Huntingdon West of Town Centre Link Road

Archaeological Evaluation Report

oxfordarchaeology east

July 2011

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Huntingdon West of Town Centre Link Road

Archaeological Evaluation

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HER Event No: ECB3573

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Summary

An archaeological investigation was carried out by Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) along the proposed route of the Huntingdon West of Town Centre (WOTC) Link Road, which will connect Brampton Road and Ermine Street. The investigation which consisted of ten test pits was designed to create an archaeological deposit model of the proposed route.

The investigation has confirmed the presence of well preserved stratified archaeological deposits and features of the medieval to late medieval period close to the frontage with Ermine Street exposed in Test Pits 8 and 10, at the far northern end of the route. Very deep late 19th and early 20th century-quarrying is known at the southern end of the route, towards Brampton Road, where test pits 1-4, revealed heavily truncated deposits with no archaeological remain surviving. Test Pits 5-7 and 9, located within the Ferras Road industrial site revealed no archaeological features although there was some survival of partially truncated plough or garden soils, dating from the late post-medieval periods. This truncation was associated with the factory units and modern development on this part of the site.

Test Pits located at the northern end of the road corridor, fronting onto Ermine Street have revealed the survival of a deeply stratified medieval sequence of deposits dating from the early post-Conquest (11th century) to the 15th century. These remains are characterised by floors, pits, remains of timber structures and a single infant burial (28-36 weeks old). The natural subsoil was located in the side of a pit suggesting that the earliest soil deposit may also seal pre-medieval deposits of Roman or perhaps Saxon date. The medieval and later soils were sealed and cut by 19th century house footings, belonging to former buildings that fronted onto Ermine Street, and a current yard surface to a depth of 600mm below existing ground level.

A large finds assemblage was recovered, from the two test pits adjacent to the Ermine Street frontage. This comprises a work flint, prehistoric, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery, medieval to late medieval building materials, slag and metal work, butchered animal bone, an inhumation and a early post-medieval finger ring. The bulk samples indicate general medieval domestic activity. Of particular note is the presence of a human foetus of 28-36 weeks old, that appeared to have been buried within a timber structure.

The evidence of the evaluation has confirmed the existence of ribbon development outside the medieval town, along Ermine Street, close to the possible site of the lost church of St Andrews and in particular demonstrates continuity of occupation/activity until the late medieval period.

These results combined with those of other local sites provide significant evidence for the origins, early development, and expansion of Huntingdon along the frontage to Ermine Street and are reminiscent of remains recorded elsewhere in Huntingdon, notably as part of the Huntingdon Town Centre Project. The remainder of the route had been truncated by 19th to mid 20th century industrial activity.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted by Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) on behalf of Cambridgeshire County Council and Huntingdonshire District Council along the proposed route of the Huntingdon West of Town Centre (WOTC) Link Road, which will connect Brampton Road and Ermine Street (523375 271756 – 523541 272191, Fig. 1). This initial stage of archaeological investigation comprised the excavation of ten test pits within the footprint of the proposed 520m long new road (Fig. 2), with the aim of creating an archaeological deposit model of the route.

1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC 5/8/10; Planning Application 0900871FUL), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (Macaulay 2011).

1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010). The results will enable decisions to be made by CCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

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

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 Huntingdon is located in the Ouse Valley which comprises Jurassic clays overlain by river terrace gravels and alluvium.

1.2.2 The height of the land varies significantly and drops almost 10m from a height of 21.33m OD at the southern end (Brampton Road) to 10.96m OD at the northern end (Ermine Street). There is a plateau (Chainage 0-280m) at the southern end (RECO Site), adjacent to the railway which then drops steeply (Chainage 280-300m) at the railway bridge, levelling out to the north (Chainage 300-520m) (Fig. 9).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

Prehistoric and Roman

1.3.1 The proposed road 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.. There have been however several prehistoric finds within Huntingdon, mainly dating from the Later Neolithic onwards (Abrams 2000). These finds may be related to the communities using the ceremonial complex at Rectory Farm, Godmanchester over 1.5km south-east of the development area (Hinman and Kenney 1998).

1.3.2 The location of a possible Late Iron Age and Roman settlement was uncovered to the south-east at Mill Common (Cooper and Spoerry 2000) but no evidence of settlement

has been found in the immediate vicinity of the site; however finds such as a bronze key (HER 02613) attest to some Roman activity in the area.

1.3.3 Known Roman remains around Huntingdon predominately relate to the Roman settlement of Godmanchester which is located south of the River Ouse crossing. Roman activity in the vicinity of the site is evidenced primarily by the course of Ermine Street that follows the current line of Stukeley road. This runs south-east to north-west along the northern edge of the development area. Excavations at Stanton Butts, to the north of the site uncovered the remains of a 'V' shaped ditch, dated to the Roman period, that was interpreted as the roadside ditch (Spoerry et al 2000). Ermine Street was one of the country's major communication links, connecting London to Lincoln and York in the north.

Saxon and medieval

1.3.4 Recent research seems to suggest that the late Saxon settlement of Huntingdon is located in the south and western part of the medieval town, this area was later enclosed by the medieval town ditch in the north-east and the *bar dyke* in the south-west (Spoerry 2000).

1.3.5 Up until the late 13th century Huntingdon was a successful town. Its strategic location at the meeting point of two major trade routes, Ermine Street and the River Ouse, had afforded it much of its prosperity and status as a local administrative centre.

1.3.6 In 1174 it lost its Royal castle and subsequently suffered market competition from St Ives, a newly-founded market centre located five miles downstream, and site of what was to become one of medieval England's most important international fairs. This was offset when the town gained legal right to tolls on goods coming into St Ives and by the early 14th century Huntingdon had sixteen churches, two priories, a friary and three hospitals; supposed hallmarks of a thriving centre.

1.3.7 However, during the late 13th and 14th centuries the town entered decline and there are numerous references to disputes between the borough and landowners restricting river flow and riverine access further downstream. In addition, the construction of a bridge downstream at St Ives and the demise of St Ives' fair all weakened the local economy. These unfortunate circumstances were compounded by countrywide overpopulation and several years of failed harvests, followed by several waves of plague. It seems that there was a particularly severe visitation of the Black Death to Huntingdon itself, and the shortage of people and parlous state of local finances is regularly attested to in 14th and 15th century documents. Six of the towns churches are not mentioned in documents after the mid 14th century and by the 16th century only four were still functioning: St Mary's, All Saints, St Benedict's and St John's. Archaeological investigations within the town suggest that occupation inside the town ditch may have been rather piecemeal after the 13th century.

1.3.8 The site lies just outside of the medieval town of Huntingdon, with the north eastern end of the route being close to the putative site of St Andrews church (CHER 02599;, MCB3259). The latter is one of the many former medieval churches and monastic institutions that were built in Huntingdon; its exact location has been lost (Page *et al* 1932).

1.3.9 Excavations at Stanton Butts, along Ermine Street, to the north (Spoerry et al 2000: 18) and on land adjacent to the railway to the south (House 2008) recorded evidence for road side structures and increased industrial activity dating to the medieval period. This

would suggest that during the 12th and 13th centuries activity and settlement began to spread out of the town along Ermine Street; one of the main north south roads in the country.

1.3.10 Excavations in 2009 at The Former Bus Depot, on Stukeley Road, 300m to the northwest of the site and also on Ermine Street, revealed the remains of structures, pits and ditches dating to the 12th to 14th centuries (Gilmour 2011).

Post-medieval and modern

1.3.11 The general picture in the late medieval and early post-medieval period is of a town much less densely populated than in the preceding centuries. Throughout this time documents still speak of 'the poor decayed town'.

1.3.12 The southern part of the route lies close to the Bar Dyke, (Scheduled Monument no 188) an English Civil war defence for the town of Huntingdon. In addition Hinchingbrooke Artillery Fort (CHER MCB3261; Fig. 2) is thought to have been located where the RECO site now stands. The 1768 Jeffrey's Map (not illustrated) shows a bowling green in this location. In the 19th century deep quarrying (for clay and gravel) had taken place within the area of the RECO yard (Fig. 3), this area was subsequently backfilled during the later part of the 19th century and into the 20th century. This quarrying is thought to have destroyed the last traces of the artillery fort.

1.3.13 In the 19th century a general expansion of the town included the construction of properties along Ermine Street. These properties were subsequently demolished and today this area acts as a storage yard for Speedy Hire.

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 The evaluation was commissioned and funded by Cambridgeshire County Council and Huntingdon District Council. The project was managed by Stephen Macaulay. Fieldwork was undertaken by Michael 'Tam' Webster, who authored this report, Pete Boardman, who reported on the Industrial residues, Jules Newman and Stuart Ladd; thanks are due to Colin Garrod of Jackson's (site contractor), Mervyn Lambert Ltd (sub-site contractor), Alistair Frost, (Cambridgeshire County Council), Chris Allen (Huntingdon District Council) and Rachel Clarke, site surveyor and editor. The site was monitored by Andy Thomas, to whom thanks are extended for his comments and advice.

2 Aims and Methodology

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

2.1.2 An additional aim was the create an archaeological deposit model for the proposed link road route which could be used to help predict the likely impact of the road construction.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The Brief required that test pits would be opened along the the proposed development route to determine the nature of the sub-surface deposits.

2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a wheeled 360º-type excavator (Rubber Duck) using a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket.

2.2.3 The site survey was carried using a Leica GPS 1200 and Leica TCR705 total station, tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

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

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

2.2.6 A total of eleven environmental samples were taken form a range of context types in Test Pits 8 and 10.

2.2.7 The site conditions and the weather did not inhibit the archaeological work.

3 Results

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Ten Test Pits were excavated, the results of which are described below. Only Test Pits 8 and 10, located at the far northern end of the proposed route, produced archaeological evidence of significance. Within these, six phases of activity have been identified that span the Late Saxon/early medieval to modern periods. Phasing is based on stratigraphic relationships combined, where possible, with dating evidence provided largely by pottery and ceramic building material (CBM). Two residual worked flints were recovered from a medieval garden soil and a pit fill in Test Pit 8. Further trench and context data is included in Appendix A, supplemented by full reports on the finds and environmental samples included in Appendices B and C

- Phase 1: Late Saxon-early medieval
- Phase 2: medieval
- Phase 3: late medieval

- Phase 4: post medieval
- Phase 5: early modern
- Phase 6: modern

3.2 **Test Pit 1** (Fig 4a; Plate 1)

3.2.1 Test Pit 1 was located at the southern end of the road corridor within the RECO yard. The test pit was 6m long, 2m wide and was excavated to a depth of 3m (17.00m OD at the base), at which level early modern quarry backfill was still being encountered. Due to the safety considerations, the test pit was not excavated any deeper; natural was not exposed in the base of the trench.

Phase 5: early modern

3.2.2 The earliest phase of activity recorded in the test pit was the late 19th / early 20th century backfilling of a large Victorian quarry (Fig. 3) represented by layers and tip lines (103) to (106). Finds from these layers were noted but not retained.

Phase 6: modern

3.2.3 Levelling and make up layers for the existing sloping ground surface (20.51-19.99m OD) comprised layer (102) a 0.08m thick brick floor, sealed by layer (101) a 0.28-0.40m thick hardcore material, sealed partially by layer (100) a 0.12m thick crushed stone surface.

3.3 **Test Pit 2** (Fig 4a; Plate 2)

3.3.1 Test Pit 2 was located towards the southern end of the road corridor, north of Test Pit 1, also within the RECO yard. The test pit measured 2m x 2m and was excavated to a depth of 2m, at which level an early modern (19th/20th century) mixed burnt/charcoal layer was encountered, which represents waste material from the nearby railway to the immediate west of the site . Natural deposits were not encountered within the test pit.

Phase 5: early modern

3.3.2 A series of quarry backfill deposits (203 to 207 inclusive), representing waste material associated with the nearby railway (Fig. 3), was exposed to a depth of 1.80m.(16.24m OD)

Phase 6: modern

3.3.3 Levelling and make up layers for the existing ground surface (18.28m OD) comprised 202 a 0.18-0.20m thick hardcore material, sealed by 201 a 0.08m thick crushed stone surface.

3.4 **Test Pit 3** (Fig 4a; Plate 3)

Test Pit 3 was located within the RECO yard to the north of Test Pit 2. The test pit measured 4m x 4m and was excavated to a depth of 2.90m, at which level a deposit of early modern coal dust was encountered, a result of waste material from the nearby railway. The natural was not exposed within the limits of the test pit excavation.

Phase 5: early modern

3.4.1 A series of overlying layers and tip lines represented the backfill of a large quarry, the test pit cut into the deposits to a depth of 2.65m (14.56m OD) which comprised layers numbered 303 to 312 inclusive.

Phase 6: modern

3.4.2 Levelling and hardcore layers for the existing yard surface (17.49m OD) comprised a brick and clay deposit (302), at 0.08-0.12m thick, sealed by 301, a crushed brick hardcore material at 0.10-0.15m thick, sealed by 300, a mixed soil and crushed stone hard standing at 0.08m thick.

3.5 **Test Pit 4** (Fig 4a; Plate 4)

3.5.1 Test Pit 4 was located at the northern end of the RECO yard. The test pit measured 3.20m x 3.00m and was excavated to a depth of 2.70m, at which level a early modern soil layer (413) was exposed that was sealed by quarry backfill deposits (Fig. 3). The natural was not encountered within the limits of the test pit

Phase 5: early modern

3.5.2 The test pit cut into a series of layers (403-413) within the backfill of a large quarry, to a depth of 1.95m (14.96m OD).

Phase 6: modern

3.5.3 Levelling and hardcore deposits for the existing yard surface (17.65m OD) comprised a layer compacted brown clay silt (402) at 0.25-0.30m thick, sealed by a lense of crushed brick material (401) at 0.05m thick, sealed by 400, a hard standing of crushed stone at 0.35-0.48m thick.

3.6 **Test Pit 5** (Fig 4b; Plate 5)

Test Pit 5 was located within the west side of the Ferrars Road Industrial Estate, to the north of RECO's yard. The test pit measured 2.90m x 2.20m and was excavated to a depth of 1.10m, (10.10m OD) the natural subsoil (503) and natural (504) were encountered at a depth of 0.50m (10.78m OD) and 0.85m (10.43m OD) respectively. A live electric cable was located running along and parallel to the north side of the test pit.

Phase 4: post-medieval

3.6.1 The remains of a truncated 0.15m thick garden/plough soil (502 at 10.98m OD), comprised a mid greyish brown silty sandy clay, containing a single sherd of medieval pottery (1300-1400), which was sealed and truncated by a modern hardcore leveling layer (501). The pottery appears to be residual within a post medieval garden soil.

Phase 6: modern

3.6.2 Levelling and surface layers (at 11.28m OD) for the existing yard, comprised 501, a hardcore deposit at 0.15m thick, sealed by 500 the concrete yard surface at 0.20m thick.

3.7 **Test Pit 6** (Fig 4b; Plate 6)

Test Pit 6 was located within Ferrars Road Industrial Estate, north of Test Pit 9, between two existing former factory units. The test pit measured 2.60m x 2.25m and was excavated to a depth of 1.53m (9.55m OD) at which level natural gravels (604) were exposed, the test pit also flooded at this depth.

Phases 5: early modern

3.7.1 The remains of a partially truncated garden/plough soil or alluvial flood deposit (602 and 603, 10.28m OD), at 0.73m thick was heavily contaminated with diesel and was sealed by (601). Layer 603 contained pottery dating to the 19th century.

Phase 6: Modern

3.7.2 Levelling and surface layers (11.08m OD) comprised, a hardcore deposit (601), at 0.60m thick, which was sealed by (600) the current yard surface at 0.20m thick.

3.8 **Test Pit 7** (Fig 4b; Plate 7)

Test Pit 7 was located within Ferrars Road Industrial Estate, to the north east of Test Pit 6. The test pit was 2m x 2m and excavated to a depth of 1.50m (9.26m OD), cutting into the natural gravel material (705). The latter was encountered at a depth of 1.35m, (9.41m OD), the base of the test pit also flooded at this level.

Phase 4: post-medieval

3.8.1 The remains of two overlying layers, a 0.68m thick alluvium consisted of a pale grey brown clay silt with inclusions of fine gravels and small stones,(704, 10,22m OD) which was sealed by a 0.32m thick layer (703, 10.44m OD) comprising a very dark grey brown clay silt with inclusions of pebbles/flints and occasional brick fragments. Pottery recovered from 703 dates to the 19th century.

Phase 6: modern

3.8.2 Levelling and surface layers comprised a hardcore deposit 702 at 0.28m thick, which was sealed by a concrete yard surface (700, 10.80m OD) at 0.08m thick.

3.9 **Test Pit 8** (Fig 5; Plate 9)

3.9.1 Test Pit 8 was located towards the north east end of the corridor, south west of test pit 10, within the Speedy Hire Yard. The test pit was 2m x 2m and excavated to a depth of 1.40m (9.34m OD), where water was encountered, the natural was not exposed within the limits of the test pit. Layer 811 represented a medieval buried soil similar to (1007) recorded in test pit 10, a series of features were exposed cutting this layer.

3.9.2 These intercutting features were only partially exposed within the limits of the test pit (Plate 9). Only three of the features were sample excavated, enabling the retrieval of dating and environmental material, their dimensions were not known.

Phase 1: late Saxon to early medieval

3.9.3 A probable Late Saxon/early medieval buried soil (811), section 11, was recorded in the base of the test pit (9.60m OD) and was cut into by three possible pits (**813**, **817** and **824**, see Phase 2a below). No dating evidence was recovered from 811 but it may be equated with layer 1007 in Test Pit 10, which contained medieval pottery.

Phase 2a and 2b: medieval

3.9.4 The fills of pit **813,** a mid grey brown clay silt (812), and pit **817,** a mid to dark grey brown clay silt (816), contained pottery of the medieval period (1150-1350). An Environmental sample of each fill contained evidence of cereals, herbs, charred plants, shell and fish bone (Appendix C3). Feature **824** was not excavated. A series of pits (**815**, **820** and **822**, Phase 2b), were cut into pit **817** . The fill of partially excavated pit **815**, a dark to mid grey brown clay silt (814), also contained medieval pottery (1150-

1350); an environmental sample contained evidence of cereals and fish bone remains. (Appendix C3)

Phase 3a, 3b 3c and 3d: late medieval

3.9.5 Sealing the Phase 2 features was a 0.18-0.32m thick layer (810, Phase 3a), comprising a mid to dark grey brown silty clay with inclusions of pebbles/stones and charcoal lumps. This contained pottery,dating to the late medieval period (1350-1500) animal bone and daub ; an environmental sample contained evidence of cereals, herbs and fish remains (Appendix C3). This layer may be a similar deposit to layers 1006/1013 and1017 in Test Pit 10.

3.9.6 A 0.05-0.12m-thick layer (818 Phase 3b), comprising a mid yellow brown clay silt with inclusions of small stone and chalk fragments, sealed layer 810. The layer contained no dating evidence but may represent the remains of a floor surface similar to 1005 in Test Pit 10..

3.9.7 A 0.08-0.41m-thick layer (809, Phase 3c), comprised a mid brown silty clay with inclusions of pebbles, stones, occasional charcoal lumps, and contained pottery and shell dating to the late medieval period. The layer sealed 818 and may be equated to layer 1003 in Test Pit 10.

3.9.8 A 0.15-0.18m-thick layer (807, Phase 3d), comprising a dark grey brown clay silt with inclusions of small stones, gravel lenses, contained pottery, animal bone and a fragment of residual worked flint; The pottery is dated to the late medieval period. The layer seals 809 and may be equated to layer 1002 in Test Pit 10.

Phase 4a, 4b and 4c: post-medieval

3.9.9 A 0.18m-thick layer (808, Phase 4a), comprised a mid grey brown silty clay with inclusions of occasional rubble and stones. The layer contained no dating material and sealed layers 807 and 809. This material could represent the infill of a hollow or base of a truncated pit which was located in the south-east corner of the test pit.

3.9.10 A 0.12-0.22m-thick layer (806, Phase 4b), comprised a very dark grey brown clay silt with inclusions of occasional crushed brick and stone. The layer contained no dating material, sealed 808 and 809 and was cut into by a wall footing (803).

3.9.11 A 0.08m-thick layer (805, Phase 4c), comprised a mid yellow brown clay silt with inclusions of gravel lenses. The layer contained no dating material, sealed 806 and may represent the truncated remains of a surface to a former path.

Phase 5: early modern

3.9.12 Wall 802, within foundation trench **803**, represents the remains of a wall to an extension at the rear of former properties that fronted onto Ermine Street, equated to **1026** in Test Pit 10. The wall was constructed of brick and mortar surviving to a depth of 0.38m (four courses) and sat on a 0.08m thick concrete offset pad.

Phase 6: modern

3.9.13 A 0.14-0.44m-thick layer (804), comprised rubble hardcore material for the base to the modern ground/yard surface.

3.9.14 Two surfaces, at 0.08-0.12m-thick, comprised a tarmacadam floor (801), sealed by a 0.10m thick crushed stone (800). These layers represent the existing ground make up.

3.10 **Test Pit 9** (Fig 4b; Plate 8)

3.10.1 Test Pit 9 was located within Ferrars Road Industrial Estate between Test Pits 5 and 6. The test pit was 4.30m x 3.00m and was excavated to a depth of 1.70m (9.36m OD), cutting through a natural subsoil (904) and into a natural gravel (905) at a depth of 1.05m (9.10m OD) and 1.50m (9.56n OD) respectively. A live electric cable was exposed running diagonally across the test pit, and which overlay a plastic gas pipe. The base of the trench was under water where the natural (905) was exposed.

Phase 4: post-medieval

3.10.2 A 0.46m-thick alluvium layer (903, 10.65m OD) , was sealed by a 0.26m thick former garden soil (902, 10.71m OD). These deposits were too contaminated to be able to give a description.

Phase 6: modern

3.10.3 Levelling and surface layers comprised a 0.16m-thick hardcore rubble deposit (901), sealed by a 0.21m-thick concrete yard surface (900, 11.08m OD).

3.11 **Test Pit 10** (Figs 5-7; Plate 10-14)

3.11.1 Test Pit 10 was located immediately to the north-east of Test Pit 8, positioned close to the frontage with Ermine Street. This enlarged test pit was opened to broaden the investigation of the archaeology revealed in Test Pit 8. It measured 5.30m x 3.70m and partially excavated to a depth of 1.65m (9.14m OD), within pit **1011**. The test pit was excavated in three stages, by machine, to a depth of 0.70m and partially to 0.90m and then by hand to a depth of 1.10-1.30m, exposing an early soil (1007) and a series of cut features. The natural sandy clay (1034) was exposed at a depth of 1.40m (9.46m OD); water was also encountered at this depth.

Phase 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d and 2e: medieval

3.11.2 A layer up to 0.34m thick (1007, Phase 2a), comprised a mid-yellow brown sandy clay silt with inclusions of pebbles/stones and charcoal lumps that presumably extended across the base of the whole test pit. The layer was exposed during the hand excavation of two sondages within the base of the trench (9.76-9.94m OD). It overlay the natural (1034), was cut by several features and sealed by later layers (1006 1013 and1017). This layer could be contemporary with layer 811 recorded in the base of Test Pit 8. Pottery recovered from this layer was medieval (1200-1400) in date. An environmental sample contained evidence of cereals, charred plant remains and dietary refuse of shell and fish remains. (Appendix C3)

3.11.3 A pit (**1011**, Phase 2b; Plate 13), partially exposed within the base, towards the west corner of the test pit, was 0.65m deep; its shape was unknown. The exposed sides of the pit sloped steeply at 50-60º the north-west side was stepped to a depth of 0.38 and 0.28m respectively. The pit is filled by a 0.15m-thick primary deposit, (1016), comprising a pale grey brown clay silt with alluvial lenses, suggesting the pit base had been filled with water at some point. The fill contained later Saxon/early medieval pottery, shell, animal bone and a fragment of wattle and daub. The secondary 0.15m -thick fill (1015), comprised a mixed mid yellowish brown and dark brown yellow silty clay and clayey silt including occasional small stones, gravel patches. This contained Late Saxon/early medieval pottery, animal bone and lumps of slag. The upper pit fill, (1010) at 0.15m-thick consisted of a dark greyish brown clayey silt that included occasional gravels and contained medieval pottery, animal bone and lumps of slag. An environmental sample taken from each of the pit fills contained evidence of cereals,

charred plant remains and dietary refuse such as shell and fish remains.(Appendix C3). The pit cut through medieval layer 1007, into natural 1034 and was sealed by medieval soil layers 1006 and 1017.

3.11.4 An infant burial (1020, Phase 2b, Plate 11, Fig 8), was exposed within pit cut **1012**, the pit was filled by 1023, cut 1007 and was sealed by layer 1013. The inhumation was aligned east - west with the head facing east. Only part of the skeleton had survived, no head or lower limbs were present. The grave cut (1012, Phase 2b) measured 0.26m long x 0.16m wide and was very shallow at 0.12m. The fill consisted of a mid to dark grey brown clay silt with vary occasional gravel inclusions. Very small undatable pottery sherds was recovered from the fill and an environmental sample produced evidence cereals, charred plant remains and dietary refuse such as shell and fish remains. (Appendix C3)

3.11.5 A possible timber slot (**1036**, Phase 2b, Plate 12, Fig 7), which encloses burial 1020 on three sides, formed an open south-west-ended rectilinear structure possibly associated with the burial. The slot fill (1029) comprised a mid-dark greyish brown clay silt with inclusions of small stones and lumps of yellowish brown sands and occasional charcoal lumps. The feature was sample excavated by hand to recover dating evidence which included medieval pottery, animal bone and an iron horseshoe of medieval date (SF 3).

3.11.6 A circular shaped stake hole measuring 0.08m across (**1018**, Phase 2b), was located in the base of an hand dug sondage in the south corner of the test pit. The feature was not excavated but a single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from its fill (1019); the stake hole cut layer 1007 and was sealed by 1017.

3.11.7 A further series of five unexcavated features (Group **1035**, Phase 2b), were also exposed in the base of the hand dug sondage, located in the southern corner of the trench, all were of probably contemporary date to **1018** and were cut into 1007 and sealed by 1017.

3.11.8 A 0.20-0.24m-thick layer (1013, Phase 2c) comprised a mid grey brown silty/sandy clay with inclusions of pebbles, stones/flints and occasional charcoal lumps, which contained medieval pottery and animal bone. This deposit which possibly was sealed by layer 1006 represents the remains of a garden soil.

3.11.9 A layer 1006 (Phase 2d), comprised 0.28-0.30m-thick deposit of a mid-dark grey brown clay silt with inclusions of pebbles/stones and occasional charcoal lumps. It contained medieval pottery (1200-1350), animal bone and lumps of slag, sealed 1013 and may be contemporary with layer 1017. The layer sealed features **1009**, **1011** and layer 1013.

3.11.10 A 0.30m thick layer (1017, Phase 2c or 2d) comprised a dark grey brown silty clay which contained medieval pottery and animal bone. An environmental sample contained evidence of cereals, charred plant remains and dietary refuse such as shell and fish remains (Appendix C3). The layer sealed features **1018**, **1035,** layer 1007 and was sealed by floor 1004. It is possible that this material may be equated to soil 1013, but could not be proved within the confines of the test pit

3.11.11 The above layers could well be associated with layer 810 within Test Pit 8.

3.11.12 A floor layer (1004, Phase 2e), 0.03-0.06m thick, comprised a very dark grey brown clay silt with areas of burning and charcoal. It contained medieval pottery (1200-1350) and animal bone.

Phase 3a, 3b and 3c: late medieval

3.11.13 A partially exposed pit (**1009**, Phase 3a), located in the west corner of the test pit was cut through layer 1006. It measured 0.85m wide x 0.62m deep, its exposed north west side sloped at 45-50º down onto a shallow concave base. The pit was filled by a single fill (1008), comprising a dark greyish brown clay silt with inclusions of small stones and sand lenses. This contained late medieval pottery (1350-1500), animal bone and lumps of slag. An environmental sample contained evidence of cereals, charred plants and dietary refuse of shell and fish remains (Appendix C3).

3.11.14 A possible area of burning (1014, Phase 3b, Plate 14) and possibly associated floors (1004 and 1005, phase 3b) were located within the south west side of the test pit. A series of burnt layers (1014), exposed in an area of 1.85m x 1.55m, continued under the north east edge of the trench. This possible hearth structure was cleaned by hand, recorded but not excavated and was sealed by a later medieval soil layer 1003. The earlier floor make up layer (1004), comprising a very dark grey brown clay silt with areas of burning, containing medieval pottery and animal bone, was sealed by a 0.14m-thick floor (1005), comprising a mid brown clay silt with compact clay lumps and inclusions of pebbles/stones containing late medieval pottery (1350-1500), animal bone, iron object, slag, shell, tile/brick fragments and a dress ring (SF 4) . The floor layer was sealed by 1003 and may be similar to surface deposit 818 in Test Pit 8.

3.11.15 A 0.10-0.13m-thick layer (1003, Phase 3c), comprised a mid-pale grey brown clay silt with few inclusions of stones/pebbles, very occasional charcoal lumps. This also contained late medieval pottery (1350-1500) and animal bone. The layer was sealed by 1024,1002, 1021 and may be equated to layer 809 in Test Pit 8.

3.11.16 A 1.98m wide and 0.06m thick surface (1024, Phase 3d), comprised a mid-pale yellow clay with very frequent inclusions of compact pea grit/gravels. The layer was observed in the north east section edge of the test pit only. This material was sandwiched between layers 1002 and 1003 and represents the remains of a former path or floor.

3.11.17 A 0.15-0.18m-thick layer (1002, Phase 3c), comprised a dark grey brown clay silt with inclusions of stones/pebbles and charcoal lumps, which contained no dating evidence.. The layer was cut by **1026**, the foundation trench for a former wall was sealed by layer 1001 and may be equated to layer 807 in Test Pit 8.

Phases 4a 4b and 4c: post-medieval

3.11.18 A 0.40m-thick layer (1021, Phase 4a), comprised a mid yellow brown grey clay silt with inclusions of stones/flints and clay lumps, which contained no dating evidence. The deposit, which was sealed by 1022, overlain 1003, 1006 and 1013, represents a possible levelling layer prior to the construction of a dwelling associated with foundation trench **1026**.

3.11.19 A 1.80m wide x 0.18-0.20m thick layer (1022, Phase 4a), comprised a mid grey brown clay silt with inclusions of occasional pebbles/flints, gravel lenses, which contained no dating evidence. The deposit was sealed by 1001, forming a levelling material similar to 1021.

3.11.20 A 0.91m wide x 0.40m deep, vertically sided robber trench (**1026**, Phase 4b), orientated south-west to north-east across the middle of the trench, was filled by 1025. The fill comprised a mid/dark greyish brown clay silt with inclusions of occasional small stones, were recorded in the south west section of the test pit, the trench contained some bricks that were the remains of a former wall. The wall foundation formed part of a dividing wall between two former properties that fronted on to Ermine Street.

3.11.21 A 0.95m-deep possible Pit (**1028**, Phase 4c), recorded in the sections at the west corner of the test pit its shape is unknown, was filled by 1027. The fill comprised a dark grey brown sandy clay silt with inclusions of stone/brick and modern plastic. The pit was cut into the layer 1022 , pit **1009** and sealed by the modern ground make up (1001).

Phase 6; modern

3.11.22 A 0.21-0.25m-thick layer (1001), a hardcore material comprising dark grey brown clay silts with frequent stone, bricks and broken tarmac lumps, overlay **1028** and was sealed by 1000, a 0.08-0.10m-thick layer, comprising a crushed stone surface, representing the current yard surface.

3.12 Finds Summary

Small Finds and Bulk Ironwork (App. B. 1)

3.12.1 The archaeological evaluation produced a small assemblage of artefacts, a total of fifteen objects comprising of four copper alloy pieces which included a dress ring and pin, ten iron objects including an horse shoe and nails for general fittings; some objects were of unknown function or identification.

A spindle whorl (App. B. 1)

3.12.2 A spindle whorl was recovered from a medieval soil layer (1006), which contained 13th to mid 14th century pottery. These objects are often found in medieval urban contexts associated with textile manufacture.

Industrial Residues (App. B. 2)

3.12.3 The small assemblage of metalworking debris is of limited potential and can probably be described as a typical background spread of slag associated with many sites where both iron production and manipulation has occurred in the near vicinity.

Ceramics (App. B. 3)

3.12.4 The archaeological evaluation produced a moderate sized pottery assemblage of 610 sherds weighing 7.170kg, this assemblage included material from topsoil and unstratified contexts. The total stratified assemblage is 440 sherds, weighing 5.089kg.

3.12.5 The material recovered is domestic in nature, the bulk of the assemblage is of medieval and late medieval date. Late Saxon-early medieval pottery was recovered from contexts 1015 and 1016, the lower fills of pit **1011**, fill 1016 also contained fragments of burnt clay/daub. A small number of prehistoric sherds were present in the assemblage but were of residual context.

3.13 Environmental Summary

Human Remains (App. C.1)

3.13.1 Both the inhumation and the disarticulated bone were of a similar age. It is possible that the disarticulated bone belongs to skeleton 1020, however as the bones were found within different layers this can not be accurately determined. The inhumation is comparable with other medieval infant burials which often occurred outside cemeteries.

Faunal Remains (App. C.2)

3.13.2 In terms of species distribution the assemblage is typical of small medieval sites in Huntingdon, with animals being of similar stature and age ranges (although the sample size is too small to make any further comparisons). Cattle were most likely exploited for meat. The high numbers of meat bearing sheep elements as well as lower limb bones could indicate a a mixture of processing for both meat and hides in the immediate area. The age range of the sheep population suggests a meat based husbandry strategy rather than exploitation for wool (a feature of later medieval sheep husbandry).

Environmental Samples (App. C.3)

3.13.3 The bulk environmental samples produced evidence of the waste from food preparation and is indicative of culinary activity on site. A quantity of charred plant remains along with the presence of other dietary refuse such as fish remains, shell, animal bones suggests the former midden deposits have been redeposited in ditches/pits or accumulated in layered deposits. This is similar to the environmental results produced from the site at the Former Bus Depot, Stukeley Road, Huntingdon.

4 Discussion and Conclusions

4.1 Phase 1: Late Saxon to early medieval

4.1.1 There were no features of this phase exposed within the site; although pottery of this date was recovered from the lower fills of pit **1011**, but are possibly residual. The buried soils 811 and 1007 may possibly seal features of this date but none were exposed in the areas of excavation.

4.2 Phase 2: medieval

4.2.1 The earliest features were recorded in Test Pits 8 and 10 and date to the medieval period. A buried soil was noted in both trenches (811 and 1007), sealing the natural deposits. Indeed the natural geology was only exposed in a small area of Test Pit 10 (1034), such was the extent of the later stratified archaeological remains.

4.2.2 A series of large pits (**817, 820, 1011**) were cut into these buried soils, , and are almost certainly rubbish pits dug into the garden plots at the rear of properties fronting onto Ermine Street.

4.2.3 Other features, small pits, post-and stake-holes, (**813, 815, 822, 824, 1018 and 1035**) formed part of structures possibly associated with fence lines and small out buildings.

4.2.4 A single infant burial (1020), within grave cut **1012** appears to have been placed within a rectilinear beam slot structure **1036**. The very young inhumation (28-36 weeks old medieval skeleton) was aligned west-to-east and may represent an early Christian burial associated to a suspected nearby former St Andrews church.

4.2.5 A series of buried garden soils are represented by layers 810 1006 1013 and 1017; these layers would have been located at the rear of properties which fronted onto Ermine Street and sealed many features.

4.3 Phase 3: late medieval

4.3.1 An area of burnt deposits (1014) may represent part of a hearth within an industrial workshop perhaps associated with blacksmithing; a quantity of iron slag was recovered from soil deposits around the structure. Floors 818, 1004 and 1005 may also form part of the workshop complex.

4.3.2 A pit (1009) which cut through the medieval soil layer 1006, represents the remains of a rubbish pit.

4.3.3 A series of soil layers 806, 807, 808, 1002 1003 may represent cultivation of the site when the hearth/building went out of use, surfaces 805 and 1024 may represent former garden paths.

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4.3.4 Layers 502, 602, 603, 703 and 704 may represent a sequence of further cultivation and plough soils.

4.4 Phase 4: post-medieval

4.4.1 A series of former walls (803 and 1026) represent the remains of a 19th century building that fronted onto Ermine Street. With a pit (**1028**) dug into the back gardens.

4.4.2 A series of soil layers 902, 903, 1021 and 1022 may represent levelling and cultivation soils.

4.5 Phase 5: early modern

4.5.1 Victorian quarry pits and the subsequent late 19th and 20th century backfilling was recorded in Test Pits 1-4 . Clay and gravel pits, part of the quarrying for the Brick and Tile Works are recorded on both sides of the Great Northern Railway on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map and the area mapped is mirrored by the test pit results (Fig. 3).

4.6 Phase 6: modern

4.6.1 A series of floors and yards and associated hardcore deposits were recorded along the route, that are all modern in date..

4.7 Significance

4.7.1 The evaluation has confirmed the presence of well-preserved, stratified archaeological deposits and features at the northern end of the proposed route, immediately to the south of Ermine Street, within Test Pits 8 and 10. These remains span the early medieval to post-medieval periods and are highly significant.

4.7.2 The nature of these remains indicate that there was extensive ribbon settlement to the northwest of the medieval core of Huntingdon, which is supported by nearby archaeological excavations at Stukeley Road (House 2008).

4.7.3 The presence of an infant burial and disarticulated infant bone from a floor layer may suggest that the site is close to the site of the former Church of St Andrews, the precise location of which is currently unknown.

4.7.4 No archaeological features were identified in the southern or central portion of the proposed route. Test Pits 1-7 and 9 were all devoid of archaeological remains of any antiquity.

4.7.5 Natural geology was exposed in each of the four test pits excavated in the Ferrars Road Industrial site. There was demonstrable truncation as a result of the modern factory buildings and buried service trenches, including two live electric cables and a gas pipe encountered in Test Pits 5 and 9. Test Pits 5,6,7 and 9 also confirmed the survival of, albeit truncated, garden soils of medieval and post-medieval date. However even in those areas where truncation was significant, no archaeology features other than layers was encountered.

4.7.6 The test pits at the southern end of the route, within the RECO yard (1 to 4) all confirmed this part of the proposed development had been entirely disturbed by deep quarrying in the 19th century and subsequent the back filling during the late 19th to early 20th centuries, initially as a result of the railway and then to level the ground for the railway embankment. The natural geology was not reached in any of the four test pits, despite excavations to a depth of 2m, such was the extent of the quarrying. Any archaeology, such as the bowling green and civil war gun emplacement (HER 02601), that might once have survived in this area has either been removed by quarrying or lies at such a depth below the modern ground surface, as to make it impossible to locate.

4.8 Deposit Model

4.8.1 Figure 8 shows the profiles of the 10 test pits and the approximate level of the proposed link road.

4.8.2 It is important to note that the impact level of the road construction will extend significantly lower than the height shown by the line on the figure. The road construction will impact beneath the line indicated when made ground, associated drainage, vehicle movement and foundation excavation are all factored in.

4.8.3 The test pits 1-4, within the RECO yard, at the southern part of the proposed development, indicated very deep modern quarry backfilling, the road would not impinge on any sensitive archaeological remains, which if they survive at all will be significantly lower (2.5m+) than the new road development.

4.8.4 The four test pits (5 6 7 and 9), located within the Ferrers Road industrial estate, contained no archaeological features but remains of partially truncated plough or garden soils. The likely impact depth of the road construction, which will involve raising the ground surface in this area, may still impact on any archaeology, if it were present in this area.

4.8.5 The two test pits (8 and 10), located towards the north west end of the proposed route and fronting onto Ermine Street, have uncovered deep stratified archaeological features dating from the medieval to post medieval periods. Because the proposed new road will cut down into the current ground level at the frontage, this would destroy the deeply stratified archaeological remains in this area.

4.9 Recommendations

4.9.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

Appendix A. Trench Descriptions and Context Inventory

Trench 1						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of concrete surface hardcore layer which seals late 19th – early 20th century quarry backfill. The natural was not encountered.					**Avg. depth (m)**	3.2
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	5.6
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
100	Layer	100%	0	Concrete surface	-	-
101	Layer	3.6	0.1	Hardcore overburden	-	-
102	Layer	100%	0.3	White/cream brick surface	-	-
103	Layer	4.6	0.35	Crushed building rubble tip lines	-	19th – early 20th century
104	Layer	100%	0.35	Black silty tip lines	-	19th – early 20th century
105	Layer	2.1	0.9	Sandy gravel/rubble tip line	-	19th – early 20th century
106	Layer	1.9	0.1	Crushed building rubble tip lines (similar to 104)	-	19th – early 20th century

Trench 2						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of modern gravel/hardcore layers and build-up associated with the nearby railway. The natural was not encountered.					**Avg. depth (m)**	2.04
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	2
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
201	Layer	100%	0	Gravel surface	-	-
202	Layer	100%	0.05	Brick ends etc.	-	-
203	Layer	100%	0.25	Mid brown clay silt with pebbles/stones c0.05m	-	-
204	Layer	100%	0.5	Strong brown sand & gravel (redeposited) with crushed concrete/brick	-	-
205	Layer	100%	0.84	Very dark grey silt & burnt deposit with stones in base of trench step	-	-
206	Layer	100%	1.3	Dark brown sandy clay silt with pebbles & stones	-	-
207	Layer	100%	1.64	Grey sandy silt & charcoal burnt layer in trench base	-	-

Trench 3						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Layers of coal-dust build-up associated with nearby train line were encountered to a depth of 2.9m, probably post-medieval quarry backfill. The natural was not encountered.					**Avg. depth (m)**	2.9
					Width (m)	4
					Length (m)	4
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
300	Layer	100%	0	Topsoil	-	-
301	Layer	100%	0.5	Hard-standing	-	-
302	Layer	100%	0.15	Build-up	-	-
303	Layer	2.8	0.25	Coarse coal dust	-	-
304	Layer	1.2	0.25	Fine coal dust	-	-
305	Layer	100%	0.4	Crushed brick	-	-
306	Layer	0.8	0.75	Coal dust	-	-
307	Layer	2.1	0.45	Crushed brick	-	-
308	Layer	1	0.64	Pale sandy gravel & rubble	-	-
309	Layer	2.3	0.38	Coal dust with occ. slag.	-	-
310	Layer	1.8	0.32	Pale sandy gravel & rubble (friable)	-	-
311	Layer	2.7	0.32	Coarse coal dust	-	-
312	Layer	2.6	0.56	Fine coal dust	-	-

Trench 4						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of modern build-up (the surface being approximately level with nearby industrial unit roof). A lower layer of possible post-medieval agriculture was found. The natural was not encountered.					**Avg. depth (m)**	2.5
					Width (m)	2.6
					Length (m)	3.1
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
400	Layer	100%	0	Overburden & hard-standing	-	-
401	Layer	100%	0.4	Crushed brick	-	-
402	Layer	100%	0.4	Brown clay, redeposited	-	-
403	Layer	2	0.75	Black silt (diesel contamination?)	-	-
404	Layer	2.1	0.85	Crushed rubble	-	-
405	Layer	2	0.85	Black silt (diesel contamination?)	-	-
406	Layer	0.3	0.6	Dark grey clay	-	-

407	Layer	0.7	0.95	Grey clay & rubble	-	-
408	Layer	2.2	1.05	Grey clay & rubble	-	-
409	Layer	100%	1.2	Black/grey silty clay (diesel contamination?)	-	-
410	Layer	1.4	1.4	Brown clay	-	-
411	Layer	1	1.6	Black silty clay (diesel contamination?)	-	-
412	Layer	100%	1.8	Orange clay	-	-
413	Layer	100%	2.55	Black silt/soil, possible P.M. pre-build-up cultivation deposit	-	-

Trench 5						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Possible medieval cultivation layers were found below post-medieval build up and concrete pad. Natural encountered at a depth of 0.85m (10.28m OD).					**Avg. depth (m)**	1.03
					Width (m)	2.3
					Length (m)	2.8
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
500	Layer	100%	0	Concrete pad	-	-
501	Layer	100%	0.2	Post-medieval rubble build-up	-	-
502	Layer	100%	0.35	Mid grey-green silty, sandy clay. Stained subsoil / remains of medieval cultivation	Ceramic	1300-1400
503	Layer	100%	0.5	Bright greyish, red-orange silty, sandy clay subsoil	-	-
504	Layer	100%	0.85	Natural: Light grey orange silty, sandy clay with fine gravel (machined 0.18m to check)	-	-

Trench 6						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Machining halted at 0.6m due to number of services. Slots were hand dug between these to possible natural at 1.45m below concrete surface and modern build-up.					**Avg. depth (m)**	1.45
					Width (m)	2.6
					Length (m)	2.25
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
600	Layer	100%	0	Concrete	-	-
601	Layer	100%	0.4	Overburden	-	-

602	Layer	100%	1.15	Black disturbed soil (diesel-contaminated).	Ceramic	19th century
603	Layer	100%	1.15	Equals 602	Ceramic	19th century
604	Layer	100%	1.45	Natural: gravel/sand	-	-

Trench 7						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of concrete pad, modern build-up over a possible buried soil sealing natural gravels.					**Avg. depth (m)**	1.55
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	2
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
701	Layer	-	-	Concrete	-	-
702	Layer	-	-	Rubble hardcore	-	-
703	Layer	-	-	Mixed soil deposit, very dark grey-brown clay-silt, inc. pebbles/flint & brick fragments	Ceramic/ bone	18th century
704	Layer	-	-	Buried soil? Pale grey-brown clay silt inc. gravel & stones	Ceramic/ bone	17th-18th century
705	Layer	-	-	Natural gravel/sand	-	-

Trench 8						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench located near Ermine St consisted of hard-standing and shallow modern house foundations cut into a series of medieval cultivation soil layers. These covered a dump of clay (818) which sealed earlier (pre-1350) deposits containing 11th-century pot. Machining stopped at a yellow-brown sandy clay (811, similar to 1007 in trench 10, possibly a buried soil) which was cut by an amorphous feature [817] occupying most of the trench, itself cut by several pits, two of which were excavated and contained pot and bone.					**Avg. depth (m)**	1.4
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	2
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
800	Layer	2	0	Hard-standing	-	-
801	Layer	2	0.05	Hardcore	-	-
802	Masonry	0.2	0.05	Wall of demolished house	-	-
803	Cut	0	0.5	Cut for wall foundation	-	-
804	Layer	2	0.1	Overburden/build-up	-	-
805	Layer	0.6	0.3	Rubble	-	-

806	Layer	2	0.4	Medieval soil	-	-
807	Layer	0.9	0.5	Medieval soil	Ceramic/ Bone/Flint	1350-1500
808	Layer	0.8	0.4	Medieval soil	-	-
809	Layer	2	0.6	Medieval soil	Ceramic/Bone/Stone	1350-1500
810	Layer	2	1	Medieval soil	Ceramic/ Bone/Fired Clay	1350-1500
811	Layer	2	1.1	Possible natural or buried soil. Possibly = 1007 in trench 10	-	-
812	Fill	0.2	1.2	Fill of Pit 813	Ceramic/ Bone	1150-1350
813	Cut	0.2	1.2	Pit; extends into section	-	-
814	Fill	0.35	1.1	Fill of Pit 815	Ceramic/ Bone/Flint	1150-1350
815	Cut	0.35	1.1	Pit; extends into section	-	-
816	Fill	1.65	1.2	Fill of Pit 817	Ceramic/ Bone/Flint	1150-1350
817	Cut	1.65	1.2	Possible Pit cut	-	-
818	Layer	2	0.85	Clay deposit between medieval soils	-	-
819	Fill	0.8	1.2	Fill of Pit 820	-	-
820	Cut	0.8	1.2	Pit cut; extends into section	-	-

Trench 9						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of concrete pad and modern made-up ground over contaminated post-medieval soil build up, subsoil and river terrace gravels.					**Avg. depth (m)**	1.6
					Width (m)	3
					Length (m)	4.35
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
900	Layer	100%	0	Concrete	-	-
901	Layer	100%-	0.25	Sandy rubble crush, made-up ground	-	-
902	Layer	100%	0.4	Heavily contaminated post-medieval soil build-up	-	-
903	Layer	100%	0.65	Contaminated post-medieval soil build-up	-	-
904	Layer	100%	1.05	Orange silty clay subsoil	-	-
905	Layer	100%	1.5	Natural: river terrace	-	-

				gravels with silt & clay		

Trench 10						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Located adjacent to and parallel with Ermine St, trench contained modern hard-standing surface and hardcore deposits sealing a post-medieval foundation trench cutting medieval deposits. These included a possible floor surface in the E corner and covered a possibly early medieval buried soil layer (1007) exposed in the north-western third of the trench. This was cut by stake holes, post holes, possible beam slots and pits (one containing a partial infant/neonate skeleton). The probable natural was visible in a pit at 1.34m (9.51m OD).					**Avg. depth (m)**	1.6
					Width (m)	3.7
					Length (m)	5.3
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
1000	Layer	3.7	0	Hard-standing		
1001	Layer	3.7	0.1	Hardcore		
1002	Layer	3.7	0.45	Build-up		
1003	Layer	-	0.45	Medieval soil layer	Ceramic/ Bone	1350-1500
1004	Layer	-	0.75	Floor	Ceramic/ Bone	1200-1350
1005	Layer	-	0.7	Floor; base of eastern two-thirds of trench	Ceramic/ Bone/Shell /Fe slag	1350-1500
1006	Layer	2.2	0.8	Medieval soil layer	Ceramic/ Bone/Fe	1200-1350
1007	Layer	1.85	0.85	Buried soil; possibly = 811 in trench 8; possibly early medieval	Ceramic/ Bone	1150-1350
1008	Fill	0.9	1	Fill of Pit 1009	Ceramic/ Bone	1350-1500
1009	Cut	0.9	1	Pit		
1010	Fill	0.9	1.1	Tertiary Fill of Pit 1011	Ceramic/ Bone/Shell /Fe slag	1150-1350
1011	Cut	0.91	0.65	Pit		
1012	Cut	0.3	0.05	Infant/neonate grave cut		
1013	Layer	0.5	0.6	Buried soil? Not fully exposed.	Ceramic/ Bone	1150-1350
1014	Layer	1.4	0.6	Floor/hearth (not excavated)		
1015	Fill	0.8	1.5	Secondary fill to pit 1011	Ceramic/ Bone/Fe slag/Lava Quern	900-1150

1016	Fill	0.7	1.6	Primary fill to Pit 1011	Ceramic/ Bone/Shell	900-1150
1017	Layer	0	-	Buried soil spread in S corner of trench	Ceramic/ Bone	1200-1350
1018	Cut	0.11	1.25	Stake hole		
1019	Fill	0.11		Fill of Stake hole 1018	Ceramic	1150-1350
1020	Skeleton	0.1	-	Infant/neonate skeleton (partial)		
1021	Layer	-	0.3	Demolition layer		
1022	Layer	1.8	0.3	Demolition layer		
1023	Fill	0.3	0.05	Infant/neonate grave fill of 1012		
1024	Layer	0	0.45	Possible floor/surface (in section)		
1025	Fill	0.91	0.3	PM Foundation trench hardcore fill		
1026	Cut	0.91	0.4	PM Foundation trench		
1027	Fill	0.45	1	Fill of Pit 1028		
1028	Cut	-	-	Pit		
1029	Fill	-	-	Possible beam slot structure (finds from small slot; otherwise unexcavated)	Ceramic/ Bone	1150-1350
1030	Finds unit	-	-	Finds from spoil heap	Ceramic	Medieval
1031	Finds unit	-	-	Finds from cleaning base of trench over 1005 & 1013	Ceramic/ Bone	Medieval
1032	Finds unit	-	-	Finds from spoil heap from NW side of trench	Ceramic/ Bone	Medieval
1033	Finds unit	-	-	Finds from spoil heap from SE side of trench	Ceramic	Medieval
1034	Layer	-	-	Natural		
1035	Features	-	-	Series of unexcavated features in S corner of trench		Medieval

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Small Finds

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.1.1 The archaeological evaluation produced a small assemblage of artefacts.

Condition

B.1.2 Metal objects are in a relatively stable condition and the non-metal objects are in good condition. All objects are packaged in crystal boxes or polythene bags with foam support. All bags or boxes are stored in Stewart boxes with silica gel.

The assemblage by material

B.1.3 The minimum number of objects by material is shown in Table 1

Copper Alloy Objects	4
Iron Objects	11
Stone objects	1
Total	16

Table 1: small finds by material

The assemblage by functional category

B.1.4 The functional category used is that defined by Crummy in 1983 and 1988. Categories present in the assemblage are: Category 1 personal adornment or dress, category 3 objects used in textile manufacture or working, category 8, objects associated with transport, category 11, general fittings and category 18, objects where the function or identification is uncertain or unknown.

Category 1, personal adornment or dress

B.1.5 Pin: SF9 context 99999 (unstratified) a single pulled wire copper alloy pin of circular cross-section with a head formed by winding a short length of wire around the shaft (Crummy Type 1, (Crummy 1988, p7-8)) with a plain undecorated shank which tapers to a sharp point. The pin is broken across the shank approximately half way along its length it is slightly bent towards the head and there has been some loss of surface.

Length 45mm, head, 2.8mm diameter, shank, 0.8mm diameter

B.1.6 Dress Ring: SF4, context 1005, post-medieval (1500-1700). A copper alloy finger ring with a plain undecorated band to which an oval flared bezel with a small circular setting has been attached. The setting is filled with an opaque material most probably glass. The glass is very domed almost like a bead. The ring is in good condition although the glass is unstable and a crack is visible around the edge of the setting.

Thickness of band 1.8mm, internal diam 17-18mm, dimensions of bezel 6.8mm and 7.9mm, diam of setting 4.6mm

B.1.7 Chape: SF8,context 99999 (unstratified). An incomplete cast? or sheet copper alloy chape. The artefact has been flattened at the wider end and is distorted at the narrower end. The upper edge is irregular with several shallow and one deep circular cut-out. The distortion at the narrow end has resulted in several sharp points but little detail as to form. Date *c*.1300-1500.

B.1.8 Length 66mm, width 36.6mm tapering to 26mm, thickness 0.7mm

Category 3, objects used in textile manufacture or working

B.1.9 Spindle whorl: SF1, context 1006. A hemispherical spindle whorl carved from dull grey stone possibly clunch with slightly tapering central hole, the base of the spindle whorl is convex. The outer surface is blackened and the upper surface of the spindle whorl has been roughly flattened some time after the spindle whorl was made. The pottery recovered from the context is medieval, 13th to mid-14th century.

Diameter 38.7mm (slightly sub circular), height 16.9mm, diameter of central hole 11.8mm at base to 11mm on upper surface.

Category 8, objects associated with transport

B.1.10 SF3, context 1029. A corroded incomplete horseshoe, heavily encrusted with mud and broken across the toe. The mud and corrosion that cover the horse shoe mask the nail holes and make dating difficult. The pottery recovered from the context is mid 12th to mid 14th century.

Length: 117mm, width: 136mm

Category 11, general fittings

B.1.11 SF5, context 1014. Iron nail with a tapered shaft that is roughly square in section. Slightly expanded head which is domed possibly due to corrosion. The tapered end has been rounded as if bent over in a tight curve.

Length: 62.6mm, Width (head): 9.4mm, Thickness (shank): 6x6.8mm,

B.1.12 SF6, context 1005. Recovered alongside medieval pottery (13th-mid 14th century.) were three nails, one possible nail and three nail fragments.

B.1.13 T-shaped iron nail with a oval flat head, part of which has been lost. The shank is heavily encrusted. Length 56mm, head 17mm.

B.1.14 T-shaped iron nail with a flat square head, part encrusted some surface loss. Length 40mm, head 17mm.

B.1.15 Iron nail with slightly expanded head, the shank and head is heavily encrusted. Length 47.8mm.

B.1.16 Iron nail?, heavily encrusted. Length 52.5mm.

B.1.17 Nail shank, heavily encrusted. Length 35.6mm.

B.1.18 Nail shank, heavily encrusted. Length 28.26mm.

B.1.19 Nail shank?, heavily encrusted. Length 22.7mm.

Category 18, objects where the function or identification is uncertain or unknown.

B.1.20 SF2, context 99999 (unstratified). A thin rectangular sheet of copper alloy with rounded corners each pierced with a single circular hole. Appears undecorated, folded

diagonally across length, broken and twisted along this line. Purpose and date unknown.

Length 39-38mm, width 61mm, thickness 0.7mm, diameter of holes approx 1.5mm-2.5mm

B.1.21 SF7, context 1005. Recovered alongside medieval pottery (13th to mid 14th century.) were two fragments of iron, both sub rectangular. The smaller fragment may be a knife blade, the larger fragment is thickened at one end and it is unclear what its function is. Both iron artefacts are heavily encrusted.

Length, 57mm, width 26mm, thickness 4-5mm where un-encrusted

Length 52mm, width 21mm. thickness 3.5mm where un-encrusted.

B.1.22 From pit **813** was recovered a single iron object somewhat encrusted, with a flat wedge shaped head similar to a fiddle key horseshoe nail but more triangular, more like a standard horse shoe nail although to be too large to be a horseshoe nail. The shaft has a rectangular section.

Length 53mm, width of head 21.5mm, thickness 5.5mm

Further Work and Methods Statement

B.1.23 A more detailed report should be prepared using appropriate specialists at which time all iron objects should be X-rayed and the coper alloy objects should be cleaned and conserved based on the recommendations of appropriate specialists.

B.2 Industrial Residues

By Peter Boardman

Introduction and Methods

B.2.1 A total of 897g of industrial residues was recovered via hand excavation from Test Pit 10. Further bulk samples were taken to further retrieve any microscopic industrial residues. Hammerscale was retrieved from these samples by running a magnet through dried sample residues and then examination using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification.

B.2.2 The residues recovered consisted of vitrified material and non-magnetic ferrous slag along with spheroids and flakes of hammerscale and microscopic hammerslag.

Results

Context No.	Cut No.	Feature type	Magnetic (g)	Non-magnetic (g)	Vitrified material	Total (g)
1006	-	layer	-	54	-	54
1010	1011	pit	-	474	22	496
1015	1011	pit	-	258	-	258
1017	-	layer	-	89	-	89

Table 2: Slag found in hand-excavation

Sample Number	Context Number	Flakes	Spheroids	Hammerslag
1	810	##	#	#
2	812	##	#	#
3	814	##	##	##
4	816	##	#	#
5	1008	##	#	#
6	1010	###	##	##
7	1015	###	##	##
8	1016	###	#	##
9	1004	##	##	##
10	1023	###	##	#
11	1007	###	##	#

Table 3: Hammerscale recovered from bulk sampling

Discussion

B.2.1 The residues recovered via hand-excavation of pit **1011** consists of a small iron smelt base, two large pieces of tap slag and a small piece of heavily vitrified material. All the pieces recovered from this feature contained elements of un-combusted fuel and calciferous flux, added to the smelting ore to aid extraction of impurities. These point to there possibly being a small scale smelt near by, from which this debris was removed. Layers 1006 and 1017 both produced small quantities of tap slag which can be explained as contamination and are of little significance to this report.

B.2.2 Hammerscale was recovered from all of the environmental bulk samples. Such a wide distribution suggests a background scatter of magnetic residues that may have been incorporated into various contexts by bioturbation. The relatively large quantity of flake and spheroids of hammerscale indicate that blacksmithing activities were being carried near to this site.

B.2.3 The evidence discernible from this small assemblage is that the Town Link Road, Huntingdon, is not the primary site of significant metal working. The pieces of smelt base recovered are fragmented and have been dumped from elsewhere. If there was iron working of larger size scaleon this site, it would be expected that more slags of all types and sizes would be recovered. The nature of the site at this time means that if there was metal working on site, it may not have been evident in the small area available for study.

Statement of Research Potential

B.2.4 This small assemblage of metalworking debris is of limited potential and can probably be described as a typical background spread of slag associated with many sites where both iron production and manipulation has occurred in the near vicinity.

Further Work and Methods Statement

B.2.5 No further work is required at this stage. If further excavation is planned, detailed sampling should be undertaken to investigate the nature of the metallurgical activities, such as blacksmithing, taking place at or near this site.

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B.3 Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and methodology

B.3.1 The archaeological evaluation produced a moderate pottery assemblage of 610 sherds, weighing 7.170kg. This total incorporates material from topsoil and unstratified contexts. Some sherds were recovered from samples however these were small, abraded and undiagnostic and have not been included in this assessment.

B.3.2 Ceramic fabric abbreviations used in the text are shown in table 4 below.

Fabric Code	*Fabric Name*	*Count*	Weight (kg)
BOND	Bourn D Type Ware	6	0.192
BRILL	Brill-Boarstall Ware	1	0.001
DEST	Developed Stamford Type Ware	3	0.014
DNEOT	Developed St Neots	49	0.563
EAR	East Anglian Redware	4	0.051
GRIM	Grimston Type Ware	8	0.093
HEDI	Sible Hedingham Fine Ware	1	0.002
HUNCAL	Late Medieval Huntingdonshire Calcarious	21	0.794
HUNEMW	Huntingdonshire Early Medieval Type Ware	8	0.035
HUNEMW/HUNFSW		21	0.126
HUNFSW	Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy Ware	89	0.656
LMO	Late Medieval Oxidised Ware	9	0.123
LMR	Late Medieval Reduced Ware	109	1.322
LYST	Lyveden-Stanion Wares	22	0.599
MSGW	Medieval Sandy Grey Ware	3	0.054
MSW	Medieval Sandy Ware	11	0.084
NEOT	St Neots type ware	56	0.322
NEOT/DNEOT		10	0.109
OSW	Orange Sandy Ware	4	0.184
PMR	Post-medieval Redware	6	0.239
POTT	Potterspury	1	0.006
PREHIST	Prehistoric pottery	4	0.016
RAER	Raeren Stoneware	1	0.007
SHW	Shelly Ware	93	0.771
STAM	Stamford Type Ware	22	0.177
THET	Thetford Type Ware	22	0.370

TRAN	Transitional Wares	4	0.054
UNPROV	Unprovanenced	17	0.158
UPG	Unprovanenced Glazed Ware	5	0.048
TOTAL	**Includes unstratified material**	**610**	**7.170**

Table 4: Pottery types.

B.3.3 For the purpose of this report the total stratified assemblage is 440 sherds, weighing 5.089kg. The unstratified material and pottery recovered from the spoil heaps is recorded in the context summary dating table (Table 5).

B.3.4 The material recovered is domestic in nature and the bulk of the assemblage is medieval and late medieval. Late Saxon-early medieval pottery (mid 11th-mid to late 12th century), is present in the assemblage however much of this material is residual. Only two contexts were identified by the excavator that date to the 11th-mid 12th century (1015 and 1016). A small number of prehistoric sherds were present in the assemblage as a residual element in context 814, pit **815** in Test Pit 8 and context 1010, pit **1011** in Test Pit 10.

B.3.5 The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) documents *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG, 1998) and *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics* (MPRG, 2001) act as a standard.

B.3.6 Dating was carried out using OA East's in-house system based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described medieval and post-medieval types. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed. All the pottery has been recorded and dated on a context-by-context basis.

B.3.7 The pottery and archive are curated by OA East until formal deposition.

Assemblage

B.3.8 The assemblage is a mix of local fabrics and pottery from the surrounding counties, forms recognised are jars and jugs and a small number of bowls, also present are vessels related to heating and lighting in the form of curfews.

B.3.9 Test Pit 5 (context 502), produced a single sherd (0.048kg) from a HUNFSW jar.

B.3.10 Test Pit 6 produced two sherds (0.017kg) of PMR.

B.3.11 Test Pit 7 produced a large rim sherd of PMR from what appears to be a large plant pot.

B.3.12 Test Pit 8 produced a small assemblage of 72 sherds (1.525kg) of pottery, from six contexts. Three layers described by the excavator as a buried soil which contained pottery that dates the context to the mid 14th-end of the 15th century. Pottery present includes residual medieval DNEOT, HUNFSW, large sherds of LYST and SHW. Late medieval fabrics include LMR and HUNCAL including fragments from curfews similar to those found in late medieval deposits in the Town Centre (HUNTCR 07). Three pits (**813**, **815** and **817)** contained only pottery dated to the mid-12th to mid-14th century, including HUNFSW and SHW

B.3.13 Test Pit 10 produced the largest assemblage of pottery. 368 sherds weighing 3.621kg. In addition another 129 sherds weighing 1.091kg were recovered from the spoil heaps having been disturbed by machining. Although these spoil heap sherds are unstratified when considered alongside the amount of pottery recovered from stratified deposits in Test Pit 10, they hint at Late Saxon-early medieval activity and indicate high levels of

medieval and late medieval occupation in an area of the town close to one of the lost churches, that might have been expected to have been abandoned during the decline of the town in the 14th century.

B.3.14 Layer 1003 produced a small number of Late Saxon-early medieval pottery and medieval pottery including SHW and HUNFSW. The remainder of the assemblage is, however late medieval, dating the context to the mid-14th to the end of the 15th century.

B.3.15 Layer 1004 also produced a small number of Late Saxon-early medieval pottery including NEOT, STAM and HUNEMW, in addition to medieval pottery HUNFSW and DNEOT jars and a single sherd from a LYST jug. The pottery dates the context to the 13th mid-14th century.

B.3.16 Layer 1005 produced the largest single assemblage comprising 110 sherds weighing 1.440kg, the composition of which is similar to that of 1003 and includes medieval pottery and both late medieval LMR and LMO. Vessels present include LMR jugs, jars and bowls and medieval HUNFSW, SHW jars and LYST jugs.

B.3.17 Layer 1006 contained number of Late Saxon-early medieval pottery and medieval pottery including DNEOT, SHW, including a bowl rim and HUNFSW. The context is 13th mid 14th century. Layer 1007 is a small context dated to the mid 12th mid 14th century

B.3.18 Pit **1009** produced an assemblage of mid 14th to the end of the 15th century pottery, including sherds of LMR and HUNCAL. A second pit (**1011)** contained two contexts the lower fills (context 1015 and 1016) of the pit contained NEOT, STAM and THET sherds of the 10th-mid 12th century. The upper fill (context 1010) contained medieval mid 12th mid 14th century pottery DNEOT and SHW alongside earlier NEOT, STAM and THET.

B.3.19 Layer 1013 (mid-12th to mid-14th century), produced DNEOT, HUNFSW, SHW and a single sherd of THET. While context 1016 produced only four sherds including STAM, NEOT and THET and is one of only two contexts dated to the 10th-mid 12th century, the other being one fill of pit **1009**.

B.3.20 Layer 1017 produced a small assemblage of Late Saxon-early medieval pottery mostly STAM including what has tentatively identified as a lid. The remaining pottery is medieval (13th to mid-14th century).

B.3.21 The excavator describes context 1019 as the fill of a stake hole which contains a single sherd of DNEOT. The stake hole has the same date as context 1029 (mid 12th mid 14th century) which is described as a structure and produced HUNFSW, NEOT/DNEOT SHW, STAM and THET.

B.3.22 The remaining contexts (1030, 1031,1032 and 1033) were all issued to record pottery recovered from the spoil heaps and includes a wide variety of fabrics including the only sherd of RAER in the assemblage and a large number of LMR sherds.

Statement of Research Potential

B.3.23 The assemblage provides an important insight into the land use, development and pottery usage for an area away from the centre of medieval Huntingdon, during the towns fall in fortune due in part to loss of pre-eminent position on the river for trade and throughout the reduction in the size and population of the town at the time of the black death. By 1363 one quarter of Huntingdon is described as being uninhabited the remaining residents scarcely scraping a living, and facing a heavy taxation. (http://www.huntingdon-town.info/history/medieval_huntingdon.asp).

B.3.24 The pottery is all domestic in origin. The Late Saxon-early medieval is abraded and has been disturbed by activity on the site. The large amount of medieval and late medieval sherds suggests some continuation of domestic occupation or activity such as rubbish disposal from the 13th century and throughout the 14th century while much of Huntingdon contracted.

B.3.25 This assemblage and any pottery subsequently recovered from further excavation on the site of Test Pits 8 and 10 should be fully recorded and considered in relation to other recent excavations in Huntingdon allowing comparison with the assemblages from the town centre (HUNTCR 07) and from other sites in the vicinity such as Stukeley Road 2008 (House,2008) and 2009 (Rees 2009).

Assessment Dating table query

Context	*Fabric*	*Basic Form*	*Sherd Count*	*Weight (kg)*	*Context Date Range*
502	HUNFSW	Jar	1	0.048	13th-end of14thcentury
603	PMR		1	0.014	19th century
	PMR	plant pot	1	0.003	
703	PMR	plant pot	1	0.178	19th century
807	DNEOT	Jar	1	0.004	Mid 14th century-end of 15th century
	HUNCAL		1	0.120	
	HUNCAL	Lighting and Heating (Curfew)	1	0.020	
	HUNEMW	Jar	3	0.007	
	LMR	Jar	1	0.016	
	SHW		1	0.004	
	SHW	Jar	1	0.004	
	UPG	Jug	1	0.003	
809	DNEOT		3	0.013	Mid 14th century-end of 15th century
	DNEOT	Jar	2	0.008	
	GRIM	Jug	2	0.025	
	HEDI	Jug	1	0.002	
	HUNCAL		1	0.006	
	HUNCAL	Jug	1	0.052	
	HUNCAL	Lighting and Heating (Curfew)	3	0.042	
	HUNFSW		1	0.006	
	HUNFSW	Jar	1	0.007	
	LYST	Jug	6	0.354	
	SHW		4	0.076	
	SHW	Jar	1	0.011	
810	BOND		1	0.004	Mid 14th century-end of 15th century
	DNEOT		2	0.017	
	GRIM	Jug	3	0.032	
	HUNCAL		3	0.036	
	HUNCAL	Lighting and Heating (Curfew)	4	0.384	

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Context Date Range
	MSW		4	0.029	
	SHW		4	0.048	
	SHW	Jar	1	0.008	
	UPG	Jug	1	0.015	
812	HUNFSW	Jar	2	0.044	Mid 12th mid 14th century
	SHW	Jar	1	0.078	
814	HUNEMW	Jar	1	0.004	Mid 12th mid 14th century
	HUNFSW		1	0.004	
	NEOT		1	0.002	
	OSW		1	0.002	
	PREHIST		3	0.014	
816	HUNFSW	Jar	1	0.016	Mid 12th mid 14th century
	NEOT		1	0.005	
	SHW		1	0.003	
1003	EAR	Bowl	1	0.020	Mid 14th century-end of 15th century
	HUNFSW	Bowl	1	0.021	
	HUNFSW	Jar	2	0.043	
	LMO	Bowl	1	0.015	
	LMR		6	0.086	
	LMR	Bowl	1	0.033	
	LMR	Jug	1	0.042	
	NEOT		2	0.003	
	OSW		1	0.031	
	OSW	Jar	1	0.127	
	OSW	Jug	1	0.024	
	SHW		2	0.020	
	THET		2	0.025	
1004	DNEOT		2	0.010	13th mid 14th century
	DNEOT	Jar	1	0.016	
	HUNEMW	Jar	1	0.011	
	HUNEMW/HUNFSW		6	0.014	
	HUNFSW		1	0.007	
	HUNFSW	Jar	9	0.049	
	LYST	Jug	1	0.017	
	MSW	Jar	2	0.012	
	NEOT		5	0.021	
	NEOT	Jar	1	0.005	
	SHW		7	0.020	
	SHW	Jar	2	0.016	
	STAM		1	0.004	
1005	DNEOT		3	0.037	Mid 14th century-end of 15th century
	DNEOT	Jar	2	0.026	

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Context Date Range
	DNEOT	Jug	1	0.054	
	EAR	Bowl	2	0.030	
	HUNCAL		1	0.011	
	HUNFSW		6	0.068	
	HUNFSW	Jar	6	0.060	
	LMO		6	0.076	
	LMR		30	0.354	
	LMR	Bowl	5	0.184	
	LMR	Jar	2	0.032	
	LMR	Jug	2	0.043	
	LYST		4	0.054	
	LYST	Jug	4	0.093	
	NEOT		6	0.022	
	SHW		13	0.082	
	SHW	Jar	7	0.078	
	SHW	Jug	1	0.031	
	TRAN/PMR	Bowl	1	0.005	
	UNPROV		6	0.077	
	UNPROV	Bowl (Pipkin)	1	0.020	
	UPG		1	0.003	
1006	DNEOT		6	0.061	13th mid 14th century
	DNEOT	Jar	4	0.035	
	HUNEMW	Jar	1	0.006	
	HUNEMW/HUNFSW	Jar	2	0.016	
	HUNFSW		9	0.039	
	HUNFSW	Jar	4	0.015	
	LYST		1	0.010	
	NEOT		2	0.004	
	NEOT	Jar	1	0.011	
	NEOT/DNEOT	Jar	1	0.021	
	SHW		10	0.034	
	SHW	Bowl	1	0.028	
	SHW	Jar	2	0.004	
	STAM	Jug	1	0.018	
	THET		2	0.011	
	UNPROV		4	0.025	
1007	DNEOT		1	0.002	Mid 12th mid 14th century
	DNEOT	Jar	1	0.043	
	HUNEMW	Jar	1	0.003	
	NEOT	Bowl	1	0.006	
	STAM		1	0.001	
	STAM	Jar	1	0.003	

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Context Date Range
1008	DEST	Jug	1	0.003	Mid 14th century-end of 15th century
	DNEOT	Jar	1	0.015	
	HUNCAL		1	0.005	
	HUNFSW	Jar	2	0.004	
	LMR		1	0.006	
	MSW	Jar	2	0.016	
	NEOT	Jar	2	0.009	
	SHW		4	0.011	
	STAM	Jug	1	0.021	
	UNPROV		1	0.008	
1010	DNEOT		5	0.033	Mid 12th mid 14th century
	HUNEMW/HUNFSW		10	0.044	
	HUNEMW/HUNFSW	Jar	2	0.047	
	NEOT		11	0.051	
	NEOT	Bowl	1	0.014	
	NEOT	Jar	4	0.035	
	PREHIST		1	0.002	
	SHW		3	0.022	
	STAM	Jar	1	0.001	
	STAM	Jug	2	0.022	
	THET		5	0.045	
	THET	Jar	1	0.081	
	THETT		2	0.039	
1013	DNEOT		1	0.021	Mid 12th mid 14th century
	HUNFSW		2	0.009	
	HUNFSW	Jar	2	0.007	
	SHW		1	0.002	
	SHW	Jar	2	0.007	
	THET		1	0.002	
1015	NEOT		3	0.044	10th-mid 12th century
	NEOT/DNEOT		2	0.008	
	STAM	Jug	3	0.023	
	THET		1	0.004	
	THET	Jar	1	0.044	
1016	NEOT		2	0.033	10th-mid 12th century
	NEOT		1	0.004	
	STAM	Jar	1	0.022	
1017	HUNFSW		10	0.045	13th mid 14th century
	HUNFSW	Jar	9	0.041	13th mid 14th century
	LYST	Jug	1	0.002	
	MSW		2	0.019	

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Context Date Range
	NEOT	Jar	4	0.022	
	SHW		9	0.049	
	STAM		1	0.005	
	STAM	Jar	1	0.009	
	STAM	Jug	1	0.004	
	STAM	Lids	1	0.011	
	THET		2	0.016	
	THET?	Jar	1	0.011	
	UNPROV		1	0.011	
1019	DNEOT		1	0.006	Mid 12th mid 14th century
1029	HUNFSW		1	0.007	Mid 12th mid 14th century
	NEOT/DNEOT		2	0.008	
	SHW		4	0.012	
	STAM	Jug	1	0.007	
	THET		1	0.044	
1030	BRILL	Jug	1	0.001	Unstratified
	DEST	Jug	2	0.011	
	DNEOT	Bowl	1	0.009	
	DNEOT	Jar	6	0.065	
	EAR		1	0.001	
	GRIM	Jug	1	0.012	
	HUNFSW		5	0.025	
	HUNFSW	Jar	1	0.014	
	LMO		1	0.021	
	LMO	Jar	1	0.011	
	LMR		26	0.159	
	LMR	Bowl	4	0.064	
	LMR	Jug	1	0.030	
	LYST		1	0.006	
	LYST	Jug	1	0.001	
	MSGW		1	0.030	
	NEOT		6	0.025	
	NEOT	Jar	2	0.009	
	PMR		1	0.004	
	POTT		1	0.006	
	RAER	Jug	1	0.007	
	SHW		3	0.061	
	SHW	Jar	2	0.008	
	STAM	Jar	3	0.019	
	STAM	Jug	1	0.001	
	TRAN		3	0.049	
	UNPROV		4	0.017	
1031	DNEOT		1	0.012	Unstratified

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Context Date Range
	DNEOT	Jar	1	0.018	
	HUNCAL	Jar	1	0.018	
	LMR	Jar	1	0.004	
	MSW		1	0.008	
	SHW	Jar	2	0.006	
1032	BOND		1	0.014	Unstratified
	HUNFSW		6	0.032	
	LMR		16	0.108	
	LMR	Bowl	1	0.051	
	LMR	Jar	1	0.008	
	MSGW		1	0.011	
	NEOT		1	0.001	
	NEOT/dneot	Jar	3	0.041	
	PMR	Drinking Vessel	1	0.005	
	THET	Jar	1	0.031	
	UPG	Jug	1	0.013	
1033	HUNEMW	Jar	1	0	Unstratified
	HUNEMW/HUNFSW	Jar	1	0.005	
	LMR		1	0.003	
	MSGW		1	0.013	
	SHW		1	0.002	
	SHW	Jar	1	0.004	
	THET		2	0.013	
99999	BOND		2	0.050	Unstratified
	BOND	Jug	2	0.124	
	DNEOT	Jar	3	0.058	
	GRIM	Jug	1	0.024	
	HUNCAL	Lighting and Heating (Curfew)	1	0.012	
	HUNCAL		4	0.100	
	HUNFSW	Jar	1	0.014	
	HUNFSW		5	0.031	
	LMR		7	0.067	
	LMR	Bowl	2	0.032	
	LYST		1	0.018	
	LYST	Jug	2	0.044	
	NEOT/DNEOT	Jar	1	0.027	
	PMR		1	0.035	
	SHW		2	0.042	

Context	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Context Date Range
	STAM	Jug	1	0.006	
	UPG	Jug	1	0.014	

Table 5: Pottery dating

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APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Human Skeletal Remains

By Zoe Ui Choileain

Introduction and methodology

C.1.1 This report presents the findings of a full specialist examination of a juvenile skeleton (1020) found at the site. The skeleton was dated to the early medieval period by the stratigraphy of the site. The remains were found within a small pit below a possible floor (1006) which was phased to the late medieval period and a medieval soil layer (1005) phased to the medieval period. There were no finds recovered from the grave to give a more detailed date for the burial. In addition to the articulated skeleton a small amount of disarticulated bone was examined. This was recovered from layers (1006) and (1005).

Articulated skeleton

C.1.2 Standard anthropological and palaeopathological examination was undertaken in accordance with published guidelines (Brickley and McKinley 2004). The completeness of the skeleton was recorded by assigning it to one of four categories:

1 - <25%

2 - 25-50%

3 - 50-75%

4 - >75%

C.1.3 Fragmentation was scored as either high (most bones fragmented and in pieces), moderate (approximately half of the skeleton has bones that are in fragments) or low (limited or few bones are fragmented). Condition (surface preservation) of the bone was scored as either excellent, good, poor or destroyed, and graded on a scale of 0 (no erosion) to 5+ (extensive erosion), in accordance with the criteria set out by McKinley (2004, 16).

C.1.4 The skeleton was aged using the methods laid out by Scheuer and Black (2000). The remains of fetuses can be accurately aged to within a few weeks using measurements of the long bones. The Huntingdon skeletons were assigned to one of three age categories (see Table 6).

Age categories	**Age Range**
Fetus	Up to 38 weeks in utero
Neonate	c Birth
Infant	1-12 months

Table 6: Age categories

C.1.5 Biological sex was not estimated due to the young age of the skeleton and no pathologies were observed on the remains.

Disarticulated human bone

C.1.6 The disarticulated bone was examined in order to identify the skeletal elements present. The minimum number of individuals represented was calculated by identifying the presence of repeated skeletal elements. Condition of the bone was graded as above.

Results

C.1.7 Results are summarised in the tables 7 and 8 shown below:

Skeleton	Burial type/position	Orientation*	Grave depth(cm)	Age	Pathologies
1020	Extended	SW-NE	0.05	fetus	None observed

Table 7: Inhumation results

* Position of the skull referred to first.

Articulated Skeletons

Skeleton 1020

C.1.8 The remains of a fetus (1020) were found in a pit below the late medieval floor (1005) and medieval soil layer (1006). The skeleton was between 25% and 50% complete and fragmentation was scored as low. The majority of the ribs and vertebrae were present as was the pelvis and right arm. The proximal end of the left femur was present but the rest of the legs and the skull were missing. The surface condition of the bone was rated as excellent. This was consistent with McKinley's grade 0 because no erosion was observed on any of the bones (McKinley 2004, 16).

C.1.9 The skeleton was aged as a fetus and measurements of the ulna and radius placed it in an age range of 28-36 weeks (Scheuer and Black 2000, 297; 307).

C.1.10 No pathologies were observed on the remains.

Disarticulated remains:

Element	Layer no.	No of fragments
Femur	1005	1
Humerus	1006	1

Table 8 Disarticulated remains

C.1.11 The disarticulated material came from the layers above pit **1012** which contained skeleton 1020 No elements were repeated however the phasing of the layers to early medieval (1006) and late medieval (1006) meant that a minimum of two individuals can be recorded. The overall condition of the disarticulated bone was graded as 0 (McKinley 2004, 16) and both bones were complete. Both bones were ages as neonate with an age range of 30-32 weeks using the methods laid out above. Sex could not be estimated due to the young age of the individuals. No pathology or non-metric traits were observed.

Summary and conclusions

C.1.12 Summary tables of both the inhumation and the disarticulated remains are given in the results section. Both the inhumation and the disarticulated bone were of a similar age. It

is possible that the disarticulated bone is residual and belongs to skeleton 1020 however as the bones were found within different layers this can not be accurately determined. The inhumation is comparable with other medieval infant burials which often occurred outside the cemeteries (Daniell 1997, 115).

C.1.13 It is not possible to make inferences about burial practice relating to the disarticulated remains, as it is probable that they are secondary/residual deposits, rather than a primary burial.

Further Work and Methods statement

C.1.14 No further work is necessary.

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C.2 Faunal remains

By Chris Faine

Introduction

C.2.1 A total of 5.6kg of faunal material was recovered from the evaluation, yielding 177 “countable” bones (see below) with 88 identifiable to species (49% of the total sample). All bones were collected by hand apart from those recovered from environmental samples; hence a bias towards smaller fragments is to be expected. Residuality appears not be an issue and there is no evidence of later contamination of any context. Faunal material was mostly recovered from pits and layers largely dated to the mid to late medieval period.

Methodology

C.2.2 All data was initially recorded using a specially written MS Access database. Bones were recorded using a version of the criteria described in Davis (1992) and Albarella & Davis (1994). Initially all elements were assessed in terms of siding (where appropriate), completeness, tooth wear stages (also where applicable) and epiphyseal fusion. Completeness was assessed in terms of percentage and zones present (after Dobney & Reilly 1988). Initially the whole identifiable assemblage was quantified in terms of number of individual fragments (NISP) and minimum numbers of individuals MNI. The ageing of the population was largely achieved by examining the wear stages of cheek teeth of cattle, sheep/goat and pig (after Grant 1982). Wear stages were recorded for lower molars of cattle, sheep/goat and pig, both isolated and in mandibles.

The states of epiphyseal fusion for all relevant bones were recorded to give a broad age range for the major domesticates (after Getty 1975). Measurements were largely carried out according to the conventions of von den Driesch (1976). Measurements were either carried out using a 150mm sliding calliper or an osteometric board in the case of larger bones.

The Assemblage

	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle (*Bos*)	21	23.8	8	22.8
Sheep/Goat (*Ovis/Capra*)	53	60.4	17	48.5
Pig (*Sus scrofa*)	10	11.4	6	17.5
Cat (*Felis sylvestris*)	1	1.1	1	2.8
Rabbit (*Orytcolagus cuniculus*)	1	1.1	1	2.8
Domestic Fowl (*Gallus sp.*)	1	1.1	1	2.8
Domestic Goose (*Anser sp.*)	1	1.1	1	2.8
Total:	**88**	**100**	**35**	**100**

Table 9: Species distribution for the assemblage

C.2.3 Table 9 shows the species distribution for the assemblage. As one would expect the assemblage is dominated by domestic taxa both in terms of NISP and MNI, with Sheep/Goat being the most prevalent species, followed by lesser numbers of cattle and pig remains. This preponderance of sheep remains can also be seen in the assemblages from the nearby Model Laundry (Clarke 2007), Old Music and Drama Centre (Gilmour 2007) and Stukeley Road sites (Rees 2009. Other domestic mammal remains are limited to smaller numbers of cattle and pig. Other mammals recovered include small numbers of cat and rabbit remains. Only two bird fragments (domestic fowl and goose) were recovered.

C.2.4 As mentioned above sheep is the dominant taxon in the assemblage. Very few axial elements were recovered, with the assemblage consisting mostly of lower limb elements along with relatively large numbers of humerii. Butchery was noted on around 53% of the sample).The space ratio of forelimbs to hind limbs is roughly equal. This distribution is interesting as lower limbs are usually removed from the meat bearing upper limbs early on in the butchery process. A similar body part distribution was observed in the Old Music and Drama Centre assemblages (ibid), with the Stukeley Road sample in contrast containing very few meat bearing elements (Rees, 2009). The majority of sheep remains consisted of adult remains , with juvenile elements being recovered from contexts 916 and 1005. Three ageable mandibles were recovered from animals between 2 and 4 years of age at death. Few measurable elements were recovered, although those available suggests animals of similar sizes to contemporary assemblages (average withers heights: 56.2cm). A single instance of pathology was observed on a proximal juvenile humerus from context 1005, in the form of a new articular surface forming anterior to the original, most likely due to a dislocation.

C.2.5 Cattle elements were scare in the assemblage, consisting of a variety of skeletal elements from largely young adult animals. Although extremely small the assemblage is indicative of general processing debris. A mandible was recovered from context 1017 came from an animal around 1 ½ to 2 ½ years of age at death. Context 1016 contained a female horn-core.

C.2.6 Pig remains were also scarce, consisting largely of cranial elements along with some long bone fragments from young adult animals. Three mandibles were recovered from contexts 810, 1010 & 1015 from animals aged around 7-14 months old. This is to expected for a species almost entirely exploited for meat in the archaeological record. Only one further instance of a domestic taxon was recovered in the form of a single adult horse 1st phalanx from context 1010. Cat remains most likely represent a commensal animal.

C.2.7 Only two fragments were recovered in the form of an adult fowl carpometacarpal and goose tibiotarsus from contexts 1010 and 1015 respectively. The fowl CMC is extremely small and most likely came from a bantam. Both species were common food species and are found in larger numbers within contemporary assemblages.

Conclusion

C.2.8 In terms of species distribution the assemblage is typical of small medieval sites in Huntingdon, with animals being of similar stature and age ranges (although the sample size is too small to make any further comparisons). Cattle were most likely exploited for meat. The high numbers of meat bearing sheep elements as well as lower limb bones could indicate a mixture of processing for both meat and hides in the immediate area. The age range of the sheep population suggest a meat based husbandry strategy rather than exploitation for wool (a feature of later medieval sheep husbandry).

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C.3 Environmental remains

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.3.1 Eleven bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated areas of the site at Huntingdon Town Link Road in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. Features sampled include layers, pits and a grave, dating to the medieval period.

C.3.2 Ten litres of each sample were processed by water flotation (using a modified Siraff three-tank system) for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The flot was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residue were allowed to air dry. The dried residue was passed through 5mm and 2mm sieves and a magnet was dragged through each resulting fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The flot was examined under a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or other artefacts are noted on Table x. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands and the authors' own reference collection.

Quantification

C.3.3 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

C.3.4 # = 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens

C.3.5 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance

C.3.6 + = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

Results

C.3.7 The results are recorded on Table 10.

C.3.8 Preservation of plant remains is by charring and is variable with some cereal grains appearing puffed and fragmented/abraded. There is some evidence of mineralisation in the form of preserved segments of millipede exoskeletons commonly associated with cess pits/middens.

C.3.9 All of the samples contained low concentrations of carbonized cereal grains, weed seeds and charcoal. All four cereal types are represented with bread wheat (*Triticum aestivo/compactum*) predominating over barley (*Hordeum* sp.), oats (*Avena* sp.) and a single rye (*Secale cereale*) grain. Cereal grains did not exceed fifty grains in any of the samples examined. Cultivated pulses were also present including peas (*Pisum sativum*) and a fragment of broad/fieldbean (*Vicia faba*).

C.3.10 Charred weed seeds occur rarely. Both segetal and ruderal weeds are represented; seeds of plants found growing amongst crops include cornflower (*Centaurea* sp.), cleavers (*Gallium aparine*) and vetch/tare (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.) whereas dock (*Rumex*

sp.) and clover/medick (*Trifolium/Medicago* sp.) have a broader habitat. Hemlock (*Conium maculatum*) is a plant species that prefers damp soils near streams and ditches but may also be found on the edges of cultivated fields.

C.3.11 Exploitation of local resources is indicated by the presence of Saw sedge (*Cladium mariscus*) which was one of the major vegetation types of the Fen and was commonly used for thatching and as fuel in addition hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell may be indicative of gathering and consumption of nuts and fruit. Marine fish and shellfish also appear to have been brought into the site for consumption. A total of 1Kg of mussel (*Mytillus edulis*) shells were recovered from the sample residues.

C.3.12 Mineralised millipede segments were noted in several samples along with occasional fish bones and fish scales. Metalworking residues were recovered from all of the samples including the grave sample (Appendix B2).

Discussion

C.3.13 The assemblage is comprised of culinary waste including charred cereals, weed seeds and other dietary remains. The majority of the food waste would have been burnt accidentally during cooking over open fires. Maintenance of cooking hearths would have involved regular cleaning and raking out of the ashes and charred remains. These sweepings/cleanings then become incorporated into secondary deposits such as ditches and pits.

C.3.14 The charred plant assemblage is dominated by cereal grains. Wheat is the most common cereal represented. The compact and rounded morphology of the wheat grains and a single rachis fragment suggests bread/club wheat which would have been primarily used for flour. The grains may have been accidentally burnt while being dried prior to storage or during cooking. Barley was often used for animal fodder but may have been used for human consumption in the form of bread, stews and soup and it was also used for the brewing of beer. No germinated grains were recovered to suggest brewing activities. Oats occur occasionally and rye was noted in only one sample. The lack of chaff elements suggest that cleaned grain was imported onto the site.

C.3.15 The quantity of legumes recovered suggests that they were a significant dietary constituent as these items are less likely to be burnt accidentally than grain as they do not need to be exposed to heat as cereals do. Vetch and clover are leguminous weeds that could be crop contaminants or were possibly grown as a fodder or nitrogen-fixing crop to improve soil conditions.

C.3.16 The weed seeds present are typical ruderal/segetal species of East Anglia ie. species of cultivated and disturbed ground and were probably from plants harvested with the crop. Weeds to farmers. Weeds mixed in with the cereal crops would have been a real problem for medieval farmers as they would have either had to pull them out by hand or remove seeds from the harvested crop. Cleavers are associated with an autumn sown crop.

C.3.17 Several of the samples contained mineralised millipede segments; these insects are common inhabitants of midden deposits. No mineralised seeds were recovered, possibly due to unsuitable conditions for preservation.

Conclusion and recommendations

C.3.18 Examination of the environmental samples from the evaluation has produced evidence of the waste from food preparation and is indicative of domestic culinary activity on site. The charred plant remains along with the presence of other dietary refuse such as fish

remains, shell, animal bones etc. suggests midden deposits that have been redeposited in ditches/pits or accumulated in layered deposits. These results are comparable to the environmental samples from the Former Bus Depot, Stukeley Road, Huntingdon (Fosberry 2011) which produced a similar assemblage of cleaned grain, few weed seeds, pulses, shellfish and the use of Saw-sedge.

C.3.19 This evaluation has shown that charred plant remains are present and they are of interpretable value. If further excavations are planned for this area, it is recommended that a schedule for environmental sampling should be appended to the updated project design. Extensive sampling should provide information on the site's diet, economy and agricultural activities and on the nature of rubbish disposal activities on site.

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Sample No.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Context No.		810	812	814	816	1008	1010	1015	1016	1017	1023	1007
Cut No.			813	815	817	1009	1011	1011	1011		1012	
Feature Type		layer	pit	pit	?	pit	pit	pit	pit	layer	grave	layer
Sample Size (L)		20	10	10	10	10	20	20	20	20	10	20
Cereals												
Avena sp. (grains)	Oat		#			#	#			#	#	#
Hordeum sp. (grains)	Barley	#	#	#	#					#		#
Secale cereale (grains)	Rye									#		
Triticum sp. (grains)	Wheat	#	##			#		#			#	
Triticum aestivum/compactum (grains)	Bread/Club wheat		#		#	#	#	##	##	##	##	##
Triticum aestivum/compactum (chaff)			#									
Cereal indet. (grains)		#	##	#	#		##	##	#	#	#	#
Cereal indet. (awn)								#				
Other food plants												
Pisum sativum	Peas		#			#				#		
Large Fabaceae indet.	Beans		#				#					
Dry land herbs												
Bupleurum sp.	Throw wax		#		#							
Centaurea sp.	Cornflower		#									
Conium maculatum	Hemlock		#									
Gallium aparine	Cleaver		#							#		
Rumex sp.	Dock									#	#	
Trifolium/Medicago sp.	Clover/Medick		##									
Vicia/Lathyrus sp.	Tare/Vetchling	#	#									
Wetland/aquatic plants												
Cladium mariscus (leaf)	Saw-sedge					#						
Cladium mariscus (nut)	Saw-sedge		#							#		
Tree/shrub macrofossils												
Corylus avellana	Hazlenut								#			
Other plant macrofossils												
Charcoal <2mm		+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
Charcoal >2mm		++	+++	+++	++	++	+++	+++	+++	+++	++	++
Charcoal >10mm		+	++			+			+	++	+	+
Charred root/stem						+						
Indet.culm nodes			#						#			
Indet.seeds			#									
Other remains												
molluscs			#		#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
Bone (HSR)											#	
mineralised millipede exoskeleton			#			#				#	#	#
Fish bone		#		#	#	#	#		#	#	#	
Fish scale		##	#	##	#	#	#	##	##	#	#	#

Table 10 Environmental Results

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APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-105577		
Project Name	Huntingdon West of Town Centre Link Road. Archaeological Evaluation		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	06-06-2011	Finish	21-06-2011
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Yes

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	HUNTLR11	Planning App. No.	0900871FUL
HER No.	ECB 3573	Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Planning condition
Development Type	Road Scheme

Please select all techniques used:

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

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

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

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Burial	Medieval 1066 to 1540	bones	Medieval 1066 to 1540
Buildings and Floors	Medieval 1066 to 1540	Pottery	Medieval 1066 to 1540
Pits/ Post Holes	Medieval 1066 to 1540	pottery	Medieval 1066 to 1540

Project Location

County	Cambrideshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	Huntingdon	Land between Ermine Street to Brampton Road	
Parish	Huntingdon		
HER	ECB 3573		
Study Area	0.40 Hectare	National Grid Reference	TL 2338 7194

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Andy Thomas
Project Design Originator	Stephen Macauley
Project Manager	Stephen Macauley
Supervisor	Michael Tam Webster

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
CCC stores	OA East office Bar Hill..	.CCC stores
HUNTLR 11	HUNTLR 11	HUNTLR 11 ...

Archive Contents/Media

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

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

Notes:

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Figure 1: Site location showing proposed route of road (red)

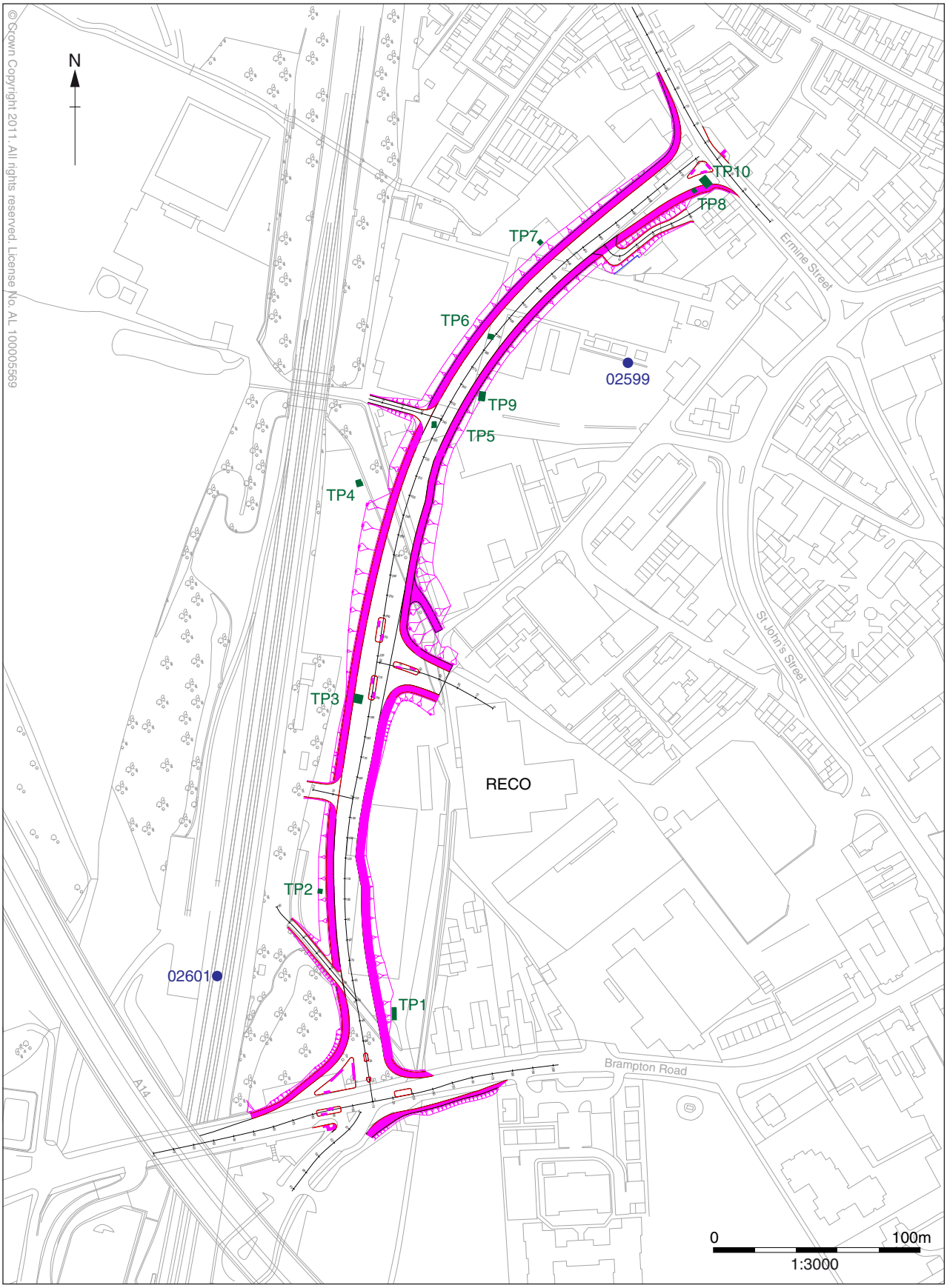

Figure 2: Proposed corridor (pink) showing location of Test Pits (green)

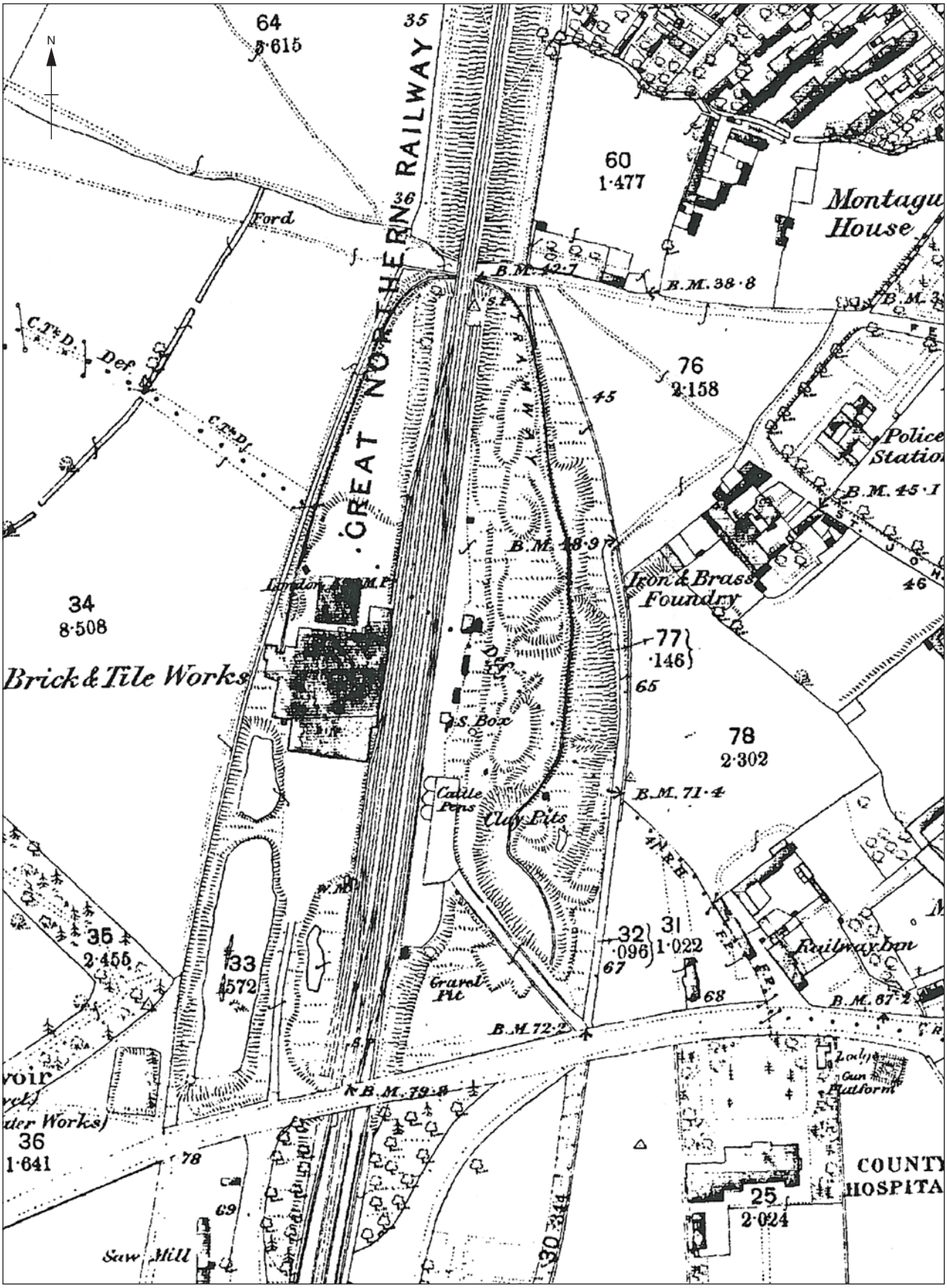

Figure 3: 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (1882)

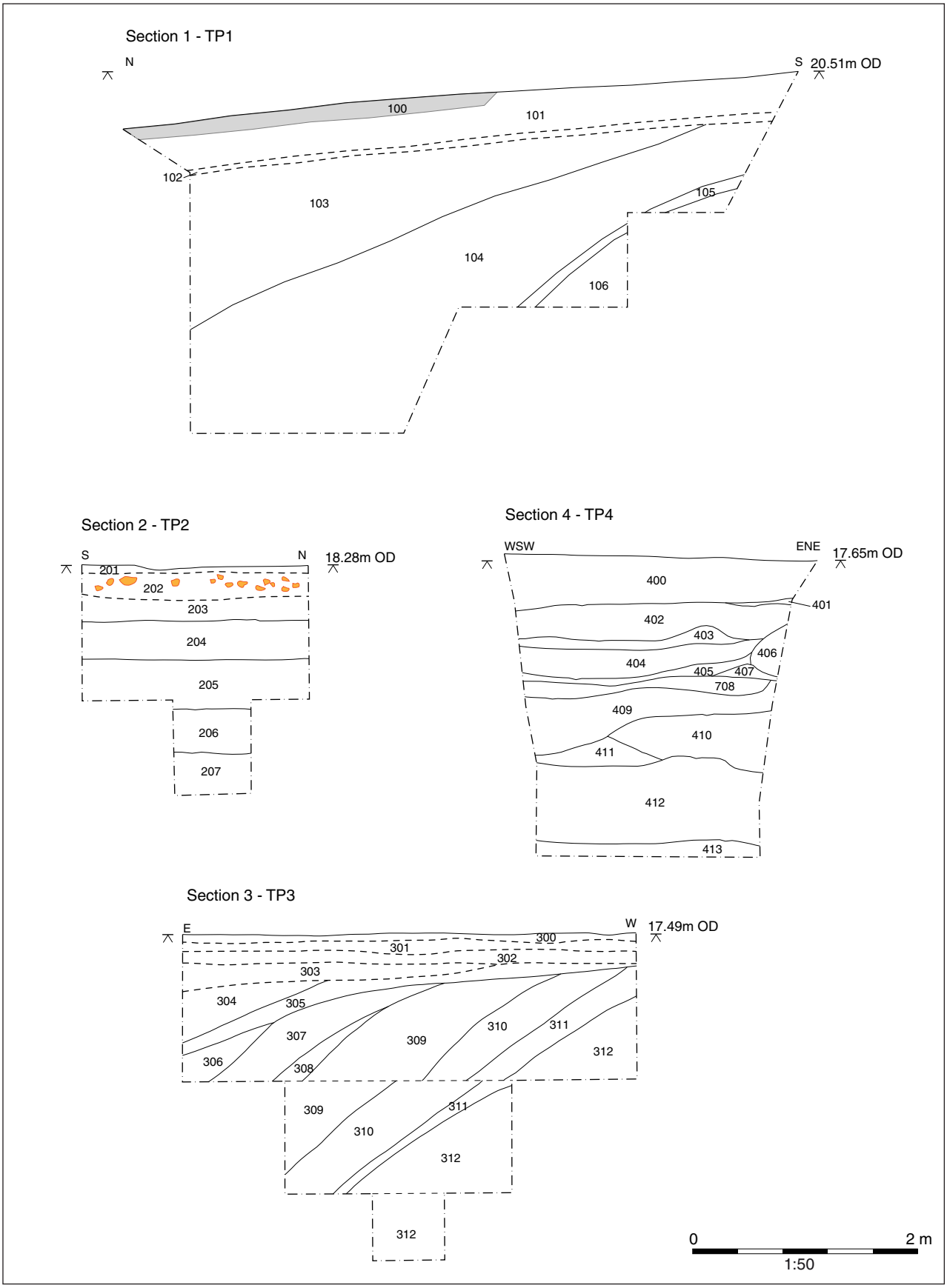

Figure 4a: Sections (Test Pits 1-4)

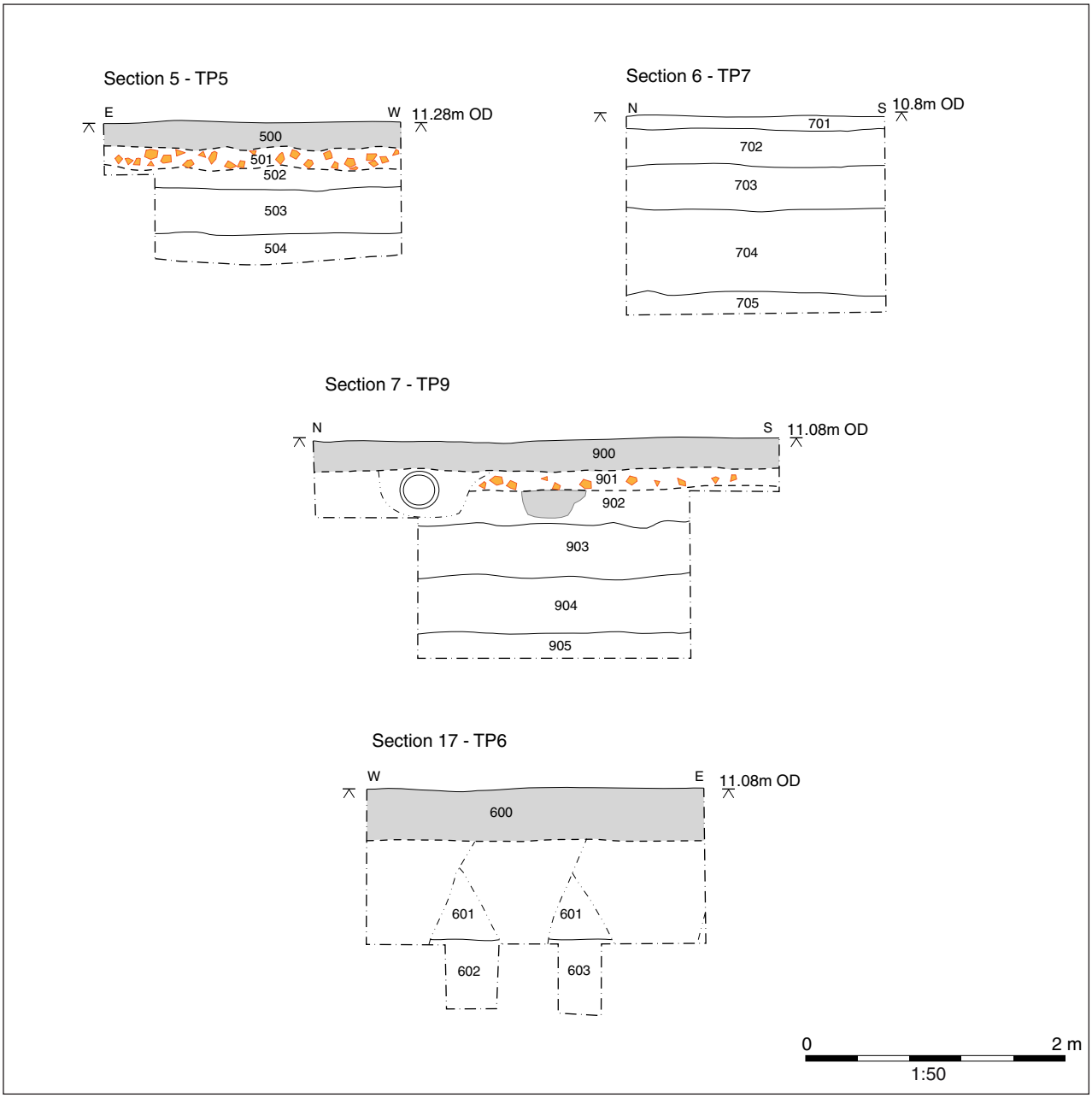

Figure 4b: Sections (Test Pits 5-7 and 9)

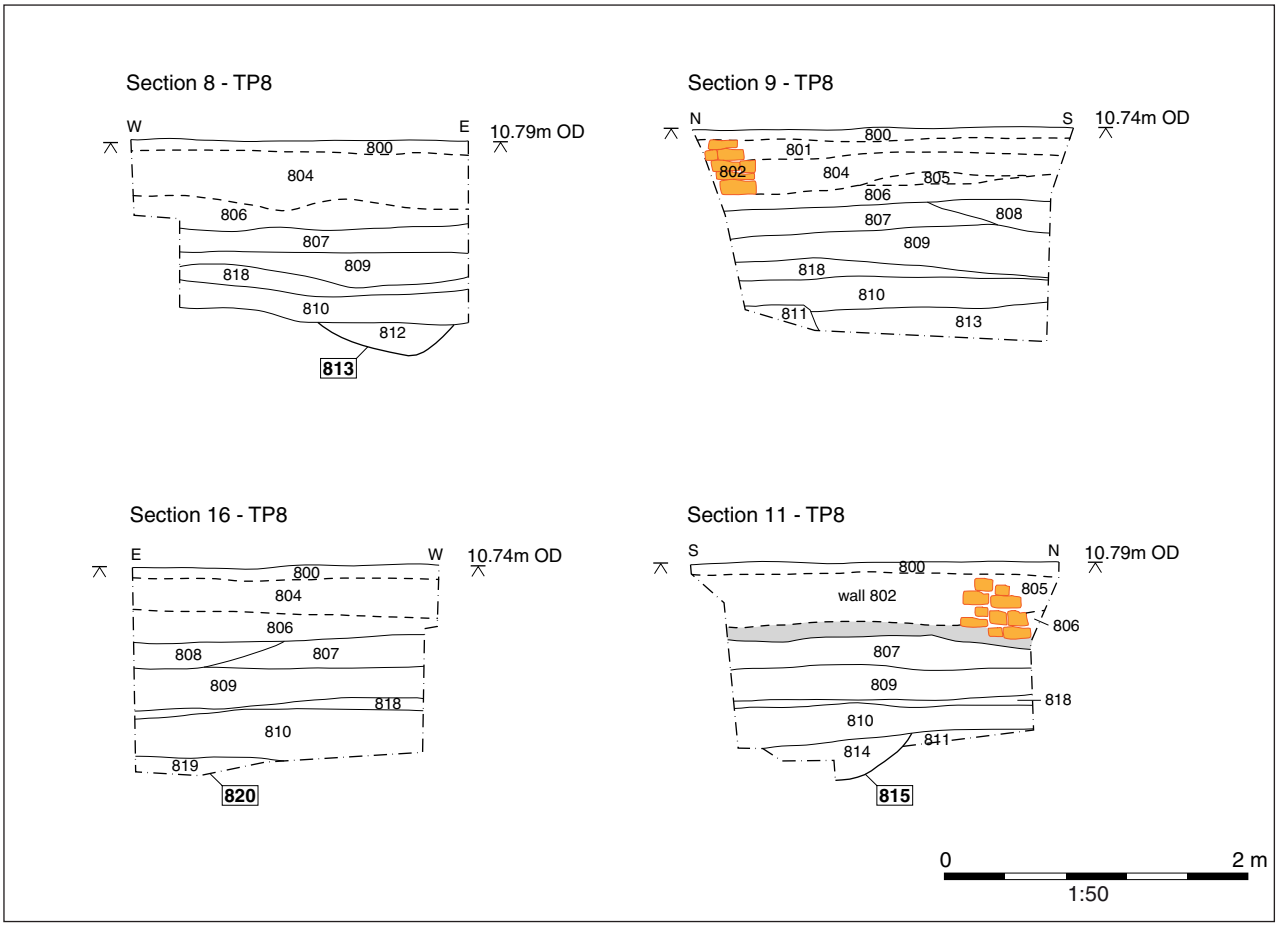

Figure 5: Sections (Test Pit 8)

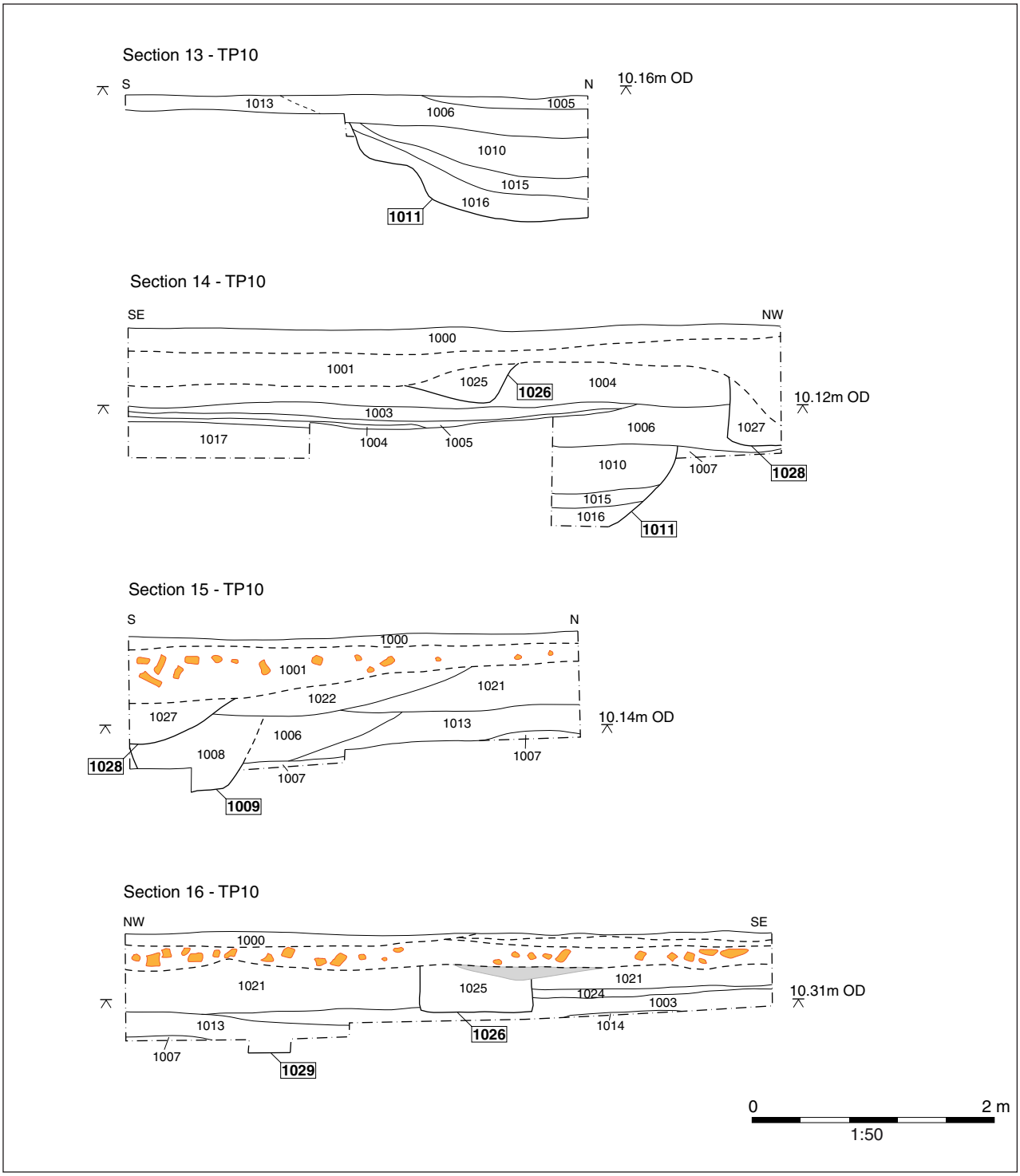

Figure 6: Sections (Test Pit 10)

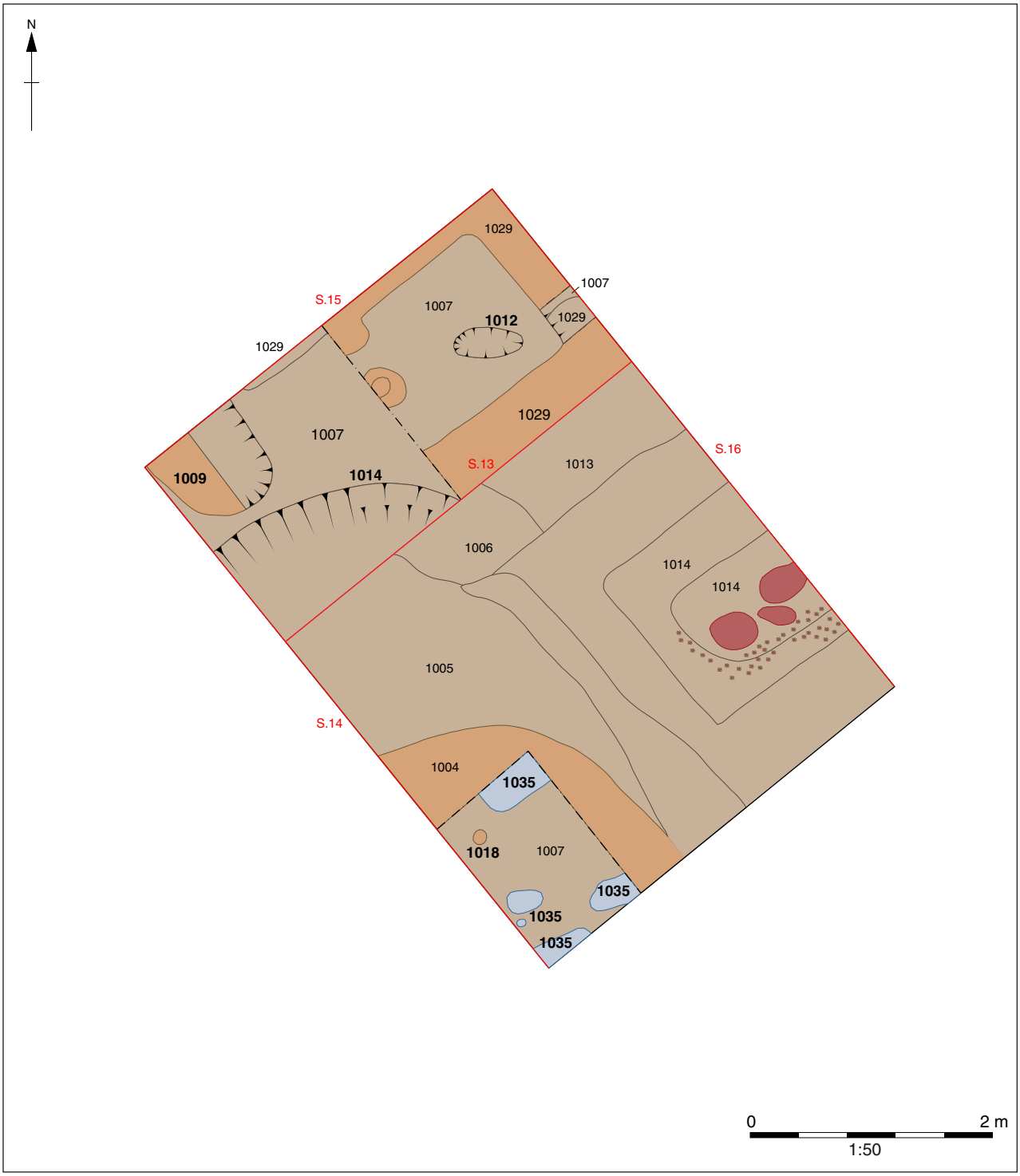

Figure 7: Plan of Test Pit 10

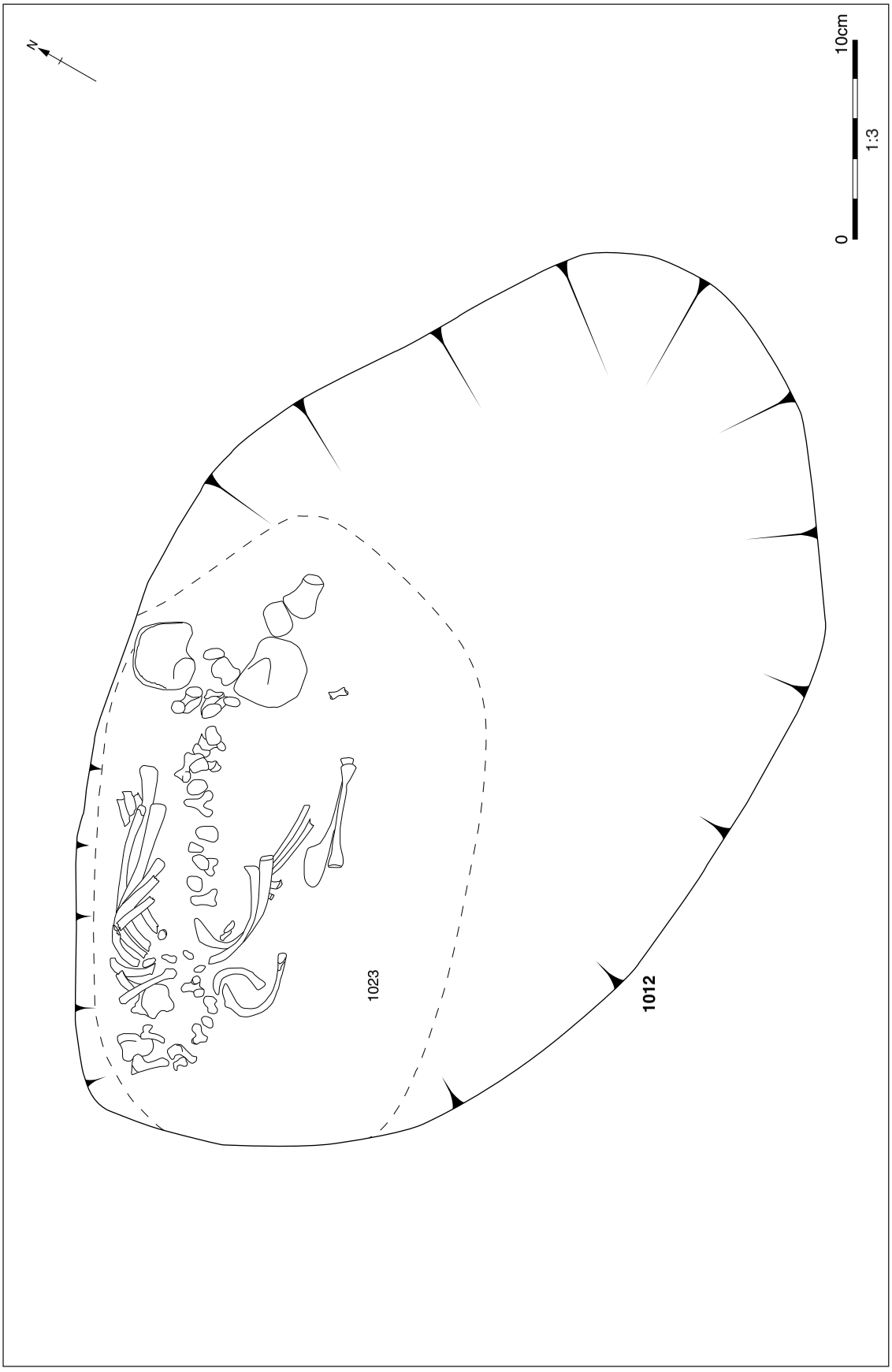

Figure 8: Burial 1020

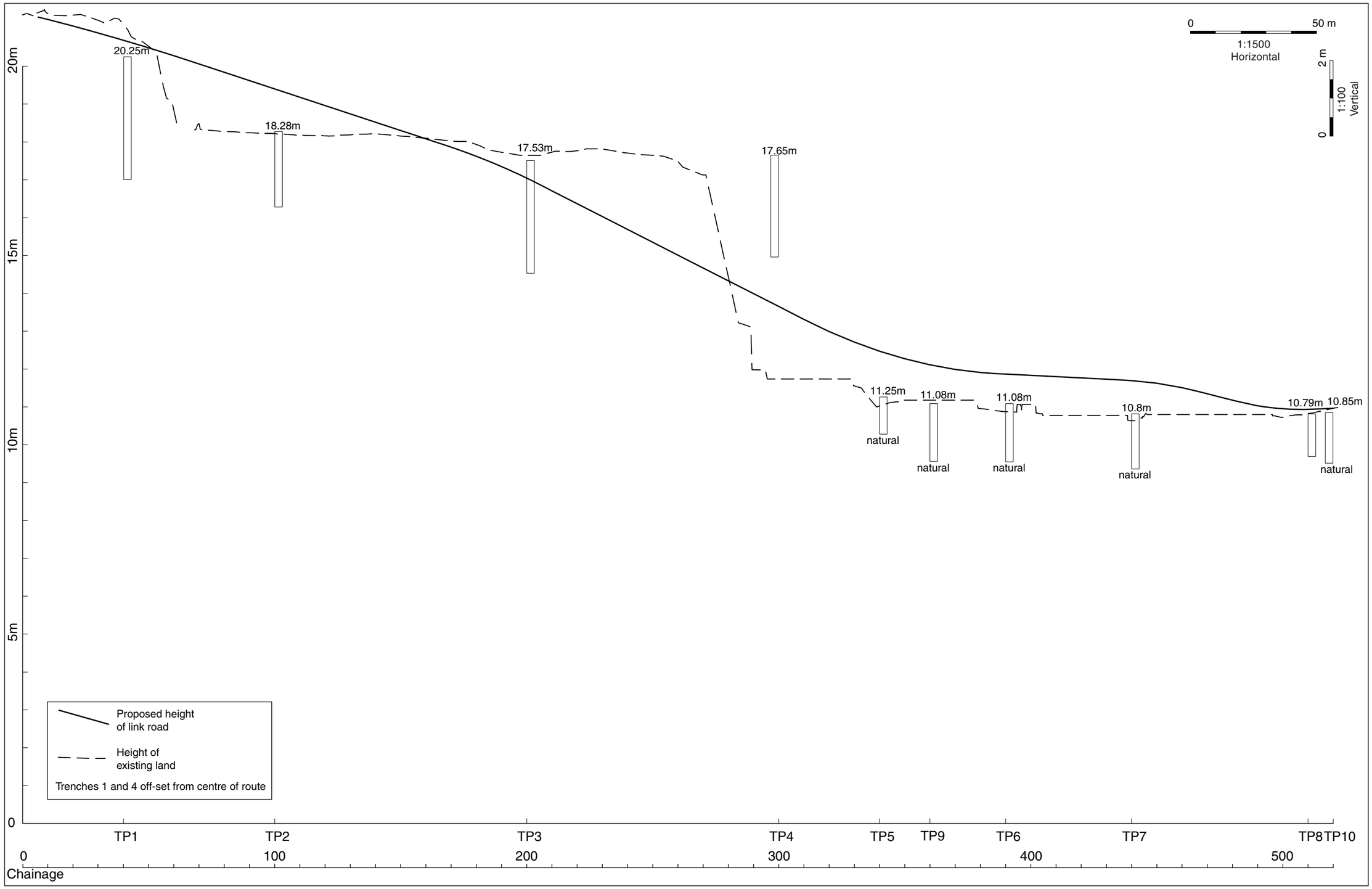

Figure 9: Deposit model

Plate 1: View of Test Pit 1, looking south

Plate 2: View of Test Pit 2, looking west

Plate 3: View of Test Pit 3, looking south

Plate 4: View of Test Pit 4, looking south-east

Plate 5: View of Test Pit 5, looking west

Plate 6: View of Test Pit 6, looking north-east

Plate 7: View of Test Pit 7, looking north-west

Plate 8: View of Test Pit 9, looking east

Plate 9: View of Test Pit 8, looking north-east

Plate 10: North-west section Test Pit 10

Plate 11: Burial **1020** Test Pit 10, looking north-west

Plate 12: Slot structure **1036** Test Pit 10, looking north-east

Plate 13: Section across pit **1011** Test Pit 10, looking south-east

Plate 14: Area of burning 1014 in Test Pit 10, looking north-east

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