ditch	0.74	0.31			Ditch 3	1
2336	area 2	fill	2335	ditch	0.74	0.31	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Ditch 3	1
2337	area 2	cut	2337	ditch	0.19	0.1			Structure 2	3
2338	area 2	fill	2337	ditch	0.19	0.1	gark grey brown/ black	silty clay	Structure 2	3
2339	area 2	cut	2339	ditch	0.7	0.12			Ditch 3	1
2340	area 2	fill	2339	ditch	0.7	0.12	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Ditch 3	1
2341	area 1	cut	2341	ditch	1.6	0.4			Ditch 8	3
2342	area 1	fill	2341	ditch	1.6	0.4	mid grey brown with orangey deposit	clayey silt	Ditch 8	3
2343	area 1	cut	2343	ditch	1.2	0.38			Ditch 8	3
2344	area 1	fill	2343	pit	1.2	0.38	dark greyish brown	clayey silt	Ditch 8	3
2345	area 1	cut	2345	pit	1.2	0.28			Pit Group 4	2
2346	area 1	fill	2345	pit	1.2	0.28	dark grey brown	clayey silt	Pit Group 4	2
2347	area 1	cut	2347	ditch					Ditch 7	3
2348	area 1	fill	2347	ditch			dark grey	sandy silt	Ditch 7	3
2349	area 1	cut	2349	pit	1	0.48			Pit Group 4	2
2350	area 1	fill	2349	pit	1	0.48	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	Pit Group 4	2
2351	area 1	cut	2351	pit	1	0.3			Pit Group 4	2
2352	area 1	fill	2351	pit	1	0.3	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	Pit Group 4	2
2353	area 1	fill	2354	natural hollow		0.18	mid grey brown	clayey silt	Natural feature	0
2354	area 1	cut	2354	natural hollow		0.18			Natural feature	0
2355	area 1	cut	2355	pit	0.8	0.1			Pit Group 8	3
2356	area 1	fill	2355	pit	0.8	0.1	mid grey brown	silty clay	Pit Group 8	3
2357	area 1	cut	2357	pit	1.1	0.18			Pit Group 8	3
2358	area 1	fill	2357	pit	1.1	0.18	dark grey brown	silty clay	Pit Group 8	3
2359	area 1	cut	2359	ditch	0.68	0.27			Ditch 2	1
2360	area 1	fill	2359	ditch	0.68	0.27	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	Ditch 2	1
2361	area 1	cut	2361	pit	1.25	0.12			Pit Group 8	3
2362	area 1	fill	2361	pit	1.25	0.12	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Pit Group 8	3
2363	area 1	cut	2363	pit	0.69	0.12			Pit Group 8	3
2364	area 1	fill	2363	pit	0.69	0.12	mid orangeish brown	silty clay	Pit Group 8	3
2365	area 1	cut	2365	pit	1.48	0.42			Pit Group 3	2

Context	Trench	Category	Cut	Feature type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Group name	Phase
2366	area 1	fill	2365	pit	1.48	0.42	dark grey	silty clay	Pit Group 3	2
2367	area 1	cut	2367	pit	1.68	0.09			Pit Group 3	2
2368	area 1	fill	2367	pit	1.68	0.09	mid orangey borwn	silty clay	Pit Group 3	2
2369	area 1	fill	2370	natural hollow		0.08	dark greyish brown	clayey silt	Natural feature	0
2370	area 1	cut	2370	natural hollow	0.9	0.08			Natural feature	0
2371	area 1	cut	2371	posthole	0.4	0.32			Fence Line 4	2
2372	area 1	fill	2371	posthole	0.4	0.32	mid orangey grey	sandy silty clay	Fence Line 4	2
2373	area 1	fill	2371	posthole	0.3	0.2	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Fence Line 4	2
2374	area 1	cut	2374	posthole	0.3	0.16			Fence Line 4	2
2375	area 1	fill	2374	posthole	0.3	0.16	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Fence Line 4	2
2376	area 1	cut	2376	posthole	0.56	0.34			Fence Line 2	2
2377	area 1	fill	2376	posthole	0.56	0.34	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Fence Line 2	2
2378	area 1	cut	2378	posthole	0.53	0.07			Fence Line 2	2
2379	area 1	fill	2378	posthole	0.53	0.07	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Fence Line 2	2
2380	area 1	cut	2380	posthole	0.41	0.18			Fence Line 2	2
2381	area 1	fill	2380	posthole	0.41	0.18	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Fence Line 2	2
2382	area 1	fill	2383	posthole	0.21	0.12	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	Structure 1	1
2383	area 1	cut	2383	posthole	0.21	0.12			Structure 1	1
2384	area 1	fill	2385	posthole	0.4	0.08	mid grey brown	silty clay	Fence Line 7	4
2385	area 1	cut	2385	posthole	0.4	0.08			Fence Line 7	4
2386	area 1	fill	2387	posthole	0.35	0.08	mid brown	clayey silt	Fence Line 7	4
2387	area 1	cut	2387	posthole	0.35	0.08			Fence Line 7	4
2388	area 1	fill	2389	posthole	0.33	0.15	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Fence Line 7	4
2389	area 1	cut	2389	posthole	0.33	0.15			Fence Line 7	4
2390	area 1	fill	2391	posthole	0.3	0.07	mid grey brown	clayey silt	Fence Line 7	4
2391	area 1	cut	2391	posthole	0.3	0.07			Fence Line 7	4
2392	area 1	fill	2393	posthole	0.42	0.12	mid grey brown	clayey silt	Fence Line 7	4
2393	area 1	cut	2393	posthole	0.42	0.12			Fence Line 7	4
2394	area 1	fill	2395	posthole	0.22	0.06	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	Fence Line 2	2
2395	area 1	cut	2395	posthole	0.22	0.06			Fence Line 2	2
2396	area 1	fill	2397	posthole	0.4	0.15	mid brown	silty clay	Fence Line 2	2
2397	area 1	cut	2397	posthole	0.4	0.15			Fence Line 2	2
2398	area 1	cut	2398	ditch	1	0.55			Ditch 8	3
2399	area 1	fill	2398	ditch	1	0.55	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Ditch 8	3
2400	area 1	cut	2400	pit	0.87	0.12			Pit Group 12	4
2401	area 1	fill	2400	pit	0.87	0.12	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Pit Group 12	4
2402	area 1	cut	2402	pit	1.7	0.11			Pit Group 8	3
2403	area 1	fill	2402	pit	1.7	0.11	mid greyish	silty clay	Pit Group 8	3

Context	Trench	Category	Cut	Feature type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Group name	Phase
							brown			
2404	area 1	cut	2404	pit	0.53	0.05			Pit Group 8	3
2405	area 1	fill	2404	pit	0.53	0.05	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Pit Group 8	3
2406	area 1	cut	2406	ditch	0.68	0.04			Ditch 5	2
2407	area 1	fill	2406	ditch	0.68	0.04	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Ditch 5	2
2408	area 2	cut	2408	pit	1.3	0.82			Pit 2408	4
2409	area 1	cut	2409	pit	0.56	0.2			Pit Group 12	4
2410	area 1	fill	2409	pit	0.56	0.2	dark grey with orange patches	silty clay	Pit Group 12	4
2411	area 1	cut	2411	posthole	0.5	0.17			Pit Group 12	4
2412	area 1	fill	2411	posthole	0.5	0.17	dark brownish grey	silty clay	Pit Group 12	4
2413	area 1	cut	2413	posthole	0.4	0.1			Pit Group 12	4
2414	area 1	fill	2413	posthole	0.4	0.1	dark brownish grey	silty clay	Pit Group 12	4
2415	area 1	cut	2415	posthole	0.2	0.16			Pit Group 12	4
2416	area 1	fill	2415	posthole	0.2	0.16	light brownish grey	silty clay	Pit Group 12	4
2417	area 1	cut	2417	posthole	0.28	0.17			Pit Group 12	4
2418	area 1	fill	2417	posthole	0.28	0.17	light brownish grey	silty clay	Pit Group 12	4
2419	area 1	cut	2419	pit/ditch terminus	0.72	0.09			Ditch 12	4
2420	area 1	fill	2419	pit/ditch terminus	0.72	0.09	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Ditch 12	4
2421	area 1	cut	2421	pit	0.45	0.26			Pit Group 12	4
2422	area 1	fill	2421	pit	0.45	0.26	light orangeish brown	silty clay	Pit Group 12	4
2423	area 1	cut	2423	pit	0.99	0.14			Pit Group 12	4
2424	area 1	fill	2423	pit	0.99	0.14	mid orangeish brown	silty clay	Pit Group 12	4
2425	area 1	cut	2425	ditch terminus	0.8	0.1			Ditch 12	4
2426	area 1	fill	2425	ditch terminus	0.8	0.1	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Ditch 12	4
2427	area 2	cut	2427	pit	0.7	0.6			Pit Group 6	2
2428	area 2	fill	2427	pit	0.7	0.22	dark grey with orangey brown patches	silty clay	Pit Group 6	2
2429	area 2	cut	2429	pit	1.5	0.6			Pit Group 15	4
2430	area 2	fill	2429	pit		0.6	dark grey	clayey silt	Pit Group 15	4
2431	area 2	layer		natural alluvium		0.31	mid/dark greyish brown	silty clay	Subsoil	
2432	area 2	fill	2408	pit		0.48	dark greyish brown	silty clay	Pit 2408	4
2433	area 2	fill	2408	pit		0.34	dark brownish grey	silty clay	Pit 2408	4
2434	area 2	fill	2408	pit	1.3	0.3	mid brownish grey	sandy silty clay	Pit 2408	4
2435	area 2	fill	2408	pit		0.13	mid grey brown and orange mottled	silty clay	Pit 2408	4
2436	area 2	fill	2437	pit		0.15	mid grey brown	silty clay	Pit Group 9	3
2437	area 2	cut	2437	pit	0.95	0.15			Pit Group 9	3

Context	Trench	Category	Cut	Feature type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Group name	Phase
2438	area 2	fill	2439	pit	0.62	0.19	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Pit Group 9	3
2439	area 2	cut	2439	pit	0.62	0.19			Pit Group 9	3
2440	area 1	cut	2440	posthole	0.15	0.03			Structure 1	1
2441	area 1	fill	2440	posthole	0.15	0.03	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2442	area 1	cut	2442	posthole	0.2	0.07			Structure 1	1
2443	area 1	fill	2442	posthole	0.2	0.07	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2444	area 1	cut	2444	posthole	0.14	0.05			Structure 1	1
2445	area 1	fill	2444	posthole	0.14	0.05	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2446	area 1	cut	2446	posthole	0.21	0.08			Structure 1	1
2447	area 1	fill	2446	posthole	0.21	0.08	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2448	area 1	cut	2448	posthole	0.18	0.05			Structure 1	1
2449	area 1	fill	2448	posthole	0.18	0.05	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2450	area 1	cut	2450	posthole	0.2	0.08			Structure 1	1
2451	area 1	fill	2450	posthole	0.2	0.08	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2452	area 1	cut	2452	posthole	0.22	0.05			Structure 1	1
2453	area 1	fill	2452	posthole	0.22	0.05	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2454	area 1	cut	2454	posthole	0.23	0.06			Structure 1	1
2455	area 1	fill	2454	posthole	0.23	0.06	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2456	area 1	cut	2456	posthole	0.35	0.05			Structure 1	1
2457	area 1	fill	2456	posthole	0.35	0.05	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2458	area 1	cut	2458	posthole	0.1	0.03			Structure 1	1
2459	area 1	fill	2458	posthole	0.1	0.03	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2460	area 1	cut	2460	posthole	0.24	0.05			Structure 1	1
2461	area 1	fill	2460	posthole	0.24	0.05	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2462	area 1	cut	2462	posthole	0.46	0.07			Structure 1	1
2463	area 1	fill	2462	posthole	0.46	0.07	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2464	area 1	cut	2464	posthole	0.2	0.04			Structure 1	1
2465	area 1	fill	2464	posthole	0.2	0.04	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2466	area 1	cut	2466	posthole	0.2	0.05			Structure 1	1
2467	area 1	fill	2466	posthole	0.2	0.05	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2468	area 1	cut	2468	posthole	0.26	0.05			Void	
2469	area 1	fill	2468	posthole	0.26	0.05	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Void	
2470	area 1	cut	2470	pit	0.57	0.09			Pit Group 13	4
2471	area 1	fill	2470	pit	0.57	0.09	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Pit Group 13	4
2472	area 1	cut	2472	posthole	0.31	0.01			Structure 1	1
2473	area 1	fill	2472	posthole	0.31	0.01	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2474	area 1	cut	2474	posthole	0.23	0.01			Structure 1	1

Context	Trench	Category	Cut	Feature type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Group name	Phase
2475	area 1	fill	2474	posthole	0.23	0.01	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2476	area 1	cut	2476	posthole	0.22	0.03			Structure 1	1
2477	area 1	fill	2476	posthole	0.22	0.03	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2478	area 1	cut	2478	posthole	0.22	0.03			Structure 1	1
2479	area 1	fill	2478	posthole	0.22	0.03	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2480	area 1	cut	2480	posthole	0.5	0.07			Pit Group 13	4
2481	area 1	fill	2480	posthole	0.5	0.07	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Pit Group 13	4
2482	area 1	cut	2482	posthole	0.4	0.05			Structure 1	1
2483	area 1	fill	2482	posthole	0.4	0.05	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2484	area 1	cut	2484	posthole	0.6	0.07			Pit Group 13	4
2485	area 1	fill	2484	posthole	0.6	0.07	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Pit Group 13	4
2486	area 1	cut	2486	posthole	0.15	0.04			Structure 1	1
2487	area 1	fill	2486	posthole	0.15	0.04	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2488	area 1	cut	2488	ditch	1	0.1			Void	
2489	area 1	fill	2488	ditch	1	0.1	mid orangey grey	silty clay	Void	
2490	area 1	cut	2490	posthole	0.26	0.05			Structure 1	1
2491	area 1	fill	2490	posthole	0.26	0.05	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2492	area 1	cut	2492	posthole	0.28	0.05			Structure 1	1
2493	area 1	fill	2492	posthole	0.28	0.05	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2494	area 1	cut	2494	posthole	0.22	0.04			Structure 1	1
2495	area 1	fill	2494	posthole	0.22	0.04	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2496	area 1	cut	2496	posthole	0.22	0.06			Structure 1	1
2497	area 1	fill	2496	posthole	0.22	0.06	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2498	area 1	cut	2498	posthole	0.4	0.05			Structure 1	1
2499	area 1	fill	2498	posthole	0.4	0.05	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2500	area 1	cut	2500	posthole	0.28	0.05			Structure 1	1
2501	area 1	fill	2500	posthole	0.28	0.05	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2502	area 1	cut	2502	posthole	0.3	0.06			Structure 1	1
2503	area 1	fill	2502	posthole	0.3	0.06	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2504	area 1	cut	2504	posthole	0.3	0.05			Structure 1	1
2505	area 1	fill	2504	posthole	0.3	0.05	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2506	area 1	cut	2506	posthole	0.22	0.05			Structure 1	1
2507	area 1	fill	2506	posthole	0.22	0.05	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2508	area 1	cut	2508	posthole	0.23	0.05			Structure 1	1
2509	area 1	fill	2508	posthole	0.23	0.05	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2510	area 1	cut	2510	posthole	0.36	0.06			Structure 1	1
2511	area 1	fill	2510	posthole	0.36	0.06	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1

Context	Trench	Category	Cut	Feature type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Group name	Phase
2512	area 1	cut	2512	posthole	0.25	0.07			Structure 1	1
2513	area 1	fill	2512	posthole	0.25	0.07	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2514	area 1	cut	2514	pit	0.6	0.2			Pit Group 13	4
2515	area 1	fill	2514	pit	0.6	0.2	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Pit Group 13	4
2516	area 1	cut	2516	posthole	0.27	0.05			Structure 1	1
2517	area 1	fill	2516	posthole	0.27	0.05	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2518	area 1	cut	2518	posthole	0.29	0.04			Structure 1	1
2519	area 1	fill	2518	posthole	0.29	0.04	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2520	area 1	cut	2520	posthole	0.33	0.07			Structure 1	1
2521	area 1	fill	2520	posthole	0.33	0.07	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2522	area 1	cut	2522	posthole	0.18	0.05			Structure 1	1
2523	area 1	fill	2522	posthole	0.18	0.05	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2524	area 1	cut	2524	posthole	0.2	0.05			Structure 1	1
2525	area 1	fill	2524	posthole	0.2	0.05	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2526	area 1	cut	2526	posthole	0.19	0.05			Structure 1	1
2527	area 1	fill	2526	posthole	0.19	0.05	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2528	area 1	cut	2528	posthole	0.24	0.05			Structure 1	1
2529	area 1	fill	2528	posthole	0.24	0.05	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2530	area 1	cut	2530	posthole	0.23	0.05			Structure 1	1
2531	area 1	fill	2530	posthole	0.23	0.05	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2532	area 1	cut	2532	posthole	0.22	0.05			Structure 1	1
2533	area 1	fill	2532	posthole	0.22	0.05	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2536	area 2	cut	2536	Beam slot/post alignment?	0.21	0.14			Structure 2	3
2537	area 2	fill	2536	Beam slot/post alignment	0.21	0.14	very dark greyish brown with red patches	silty clay	Structure 2	3
2538	area 2	cut	2538	Beam slot/post alignment	0.2	0.16			Structure 2	3
2539	area 2	fill	2538	Beam slot/post alignment	0.2	0.16	dark brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 2	3
2540	area 1	cut	2540	posthole	0.44	0.13			Fence Line 3	2
2541	area 1	fill	2540	posthole	0.44	0.13	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Fence Line 3	2
2542	area 1	cut	2542	posthole	0.35	0.06			Fence Line 3	2
2543	area 1	fill	2542	posthole	0.35	0.06	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Fence Line 3	2
2544	area 1	cut	2544	posthole	0.45	0.18			Pit Group 10	4
2545	area 1	fill	2544	posthole	0.45	0.18	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Pit Group 10	4
2546	area 1	cut	2546	posthole	0.54	0.23			Fence Line 3	2
2547	area 1	fill	2546	posthole	0.54	0.23	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Fence Line 3	2

Context	Trench	Category	Cut	Feature type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Group name	Phase
2548	area 1	cut	2548	posthole	0.32	0.18			Fence Line 3	2
2549	area 1	fill	2548	posthole	0.32	0.18	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Fence Line 3	2
2550	area 1	cut	2550	posthole	0.52	0.16			Fence Line 3	2
2551	area 1	fill	2550	posthole	0.52	0.16	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Fence Line 3	2
2552	area 1	cut	2552	pit	2.6	0.18			Pit Group 1	1
2553	area 1	fill	2552	pit	2.6	0.18	dark brownish grey	silty clay	Pit Group 1	1
2554	area 1	cut	2554	pit	1.6	0.28			Pit Group 1	1
2555	area 1	fill	2554	pit	1.6	0.28	dark brownish grey	silty clay	Pit Group 1	1
2556	area 1	cut	2556	pit	1.64	0.35			Pit Group 1	1
2557	area 1	fill	2556	pit		0.35	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Pit Group 1	1
2558	area 1	cut	2558	pit	0.62	0.22			Void	
2559	area 1	fill	2558	pit	0.62	0.22	light orangeish brown	silty clay	Void	
2560	area 1	cut	2560	pit	0.6	0.42			Pit Group 3	2
2561	area 1	fill	2560	pit	0.6	0.42	light orangey brown	silty clay	Pit Group 3	2
2562	area 1	layer	0	buried soil		0.08	dark greyish brown	silty clay	Subsoil	
2563	area 1	cut	2563	pit	1.02	0.25			Pit Group 1	1
2564	area 1	fill	2563	pit	1.02	0.17	mid red brown	silt	Pit Group 1	1
2565	area 1	fill	2563	pit	1.02	0.14	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Pit Group 1	1
2566	area 1	cut	2566	pit	0.42	0.08			Pit Group 8	3
2567	area 1	fill	2566	pit	0.42	0.08	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Pit Group 8	3
2568	area 1	cut	2568	pit	0.29	0.08			Pit Group 3	2
2569	area 1	fill	2568	pit	0.29	0.08	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Pit Group 3	2
2570	area 1	cut	2570	posthole	0.27	0.08			Fence Line 4	2
2571	area 1	fill	2570	posthole	0.27	0.08	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Fence Line 4	2
2572	area 1	cut	2572	posthole	0.3	0.09			Fence Line 4	2
2573	area 1	fill	2572	posthole	0.3	0.09	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Fence Line 4	2
2574	area 1	cut	2574	posthole	0.26	0.11			Fence Line 4	2
2575	area 1	fill	2574	posthole	0.26	0.11	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Fence Line 4	2
2576	area 1	cut	2576	posthole	0.44	0.18			Pit Group 7	3
2577	area 1	fill	2576	posthole	0.44	0.18	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Pit Group 7	3
2578	area 1	cut	2578	ditch	0.22	0.2			Void	
2579	area 1	fill	2578	ditch	0.22	0.2	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Void	
2580	area 1	cut	2580	posthole	0.28	0.1			Fence Line 4	2
2581	area 1	fill	2580	posthole	0.28	0.1	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Fence Line 4	2
2582	area 1	cut	2582	posthole	0.33	0.04			Fence Line 5	3
2583	area 1	fill	2582	posthole	0.33	0.04	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Fence Line 5	3
2584	area 1	cut	2584	posthole	0.56	0.05			Fence Line 5	3

Context	Trench	Category	Cut	Feature type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Group name	Phase
2585	area 1	fill	2584	posthole	0.56	0.05	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Fence Line 5	3
2586	area 1	cut	2586	posthole	0.34	0.08			Fence Line 5	3
2587	area 1	fill	2586	posthole	0.34	0.08	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Fence Line 5	3
2588	area 1	cut	2588	posthole	0.28	0.05			Fence Line 7	4
2589	area 1	fill	2588	posthole	0.28	0.05	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Fence Line 7	4
2590	area 1	cut	2590	posthole	0.25	0.06			Fence Line 7	4
2591	area 1	fill	2590	posthole	0.25	0.06	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Fence Line 7	4
2592	area 1	cut	2592	posthole	0.21	0.09			Fence Line 7	4
2593	area 1	fill	2592	posthole	0.21	0.09	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Fence Line 7	4
2594	area 1	cut	2594	posthole	0.26	0.07			Fence Line 2	2
2595	area 1	fill	2594	posthole	0.26	0.07	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Fence Line 2	2
2596	area 1	cut	2596	posthole	0.26	0.06			Structure 1	1
2597	area 1	fill	2596	posthole	0.26	0.06	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2598	area 1	cut	2598	posthole	0.33	0.05			Structure 1	1
2599	area 1	fill	2598	posthole	0.33	0.05	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2600	area 1	cut	2600	posthole	0.22	0.03			Structure 1	1
2601	area 1	fill	2600	posthole	0.22	0.03	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2602	area 1	cut	2602	posthole	0.21	0.05			Structure 1	1
2603	area 1	fill	2602	posthole	0.21	0.05	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2604	area 1	cut	2604	posthole	0.19	0.04			Structure 1	1
2605	area 1	fill	2604	posthole	0.19	0.04	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2606	area 1	cut	2606	posthole	0.16	0.12			Structure 1	1
2607	area 1	fill	2606	posthole	0.16	0.12	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2608	area 1	cut	2608	posthole	0.3	0.12			Structure 1	1
2609	area 1	fill	2608	posthole	0.3	0.12	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2610	area 1	cut	2610	posthole	0.26	0.13			Structure 1	1
2611	area 1	fill	2610	posthole	0.26	0.13	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2612	area 1	cut	2612	pit	0.98	0.1			Pit Group 13	4
2613	area 1	fill	2612	pit	0.98	0.1	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Pit Group 13	4
2614	area 1	cut	2614	posthole	0.28	0.05			Structure 1	1
2615	area 1	fill	2614	posthole	0.28	0.05	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2616	area 1	cut	2616	posthole	0.34	0.07			Structure 1	1
2617	area 1	fill	2616	posthole	0.34	0.07	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2618	area 1	cut	2618	posthole	0.33	0.06			Structure 1	1
2619	area 1	fill	2618	posthole	0.33	0.06	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2620	area 1	cut	2620	posthole	0.19	0.04			Structure 1	1
2621	area 1	fill	2620	posthole	0.19	0.04	mid brownish	silty clay	Structure 1	1

Context	Trench	Category	Cut	Feature type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Group name	Phase
							grey			
2622	area 1	cut	2622	posthole	0.17	0.12			Fence Line 7	4
2623	area 1	fill	2622	posthole	0.17	0.12	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Fence Line 7	4
2624	area 1	cut	2624	posthole	0.48	0.07			Fence Line 2	2
2625	area 1	fill	2624	posthole	0.48	0.07	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Fence Line 2	2
2626	area 1	cut	2626	posthole	0.46	0.09			Fence Line 7	4
2627	area 1	fill	2626	posthole	0.46	0.09	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Fence Line 7	4
2628	area 1	cut	2628	posthole	0.3	0.07			Fence Line 2	2
2629	area 1	fill	2628	posthole	0.3	0.07	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Fence Line 2	2
2630	area 1	cut	2630	posthole	0.47	0.11			Fence Line 2	2
2631	area 1	fill	2630	posthole	0.47	0.11	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Fence Line 2	2
2632	area 1	cut	2632	posthole	0.42	0.06			Fence Line 2	2
2633	area 1	fill	2632	posthole	0.42	0.06	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Fence Line 2	2
2634	area 1	cut	2634	posthole	0.33	0.07			Fence Line 2	2
2635	area 1	fill	2634	posthole	0.33	0.07	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Fence Line 2	2
2636	area 1	cut	2636	posthole	0.34	0.04			Fence Line 2	2
2637	area 1	fill	2636	posthole	0.34	0.04	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Fence Line 2	2
2638	area 1	cut	2638	posthole	0.36	0.06			Fence Line 7	4
2639	area 1	fill	2638	posthole	0.36	0.06	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Fence Line 7	4
2640	area 1	cut	2640	posthole	0.44	0.06			Fence Line 7	4
2641	area 1	fill	2640	posthole	0.44	0.06	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Fence Line 7	4
2642	area 1	cut	2642	posthole	0.35	0.05			Fence Line 7	4
2643	area 1	fill	2642	posthole	0.35	0.05	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Fence Line 7	4
2644	area 1	cut	2644	posthole	0.41	0.05			Fence Line 7	4
2645	area 1	fill	2644	posthole	0.41	0.05	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Fence Line 7	4
2646	area 1	cut	2646	posthole	0.22	0.03			Fence Line 7	4
2647	area 1	fill	2646	posthole	0.22	0.03	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Fence Line 7	4
2648	area 1	cut	2648	posthole	0.2	0.04			Fence Line 7	4
2649	area 1	fill	2648	posthole	0.2	0.04	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Fence Line 7	4
2650	area 1	cut	2650	posthole	0.24	0.06			Fence Line 7	4
2651	area 1	fill	2650	posthole	0.24	0.06	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Fence Line 7	4
2652	area 1	cut	2652	posthole	0.66	0.09			Fence Line 7	4
2653	area 1	fill	2652	posthole	0.66	0.09	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Fence Line 7	4
2654	area 1	cut	2654	posthole	0.5	0.05			Fence Line 7	4
2655	area 1	fill	2654	posthole	0.5	0.05	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Fence Line 7	4
2656	area 1	cut	2656	posthole	0.27	0.06			Structure 1	1
2657	area 1	fill	2656	posthole	0.27	0.06	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1

Context	Trench	Category	Cut	Feature type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Group name	Phase
2658	area 1	cut	2658	ditch terminus	0.58	0.09			Ditch 5	2
2659	area 1	fill	2658	ditch terminus	0.58	0.09	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Ditch 5	2
2660	area 1	cut	2660	posthole	0.26	0.08			Structure 1	1
2661	area 1	fill	2660	posthole	0.26	0.08	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 1	1
2662	area 1	cut	2662	pit	0.6	0.14			Pit Group 12	4
2663	area 1	fill	2662	pit	0.6	0.14	dark brownish grey	silty clay	Pit Group 12	4
2664	area 2	cut	2664	Beam slot	0.22	0.12			Structure 2	3
2665	area 2	fill	2664	Beam slot	0.22	0.12	dark brownish grey	silty clay	Structure 2	3
2666	area 2	cut	2666	large posthole	0.27	0.96			Pit Group 14	3
2667	area 2	fill	2666	large posthole	0.27	0.96	mid light ornagey brown	silty clayey with gravel	Pit Group 14	3
2668	area 2	cut	2668	pit	1.32	0.9			Pit Group 14	4
2669	area 2	fill	2668	pit	1.32	0.9	mid dark greyish brown	silty clay	Pit Group 14	4
2670	area 2	cut	2670	ditch		0.78			Ditch 13	5
2671	area 2	fill	2670	ditch		0.78	mid dark grey brown	slity clay	Ditch 13	5
2672	area 2	cut	2672	posthole	0.45	0.12			Pit Group 6	2
2673	area 2	fill	2672	posthole	0.45	0.12	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Pit Group 6	2
2674	area 2	cut	2674	posthole	0.45	0.13			Pit Group 6	2
2675	area 2	fill	2674	posthole	0.45	0.13	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Pit Group 6	2
2676	area 2	cut	2676	posthole	0.4	0.1			Pit Group 6	2
2677	area 2	fill	2676	posthole	0.4	0.1	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Pit Group 6	2
2678	area 2	fill	2670	ditch		0.78	mid light ornagey brown	silty clay	Ditch 13	5
2679	area 2	cut	2679	pit	0.6	0.3			Void	
2680	area 2	fill	2668	pit		0.5	mid blueish grey	silty clay	Pit Group 14	4
2681	area 2	cut	2681	pit	0.6	0.12			Pit Group 9	3
2682	area 2	fill	2681	pit	0.6	0.12	mid greyish brown	silty	Pit Group 9	3
2683	area 2	cut	2683	gully		0.28			Ditch 6	2
2684	area 2	fill	2683	gully			mid grteyish brown	silty clay	Ditch 6	2
2685	area 2	cut	2685	posthole		0.1			Structure 3	3
2686	area 2	fill	2685	posthole		0.1	mid dark greyish brown	silty clay	Structure 3	3
2687	area 2	cut	2687	beam slot		0.18			Structure 3	3
2688	area 2	fill	2687	beam slot		0.18	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Structure 3	3
2689	area 2	cut	2689	posthole	0.58	0.32			Structure 3	3
2690	area 2	fill	2689	posthole	0.58	0.32	mid greyish brown	silty clay	Structure 3	3
2691	area 2	cut	2691	ditch		0.34			Pit Group 2	1
2692	area 2	fill	2691	ditch		0.34	mid to light greyish brown	silty clay	Pit Group 2	1
2693	area 2	cut	2693	pit	1	0.33			Pit Group 14	4

Context	Trench	Category	Cut	Feature type	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Group name	Phase
2694	area 2	fill	2693	pit		0.33	dark greyish brown	silty clay	Pit Group 14	4
2695	area 2	cut	2695	pit	1.17	0.34			Void	
2696	area 2	fill	2695	pit		0.34	dark brownish grey	silty clay	Void	
2697	area 2	cut	2697	pit	0.86	0.31			Pit Group 9	3
2698	area 2	fill	2697	pit		0.31	dark brownish grey	silty clay	Pit Group 9	3
2699	area 2	cut	2699	small pit	0.9	0.8			Pit Group 6	2
2700	area 2	fill	2699	small pit	0.9	0.8	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	Pit Group 6	2
2701	area 2	cut	2701	pit	1.4	0.42			Pit Group 14	4
2702	area 2	fill	2701	pit	1.4	0.42	dark brownish grey	silty clay	Pit Group 14	4
2703	area 2	cut	2703	pit	1.25	0.1			Pit Group 2	1
2704	area 2	fill	2703	pit	1.25	0.1	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Pit Group 2	1
2705	area 2	cut	2705	pit	0.9	0.1			Pit Group 6	1
2706	area 2	fill	2705	pit	0.9	0.1	mid brownish grey	silty clay	Pit Group 6	1
2707	area 2	cut	2707	pit	0.9	0.3			Pit Group 2	1
2708	area 2	fill	2707	pit	0.9	0.3	mid blueish grey	sily clay	Pit Group 2	1
2709	area 2	cut	2709	ditch	1.4	0.76			Ditch 13	5
2710	area 2	fill	2709	ditch	1.4	0.76	mid dark greyish brown	silty clay	Ditch 13	5
2711	area 2	fill	2699	pit	0	0.3	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	Pit Group 6	2

Table 29: Context Inventory

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Metal Objects

By Denis Sami

Introduction and Description

B.1.1 A total of 19 iron artefacts was recovered from archaeological features dating to the late medieval and post-medieval periods. These comprise 17 nails, an incomplete horse harness (SF200) and a fragment of a possible modern water pipe.

B.1.2 The finds are generally in very poor condition being fragmented and incomplete showing signs of heavy incrustation and oxidation.

Methodology

B.1.3 Finds were catalogued by small find number (SF), context and preservation (Table 30). They were subsequently measured by length (L), width (W) and thickness (T). Where possible, Shelley (2005), Atkin and Evans (2002) and Manning (1989) were used as references for identification and description.

Discussion

B.1.4 The assemblage comprises fragmented and poorly preserved artefacts with a broad chronology. Hand forged iron nails are very versatile objects often used in timber and building constructions. The presence of fittings on site may suggest the existence of a timber fence or structure in the area. The horse harness side-link may be connected with the use of horses in agricultural work as well as in transport.

Retention, dispersal and display

B.1.5 These finds have a partial and limited potential in informing us about the archaeology of the site and they can be therefore deselected prior to archiving.

Metalwork catalogue

Find No.	Context number	Cut number	Phase	Feature Group	Condition	Description	Length	Width	Thickness	Date
1	2018	**2017**	2	Pit Group 4	Complete	Nail; a rectangular in cross-section tapering stem with flat triangular head.	41		6	medieval/post-medieval
200	2018	**2017**	2	Pit Group 4	Incomplete	Possibly a side link from harness formed by two horizontally opposing rings joined by a tang with a broken ring	70	24	9	medieval/post-medieval
201	2160	**2159**	4	Ditch 10	Incomplete	Two hand forged nails: Nail 1: truncated straight stem with square section and flat circular head. Nail 2: Heavily encrusted stem with square section.	44 53	16	6 9	medieval/post-medieval
202	2226	**2225**	2	Pit Group 3	Incomplete	Nail. Truncated tapering stem with square section.	44		7	medieval/post-medieval
203	2063	**2062**	4	Ditch 9	Incomplete	Nail. Tapering stem with square cross-section and	33		5	medieval/post-medieval

Find No.	Context number	Cut number	Phase	Feature Group	Condition	Description	Length	Width	Thickness	Date
						possible sub-circular head.				
204	2104	**2103**	3	Pit Group 7	Incomplete	Nail. Long slightly bent tapering stem with square cross-section.	113		6	medieval/post-medieval
205	2140	**2139**	4	Pit Group 15	Incomplete	Nail. Straight tapering stem with square cross-section and remain of a sub-circular domed head.	61		5	medieval/post-medieval
206	2698	**2697**	3	Pit Group 9	Incomplete	Nail. Three small fragments of stems with square cross-section. One nail is bent to form a L shape.	24		5	medieval/post-medieval
207	2104	**2103**	3	Pit Group 7	Incomplete	Nail. Truncated tapering stem with square cross-section.	78		7	medieval/post-medieval
208	2224	**2223**	3	Pit Group 8	Incomplete	Nail. Tapering stem with square cross-section.	44		4	medieval/post-medieval
209	2293	**2292**	3	Pit Group 9	Incomplete	Nail. Truncated stem with square cross-section and flat circular head.	23		6	medieval/post-medieval
210	2293	**2292**	3	Pit Group 9	Incomplete	Unidentified artefact. Curved very encrusted foil possibly part of a water pipe.	53	40	3	medieval/post-medieval
211	2286	**2285**	4	Pit Group 15	Incomplete	Two nails: • Nail 1, a rectangular in cross-section tapering stem with flat triangular head. (Manning type 2). • Nail 2, tapering stem with square cross-section and circular flat head.	32 13		4 4	medieval/post-medieval

Table 30: Iron objects by SF No. and context

B.2 Metalworking Debris

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and methodology

B.2.1 A total of 0.022kg of slag was collected by hand during the excavation. It was weighed and rapidly recorded. No metalworking debris appear to have been recovered during the previous evaluation, ECB 4625 (Cox and Thatcher 2016).

Results

B.2.2 The slag was recovered from subsoil layer 2088 in Area 1. It is only faintly magnetic, indicating a very low iron content, and would have been regarded as non-metallic waste.

Discussion

B.2.3 The slag may indicate iron smelting or ironworking on, or close to, the excavation area. Alternatively, the material may represent the disposal of waste, since only small quantities were recovered.

Retention, dispersal and display

B.2.4 The slag may be of some use for educational/handling collections, otherwise it may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

Slag and metalworking debris catalogue

Context	Material/ Description	Count	Weight in kg
2088	Undiagnostic slightly glassy slag	2	0.022

Table 31: Slag and metalworking debris

B.3 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and methodology

B.3.1 A single shard of glass was recovered from phase 3 pit **2292** (Pit Group 9, Area 2). The glass was scanned and recorded by form, colour, count and weight. Dating is problematic, due to the condition and non-specific form of the shard.

Results

B.3.2 The glass, although retaining a degree of clarity, is in relatively poor condition. One surface is flat, the other somewhat convex, forming a slightly wedge-shaped section. The surfaces appear crazed, a deterioration of the glass known as crizzling. This deterioration while retaining transparency, indicates the shard is from a soda glass vessel, rather than potash or forest glass. If this is correct, the glass is likely to be an import. The glass appears to be from a vessel, of unknown form, possibly a beaker, and of uncertain date.

B.3.3 Other finds from pit **2292** include Developed St Neots ware and Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy Ware pottery, suggesting a c.AD 1175-1300 date for the context, and that the shard's disposal was part of domestic rubbish deposition.

Discussion

B.3.4 The shard suggests the acquisition and use of imported glass, although a single shard of glass does little, other than to indicate the consumption of liquids, either close to, or within, the area excavated.

Retention, dispersal and display

B.3.5 The glass may be deselected prior to archive deposition

Glass Catalogue

Area	Context	Cut	Form and Colour	MNV	No. of Shards	Weight (kg)	Date
1	2293	2292	Sub-triangular shard of clear glass with a slight greenish cast. Slight clouding to one surface and internally showing evidence of crizzling. Very slight curve to two edges of the glass. Likely to be soda glass. 3-7mm thick	1	1	0.003	Not closely datable

Table 32: Glass catalogue

B.4 Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.4.1 Archaeological works produced a moderate pottery assemblage of 373 sherds, weighing 5.425kg, including the un-phased material. In addition, five sherds (in total) of Roman pottery were recovered as a residual element in pit **2110**, **2137** and gully **2251**. The latter sherds represent background levels of Roman material, which is not unexpected, as the site lies close to the nationally important route of Ermine Street. The Roman pottery was identified by Alice Lyons and is recorded in the summary catalogue at the end of this report and in the full catalogue in the archive. The un-phased and Roman material will not be discussed further in this report. Evaluation of the site had previously produced a further 24 sherds, weighing 0.262kg in total; these sherds are not included in this report but are discussed in Cox and Thatcher 2016, ECB 4625.

B.4.2 For the purposes of this report, the phased assemblage is 343 sherds, weighing 5.083kg, representing a minimum number of vessels (MNV) of 85. All percentages given refer to the phased assemblage (by weight), unless otherwise stated. The phased assemblage produced a low number of Late Saxon-early medieval sherds, however, the assemblage is predominantly medieval, being divided almost evenly between the early medieval (1050-1200) and high medieval (1200-1350), although some of the medieval fabrics remained in production after 1350. The late medieval and post-medieval periods are both poorly represented. The assemblage is comparable to, although smaller than, the pottery assemblages recovered from nearby sites West of Town Centre Link Road (ECB3573) & Edison Bell Way (ECB4627).

B.4.3 The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded. The medieval sherds originating from occupation close to the area of excavation have undergone reworking and represent rubbish disposal on the site. The average sherd weight is low to moderate at approximately 0.015kg.

Methodology

B.4.4 The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG), 2016 A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology and the MPRG A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms (MPRG 1998) act as standards.

B.4.5 Recording was carried out using OA East's in-house system, based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described post-medieval types, using Cambridgeshire fabric types where possible (Spoerry 2016). The Museum of London fabric series (MoLA 2014) acts as a basis for post-1700 fabrics. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed with MNV established on a context-by-context basis and the total assemblage recorded in an Access database which forms part of the site archive. The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition or dispersal.

Sampling Bias

B.4.6 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 small quantities of sherds are mostly abraded, undiagnostic, not closely datable and are therefore also not considered in this report, except where no other dating material was available.

Assemblage

B.4.7 Ceramic fabric abbreviations used for the phased assemblage, including sherd count and weight of all fabrics are given in Table 33.

Fabric Name	Fabric Code	MNV	No. of sherds	Weight (kg)	% by weight of assemblage
Brill-Boarstall ware	BRILL	1	2	0.026	0.5
Developed St Neots-type ware	DNEOT	9	90	1.406	27.7
Developed St Neots-type ware (quartz)	DNEOT (Q)	6	13	0.146	2.9
Early Everton-type ware	ELEVER	1	2	0.022	0.4
Early Medieval ware	EMW	1	1	0.001	0.02
East Anglian Redware	EAR	1	1	0.081	1.6
Huntingdon Thetford-type ware	HTHET	2	4	0.047	0.9
Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware	HUNEMW	4	28	0.303	6.0
Huntingdonshire Early Medieval Ware/Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware	HUNEMW/HUNFSW	2	10	0.156	3.1
Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware	HUNFSW	7	45	0.534	10.5
Late East Anglian Redware/Dutch Red Earthenware	LEAR/DUTR	1	1	0.094	1.8
Late Medieval Hertfordshire Glazed ware	HERTG	1	3	0.009	0.2
Late Medieval Reduced ware	LMR	1	1	0.007	0.1
Lyveden A-type Shelly Ware	LYVA	2	31	0.670	13.2
Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware (Lyveden 'B' ware)	LYST	2	15	0.157	3.1
Medieval Sandy coarsewares	MSW	2	7	0.046	0.9
Medieval Sandy Greyware	MSGW	5	8	0.087	1.7
Peterborough Shelly ware	PSHW	2	2	0.109	2.1
Raeren Stoneware	RAER	1	1	0.093	1.8
Sandy Shelly ware	SSHW	1	3	0.034	0.7
Shelly ware	SHW	7	17	0.219	4.3
South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware	SEFEN	1	2	0.033	0.6
St Neots-type ware	NEOT	6	18	0.194	3.8
St Neots-type ware/Developed St Neots-type ware	NEOT/DNEOT	3	6	0.032	0.6
Stamford ware	STAM	8	18	0.206	4.1
Thetford-type wares	THET	5	12	0.315	6.2
Tin-Glazed ware (English)	TGW	1	1	0.054	1.1
Unprovenanced glazed ware	UPG	1	1	0.002	0.04
Total		**84**	**343**	**5.083**	100.0

Table 33: Pottery fabrics present in the phased assemblage

Pottery by Ceramic Period

B.4.8 Middle Saxon pottery (AD 650-875) is absent from this assemblage as it was from the Edison Bell Way site (Fletcher 2017b, 2019), unlike the West of Town Centre Link Road site, where both Maxey ware and Ipswich ware were recovered, although no features of this date were identified (Fletcher 2017a).

B.4.9 Late Saxon-early medieval pottery (AD 875-1200) forms *c*.15% of the total assemblage by weight, the fabrics present are the expected triumvirate of Thetford ware, St Neots and Stamford ware that are found across much of Cambridgeshire in the 9th-12th centuries. The Stamford ware vessels (MNV 8) comprise mostly jugs, including a sherd of a spouted pitcher recovered from pit **2133**, St Neots-type ware jars were also recorded. For a number of sherds, it was difficult to establish if the sherds were St Neots or Developed St Neots; these sherds have been recorded as St Neots-type ware/Developed St Neots-type ware and discussed under the early medieval phase. The Thetford ware sherds were mostly undiagnostic, however, a sherd from a spouted pitcher or handled jar was recovered from pit **2693**. Also present are a number of Huntingdon Thetford ware sherds (MNV 3). This is broadly similar to the West of Town Centre Link Road and Edison Bell Way assemblages for this period (Fletcher 2017a, 2017b, 2019).

B.4.10 Early medieval pottery (AD 1050-1200), including the St Neots/Developed St Neots sherds, forms *c*.37% of the total assemblage by weight, a higher proportion than in the West of Town Centre Link Road assemblage (Fletcher 2017a) and that from Edison Bell Way (Fletcher 2017b, 2019). It comprises mainly Developed St Neots and Developed St Neots-type ware (quartz) (103 sherds, 1.552kg, MNV 12), among which are a moderate number of jar sherds, including cylindrical jars or 'top hat-type' jars, and several inturned bowls. Vessels present in local fabric Huntingdon Early Medieval ware are predominantly jars, although they include a handled jar or spouted pitcher from ditch **2070**. Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware fills the same niche as early medieval wares characterised in both Norfolk and Essex (Spoerry 2016, 148). Again, this is broadly similar to the West of Town Centre Link Road and Edison Bell Way assemblages for this period (Fletcher 2017a, 2017b, 2019).

B.4.11 There are a number of sherds that overlap the early medieval and beginning of the medieval date range, including some sherds that are transitional between Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware and Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware, however, these form only *c*.3% of the total assemblage (by weight).

B.4.12 Medieval fabrics (AD 1200-1500, excluding transitional and wholly late medieval fabrics *c*.1350-1500) form *c*.39% of the total assemblage (by weight), suggesting relatively high levels of medieval activity. This is slightly lower than the West of Town Centre Link Road (Fletcher 2017a) and Edison Bell Way (Fletcher 2017b, 2019) assemblages. Most of this medieval material related to the kitchen and serving of liquids.

B.4.13 Two sherds of Early Everton-type ware (AD 1300-1400) and a single sherd of Late East Anglian Redware/Dutch Red Earthenware are transitional medieval-later medieval sherds. Definitively Late medieval (AD 1350-1500) ceramics form only *c*.2% of the total assemblage and are made up almost entirely of Late Medieval Hertfordshire Glazed ware and Late Medieval Reduced wares from various production sites including Everton. In both the West of Town Centre Link Road (Fletcher 2017a) and Edison Bell Way (Fletcher 2017b) assemblages, this fabric was a significant minor component, making up *c*.3% and *c*.5% of the assemblages respectively.

B.4.14 No Huntingdon Late Medieval Calcareous ware was recovered, which is present in both the West of Town Centre Link Road (Fletcher 2017a) and Edison Bell Way assemblages (Fletcher 2017b, 2019) and Late Medieval Ely ware is similarly absent. The low levels of late medieval pottery are similar to that of the Edison Bell Way site (Fletcher 2017b, 2019) and suggest that, in the late medieval period this area underwent a change in activity, with a subsequent contraction of settlement or abandonment and reversion to agriculture.

B.4.15 Transitional Late medieval/Post-medieval and post-medieval fabrics are also poorly represented, forming *c*.3% of the total assemblage by weight and comprising a base from a Raeren stoneware vessel and a single sherd of Tin-Glazed Earthenware.

Provenance

B.4.16 There is a range of fabrics of local and non-local origin present in the assemblage, from a relatively moderate range of sources, mostly from the surrounding counties, some represented by only small numbers of sherds. There are few imported wares within the post-Roman assemblage, consisting of a possible Dutch Red Earthenware sherd and the base from a Raeren stoneware vessel. This is similar to the low levels recovered from West of Town Centre Link Road assemblage (Fletcher 2017a), and imported vessels were completely absent from the Edison Bell Way assemblage (Fletcher 2017b, 2019). Imported stonewares are commonly found on occupation sites from the mid 15th century onwards. This paucity of imported wares suggests the site was little used for general rubbish deposition in the 16th century, which is supported by the dearth of post-medieval fabrics in general.

B.4.17 Approximately 23% of the assemblage originates in the Cambridgeshire region, including Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware, and Huntingdon Fen Sandy ware, similar to the Edison Bell Way assemblage (Fletcher 2017b, 2019). A further *c*.35% of the assemblage comprises the shell-tempered fabrics of St Neots, and Developed St Neots from the Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire regions. Lyveden A-type shelly ware and Lyveden/Stanion (Lyveden 'B' ware) from Northamptonshire comprise a further *c*.13% of the total assemblage by weight, with an additional *c*.4% of shelly wares of uncertain origin, but likely to also be from Northamptonshire. Norfolk fabrics form approximately 6% of the assemblage, mostly Thetford-type wares, while Lincolnshire fabrics comprise *c*.4% of the assemblage, the majority of which being Stamford ware sherds. Also present are small numbers of sherds from Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire.

Form

B.4.18 Vessel forms present are domestic in nature, with jars predominant (35%, MNV 74) including cylindrical jars ‘top hat pots’, in part due to the relatively early nature of much of the ceramic assemblage, followed by jugs, including a Stamford ware spouted pitcher, at 15% (MNV 36). Bowls/dishes are only modestly represented by count and weight signifying an MNV of 16 and forming 11% of the assemblage by weight. Sooted examples of each vessel form were recovered, suggesting their use in food preparation. No specialist vessels were recovered, unlike the Town Centre Link Road assemblage, where the assemblage produced at least one Huntingdonshire Early

Medieval ware pedestal lamp, and Huntingdon Late Medieval Calcareous ware (HUNCAL 1300-1450) curfew sherds (Fletcher 2017a). This is more comparable with the Huntingdon Town Centre assemblage, which produced a Developed St Neots-type ware lamp and sherds from at least three curfews, in what was, in 2007 when excavated, described as Late Lyveden Stanion-type ware (Fletcher 2009). However, reassessment would very probably now identify the fabric as Huntingdon Late Medieval Calcareous ware.

B.4.19 In total, approximately 39% of the assemblage comprises undiagnostic sherds to which no form could be firmly assigned.

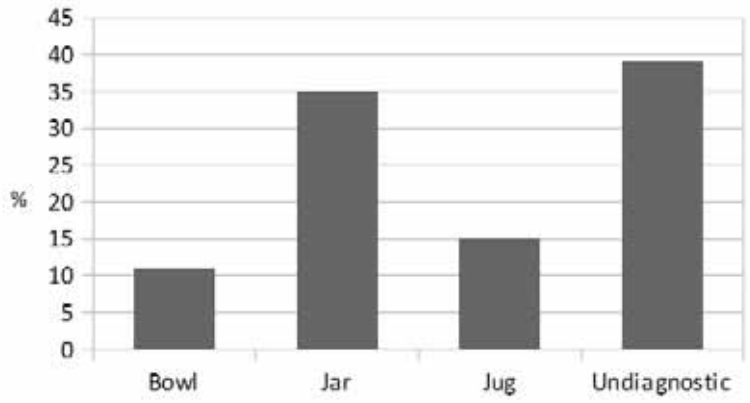


Chart 1: Vessel form present as percentage of the phased assemblage by weight

B.4.20 Glazed vessels are relatively uncommon in the assemblage, the largest single group of glazed sherds derive from Lyveden/Stanion (Lyveden 'B' ware) jugs, comprising *c*.3% (MNV 32) of the assemblage.

The Assemblage in Relation to Archaeological Features

B.4.21 The stratified post-Roman pottery was dispersed across the site which was divided into two areas (Areas 1 and 2), with the bulk of the assemblage recovered from Area 1. The site was divided into five main phases by the excavator. Table 34 indicates the size of the assemblage in each phase within each area.

B.4.22 The levels of residuality are not clear cut, because the production of some ceramic industries span periods far longer than the phases identified by the excavator, and many of the high medieval ceramics industries continued into the late medieval period, with some still in production to the end of the 15th century. This results in relatively low levels of residuality: 10.5% in Phase 3, 10.3% in Phase 4 and 2.5% in Phase 5. There is almost no intrusive material, with only single sherds in Phase 1 and 4.

B.4.23 Stratigraphically, Phase 3 (high medieval) forms the largest group by count and weight, with a low to moderate mean sherd weight of 0.015kg, suggesting a moderate to high degree of reworking of the deposits. Phase 4 is the second largest assemblage, with a similar low to moderate mean sherd weight, this time of 0.016kg, both suggesting a moderate to high degree of reworking of the deposits.

	Total Assemblage			Area 1			Area 2		
Period	**Count**	**Weight (kg)**	**% by weight**	**Count**	**Weight (kg)**	**% by weight**	**Count**	**Weight (kg)**	**% by weight**
Period 1: Late Saxon to early medieval (*c.*850-1100)	20	0.218	4.3	15	0.165	3.2	5	0.053	1.0
Period 2: Early medieval (*c.*1100-1200)	62	0.875	17.2	48	0.674	13.3	14	0.201	4.0
Period 3: High medieval (*c.*1200-1350)	147	2.161	42.5	116	1.395	27.4	31	0.766	15.1
Period 4: Late medieval (*c.*AD 1350-1450)	109	1.701	33.5	77	1.043	20.5	32	0.658	12.9
Period 5: Post-medieval and modern (*c.*AD 1500-present)	5	0.128	2.5	0	0	0.0	5	0.125	2.5
Total	**343**	**5.083**	**100**	**256**	**3.277**	**64.5**	**87**	**1.803**	**35.5**

Table 34: Pottery assemblage by stratigraphic phase

B.4.24 Phases 1, 2 and 5 have relatively small assemblages and the division of the site into two areas results in still smaller assemblages, so discussion of these will not be detailed. This is also true for Phases 3 and 4 in Area 2 where the assemblage is considerably smaller than in Area 1. This reflects the small size of the area, but suggests that Area 2 was located at the periphery of activity.

Phase 1: Late Saxon to early medieval (c.AD 850-1100)

Area 1

B.4.25 Within this area three groups of features produced pottery that were assigned to this phase: Ditch 1 **2005** (two sherds, 0.019kg), Pit Group 1 (**2221**, **2552**, **2554**, **2556** and **2563**) of which four of the pits in total produced eight sherds weighing 0.113kg and Structure 1 (**2052**, **2452**, **2532** and **2660**) five sherds 0.033kg, each individual feature produced only one or two sherds. The fabrics present are the triumvirate of Thetford ware, St Neots and Stamford ware with the additional presence of Developed St Neots-type ware and Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware, and an intrusive sherd of Peterborough Shelly ware recovered from pit **2556**.

Area 2

B.4.26 Two groups of features within this area Ditch 3 **2335**, and Pit Group 2, which comprises seven pits, of which three (**2145**, **2154** and **2703**) produced pottery. Ditch 3 produced two sherds weighing 0.010kg, both Developed St Neots-type ware and Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware.

Phase 2: Early medieval (c.AD 1100-1200)

B.4.27 This phase forms *c.*17% of the site assemblage by comparison with *c.*9.5% of the assemblage at Edison Bell Way (Fletcher 2017b, 2019) and 13% of the assemblage on the Town Centre Link Road site (Fletcher 2017a). The assemblage is mostly kitchen wares and represents domestic rubbish deposition in this phase.

Area 1

B.4.28 Material was recovered from 13 features, in five groups: Ditch 4, Pit Groups 3 and 4 and Fence Lines 2 and 3. The bulk of the individual features produced low numbers of sherds (fewer than five), with an overall low mean sherd weight. Ditch 4 **2009** produced only a single sherd of Developed St Neots-type ware. Pit Group 3 comprises eight pits, of which only two (**2029** and **2365**) produced pottery (six sherds, 0.280kg). As with Phase 1, the pottery present is Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware, Developed St Neots-type ware, including a carinated dish sherd, and a single undiagnostic sherd of Thetford ware. Pit Group 4 produced a larger assemblage (30 sherds, 0.308kg, MNV 13) from five (**2017**, **2219**, **2237**, **2345** and **2351**) of the nine pits in the group. The assemblage includes fragments from two Stamford ware jugs and Developed St Neots-type ware jars, including two sherds from a 'top-hat' type cylindrical jar.

B.4.29 Fence Line 2 comprises 12 postholes, of which three (**2594**, **2624** and **2630**) produced pottery, in the form of Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware and Developed St Neots-type ware (three sherds 0.015kg). Two of the 15 postholes of Fence Line 3 (**2227** and **2550**) produced pottery (eight sherds 0.067kg) the bulk of which were sherds from Developed St Neots-type ware jars and a bowl.

Area 2

B.4.30 Five features from three groups, Ditch 6, and Pit Groups 5 and 6, produced pottery in total 14 sherds weighing 0.201kg). Ditch 6 (**2251** and **2332**), alongside St Neots-type ware and Developed St Neots-type ware, contained four sherds from two Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy Ware vessels (1175-1300), suggesting the ditch fills relate to the later part of the 12th century.

B.4.31 Pit Group 5 (**2137** and **2241**) and a single pit (**2699**) from Pit Group 6 produced a combined total of 0.066kg, including Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware sherds.

Phase 3: High medieval (c.AD 1200-1300)

B.4.32 This phase produced 42.5% of the phased assemblage for the excavation, 147 sherds weighing 2.161kg (MNV 109), a slightly lower percentage of the assemblage than at Edison Bell Way (Fletcher 2019), although with a slightly greater mean sherd weight, at approximately 0.015kg. The pottery has undergone a degree of reworking, both pre- and post-deposition. The assemblage was recovered from features, including ditches, pits and postholes in Area 1 and pits and beam slots/structure in Area 2.

Area 1

B.4.33 The bulk of the Phase 3 assemblage was recovered from Area 1, from Ditches 7 and 8 and Pit Groups 7 and 8, which produced a mixture of medieval and residual Late Saxon-early medieval and early medieval pottery.

Ditches

B.4.34 Ditch 7 (**2013** and **2082**) produced 21 sherds (0.284kg) with a MNV of 12. Some residual sherds were recovered, including Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware, however, the high medieval fabrics present are Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy Ware,

Lyveden A-type Shelly ware and Medieval Sandy Coarseware, of which few sherds could be identified to form, although jar forms were recovered. A recut of Ditch 7, **2014**, produced a mixture of early medieval fabrics, including Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware with moderate levels of high medieval pottery, including a large sherd from a Lyveden A-type Shelly ware jar.

B.4.35 Ditch 8 (**2070**, **2341**, **2343** and **2398**) produced 35 sherds weighing 0.428kg, with a MNV of 31, although few vessels could be identified to specific forms. Residuality within the ditch assemblage is moderately high, with a minimum of four Stamford ware vessels, three jugs and a jar, Thetford ware jars and Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware vessels. High medieval fabrics present include Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy Ware, Lyveden A-type Shelly ware and Shelly wares with both bowls and jars present.

Pits

B.4.36 Pit Group 7 is a grouping of pits and postholes, of which two pits **2103** and **2106** and posthole **2213** produced pottery, in total 40 sherds weighing 0.339kg. The assemblage is relatively evenly divided between the two pits, with the posthole producing a single sherd from a Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy Ware jug. Pit **2103** contained residual Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware jar sherds, in addition to the high medieval assemblage, including Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy Ware and a sherd from a Lyveden A-type Shelly ware bowl. Pit **2106** included sherds from a Huntingdon Thetford ware jug/jar and a Stamford ware jug, both residual alongside Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy Ware jar and jug sherds.

B.4.37 Pit Group 8 is composed of 14 pits, of which only three (**2038**, **2223** and **2299)** produced pottery (14 sherds 0.140kg). Of these three pits, **2039** produced only a single undiagnostic sherd of residual St Neots-type ware. Residual St Neots-type ware was also present in pit **2223**, which similarly produced two sherds of Medieval Sandy Greyware, and in pit **2299**, alongside Developed St Neots-type ware jars and Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware.

Area 2

B.4.38 A total of 31 sherds weighing 0.766kg was recovered from Area 2 from Pit Group 9 and Structures 2 and 3, levels of residuality are lower and the presence of Developed St Neots-type ware, alongside Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy Ware, with very few glazed wares, suggests that some of these features were perhaps infilled by the end of the 13th century.

Structures

B.4.39 Structure 2 (**2536**, **2664** and **2687**), which the excavator describes as respecting the boundary of early medieval Ditch 6, may have its origins in the transition between early medieval and high medieval. The pottery recovered from the feature is a mix of fabrics, including Late Saxon-early medieval Huntingdon Thetford-type ware, Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware and Developed St Neots-type ware, with only one sherd of medieval Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy Ware. However, it should be noted that, in total, the heavily truncated feature produced only six sherds, weighing 0.036kg. Structure 3 (**2278** and **2339**), which lay on a slightly different alignment,

produced only a single sherd from each feature. These consist of a fragment of a Developed St Neots-type ware bowl (0.017kg) from **2339**, and from posthole **2278**, a sherd from a Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware (Lyveden B ware) jug, one of only 15 sherds of Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware (Lyveden B ware) in the assemblage and one of the relative few glazed vessels within the assemblage. Structure 3 is perhaps more suited to the high medieval period than Structure 2.

Pits

B.4.40 Pit Group 9 produced the largest assemblage (23 sherds, 0.687kg) within this period. The group consists of eight pits, with pottery recovered from four, **2133**, **2292**, **2681** and **2697**. As with other features in this phase, there is still a preponderance of Late Saxon-early medieval pottery, however, because of the longevity of some fabrics with production crossing into the 13th century, they are not recorded as residual within the relatively narrow stratigraphic time periods. Pit **2133** produced seven sherds, weighing 0.302kg, including a sherd from a Stamford ware spouted pitcher, sherds from a Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware jar, alongside a relatively large sherd from a Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy Ware jar and Developed St Neots-type ware vessels. The pit may have been backfilled before the end of the 13th century. Pottery from pit **2292** (nine sherds, 0.190kg) includes Lyveden A-type Shelly ware, Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy Ware and Developed St Neots-type ware jar and bowl sherds. From pit **2681** only two sherds of pottery were recovered (0.024kg), with five from **2697**, including Developed St Neots-type ware and medieval shelly wares.

Phase 4: Later medieval (c.AD 1300-1450/1500)

B.4.41 This phase produced approximately 34% of the phased assemblage (109 sherds, 1.701kg). This compares with 32% by weight for West of Town Centre Link Road and 25% of the total Edison Bell Way assemblage (Fletcher 2017a, 2017b, 2019). The Ferrars Road assemblage is unevenly split between Area 1 (116 sherds, 1.395kg) and Area 2 (32 sherds, 0.658kg), with the bulk of the assemblage recovered from pits in Area 2. Residuality is, again, only moderate at 10.3%, due to the longevity of fabrics, and few definitively late medieval sherds being recovered.

Area 1

Ditches

B.4.42 Ditch 9 (**2062** and **2121**) produced 10 sherds weighing 0.287kg, including one of only two sherds of Brill/Boarstall ware recovered and similarly of South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware recovered, alongside several Lyveden A-type Shelly ware jars.

B.4.43 Ditch 10 (**2159**) produced 17 sherds weighing 0.213kg, including some residual sherds of Developed St Neots-type ware, Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware, Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy Ware and Stamford ware, alongside Lyveden A-type Shelly ware.

B.4.44 Ditch 11 **2074** produced only two sherds of pottery (0.010kg), one sherd each of Developed St Neots-type ware (quartz) and Lyveden A-type Shelly ware.

Pits

B.4.45 Pit Group 10 comprises four pits, of which three, **2108**, **2229** and **2544** produced pottery (9 sherds 0.090kg). Pit **2108** produced the second sherds in the assemblage of South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware and Brill/Boarstall ware, the others having been located within the fills of Ditch 9. Also present are residual sherds, including Thetford-type ware, Developed St Neots-type ware and Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware, alongside Lyveden A-type Shelly ware and sherds from two Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware (Lyveden B ware) jugs.

B.4.46 Large pit **2060** (three sherds 0.007kg) also produced Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware (Lyveden B ware) and two sherds from a Stamford ware jug.

B.4.47 The largest pit assemblage was recovered from Pit Group 11, consisting of five intercutting features, with pottery recovered from three of the pits, **2079**, **2110** and **2128**. Alongside the residual fabrics also found in the other pit groups, shell-tempered wares are common, with sherds from a minimum of three Lyveden A-type Shelly ware vessels including a jug. Also present is the largest grouping of Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware (Lyveden B ware), eight sherds (0.065kg), representing three vessels, including two jugs.

B.4.48 Pit Group 12 (**2027**, **2415** and **2662**) produced a small assemblage of four sherds (0.133kg) and, like Pit Group 11, produced both Lyveden A-type Shelly ware and Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware (Lyveden B ware). Pit Group 13 (**2040** and **2480**) produced two sherds, one small sherd from each feature, Lyveden A-type Shelly ware from **2481** and a Sandy Shelly ware sherd from **2840**.

B.4.49 The final group in Area 1 is Fence Line 7, of which postholes **2171**, **2177** and **2650** produced four sherds of pottery (0.036kg): residual pottery from **2650** and single sherds of Lyveden/Stanion glazed ware (Lyveden B ware) and Medieval Sandy Greyware from **2171** and **2178** respectively.

Area 2: Pits

B.4.50 Pit Group 14 (**2668**, **2693** and **2710**) produced only five sherds, including a large sherd from a (residual) Thetford-type ware jug/jar, the only sherd from **2693**.

B.4.51 Pits in Pit Group 15 (**2139**, **2162**, **2163**, **2285** and **2429**) are the only features in Phase 4 to produce definitively late medieval pottery, with both Late Medieval Reduced ware and Late Medieval Hertfordshire Glazed ware recovered from pits **2139** and **2285**, which also produced Early Everton-type ware (1300-1400). The other sherds recovered from the pit group include Developed St Neots-type ware and Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy Ware. Also present are Lyveden A-type Shelly ware and Sandy Shelly ware.

B.4.52 Finally, pit **2408** (eight sherds 0.342kg) produced Early Everton-type ware, alongside the only imports in the assemblage, a possible Dutch Red Earthenware sherd and the base from a Raeren stoneware vessel. This is similar to the low levels recovered from West of Town Centre Link Road assemblage (Fletcher 2017a), while imported vessels were completely absent from the Edison Bell Way assemblage (Fletcher 2017b, 2019). The paucity of imported wares suggests the site was little used for general rubbish deposition in the 16th century, which is supported by the dearth of post-medieval fabrics in general.

Phase 5: Post-medieval and modern (c.AD 1500-present)

B.4.53 This phase is poorly represented, producing only 2.5% of the ceramic assemblage, significantly smaller than the Edison Bell Way assemblage for this period (Fletcher 2017b, 2019) and reflects the lack of post-medieval activity also seen in the West of Town Centre Link Road assemblage (Fletcher 2017a).

Area 2: Ditch

B.4.54 A single ditch, Ditch 13 (2709), was the only post-medieval feature identified. It produced a total of five sherds weighing 0.128kg, four of which are residual and include sherds from two Developed St Neots-type ware inturned dishes. The only contemporary sherd is from a Tin-Glazed ware pedestal bowl (c.1570-1846), which very probably contained ointment.

Discussion

B.4.55 The assemblage is broadly similar to, although smaller than, those recovered from the West of Town Centre Link Road site (Fletcher 2017a) and Edison Bell Way (Fletcher 2017b, 2019). Late Saxon-early medieval material is present at similar levels to other sites in the surrounding area, suggesting that, although the site is away from the main settlement area of Huntingdon, there was some low level of Late Saxon-early medieval domestic settlement in the vicinity of the site.

B.4.56 The medieval assemblage is also domestic in nature, with a predominance of vessels present used in the processing of food and drink and associated with occupation deposits, mostly as rubbish disposal, within the area of excavation. Little material appears to be primary deposition, much of it having been reworked, suggesting that the main focus of occupation lay elsewhere. The paucity of late medieval fabrics and the almost complete lack of post-medieval fabrics and imported wares suggests the site was little used for general rubbish deposition after AD 1400, possibly indicating that the site's usage changed.

Summary Pottery Catalogue

Fabric Name	Fabric Code
Roman Sandy Grey ware	SGW
Roman Sandy Oxidised ware	SOW
Roman Shell-Tempered ware	STW

Table 35: Pottery codes not in phased assemblage text

Phase	Area	Cut	Context	Fabric	Basic Form	MNV	Count	Weight (kg)	Spot dating Date Range
Phase 1	**Area 1**	**2005**	2006	HUNEMW/HUNFSW		1	2	0.019	1050-1200 or 1175-1300
		2052	2053	STAM	Jug	1	1	0.004	875-1200
		2221	2222	THET		1	1	0.011	840-1150
		2452	2453	HUNEMW/HUNFSW		1	1	0.012	1050-1200/1175-1300
		2532	2533	HUNEMW		1	1	0.01	1050-1200
		2552	2553	STAM	Jar	1	1	0.007	875-1200
				STAM	Jug	1	1	0.02	
		2554	2555	DNEOT	Cylindrical jar 'top-hat' type	1	1	0.009	875-1100/1050-1250

Phase	Area	Cut	Context	Fabric	Basic Form	MNV	Count	Weight (kg)	Spot dating Date Range
		2554	2555	NEOT/DNEOT	Jar	1	2	0.006	
		2556	2557	PSHW		1	1	0.005	840-1150 (PSHW intrusive)
		2556	2557	THET	Jar	1	1	0.055	
		2660	2661	DNEOT		0	1	0.004	1075-1250
				DNEOTQ		0	1	0.003	
Phase 1	**Area**	**2145**	2147	STAM	Jug	1	1	0.014	875-1200
		2154	2153	THET	Jar	1	1	0.022	840-1150
		2335	2336	DNEOT		1	1	0.003	1050-1250
				HUNEMW		1	1	0.007	
		2703	2704	DNEOT		1	1	0.007	1050-1250
Phase 2	**Area 1**	**2009**	2010	DNEOT		1	1	0.004	1050-1250
		2017	2018	DNEOT		2	16	0.166	1050-1250
		2017	2019	DNEOT	Cylindrical jar 'top-hat' type	1	2	0.033	
		2017	2019	DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.006	
		2029	2030	DNEOT		1	1	0.006	1050-1250
		2219	2220	DNEOT		1	2	0.007	1050-1250
		2227	2228	DNEOT	Bowl	1	2	0.017	1075-1250
				DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.024	
				DNEOTQ	Jar	1	3	0.022	
		2237	2239	NEOT		1	1	0.006	875-1100/1200
				STAM	Jug	1	1	0.006	
		2345	2346	DNEOT	Jar	3	4	0.066	1050-1250
				STAM	Jug	1	1	0.005	
		2351	2352	DNEOT		1	1	0.008	1050-1250
				HTHET		1	1	0.005	
		2365	2366	DNEOT	Carinated dish	1	2	0.202	1050-1250
				DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.03	
				HUNEMW	Jar	1	1	0.007	
				THET		1	1	0.035	
		2550	2551	DNEOT		1	1	0.003	1050-1250
		2550	2551	NEOT		0	1	0.001	1050-1250
		2594	2595	HUNEMW		0	1	0.002	1050-1200
		2624	2625	DNEOT		1	1	0.009	1050-1250
		2630	2631	DNEOT		1	1	0.004	1050-1250
Phase 2	**Area 2**	**2137**	2138	SOW	Flagon	1	1	0.01	875-1200
				STAM	Jug	1	1	0.004	
		2241	2242	HUNEMW		1	1	0.005	1050-1200
		2251	2252	DNEOTQ		2	2	0.01	1075-1250
				NEOT	Jar	1	2	0.018	
				SGW (Fine Flint) (BS)		1	1	0.006	
		2332	2332	DNEOT		1	2	0.05	1175-1300
				HUNFSW		1	2	0.016	
				HUNFSW	Bowl	1	1	0.041	
		2699	2700	DNEOT	Jar	2	2	0.047	1050-1250
				HUNEMW	Jar	1	1	0.01	
Phase 3	**Area 1**	**2013**	2021	HUNEMW		1	2	0.017	1175-1300
				HUNFSW		1	1	0.011	
				MSW		2	7	0.046	
		2014	2025	DNEOT		1	1	0.033	1175-1300
				DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.06	
				HUNEMW		1	1	0.018	
				HUNFSW		1	1	0.004	
				LYVA	Jar	1	1	0.069	
				STAM	Jug	1	1	0.02	
		2038	2039	NEOT		1	1	0.006	875-1100

Phase	Area	Cut	Context	Fabric	Basic Form	MNV	Count	Weight (kg)	Spot dating Date Range
		2070	2071	DNEOT		2	3	0.017	1175-1250
				DNEOTQ		1	2	0.028	
				HUNEMW		1	1	0.016	
				HUNEMW	Jar	2	2	0.025	
				HUNEMW	Jug/jar	1	1	0.013	
				HUNEMW/HUNFSW		1	1	0.004	
				HUNFSW		1	1	0.004	
				HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.008	
				NEOT		1	1	0.006	
				SHW	Bowl	1	1	0.011	
				STAM	Jug	2	2	0.022	
				THET	Jar	2	2	0.089	
		2082	2083	DNEOTQ		1	1	0.013	1175-1300
				HUNEMW		1	1	0.013	
				HUNFSW		4	4	0.04	
				LYVA		1	1	0.005	
				LYVA	Jar	1	4	0.139	
		2103	2104	DNEOT		3	5	0.044	1175-1300/1400
				DNEOT	Jar	1	2	0.015	
				HUNEMW	Jar	2	3	0.016	
				HUNFSW		4	7	0.06	
				LYVA	Bowl	1	1	0.013	
				NEOT/DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.002	
		2106	2107	DNEOT		1	2	0.018	1175-1300/1400
				DNEOT	Jar	2	3	0.048	
				HTHET	Jug/jar	1	1	0.024	
				HUNFSW		2	5	0.034	
				HUNFSW	Jar	1	2	0.02	
				LYVA		1	1	0.007	
				MSGW		1	1	0.007	
				NEOT		1	1	0.004	
				SHW		3	3	0.013	
				STAM	Jug	1	1	0.004	
		2213	2214	HUNFSW	Jug	1	1	0.01	1175-1300
		2223	2224	MSGW		1	2	0.011	875-1100
				NEOT		1	1	0.003	
		2299	2300	DNEOT		0	3	0.02	1150-1250
				DNEOT	Jar	1	2	0.049	
				HUNEMW		0	1	0.004	
				NEOT	Jar	2	3	0.027	
				SHW	Jar	1	1	0.02	
		2341	2342	DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.011	1050-1200/1175-1300
				HUNEMW		1	1	0.009	
				HUNEMW/HUNFSW	Jar	2	2	0.015	
				NEOT/DNEOT		1	1	0.005	
		2343	2344	EMW		1	1	0.001	1175-1300
				HUNEMW/HUNFSW		3	3	0.072	
				HUNFSW		0	1	0.003	
				LYVA		0	1	0.003	
		2398	2399	HTHET		1	1	0.013	1150-1500
				SHW		2	2	0.015	
				STAM	Jar	1	1	0.011	
				STAM	Jug	1	1	0.025	
				UPG		1	1	0.002	
Phase 3	**Area 2**	**2133**	2134	DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.027	1175-1300
				DNEOTQ	Jar	1	1	0.019	
				HUNEMW	Jar	2	2	0.073	
				HUNEMW/HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.034	
				HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.091	

Phase	Area	Cut	Context	Fabric	Basic Form	MNV	Count	Weight (kg)	Spot dating Date Range
				STAM	Jug: spouted pitcher	1	1	0.058	
		2278	2278	LYST	Jug	1	1	0.026	1225-1400
		2292	2293	DNEOT		1	1	0.008	1175-1300 (*c.*1175-1250)
				DNEOT	Bowl	1	1	0.011	
				DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.064	
				HUNFSW		2	3	0.073	
				HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.006	
				LYVA	Jar	1	1	0.021	
				THET		1	1	0.007	
		2339	2330	DNEOT	Bowl	1	1	0.017	1050-1250
		2536	2537	HUNFSW		0	1	0.005	1175-1300
		2664	2665	HTHET		1	1	0.005	840-1150
		2681	2682	HUNFSW		1	1	0.01	1175-1300
				LYVA		1	1	0.014	
		2687	2688	DNEOT		1	2	0.013	1050-1250
				HUNEMW	Jar	1	1	0.005	
				NEOT/DNEOT		1	1	0.008	
		2697	2698	DNEOT		1	2	0.088	1150-1350
				SHW	Jar	2	3	0.083	
Phase 4	**Area 1**	**2027**	2028	LYVA	Jug	1	1	0.109	1150-1400
		2040	2041	SSHW		1	1	0.003	1150-1500
		2060	2061	LYST	Jug	1	1	0.005	1225-1400
				STAM	Jug	1	2	0.002	
		2062	2063	BRILL		1	1	0.022	1150-1350
				LYVA		1	1	0.006	
				LYVA	Jar	1	1	0.039	
				NEOT	Jar	1	4	0.078	
				PSHW		1	1	0.104	
				SEFEN		1	1	0.021	
		2074	2073	DNEOTQ	Jug/jar	1	1	0.008	1075-1250
		2074	2075	LYVA		0	1	0.002	1150-1400
		2079	2081	DNEOTQ		1	1	0.009	1225-1400
				HUNEMW	Jar	1	1	0.011	
				LYST	Jug	1	1	0.022	
				LYVA		0	1	0.025	
				LYVA	Jug/jar	1	2	0.035	
		2108	2109	DNEOT	Bowl	1	1	0.012	1150-1450
				HUNEMW	Jar	1	1	0.002	
				SEFEN		1	1	0.012	
				THET		1	1	0.015	
		2110	2112	DNEOT		1	1	0.008	1225-1400
				HUNEMW	Jar	1	1	0.005	
				HUNFSW		0	1	0.002	
				HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.008	
				LYST		1	1	0.013	
				LYVA		1	2	0.03	
				NEOT		1	1	0.01	
				SGW (Fine Flint) (BS)	Jar	1	1	0.009	
		2121	2123	LYVA	Jar	1	1	0.017	1150-1400
		2128	2129	DNEOT		1	1	0.011	1225-1400
				HUNFSW		1	2	0.011	
				LYST		0	2	0.01	
				LYST	Jug	1	4	0.02	
				LYVA		1	1	0.011	
				SHW		1	1	0.013	
				THET		1	1	0.006	
		2159	2160	DNEOT		2	2	0.038	1225-1400
				HUNEMW	Jar	2	3	0.035	
				HUNFSW		2	3	0.026	
				LYST	Jug	1	1	0.016	

Phase	Area	Cut	Context	Fabric	Basic Form	MNV	Count	Weight (kg)	Spot dating Date Range
				LYVA		0	3	0.036	
				LYVA	Jar	3	3	0.058	
				STAM	Jug	2	2	0.004	
		2171	2172	LYST	Jug	1	1	0.011	1225-1400
		2177	2178	MSGW		1	1	0.004	1150-1500
		2229	2230	BRILL	Jug	1	1	0.004	1225-1400
				LYST	Jug	1	1	0.015	
				NEOT	Jar	1	1	0.013	
		2415	2416	LYST	Jug	1	1	0.009	1225-1400
		2480	2481	LYVA		1	1	0.004	1150-1400
		2544	2545	LYST	Jug	1	1	0.01	1225-1400
				LYVA		1	1	0.007	
		2650	2651	DNEOT		1	1	0.01	1050-1250
				NEOT/DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.011	
		2662	2663	SHW		1	2	0.015	1150-1500
Phase 4	**Area 2**	**2139**	2140	DNEOT		1	1	0.008	1350-1500 (*c.*1350-1400)
				HUNFSW	Jar	2	2	0.021	
				LMR	Bowl	1	1	0.007	
				LYVA		1	1	0.02	
		2162	2204	DNEOT		1	1	0.009	1050-1250
		2163	2207	DNEOT		1	1	0.006	1150-1500
				SSHW		1	2	0.031	
		2285	2286	HERTSG	Jug	1	1	0.004	1175-1300 or 1350-1450
				HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.011	
				THET		0	1	0.002	
		2285	2287	ELEVER		1	1	0.01	1350-1450 (*c.*1350)
				HERTSG	Jug	1	2	0.005	
				HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.019	
		2429	2430	DNEOT	Bowl	1	1	0.015	1150-1500
				DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.013	
				SHW		1	1	0.004	
		2408	2433	EAR	Jug	1	1	0.081	1480-1610
				ELEVER		1	1	0.012	
				LEAR/DUTR	Dish	1	1	0.094	
				MSGW		3	3	0.049	
				RAER	Jug	1	1	0.093	
		2408	2434	SHW	Jar	1	1	0.013	1150-1500
		2668	2669	DNEOT		1	1	0.015	1150-1350
				SHW		1	1	0.02	
		2693	2694	THET	Jug/jar	1	1	0.068	840-1150
		2701	2702	MSGW		1	1	0.016	1150-1500
				SHW		1	1	0.012	
Phase 5	**Area 2**	**2670**	2671	TGW	Pedestal bowl	1	1	0.054	1570-1846
		2709	2710	DNEOT	Inturned dish	1	1	0.013	1075-1250
				DNEOTQ	Inturned dish	1	1	0.034	
				NEOT	Jar	1	1	0.022	
				THET		1	1	0.005	1075-1250
Unstrat	**Area 1**		2078	LYVA		2	3	0.021	1150-1400
			2088	HUNFSW	Jar	1	1	0.006	1225-1350/1400
				LYST	Jug	1	1	0.012	
				LYVA	Jar	3	6	0.067	
				PSHW	Jar	1	1	0.028	
		2113	2114	ELEVER		1	1	0.003	1300-1400 (*c.*1300)
				MSGW		1	1	0.005	
				THET	Jar	1	1	0.007	
				UGBB		1	1	0.002	
		2119	2120	LYVA		1	1	0.013	1150-1400

Phase	Area	Cut	Context	Fabric	Basic Form	MNV	Count	Weight (kg)	Spot dating Date Range
		2201	2202	DNEOT	Jar	1	1	0.004	1050-1250 or 1150-1400
				LYVA		1	1	0.008	
				STAM	Jug	1	1	0.011	
				THET		1	1	0.016	
		2209	2210	HUNFSW	Jug	1	1	0.007	1175-1300
				LYVA		1	1	0.016	
				LYVA	Jar	1	1	0.019	
	99999		99999	HUNFSW		1	1	0.024	
				STW		1	2	0.048	
Total						**276**	**373**	**5.425**	

Table 36: Full pottery assemblage by context

B.5 Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and methodology

B.5.1 A fragmentary assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) and fired or burnt clay (24 pieces weighing 0.908kg), was recovered from pits, ditches, a hollow or pond and a beam slot. The material includes Roman tile, possible medieval and late medieval to post-medieval roof tile, and fragments of fired clay. The assemblage was quantified by context, counted, weighed, with fabrics described, and form recorded where this was identifiable. Only complete dimensions were recorded, which was most commonly thickness. Dating is tentative, and Woodforde (1976) and McComish (2015) form the basis for identification.

Results

B.5.2 The bulk of the CBM assemblage by weight is late medieval to early post-medieval, although, by count, the result would be not closely datable. The remainder of the CBM assemblage includes Roman and medieval tile, and part of a Victorian water or sewerage pipe recovered from ditch **2159**. The CBM comprises mostly fragments of roof tile: 9 sherds (0.550kg). Most features which produced CBM contained only single fragments, only two features, ditch **2121** and pit **2408**, having produced multiple fragments. Unfortunately, those fragments from ditch **2121**, which may all have originated from the same brick, are not closely datable. The four fragments recovered from pit **2408** are all from different roof tiles, dating from the late medieval to post-medieval periods. Roman tile was recovered from ditch **2062**, and medieval roof tile fragments were recovered from ditch **2128** and hollow **2209**. The remainder of the assemblage is not closely datable.

B.5.3 A small amount of fired clay was also recovered, from ditches **2014** and **2129**. From pit 2017, a formless fragment of fired clay or CBM was recovered, and from beam slot **2664**, three fragments of fired clay were recovered, alongside a sherd of Huntingdon Thetford ware (AD 840-1150).

Discussion

B.5.4 A fragmentary and mixed assemblage of CBM with a small amount of fired clay, dating from the Roman to post-medieval periods, was recovered from a limited number of features. The fabrics present in the assemblage were compared with those recorded for the Edison Bell Way excavations, and there is no obvious concordance between them.

B.5.5 The paucity of CBM indicates that any Roman structures or medieval or later buildings with tiled roofs were not located close to the site, and given the absence of later brick buildings, suggests that the CBM represents rubbish disposal or the spread of hardcore across the site. The fired clay could not be assigned a form or date, although it could be contemporary with the features from which it was recovered. It hints at a possible Late Saxon structure, however, the small amount of fired clay recovered is too fragmented to draw any firm conclusions.

Retention, dispersal and display

B.5.6 The CBM may be of some use for educational/handling collections, otherwise it may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

CBM and Fired Clay Catalogue

Context	Cut	Phase	Feature Group	CBM Description and Form	No. of fragments	Weight (kg)	Date
2019	**2017**	2	Pit Group 4	Formless abraded fragment, uncertain if fired clay or CBM. Brick red and black sandy fabric. Unclear if black is original reduced core or later burning. Occasional very tiny mica flecks, occasional black stony rounded flecks, rare angular flint fragments up to 10mm. Occasional irregular voids	1	0.034	Not closely datable
2025	**2014**	3	Ditch 7	Formless abraded fragment of fired clay. Very pale orange-pink with a thin layer of buff on one 'face'. Moderate sub-angular calcareous inclusions	1	0.006	Not closely datable
2063	**2062**	4	Ditch 9	Sub-triangular fragment of moderately abraded tile. Pale orange-pink hard-fired silty fabric with rare yellow swirls. One surface is mostly smooth, with clear drag marks, the other is sanded. Not entirely flat on either side. Rare tiny inclusions of calcareous material, possible grog	1	0.142	Roman
2104	**2103**	3	Pit Group 7	Formless abraded fragment of CBM. Brick red, slightly soft sandy fabric with tiny yellow flecks. Rare calcareous material, rare mica	1	0.018	Not closely datable
2107	**2106**	3	Pit Group 7	Formless, moderately abraded fragment, possibly of tile. Pale orange-pink, hard-fired silty fabric with moderate yellow swirls	1	0.009	Not closely datable - possibly Roman
2123	**2121**	4	Ditch 9	Formless fragments most likely from a brick or bricks. Brick red sandy fabric, occasional very tiny mica flecks, occasional black stony rounded flecks, rare angular flint fragments up to 15mm. Occasional irregular voids	5	0.200	Not closely datable
2123	**2121**	4	Ditch 9	Formless fragment. Pale orange-pink hard-fired silty fabric with moderate yellow swirls	1	0.005	Not closely datable - possibly Roman
2129	**2128**	4	Pit Group 11	Sub-rectangular fragment of abraded tile. Coarse sandy fabric, pale red-orange surfaces, no edges survive. Core mid grey, laminated. Moderate milky quartz, moderate dark grains, rare larger calcareous material up to 8mm. Mortar adhering to one face	1	0.024	Medieval
				Formless fragment. Pale buff and very pale orange piece of fired clay. Soft fabric, laminar, moderate calcareous material of varying sizes 1-5mm, poorly sorted	1	0.011	Not closely datable
2160	**2159**	4	Ditch 10	Fragment of curved pipe water or sewerage pipe, externally dark brown glazed. Pinkish-buff, coarse, gritty 'crank' fabric. Tiny dark angular grits. Internal surface lost	1	0.041	Victorian
2210	**2209**	Natural	Natural feature	Fragment of tile edge, very similar to 2129 tile, less laminated	1	0.007	Medieval
2433	**2408**	4	Pit 2408	Sub-rectangular fragment of moderately abraded tile, with a length of surviving edge. Pale orange-pink hard-fired fabric with rare yellow swirls. One surface is relatively smooth, the other is sanded. Not entirely flat on either side. Rare tiny inclusions of calcareous material, possible grog	1	0.195	Late medieval - early post-medieval
2433	**2408**	4	Pit 2408	Sub-rectangular fragment of moderately abraded tile, with a length of surviving edge. Pale orange-pink hard-fired fabric with rare yellow streaks. One surface is smooth with drag marks, the other	1	0.071	Late medieval - early post-medieval

Context	Cut	Phase	Feature Group	CBM Description and Form	No. of fragments	Weight (kg)	Date
				is sanded. Not entirely flat on either side. Rare tiny inclusions of calcareous material, possible grog			
2433	**2408**	4	Pit 2408	Triangular fragment of moderately abraded tile, with length of surviving edge. Pale yellow 'Burwell brick' fabric. Smooth, very few inclusions, rare tiny quartz grains	1	0.033	Post-medieval
2433	**2408**	4	Pit 2408	Fragment of moderately abraded tile. Buff on surviving face, with drag marks, orange-pink fabric with yellow streaks, occasional calcareous material, both rounded and angular 1-5mm	1	0.028	Late medieval - early post-medieval
2438	**2439**	3	Pit Group 9	Sub-triangular fragment of tile, a short length of one edge survives. Orange-pink hard-fired fabric with rare yellow swirls. One surface is smooth, the other is sanded. Rare tiny inclusions of calcareous material	1	0.040	Late medieval - early post-medieval
2665	**2664**	3	Structure 2	Formless fragments. Externally black fragments of fired clay with purple-brown core. Occasional quartz grains and small stones up to 3mm. Occasional voids, possible vegetable matter. Black faces have vegetation impressions. Rare mica inclusions	3	0.034	Not closely datable - recovered alongside a Huntingdon Thetford ware sherd (840-1150)
2694	**2693**	4	Pit Group 14	Formless fragment of possible tile. Orange-pink hard-fired fabric with rare yellow swirls	1	0.010	Not closely datable
Total					**24**	**0.908**	

Table 37: CBM and fired clay by context, feature and group

B.6 Worked wood

By Laura James

Introduction

B.6.1 This report considers one wood record assigned to the Late Medieval period. This document aims to assess the potential of the waterlogged wood assemblage in terms of woodworking technology, woodland reconstruction, decay analysis, species identification, dendrochronology, and conservation and retention.

B.6.2 A single wooden post, worked to a wedge, was recovered from Ferrars Road, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire. The material was situated in a waterlogged deposit which created the anaerobic conditions necessary for organic preservation. The post was recovered from Phase 4 posthole **2666** which was part of cesspit **2668**.

Methodology

B.6.3 This document has been produced in accordance with Historic England guidelines for the treatment of waterlogged wood (Brunning 2010) and recommendations made by the Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) for the retention of waterlogged wood.

B.6.4 This discrete item was recorded individually using a pro forma 'wood recording sheet', based on the sheet developed by Oxford Archaeology for the post-excavation recording of waterlogged wood.

B.6.5 The system of categorisation and interrogation developed by Taylor (1998, 2001) has been adopted within this report. Joints and fixings are described in accordance with the Museum of London archaeological site manual (Spence 1994).

B.6.6 Items identifiable to species by morphological traits visible with a hand lens – oak (*Quercus sp*.) and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) – were noted.

Condition of material

B.6.7 The condition scale developed by the Humber Wetlands Project (Van de Noort et al. 1995: table 15.1) will be used throughout this report (Table 38). The condition scale is based primarily on the clarity of surface data. Material is allocated a score dependent on the types of analyses that can be carried out, given the state of preservation. The condition score reflects the possibility of a given type of analysis but does not take into account the suitability of the item for a given process.

CONDITION SCORE	MUSEUM CONSERVATION	TECHNOLOGY ANALYSIS	WOODLAND MANAGEMENT	DENDRO-CHRONOLOGY	SPECIES IDENTIFICATION
5 Excellent	+	+	+	+	+
4 Good	-	+	+	+	+
3 Moderate	-	+ / -	+	+	+
2 Poor	-	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	+
1 Very Poor	-	-	-	-	+ / -
0 Non-Viable	-	-	-	-	-

Table 38: Wood Condition Scale

B.6.8 If preservation varies within a discreet item, the section that is best preserved is considered when assigning the item a condition score. Items that were set vertically in the ground often display relatively better preservation lower down and relatively poorer preservation higher up.

B.6.9 Using the above condition scale (Table 38) the material a 2/3 describing an assemblage in poor to moderate condition. It will be suitable for species identification. Woodworking evidence is clearly visible although the tool facets are not easily seen.

Range and variation

B.6.10 The assemblage consists of one wood record, which is classed as roundwood. No artefacts or smaller pieces of primary woodworking debris, such as woodchips, were recovered.

B.6.11 Posthole **2666** contained one upright post *in situ*. This post was not driven but placed and backfilled to make stable. The wood was initially identified as oak heartwood on site however upon further investigation the identification remains unclear. The material is in poor to moderate condition.

B.6.12 The roundwood post was worked at one end into a wedge with three or four facets taken out around the wedge to a tapered end but not a point. No evidence of tooling survives. The wood is somewhat degraded with evidence of wet rot and water wear, which is to be expected from items recovered from waterlogged deposits. The other end at the top and outside of the water table show much more heavily degraded wood with a possible charred surface. The end has also highly degraded in the centre where the heartwood is almost completely removed.

Woodworking technology

B.6.13 The single post in the round has had the bark removed although no evidence of tooling to describe if this was hewn or split away has survived. The facets that survive do not show clear tooling, but the resulting facets have a straight edge which suggests a flat blade, as would be expected of the period (Sands 1997). The lack of surviving evidence for tooling is to be expected, given the generally moderate level of preservation

B.6.14 Although the recorded taphonomy – including wet rot– is related to the items use in the base of wet features, there are other processes – such as possible charring – that most probably relate to the items previous function in above ground timber-built structures.

Species identification

B.6.15 The material utilised is generally of moderate quality, being a straight grained item with very few knots or other defects noted and has been identified as oak.

B.6.16 Oak grows in stands and mixed woodland and will also tolerate damp soils. As such, it is likely to have been growing in the vicinity of the site. Oak occurs ubiquitously throughout the prehistoric and historic period as an excellent hard wearing structural timber that has incredibly wide ranging uses, including in wet environments such as well linings and revetments. It is an easily worked timber that can be split readily in

both planes (Wilson and White 1986; Gale and Cutler 2000). There is no morphological signal for coppiced material.

Dendrochronology

B.6.17 Dendrochronological dating usually requires samples of oak, with bark edge or sapwood present with >50 years of growth present. With an unconfirmed species identification and the lack of bark edge, this presents something of a problem. Without the presence of much sapwood and bark, even if a sample provides a dating match, it is not possible to estimate the year of felling. With this in mind, it is advised that although dendrochronological dating may be possible, the lack of the ability to estimate a felling year means it may not be desirable.

Discussion

B.6.18 This post was *in situ* within a posthole on the edge of what is considered a cesspit of late medieval date (AD 1350-1450).

B.6.19 This is most likely to have been part of an over ground structure covering the cess pit to support activities above. The nature of the wood working facets on one end of the post suggest a similar late medieval date. The differing conditions of both ends, as well as the difficulty removing the post from the feature, suggest that the superstructure of the post was removed and that the rest was left *in situ*.

Retention, Dispersal and Display

B.6.20 Due to the condition of material, preservation by record is sufficient in this case.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Faunal Remains

By Hayley Foster

Introduction

C.1.1 This report details the analysis of the animal bone recovered from Ferrars Road, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire. The assemblage is of a small size, with 13kg of bone from hand collection and from environmental samples. The number of recordable fragments totals 302, with 68 of the fragments retrieved from environmental samples. Animal bone was recovered mainly from pits and ditches. The species represented include cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), horse (*Equus caballus*), pig (*Sus scrofa*), dog (*Canis familiaris*), frog (*Rana temporaria*), stoat (*Mustela erminea*), rat (*Rattus sp*.), mouse (*Mus musculus*), and rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*). Fish were represented by four species including herring (*Clupeidea*), pike (*Esox lucius*), cod (*Gadus morhua*), and eel (*Anguillidae*) and bird species were represented by domestic fowl (*Gallus gallus*), red grouse (*Lagopus lagopus*), Brent goose (*Branta bernicla*), teal (*Anas crecca*), red-legged partridge (*Alectoris rufa*) and Passeriforms. Animal bone was recovered from features dating to all phases.

C.1.2 The method used to quantify this assemblage was based on that used for Knowth by McCormick and Murray (2007) which was modified from Albarella and Davis (1996). NISP (number of identifiable specimens) and MNI (minimum number of individuals) were calculated for all species present. MNI estimates the smallest number of animals that could be represented by the elements recovered. For the main domestic mammals, only the atlas and axis were counted for vertebrae.

C.1.3 Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at Oxford Archaeology East. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972), von den Driesch (1976) and Cohen and Serjeantson (1996) were used where needed for identification purposes.

C.1.4 Two methods of ageing were implemented when analysing the mammalian bone remains. These methods include observing dental eruption and wear and epiphyseal fusion. When analysing tooth wear of sheep/goat, tooth wear stages by Payne (1973 and 1987) were implemented. Tooth wear stages by Grant (1982) were implemented when assessing wear for cattle and pig. Higham (1967) mandibular wear stages (MWS) were assigned to loose mandibular M3s and mandibles with the innermost tooth still present. The Higham wear stages are used to estimate a minimum age of an individual animal. The state of epiphyseal fusion is determined by examining the metaphysis and diaphysis of a bone. Fusion was recorded according to Silver (1970) and Schmid (1972) for cattle, sheep and pig.

C.1.5 Attempts to distinguish between sheep and goat were carried out based on morphological characteristics and metric data following Boessneck (1969, 339-341) and Prummel and Frisch (1986, 569-570).

C.1.6 For all identified bones, butchery marks were recorded. Butchery marks were described as chop, cut or saw marks. Burning and gnawing were noted where present.

C.1.7 Measurements were taken according to the specifications of von den Driesch (1976), Payne and Bull (1988) and Davis (1992).

Results of Analysis

C.1.8 The assemblage is generally in a good condition with low levels of fragmentation.

C.1.9 Measurements were carried out where possible (Table 41). Estimated shoulder heights could be calculated for eight specimens.

C.1.10 The assemblage is dominated by sheep/goat followed by cattle remains with the other main domesticates also represented. The composition of the faunal material comprised of both cranial elements and extremities, as well meat bearing elements.

	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		TOTAL	
Species	**NISP**	**NISP %**	**NISP**	**NISP %**	**NISP**	**NISP %**	**NISP**	**NISP %**	**NISP**	**NISP %**	**NISP**	**NISP %**
Cattle	1	10.0	12	16.9	19	21.3	22	19.0	5	31.25	59	19.5
Sheep/Goat	5	50.0	25	35.2	34	38.2	29	25.0	8	50	101	33.4
Bird	2	20.0	8	11.3	19	22.4	9	7.8			38	12.6
Horse	1	10.0	11	15.5	3	3.4			1	6.25	16	5.3
Pig	1	10.0	6	8.5	11	12.4	11	9.5			29	9.6
Dog					1	1.1					1	0.3
Amphibian			3	4.2			5	4.3			8	2.6
Fish			5	7.0	1	1.1	33	28.4			39	12.9
Stoat			1	1.4							1	0.3
Rabbit							5	4.3			5	1.7
Mouse							1	0.9			1	0.3
Small Rodent (?)							1	0.9	1	6.25	2	0.7
Rat					1	1.1			1	6.25	2	0.7
Total	**10**	**100.0**	**71**	**100.0**	**89**	**100.0**	**116**	**100.0**	**16**	**100.0**	**302**	**100.0**

Table 39: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP)

	Phase 1		Phase 2		Phase 3		Phase 4		Phase 5		TOTAL	
Species	**MNI**	**MNI %**	**MNI**	**MNI %**	**MNI**	**MNI %**	**MNI**	**MNI %**	**MNI**	**MNI %**	**MNI**	**MNI %**
Cattle	1	20.0	2	14.3	2	12.5	2	15.4	1	16.7	8	14.8
Sheep/Goat	1	20.0	2	14.3	4	25.0	2	15.4	2	33.3	11	20.4
Bird	1	20.0	4	28.6	4	25.0	2	15.4			11	20.4
Horse	1	20.0	1	7.1	1	6.3			1	16.7	4	7.4
Pig	1	20.0	2	14.3	2	12.5	1	7.7			6	11.1
Dog					1	6.3					1	1.9
Amphibian			1	7.1			1	7.7			2	3.7
Fish			1	7.1	1	6.3	1	7.7			4	7.4
Stoat			1	7.1							1	1.9
Rabbit							1	7.7			1	1.9

Mouse							1	7.7			1	1.9
Small Rodent (?)							1	7.7	1	16.7	2	3.7
Rat					1	6.3			1	16.7	2	3.7
Total	**5**	**100.0**	**14**	**100.0**	**16**	**100.0**	**13**	**100.0**	**6**	**100.0**	**54**	**100.0**

Table 40: Minimum number of individuals (MNI)

C.1.11 Phase 1 consists of only 10 fragments of identifiable animal bone, with sheep/goat making up 50% of the NISP. There was no ageing data from Phase 1 except an unfused distal metapodial from a sheep/goat indicating the presence of an animal less than 18-28 months of age at death.

C.1.12 Phase 2 contains the most faunal material in the assemblage. Phase 2 material was mainly retrieved from a series of pits, particularly concentrated in Pit Groups 3, 4 and 6. Ageing data from Phase 2 was minimal but there was evidence of sheep/goat that aged 21-24 months to adulthood, cattle less that 2-2.5 years of age at death, and pigs less than 2 years of age at death.

C.1.13 Phase 3 is again dominated by sheep/goat followed by birds consisting of 21.6% of the NISP. Birds from Phase 3 consisted mainly of domestic fowl with a presence of Passeriformes and teal. Almost half of the fragments dating to Phase 3 were retrieved from Pit Group 7. Ageing evidence showed sheep/goat ranged in age from 3-10 months, 18-28 months up to adulthood. Pig remains ranged in age from birth, 5-6 months, and 9-10 months. Anatomical representation consisted of most of the major elements, however Pit Group 7, contained a higher proportion of crania and extremities, indicating an area of disposal of primary butchery waste.

C.1.14 Phase 4 material was primarily retrieved from Pit Groups 14 and 15 (Area 2). Fish, birds and amphibian remains were all disposed of in Pit Group 14. Fish fragments from environmental samples consisted of the greatest percentage of the NISP from Phase 4 with pike and herring vertebrae being well represented in cess pit **2668** (Pit Group 14, Area 2). Ageing data for Phase 4 shows cattle 18-24 months, sheep/goat ranging from 26 months up to adulthood, and pigs aged to 12-19 months. Most anatomical elements were represented in Phase 4, however there was a stronger presence of crania and extremities.

C.1.15 Phase 5 material was retrieved solely from Ditch 13 (Area 2). The limited ageing data saw a presence of sheep/goat as young as 5-7 months of age and an unfused metapodial indicating an animal less than 2-2.5 years.

C.1.16 Taphonomic process were noted in various contexts, with five specimens with evidence of carnivore gnawing (Table 44), five cases of burning (Table 43), 10 specimens with butchery evidence (Table 45) and one example of pathology noted from pit **2560** (Pit Group 3**,** Area 1). The case of pathology was a cattle pelvis with eburnation in the acetabulum. Eburnation is degenerative and produces a shiny-like surface where the joint would have rubbed together due to cartilage erosion.

Discussion

C.1.17 The faunal remains have good preservation and relatively low fragmentation. Sheep/goat, cattle and pig were the mainstay of the food economy with fish and birds also contributing to the diet. It is noteworthy that the amount of sheep/goat totaled 33.6% of the assemblage that could be identified to species. The high NISP percentage of fish fragments in the assemblage was also worthy of highlighting, it is important to stress however, that the sample of food fishes retrieved does not provide sufficient evidence regarding economy, nonetheless shows their presence and contribution to the medieval diet.

C.1.18 Sheep/goat consistently dominated all phases. The presence of adult sheep, while perhaps partially due to keeping breeding stock, is likely that they were kept for wool as wool was a large part of the economy in the medieval period (Albarella 1997). The presence of young sheep/goat in Phase 3 may also suggest that breeding was occurring onsite.

C.1.19 Pigs were slaughtered before reaching adulthood as they were solely used for meat and lard. Pigs would have usually been slaughtered at their optimum weight for consumption. The pigs in Phase 3 were particularly young at death, suggesting they were bred on site.

C.1.20 Cattle probably played several roles: they would have been exploited for meat, and for secondary products such as milk, traction and perhaps for their hides. The butchery marks present on the mandibular hinges suggests disarticulation of the mandible from the skull and often associated with removal of the tongue for meat. There is a possibility that craftworking, such as leathermaking was occurring as horncores were recovered. However, tanning evidence would usually be represented by pits largely full of main waste products such as horncores and phalanges, however no contexts produced large amounts of elements that could be definitively considered tanning waste.

C.1.21 Horses would have also been kept for riding and traction purposes. Horses were used for traction more so than cattle towards the late medieval period and later (Albarella 1997). A single horse radius from pit **2237** (Pit Group 4, Area 1) showed evidence of butchery in which a distal radius condyle was chopped through, indicating dismemberment. Horses only represented 5.3% of the assemblage, therefore did not play a large economic role.

C.1.22 There was very little evidence of dogs in terms of faunal remains, however the presence of dog gnawing and digested bone spotlights their presence on site. Dogs would have been kept as guard and hunting animals and as pets.

C.1.23 Domestic fowl were important in the medieval economy as they would be exploited for meat and eggs. In this assemblage, several tarso-metatarsals were identified as male, due to the presence of spurs, which may indicate that birds were used for meat more frequently than eggs. Cut marks on a chicken femur from cess pit **2669** (Pit Group 14, Area 2) were observed, which would again suggest exploitation for meat. Other bird species including red grouse, red-legged partridge, Brent goose, teal and other Passeriformes were retrieves several of which would have also been consumed.

C.1.24 The assemblage from Ferrars Road shows several distinct similarities to neighbouring sites in Huntingdon, particularly those from: West of Town Centre Link Road (HUNTLR13) and Edison Bell Way (HUNEBW16). The faunal remains from HUNTLR13 were similar in that sheep/goat dominated the medieval assemblage followed by cattle. There was also a variety of birds present, most of which were chicken sized (Hadjikoumis 2015). The assemblage from HUNEBW16 also showed similar patterns with a greater percentage of sheep/goat remains, followed by cattle and a presence of various species of birds and fish (Foster 2019).

C.1.25 The material is a good representation of a medieval domestic faunal assemblage. Material is composed of mixed domestic refuse and butchery waste. The data represents good quantity of identifiable animal bone. When viewed against data from contemporary sites in Huntingdon, it can be stated that in terms of taxa representation this assemblage mostly conforms to regional patterns, particularly highlighting the importance of sheep.

Retention, Dispersal and Display

C.1.26 As the animal remains from this assemblage are broadly datable to consecutive phases, it would be recommended that the assemblage be retained as it can add to the regional picture of diet and husbandry practices in Cambridgeshire.

Supplemental data

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element	GL	GLl	GLm	Bp	SD	Bd	BT	HTC	GLP	SLC	LA/ LAR	EWH (cm)
2293	2292	3	Cattle	Radius				65.2								
2239	2237	2	Cattle	Radius	287			78.2		74.4						123.4
2254	2253	2	Cattle	Metacarpal 1						47.3						
2300	2299	3	Cattle	Phalanx 1	53.4											
2037	2036	2	Cattle	Pelvis												
2433	2408	4	Cattle	Astragalus												
2131	2130	3	Cattle	Humerus							61.5					
2104	2103	3	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	185			48.2	23.3	52						90.4
2012	2011	4	Cattle	Tibia						53.3						
2061	2060	4	Cattle	Metacarpal 1				56.3								
2063	2062	4	Cattle	Metatarsal 1				40								
2366	2365	2	Cattle	Radius	272			75.3		66.6						116.9
2561	2560	2	Cattle	Pelvis											54.5	
2224	2223	3	Dog	Mandible												
2025	2014	3	Horse	Radius	331			75.1		71.4						134.9

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element	GL	GLl	GLm	Bp	SD	Bd	BT	HTC	GLP	SLC	LA/ LAR	EWH (cm)
2238	2237	2	Horse	Tibia	322			92.2	40.5	67.2						140.4
2238	2237	2	Horse	Radius				80.5								
2238	2237	2	Horse	Radius						68.2						
2239	2237	2	Horse	Humerus	270			89.9		74.7						131.5
2239	2237	2	Horse	Metacarpal 1	230			51.2		49.2						147.4
2238	2237	2	Horse	Femur						89.2						
2238	2237	2	Horse	Radius				80.1								
2138	2137	2	Horse	Metapodial 1						46.1						
2561	2560	2	Horse	Metatarsal 1						45.3						
2224	2223	3	Bird [domestic fowl]	Humerus	73.5			19.6		15.5						
2293	2292	3	Bird [domestic fowl]	Humerus				19.7								
2224	2223	3	Bird [domestic fowl]	Metatarsal 1												
2669	2668	4	Bird [domestic fowl]	Metatarsal 1	84.1			13.2		14						
2669	2668	4	Bird [domestic fowl]	Metatarsal 1				14.4								
2669	2668	4	Bird [domestic fowl]	Metatarsal 1	84			14.2		14.1						
2669	2668	4	Bird [domestic fowl]	Tibia						16.2						
2669	2668	4	Bird [domestic fowl]	Femur	85.5			17.6		17						
2104	2103	3	Bird [domestic fowl]	Humerus						15.8						
2104	2103	3	Bird [domestic fowl]	Tibia						10.7						
2010	2009	2	Bird [red-legged partridge]	Metacarpal 1	34.3											
2104	2103	3	Bird [domestic fowl]	Femur	71.2			14.8		13.2						
2551	2550	2	Bird [red grouse]	Humerus				13.2								

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element	GL	GLl	GLm	Bp	SD	Bd	BT	HTC	GLP	SLC	LA/ LAR	EWH (cm)
2366	2365	2	Bird [domestic fowl]	Metacarpal 1	84.1			19.6		12.6						
2293	2237	2	Bird [domestic fowl]	Metatarsal 1	82.1			17.1		17.5						
2366	2365	2	Stoat	Pelvis											9.75	
2399	2398	3	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal 1				18.2								
2300	2299	3	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal 1				19.3								
2224	2223	3	Sheep/Goat	Tibia						26.7						
2671	2670	5	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis											25.3	
2671	2670	5	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1				21.4								
2018	2017	2	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1	127.2			22.2	13.1	25.1						
2104	2103	3	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1				21.3								
2104	2103	3	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1				20.9								
2332	2331	2	Sheep/Goat	Tibia						26.3						
2151	2150	4	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1				22.8								
2368	2367	2	Sheep/Goat	Humerus							26.2					
2107	2106	3	Sheep/Goat	Femur						35.8						
2426	2425	4	Sheep/Goat	Humerus							26.3	17.3				
2252	2251	2	Sheep/Goat	Humerus						28.9	27.7	16.4				
2287	2285	4	Sheep/Goat	Tibia						25						
2700	2699	2	Sheep/Goat	Tibia						25.5						
2104	2103	3	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1				19.1								
2104	2103	3	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal 1				19.6								
2104	2103	3	Sheep/Goat	Scapula									28.2	15.1		
2430	2429	4	Sheep/Goat	Radius				29.1								
2430	2429	4	Sheep/Goat	Tibia						23.8						
2430	2429	4	Sheep/Goat	Radius						22.8						
2377	2376	2	Sheep/Goat	Humerus						27	25.5	16.3				
2553	2552	1	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1				20.4								
2694	2693	4	Sheep	Metacarpal 1	131.3			24.2	14.5	25.1						63.5
2694	2693	4	Sheep	Tibia						24.3						
2293	2292	3	Sheep	Humerus						68.2	27.9	17.6				
2669	2668	4	Sheep	Tibia						25						
2669	2668	4	Sheep	Humerus						27	25.9	17.1				
2112	2110	4	Sheep	Metacarpal 1						24.3						
2511	2510	1	Sheep	Metacarpal 1						27.3						

Context	Cut	Phase	Species	Element	GL	GLl	GLm	Bp	SD	Bd	BT	HTC	GLP	SLC	LA/ LAR	EWH (cm)
2694	2693	4	Pig	Tibia						26.7						
2254	2253	2	Pig	Scapula										19.7		
2232	2231	2	Pig	Scapula										16.1		

Table 41: Table of Measurements (mm)

Abbreviation	Description
GL	Greatest length
GLl	Greatest lateral length
Bd	Greatest breadth of distal end
BT	Greatest breadth of trochlea
HTC	Height of trochlea
Bp	Greatest breadth of proximal end
GLm	Greatest length of medial half (in astragalus)
GLP	Greatest length of glenoid process (in scapula)
SLC	Smallest length of collum (in scapula)
LA	Length of acetabulum including lip
EWH	Estimated Wither's Height (in cm)

Table 42: Abbreviations for table of measurements.

Context	Cut	Group name	Phase	Species	Element	Additional Notes
2382	2383	Structure 1	1	Cattle	Horncore	blackened
2433	2408	Pit 2408	4	Cattle	Astragalus	singed
2239	2237	Pit Group 4	2	Horse	Metacarpal 1	singed on distal condyle
2104	2103	Pit Group 7	3	Bird [domestic fowl]	Humerus	singed on proximal
2018	2017	Pit Group 4	2	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	singed

Table 43: Elements with evidence of burning.

Context	Cut	Group name	Phase	Species	Element	Additional Notes
2671	2670	Ditch 13	5	Horse	Tibia	heavy dog gnawing on distal
2671	2670	Ditch 13	5	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis	dog tooth marks
2669	2668	Pit Group 14	4	Sheep	Tibia	carnivore gnawing
2293	2292	Pit Group 9	3	Sheep	Humerus	carnivore gnawing
2694	2693	Pit Group 14	4	Pig	Radius	carnivore gnawing

Table 44: Elements with evidence of gnawing

Context	Cut	Group name	Phase	Species	Element	NOTES
2107	2106	Pit Group 7	3	Cattle	Phalanx 1	cut marks posterior side.
2025	2014	Ditch 7	3	Cattle	Mandible	extensive chop marks all up the ascending ramus approx. 6 chops
2366	2365	Pit Group 3	2	Cattle	Mandible	chop to hinge
2399	2398	Ditch 8	3	Cattle	Mandible	4 heavy chops on ascending ramus
2238	2237	Pit Group 4	2	Horse	Radius	chop to distal (condyle removed)
2669	2668	Pit Group 14	4	Bird [domestic fowl]	Femur	cut marks on distal shaft.
2669	2668	Pit Group 14	4	Bird [domestic fowl]	Tibia	small cut marks on distal epiphysis

Context	Cut	Group name	Phase	Species	Element	NOTES
2377	2376	Fence Line 2	2	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	cut mark on lower shaft above trochlea
2368	2367	Pit Group 3	2	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	chop on distal trochlea
2669	2668	Pit Group 14	4	Sheep	Tibia	chop on anterior distal (above articulation)

Table 45: Elements with evidence of butchery.

Context	Phase	Species	Element	Higham MWS	Age
2702	4	Cattle	Mandible	11	18-24 months
2104	3	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	13	21-24 months
2346	2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	13	21-24 months
2433	4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	15	26-28 months
2104	3	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	15	26-28 months
2561	2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	17	adult
2430	4	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	17	adult
2399	3	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	17	adult
2239	2	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	17	adult
2104	3	Sheep/Goat	M3	17	M3-adult
2123	4	Sheep/Goat	M3	17	adult
2710	5	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	7	5-7 months
2134	3	Pig	Mandible	11	9-10 months
2430	4	Pig	Mandible	18	17-19 months
2104	3	Pig	Mandible	2	dp4 erupting birth-1 week
2134	3	Pig	Mandible	7	5-6 months

Table 46: Dental ageing for main domesticates.

Context	Phase	Species	Group name	Element	Fusion proximal	Fusion distal	Collection
2010	2	Bird [red-legged partridge]	Ditch 4	Metacarpal 1	F	F	Hand collected
2010	2	Sheep/Goat	Ditch 4	Metapodial 1	X	F	Hand collected
2010	2	Sheep/Goat	Ditch 4	Metapodial 1	X	F	Hand collected
2010	2	Sheep/Goat	Ditch 4	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand collected
2010	2	Pig	Ditch 4	Mandible	X	0	Hand collected
2012	4	Cattle	Ditch 11	Tibia	X	F	Hand collected
2018	2	Cattle	Pit Group 4	Metacarpal 1	F	X	Hand collected
2018	2	Fish [unknown]	Pit Group 4	Vertebra	0	0	Hand collected
2018	2	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 4	Humerus	F	X	Hand collected
2018	2	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 4	Metacarpal 1	F	F	Hand collected
2018	2	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 4	Cranium	X	0	Hand collected
2019	2	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 4	Ulna	0	0	Hand collected
2023	3	Sheep/Goat	Ditch 7	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand collected
2025	3	Cattle	Ditch 7	Mandible	0	X	Hand collected
2025	3	Cattle	Ditch 7	Phalanx 3	0	0	Hand collected
2025	3	Cattle	Ditch 7	Metatarsal 1	F	X	Hand collected
2025	3	Horse	Ditch 7	Radius	F	F	Hand collected
2025	3	Pig	Ditch 7	Metatarsal 4	F	UM	Hand collected
2037	2	Cattle	Pit Group 4	Pelvis	X	0	Hand collected
2053	1	Bird [domestic fowl]	Structure 1	Coracoid	0	0	Hand collected
2061	4	Cattle	Pit 2060	Atlas	0	0	Hand collected
2061	4	Cattle	Pit 2060	Metacarpal 1	F	X	Hand collected
2061	4	Cattle	Pit 2060	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Hand collected
2063	4	Cattle	Ditch 9	Metatarsal 1	F	X	Hand collected
2071	3	Sheep/Goat	Ditch 8	Mandible	X	0	Hand collected
2073	4	Pig	Ditch 4	Phalanx 1	F	F	Hand collected
2075	4	Pig	Ditch 11	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Hand collected

Context	Phase	Species	Group name	Element	Fusion proximal	Fusion distal	Collection
2081	4	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 11	Phalanx 1	F	F	Hand collected
2083	3	Sheep/Goat	Ditch 7	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Hand collected
2104	3	Cattle	Pit Group 7	Horncore	0	0	Hand collected
2104	3	Cattle	Pit Group 7	Horncore	0	0	Hand collected
2104	3	Cattle	Pit Group 7	Ulna	0	X	Hand collected
2104	3	Cattle	Pit Group 7	Metacarpal 1	F	F	Hand collected
2104	3	Bird [domestic fowl]	Pit Group 7	Femur	F	F	Hand collected
2104	3	Bird [domestic fowl]	Pit Group 7	Tibia	X	F	Hand collected
2104	3	Bird [domestic fowl]	Pit Group 7	Humerus	X	UM	Hand collected
2104	3	Bird [domestic fowl]	Pit Group 7	Furcula	0	0	Hand collected
2104	3	Bird [domestic fowl]	Pit Group 7	Humerus	F	F	Hand collected
2104	3	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 7	Phalanx 1	F	F	Hand collected
2104	3	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 7	Humerus	J	X	Hand collected
2104	3	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 7	Metapodial 1	X	UM	Hand collected
2104	3	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 7	Mandible	X	0	Hand collected
2104	3	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 7	Metacarpal 1	F	X	Hand collected
2104	3	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 7	Metacarpal 1	F	X	Hand collected
2104	3	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 7	Mandible	0	0	Hand collected
2104	3	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 7	Metatarsal 1	F	X	Hand collected
2104	3	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 7	Metatarsal 1	F	X	Hand collected
2104	3	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 7	Metacarpal 1	F	X	Hand collected
2104	3	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 7	Mandible	X	0	Hand collected
2104	3	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 7	Scapula	X	F	Hand collected
2104	3	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 7	Mandible	0	X	Hand collected
2104	3	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 7	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand collected
2104	3	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 7	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand collected
2104	3	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 7	Mandible	0	0	Hand collected
2104	3	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 7	Mandible	X	0	Hand collected
2104	3	Pig	Pit Group 7	Tibia	UM	UM	Hand collected
2104	3	Pig	Pit Group 7	Ulna	0	0	Hand collected
2104	3	Pig	Pit Group 7	Mandible	X	0	Hand collected
2107	3	Cattle	Pit Group 7	Phalanx 1	F	F	Hand collected
2107	3	Cattle	Pit Group 7	Radius	X	UE	Hand collected
2107	3	Bird [domestic fowl]	Pit Group 7	Phalanx 1	0	0	Hand collected
2107	3	Bird [domestic fowl]	Pit Group 7	Pelvis	X	0	Hand collected
2107	3	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 7	Femur	X	F	Hand collected
2107	3	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 7	Cranium	X	0	Hand collected
2107	3	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 7	Mandible	0	X	Hand collected
2107	3	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 7	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Hand collected
2107	3	Pig	Pit Group 7	Radius	F	X	Hand collected
2109	4	Cattle	Pit Group 10	Phalanx 1	UM	F	Hand collected
2109	4	Cattle	Pit Group 10	Pelvis	X	F	Hand collected
2109	4	Cattle	Pit Group 10	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand collected
2109	4	Cattle	Pit Group 10	Femur	UE	X	Hand collected
2109	4	Cattle	Pit Group 10	Phalanx 1	F	F	Hand collected
2109	4	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 10	Pelvis	X	0	Hand collected
2109	4	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 10	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Hand collected
2109	4	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 10	Mandible	X	0	Hand collected
2112	4	Sheep	Pit Group 11	Metacarpal 1	X	F	Hand collected
2122	4	Sheep/Goat	Ditch 9	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Hand collected
2122	4	Sheep/Goat	Ditch 9	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Hand collected
2122	4	Sheep/Goat	Ditch 9	Tibia	UE	X	Hand collected

Context	Phase	Species	Group name	Element	Fusion proximal	Fusion distal	Collection
2123	4	Sheep/Goat	Ditch 9	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand collected
2129	4	Cattle	Pit Group 11	Radius	F	X	Hand collected
2129	4	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 11	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Hand collected
2129	4	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 11	Metapodial 1	X	F	Hand collected
2131	3	Cattle	Pit Group 7	Humerus	X	F	Hand collected
2134	3	Bird [teal]	Pit Group 9	Femur	X	F	Hand collected
2134	3	Pig	Pit Group 9	Mandible	0	0	Hand collected
2134	3	Pig	Pit Group 9	Mandible	0	0	Hand collected
2136	1	Bird [domestic fowl]	Pit Group 2	Radius	F	X	Hand collected
2138	2	Horse	Pit Group 5	Metapodial 1	X	F	Hand collected
2138	2	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 5	Femur	F	X	Hand collected
2140	4	Cattle	Pit Group 15	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Hand collected
2147	1	Pig	Pit Group 2	Cranium	X	0	Hand collected
2151	4	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 15	Metacarpal 1	F	X	Hand collected
2155	4	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 15	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Hand collected
2157	3	Cattle	Structure 3	Femur	X	F	Hand collected
2157	3	Rat	Structure 3	Femur	F	UM	Hand collected
2160	4	Sheep/Goat	Ditch 10	Phalanx 1	F	F	Hand collected
2160	4	Sheep/Goat	Ditch 10	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Hand collected
2160	4	Pig	Ditch 10	Phalanx 2	F	F	Hand collected
2178	4	Sheep/Goat	Fence Line 7	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand collected
2207	4	Bird [domestic fowl]	Pit Group 15	Ulna	F	F	Enviro
2207	4	Bird [passeriforme]	Pit Group 15	Humerus	X	F	Enviro
2207	4	Mouse	Pit Group 15	Femur	F	X	Enviro
2214	3	Horse	Pit Group 7	Radius	F	X	Hand collected
2224	3	Dog	Pit Group 8	Mandible	0	X	Hand collected
2224	3	Bird [domestic fowl]	Pit Group 8	Humerus	F	F	Hand collected
2224	3	Bird [domestic fowl]	Pit Group 8	Metatarsal 1	F	F	Hand collected
2224	3	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 8	Tibia	X	F	Hand collected
2224	3	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 8	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Enviro
2232	2	Pig	Fence Line 3	Scapula	X	F	Hand collected
2236	2	Sheep/Goat	Ditch 5	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand collected
2238	2	Cattle	Pit Group 4	Metatarsal 1	F	UM	Hand collected
2238	2	Horse	Pit Group 4	Ulna	F	F	Hand collected
2238	2	Horse	Pit Group 4	Pelvis	F	X	Hand collected
2238	2	Horse	Pit Group 4	Radius	X	F	Hand collected
2238	2	Horse	Pit Group 4	Radius	F	X	Hand collected
2238	2	Horse	Pit Group 4	Tibia	F	F	Hand collected
2238	2	Horse	Pit Group 4	Radius	F	X	Hand collected
2238	2	Horse	Pit Group 4	Femur	X	F	Hand collected
2238	2	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 4	Pelvis	F	F	Hand collected
2239	2	Cattle	Pit Group 4	Radius	F	F	Hand collected
2239	2	Horse	Pit Group 4	Metacarpal 1	F	F	Hand collected
2239	2	Horse	Pit Group 4	Humerus	F	F	Hand collected
2239	2	Fish [unknown]	Pit Group 4	Palatine	0	0	Enviro
2239	2	Fish [unknown]	Pit Group 4	Pterygoid	0	0	Enviro
2239	2	Bird [passeriforme]	Pit Group 4	Tibia	F	X	Hand collected
2239	2	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 4	Mandible	0	0	Hand collected
2242	2	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 5	Atlas	0	0	Hand collected
2242	2	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 5	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Hand collected
2252	2	Sheep/Goat	Ditch 6	Humerus	X	F	Hand collected
2252	2	Pig	Ditch 6	Phalanx 1	UM	F	Hand collected

Context	Phase	Species	Group name	Element	Fusion proximal	Fusion distal	Collection
2252	2	Pig	Ditch 6	Phalanx 1	UM	F	Hand collected
2254	2	Cattle	Ditch 6	Metacarpal 1	X	F	Hand collected
2254	2	Sheep/Goat	Ditch 6	Cranium	X	0	Hand collected
2254	2	Pig	Ditch 6	Scapula	X	0	Hand collected
2286	4	Cattle	Pit Group 15	Mandible	X	0	Hand collected
2287	4	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 15	Tibia	X	F	Hand collected
2293	3	Cattle	Pit Group 9	Radius	F	X	Hand collected
2293	3	Fish [herring]	Pit Group 9	Vertebra	0	0	Enviro
2293	3	Bird [passeriforme]	Pit Group 9	Humerus	X	F	Enviro
2293	3	Bird [domestic fowl]	Pit Group 9	Metatarsal 1	F	F	Enviro
2293	3	Bird [domestic fowl]	Pit Group 9	Humerus	F	X	Enviro
2293	3	Bird [domestic fowl]	Pit Group 9	Vertebra	0	0	Enviro
2293	3	Bird [passeriforme]	Pit Group 9	Phalanx 1	F	F	Enviro
2293	3	Bird [passeriforme]	Pit Group 9	Humerus	X	0	Enviro
2293	3	Bird [domestic fowl]	Pit Group 9	Vertebra	0	0	Enviro
2293	3	Bird [passeriforme]	Pit Group 9	Phalanx 1	F	F	Enviro
2293	3	Sheep	Pit Group 9	Humerus	X	F	Hand collected
2298	3	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 8	Humerus	X	UM	Hand collected
2300	3	Cattle	Pit Group 8	Phalanx 1	F	F	Hand collected
2300	3	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 8	Metatarsal 1	F	X	Hand collected
2310	3	Horse	Pit Group 7	Mandible	X	0	Hand collected
2326	3	Bird [domestic fowl]	Structure 2	Vertebra	0	0	Hand collected
2330	3	Pig	Structure 3	Metatarsal 3	F	UM	Hand collected
2332	2	Sheep/Goat	Ditch 6	Tibia	X	F	Hand collected
2332	2	Sheep/Goat	Ditch 6	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Hand collected
2342	3	Cattle	Ditch 8	Horncore	0	0	Hand collected
2342	3	Pig	Ditch 8	Phalanx 1	UM	F	Hand collected
2346	2	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 4	Mandible	0	0	Hand collected
2346	2	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 4	Mandible	X	0	Hand collected
2366	2	Amphibian	Pit Group 3	Calcaneus	0	0	Enviro
2366	2	Amphibian	Pit Group 3	Calcaneus	0	0	Enviro
2366	2	Cattle	Pit Group 3	Mandible	0	X	Hand collected
2366	2	Cattle	Pit Group 3	Horncore	0	0	Hand collected
2366	2	Cattle	Pit Group 3	Atlas	0	0	Hand collected
2366	2	Cattle	Pit Group 3	Radius	F	F	Hand collected
2366	2	Fish [herring]	Pit Group 3	Vertebra	0	0	Enviro
2366	2	Bird [domestic fowl]	Pit Group 3	Pelvis	0	0	Hand collected
2366	2	Bird [domestic fowl]	Pit Group 3	Pelvis	0	0	Hand collected
2366	2	Bird [brent goose]	Pit Group 3	Metacarpal 1	F	F	Enviro
2366	2	Bird [passeriforme]	Pit Group 3	Tibia	X	F	Enviro
2366	2	Bird [domestic fowl]	Pit Group 3	Vertebra	0	0	Enviro
2366	2	Stoat	Pit Group 3	Pelvis	F	F	Hand collected
2366	2	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 3	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Hand collected
2366	2	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 3	Pelvis	F	F	Hand collected
2368	2	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 3	Humerus	X	F	Hand collected
2377	2	Fish [unknown]	Fence Line 2	Mandible	X	0	Hand collected
2377	2	Sheep/Goat	Fence Line 2	Humerus	X	F	Hand collected
2382	1	Cattle	Structure 1	Horncore	0	0	Hand collected
2399	3	Cattle	Ditch 8	Phalanx 2	X	F	Hand collected
2399	3	Cattle	Ditch 8	Mandible	F	X	Hand collected
2399	3	Sheep/Goat	Ditch 8	Metapodial 1	X	UE	Hand collected
2399	3	Sheep/Goat	Ditch 8	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Hand collected
2399	3	Sheep/Goat	Ditch 8	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand collected
2399	3	Sheep/Goat	Ditch 8	Mandible	X	0	Hand collected

Context	Phase	Species	Group name	Element	Fusion proximal	Fusion distal	Collection
2399	3	Sheep/Goat	Ditch 8	Metatarsal 1	F	X	Hand collected
2399	3	Pig	Ditch 8	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand collected
2426	4	Sheep/Goat	Ditch 12	Humerus	X	F	Hand collected
2430	4	Cattle	Pit Group 15	Cranium	X	0	Hand collected
2430	4	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 15	Radius	0	F	Hand collected
2430	4	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 15	Mandible	0	0	Hand collected
2430	4	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 15	Tibia	X	F	Hand collected
2430	4	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 15	Radius	F	X	Hand collected
2430	4	Pig	Pit Group 15	Ulna	0	0	Hand collected
2430	4	Pig	Pit Group 15	Mandible	X	0	Hand collected
2433	4	Cattle	Pit 2408	Astragalus	F	X	Hand collected
2433	4	Cattle	Pit 2408	Metacarpal 1	F	UM	Hand collected
2433	4	Sheep/Goat	Pit 2408	Mandible	0	0	Hand collected
2433	4	Rabbit	Pit 2408	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Enviro
2433	4	Rabbit	Pit 2408	Metapodial Unsided	X	F	Enviro
2511	1	Sheep	Structure 1	Metacarpal 1	X	F	Hand collected
2543	2	Cattle	Fence Line 3	Loose Maxillary Tooth	0	0	Hand collected
2547	2	Amphibian	Fence Line 3	Femur	0	0	Enviro
2551	2	Bird [red grouse]	Fence Line 3	Humerus	F	X	Hand collected
2553	1	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 1	Ulna	UM	X	Hand collected
2553	1	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 1	Metacarpal 1	F	X	Hand collected
2555	1	Horse	Pit Group 1	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand collected
2557	1	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 1	Metapodial 1	X	UM	Hand collected
2561	2	Cattle	Pit Group 3	Femur	X	F	Hand collected
2561	2	Cattle	Pit Group 3	Pelvis	F	F	Hand collected
2561	2	Horse	Pit Group 3	Metatarsal 1	X	F	Hand collected
2561	2	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 3	Mandible	0	0	Hand collected
2609	1	Sheep/Goat	Structure 1	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand collected
2637	2	Pig	Fence Line 2	Metacarpal 3	F	X	Hand collected
2665	3	Cattle	Structure 2	Ulna	0	0	Hand collected
2665	3	Cattle	Structure 2	Scapula	X	F	Hand collected
2669	4	Cattle	Pit Group 14	Metatarsal 1	F	X	Hand collected
2669	4	Cattle	Pit Group 14	Humerus	X	UM	Hand collected
2669	4	Fish [anguillid]	Pit Group 14	Vertebra	0	0	Enviro
2669	4	Bird [domestic fowl]	Pit Group 14	Metatarsal 1	X	UM	Hand collected
2669	4	Bird [domestic fowl]	Pit Group 14	Metatarsal 1	F	F	Hand collected
2669	4	Bird [domestic fowl]	Pit Group 14	Tibia	F	F	Hand collected
2669	4	Bird [domestic fowl]	Pit Group 14	Metatarsal 1	F	X	Hand collected
2669	4	Bird [domestic fowl]	Pit Group 14	Metatarsal 1	F	F	Hand collected
2669	4	Bird [domestic fowl]	Pit Group 14	Femur	F	F	Hand collected
2669	4	Rabbit	Pit Group 14	Phalanx 1	UM	X	Enviro
2669	4	Rabbit	Pit Group 14	Phalanx 2	F	F	Enviro
2669	4	Rabbit	Pit Group 14	Phalanx 1	F	F	Enviro
2669	4	Sheep	Pit Group 14	Humerus	X	F	Hand collected
2669	4	Sheep	Pit Group 14	Tibia	X	F	Hand collected
2669	4	Pig	Pit Group 14	Mandible	X	0	Hand collected
2669	4	Pig	Pit Group 14	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand collected
2671	5	Cattle	Ditch 13	Calcaneus	X	F	Hand collected
2671	5	Cattle	Ditch 13	Pelvis	0	0	Hand collected
2671	5	Cattle	Ditch 13	Pelvis	X	0	Hand collected
2671	5	Horse	Ditch 13	Tibia	X	F	Hand collected
2671	5	Sheep/Goat	Ditch 13	Pelvis	0	0	Hand collected
2671	5	Sheep/Goat	Ditch 13	Metacarpal 1	F	F	Hand collected
2671	5	Sheep/Goat	Ditch 13	Metacarpal 1	F	UM	Hand collected
2694	4	Amphibian	Pit Group 14	Metatarsal 1	0	0	Enviro
2694	4	Amphibian	Pit Group 14	Tibia	0	0	Enviro

Context	Phase	Species	Group name	Element	Fusion proximal	Fusion distal	Collection
2694	4	Cattle	Pit Group 14	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand collected
2694	4	Cattle	Pit Group 14	Horncore	0	0	Hand collected
2694	4	Cattle	Pit Group 14	Horncore	0	0	Hand collected
2694	4	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 14	Pelvis	F	F	Hand collected
2694	4	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 14	Pelvis	X	F	Hand collected
2694	4	Sheep	Pit Group 14	Metacarpal 1	F	F	Hand collected
2694	4	Sheep	Pit Group 14	Tibia	X	F	Hand collected
2694	4	Pig	Pit Group 14	Tibia	X	J	Hand collected
2694	4	Pig	Pit Group 14	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand collected
2694	4	Pig	Pit Group 14	Radius	UM	X	Hand collected
2694	4	Pig	Pit Group 14	Radius	F	X	Hand collected
2694	4	Small Rodent (?)	Pit Group 14	Humerus	X	F	Hand collected
2698	3	Cattle	Pit Group 9	Femur	X	F	Hand collected
2698	3	Pig	Pit Group 9	Mandible	X	0	Hand collected
2669	4	Amphibian	Pit Group 14	Vertebra	0	0	Enviro
2669	4	Amphibian	Pit Group 14	Coracoid	0	0	Enviro
2669	4	Fish [pike]	Pit Group 14	Vertebra	0	0	Enviro
2669	4	Fish [pike]	Pit Group 14	Vertebra	0	0	Enviro
2669	4	Fish [pike]	Pit Group 14	Vertebra	0	0	Enviro
2669	4	Fish [pike]	Pit Group 14	Vertebra	0	0	Enviro
2669	4	Fish [pike]	Pit Group 14	Vertebra	0	0	Enviro
2669	4	Fish [pike]	Pit Group 14	Vertebra	0	0	Enviro
2669	4	Fish [pike]	Pit Group 14	Vertebra	0	0	Enviro
2669	4	Fish [herring]	Pit Group 14	Vertebra	0	0	Enviro
2669	4	Fish [herring]	Pit Group 14	Vertebra	0	0	Enviro
2669	4	Fish [herring]	Pit Group 14	Vertebra	0	0	Enviro
2669	4	Fish [herring]	Pit Group 14	Vertebra	0	0	Enviro
2669	4	Fish [pike]	Pit Group 14	Vertebra	0	0	Enviro
2669	4	Fish [pike]	Pit Group 14	Vertebra	0	0	Enviro
2669	4	Fish [pike]	Pit Group 14	Vertebra	0	0	Enviro
2669	4	Fish [pike]	Pit Group 14	Vertebra	0	0	Enviro
2669	4	Fish [pike]	Pit Group 14	Vertebra	0	0	Enviro
2669	4	Fish [pike]	Pit Group 14	Vertebra	0	0	Enviro
2669	4	Fish [pike]	Pit Group 14	Vertebra	0	0	Enviro
2669	4	Fish [pike]	Pit Group 14	Vertebra	0	0	Enviro
2669	4	Fish [pike]	Pit Group 14	Vertebra	0	0	Enviro
2669	4	Fish [pike]	Pit Group 14	Vertebra	0	0	Enviro
2669	4	Fish [pike]	Pit Group 14	Vertebra	0	0	Enviro
2669	4	Fish [pike]	Pit Group 14	Vertebra	0	0	Enviro
2669	4	Fish [pike]	Pit Group 14	Vertebra	0	0	Enviro
2669	4	Fish [pike]	Pit Group 14	Vertebra	0	0	Enviro
2669	4	Fish [pike]	Pit Group 14	Vertebra	0	0	Enviro
2669	4	Fish [pike]	Pit Group 14	Vertebra	0	0	Enviro
2669	4	Fish [pike]	Pit Group 14	Vertebra	0	0	Enviro
2669	4	Fish [pike]	Pit Group 14	Vertebra	0	0	Enviro
2669	4	Fish [pike]	Pit Group 14	Vertebra	0	0	Enviro
2700	4	Sheep/Goat	Pit Group 14	Tibia	X	F	Hand collected
2702	4	Amphibian	Pit Group 14	Humerus	0	0	Enviro
2702	4	Cattle	Pit Group 14	Mandible	X	0	Hand collected
2702	4	Fish [cod]	Pit Group 14	Vertebra	0	0	Enviro
2702	4	Fish [unknown]	Pit Group 14	Vertebra	0	0	Enviro
2702	4	Bird [passeriforme]	Pit Group 14	Phalanx 3	X	0	Enviro
2710	5	Cattle	Ditch 13	Horncore	0	0	Hand collected
2710	5	Cattle	Ditch 13	Metapodial 1	X	UM	Hand collected
2710	5	Sheep/Goat	Ditch 13	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Hand collected
2710	5	Sheep/Goat	Ditch 13	Pelvis	0	0	Hand collected
2710	5	Sheep/Goat	Ditch 13	Metatarsal 1	F	UM	Hand collected
2710	5	Sheep/Goat	Ditch 13	Mandible	0	0	Hand collected
2710	5	Sheep/Goat	Ditch 13	Mandible	0	X	Hand collected
2710	5	Rat	Ditch 13	Femur	F	UM	Enviro
2710	5	Small Rodent (?)	Ditch 13	Loose Mandibular Tooth	0	0	Enviro

Table 47: List of Identifiable elements from Ferrars Road

C.2 Marine Mollusca

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

C.2.1 A total of 0.414kg of shells were collected by hand during the excavation. The shells recovered are edible examples of oyster *Ostrea edulis*, from estuarine and shallow coastal waters, and mussel *Mytilus edulis*, from intertidal zones. The shell is moderately well preserved and does not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed, however, it has suffered post-depositional damage.

Methodology

C.2.2 The shells were weighed and recorded by species, with right and left valves noted, when identification could be made, using Winder 2011 as a guide. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) was not established, due to the small size of the assemblage.

Results

C.2.3 Shells were recovered from postholes, pits and ditches, of various medieval phases across the excavation. The shells probably became incorporated into the fills of these features as general rubbish. Few, if any, contain enough bivalve shells to indicate a single meal, however, they may have been combined with other foods. The assemblage is too small a sample to draw any but the broadest conclusions, in that shellfish were reaching the site from the coastal regions, indicating trade with the wider area. A few shells show evidence of damage in the form of a small 'V' or 'U' shaped hole on the outer edge of the left valve. This damage is likely to have been caused by a knife during the opening, or ‘shucking’, of the oyster, prior to its consumption.

C.2.4 The shells vary from relatively old, thick oysters of a moderate size, to some young shells, and the mussel shells follow the same pattern. The shells recovered represent general discarded food waste and, although not closely datable in themselves, may be dated by their association with pottery or other material also recovered from the features.

Discussion

C.2.5 The oyster and mussel shells recovered are few, representing a small number of meals, indicating transportation of a marine food source to the site, and forming a small part of the medieval diet. This assemblage does little more than provide slight evidence for the ability of the occupants of this part of Huntingdon to access foods sources outside their immediate area and surrounding hinterland.

Retention, dispersal and display

C.2.6 The mollusca may be of some use for educational/handling collections, otherwise it may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

Mollusca Catalogue

Context	Cut	Phase	Feature Group	Species	Common Name	Habitat	No of Fragments	No. left valve	No. right valve	Description/Comment	Weight (kg)
2018	**2017**	2	Pit Group 4	Ostrea edulis	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	4		1	Fragments of near-complete right valve, with sub-rectangular hole in centre of shell (shucking damage?)	0.018
				Mytilus edulis	Mussel	Intertidal zone	4			Four partial valves and fragments	0.005
2025	**2014**	3	Ditch 7	Ostrea edulis	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1		1	Near-complete right valve, thick (old) shell.	0.052
2061	**2060**	4	Pit 2060	Ostrea edulis	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	1		Partial left valve, relatively thick (old) shell, the exterior of which is damaged by the borings of Cliona celata Grant sponge	0.054
2104	**2103**	3	Pit Group 7	Mytilus edulis	Mussel	Intertidal zone	6	4	2	Partial valves and fragments	0.014
2120	**2119**	Natural	Natural featres	Ostrea edulis	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	6			Fragment of shell, unclear if left or right valve	0.002
2147	**2145**	1	Pit Group 2	Mytilus edulis	Mussel	Intertidal zone	2			Fragments of shell	0.001
2207	**2163**	4	Pit Group 15	Ostrea edulis	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	2		2	One near-complete and one partial right valve	0.017
2430	**2429**	4	Pit Group 15	Ostrea edulis	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	1		Near-complete left valve, some damage to lower edge of shell and possible shucking mark	0.127
				Cerastoderma edule	Cockle	Intertidal zone	1			Near-complete valve	0.003
2433	**2408**	4	Pit 2408	Ostrea edulis	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1		1	Complete right valve of young individual	0.005
2551	**2550**	2	Fence Line 3	Mytilus edulis	Mussel	Intertidal zone	5			Highly fragmented shell or shells	0.001
2641	**2640**	4	Fence Line 7	Ostrea edulis	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	1		Fragment of left valve from a thick (old) shell, the exterior of which is damaged by the borings of Cliona celata Grant sponge	0.012
2710	**2709**	5	Ditch 13	Ostrea edulis	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	2	1	1	Near-complete left and complete right valve, both from thick (old) shells. Shuck mark on left valve. The exterior of the left valve is damaged by the borings of Cliona celata Grant sponge	0.103
Total							**37**	**8**	**8**		**0.414**

Table 48: Mollusca by context and cut

C.3 Environmental Samples

By Rachel Fosberry with Wendy Carruthers

Introduction

C.3.1 Forty-two bulk environmental samples were taken from the fills of features within the two excavated areas in accordance with the sampling strategy for this site aimed to maximise the recovery of ecofacts and small artefacts from all feature types, phases and areas. Assessment of selected samples identified an exceptional assemblage of mineralised plant remains from cess pit **2668** (Sample 333) which was analysed by Wendy Carruthers. Carbonised remains are preserved in most of the samples, forming small assemblages that are composed mainly of cereals and pulses mixed with domestic refuse, which are typical of medieval sites in this area.

Methodology

C.3.2 Thirty sub-samples were chosen for processing by the site director based on context and feature types and provisional phasing. Additional processing of remaining buckets of selected samples were subsequently processed based on the results of the assessment.

C.3.3 The samples were processed by tank flotation using modified Sīraf-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction for the recovery of magnetic residues prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The residue of Sample 333 was particularly large (5 litres), containing frequent mineralised concretions and plant remains, in addition to fish bones and mineralised invertebrate remains. The entire residue was sorted, and identifiable items were extracted and sent to Wendy Carruthers (along with the flot from this sample) for identification and analysis.

C.3.4 The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Tables 49-52, 54 and 55. The results of the analysis of Sample 333 are recorded in Table 53.

C.3.5 Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers et al. 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006). The mineralised plant macrofossil 'types' used have been described as in a forthcoming Historic England identification guide

guide to the identification of mineralised plant and invertebrate remains (Carruthers, Smith and Turner in prep).

Quantification

C.3.6 Items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

= 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens

C.3.7 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal and molluscs have been scored for abundance

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

U=untransformed, w=waterlogged, f = fragment

Results

C.3.8 Preservation of plant remains is predominantly by carbonisation (charring) with occasional waterlogged remains and one sample that has exceptional mineralised preservation.

C.3.9 Carbonisation only occurs under certain conditions when plant material is incompletely burnt and reduced to pure carbon. It is important to note that any surviving charred remains will only represent a small proportion of the original material being burnt. The preservation of the carbonised remains is variable with most of the cereal grains appearing abraded. Charred grain occurs in most of the samples with free-threshing bread wheat (*Triticum* cf. *aestivum*) predominant and lesser quantities of barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), oats (*Avena* sp.) and, occasionally, rye (*Secale cereale*). Occasional legumes present are most probably peas (*Pisum sativum*) or small beans (Fabaceae) but also include vetches/tares (*Vicia*/*Lathyrus* sp.) that are likely to have been crop weeds.

C.3.10 Evidence of other economic plants has been preserved through mineralisation. Mineral replacement of plant tissues by calcium phosphate takes place under specific conditions and consequently occurs in a particular range of features, primarily cesspits, middens and drains. It is most often associated with sites on chalky or limestone-rich soils, as at Ferrars Lane, due to the ready supply of calcium ions. When plant remains begin to decay in highly organic, moist, nutrient-rich deposits they take up calcium and phosphate ions which crystallise out to form calcium phosphate sub-fossils (Green 1979; Carruthers 2000; McCobb et al. 2003). Soft tissues take up the ions in solution more readily than thickened tissues such as fruit stones and seed coats/fruit pericarps so most fruits and seeds preserved by this method are incomplete, i.e. they are frequently preserved without seed coats and pericarps. This can limit the level to which identifications can be made. On the positive side, it also can preserve structures and food remains that are rarely preserved by charring or waterlogging, for example pulse hila which are important for identification purposes.

C.3.11 Waterlogged plant remains have been preserved in some of the deeper features, but the level of preservation is poor suggesting that deposits have dried out, perhaps relatively recently, or that there has been repeated fluctuation in the water table over

time. Seeds of plants that would have been growing in the immediate locality are present and include brambles (*Rubus* sp.), elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*), bittersweet (*Solanum dulcamara*), hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), docks (*Rumex* sp.) and sainfoin (*Onobrychis vicifolia*).

C.3.12 The results are discussed chronologically:

Phase 1: Late Saxon to early medieval (c.AD 850-1100)

C.3.13 A small assemblage of charred wheat grains and pea-sized legumes were recovered from Area 2 pit **2145** (Pit Group 2).

Cut Number	Context Number	Sample Number	Area	Feature Type	Group name	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Legumes	Snails from flot	Charcoal <2mm	Comments
2450	2451	226	1	posthole	Structure 1	1	1	0	0	#	0	no preservation
2145	2146	203	2	pit	Pit Group 2	15	1	##	#	0	+	Wheat grain

Table 49: Phase 1 samples

Phase 2: Early medieval (c.AD 1100-1200)

C.3.14 Samples taken from pit fills (Pit Groups 3 and 4 in Area 1, Pit Group 6 in Area 2) and the postholes of fence lines (Area 1) contain occasional charred cereal grains and legumes in addition to frequent bone (small and large mammal, fish, amphibian and bird) suggesting a background scatter of midden material.

Cut Number	Context Number	Sample	Area	Feature Type	Group name	Volume	Flot	Cereals	Legumes	weed Seeds	Untransfor	Snails from	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Comments
2376	2377	229	1	posthole	Fence Line 2	8	1	#	0	#	0	0	+	0	single charred grain
2546	2547	223	1	posthole	Fence Line 3	13	5	#	0	0	#	##	0	0	single charred grain
2371	2373	219	1	posthole	Fence Line 4	14	2	#	#	0	0	##	++	+	single charred oat
2365	2366	218	1	pit	Pit Group 3	15	1	##	0	0	0	##	++.	0	occasional charred wheat and barley
2365	2366	330	1	pit	Pit Group 3	15	5	##	#	0	0	##	+	+	occasional charred wheat
2017	2018	201	1	pit	Pit Group 4	10	50	#	#	#	0	0	+++++	+++++	single charred grain, charcoal rich
2237	2239	332	1	pit	Pit Group 4	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	no preservation
2699	2711	336	2	pit	Pit Group 6	8	1	##	0	0	0	0	+	0	occasional charred wheat and barley, degraded wpr

Table 50: Phase 2 samples

Phase 3: High medieval (c.AD 1200-1300)

C.3.15 Samples from Phase 3 features produced small assemblages of charred plant remains. The most productive sample is from beam slot **2538** from Structure 2 in Area 2 which contains an assemblage of charred mixed cereals, including rye, and legumes with occasional untransformed seeds of knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*) and sainfoin. It is probable that the untransformed seeds have been preserved by waterlogging as the sample from pit **2292** (Pit Group 9, Area 2) contains poorly-preserved organic material including stinging nettle (*Urtica diocia*) and black nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*; Plate 16) and ditch **2013** (Area 1) contains degraded organic material, mainly rootlets.

Cut Number	Context Number	Sample	Area	Feature Type	Group name	Volume	Flot Volume	Cereals	weed Seeds	Waterlogged	Snails from	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal >	Comments
2013	2023	200	1	ditch	Ditch 7	10	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	degraded organic material
2341	2342	331	1	ditch	Ditch 8	12	5	##	0	0	#	++	0	occasional charred grain
2130	2131	202	1	pit	Pit Group 7	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	no preservation
2223	2224	213	1	pit	Pit Group 8	15	1	#	0	0	#	+	0	occasional charred wheat
2292	2293	216	2	pit	Pit Group 9	13	1	0	0	0	0	++	0	sparse charcoal only
2697	2698	339	2	pit	Pit Group 9	15	45	0	#	#w	0	++++	+	charred stinking mayweed, waterlogged nettles, nightshade, degraded organic material
2538	2539	222	2	Beam slot/post alignment	Structure 2	8	30	###	0	#	##	++	+	moderate amount of mixed cereals and legumes, occasional untransformed seeds including sainfoin
2158	2157	206	2	pit	Structure 3	17	5	##	0	0	0	+++++	++	occasional charred wheat and barley
2329	2330	217	2	pit	Structure 3	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	no preservation

Table 51: Phase 3 samples

Phase 4: Later medieval (c.AD 1300-1450/1500)

C.3.16 Samples from Phase 4 deposits are slightly more productive regarding charred plant remains. Cereal grains are present in most samples although quantities are low (never exceeding 50 grains) and preservation is poor. Degraded organic matter is present in Area 2 pits **2224** (Pit Group 15) and pit **2408** which also contains waterlogged seeds of hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), dead-nettles (*Lamium* sp.) and untransformed seeds of elder (*Sambucus nigra*).

Cess pit 2668 (Wendy Carruthers) (Plates 16-19)

C.3.17 The most notable sample is from cesspit **2268** (Pit Group 14) in Area 2. Unlike other pits in this group, Sample 333 from fill 2269 produced an abundant assemblage of mineralised remains.

C.3.18 The mineralised plant assemblage from sample 333, pit **2668** is in many ways typical of medieval urban cesspit assemblages in containing primarily fruit remains, bran from cereal-based foods and pulse fragments. However, the particularly good state of preservation and identifications of some of the taxa recovered set this deposit aside from others. The two observations may be related, in that the good state of mineralised preservation may have led to the preservation of some unusual taxa.

C.3.19 It is clear from the frequent concretions containing curled fragments of cereal bran (pericarp), with occasional folded fragments of probable fruit skin (exocarp), thicker rolls of pulse seed coat (testa) or insect remains embedded in them, that human faecal waste had been deposited in the base of the pit. Some of the remains almost certainly represent materials being used as toilet wipes or added to the pit to absorb fluids and reduce odours. These include fragments of straw and/or large grasses and (equally common in this sample) fragments of rush stem (Juncus sp.). These latter culm fragments have deeply ridged stems and the inner pith is sometimes also visible. Hay and marsh hay may have been cut from damp meadows, for example the floodplain

of the Great Ouse less than a kilometre south of the site. However, unlike many cess pits, there were no sedge nutlets or other wet-ground taxa so most of the hay probably came from drier land. Fragments of probable moss present in the sample in moderate numbers may also have been collected for use as wipes or for sanitary purposes.

C.3.20 The assemblage can be divided into the following taxa groups according to plant uses and ecology;

A. Edible fruits and seeds most likely present in faecal material deposited in the pit, i.e. food crops. These include occasional native species (e.g. bramble, sloe) but are mainly cultivated crops.

B. Native and introduced taxa whose fruits/seeds may have been used for other purposes, rather than consumed in foods, including use for medicinal purposes, decorative purposes, flavourings or as oil seed-crops. Several can also be used as dyes.

C. Native species or archaeophytes that were probably growing amongst crops as weeds so are present as accidental contaminants.

D. Taxa within vegetation gathered for use as toilet wipes, for sanitary purposes or as floor covering which was later deposited in the pit in order to soak up liquids and reduce odours (e.g. hay, marsh hay, straw, moss). Similar materials may have fallen from thatched roofs if the pit was housed in a building.

C.3.21 Many of the taxa could be placed in more than one of the above groups so simple statistical analyses showing the percentages of the assemblage for each group are not possible. In addition, although 100% of the residue was sorted, primarily 'identifiable items' such as fruits and seeds were extracted so numbers of items such as pulse testa fragments are unlikely to be a true representation of their importance. The nature of this type of sample, containing abundant faecal concretions and highly fragmented items, means that the principal food taxa are impossible to quantify in a meaningful way, let alone translate into 'loaves of bread'. This includes cereal bran derived from bread and gruel, chewed, possibly milled and digested pea and bean testa and small fruit pips and fruit skin fragments. In the medieval period most of the cereals would have been brought into towns as flour, particularly cereals highly valued for human consumption such as bread wheat (Greig 1981). These factors must be taken into account when interpreting a cesspit assemblage in terms of diet.

Sample description by group

C.3.22 Group A included a few fragmented grains of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum*/*turgidum*-type), hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.), oats (*Avena* sp.) and rye (*Secale cereale*). Mineralisation does not preserve grains in large numbers and they are often distorted or fragmented. The oat and barley grains were still enclosed in chaff, suggesting that they may have been present amongst animal fodder or waste used to absorb liquids or fallen from thatch rather than consumed whole in pottages as cooking would have swollen the grain and probably removed the chaff. In view of the abundance of bran in faecal concretions bread and other flour-based foods must have formed the dominant part of the diet.

C.3.23 Pulses were also relatively common, although not as abundant as in, for example, Middle Saxon cess pits at St. Mary's Stadium, Southampton (Carruthers 2005). Field or broad beans (*Vicia faba*) and peas (Pisum sativum) were confirmed as being present due to the recovery of well-preserved hila, a possible bean funiculus (Indeterminate item A, unconfirmed identification) and some whole or near-whole peas and beans. The frequent small fragments of pulse seed coat suggest that some pulses had been consumed as flour, perhaps being added to breads and pastries.

C.3.24 Fruit remains were frequent, particularly the kernels of small-stoned Prunus species, most likely either sloes (P. spinosa) or cherries (*P. avium*/*cerasus*). The kernals of these species cannot be differentiated but sloes are more likely to have been eaten by people of lower status, being freely available in hedgerows and scrub, and cherries may have been bought at market or grown in orchards of higher status people. Sloes lose their acrid taste if dried or cooked and are quite palatable (Wiltshire 1995). A single large kernel was also recovered, most likely a bullace, damson or greengage (*Prunus domestica* cf. subsp. *insititia*) according to measurements to be published in the Historic England identification guide (Carruthers, Smith and Turner, forthcoming). Other fruits included a single grape pip fragment (*Vitis vinifera*), abundant bramble seeds and possibly also a few raspberry seeds (*Rubus* sp.), several apple/pear seeds (*Malus* sp./*Pyrus communis*) and two black mulberry seeds (*Morus nigra*). Although no fig seeds were recovered an unidentified item (Indeterminate item B) was very tentatively identified as a possible fragment of immature or unfertilised fig. A second indeterminate item C most closely resembled the blossom end of some sort of currant (cf. *Ribes* sp.). In total, a surprisingly wide range of fruits was represented in this sample, including traces of some higher status fruits, grape and mulberry. Over 500 items representing possibly fourteen different foods were recorded from Group A.

C.3.25 Group B was a less well-represented group and it is more difficult to be certain which taxa were being consumed for medicinal purposes or as flavourings. Flax seeds (*Linum usitatissimum*; Plate 19) add flavour and texture to foods and are nutritious and good for the digestion. The seven seeds in Sample 333 could have been deposited amongst waste from processing flax for fibre but their presence in the cesspit suggests that they had been consumed. Flax seeds are a gentle laxative, they contain essential fatty acids that aid digestion and have many health benefits (www.herbal-supplement-resource.com/). Three seeds tentatively identified as pine (Pinus sp. excluding stone pine) but definitely in the Pinaceae family may also have been consumed. The seeds have been used to treat bladder infections, tuberculosis and bronchitis (https://herbpathy.com). Alternatively, trees growing close to the site may have shed their seeds into the feature as their winged seeds can be carried for some distance from the tree. Species in the Brassica/Sinapis sp. group could have been consumed as mustard (e.g. *Brassica nigra*) or been present as weeds. Several poisonous taxa have also been used for medicinal purposes in the past, including corn cockle seeds (*Agrostemma githago*), hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), black nightshade (Solanum nigrum) and henbane (*Hyoscyamus nigra*). As well as being used externally, some can be prepared in a way that will reduce their toxicity (Grieve 1992). Dyes can also be made from black nightshade, bramble (*Rubus* sp.), sloes and plums (*Prunus* sp.).

C.3.26 Group C includes most of the taxa listed in Table 49 as weeds and wild plants, many of which grow in a wide range of cultivated and disturbed habitats. One taxon that may be indicative of the local calcareous soils was thorow-wax (*Bupleurum rotundifolium*-type) which grows on well-drained chalk or limestone soils. The local lime-rich clayey, loamy soils with 'slightly impeded drainage' may have been sufficiently dry for this arable weed, though better drained lime-rich soils are located about 10km away to the east (www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/).

C.3.27 Henbane, black nightshade, small nettle (*Urtica urens*) and plants in the Chenopodiaceae family (for example fat hen) are indicative of nutrient-enriched soils so may have been growing close to the cess pit. However, they also may have had other uses as outlined above, as well as being eaten as vegetables (fat hen and nettles). The high frequency of black nightshade (56 seeds) suggests that berries had been deliberately gathered for medicinal use, rather than growing locally. Grieve (ibid, 583) also notes that adults can eat black nightshade berries with impunity because the poisonous principal has reduced by this point in the season. One notable point is that no whole corn cockle seeds were recovered, and corn cockle impressions and small seed fragments were relatively scarce compared with some of the larger urban sites such as Late Saxon and Anglo-Norman Winchester where both seed coat impressions and whole seeds were abundant in some pits (Carruthers 2011). Because small fragments of seed were recovered from Huntingdon the evidence supports the suggestion that most of the foods being consumed were being prepared from ready-milled flour rather than grain.

C.3.28 Group D accounts for the large quantities of grass/cereal and rush stems recovered from the pit, as well as the smaller grass florets that probably fell from hay being used for toilet wipes, flooring material and/or to cover the raw sewage. The absence of vegetation such as bracken probably relates to the high pH of the local soils. Although not quantified, fragments of straw, hay and rush culms were present in large numbers.

C.3.29 **Indeterminate item descriptions (listed in the bottom section of Table 53) Indeterminate item A** – The dimensions and structure (oval with a line down the centre) are similar to a fragment of *Vicia faba hilum* but the valves are too broad and have a much coarser cell structure. The underside is featureless and probably composed of faecal material and there are no clear edges to the oblong fragment (9 x 5mm). The closest identifications were either a *Vicia faba funiculus* (stalk holding the bean in the pod) which does have a coarser cell structure but must be distorted if correct (curves slightly backwards at the ends rather than forwards) and should have clear edges, or a fragment of woad fruit (*Isatis tinctoria*; suggestion by Rachel Fosberry, OA) which has a finer cell structure and clear edges but could have lost an upper cell surface. Both possibilities are discussed below, though the identification remains uncertain.

C.3.30 **Indeterminate ?fruit fragment B, possible unfertilised/immature fig fragment** – This curved fragment has outer and inner curved surfaces that could correspond to the exocarp and inner surface of the mesocarp of a drupe but has no distinctive features or clear cell pattern. The probable 'flesh' of the fruit (mesocarp) is fibrous and slightly tubular in texture, very similar to a small developing or unfertilised fig (*Ficus carica*). This is the most likely suggestion though there are not enough clear characters to

confirm the identification. Digestive juices could have affected the outer surfaces to some extent causing the outer cell layers to be eroded. The identification remains uncertain.

C.3.31 **Indeterminate fruit fragment C, blossom end of cf. currant (cf. *Ribes* sp.)** – A fragment of fruit similar in appearance to Indeterminate B on its external surface was recovered. A clear scar with remnants of calyx was visible but this shows no similarities to a fig blossom which is very distinctive. While charred apple fragments with calyx scar are relatively commonly recovered from prehistoric samples the structure of this scar most closely resembled currant (*Ribes* sp.), though the cell pattern around the scar did not match reference material. The identification remains uncertain.

Cut Number	Context Number	Sample	Area	Feature Type	Group name	Volume	Flot Volume	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	weed Seeds	Untransformed	Snails from flot	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal >	Comments
2175	2176	208	1	posthole	Fence Line 7	3	1	##	0	0	0	0	###	0	0	occasional charred wheat
2187	2188	210	1	posthole	Pit Group 13	4	2	#	0	0	#	0	###	0	0	single charred grain
2408	2433	220	2	pit	Pit 2408	19	40	###	0	#	0	#	##	+++	++	moderate amount of mixed cereals and legumes, occasional waterlogged seeds
2668	2669	333	2	pit	Pit Group 14	10	15	#M	###m	#m	##m	###	0	0	+	high bran content with mineralised bran
2693	2694	340	2	pit	Pit Group 14	16	10	##	0	0	0	0	#	+++++	0	moderate amount of mixed cereals
2701	2702	338	2	pit	Pit Group 14	16	1	#	0	0	0	0	#	+	0	occasional charred wheat and barley
2148	2149	204	2	pit	Pit Group 15	18	15	##	0	#	0	0	#	++++	++	occasional charred wheat, charcoal
2163	2207	207	2	pit	Pit Group 15	15	2	#	0	0	#	#	##	++	+	occasional charred wheat and barley
2285	2286	214	2	pit	Pit Group 15	12	2	##	0	0	0	##	0	++	0	Degraded plant material, occasional charred wheat

Table 52: Phase 4 samples

Sample no.	333
Context no.	2669
Feature np	cesspit 2668
Period	AD 1250-1400
CEREAL GRAINS	
Triticum aestivum/turgidum-type (free-threshing wheat grain)	2 + 2 charred
Hordeum sp. (hulled barley grain)	1
Avena sp.(wild/cultivated oat grain)	4
Secale cereale L. (rye grain)	3
Indeterminte cereal or large grass floret	29fg
CEREAL CHAFF	
cereal-sized culm node	4
cereal-sized culm fragment	+++
PULSES	
Vicia faba (field bean)	1fg
Vicia faba (field bean hilum)	4
cf. Pisum sativum L. (whole cf. pea, no testa, >6mm)	2
Pisum sativum L. (pea hilum)	1
pea/bean hilum fragment	1
pea/bean testa fragment	47
FRUITS, NUTS & FIBRE	
Linum usitatissimum L. (cultivated flax seed)	7
Vitis vinifera L. (grape pip)	1fg
Prunus spinosa/avium-type (sloe/cherry-type kernel; 5.1-7.5 x 3.5-5mm) HSW	14

Prunus domestica cf. subsp. *insitita* (bullace/damson-type kernel; 10.1 x 6mm)	1
Prunus sp.(indeterminate kernel, incomplete)	31
Malus sp./*Pyrus communis* (apple/pear incomplete pips)	16
Indeterminate folded fragments of cf.fruit skin	13
Rubus sect. *Glandulosus* (bramble seed) DHSW	>300
Rubus idaeus/sect. *Glandolusus* L. (raspberry/bramble, no seed coat) WE	44
Morus nigra L. (black mulberry seed)	2
WEEDS AND WILD PLANTS	
Pinaceae cf. *Pinus* sp. (pine seed, remnant of wing only) W	3
Papaver sp.(poppy seed) CD	6
Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus sp. (medick/clover/trefoil seed) GD	1
Potentilla sp. (cinquefoil achene) DEGH	1
Urtica urens L. (small nettle achene) CDn	2
Brassica/Sinapis sp. (mustard, turnip, charlock etc seed) CD	2
Polygonum aviculare L. (knotgrass achene) CD	1
Rumex sp. (dock achene) CDG	2
Agrostemma githago L. (corn cockle seed, no seed coat) A	12fg
Agrostemma githago L. (testa fragment impression) A	1
Chenopodiaceae seed, no seed coat	4
Galium aparine L. (cleavers nutlet) CDSH	1
Hyoscyamus niger L. (henbane seed) CDn	1
Solanum nigrum L.(black nightshade seed) CDn	56
Carduus/Cirsium-type (thistle-type achene, no pericarp) GDY	5
Centaurea cyanus L. (cornflower achene, no pericarp) A	1
Centaurea sp. (knapweed achene, no pericarp) AGDY	5
Centaurea/Cirsium/Carduus sp. (incomplete knapweed/thistle achene without pericarp)	3
Anthemis/Glebionis/Tripleurospermum-type (small Asteraceae achene, no pericarp)	1
Asteraceae indeterminate immature receptacle with developing seeds	1
Aethusa cynapium L. (fool's parsley achene) CDd	1*
Conium maculatum L. (hemlock mericarp) wDPY	1
Bupleurum rotundifolium-type (thorow-wax-type achene) Ac	4
Apiaceae cf. *Pimpinella-type*	4
Apiaceae indeterminate	1fg
Bromus sp. (brome grass caryopsis) AD	5
Indeterminate small-grained Poaceae DGEH	22
OTHER ITEMS	
Indeterminate item A (possibly *Vicia faba* funiculus or *Isatis tinctoria* fruit fragment but incomplete)	1fg
Indeterminate item B (possibly fragment of immature or unfertilised fig fruit)	1fg
Indeterminate fruit fragment C, blossom end (cf. *Ribes* sp.)	1fg
curled bran fragments	+++
Juncus sp. (rush culm fragments)	+++
possible moss	++
folded indeterminate leaf	+
matted straw/monocotyledonous plant stems	++
faecal concretions with cereal bran and matted straw	++
faecal concretions with cereal bran	++
invertebrate remains (millipedes, fly pupae etc)	++
worm cocoons	12
TOTAL PLANT REMAINS QUANTIFIED	679
soil volume processed (litres)	10
minimum mineralised items per litre	>67

*Table 53: Analysis of Sample 333 from cess pit **2668** (W. Carruthers)*

Phase 5: Post-medieval and modern (c.AD 1500-present)

C.3.32 Boundary ditch **2709** in Area 2 contains a moderate assemblage of charred plant remains in the sole fill 2710. Wheat grains predominate with occasional barley and oat grains present and single specimens of a bean and a common vetch (Vicia sativa).

Occasional bivalve shells of ostracods are present and suggest that this feature may have once contained water.

Cut Number	Context Number	Sample Number	Area	Feature Type	Group name	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Legumes	Snails from flot	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Comments
2709	2710	337	2	ditch	Ditch 13	18	10	###	#	#	++++	+	moderate amount of mixed cereals and legumes

Table 54: Phase 5 sample

Unphased

C.3.33 A sample of subsoil in Area 2 produced degraded organic material.

Cut Number	Context Number	Sample Number	Area	Feature Type	Group name	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Charcoal <2mm	Comments
0	2152	205	2	natural deposit?	Subsoil	10	2	+	high rootlet content

Table 55: Unphased samples

Discussion

C.3.34 The samples from Ferrars Road have produced preserved plant remains that are, in the main, consistent with medieval sites in this area in that the assemblages are largely comprised of charred cereals and pulses with occasional weed seeds. Cereals and pulses were staple crops that were commonly burnt through cooking on open fires and their preserved remains are recovered from most archaeological sites. The charred assemblages are of low density and diversity with a notable absence of evidence of the utilisation of wetland plants such as sedges and rushes that are often found on contemporary sites in this area. The size of the charred assemblages from this site do not indicate any significant and interpretable deposits and largely represent scatters of midden material that are likely to have been re-worked through repeated digging within the area.

C.3.35 The Ferrars Road site is broadly comparable to the contemporary assemblages from the nearby Town Centre Relief Road (HUNTLR13, ECB3239) and Stukeley Road (HUNSR99, ECB2947) both of which were dominated by charred food remains, mainly cereal grains of wheat with lesser quantities of rye, oats and barley in addition to pulses. Both sites had a diverse weed seed assemblage which reflects the increased cereals as most were crop weeds. Mineralised remains were rare and waterlogged deposits similarly showed evidence of de-watering. Medieval pits at the site of the former Model Laundry, Ouse Walk (HUNMOL05, ECB1878) produced a limited carbonised assemblage and occasional mineralised remains of fruit stones and a Celtic bean (Ballantyne 2005). The Ferrars Lane site produced far fewer cereals than any of the aforementioned sites and is only remarkable because of the mineralised remains.

C.3.36 The sample from cess pit **2668** is exceptional due to the amount of material that has been preserved through mineralisation. The feature is a large sub-rectangular pit located in an area that is likely to have been a back yard. Plots of land behind houses would have been used for growing vegetables and keeping livestock as well as for the

disposal of rubbish and latrine waste. Cess pits were frequently situated at a distance from a building due to the noisome contents.

C.3.37 Recent excavations at the adjacent site at Edison Bell Way, Huntingdon produced six waterlogged samples from Anglo-Saxon to later medieval pits, wells or ponds containing a range of plant foods that can be compared with the mineralised assemblage at Ferrars Lane. Small numbers of waterlogged fig, flax, bullace/damson, bramble and elderberry seeds were recovered, as well as a few charred wheat, barley, pea and apple/pear seeds. A similar range of waterlogged weed/wild plant seeds were also present including hemlock and henbane which might have been used for pain relief (Rutherford 2019). In addition to flax, possible evidence for textile working and dyeing consisted of hemp, teasel and weld. If the flax at Ferrars Road represented textile working waste a number of fruits/seeds in cesspit **2668** could have been used for dying, including black nightshade, sloe, bramble, mulberry and (unconfirmed) woad. However, the evidence as a whole suggests that the fruits were more likely to have been consumed.

C.3.38 Because mineralised and waterlogged assemblages are not directly comparable (some taxa preserve well by one method but not the other) comparisons were also made with a similarly well-preserved early/mid 13th to mid/late 14th century cesspit at Stour Street, Canterbury (Allison and Carruthers 2015). Larger samples were taken from this feature and some remains were at least partially waterlogged so a wider range of taxa was found. As at Ferrars Road, Prunus remains were abundant though at Stour Street bullace/damson type stones (partially waterlogged) were more frequent. Bramble seeds were also abundant but so were elderberry – a common plant that, unusually, was absent from Ferrars Road. This could signal that it was higher in status than Stour Street and Edison Bell Way. Several apple/pear seeds were recovered, as at Ferrars Road. Pea and bean remains were scarce but this may relate to the partial waterlogging as they were common in an earlier medieval, drier mineralised pit (11th to early 13th century). Despite the fact that over six times as much soil had been processed from the Stour Street pit only a trace of grape pip was recovered and no other imported fruits or spices were present (as at Ferrars Road). Mineralised faecal concretions with bran were abundant and nitrophilous weeds such as black nightshade and henbane were present. One notable difference was the abundance of fragments of corn cockle seed, though these were waterlogged. Perhaps the people using the Ferrars Road pit were able to afford better quality flour with fewer contaminants? The pit at Ferrars Road showed many similarities but contained two notable rare taxa (even though the sample was much smaller) – black mulberry and Pinaceae seeds. A possible fig fruit fragment and currant fragment were also recovered but these were only tentative identifications (Indeterminate B and C). These items could relate to the presence of a higher status establishment nearby, such as the site of the Austin Friary around 150 m to the south-east of the site. Monastic establishments often possessed orchards, vineyards and physic gardens with much wider ranges of foods and herbal plants. In other ways, however, the assemblage was similar to other urban cesspits, dominated by cereal-based foods, pulses and fruits.

C.3.39 Pits of 12th-14th century AD date excavated at Huntingdon Town Centre (HUNTCR07, ECB2608) produced a comparable assemblage of the common seeds and fruits of

sloes, wild cherries, blackberries, raspberries, broad beans and garden peas preserved by carbonisation and waterlogging with very little evidence of cess (Ballantyne 2017). More exotic food remains were identified at Hartford Road (HUNHAR05) with a rare find of a clove of garlic as well as less rare grape seeds and lentil. Another Town Centre site, Walden House (HUNWHS05, ECB2003) produced larger assemblages of charred cereals, with several germinated barley grains indicating malting (Clapham 2005).

Retention, dispersal and display

C.3.40 The flots have been retained in the project archive and selected mineralised items have been retained by Historic England as 'Voucher Specimens' for future reference.

APPENDIX D BIBLIOGRAPHY

Published work

Albarella, U., 1997. *Size, power, wool and veal: zooarchaeological evidence for late medieval innovations*. Environment and subsistence in medieval Europe, 9, pp.19-30.

Albarella, U. and Davis, S.J. 1996. *Mammals and birds from Launceston Castle, Cornwall: decline in status and the rise of agriculture*, Circaea 12 (1), 1-156.

Allison, E. and Carruthers, W. J. (unpubished typescript 2015) *Insect and plant remains from medieval features at 70 Stour Street, Canterbury, Kent* (CAT Site Code SSC(70).EX13)

Atkin, M., Evans, D.H., 2002, *Excavation in Norwich 1971-1978 Part III*, East Anglia Archaeology Report No 100

Ballantyne, R. in Muldowney, R. 2005 *Extended Evaluation at the Former Huntingdon Model Laundry*, *Ouse Walk, Huntingdon*. CAMARC Report 828 (Unpublished)

Ballantyne, R. in Thatcher, C., 2017a *Late Saxon to medieval remains at Huntingdon West of Town Centre Link Road, Cambridgeshire Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design*. OA East report no.1824 (Unpublished)

Brown & Glazebrook, 2000, Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy (East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8)

Brunning, R. 2010. Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood. London, English Heritage.

Cappers, R.T.J, Bekker R.M, and Jans, J.E.A. 2006 *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands Groningen Archaeological Studies 4*, Barkhuis Publishing, Eelde, The Netherlands. www.seedatlas.nl

Carruthers, Wendy J. (2005) *Mineralised Plant Remains. In Vaughan Birbeck*, with Roland Smith, Phil
Andrews & Nick Stoodley, *The Origins of Mid-Saxon Southampton: Excavations at the Friends Provident St Mary's Stadium 1998-2000*. Wessex Archaeology, pp. 157-173.

Carruthers, Wendy (2011) *Charred and mineralised plant remains*. In Ben M Ford and Steven Teague,
Winchester - a City in the Making. Ox Arch Mono 12, 363-373.

Carruthers, W.J., Smith, D.N. and Turner, J (forthcoming) *Mineralised plant and invertebrate remains; a guide to the identification of calcium phosphate replaced remains*. Historic England.

Carver, M.O.H., Donaghey, S. and Sumpter, A. B. 1978. Riverside structures and a well in Skeldergate and Buildings in Bishophill. York Archaeological Trust / Council for British Archaeology.

Cohen, A and Serjeantson, D. 1996. *A manual for the identification of bird bones from archaeological sites*. London: Archetype Publications Ltd.

Coles, J. M. and Orme, B. Y., 1978. Structures south of Meare Island. Somerset Levels Papers No.4.

Coles, J. M. and Orme, B. Y., 1984. Ten excavations along the Sweet Track (3200 BC). Somerset Levels Papers No. 10.

Connor A. and Thatcher C 2016 *Land between Ferrars Road, Dryden's Walk and Edison Bell Way, Huntingdon Written Scheme of Investigation* (Unpublished)

Cox N. and Thatcher, C. 2016 *Land between Ferrars Road, Dryden's Walk and Edison Bell Way, Huntingdon* Oxford Archaeology Report 1887 (unpublished)

Davis, S.J. 1992. *A rapid method for recording information about mammal bones from archaeological site* (AML report 19/92), London: English Heritage.

Fletcher, C., 2009 'Post-Roman Pottery' in Clarke, R., 2009 *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* OA East report no.1056 (unpublished)

Fletcher, C., 2017a 'Post-Roman Pottery' in Thatcher, C., 2017 *Late Saxon to medieval remains at Huntingdon West of Town Centre Link Road, Cambridgeshire Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design* OA East report no.1824 (unpublished)

Fletcher, C., 2017b 'The Pottery' in Thatcher, C., 2017 *Later Saxon to medieval remains at Edison Bell Way, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design* OA East report no 2058 (unpublished)

Fletcher, C., 2019 'The medieval pottery' in Thatcher, C., 2019 *Roman to medieval remains at Edison Bell Way, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire Excavation Report* OA East report no 2255

Foster, H. 2016. In Thatcher, C et al. *Roman to medieval remains at Edison Bell Way, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire*. OA East report no. 2255 (unpublished).

Gale, R. and Cutler, D. 2000. Plants in Archaeology. Otley, Westbury Publishing.

Glazebrook, 1997, Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment (East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3)

Greef, A. 2018, *Land between Ferrars Road, Dryden's Walk and Edison Bell Way, Huntingdon*, Oxford Archaeology report 2103

Green, F. (1979) *Phosphate Mineralisation of Seeds from Archaeological Sites*. Jour. Arch. Sci. 6, 279-284.

Greig, James, (1981) *The Investigation of a Medieval Barrel-latrine from Worcester*. JAS 8, 265-282.

Grieve, Mrs M. (1992) *A Modern Herbal*. Originally published in 1931. Tiger Books International, London.

Hadjikoumis, A. 2015. In Thatcher, C et al. *Late Saxon to medieval remains at Huntingdon West of Town Centre Link Road, Cambridgeshire*. OA East report no. 1824 (unpublished).

Higham, C.F.W. 1967. *Stockrearing as a cultural factor in prehistoric Europe*, proceedings of the prehistoric society 33, 84-106.

Hillson, S. 1992. *Mammal bones and teeth: An introductory guide to methods and identification*. London Institute of Archaeology: University College London.

Jacomet, S. 2006 *Identification of cereal remains from archaeological sites*. (2nd edition, 2006) IPNA, Universität Basel / Published by the IPAS, Basel University.

Kiesewalter, L. 1888 – *Skelettmessungen am Pferde als Beitrag zur theoretischen Grundlage der Beurteilungslehre des Pferdes*, Philosophische Dissertation, universität Leipzig.

Loudon, J. C., 1826. An Encyclopedia of Agriculture. Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, Brown and Green, London.

Manning, W.H. 1989, *Catalogue of the Romano-British Iron Tools, Fittings and Weapons in the British Museum*, London

Medlycott, 2011, Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England (East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24).

McCobb, Lucy M.E., Briggs, Derek E.G., Carruthers, Wendy J. & Evershed, Richard P. (2003) *Phosphatisation of seeds and roots in a Late Bronze Age deposit at Potterne*, Wiltshire, UK. J.A.S. 30, 1269-1281.

McCormick, F. and Murray E. 2007. *Knowth and the zooarchaeology of early Christian Ireland*. Dublin: Royal Irish Academy.

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

Payne, S. 1973. *Kill off patterns in sheep and goats: the mandible from Asvan Kale*, Anatolian Studies 23, 281-303.

PCRG SGRP MPRG, 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology*

Pryor, F. M. M., 1984. Excavations at Fengate, Peterborough, England, The Fourth Report. Royal Otario Museum Monograph Series 5: Ontario, Canada.

Rutherford, M 2018. *Analysis of the waterlogged plant remains from Edison Bell Way, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire* (forthcoming)

Sands, R. 1997. Prehistoric Woodworking: the analysis and interpretation of Bronze and Iron Age toolmarks. Wood in Archaeology, Volume 1. Institute of Archaeology, University College London.

Schmid, E. 1972. *Atlas of animal bones for prehistorians, archaeologists and quaternary geologists*. Amsterdam-London-New York: Elsevier publishing company.

Shelly, A. 2005, *Dragon Hall, King Street, Norwich: Excavation and Survey of a Late Medieval Merchant's Trading Complex*, East Anglia Archaeology Report No 112

Silver, I.A. 1970. *The ageing of domestic animals*. In D.R. Brothwell and E.S Higgs (eds), Science in archaeology: A survey of progress and research, pp.283-302. New York: Prager publishing.

Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1993. Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections: guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland (1st edition).

Spence, C. 1994 (ed.). Archaeological Site Manual (3rd edition). Museum of London, London.

Spoerry, P.S., 2000 The Topography of Anglo-Saxon Huntingdon: A Survey of the Archaeological and Historical Evidence in *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society Volume 89* for 2000

Spoerry, P.S., 2016 *The Production and Distribution of Medieval Pottery in Cambridgeshire* East Anglian Archaeology EAA 159

Stace, C., 2010 *New Flora of the British Isles*. Third edition. Cambridge University Press

Taylor, M. 1998. Wood and bark from the enclosure ditch. In: Pryor, F. M. M. (ed.) Etton: excavations at a Neolithic causewayed enclosure near Maxey, Cambridgeshire, 1982-87. English Heritage Archaeological Reports, London, 115-59.

Taylor, M. 2001. The Wood. In: Pryor, F. M. M. (ed.) The Flag Fen Basin: Archaeology and Environment of a Fenland Landscape. English Heritage Archaeological Reports, London, 167-228.

Teichert M .1969. *Osteometrische Untersuchungen zur Berechnung der Widerristhöhe bei frühgeschichtlichen Schweinen*. Kűhn-Arch, 83, 237–292.

Thatcher, C & Connor, A., 2016, Former 12 & 13 Ermine Street, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire Land adjacent to Edison Bell Way, Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Excavations (Version 1.4, dated 13th April 2016)

Thatcher, C., 2017a *Late Saxon to medieval remains at Huntingdon West of Town Centre Link Road,* Cambridgeshire Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design. OA East report no.1824 (Unpublished)

Thatcher, C. 2017b, *Late Saxon to medieval remains at Edison Bell Way, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, Post-excavation Assessment & Updated Project Design*, OA East Rep 2058

Thatcher, C. 2019, *Roman to medieval remains at Edison Bell Way, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, Excavation Report*, OA East Rep 2255

Van de Noort, R., Ellis, S., Taylor, M. & Weir, D., 1995. Preservation of Archaeological sites. In: R. Van de Noort & S. Ellis (eds.) Wetland Heritage of Holderness - an archaeological survey.

von den Driesch, A. 1976. *A guide to the measurement of animal bones from archaeological sites*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University.

von den Driesch, A. and Boessneck, J. 1974. '*Kritische Anmerkungen zur Widerristhohenberechnung aus Langenmassen vor- und fruhgeschichtlicher Tierknochen'*, Saugetierkundliche Mitteilungen 22, 325-348.

Webster, M. (2011) *Huntingdon West of Town Centre Link Road, Cambs.* Arch Eval Report 1284.

Wiltshire, Patricia E.J. (1995) *The effect of food processing on the palatability of wild fruits with high tannin content*. In H. Kroll & R.Pasternak (Eds) Res Archaeobotanicae. Proc. 9th IWGP Symposium, Kiel, Oetker-Vosges, Kiel, 385-397.

Wilmott, T. 1982. Excavations at Queen Street, City of London, 1953 and 1960, And Roman Timber-Lined Wells in London. Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, Volume 33, pp. 1-78.

Wilson, K. and White, D. J. B. 1986. The Anatomy of Wood. London, Stobart.

Woodforde, J. 1976. *Bricks: To Build A House.* London

Zohary, D., Hopf, M. 2000 Domestication of Plants in the Old World – *The origin and spread of cultivated plants in West Asia, Europe, and the. Nile Valley*. 3rd edition. Oxford University Press

Electronic sources

McComish, J.M. 2015. *A Guide to Ceramic Building Materials*. York Archaeological Trust. Report Number 2015/36. Web Based Report. Consulted 20/10/2017 http://www.yorkarchaeology.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/A-Guide-To-Ceramic-Building-Materials.pdf

Museum of London Archaeology 2014 *Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes* http://www.mola.org.uk/medieval-and-post-medieval-pottery-codes Accessed 01/09/2019

Winder, J.M 2011 *Oyster Shells from Archaeological Sites A brief illustrated guide to basic processing* https://oystersetcetera.wordpress.com/2011/03/29/oyster-shells-from-archaeological-sites-a-brief-illustrated-guide-to-basic-processing/ consulted 21/09/2017

APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	Oxfordar3-306660
Project Name	Late Saxon to medieval remains at Ferrars Road, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire

Start of Fieldwork	01-05-2017	End of Fieldwork	01-06-2017
Previous Work	Yes	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	HUNFER16EX	Planning App. No.	1301836OUT
HER Number	ECB4625	Related Numbers	Oxfordar3-242977

Prompt	Planning Condition
Development Type	Housing
Place in Planning Process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

☐ Aerial Photography – interpretation	☒ Open-area excavation	☐ Salvage Record
☐ Aerial Photography - new	☐ Part Excavation	☐ Systematic Field Walking
☐ Field Observation	☐ Part Survey	☐ Systematic Metal Detector Survey
☐ Full Excavation	☐ Recorded Observation	☐ Test-pit Survey
☐ Full Survey	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	☐ Watching Brief
☐ Geophysical Survey	☐ Salvage Excavation	

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Ditch	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Pottery	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Pit	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Animal bone	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Cess pit	Medieval (1066 to 1540)		
Posthole	Medieval (1066 to 1540)		Choose an item.

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire
District	Huntingdonshire
Parish	Huntingdon
HER office	Cambridgeshire
Size of Study Area	6000 sqm
National Grid Ref	TL 2349 2710

Ferrars Rd, Huntingdon, PE29 3DQ

Project Originators

Organisation	OA East
Project Brief Originator	Andy Thomas

Project Design Originator	Aileen Connor
Project Manager	Aileen Connor
Project Supervisor	Andrew Greef

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	CCC Stores	ECB4625
Digital Archive	OA East	ECB4625
Paper Archive	CCC Stores	ECB4625

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	☒	☐	☐
Ceramics	☒	☐	☐
Environmental	☒	☐	☐
Glass	☐	☐	☐
Human Remains	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☐	☐	☐
Stratigraphic		☒	☐
Survey		☒	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☐	☐	☐
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media		Paper Media	
Database	☒	Aerial Photos	☐
GIS	☐	Context Sheets	☒
Geophysics	☐	Correspondence	☐
Images (Digital photos)	☒	Diary	☐
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☒	Drawing	☐
Moving Image	☐	Manuscript	☐
Spreadsheets	☐	Map	☐
Survey	☒	Matrices	☐
Text	☒	Microfiche	☐
Virtual Reality	☐	Miscellaneous	☐
		Research/Notes	☐
		Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐
		Plans	☒
		Report	☒
		Sections	☒
		Survey	☐

Further Comments

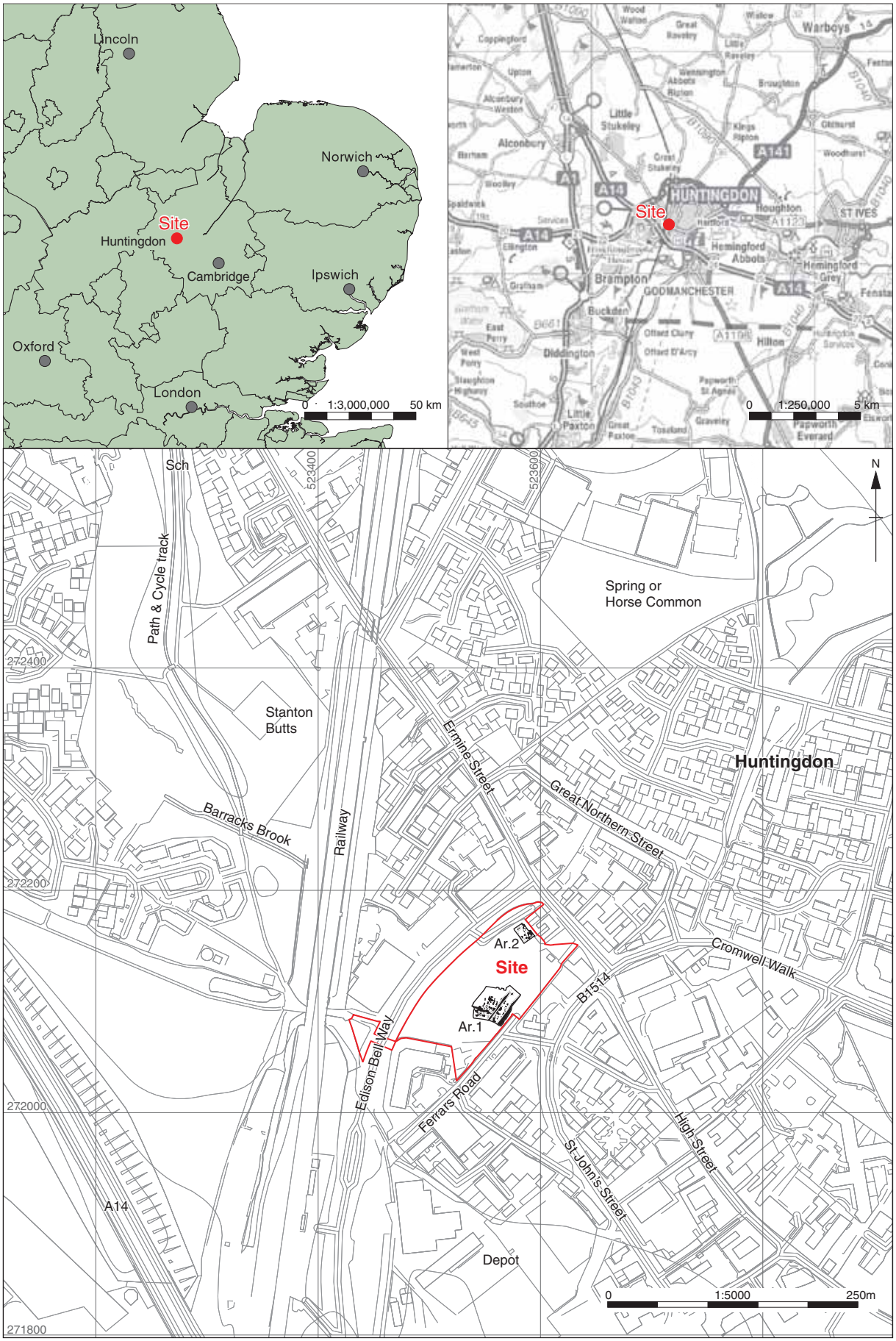


Figure 1: Site location map

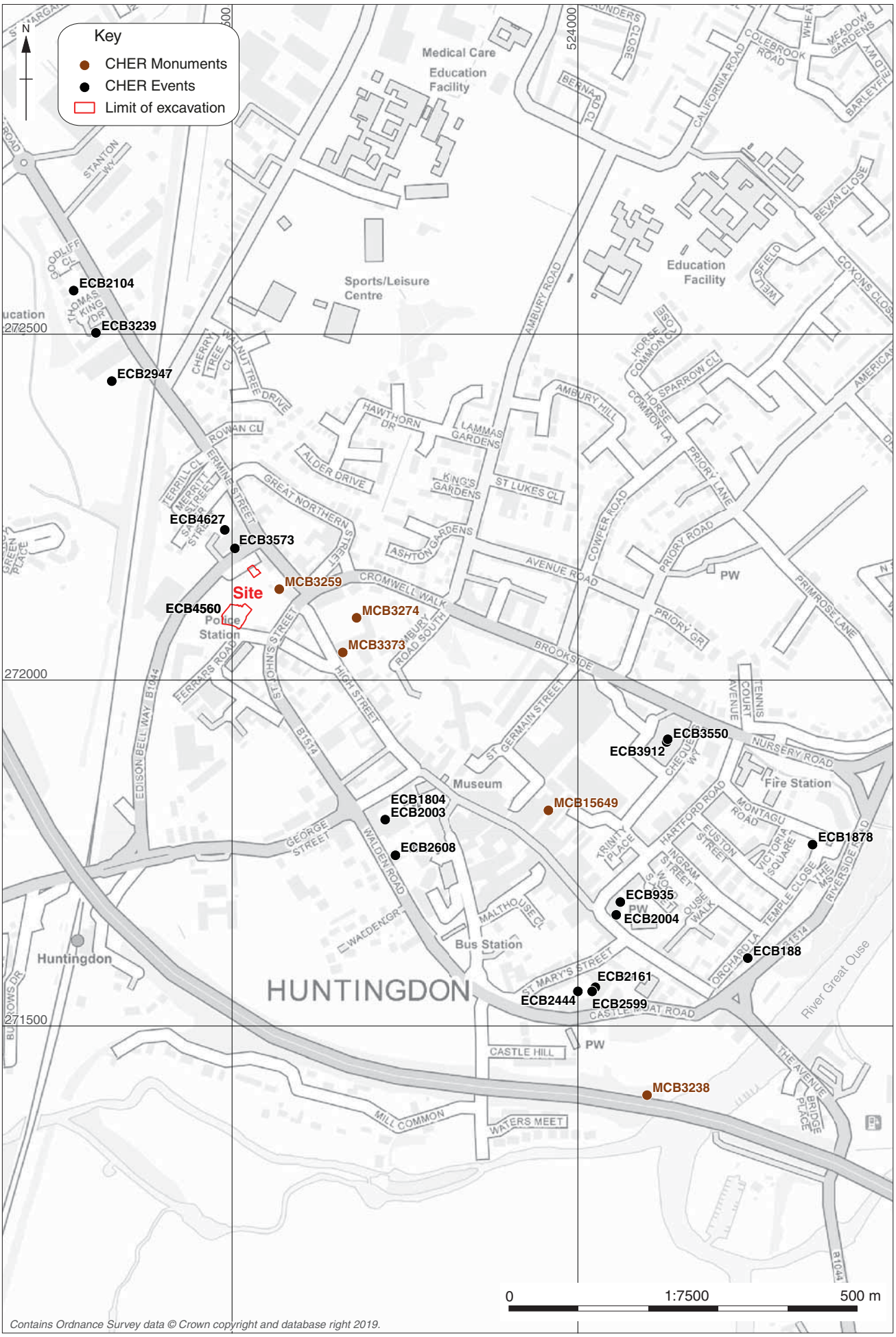


Figure 2.1: HER Map showing selected CHER records mentioned in the text

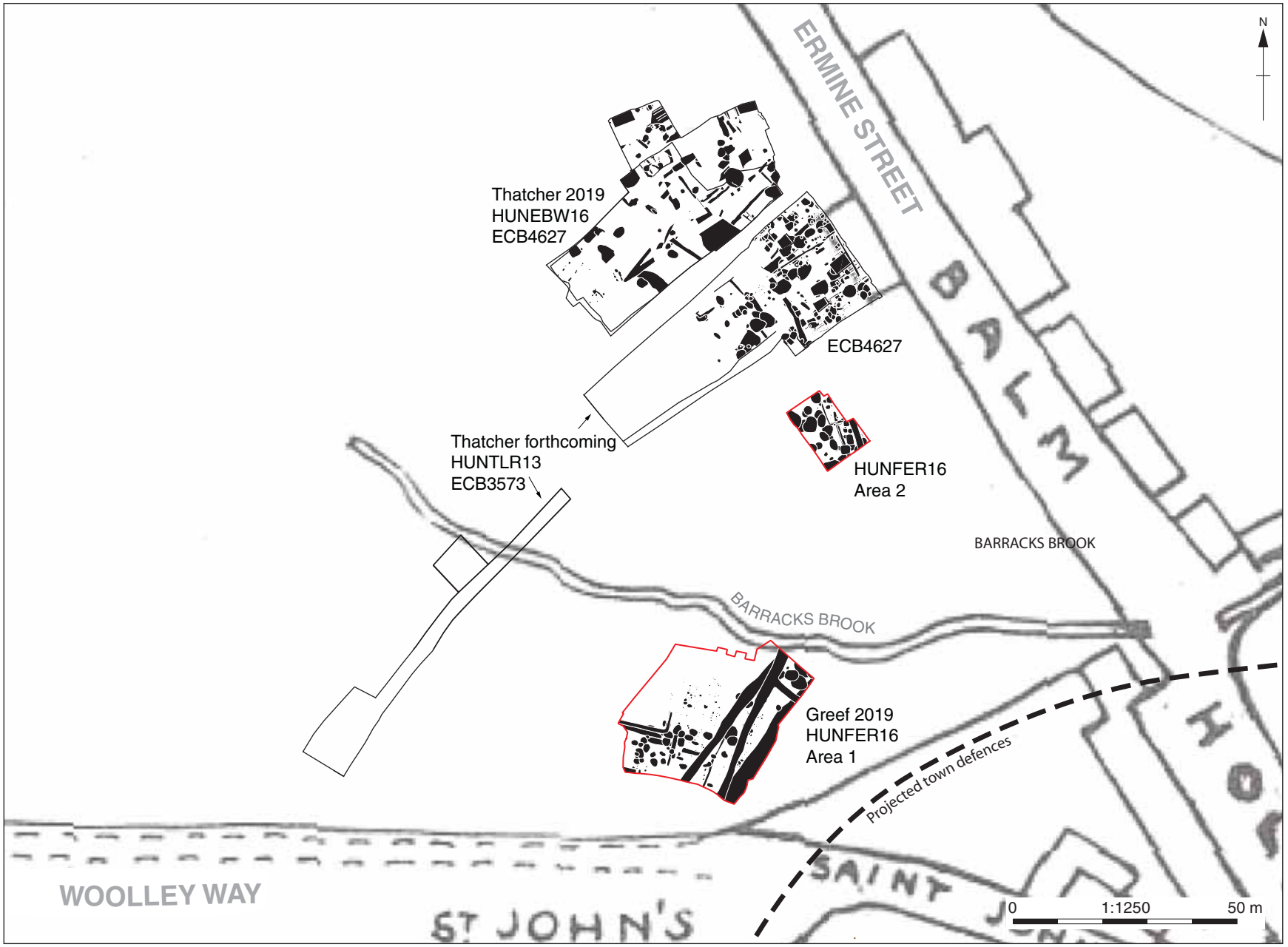


Figure 2.2: Site in relation to previous excavations in 'Balm Hole' overlaid on Thomas Jeffery's map of Huntingdon (1768)

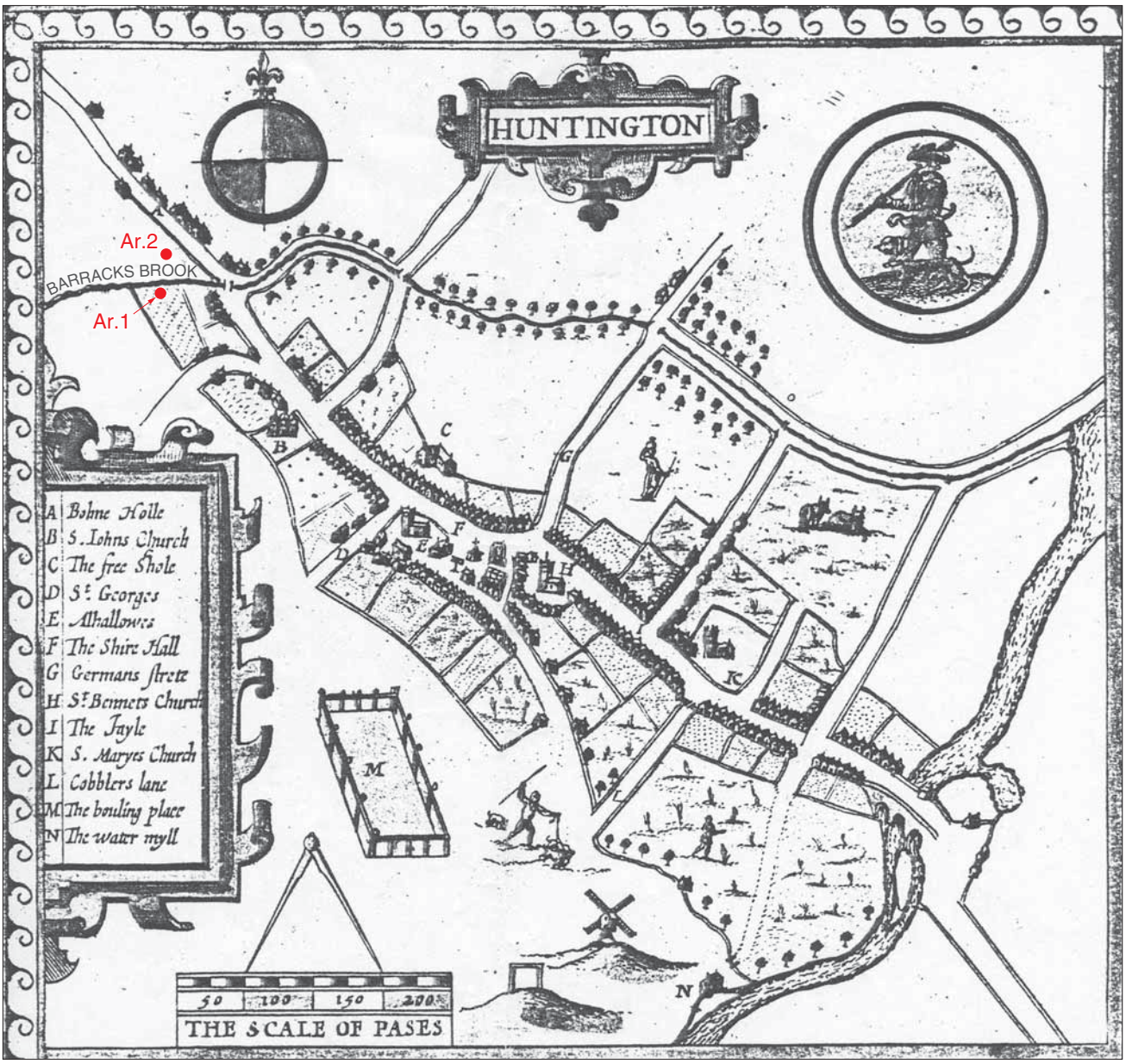
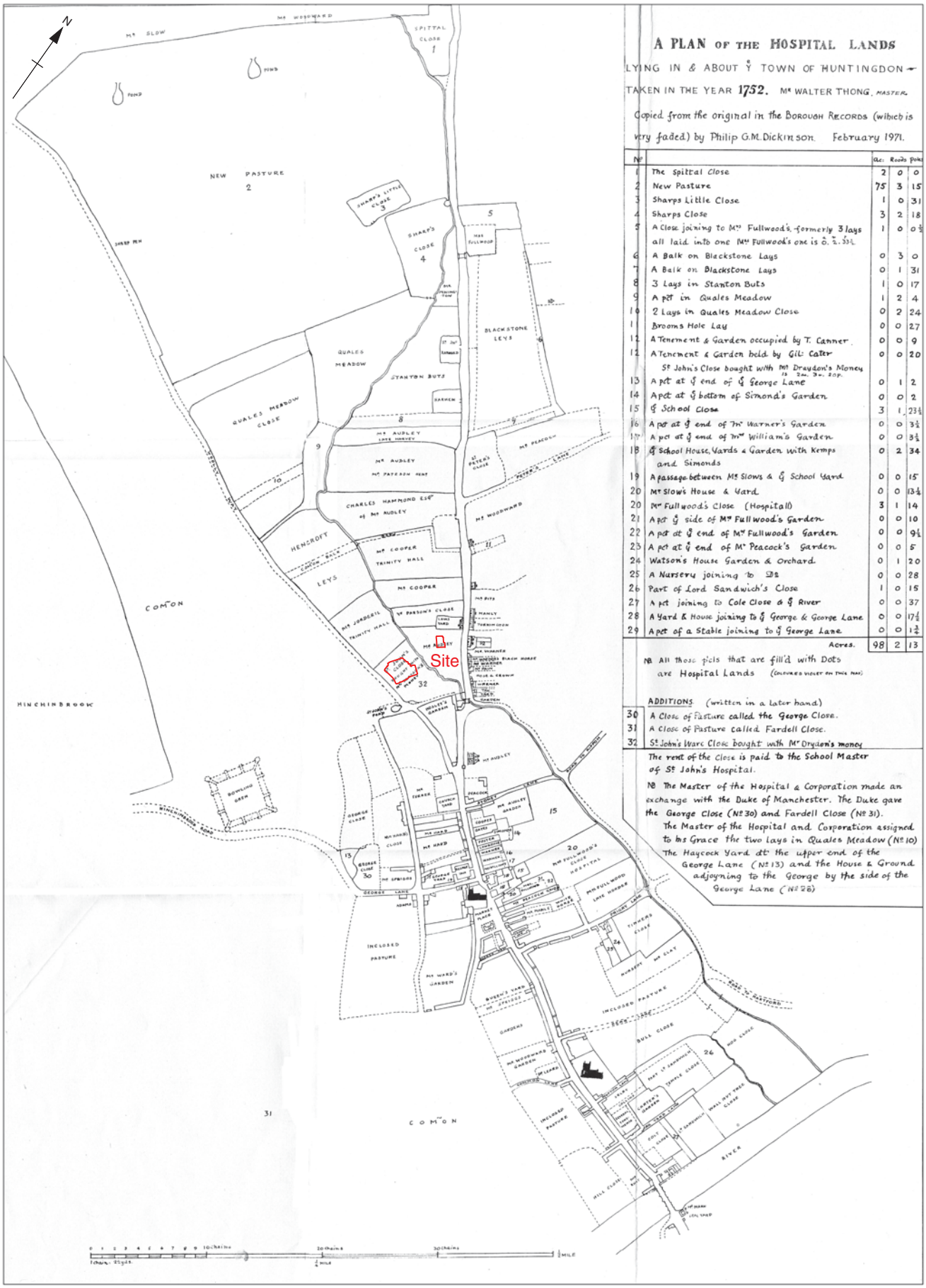


Figure 3.1: John Speed's map of Huntingdon (1610) with approximate site location (red)



№		Ac.	Roods	Poles
1	The Spittal Close	2	0	0
2	New Pasture	75	3	15
3	Sharps Little Close	1	0	31
4	Sharps Close	3	2	18
5	A Close joining to Mr Fullwood's formerly 3 lays all laid into one Mr Fullwood's one is	1	0	0
6	A Balk on Blackstone Lays	0	3	0
7	A Balk on Blackstone Lays	0	1	31
8	3 Lays in Stanton Buts	1	0	17
9	A pct in Quales Meadow	1	2	4
10	2 Lays in Quales Meadow Close	0	2	24
11	Brooms Hole Lay	0	0	27
12	A Tenement & Garden occupied by T. Canner	0	0	9
12	A Tenement & Garden held by Gil: Cater St John's Close bought with Mr Drayton's Money 12 Ac. 3r. 20p.	0	0	20
13	A pct at y end of y George Lane	0	1	2
14	A pct at y bottom of Simond's Garden	0	0	2
15	y School Close	3	1	23¼
16	A pct at y end of Mr Warner's Garden	0	0	3¼
17	A pct at y end of Mr William's Garden	0	0	3¼
18	y School House, Yards & Garden with Kemps and Simonds	0	2	34
19	A passage between Mr Slows & y School Yard	0	0	15
20	Mr Slow's House & Yard	0	0	13¼
20	Mr Fullwood's Close (Hospitall)	3	1	14
21	A pct y side of Mr Fullwood's Garden	0	0	10
22	A pct at y end of Mr Fullwood's Garden	0	0	9¼
23	A pct at y end of Mr Peacock's Garden	0	0	5
24	Watson's House Garden & Orchard	0	1	20
25	A Nursery joining to Dt	0	0	28
26	Part of Lord Sandwich's Close	1	0	15
27	A pct joining to Cole Close & y River	0	0	37
28	A Yard & House joining to y George & George Lane	0	0	17¼
29	A pct of a Stable joining to y George Lane	0	0	1¾
	Acres.	98	2	13

№ All those pcls that are fill'd with Dots are Hospital Lands (COLOURED VIOLET ON THIS MAP)

ADDITIONS (written in a later hand)

30	A Close of Pasture called the George Close.
31	A Close of Pasture called Fardell Close.
32	St John's Ware Close bought with Mr Drydon's money

The rent of the Close is paid to the School Master of St John's Hospital.

№ The Master of the Hospital & Corporation made an exchange with the Duke of Manchester. The Duke gave the George Close (№ 30) and Fardell Close (№ 31). The Master of the Hospital and Corporation assigned to his Grace the two lays in Quales Meadow (№ 10) The Haycock Yard at the upper end of the George Lane (№ 13) and the House & Ground adjoyning to the George by the side of the George Lane (№ 28)

Figure 3.2: Plan of Hospital Lands in Huntingdon (1752), with approximate site location (red)

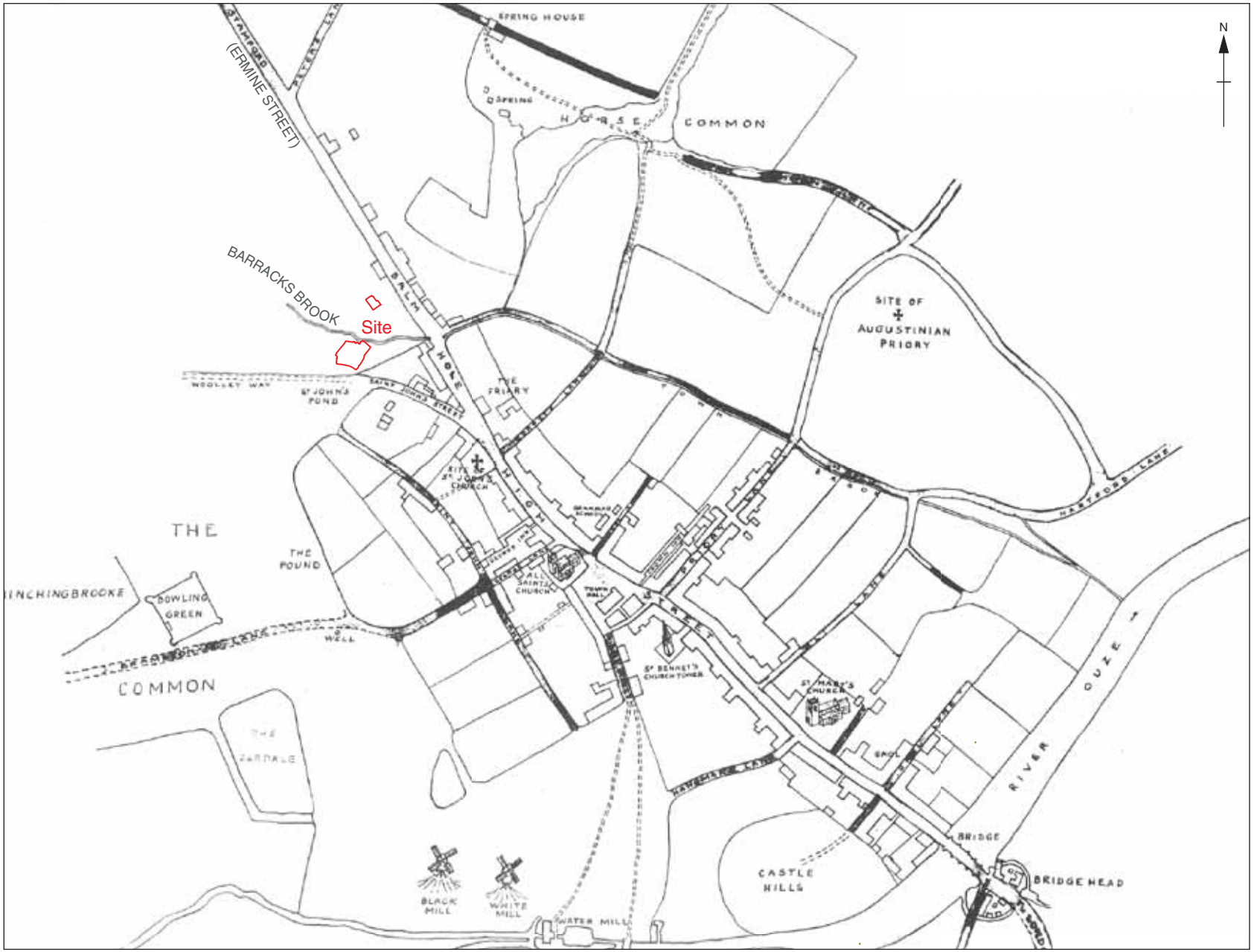


Figure 3.3: Jeffery's map of Huntingdon (1768) with approximate site location (red) showing the brook and Woolley Way

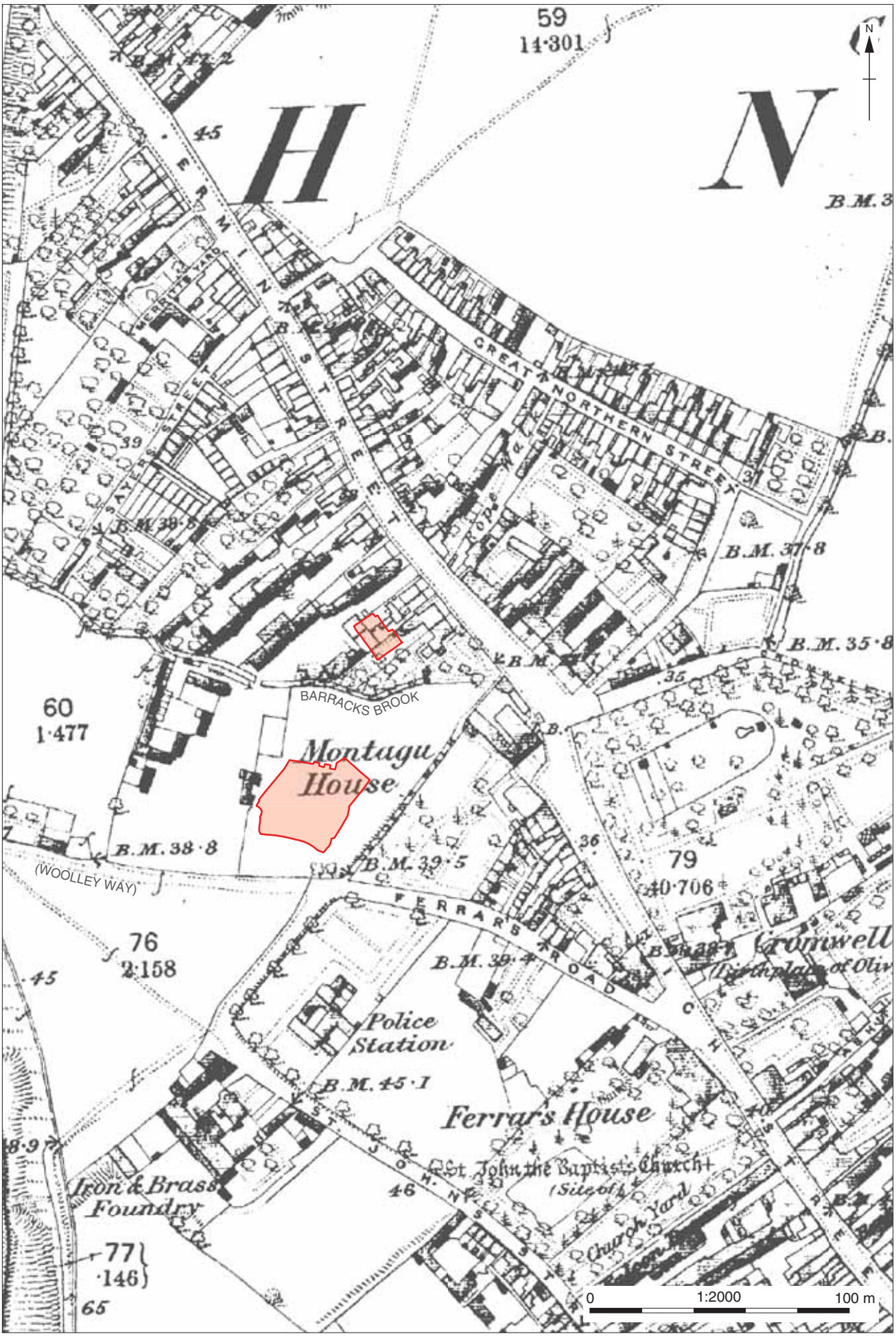


Figure 3.4: OS 1st edition (1885) with approximate site location (red)

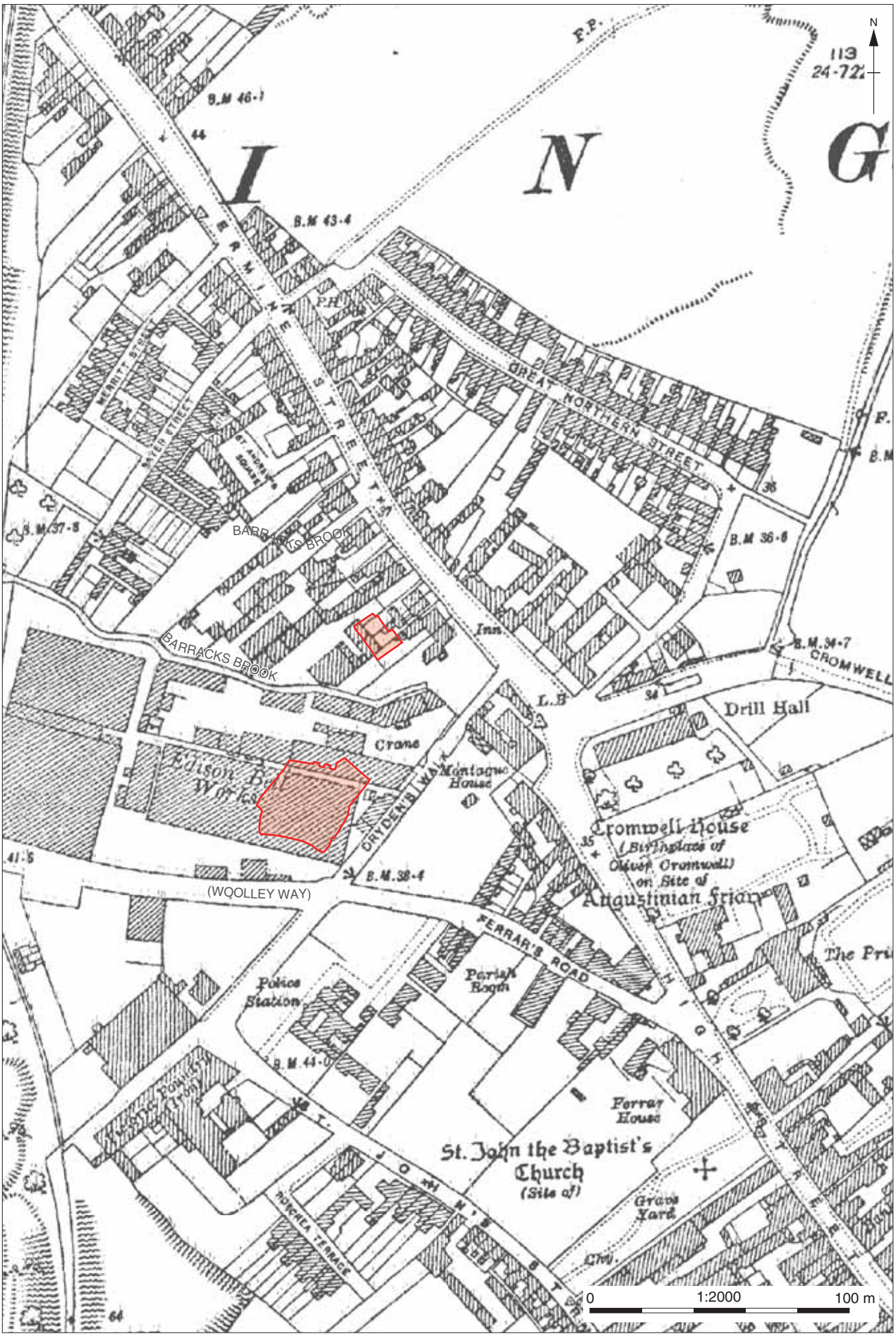


Figure 3.5: OS 3rd Edition (1926) with approximate site location (red)

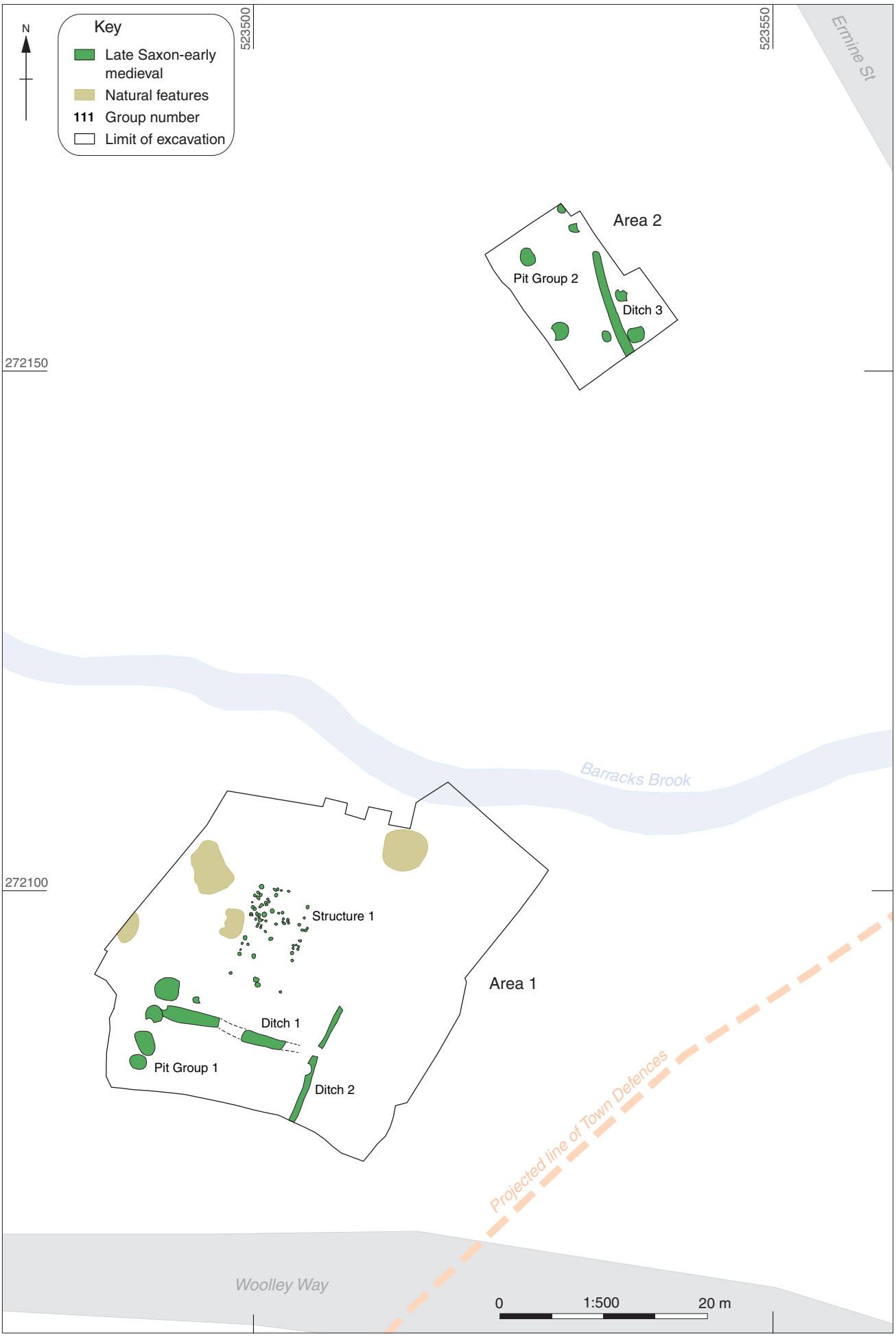


Figure 4.1: Phase 1 and natural features overview

Figure 4.2: Phase 1, Area 1 detail plan

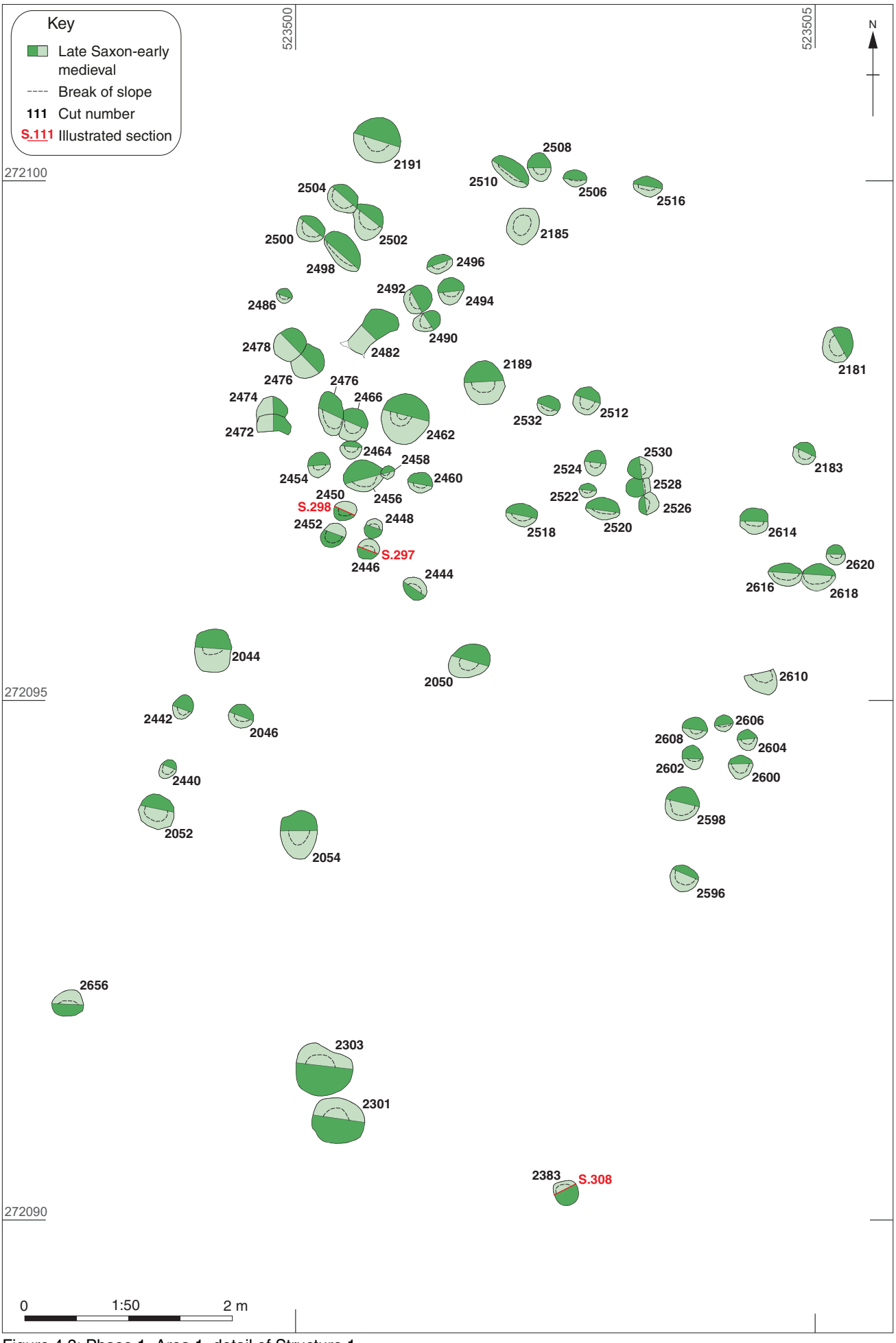


Figure 4.3: Phase 1, Area 1, detail of Structure 1

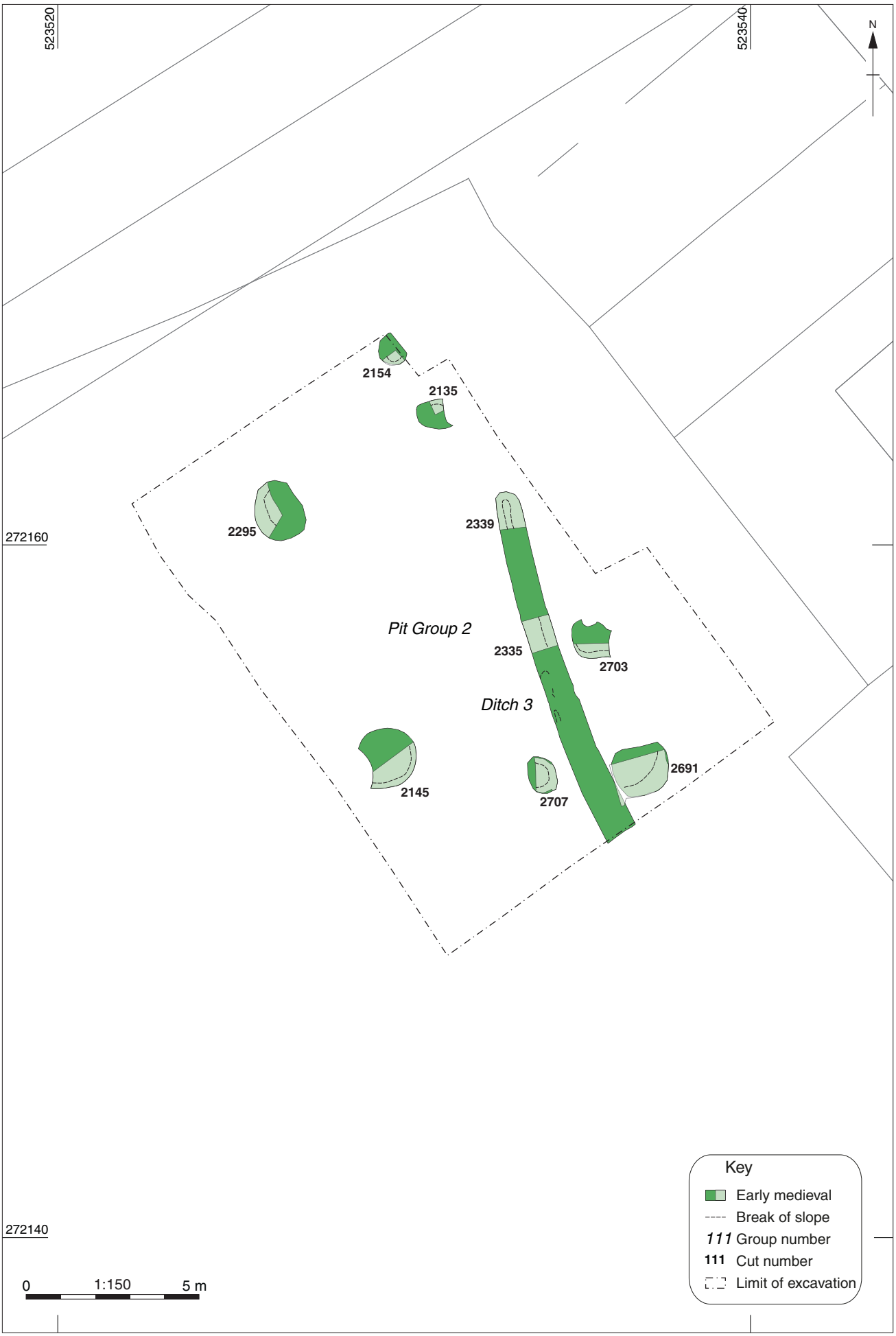


Figure 4.4: Phase 1, Area 2 detail plan

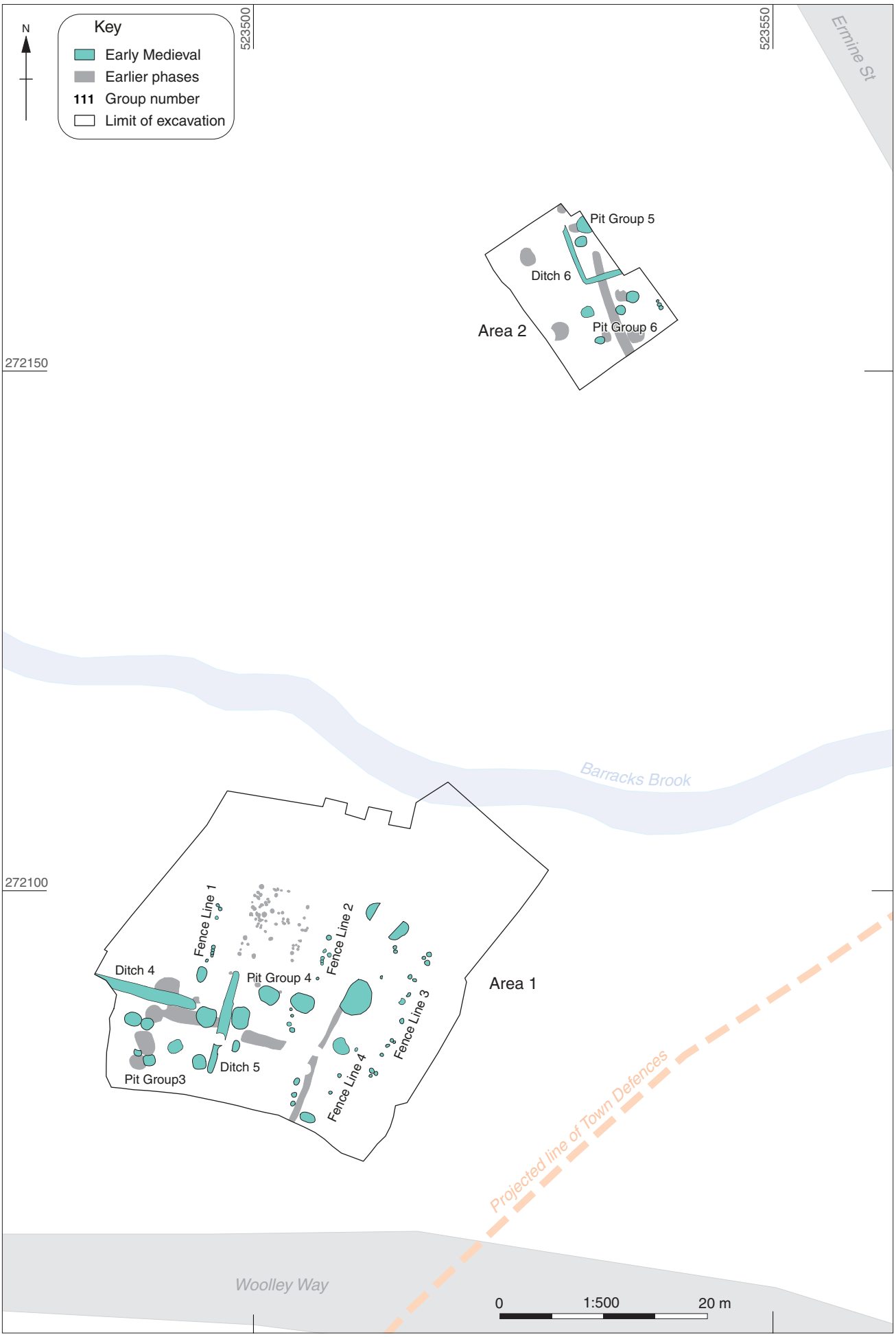


Figure 5.1: Phase 2 overview

Figure 5.2: Phase 2, Area 1 detail plan

Figure 5.3: Phase 2, Area 2 detail plan

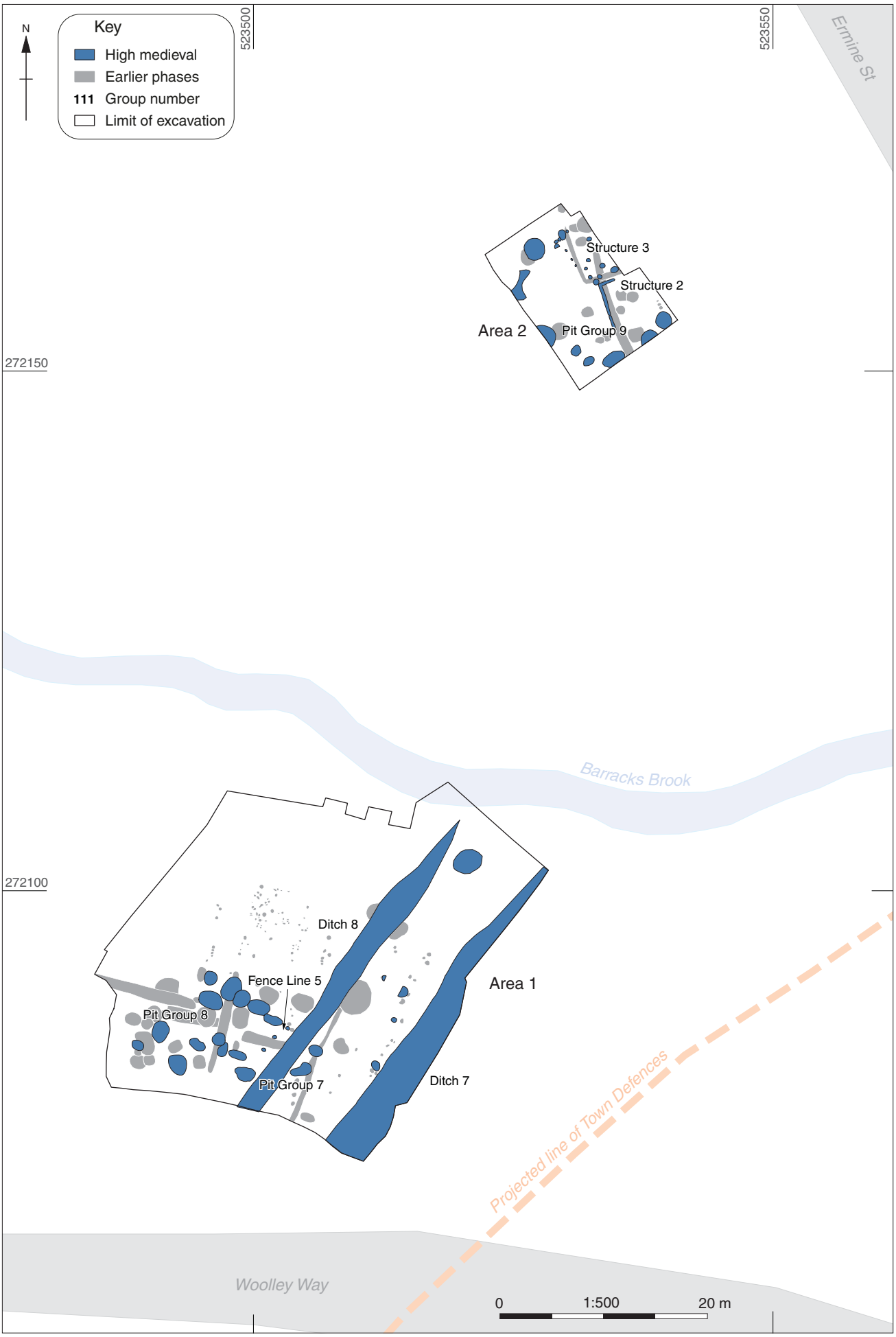


Figure 6.1: Phase 3 overview

523480 523500 523520

272100

272080

N

Key
- High medieval
- Earlier phases
- Break of slope
- *111* Group number
- 111 Context number
- Limit of excavation
- S.111 Illustrated section

Ditch 8
Ditch 7
Pit Group 8
Fence Line 5
Pit Group 7
2130
2082
S.212
2070
2261
2297
2299
S.202
2223
2015
2095
2033
2582
2343
2038
2586
2566
2402
2404
2584
2355
2361
2357
2398
2341
2103
2106
2576
2233
2213
S.201
2013
2347
2309

0 1:150 5 m

Figure 6.2: Phase 3, Area 1 detail plan

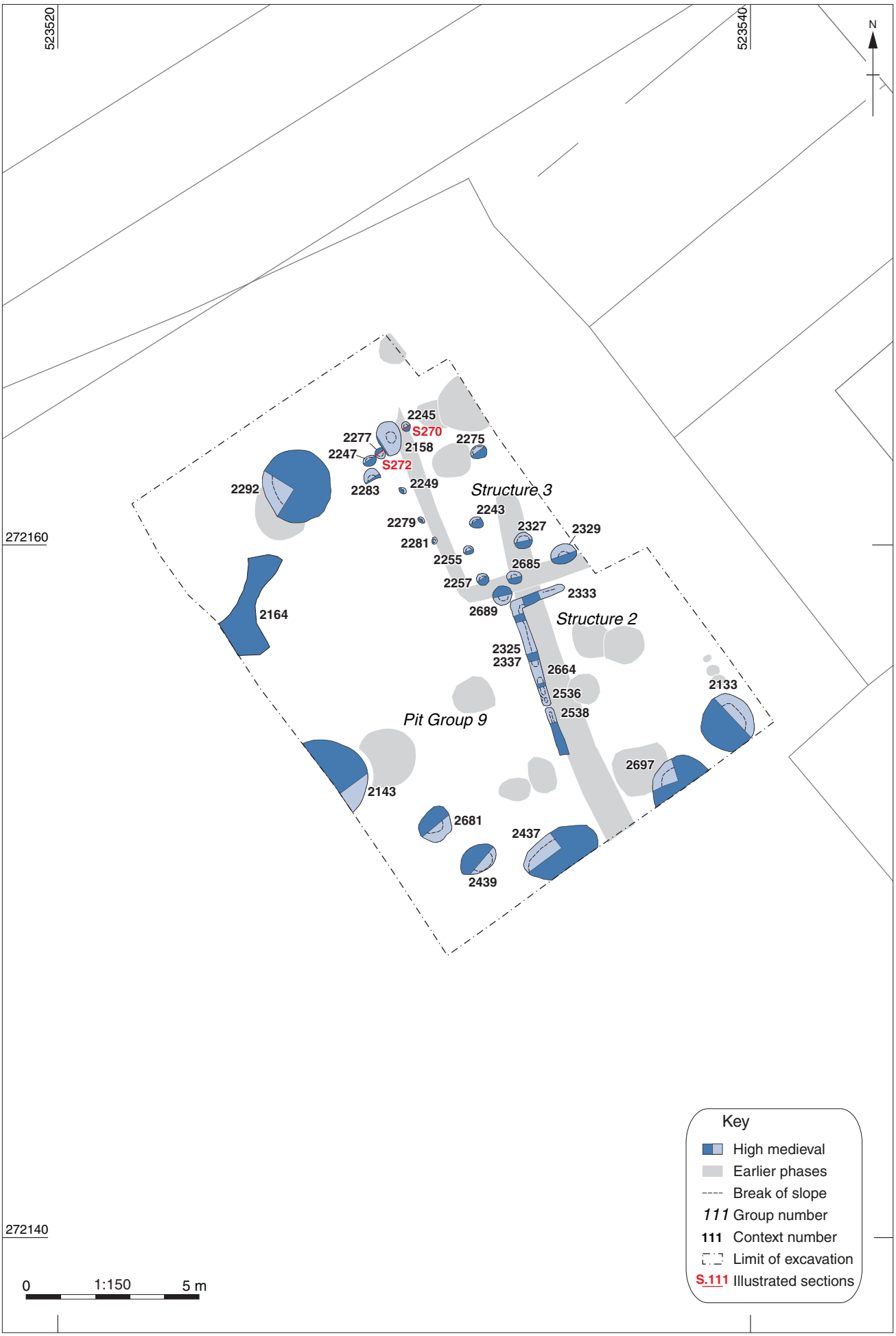


Figure 6.3: Phase 3, Area 2 detail plan

Figure 7.1: Phase 4 overview

Phase Key
- 4. Late medieval
- Earlier phases
- Break of slope
- *111* Group number
- **111** Context number
- Limit of excavation

523480 523500 523520

272100 272080

N

Fence Line 6
Pit Group 13
Fence Line 7
Pit Group 11
Pit Group 12
Pit Group 10
Ditch 9
Ditch 10
Ditch 11
Ditch 12

2195 2193 2165 2167 2169 2187 2171 2173 2484 2480 2514 2175 2179 2177 2470 2654 2650 2652 2040 2042 2612 2622 2267 2056 2048 2626 2640 2638 2642 2265 2646 2644 2074 2011 2648 2385 2387 2389 2391 2662 2393 2590 2592 2588 2027 2400 2076 2079 2128 2086 2141 2110 2159 2121 2108 2544 2229 2060 2062 2311 2421 2413 2423 2415 2417 2411 2409 2425 2419

0 1:150 5 m

Figure 7.2: Phase 4, Area 1 detail plan

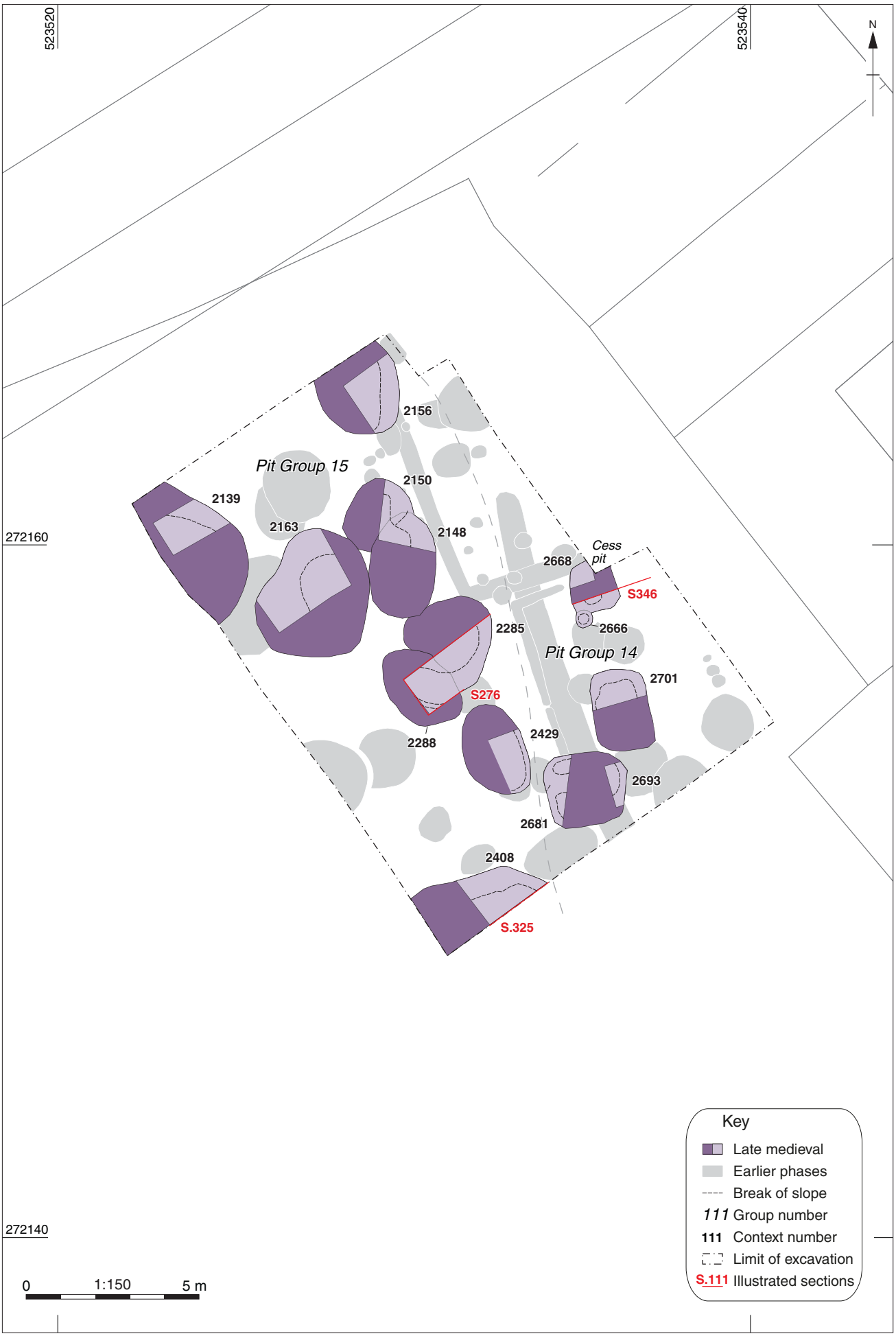


Figure 7.3: Phase 4, Area 2 detail plan

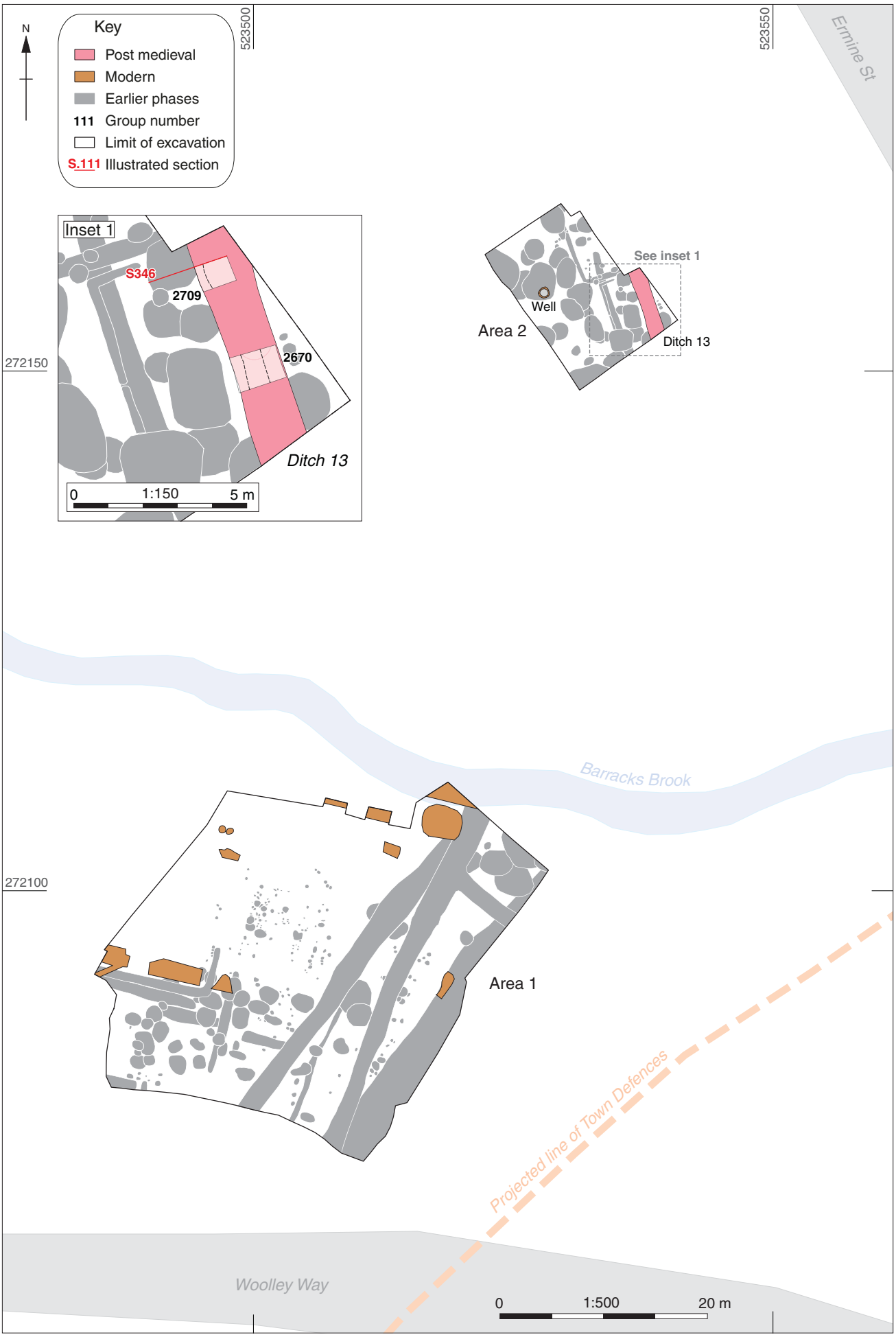
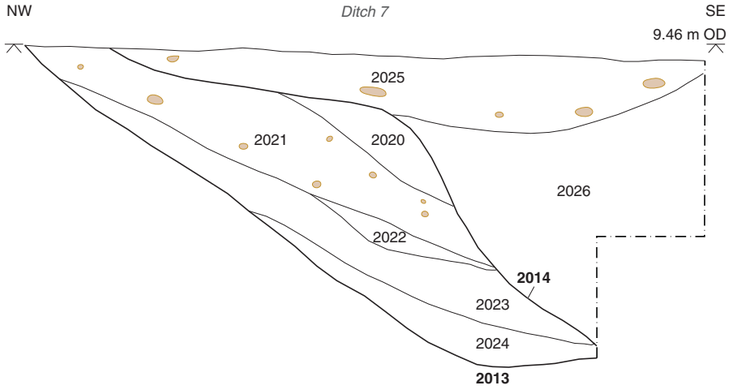
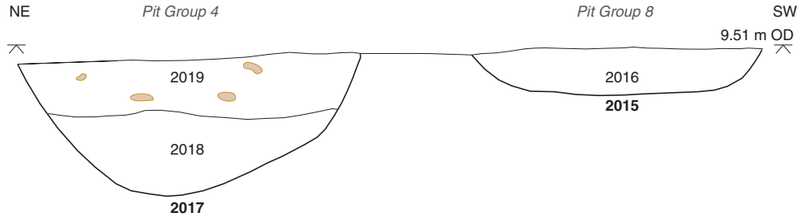


Figure 8: Phase 5 overview

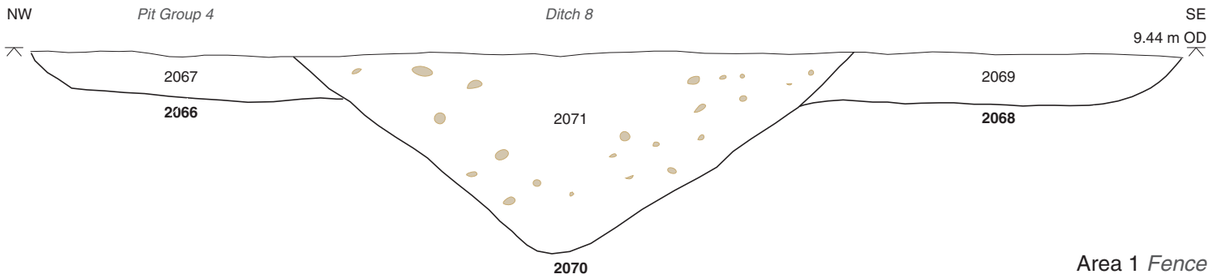
Area 1
Section 201



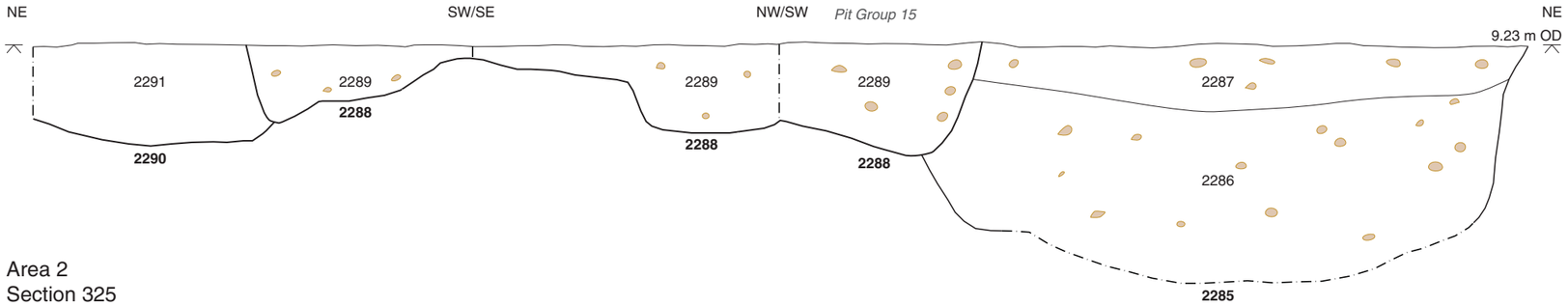
Area 1
Section 202



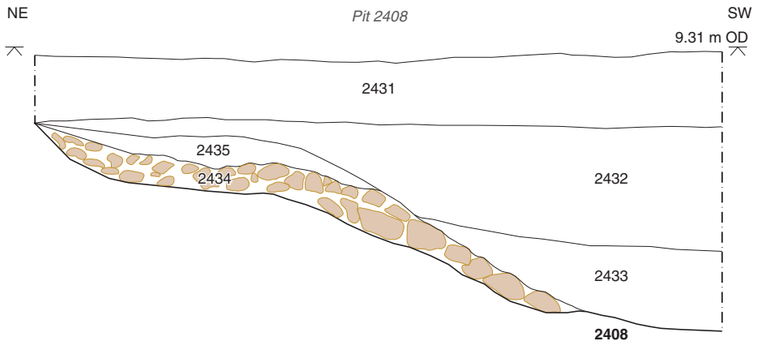
Area 1
Section 212



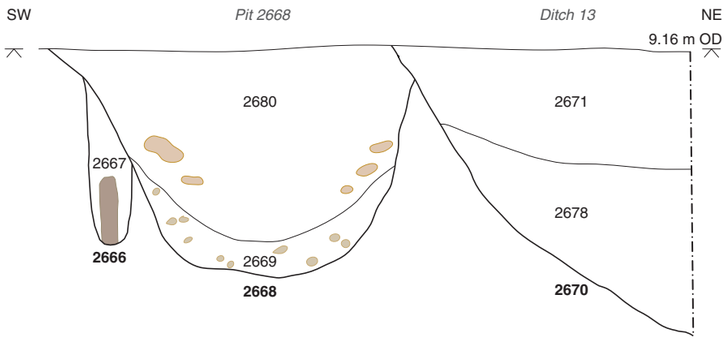
Area 2
Section 276



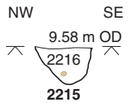
Area 2
Section 325



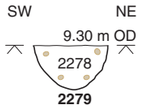
Area 2
Section 346



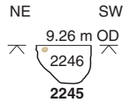
Area 1 *Fence Line 3*
Section 258



Area 2 *Structure 3*
Section 272

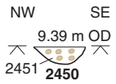


Section 270

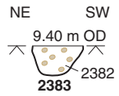


Area 1 *Structure 1*
Section 297

Section 298



Section 308



Key

- Limit of Excavation
- Top surface
- Cut
- Deposit Horizon
- **117** Cut Number
- 116 Deposit Number
- Stone
- Wooden Post
- 32.26 m OD Level

0 1:25 1 m

Figure 9: Selected sections

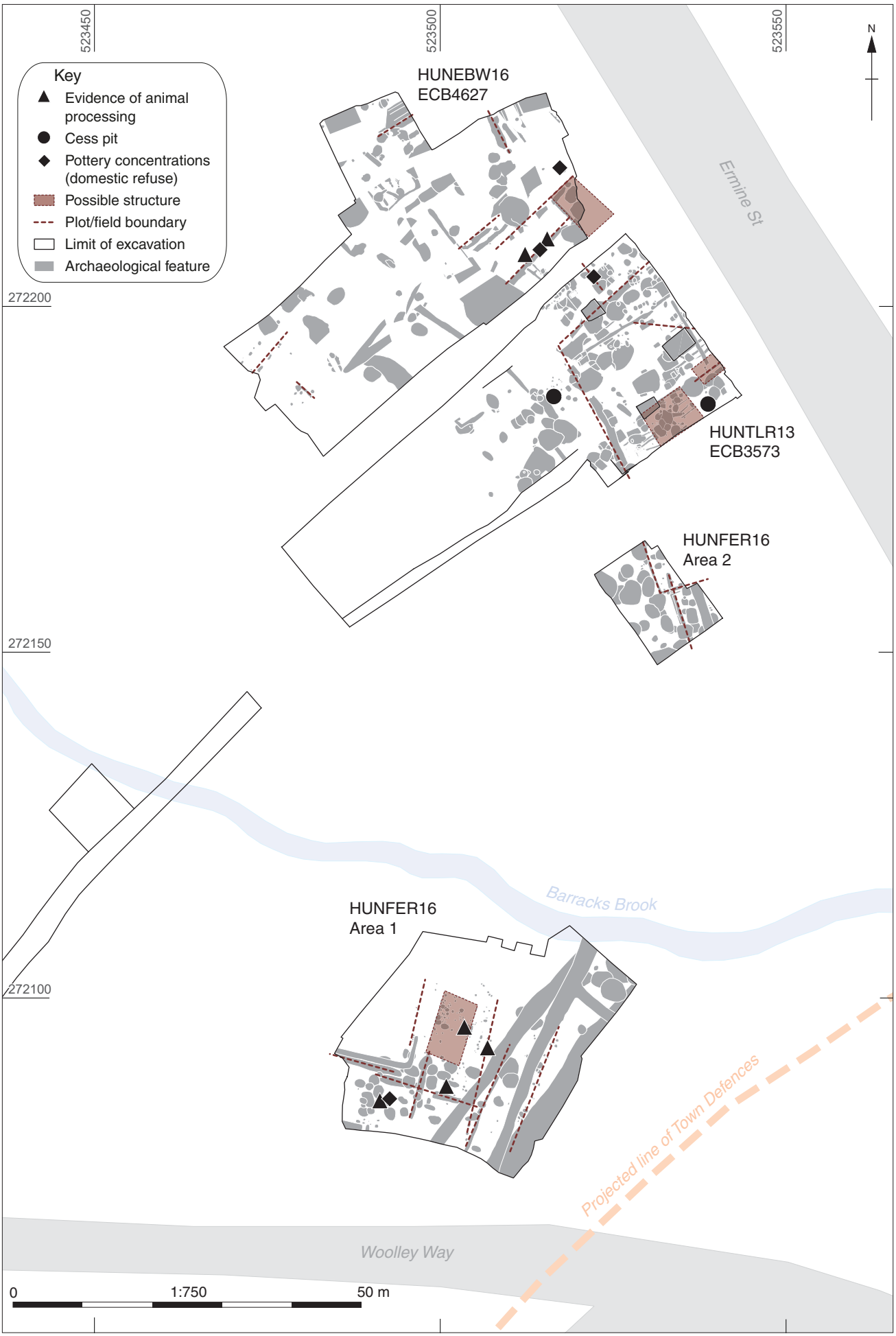


Figure 10.1: Late Saxon and early medieval 'Balmshole'

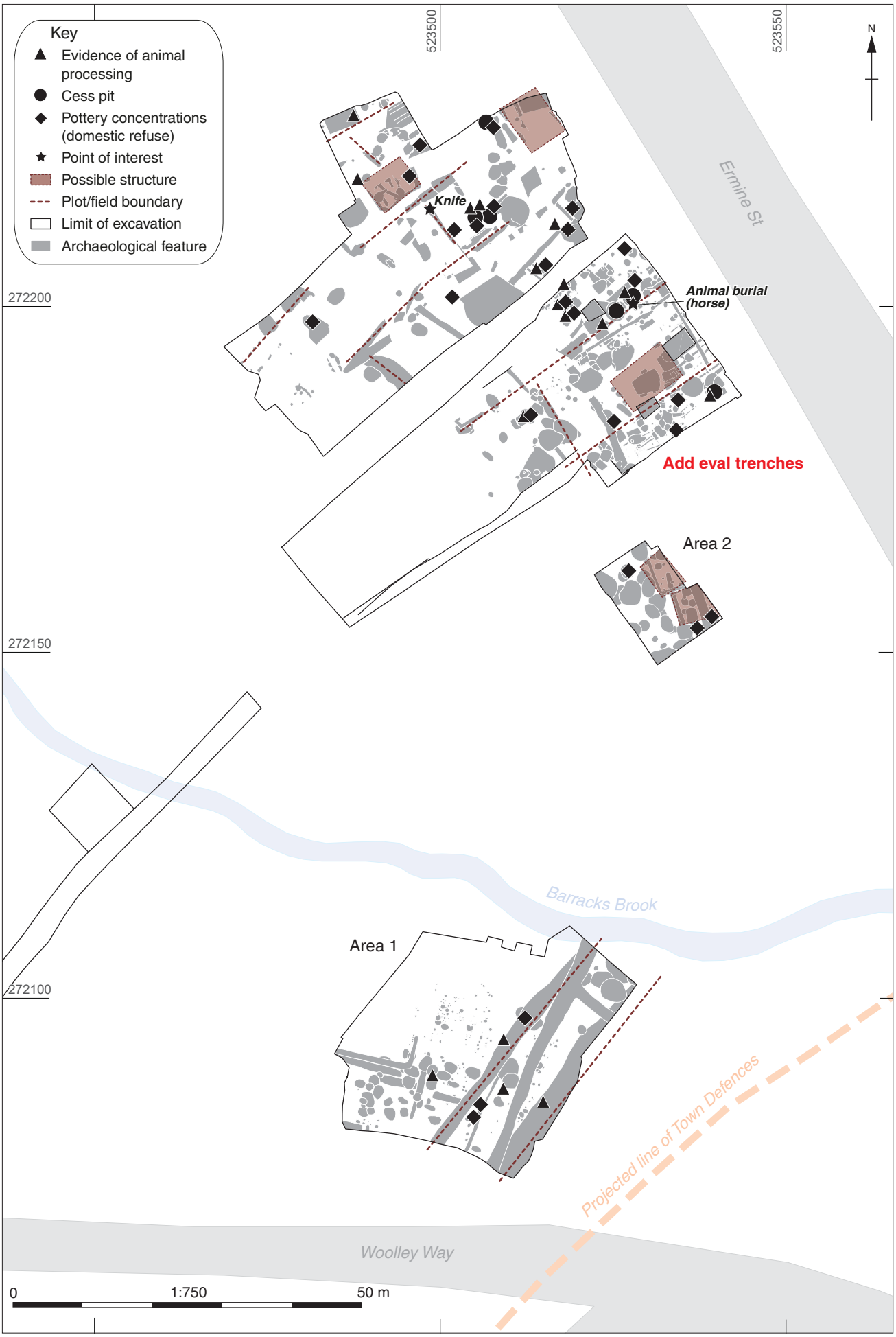


Figure 10.2: High medieval 'Balmshole'

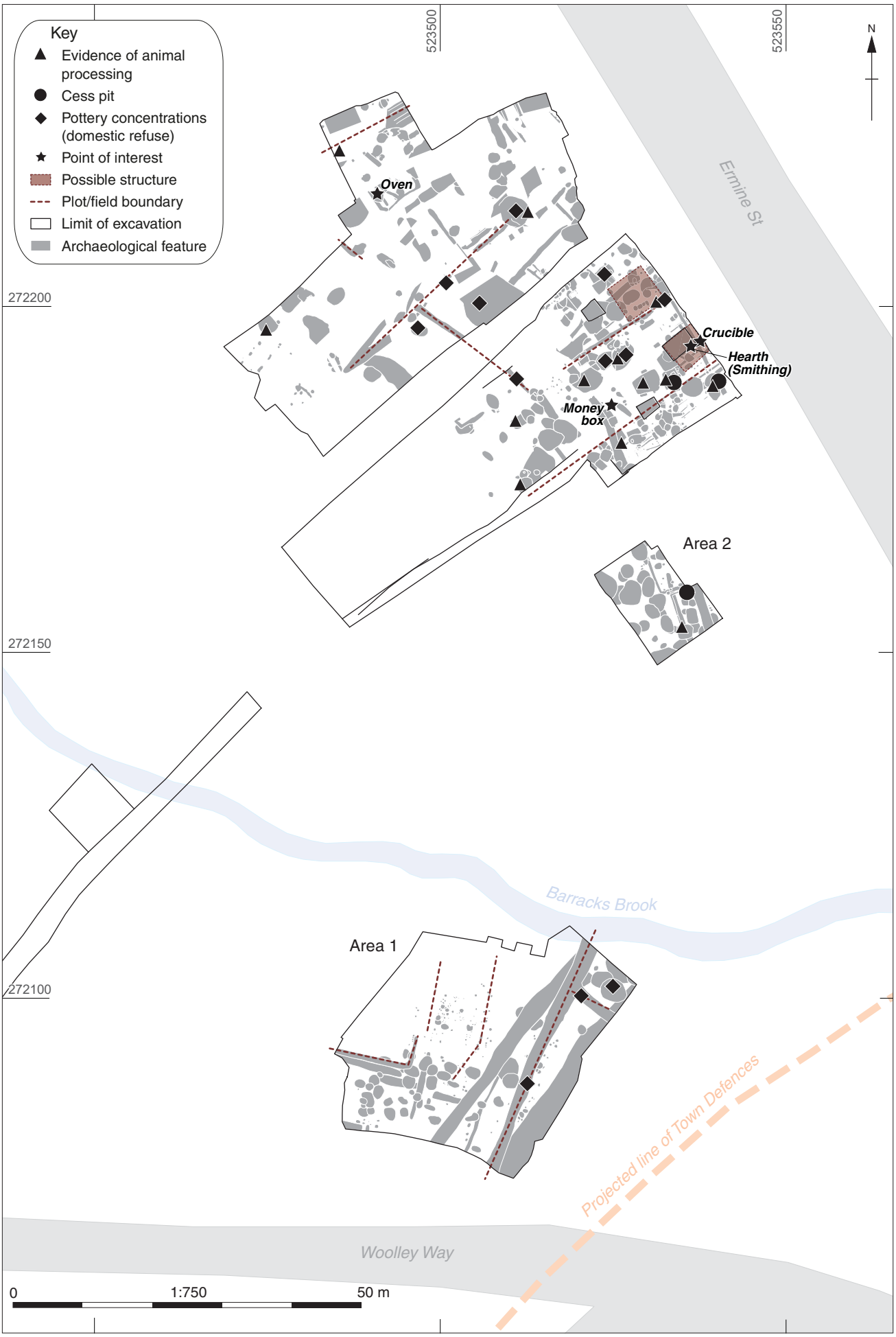


Figure 10.3: Late medieval 'Balmshole'

Figure 10.4: Post-medieval 'Balmshole'

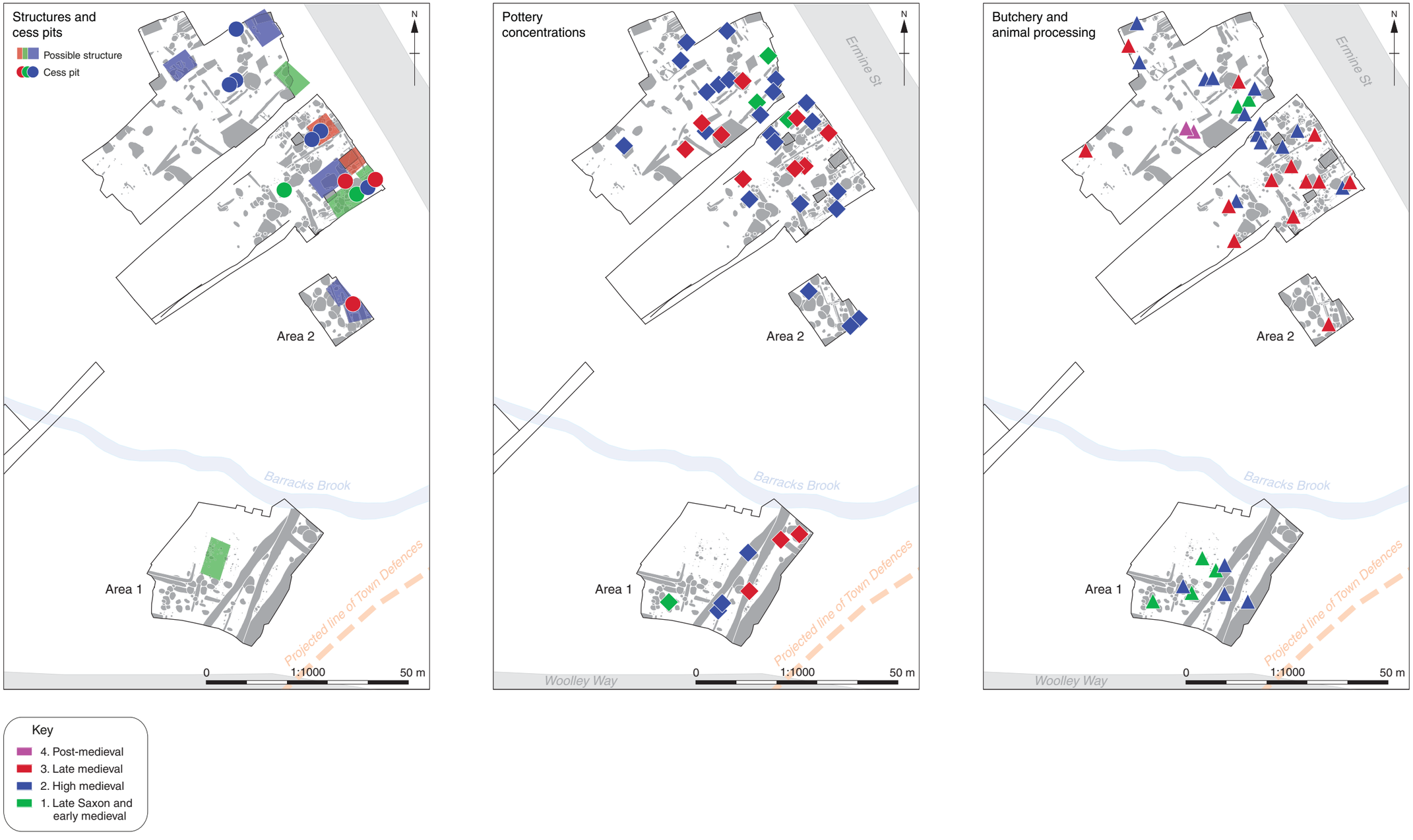


Figure 11: Distribution plots (HUNFER 16, HUNTLR13 and HUNEBW16)

Plate 1: View of Area 1 from the south-west

Plate 2: View of Area 1 from the north-east (working)

Plate 3: View of Area 1 from the east (working)

Plate 4: View of Area 2 from the north

Plate 5: View of Area 2 from the south-west

Plate 6: View of Fence lines 3 & 4 (Area 1, Phase 2) from the south

Plate 7: View of pit **2365** (Pit Group 3, Area 1, Phase 2) from the north

Plate 8: View of pit **2290** (Pit Group 6, Area 2, Phase 2) from the south-east

Plate 9: View of Ditch 7 (Area 1, Phase 3) from the south-west

Plate 10: View of pit **2299** (Pit Group 8, Area 1, Phase 3) from the north

Plate 11: View of pit **2079** (Area 1, Phase 4) from the south

Plate 12: View of cess pit **2668** (Pit Group 14, Area 2, Phase 4) from the south-east

Plate 13: View of posthole **2666** (Pit Group 14, Area 2, Phase 4) from the north, showing *in situ* timber

Plate 14: Stone lining/revetting in pit **2408** (Area 2, Phase 4)

Plate 15 : Wooden post from **2666**

Plate 16: *Solanum nigrum* L (Black nightshade) from cess pit **2668** (©James Turner, Historic England)

Plate 17: *Rubus sp* (Blackberry) from cess pit **2668** (©James Turner, Historic England)

Plate 18: *Aethusa cynapium* (fool's parsley) from cess pit **2668**
(© James Turner, Historic England)

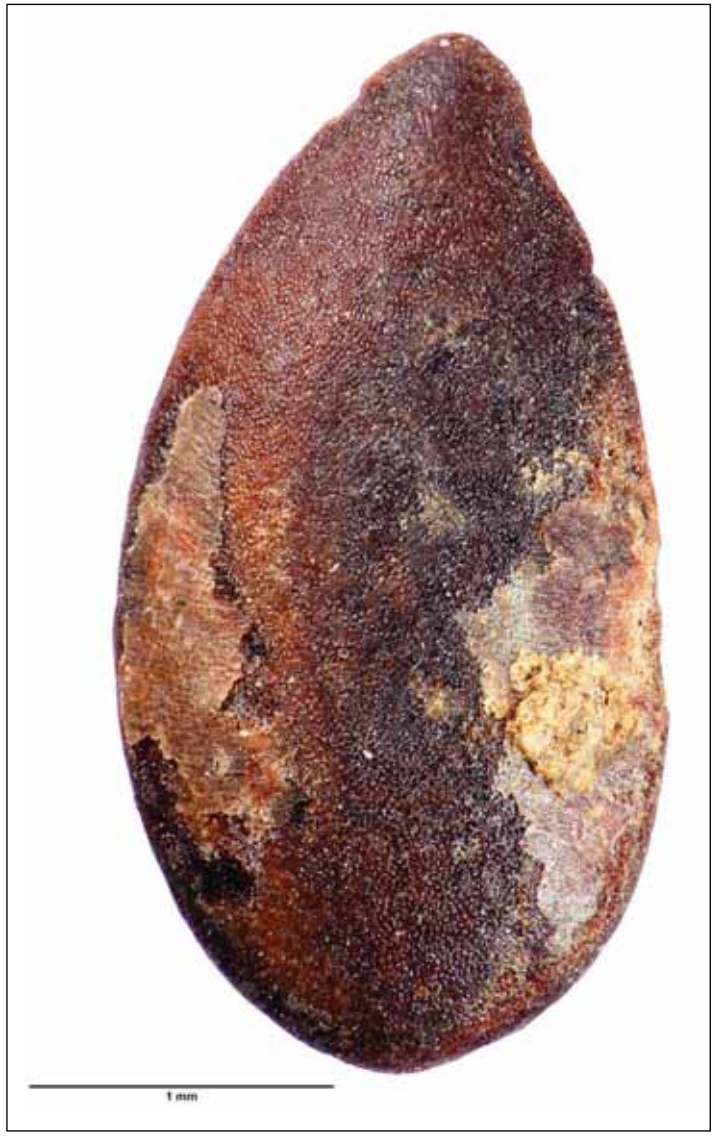


Plate 19: *Linum usitatissimum* (flax) from cess pit **2668**
(© James Turner, Historic England)

oxfordarchaeology

Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848606
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