



**CCC AFU Report Number 858**

## **Prehistoric Activity, Medieval Occupation and Post-Medieval Industry to the Rear of Walden House, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire**

---

**Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design**

Rachel Clarke

August 2006

**AFU Report Number 858**

**Prehistoric Activity, Medieval  
Occupation and Post-Medieval  
Industry to the Rear of Walden  
House, Huntingdon,  
Cambridgeshire**

---

**Post-Excavation Assessment and  
Updated Project Design**

Rachel Clarke BA AIFA

With contributions by Ian Baxter BA MIFA, Alan Clapham PhD, Nina Crummy BA FSC, Richard Darrah, Carole Fletcher BA, Jackie Hall BA MA PhD MIFA, Stephen Kemp BA MSc MIFA, Sarah Percival BA MA

Site Code: HUN WHS 05  
CHER Event Number: ECB 2003  
Date of works: February – May 2005  
Grid Ref: TL 23724 71808

Editor: Elizabeth Shepherd Popescu BA PhD MIFA  
Illustrator: Severine Bezie BA MA

## Summary

The major redevelopment of Huntingdon town centre has afforded an opportunity to excavate significant parts of this historic town. Evaluation comprising desk-based assessment and trenching of the available areas of the town centre redevelopment area was undertaken in 2004, followed by the first phase of excavation in 2005. The Walden House excavation, located on a corner plot at the junction of George Street and Walden Road, was carried out by the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit (CCC AFU) between February and May 2005 in advance of the construction of a new magistrates court and council offices.

The project has successfully achieved the majority of the original research aims and objectives set out in the Brief and Specification, particularly those relating to the development of the medieval town. New discoveries include a probable Neolithic ditch, part of a late 18th/19th century tannery, the base of a large 17th/18th century malting oven, and an assemblage of reused medieval ecclesiastical stone fragments.

Four periods of occupation have provisionally been identified on the site, spanning the prehistoric to the 19th century. No definitive evidence for Roman and Saxon occupation was found; the main phase of activity was during the mid-12th to mid-14th centuries, when the town was at its most prosperous. A range of features characteristic of urban settlement including dense zones of pitting and quarrying in addition to wells, post-holes, ovens, cobbled surfaces and ditched property boundaries, were identified. Reiterating the results of the evaluation, indications of urban contraction in the later medieval period was evident across the site represented by an extensive cultivation or levelling layer and a general lower level of activity. In the later post-medieval period part of the site became a formal garden associated with Walden House; a small tannery occupied the northern plot, adjacent to George Street.

Further analysis will concentrate on aspects of medieval life in Huntingdon, including economy, trade, craft and industry, and the identification of tenements and associated activities and/or people through targeted stratigraphic, artefactual, ecofactual and documentary study. Other areas highlighted for additional analysis include establishing, through radiocarbon dating, the date of the prehistoric ditch and further research into the post-medieval use of the site, particularly the tannery.

There are several significant finds assemblages from the site, in particular the post-Roman pottery, animal bone and environmental remains, that are of sufficient size to enable comparative research with other assemblages from Huntingdon.

The work was commissioned by CCC Property and Procurement, in partnership with D. E. Clegg.

## Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Archaeological and Historical Background</b>	<b>2</b>
	2.1 Prehistoric	2
	2.2 Romano-British	2
	2.3 Anglo Saxon/Anglo-Danish	2
	2.4 Medieval	3
	2.5 Late medieval and Post-medieval	3
<b>3</b>	<b>Aims and Objectives of the Excavation</b>	<b>4</b>
	3.1 General	4
	3.2 Research Objectives outlined in the Brief	5
	3.3 Additional Research Objectives specific to Walden House	7
	3.4 English Heritage Research Priorities	9
<b>4</b>	<b>Summary of Results</b>	<b>10</b>
	4.1 Period 1: Prehistoric to Roman	11
	4.2 Period 2: Saxon to Medieval	14
	4.3 Period 3: Late Medieval to Earlier Post-Medieval	23
	4.4 Period 4: Post-Medieval to Modern	24
<b>5</b>	<b>Assessment of Archaeological Potential</b>	<b>27</b>
	5.1 Stratigraphic and Structural data	27
	5.2 Surveys	33
	5.3 Artefact Summaries	33
	5.4 Environmental Remains	40
<b>6</b>	<b>Updated Research Aims and Objectives</b>	<b>42</b>
	6.1 Summary of General Aims (National and Regional)	43
	6.2 Prehistoric	43
	6.3 Roman	43
	6.4 Early to Middle Saxon	43
	6.5 Late Saxon to Medieval	43
	6.6 Late Medieval to Post-Medieval	44
	6.7 Site Specific Objectives	44
	6.8 English Heritage (1997) themes	45
<b>7</b>	<b>Methods Statements</b>	<b>48</b>
	7.1 Stratigraphic Analysis	48
	7.2 Stratigraphic and Structural text	49
	7.3 Illustration	49
	7.4 Documentary Research	49
	7.5 Artefact Studies	50
	7.6 Environmental Remains	54

<b>8</b>	<b>Report Writing, Archiving and Publication</b>	<b>55</b>
	8.1 Report Writing	55
	8.2 Archiving	55
	8.3 Publication	56
<b>9</b>	<b>Resources</b>	<b>56</b>
	9.1 Staffing and Equipment	56
	9.2 Task Identification	57
	9.3 Project Timetable	59
	<b>Acknowledgements</b>	<b>59</b>
	<b>Bibliography</b>	<b>59</b>
	<b>List of Figures</b>	
	Figure 1: Location of excavation (HUNWHS 05; grey) and evaluation (HUN WR04; green) with the development area outlined (red)	61
	Figure 2: Plan of Prehistoric (Period 1.1 c. 3500BC-1000BC) features	62
	Figure 3: Plan of features containing Roman (Period 1.2 c.AD43-AD410) pottery	63
	Figure 4: Plan of Period 2. 2 (c. AD1050-1150) features	64
	Figure 5: Plan of Period 2. 3 (c. AD1150-1250) features	65
	Figure 6: Plan of Period 2. 4 (c. AD1250-1350) features	66
	Figure 7: Plan of Period 2. 5 (c. AD1350-1450) features	67
	Figure 8: Plan of late medieval- early post-medieval (Period 3 c. AD1450-1650) features	68
	Figure 9: Plan of post-medieval to modern (c. AD1650-present) features	69
	Figure 10: Plan of undated/unphased features	70
	Figure 11: Selected photographs	71
	Figure 12: Project Timetable Outline (Gantt Chart)	72
	<b>List of Plates (Figure 11)</b>	
	Plate 1: Period 1.1 ditch	
	Plate 2: Period 2.4 pits, wells and ditch with Period 4 tanning pits to north	
	Plate 3: Period 3 dog skeleton	
	Plate 4: Period 2.4/5 oven	
	Plate 5: Grimston face jug found in Period 2.4 pit	
	Plate 6: Medieval stone fragments from Period 4 wall	
	Plate 7: Period 4 brick malting oven	
	Plate 8: Period 4 tanning pits	
	<b>List of Appendices</b>	
	Appendix 1: Health and Safety Statement	73
	Appendix 2: Context Summary with provisional phasing	74
	Appendix 3: Metalwork and other 'small finds'	92
	Appendix 4: Lithics	103
	Appendix 5: Prehistoric Pottery	109

<b>Appendix 6: Post-Roman Pottery</b>	<b>111</b>
<b>Appendix 7: Ceramic Building Material</b>	<b>118</b>
<b>Appendix 8: Architectural Stone</b>	<b>119</b>
<b>Appendix 9: Post-Medieval Glass</b>	<b>122</b>
<b>Appendix 10: Miscellaneous finds</b>	<b>134</b>
<b>Appendix 11: Wood</b>	<b>135</b>
<b>Appendix 12: Animal Bone</b>	<b>137</b>
<b>Appendix 13: Environmental Remains</b>	<b>140</b>

## 1 Introduction

The Walden House site is the first of several areas to be investigated in advance of the redevelopment and regeneration of Huntingdon's Town Centre. The excavation, undertaken by Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit (CCC AFU), was funded by CCC Property and Procurement, in partnership with D.E. Cleggs Ltd. The project comprised full excavation of an area (c.0.22ha) designated for the construction of a combined justice centre, office block and apartments at the junction of Walden Road and George Street, in the historic core of Huntingdon. Included in the planning application was the creation of a basement level car park, which would result in the destruction of archaeological deposits across the area.

The site (TL 23724 71808) was excavated from February until May 2005, in response to a Brief for full excavation issued by the Cambridgeshire Archaeology, Planning and Countryside Advice team (CAPCA; Planning Application H/04/02334/FUL; Thomas 2004). This, and the corresponding Specification (Clarke 2004b) outlining the archaeological background, project research aims and objectives and the proposed excavation methodology, was adhered to throughout the project.

The excavation was situated in a key part of the medieval town; the 13th-century All Saints Church (CHER 14832) is located to the immediate east and is adjacent to Market Hill; the probable location of the medieval market.

A desk-based study was commissioned by CCC Property and Procurement in 2003 to assess the archaeological potential of the land likely to be affected by the proposed redevelopment of Huntingdon Town Centre (Kenney 2003). This report comprised the collation and assessment of accessible historical, cartographic and archaeological sources, the results of which are summarised below (Section 2).

Following this, an archaeological evaluation comprising six trenches, was undertaken by CCC AFU in early 2004 around the town centre redevelopment area; this included two trenches in the car park to the rear of Walden House. Although approximately half of the Walden House site was not accessible at the time (due to extant buildings), the evaluation established that significant and potentially well-preserved archaeological deposits were likely to be present across the proposed development area (Clarke 2004a). The remaining four trenches also indicate well-preserved archaeological deposits across the redevelopment area.

The geology of the development area comprises Pleistocene First and Second Terrace Gravels of the River Great Ouse (BGS 1975, Sheet 187). The surface geology encountered during excavation varied from

slightly sandy clays to calcareous gravels. The water table was reached at c. 1.5m below the current ground surface (c. 15.25m OD).

## **2 Archaeological and Historical Background**

The following summary is based on the Desk-Based Assessment (Kenney 2003):

### **2.1 Prehistoric**

The Ouse Valley is rich in prehistoric remains, including a Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age ceremonial complex at Brampton in addition to a number of Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments identified by aerial photographs.

Prehistoric artefacts, largely of Neolithic and Bronze Age date, have also been found within Huntingdon, and Iron Age finds have been located recently at Watersmeet (Cooper and Spoerry 1998).

### **2.2 Romano-British**

There is some evidence, comprising chance finds and three unpublished excavations, for Roman activity in and around Huntingdon. The evidence, in summary, consists of a villa site overlooking Alconbury Brook, and two investigations within the town that revealed metallated Roman road surfaces. Within the roadside zone, various remains have been found, including burials, roadside ditches and occasional structures. A Roman ditch or channel was also recently discovered to the north of the historic town at the former Model laundry site (Clarke 2005).

### **2.3 Anglo-Saxon/Anglo-Danish**

New research into the location of the documented Danish and Saxon burhs at Huntingdon indicates that the Late Saxon settlement was sited in the southern part of the area later enclosed by the medieval town ditch to the north-east and the bar dyke to the south-west (Spoerry 2000).

The process of Late Saxon urban development eventually resulted in the very substantial town documented by Domesday Book. Both documentary and archaeological evidence suggest that the main area of immediately pre-Conquest settlement extended from the later High Street to the east, and as far as bar dyke at the end of Mill Common to the west.

---

The major element in the post-Conquest medieval townscape was the castle, built in 1068, the construction of which necessitated the laying out of a new High Street and, probably, market place.

## **2.4 Medieval**

Huntingdon was a very successful town during the two or three centuries following the Conquest, largely because of its status as Shire town. Its location, providing a bridged crossing on Ermine Street, which still formed the basis of the route later to become the Great North Road and A1, was also key to its success. By the early 14th century Huntingdon had sixteen churches, two priories, a friary and three hospitals; all the hallmarks of a thriving centre.

However, the 14th century was the period during which fortunes changed for Huntingdon, exacerbated by the construction of a bridge at St Ives. This situation was compounded by countrywide overpopulation and several years of failed harvests, followed by several waves of plague. By 1363 a quarter of the town was recorded in the royal charter as being uninhabited (Akeroyd and Clifford 2004, 15).

Also of note, six of the medieval churches are not mentioned in documents after the mid-14th century and by the 16th century only four (including All Saints) were still functioning.

## **2.5 Late medieval and post-medieval**

Huntingdon suffered during the 15th-century War of the Roses and in the Civil War of the 17th century, and throughout this time documents still refer to 'the poor decayed town'. It was only with the rise of the coaching trade in the 18th century that the town found another role and prosperity returned.

Malting was an important industry in the town during the 18th and 19th centuries; the southern wall of one of the demolished maltings was retained and now forms the boundary to the bus station.

The post-medieval street layout probably matched that of the medieval period very closely. The earliest surviving maps of Huntingdon show buildings along George Street, Market Hill and Prince's Street, but there appears to have been no development along Walden Road.

### 3 Aims and Objectives of the Excavation

The main aim of the project was to preserve by record the archaeological remains that would be destroyed by the redevelopment and to attempt a reconstruction of the early settlement and subsequent development of this key area of the town. The Brief (Thomas 2004) reiterated that the scheme should in effect be viewed as a single archaeological project, and that the research priorities should reflect this situation as well as the site's important location within the historic core of Huntingdon.

In response, the specification (Clarke 2004b) although relating to the Walden House site in the main, also took into account the wider context of the redevelopment site as a whole. The aims and objectives outlined in the specification are reiterated below.

As additional information becomes available following each phase of investigation, this should be incorporated and utilised to inform the next phase of research priorities and excavation accordingly. This more 'global' approach to the redevelopment project should also be reflected in the scope and direction of post-excavation analysis, publication of the results and archive collation. The updated research aims as highlighted by the Walden House excavation are detailed in Section 6 below.

#### 3.1 General

##### RO1. *Understanding small towns*

It is highlighted (Ayers 2000, 28) in the East Anglian Archaeology (EAA) *Research Agenda and Strategy* that 'inland towns such as Huntingdon remain barely sampled': this project clearly offers a rare opportunity to address this. Other 'gaps in knowledge' which are likely to be appropriate to this project include: the link between towns and their hinterland, the development of society, the role and impact of small towns, and the relationship between small and larger towns.

##### RO2. *Understanding development cycles within towns*

A particular area of research is the study of development cycles within towns. The Walden House site, and the redevelopment area as a whole, has very good potential to contribute to the debate about the apparent periods of urban growth in the 12th and 13th centuries, followed by decline in the late medieval period. This historical phenomenon is not always apparent in the archaeological record, however the results from the evaluation suggest that there is likely to be good archaeological evidence for these cyclical developments in a key area of Huntingdon.

RO3. *Understanding specialist activities within the town*

This data will clearly enhance the documentary and historical evidence for this important period in the town's development, and should also provide useful comparative data for more regional and perhaps national research initiatives, including the Urban Archaeology Databases (UADs), which are currently being compiled for some of the larger towns. It is suggested by Ayers that the identification and study of specialist activities in towns 'may reveal a more complex pattern of cyclical development and decline' (Ayers 2000, 28); again the Huntingdon Town Centre project may also be able to contribute to further understanding of this aspect of urban research.

RO4. *Understanding the morphology of medieval Huntingdon*

There is a need to understand the morphology of medieval Huntingdon in a general sense. The key themes for medieval urban research as identified by Ayers fall under four headings (demography, social organisation, economy, culture and religion) all of which are potentially of relevance to this project. The investigation of the type of activity and occupation in this key location will contribute towards an improved understanding of Huntingdon as an urban centre during a significant period in its history.

### **3.2 Research Objectives outlined in the Brief (Thomas 2004):**

#### ***Prehistoric***

RO5. *To examine the evidence for, and define the character of, prehistoric activity in the area and contribute to an understanding of the nature of prehistoric activity on the gravel terraces of the Huntingdonshire Great Ouse.*

#### ***Roman***

RO6. *To examine the evidence for, and define the character of, Roman activity in the area, through the recovery of residual artefacts and the examination of any in situ deposits.*

RO7. *To place any evidence for Roman activity within a wider landscape context. Specific attention should be given to the proximity of the Roman town at Godmanchester, the location of Ermine Street and the probable villa estate on the Huntingdon side of the river.*

**Early- Middle Saxon**

RO8. *To examine evidence for the origin, development and early economy of the urban settlement. Negative evidence would also be important in defining the early development of the town.*

**Late Saxon/Medieval**

RO9. *To examine the character, extent and morphology of Late Saxon and medieval activity in the area, and contribute to an understanding of the development of the Late Saxon and medieval town.*

RO10. *To examine evidence for zones of activity within the area, including street frontage, domestic habitation, craft/industry and market. Particular attention will be given the possible location of a medieval church on George Street, and the location of the medieval All Saints Church to the immediate east of the development area. Consideration will also be given to the possibility that graves may be encountered in the area, particularly in the eastern half.*

RO11. *To examine any evidence for the Norman occupation of Huntingdon and its impact on the development of the town.*

RO12. *Using palaeo-environmental evidence, to contribute to an understanding of the local environment and economy of the Late Saxon and medieval settlement.*

RO13. *To contribute to an understanding of the development of Late Saxon and medieval urban centres in eastern England.*

**Late Medieval/Post-Medieval**

RO14. *To examine any evidence for the late medieval decline of Huntingdon and the consequent contraction of the urban centre.*

RO15. *To examine the evidence for land-use change from urban to open in the late medieval/post-medieval period.*

RO16. *To examine evidence (archaeological and documentary) for the arrest of settlement decline and the re-occupation of this part of Huntingdon.*

RO17. *To contribute to an understanding of the development of urban centres in eastern England in the post-medieval period.*

### **3.3 Additional Research priorities specific to the Walden House Site**

#### ***Early - Middle Saxon***

RO18. *To establish whether features/deposits of Saxon date are preserved below the Late Saxon/early medieval features identified in the evaluation trenches*

#### ***Late Saxon - Medieval***

RO19. *To establish the extent and plan of the cobbled surface and associated layers and identify whether these stratified deposits are the remains of a yard, trackway or perhaps the western extent of the medieval market place.*

RO20. *This phase of activity clearly represents a reorganisation and change in use from that in the previous phase, which appears to have largely comprised back yard type features. The date and potential stimuli for this will be further explored.*

RO21. *The open area will allow further exploration of street frontage zones, particularly George Street, than was afforded during the evaluation which in turn will aid interpretation of the extent and development of settlement in this period.*

RO22. *To establish whether medieval buildings are present on the site, and whether these represent street frontage structures (perhaps including shops) or more temporary buildings to the rear. The study of their plan and associated artefacts will help to define their function, date and use and any subsequent modifications in form and usage.*

RO23. *To investigate whether the apparent increase in density of activity towards the George Street frontage and the Market Hill Area suggested by the evaluation is real.*

RO24. *To establish whether areas of activity can be associated with specific tenements/plots, and whether these relate to properties on the George Street/Market Hill frontages, or to more secondary development to the rear and along the back lanes. Evidence for property boundaries, such as ditches or fences will be sought, in addition to evidence of subsequent alterations to these as this part of the town became progressively more populated and pressure for prime land increased.*

RO25. *To establish a chronology for the site, largely based on the medieval ceramic assemblage. This should also help to address some key*

*questions regarding local ceramic supply, with particular attention being paid to 'local' but little understood fabrics.*

RO26. *The preliminary study of the ceramic assemblage from the evaluation indicates that the domestic refuse recovered from the features in this period may derive from a household or households of some status. This aspect will be further examined in addition to any evidence of importation of luxury or specialised items such as fine pottery to the site.*

RO27. *Comparison with assemblages from other sites within the town, such as Stukeley Road, will also be paramount in understanding typologies, and assisting the development of chronology, both site specific and within the wider context of the development area and the town as a whole.*

RO28. *The environmental resource of the site also has tremendous potential to identify the range, type and location of different types of activity across the area. A priority will be to establish whether stratified and well-dated faunal, macro- and micro-botanical remains are indeed present on the site, and whether the potential for waterlogged remains in the deeper features is realised.*

RO29. *The study of environmental remains from urban sites is hampered by taphonomic complexity and problems of residuality. However three main categories (events, processes and relationships) have been identified by Murphy in the EAA Research Agenda for the study of this particular aspect of urban economy and environment, and these will be accommodated within the research directive for the Walden House site.*

RO30. *Relatively few metal objects were recovered during the evaluation; however these items would be expected in an urban environment and their identification and location will help to further clarify the status, function, and the economy of the site. The range, quantity, type and distribution of these objects may also help distinguish areas of market/trade, domestic habitation and industrial activities.*

RO31. *Small quantities of hammerscale were identified during the evaluation, further evidence of which, in addition to any related industrial process, will be sought during the excavation.*

### **Late Medieval**

RO32. *To establish whether the whole site was open in this period, or whether features associated with activity/occupation are present closer to the street frontage/market area, which may suggest contraction but not abandonment of this area of the town.*

---

### **Post-medieval**

RO33. *The early maps of the town show that the land to the rear of the Market Hill frontage property (the 17th-century Walden House) was open in this period, and occupied by gardens. Evidence of these apparent formal gardens will be sought, as well as the identification of any associated activity.*

RO34. *Speed's 1610 map of Huntingdon shows several buildings clustering around All Saints Church, presumably including the precursor to Walden House. It is possible that the remains of other buildings of this date, or earlier, are present in the eastern part of the site.*

RO35. *A number of buildings are also shown on Jeffery's 18th-century map in the west and north of the site, which are no longer extant and were probably removed during the widening of Walden Road and possibly by the construction of a 19th-century building along the George Street frontage respectively. Evidence of these buildings and associated remains, may, however survive within the development area.*

### **3.4 English Heritage Research Priorities**

*There are a number of national research priorities identified by English Heritage (English Heritage 1997) that apply to Huntingdon.*

#### **'Processes of change'**

RO36. *In particular the transition from Late Saxon to medieval, medieval to late medieval and late medieval to post-medieval traditions.*

#### **'Themes'**

RO37. *The collection of artefacts, ecofacts and structural evidence from sites with well understood depositional processes and with good and consistent sampling techniques has been identified as a critical factor in the study of settlement hierarchies and interaction.*

## 4 Summary of Results

The excavation strategy involved a number of phases of machining, cleaning/excavating and recording, and further machining in order to deal appropriately with the archaeological levels and accommodate the client's schedule of works. This methodology was outlined in the Specification (Clarke 2004b, 8) and does not warrant further expansion here. Petrochemical contamination was identified during the evaluation stage, which required a specific risk assessment and COSHH statement. As a result, individual health and safety inductions were undertaken to ensure that all members of staff were aware of the potential hazards. This was supported by a regime of no-smoking/eating/drinking on site, the wearing of disposable gloves and provision of good welfare facilities to ensure hand washing before consuming food or drink. Hand-excavation of the deeper features ceased at the level of contamination and was supplemented by auguring and further excavation by mini-digger for finds-retrieval.

The site was divided into two areas for excavation:

- Area 1 was excavated first and was located in the western half, adjacent to George Street and Walden Road
- Area 2 was located to the east of Area 1, closer to Walden House, and was excavated following demolition of office buildings. This area included the southern access strip that ran parallel to the Falcon Tavern boundary.

Although not deeply-stratified, the site contained several areas of more complex stratigraphy, particularly in those parts closer to Walden House and George Street. A number of phases (Periods 1-4) of activity spanning the prehistoric to post-medieval periods have been identified, although the major settlement and use of the site appears to have been during the 'high medieval' period (mid-12th to mid-14th centuries). Other notable aspects of the site were the discovery of a prehistoric (possibly Neolithic) ditch and other features, and a late 18th to 19th century-tannery adjacent to George Street.

Quantification of the relevant evaluation archive is included in Section 5, although correlation with the excavation phases has not yet been undertaken and consequently this data is not included in the phase-by-phase summary below.

Preliminary stratigraphic phasing of the site has been undertaken, and broadly correlated with the pottery spot dates, from which a number of site periods and phases have been identified. The following summary is supplemented by a context list with preliminary site phases included in Appendix 2, which can be cross-referenced with report figures 2-10 .

The provisional site periods are:

**Period 1: Prehistoric to Roman** (c. 3500BC-AD 410)

- Phase 1: Prehistoric (c. 3500BC-1000BC)
- Phase 2: Roman (AD43-AD410)

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

- Phase 1: c. AD950 -1050 (ceramic phase 4a)
- Phase 2: c. AD1050 -1150 (ceramic phase 4/4b)
- Phase 3: c. AD1150 -1250 (ceramic phase 5a)
- Phase 4: c. AD1250 -1350 (ceramic phase 5b)
- Phase 5: c. AD1350 -1450 (ceramic phase 6)

**Period 3: Late Medieval to Early Post-Medieval** (c.AD1450-1650)  
(ceramic phase 7)

**Period 4: Post-Medieval to Modern** (c.AD1650 - present) (ceramic phases 8-9)

NB: A single phasing system will be agreed at the final analysis stage, which will be disseminated to all specialists and applied to all areas of the Huntingdon town centre site to ensure consistency of reporting. This will also be dependant on the type and scope of the final publication.

#### **4.1 Period 1: Prehistoric to Roman (c. 3500BC-AD 410)**

##### **4.1.1 Phase 1: Prehistoric (c. 3500BC-1000BC)** Fig 2; Tables 1 and 2; Plate 1

The remains of three definite and two probable prehistoric features, comprising a ditch and several shallow 'pits' or tree-throws, were identified in the central and eastern parts of the site. The ditch (1236=1322), c.1m wide and 0.6m deep was orientated north-north-west to south-south-east, and extended for c.14m across the site; it terminated a few metres short of the southern edge of the excavation. The pits contained similar pale silty fills to those recorded in the ditch and all were generally amorphous in shape with a maximum depth of 0.2m.

Finds were recovered from the ditch and two of the pits, including two flint arrowheads and several sherds of Mortlake pottery, datable to the Neolithic period (see Appendix 4 and 5). The pottery from the ditch and one of the pits is abraded suggesting an element of residuality, although no later finds were present. A small amount of antler and animal bone (the latter possibly the poorly-preserved remains of ?placed cow skulls) was also present in the ditch.

Feature Types (Number)		<i>Main finds groups</i>			
		Pottery (kg)	Worked Flint (number)	Animal bone (kg)	Antler (kg)
Pits	2	0.098	4		
Ditches	1	0.019	11	0.36	0.104
<b>Undated, probable prehistoric features</b>					
Pits	2	-	-	-	-
Ditches		-	-	-	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.117kg</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0.36kg</b>	<b>0.104kg</b>

Table 1: Quantification of prehistoric and probable prehistoric features and finds

A general 'background scatter' of Mesolithic, Neolithic (in particular) and Bronze Age flint tools, bladelets and flakes was found unstratified or in association with medieval deposits (see Appendix 4). A burnt rim sherd of highly decorated Mortlake pottery was also recovered from a medieval (Period 2.4) oven (see Appendix 5).

The identification and survival of features of prehistoric date within Huntingdon is significant. Their presence suggests low-level occupation/activity in this period, and is the first evidence of land division/use on this site. Although Neolithic finds are present in the ditch, the abraded nature of the finds suggests it may be part of a Bronze Age field system.

An earlier date should, however, not be ruled out for this ditch, especially given its location within the rich ritual landscape of the Ouse valley. A number of sites have been identified in the vicinity, including a Neolithic monument complex at Rectory Farm, Godmanchester and a Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age ceremonial complex at Brampton to the west of Huntingdon (Dawson (ed) 2000). The linear elements (such as mortuary enclosures and cursuses) of these complexes appear to be on a north-west to south-east or north-east to south-west alignment, comparable to that of the ditch. Of interest, also, is that some later boundary features identified on the site seem to conform to a similar alignment as the ditch.

Although no prehistoric features were revealed in the Walden House evaluation trenches, the potential for the recovery of prehistoric remains was suggested by the presence of several large sherds of probable Bronze Age pottery. These were found in a medieval pit in Trench 3 close to Walden Road, to the rear of Gazeley House and to the immediate south of the Walden House site (Clarke 2004a, 26).

Feature and layer types	Pottery (kg)	Worked Flint (number)	Burnt flint (kg)
Pits	-	12	0.070
Ditches	-	1	-
Structural (beamslots/post-holes)	-	2	-
Layers	-	5	-
Ovens	0.010	3	-
Unstratified	-	2	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>0.010kg</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0.70kg</b>

Table 2: Quantification of residual prehistoric (Period 1) finds in Period 2 features

#### 4.1.2 Phase 2: Roman (AD43-AD410) Fig. 3; Table 3

Twenty-five sherds of Roman pottery, including two Samian fragments, were recovered from medieval (Period 2) contexts. All of the sherds are fairly abraded and each weighs less than 3g. A small quantity of Roman tile (to be fully identified/quantified) was also found in later deposits; again all the pieces are fairly small (see Appendix 7). No definitely Roman features were identified, although a small number (five) of pits produced only Roman, and no later, pottery. These are likely to be rephased following further analysis.

Feature and layer types	Pottery (kg)	Metal finds (Number)
Pits	0.143	
Ditches	0.009	
Structural (beamslots/post-holes)		
Layers	0.024	
Ovens	0.013	
Unstratified		1 (coin)
<b>Totals</b>	<b>0.189kg</b>	<b>1</b>

Table 3: Quantification of residual Roman finds in medieval (Period 2) contexts

The presence of finds of Roman date is not unexpected given the relative proximity of the site to the presumed course of Ermine Street to the east. The small 'background scatter' of pottery and tile indicates some Roman activity, and probable buildings, somewhere in the vicinity of the site.

These results reiterate those of the evaluation, which also recovered small quantities of residual Roman pottery from three of the trenches (Walden House and Gazeley House sites). A possible Roman feature or layer was identified in Trench 6 close to Prince's Street/Market Hill (and the route of Ermine Street) (Clarke 2004a, 49).

## 4.2 Period 2: Saxon to Medieval (c.AD 950 - 1450) Figs 4-7

### 4.2.1 Phase 1: AD950 - 1050 (Not illustrated)

No Saxon features were identified on the site, although two small pottery sherds (0.013 kg) have tentatively been identified as Ipswich ware (c.AD720 - 850; Appendix 6); both were recovered from a Period 2.3 pit (see below).

### 4.2.2 Phase 2: AD1050 - 1150 Fig. 4; Tables 4 and 5

Saxo-Norman (AD1050 - 1150; ceramic phase 4/4b) pottery was found in a number of features, mostly pits and ditches, across the site. Although the assemblage comprises over 1200 sherds (18.645 kg), most appears to be residual in Period 2.3 and later features. Approximately 46 contexts have been identified by the pottery specialist as being likely to belong to this phase (Appendix 6). Preliminary stratigraphic analysis indicates that c.21 features containing Saxo-Norman pottery could conceivably date to this period (Table 4); an additional 17 features could also belong to this phase (Table 5), although these are likely to be re-phased following full analysis.

The features provisionally dated to this phase comprise pits, ditches and possible structural features spread across the site. A probable cess-pit identified in the western half of the site, which produced a notable animal bone and environmental assemblage, may date to this period, although (possibly intrusive) Period 2.4 pottery was also present.

Feature and layer types (numbers)		Main finds groups			
		Pottery (kg)	Animal bone (inc. antler) (kg)	Small finds (No.)	CBM (inc. fired clay) (kg)
Pits	15	0.681	2.506	3	0.817
Cess-pits	1	(0.024)	0.491		
Ditches	1	0.029	0.108	-	-
Slots/ foundations	1	0.032	-	-	-
Post-holes	2	0.007	0.035	-	-
Cleaning/ unstratified	1	0.057	0.411	-	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0.830kg</b>	<b>3.551kg</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.817kg</b>

Table 4: Quantification of provisional Period 2.2 features and principal finds assemblages by feature-type

Feature and layer types (numbers)		Main finds groups			
		Pottery (kg)	Animal bone (inc. antler) (kg)	Small finds (No.)	CBM (inc. fired clay) (kg)
Pits	14	0.663	1.243		0.021
Ditches	1	0.031	0.780	-	
Slots/ foundations	1	0.013	0.023	-	
Post-holes	1	0.004	-	-	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0.711</b>	<b>2.046</b>		<b>0.021</b>

Table 5: Quantification of additional features that may belong to Period 2.2 and principal finds assemblages by feature-type

Most of the pottery is in very small amounts and is often abraded; only 10 contexts within the main feature group shown in Table 4 produced assemblages weighing over 0.02 kg. Of note, however, are the significant Late Saxon pottery assemblages present in some of the Period 2.3 and later features: a total of 2.26 kg was recovered from just one pit located in the northwest corner of the site. This assemblage included several sherds from a Thetford storage jar (datable to AD 1000-1200), the generally large size of which suggests that they had not travelled far since being discarded. It is likely that some of the later pottery sherds in these pits were introduced as a result of slumping of overlying deposits such as the Period 2.4 cobbled surface and Period 2.5 buried soil layer (see below).

The pottery assemblage is broadly domestic in character with a predominance of jars and bowls, although glazed pitchers and storage jars are also present (see Appendix 6). A number of 'small'/registered finds have been identified as being of possible Late Saxon or early medieval date, most of which were residual in Period 2.3 and later contexts. The finds include two iron fibre-processing spikes, a copper alloy hooked tag, a bone weaving tool and a game counter, also bone. Two stone hones and several lava quern fragments could also date to this period (see Appendix 3).

The quantity of pottery, combined with other finds, indicates that even if much of the assemblage is reworked, there was clearly significant Saxo-Norman occupation in the very near vicinity. This may have been in the form of street-frontage properties to the east (and perhaps north) of the site. Recent research suggests that the pre-Conquest settlement was focused close to the riverside and along the High Street, south of Market Hill (Spoerry 2000, 46). The High Street (Ermine Street) was realigned in 1067 in advance of the construction of the castle, and the market may also have moved further north in this post-Conquest period.

It is conceivable that some of the ditched property boundaries and pits/structural features containing Saxo-Norman pottery may relate to the initial colonisation/development of this more marginal edge of the town in the immediate post-Conquest period. The medieval market, probably located at Market Hill to the east of the site, was clearly established before the granting of the charter in 1205, and it is likely that properties would have developed around this focus.

A small number Saxo-Norman features and/or pottery sherds were found during the evaluation phase; most were found in the southernmost trenches (4 and 5), which would have been located closer to the postulated Late Saxon town.

#### 4.2.2 Phase 3: c.AD 1150–1250 Fig. 5; Table 6

Thirteen contexts/features have been provisionally dated to this phase based largely on the presence of ceramic phase 5a pottery (combined total of c.2.9 kg). Features comprise a small number of pits and post-holes (see Table 6), most of which are located in the north-western part of the site. Further analysis of the pottery in conjunction with additional stratigraphic phasing will determine what proportion of the pottery is residual (most contexts produced assemblages weighing less than 0.02 kg). Residual Period 2.3 (ceramic phase 5a) pottery was also recovered from a number of pits, ovens and ditches that belong to Period 2.4 or later.

Feature and layer types (numbers)		<i>Main finds groups</i>			
		Pottery (kg)	Animal bone (inc. antler) (kg)	Small finds	CBM (inc. fired clay) (kg)
Pits	11	3.019	4.072	3	0.171
Cess-pits	-	-	-	-	-
Ditches	-	-	-	-	-
Slots	-	-	-	-	-
Ovens	-	-	-	-	-
Post-holes	2	0.034	0.01	1	0.008
Layers/surfaces	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning/unstratified	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3.053kg</b>	<b>4.073kg</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.179kg</b>

Table 6: Quantification of provisional Period 2.3 features and principal finds assemblages by feature-type

As with the previous phase, the pottery assemblage is largely domestic in character; relatively few other finds were present, other than small quantities of shell and tile. Two pits did, however, produce fairly

significant animal bone assemblages (0.675 kg and 2.229 kg), both datable to c. AD1150 - 1200.

The fairly small quantities of finds and features attributable to this phase indicates a relatively low level of activity on the site, and it is likely that settlement activity was still focused around the market area and High Street frontage at this time.

This is in keeping with the results of the evaluation, where a similarly small quantity of pottery/features was identified that are datable to this period.

#### 4.2.3 Phase 4: AD1250 – 1350 Fig. 6; Table 7; Plates 2, 4 and 5

During the 13th to mid-14th centuries there is clear evidence of an upsurge of activity on the site, represented by large numbers of often intercutting features. Particularly complex areas of stratigraphy were encountered in the north-western corner of the site and along the eastern edge, although pockets of dense features were also present away from these areas. Preliminary appraisal of the pottery spot-dates against the stratigraphic evidence suggests little clear differentiation between the dates of the earliest deposits to those much later in the sequence. This indicates a period of concentrated activity, which seems to come to a fairly abrupt end possibly in the mid- to late 14th century. Over two hundred features have been provisionally assigned to this phase, including pits, ditches, structural remains, ovens/hearths, wells and surfaces (Table 7).

Feature and layer types (numbers)		Main finds groups			
		Pottery (kg)	Animal bone (inc. antler) (kg)	Small finds	CBM (inc. fired clay) (kg)
Pits	163+	50.709	44.500	51	13.673
Cess-pits	1?	(0.024)	(0.491)		-
Ditches	12	1.163	0.566	5	1.597
Slots/ foundations	4	0.169	0.017	-	0.015
Ovens/ hearths	14	1.141	1.109	6	4.556
Post-holes	20	2.186	1.269	2	0.987
Wells	2	1.752	0.687	1	-
Layer/slump	10	2.350	1.733	3	0.235
Surfaces	12	2.651	1.195	8	0.87
Cleaning/ unstratified	2	0.876	0.431	12	1.363
<b>Totals</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>63.021</b>	<b>51.998</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>23.296</b>

Table 7: Quantification of provisional Period 2.4 features and principal finds assemblages by feature-type

NB: finds quantities are approximate as some features are occasionally counted against more than one phase pending final analysis. Pottery quantities refer to the total weight of pottery in features, not that specifically belonging to the relevant ceramic phase

#### Pits

The vast majority of features provisionally dated to this phase comprise pits (over 160) of varying size, shape and, presumably, function. Some of these are likely to have been quarries, possibly for the

extraction of clay in some areas, and gravel in others, such as in the south-west corner/southern edge of the site where there was a natural outcrop of gravel. These features were often quite large, with irregular shapes and sides, and frequently produced relatively few finds for their size.

Other pits had more definite shape, usually rectangular or circular with often steep to vertical sides. These are likely to have had a specific purpose, perhaps as troughs or vats related to industrial processes such as tanning or dyeing. These features are located, often in small clusters, across the site, but are notable in the north-east and central areas in particular. At least two large pits located close to the eastern edge had been capped off with clay, perhaps indicating the presence of once-noxious deposits below.

The interpretation of the remaining pits is less clear; these ranged in shape and size and were often located in intercutting groups. Many were later backfilled with domestic rubbish; some appear to have been used for the disposal of cess and other waste matter.

It is likely that most of the undated pits may also be assigned to this phase following full analysis.

### ***Wells***

Two wells were identified, although several of the larger pits that were not fully excavated due to contamination could also have been wells. One of the definite wells contained several re-used oak timbers, which are likely to have formed part of the well's structure (see Appendix \*); and some of the more complete vessels were retrieved from other probable wells, including two that were excavated by the contractors. The probable wells varied in size c. 1.5m to c. 2m wide, and at least 1.3m deep, although contamination, and the resulting discolouration of the basal deposits, made determination of the depth of the wells very difficult.

### ***Ditches***

Twelve ditches were recorded which are likely to belong to this phase, although some may have been established towards the end of Period 2.2 (see above). Most of the ditches were located in the eastern half of the site. Several of the ditches were very shallow and narrow; the smaller lengths may in fact have been structural, perhaps the remains of foundation slots for insubstantial structures. Almost half of the ditches produced no dating evidence, although it is likely that most were contemporary. All the ditches conformed to the same north-north-west to south-south-east or south-south-west to north-north-east alignment and are likely to have demarcated backyard boundaries for properties fronting onto the market area to the east and George Street to the north. The ditches, which were often discontinuous and/or

truncated by later features, varied in length from c. 1m to c. 11 m, were between 0.25m and 1.2m wide and 0.08m and 0.84m deep (a possible ditch identified close to the eastern edge of excavation).

The alignment of the ditches appears to perpetuate that of the Period 1 prehistoric ditch, although this may be coincidental, and appears to have been continued in some of the brick and stone boundary walls of the 18th century and later.

### ***Structural remains***

Twenty post-hole sized features, and at least two possible slots/post-in-trench foundations, may date to this phase. These are likely to be the remains of small structures, such as workshops, windbreaks or perhaps fences to the rear of the main street frontage properties. A number of undated post-holes located in proximity to the dated post-holes could be contemporary.

Possible slots were also recorded around one or more edges of two large ?rectangular pits located towards the centre and the south-west corner of the site, which could indicate structural features.

### ***Ovens and hearths***

Nine probable ovens and five hearths were recorded across the site. Few produced datable finds, and further stratigraphic analysis may result in some of the ovens being re-phased to Period 2.5. Initial appraisal of the environmental evidence suggests that some of the 'key-hole' shaped ovens may have been for malting, perhaps indicative of brewing on the site. The remaining ovens and hearths are likely to have had a more domestic function, although one located in the south-west corner contained large pieces of hearth-lining and may have been associated with metalworking.

### ***Surfaces***

Twelve contexts interpreted as surfaces have provisionally been assigned to this phase. Most of these appear to be part of a cobbled surface (probably a yard), and associated patching/repairs, located in the north-west corner of the site and first encountered during the evaluation. This had survived where it overlay the natural clay, or had slumped into underlying pits; its original full extent is not known due to truncation by features associated with the Period 4 tannery. A Richard II silver farthing (AD1377-99) was found in an area of silt (indicative of disuse) overlying the cobbles, perhaps indicating that this surface dates to the latter end of this phase.

### ***Finds assemblage summary***

As would be expected, the majority of the excavated finds belong to this phase, comprising significant pottery and animal bone assemblages, in addition to finds of metal, stone, wood and brick/tile.

In this phase the tablewares in the form of glazed jugs become more commonplace alongside cooking vessels, indicating domestic refuse from a household or households of some status (Appendix 6). The animal bone assemblage is dominated by the main domestic species: cattle, sheep/goat and pig, although bones of domestic birds are frequent and those of horse, dog and cat are also present. Wild species include red and roe deer, and hare (Appendix 12). The assemblage indicates that a variety of domestic, craft and industrial-related activities were undertaken on the site, including cooking, butchery, tanning and cat-skinning (for their fur).

The 'small' finds largely derive from pit fills; nails are the most common object. Other finds that are indicative of a wide variety of activities undertaken on, or in the vicinity of the site, include a thimble, dress pins, strap ends, worked antler, lava quern fragments, a stone spindle whorl and a carved bone counter (Appendix 3). Pieces of poorly preserved wood and a scrap of textile were also found in a pit and a well. Initial appraisal of the other environmental remains from a variety of features including pits, ovens and post-holes indicates good survival of cereals and other remains, mostly by charring and occasionally by mineralization (Appendix 13).

Ceramic building material, largely comprising tile and lesser quantities of baked clay/daub (mostly from the oven/hearths) also forms a more significant component of the assemblage in this period than in previous phases.

#### **4.2.5 Phase 5: c. AD 1350-1450 Fig. 7; Table 8**

Sixty features and deposits have provisionally been assigned to this phase, including pits, buried soils, surfaces, ovens and the disuse of a ditch (Table 8). This phase is marked by the formation of an extensive buried soil or cultivation layer (accounting for 20 of the contexts assigned to this phase), which sealed the Period 2.4 features. Of note for this phase was a markedly lower level of activity across the site compared with the previous phase. Many of the pits provisionally assigned to this phase may belong to the previous phase, and the pottery and other finds relate to the disuse/infilling of these features rather than their initial function/use.

Feature and layer types (numbers)		<i>Main finds groups</i>			
		Pottery (kg)	Animal bone (inc. antler) (kg)	Small finds	CBM (inc. fired clay) (kg)
<b>Pits</b>	15	5.845	7.371	17	3.789
<b>Ditches</b>	3	0.405	0.168	2	0.021
<b>Slots/ foundations</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Well</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Ovens/ hearths</b>	4	0.611	0.132	1	-
<b>Post-holes</b>	12	0.173	0.187	-	0.145
<b>Buried soil/slump</b>	20	5.271	3.054	10	0.133
<b>Surfaces</b>	5	1.881	0.973	1	0.081
<b>Cleaning/ unstratified</b>	1	0.104	0.329	-	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>14.290</b>	<b>12.214</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>4.169</b>

Table 8: Quantification of provisional Period 2.5 features and principal finds assemblages by feature-type

### **Pits**

Fifteen pits, including at least one quarry have provisionally been assigned to this period. Some of these may have been in-use in the previous phase, and were perhaps infilled/levelled off in this phase; or the upper fills (and finds) may be the result of slumping of the buried soil layer. As with the previous phase, the pits display a range of size and shape. Several rectangular features located in the southern half of the site may have been related to tanning processes, perhaps a precursor to later industrial activities on the site. Some of the larger pits that were not fully-excavated because of contamination may be the upper parts of wells, infilled in this period. A probable quarry was located against the southern edge of the site, in an area that appears to have been utilised for this purpose in previous phases.

### **Post-holes**

Twelve possible post-holes may date to this period, based largely on the presence of datable pottery: one large post-hole contained several unabraded sherds of pottery datable to c.AD1350, probably used as packing material.

### **Ovens**

Four of the ovens/hearths have been assigned to this phase, largely because they cut the buried soil layer, and/or contained datable

pottery. One oven located close to the eastern edge, possibly within the same property as three ovens provisionally assigned to the previous phase, contained part of a pottery vessel and a honestone; both appear to have been deliberately placed.

### ***Layers***

Twenty contexts assigned to an extensive buried soil or cultivation layer(s) are likely to date to this phase. Stratigraphically this layer sealed the Period 2.4 (ceramic phase 5) features, and its initial formation is likely to date to the latter half of the 14th century. Very few surfaces were identified, other than working areas associated with the ovens and cobble patches/paths.

### ***Finds assemblage summary***

The finds assemblage generally reflects the lower level of activity on the site in this period. The main finds-producing features were the pits and buried soil contexts. Finds include pottery, animal bone, lava quern fragments, numerous nails, a set of tweezers and three hone stones. Environmental evidence includes charred remains of wheat, oats and other cereals from one of the well-dated ovens located close to the eastern edge of the site.

## **4.3 Period 3: Late Medieval to Early Post-Medieval (AD1450-1650) Fig 8; Table 9; Plate 3**

Very few features and deposits are attributable to this phase, reflecting the general absence of activity on the site. Twelve pits have provisionally been assigned to this phase, although this includes several possible tanning pits, which were probably in-use in the previous phase. The pottery and other finds datable to this phase probably relate to the disuse of these features. Other pits are likely to be quarries or infilled wells; one shallow pit contained the burial of a dog and at least one puppy.

Other features include a small number of post-holes, two of which were located close to a rough surface of stone roofing tiles adjacent to the boundary with the Falcon Tavern.

Feature and layer types (numbers)		<i>Main finds groups</i>			
		Pottery (kg)	Animal bone (inc. antler) (kg)	Small finds	CBM (inc. fired clay) (kg)
<b>Pits</b>	12	2.283	5.235	10	10.765
<b>Ditches</b>	2	0.018	0.010	1	-
<b>Slots/ foundations</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Well</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Ovens/ hearths</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Post-holes</b>	6	0.252	0.322	1	2.49
<b>Buried soil/slump</b>	3	0.181	0.365	1	0.214
<b>Surfaces</b>	1	0.084	0.614	-	0.084
<b>Cleaning/ unstratified</b>	1	0.520	0.157	1	0.204
<b>Totals</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3.338</b>	<b>6.546</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13.757</b>

Table 9: Quantification of provisional Period 3 features and principal finds assemblages by feature-type

#### *Finds assemblage summary*

The finds assemblage again reflects the lower level of activity on the site in this period. Finds include pottery, animal bone, quern and mortar fragments (possibly residual from earlier phases), a knife, numerous nails, a jetton and the bone handle of a stylus (see Appendix 3).

#### **4.4 Period 4: Post-Medieval to Modern (AD1650 – present) Fig. 9; Table 10; Plates 7 and 8**

Activity on the site did not significantly increase again until the 18th century. The later post-medieval period is characterised by the appearance of masonry structures, including a large brick oven, several wall foundations, latrine pits, and wells (Table 10).

Feature and layer types (numbers)		Main finds groups			
		Pottery (kg)	Animal bone (inc. antler) (kg)	Small finds	CBM (inc. fired clay) (kg)
Pits	15	1.347	0.721	3	5.435
Ditches	-	-	-	-	-
Tanning pits (excavated fills/pits)	40	4.416	0.710	15	28.077
Tanning pits (group Nos)	3	-	-	-	-
Beamslots	-	-	-	-	-
Wells	2	-	-	-	-
Ovens	1	-	-	1	40.689
Other brick/masonry foundations	10	4.166	0.036	4	23.297
Post-holes	8	0.064	-	2	2.228
Wheel ruts (grouped)	2	0.003	-	1	0.026
Buried soil/slump	20	0.167	-	3	0.215
Surfaces	8	0.019	0.006		0.836
Geo-technical pit	1	0.064	-	-	
Cleaning/unstratified	3	1.483	0.231		1.27
<b>Totals</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>11.729</b>	<b>1.704</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>102.073</b>

Table 10: Quantification of provisional Period 4 features and principal finds assemblages by feature-type

Perhaps the most significant discovery was the identification of features associated with a small tannery located in the north of the site, close to George Street. The tannery was unexpected as it was not identified by the desk-based assessment (despite being shown on an early 19th-century map of All Saints) and the evaluation trenches were located just to the west of it. Features associated with the tannery comprised at least 27 wood-and-clay-lined pits, and nine brick-lined pits arranged over an area of c.20m x 15m. All of the excavated pits contained *in situ* tanning residue sealed beneath layers of demolition rubble. Two brick wells, one with the remains of an attached pump, were located a few metres to the west, and are likely to be associated.

The oven base, a large circular structure with a west-facing flue appears to pre-date the tannery; associated environmental remains indicate that it was a malting oven. Also of note was a large wall foundation consisting of re-used bricks and over 30 architectural fragments originating from an unknown ecclesiastic or monastic building of medieval date. The wall probably formed the northern property boundary for Walden House in the 18th or 19th centuries. The latrine bases and other wall foundations were probably associated

with houses and workshops located along George Street and the passageway to the rear of the Falcon Tavern to the south of the site. The small number of post-holes, pits, wheel ruts and surfaces were also probably associated with the tannery, workshops or other related structures. Layers, dumps and gravel pathways recorded in the southern half of the site are likely to be the remains of garden soils and pathways associated with Walden House.

### ***Finds Assemblage***

The main find-types comprise brick, tile, pottery, wood and glass, of which only a sample was generally retained. Most of the finds were recovered from the infilled tanning pits and latrine pits; also present were numerous nails, in addition to metal working debris, occasional tools and re-used architectural fragments. No finds directly associated with the leather working/tanning process were recovered; most items represent the remains of the various brick buildings that formerly stood on the site.

## **4.5 Undated/Unphased Features Fig 10**

A small number of undated contexts (54) have not as yet been assigned to a specific phase, although most are likely to belong to Period 2.4. Features comprise pits, post-holes and cleaning layers. All will be assigned to a phase during the analysis stage.

## 5 Assessment of Archaeological Potential

This section comprises quantification of stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental remains followed by summary results and statements outlining the research potential of the archaeological data recovered during the course of the 2005 excavation. In addition, basic quantification of the evaluation data that will require integration at the full analysis stage is also presented. The main artefactual and environmental assessment reports are included in the appendices.

### 5.1 Stratigraphic and Structural Data

#### 5.1.1 The Excavation Record

Site code	HUN WR 04 Tr 1 and 2	HUN WHS 05	Totals
Type	Evaluation	Excavation	
Context register	4	35	39
Context numbers	97 + 28	1403	1525
Plan registers	1	1	2
Section register	1	3	4
Sample register	1	21	24
Record types	Tr 1 29 cut descriptions 41 fill descriptions 9 finds unit/brick sample descriptions 18 layer descriptions Tr 2 8 cut descriptions 8 fill descriptions 10 layer descriptions 2 finds unit descriptions	439 cut descriptions 767 fill descriptions 7 cut and fill descriptions 6 finds unit descriptions 117 layer descriptions 14 masonry descriptions 25 group number descriptions 10 spit/cleaning etc descriptions 2 machine sondage descriptions 16 not used	
Context records	88 + 23	1323	1434
Digital context records	97 + 28	1403	1528

Table 11: Quantification of context records

Site code	HUN WR 04 Tr 1 and 2	HUNWHS 05	Totals
Type	Evaluation	Excavation	
Level record sheets	3	2	5
Plans at 1:20	-	627	627
Plans at 1:50	8	9	17
Plans at 1:100	-	1	1
			<b>Total: 645</b>
Total station survey	✓	✓	
Sections at 1:10	-	64	64
Sections at 1:20	6	22	28
Sections at 1:50	3	5	8
Sections at 1:40		2	2
Sections at 1:100	-	2	2
			<b>Total: 104</b>
Black and White prints	c. 25	501	526
Colour prints	c. 25	684	709
Colour slides	c. 25	576	601
Digital photographs	96	1617	1713
			<b>Total: 3549</b>

Table 12: Quantification of drawn, survey and photographic records

Site code	HUN WR 04 Tr 1 and 2	HUNWHS 05	Totals
Type	Evaluation	Excavation	
Flotation/wet sieve	4	211	215
Dry sieving		1	1
Wood identification		1	1
		<i>Total</i>	<b>217</b>

Table 13: Quantification of environmental samples

### 5.1.2 Finds Quantification

Period	Contexts	Pottery (kg)	Bone & antler (kg)	CBM & fired clay (kg)
1.1 Prehistoric	21	0.127	0.464	-
1.2 Roman	-	0.189	-	-
2.1 AD950 -1050	-	(0.013)	-	-
2.2 AD1050 -1150	80	1.358	5.597	0.838
2.3 AD1150 -1250	27	3.053	4.073	0.179
2.4 AD1250 -1350	877	63.021	51.998	23.296
2.5 AD1350 - 1450	116	14.290	12.214	4.169
3 AD1450 -1650	53	3.338	6.546	13.757
4 AD1650 - present	160	11.729	1.704	102.073
<b>Not phased</b>	53	0.048	0.069	-
<b>Not used</b>	16	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1403</b>	<b>97.166</b>	<b>82.561</b>	<b>144.312</b>

Table 14: The principal finds assemblages by Period

Site code	HUN WR 04 Tr 1 and 2	HUNWHS 05
Material	Weight (kg)/ Number	Weight (kg)/ number
Pottery	5.61	97.166
Animal bone/antler	3.177	82.561
Worked Flint	1 object	40 objects
Burnt Flint	-	0.070
CBM	4.33	139.93
Slag & hearth-lining	-	14.368
Fired clay	0.110	4.382
Shell	0.133	3.02
'Small'/registered finds	12 objects	186 + objects
Clay pipe	-	0.093
Glass	0.052	0.633
Charcoal/cinder/coal	-	0.213
Textile	-	0.001
Leather	-	2 strips
Wood	-	15 pieces

Table 15: Total finds assemblages (evaluation and excavation)

### **5.1.3 Range and Variety Table 16**

A wide range of features and deposits was encountered across the excavation, although the site was characterised by the large number of pits of varying size, shape and function. The latter include quarries, cess-pits, industrial-related features and pits of unknown function spanning the prehistoric to later post-medieval periods.

Other features include ditches, wells, post-holes, slots, ovens, hearths and wall foundations. The ditches, which range in date from the prehistoric (Period 1.1) to the medieval (Period 2.4/5) period, are likely to be the remains of a boundary and later tenement markers respectively. At least two medieval wells were identified (although some of the deeper pits may also have been wells), one of which contained waterlogged wood possibly relating to its construction. Two brick-lined 19th-century wells were also uncovered, which were probably associated with the tannery. Numerous post-hole sized features were investigated, although few display any clear structural evidence. Several slot or post-in-trench type features were also present which are likely to have had a structural function, although these are likely to have been insubstantial buildings as the site was located away from both major street frontages.

A notable element of the excavation was the number of ovens and hearths mostly dating from the 13th-14th centuries, although a brick-built oven, which may date to the 18th century, was also uncovered in the north of the excavation area.

A number of brick and, in one case stone, foundations were recorded on the site, most of which are likely to have been boundary walls, buildings, drains or latrine pits. A series of rectangular plank-and-clay-lined pits and brick-built pits were uncovered in the north of the site; these are the remains of a late post-medieval tannery.

Deposits comprise feature-fills, surfaces, paths, construction and/or demolition debris, slumps, clay capping, layers and buried soils. Most pits contained single fills, although some of the deeper pits/possible wells contained several fills; slumping of overlying layers and surfaces was common and a number of pits had been 'capped off' with thick clay. The ovens often comprised complex sequences of burnt deposits, whilst tile fragments had been utilised in some hearths as foundation material.

Surfaces include a possible cobbled yard and associated 'patching', cobble and gravel paths and working surfaces. The latter were mostly associated with the brick oven and tannery, where dumps of construction/demolition debris were also noted. Perhaps the most significant deposit was a thick layer/buried soil that extended across the site, sealing the medieval (Period 2.4) and earlier features. Post-medieval garden soils and dumps were also recorded in the southern

and eastern areas of the site, probably associated with the grounds of Walden House.

	HUN WHS 05	HUN WR 04 (Tr 1 & 2)
Feature type	Number	Number
Pit	249	13+
Ditch	17	?1
Post-hole	51	12
Slot/foundation/rut	6	2
Oven/hearth	19	-
Well	4+	1
Layer/surface/slump etc	79	10
Tanning pit (group numbers)	3	-
Masonry foundation	10	5+

Table 16: Quantification of feature types from evaluation and excavation phases

#### 5.1.4 Condition

Despite being in an urban location, the excavation area was remarkably unaffected by 19th and 20th century activity, although the tannery discovered in the north of the site had completely removed earlier deposits over an area of c.20m x 15m. Elsewhere wall foundations, drains and latrine bases had caused some truncation, although this was on the whole very localised.

Buried soils were preserved over much of the site, sealed below which were medieval (and earlier) features and surfaces. This evidence, combined with cartographic sources, indicates that the site was under cultivation in the later medieval and post-medieval periods; by the 19th century buildings associated with the tannery and a landscaped garden attached to Walden House occupied the north and south parts of the site respectively. By the first half of the 20th century Walden House became a council office, with car park to the rear, and remained so (with some building extensions to the rear) until the excavation began in 2005. This situation has helped enormously to protect the archaeology of the site, which was preserved beneath thick layers of gravel and stone bedding for the car park surface.

The lower deposits on the site were, however, severely affected by petrochemical contamination. This meant that the lower fills in most of the deeper features could not be hand-excavated; instead a combination of auguring and/or mini-digger excavation was employed principally to aid finds-retrieval. Discolouration due to petrochemical staining also blurred the edges between basal fills and the natural geology, often making determination of feature depths impossible.

### **5.1.5 Primary Excavation Sources and Documents**

The records for all of the excavated deposits/features are complete and have been checked for internal consistency. Written and drawn records have been completed on archival quality paper and are fully indexed. Area matrices have been drawn up and checked with the pottery spot dates.

All plans have been digitised and provisionally phased; a selection of informative sections will also be digitised. The context record has been entered into a site Access database, which also incorporates all basic finds data and quantifications.

All primary records are retained at the CCC AFU offices in Fulbourn under the site code HUN WHS 05; the evaluation record is stored under site code HUN WR 04.

### **5.1.6 Statement of Potential**

The contextual record is the main component of the excavation data and will form the foundation of the site narrative.

The excavation record is sufficient to fulfil the majority of the aims and objectives related to the initial colonisation/use of the site, the study of subsequent development cycles, zones and types of activities, and understanding the morphology of Huntingdon. The data has particular potential to address research priorities centred on the prehistoric, 'high medieval' and the later post-medieval periods of activity on the site. The prehistoric remains will add to the growing corpus of evidence for the ceremonial and monumental landscape of the Great Ouse valley. Although providing largely negative results, the Roman to Late Saxon evidence will help to inform studies of the extent, development and date of settlement in the town. It is likely that individual tenements will be identifiable, which will aid understanding of the site layout in relation to the adjacent street frontages. The presence of wells, cess-pits, ovens, craft or industrial-related features will enable the study of the types of activities undertaken within the different tenements over time, which in turn will provide a good springboard for documentary research.

Full, targeted analysis and final phasing of the site data will form a solid foundation upon which the further analysis of the finds data can be based and integrated. Significant ceramic and environmental assemblages were recovered, which are of sufficient size to allow comparison with contemporary sites in Huntingdon and the surrounding area, and will in turn contribute to a number of site-specific and more wide-ranging research topics.

### **5.1.7 Documentary Research**

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

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

## **5.2 Surveys**

The site and excavation grid were located onto the Ordnance Survey with the aid of a Leica TCR 705 Total Station Theodolite. All data is currently stored in digital format with the site archive.

## **5.3 Artefact Summaries**

NB: The overall quantities for some assemblages does not match that entered in the database; these discrepancies will be addressed at the final analysis stage.

### **5.3.2 Metalwork and other 'small finds' by Nina Crummy (Appendix 3)**

A minimum of 186 objects was examined; the majority of datable items are medieval and a few may be Late Saxon.

Ironwork is the largest group, and consists principally of structural nails. The copper-alloy objects include a number of dress accessories (mainly buckles and strap-ends), and most of the stone items are fragments of household equipment, including rotary querns, mortars and hones. Several items relating to textile manufacturing/working were recovered, and spinning is represented by a stone spindlewhorl; part of a bone weaving tool was also recovered. The single item associated with recreation is a flat bone or antler counter decorated with incised concentric grooves and ring-and-dot motifs; a rear find in medieval contexts. Only one stratified coin was recovered.

#### ***Potential and recommendations***

This assemblage has good potential to contribute to a number of the project's research objectives.

The presence of a small number of objects from a wide variety of functional categories is a characteristic of medieval urban assemblages, but there is a noticeable lack of variety in the general fittings and the low number of knives and other tools is unusual. The absence of medieval glass and the presence of relatively few post-medieval glass sherds (although see separate glass report) indicates a population of only moderate to low economic status, though the limestone mortars point to a well-provisioned medieval kitchen.

Conservation and X-radiography should facilitate dating of the metal objects, accurate identification of the corroded ironwork, and identification of surface treatment.

A detailed catalogue and discussion of the objects, other than the modern pieces, should form part of the published site report. A limited number (maximum 61 objects) of the items should be drawn to illustrate the report.

### **5.3.3 *Lithics by S.N. Kemp (Appendix 4)***

Forty flint artefacts were collected, all are likely to be of prehistoric date although a piece of tabular flint with a basic level of knapping could potentially be more recent. The assemblage is dominated by tools and utilised pieces. Fewer than expected pieces of debitage, those which have not been utilised, are present; 'formal tools' account for about 50% of the assemblage. The main tools are scrapers, knives and engravers; projectile points are also present, including one which was broken during manufacture. Two microliths may have formed part of composite tools such as arrows or possibly knives.

The material suggests a mixed activity site, as evidenced by the high proportion of multi-functional pieces and the need for few specialised tools. The assemblage suggests activity of potentially Late Mesolithic and Early Neolithic date, although occupation may have extended into the later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age.

#### ***Potential and recommendations***

The assemblage is interesting, as comparatively it appears to have very little contamination and has the characteristics of a multi-purpose work-shop or activity area contained within a wider settlement pattern. Further excavations in adjacent sites should give consideration to the apparent absence of debitage, and ensure that this material is not being overlooked in favour of the more clearly utilised pieces.

Further work on this assemblage on its own would be of little value, although its significance is increased if integrated with the study of associated pottery and animal bone from the site (and any future

areas). This combined analysis has good potential to increase understanding of the monumental landscape of the Ouse Valley in the Neolithic and Bronze Age and will enhance existing data for prehistoric activity in this area.

#### **5.3.4 Prehistoric Pottery by Sarah Percival (Appendix 5)**

Eighteen sherds weighing 127g were recovered from five contexts, including a ditch and a number of small pits. The sherds are in poor condition, however the presence of characteristic decorated rims suggests the sherds are Mortlake Ware, a highly decorated sub-style of Peterborough Ware dating to the developed Neolithic, around 3400-2500BC.

##### ***Potential and recommendations***

Although this is a very small assemblage, the presence of Peterborough Ware is of some significance for the study of prehistoric activity along the Great Ouse valley. Recent research has shown that many Peterborough Ware sites consist of collections of abraded pieces, perhaps gathered from midden deposits; in turn possibly indicative of nearby settlement.

Further work on this assemblage on its own would be of little value, although its significance is increased if integrated with the study of associated flint and animal bone from the site. Prehistoric, probably Bronze Age, pottery was also found during the evaluation on the adjacent site (Gazeley House; Clarke 2004a) to the south; future analysis and reporting should also take this material into account, and any other prehistoric pottery recovered from other areas within the town centre site. This combined analysis has good potential to increase understanding of the monumental landscape of the Ouse Valley in the Neolithic and Bronze Age and will enhance existing data for prehistoric activity in this area.

The illustration of three sherds would be desirable for publication.

#### **5.3.5 Post-Roman Pottery by Carole Fletcher (Appendix 6)**

The fieldwork generated 5670 sherds of pottery, weighing 94.564 kg in total; the majority of the assemblage, is medieval with 58.499kg, (3726 sherds) of pottery dating from the mid-12th to mid-to-late 15th century. Within this wide date range, two distinct groups can be identified, with the majority of the assemblage considered to be high medieval, that is of mid- to late-12th to mid-14th century date (ceramic phase 5). Only a

small group of 197 sherds, (weighing 5.640 kg) fall into the late medieval period, mid-14th to late-15th century (ceramic phase 6).

The Saxo-Norman material appears to be mainly residual across most of the site, and only a relatively small quantity of post-medieval (ceramic phase 9) material was recovered. There is little early residual material from the excavation: two small sherds tentatively identified as Ipswich ware and a small quantity of Roman pottery are present in the assemblage.

Site Phase	Ceramic Phase
1.1 Prehistoric	Prehistoric
1.2 Roman	Roman
2.1 AD950 -1050	Phase 4a
2.2 AD1050 -1150	Phase 4/4b
2.3 AD1150 -1250	Phase 5a
2.4 AD1250 -1350	Phase 5b
2.5 AD1350 - 1450	Phase 6
3 AD1440-1650	Phase 7
4 AD1650 - present	Phase 8/9+

*Table 17: Correlation of site phasing and ceramic phasing*

The pottery assemblage is broadly domestic in character, with a predominance of jars and bowls in the late Saxon or early medieval period. Tablewares in the form of glazed jugs become more commonplace alongside cooking vessels in the features dating to the 13th and 14th centuries indicating domestic refuse from a household or households of some status.

### ***Potential and recommendations***

This assemblage is important in dating the activity on the site and in providing information about the supply of pottery to medieval and post-medieval Huntingdon. The normal range of medieval and post-medieval fabrics from producers in and around Cambridgeshire is represented, although the majority is from Northamptonshire.

The size of the assemblage makes definition and dating of all settlement phases on the site achievable, and it will be possible to retrieve information on areas such as settlement function, including processing and storage.

The assemblage has the potential to aid local, regional and national priorities and as such full analysis is recommended. This will include identification and quantification of the stratified pottery, recording all fields associated with fabric, form, decoration, technology and use. Full integration with the key stratigraphic groups will be undertaken. The assemblage should be considered in relation to other areas of the town

centre redevelopment, in addition to recently excavated assemblages from Huntingdon sites including that from Hartford Road.

Twenty-two vessels or fragments of vessels have been identified as suitable for illustration.

### **5.3.6 Ceramic building material by Tony Baggs and Rachel Clarke (Appendix 7)**

A moderately large assemblage (139.93kg) of ceramic building material was recovered mostly from medieval and post-medieval (Periods 2.4, 3 and 4) contexts. The majority of the assemblage comprises part and whole bricks from a malting oven, various brick features and foundations and demolition debris infilling tanning pits, all belonging to Period 4. Ceramic roof tiles (and some possible floor tiles) were recovered from several medieval (Period 2.4) features including ovens, hearths, pits and wells. No complete tiles are present, some have measurable dimensions and some have peg-holes. A small amount (as yet unquantified) of Roman tile is also present in a number of contexts.

#### ***Potential and recommendations***

This assemblage has some potential to inform on the type of building materials (and buildings) present on the site during the medieval and post-medieval periods, but has fairly limited potential to contribute to the research objectives. Further work should concentrate on analysis of any well-dated or large groups; samples of the post-medieval brick and tile from known structures such as the malting oven should also be identified by a specialist; dating of a number of the structures on the site is dependant on the identification/dating of the bricks. A archive catalogue should be produced, and a short summary included in the publication report.

### **5.3.7 Loose Architectural Stone by Jackie Hall (Appendix 8)**

Fifty-four architectural stones were recovered, all in secondary contexts. The majority of pieces were found in a single context, a Period 4 wall foundation.

#### ***Potential and recommendations***

This assemblage of stones is almost entirely medieval, predominantly Early Gothic, with a few pieces of considerable interest. It is almost certainly of ecclesiastical or monastic origin.

Further research would concentrate on identifying a potential origin for the stones, which could be combined with geological analysis (most are Jurassic oolitic limestone), to help identify specific quarries.

Although of intrinsic interest the assemblage has limited potential for interpreting the site. It is recommended that a comprehensive catalogue be produced for each stone, including a photographic and drawn record for the archive; the latter may serve as a basis for illustrations of a selection of stones for publication.

### **5.3.8 *Post-Medieval Glass by Carole Fletcher (Appendix 9)***

The glass assemblage, weighing 4.746kg, comprises three complete and two near-complete bottles, as well as forty-two bottle fragments of various sizes which include containers for wine, carbonated mineral water, foodstuffs, and medicine. Typologically five types of glass artefact were identified: bottles, which form the bulk of the assemblage, window glass, lids, fragments of drinking glass, and a marble. An interesting find includes an unstratified shard of Venetian glass from a late 16th or early 17th century drinking glass, which indicates a relatively wealthy owner.

#### ***Potential and recommendations***

The overall picture is of an interesting group that illustrates the mid- to late-19th century glass usage (glazing, dining and medicine) in and around Walden House.

No further work is required on this assemblage; the results will be integrated with any assemblages recovered from other excavations within Huntingdon, and a summary included in the publication report. The conclusions will be combined with the study of other contemporary material from the site to contribute towards the study of post-medieval activities, industry and buildings on the site.

### **5.3.9 *Miscellaneous Finds (Appendix 10)***

#### ***Slag and hearth lining***

A small assemblage (14.368kg) of slag and hearth lining was recovered from a variety of contexts and is indicative of small-scale metalworking in the vicinity during the medieval and post-medieval periods.

No further work, other than collation of an archive report and short summary, is required due to the small size of the assemblage, which has limited potential for further study.

**Shell**

A very small (3.02kg) assemblage of shell (mostly oyster) was recovered from medieval and post-medieval contexts.

No further work, other than collation of an archive report and short summary, is required due to the small size and fairly poor condition of the assemblage, which has limited potential for further study.

**Tobacco pipe**

A small group of clay pipe fragments were recovered from post-medieval (Period 4) contexts. Most of the assemblage comprises undatable stems, although there are two almost complete bowls (one with a makers mark) from a brick latrine pit, and two small bowl fragments that are probably datable. Initial assessment indicates a mid-19th century date.

No further work, other than a brief archive catalogue, summary of the datable bowl fragments and production source is recommended for this material.

**Fired clay and daub**

Most of the fired clay (1.135kg) and possible daub (3.247kg) was recovered from medieval (Period 2.4/5) features; some is likely to be hearth/furnace/kiln related.

No further work, other than a basic fabric description and identification of any structural or hearth material will be undertaken for the archive; a summary will be included in the full report.

**Charcoal/cinder/coal/slate**

Small quantities of charcoal/cinder (0.064kg), coal (0.085kg) and slate (0.370kg) were recovered, mostly from Period 4 features such as the tanning pits.

No further work is required on this material, other than a possible wood identification on a ?carbonised wood/charcoal from a Period 2.4 pit.

**Textile**

A single piece of mineralised textile was recovered from a sample taken from a Period 2.4 pit/well.

Identification of the textile by a relevant specialist should be undertaken, and a note included in the full report and publication.

**Leather**

Two small, knife-cut strips of leather were recovered from two of the Period 4 tanning pits.

No further work is required on this material, for which a basic archive report has been written.

***Potential and recommendations***

These are generally small assemblages and only have limited potential to contribute to the project's objectives. However, should significant groups be discovered in subsequent phases of excavation, this recommendation should be revised.

## **5.4 Environmental Remains**

### **5.4.1 Wood by Richard Darrah (Appendix 11)**

Fifteen pieces of wood were retained for further study; nine are from a medieval (AD 1200 – 1350; Period 2.4) well and six from a post-medieval (19th century; Period 4) tanning pit.

***Potential and recommendations***

The wood is generally in fair to poor condition, with few surviving surfaces; most appear to have been reused. The items from the medieval well are of some interest as eight of the nine pieces of wood suggest that the community in this part of Huntingdon were collecting wood from a generally slow grown and therefore unmanaged resource during the 13th to 14th centuries.

Two pieces from the medieval well should be illustrated, but in outline form only. None of the pieces are suitable for dendrochronology. Further study of the wood is not worthwhile due to the poor surface condition of the pieces; a written and digital photographic record of all the worked wood has been compiled. A summary of the results will be included in the publication. All of the wood can be discarded.

### **5.4.2 Animal Bones by Ian L. Baxter (Appendix 12)**

The total weight of the hand-collected bone is 85kg; the assemblages from all phases are dominated by the main domestic species: cattle, sheep/goat and pig. Domestic birds are also frequent. Horse, dog and cat are also present. Uncounted antler fragments belonging to red and roe deer were seen in ceramic phase 5/Period 2.4. The only other wild species seen are hare, also in Period 2.4 and rat or water vole in Period 2.5.

### ***Potential and recommendations***

At present it is not possible to be certain if there will be sufficient material to compare different phases of occupation at the site. There should certainly be enough data obtainable from the period 1200-1350 AD to compare with other sites in Huntingdon (particularly Hartford Road) and elsewhere.

Small mammal and fish bones are present in the environmental residues, and these will need to be reported on by a specialist, and the results incorporated with the animal bone assemblage.

The recording of the animal bones (including the additional bones collected from the samples) should only start when final information about residuality can be provided. Final phasing will be essential to undertake the analysis of the data.

#### **5.4.2 Environmental Remains by Alan Clapham (Appendix 13)**

A total of 219 samples were assessed for charred plant remains and to determine if further analysis would be required. In general, the condition of the plant remains in the samples was very good. Sixteen samples were selected for assessment; a further 15 were considered of importance and an additional seven were have been identified to provide a comprehensive sample of the range of deposits and features on the site. The remains were preserved in the majority of cases by charring although in some samples evidence of mineralization was noted.

The majority of the plant remains were of cereals, both grains and chaff. In certain samples the barley grains and in some cases the wheat grains had sprouted suggesting that some features may have been used as malting ovens. Other cereals present include rye and oats; other crops included peas, field bean and flax. Non-cultivated plant remains were also present, some of which are indicative of the exploitation of different soil conditions.

### ***Potential and recommendations***

It is recommended that the 38 identified samples be fully analysed as this will provide the opportunity to explore the medieval economy with regards to the crops grown and the different soils used. The function of the different features present on the site can also be interpreted. The good spatial and temporal distribution should enable the relationship between the features and the use of the site through time to be determined.

Further analysis of the samples from this site would also provide a useful comparison to other sites currently being studied in Huntingdon.

This would give a more complete picture of the economic activity of the area as a whole and illustrate how the area was exploited in the past as well as the functions of the different parts of Huntingdon.

## **6 Updated Research Aims and Objectives**

The assessment of the stratigraphic, structural, artefactual and environmental data from the excavation indicates that there is good potential to address most of the original research aims and objectives identified in the Specification (Clarke 2004b, and section 3 in this report). This section collates and revises these in light of the assessment process. It was highlighted in the Brief and corresponding Specification, that the research objectives, although relating to the Walden House site in the main, should also take into account the wider context of the town centre redevelopment. The following objectives are organised on a national, regional, local and more site-specific level, which are designed to provide a framework for any additional phases of excavation and subsequent assessment and analysis.

Assessment has identified that some of the research objectives related to the Roman and Saxon periods (original objectives 6, 7 and 8) will only partially be met, as the excavation generally provided negative or very limited evidence. New or supplementary research objectives have, however, been identified to investigate the prehistoric elements and the later post-medieval industrial aspects of the excavation. A number of the excavation-specific aims have also been amalgamated into the relevant wider research objectives. Concordance between the original research objectives and the updated research objectives is presented in Table 18.

The material assemblages recovered, particularly pottery, animal bone, environmental and metal objects/small finds, are of significance as they derive from a wide variety of well-excavated stratified deposits from across the excavation area. Further, targeted, analysis of these assemblages in conjunction with detailed stratigraphic phasing has great potential to contribute to the identified research objectives at all levels. This data will be of sufficient quality and quantity to allow useful comparisons with similar groups from comparative sites within Huntingdon as well as more regionally, and in some cases nationally.

The updated research objectives (numbered ROs 1-25) are intended to reflect the particularly significant aspects of the stratigraphic, ecofactual and artefactual data recovered by the excavation of this area. Subsequent excavations may, however, reveal remains of different date and type that will require additional research objectives. At this stage, particular emphasis has been placed on the 'high medieval' and later post-medieval periods of activity, as analysis of these features and associated finds has the greatest potential to contribute to national, regional, as well as local research themes.

## **6.1 Summary of General Aims (National and Regional)**

This section draws largely on the EAA research agenda (Glazebrook and Brown 2000) for the eastern counties:

- RO1. *Understanding the origins, development, role and importance of small towns*
- RO2. *Understanding development cycles within Huntingdon and similar towns in the eastern region*
- RO3. *Understanding specialist activities within the town*
- RO4. *Understanding the morphology of medieval Huntingdon, and contribute towards creating a spatial and temporal model of the town*

## **6.2 Prehistoric**

- RO5. *To examine the evidence for, and define the character of, prehistoric activity in the area*

## **6.3 Roman**

- RO6. *To examine the evidence for Roman activity in the area, and place this evidence within a wider landscape context.*

## **6.4 Early to Middle Saxon**

- RO7. *To examine evidence for the origin, development and early economy of the urban settlement.*

## **6.5 Late Saxon to Medieval**

Many of these will contribute to the more general research aims (1-4)

- RO8. *To examine the character, extent and morphology of Late Saxon and medieval activity in the area, and contribute to an understanding of the development of the Late Saxon and medieval town.*
- RO9. *To examine evidence for zones of activity within the area, including street frontage, domestic habitation, craft/industry, market and church.*

RO10. *To examine any evidence for the Norman occupation of Huntingdon and its impact on the development of the town.*

RO11. *Using palaeo-environmental evidence, to contribute to an understanding of the local environment and economy of the medieval and later settlement.*

## **6.6 Late Medieval to Post-Medieval**

RO12. *To examine any evidence for the late medieval decline of Huntingdon and the consequent contraction of the urban centre.*

RO13. *To examine the evidence for land-use change from urban to open in the late medieval/post-medieval period*

RO14. *To examine evidence (archaeological and documentary) for the change in settlement activity and the re-occupation of this part of Huntingdon.*

RO15. *To contribute to an understanding of the development of urban centres in eastern England in the post-medieval period.*

## **6.7 Site-Specific Objectives**

Many of the original objectives (ROs 18-23, 28-29, 31-32 and 35) were achieved during the excavation and assessment stages, or have been amalgamated with more general objectives (see Table 18). The remaining objectives are still of relevance to the analysis stage as they will contribute to a number of wider research aims and themes.

RO16. *To identify specific tenements/plots and associated activities and whether these relate to properties on the George Street/Market Hill frontages.*

RO17. *To establish a chronology for the site, largely based on the medieval ceramic assemblage, and to understand local ceramic supply, economy, function and social status through comparison with other assemblages from Huntingdon and beyond.*

RO18. *To study the range, quantity, type and distribution of metal objects and other 'small finds' to help distinguish different areas and types of activity, and compare evidence of economy/ status with that indicated by ceramic and other data.*

RO19. *To investigate the evidence for post-medieval gardens, buildings and activities*

RO20. **(New)** *To examine the origin, development and decline of the tannery identified adjacent to George Street, through stratigraphic, artefactual, documentary and cartographic research.*

RO21. **(New)** *To investigate the evidence for a change in use of the site following the decline of the tannery in the mid 19th-century (Walden House)*

## **6.8 English Heritage (1997) themes**

RO22. *Processes of change:*

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

RO23. *Understanding settlement hierarchies and inter-actions*

RO24. **(New)** *Urbanism*

RO25. **(New)** *Craftsmanship and industry*

Original RO No.	Description	Objective met?	Potential for further analysis	Notes	New RO No.
<b>General Aims</b>					
1	Understanding small towns	Yes	Yes	Unchanged	1
2	Understanding urban development cycles	Yes	Yes	Unchanged	2
3	Understanding specialist activities and zones	Yes	Yes	Unchanged	3
4	Understanding the morphology of medieval Huntingdon	Yes	Yes	Unchanged	4
<b>Prehistoric Research Objectives</b>					
5	Examine evidence and define character of prehistoric activity	Yes	Yes	Unchanged	5
<b>Roman Research Objectives</b>					
6	Examine evidence and define character of Roman activity	Partially	Very limited	Combined	6
7	Wider landscape context	Partially	Very limited	Combined	6
<b>Early-Middle Saxon Research Objectives</b>					
8	Examine evidence for the origin, development and early economy of the urban settlement	Partially	Very limited	Contribute to Nos 1-4	7
<b>Late Saxon – medieval Research Objectives</b>					
9	Examine character, extent and morphology of Late Saxon/medieval activity	Partially	Yes	Contribute to Nos 1-4	8
10	Examine evidence for zones of activity	Yes	Yes	Contribute to Nos 1-4	9
11	Examine evidence for Norman occupation of Huntingdon	Partially	Yes (limited)	Contribute to Nos 1-4	10
12	Understanding local economy and environment through study of palaeo-environmental evidence	Yes	Yes	Contribute to Nos 1-4 (mostly medieval)	11

Table 18: Concordance of original and updated research aims and objectives

Original RO No.	Description	Objective met?	Potential for further analysis	Notes	New RO No.
13	Understanding the development of Late Saxon and medieval urban centres	Yes	Yes	Replaced/ Superseded by Nos 1-4	-
<b>Late medieval - post-medieval Research Objectives</b>					
14	Examine evidence for late medieval decline/ urban contraction	Yes	Yes	Relates to No. 2	12
15	Examine evidence for land-use change	Yes	Yes	Relates to No. 2	13
16	Examine evidence for arrest in decline and re-occupation	Yes	Yes	Relates to No. 2	14
17	Understanding development of urban centres in eastern England	Yes	Yes	Relates to/ replaced by No. 2	15
<b>Site specific Research Objectives</b>					
18	Evidence for Saxon features	Partially	Very limited	Contribute to Nos 1-4 and 7	-
19	Establish extent and nature of cobbled surface	Yes	Yes	Contribute to Nos 1-4, and 9	-
20	Reorganisation/change of use in medieval period	Yes	Yes	Contribute to Nos 1-4, and 9	-
21	Exploration of street frontage	Partially	Yes (limited)	Contribute to Nos 1-4, and 9	-
22	Establish presence and type of medieval buildings	Partially	Yes (limited)	Contribute to Nos 1-4	-
23	Investigate apparent density of activity towards George	Partially	Yes	Contribute to Nos 1-4, and	-

Original RO No.	Description	Objective met?	Potential for further analysis	Notes	New RO No.
13	Understanding the development of Late Saxon and medieval urban centres	Yes	Yes	Replaced/ Superseded by Nos 1-4	-
	St/Market Hill frontages			<b>8/9</b>	
24	Identification of specific tenements/plots	Yes	Yes	Contribute to Nos 1-4 Combine	<b>16</b>
25	Establish chronology for the site	Yes	Yes	Contribute to Nos 1-4 Combine	<b>17</b>
26	Explore (ceramic) evidence for status	Yes	Yes	Contribute to Nos 1-4 Combine	<b>17</b>
27	Comparison with other assemblages from the town	Yes	Yes	Contribute to Nos 1-4	<b>17</b>

Table 18: Concordance of original and updated research aims and objectives (Cont'd)

Original RO No.	Description	Objective met?	Potential for further analysis	Notes	New RO No.
28	Explore potential of environmental remains, including waterlogged material to inform on range site activities	Partially	Yes	Contribute to/ replaced by No. 11	-
29	Taphonomic problems (events, processes and relationships) with regard to study of environmental remains	Partially	Yes	Amalgamate with No. 11	-
30	Study of metal objects	Partially	Yes	Contribute to Nos 1-4	<b>18</b>
31	Evidence for metalworking	Partially	Yes	Amalgamate with No. 9.	-
32	Establish extent of late medieval abandonment	Yes	Yes	Amalgamate with No. 14	-
33	Investigate post-medieval gardens, buildings, activities	Partially	Yes (limited)	Combine	<b>19</b>
34	Investigate evidence for earlier post-medieval buildings	Partially	Yes (limited)	Combine	<b>19</b>
35	Investigate evidence for later post-medieval buildings	Yes	Yes	Replaced by 20 and 21	-
<b>New Research Objectives</b>					
-	Examine the origin, development and decline of the tannery		Yes		<b>20</b>
-	Investigate evidence for a change in use of the site following the decline of the tannery (e.g.Walden House)		Yes		<b>21</b>
<b>English Heritage Themes</b>					
36	Processes of change	Yes	Yes	Unchanged	<b>22</b>
37	Settlement hierarchies and interaction	Yes	Yes	Unchanged	<b>23</b>
<b>New English Heritage Theme</b>					
-	Urbanism				<b>24</b>
-	Craftsmanship and industry				<b>25</b>

Table 18: Concordance of original and updated research aims and objectives (Cont'd)

## **7 Methods Statements**

The assessment and the updated research objectives have identified the key areas for analysis, reporting and wider dissemination through publication. This further work will aim to present a synthesis of the project results, concentrating on the medieval and later post-medieval elements of the site in particular. In order to meet the full potential of this data, targeted stratigraphic analysis and site phasing incorporating ceramic and other dating tools is crucial. Analysis and integration of the finds data is also paramount, and will focus on the large stratified pottery assemblage, the significant group of animal bone, selected environmental remains and, to a lesser extent, the metalwork and other objects, ceramic building materials and worked stone.

It is critical to maintain a 'global' approach to the analysis and presentation of the evidence from this excavation, which will be greatly enhanced if combined with the results of other recent (and forthcoming) excavations around Huntingdon. The year 2005 afforded unprecedented access to the archaeology of relatively large and/or key areas of the town, both in its core and in more marginal areas. Although the Walden House site is in effect a separate excavation, it is best viewed as an area within a much larger site – the town of Huntingdon. An integrated approach to the publication will benefit the wider interpretation of the town's origins and development, which in turn will contribute enormously to more regional and national research initiatives.

The following section summarises which elements have been identified for further analysis, and the methods required to meet the research aims of the project.

### **7.1 Stratigraphic Analysis**

It is essential to finalise and fully cross-reference the archive, create final groups and integrate all relevant artefact studies and disseminate this information to the project team. The following tasks will form the solid foundation for further analysis that will enable the research objectives to be met as fully as possible.

- 7.1.1 Agreement on final phasing and terminology to ensure consistency with pottery phases across all areas of the Huntingdon town centre project (and other sites as appropriate) (RC, CF, AC, ?RM).
- 7.1.2 Completion, verification and cross-referencing of matrices for the most complex sequences, especially those identified in the north-east corner and eastern edge of the excavation. Creation of groups. The archive

from the evaluation will also need to be assimilated and cross-referenced with that from the excavation (RC).

- 7.1.3 Integration of the stratigraphic analysis with the artefact studies, in particular the ceramic dating to provide final phasing for all the features. This will enable decisions about residuality/intrusion to be made so that this information can be distributed to all specialists to aid their analysis and interpretation (RC, CF).
- 7.1.4 Updating of the database and editing of the AutoCAD digital plans to reflect the finalised phasing so that this information can be distributed to all specialists to aid their analysis, interpretation and contribution to the research objectives (RC).
- 7.1.5 Assimilation and discussion with relevant specialists of all available data to enable final interpretation of feature-types and functions, to assist grouping of features and deposits into tenements or other identifiable units (RC, CF, IB, NC, ALC). Distribute to all specialists.
- 7.1.6 Set-up radiocarbon dating of animal bone from prehistoric ditch (RC, SB).

## **7.2 Stratigraphic and structural text**

- 7.2.1 Compilation of text sections for all features, structures and deposits by group and phase (RC).
- 7.2.2 Compilation of overall stratigraphic/group text and site narratives to form the basis of the full report (RC).
- 7.2.3 Review and collate results of all final specialist reports and integrate with stratigraphic text and project results (RC).

## **7.3 Illustration**

- 7.3.1 Prepare updated phase plans in AutoCAD; edits
- 7.3.2 Digitise selection of sections
- 7.3.3 Preparation of draft phase plans, sections and other figures in Illustrator
- 7.3.4 Selection of photographs for inclusion in the report

## **7.4 Documentary Research**

Although some documentary research has been undertaken for the desk-based assessment and during the course of the excavation, a

number of key areas for additional study have since been identified that will contribute to the project research objectives.

- 7.4.1 Research into tenements, landholdings and activities/occupations relevant to the site through the study of wills, maps and other documents held at the Huntingdon record office and on a number of web sites. These are likely to be more productive for the later medieval and post-medieval periods (AA, RC).
- 7.4.2 Compilation of historical and documentary sources for the cyclical development of Huntingdon, especially the 'high medieval' boom and later medieval decline, to allow useful comparison and contrast with the more site-specific archaeological evidence for these phenomena. Much of the historical data has been summarised in a recent publication produced by the record office (Akeroyd and Clifford 2004), and this will form the basis for further research (AA, RC).
- 7.4.3 Targeted research into the establishment, extent, ownership and subsequent decline of the small tannery identified adjacent to George Street. There is ample evidence in the form of maps, trade directories and family history to place this important aspect of the site within its historical and local context (AA, RC).
- 7.4.4 Assimilation of relevant HER data and published excavations, along with the utilisation of resources such as the Local Historical Society will be undertaken to provide suitable background and contextual data for the results of this excavation. This will be integrated with the corpus of information already collated, including the historical study undertaken by Aitkin on the Huntingdon Town Centre Project and the large body of research undertaken by Dr Paul Spoerry (including a forthcoming article on the topography of medieval Huntingdon) (AA, RC).

## **7.5 Artefact Studies**

All of the artefact categories have been assessed and recommendations made as to the level of further analysis and report-writing necessary in order to fulfil the full potential to meet the research aims and objectives. Many of the artefacts and environmental remains have great potential to help establish a dated chronological sequence and contribute to a wide range of themes based around economy, trade, function and status over the many centuries of occupation on the site.

### **7.5.1 Metalwork and other objects**

No further analytical work is required, however this material has the good potential to contribute to a number of the updated research

objectives, particularly those designed to understand the range of activities undertaken on the site. The following tasks have been identified:

- Conservation of 23 copper alloy objects (AM-B)
- X-radiography of 42 iron objects (AM-B)
- Updating catalogue where necessary (NC)

#### Reporting

- Detailed catalogue and discussion of the non-modern objects to form part of the published report (NC)
- References to comparable items from within the region or elsewhere in Britain (NC)
- Illustration of a maximum of 61 objects (ILL)

### **7.5.2 Lithics**

No further analytical work is required, however this material has some potential to contribute to understanding the nature of prehistoric activity on the site and along the valley of the River Great Ouse (RO).

- Summary text to be included in the publication (SNK/RC).
- Integration of any flint recovered from the samples (SNK/RC)
- Illustration of a selection of the objects (ILL)

### **7.5.3 Prehistoric Pottery**

No further analytical work is required, however this material has some potential to contribute to understanding the nature and date of prehistoric activity on the site and along the valley of the River Great Ouse.

- Summary text to be included in the publication (SP/RC).
- Integration of any pottery recovered from the samples (SP/RC).
- Illustration of two sherds (ILL)

### **7.5.4 Roman Pottery**

The small quantity (c.25 sherds) of pottery has limited potential to contribute to the project's research objectives. The assemblage does, however, require identification and reporting on by a specialist, as this will add to the current level of knowledge of Roman Huntingdon (AL).

### **7.5.5 Post-Roman Pottery**

The post-Roman pottery assemblage forms one of the most significant components of the archive and has great potential to contribute to a large number of the research objectives. The following tasks have been identified:

- Full analysis (including pottery from the evaluation) (CF)
- Production of textual/archive report on the results of the above if required (CF).
- Macroscopic inspection (based on x20 magnification) of all major fabric types (CF).
- Tabular statistics of fabric and vessel data (CF).
- Illustrations of new forms and traits, especially relating to local fabric types, which are otherwise, unpublished to date (CF/ILL).
- Illustration of a maximum of twenty-two vessels or fragments of vessels (ILL)
- Recommendation of those fabric types warranting scientific analysis as part of a regional study.
- Further study of the medieval local fabrics, including COLNT and HUNFS to try and determine the source of this material. Thin sectioning of these fabrics is recommended (CF)
- Production of publication report, including research into comparative assemblages/sites in Huntingdon and more regionally (CF)

### **7.5.6 Loose Architectural Stone**

Although the medieval architectural fragments were all re-used in later features, they are of sufficient intrinsic interest to warrant some additional analytical work. Since the potential of this material to contribute to the research objectives is limited tasks will be limited to preparation of an archive catalogue and report from which a short publication summary can be extracted.

- Each stone to be comprehensively catalogued, including a detailed description with measurements and attribution to different architectural types, lithology, and likely date (JH)
- Photographic record of all but the simplest stones (JH)
- Where appropriate 1:1 profiles and rubbings will be prepared for the archive (JH)
- Scale drawings will be made of all individual architectural types.
- Geological identification (SC)
- Preparation of an archive report from which a publication summary can be extracted (JH)

### **7.5.7 Ceramic Building material**

This assemblage is moderately large and has some potential contribute to a small number of the research aims associated with function, date, trade and economy.

- Catalogue including dimensions, fabric description, possible source and date (TBC)
- Textual description based on the above (TBC)
- Preparation of an archive report from which a publication summary can be extracted (TBC)
- Identification of pieces for discard, updating of database (TBC/HF)

### **7.5.8 Miscellaneous**

The following are very small assemblages, with limited potential to contribute to the project's research aims:

#### ***Slag and hearth lining***

Further analysis by a specialist of this small quantity of material is required, as it contributes to understanding function and activities within different areas and periods of the site's occupation.

- Analysis and catalogue of the stratified assemblage (TE)
- Preparation of an archive report from which a publication summary can be extracted (TE/RC)

#### ***Shell***

- Preparation of an archive report from which a publication summary can be extracted (HS)

#### ***Tobacco pipe***

- Identification and sourcing of an datable pieces (RC)
- Preparation of a short archive report from which a publication summary can be extracted (RC)

#### ***Fired clay and daub***

- Identification and cataloguing of different fabric types and possible structural pieces (CF/RC?)
- Preparation of an archive report from which a publication summary can be extracted (CF/RC?)

#### ***Charcoal/cinder/coal***

No further analytical work required

- Species identification of charcoal fragments from a medieval pit. (ALC)

#### ***Textile***

- Specialist Identification and reporting on one small piece of mineralised textile (PW-R)

#### ***Leather***

No further analytical work is required on this material

#### ***Glass***

No further analytical work is required on this material

- Preparation of an archive report from which a publication summary can be extracted (CF)

## **7.6 Environmental Remains**

### **7.6.1 Wood**

No further analytical work is required on this material, which has limited potential to address the research objectives.

- Illustration of two pieces of wood (ILL)
- Edit of summary for publication (RC/RD)

### **7.6.2 Animal bone**

The animal bone assemblage is of sufficient size to contribute usefully to a number of the medieval research objectives in particular. The following tasks have been identified, although these should only be undertaken once final site phasing is complete.

- Full recording and analysis of the assemblage (IB)
- Extraction of any small mammal and fish bone (recovered from the samples) to allow recording and analysis by a specialist (IB/SH-D)
- Preparation of a report, including research into comparative assemblages in Huntingdon and the wider region if appropriate (IB)

### **7.6.3 Environmental remains**

The environmental remains provide good potential to investigate function, land-use, economy, agricultural regimes and environment, especially in the medieval period. The following tasks have been identified:

- Full analysis of 38 samples from a range of features and deposits from a number of phases of occupation (ALC).
- Preparation of report, including research into comparative assemblages in Huntingdon and the wider region if appropriate (ALC)

## **8 Report Writing, Archiving and Publication**

### **8.1 Report Writing**

Tasks associated with report writing are identified in Table 19 (Tasks 63 - 83).

The stratigraphic text, group and phase sections need to be completed to provide a stratigraphic archive report. The work entailed in each of these tasks is itemised separately in Section 7.2 above.

All specialist contributions will result in the production of an archive report, elements of which will be integrated into the publication. The degree to which specialist reports are published will depend on the value of the conclusions in relation to the wider interpretation of the site and the ability to contribute to the research aims.

Rachel Clarke (RC) will undertake the main archive and reporting tasks; Aileen Connor (AC) and Elizabeth Popescu (EP) will undertake the editing.

### **8.2 Archiving**

Excavated material and records will be deposited with, and curated by, Cambridgeshire County Council in appropriate county stores under the Site Codes HUN WR 04 (evaluation) and HUN WHS 05 (excavation) and the county HER code ECB 2003. A digital archive will be deposited with ADS. CCC requires transfer of ownership prior to deposition. During analysis and report preparation, CCC AFU will hold all material and reserves the right to send material for specialist analysis.

The archive will be prepared in accordance with current CCC AFU guidelines, which are based on current national guidelines.

### 8.3 Publication

Current discussions propose that the results of the Walden House site should be published as an EAA monograph in conjunction with the remaining areas of the town centre project, title to be confirmed. A desirable and beneficial option/addition would be if the publication sought to 'round-up' recent excavations and projects such as Hartford Road, Mill Common and Model Laundry with the aim of presenting a synthesis of these results in a single volume. It is also proposed that the tannery be published as a separate article in the journal *Post-Medieval Archaeology*, title to be confirmed.

#### 8.3.1 Report Structure

The final format and scope of the publication report is currently under discussion, and as such it is not possible to propose a report structure at this stage.

## 9 Resources

### 9.1 Staffing and Equipment

#### 9.1.1 Project Team

Name	Initials	Project Role	Establishment
Rachel Clarke	RC	Project Officer and Main Author	CCCAFU
Aileen Connor	AC	Project Manager and joint Author	CCCAFU
Elizabeth Popescu	EP	Editor/publications management	CCCAFU
Crane Begg	CB	Senior illustration	CCCAFU
Abby Antrobus	AA	Researcher	Freelance
Carole Fletcher	CF	Post-Roman pottery, glass,	CCCAFU
Alan Vince	AV	Thin sectioning	Freelance
TBC		CBM	Freelance
Ian Baxter	IB	Animal bone	Freelance
Anne-Maria Bojko	AMB	Metal conservation/X-ray	Colchester Museum
Nina Crummy	NC	Metalwork	Freelance
Stephen Kemp	SK	Flint	Freelance
Alan Clapham	ALC	Environmental Remains	Freelance
Sarah Percival	SP	Prehistoric pottery	Norfolk Archaeology Unit
Alice Lyons	AL	Roman-British Pottery	Freelance
Paul Blinkhorn	PB	Early Saxon Pottery	Freelance
Illustrator	ILL	Small finds, flint and pottery	CCCAFU
Helen Stocks	HS	Shellfish	CCC AFU
Richard Darrah	RD	Wood	Freelance
Sheila Hamilton-Dyer	SH-D	Small animal/fish bone	Freelance
Patricia Witon-Rogers	PW-R	Textile	Freelance
Jackie Hall	JH	Architectural stone	Freelance
Steve Critchley	SC	Geologist	Freelance

Tom Eley	TE	Slag/metalworking debris	CCCAFU
University of Waikato	UW	Carbon-14 dating	University of Waikato
Project Assistant	ASST	Archiving	CCCAFU

Table 19: Project Team

## 9.2 Task Identification

Task No.	Task	Staff	No of Days
<b>Project Management</b>			
1	Project management and meetings	AC/LP	4
2	Meetings and project management implication	RC	4
3	Liaise with staff and Specialists, send and receive all finds and environmental materials, check packaging, discard as appropriate.	HF/RC	2
<b>Stratigraphic analysis</b>			
4	Discussion and agreement of final phasing system for Huntingdon sites	RC/CF/A C/RM	1
5	Finalise site phasing/matrix of key groups, integrate evaluation data	RC	8
6	Integrate ceramic/artefact dating with site matrix	RC/CF	4
7	Update database and digital plans/sections to reflect any changes	ASST/ILL	4
8	Distribution (and discussion) of finalised phasing to all relevant specialists	ASST	1
9	Submit samples for C14 dating	RC	0.5
<b>Stratigraphic and structural text</b>			
10	Compilation of text sections for all features, structures and deposits by phase and group	RC	20
11	Compilation of overall stratigraphic text and site narrative to form the basis of the full/archive report	RC	10
12	Review, collate and standardise results of all final specialist reports and integrate with stratigraphic text and project results	RC	3
<b>Illustration</b>			
13	Prepare updated phase plans in AutoCAD	RC	5
14	Digitise selection of sections	ILL	3
15	Preparation of draft phase plans, sections and other report figures in Illustrator	ILL	2
16	Selection of photographs for inclusion in the report	RC/ILL	0.5
<b>Documentary research</b>			
17	Research tenements, landholdings, historical evidence for cyclical development, tannery etc at HRO	AA	2
18	Collation of all available documentary resources; published sites (including tanneries) etc	AA/RC	3
19	Preparation of report	AA/RC	2
<b>Artefact studies</b>			
<b>Metalwork and other objects</b>			
20	Conservation of 23 copper alloy objects	AM-B	3
21	X-Ray of 42 iron objects	AM-B	1
22	Detailed catalogue	NC	1
23	Reference to comparable items; preparation of report	NC	2
24	Illustration of maximum of 61 items	ILL	10
<b>Lithics</b>			
	No further analytical work required	-	-
25	Illustration of 3 flints	ILL	1
<b>Prehistoric pottery</b>			
26	No further analytical work required, other than integration of any pottery from samples	SP	1
27	Illustration of 3 sherds	ILL	0.5
<b>Roman pottery</b>			
28	Identification and report preparation	AL	1
<b>Post-Roman pottery</b>			
29	Full analysis (including pottery from the evaluation)	CF	35
30	Production of textual/archive report if required	CF	15
31	Macroscopic inspection (based on x20 magnification) of all major fabric types	CF	3
32	Tabular statistics of fabric and vessel data.	CF	5
33	Illustration of a maximum of twenty-two vessels or fragments of vessels (new forms/traits)	ILL	5
34	Further study of the medieval local fabrics, including COLNT and HUNFS.	CF	2

Task No.	Task	Staff	No of Days
35	Thin sectioning of these fabrics	AV	2
36	Production of publication report, including research into comparative assemblages/sites in Huntingdon and more regionally	CF	3
	<b>Architectural Stone</b>		
37	Catalogue (detailed description, measurements, architectural types, lithology, and likely date). 1:1 profiles and rubbings, scale drawings of all individual architectural types.	JH	9
38	Photography	JH	0.5
39	Geological identification	SC	1
40	Analysis and report preparation	JH	5
	<b>Ceramic Building Material</b>		
41	Catalogue including dimensions, fabric description, possible source and date on well-dated or large groups	TBC	8
42	Preparation of an archive report from which a publication summary can be extracted	TBC	3
43	Identification of pieces for discard, updating of database	TBC/HF	1.5
	<b>Slag and hearth lining</b>		
44	Analysis and reporting of stratified assemblage	TE	2
	<b>Shell</b>		
45	Preparation of archive report/identification	HS	1
	<b>Tobacco Pipe</b>		
46	Identification, sourcing and reporting on any datable pieces	RC	0.5
	<b>Fired clay and daub</b>		
47	Identification and cataloguing of different fabric types and possible structural pieces	CF/RC?	2
48	Preparation of report	CF/RC?	1
	<b>Charcoal/cinder/coal</b>		
49	Species id	ALC	0.25
	<b>Textile</b>		
50	Identification and reporting	P W-R	0.5
	<b>Leather &amp; Glass</b>		
	No further work (summaries for publication)	-	-
	<b>Environmental Remains</b>		
	<b>Wood</b>		
51	Illustration of 2 pieces	ILL	0.5
	<b>Animal bone</b>		
52	Full bone recording	IB	10
53	Extraction of small bones for recording, analysis and reporting	IB/SH-D	4
54	Data processing and analysis	IB	6
55	Preparation of a report, including research into comparative assemblages in Huntingdon	IB	5
56	Final editing	IB	1
	<b>Environmental remains</b>		
57	Full analysis of 38 samples	ALC	6.5
58	Preparation of report, research into comparative assemblages in Huntingdon	ALC	3
	<b>Report Writing</b>		
59	Integrate documentary research with stratigraphic report	RC	2
60	Write historical and archaeological background text	RC	4
61	Write phase and group text	RC	10
62	Integrate results of specialist reports	RC	1.5
63	Compile list of illustrations/liaison with illustrators	RC/ILL	2
64	Write discussion and conclusions	RC	5
65	Preparation of report figures plans/sections/location/maps/photos	ILL	2
66	Collate/edit captions, bibliography, appendices etc	RC	3
67	Produce draft report	RC/ILL	1
68	Internal edit	EP/AC	4
69	Incorporate internal edits	RC	4
70	Final edit	EP/AC	1
71	Distribute to external referee	ASST	0.5
72	Post-refereeing revisions	RC	3
73	Copy edit queries	RC	2
74	Produce HER summary	RC	0.5
	<b>Archiving</b>		
75	Compile paper archive	RC/ASST	3
76	Archive/delete digital photographs	ASST	1
77	Compile/check material archive, liaise with Landbeach	CF	1.5
	<b>Report production</b>		
78	Format final report and illustrations (Illustrator)	ILL	3
79	Distribute report	ASST	1

*Table 20: Task List*

### 9.3 Project Timetable

It is anticipated that further excavation work may take place as part of the Huntingdon Town Centre Redevelopment Project. Any such excavation should be considered in conjunction with the Walden House excavation. The timetable for post excavation work on the Walden House material may therefore be subject to change in order to take account of future excavations. The Gantt chart (Figure 12) shows an outline proposed timetable based on an estimated start date of June 2007, a copy of the detailed Gantt chart may be obtained on request.

### Acknowledgements

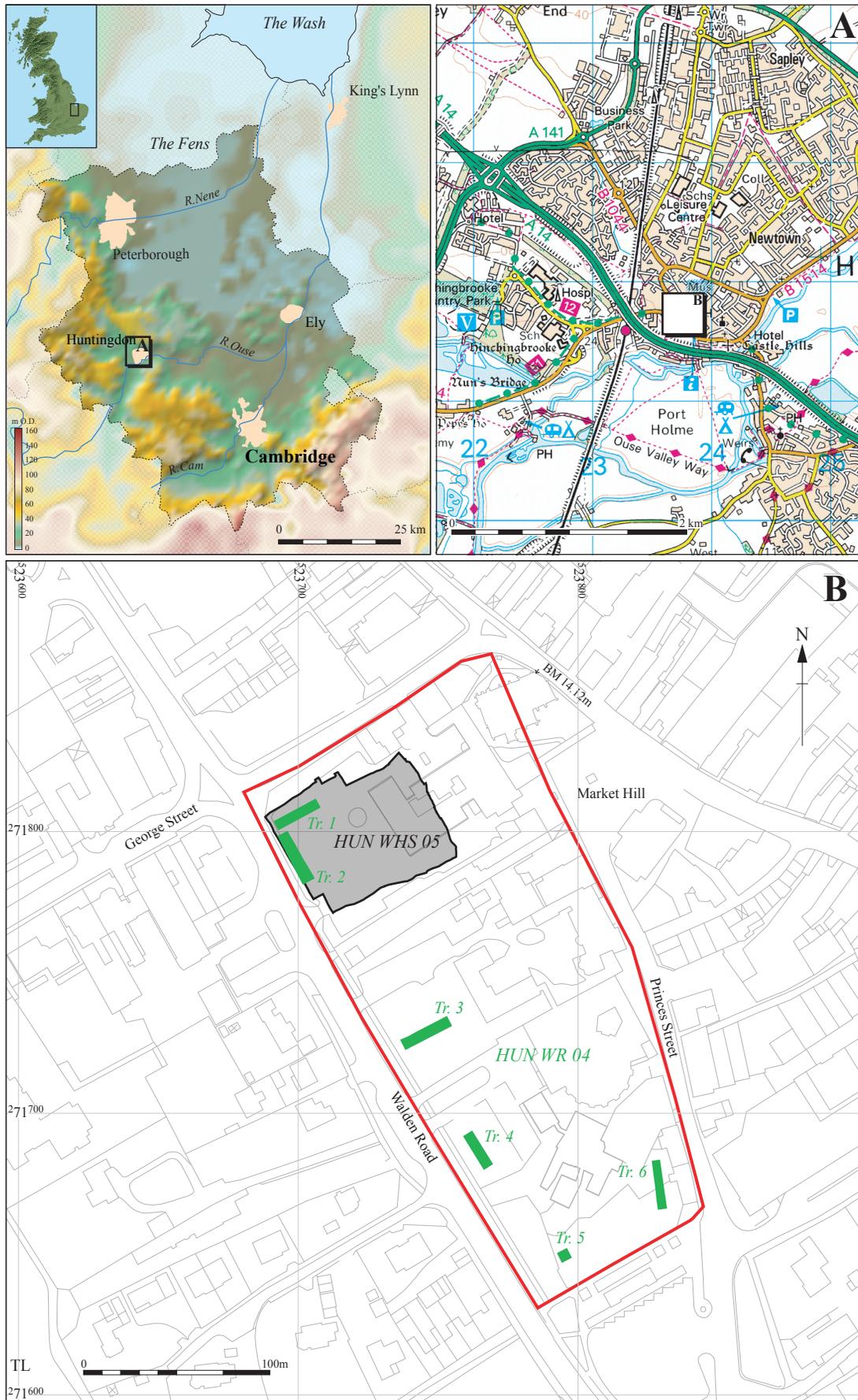
The author would like to thank Cambridgeshire County Council Property and Procurement who commissioned and funded the archaeological work. The project was managed by Aileen Connor; thanks are also due to D. E. Cleggs' staff, especially Malcolm, Pat and Rob for their assistance and interest in the project. Particular thanks are due to the project team (Dave Andrews, Abby Antrobus, Rob Atkins, Jon Bolderson, Dave Brown, Spencer Cooper, Tom Eley, Helen Fowler, Mike Fradley, Alex Howe, Adam Lodoen, Tom Lyons, Claire Jacklin, Scott Kenney, Taleyna Fletcher, Steve Graham, Steve Hickling, Hannah Pethen, Tom Phillips, Claire Martin, Helen Stocks, Steve Wadeson and Rob Wardill), who excavated the site under some quite difficult circumstances. A number of volunteers were also involved in the project: (Cyril Pritchett, Mike Skelhorn), finds support and advice was provided by Helen Fowler, Carole Fletcher and Tikshna Mandal, with the assistance of a number volunteers (Alan Butler, Betty Britton, Vaughan Clements, Janice Cole, Diane Davies Jeannie de Rycke, Lesley Godfrey, Simon Godfrey, Richard Halliday, Joyce Hutton, Jane Paynter, Susan Taylor, Sandra Tremett, Paul Sneath, Shirley Anne Walsh, Peter Weston and J. Wilson).

Specialists involved in the project comprise: Ian Baxter, Alan Clapham, Nina Crummy, Richard Darrah, Carole Fletcher, Jackie Hall, Stephen Kemp and Sarah Percival. Acknowledgements are also due to the late Tony Baggs, for his initial work on the CBM assemblage.

### Bibliography

- |                             |      |  |
|-----------------------------|------|--|
| Akeroyd A. and Clifford, C. | 2004 | <i>Huntingdon, Eight Centuries of History</i><br>Derby |
|-----------------------------|------|--|

- Ayers, B., 2000 'Anglo-Saxon, Medieval and Post-Medieval (Urban)' in Glazebrook, J. and Brown, N. (eds). *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties. 2. research agenda and strategy*. East Anglian Archaeol. Occas. Pap 8
- British Geological Survey (BGS), 1975 Geological Survey of Great Britain (England and Wales). Solid Drift Edition, Map Sheet 187.
- Clarke, R. 2004a, *Bronze Age, Roman, Late Saxon, Medieval and Post-Medieval Remains in Huntingdon Town Centre, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Evaluation*, CCC AFU Report No. 724
- Clarke, R. 2004b Specification for Archaeological Excavation, Huntingdon Town Centre: Walden House Site
- Clarke, R. 2005 *A Multi-Period site at the former Huntingdon Model Laundry, Ouse Walk, Huntingdon: Interim Summary* Cambridgeshire County Council. Archaeol. Field Unit Rep. No. 845
- Cooper, S., 2000 *Medieval Remains at 9/10 George Street Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire* County Council. Archaeol. Field Unit Rep. No. A161
- Cooper, S., and Spoerry, P., 1998 *Roman and Medieval Deposits at The Views, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire* County Council. Archaeol. Field Unit Rep. No. A134
- Cooper, S., and Spoerry, P., forthcoming *Excavations at Stukeley Road, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire* County Council. Archaeol. Field Unit Rep. No. A134
- Dawson, M. 2000 *Prehistoric, Roman, and post-Roman landscapes of the Great Ouse Valley*. CBA Res. Rep. **119**
- English Heritage 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects*
- English Heritage 1997 *Draft Research Agenda*
- Kenney, S 2003 *Town Centre Modernisation, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*, CCC AFU Report No. 212
- Glazebrook, J. and Brown, N. 2000 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties. 2. research agenda and strategy*. East Anglian Archaeol. Occas. Pap 8
- Spoerry, P., 2000 *The Topography of Anglo-Saxon Huntingdon*, Proc. Cambridge Antiq. Soc. Vol LXXXIX
- Spoerry, P., forthcoming *The Topography of Medieval Huntingdon*, Proc. Cambridge Antiq. Soc
- Thomas, A. 2004 *Brief For Archaeological Investigation: Huntingdon Town Centre: Walden House Site*.



© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved Cambridgeshire County Council 100023205 2005

Figure 1: Location of excavation (HUN WHS 05; grey) and evaluation (HUN WR 04; green) with the development area outlined (red)



Figure 2: Plan of Prehistoric (Period 1.1 c. 3500BC-1000BC) features



Figure 3: Plan of features containing Roman (Period 1.2 c. AD43-AD410) pottery



Figure 4: Plan of Period 2.2 (c. AD1050-1150) features



Figure 5: Plan of Period 2.3 (c. AD1150-1250) features



Figure 6: Plan of Period 2.4 (c. AD1250-1350) features



Figure 7: Plan of Period 2.5 (c. AD1350-1450) features



Figure 8: Plan of late medieval to early post-medieval (Period 3 c. AD1450-1650) features

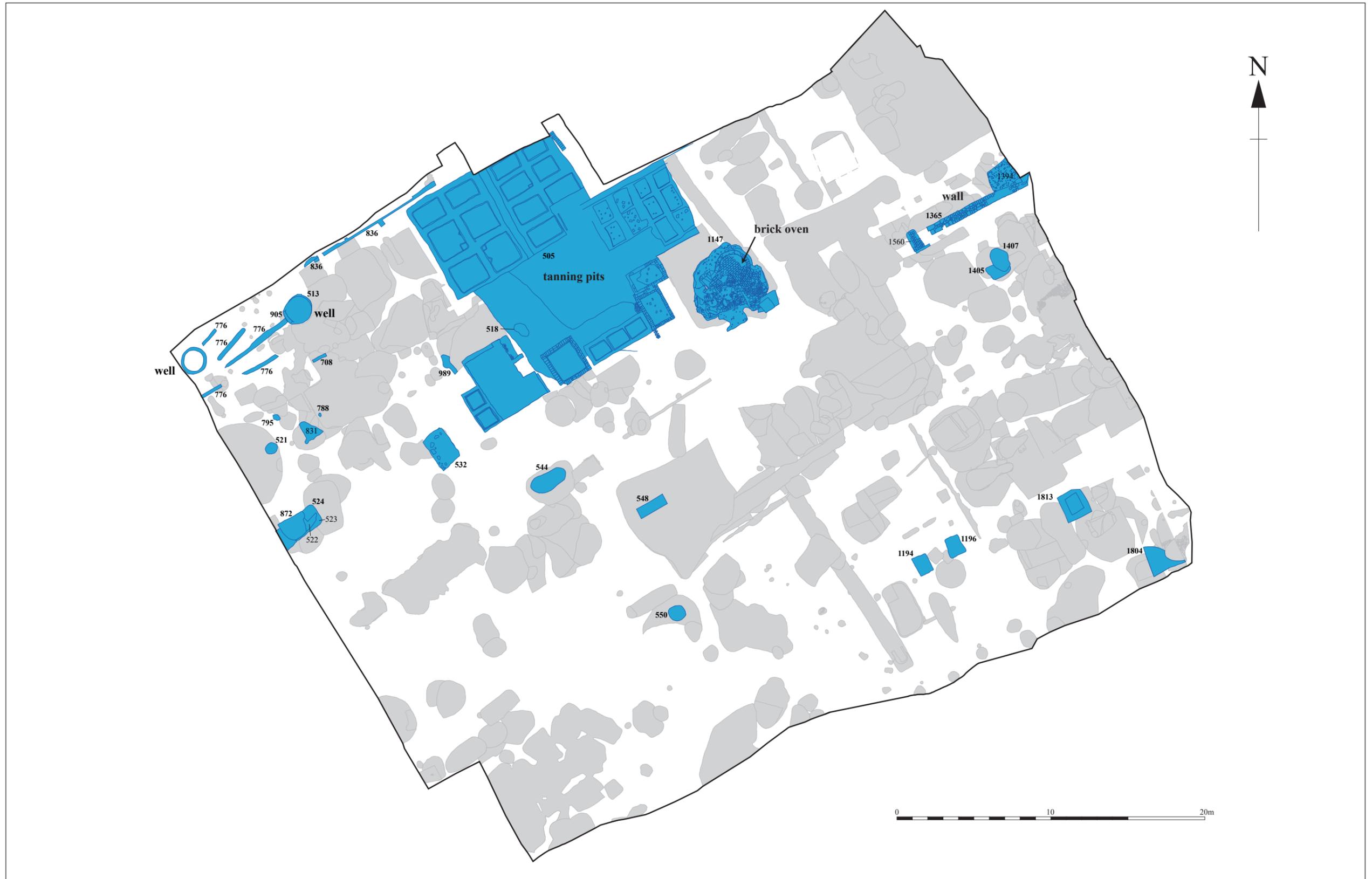


Figure 9: Plan of post-medieval to modern (c. AD1650 - present) features

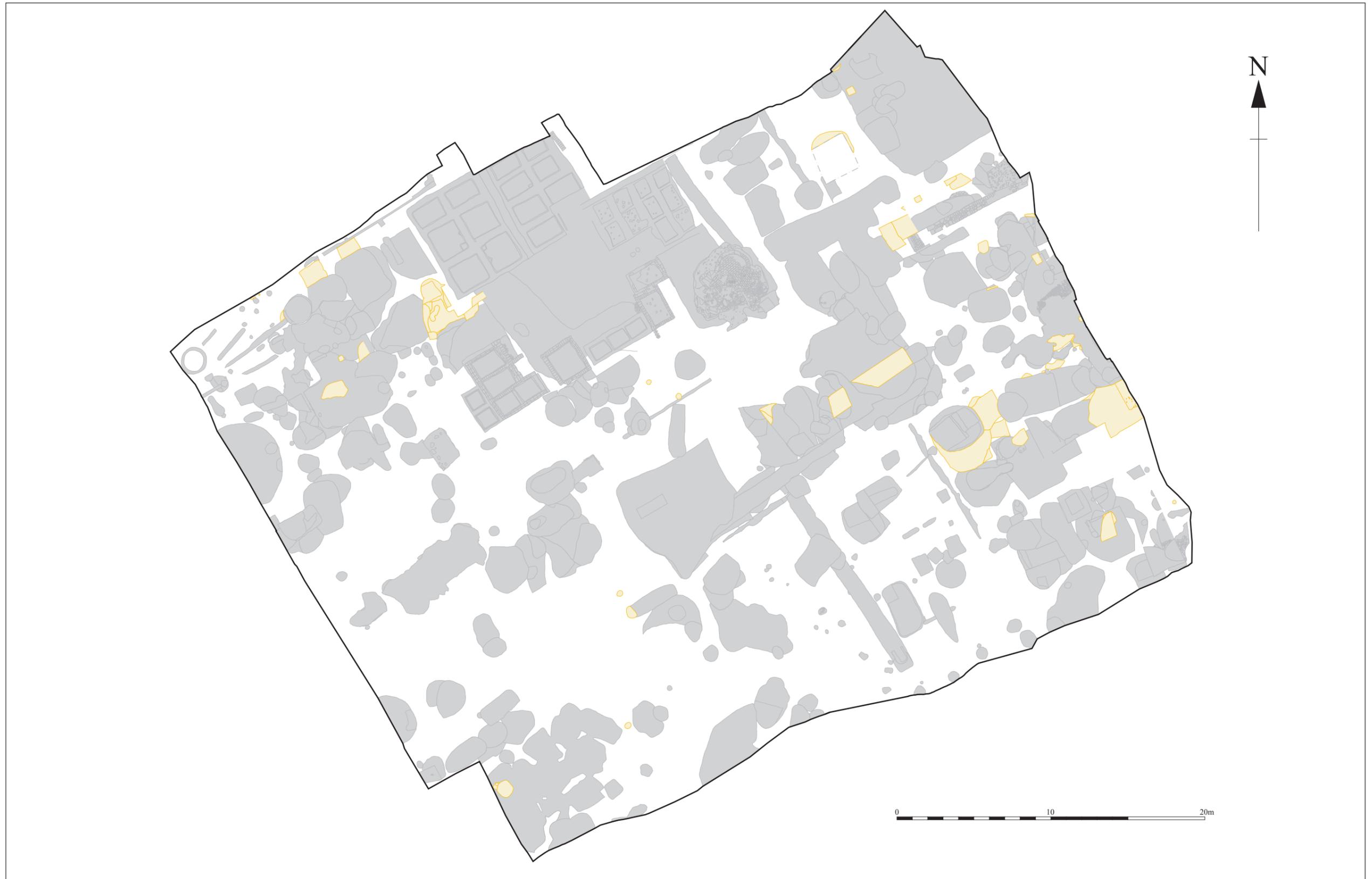


Figure 10: Plan of undated/unphased features



Plate 1: Period 1.1 ditch



Plate 2: Period 2.4 pits, wells and ditch with Period 4 tanning pits to north



Plate 3: Period 3 dog skeleton



Plate 4: Period 2.4/5 oven



Plate 5: Grimston face jug found in Period 2.4 pit



Plate 6: Medieval stone fragments from Period 4 wall



Plate 7: Period 4 brick malting oven



Plate 8: Period 4 tanning pits

Fig. 11: Selection of Photographs

### Project Timetable Outline

ID	Task Name	Start	Finish	18 Jun '07			13 Aug '07		08 Oct '07		03 Dec '07			28 Jan '08			
				T	M	F	T	S	W	S	T	M	F	T	S		
1	Project Management	Mon 04/06/07	Mon 11/02/08	[Gantt bar]													
5	Stratigraphic Analysis	Mon 23/07/07	Fri 17/08/07	[Gantt bar]													
12	Stratigraphic and Structural Text	Fri 17/08/07	Wed 03/10/07	[Gantt bar]													
16	Illustrations	Tue 24/07/07	Tue 06/11/07	[Gantt bar]													
21	Documentary Research	Fri 17/08/07	Tue 28/08/07	[Gantt bar]													
25	Metalwork and other objects	Tue 24/07/07	Thu 16/08/07	[Gantt bar]													
31	Lithics	Fri 03/08/07	Mon 06/08/07	[Gantt bar]													
33	Prehistoric pottery	Mon 06/08/07	Tue 07/08/07	[Gantt bar]													
36	Roman pottery	Fri 17/08/07	Mon 20/08/07	[Gantt bar]													
38	Post-Roman pottery	Mon 04/06/07	Wed 19/09/07	[Gantt bar]													
47	Architectural Stone	Fri 17/08/07	Thu 06/09/07	[Gantt bar]													
52	Ceramic Building Material	Fri 17/08/07	Tue 04/09/07	[Gantt bar]													
56	Slag and hearth lining	Fri 17/08/07	Tue 21/08/07	[Gantt bar]													
58	Shell	Fri 17/08/07	Mon 20/08/07	[Gantt bar]													
60	Tobacco Pipe	Mon 09/07/07	Tue 10/07/07	[Gantt bar]													
62	Fired clay and daub	Mon 30/07/07	Wed 01/08/07	[Gantt bar]													
65	Charcoal/cinder/coal	Fri 17/08/07	Fri 17/08/07	[Gantt bar]													
67	Textile	Fri 17/08/07	Fri 17/08/07	[Gantt bar]													
69	Leather & Glass	Thu 02/08/07	Thu 02/08/07	[Gantt bar]													
71	Wood	Mon 06/08/07	Tue 07/08/07	[Gantt bar]													
73	Animal bone	Fri 17/08/07	Mon 24/09/07	[Gantt bar]													
79	Environmental remains	Fri 17/08/07	Thu 30/08/07	[Gantt bar]													
82	Report Writing	Thu 04/10/07	Fri 01/02/08	[Gantt bar]													
101	Archiving	Fri 01/02/08	Mon 11/02/08	[Gantt bar]													
105	Report Production	Fri 01/02/08	Fri 08/02/08	[Gantt bar]													

Project: Analysis and publication  
Date: Wed 20/12/06

Task		Milestone		External Tasks	
Split		Summary		External Milestone	
Progress		Project Summary		Deadline	

---

## Appendix 1: Health and Safety Statement

The CCC AFU will ensure that all work is carried out in accordance with Cambridgeshire County Council's Health and Safety Policies, to standards defined in *The Health and Safety at Work, etc. Act, 1974* and *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations, 1992*, and in accordance with the manual *Health and Safety in Fieldwork Archaeology* (SCAUM 1997).

Risk assessments prepared for the CCC AFU office will be adhered to.

The CCC AFU has Public Liability Insurance. Separate professional insurance is covered by the Public Liability Policy held by the CCC AFU as part of Cambridgeshire County Council. The CCC AFU's insurance cover is:

Employers Liability	£20,000,000
Public Liability	£30,000,000

Full details of Cambridgeshire County Councils' Health and Safety Policies and the archaeological unit's insurance cover can be provided on request.

## Appendix 2: Context Summary with provisional phasing

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase
157	160 fill		pit	2.3
158	160 cut		pit	2.3
161	160 fill		pit	2.2
500		layer	layer	4
501	503 fill		tanning pit	4
502	503 fill		tanning pit	4
503	505 fill		tanning pit	4
504	505 fill		tanning pit	4
505		cut	tanning pit	4
506		layer	finds from machining	4
507		layer	buried soil	2.5/3
508		layer	buried soil	2.5
509		layer	buried soil	2.5
510	511 fill		pit	3
511		cut	pit	3
512		layer	buried soil	2.5
513		masonry	well	4
514	516 fill		pit	3
515	516 burial		grave (animal)	3
516		cut	pit	3
517	518 fill		pit	4
518		cut	pit	4
519		layer	surface	4
520	521 fill		pit	4
521		cut	pit	4
522	524 fill		pit	4
523	524 fill		pit	4
524		cut	pit	4
525		layer	buried soil	2.5/3
526		layer	buried soil	2.5/3
527	528 fill		pit	2.4
528		cut	pit	2.4
529	530 fill		pit	2.4
530		cut	pit	2.4
531	532 fill		tanning pit	4
532		cut	tanning pit	4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase
533		group	tanning pits	4
534		group	tanning pits	4
535	544 fill		pit	4
536	617 fill		oven	2.4
537	544 fill		pit	4
538	555 fill		pit	2.4
539	546 fill		pit	2.4
540	544 fill		pit	4
541		finds unit	cleaning	3
542	543 fill		pit	2.4
543		cut	pit	2.4
544		cut	pit	4
545	694 fill		pit	2.4
546		cut	pit	2.4
547	548 fill		geotechnical pit	4
548		cut	geotechnical pit	4
549	550 fill		post hole	2.4
550		cut	post hole	2.4
551	617 fill		oven	2.4
552	553 fill		post hole	2.4
553		cut	post hole	2.4
554	556 fill		pit	2.4
555		cut	pit	2.4
556		cut	pit	2.4
557	617 fill		oven	2.4
558	505 fill		tanning pit	4
559	505 fill		tanning pit	4
560	561 fill		ditch	2.4
561		cut	ditch	2.4
562	505 fill		tanning pit	4
563	505 fill		tanning pit	4
564	505 fill		tanning pit	4
565	575 fill		post hole	0
566	505 fill		tanning pit	4
567	505 fill		tanning pit	4
568	505 fill		tanning pit	4

569	505 fill	tanning pit	4	
570	571 fill	pit	2.4	
Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase
571		cut	pit	2.4
572	617 fill	oven	2.4	
573	574 fill	post hole	0	
574		cut	post hole	0
575		cut	post hole	0
576	505 fill	pit	2.4	
577	578 fill	pit	1.1	
578		cut	pit	1.1
579	617 fill	oven	2.4	
580	581 fill	post hole	0	
581		cut	post hole	0
582	596 fill	pit	0	
583	597 fill	pit	0	
584		layer	buried soil	2.5/3
585	646 fill	pit	3	
586	617 fill	oven base	2.4	
587	578 fill	pit	1.1	
588		cut	pit	2.4
589	689 fill	pit	2.4	
590	600 fill	pit	3	
591		layer	buried soil	2.5
592	604 fill	pit	2.4	
593	604 fill	pit	2.4	
594	604 fill	pit	2.4	
595	646 fill	pit	3	
596		cut	pit	0
597		cut	pit	0
598		layer	surface	2.5
599		layer	buried soil?	2.5/3
600		cut	pit	3
601	605 fill	post hole	0	
602	617 fill	oven	2.4	
603	505 fill	tanning pit	4	
604		cut	pit	2.4
605		cut	post hole	0
606	639 fill	pit	2.2/2.4	
607	608 fill	post hole	0	
608		cut	post hole	0

609	639 fill	pit	2.4	
610	611 fill	post hole		
Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase
611		cut	post hole	0
612	617 fill	oven	2.4	
613	665 fill	pit	2.4	
614	615 fill	pit	2.2	
615		cut	pit	2.2
616	627 fill	pit	2.4	
617		cut	oven	2.4
618	677 fill	pit	2.4	
619		layer	slumping layer	4
620	629 fill	post hole	3	
621	630 fill	post hole	3	
622	646 fill	pit	2.4	
623	689 fill	pit	2.4	
624	658 fill	pit	2.4	
625	626 fill	pit	3	
626		cut	pit	3
627		cut	pit	2.4
628	505 fill	tanning pit	4	
629		cut	post hole	3
630		cut	post hole	3
631	646 fill	pit	2.4	
632	639 fill	pit	2.4	
633	505 fill	tanning pit	4	
634	505 fill	tanning pit	4	
635	505 fill	tanning pit	4	
636	743 fill	pit	2.3	
637	639 fill	pit	2.4	
638	639 fill	pit	2.4	
639		cut	pit	2.4
640	677 fill	pit	2.4	
641	642 fill	post hole	2.4	
642		cut	pit	2.4
643		cut	pit	2.4
644	643 fill	pit	2.4	
645	749 fill	oven	2.4	
646		cut	pit	2.4
647	505 fill	pit	3	
648	671 fill	pit	3	

649	layer	buried soil	2.5
-----	-------	-------------	-----

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase
650		layer	surface	2.4
651	663	fill	oven	2.4
652	653	fill	pit	2.4
653		cut	pit	2.4
654	505	fill	tanning pit	4
655	682	fill	pit	2.4
656	671	fill	oven	2.4
657		layer	layer	2.4
658		cut	pit	2.4
659	680	fill	post hole	2.4
660		spit	cleaning spit	2.4
661	729	fill	pit	2.5
662				0
663		cut	oven	2.4
664	665	fill	pit	2.4
665		cut	pit	2.4
666	505	fill	tanning pit	4
667	668	fill	pit	2.4
668		cut	pit	2.4
669	670	fill	pit	2.4
670		cut	pit	2.4
671		cut	oven	2.4
672	505	fill	tanning pit	4
673	505	fill	tanning pit	4
674	505	fill	tanning pit	4
675	679	fill	pit	2.3
676	677	fill	pit	2.4
677		cut	pit	2.4
678	679	fill	pit	2.4
679		cut	pit	2.3/2.4
680		cut	pit	2.4
681	505	fill	tanning pit	4
682		cut	well	2.4
683	684	fill		2.4
684		cut	well	2.4
685	686	fill	pit	1.1
686		cut	pit	1.1

687	663	fill	oven	2.4
688	663	fill	oven	2.4
689		cut	pit	2.4
Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase
690	505	fill	tanning pit	4
691	692	fill	pit	2.4
692		cut	pit	2.4
693	689	fill	pit	2.4
694		cut	pit	2.4
695	505	fill	tanning pit	4
696	505	fill	tanning pit	4
697	698	layer	makeup dump/levelling	2.4
698		cut	pits	2.4
699	701	fill	pit	2.5
700	677	fill	pit	2.4
701		cut	pit	2.5
702	703	fill	pit	2.4
703		cut	pit	2.4
704	705	fill	pit	2.4
705		cut	pit	2.3
706	711	fill	post hole	2.4
707	708	fill	rut	4
708		cut	rut	4
709	711	fill	post hole	2.4
710	713	fill	post hole	2.4
711		cut	post hole	2.4
712		layer	buried soil	2.5/3
713		cut	post hole	2.4
714	715	fill	post hole	2.4
715		cut	post hole	2.4
716	765	fill	pit	2.5
717	718	fill	pit	2.4
718		cut	pit	2.4
719	766	fill	pit	2.4
720	755	fill	pit	2.4
721	722	fill	post hole	2.4?
722		cut	post hole	2.4?
723	505	fill	tanning pit	4
724	505	fill	tanning pit	4
725	505	fill	tanning pit	4
726	727	fill	post hole	2.4?

727		cut	post hole	2.4?
728	829	fill	pit	2.4
730	505	fill	tanning pit	4
Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase
731	505	fill	tanning pit	4
732	505	fill	tanning pit	4
733	755	fill	pit	2.2
734		cut	pit	2.4?
735	736	fill	pit	2.2
736		cut	pit	2.2
737	738	fill	pit	2.2
738		cut	pit	2.2
739	740	fill	pit	2.4?
740		cut	pit	2.4?
741	742	fill	pit	2.4?
742		cut	pit	2.4?
743		Group	Quarry pit	2.4?
744	746	fill	post hole	2.4?
745				
746		cut		2.4?
747	748	fill	pit	3
748		cut	pit	3
749		cut	oven	2.4
750	749	fill	oven	2.4
751	671	fill	oven	2.4
752	828	fill	pit	2.4?
753	755	fill	pit	2.2?
754	755	fill	pit	2.2?
755		cut	pit	2.2?
756		layer	layer	2.4?
757		layer	surface	2.4
758		group	pit	2.4
759	760	fill	post hole	3
760		cut	post hole	3
761	762	fill	post hole	3
762		cut	post hole	3
763	764	fill	pit	2.4
764		cut	pit	2.4
765		cut	pit	2.4
766		cut	pit	2.4
767	768	fill	pit	2.4

768		cut	pit	2.4
769	777	fill	pit	2.4
771	776	fill	rut	4
Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase
772	774	fill	pit	2.2/2.4
773	774	fill	pit	2.2/2.4
774		cut	pit	2.2/2.4
775	787	fill	pit	2.4
776		cut	rut	4
777		cut	pit	2.4
778	780	fill	pit	2.2
779	780	fill	pit	2.2
780		cut	pit	2.2
781	782	fill	pit	2.4
782		cut	pit	2.4
783	784	fill	pit	2.4
784		cut	pit	2.4
785	786	fill	pit	2.4
786	786	cut	pit	2.4
787		cut	pit	2.4
788		cut	post hole	4
789	788	fill	post hole	4
790	795	fill	post hole	4
791	794	fill	pit	4
792	794	fill	pit	2.4
793	794	fill	pit	2.4
794		cut	pit	2.4
795		cut	post hole	4
796	798	fill	rut?	2.4?
797		layer	surface (external)	2.4
798		cut	rut?	2.4?
799	800	fill	pit	2.4?
800		cut	pit	2.4?
801	838	fill	pit	2.4
802	803	fill	pit	2.2
803		cut	pit	2.2
804	823	fill	pit	2.5
805		layer	surface	2.4
806		layer	surface	2.4
807	808	fill	post hole	2.5
808		cut	post hole	2.5

809	749	fill	hearth	2.2/2.4
810	811	fill	pit	2.4?
812	838	fill	pit	2.4
Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase
813		cut	pit	2.4
814		layer	surface	2.4?
815	813	layer	dump/slump	2.4?
816		cut	post hole	2.4?
817	816	fill	post hole	2.4?
818	819	fill	posthole	2.4
819		cut	post hole	2.4
820	827	fill	pit	2.3
821		layer	makeup dump/levelling	2.4
822	827	fill	pit	2.3
823		cut	pit	2.5
824	843	fill	Posthole	2.4
825	826	fill	stake hole	2.4?
826		cut	stake hole	2.4?
827		cut	pit	2.3
828		cut	pit	2.4?
829		cut	pit	2.4?
830	859	fill	pit	2.4
831	813	fill	pit	4
832	813	layer	slump	2.2?
833	843	fill	post hole	2.4
834		layer	lens	2.4?
835	843	fill	post hole	2.4
836		masonry	wall	4
837		layer	spread/dump?	2.4?
838		cut	pit	2.4
839	841	fill	Brick structure	4
840		Masonry	brick	4
841		cut	pit	4
842	849	fill	post hole	2.4?
843		cut	post hole	2.4?
844	848	fill	well	2.4
845	848	fill	well	2.4
846	848	fill	slump/buried soil	2.4
847	848	fill	well	2.4
848		cut	well	2.4

849		cut	post hole	2.4?
850	851	fill	Beamslot	2.2
852	879	fill	pit	2.5
Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase
853	856	fill	pit	2.2
854	855	fill	post hole	2.2
855		cut	post hole	2.2
856		cut	pit	2.2
857	858	cut	pit	2.4
858		cut	pit	2.4
859		cut	pit	2.4
860	861	fill	pit	2.4
861	861	cut	pit	2.4
862	863	fill	pit	2.4
863		cut	pit	2.4
864	865	fill	post hole	2.4
865		cut	post hole	2.4
866	867	fill	pit	2.4
867		cut	pit	2.4
868		layer	slump	2.4
869		layer	surface	2.4/2.5
870	872	fill	pit	4
871	872	fill	pit	2.4
872		cut	pit	4
873		cut	pit	2.4
874	873	fill	pit	2.4
875		layer	surface	2.4/2.5
876	877	fill	pit	2.4
877		cut	pit	2.4
878		layer	slump	2.4
879		cut	pit	2.5
880	893	fill	pit	2.4
881		layer	slump?	2.4
882	893	fill	pit	2.3
883	883	fill	pit	2.4
884	884	cut/fill	pit	2.4
885	885	cut/fill	pit	2.4
886	887	fill	pit	2.4
887		cut	pits	2.4?
888	893	fill	pit	2.4
889		cut/fill	pit	2.4

890	890	cut/fill	pit	2.4
891		Group	Pits	2.4
893		cut	pit	2.4
Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase
894		cut	pit	2.4
895	894	fill	pit	2.4
896		cut	pit	2.4
897	896	fill	pit	2.4
898		cut	pit	2.4
899	898	fill	pit	2.4
900		cut	pit	2.4
901	900	fill	pit	2.4
902	915	fill	pit	2.4
903	812	fill	pit	2.4
904	905	fill	pit	4
905		cut	pit	4
906	907	fill	pit	0
907		cut	pit	0
908	848	fill	well	2.4
909		layer	surface	0
910	813	fill	pit	2.4
911	813	fill	pit	2.4
912	813	fill	pit	2.2/2.4
913	914	fill	pit	2.4
914		cut	post hole	2.4
915		cut	pit	2.4
916	813	fill	pit	2.3
917	946	fill	pit	2.4
918	922	fill	pit	2.4
919	937	fill	pit	2.4
920	980	fill	pit	2.4
921	922	fill	pit	2.4
922		cut	pit	2.4
923	933	fill	pit	2.4
924	813	fill	pit	2.3
925	813	fill	pit	2.4
926		cut	pit	2.4
927	926	fill	pit	2.4
928	953	layer	slump?	3?
929	937	fill	Pit	2.4
930	931	fill	pit	2.4?

931		cut	pit or ditch	2.4?
932	946	fill	pit	2.4
934		layer	Dumping	2.4?
935	946	fill	pit	2.4?
Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase
936		layer	Dumping	2.4
937		cut	pit	2.4
938	939	fill	pit	2.4?
939		cut	pit	2.4?
940	937	fill	pit	2.2/2.3?
941	813	fill	pit	2.2?
942	937	fill	pit	2.3
943	953	fill	pit	2.3
944		Group	pit	2.4?
945	946	fill	pit	2.4?
946		cut	pit	2.4
947	948	fill	pit	2.4?
948		cut	pit	2.4?
949	951	fill	pit	2.4?
950	951	fill	pit	2.4
951		cut	pit	2.4
952	953	fill	pit	2.3
953		cut	pit	2.3
954	955	fill	pit	2.3
955		cut	pit	2.3
956		cut	pit	2.4
957	956	fill	pit	2.4
958		cut	pit	2.4
959	958	fill	pit	2.4
960		cut	pit	2.4
961	960	fill	pit	2.4
962		cut	pit	2.4
963	962	fill	pit	2.4
964		cut	pit	2.4
965	964	fill	pit	2.4
966		cut	pit	2.2/2.4
967	966	fill	pit	2.2/2.4
968	1016	fill	pit	2.2
969	1016	fill	pit	2.2
970	971	fill	pit	2.4?
971		cut	pit	2.4?

972		cut	pit	2.5
973	972	fill	pit	2.5
975	974	fill	pit	2.4
976	977	fill	pit	2.4?
Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase
977		cut	pit	2.4?
978	979	fill	pit	0
979		cut	pit	0
980		cut	pit	0
981	962	layer	makeup dump/levelling	2.4
982	962	fill	pit	2.4
983	1005	fill	pit	2.4
984	971	fill	pit	2.4?
985	971	fill	pit	2.4?
986				0
987	971	fill	pit	2.4?
988				0
989		cut	pit	4
990		cut	pit	2.4?
991		cut	pit	2.4?
992	991	fill	pit	2.4?
993		cut	foundation trench	0
994		layer	construction debris?	0
995		fill	pit	2.4?
996		layer	makeup dump/levelling	0
997	657	fill	pit	2.4
998	1001	fill	pit	2.4?
999	1001	fill	pit	2.4?
1000	1001	fill	pit	2.4
1001		cut	pit	2.4
1002	1003	fill	pit	2.4?
1003		cut	pit	2.4?
1004	1005	fill	pit	2.4?
1005		cut	pit	2.4?
1006	1007	fill	beamslot	2.4
1007		cut	beamslot	2.4
1008	1009	fill	post hole	2.4?
1009		cut	post hole	2.4?
1010		cut	pit	2.2?

1011	1010	fill	pit	2.2?
1012	1013	fill	pit	2.4?
1014		other deposit	fill/layer	2.4
1015		other deposit	cleaning/spit	2.2
Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase
1016		cut	pit	2.4?
1050	1052	fill	oven	2.5?
1051	1052	fill	oven	2.5?
1052		cut	oven	2.5?
1053		group	tanning pits	4
1054		cut	tanning pit	4
1055				0
1056	1060	fill	pit	2.2?
1057	1058	fill	pit	2.4?
1058		cut	pit	2.4?
1059	1060	fill	pit	2.2?
1060		cut	pit	2.2?
1061	1062	fill	post hole	2.4?
1062		cut	post hole	2.4?
1063	1064	fill	post hole	2.4?
1064		cut	post hole	2.4?
1065		group	pits	2.4?
1066	1121	fill	pit	2.4?
1067	1068	fill	post hole	2.4
1068		cut	post hole	2.4
1069	1070	fill	post hole	2.4
1070		cut	post hole	2.4
1071	1072	fill	post hole	2.4
1072		cut	post hole	2.4
1073	533	fill	tanning pit	4
1074	533	fill	tanning pit	4
1075		group	brick foundations, demolition and surfaces	4
1076	1052	fill	oven	2.5?
1077		cut	post hole	2.4?
1078	1077	fill	post hole	2.4?
1079		cut	post hole	2.4?
1080	1079	fill	post hole	2.4?
1081	1075	masonry	construction debris	4

1082	1052	fill	oven	2.5?
1083		layer	destruction debris, in situ	4
1085	1086	fill	latrine pit	4
1086		masonry	latrine pit	4
1087		cut	post hole	2.5?
Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase
1088	1087	fill	pit	2.5?
1089	1052	fill	oven	2.5?
1090	1121	fill	pit	2.4?
1091	1052	fill	oven	2.5
1092	1093	fill	ditch	2.4
1093	1093	cut	ditch	2.4
1094	1095	fill	pit	2.2?
1095		cut	pit	2.2?
1096	1127	fill	pit	3
1097				0
1098				0
1099	1113	fill	pit	2.4
1100		layer	cobbles	2.5?
1101				
1102		fill	ditch	2.5?
1103	1104	fill	pit	3
1104		cut	pit	3
1105		fill	unstrat machine finds	4
1106		fill	brick pit	4
1107		fill	brick pit	4
1108	1121	fill	pit	2.4?
1109	1121	fill	pit	2.4?
1110	1121	fill	pit	2.4?
1111	1052	fill	surface (external)	2.5?
1112	1127	fill	pit	3
1113		cut	pit	2.4
1114		layer	slump	2.4?
1115		layer	buried soil	3
1116	1052	fill	oven	2.5?
1117		cut	pit	2.4?
1118		fill	pit	2.4?
1119		layer	destruction debris, redeposited	3/4?
1120	1127	fill	pit	3

1121		cut	pit	2.4?
1123	1104	fill	pit	3?
1124		layer	makeup dump/levelling	0
1125				0
1126		cut	pit	2.4?
Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase
1127		cut	pit	3
1128		cut	post hole	2.4?
1129	1128	fill	post hole	2.4?
1130	1133	fill	pit	3
1131	1133	fill	pit	3
1132		fill	pit	3
1133		cut	pit	3
1134	1052	fill	oven	2.5?
1135	1136	fill	post hole	2.4?
1136		cut	post hole	2.4
1137		layer	buried soil	2.5/3
1138	1139	fill	pit	2.4
1139		cut	pit	2.4
1140	1147	layer	deposit	4
1141	1147	layer	surface	4
1142	1359	masonry	oven	4
1143		layer	deposit	2.5?
1144		cut	pit	3
1145	1144	fill	pit	3
1146	1144	fill	pit	3
1147		cut	oven	4
1148	1052	fill	oven	2.5
1149	1162	fill	pit	2.4
1150	1162	fill	pit	2.4
1151	1152	fill	pit	2.3
1152		cut	pit	2.3
1153	1166	fill	post hole	3
1154	1155	fill	pit	2.4
1155		cut	pit	2.4
1156	1158	fill	pit	2.5
1157	1158	fill	pit	2.5
1158		cut	pit	2.5
1159	1161	fill	pit	2.5
1160	1161	fill	pit	2.5
1161		cut	pit	2.5

1163	1164	fill	pit	2.4
1164		cut	pit	2.4
1165	1166	fill	post hole	3
1166		cut	post hole	3
1167	1168	fill	pit	2.4
Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase
1168		cut	pit	2.4
1169		cut	beam slot	2.4?
1170	1169	fill	beam slot	2.4?
1171		cut	beam slot	2.4?
1172	1171	fill	beam slot	2.4?
1173		cut	beam slot	2.4?
1174	1173	fill	slot	2.4?
1175		cut	post hole	2.2?
1176	1175	fill	post hole	2.2?
1177		layer	capping	2.4
1178	1183	fill	pit	2.4
1179	1184	layer	surface (external)	4
1180	1190	fill	pit	3
1181	1189	fill	post hole	2.4
1182	1190	fill	pit	2.4
1183		cut	pit	2.4
1184		cut	for oven	4
1185	1186	fill	pit	2.4?
1186		cut	pit	2.4?
1187	1168	fill	pit	2.4
1188	1168	fill	pit	2.4
1189		cut	post hole	2.4
1190		cut	pit	3
1191	1192	fill	pit	2.3
1192		cut	pit	2.3
1193	1428	fill	pit	4
1194		cut	post hole	4
1195	1194	fill	post hole	4
1196		cut	post hole	4
1197	1196	fill	post hole	4
1198		cut	post hole	2.2
1199	1198	fill	post hole	2.2
1200		Group	post holes	0
1201	1243	fill	pit	2.5
1203	1202	fill	beam slot	2.4?

1204	1205	fill	post hole	2.4?
1205		cut	post hole	2.4?
1206	1207	fill	post hole	2.4?
1207		cut	post hole	2.4?
1208	1209	fill	post hole	2.4?
Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase
1209		cut	post hole	2.4?
1210	1211	fill	post hole	2.4?
1211		cut	post hole	2.4?
1212	1213	fill	post hole	2.3
1213		cut	post hole	2.3
1214	1215	fill	post hole	2.3
1215		cut	post hole	2.3
1216	1217	fill	post hole	0
1217		cut	post hole	2.5?
1218	1219	fill	post hole	2.5?
1219		cut	post hole	2.5
1220	1221	fill	post hole	3
1221		cut	post hole	3
1222	1223	fill	post hole	2.5
1223		cut	post hole	2.5
1224	1225	fill	post hole	2.5?
1225		cut	post hole	2.5?
1226	1227	fill	post hole	2.4?
1227		cut	post hole	2.4?
1228	1229	fill	post hole	2.5?
1229		cut	post hole	2.5?
1230	1231	fill	post hole	2.4
1231		cut	post hole	2.4
1232				0
1233	1234	fill	pit	2.4
1234		cut	pit	2.4
1235	1236	fill	ditch	1.1
1236	1236	cut	ditch	1.1
1237	1144	fill	pit	3
1238		cut + Fill	post hole	2.5
1239		cut and fill	post hole	2.5
1240	1291	fill	pit	2.4
1241	1291	fill	pit	2.4
1242	1291	fill	pit	2.4
1244	1245	fill	pit	2.5

1245		cut	pit	2.5
1246	1291	fill	pit	2.4
1247	1260	fill	pit	2.4
1248	1249	fill	post hole	2.4?
1249		cut	post hole	2.4?
Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase
1250	1252	fill	pit	2.5
1251	1252	fill	pit	2.5
1252		cut	pit	2.5
1253	1243	fill	pit	2.5
1254	1268	fill	hearth	2.4
1255	1257	fill	pit	2.4
1256	1257	fill	pit	2.4
1257		cut	pit	2.4
1258	1428	fill	oven/rakeout pit	4
1259		layer	destruction debris, in situ	4
1260		cut	corner of larger feature	3?
1261	1263	fill	pit	2.4
1262	1263	fill	pit	2.4
1263		cut	pit	2.4
1264	1265	fill	pit	2.4?
1265		cut	pit	2.4?
1266	1267	fill	pit	2.4
1267		cut	pit	2.4
1268		cut	pit	2.4
1269	1270	fill	pit	3
1270		cut	pit	3
1271	1279	fill	pit	2.4
1272	1184	fill	spread	2.4
1273	1291	fill	pit	2.5
1274	1291	fill	pit	2.5
1275	1276	fill	pit	2.2
1276		cut	pit	2.2
1277	1278	fill	pit	1.2 or 2.4
1278		cut	pit	1.2 or 2.4
1279		cut	pit	2.4
1280	1281	fill	pit	2.4
1281		cut	pit	2.4
1283		cut	well	2.4

1284	1283	fill	well	2.4
1285	1276	fill	pit	2.2
1286	1276	fill	pit	2.2
1287	1289	fill	post hole	2.4?
1288		cut	post hole	2.4?
1289	1290	fill	post hole	2.4
Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase
1290		cut	post hole	2.4
1291		cut	pit	2.5
1292	1293	fill	deposit	2.4
1293		cut	pit	2.4
1294	1295	fill	hearth	2.4?
1295		cut	hearth	2.4?
1296	1298	fill	oven	2.4
1297	1298	fill	oven	2.4
1298		cut	oven	2.4
1299	1301	fill	pit	2.5
1300	1301	fill	pit	2.5
1301		cut	pit	2.5
1302	1298	fill	oven	2.5
1303	1298	fill	oven	2.4
1304	1295	fill	hearth	2.4
1305	1295	fill	hearth	2.5
1306		other	find	2.4
1307	1276	fill	post hole	2.2
1308	1283	fill	well	2.4
1309		layer	buried soil	2.5?
1310		layer	surface	2.4
1311	1298	fill	oven	2.4
1312	1298	fill	oven lining	2.4
1313	1318	fill	oven	2.4
1314	1318	fill	oven	2.4
1315	1322	fill	ditch	1.1
1316	1317	fill	post hole	2.4?
1317		cut	post hole	2.4?
1318		cut	oven	2.4
1319		fill	unknown	0
1320	1322	fill	ditch	1.1
1321	1322	fill	ditch	1.1
1322	1322	cut	ditch	1.1
1324		cut	post hole	2.4

1325	1326	fill	post hole	2.4
1326		cut	post hole	2.4
1327				0
1328	1298	fill	oven	2.4
1329	1330	fill	slot?	2.4
1330	1330	cut	slot?	2.4
1331	1295	fill	hearth	2.5?
Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase
1332		fill	oven	2.4?
1333	1298	fill	oven	2.4
1334	1298	fill	oven	2.4
1335	1298	fill	oven	2.4
1336		fill	layer	2.4?
1337	1896	fill	ditch	2.4?
1338	1896	fill	ditch	2.4?
1339		spit	cleaning	2.4
1340	1341	fill	post hole	2.4?
1341		cut	post hole	2.4?
1342	1343	fill	slot	2.4
1343		cut	slot	2.4
1344	1345	fill	pit	2.4
1345		cut	pit	2.4
1346	1347	fill	pit	2.2?
1347		cut	pit	2.2?
1348	1429	fill	oven	2.4?
1349	1350	fill	pit	2.4
1350		cut	pit	2.4
1351	1347	fill	pit	2.4
1352	1347	fill	pit	2.4
1353	1354	fill	post hole	2.3
1354		cut	post hole	2.3
1355	1361	fill	pit	2.4
1356	1358	fill	post hole	2.4
1357	1368	fill	post hole	2.5
1358		cut	post hole	2.4
1359	1147	group	oven	4
1360	1363	fill	pit	2.4
1361		cut	pit	2.4
1362	1363	fill	pit	2.4
1363		cut	pit	2.4
1365		fill	wall	4

1366		masonry	oven	4
1367	1367	cut	ditch	3?
1368		cut	pit	2.5
1369	1359	fill	oven	4
1370	1371	fill	pit	2.4
1371		cut	pit	2.4
1372	1373	fill	pit	2.4
Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase
1373		cut	pit	2.4
1374	1375	fill	pit	2.4
1375		cut	pit	2.4
1376	1378	fill	pit	2.4
1377	1378	fill	pit	2.4
1378		cut	pit	2.4
1379	1381	fill	pit	2.4
1380	1381	fill	pit	2.4
1381		cut	pit	2.4
1382	1382	masonry	wall	4
1383		cut	wall	4
1384	1451	fill	pit	2.4
1385	1386	fill	pit	4
1386		cut	pit	4
1387		layer	buried soil	4
1388		layer	buried soil	4
1389		layer	surface (road/track)	4
1390		layer	surface (external)	4
1391	1392	fill	pit	4
1392		cut	pit	4
1393	1394	fill	pit	4
1394		cut	pit	4
1395		layer	buried soil	2.5?
1396		layer	buried soil	2.5?
1397		layer	surface	2.4?
1398	1464	fill	pit	2.4?
1399		layer	surface (external)	2.4?
1400	1707	layer	cobbles	2.4
1401	1540	fill	unknown	2.4
1402				0
1403	1236	fill	ditch	1.1
1405		cut	pit	4

1406	1405	fill	pit	4
1407		layer	layer	4
1408		layer	surface (external)	2.4
1410		layer	spread	2.4
1411		layer	buried soil	2.5
1412	1563	fill	layer	2.4
1413	1422	fill	pit	2.4
Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase
1414	1415	fill	post setting (not post hole)	2.4?
1415		cut	post setting	2.4?
1416	1417	fill	post setting	2.4
1417		cut	post setting	2.4?
1418	1422	fill	pit	2.4
1419	1420	fill	post hole	2.4
1420		cut	post hole?	2.4
1421	1343	fill	slot	2.4?
1422		cut	slot	2.4?
1423	1322	fill	ditch	1.1
1424	1454	fill	pit	2.4
1425	1454	fill	pit	2.4
1426	1454	fill	pit	2.4
1427	1428	fill	oven	4
1428		cut	pit	4
1429		cut	oven	2.4
1430	1429	fill	oven	2.4
1431	1429	fill	oven	2.4
1432	1429	fill	oven	2.4
1433	1236	fill	ditch	1.1
1434		Group	oven	2.5?
1435		group	oven	2.5?
1436		group	oven	2.5?
1437	1435	fill	oven	2.5?
1438	1481	fill	pit	1.1
1439	1440	fill	pit`	2.4
1440		cut	pit	2.4
1441	1442	fill	pit	2.4
1442		cut	pit	2.4
1443		cut	pit	2.4
1444	1260	fill	pit	3?
1446	1447	fill	ditch	2.2?

1447	1447	cut	ditch	2.2?
1448	1447	fill	burning	2.2?
1449	1447	fill	burning	2.2?
1450	1435	fill	oven	2.4
1451		cut	pit	2.4
1452	1453	fill	pit	2.4
1453		cut	pit	2.4
1454		cut	pit	2.4
Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase
1455		masonry	oven	4
1456	1435	fill	oven	2.4
1457	1443	fill	pit	2.4
1458	1443	fill	pit	2.4
1459	1460	fill	pit	2.4
1460		cut	pit	2.4
1461	1462	fill	pit	2.4?
1462		cut	pit	2.4?
1463	1540	fill	pit	2.4?
1464		cut	pit	2.4?
1465	1468	fill	pit	2.4?
1466	1468	fill	pit	2.4?
1467	1468	fill	pit	2.4
1468		cut	pit	2.4
1469	1470	fill	pit	2.4
1470		cut	pit	2.4
1471	1474	fill	pit	2.4
1472	1474	fill	pit	2.4
1473	1474	fill	pit	2.4
1474		cut	pit	2.4
1475	1476	fill	pit	2.4
1476		cut	pit	2.4
1477	1478	fill	pit	2.2
1478		cut	pit	2.2
1479		group	pit group	0
1480		masonry	oven	4
1481	1481	cut	pit	1.1
1482	1483	fill	post hole	2.4?
1483		cut	post hole	2.4?
1484	1435	fill	oven	2.4
1485		cut	pit	2.4
1487		cut	post hole	2.4

1488	1487	fill	post hole	2.4
1489		cut	post hole	2.4
1490	1468	fill	pit	2.4
1491	1429	fill	oven	2.4
1492	1540	fill	pit	2.4?
1493		layer	deposit	2.4
1494	1429	fill	oven	2.4
1495		Group	pits	2.4
Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase
1496	1497	fill	pit	2.4
1497		cut	pit	2.4
1498	1499	fill	ditch	2.4
1499	1499	cut	ditch	2.4
1500	1435	fill	oven	2.4
1501	1502	fill	pit	2.5
1502		cut	pit	2.5
1503	1497	fill	pit	2.4?
1504	1505	fill	slot	2.4?
1505	1505	cut	slot	2.4?
1506	1518	fill	pit	2.4?
1507	1429	fill	oven	2.4
1508	1509	fill	pit	2.4
1509		cut	pit	2.4
1510	1511	fill	pit	2.4?
1511		cut	pit	2.4?
1512	1497	fill	pit	2.4
1513	1520	fill	pit	2.4
1514	1520	fill	pit	2.4
1515	1516	fill	pit	2.4
1516		cut	pit	2.4
1517	1518	fill	pit	2.4
1518		cut	pit	2.4
1519		layer	oven	4
1520		cut	pit	2.4
1521	1522	fill	post hole	2.4
1522		cut	post hole	2.4
1523	1524	fill	pit	2.4
1524		cut	pit	2.4
1525		layer	layer/dump	2.4
1526	1429	fill	oven	2.4
1528	1435	fill	oven	2.4

1529	1538	fill	ditch	2.4
1530	1505	fill	ditch/gully	2.4
1531	1532	fill	pit	2.4
1532		cut	pit	2.4
1533	1534	fill	post hole	2.4?
1534		cut	post hole	2.4?
1535	1536	fill	post hole	2.4?
1536		cut	post hole	2.4?
1537		cut	pit/depression	2.4
Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase
1538	1538	cut	ditch	2.4
1539	1429	fill	oven	2.4
1540		cut	pit	2.4?
1541		cut	oven	2.4
1542		cut	pit	2.4?
1543		fill	pit	2.4?
1544		layer	surface (road/track)	2.4?
1545	1147	layer	surface (external)	4
1546	1540	fill	pit	2.4?
1547		layer	surface (road/track)	2.4?
1548		group	Quarry pits	2.4?
1549				0
1550	1551	fill	pit	2.4
1551		cut	pit	2.4
1552		cut	post hole	2.4
1553	1552	fill	disuse	2.4
1554		cut	post hole	2.4
1555	1554	fill	post hole	2.4
1556	1551	fill	pit	2.4
1557	1429	fill	oven	2.4
1558	1538	fill	ditch	2.4
1559	1570	fill	pit	2.4
1560		fill	brick feature	4
1561	1542	fill	pit	2.4
1562	1147	layer	makeup dump/levelling	4
1563		cut	pit	2.4
1564		layer	layer	2.4
1565		layer	layer	2.4
1567	1566	fill	post hole	2.4

1568		cut	post hole	2.4
1569	1568	fill	post hole	2.4
1570		cut	pit	2.4
1571	1147	layer	oven	4
1572		Group		0
1573		Group	Pits	2.4?
1574	1573	fill	pit	2.4
1575	1573	fill	pit	2.4
1576	1885	fill	pit	2.4
1577	1573	fill	pit	2.4
Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase
1578	1886	fill	pit	2.4
1579		fill	pit	2.4
1580	1702	fill	pit	2.4
1581	1887	fill	pit	2.4
1582	1647	fill	pit	2.4
1583	1573	fill	pit	2.4
1584		fill	pit	2.4
1585		layer	floor	2.4
1586	1651	fill	pit	2.4
1587	1732	fill	pit	2.4
1588		layer	surface	2.4
1589	1590	fill	pit	2.4
1590		cut	pit	2.4
1591	1651	fill	oven	2.4
1592	1538	fill	ditch	2.5
1593	1594	fill	post hole	2.4
1594		cut	post hole	2.4
1595	1596	fill	ditch	2.5?
1596		cut	ditch	2.5?
1597	1598	fill	pit	2.4
1598		cut	pit	2.4
1599	1563	fill	layer/lens	2.4
1600	1602	layer		2.4
1601	1602	fill	slot	2.2?
1602		cut	slot	2.2?
1603	1621	fill	pit	2.4
1604	1618	fill	pit	2.4
1605	1606	fill	post hole	2.4?
1606		cut	post hole	2.4?
1608		layer	makeup dump/levelling	2.4?

1609	1651	fill	oven	2.4
1610	1647	fill	pit	2.5
1611	1632	fill	pit	2.4
1612	1629	fill	slot	2.4
1613		Group	pits	0
1614	1737	fill	post hole	2.4?
1615	1563	fill	pit	2.4
1616	1563	fill	pit	2.4
1617	1563	fill	pit	2.4
1618		cut	pit	2.4
Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase
1619	1620	fill	pit	2.4
1620		cut	pit	2.4
1621		cut	pit	2.4
1622	1623	fill	pit	2.4?
1623		cut	pit	2.4?
1624		cut	pit	2.4
1625		spit	layer	2.4
1626	1632	fill	pit	2.4
1627	1628	fill	pit	2.4
1628		cut	pit	2.4
1629		cut	slot	2.4
1630	1631	fill	post hole	2.4
1631		cut	post hole	2.4
1632		cut	pit	2.4
1633	1634	fill	ditch	2.2
1634	1634	cut	ditch	2.2
1635	1636	fill	pit	2.4
1636		cut	pit	2.4
1637		cut	pit	2.4
1638	1637	fill	pit	2.4
1639	1651	fill	oven	2.4
1640	1598	fill	pit	2.4
1641	1695	fill	pit	2.4
1642	1643	fill	ditch	3
1643	1643	cut	ditch	3
1644	1645	fill	ditch	2.4?
1645		cut	ditch	2.4?
1646	1647	fill	pit	2.4
1647		cut	pit	2.4
1649	1650	fill	natural feature	2.4

1650		cut	natural feature	2.4
1651		cut	oven	2.4
1652	1676	fill	pit	2.2?
1653	1677	fill	pit	3
1654	1677	fill	pit	3
1655	1888	fill	pit	2.4
1656		fill	natural feature?	2.4
1657				0
1658	1659	fill	ditch	2.4
1659	1659	cut	ditch	2.4
Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase
1660	1698	fill	pit	2.4
1661	1674	fill	pit	2.4
1662	1707	fill	pit	2.4
1663	1707	fill	pit	2.4
1664		layer	makeup dump/levelling	2.4
1665	1318	fill	oven	2.4
1666	1667	fill	pit	2.4
1667		cut	pit	2.4
1668	1669	fill	post hole	2.4
1669		cut	post hole	2.4
1670	1318	fill	pit/hearth	2.4
1671	1674	fill	pit	2.4
1672		spit	layer	1.1
1673	1677	fill	pit	2.4?
1674		cut	pit	2.4
1675	1676	fill	pit	0
1676		cut	pit	0
1677		cut	pit	2.4?
1678	1707	fill	pit	2.2?
1679		fill	pit	2.5
1680		fill	pit	2.4
1681		fill	pit	2.5
1682		fill	pit	2.4
1683		fill	pit	2.4
1684		fill	pit	2.4
1685		fill	pit	2.4
1686		fill	pit	2.4
1687		fill	pit	2.4
1689		fill	pit	2.4?

1690		fill	pit	2.4
1691		fill	pit	2.4?
1692	1698	fill	pit	2.4
1693	1695	fill	pit	2.4?
1694		cut	pit	2.4?
1695		cut	pit	2.4/2.5?
1696	1698	fill	pit	2.4
1697	1698	fill	pit	2.4/2.5
1698		cut	pit	2.4/2.5
1699	1749	fill	oven	2.4
1700	1749	fill	oven	2.4
Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase
1701	1749	fill	oven	2.4
1702		cut	natural feature	2.4
1703	1707	fill	pit	2.4
1704	1707	fill	pit	2.4
1705		group	oven	2.4
1706	1707	fill	pit	2.4
1707		cut	pit	2.4
1708		fill	pit	0
1709		fill	pit	2.4
1710		fill	pit	2.4
1711		fill	pit	2.4
1712		fill	pit	2.4
1713	1734	fill	pit	2.4
1714	1735	fill	pit	2.4
1715		fill	pit	2.4?
1716		fill	pit	2.4?
1717	1772	fill	pit	2.4
1718		fill	post hole	2.4?
1719		layer	destruction debris, in situ	2.4
1720	1726	layer	destruction debris, redeposited	2.5?
1721	1726	fill	oven	2.4
1722	1787	fill	oven	2.4
1723	1787	layer		2.4
1724		sondage	machine cut	0
1725		sondage	machine slot	0
1726		cut	oven	2.4
1728	1729	fill	pit	2.4

1729		cut	pit	2.4
1730				0
1731	1732	fill	pit	2.4
1732		cut	pit	2.4
1733	1538	fill	ditch	2.4
1734		cut	pit	2.4
1735		cut	pit	2.4
1736	1787	fill	oven	2.4
1737		cut	post hole	2.4
1738	1741	fill	pit	2.4
1739	1740	fill	pit	2.4
1740		cut	pit	2.4
Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase
1741		cut	pit	2.4
1742	1743	fill	post hole	2.4?
1743		cut	post hole	2.4?
1744	1787	fill	oven	2.4
1745	1787	fill	oven	2.4
1746	1787	fill	oven	2.4
1747	1787	fill	oven	2.4
1748	1787	fill	oven	2.4
1749		cut	oven	2.4
1750	1751	fill	pit	2.4
1751		cut	pit	2.4
1752	1754	fill	pit	1.1
1753	1753	cut	pit	1.1
1754		cut	pit	1.1
1755	1757	fill	oven	2.4
1756	1757	fill	oven	2.4
1757		cut	pit	2.4
1758	1759	fill	post hole	2.4
1759		cut	post hole	2.4
1760		Group	pits	2.4
1761	1777	fill	pit	2.4
1762	1764	fill	ditch	2.4
1763	1764	fill	ditch	2.4
1764	1764	cut	ditch	2.4
1765	1765	cut	ditch	2.4?
1766	1867	fill	ditch	2.4?
1767	1867	fill	ditch	2.4?
1769		cut	pit	2.4

1770	1769	fill	pit	2.4
1771	1772	fill	pit	2.4
1772		cut	pit	2.4
1773	1774	fill	pit	2.4
1774		cut	pit	2.4
1775	1776	fill	pit	2.4
1776		cut	pit	2.4
1777		cut	pit	2.4
1778	1784	fill	pit	2.4
1779	1774	fill	pit	2.4
1780	1781	fill	pit	2.4
1781		cut	pit	2.4
1782	1783	fill	pit	2.4
Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase
1783		cut	pit	2.4
1784		cut	pit	2.4
1785	1786	fill	well	2.4
1786		cut	well	2.4
1787	1870	fill	pit	2.4
1788				2.4
1789		group	post holes	2.4?
1790	1864	fill	pit	2.2?
1791	1864	fill	pit	2.2?
1792	1793	fill	pit	2.2?
1793		cut	pit	2.2?
1794	1795	fill	pit	2.2
1795		cut	pit	2.2
1796	1797	fill	pit	2.5
1797		cut	pit	2.5
1798	1799	fill	ditch	2.5
1799	1799	cut	ditch	2.5
1800	1801	fill	pit	2.2?
1801		cut	pit	2.2?
1802	1804	fill	pit	4
1803	1804	fill	pit	4
1804		cut	pit	4
1805	1806	fill	post hole	2.4?
1806		cut	post hole	2.4?
1807	1808	fill	pit	2.4?
1808		cut	pit	2.4?
1810		cut	pit	2.4

1811		group	pit group	2.4?
1812	1813	masonry	latrine	4
1813		cut	latrine pit	4
1814	1817	fill	pit	2.4
1815	1817	fill	pit	2.4
1816	1817	fill		2.4
1817		cut	pit	2.4
1818		Group	Intercutting Pits	0
1819	1820	fill	post hole	2.4?
1820		cut	post hole	2.4?
1821		cut	pit	0
1822		fill	pit	0
1823	1824	fill	pit	2.4
Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase
1824		cut	pit	2.4
1825		cut	pit	2.4
1826	1825	fill	pit	2.4
1827	1659	fill	ditch	2.4
1828	1659	fill	ditch	2.4
1829	1831	fill	pit	2.5
1830	1831	fill	pit	2.5
1831		cut	pit	2.5
1832	1835	fill	pit	2.4
1833	1835	fill	pit	2.4
1834	1835	fill	pit	2.4
1835		cut	pit	2.4
1836		fill	pit	4
1837		cut	tanning pit	4
1838	1839	fill	pit	2.4
1839		cut	pit	2.4
1840		fill	pit	2.4?
1841		fill	pit	2.4
1842	1858	fill	linear pit	2.4
1843		fill	pit	2.4
1844		fill	pit	2.4?
1845		finds unit	layer	2.4
1846		cut	pit	2.2
1847	1846	fill	pit	2.2
1848	1765	fill	ditch	2.4
1849	1765	fill	ditch	2.4
1851	1659	fill	ditch	2.4

1852	1659	fill	ditch	2.4
1853	1896	fill	ditch	2.4
1854	1855	fill	ditch	2.4?
1855		cut	ditch	2.4?
1856	1896	fill	ditch	2.4
1857	1896	fill	ditch	2.4
1858		cut	ditch	2.4?
1859		layer	spread / dump ?	2.4
1860	1896	fill	ditch	2.4
1861		cut	pit	2.4
1862	1861	fill	pit	2.4
1863	1864	fill	pit	2.4?
1864		cut	pit	2.4?
Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase
1865	1865	cut	pit	2.2
1866	1865	fill	pit	2.2
1867	1867	cut	ditch	2.4?
1868	1869	fill	post hole	2.4
1869		cut	post hole	2.4
1870		cut	pit	2.4
1871		cut	pit	2.5
1872	1871	fill	pit	2.5
1873		fill	pit	2.2
1874	1875	fill	pit	2.4?
1875	1875	cut	pit/ditch	2.4
1876	1919	fill	ditch	2.4
1877	1896	fill	ditch	2.4
1878	1896	fill	ditch	2.4
1879		fill	pit	1.2/2.4?
1880		fill	pit	1.2/2.4?
1881		fill	pit/ditch	1.2/2.4?
1882		fill	pit	1.2/2.4?
1883		fill	pit	0
1884		cut	pit	2.4?
1885		cut	pit	2.4?
1886		cut	pit	2.4?
1887		cut	pit	2.4?
1888	1867	fill	ditch	2.4
1889	1890	fill	post hole	2.5?
1891	1867	fill	ditch	2.4?
1892	1707	fill	Lens	2.4

1893	1895	fill	ditch	2.4?
1894	1895	fill	ditch	2.4?
1895		cut	ditch	2.4?
1896	1896	cut	Ditch butt / turn	2.4?
1897		layer	layer	2.4
1898		layer	layer	2.5?
1899		fill	modern	4
1900		masonry	modern	4
1901		layer	layer	4
1902	1052	layer	oven	2.5?
1903		spit	cleaning	2.4
1904		spit	machining	2.4
1905		finds unit	pit	2.4
Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase
1906		finds unit	well	2.4
1907		finds unit	well	2.4
1908	1910	layer	path	4
1909		layer	makeup dump/levelling	4
1910		cut	unknown	4
1911	1912	fill	pit	4
1912	1912	cut	pit	4
1913		layer	surface (external)	2.5
1914		layer	surface (external)	2.5
1915	1915	cut/fill	post hole	4
1916		layer	makeup dump/levelling	4
1917		layer	surface (external)	4
1918		layer	makeup dump/levelling	4
1919	1919	cut	pit	2.5?
Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase
1920		layer	garden soil	4
1921		layer	makeup dump/levelling	4
1922		layer	Garden soil	4
1923		layer	buried soil	2.5
1924		layer	makeup dump/levelling	4
1925		layer	makeup dump/levelling	4
1927		layer	makeup dump/levelling	4
1928		layer	buried soil	2.5
1929	1929	fill	post hole	4
1930		layer	surface (external)	4
1931		masonry	wall	4
1932		masonry	wall	4
1933		masonry	wall	4

Table 21: Context list and provisional site phases

## Appendix 3: Metalwork and other 'small finds'

By Nina Crummy

### Summary

A minimum of 186 objects was examined; some bags and boxes contained more than one object. The majority of datable items are medieval and a few may be Late Saxon. Several post-medieval and modern objects are also present, as well as a single Roman tessera.

### Condition

The non-ferrous objects are in fair condition. Most of the ironwork is only lightly corroded, minimising the number of items that need to be X-radiographed. The non-metal objects are in good condition.

The objects are packed to a high standard of storage in either polythene bags or small crystal boxes supported by pads of foam or acid-free tissue. The bags and boxes containing metalwork are stored in larger crystal boxes or airtight Stewart boxes with silica gel. The non-metal items are stored in museum-standard cardboard storage boxes.

### The assemblage

Table 1 shows the assemblage divided by material. Ironwork is the largest group, and consists principally of structural nails. The copper-alloy objects include a number of dress accessories, and most of the stone items are fragments of household equipment.

silver	1
copper-alloy	37
lead(-alloy)	8
iron	10
	4
bone	4
stone	29
glass	2
textile	1
	<b>18</b>
	<b>6</b>

Table 22 : Small finds grouped by material.

The objects are briefly listed in the catalogue. Each has been assigned to one of the functional categories defined in Crummy 1983 and 1988 and the results are shown in the table below. The categories represented in this assemblage are: 1..dress and dress accessories; 2..toilet instruments; 3..textile manufacture and working; 4..household; 5..recreation; 6..weighing; 7..literacy; 9..buildings and services; 10..tools; 11..general fittings; 13..military equipment; 15..metal-working; 16..antler-working; 18..miscellaneous. Coins and jetons are treated as a separate, unnumbered, group.

The objects are shown by functional category and ceramic phase/site phase in Table 23. Where objects are only tentatively identified and may belong to one of two categories, they are here allocated to the category given first in the catalogue. Similarly, where the phasing is tentative, objects are allocated to the earliest possible phase. The majority of the objects come from Period 2.4 (Ceramic Phase 5), where they represent a valuable picture of the activities that took place on or near the site and of the trade links of both the town and the wider region.

Ceramic phase/site phase	Coins/jeton	Category												
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	13	15	18
4/ 2.1/2.2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
5/ 2.3/2.4	-	6	1	6	14	1	-	1	5	5	39	1	8	11
6/ 2.5	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	12	-	-	10
7/ 3	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	4
8/ 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
9/ 4	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	4	1
unphased/unstratified	2	7	-	1	5	-	1	-	-	3	3	2	4	4
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>32</b>

Table 23: Small finds grouped by function and ceramic phase

The only stratified coin is a farthing of Richard II, AD 1377-99. The other is unstratified and late Roman. The surface of the jeton, which is also unstratified, is obscured by corrosion but it is probably of late medieval or early post-medieval date. Jetons were used for reckoning accounts but were sometimes fraudulently passed off as coins. Most come from either Nuremberg or France, and conservation of this corroded example should enable its source to be identified.

The objects in Category 1 are mainly medieval buckles and strap-ends from belts and girdles, but some of the smaller buckles may have come from shoe straps. Several come from stratified medieval contexts in Periods 2.3/4 and 3 (Ceramic Phases 5 and 7). Mass production of these utilitarian objects began to be established in the 13th and 14th centuries and the same types are found in most urban centres in Britain. A small dress pin in a Period 2.4 could be intrusive. Hooked tags, such as that found here residual in a Period 3 (Ceramic Phase 7) context, were used from about the 6th-7th century into the medieval period in a variety of situations where two pieces of fabric needed to be joined together, such as closing cloth bags or attaching hose to an upper garment. A tiny piece of plain-weave cloth was also found in a Period 2.4 (Ceramic Phase 5) context; it may be from a garment, bag or soft furnishing. Toilet equipment (Category 2) is represented only by tweezers from Period 2.5 buried soil.

Several items relating to textile manufacturing (Category 3) were recovered. Five thin spikes among the ironwork are from either wool-combs or flax heckles, the former used to tease out the tangles from raw wool before spinning, the latter for breaking down the fibres. Spinning is represented by a stone spindlewhorl, and a bone point is probably part of a weaving tool made from a pig fibula. A thimble represents the working of cloth into garments or other items. The majority of these items are from Period 2.4 (Ceramic Phase 5), a period when the introduction of the faster horizontal loom and the development of craft guilds led to increased specialisation in the various stages of cloth manufacture and surplus production played a role in economy of urban markets and influenced farming practice.

The items of household equipment (Category 4) are mainly fragments of rotary hand-querns made from lava quarried in the Eifel Hills in Germany and imported into eastern and southern England from the later Middle Saxon period up to the early post-medieval period. The stone was light, making the querns portable and easy to

use, but it was also friable and prone to damage; the pieces were often recycled as building material. Archaeological evidence for the use of these querns therefore often only consists of small chips, but here two larger fragments of a lower-stone were found in Period 2.4 buried soil layer 1411 and fill 1412, and are likely to come from a single quern. Exploitation of stone from quarries in the region is also shown by the recovery of fragments from two large limestone mortars, used for pounding together meat and spices or other foodstuffs. Metal cooking and serving vessels are represented by two sherds probably from a cauldron or similar open vessel and by a foot from a tripod ewer or pot. A knife with scale tang and organic handle was probably used for dining, and an ivory knife or fork handle is from a post-medieval cutlery set. Two sherds of glass are also post-medieval. One is the base of the stem and part of the foot of a wine-cup in clear translucent glass coated with surface iridescence, found in association with 19th-century pottery but possibly of earlier date, perhaps 17th century. The other is made of translucent green glass, again with surface iridescence, and comes from the wall of a cup, beaker or vase with relief banding; again it may be of early post-medieval date (see separate glass report).

The single item associated with recreation (Category 5) is a flat bone or antler counter decorated with incised concentric grooves and ring-and-dot motifs from a Period 2.4 (Ceramic Phase 5) context. Board-game counters are rare in the medieval period. Only one item represents weighing (Category 6), a copper-alloy scale pan that may have been used in either a commercial or a domestic context; it comes from an unstratified context. Similarly only one object represents literacy (Category 7), a well-made bone stylus from a Period 2.4 (Ceramic Phase 5) post-hole. Examples of these objects, which were used for writing on wax tablets, are often found on the sites of medieval monasteries or schools.

The number of Category 9 objects (buildings and services), is limited, but many of the nails and other items listed as general fittings were no doubt used in building construction. Objects catalogued as Category 9 include a Roman tessera with traces of *opus signinum* on the faces, some unworked stone fragments possibly used as cobbles or other building material, part of a chalk moulding, a fragment of a limestone block, and pieces of lead comes used in glazing; the latter is from a context allocated to Period 4 (Ceramic Phase 9). The tessera may have been collected and curated as a curiosity.

The identifications of many of the tools assigned to Category 10 can only be tentative in advance of X-radiography. There are some probable iron knife blade fragments and some objects that may be punches or nails. Three hones were found in contexts containing pottery of Ceramic Phase 6 (Period 2.4), but at least two may be residual from Late Saxon or early medieval levels. Two are made from a type of schist known as Norwegian ragstone, and were imported from the Telemark area of Norway. Other than the fibre-processing spikes listed under Category 3, no specific craft tools have yet been identified. Most of the Category 11 fittings are iron nails, but some joiner's dogs and hooks are also present. Again, most derive from contexts assigned to Period 2.4 (Ceramic Phase 5). Objects in Category 13 (military equipment) are an iron arrowhead from a Period 2.4 (Ceramic Phase 5) context, and a piece of lead shot and a modern spent cartridge case from unstratified contexts.

Metal-working evidence (Category 15) is sparse, but a few small pieces of copper-alloy slag or burnt debris and an offcut of sheet metal come from Period 2.4 (Ceramic Phase 5) contexts, as do an offcut from a small rod of lead and a lead drip. An unstratified semi-circular piece of lead may be a small ingot, but it need not be of any great antiquity. Fragments of iron debris from post-medieval and unphased contexts may be from the base of a smithing hearth and these pieces have therefore been classified with the metal-working items. However, given the date of their contexts, an alternative interpretation is that they represent the damaged remains of a stove or iron-lined fireplace. X-radiography should enable accurate identification of these pieces.

The number of miscellaneous objects is high, and most consist of small fragments of sheet metal or unidentified ironwork. Among the former, and from a Period 2.2/2.4 (Ceramic Phase 4) context, is a piece of what may be either copper alloy or silver, on which are traces of colour, white and red, that may prove to be enamel. Accurate identification of this unusual Late Saxon/early medieval object and its surface treatment should be possible after conservation.

In general, the assemblage is typical of all artefact groups, that is, it includes a high number of dress accessories, nails and miscellaneous fragments. The presence of a small number of objects from a wide variety of functional categories is a characteristic of medieval urban assemblages, but there is a noticeable lack of variety in the general fittings and the low number of knives and other tools is unusual. The absence of medieval glass and the presence of only two post-medieval glass sherds indicates a population of only moderate to low economic status, though the limestone mortars point to a well-provisioned medieval kitchen.

### Recommendations

Conservation and X-radiography should facilitate dating of the metal objects, accurate identification of the corroded ironwork, and identification of surface treatment. The silver coin has already been conserved. The good condition of much of the ironwork has enabled the number requiring X-radiography to be minimised. It is recommended that this work is carried out at Colchester Museum.

The total number of objects involved is:

conservation	23 (all copper-alloy)
X-radiography	42 (all iron)

The two glass sherds should be examined by a glass specialist who could provide a close date and a publication-standard report if considered necessary.

A detailed catalogue and discussion of the objects, other than the modern pieces, should form part of the published site report. References to comparable items from within the region or elsewhere in Britain should be made where appropriate, in order to set the assemblage within the wider contexts of the land use and status of the site and of the local economy.

A limited number of the items should be drawn to illustrate the report and these are indicated in the following tables of this assessment. Given the corroded nature of the ironwork and of some of the copper-alloy objects, the precise number cannot be accurately given at this stage, but the maximum number involved will be no greater (and could be prove to be considerably less) than:

copper-alloy	17
lead	1
iron	30
bone etc	3
glass	2
stone	<u>8</u>
Total	61 objects

### References

- |            |      |  |
|------------|------|--|
| Crummy, N. | 1983 | <i>The Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester 1971-9</i> , Colchester Archaeological Report 2 (Colchester)       |
| Crummy, N. | 1988 | <i>The post-Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester 1971-85</i> , Colchester Archaeological Report 5 (Colchester) |



## Catalogue

SF	Context	Ceramic phase/Site Phase	Material	Identification	Clean	Date
52	598	6/2.5	silver	Richard II, long cross farthing, London mint	done	1377-99
75	99999	unstratified	cu-al	jeton	y	medieval/early post-medieval
167	99999	unstratified	cu-al	House of Valentinian, rev Securitas Reipublicae	y	364-78

Table 24: Coins and jeton

SF	Context	Ceramic phase	Identification	Clean	Illustrate	Category	Date
25	510	7/3	hooked tag	y	y	1	late Saxon-medieval
33	624	5/2.4	?offcut (irregular disc, bent)	-	-	15?	-
43	699	6/2.5	washer, ferrule cap, or stud head (pierced disc)	-	-	18	-
44	699	6/2.5	plate fragment	y	?	18	-
149	733	4/2.2/2.4	possibly silver; plate/strip fragment, with traces of ?white metal, ?enamel/paint, and burnt wood	y	y	18	-
62	834	2.4	belt-plate fragment	y	-	1	medieval
69	916	5a/2.3	?drip	y	-	15?	-
77	1002	5/2.4	thimble, crushed	y	y	3	medieval
78	1002	5/2.4	curved strip fragment, ?vessel rim sherd	-	-	4?	medieval or later
84	1092	5/2.4	strap-end	y	y	1	medieval
255	1096	7/3	curved strip, folded in half	y	?	18	-
90	1124	4/unphased	small dress pin	-	-	1	medieval
107	1138	5/2.4	strap-end	y	y	1	medieval
110	1254	5/2.4	vessel rim sherd?	y	y	4?	medieval
111	1254	5/2.4	slag or burnt debris, small fragment	-	-	15	-
118	1355	5/2.4	point, ?tool	y	?	10?	-
96	1408	5/2.4	drip	-	-	15	-
124	1411	5/2.5	tweezers	y	y	2	medieval
133	1411	5/2.5	mount	y	y	1	medieval
152	1411	5/2.4	strip fragment	y	-	18	-
175	1581	5 or 7/2.4	small dress pin	-	-	1	medieval/post-medieval
127	1584	5/2.4	small dress pin	-	-	1	medieval/post-medieval

140	1673	5/2.4	slag or burnt debris, small fragment	-	-	15	-
29	99999	unstratified	strip fragment, convex	-	-	18	-
30	99999	unstratified	strap-end, composite	y	y	1	medieval
31	99999	unstratified	cast vessel foot	y	y	4	medieval
34	99999	unstratified	strip	-	-	18	-
53	99999	unstratified	belt-plate fragment	-	-	1	medieval
68	99999	unstratified	buckle with integral forked spacer	y	y	1	medieval
74	99999	unstratified	scale pan	y	y	6	medieval
106	99999	unstratified	buckle loop	y	-	1	medieval
116	99999	unstratified	wire fragment, bent	-	-	18	-
119	99999	unstratified	buckle with belt-plate	y	y	1	medieval
136	99999	unstratified	strap-loop	y	y	1	medieval
254	99999	unstratified	cartridge case	-	-	13	modern

Table 25: Copper-alloy

SF	Context	Ceramic phase	Identification	Clean	Illustrate	Category	Date
23	508	6/2.5	plaque fragment, decoratively perforated	-	y	18	-
35	559	9/4	2 came fragments	-	-	9	late medieval/post-medieval
36	563	9/4	offcut strip	-	-	15	-
79	1002	5/2.4	offcut from rod, square-section	-	-	15	-
137	1412	5/2.4	drip	-	-	15	-
28	99999	unstratified	shot	-	-	13	late medieval/post-medieval
67	99999	unstratified	bent rod fragment, round-section, ?offcut	-	-	15?	-
72	99999	unstratified	thick disc (?ingot) fragment	-	-	15?	-

Table 26: Lead or lead-alloy

SF	Context	Ceramic phase	Identification	X-ray	Illustrate	Category	Date
150	159	5/2.4	arrowhead	y	y	13	medieval
247	503	9/4.2	fibre-processing spike?	y	?	3?	-
24	508	6/2.5	2 nails	-	-	11	-
259	514	7/3	wire fragment/nail shank fragment	-	-	18/11	-
86	517	9/4	nail	-	-	11	-
88	522	9/4	joiner's dog	-	?	11	-

SF	Context	Ceramic phase	Identification	X-ray	Illustrate	Category	Date
45	527	5/2.4	nail	-	-	11	-
103	559	9/4	L-shaped object, ?pintle; strip fragment	y	?	18	-
187	559	9/4	furnace/hearth debris	-	-	15	-
253	559	9/4	2 sheet fragments, ?furnace/hearth debris	y	-	15?	-
37	563	9/4	nail	-	-	11	-
85	564	5 or 9/4	nail; nail shank fragment	-	-	11	-
264	564	5 or 9/4	strap fragments, ?door furniture/barrel hoop(s)	y	y	11	-
46	566	5 or 7/4	2 nails	-	-	11	-
47	566	5 or 7/4	nail	-	-	11	-
261	570	5/2.4	4 nails	-	-	11	-
83	595	7/3/4	knife, scale tang with traces of organic handle	-	-	4	late post-medieval/modern
65	598	6/2.5	nail	-	-	11	-
66	598	6/2.5	joiners' dog	-	-	11	-
27	603	2.4	?smithing debris	y	-	15?	-
160	609	5/2.4	strap fragment?	y	?	18	-
151	636	5a/2.3	strip fragment	y	-	18	-
32	649	5/2.5	nail	-	-	11	-
98	649	5/2.5	nail	-	-	11	-
76	656	5/2.5/3	nail shank fragments	-	-	11	-
38	661	6/2.5	disc (in two pieces)	-	-	18	-
39	661	6/2.5	nail	-	-	11	-
57	661	6/2.5	nail	-	-	11	-
58	661	6/2.5	strip fragment?	y	?	18	-
59	661	6/2.5	object	y	?	18	-
99	661	6/2.5	flat L-shaped fitting (in two pieces)	y	?	18	-
178	681	9/4	?furnace/hearth debris	y	-	15?	-
183	681	9/4	nail	-	-	11	modern?
41	699	6/2.5	2 nails	-	-	11	-
42	699	6/2.5	L-shaped fitting, ?pintle	y	?	18	-
48	699	6/2.5	3 nails	-	-	11	-
49	699	6/2.5	strap fragment?	y	?	11	-
50	699	6/2.5	strip fragment, curved	-	-	18	-
51	699	6/2.5	strip fragment?	y	-	18	-
55	719	5/2.4	nail/stud	-	-	11	-
94	720	5/2.4	object	y	?	18	-
87	747	7/3	narrow tapering strip	-	-	18	-
153	747	7/3	4 nails; 3 nail shank fragments	-	-	11	-

159	747	7/3	blade fragment	y	?	10	-
89	751	-/2.4	tapering bar, ?punch	y	?	10?	-
64	757	5/2.4	2 nails	-	-	11	-
93	757	5/2.4	2 nails	-	-	11	-
54	771	7-8/4	slag	-	-	15	-
91	789	9/4	nail	-	-	11	-
95	791	5/4	nail	-	-	11	-
102	793	5/2.4	2 nails	-	-	11	-
92	804	6/2.5	nail	-	-	11	-
100	806	5/2.4	nail	-	-	11	-
155	812	5/2.4	nail	-	-	11	-
146	830	5/2.4	curved strip, cast	-	-	18	modern
157	830	5/2.4	nail	-	-	11	-
82	839	8/4	nail	-	-	11	-
63	852	6/2.5	nail	-	-	11	-
158	893	5/2.4	nail	-	-	11	-
70	911	5/2.4	nail	-	-	11	-
260	916	5/2.4	nail	y	-	11	-
262	918	5/2.4	nail	-	-	11	-
101	943	5a/2.3	nail	-	-	11	-
152	993	-/unphased	tang/nail shank?	y	?	10/11?	-
156	1014	5/2.4	nail	-	-	11	-
128	1099	5/2.4	nail	-	-	11	-
129	1100	5/2.5	nail	-	-	11	-
97	1102	5/2.5	nail	-	-	11	-
174	1102	5/2.5	nail (in 2 pieces)	-	-	11	-
117	1140	5/9	slag?	y	-	15	-
109	1149	5/2.4	nail; nail shank fragment	-	-	11	-
154	1185	5/2.4	nail	-	-	11	-
161	1209	5/2.4	nail	-	-	11	-
246	1247	5/2.4	object	y	?	18	-
251	1247	5/2.4	nail shank fragment	-	-	11	-
112	1259	-/4	sheet fragment	y	-	18	modern?
113	1261	5/2.4	strip fragment?	y	-	18	-
121	1382	-/4	tool head/nail	y	?	10/11	-
122	1388	-/4	fibre-processing spike	y	y	3	late Saxon-medieval
130	1411	5/2.5	amorphous lump	y	?	18	-
131	1411	5/2.5	2 nails	-	-	11	-

Table 27: Iron

SF	Context	Ceramic phase	Identification	X-ray	Illustrate	Category	Date
173	1412	5/2.4	small L-shaped fragment	y	?	18	-
191	1424	5/2.4	nail/punch	y	?	10/11	-
171	1426	6/2.4	nail	-	-	11	-
249	1625	5/2.4	nail shank fragment	-	-	11	-
182	1642	7/3	slag?	y	-	15?	-
248	1658	5/2.4	hook? (in 2 pieces)	y	?	11	-
252	1658	5/2.4	?blade fragment	y	?	10?	-
172	1660	5/2.4	nail shank fragment (in 2 pieces)	-	-	11	-
165	1662	5/2.4	nail shank fragment	-	-	11	-
168	1662	5/2.4	nail shank fragment	-	-	11	-
141	1678	5/2.4	nail?; strip fragment	y	?	10/18	-
142	1678	5/2.4	nail?	y	?	11?	-
250	1720	6?/2.5/3	nail shank fragment	y	?	11?	-
188	1731	5/2.4	fibre-processing spike/nail shank	y	-	3/11	-
189	1731	5/2.4	fibre-processing spike/nail shank	y	-	3/11	-
166	1762	5/2.4	nail	-	-	11	-
190	1787	5/2.4	nail	-	-	11	-
164	1828	5/2.4	fibre-processing spike	y	y	3	late Saxon-medieval
176	1903	5/2.4	nail shank fragment?	y	-	11?	-

Table 28: Iron

SF	Context	Ceramic phase	Identification	Clean	Illustrate	Category	Date
105	911	5/2.4	antler crown with very small nicks by a blade on one tine	-	-	16	late Saxon-medieval
108	1153	5/3	stylus, iron point broken off	-	y	7	late medieval
120	1382	-/3	one-piece handle, for whittle tang knife/fork	-	-	4/10	post-medieval
81	545	5/2.4	point, weaving tool?	-	y	3	late Saxon-medieval
144	1731	5/2.4	game counter, decorated	-	y	5	late Saxon

Table 29: Bone, antler, ivory

SF	Context	Ceramic phase	Identification	Clean	Illustrate	Category	Date
56	559	9/4	concrete/plaster block fragment with string course, fixing hole and paint traces on surface	-	-	9	modern
-	589	5/2.4	lava chip, from quern	-	-	4	late Saxon-medieval
-	598	6/2.5	lava chip, from quern	-	-	4	late Saxon-medieval
147	651	5/2.4	waterworn sandstone pebble, ?cobble	-	-	9?	-
-	691	5/2.4	lava chip, from quern	-	-	4	late Saxon-medieval
-	733	4/2.2	a) two iron-rich mudstone fragments; b) waterworn ?mudstone fragment with one surface notched	-	-	18	-
-	806	5/2.4	lava chip, from quern	-	-	4	late Saxon-medieval
-	806	5/2.4	iron-rich mudstone fragment; ?cobble	-	-	9?	-
60	812	5/2.4	lava quern, small fragment	-	-	4	late Saxon-medieval
184	875	5/2.4	lava chip, from quern	-	-	4	late Saxon-medieval
-	893	5/2.4	lava chip, from quern	-	-	4	late Saxon-medieval
148	928	7 or 8/3	coarse sandstone fragment, one surface flat, one with irregular mouldings	-	?	18	-
-	932	5/2.4	iron-rich ?mudstone fragment; probably waterworn rather than worked; ?cobble	-	-	9?	-
71	932	5/2.4	chalk moulding fragment, surface flecked with ?paint spots	-	y	9	medieval
198	1214	5a/2.3	lava chip, from quern	-	-	4	late Saxon-medieval
114	1306	-(2.4)	limestone mortar rim fragment, with two lugs	-	y	4	medieval
-	1362	5/2.4	mudstone smoothing stone fragment	-	-	10	medieval
177	1411	5/2.5	lava quern lower-stone fragment, probably same quern as SF 126 (1412)	-	-	4	medieval
126	1412	5/2.4	lava quern lower-stone fragment, probably same quern as SF 177 (1411)	-	-	4	late Saxon-medieval
170	1419	5/2.4	lava quern, small fragment	-	-	4	late Saxon-medieval
179	1545	5/4	limestone block (ashlar?) corner fragment	-	-	9	medieval
257	1556	5/2.4	limestone spindlewhorl, concentric groove decoration	-	y	3	late Saxon-medieval
-	1661	5/2.4	lava chip, from quern	-	-	4	late Saxon-medieval
169	1834	5/2.4	lava quern, small fragment	-	-	4	late Saxon-medieval
201	1382	-/4.2	limestone mortar rim fragment, with one lug	-	y	4	medieval
193	1201	5/2.4	Norwegian ragstone hone fragment	-	-	10	late Saxon-medieval
80	1051	5/2.4	Norwegian ragstone hone fragment	-	y	10	late Saxon-medieval
40	661	5/2.4	sandstone hone	-	y	10	medieval
194	1652	4/2.2	tessera	-	y	9	Roman

Table 30: Stone

SF	Context	Ceramic phase	Identification	Clean	Illustrate	Category	Date
196	1105	9/4	wine glass stem and foot sherd	-	y	4	early post-medieval?
197	99999	-	sherd from ?cup with relief banding	-	y	4	post-medieval

*Table 31: Glass*

SF	Context	Ceramic phase	Identification	Clean	Illustrate	Category	Date
263	812	5/2.4	small fragment of plain weave fabric	-	-	1	-

*Table 32: Textile*

## **Appendix 4: Lithics**

By S.N. Kemp

### **Introduction**

The collected and archived lithics for the 2005 excavations are stored in two forms. Those of flint which have been assumed to be of prehistoric date and those of other stone materials which relate to the medieval features excavated during the course of the 2005 excavations.

This study has been undertaken to identify and assess the relative importance of the prehistoric items in advance of future works on the site and identify any imbalances in the present collection strategy.

The assessment outlined in this report, the detail of which is laid out in the table, was undertaken within a single day and attempts to address the issues raised above. As the collections are small it must be emphasised that this is the first stage in the process of excavation of this site and other artefacts are likely to come to light which may require the re-interpretation of site activities or may allow a refinement of dating.

### **Prehistoric Lithics**

Forty flint artefacts were collected during the course of the excavation. All are likely to be of prehistoric date although a piece of tabular flint with a basic level of knapping could potentially be more recent but is here considered to be prehistoric. The collection of prehistoric lithics in the archive are dominated by tools and utilised pieces. Fewer than expected pieces of debitage, those which have not been utilised, are present; 'formal tools' account for about 50% of the assemblage. Approximately 30% of the debitage has been used, usually for their sharp cutting edges as evidence through edge damage or backing to support the use of the artefact.

The main tools are scrapers, knives and engravers. Many of these are multi-purpose tools combining scrapers, notches and spurs for scraping and engraving or piercing. One of the more interesting scrapers is a disc scraper made on a distinctive honey/toffee coloured flint, quite unusual in this collection. This scraper is particularly well made and heavily utilised. Fragments of denticulate knives are also present within the assemblage and which were presumably snapped in use.

Projectile points are present including one which was broken during manufacture. Two microliths may have formed part of composite tools such as arrows or possibly knives.

The piece of tabular flint is currently considered to be a blank for an axe which was abandoned due to a flaw that runs through the core. The knapper would have known about the flaw at an early stage, so it is possible that another use was in mind.

A number of the tools are multi-purpose items. This suggest the need to conserve the lithic resources and that flint of a quality for tool manufacture was not readily available within the local environment at this time.

The assemblage is mixed in terms of blades and flakes. Only two blades can be considered to be by a controlled method. The flakes tend to be short and reflect their source which where identifiable is from river gravel flint cobbles. In a few cases fire has been used on the artefacts, possibly to improve the flaking characteristics of

some flints, although it is suspect that in this case that it is also an indicator of knapping technology and may be a cultural indicator.

The appearance is of a collection of tools for a number of tasks, scraping probably hides and wood, engraving bone and wood and using knives for cutting. Projectile points would have been used for hunting. The material suggests a mixed activity site probably as evidenced by the high proportion multi-functional pieces and the need for few specialised pieces.

Few pieces can be said to be type fossils and these suggest a potentially Mesolithic, probably Late, and Early Neolithic occupation as shown by the microlithic element to the assemblage and the leaf shaped arrow head as well as the knapping technology and methodologies utilised. A comparison between the blade production, hard and soft hammer methodologies, heat treatment of some flint artefacts and the quality of raw materials used and those of the more utilitarian artefacts which seem to dominate the excavated assemblage, suggests that occupation may have extended into the later Neolithic or early Bronze Age. Many of the items such as the scrapers and denticulates could be found in either of these periods. There may however also be a functional scenario which is being played out in the collection and this needs to be considered as the size of the collection increases. The dominant feeling remains of a collection that is largely of Neolithic date with some traces of earlier and probably later elements contaminating the assemblage.

Stratigraphically only one feature currently appears to be prehistoric in date. This was found to contain both arrowheads, a borer and two pieces of debitage. The feature is a significant sized ditch so these finds are likely to be residual and eroded of adjacent land surfaces into this feature. The other 90% of the collection would appear to be in a more clearly residual and unstratified location. This clearly limits the research potential of the assemblage.

The collection should be stable within its current archive. No polishes were identified that may require special treatment. Non-artefactual finds have been separated out, however before discard it may be appropriate to note which contexts contain burn flint as opposed to those that are frost shattered and have been misidentified. At least one potential 'pot boiler' is present within the collected assemblage so a mapping of the contexts containing burnt flint may prove informative.

The assemblage is interesting as comparatively it appears to have very little contamination and has the characteristics of a multi-purpose work-shop or activity area contained within a wider settlement pattern. The absence of unused debitage is surprising but may lay in adjacent areas. Further excavations should give consideration to this patterning and ensure that debitage is not being overlooked in favour of the more clearly utilised pieces.

### **Other Lithics**

The collection of other lithics is particularly small and is composed of three whetstones and one possible tesserae or other decorated floor or pavement piece. The whetstones are of typical materials and style, being of micaceous sandstone or a Schist which has been ground or polished smooth. Only one of the Schist whetstones shows clear evidence of use with slight traces of polish on one side and scoring on the other.

These items are all considered to probably relate to the medieval occupation evident in the majority of the excavation area (see Appendix 3).

**Potential and recommendations**

The assemblage is interesting, as comparatively it appears to have very little contamination and has the characteristics of a multi-purpose work-shop or activity area contained within a wider settlement pattern. Further excavations in adjacent sites should give consideration to the apparent absence of debitage, and ensure that this material is not being overlooked in favour of the more clearly utilised pieces.

Further work on this assemblage on its own would be of little value, although its significance is increased if integrated with the study of associated pottery and animal bone from the site (and any future areas). This combined analysis has good potential to increase understanding of the monumental landscape of the Ouse Valley in the Neolithic and Bronze Age and will enhance existing data for prehistoric activity in this area.

Context	Find No	Classification	Function	Description	Size	Raw Material	Source	Period
157	0	Flake	Debitage	Medial fragment of a flake.	17x21x3	Flint	River Gravels	Prehistoric
512	0	Flake	Debitage	Tertiary flake. Heat treated.	27x27x5	Flint		Prehistoric
577	0	Microlith ?	Knife	"Medial fragment of a blade, possibly a large isosceles microlith or part of a backed blade. Flint has been heat treated."	27x20x5	Flint	River Gravels	Mesolithic/Neolithic
587	0	Flake	Debitage	Secondary flake	31x21x4	Flint	River Gravels	Prehistoric
618	0	Spurred Point	Engraver	Flake with notch on one side forming a spur. At the distal end is a slight spur created by fine retouch. On the other side extending on to the distal end the flake is backed.	27x27x3	Flint	River Gravels	Neolithic
640	0	Scraper	Scraper	end scraper on a short flake	32x21x6	Flint	River Gravels	Prehistoric
651	0	Utilised Flake	Scraper	small secondary flake with edge damage on one side.	24x26x5	Flint	River Gravels	Prehistoric
661	40	Whetstone	Whetstone	"Micaceous sandstone whetstone rectangular in form, narrowing slightly. No polish or scouring evident."	109x37x35	Sandstone	Local Geology	Medieval
806	0	Worked Stone	attempted use as a blank for axe manufacture	"Piece of tabular flint, probably from the river gravels. Shows removal ofdebitage chips from the sides and occasional larger flakes; all <20mm in length. Blank for an axe ? Flaw in flint might discourage the attempt."	160x53x31	Flint	River Gravels	Prehistoric
884	0	Flake	Debitage	Proximal end of flake	17x19x19	Chert	River Gravels	Prehistoric
1006	0	Utilised Blade	Knife	"Blade, one side backed slight edge damage on the other."	33x11x3	Flint		Neolithic
1051	80	Whetstone	Whetstone	Whetstone using schist. The Schist is smoothed with slight traces of polish and some burning. A single score presumably from a knife can be seen on one side.	125x31x21	Schist	Local Geology ?	
1138	0	Spurred Point	Engraver	Primary flake with retouch on inset on one side forming a spurred piece.	30x22x6	Flint	River Gravels	Prehistoric
1201	193	Whetstone	Whetstone	Piece of schist potentially used as a whetstone although no polish or scoring are readily visible. Schist may have been locally available in the boulder clays or local terrace gravels.	64x20x9	Schist	Local Geology ?	
1214	0	Utilised Flake	Scraper	Primary flake with edge damage on one side likely to be the result of using the flake as a scraper.	27x37x9	Flint	River Gravels	Prehistoric
1235	0	Blade	Debitage	small blade on a yellow wax coloured flint.		Flint		
1235	0	Arrowhead	Projectile Point	Fragment of arrowhead on a flake and made on light grey flint/Chert. Uni-facial pressure flaking on surviving edge. Flaw in flint presumably influenced break.	50x31x7	Flint ? Chert	River Gravels	Neolithic
1235	0	Blade	Debitage	Flake/blade on a light grey Chert/flint.	61x22x10	Chert	River Gravels	Prehistoric

Context	Find No	Classification	Function	Description	Size	Raw Material	Source	Period
---------	---------	----------------	----------	-------------	------	--------------	--------	--------

1235	115	Arrowhead	Projectile point	"Leaf-shaped arrow head; finely made, worked on ventral and dorsal sides."	38x19x2	Flint		Neolithic, Early
1235	0	Point	Borer	Distal fragment of a flake. Flaking of distal end has been used to create a point.	23x23x9	Flint	River Gravels	Prehistoric
1277	0	Scraper	Scraper	"Proximal end of a flake which has been burnt, probably after manufacture. Scraper retouch on one side and backing on the other."	28x26x8	Flint		Prehistoric
1309	0	Utilised Flake	Scraper	Irregular flake with coarse denticulate retouch on one side and slight abrupt retouch on the distal end forming a multipurpose tool for cutting and fine scraping.	28x175	Flint	River Gravels	Prehistoric
1315	0	Denticulate	Knife	Irregular secondary flake with single edge with denticulate retouch. backing occurs on the opposite side.	57x31x8	Flint	River Gravels	Prehistoric
1321	0	Blade	Debitage	Distal end of blade.	20x11x3	Flint		Neolithic
1321	0	Utilised Flake	Knife	Fragment of flake. Some backing and coarse denticulation.	21x27x4	Flint		Prehistoric
1433	0	Denticulate	Knife	"Distal fragment of an irregular blade, backed with fine denticulate retouch on one side."	35x14x9	Flint	River Gravels	Neolithic
1433	0	Flake	Debitage	Distal end of a primary flake	38x22x6	Flint	River Gravels	Prehistoric
1433	0	Flake	Debitage	Secondary flake	29x46x5	Flint	River Gravels	Prehistoric
1625	0	Flake	Debitage	Primary flake	27x24x8	Flint	River Gravels	Prehistoric
1625	0	Utilised Flake	Knife	irregular hard hammer struck flake with a small amount of cortex. Slight edge damage along one side and within inset edge.	42x22x9	Flint	River Gravels	Prehistoric
1652	194	Tesserae ??	Building Material	Small squared piece of limestone. May be from a floor.	32x19x15	Limestone	Local Geology	Roman or later
1672	139	Scraper	Scraper	Disc scraper on a circular hard hammer struck flake. Initially the flake is a well prepared piece with later retouch and edge damage suggesting curation and possibly re-use. The flint type is unusual being of a honey/toffee colour and having a medium to high sheen on all surfaces.	51x49x14	Flint		Neolithic ?
1673	0	Scraper	Scraper	Large flake on black flint. A side end scraper on what is possibly a hard hammer struck core rejuvenation flake.	56x54x21	Flint		Neolithic late possible Bronze Age.
1692	0	Spurred Point	Engraver	"Short flake with prepared platform. One side has cortex, the other is damaged through use. At the Distal end of the flake, on the utilised side, is a manufactured spur presumably used of engraving or boring. The end has snapped off."	35x19x7	Flint	River Gravels	Neolithic

Context	Find No	Classification	Function	Description	Size	Raw Material	Source	Period
1720	0	Notched piece	Scraper	Rough secondary flake with various hinges. Prepared	53x24x7	Flint	River Gravels	Neolithic late possibly

Context	Find No	Classification	Function	Description	Size	Raw Material	Source	Period
				platform. Two notches formed by multiple strikes from the ventral side.				Bronze Age.
1722	0	Utilised Flake	Knife	Distal end of a blade with backing on one side opposite a sharp edge. Possibly used as a small cutting implement	28x19x2	Flint		Prehistoric
1731	0	Burnt Flint (selected)	Pot Boiler ?	"Irregular piece of flint, highly fired. Excavators suggest that this was a 'pot boiler'."	53x47x26	Flint	River Gravels	
1731	145	Microlith	Projectile point	Medial or proximal part of a blade with one backed straight edge.	25x11x2	Flint		Mesolithic
1752	0	Flake	Debitage	Secondary flake	31x33x8	Flint	River Gravels	Prehistoric
1752	0	Flake	Debitage	Secondary flake	32x32x6	Flint	River Gravels	Prehistoric
1790	0	Tool	Scraper and engraver	"Irregular flake, prepared platform. Edge damage on all sides with some traces of retouch with the intention of making an engraver at the distal end"	38x20x6	Flint	River Gravels	Prehistoric
1848	0	Flake	Debitage	Irregular secondary flake.	35x17x5	Flint	River Gravels	Prehistoric
1872	0	Utilised Flake	Point or engraver	"Irregular flake, retouched on distal end to form a point or engraved."	26x17x3	Flint	River Gravels	Prehistoric
9999	143	Tool	Scraper	Small horseshoe style scraper on a dark grey flint primary flake.	31x31x10	Flint	River Gravels	Neolithic

Table 33: Flint

## Appendix 5: Prehistoric Pottery

By Sarah Percival

Eighteen sherds weighing 127g were recovered from five excavated contexts at Walden House, Huntingdon. The sherds are in poor condition but characteristic decorated rims suggest the sherds are Mortlake Ware, a highly decorated sub-style of Peterborough Ware dating to the developed Neolithic, around 3400-2500BC (Gibson and Kinnes 1997, 67).

### Fabric

Three fabrics were identified. The majority of the sherds are in a dense shell tempered fabric (S1), which contributed 68% of the assemblage (eleven sherds). The remaining sherds contain numerous pieces of crushed angular flint. Two flint tempered fabrics are present. Fabric F1 is coarse and contains flint pieces of varying sizes, fabric F2 is contains smaller pieces of even size, perhaps suggesting that the flint temper had been sieved before being added to the clay.

Shell tempered sherds of earlier Neolithic date have been found at contemporary sites at Bobs Wood, Hinchingsbrooke Country Park (Lyons and Percival 2004, 2) and at Huntingdon Race Course. A large published collection containing Peterborough Ware found at Etton near Maxey, was also predominantly of shell tempered fabrics (Kinnes 1998, 161). It is likely that these fabrics represent utilisation of calcareous rich Oxford Clays that underlie the Huntingdon area (British Geological Survey Sheet 187). Shelly fabrics are found elsewhere in southern Britain, but rarely represent the dominant fabric type (Cleal 1995, 185). Flint is more commonly used as a tempering agent and exhibits a widespread distribution.

### Form and Decoration

The assemblage contains rims from three vessels, each 'T' shaped with decoration to the rim top, and the upper interior and exterior. An extremely abraded rim, from oven 1787, has incised herringbone on the rim top and lunate impressions on the exterior. Rims from two further vessels were recovered from the fill of a pit (feature 1754). The first has multiple lunate impressions to the rim top, incised herringbone on the interior and deep fingertip impressions on the exterior. The second has incised herringbone on the rim top and interior. Two sherds, from the same context, are decorated with whipped cord 'maggot' impressions.

### Deposition

Peterborough Ware sherds were recovered from five features (Table 1). All the sherds are badly preserved, however sherds from three features (ditches 1236 and 1322 and pit 578) are in particularly poor condition, perhaps indicating that the sherds are residual within these features. Oven 1787 contained a large decorated rim, which was also in poor condition, however this may be due to the sherd having been burnt. One pit of probable Neolithic date (feature 1754) contained nine sherds of which five are highly decorated rims and three are decorated body sherds.

<b>Feature Type</b>	<b>Cut</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Weight (g)</b>
Ditch	1236	1	4
	1322	3	15
Oven	1787	1	10
Pit	578	4	7
	1754	9	91
<i>Total</i>		18	127

Table 34: Quantity and weight of Peterborough Ware by feature

## Discussion

Peterborough Ware is believed to have been in use during the period c.3400-2500BC (Gibson and Kinnes 1997). The pottery style was identified following excavations at Fengate, Peterborough (Abbot 1910) which lies around 20 miles to the north of Huntingdon. More recently large quantities of Peterborough Ware have been found associated with long barrows at Etton near Maxey (Kinnes 1998, 161) and at Whittelsey (D Garrow *pers com*). The pottery from the present site appears to be of the Mortlake sub-style characterised by an elaborate rim, short deep neck and profuse decoration. Three Peterborough Ware sub styles have been defined (Smith 1910), once thought to represent chronological development, however this has been dismissed following the application of radiocarbon dating (Gibson and Kinnes 1997). Recent research has shown that many Peterborough Ware sites consist of collections of abraded pieces perhaps gathered from midden deposits (A Tinsley *pers com*).

## Non Prehistoric Pottery

Identified by Alice Lyons

A single sherd of Romano British shell tempered ware, possibly from a source in the Lower Nene Valley, was recovered from context 1787. The sherd is not closely datable.

## Potential and Recommendations

Further work on this assemblage on its own would be of little value, although its significance is increased if integrated with the study of associated flint and animal bone from the site. Prehistoric, probably Bronze Age, pottery was also found during the evaluation on the adjacent site (Gazeley House; Clarke 2004a) to the south; future analysis and reporting should also take this material, and any other prehistoric pottery recovered from other areas within the town centre site, into account. This combined analysis has good potential to increase understanding of the monumental landscape of the Ouse Valley in the Neolithic and Bronze Age and will enhance existing data for prehistoric activity in this area.

The illustration of three sherds would be desirable for publication

## Bibliography

- Gibson, A.M. 1997 On the urns of a dilemma: radiocarbon and the Peterborough problem. *Oxford Journal of Archaeology*, 16(1), 65-72  
and Kinnes, I.A.

- Lyons, A. and Percival, S 2004 *An Archaeological Assessment of the Prehistoric and Roman Pottery from Bob's Wood, Hinchingsbrooke, Cambridgeshire*. Norfolk Archaeological Unit Specialist Report No. 3
- Kinnes, I.A., 1998 'The Pottery' in Pryor, F. *Etton. Excavations at a Neolithic causewayed enclosure near Maxey, Cambridgeshire, 1982-7*. EH Archaeological Report 18. 161-380
- Cleal, R., 1995 Pottery fabrics in Wessex in the fourth to second millennium BC' in Kinnes, I. and Varndell, G.,. *'Unbaked Urns of Rudely Shape' Essays on British and Irish Pottery for Ian Longworth*.23-41. Oxbow, Oxford.

## Appendix 6: Post-Roman Pottery

By Carole Fletcher BA

### Introduction

This assessment considers pottery from the excavation of the Walden House site, Huntingdon in 2005. The post-Roman pottery recovered from the evaluation of this site is discussed in the evaluation report (Clarke 2004). This material will be reintegrated into the database to before full analysis is undertaken at a later date.

### Methodology

The basic guidance in the Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2) has been adhered to (English Heritage 1991) In addition the following documents act as a standard: Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) documents 'Guidance for the processing and publication of medieval pottery from excavations' (Blake and Davey, 1983), 'A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms' (MPRG, 1998) and 'Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics' (MPRG 2001).

Spot dating was carried out using the CCC AFU's in-house system based on that used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described types. New types have been given descriptive identifiers, but full fabric descriptions using binocular microscope and x20 magnification have yet to be carried out for these. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed. Sherds warranting possible illustration have been flagged, as have possible cross-fits.

All the pottery has been spot dated on a context-by-context basis; this information was entered directly onto a full quantification database (Access 2000), which allows for the appending of quantification data.

The pottery and archive are curated by the CCC AFU until formal deposition.

Ceramic fabric abbreviations used in the following text are:

Bone China

BCHIN

Bourne D ware	BOND
Surrey-Hants Border white ware	BORD
Brill-Boarstal ware	BRILL
Colne C ware	CONC
Colne type ware	COLNT
Cream ware	CREA
Cistercian ware	CSTN
Frechen stoneware	FREC
Grimston ware	GRIM
Hertfordshire Glazed wares	HERTSG
Huntingdon Fen Sandy ware	HUNFS
Ipswich ware	IPS
Kingston White ware	KING
Late medieval Ely ware	LMEL
Late medieval reduced ware	LMR
Lyveden-Stanion wares	LYST
Medieval Ely ware	MEL
Metropolitan Slipware	METS
Post-medieval black glazed ware	PMBL
Post-medieval Red wares	PMR
Pottersbury	POTT
Refined White Earthenware	RFWE
Shelly ware	SHW
St Neots or St Neots type ware	NEOT/NEOTT
Stamford ware	STAM
Staffordshire mottled ware	STMO
Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware	SWSG
Thetford ware/Thetford Type ware	THET/THETT
Toynton All Saints (Lincs)	TOYN
Transfer-printed wares	TRANS
Tudor Green	TUDG

### Assemblage

The fieldwork generated 5670 sherds of pottery, weighing in total 94.564 kg including unstratified material. The table below is included to facilitate reference between the ceramic phases and the site periods used in the main body of the report.

Site Phase	Ceramic Phase
1.1 Prehistoric	Prehistoric
1.2 Roman	Roman
2.1 AD950 -1050	Phase 4a
2.2 AD1050 -1150	Phase 4/4b
2.3 AD1150 -1250	Phase 5a
2.4 AD1250 -1350	Phase 5b
2.5 AD1350 - 1450	Phase 6
3 AD1440-1650	Phase 7
4 AD1650 - present	Phase 8/9+

Table 35 : Concordance of site period/phase and ceramic phase

The majority of the assemblage, including unstratified material, is medieval with 58.499 kg, 3726 sherds of pottery dating from the mid 12th to mid to late 15th century. Within this wide date range, two distinct groups can be identified with the bulk of the assemblage considered to be high medieval, that is of mid to late 12th to

mid 14th century, (ceramic phase 5). Only a small group of 197 sherds, (weighing 5.640 kg) fall into the late medieval period; mid 14th to late 15th century (ceramic phase 6).

Outside of these groups is the Saxo-Norman material (1282 sherds, weighing 18.645 kg) which appears mainly to be residual across most of the site with only 46 contexts (102 sherds, weighing 1.171 kg) considered to date to this period (ceramic phase 4) by comparison 352 contexts have been dated to the medieval period (ceramic phase 5 and 6). The last significant group is the post-medieval material of which there are only 324 sherds, these however make up nearly twelve percent of the assemblage by weight due to the large and unabraded nature of much of the material which includes a great number of late 18th and 19th century transfer printed wares and several complete stoneware bottles (ceramic phase 9).

There is little early residual material from the excavation; two sherds tentatively identified as IPS, weighing only 0.013 kg were recovered. Twenty-five sherds of Roman pottery (0.189 kg) were also identified.

The relatively tight dating of large parts of the assemblage indicates a concentration of activity on the site over a relatively limited period of time from the middle of the 12th century to the middle of the 14th century. Activity continues in the later medieval period but at a less significant level. These results may be somewhat skewed by the use of large areas of the site as a tannery in the post-medieval period resulting in the destruction of earlier features, and the resultant loss of ceramic material. The small amount of earlier material indicates some activity around the site in the Prehistoric, Roman and Saxon period, however the important focus of this site is the pitting that represents the medieval activity.

Earlier fabrics identified include NEOT, which is produced at various sites around the Huntingdonshire-Bedfordshire boarder, STAM a fine white ware from Lincolnshire and a large number of THET/THETT sherds. By weight this mainly post-Conquest material from Norfolk, is the third principal fabric in the assemblage as a whole and the primary Saxo-Norman fabric recovered.

Major medieval fabric types present in the assemblage include COLNT from Cambridgeshire, which lies approximately 18km to the east of Huntingdon and HUNFS a local fabric type with similarities to MEL and COLN fabrics. A very large number of sherds from Northamptonshire SHW vessels and LYST jugs from have been identified. These fabrics make up fifty percent of the assemblage by sherd count and forty-six percent by weight. Also significant is material originating from Buckinghamshire namely BRIL, though the results by weight are somewhat skewed by the presence of a near complete BRIL jug from context 1906 recovered by the developers during building works. The presence of a number of GRIM sherds including near complete neck and rim from a face jug is worthy of note. As is the presence of eighteen sherds of TOY, representing several glazed jugs, sixteen sherds from POTT, and four sherds from KING vessels. These are not large numbers of sherds but indicate the wider trade in pottery that can be expected of an urban medieval site.

The later medieval period is not well represented with little pottery recovered that dates specifically to mid 14th century and later, fifty-five sherds of what has tentively been identified as LLYST, forty-one sherds of HERTSG from Hertfordshire, twenty sherds of LMR, and a small number of other sherds including COLNC, LMEL and TUDG. Post-medieval pottery including PMR was recorded in the upper levels across the site alongside PMBL and CSTN. Small numbers of sherds of FREC, STMO, BORD and METS were also identified, indicating some activity on the site in the 16th and 17th centuries.

A large number of later fabrics including SWSG, and later RFWE, CREA, TRANS and some sherds from fine BCHIN cups were also recovered from much of the site

indicating an upsurge of activity beginning in the early 18th century with the development of the Georgian houses in the area and continuing during the occupation of Walden House. In addition to the Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval material, a small amount of unabraded Neolithic pottery (0.181kg) was recovered from a pit and ditch. A number of Roman sherds were also identified mainly as residual material within medieval contexts.

Late Saxon or Early medieval vessels are NEOT bowls and jars, both vessel types are often sooted, STAM jars, glazed pitchers and THET storage jars. Vessel types represented in the medieval assemblage include jars, bowls and unglazed jugs in the COLN fabrics; the SHW vessels include some unglazed jug sherds but are predominantly jars many of which are sooted indicating their use in food preparation. LYST appears to be the dominant glazed ware on the site during the 13th and 14th centuries, there are however as previously mentioned also sherds of from BRIL, GRIM, TOY, POTT and KING jugs were also identified indicating that a small number of other glazed medieval wares were reaching the site. In the later medieval period the number of decorated jugs and sooted jars decreases as styles and food preparation methods change. The post-medieval period sees the introduction of new vessel types including drinking cups or tygs in glazed earthenware (CSTN). At the beginning of the 18th century English Stone wares appear and glass bottle sherds become a more common find on the site alongside fine BCHIN cups and the ubiquitous blue and white pattern plate (TRANS).

The pottery assemblage recovered from the excavation is broadly domestic in character, with a predominance of jars and bowls in the Late Saxon or early medieval period. Tablewares in the form of glazed jugs become more commonplace alongside cooking vessels in the features dating to the 13th and 14th centuries indicating domestic refuse from a household or households of some status. Ceramic activity on the site appears to have lessened during the 15th century suggesting a change of use in the site. This assemblage is important in dating the activity on the site and in providing information about the supply of pottery to medieval and post-medieval Huntingdon.

### Provenance

Basic statistics relating to source area for the assemblage are given in Table 36

General provenance	Percentage of assemblage weight	Percentage of assemblage count
Buckinghamshire	2.5	3.0
Cambridgeshire (includes local fabrics)	22.6	17.6
Essex	3.5	5.2
Hertfordshire	0.7	0.5
Huntingdon.Cambs/Beds (St Neot/Developed St Neot Types)	12.3	9.0
Imports	0.2	0.6
Lincolnshire	3.6	2.3
Surrey	0.2	0.2
Midlands (includes post-medieval Staffordshire products and industrial production i.e. refined white earthen wares)	3.6	6.0
Norfolk	12.4	14.9
Northamptonshire (SHW, LYST and others)	32.8	36.5
Yorkshire/North Midlands	0.2	0.1
Unknown	4.5	3.7
Prehistoric/Roman/Saxon	0.9	0.4

Table 36: General provenance areas for post-Roman assemblage including unstratified material

The table indicates the source for the bulk of the assemblage to be Northamptonshire; this represents mainly the medieval SHW and LYST fabrics. Cambridgeshire fabrics are the next largest group followed closely by Norfolk and then the areas on the borders of the county producing NEOT. Of the material from Norfolk more than seventy percent of the sherds are THET. Producers in Norfolk and those small industries producing NEOT type wares therefore dominate the Late Saxon/post-conquest ceramic supply to Huntingdon. Unfortunately on this site it would appear that much of the Saxo-Norman assemblage is residual, features having been disturbed or destroyed by later activity. However the quantities of material present indicate that this earlier activity was relatively intensive but that the focus of this activity was not the Walden House site.

The assemblage contains the normal range of medieval and post-medieval fabrics from producers in and around Cambridgeshire as, including sherds of COLNT from Cambridgeshire, GRIM from Norfolk, LYST from Northamptonshire or PMR from Essex and some only seen on urban sites within the county, for example KING from Surrey. The ceramic requirements of the occupants of the area around what is now Walden House had their goods supplied by a wide range of ceramic industries and activity on the site appears to have expanded as the Town of Huntingdon grew after the granting of its Charter eight hundred years ago.

### **Sampling bias**

The excavation was carried out by hand and selection made through standard sampling procedures on a feature by feature basis. There are not expected to be any inherent biases. Where bulk samples have been processed for environmental remains, there has also been some recovery of pottery. These are however only small amounts and have not yet been added to the database. It is not expected that the examination of this material will effect the broad dating of the site.

### **Condition**

This assemblage is of a large size, the average sherd size is moderate at 16 grams per sherd. No preservation bias has been recognised and no long-term storage problems are likely.

This assemblage has two complete vessels, however these are both 19th century stoneware bottles and though of interest will add little to the overall discussion of the site. More interestingly are the two near complete and ten partial vessels that offer a complete or near complete profile. Many of these have been included in the list of sherds for illustration. It is a close grouped assemblage and the large size and date of the assemblage make full quantification and analysis of the main period groups desirable.

### **Statement of Research Potential**

The size of the assemblage makes definition and dating of all settlement phases on the site achievable. It is possible to retrieve information for settlement function, including processing and storage, from the assemblage.

The assemblage has the potential to aid local, regional and national priorities.

### Proposals for Further Record and Analysis (method statement)

Stratified pottery from all phases relating to the Walden House site and excavation described here has been quantified to a basic level. Thus the proposal should be to identify and quantify stratified pottery from excavation areas, recording all fields associated with fabric, form, decoration, technology and use.

The assemblage should be considered in relation to other Huntingdon assemblages including the pottery from Stukeley Road (Cooper and Sperry forthcoming), St Germain Street (Sperry pers. comm.) and Hartford Road.

#### Proposal for further work:

1. Full analysis the assemblage from the evaluation and excavation of this site (which comprises of another 5.616 kg of pottery), based on major stratigraphic units to support the dating of structures, cut features and other materials recovered from the excavation. (*Time required 35 days*)

The Prehistoric, Roman and Saxon material identified in the assemblage should be sent to the relative specialists. Any recommendations regarding the assemblage relate to the Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval material only

2. A textual report on the results of the above if required.  
(*Time required 15 days*)

3. Macroscopic inspection (based on x20 magnification) of all major fabric types.  
(*Time required 3 days*)

4. Tabular statistics of fabric and vessel data.  
(*Time required 5 day*)

5. Illustrations of new forms and traits, especially relating to local fabric types, which are otherwise, unpublished to date.

There are twenty-two vessels or fragments of vessels identified as suitable for illustration and they are listed in the table below.

Context	Fabric	Vessel Forms	No. of Sherds	Weight in kg	Description	Date Range
558	COLNT	Jar	1	0.035	Small vessel heavily sooted	13th–14th century
584	SHW	Jug	2	0.034	Handle decorated with stamps	Mid 12th – mid 14th century
620	BOND	Bowl	1	0.172	Dripping dish with knife trimmed base. Complete profile	16th century
812	SHW	Jar	1	0.078	A large vessel with an inturned rim, thumbbed on rim edge and rouleting on neck of vessel.	Mid 12th – mid 14th century
871	COLNT	Bowl	1	0.101	Rim	13th–14th century
917	COLNT	Bowl	1	0.027	Rim and body sherds form an almost complete profile. (See also context 932)	13th–14th century
932	COLNT	Bowl	1	0.091	Complete profile of a shallow bowl or dish. . (See also context 917)	13th–14th century
932	COLNT	Jar	1	0.025	Rim of a very small jar	13th–14th

						century
959	Blackbo rough End Type	Bowl	1	0.090	Near complete profile	13th–mid 14th century
1000	BRILL	Jug	20	0.374	Rim, body sherds and handle from a highly decorated jug	13th–mid 14th century

<b>Context</b>	<b>Fabric</b>	<b>Vessel Forms</b>	<b>No. of Sherds</b>	<b>Weight in kg</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date Range</b>
1051	LLYST	Jar	2	0.308	Complete profile	Mid 14th – 15th century
1261	SHW	Miscellan eous	4	0.293	Base of vessel requires more investigation to identify exactly what this vessel is?	13th–mid 14th century
1261	MELT	Jar	14	0.621	Rim and body sherds may give profile (heavily sooted vessel)	13th–mid 14th century
1308	LYST	Jug	21	0.933	Complete profile, a nicely decorated jug	13th–mid 14th century
1374	MELT	Jar	15	0.521	Complete profile (check this as problem with the entry)	13th–mid 14th century
1441	LYST	Jug	3	0.315	Base and side of glazed jug a pattern on the side of the vessel. The base is convex with pulled paired thumbed feet	13th–mid 14th century
1501	COLNC	Jug	3	0.177	Complete profile. A small well made partially glazed vessel	15th–16th century
1655	GRIM	Jug	1	0.725	Complete rim and neck of a face jug	Mid 13th–mid 14th century
1828	THET	Jar	1	0.036	Rim from a small vessel, part hand finished	10th–mid 11th century
1838	DEST	Jug	1	0.35	Heavily rouletted body sherd	Mid 12th – mid 13th century
1906	BRIL	Jug	4	1.358	Near complete vessel. A conical jug with combed zones on body. A similar vessel is illustrated in McCarthy and Brooks 1988 fig 174.	13th century
1907	HUNFS	Jug	1	1.251	Near complete shouldered jug in a local fabric. Decorated with a single incised line that spirals around the body.	Mid 12th – mid 13th century

Table 37: Vessels for illustration

6. Recommendation of those fabric types warranting scientific analysis as part of a regional study. The medieval local fabrics, including COLNT and HUNFS warrant further study to try and determine the source of this material. Thin sectioning of these fabrics is recommended

### Publication

The Report will be up to 30 pages long, with a minimum of 5 tables and figures. The above report will be included as an appendix to the site report. The material should be considered in relation to other sites recently excavated in Huntingdon.

## Bibliography

- |                                 |             |   |
|---------------------------------|-------------|---|
| Ayers, B.                       | 2000        | Anglo-Saxon, Medieval and Post-Medieval (Urban) in Research and Archaeology: <i>A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy</i> . E. Anglian Archaeol. Occas. Pap. 8 |
| Blake, H and Davey, P.          | 1983        | <i>Guidelines for the Processing and Publications of Medieval Pottery from Excavations</i> . Directorate of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings Occas. Pap. 5                            |
| Clarke, R                       | 2004        | <i>Bronze Age, Roman, Late Saxon, Medieval and Post-Medieval Remains in Huntingdon Town Centre, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CCC AFU Report No. 724                     |
| Cooper, S., and Spoerry, P.,    | forthcoming | <i>Excavations at Stukeley Road, Huntingdon</i> , CCC AFU Report No. A134   |
| English Heritage                | 1991        | <i>Management of Archaeological Projects</i>  |
| McCarthy, M. & Brooks, C M.     | 1988        | <i>Medieval Pottery in Britain AD 900-1600</i>  |
| Medieval Pottery Research Group | 1998        | <i>A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms</i> . Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 1   |
| Medieval Pottery Research Group | 2001        | <i>Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics</i> . Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2                                  |

## Appendix 7: Ceramic Building Material

By Tony Baggs and Rachel Clarke

A moderately large assemblage (139.93kg) of ceramic building material was recovered mostly from medieval and post-medieval (Periods 2.4, 3 and 4) contexts. The majority of the assemblage comprises part and whole bricks from a malting oven, various brick features and foundations and demolition debris infilling tanning pits, all belonging to Period 4. Ceramic roof tiles (and some possible floor tiles) were recovered from several medieval (Period 2.4) features including ovens, hearths, pits and wells. No complete tiles are present, some have measurable dimensions and some have peg-holes. A small amount (as yet unquantified) of Roman tile is also present in a number of contexts.

### Potential and recommendations

This assemblage has some potential to inform on the type of building materials (and buildings) present on the site during the medieval and post-medieval periods, but has fairly limited potential to contribute to the research objectives. Further work should concentrate on analysis of any well-dated or large groups; samples of the post-medieval brick and tile from known structures such as the malting oven should also

be identified by a specialist; dating of a number of the structures on the site is dependant on the identification/dating of the bricks. A archive catalogue should be produced, and a short summary included in the publication report.

## Appendix 8: Architectural Stone

By Jackie Hall

### Introduction

Fifty-four architectural stones were recovered from the excavations behind Walden House, Huntingdon, all in secondary contexts. They do not appear to have originated in any structures revealed by the excavations, or in the extant Walden House. It must be assumed therefore, that the stones were brought in from other buildings in the town. Their contribution to the post-excavation/ publication report, therefore, will centre not on the uses and meanings of the area excavated, but on the nature and appearance of lost buildings in Huntingdon.

All but five of the stones have already been numbered, either a small find number or a stone number; thirty-eight of them are currently stored outside at the CCC AFU office in Fulbourn. It is important that their condition is regularly monitored, to prevent the loss of labels or the ingress of weeds. Seven more were recorded on site before being discarded. The remaining nine are boxed, indoors.

The majority of pieces were found in a single context; two other groups of three were found in discrete contexts. Since this is likely to be significant they are listed by context, below. Only four pieces were unstratified.

### List of Stones

#### ***Stones from context 1365 (east-west boundary wall; post-medieval, 18th century or later)***

##### **1. Bases, shafts, capitals and jambs**

- 2 Respond shaft sections, diameter 360mm (SF 206, 219)
- 2 Respond shaft sections, diameter 215mm with chamfered backplate (SF 225, 226)
- Fragment respond shaft, diameter c.190-200mm (SF 204)
- Fragment respond shaft, diameter 216mm (SF 217 and 218, jigsaw fit)
- 2 Nook shaft sections (SF 222, 228)
- Nook shaft fragment, different from above (SF 209)
- Jambs with chamfer, rebate and splay of different dimensions and angles (SF 223, 232)
- Window jamb, with hollow chamfers, glazing groove and late medieval cavetto moulding (SF 224)
- Chamfer stop, with upper bead and cushion stop (SF 211)

##### **2. Voussoirs and tracery**

- Blind tracery fragment (L13th C?), with keeled roll-mouldings (SF 234)
- 6 Inner order voussoirs with chamfer each side (SF 205, 210, 213, 214, 215, 231)
- Voussoir, with central keeled roll, finely worked dogtooth, and small flanking rolls (SF 208)
- ?Doorhead, probably late medieval (SF 220)
- Re-used plinth or voussoir? (SF 227)

- Unmoulded voussoir? (SF 230)

### **3. Moulding fragments**

- Fragment of moulding, perhaps a corner respond (SF 221, cf. unstratified piece 236)
- Moulding fragment, possibly from mullion (SF 229)

### **4. Chamfers, rebates, ashlars**

- Piece with 2 double chamfers – coping stone? (SF 216)
- Chamfered blocks and plinths, different sizes; one with socket (SF 203, 204, 212, 235; ST 2, 4, 6, 7, 9)
- Blocks with rebates (ST 8)
- Ashlars (SF 23, ST 5)

### ***Stones from context 1382 (wall foundation; post-medieval, 18th or 19th century?)***

- Respond capital, for en délit shaft, diameter c.135mm; top broken but suggestions of waterleaf; moulded necking and adjacent hollow (SF 237)
- Octagonal ?base/capital recut as vessel perhaps (SF 239)
- Fragment of triple respond, shaft diameter c.160mm (SF 238)

### ***Stones from context 1141 (cobbled working surface; post-medieval, 17th or 18th century?)***

- ?Voussoir, unmoulded (unnumbered)
- ?Chimney fragment (unnumbered)
- Moulding fragment, with roll and hollow (unnumbered)

### ***Other Contexts***

- Fragment of triple capital for en délit shafts c.90mm; Alwalton marble (context 506; SF 21)
- Voussoir with chamfered rebate – apex of pointed arch (context 1258; unnumbered)
- Fragment with narrow groove; machined (context 559; SF 56)
- Stone roof slates (context 1137; unnumbered)

### ***Unstratified (Context 99999)***

- Respond shaft, c.230mm (SF 236)
- Sill/mullion, possibly from a corner position, as iron bar projects at 90° to glazing groove; Piece most likely to be post-medieval (SF 202)
- Block with rebate (ST 1)
- Chamfered blocked and plinths (ST 3)

## **Potential and Recommendations**

This assemblage of stones is almost entirely medieval, predominantly Early Gothic with nearly as many pieces not susceptible to fine dating. As a whole it is indicative of one or more buildings of high quality, with a few pieces of considerable interest. It is almost certainly of ecclesiastical or monastic origin.

Only one of the stones is of a date and in a context where it might possibly have some effect on the phasing of the excavations. All the stones have been re-used or were residual in the contexts in which they were found, and since the area excavated did not contain the remnant of a major (or minor) stone building, their origin must be found elsewhere.

It is in this origin that the true potential of this material lies. Since the majority of the stones were re-used in a single wall, it is reasonable to surmise that they came from a single building. Their most likely origin is one of the many missing churches and religious houses of Huntingdon (Taylor 1984; Spoerry in prep.). When the phasing of the excavation is complete, it might be possible to suggest that stones from other contexts also came from the same church or, alternatively, that they may represent other discrete events re-using stone from a different building or buildings. The dating of the phases combined with research into the lost churches (much of which has already been carried out) may lead to identification of the stones with particular buildings. In order to avoid repetitive and time-consuming research it would be sensible to arrange a meeting with Paul Spoerry to discuss the different possible origins.

To an extent, it will be possible to characterize the architecture of the lost church/churches, and to compare this with the extant churches in Huntingdon. A handful of pieces (the capitals, dogtooth voussoir and blind tracery) merit further research by comparing them with more major (cathedral/ abbey) architecture in the region in order to trace the influences at work in Huntingdon – knowledge of patronal influences might also be of use here.

The geology of the stones is also of some interest. Although it is all Jurassic oolitic limestone, a number of lithologies are present, indicating different quarries. Identification by a suitable geologist (in the presence of the principal researcher) may lead to further insights regarding both the local quarrying trade and the development of the lost church/es.

Because the research potential of this assemblage is only tangentially related to that of the excavation as a whole, it might be worthwhile considering an alternative form of dissemination. For instance, instead of publishing the architectural stone report with the excavation report, it could be published as an appendix to Paul Spoerry's forthcoming article on the lost churches of Huntingdon or something similar.

### **Further work**

Each stone should be comprehensively catalogued. This includes a detailed description with measurements and attribution to different architectural types. Each stone will have a data form on which will be entered information about its lithology, pertinent measurements, a description, an attribution to architectural type, and likely date. Any excavation or other numbering system will be recorded on the form. All but the simplest stones will be photographed. Where appropriate 1:1 profiles and rubbings will be prepared for the archive. Scale drawings will be made of all individual architectural types. The stone will be analysed in relation to the excavations, to the quarry source, to the lost and extant churches of Huntingdon and to regional architectural developments and a report prepared.

The scale drawings, although accurate, will be for the archive and not for publication. They may, however, serve as the basis for publication drawings prepared by the illustrator.

### **Bibliography**

Spoerry, P. in prep. 'The locations of medieval churches in Huntingdon'.

Taylor, A. 1984. 'Churches out of use in Cambridgeshire.' *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 72:30-47.

## **Appendix 9: Post-medieval Glass**

By Carole Fletcher

### **Introduction and Methodology**

The basic guidance in the Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2) has been adhered to (English Heritage 1991). Dating was carried out using Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit's (CCC AFU) in-house system. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed

All the glass has been quantified and dated on a context-by-context basis (see Table 38); this information was entered directly onto a full quantification database (Access 2000).

Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit (CCC AFU) curates the glass and archive until formal deposition.

### **Assemblage**

The glass assemblage (4.746kg) comprises three complete and two near-complete bottles, as well as forty-two bottle fragments of various sizes which include containers for wine, carbonated mineral water, foodstuffs and medicine. A single complete glass lid and a fragment of lid were also identified together with more than fifty-three sherds of late-19th or early-20th century window glass. Typologically five types of glass artefact were identified: bottles, which form the bulk of the assemblage, window glass, lids, fragments of drinking glass, and a marble.

The window glass from Period 4 context 559 represents only a fraction of that present in the context and similarly the two bottle sherds recorded as recovered from context 1935 are a small sample from a large Period 4 brick pit lying adjacent to the wall of the present day Falcon Tavern, presumably used as a bottle dump. The bottles were recovered from the pit by the author during the excavation and all appeared similar and were judged to be of the same date.

### **Manufacture and Dating**

The sampled assemblage is divided between moulded bottles that show evidence of their manufacture in the form of mould lines and occasionally embossing and free blown bottle fragments including bases with pontil marks. The pontil is the iron rod that is attached to the base of a still hot bottle to allow it to be held while the bottle is finished, which most frequently means applying the lip. After 1850 new technology came into use and subsequently a clamp could be used to hold the base of the bottle while the lip was applied and as a result the pontil mark vanished from the bases of bottles.

Moulded bottles were blown into two or three part moulds and all but the lip of the bottle could be produced this way, thus the mould seam runs up the neck of the bottle but not through the lip as this was applied by a separate operation. It was not until the late 1880s that a complete moulded bottle could be produced and it was not until the early 1900s that fully automated bottle production became possible. The completely moulded bottle can be identified by the mould line running up the body and neck of the bottle and finally through the lip. Therefore bottles lacking mould marks on the lip

can be dated to no later than the late 19th century and those incorporating mould marks on the lip can be dated to the late 19th century and early 20th century with some certainty.

Embossing was introduced with the use of metal-hinged moulds in the manufacture of bottles; these moulds allowed the embossing of elaborate designs and text and reached its peak in the late 19th century. By 1895 it is suggested that three quarters of the bottles produced were embossed (Hedges 1996, 23). By the beginning of the 20th century the fashion for embossing was declining as bottle manufacture became more automated and pre-printed labels became a more common way of marking a brand on a bottle or jar. Therefore bottles with embossing are likely to date from the late 19th century.

## **The assemblage**

### ***Bottles***

The earliest bottle glass present is a bottleneck of green glass with a collar set below the rim from Period 4 context 522. The shape of the neck suggests a cylindrical bottle of the type found in the latter part of the 18th century; other bottle fragments from this context are likely to be of a similar date. Two cylindrical bottle bases, one of green glass the other brown glass, from unstratified/machining context 1105 are flared with rounded basal edges and deep or moderately deep kicks and polished pontil marks. Both are likely to be early 19th century and free-blown bottle fragments recovered from contexts 517, 566, 831 and 870 are un-moulded and are also likely to be 19th century.

The two fragments of bottle taken as a sample from Period 4 context 1935 consist of a complete base which has a rounded basal edge, moderately deep kick with pontil mark and the broken neck and rim of dark green-brown glass, which is likely to be mid-19th century date and may have been produced in a dip mould (discussed below). The pit from which this bottle was extracted represents a dump of wine bottles and little other material was recovered. This dump might be the mid- to late-19th century disposal method of the adjacent Falcon Tavern.

A near complete olive green cylindrical bottle from Period 4 context 1073 shows no mould lines and has a deep kick with no obvious pontil mark. The bottle is well formed and exhibits the characteristics of a dip moulded bottle. "A dip moulded bottle is indicated by the textured surface to the body bottle below the shoulder and the smooth glossy glass surface at the shoulder and neck" (1). The use of what is a one piece mould results in a more symmetrically shaped base and body. The bottle is likely to be mid- to late-19th century in date. A near complete clear glass slightly tapering cylindrical bottle from Period 4 context 1106 shows mould lines from its manufacture in a three part mould (Henry Ricketts type bottle moulding mechanism) and is also mid to late 19th century in date. Ricketts of Bristol patented the "three-piece mould" in 1821 (2). This particular bottle is a Ricketts-type bottle, not true Ricketts bottle because it is not embossed with the Ricketts name.

Many moulded bottles are embossed with some indication of the bottle manufacturer and the merchant's name. From the excavation one such bottle was recovered. Context 500 produced a complete mineral or soda bottle. This was a slightly blue-green clear glass bottle produced in a two-piece mould with the blob lip, which was applied in a separate operation. The round-ended bottle was designed to ensure that it was kept on its side so that the cork (which was tied down with wire or string) would not dry out and shrink allowing the contents to lose carbonation. Embossed on the front of the bottle are the name J WADSWORTH St IVES HUNTS and the intertwined initials for the company. It would appear that J Wadsworth of St Ives

Huntingdonshire is still in business as a seller of refreshments in the 21st Century as an Off Licence & Wine Merchant at 34 The Broadway St Ives as listed in YELL.COM on 16/5/2006 (3).

Seven fragments of a Hamilton type bottle were recovered from context 559, backfill in a Period 4 tanning pit. The sherds show mould lines and embossing but only single letters and fragments of letter survive. The letters that can still be read on various sherds are as follows: Co; WO; R. The Hamilton Bottle was also designed to lie on its side for the same reasons as the rounded ended bottle described above. From context 501 a further nine shards of unembossed Hamilton bottle were recovered. The term Hamilton bottle is used to describe the either egg or torpedo shaped bottle, however it was Hamilton's "method of producing the aerated mineral water which he in fact patented - not the bottle" (4).

The other bottles present are food or medicine bottles, whose contents are somewhat of a mystery due to the loss of their paper labels. It is unlikely that any would have contained poison, as it was common practice to use blue glass and embossing or embossing on clear glass to indicate dangerous contents. A complete octagonal bottle produced in a two part mould and embossed with the Roman numerals I, II, III, IV, was recovered from context 1105. The numerals on the front of the bottle appear to indicate a measured dose suggesting this is a medicine bottle. A complete small rectangular clear glass chemist's bottle was found in context 1106, fill of a Period 4 brick pit. Both bottles are likely to be late 19th century in date.

### **Lids**

Two vessel lids were identified within the assemblage; the first from context 564 is complete. The circular clear, slightly blue-green glass lid has an external diameter of 89mm; the internal diameter where it fits into a jar neck is 79mm. The glass is of poor quality and full of bubbles. The second is a fragment of a moulded embossed lid. The words CALDER BOTTLE are still legible and this is possibly a reference to the Aire & Calder Co London Glassmakers who were producing bottles from around 1865 to 1885 (5).

### **Drinking Vessels**

Seven sherds of glass drinking vessels were recovered from various contexts across the site. Of these the earliest is a small body shard of a Venetian glass drinking vessel or beaker from an unstratified context (Small find 197). It was probably manufactured in the 16th or early 17th century in Britain, Italy or possibly the Low countries. The thin clear glass which has a slightly green colour cast, is decorated with a 1mm wide strand of glass wound horizontally around the vessel to form narrow bands that are approx 2mm apart and are slightly crimped to form a wavy line pattern. A parallel for this vessel can be seen in the collection of the Museum of London: Accession number: 5112, production place: Low Countries or England and produced between 1566-1635 (6).

From context 1105 the domed foot of what appears to be an early drinking glass was found. The clear glass is covered with iridescent corrosion and a small pontil mark is visible on the underside of the foot. On the upper side is a small scar marking the position of the glass stem. The vessel is possibly 18th century.

Another drinking glass was identified from context 503. A small fragment of a well finished rim as well as the stem and conical foot of a hand made glass were identified. There are traces of a pontil mark visible on the underside of the base. It is likely to be 19th century in date.

The remainder of the drinking vessel assemblage includes two fragments of a decorated press moulded vessel, consisting of part of the rim, body and handle of a

drinking cup. These are possibly from a punch bowl set or a custard cup. The decoration comprises bands of raised small round blobs interspersed with small flower like designs. Finally there is a single sherd from a press moulded glass with impressed oval depressions on part of the external surface, which is probably a drinking glass and perhaps late 19th century in date.

### **Window Glass**

Window glass was recovered from eight Period 4 contexts. Context 559 was sampled due to the large number of sharp fragments of shattered glass and the modern nature of the deposit dated to the 19th century by the pottery assemblage. The majority of the glass recovered is 19th or early 20th century in date. Unfortunately it has not been possible to definitely identify the type of window glass present on site, although the association of 19th century pottery with the glass in all but three contexts suggests that the majority of the glass is improved cylinder sheet that was used extensively until early in the 20th Century. Three contexts are not associated with 19th century pottery. Of these, context 566 is dated to the sixteenth century by the pottery (backfill in Period 4 tanning pit) and Period 2.4 context 1472 produced only medieval sherds. The glass in the later context appears to be 19th century and may be intrusive. Finally there is Period 3 animal burial 514, where the pottery dates to the 16th century and the window glass present is opaque and somewhat granular in appearance, suggesting that it is possibly also 16th century or earlier.

### **Marble**

A single large marble in very poor condition was found in machining layer 500. The marble has a diameter of 42mm and weighs 0.090kg, and is made of clear glass with what appears to be a white swirl core with a double ribbon swirl, one of red, white and blue the other orange, yellow and green. The marble surface is too damaged to show evidence of a pontil mark although the size, decoration and the way the glass has broken into layers, suggests that the marble is hand made. Glass marbles were not mass produced until the mid-19th century after the development of marble scissors or shears by a German glassmaker and the process was not mechanised until the late 19th or early 20th century. The marble is therefore likely to be mid- to late-19th century and represents a lost toy.

### **Conclusion**

The assemblage is mainly one of 19th century glass bottles with a few 18th century fragments representing an earlier drinking tradition. Context 1935 appears to represent part of the contents of a hostelry or similar of mid-19th century date. The bottles may have been deposited over a period of weeks or months into the pit and represents a substantial consumption of wine. The later embossed bottles characterise the broader range of drinks and medicines widely available to the consumer on a commercial basis during the later part of the 19th century.

The window glass recovered came from buildings still on site and from others such as green houses that were demolished in the 19th or early 20th century. The exception is the glass from context 566, where the condition of the glass is poor and the date is possibly 16th century, perhaps originating from an earlier building on the site.

The drinking glass fragments represent several centuries of drinking of wine and cordials. The sherd of Venetian glass from a late 16th or early 17th century drinking glass indicates a relatively wealthy owner. Unfortunately the sherd was recovered from an unstratified context and could not be associated with any buildings on the site.

The overall picture is of an interesting group that illustrates the mid- to late-19th century glass usage in and around Walden House from glazing to dining to medicine.

### **Potential and Recommendations**

The glass assemblage has some value to contribute to understanding of activities on the site in the post-medieval period. No further analysis is required; this text forms the archive report, from which a summary will be extracted for publication. The results should be integrated with other relevant assemblages, such as the pottery and ceramic building material, to form a more comprehensive picture of the post-medieval occupation on the site. No vessels warrant illustration.

### **Bibliography**

English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects* (MAP2)

Hedges, A.A.C, 1996 *Bottles and bottle collecting*. Princes Risborough: Shire Publications Ltd.

(1)[http://www.blm.gov/historic\\_bottles/liquor.htm](http://www.blm.gov/historic_bottles/liquor.htm)  
Date accessed 22/08/2005

(2)[http://www.blm.gov/historic\\_bottles/body.htm](http://www.blm.gov/historic_bottles/body.htm)  
Date accessed: 18/ 01/2006

(3)<http://www.yell.com/ucs/UcsSearchAction.do?keywords=&companyName=J+WADSWORTH&location=St+Ives&searchType=classic&broaderLocation=HUNTINGDON%7CCAMBRIDGESHIRE%7CEAST+ANGLIA%7CENGLAND%7CUNITED+KINGDOM&ooa=on> Date accessed: 16/5/2006

(4)<http://www.thebottledump.co.uk/minerals/minerals.htm>  
Date accessed: 18/01/2006

(5) <http://www.users.bigpond.com/oz-riley/bottledating.html#victoria>  
Date accessed: 18/ 01/2006

(6) [http://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/ceramics/pages/object.asp?obj\\_id=38620](http://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/ceramics/pages/object.asp?obj_id=38620)  
Date accessed: 18/ 01/2006

Context Number	Object Name	Object Bibliography	Object Date	Completeness	Weight (kg)
500	Bottle		Late 19th century	Complete	0.507
		Moulded round ended mineral or soda bottle. Cylindrical clear glass with a slight blue-green tinge moulded bottle with sloping shoulders, rounded base and applied blob lip. The neck, shoulder, body, and base of the bottle are produced in a two piece mould the lip is applied in a separate operation. The rounded ended bottle was designed to ensure that the bottle was kept on its side so that the cork (which was tied down with wire or string) would not dry out and shrink allowing the contents to loose carbonation Two vertical mould lines can be seen and embossed on the front of the bottle vertically is the name J WADSWORTH the next line reads St IVES followed by HUNTS and the set of initials for the company intertwined JWWSH. The J and W overlies each other with a small S below the W and a small H on the down stroke of the W. It would appear that J Wadsworth of St Ives Huntingdonshire is still in business as a seller of refreshments in the 21st Century as an Off Licence at 34 The Broadway St Ives. 16/5/2006.			
	Marble			Incomplete	0.009
	A large marble in poor condition, Clear glass with bluish tint and swirled through with red/white and blue and by red/yellow and green. A handmade glass marble				
501	Bottle	(1) <a href="http://www.thebottledump.co.uk/minerals/minerals.htm">http://www.thebottledump.co.uk/minerals/minerals.htm</a>		Incomplete	0.143
		4 fragments from a Hamilton type moulded and embossed bottle or bottles. It is unclear what the complete message embossed on the bottle is. The Hamilton Bottle (egg shaped bottle) was designed to ensure that the bottle was kept on its side so that the cork (which was tied down with wire or string) would not dry out and shrink allowing the contents to loose carbonation. "Although we all recognise the torpedo shaped bottle as the Hamilton bottle, it was his method of producing the aerated mineral water which he in fact patented - not the bottle" (1)			
	Bottle	(1) <a href="http://www.thebottledump.co.uk/minerals/minerals.htm">http://www.thebottledump.co.uk/minerals/minerals.htm</a>		Incomplete	0.101
	5 fragments from a Hamilton type moulded and embossed bottle or bottles. It is unclear what the complete message embossed on the bottle is. The glass has a bluish tinge and is covered with iridescent corrosion product. A single shard is on corroded The Hamilton Bottle (egg shaped bottle) was designed to ensure that the bottle was kept on its side so that the cork (which was tied down with wire or string) would not dry out and shrink allowing the contents to loose carbonation. "Although we all recognise the torpedo shaped bottle as the Hamilton bottle, it was his method of producing the aerated mineral water which he in fact patented - not the bottle" (1)				
503	Window glass			Incomplete	0.007
	3 irregular fragments of clear glass IMPROVED CYLINDER SHEET or machine drawn cylinder glass manufactured in the UK by Pilkington's from 1910 to 1933.				
	Window glass			Incomplete	0.017
	5 fragment of clear glass with a slight blue-green cast with some irregularities and bubbles. May be what is known as improved cylinder sheet used extensively until early in the 20th Century to make window glass.				
	Window glass			Incomplete	0.015
	Irregular fragments of clear glass with a slight green cast. May be what is known as improved cylinder sheet used extensively until early in the 20th Century to make window glass.				
	Window glass			Incomplete	0.015
	Sub-rectangular fragment of clear glass with a slight green cast. May be what is known as improved cylinder sheet used extensively until early in the 20th Century to make window glass. Or machine drawn cylinder glass manufactured in the UK by Pilkington's from 1910 to 1933. This small shard is interesting as part of a score line survives on the surface of the glass.				
	Vessel		Early to mid 19th Century	Incomplete	0.069
Base of a stemmed glass. Clear glass. No mould lines however there are traces of a pontil mark visible on the underside of the base. A conical foot, which appears to have been applied to the stem. Heavy base, hand made glass likely to be 19th century					
Vessel			Incomplete	0.002	
Small fragment of rim from a drinking glass. Clear glass, somewhat abraded No mould lines are visible and the rim itself is well finished.					

Context Number	Object Name	Object Bibliography	Object Date	Completeness	Weight (kg)
514	Window glass			Incomplete	0.001
	Opaque (due to corrosion) fragment of window glass Unsure of date				
522	Bottle	(1) <a href="http://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/ceramics/pages/object.asp?obj_id=530388">http://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/ceramics/pages/object.asp?obj_id=530388</a>	Mid to late 18th century	Incomplete	0.064
	Rim and part of the neck of a green glass bottle. The neck has a collar set below rim; Possibly 18th century The surface of the glass is covered in flaking corrosion product The shape of the neck suggest a more cylindrical bottle of the type found later in the 18th century.				
	<b>OBJECT PARALLELS</b>				
	Similar neck and rim to an example in the museum of London collection. (1) bottle; wine bottle				
	Accession number: NN24370				
	Collection place: London [City of London]				
	Production date: c. 1751-1770				
	Material: glass				
	Measurements: H 258 mm; DM (body) 102 mm				
	Museum Section: Social History				
	Summary: Wine bottle, natural green glass, cloudy; cylindrical body with neck with collar set below rim; rounded basal edge; pronounced rounded kick with unpolished pontil mark.				
	Paper slip inside says '116' and old label 'about 1775'. Looks like an old Guildhall Museum object.				
	Location: Object stored at Mortimer Wheeler House (Ceramics and Glass store)				
	Bottle			Incomplete	0.058
	4 fragments from the neck and body of a green glass bottle. All fragments show evidence of corrosion product				
558	Window glass			Incomplete	0.002
	Triangular fragment of clear window glass. May be what is known as improved cylinder sheet used extensively until early in the 20th Century to make window glass.				
559	Window glass			Incomplete	0.011
	Triangular fragment of clear glass with a slight blue-green cast with some irregularities and bubbles. May be what is known as improved cylinder sheet				
	Window glass			Incomplete	0.034
	6 shards of clear window glass slight green tinge. May be what is known as improved cylinder sheet used extensively until early in the 20th Century to make window glass.				
	Window glass			Incomplete	0.010
	Sampled as more glass than this found. Clear window glass with some faults. May be what is known as improved cylinder sheet used extensively until early in the 20th Century to make window glass.				
	Window glass			Incomplete	0.004
	Sampled as more glass than this found. Clear window glass with some faults probably greenhouse type. May be what is known as improved cylinder sheet used extensively until early in the 20th Century to make window glass.				
	Window glass			Incomplete	0.006
	5 shards of clear window glass probably greenhouse type. May be what is known as improved cylinder sheet used extensively until early in the 20th Century to make window glass.				
	Window glass			Incomplete	0.054
	23 shards of clear window glass with some faults slight green tinge. May be what is known as improved cylinder sheet used extensively until early in the 20th Century to make window glass.				

Context Number	Object Name	Object Bibliography	Object Date	Completeness	Weight (kg)
	Bottle		19th century	Incomplete	0.002
	Small irregular shard of clear glass probably from a food bottle				
	Window glass			Incomplete	0.011
	Triangular shard of clear window glass with some faults. May be what is known as improved cylinder sheet used extensively until early in the 20th Century to make window glass.				
	Bottle	(1) <a href="http://www.thebottledump.co.uk/minerals/minerals.htm">http://www.thebottledump.co.uk/minerals/minerals.htm</a>		Incomplete	0.130
	7 Fragments of a Hamilton type bottle Press moulded with and embossed but too fragmentary to read or even be sure if all the same bottle, n Clear glass with a greenish tinge. The letters that can still be read on various shards are as follows : Co; WO; R The Hamilton Bottle (egg shaped bottle) was designed to ensure that the bottle was kept on its side so that the cork (which was tied down with wire or string) would not dry out and shrink allowing the contents to loose carbonation. "Although we all recognise the torpedo shaped bottle as the Hamilton bottle, it was his method of producing the aerated mineral water which he in fact patented - not the bottle" (1)				
	Bottle		Late 19th century	Incomplete	0.047
	7 fragments from a green glass bottle. A mould lines can be seen on the largest fragment and the even thickness of the glass suggest that they are all from a moulded bottle				
	Bottle		19th century?	Incomplete	0.044
	5 fragments from a green glass bottle. Likely to be 19th century				
563	Bottle			Incomplete	0.048
	Sub-rectangular shard of dull green-brown bottle glass Likely to be 19th century				
	Bottle			Incomplete	0.011
	Sub-rectangular shard of dull green bottle glass Likely to be 19th century				
	Window glass			Incomplete	0.004
	Triangular shaped fragment of clear window glass probably greenhouse type May be what is known as improved cylinder sheet used extensively until early in the 20th Century to make window glass.				
564	Lid		20th century	Complete	0.240
	Clear glass with a slight blue-green cast. A circular lid for a jar, moulded and then ground, no mould lines show. The glass is of poor quality and full of bubbles.				
566	Bottle			Incomplete	0.101
	5 shards form a dark dull green cylindrical glass bottle slightly splayed at the base 19th century				
	Vessel			Incomplete	0.013
	Single shard from a ?press moulded vessel. Impressed oval depressions on part of the external surface Probably a drinking glass				
	Lid	(1) <a href="http://www.users.bigpond.com/oz-riley/bottledating.html#victoria">http://www.users.bigpond.com/oz-riley/bottledating.html#victoria</a>		Incomplete	0.030
	Glass lid in clear glass with a bluish tinge covered with iridescent corrosion product the lid is moulded and is embossed with the words CALDER BOTTLE. This is possibly a reference to the Aire & Calder Co London Glassmakers who were producing bottles from around 1865 to 1885 approx (1)				
	Window glass			Incomplete	0.001
	3 irregular fragments of Clear window glass with some faults probably greenhouse type May be what is known as improved cylinder sheet used extensively until early in the 20th Century to make window glass. Or machine drawn cylinder glass manufactured in the UK by Pilkington's from 1910 to 1933.				
576	Bottle			Incomplete	0.003

Context Number	Object Name	Object Bibliography	Object Date	Completeness	Weight (kg)
	Small abraded shard of clear glass probably from a food bottle				
	Window glass			Incomplete	0.001
	Small rectangular shard of window glass May be what is known as improved cylinder sheet used extensively until early in the 20th Century to make window glass. Or machine drawn cylinder glass manufactured in the UK by Pilkington's from 1910 to 1933.				
	Bottle			Incomplete	0.002
	Thickness is actually less than 1mm. Thin clear glass shard from a medicine bottle				
654	Bottle			Incomplete	0.006
	Roughly triangular fragment of dull olive green glass from a bottle				
681	Bottle			Incomplete	0.002
	Sub-rectangular shard of dull green bottle glass				
831	Bottle			Incomplete	0.009
	Sub-rectangular shard of dull green-brown bottle glass				
870	Bottle			Incomplete	0.019
	Sub-rectangular shard of dull green bottle glass covered in a thin layer of corrosion				
1073	Bottle	(1) <a href="http://www.blm.gov/historic_bottles/bases.htm">http://www.blm.gov/historic_bottles/bases.htm</a> 22/08/2005 (2) <a href="http://www.blm.gov/historic_bottles/liquor.htm">http://www.blm.gov/historic_bottles/liquor.htm</a> 22/08/2005	Mid 19th century+	Incomplete	0.654
	Near complete olive green glass wine? Bottle. Broken at base of neck all of the body and base are present. The shoulders are sloping. The bottle tapers from the widest point at the shoulders to the narrow base. The kicked base is very deep but well formed with no obvious pontil mark. The quality of the glass is poor and full of bubbles some in excess of 10mm in length. May have been produced using a dip mould? A one piece mould that leaves little or no trace but producing a more symmetrical shaped base (1) "A dip moulded bottle is indicated by the textured surface to the body bottle below the shoulder and the smooth glossy glass surface at the glass surface at the shoulder and neck"(2) This bottle certainly has these characteristics				
1105	Vessel		Late 18th or early 19th?	Incomplete	0.011
	Clear glass with iridescent corrosion visible pontil mark inside of domed foot, which is mainly missing. A scar is all that remains of the stem. Appears to be an early drinking glass? Could be late 18th or early 19th unsure				
	Bottle	(1) <a href="http://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/ceramics/pages/object.asp?obj_id=548854">http://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/ceramics/pages/object.asp?obj_id=548854</a>		Complete	0.140
	Complete octagonal moulded medicine bottle in clear glass with a green tint. The bottle is covered with a thin layer of corrosion product. Produced in a 2 part mould lines can also be seen running up the neck to the laid-on ring lip which was applied to the bottle in a separate operation. A shallow rough pontil mark is visible on the base. Short neck and sloping angled shoulders. The front of the bottle is embossed with Roman numerals running from the top of the bottle with a line between these numbers indicating a dose. I, II, III, IV,				
	<b>OBJECT PARALLELS</b>				
	The only parallel for this shape on the museum of London web site is for a green poison bottle (1) bottle; poison bottle				
	Accession number: NN24846				
	Material: glass				
	Measurements: H 190 mm; DM (base) 40 mm				
	Museum Section: Social History				
	Summary: Hexagonal green glass poison bottle with grooved decoration on three of the six sides.				
	Location: Object stored at Mortimer Wheeler House (Ceramics and Glass store)				

Context Number	Object Name	Object Bibliography	Object Date	Completeness	Weight (kg)
	Bottle	(1) Antique glass bottles	Early 19th century	Incomplete	0.235
	Bottle, brown glass which looks black until held to the light, near complete base having broken away from lower body; rounded basal edge; deep kick and pontil mark, (possibly a sand pontil used mainly in England in the 18th & early 19th century (1)) The base of the bottle is somewhat flared suggesting a free blown bottle				
	Bottle		Early 19th century	Incomplete	0.318
	Wine bottle, natural green glass, complete base having broken away from lower body; rounded basal edge; moderately deep kick with pontil mark (possibly a sand pontil used mainly in England in the 18th & early 19th century) The base of the bottle is somewhat flared suggesting a free blown bottle				
1106	Bottle		Last quarter of the 19th century	Complete	0.078
	Small chemists bottle in clear glass with a few faults. Rectangular bottle straight sided with moderate neck and shallow rounded shoulders. Mould lines can also be seen running up the neck to the lip, which was applied to the bottle in a separate operation.				
	Bottle		19th century	Incomplete	0.669
	Near complete. A slightly tapering cylindrical bottle moulded in a 3? Part mould (Henry Ricketts type bottle moulding mechanism) The bottle has broken towards the base of the neck otherwise the bottle is complete. Clear glass with a green tinge. A small portion of the neck survives above the sloping shoulders. At the base of the shoulders a single mould line is visible around the vessel. Mould lines can also be seen running up the neck. Mid to late 19th century. Shallow kick with small central knob "three-piece mould", originally patented by the H. Ricketts (Bristol, England) in 1821 ... A Rickett's patent added several features, including hinged shoulder parts and foot controls for opening and closing the mould. The Rickett's mould also consisted of at least four parts - two opposing shoulder parts, dip mould body portion, and a moveable base plate which could be changed to achieve different base configurations or for different embossing. Most true Rickett's produced bottles are embossed on the base with "H. Rickett's & Co. Glass Works Bristol", date between 1821 and the 1850s, and usually have a sand pontil scar. (1) <a href="http://www.blm.gov/historic_bottles/body.htm">http://www.blm.gov/historic_bottles/body.htm</a> This particular bottle is not a true Ricketts bottle				
	Bottle	(1) <a href="http://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/ceramics/pages/object.asp?obj_id=448049">http://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/ceramics/pages/object.asp?obj_id=448049</a>	19th century	Incomplete	0.136
	Neck and rim from a cylindrical wine dark green bottle with long neck and sloping shoulders. Dark green glass. No mould lines are present on the bottleneck; the lip was applied to the bottle in a separate operation.				
	<b>OBJECT PARALLELS</b> Museum of London (1) bottle; wine bottle Accession number: 17937 Collection place: 2-5 Philpot Lane, London EC3 [City of London] Production date: c. 1830 Material: glass & cork Measurements: H 250 mm; DM (body) 96 mm Museum Section: Social History Summary: Wine bottle, natural green glass, appearing black; cylindrical body with rounded shoulder; neck with collar set below rim; rounded basal edge; pointed kick with unpolished pontil mark; cork in situ; fragment of base and lower body is broken away. Location: Object stored at Mortimer Wheeler House (Ceramics and Glass store)				
	Bottle	(1) <a href="http://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/ceramics/pages/object.asp?obj_id=506525">http://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/ceramics/pages/object.asp?obj_id=506525</a>	Later 19th century	Incomplete	0.035
	Fragment of a cylindrical food bottle. Part of sheered? Rim with ring around the neck, all of the neck and part of the body survive, Mould lines can be seen on the neck and the rim is slightly rounded by heat				

Context Number	Object Name	Object Bibliography	Object Date	Completeness	Weight (kg)
	<b>OBJECT PARALLELS</b> Museum of London (1) bottle; food bottle Accession number: 77.50/77 Production date: 1876-1900 Material: glass Measurements: H 155 mm; DM (girth) 36 mm Museum Section: Social History Summary: Cylindrical green tinted clear glass food bottle with rounded shoulders, ring around neck, and stopper. Location: Object stored at Mortimer Wheeler House (Ceramics and Glass store)				
	Vessel			Incomplete	0
	2 fragments from a press moulded drinking vessel probably a cup from a punch bowl set or a custard cup or a small moulded glass jug? 1Sherd consists of a fragment of rim and part of rod handle. Mould lines can be seen on the underside of the handle very clearly being slightly more finished on the upper surface. The rim is simple and rounded. The second fragment is part of the body and handle with an amount of surviving decoration which consists bands of raised small round blobs interspersed with small flower like designs				
1218	Vessel			Incomplete	0.001
	Small irregular fragment of vessel? Glass				
1472	Window glass			Incomplete	0.002
	Irregular shaped fragment of thin glass. Clear window glass probably greenhouse type. The surface is covered in iridescent corrosion product May be what is known as improved cylinder sheet used extensively until early in the 20th Century to make window glass. Or machine drawn cylinder glass manufactured in the UK by Pilkington's from 1910 to 1933.				
1935	Bottle	(1) <a href="http://www.blm.gov/historic_bottles/bases.htm">http://www.blm.gov/historic_bottles/bases.htm</a> 22/08/2005	Mid 19th Century+	Incomplete	0.458
	Bottle, dark olive green glass appearing black (black glass), complete base and part of body having broken away from upper body. Rounded basal edge; moderately deep kick slightly pointed with polished pontil mark. Sample from large pit full of bottles adjacent to the wall separating the modern Walden House site from the Falcon Inn? All the bottles in the pit appeared similar and were judged to be of the same date. May have been produced using a dip mould? A one piece mould that leaves little or no trace but producing a more symmetrical shaped base (1)				
	Bottle		19th Century	Incomplete	0.073
	Bottle, broken neck and rim in dark olive green glass appearing black (black glass); Sample from large pit full of bottles adjacent to the wall separating the modern Walden House site from the Falcon Inn? All the bottles in the pit appeared similar and were judged to be of the same date.				
99999	Vessel	(1) <a href="http://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/ceramics/pages/object.asp?obj_id=38620">http://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/ceramics/pages/object.asp?obj_id=38620</a>	1566-1635	Incomplete	0.002
	Small shard from a Venetian glass drinking vessel manufactured in Britain or Italy and 16th century date? Thin clear glass with a slightly green cast wound horizontally around the vessel are 1mm wide threads of glass approx 2mm apart. These are slightly crimped to form a wavy pattern SF 197				

Context Number	Object Name	Object Bibliography	Object Date	Completeness	Weight (kg)
	<b>OBJECT PARALLELS</b> Museum of London (1) beaker Accession number: 5112 Production place: Low Countries or England? Collection place: unknown Production date: 1566-1635 Material: glass Measurements: H 30 mm; (base) DM 52 mm Museum Section: Post-Medieval	Summary: Lower part and base of a colourless glass beaker with a brownish tinge; thick walled, cylindrical, vertical mould-blown ribbing, applied spiral trail; applied milled basal cordon; domed kick; unpolished pontil mark. Location: Object stored at Mortimer Wheeler House (Ceramics and Glass store)			

Table 38: Catalogue of post-medieval glass

## **Appendix 10: Miscellaneous finds**

By Rachel Clarke

### **Slag and hearth lining**

A small assemblage (14.368kg) of slag and hearth lining was recovered from a variety of contexts and is indicative of small-scale metalworking in the vicinity during the medieval and post-medieval periods.

No further work, other than collation of an archive report and short summary, is required due to the small size of the assemblage, which has limited potential for further study.

### **Shell**

A very small (3.02kg) assemblage of shell (mostly oyster) was recovered from medieval and post-medieval contexts.

No further work, other than collation of an archive report and short summary, is required due to the small size and fairly poor condition of the assemblage, which has limited potential for further study.

### **Tobacco pipe**

A small group of clay pipe fragments were recovered from post-medieval (Period 4) contexts. Most of the assemblage comprises undatable stems, although there are two almost complete bowls (one with a makers mark) from a brick latrine pit, and two small bowl fragments that are probably datable. Initial assessment indicates a mid-19th century date.

No further work, other than a brief archive catalogue, summary of the datable bowl fragments and production source is recommended for this material.

### **Fired clay and daub**

Most of the fired clay (1.135kg) and possible daub (3.247kg) was recovered from medieval (Period 2.4/5) features; some is likely to be hearth/furnace/kiln related.

No further work, other than a basic fabric description and identification of any structural or hearth material will be undertaken for the archive; a summary will be included in the full report.

### **Charcoal/cinder/coal/slate**

Small quantities of charcoal/cinder (0.064kg), coal (0.085kg) and slate (0.370kg) were recovered, mostly from Period 4 features such as the tanning pits.

No further work is required on this material, other than a possible wood identification on a ?carbonised wood/charcoal from a Period 2.4 pit.

### **Textile**

A single piece of mineralised textile was recovered from a sample taken from a Period 2.4 pit/well.

Identification of the textile by a relevant specialist should be undertaken, and a note included in the full report and publication.

### **Leather**

Two small, knife-cut strips of leather were recovered from two of the Period 4 tanning pits.

No further work is required on this material, for which a basic archive report has been written.

### **Potential and Recommendations**

These are generally small assemblages and only have limited potential to contribute to the project's objectives. However, should significant groups be discovered in subsequent phases of excavation, this recommendation should be revised.

## **Appendix 11: Wood**

By Richard Darrah

Fifteen pieces of wood were retained for further study; nine are from a medieval (AD 1200 – 1350) well and six from a post-medieval (19th century) tanning pit.

### **Medieval well (848)**

Where identifiable, the majority of the pieces from the well are oak; all have lost most of their surfaces. Six of the nine pieces are unworked, or are scrap pieces, and have been discarded. Of the remaining three, one (SF73; 7) may have been shaped and two very similar pieces (SF73; 3 and 5) may have been related to the well's construction.

**SF73; 3:** A piece of possibly split wood 0.74m long, 0.14m wide and 40mm thick. There is a complete oval hole (70mm across) and a probable partial hole at one end, where there is a break. The wood is knotty and uneven and the tree-rings indicate rapid growth; these factors suggest that this piece, although similar in shape and possibly function, to No. 5, originates from open conditions such as a hedgerow tree.

**SF73; 5:** A piece of cleft wood 0.79m long, 0.14m wide and 47mm thick. There are two oval holes between 60mm and 80mm across and a smaller (29mm) circular hole against one edge. The latter does not perforate the whole thickness of the wood; surviving tool marks indicate that a spoon auger was used. These holes are all likely to relate to the previous use of the wood. The growth rate of less than 2mm per year suggests that the wood may not have been sourced from managed woodland.

Both of these may originally have been base plates from a building, re-used as part of the well structure.

### **Post-medieval tanning pit (1045)**

Six assorted pieces were recovered (by machine) from one of the wood-lined tanning pits; all of these have been recorded:

**SF240:** Large elm plank 1.4m long, 0.39m wide and 40mm thick, damaged by machine (bent/cracked and broken at both ends). A row of 4 bent nails survives at one end; two peg holes are present on each long edge, two of which contain the remnants of a 12mm diameter oak peg.

This board is likely to have been purpose-built for the tanning pit, and probably formed the central piece of 3 closely-fitting base boards, although the faces were sawn the edges had been planed.

**SF241:** Sawn oak piece, 0.95m long, 90mm wide and 65mm thick, broken/damaged at both ends. There are the remains of eight oak bars that have been sawn off flush with the main piece, set within diamond-shaped holes. There are three later cut-outs. The surface preservation is poor, although axe marks, saw ridges, and some faint carpenter's marks survive. The wood is of moderate quality and was fast sawn (pit or trestle); a fine saw was used for the cut-outs. The drilling method with a centre bit to start the diamond-shaped holes suggests an 18th century or later date.

The original use for this piece is not certain, although it is likely that it formed one of a series of mangers or animal feeder in a byre or stable (the wear on one edge supports this interpretation). It was probably re-used as a corner support in the tanning pit.

**SF242:** Elm board, 1.05m long, 0.15m wide and 17mm thick. There is a large crack along one edge and one corner is broken off. A line of four peg holes with 15mm diameters and 8" (20cm) centres is present along the middle of the board; a group of four nails survives at one end. The wood is fairly poor quality; it is sawn at both ends and has a planed surface.

The holes indicate that the board was probably attached to something in its previous use.

**SF243:** Elm board, 1.05m long, 0.25m wide, 15mm thick. The board is damaged/broken; there is a large crack along the centre and one edge appears to have been recently hewn. It was perforated with three parallel rows, comprising eight <10mm diameter holes each (twenty four in all), are present across the plank; three nail holes were also noted along the central row.

There is no clear evidence of re-use, suggesting that this plank may relate directly to the tanning process, although its specific function is not known at present.

**SF244:** Small board of uncertain species (not oak or elm), 1.05m long, 0.16m wide, 10mm thick, in poor condition. There are four small nail holes along the centre, and saw marks curving off towards one corner.

There is no clear evidence of the original use of this board.

**SF245:** Elm board, 1.05m long, 0.24m wide (originally 0.35m wide) and 20mm thick. The surface is planed; saw marks survive on the reverse. There are eight nails in four pairs, several of which have been dug out/removed.

This piece is not of very high quality, and may originally have been a floorboard,.

### **Potential and Recommendations**

The wood is generally in fair to poor condition, with few surviving surfaces; most appear to have been reused. The items from the medieval well are of some interest as eight of the nine pieces of wood suggest that the community in this part of Huntingdon were collecting wood from a generally slow grown therefore unmanaged resource during the 13th/14th century. The exception being the very fast grown piece (6mm annual ring width), which is too fast grown to come from managed woodland.

Two pieces from the medieval well should be illustrated, but in outline form only. None of the pieces are suitable for dendrochronology. Further study of the wood is not worthwhile due to the poor surface condition of the pieces; a written and digital photographic record of all the worked wood has been compiled. A summary of the results will be included in the publication. All of the wood can be discarded.

## Appendix 12: Animal Bone

By Ian L. Baxter

### The Animal Bone Assemblage

**Recovery:** all the bones forming the basis of this assessment were collected by hand.

**Residuality and contamination:** at the time of writing this report there is no information regarding residuality and contamination.

**Context:** animal bones were recovered from pits, layers, surfaces, ditches post-holes and ovens.

**Preservation:** in general the animal bones are well preserved.

**Storage and quantity:** the animal bones are stored in 18 cardboard boxes of the following size: 52x26.5x16.5cm. The boxes are full. The bones are washed and bagged by context. In addition some material used for display purposes is in a temporary box of the same size.

The total weight of the hand-collected bone is 85kg. This assessment is based on contexts from phases containing over 4kg of total animal bone fragments. Approximately one third (33%) of the total weight has been used as the basis for this assessment amounting to approximately 27kg out of 81kg. There are in addition small quantities of animal bone dating from the prehistoric period and the 18th/19th centuries AD.

The animal bones from Walden House are presently stored at the CCC AFU base at Fulbourn Community Centre, Cambridge.

### Assessment

**Methods:** numbers of “countable” bones, ageable mandibles and measurable bones are recorded in Table 39. The counting system was based on a modified version of the system suggested by Davis (1992) and used by Albarella and Davis (1994).

**Variety:** all of the assemblages are dominated by the main domestic species: cattle, sheep/goat and pig. Domestic birds are also frequent. Horse, dog and cat are also present. Uncounted antler fragments belonging to red and roe deer were seen in Phase 5 (651) and (812). The only other wild species seen are hare in Phase 5 (893) and rat or water vole in Phase 6 (661).

**Quantity:** this is a medium sized assemblage. The assemblages from the various phases are likely to be small with the exception of the Phase 5 material dating from 1200-1350 AD which represents a quantity that can be usefully compared with assemblages of similar date from elsewhere.

### Potential and recommendations

**Potential:** There may or may not be sufficient material to compare different phases of occupation at the site. There should certainly be enough data obtainable from the period 1200-1350 AD to compare with other sites in Huntingdon (particularly HUN HAR 05) and elsewhere.

**Recommendations:** The recording of the animal bones should only start when final information about residuality can be provided. Final phasing will be essential to undertake the analysis of the data.

The small mammal and fish bones recovered from the samples will need to be sent to Sheila Hamilton-Dyer for analysis and reporting, followed by integration with the main animal bone report.

### References

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

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

PERIOD	COUNTABLE BONES						Comments
	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Others	Bird	Total	
Phase 4 850-1150 AD assessment	8	2	0	0	0	10	
<i>Phase 4 850-1150 AD estimated</i>	24	6	0	0	0	30	
Phase 5 1200-1350 AD assessment	93	137	18	15	37	300	Includes horse, dog, cat, roe deer, red deer, hare, fowl, goose, and duck
<i>Phase 5 1200-1350 AD estimated</i>	279	411	54	45	111	900	
Phase 6 1350-1500 AD assessment	8	14	3	26	1	52	Includes dog, rat/water vole and goose
<i>Phase 6 1350-1500 AD estimated</i>	24	42	9	78	3	156	
Phase 7 1450-1600 AD assessment	5	8	1	1	1	16	Includes horse and fowl
<i>Phase 7 1450-1600 AD estimated</i>	15	24	3	3	3	48	
<b>TOTAL (assessment)</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>378</b>	
<b>TOTAL (estimated)</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>1134</b>	

PERIOD	AGEABLE MANDIBLES				MEASUREMENTS					
	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Total	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Others	Bird	Total
Phase 4 850-1150 AD assessment	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Phase 4 850-1150 AD estimated</i>	3	3	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phase 5 1200-1350 AD assessment	12	35	0	47	21	40	3	5	13	83
<i>Phase 5 1200-1350 AD estimated</i>	36	105	0	141	63	120	9	15	39	249
Phase 6 1350-1500 AD assessment	0	2	0	2	1	4	1	13	0	19
<i>Phase 6 1350-1500 AD estimated</i>	0	6	0	6	3	12	1	39	0	57
Phase 7 1450-1600 AD assessment	1	0	0	1	3	7	0	1	0	11
<i>Phase 7 1450-1600 AD estimated</i>	3	0	0	3	9	21	0	3	0	33
<b>TOTAL (assessment)</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>139</b>
<b>TOTAL (estimated)</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>417</b>

Table 39: Hand-collected assemblage. Number of "countable" bones (Davis 1992; Albarella and Davis 1994) used for assessment and estimates of their total. The estimated total is calculated on the percentage of bone weight used for assessment (approximately 33%).

## Appendix 13: Environmental Remains

By A.J. Clapham

### Assessment

A total of 219 samples from Walden House, Huntingdon was assessed for charred plant remains and to determine if further analysis would be required. From this assessment 16 samples were chosen for full analysis and a further 15 could be considered to be of importance by the analyst, these were from pits, ovens and other features and covered the main occupation phases of the site. A further seven samples were chosen by the archaeologist in order to cover the feature types and dates not selected by the analyst. These are presented in table 40. If all these samples are studied a good spatial and temporal coverage can be achieved alongside covering the range of feature types on the site.

In general, the condition of the plant remains in the samples was very good. The remains were preserved in the majority of cases by charring although in some samples evidence of mineralization was noted.

The majority of the plant remains were of cereals, both grains and chaff. Two types of free-threshing wheat were identified, bread and macaroni (*Triticum aestivum* and *Triticum durum*). Hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) was also found in the samples, this was represented by both the 2-row and 6-row varieties. In certain samples the barley grains and in some cases the wheat grains had sprouted suggesting that some features may have been used as malting ovens. Other cereals present include rye (*Secale cereale*) and oats (*Avena* sp.). Apart from the cereals other crops were also identified, these included peas (*Pisum sativum*), field bean (*Vicia faba*) and flax (*Linum usitatissimum*).

Associated with the crop remains were seeds and other plant parts of non-cultivated species. In the majority of cases these can be considered to have been weeds growing with the crops, some of the weed seeds are indicative of different soil conditions. Other habitats that were also exploited such as fenland this is indicated by species such as great fen-sedge (*Cladium mariscus*). Certain fenland plants were exploited in the past for fuel and other economic reasons. Other seeds found were most likely used as flavourings, for example, fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*).

The presence of mineralised plant remains may indicate the presence of cess on the site with some of the features being cess-pits although mineralization can also occur in rubbish pits. The find of a mineralised grape pip (*Vitis vinifera*) may suggest that there was some importation of foodstuffs from abroad.

### Potential and Recommendations

It is recommended that the 38 samples be fully analysed as this will provide the opportunity to explore the medieval economy with regards to the crops grown and the different soils used. The function of the different features present on the site can also be interpreted. The different environments exploited can also be explored from further analysis and given the good spatial and temporal distribution it will be possible to determine the relationship between the features and the use of the site through time.

Further analysis of the samples from this site would also provide a useful comparison to other sites currently being studied in Huntingdon. This would give a more complete

picture of the economic activity of the area as a whole and show us how the area was exploited in the past as well as the functions of the different parts of Huntingdon.

Sample no.	18	19	41	50	82	93	100	116	132	142	144	186	194	195	211	213
Context no.	572	592	688	772	1082	1181	1258	1303	1369	1425	1449	1661	1721	1722	1763	1816
Cut no.	617	604	663	774	1052	1189	1428	1298	1359	1454	1447	1674	1726	1787	1764	1817
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> hulled grain	34+13f	41+24f	72+16f	4	11	8	100s+100s fragments	33	118+9f	86	194		22	31	7	2
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> hulled tail grain	2		8					1		27	15		6	8	2	
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> hulled grain - sprouted		16					64		5	13	22			3		
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> hulled tail grain - sprouted										7						
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> rachis fragments (6-row)	2		2					8	7	63	2	3		1		32
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> rachis fragments (2-row)					2		20								1	
<i>Secale cereale</i> grain	4		1	1	31					55	3	1	23	34	41	
<i>Secale cereale</i> tail grain			1	2						5						
<i>Secale cereale</i> rachis fragments			2		77		1			17	1			1		9
<i>Avena</i> sp. Grain	8+6f	2	53+36f	3	15	1	1	3+1f	1	163	59+4f	3	25+2f	62	5	11
<i>Avena</i> sp. Grain - sprouted		1														
<i>Avena</i> sp. Rachilla																2
<i>Avena</i> sp. Floret base																1
<i>Avena</i> awn fragments													1			

Sample no.	18	19	41	50	82	93	100	116	132	142	144	186	194	195	211	213
<b>Context no.</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>1082</b>	<b>1181</b>	<b>1258</b>	<b>1303</b>	<b>1369</b>	<b>1425</b>	<b>1449</b>	<b>1661</b>	<b>1721</b>	<b>1722</b>	<b>1763</b>	<b>1816</b>
<b>Cut no.</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>1052</b>	<b>1189</b>	<b>1428</b>	<b>1298</b>	<b>1359</b>	<b>1454</b>	<b>1447</b>	<b>1674</b>	<b>1726</b>	<b>1787</b>	<b>1764</b>	<b>1817</b>
Cerealia indet fragments	157	304	290	12	256	65	100s	37	100s	172	195	8	100s	100s	140	19
Cereal embryo	1		4		10				2	6			1	4		
Cereal sprouts		13		1	2		33	2	2		1		2	3		
Culm nodes					20	1	10			79		1		1		49
Culm internodes			2f		41											
Culm bases					2											1
<b>Other crops</b>																
<i>Vicia faba</i>	2+4 cotyledons												2f cotyledon	1		
<i>Pisum sativum</i>	2+5cotyledons+9 cot fragments	6+10 cotyledons+63 cot fragments			4+2 cotyledon fragments		2 cotyledons	1					2+3 cotyledons	4+7 cotyledon frags		
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>		3											2			
<b>Weeds</b>																
<i>Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus</i>					1					2			1			
<i>Papaver sp.</i>	1												2	1		
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> - female catkin					1											
<i>Corylus avellana</i>				2f	6f											
<i>Chenopodium urbicum</i>			2													
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	155	46+1f	18		7	1	1f	2		8	12		1+1f	5+5f	8	
<i>Atriplex sp.</i>	1										2	1		4+1f		2

Sample no.	18	19	41	50	82	93	100	116	132	142	144	186	194	195	211	213
Context no.	572	592	688	772	1082	1181	1258	1303	1369	1425	1449	1661	1721	1722	1763	1816
Cut no.	617	604	663	774	1052	1189	1428	1298	1359	1454	1447	1674	1726	1787	1764	1817
<i>Stellaria media</i>	14	44		1												
<i>Spergula arvensis</i>															1	
<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i>	1										2					
<i>Agrostemma githago</i>	1	2												1		
<i>Silene sp.</i>		6								2						
<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>	1															
<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i>														1		
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	1	1					1	1			2		1+1f		1	
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>			1f				1							4f testa		
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>												1				1
<i>Rumex sp.</i>	21	20			8	1	1		1	33	1		7	6		
<i>Lepidium sativum</i>					1											
<i>Brassica nigra</i>	19	481											1	16		1
<i>Sinapis arvensis</i> pod fragment							1									
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>			1					3		1						
<i>Rubus section Glandulosus</i>		3			1					1						
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>					1											
<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>									4							
<i>Vicia sp./Lathyrus sp.</i>	7+3 cotyledons	4+2cotyledons					11+7 cotyledons	7		23	2	2+1 cotyledon	5+2 cotyledons	8+7 cotyledons	4+3cotyledons	1

Sample no.	18	19	41	50	82	93	100	116	132	142	144	186	194	195	211	213
<b>Context no.</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>1082</b>	<b>1181</b>	<b>1258</b>	<b>1303</b>	<b>1369</b>	<b>1425</b>	<b>1449</b>	<b>1661</b>	<b>1721</b>	<b>1722</b>	<b>1763</b>	<b>1816</b>
<b>Cut no.</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>1052</b>	<b>1189</b>	<b>1428</b>	<b>1298</b>	<b>1359</b>	<b>1454</b>	<b>1447</b>	<b>1674</b>	<b>1726</b>	<b>1787</b>	<b>1764</b>	<b>1817</b>
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	181				10		5	67	1	76		2pods+1 pod f+1	136	21	1	
<i>Trifolium</i> sp.		40						3		13			2	1		
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>				1f												
<i>Geranium</i> sp.										1						
<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i>										1						
<i>Scandix pecten-</i> <i>veneris</i>	1f															
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>		3														1
Apiaceae indet	1	14								1						
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>		1														
<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>					1											
<i>Lithospermum arvense</i>	4+6f				1								2+6f	1f		
<i>Lamium</i> sp.		2														
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>			1							2	1					
<i>Plantago major</i>			1					1								
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	1		3						1	3						
<i>Veronica persica</i>		1														
<i>Odontites vernus</i>		4		1				1		1			27	2		
<i>Galium aparine</i>	1	2+1f			2		1f			3				1	2	
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>		2+2f								3		1		2		4+6f
<i>Valerianella dentata</i>		1														

Sample no.	18	19	41	50	82	93	100	116	132	142	144	186	194	195	211	213
Context no.	572	592	688	772	1082	1181	1258	1303	1369	1425	1449	1661	1721	1722	1763	1816
Cut no.	617	604	663	774	1052	1189	1428	1298	1359	1454	1447	1674	1726	1787	1764	1817
<i>Cirsium</i> sp.													1+1kernal			
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>		1		1	1			1f		4			6+1f	1+1f		4
<i>Lapsana communis</i>		2														
<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i>										1						
<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	13	37		1	14			7	1		10		36	36	1	5
<i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i>														1		
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>		1											2			
<i>Senecio</i> sp.					1											
Asteraceae indet		46														
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>					1					1						
<i>Schoenus nigricans</i>					2			4f		10		4				
<i>Cladium mariscus</i>		1		3			2	1f		1				4		
<i>Cladium mariscus</i> leaf fragments					3					1000s		1000s			9	1000s
<i>Cladium mariscus</i> leaf fragments					3					1000s		1000s			9	1000s
<i>Cladium mariscus</i> glume												1				
<i>Carex hirta</i>		1	1									1		1f		
<i>Carex flacca</i>					2											
<i>Carex nigra</i> type					1					10			1	1f		
<i>Festuca</i> sp.										44			1			

Sample no.	18	19	41	50	82	93	100	116	132	142	144	186	194	195	211	213
Context no.	572	592	688	772	1082	1181	1258	1303	1369	1425	1449	1661	1721	1722	1763	1816
Cut no.	617	604	663	774	1052	1189	1428	1298	1359	1454	1447	1674	1726	1787	1764	1817
<i>Lolium temulentum</i>		4					2	1		38			1			
<i>Lolium</i> sp.	15		3	1	5									4		
<i>Poa</i> sp.										21	1					
<i>Bromus</i> sp.										5				1f	1	
<i>Anisantha sterilis</i>										1				1		
Small-fruited Poaceae		9	3				1				4					
Possible charred bread					22f	1f				12		1f				
Unknown					1											
<b>Mineralised</b>																
<i>Rumex</i> sp.				4												
<i>Viola</i> sp.				2												
<i>Brassica nigra</i>		12														
<i>Vicia</i> sp./ <i>Lathyrus</i> sp.									1							
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>				1												
<i>Galium aparine</i>				1												
<i>Bellis perennis</i>									1							
<i>Carex hirta</i>				1												

Table 40: Environmental samples



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE



2004-2005  
Better Local Public Transport  
2005-2006  
Asset Management

Cambridgeshire County Council's **Archaeological Field Unit** undertakes a wide range of work throughout the county and across the eastern region.

Our key purpose is to increase understanding of the rich heritage of the region.

We are keenly competitive, working to the highest professional standards in a broad range of service areas. We work in partnership with contractors and local communities.

We undertake or provide:

- surveys, assessments, evaluations and excavations
- popular and academic publications
- illustration and design services
- heritage and conservation management
- education and outreach services
- volunteer, training and work experience opportunities
- partnership projects with community groups and  research bodies

# contact

**cambridgeshire**archaeology  
archaeological field unit

Fulbourn Community Centre Site  
Haggis Gap  
Fulbourn  
Cambridge  
CB1 5HD

Tel : 01223 576201  
Fax: 01223 880946  
email: [arch.field.unit@cambridgeshire.gov.uk](mailto:arch.field.unit@cambridgeshire.gov.uk)  
web: [www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/archaeology](http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/archaeology)



Printed on recycled paper