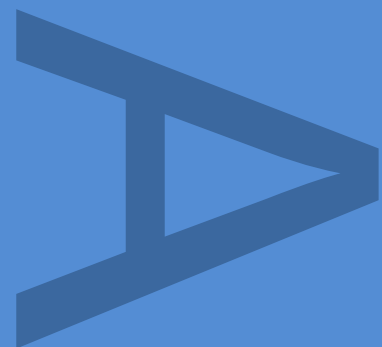


**Former Garage Site, Stukeley  
Road, Huntingdon:  
Archaeological Excavation and  
Monitoring.**

**March 2015**



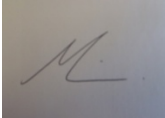
**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY  
R12001  
EVENT NO. ECB4220**

FORMER GARAGE SITE, STUKELEY  
ROAD, HUNTINGDON

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AND  
MONITORING

Quality Control

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## **Former Garage Site, Stukeley Road, Huntingdon: Archaeological Excavation and Monitoring. Assessment Report.**

**Local Planning Authority:** Huntingdonshire District Council

**Central National Grid Reference:** TL 2333 7245

**Site Code:** CHSR14

**Planning Reference:** 1200633OUT

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## ABSTRACT

*This report describes the results of archaeological excavation and monitoring carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on the Former Garage Site, Stukeley Road, Huntingdon, PE29 6HN (centred on NGR TL 2333 7245) between 27th October and 5th December 2014. The archaeological work was commissioned by Lidl, in response to a planning condition attached to the construction of a new supermarket with associated access roads, services and landscaping. The aim of the work was to preserve by record any archaeological remains which would be damaged or destroyed by the new development.*

*The excavation revealed remains of late Saxon and medieval settlement fronting onto Stukeley Road, formally the course of the Roman road, Ermine Street. No evidence of the Roman road was seen within the excavation area. The settlement activity consisted of the partial remains of late Saxon and medieval buildings at the street frontage, with a well and extensive pitting, possibly originally used for clay extraction but subsequently filled in with domestic refuse.*

*The chronology and character of the settlement activity is consistent with the already known development of Huntingdon from the late Saxon period onwards, with expansion northwards forming a ribbon development along the ancient route of Ermine Street. The higher incidence of late Saxon pottery relative to other excavated sites in the immediate area, including diagnostically pre-Conquest forms, is noteworthy. Occupation of the site had certainly ended by the mid-14th century, consistent with the decline and retraction of the town in the later medieval period in response to the Black Death and changing economic conditions. However, there is some evidence that occupation on the site had already largely ceased by c. AD 1300, perhaps indicating that it had more to do with local circumstances rather than these widespread changes affecting the town as a whole and medieval society more generally. The site remained unoccupied, possibly used for grazing and limited cultivation, until the introduction of the railway, and the resettling of the site during the early part of the 20th century.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 An archaeological excavation and monitoring were undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on the Former Garage Site, Stukeley Road, Huntingdon, PE29 6HN (centred on NGR TL 2333 7245) between 27th October and 5th December 2014 (Figure 1; Plate 1).
- 1.2 The site is located on the west side of Stukeley Road, 750m north-west of the town centre. The site is bounded to the north by residential housing, to the west by green space, to the south by a railway line, and the eastern boundary is formed by the north-west to south-east course of Stukeley Road. It has an overall area of approximately 0.57ha and occupies formerly developed land, now demolished for the purpose of redevelopment.
- 1.3 The archaeological work was commissioned by Lidl in response to an archaeological planning condition attached to the construction of a new supermarket with associated access roads, services and landscaping (Planning Reference 1200633OUT).
- 1.4 A trial trench evaluation of the site was carried out by Oxford Archaeology East in 2008. The evaluation revealed medieval archaeology associated with the street frontage (House 2008).
- 1.5 The excavation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Mark Hinman of PCA (Hinman 2014) in response to brief produced by Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCCHET). The brief states that, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework, any planning permission granted for development of the site should be subject to the following archaeological conditions:

The primary objective is to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the site by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site.

All aspects of the investigation shall be conducted in accordance with the

Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (2008), and Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Paper 14, 2003).

To investigate the evidence for the route of the Roman road and any associated roadside activity.

To investigate the character and extent of medieval activity in the area and contribute to an understanding of the medieval development of the town, and its expansion northwards along Stukeley Road.

To investigate evidence for the decline of settlement in this area in the context of the economy of the later medieval town.

Using the spectrum of environmental techniques appropriate for this aspect of investigation, an attempt will be made to model the landscape and its transformation brought about by the settlement's inhabitants and due to natural events. Particular interest will be on the presence of blocky charcoal in soil fills, which may be suggestive of the use of charcoal in craft production, hammerscale and other metalworking by-products, waterlogged fills and utilised buried soils.

- 1.6 The main aims of the excavation were to 'preserve by record' any archaeological remains present in those areas of the site which would be affected by groundworks associated with the new development, to assess the significance of those remains in a local, regional or national research context, as appropriate, to realise the site's research potential through a programme of post-excavation analysis and research, and to disseminate the results of the project through publication.
- 1.7 This Post-Excavation Assessment (PXA) describes the results of the excavation and their significance, presents questions and methods for further analysis and research during the post-excavation phase of the project, and provides a proposal for dissemination of the project results through publication in the county archaeological journal, Proceedings of the



Cambridge Antiquarian Society. Following completion of the project, the site archive will be deposited at Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store.

## **2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 2.1 The underlying geology of the site is comprised of Oxford Clay formation mudstone, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 156 to 165 million years ago in the Jurassic Period. Superficial deposits were not present.
- 2.2 Topographically, the site is generally flat, although the ground drops away slightly towards a small watercourse to the west.
- 2.3 The site is located to the north-west of the historic core of Huntingdon, north of the River Great Ouse and the west of the Victorian railway line through Huntingdon.
- 2.4 The proposed development area is located at c. 12m above Ordnance Datum (OD), with a point in the centre of the site recorded as 12.19m OD.

### **3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

- 3.1 The archaeological background and context of the site have been outlined previously in the evaluation report for the site (House 2008). The brief for archaeological excavation supplied by Andy Thomas of CCCHET (Thomas 2014) contained updated information from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record for the archaeological remains within the environs of the subject site.
- 3.2 The proposed development area is located to north-west of the historic medieval core of Huntingdon.
- 3.3 Stukeley Road itself is known to preserve the Roman Road Ermine Street (HER CB15034). Roman remains are likely to survive beside the route of the road
- 3.4 The site was subject to an archaeological evaluation in 2008 (HER ECB2947; House 2008). The evaluation revealed evidence for medieval roadside occupation along Stukeley Road, adding further evidence to an emerging picture, derived from a number of archaeological interventions in the vicinity (e.g. HER ECB2104), of extensive 12th- to 13th-century suburban ribbon development spreading northwards along Ermine Street.
- 3.5 A programme of evaluation (HER ECB3187) and excavation (HER ECB3239) undertaken in 2009 to the north-west of the site, at the former bus depot on Stukeley Road, identified further evidence for 12th- to 13th- and 14th-century remains of structures, pits and ditches.
- 3.6 Evidence for post-medieval activity, in the form of quarrying, has been identified to the south-west along Stukeley Road during excavations in 2002 (HER ECB2153).

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 General (Figure 2)**

4.1.1 Prior to the archaeological excavation, a programme of archaeological monitoring was carried out. The main elements of the monitoring work involved viewing and advising on the removal of sub-surface foundations to prevent disturbance of potential underlying archaeological deposits, and the removal of fuel tanks and associated contaminated ground (see Fig. 2).

4.1.2 A number of archaeological deposits were contaminated by modern sewage; the levels of contamination were sporadic and confined to isolated features. Excavation of these features was avoided when identified; uncontaminated dating material recovered was retained where possible.

### **4.2 Excavation Methodology**

4.2.1 Ground reduction during the excavation was carried out under archaeological supervision using a 21-ton 360° tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 2m-wide toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil and demolition deposits were removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded. No features or deposits of archaeological interest survived above the level of the natural geology.

4.2.2 Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools.

### **4.3 Recording and Finds Recovery**

4.3.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

4.3.2 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded on pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological

processes recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as 'cuts' and signified by square brackets [thus]. Where more than one slot was excavated through an individual feature, each intervention was assigned additional numbers for the cutting event and for the deposits it contained (these deposits within cut features being referred to here as 'fills'). Multiple sections excavated across a single feature were later grouped together by unique 'group numbers', signified here by capitals: e.g. DITCH 1. The record numbers assigned to cuts, deposits and groups are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. All features and deposits excavated during the excavation are listed in Appendix 2. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.

- 4.3.3 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoil heaps were scanned by metal-detector periodically.
- 4.3.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits, and were used to keep a record of the excavation process. In addition, monochrome photographs were taken of significant features.

#### **4.4 Environmental Sampling**

- 4.4.1 A total of 8 bulk samples were taken to extract and identify micro- and macro-botanical remains. The aim of this sampling was to investigate the past environment and economy of the site, and particularly to identify any evidence relating to the nature of the agricultural regime(s). An additional aim of the sampling was to recover small objects that are not readily recovered by hand-collection, such as hammer-scale and other metalworking debris, which might potentially be present in the features. The samples were taken from sealed deposits. In order to assess any spatial or functional patterning in the deposition/ presence of plant remains, a range of different feature types, distributed across the excavation area, were sampled.

#### **4.5 Site Restrictions**

- 4.5.1 A number of limiting factors were experienced during the excavation: in particular, the excavation was undertaken during the wettest part of the year and consequently the trenches experienced high water levels, which greatly restricted hand-excavation.
- 4.5.2 A number of features investigated on the site contained sporadic small pockets of modern sewage; excavation of these features ceased upon discovery, or was avoided in the first instance.
- 4.5.3 An area of known contaminated ground was identified in previous phases of work. The contamination was a result of fuel containers which had corroded and leaked. The removal of the fuel tanks was monitored (see below); the removal of the tanks and the associated contaminated ground impacted on the available excavation area.
- 4.5.4 A tree protection order was in place at the southern end of the excavation area. The fenced exclusion zone was strictly observed during the archaeological works.

#### **4.6 Monitoring**

- 4.6.1 Prior to the excavation, archaeological monitoring was undertaken. The main aim of the monitoring was to watch the removal of fuel tanks and associated contaminated ground located at the eastern edge of the site, close to the street frontage. The removal of wall footings and other sub-surface structures was also included in the monitoring phase, to limit the potential damage to underlying archaeological deposits during the demolition works.

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE**

### **5.1 Overview (Figure 3)**

5.1.1 The excavation revealed settlement activity associated with the expansion of the medieval town of Huntingdon; evidence for the remains of structures was present in the form of postholes and beamslot features. A small number of ditches were present on the site; the ditches are likely to represent former boundaries relating to small-scale land division as part of the settlement. The majority of the features across the site related to pitting activity. The bulk of the finds assemblage was recovered from the pit fills. An overview of the pottery indicates a mid-9th- to mid-14th-century period of occupation. This is consistent with the known ribbon development following the course of the ancient road, with the town of Huntingdon reaching a 12th- to 13th-century peak, prior to rapid decline in the late medieval period. Little or no evidence survives for activity on the site from the mid-14th century onwards, until the early part of the 20th century.

### **5.2 Introduction**

5.2.1 The archaeological remains are described in feature groups, which are, where possible, detailed by phase.

5.2.2 The pit features across the site were consistently wide and shallow in form, ranging in size and depth, measuring 0.5m to 2.5m in width and 0.05m to 0.45m in depth. Postholes were similar in form, ranging from 0.25m to 0.45m in width and 0.1m to 0.35m in depth. A small number of features exceeded the 'typical' range and in these cases the dimensions are specified within the description.

### **5.3 Late Saxon and Medieval Buildings**

#### Structure 1

5.3.1 In the northern corner of the site was a rectangular area, with its long axis aligned north-east to south-west, approximately 12m long and 7m wide, defined to the east by a north-west to south-east alignment of pits ([652], [654], [640], [642], [536], [503]) and to the south by a short ditch (DITCH 3) and a rough line of pits ([707], [714], [679], [664], [523], [538]). Within this

space there was a relatively sparse distribution of features, all but one of which are structural in nature. These comprised several north-east- to south-west-aligned parallel beam slots ([514], [658] and possibly DITCH 4, which may actually have been a beam slot), spaced 4m apart, and a number of postholes (XXXX). It is not possible to reconstruct a coherent ground-plan of an individual building from these features, especially in view of their variable dating. Instead, this area should be viewed as a *house plot*, where there are likely to have been successive incarnations of a domestic structure fronting onto Errmine Street to the north-east. This identification is further reinforced by the presence of a well [515] at the rear of the plot. The structural features associated with building(s) in this house plot are listed below:

- 5.3.2 Posthole [512] was circular with a flat base containing a single fill (511), light yellowish grey silty sandy clay with bone fragments present.
- 5.3.3 Beamslot [514] was linear in form with straight sides and a concave base orientated SW/NE, containing a single fill (513), light yellowish grey silty sandy clay with no finds present. The beamslot was truncated by posthole [512].
- 5.3.4 Posthole [510] was circular in form with a concave base, containing a single fill (509), mid grey silty sandy clay with a single potsherd present.
- 5.3.5 Posthole [508] was sub-circular in form with a concave base containing a single fill (507), mid grey sandy clay with no finds present.
- 5.3.6 Posthole [650] was sub-square in form with a flat base, containing a single fill (651), darkish grey brown clay silt with potsherds and bone fragments present. The posthole was cut by posthole [636].
- 5.3.7 Beamslot [658] was linear in form with steep sides and a concave base orientated SW/NE, containing a single fill (659), light greyish brown clayey silt with no finds present. The beamslot was truncated by posthole [613].
- 5.3.8 Posthole [613] was sub-circular and shallow in form with an uneven base, containing a single fill (614), mid brown silt with no finds present.



5.3.9 Posthole [636] was sub-circular in form with a stepped concave base, containing a single fill (637), mid orangey brown silty clay with charcoal and potsherd inclusions.

5.3.10 Posthole [536] was sub-circular and shallow in form with an uneven base, containing a single fill (537), mid brown silt with no finds present.

5.3.11 Posthole [656] was circular in form with a concave base containing a single backfill (657), mid greyish brown, clayey silt with no finds present.

#### Structure 2

5.3.12 To the south of Structure 1 was a second probable building plot, again defined by a loose concentration of structural features (exclusively postholes here) within a roughly square space defined to the west by a north-west- to south-east-aligned row of pits ([679], [669], [667], [725]) and to the north by a row of pits ([664], [523], [503]). Within this area was a loose clustering of 17 postholes, from which it may be possible to define two parallel wall lines aligned north-west to south-east and spaced approximately 4.8m apart, formed by Postholes [647], [645], [550] and [611], and [540], [527], [533] and [535], respectively. Within this scheme, Postholes [552] and [615] could be replacement posts or props for [645] and [615], respectively. However, the other postholes within this group are less obviously associated with one another, and even these possible wall alignments are tenuous. Nevertheless, what is certain is that there is a cluster of postholes here, occupying a broadly rectangular space at the Ermine Street frontage, parallel with the road, and with overall dimensions (10 x 5m) in the correct range to represent a domestic building, even if the ground-plan of that building is impossible to reconstruct.

5.3.13 Posthole [647] was circular in form with a concave base, containing a single fill (646), dark brown grey clay silt with potsherds present.

5.3.14 Posthole [645] was sub-circular in form with a concave base, containing a single fill (644), dark brown grey clay silt with potsherds present.

5.3.15 Posthole [552] was sub-circular and shallow in form with an uneven base,

- containing a single fill (553), mid orangey brown silt with potsherds present.
- 5.3.16 Posthole [538] was sub-circular in form with an uneven base, containing a single fill (539), mid brown silt with no finds present.
- 5.3.17 Posthole [544] was sub-circular in form with a concave base, containing a single fill (545), mid brown silt with bone fragment inclusions.
- 5.3.18 Posthole [550] was sub-circular in form with an uneven base, containing a single fill (551), mid orangey brown silt with no finds present.
- 5.3.19 Posthole [611] was sub-circular in form with an uneven base, containing a single fill (612), darkish brown silt with no finds present.
- 5.3.20 Posthole [615] was sub-circular and shallow in form with an uneven base, containing a single fill (616), darkish brown silt with no finds present.
- 5.3.21 Posthole [527] was circular with vertical sides and a concave base containing a single fill (526), light yellowish grey sandy silty clay with no finds present.
- 5.3.22 Posthole [546] was sub-circular in form with an uneven base, containing a single fill (547), mid brown silt with potsherds present. The posthole was truncated by posthole [548].
- 5.3.23 Posthole [548] was circular in form with an uneven base, containing a single fill (549), mid orangey brown silt with no finds present.
- 5.3.24 Posthole [609] was sub-circular in form with an uneven base, containing a single fill (610), darkish brown silt with no finds present.
- 5.3.25 Posthole [529] was circular in form, containing a single fill (528), mid grey silty sandy clay with no finds present.
- 5.3.26 Posthole [531] was circular in form, containing a single fill (530), mid grey silty clay with no finds present.
- 5.3.27 Posthole [533] was circular in form, containing a single fill (532), mid grey silty clay with no finds present.

5.3.28 Posthole [535] was circular in form with a flat base, containing a single fill (534), mid grey silty clay with no finds present.

5.3.29 Posthole [540] was sub-circular and shallow in form with an uneven base, containing a single fill (541), mid orangey brown silt with potsherds present.

#### Structure 3

5.3.30 In the far south of the site (Excavation Area B) was a cluster of short beam slots which are likely to relate to a third structure. However, the remains are too limited to discuss its ground-plan or dimensions.

5.3.31 Beamslots [584], [586], [588] were from the same feature; linear in form with straight sides. The base of the beamslots were flat [584], v-shaped [586] and concave [588], and orientated NE/SW, containing a single backfill (583), (585), (587) mid grey silty clay with potsherds present in (585).

5.3.32 Adjacent to beamslot [586], was beamslot [592] which was linear in form with straight sides and a concave base orientated NE/SW, containing a single fill (591), light grey silty clay with no finds present.

5.3.33 Beamslot [602] was linear and shallow in form with concave sides and a concave base orientated NE/SW, containing a single fill (601), mid grey clay silt with no finds present.

## **5.4 Late Saxon/ Early Medieval (Mid 9th to mid 12th century)**

### Ditch 3

5.4.1 Ditch [706] was shallow in form with straight sides and a flat base, orientating NE/SW. The ditch contained a single backfill (705), mid grey brown clay silt with bone fragments present and was truncated by pits [707] and [714]. Specialists XXXX. Ditch 3 was aligned perpendicular to Ermine Street and was on the conjectured property boundary between the house plots occupied by Structures 1 and 2, so it probably functioned, at least in part, as a property boundary, as well as acting as a drainage sump. However, it is unclear why it only extended for c. 4m.

### Pitting Activity

- 5.4.2 Pit [562] extended under the trench edge and therefore very little was seen in plan but was shallow in form containing a single backfill (563), mid greyish brown, clayey silt with charcoal inclusions and bone fragments present. The pit was truncated by pit [560].
- 5.4.3 Pit [560] was sub-circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (561), mid greyish brown, clayey silt with charcoal inclusions, potsherds and bone fragments present.
- 5.4.4 Pit [567] was sub-circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (566), mid grey brown, clayey silt with potsherds present.
- 5.4.5 Pit [632] was sub-circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (633), light greyish brown, clayey silt with no finds present.
- 5.4.6 Pit [600] was circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (599), mid greyish brown, clayey silt with potsherds and bone fragments present and was truncated by pit [577].
- 5.4.7 Pit [607] was circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (608), mid greyish brown, clayey silt with potsherds present and was truncated by pit [600].
- 5.4.8 Pit [595] was sub-circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (596), mid orange brown, clayey silt with charcoal, potsherd and bone fragment inclusions.
- 5.4.9 Pit [593] was sub-circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (594), mid greyish orange brown, clayey silt with potsherds present and was truncated by pit [595].
- 5.4.10 Pit [623] was circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (622), mid grey brown, clayey silt with potsherds, bone fragments and metal present.
- 5.4.11 Pit [558] was sub-circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (559), light greyish brown, clayey silt with charcoal inclusions and potsherds

present.

- 5.4.12 Pit [581] was circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (582), mid greyish brown, clayey silt with potsherds present.
- 5.4.13 Pit [687] was sub-circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (688), light greyish brown, clayey silt with charcoal, potsherd and bone fragment inclusions.
- 5.4.14 Pit [691] was circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (692), mid greyish brown, clayey silt with no finds present.
- 5.4.15 Pit [709] was sub-circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (710), mid greyish brown, clayey silt with no finds present and was truncated by pit [707].
- 5.4.16 Pit [707] was circular in form containing a single backfill (708), mid greyish brown, clayey silt with charcoal, potsherd and bone fragment inclusions.
- 5.4.17 Pit [725] was sub-circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (726), mid greyish orange brown, clayey silt with potsherds and bone fragments present and was truncated by pit [727].
- 5.4.18 Pit [555] was sub-circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (554), dark grey, sandy silty clay with potsherds and bone fragments present.
- 5.4.19 Pit [741] was sub-circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (740), dark brown grey, clayey silt with potsherds and bone fragments present.
- 5.4.20 Pit [743] was sub-circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (744), mid brown grey, clayey silt with potsherds and bone fragments present.
- 5.4.21 Pit [503] was rounded and shallow in form containing a single backfill (504), mid greyish brown clayey silt. Finds from the deposit were dated as 10th to 12th century; a small amount of animal bone was also present.

#### Miscellaneous Structural Features

- 5.4.22 Posthole [675] was circular in form with a flat base, containing a single fill (674), mid greyish brown clay silt with a single potsherd present.
- 5.4.23 Posthole [683] was circular in form with a concave base, containing a single fill (684), light greyish brown silty clay with charcoal and potsherd inclusions.
- 5.4.24 Posthole [704] was sub-circular in form with a concave base, containing a single fill (703), dark grey brown clay silt with potsherds and bone fragments present.
- 5.4.25 Posthole [711] was sub-circular in form with a concave base, containing a single fill (712), mid greyish brown silty clay with charcoal and potsherd inclusions.

#### **5.5 Medieval (Mid 12th to mid 14th century)**

- 5.5.1 Ditches 2 and 3 were located close to the western boundary of the site and extended on parallel north-west to south-east alignments for 26m and 16m, respectively, both continuing beyond the northern boundary of the site. They were spaced 7m apart and may have formed a track or 'driftway' along the rear of the medieval tofts fronting onto Ermine Street.

##### Ditch 1

- 5.5.2 Ditch [791] was not fully excavated due to rising water levels; however it was seen to have steep, straight sides, orientated NW/SE. The ditch contained a single backfill (790), mid brownish grey clay silt with charcoal, shell, potsherd and bone fragment inclusions.

##### Ditch 2

- 5.5.3 Ditch [746] was not fully excavated due to contamination; however it was seen to have steep sides, and orientated NW/SE. The ditch contained a single backfill (747), mid grey brown clay silt with potsherds present.
- 5.5.4 Ditch [748] is from the same feature as ditch [746], not fully excavated due to contamination; however it was seen to have steep sides, orientated NW/SE.

The ditch contained a single backfill (749), mid grey brown clay silt with no finds present.

#### Well

- 5.5.5 Pit [515] was originally a well, sub-circular in form and over 1.60m in depth, 4.7m in width and containing several fills; upper fill (516) was a mid orange grey silt clay with no finds present. Fill (517) was a mid brown grey silt clay with potsherds fragments present. Fill (768) was light orange grey silt clay with no finds present. Fill (769) was mid-dark blue grey silt clay with no finds present. Fill (770) was mid brown grey silt clay with no finds present. Fill (771) was light orange grey clay with no finds present. Fill (772) was mid to dark blue grey clay with potsherds present. Fill (773) was mid to dark blue grey organic rich clay with no finds present. Fill (774) was mid to light orange grey clay and re-deposited gravels with no finds present. Fill (775) was light yellow grey clay with no finds present. Fill (776) was mid blue grey clay with no finds present. Fill (777) was light yellow grey clay with no finds present. The pit [515] was not fully excavated, however the lower part of the feature narrowed into a circular shaft.

#### Pitting Activity

- 5.5.6 Pit [556] was circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (557), mid greyish brown, clayey silt with potsherds present.
- 5.5.7 Pit [564] was sub-circular (2.2m long x 1.6m wide x 0.95m deep) containing a three fills; (565) was the upper fill, a mid orangey brown silt with potsherds, bone fragments, shell, metal and glass present. Fill (597) was orangey brown sandy clay with no finds present. Fill (598) was dark brown silt with potsherds, bone fragments and metal present.
- 5.5.8 Pit [579] was sub-circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (580), mid greyish brown, clayey silt with potsherds and bone fragments present.
- 5.5.9 Pit [569] was sub-circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (568), mid grey brown, clayey silt with potsherds and bone fragments present.

- 5.5.10 Pit [625] was sub-circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (624), mid grey brown, clayey silt with potsherds present.
- 5.5.11 Pit [604] was circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (603), mid greyish brown mottled yellow brown, clayey silt with potsherds present and was truncated by beamslot [602].
- 5.5.12 Pit [606] was circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (605), mid greyish brown, clayey silt with potsherds and bone fragments present.
- 5.5.13 Pit [757] was sub-circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (756), mid greyish orange brown, silty clay and silty sand with charcoal, chalk, and potsherd and bone fragment inclusions and was truncated by Pit [760].
- 5.5.14 Pit [760] was elongated with steeply sloping sides and a concave base, orientating NW/SE. The pit contained two fills; (758), dark blue grey silt clay and (759) light grey brown silty sand, with neither fills having any finds present. The ditch was sealed by layer (767) which was grey brown mottled orange brown silt clay with charcoal inclusions and no finds present.
- 5.5.15 Pit [766] was sub-circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (765), mid brown grey, clayey silt with potsherds and bone fragments present.
- 5.5.16 Pit [744] was sub-circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (745), mid brownish grey, clayey silt with potsherds and bone fragments present.
- 5.5.17 Pit [506] was sub-circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (505), dark grey sandy clay with potsherds and bone fragments present.
- 5.5.18 Pit [667] was sub-circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (666), dark grey, clayey silt with charcoal, potsherd and bone fragment inclusions.
- 5.5.19 Pit [669] was sub-circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill



- (668), mid grey, clayey silt with charcoal potsherd and bone fragment inclusions.
- 5.5.20 Pit [671] was circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (670), dark grey, clayey silt with charcoal, potsherd and bone fragment inclusions and was truncated by pit [634].
- 5.5.21 Pit [679] was sub-circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (678), mid grey, clayey silt with charcoal, potsherd and bone fragment inclusions and truncated by posthole [677] and pits [671] and [681].
- 5.5.22 Pit [681] was sub-circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (680), mid grey, clayey silt with no finds present and truncated by pit [669].
- 5.5.23 Pit [714] was circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (713), mid grey, clayey silt with charcoal, potsherd and bone fragment inclusions.
- 5.5.24 Pit [716] was sub-circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (715), mid grey, clayey silt with charcoal, potsherd and bone fragment inclusions and was truncated by pit [714].
- 5.5.25 Pit [727] was sub-circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (728), mid greyish orange brown, clayey silt with a high proportion of burnt material with potsherds and bone fragments present.
- 5.5.26 Pit [729] was sub-circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (730), mid greyish orange brown, clayey silt with potsherds and bone fragments present and was truncated by pit [727].
- 5.5.27 Pit [739] was circular and shallow in form containing two fills; (737), dark brown grey, clayey silt with potsherds and bone fragments present, and (738) mid brown grey silty clay with no finds present.
- 5.5.28 Pit [542] was sub-circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (543), mid brown, silt with potsherds and bone fragments present.
- 5.5.29 Pit [640] was circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (641), mid greyish brown, clayey silt with potsherds and bone fragments present

and was truncated by pit [638].

5.5.30 Pit [652] was circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (653), mid greyish brown, clayey silt with potsherds and bone fragments present.

5.5.31 Pit [654] was circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (655), mid greyish brown, clayey silt with no finds present.

5.5.32 Pit [642] was circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (641), mid greyish brown, clayey silt with potsherds present and was truncated by pit [640].

5.5.33 Pit [638] was circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (639), mid greyish brown, clayey silt with no finds present.

5.5.34 Pit [525] was sub-circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (524), dark grey, silty sandy clay with potsherds and bone fragments present.

#### Miscellaneous Structural Features

5.5.35 Posthole [786] was circular in form with a flat base, containing a single fill (785), dark brown grey clayey silt with potsherds and bone fragments present.

5.5.36 Posthole [731] was circular in form with a concave base, containing a single fill (732), mid greyish brown clayey silt with potsherds present.

5.5.37 Posthole [793] was sub-circular in form with a concave base, containing a single fill (792), mid brown grey silty clay with potsherds present.

## **5.6 Un-phased Late Saxon to Medieval Features (Mid 9th to Mid 14th Century)**

### Ditch 4

5.6.1 Ditch [753] was shallow in form with straight, near vertical sides and a flat base, orientating NE/SW. The ditch contained a single backfill (752), light brownish grey clay silt with potsherds present.

#### Ditch 5

- 5.6.2 Ditch [755] was shallow in form with steep, straight sides and a concave base, orientating NW/SE. The ditch contained a single backfill (754), mid blue grey clay silt with no finds present and was truncated by ditch [753].

#### Ditch 6

- 5.6.3 Ditch [619] was shallow in form with concave sides and a flat base, orientated NE/SW. The ditch contained a single backfill (618), dark grey brown clay silt with potsherds and bone fragments present.
- 5.6.4 Ditch [629] was same feature as ditch [619], shallow in form with straight, steep sides and a flat base, orientated NE/SW. The ditch contained a single backfill (628), mid grey clay silt with charcoal inclusions and no finds present.

#### Pitting Activity

- 5.6.5 Pit [571] was sub-circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (594), mid grey brown, clayey silt with no finds present.
- 5.6.6 Pit [573] was sub-circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (572), mid grey brown, clayey silt with no finds present.
- 5.6.7 Pit [575] was sub-circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (594), mid grey brown, clayey silt with no finds present.
- 5.6.8 Pit [577] was sub-circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (578), mid grey brown, clayey silt with no finds present.
- 5.6.9 Pit [631] was sub-circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (630), mid greyish brown, clayey silt with charcoal inclusions and no finds present and was truncated by ditch [629].
- 5.6.10 Pit [627] was circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (626), mid brownish grey, clayey silt with charcoal inclusions and no finds present.
- 5.6.11 Pit [621] was circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (620), mid grey brown, clayey silt with bone fragments present.
- 5.6.12 Pit [780] was sub-circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill

- (779), dark grey brown, silty clay with no finds present.
- 5.6.13 Pit [782] was sub-circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (781), dark grey brown, clayey silt with no finds present.
- 5.6.14 Pit [762] was sub-circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (761), mid grey, silty clay with no finds present.
- 5.6.15 Pit [764] was circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (763), dark brown grey, clayey silt with bone fragments present.
- 5.6.16 Pit [695] was unexcavated due to sewage contamination; it contained a single backfill (696).
- 5.6.17 Pit [685] was circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (686), mid greyish brown, clayey silt with no finds present.
- 5.6.18 Pit [690] was sub-circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (689), mid brown grey, clayey silt with bone fragments present.
- 5.6.19 Pit [693] was circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (694), mid greyish brown, clayey silt with no finds present.
- 5.6.20 Pit [733] was irregular and shallow in form due to heavy truncation, containing a single backfill (734), mid greyish brown, clayey silt with no finds present and truncated by pits [735] and [707].
- 5.6.21 Pit [735] was sub-circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (736), dark blackish brown, clayey silt with charcoal and bone fragment inclusions.
- 5.6.22 Pit [698] was sub-circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (697), dark grey brown, clayey silt with no finds present and was truncated by pit [700].
- 5.6.23 Pit [700] was sub-circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (699), mid grey, clayey silt with no finds present.
- 5.6.24 Pit [664] was sub-circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill

(665), mid orange brown, clayey silt with bone fragments present. It truncated Pit [662].

5.6.25 Pit [662] was sub-circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (663), mid greyish brown, clayey silt with no finds present.

5.6.26 Pit [660] was sub-circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (661), mid orange brown, clayey silt with no finds present and was truncated by pit [662].

5.6.27 Pit [519] was sub-circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (518), light grey, silty clay with bone fragments present.

5.6.28 Pit [796] was heavily truncated and therefore little was seen in plan; however it was shallow in form containing a single backfill (682), mid grey brown, clayey silt with charcoal, potsherd and bone fragment inclusions.

5.6.29 Pit [634] was sub-circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (635), mid orange brown, silty clay with no finds present.

5.6.30 Pit [521] was circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (520), mid orange grey, silty sandy clay with no finds present.

5.6.31 Pit [523] was sub-circular and shallow in form containing a single backfill (522), mid grey, silty sandy clay with bone fragments present.

#### Miscellaneous Structural Features

5.6.32 Posthole [788] was circular in form with a concave base, containing a single fill (787), mid grey silty clay with no finds present.

5.6.33 Beamslot [784] was linear in form with straight sides and a flat base orientated SE/NW, containing a single fill (783), dark brown grey clay silt with bone fragments present.

5.6.34 Posthole [723] was circular in form with a concave base, containing a single fill (724), mid greyish brown clayey silt with no finds present.

5.6.35 Beamslot [795] was linear in form with straight sides and a flat base

orientated SE/NW, containing a single fill (794), mid brown grey silty clay with no finds present.

5.6.36 Beamslot [702] was linear in form with straight sides and a flat base orientated SW/NE, containing a single fill (701), mid greyish brown clayey silt with no finds present. The beamslot was truncated by posthole [704].

5.6.37 Posthole [720] was circular in form with flat base, containing a single fill (719) mid grey silty clay with no finds present.

5.6.38 Stakehole [722] was circular and shallow in form with straight sides and a concave base, containing a single backfill (721), mid to light grey clay silt with no finds present. The stakehole was truncated by posthole [718].

5.6.39 Posthole [673] was circular in form with a concave base, containing a single fill (672), mid grey clay silt with no finds present.

5.6.40 Posthole [677] was circular in form with a concave base, containing a single fill (676), mid grey clay silt with charcoal, potsherd and bone fragment inclusions.

5.6.41 Posthole [718] was sub-circular in form with a slightly concave base, containing a single fill (717), mid greyish brown silty clay with charcoal inclusions and no finds present. The post hole was truncated by pit [716] and posthole [720].

5.6.42 Posthole [751] was circular in form with a concave base, containing a single fill (750), mid grey silty clay with no finds present.

5.6.43 Posthole [649] was circular in form with a concave base, containing a single fill (648), mid brown grey clay silt with no finds present.

#### Layers

5.6.44 Layer (789) was highly organic with remnants of cess, a mid grey blue green silty clay with no finds present.

## 6 THE FINDS

### 6.1 Struck Flint

By Dr Barry Bishop

#### Introduction

- 6.1.1 The archaeological excavation at the above site resulted in the recovery of seven struck flints. This report provides a brief description of the main characteristics of the assemblage, discusses its archaeological significance and recommends any further work required. This text should be read in conjunction with the catalogue, which provides further details of each piece (Appendix 5). All metrical descriptions follow the methodology established by Saville (1980).

#### Quantification and Distribution

Type	Decortication flake	Flake	Blade-like flake	Prismatic Blade	Unclassifiable flake / blade fragment	Total Struck
No.	1	2	1	2	1	7

Table 1: Basic quantification of the lithic material from Stukeley Road

- 6.1.2 The seven struck flints were recovered as residually deposited material from six separate features, all as single pieces, with the exception of two recovered from Pit [564] (Table 1; Appendix 5).

#### Description

- 6.1.3 The assemblage is manufactured from a fine-grained 'glassy' translucent flint, predominantly dark brown in colour but varying to light and dark grey. Four pieces retain original cortex, two with a thick and rough kind and two with smooth-rolled surfaces. A few pieces show some evidence of thermal flaking and the size of the struck pieces suggests that they were made from small nodular pebbles. These would have been obtained from secondary sources, either glacial tills or relatively unrolled alluvial deposits, both types being easily available in the vicinity of the site.

- 6.1.4 All of the pieces show fairly extensive post-depositional edge chipping, as is consistent with residual deposition, and there is no evidence for in-situ working or deliberate deposition. Only one of the pieces has begun to re-corticate and this is also mineral-stained.
- 6.1.5 No chronologically diagnostic pieces, such as retouched implements or cores, are present but the technological traits of the assemblage indicate that it is predominantly the product of a blade-based reduction strategy. This is most clearly demonstrated by the prismatic blades and the blade-like flakes. One of the flakes is quite thick and chunky but otherwise undiagnostic, while the other is wide but narrow and well struck and could easily be contemporary with the blades. Blade-based industries such as these can be dated to the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic. Possibly earlier in date is the piece from Pit [727] (728), which comprises the distal end of a large narrow flake or blade. Unlike all of the other pieces from the site this is mineral-stained and has partially re-corticated, suggesting that it may be older than the others. Additionally, while it is broken and its original size cannot be precisely determined, it does appear to have been substantially larger than the other pieces. Although technologically indistinguishable from most of the rest of the assemblage, it is reminiscent in terms of size and condition to a number of other large blades found in the Huntingdon area which have been tentatively dated to the late Glacial / early Post-Glacial period (e.g. Bishop 2008a; 2009).

#### Significance and Recommendations

- 6.1.6 The assemblage contains no diagnostic pieces but most likely predominantly dates to the Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods, with the possibility that one flake or blade is earlier. The lack of securely dateable pieces or contextual associations limits its interpretational potential and it is too small to elucidate the precise chronology or nature of any occupation.
- 6.1.7 Nevertheless, it does add to a wider appreciation of landscape use during these periods and complements the findings from a number of sites in the vicinity (Bishop 2005; 2006; 2008a; 2008b; 2009). These have likewise produced assemblages that share many notable similarities to the material



recovered here, including in raw material selection and the technological strategies pursued. Taken together, these sites indicate that the Huntingdon area represented a favourable location where a multitude of different activities were conducted. It is therefore recommended that reference should be made to it in the local Historic Environment Record and a short description of the assemblage included in any published account of the fieldwork.

## 6.2 Post-Roman Pottery

### By Berni Sudds

#### Introduction

- 6.2.1 The assemblage amounts to 435 sherds, weighing 6537g, with an estimated vessel equivalent of 4.75 (by percentage rim present). The vast majority dates to the late Saxon and medieval period, although a single fragment of 19th-century flowerpot was also recovered. The condition of the pottery is variable. The majority of the individual feature assemblages are small, although a few features produced larger groups of fresh material, inflating the average sherd weight to 15g.

Pot period	Total sherd count	Total Weight	Total REVE
Late Saxon	167	1717	1.7
Medieval	267	4808	3.05
Post-medieval	1	12	

Table 2: Assemblage totals by period. REVE = Estimated vessel equivalent by percentage of rim present.

- 6.2.2 The pottery from site has been provisionally identified and catalogued by sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (by percentage of rim present). The fabrics were examined under x20 magnification and recorded using a system of mnemonic codes based on common name. As far as possible these, comply with those previously used in locality and broader area (Fletcher 2008; 2011; Spoerry 2008). The Minimum Standards for the

Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics was followed for recording and the forms were identified in accordance with the Medieval Pottery Research Group's guide to the classification of forms (MPRG 1998; 2001). The data has been entered into a Microsoft Access Database, a copy of which is held with the archive. A table of the contexts containing pottery, with date ranges and suggested spot dates, appears at the end of the report (Appendix 3).

### The Pottery Types

- 6.2.3 The pottery types identified on site are listed chronologically below in Table 3. In both composition and date, the assemblage can largely be well-paralleled to that recovered from the adjacent site (Fletcher 2011), although there does appear to be a higher quantity of late Saxon pottery from the current excavations and form types that are indicative of pre-Conquest activity in the immediate vicinity. In terms of fabric composition, St Neots-type ware (NEOT) and Developed St Neots-type ware (DNEOT) represent the most commonly occurring types, as noted at the Former Bus Depot (*ibid.* 59-60). St Neots-type ware is a distinctive shelly ware with a core area of distribution corresponding to the Jurassic geology of the Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire region (Hunter 1979). As previously noted much, of the Huntingdon St Neots-type ware probably derives from the south-west of the county (Fletcher 2011, 59).
- 6.2.4 Again, as observed on the adjacent site, the next most common group is the local sand and calcareous tempered wares (HUNEMW/ HUNFSW), followed by Shelly wares (SHW/ OLSHW) from Northamptonshire or possibly the Peterborough area. Pottery from Northamptonshire (LYST), Lincolnshire (STAM) and East Anglia, most likely Norfolk (THET), is also present in some quantity, as are a smaller number of sherds from elsewhere in Cambridgeshire (MEL) and further afield in Buckinghamshire (BRILL). Unlike the larger assemblage from the Former Bus Depot, no imported pottery was identified, or any material positively sourced to Essex, although examples of the latter may be represented in the small number of unprovenanced sherds.

Fabric code	Common name	Date range		Total SC	Total Wg	Total REVE
Late Saxon/ Early medieval pottery						
NEOT	St Neots-type ware	850	1150	141	1328	1.7
THET	Thetford-type ware	850/900	1150	12	266	
STAM	Stamford-type ware (including Fabrics A, B/C and ?E/F)	850	1250	14	123	
Medieval pottery						
DNEOT	Developed St Neots- type ware	1150	1250	54	1415	0.6
DEVS	Developed Stamford ware	1150	1250	11	228	
HUNEMW/ HUNFSW	Huntingdonshire early medieval ware/ Huntingdonshire fen sandy ware	1050/ 1150	1300/ 1350	106	1769	1.65
SHW	Shelly ware	1150	1350	53	701	0.47
OLSHW	Oolitic shelly ware	1100/50	1350	3	44	
MCW	Medieval coarseware/ greywares	1150/75	1400	1	7	
MEL	Medieval Ely ware	1200/1225	1400	4	49	
BRILL	Brill/ Boarstall ware (OXAW; OXAM)	1200	1500	6	56	0.1
LYST	Lyvedon/ Stanion ware	1200	1350/1400	26	511	0.17
MISC	Miscellaneous/ unsourced coarsewares	1000	1400	2	26	0.06
UPG1	Unprovenanced glazed ware	1100	1500	1	2	
Post-medieval pottery						
PMR	Flowerpot	1800	1900	1	12	

Table 3: The pottery types. ENV = Estimated number of vessels; SC = Sherd count; Wg = Weight

6.2.5 Glazed wares account for just over 17% of the medieval assemblage, as compared to 15% at the Former Bus Depot, slightly less than observed closer to the centre of Huntingdon (ibid., 61). Lyvedon/ Stanion ware represents the most common glazed type on each site. The range of form types is typical for the period, comprising jars, bowls, jugs and pitchers.

#### Distribution and Dating

6.2.6 The earliest features could potentially date from the early 9th century, although more likely are of 10th-century date. In order of frequency, they contain varying combinations of St Neots-type ware, Stamford ware and Thetford ware. St Neots-type ware ranges in date from the late 9th to 12th century but is most prevalent during the 10th and 11th centuries. Typically, jar and bowl forms represent the most frequently identified form types. The presence of a few small jars, and also bowls, with in-turned and 'hammerhead' rims could suggest at least limited activity prior to the Norman Conquest, unless these were deposited on site from elsewhere (Slowikowski 2013). No diagnostic sherds of Stamford ware were recovered but they are all glazed, likely deriving from jugs or pitchers. There may also be examples of some of the earliest fabrics produced (types E/F), although these require further verification and could be later. The small quantity of Thetford ware is also non-diagnostic but the size of some sherds would suggest they are from larger storage jars or pitchers. Further to the east in Cambridgeshire, at Cherry Hinton, the dominance of St Neots-type ware over Thetford ware has led to the suggestion that occupation was entirely post-Conquest in date (Cessford and Slater 2014, 45). It is probably unwise to assume the same for Huntingdon, given a more westerly location close to the St Neots-type ware heartland, and at a greater distance from Thetford.

6.2.7 Locally-produced sandy coarsewares with calcareous inclusions form the second most significant group recovered from site. These probably represent Huntingdonshire Early Medieval Ware (HUNEMW) and Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy Ware (HUNFSW). They are not dissimilar to Medieval Ely Ware in appearance, although the cores are not so dark and the quartz inclusions are generally more frequent and angular. Their

chronology is not fully understood, although it is likely HUNFSW developed out of HUNEMW (Fletcher 2011, 60 and 62). HUNEMW has been dated from the mid 11th century and HUNFSW from the mid 12th but it is not currently clear if HUNFSW replaced HUNEMW, or if production of both overlapped for some time (ibid). Indeed, the current dating gives them a broad period of co-existence. Further work on the current assemblage should include refining the identification of these successive traditions, particularly where there are less diagnostic sherds. The character of much of the local sandy ware assemblage on the site is transitional in nature. Composite manufacture is evident, with wheel-turned rims on handmade bodies. The simple, thickened and beaded rims are indicative of a 12th- or 13th-century date, and the firing is variable, although the cores are generally reduced and surfaces oxidised. There are no developed rims of later-13th- or 14th-century date. Where handmade local sandy wares occur in features with St Neots-type ware or Thetford ware, a provisional date of c. AD 1050 to 1150 is suggested.

6.2.8 Some of the St Neots-type ware bowls demonstrate simple thickened or everted, flat-topped undercut rims. These may represent later examples of the tradition, more akin to medieval types. Indeed, at some point during the middle decades of the 12th century, St Neots-type ware was succeeded by Developed St Neots-type ware. The shell inclusions of the developed fabric tend to more poorly sorted and coarser and there is often, although not always, a greater quantity of quartz sand. Higher firing leads to a harder body, often with paler buff or oxidised surfaces. It can be hard to distinguish between vessels of the classic and developed traditions during this period (Slowikowski 2013). The occurrence of developed St Neots ware and also Developed Stamford ware, with its characteristic copper glaze, in features on the site, is suggestive of a late-12th- or early-13th-century date.

6.2.9 Developed St Neots-type ware forms include jars with thickened rims and rounded and carinated bowls with simple thickened, or internally beaded rims. A couple of jugs were also recovered, one large with a triangular rim and thumb-decorated handle. Contemporary with the Developed St Neots-

type ware and Developed Stamford wares are HUNEMW and HUNFSW and also the shelly wares and oolitic shelly wares (SHW/ OLSHW) from Northamptonshire or Peterborough. All of these types were introduced during the mid 12th century, with both HUNFSW and SHW continuing to be made into the mid 14th century. The SHW are represented by jars with simple everted or thickened rims and bowls with slightly inturned or thickened and beaded rims

6.2.10 The glazed wares represent the latest dated medieval types, with both LYST and MEL dating from c. AD 1200 and the small number of sherds from Brill largely occurring in the fine OXAM fabric dating from c. AD 1225. These were made into the 14th or 15th century but occur on site with DNEOT, DEVS or 13th-century HUNEMW/ HUNFSW vessels. A small number of the LYST jugs are highly decorated, although deposition would again suggest most of these are likely to be 13th- as opposed to 14th-century.

6.2.11 Domestic occupation is suggested by the presence of both burnt residues and limescale deposits internally and sooting externally. It is interesting to note that the shell and calcareous-tempered wares were also evidently used to store and heat liquids, testified by the presence of limescale but also by voids left on the internal surfaces where the inclusions have dissolved.

#### Summary and Recommendations

6.2.12 Although some may be residual, there is a significant quantity of pottery dating from the 10th to mid 12th century on site, more than identified at the adjacent Former Bus Depot. The early St Neots-type ware forms would certainly confirm occupation is likely to have occurred prior to the mid 11th century. From this date the range of fabric and incidence of form and decoration indicate that activity on site was continuous through to the late 12th and 13th century. Indeed, the largest group of pottery from the site dates to this period. The general paucity of glazed wares and absence of any diagnostically later fabrics or forms would suggest occupation had all but ceased by the 14th century.

6.2.13 In date and composition the assemblage of pottery appears to be largely

typical of that encountered in the immediate vicinity and broader town, but like the Former Bus Depot, differs in some aspects to assemblages closer to the centre (Fletcher 2011, 60-1). Any future analysis should focus on comparing the assemblage more closely to others in Huntingdon in order to determine what the differences might reveal, if anything, about date, affinities, function and status. Further analysis should also seek to refine the provisional identification of the local sandy wares. A total of 17 vessels require illustration for publication.

### 6.3 Worked Stone

By Sian O'Neill

Cut	Context	Small Find Number	Feature Type	Weight (g)	Type
[515]	(517)	3	Pit/Well	55	Whetstone Fragment
[564]	(565)	4	Pit	96	Whetstone Fragment
[727]	(728)	5	Pit	45	Whetstone Fragment

Table 4: Worked stone objects

### 6.4 Metalwork

By Ruth Beveridge

#### Introduction

6.4.1 Table 5 summarises the quantities of metalwork finds collected from the excavation at Stukeley Road, CHSR14. These finds were retrieved from nine contexts, the majority of which were pit fills. Overall, the metalwork is in poor condition, with corrosion masking detail.

Find type	Number
Iron objects	10
Total	10

Table 5: Metalwork finds quantities

#### Iron Objects

6.4.2 SF 1 is a rotary key recovered from fill (500). It has an oval bow and solid stem. The stem has a moulded collar above the bit; the stem extends beyond the bit. The bit is obscured by corrosion but appears symmetrical.

This may have allowed the lock to be opened from both sides (Margeson 1993, 159). It is post-medieval in date, similar to the example in Crummy (1988), pp. 82, figure 88, no. 3233.

- 6.4.3 An unidentified object recovered from fill (598) has a rectangular shank that tapers to a damaged point; the opposite terminal splits into three flat branches. The two outer branches are broken, while the central branch ends in a rounded knob. Corrosion masks detail. It is possibly from a post-medieval door or furniture fitting (Margeson 1993, 150-2).
- 6.4.4 From fill (580), a piece of sheet iron was retrieved. It has a narrow neck which widens into a rounded, spatula-shaped terminal.
- 6.4.5 A tubular piece of iron was recovered from fill (736). It is ovoid in section and curves at one terminal.
- 6.4.6 An iron tool was found in fill (517). It has a rectangular-sectioned shank tapering to a point at both terminals, the blade tip appearing more rounded. It is likely a medieval awl, similar to Margeson (1993), pp. 190, fig. 141, no. 1478.
- 6.4.7 A total of four nails (or fragments of) were recovered from the excavation, two from fill (565), the remainder from fills (622) and (633). While iron nails are difficult to date to a particular period, all of the nails recovered are flat-headed and have straight shanks that are square in section. The heads vary in shape. They are hand-forged and likely to be of medieval date.
- 6.4.8 A piece of flat, 'L'-shaped sheet iron, heavily corroded, was retrieved from fill (742). It has few identifying features but could be structural.

#### Discussion

- 6.4.9 A number of the objects are unidentifiable. Those which can be identified are consistent with the type of domestic debris disposed of within waste pits, including a domestic tool, and structural items, including nails. The overview of the pottery assemblage indicates a 10th- to 14th-century period of occupation, the same date range for the nails and awl found.



## 6.5 Animal Bone

By Kevin Rielly

### Introduction

- 6.5.1 Animal bones were found throughout the site features, though principally recovered from the pit fills. All of the bones described in this report were collected by hand. These tend to be relatively well-preserved, with minimal fragmentation, although there are some bones in moderate to poor condition and the majority have suffered some root etching.

### Methodology

- 6.5.2 The bone was recorded to species/ taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic, including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone, were registered.

### Description of Faunal Assemblage

- 6.5.3 The site provided a total of 313 hand-recovered bones, all of which were taken from medieval deposits, as shown in Table 6. This collection was divided into two 'phases' based on the pottery dating evidence. A proportion was taken from deposits with no dating evidence (Undated); however, it can be assumed that these are contemporary with the general late Saxon to medieval occupation on the site. The great majority of the bones date to the later 'phase'.

Period:	LS/EM	Med	Undated
Feature			
Ditch	3	1	1
Pit	42	181	28
Pit/Well		34	
Posthole	3	9	7
Structural			4
Grand Total	48	225	40

Table 6: Counts of bones by type of feature where LS/EM is late Saxon/ early medieval and Med is medieval (based primarily on pottery dates).

Period	LS/EM	Med	Undated
Species			
Cattle	4	30	6
Equid	2		2
Cattle-size	6	26	14
Sheep/Goat	17	71	9
Pig	1	12	1
Sheep-size	17	66	8
Dog		1	
Hare		1	
Chicken	1	12	
Goose		4	
Goose-size		1	
Fish		1	
Grand Total	48	225	40

Table 7: Species abundance divided by period, where LS/EM is late Saxon/ early medieval and Med is medieval (based primarily on spot dates).

- 6.5.4 Both 'phase' collections contain a diverse range of animal and bird domesticates with a notable predominance of sheep/ goat, perhaps also shown by the greater proportion of sheep-size compared to cattle-size fragments. Cattle tends to be better represented than pig and, amongst the birds, there are more chicken than goose bones. There is a single fish bone, from Pit [564], which requires identification. Wild game is represented by a single fragment of hare and then the remainder of the assemblage comprises a few equid and a single dog bone.
- 6.5.5 The major domesticates feature a general mix of skeletal parts, suggestive of the deposition of food as well as processing waste. There is a moderate quantity of ageing data, showing that the great majority of the cattle bones and most of the sheep bones are derived from adult individuals. Both species provide single fragments from juvenile (1st year) individuals, and cattle one infant, while a notable proportion of the sheep bones are clearly

from second year animals. In contrast, the majority of the pigs were clearly sub-adult. The suggestion of good eating, provided by the evidence for juveniles and sub-adults, also extends to the chicken collection, where the 11 ageable bones can be divided into three juvenile and eight adult. Butchery marks were observed on cattle, sheep/goat and pig bones, predominantly on the former, most of which can be interpreted as jointing cuts. The single goat fragment, a skull, displays a major chop, removing both horncores from an anterior/ dorsal direction.

- 6.5.6 Several bones could be measured; however, there are few complete limb bones. A cattle metacarpal from Pit [681] has a greatest length of 185mm and is thus from an animal with a shoulder height of 1137.7mm (after von den Driesch and Boessneck 1974).

#### Conclusions and Recommendations for Further Work

- 6.5.7 The animal bones recovered from this site are clearly well preserved and generally minimally fragmented. They have been provisionally divided into two 'phases', with a notably better representation of bones in the later period. The majority of the bones from the site are well dated. In addition, as mentioned, there is a reasonable quantity of ageing information which will allow for some understanding of the exploitation practises resulting in the import of various meats into the medieval settlement. It should be mentioned, however, that there may have been some home production, as shown by the very young calf (infant), this from a structural feature [784]. There is also some evidence for butchery practises, as well as a moderate quantity of size data.
- 6.5.8 The information from this site can be compared to contemporary collections from the numerous excavations which have been undertaken in the town. These include the assemblages from the nearby site at the Former Bus Depot on Stukely Road (Faine 2009), the West of Town Centre Link Road (Faine 2011) and Watersmeet, Mill Common (Phillips 2004), these dated to between the 12th and 14th centuries, the mid to late medieval period, and the Saxo-Norman era, respectively. A number of comparisons can be drawn with, for example, all three site collections demonstrating a predominance of

sheep/ goat relative to cattle and pig.

6.5.9 In conclusion, the evidence compiled from this site is clearly sufficient to provide detailed information on animal usage in this part of medieval Huntingdon and it is recommended that further work should be undertaken on this assemblage. Any interpretation of this data should include comparisons to the aforementioned contemporary collections in combination with broader medieval comparisons, highlighted in particular by Sykes (2006) and Albarella (2006).

## 6.6 Shell

By Sian O'Neill

Cut	Context	Feature Type	Oyster Shell Weight (g)	Mussel Shell Weight (g)
[515]	(517)	Well		1
[523]	(522)	Pit		1.5
[564]	(565)	Pit	15	
[625]	(624)	Pit		1.5
[741]	(740)	Pit	19	2.5
[766]	(765)	Pit		<0.5
Total			34	6.5

Table 8: Shell catalogue

## 6.7 Plant Macrofossils

By Val Fryer

### Introduction and Method Statement

6.7.1 The excavations at Stukeley Road, Huntingdon, recorded pits, layers and other discrete deposits of late Saxon (ninth- to twelfth-century) to medieval (twelfth- to fourteenth-century) date. Previous work on an adjacent site (Gilmour 2011) showed that much of the activity within this area during the medieval period was domestic, although the site itself was situated beyond the limits of medieval town. At the current site, samples for the retrieval of plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from across the excavated area, and eight were submitted for assessment.

- 6.7.2 The samples were processed by manual water flotation/ washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Appendix 4. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (2010). All plant remains are charred. Modern roots and seeds were also recorded.
- 6.7.3 The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ ecofacts were retained for further specialist analysis.

#### Results

- 6.7.4 Cereals, chaff and seeds of common weeds and wetland plants are present at varying densities within all eight assemblages. Preservation is variable; most cereals and seeds are moderately well-preserved but occasional specimens are puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures.
- 6.7.5 Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains are present, along with a number of cereals which are too poorly preserved for close identification. Overall, wheat occurs most frequently, although Sample 5, from late Saxon/ early medieval Pit [727] does contain a moderate density of oat grains. The wheat grains are all rounded in form, and both bread wheat (*T. aestivum/ compactum*) and rivet wheat (*T. turgidum*) -type rachis nodes were recorded. A single germinated wheat grain with an attached sprout was noted within the assemblage from Sample 6 (Undated Pit [735]). However, it is thought most likely that germination was accidental and probably the result of storage within inappropriate conditions. Large pulse (Fabaceae) seeds were recorded within three assemblages, but as none retain intact testae or hila, further identification is not possible.
- 6.7.6 Seeds occur within all but Samples 7 (Beam Slot [784]) and 8 (Layer (789)). All are of common segetal and ruderal weeds, with taxa noted including corn cockle (*Agrostemma githago*), stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula* – including part of an intact capitula), brome (*Bromus* sp.), cornflower (*Centaurea* sp.), small legumes (Fabaceae), goosegrass (*Galium aparine*),

corn gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*), medick/clover/trefoil (*Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus* sp.), grasses (*Poaceae*), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*) and dock (*Rumex* sp.). Wetland plant macrofossils include nutlets of sedge (*Carex* sp.), saw-sedge (*Cladium mariscus*) and spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.) and small fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell are also present. Charcoal/ charred wood fragments are present throughout. Although most are highly comminuted, occasional larger fragments (>10mm) are also present. Other plant macrofossils are generally scarce, but Sample 6 includes a high density of root/ stem fragments, as well as buds, culm nodes, inflorescence fragments and indeterminate rhizomes.

- 6.7.7 Fragments of black porous and tarry material are present at varying densities within all but Sample 1. Most are thought to be residues of the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures, although occasional pieces are hard and brittle and may be bi-products of the burning of coal. Small pieces of coal (coal 'dust') are also present. Probable dietary residues include fragments of bone, eggshell and fish bone, with burnt/ calcined material being present in all three categories. Other remains include possible charred and un-charred scraps of leather, a small fragment of possible micaceous ragstone and small mammal/ amphibian bones. Shells of terrestrial and marsh/ freshwater molluscs were also noted, although at the time of writing, it is unclear whether these are contemporary with the contexts from which the samples were taken, or later contaminants.

#### Conclusions and Recommendations for Further Work

- 6.7.8 In summary, the results from the current site broadly concur with those from the earlier excavation (*ibid.*), in that the remains are probably largely derived from domestic midden waste. The density of material present within the samples is surprisingly low for a medieval urban assemblage, but it is known that Huntingdon suffered a severe decline during this period, resulting from both economic collapse and the ravages of the Black Death. Cereals, pulses, meat, eggs and fish all appear to have been consumed by the occupants of the site, with the general paucity of chaff and smaller weed seeds probably indicating that the grain was being imported to Huntingdon in

a semi-cleaned or prime state. Occasional larger weed seeds of a similar size to the grains (e.g. the corn cockle, brome, cornflower and corn gromwell) would have persisted after the initial winnowing, but would probably have been removed by hand immediately prior to consumption/ use. It would appear that some grain (probably the wheat) was being grown on the local heavy clay soils, with some areas possibly coming into cultivation for the first time. Other fields, which had become impoverished by overproduction and a lack of farmyard manure, were almost certainly being improved by the rotational growing of nitrogen-fixing leguminous crops including vetch and clover. Contemporary evidence for this latter practise is now widely recorded within East Anglia and the East Midlands. Other agricultural innovations of the medieval period apparently included the growing of rivet wheat, a crop rarely seen locally before the eleventh century.

- 6.7.9 Although at least one assemblage may contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), analysis of such a small sample would add very little to the data already recorded within this assessment. Therefore, no further work is recommended. However, a summary of this assessment should be included within any publication of data from the site.

## 7 DISCUSSION

### Overview

- 7.1.1 A total of seven worked flints were recovered from the site, suggesting at least some level of prehistoric occupation in the vicinity. The flint assemblage contains no diagnostic pieces but is suggested to date to the Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic, with the possibility that one flake or blade is earlier (see Bishop, Section 6.1).
- 7.1.2 No evidence was seen for the Roman road (Ermine Street) within the excavation area or any other Roman-period activity; archaeological monitoring of the removal of the contaminated ground afforded an excavated slot immediately beside the pavement of the modern road. Deep subsoil deposits were encountered, although highly disturbed by contamination and modern activity. No evidence was seen for metallurgy or materials directly associated with Roman road construction and no indication of a potential roadside ditch.
- 7.1.3 The features across the site were almost exclusively shallow, or highly truncated, hence the overall site plan is likely to present a skewed image of the site due to the partial survival of remains. Structural remains are present close to the street frontage; however, definitive structures or floor plans of individual buildings cannot be defined. It is likely the structural remains represent successive structures or buildings repeatedly erected on the street frontage, with only occasional deeper features remaining. Two possible 'house plots' can be defined in the north of the site based on the presence of concentrations of structural features (postholes and beam slots) and roughly-defined gaps/ spaces in the site plan, which seem to be broadly respected by the distribution of medieval rubbish pits, and are of approximately the correct dimensions to have contained domestic buildings.

### Structural Evidence

- 7.1.4 The types of structural features seen across the site suggest an earth-fast method of construction, with evidence for both beam-slot and post-built structures, although these techniques may have been used in combination. The buildings are likely to have been of single-storey wooden construction;



evidence for roofing materials was absent in the finds assemblage, so organic material such as thatch is most likely to have been used for roof construction. The alignments and the locations of the beamslots and postholes suggest that the buildings fronted onto the course of the modern road, and are likely to have stretched back in single plots; however, little or no evidence for plot divisions could be seen.

- 7.1.5 Structure Group 1 shows the clearest evidence for a building: the partial remains of two parallel beamslots survived, but possibly a better indication of the size and shape of the structure can be drawn from the negative evidence: with features from the late Saxon and medieval 'phases' respecting a rectangular area of approximately 7 x 12m around the structural elements.

#### Boundary and Drainage Ditches

- 7.1.6 Ditches 1 and 2 are likely to represent a boundary marking the rear of the properties; the ditches are likely to have also served for the purpose of drainage. It is possible the two ditches formed a track or 'back drift' to the rear of the plots parallel to the main road, a common element of medieval 'ribbon' settlements extending along the side of a road. The wet ground conditions may have made a route to the rear of the street front impractical; however, a rear access may have been viable at drier times of year.
- 7.1.7 Ditches 3, 4 and 5 appear to be the truncated remains of ditches, possibly representing an area of surviving plot boundaries; again, the ditches are also likely to have assisted in drainage. The extent of the ditches is not sufficient to establish the overall arrangement of plot divisions. Short Ditches 4 and 5 may only represent small internal divisions within a plot; Ditch 3 potentially represents a plot boundary due to its larger size and north-east to south-west alignment, perpendicular to the road.
- 7.1.8 Ditch 6 follows the same alignment as Ditch 3, and may also indicate a plot boundary; the ditch was highly truncated. With the exception of Ditch 1 and 2, the ditches on the site are partial, not showing the full extent of the medieval land divisions.

### Pitting Activity

- 7.1.9 Pits of roughly uniform size were distributed fairly consistently across the site. A large 'blank' area in the northern part of Excavation Area B is probably a reflection of the high level of truncation here rather than indicating a genuine absence of activity.
- 7.1.10 Of all the pits, only one showed a clear indication of function: [515] was considerably larger in plan and deeper than the other pits, with a narrow shaft towards the base, and would have originally functioned as a well. The other pits may have served more than a single 'function', perhaps first being used for extraction of clay, possibly for use as a building material (i.e. as daub) somewhere in the area, and then subsequently for disposal and burying of domestic waste deposits. The shallow depth of the pits may be a reflection of the regular wet ground conditions on the site inhibiting deep excavation, with preference given to wider shallow pits.

## 7.2 Conclusions

- 7.2.1 A number of excavations have taken place on the south-western side of Stukeley Road (Ermine Street); currently no evidence has been identified for the Roman Road itself.
- 7.2.2 Occupation on the present site appears to have started during the 10th century as part of the expansion of the late Saxon settlement at Huntingdon, this expansion taking the form of ribbon development along the course of Ermine Street. A comparison of the pottery assemblage against that from the site immediately to the north-west (Gilmour 2011) shows a notably greater frequency of late Saxon pottery, particularly St Neots ware, with a number of small jars and early rim forms indicating that the settlement was certainly expanding into this area before the Norman Conquest.
- 7.2.3 The occupation had ended by the mid-14th century. However, the general paucity of glazed wares from the site, the absence of diagnostically 14th-century fabrics or forms, and the general association of the later fabrics in the assemblage (Brill/ Boarstall ware, Lyvedon/ Stanion ware and Medieval Ely ware) with Developed St Neots-type ware, Developed Stamford-type

ware or Huntingdon Fen Sandy Ware/ Early Medieval Ware, suggests a 13th- rather than 14th-century date for these contexts (Sudds, Section 6.2). Huntingdon suffered a major decline in the 14th century as a result of the Black Death and the major changes in the medieval economy which characterised this period, a decline which is attested archaeologically at numerous excavated sites in the town. However, the ceramic profile at this site suggests that the decline in occupation may slightly predate these wider developments and may instead have more to do with more local conditions or changes.

- 7.2.4 Prior to the 20th-century expansion of the town, the site is likely to have been primarily used for grazing livestock. Although some cultivation may have taken place, the wet conditions are likely to have rendered the site largely unsuitable for arable use, and the lack of later medieval and post-medieval finds suggest that the manuring and soil improvement widely practiced on arable agricultural land adjacent to towns was absent. The 20th- century expansion of the town is widely attributed to the introduction of the railway, with the site incorporated into the wider town from this point.

## **8 UPDATED RESEARCH AIMS**

### **8.1 Additional Post-Excavation Analysis**

8.1.1 The following aims/ tasks have been identified by the finds and environmental specialists as necessary in order to fully realise the potential of the late Saxon and medieval assemblages recovered from the site.

### **8.2 Specialist Analysis**

#### Pottery

8.2.1 To verify the potentially early Stamford ware fabrics.

8.2.2 To carry out further analysis of the Huntingdon Early Medieval Ware (HUNEMW) and Huntingdon Fen Sandy Ware (HUNFSW) sherds to securely identify these successive traditions and attempt to identify whether they overlap chronologically.

8.2.3 To illustrate up to 17 vessels for publication, depending on the proposed publication format.

8.2.4 To compare the assemblage with those from other sites in the Stukeley Road area, and elsewhere in the town, to identify what any similarities and differences reveal about the development, chronology, affinities, 'function' and status of this site and this part of the town in the c. 10th-14th centuries.

#### Worked Stone

8.2.5 To have stone/ small finds specialists examine these objects and comment on their manufacture, date and function, with reference to any appropriate parallels.

#### Animal Bone

8.2.6 To identify the single fish bone to species.

8.2.7 To analyse the ageing data to enhance understanding of the ways in which the principal domesticates were being exploited on/ off site during the medieval period.

8.2.8 To compare the faunal evidence with the assemblages from other sites in

the Stukeley Road area, and elsewhere in the town, and identify patterns, similarities and differences which might have implications for the economy, status, character, and agricultural basis of the medieval site.

#### Bulk Samples

- 8.2.9 To ensure that any artefactual remains recovered during flotation of the bulk soil samples are forwarded to the appropriate specialists for incorporation into their databases and reports.

### **8.3 Contextualisation/ Comparison with Other Sites**

- 8.3.1 To examine the evidence for late Saxon and medieval occupation at the site and contextualise it against the evidence from other archaeological excavations in the Stukeley Road area, and elsewhere in the town, to see what it can add to current understanding of the town's development. It is likely that the principal potential will be limited to enhancing current understanding of the chronology and character of the town's late Saxon and medieval northward expansion as a 'ribbon development' along the line of Ermine Street.

### **8.4 Archive Report**

- 8.4.1 To incorporate the results of this further analysis and research into an updated version of this report, and to upload the report to the Archaeology Data Service Website/ lodge a copy at Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record in order to facilitate future study.

## **9 PUBLICATION PROPOSAL**

9.1.1 It is proposed to publish the results of the project as a note in the annual fieldwork round-up of the county archaeological journal, Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society (PCAS). The note will be entitled 'Late Saxon and medieval occupation at the Former Garage Site, Stukeley Road, Huntingdon'.

9.1.2 The results of the project should also be considered as part of any future synthesis of the numerous archaeological investigations which have taken place in Huntingdon, which shed light on aspects of the development, structure, society and economy of the Saxon and medieval town. Although they are not large, elements of the pottery and animal bone assemblages, in particular, are suitable for comparative studies with other sites in the town.

### **9.2 Estimated Report Statistics**

Estimated Word Count

9.2.1 Approximately 1000 words.

9.2.2 Figures:

Figure No.	Title	Content
1	Site Plan	Based on Assessment Report Fig. 3.

Table 9: Proposed publication figures

### **9.3 Report Contents (approximate word count)**

9.3.1 Introduction and Background: site location, NGR, geology & topography, reason for fieldwork, where to access full 'grey' report and site archive (150 words).

9.3.2 Brief description of the overall layout and physical character of the structural evidence, ditches and pitting activity, accompanied by a plan, in addition to short summaries (within the main body of the text rather than full, stand-alone specialist reports) of the associated worked flints, pottery, animal bone and environmental evidence, with the emphasis being on the overall picture of the site's dating, character, economy, status and environment over time (500 words).

9.3.3 A discussion of the archaeological evidence in comparison with previous archaeological investigations on Stukeley Road and contextualisation against both these and other excavations in town as a whole (300 words).

9.3.4 Acknowledgements: client, consultant, planning archaeologist, manager, CAD Department and officer, site team, site manager, others.

9.3.5 Bibliography: list of sources consulted.

#### 9.4 Task List

Task	Comments
Cambridgeshire HER research	-Grey literature reports on archaeological interventions on Stukeley Road, and other relevant Huntingdon sites.
Report writing	Cutting down, reordering and changing emphasis of existing text into publication format + writing expanded discussion.
Illustrations	Re-working of relevant Assessment Report figures for publication.

Table 10: Task list for post-excavation analysis and publication

## **10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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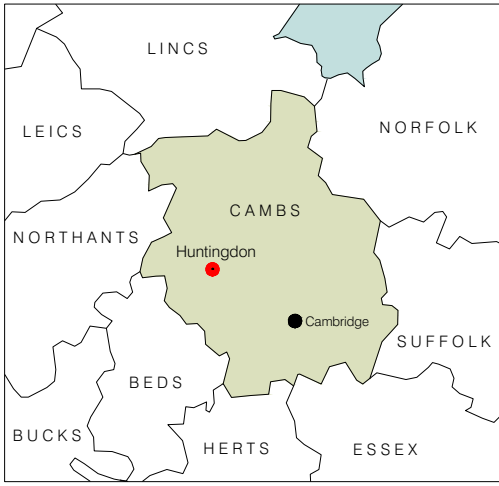
Slowikowski, A., 2013. 'Section 51, La Grava ceramics: introduction, methodology, and catalogue of illustrated sherds', 'Section 53, Pottery descriptions part 2, Medieval shelly wares B01 – B09' and 'Section 54, Pottery descriptions part 3, Medieval mineral-tempered wares C02 – C42'. Digital supplement to E. Baker 'La Grava, The Archaeology and History of a Royal Manor and Alien Priory of Fontevrault'. CBA Research Report and Albion Archaeology, held by Archaeology Data Service.

Spoerry, P., 2008. Ely Wares. East Anglian Archaeology Report No.122.

Stace, C., 2010. New Flora of the British Isles. 3rd edition. Cambridge University Press

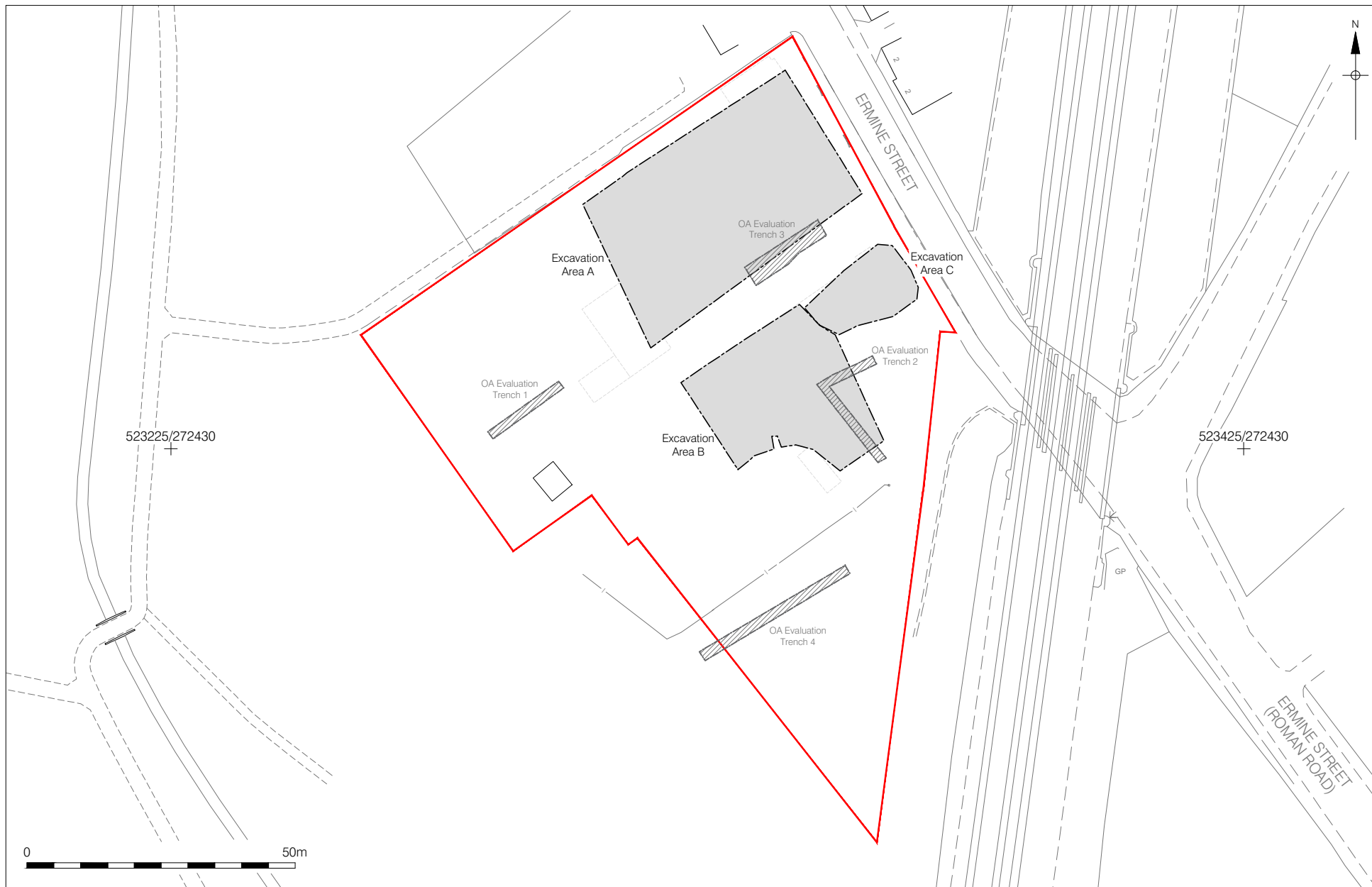
## **11.2 Online Sources**

British Geological Survey 2015 Geology of Britain Viewer  
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?location=IP9%203DG>.  
Accessed 05/02/2015



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Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:2,000,000 & 1:20,000 at A4



Base plan reproduced from data supplied by RGI Surveys Ltd. (July 2011)  
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2015  
 21/01/15 MR

Figure 2  
 Detailed Site Location  
 1:1,000 at A4



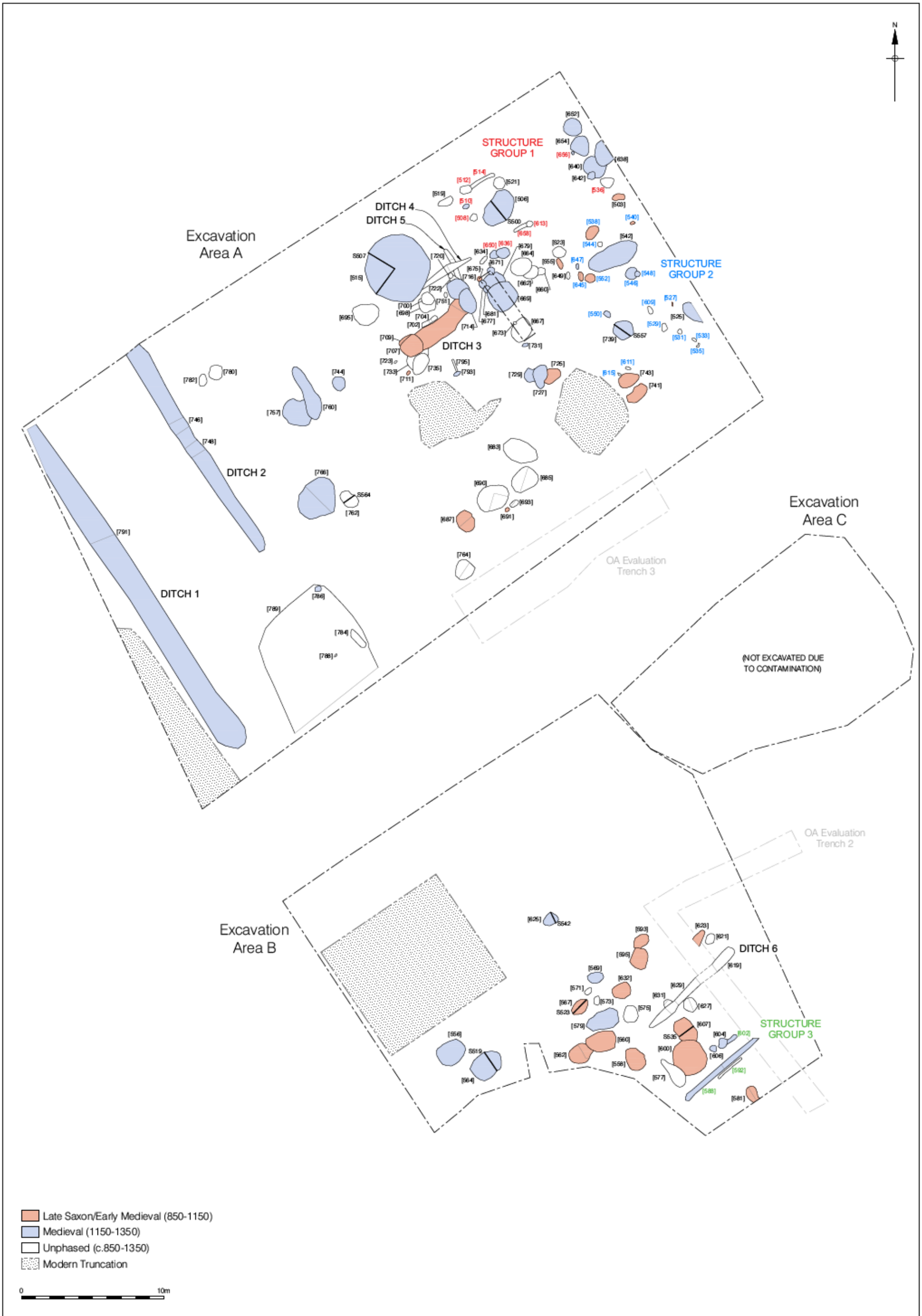


Figure 3  
Site plan showing all features  
1:250 at A3

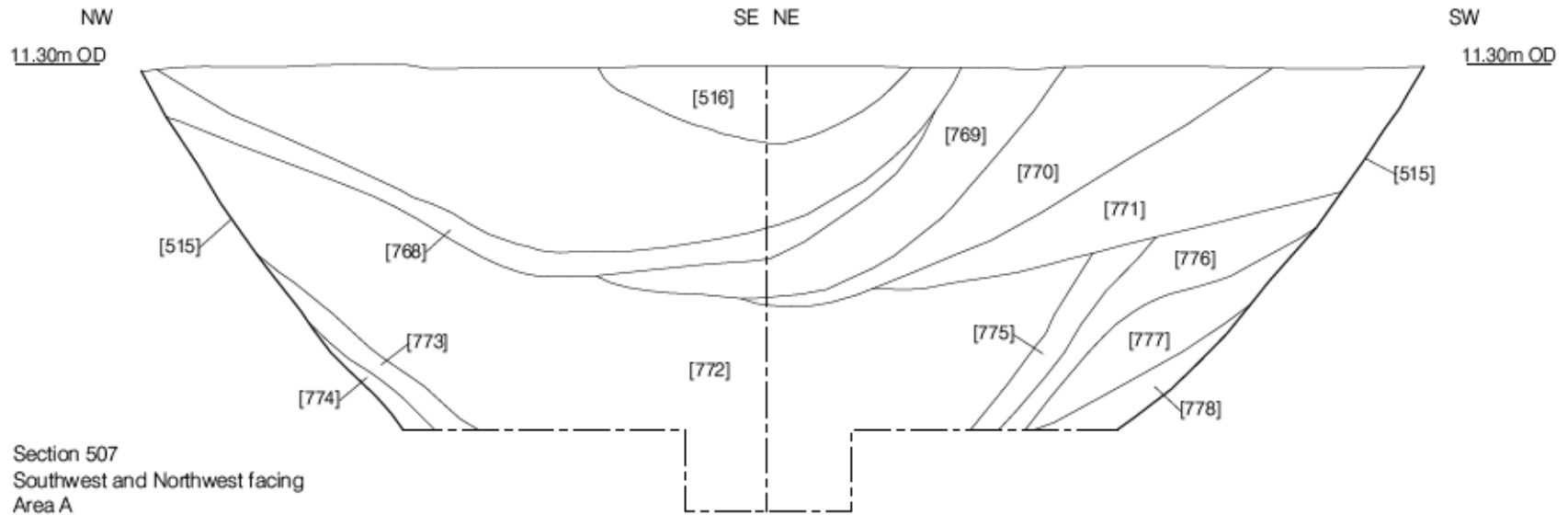
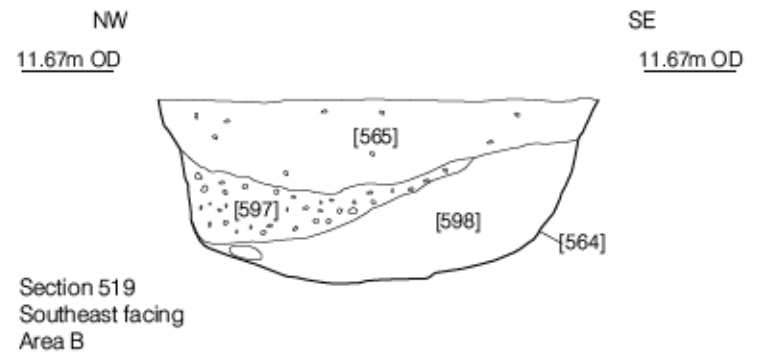
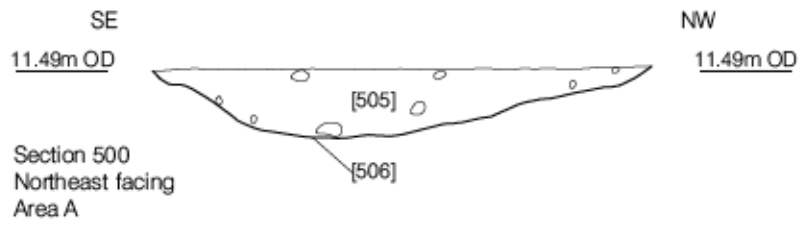
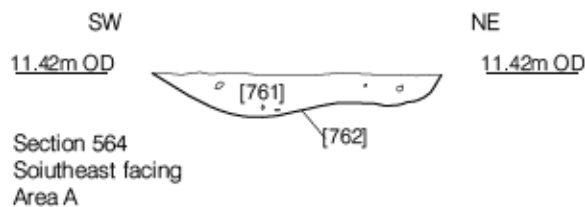
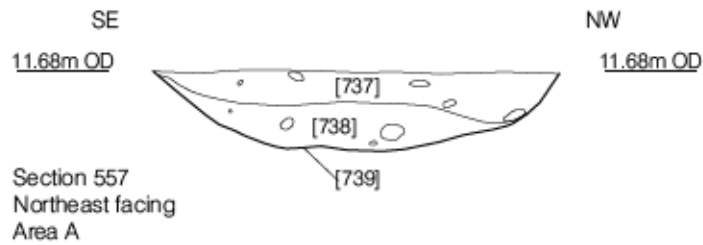
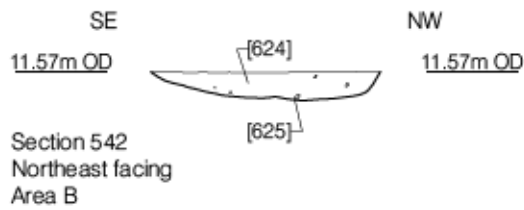
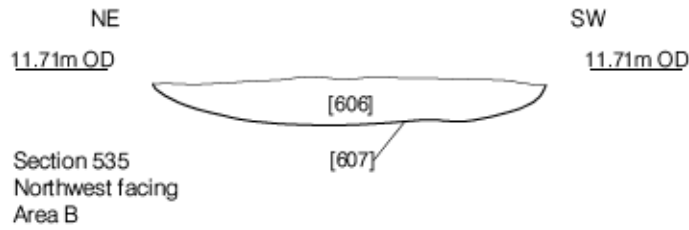
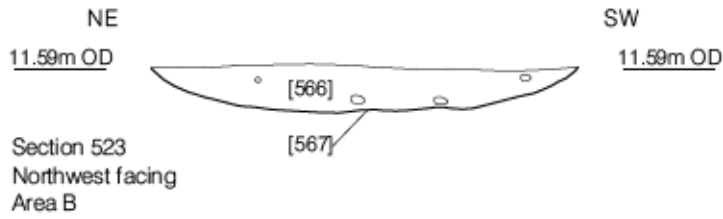


Figure 4  
Sections 500, 507 and 519  
1:25 at A4





**12 APPENDIX 1: PLATES**



Plate 1: Pit [564], view north-east



Plate 2: Pit [515], view south-east





Plate 3: Working shot of trench cleaning in wet conditions, view north-west

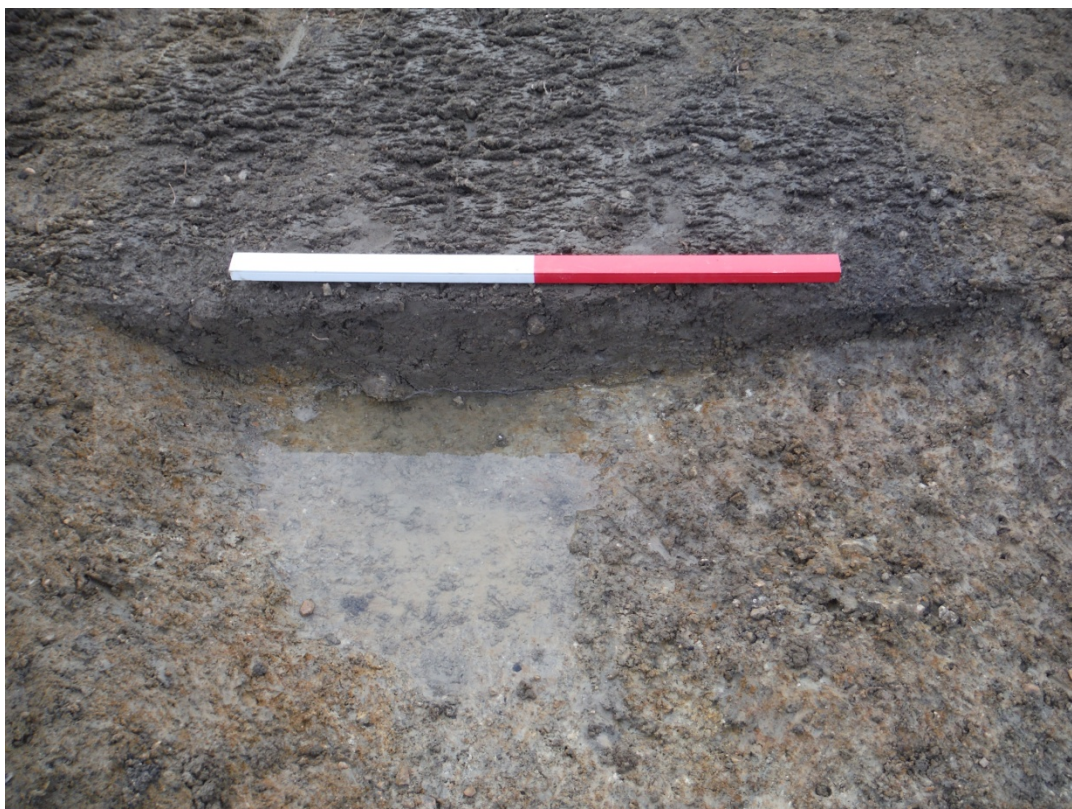


Plate 4: Pit [506] shallow pit typical of site, view south-east

### 13 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Group
500		Layer	Topsoil	
501		Layer	Subsoil	
502		Layer	Natural	
503	503	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
504	503	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
505	506	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
506	506	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
507	508	Fill	Posthole	Structure 1
508	508	Cut	Posthole	Structure 1
509	510	Fill	Posthole	Structure 1
510	510	Cut	Posthole	Structure 1
511	512	Fill	Posthole	Structure 1
512	512	Cut	Posthole	Structure 1
513	514	Fill	Beamslot	Structure 1
514	514	Cut	Beamslot	Structure 1
515	515	Cut	Pit/Well	Pit Activity
516	515	Fill	Pit/Well	Pit Activity
517	515	Fill	Pit/Well	Pit Activity
518	519	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
519	519	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
520	521	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
521	521	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
522	523	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
523	523	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
524	525	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
525	525	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
526	527	Fill	Posthole	Structure 2
527	527	Cut	Posthole	Structure 2
528	529	Fill	Posthole	Structure 2
529	529	Cut	Posthole	Structure 2
530	531	Fill	Posthole	Structure 2
531	531	Cut	Posthole	Structure 2

532	533	Fill	Posthole	Structure 2
533	533	Cut	Posthole	Structure 2
534	535	Fill	Posthole	Structure 2
535	535	Cut	Posthole	Structure 2
536	536	Cut	Posthole	Structure 1
537	536	Fill	Posthole	Structure 1
538	538	Cut	Posthole	Structure 2
539	538	Fill	Posthole	Structure 2
540	540	Cut	Posthole	Structure 2
541	540	Fill	Posthole	Structure 2
542	542	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
543	542	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
544	544	Cut	Posthole	Structure 2
545	544	Fill	Posthole	Structure 2
546	546	Cut	Posthole	Structure 2
547	546	Fill	Posthole	Structure 2
548	548	Cut	Posthole	Structure 2
549	548	Fill	Posthole	Structure 2
550	550	Cut	Posthole	Structure 2
551	550	Fill	Posthole	Structure 2
552	552	Cut	Posthole	Structure 2
553	552	Fill	Posthole	Structure 2
554	555	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
555	555	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
556	556	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
557	556	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
558	558	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
559	558	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
560	560	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
561	560	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
562	562	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
563	562	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
564	564	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
565	564	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity

566	567	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
567	567	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
568	569	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
569	569	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
570	571	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
571	571	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
572	573	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
573	573	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
574	575	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
575	575	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
576	577	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
577	577	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
578				
579	579	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
580	579	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
581	581	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
582	581	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
583	584	Fill	Beamslot	Structure 3
584	584	Cut	Beamslot	Structure 3
585	586	Fill	Beamslot	Structure 3
586	586	Cut	Beamslot	Structure 3
587	588	Fill	Beamslot	Structure 3
588	588	Cut	Beamslot	Structure 3
589	589	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
590	589	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
591	592	Fill	Beamslot	Structure 3
592	592	Cut	Beamslot	Structure 3
593	593	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
594	593	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
595	595	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
596	595	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
597	564	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
598	564	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
599	600	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity



600	600	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
601	602	Fill	Beamslot	Structure 3
602	602	Cut	Beamslot	Structure 3
603	604	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
604	604	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
605	606	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
606	606	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
607	607	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
608	607	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
609	609	Cut	Posthole	Structure 2
610	609	Fill	Posthole	Structure 2
611	611	Cut	Posthole	Structure 2
612	611	Fill	Posthole	Structure 2
613	613	Cut	Posthole	Structure 1
614	613	Fill	Posthole	Structure 1
615	615	Cut	Posthole	Structure 2
616	615	Fill	Posthole	Structure 2
617				
618	619	Fill	Ditch	Ditch 6
619	619	Cut	Ditch	Ditch 6
620	621	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
621	621	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
622	623	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
623	623	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
624	625	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
625	625	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
626	627	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
627	627	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
628	629	Fill	Ditch	Ditch 6
629	629	Cut	Ditch	Ditch 6
630	631	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
631	631	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
632	632	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
633	632	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity

634	634	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
635	634	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
636	636	Cut	Posthole	Structure 1
637	636	Fill	Posthole	Structure 1
638	638	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
639	638	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
640	640	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
641	640	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
642	642	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
643	642	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
644	645	Fill	Posthole	Structure 2
645	645	Cut	Posthole	Structure 2
646	647	Fill	Posthole	Structure 2
647	647	Cut	Posthole	Structure 2
648	649	Fill	Posthole	Misc Structural
649	649	Cut	Posthole	Misc Structural
650	650	Cut	Posthole	Structure 1
651	650	Fill	Posthole	Structure 1
652	652	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
653	652	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
654	654	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
655	654	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
656	656	Fill	Posthole	Structure 1
657	656	Cut	Posthole	Structure 1
658	658	Cut	Beamslot	Structure 1
659	658	Fill	Beamslot	Structure 1
660	660	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
661	660	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
662	662	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
663	662	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
664	664	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
665	664	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity

666	667	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
667	667	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
668	669	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
669	669	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
670	671	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
671	671	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
672	673	Fill	Posthole	Misc Structural
673	673	Cut	Posthole	Misc Structural
674	675	Fill	Posthole	Misc Structural
675	675	Cut	Posthole	Misc Structural
676	677	Fill	Posthole	Misc Structural
677	677	Cut	Posthole	Misc Structural
678	679	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
679	679	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
680	681	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
681	681	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
682	N/A	Layer		
683	683	Cut	Posthole	Misc Structural
684	683	Fill	Posthole	Misc Structural
685	685	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
686	685	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
687	687	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
688	687	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
689	690	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
690	690	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
691	691	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
692	691	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity



693	693	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
694	693	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
695	695	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
696	695	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
697	698	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
698	698	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
699	700	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
700	700	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
701	702	Fill	Beamslot	Misc Structural
702	702	Cut	Beamslot	Misc Structural
703	704	Fill	Posthole	Misc Structural
704	704	Cut	Posthole	Misc Structural
705	706	Fill	Ditch	Ditch 3
706	706	Cut	Ditch	Ditch 3
707	707	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
708	707	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
709	709	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
710	709	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
711	711	Cut	Posthole	Misc Structural
712	711	Fill	Posthole	Misc Structural
713	714	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
714	714	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
715	716	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
716	716	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
717	718	Fill	Posthole	Misc Structural
718	718	Cut	Posthole	Misc Structural
719	720	Fill	Posthole	Misc

				Structural
720	720	Cut	Posthole	Misc Structural
721	722	Fill	Posthole	Misc Structural
722	722	Cut	Posthole	Misc Structural
723	723	Cut	Posthole	Misc Structural
724	723	Fill	Posthole	Misc Structural
725	725	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
726	725	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
727	727	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
728	727	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
729	729	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
730	729	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
731	731	Cut	Posthole	Misc Structural
732	731	Fill	Posthole	Misc Structural
733	733	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
734	733	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
735	735	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
736	735	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
737	739	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
738	739	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
739	739	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
740	741	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
741	741	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
742	743	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
743	743	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
744	744	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
745	744	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
746	746	Cut	Ditch	Ditch 2

747	746	Fill	Ditch	Ditch 2
748	748	Cut	Ditch	Ditch 2
749	748	Fill	Ditch	Ditch 2
750	751	Fill	Posthole	Misc Structural
751	751	Cut	Posthole	Misc Structural
752	753	Fill	Ditch	Ditch 4
753	753	Cut	Ditch	Ditch 4
754	755	Fill	Ditch	Ditch 5
755	755	Cut	Ditch	Ditch 5
756	757	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
757	757	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
758	760	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
759	760	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
760	760	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
761	762	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
762	762	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
763	764	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
764	764	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
765	766	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
766	766	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
767	N/A	Layer		
768	515	Fill	Pit/Well	Pit Activity
769	515	Fill	Pit/Well	Pit Activity
770	515	Fill	Pit/Well	Pit Activity
771	515	Fill	Pit/Well	Pit Activity
772	515	Fill	Pit/Well	Pit Activity
773	515	Fill	Pit/Well	Pit Activity
774	515	Fill	Pit/Well	Pit Activity
775	515	Fill	Pit/Well	Pit Activity
776	515	Fill	Pit/Well	Pit Activity
777	515	Fill	Pit/Well	Pit Activity
778	515	Fill	Pit/Well	Pit Activity

779	780	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
780	780	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
781	782	Fill	Pit	Pit Activity
782	782	Cut	Pit	Pit Activity
783	784	Fill	Beamslot	Misc Structural
784	784	Cut	Beamslot	Misc Structural
785	786	Fill	Posthole	Misc Structural
786	786	Cut	Posthole	Misc Structural
787	788	Fill	Posthole	Misc Structural
788	788	Cut	Posthole	Misc Structural
789	N/A	Layer		
790	791	Fill	Ditch	Ditch 1
791	791	Cut	Ditch	Ditch 1
792	793	Fill	Posthole	Misc Structural
793	793	Cut	Posthole	Misc Structural
794	795	Fill	Beamslot	Misc Structural
795	795	Cut	Beamslot	Misc Structural

## 14 APPENDIX 3: CONTEXT SPOT DATING

Context	Assemblage size	Date range	Spot date / comments
504	S	850 - 1150	900 - 1150
505	S	850 - 1350	1150 - 1250
509	S	1150 - 1250	1150 - 1250
517	S	850 - 1400	1200 – 1250/1300
522	S	850 – 1250	875 – 1150?
524	S	850 – 1500	1150 – 1350/1400
526	S	850 - 1150	850 - 1150
539	S	850 - 1150	850 - 1150
541	S	850 - 1150	850 - 1150
543	S	1050 - 1400	1200 - 1350
547	S	1150 - 1350	1150 - 1350
551	S	1050 - 1350	1050 - 1350
553	S	900 - 1150	900 - 1150
554	S	850 - 1150	850 - 1150
557	S	1150 - 1350	1150 - 1350
559	S	850 - 1150	850 - 1150
561	S	850 - 1350	1050 - 1150
565	M	850 - 1400	1200 - 1250
566	S	850 - 1150	850 - 1150
568	S	1150 - 1350	1150 - 1350
580	S	850 - 1400	1200 - 1350
582	S	850 - 1150	850 - 1150
585	S	1050 - 1400	1200 - 1350
594	S	850 - 1150	850 - 1150
596	S	850 - 1150	850 - 1150
598	S	1050 – 1300 850 - 1400	1200 - 1250
599	S	850 - 1350	1050 - 1150
603	S	850 – 1350	1100 - 1350
605	S	1150 – 1400	1150 - 1400
608	S	850 - 1350	1050 – 1150 (possibly later – St Neots abraded)
622	S	850 – 1150	850 - 1150
624	S	850 – 1350	1150 - 1250

Context	Assemblage size	Date range	Spot date / comments
633	S	850 - 1150	900 - 1150
637	S	1050 - 1350	1050 - 1350
641	S	1050 – 1350	1150 - 1250
644	S	850 – 1200	850 - 1150
646	S	850 – 1350	1150 - 1350
651	S	1050 - 1350	1050 - 1350
653	S	850 – 1900	1225 – 1350/1400 (X1 19th century flowerpot sherd ?intrusive)
655	S	1050 – 1350	1150 - 1350
666	S	850 - 1400	1200 - 1250
668	S	850 – 1350	1150 - 1250
670	S	850 – 1350	1050 - 1250
674	S	850 – 1150	850 - 1150
678	S	850 – 1400	1225 - 1300
680	S	850 - 1350	1150 - 1250
684	S	850 - 1150	850 - 1150
688	S	850 - 1150	850 - 1150
692	S	850 - 1150	850 - 1150
703	S	850 - 1150	850 - 1150
705	S	850 - 1150	850 - 1150
708	S	850 - 1150	850 - 1150
712	S	850 - 1150	850 - 1150
713	S	850 – 1350	1150 - 1250
715	S	1150 - 1350	1150 - 1250
726	S	850 – 1150	850 - 1150
728	S	850 - 1150	850 - 1150
730	S	1050 - 1350	1150 - 1250
732	S	1150 - 1400	1200 - 1350
737	S	1050 - 1400	1200 - 1350
740	S	850 – 1150	900 – 1050 (X1 Pre-conquest rim if residual up to 1150)
742	S	850 – 1350	1050 - 1150

Context	Assemblage size	Date range	Spot date / comments
745	S	1050 – 1300	1150 - 1250
747	S	1050 - 1300	1050 - 1300
752	S	1150 - 1350	1150 - 1350
756	S	1050 – 1350	1050 - 1350
765	S	1150 - 1350	1150 - 1350
772	S	850 - 1400	1200 - 1250
785	S	1000 – 1400	1000 - 1400
790	S	1050 – 1350	1050 - 1350
792	S	850 – 1350	1050 - 1300

**15 APPENDIX 4: CHARRED PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS**

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Context No.	516	587	598	641	728	736	783	789
Feature No.	515	588	564	640	727	735	784	
Feature type	Pit/well	BS	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	BS	Layer
Cereals and other potential food plants								
Avena sp. (grains)	xcf		x	x	xx	x		
Hordeum sp. (grains)	x	x			x	x		x
Triticum sp. (grains)	xx	x	x	xcf	x	xxx	x	x
(germinated grain)						x		
T. aestivum/compactum type (rachis nodes)			x			xx		
T. turgidum type (rachis nodes)			x			x		
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	x		x	xx	xxx	x	x
(detached sprout)						x		
Large Fabaceae indet.			xcffg	x	xcffg			
Herbs								
Agrostemma githago L.		x						
Anthemis cotula L.						x		
(capitula frags.)						x		
Apiaceae indet.			x					
Asteraceae indet.						x		
Atriplex sp.						x		
Bromus sp.	x		x					
Centaurea sp.						x		
Conium maculatum L.	xcf							



Fabaceae indet.	xx	x	xxx	x	xx	xx		
Galium aparine L.			x			x		
Lithospermum arvense L.						x		
Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus sp.					x	xx		
Medicago lupulina L.						xx		
Small Poaceae indet.				x				
Large Poaceae indet.			x		x	x		
Polygonum aviculare L.						x		
Ranunculus sp.	xcf				x			
Rumex sp.	x		x	x	x	x		
Salvia sp.						xcf		
Wetland plants								
Carex sp.					x			
Cladium mariscus (L.)Pohl	x				x			
Eleocharis sp.					x			
Tree/shrub macrofossils								
Corylus avellana L.	x	x	x	x	x			xcf
Other plant macrofossils								
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xxx	xxxx	xx	xxxx	xxx	xxx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	xxx	x	xxxx	x	xxx	xxx	xxx	x
Charcoal >5mm	x	x	xxx		xxx	xx	x	
Charcoal >10mm			x		xx	x		
Charred root/stem	x	x	x	x	x	xxxx		
Indet. bud						x		
Indet. culm nodes						xxx	x	

Indet. inflorescence frags.					x	x		
Indet. rhizomes						xx		
Indet. seeds			x		x	x		
Indet. thorn (Prunus type)					x			
(Rosa type)						x		
Other remains								
Black porous 'cokey' material		xxx	x	x	xx	x	xx	x
Black tarry material						x		x
Bone	xx xb	x	x xb	x	x xb	x xb	x	x
Burnt/fired clay			x		x	x		
Burnt stone					x	x		
Eggshell			x xb	x	x xb	x	x	
Fish bone			x	x	x xb	x	x	x
?Leather frags. (charred)						xcf		
(un-charred)	xcf							
Marine mollusc shell					x			
Mineralised concretions					xx			
?Ragstone fragment							xcf	
Small coal frags.		xx	x		x	x	x	xx
Small mammal/amphibian bones	x		x		x xb	x	x	x
Vitreous material		x					x	x
Mollusc shells								
Woodland/shade loving species								
Clausilia bidentata				xcf				
Open country species								

Pupilla muscorum						x		
Vallonia sp.			x	x		x		x
V. costata					x		x	x
Catholic species								
Trichia hispida group				x	x	x	x	x
Marsh/freshwater slum species								
Anisus leucostoma			x	x				
Lymnaea sp.								x
Other								
Limacid plate						x		
Sample volume (litres)	20	10	20	20	20	20	20	10
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	0.2	0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%

**16 APPENDIX 5: FLINT CATALOGUE**

Context	Cut	Type	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Suggested Dating	Comments
543	542	Flake	Translucent brown	None	Chipped	Meso-EBA	Wide but thin and well struck
565	564	Decortication flake	Translucent brown	Smooth rolled	Chipped	Undated	Narrow, completely cortical dorsal
565	564	Prismatic blade	Translucent black	Smooth rolled	Chipped	Meso-ENeo	Small fairly thick blade
580	579	Blade-like flake	Translucent light grey	Thick rough	Chipped	Meso-ENeo	Complete but with stepped distal termination
653	652	Flake	Translucent brown	None	Chipped	Undated	Small flake, very obtuse SP/ core face angle
668	669	Prismatic blade	Translucent brown	Thick rough	Chipped	Meso-ENeo	Medial section, possible inverse abrupt retouch along right margin
728	727	Fragment	Translucent brown	None	Chipped	?UPal-Meso	Distal end of possible blade that is mineral stained and partiall recorticated

## 17 APPENDIX 6: OASIS FORM

### OASIS ID: preconst1-204652

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#### Project details

Project name	Former Garage Site, Stukeley Road, Huntingdon: Archaeological Excavation and Monitoring.
Short description of the project	This report describes the results of archaeological excavation and monitoring carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on Former Garage Site, Stukeley Road, Huntingdon. Late Saxon and Medieval settlement activity was uncovered alongside the course of Ermine Street.
Project dates	Start: 27-10-2014 End: 05-12-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	CHSR14 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	ECB4220 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	SETTLEMENT Early Medieval
Monument type	SETTLEMENT Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

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#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE HUNTINGDONSHIRE HUNTINGDON Former Garage Site, Stukeley Road, Huntingdon
Postcode	PE29 6HN
Study area	0.80 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 2333 7245 52.3358522178 -0.189682062962 52 20 09 N 000 11 22 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 12.00m Max: 12.70m

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#### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Cambridgeshire County Council
Project design originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project director/manager	Mark Hinman
Project supervisor	Jonathan House
Type of sponsor/funding body	Private Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Lidl

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#### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	CCC County Archaeology Store
Physical Archive ID	CHSR14
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive	Cambridgeshire County Council

recipient

Digital Archive ID CHSR14

Digital Contents "Survey"

Digital Media "Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"  
available

Paper Archive recipient CCC County Archaeology Store

Paper Archive ID CHSR14

Paper Contents "Survey"

Paper Media "Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "  
available

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Project

bibliography 1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Publication type

Title Former Garage Site, Stukeley Road, Huntingdon: Archaeological  
Excavation and Monitoring.

Author(s)/Editor(s) House, J.

Other bibliographic R12001  
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Issuer or publisher PCA

Place of issue or Pampisford  
publication

Description Grey Lit Report

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Entered by Jon House (jhouse@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 25 February 2015

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