LAND AT THE TERRITORIAL INN, 4 CROMWELL WALK, HUNTINGDON:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AND MONITORING.

POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT

October 2015

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY
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THE FORMER TERRITORIAL INN, 4 CROMWELL WALK, HUNTINGDON.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AND MONITORING

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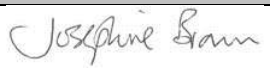
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		October 2015
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The Former Territorial Inn, 4 Cromwell Walk, Huntingdon:

Archaeological Excavation and Monitoring. Post-Excavation Assessment

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CONTENTS

ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of archaeological excavation and monitoring carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on the site of the former Territorial Inn, 4 Cromwell Walk, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire (centred on NGR TL 23646 72114) between 7th April and 8th May 2015. The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of McCarthy and Stone Ltd. 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 identified occupation dating from Saxo-Norman period to the modern day, with a peak in activity occurring in the early medieval period (c. late 11th to mid-13th century). Evidence for Saxo-Norman-period structures was present in the south-eastern corner of the excavation, although no complete ground-plans of buildings could be discerned. The majority of the archaeological remains consisted of infilled quarry pits containing domestic rubbish. The site produced a large finds assemblage, including in the case of some of the deeper features, preserved wood, leather and other waterlogged remains.

A large ditch was identified within the excavation area, aligning with the suggested former course of Roman Ermine Street. The ditch dated to the early medieval period, although finds from the upper fills suggest a long period of use and perhaps maintenance.

Apart from a concentration of pits at the far western edge of the site, there was a marked reduction in activity on the site from the late 13th century onwards. From the late 13th until the mid-16th century, the site was owned by the Austin Friars, with the Friary located immediately to the south of the site (recorded in the 1572 Survey of Huntingdon). The site is likely to have been within the Friary grounds. Subsequently, the land became part of the gardens of Cromwell House, located on the site of the Friary.

The site was used for a Drill Hall in the early part of the 20th century, and latterly a pub, The Territorial Inn.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, on behalf of McCarthy and Stone, to undertake a programme of archaeological excavation at the former Territorial Inn site, 4 Cromwell Walk, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire. (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 23646 72114) between 7th April and 8th May 2015 (Figure 1; Plate 1).

1.2 The site is located on the north-western side of the historic core of Huntingdon, 350m from the town centre. The site is bounded to the north by Cromwell Walk (the B1514) and to the west by the High Street; the south and east are bounded by private properties. The site is located within an urban setting. It has an overall area of approximately 1600m².

1.3 An archaeological evaluation targeting the proposed development footprint was undertaken on the site in January-March 2015. The evaluation revealed evidence for Late Saxon and medieval pitting activity. As a result, further archaeological mitigation was requested by Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET), who issued a Brief for a programme of archaeological excavation (Thomas 2015). The excavation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Taleyna Fletcher of PCA (Fletcher 2015)

1.4 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.

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

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 The site is recorded by the British Geological Survey to lie on River Terrace Deposits of Sand and Gravel overlying solid deposit of Oxford Clay. The superficial deposits were formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period depositing mainly sand and gravel detrital material in channels to form river terrace deposits, with fine silt and clay from overbank floods forming floodplain alluvium.

2.2 Topographically, the proposed development area is flat. The site lies on the gravel terraces of the Ouse Valley approximately 750m north of the current banks of the River Great Ouse. A small stream, now buried, crossed the road to the north of the study site. The site is approximately level at 10.8m AOD.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The archaeological background has been outlined previously in the desk-based assessment for the site (Gailey 2014).

3.2 The proposed development area borders Ermine Street Roman road and lay within the northern extent of the historic core of the medieval town. An evaluation carried out upon the site revealed evidence for Late Saxon and medieval pitting activity across the site (House and Jones 2015).

Prehistoric

3.3 The main evidence for prehistoric activity in the area comes from residual finds; two residual worked flints of possible Neolithic date and residual pottery of Bronze Age date were recorded during the investigations at St Germains Street approximately 400m south east (CB15040), and a site 400m south of the study site (MCB16321).

3.4 The only evidence of in situ prehistoric activity recorded within a 500m radius of the study site was a Neolithic ditch recorded during archaeological investigations to the rear of Walden House approximately 300m south west of the study site (MCB16320).

Roman

3.5 The route of the Roman road Ermine Street closely follows the line of the existing Ermine Street and is projected to continue along or close to the High Street (CB15034) towards the river and the major Roman town of Durovigitum (Godmanchester). The site is in an area of peripheral Roman activity on the other side of the river to Durovigutum. The Roman road bound or crossed the western part of the site and evidence of Roman roadside activity on the site cannot be ruled out.

3.6 There has been little archaeological evidence for Roman activity in this area, namely isolated Roman finds which have been recovered predominantly close to the High Street, suggesting the focus of any peripheral activity was along the route of the Roman road. The only contained feature found was a

large pit containing Roman pottery discovered in the rear of Princes Monument Street approximately 450m south of the study site (MCB16324).

3.7 The site lies within an area of peripheral Roman activity on the other side of the river to Durovigutum. The Roman road bound or crossed the western part of the site and evidence of Roman roadside activity on the site cannot be ruled out.

Early Medieval and Medieval

3.8 Investigations to the south, south east and south west of the site, have recorded evidence of late Saxon/early medieval industrial or backyard activity along with isolated finds. Late Saxon/Early Medieval remains comprising several post holes and pits containing domestic refuse and possibly tanning waste were recorded during investigations approximately 400m south of the study site (MCB16321). Further remains dating to this period were found approximately 450m south east of the study site (MCB16322). Excavations at 112 High Street recorded refuse pits of Saxon/Early Medieval date approximately 350m south east of the study site (CB15332).

3.9 Cromwell House immediately to the south of the study site stands on the site of the house of Austin Friars which was founded about the year 1285. The church and other buildings of the friary were destroyed soon after the dissolution but one range, possibly the west range of the cloister block was retained as a house (where Oliver Cromwell was born). The house was entirely rebuilt at the beginning of the 19th century when the present north block was added however the foundations of the original range are thought to lie beneath the current house (CHER 02703a). Medieval dumped deposits including roof tile and pottery were recorded during the evaluation immediately to the south of the study site (MCB19576) possibly relating to the buildings at the house of the Austin Friars.

3.10 The site lay within the northern extent of the medieval town of Huntingdon and the medieval town ditch known as the Kings Ditch is thought to have run along or close to the line of Cromwell Walk immediately to the north of the

study site. Investigations to the south, south east and south west have recorded evidence of domestic and industrial activity associated with the prosperous medieval town (MCB16321, MCB16322, MCB16324, CB15040, MCB19604, MCB19812, MCB19575, CB15671, CB15649, MCB16503, and CB15333).

Post-medieval

3.11 By the late 18th century the site lay within gardens and there was little change by the mid-19th century, however, by the late 19th century the site lay within the formal grounds of the reconstructed Cromwell House. A small building had been constructed in the centre of the site by this date.

3.12 Between 1916 and 1926 a military Drill Hall was constructed on the site which was replaced by the current building, The Territorial Inn sometime between 1926 and 1972 on the site of the former Drill Hall.

Evaluation and Monitoring

3.13 The earliest activity was evidenced by features of Late Saxon, early medieval, and medieval date. This consisted of a number of pits located in Trenches 2 and 4 (see Fig 1). The features are likely related to settlement activity fronting onto Ermine Street. The pits were wide and shallow in form, the function of the pits was unclear with some evidence for waste disposal, the pitting is consistent with backyard activity seen in other excavations throughout the town.

3.14 A brief period of monitoring was undertaken during soil investigation works on 25th March 2015. No archaeological features were identified during this monitoring and no finds were retrieved.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General

4.1.1 Prior to the archaeological excavation, archaeological monitoring was carried out. The monitoring required the observation of five geo-technical pits, the pits were excavated to depths in excess of 3m, and were a single 0.4m bucket wide, no archaeological features were observed during the works.

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. Recent demolition deposits and 20th-century deposits were removed under archaeological supervision, revealing soil deposits previously identified within the evaluation phase. A series of 1m by 1m test pits were excavated across the site, located where the soils remained undisturbed (Figure 3). The next phase of machine excavation removed the overlying soil deposits (of limited archaeological interest) exposing Saxo-Norman and medieval archaeological features and areas of undisturbed natural geological deposits. A further phase of machining was required to remove further underlying soils, to reveal the full extent of the undisturbed natural geological deposits across the full excavation area.

4.2.2 A second smaller excavation area was opened close to the site entrance, located in the south-west part of the site. The second phase of excavation took place at a later date and was intended to excavate the part of the site which could not be accessed during the main phase of excavation (Figure 2).

4.3 Recording and Finds Recovery

4.3.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (AOD) 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', 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 At each stage of machine excavation both layer deposits and features were metal-detected. 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 27 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.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

5.1 Overview (Figure 4)

5.1.1 The excavation revealed settlement activity associated with the medieval town of Huntingdon; evidence for the remains of structures was present in the form of postholes. A small number of ditches were present on the site; the ditches for the most part represent small drainage channels within the settlement. A single ditch appears to represent a distinct boundary, almost certainly relating to the course of Ermine Street. 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, with a particular concentration between the late 11th and mid 13th centuries. This is consistent with previous work within or close to the historic core of the town, with Huntingdon reaching a 12th- to 13th-century peak, prior to rapid decline in the late medieval period. Limited evidence survived for domestic occupation on the site from the mid-14th century onwards, until the early part of the 20th century.

5.2 Introduction

5.2.1 The results of the excavation are presented below. Features are described in period order, from south-west to north-east across the site. The archaeological remains are divided into feature groups, which are, where possible, detailed by phase.

5.3 Prehistoric

5.3.1 A total of eight struck flints and two burnt flints were recovered during the excavations. The struck pieces may be the product of more than one period but the majority are blades or are flakes with blade-like traits that can be dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic – the size and 'chunkiness' of the pieces suggesting that the latter period is most likely. Some of the flints have light edge damage that may have accrued from being used as cutting implements and there is also an unusual possible point or piercing implement (pers. comm. Barry Bishop).

5.4 Roman

5.4.1 No features of Roman date were present within the excavation area. A total of six sherds of Roman pot were recovered from the excavation, all found residually. Three of the sherds were recovered from Layer 1, a sherd was recovered from Ditch 3, and the remaining sherds were recovered from later pits.

Layer 1: (105), (234), (292), (293), (294), (296), (299), (419), (420) and (421)

5.4.2 This layer was present across the centre of the site, with the natural gravels rising towards the north-eastern and south-western sides of the excavation area (Figure 5). The layer was investigated by hand-excavating nine 1x1m test pits, positioned to avoid later disturbance and features. The deposit predated all the cut features on the site which shared a relationship with the layer. The deposit was a mid yellowish-grey sandy silt with light reddish-grey mottling. It contained three sherds of early Roman pottery; two fragments of plaster were also recovered from the layer, likely to also be Roman in date although this is only postulated. Three later pottery sherds were recovered from the deposit; these sherds are considered to be intrusive. The date of the deposit is unclear, although it is likely to have formed through flooding and alluviation of a low-lying part of the river terrace gravels. The deposit is likely to have become sealed as a result of the late Saxon and early medieval occupation of the site. The deposit may have been cultivated prior to this time.

5.5 Saxon

5.5.1 A total of six sherds of Middle Saxon pottery were recovered from the excavation, all residual in Pit [438]. The pottery is from a single vessel.

5.6 Saxo-Norman (c. 9th-11th Century)

Posthole Group 1: [154], [156], [158], [160], [162], [164], [168], [170], [183], [190], [192], [194], [196], [198], [212], [213], [215], [336] and [342]

5.6.1 Posthole Group 1 was located in the eastern corner of the excavation area. The postholes did not form a single coherent structure and are likely to be the remains of more than one building. The postholes were circular in plan and ranged in size between 0.30 and 0.45m in width and 0.10 and 0.30m in

depth. The posthole fills were consistently a dark greyish-brown sandy silt. Postholes [170] and [198] both contained single sherds of St Neots ware.

Pitting Activity

5.6.2 Pit [533] was circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base (0.7m wide x 0.36m deep). It had a single fill of mid greyish-brown sandy silt (534), which contained pottery and animal bone.

5.6.3 Pit [521] was oval in plan with steep sides and a rounded base (>1.14m in length x >0.7m wide x 0.3m deep). It had a single fill of dark brownish-grey silty clay (520), which contained pottery and animal bone.

5.6.4 Pit [449] was oval in plan with steep sides and a flat base (1.1m long x 0.7m wide x 0.6m deep). It had a single fill of mid greyish-brown silty clay (450), which contained pottery and animal bone. The feature was cut by Pit [451].

5.6.5 Pit [409] was oval in plan with steep sides and a rounded base (0.9m long x 0.64m wide x 0.35m deep). It had a single fill of mid brownish-grey silty clay (408), which contained pottery and animal bone. The feature was cut by Pit [411].

5.6.6 Pit [260] was oval in plan with steep sides and a rounded base (1.8m long x 1.52m wide x 0.41m deep). It had a single fill of mid brownish-grey silty clay (259), which contained pottery and animal bone.

5.6.7 Pit [258] was circular in plan with steep sides and a rounded base (0.8m wide x 0.5m deep). It had a single fill of mid brownish grey, sandy clay (257), which contained pottery.

5.6.8 Pit [387] was oval in plan with shallow sides and a rounded base (2.9m long x 1.4m wide x 0.4m deep). It had a single fill of mid brownish-grey silty clay (386), which contained pottery and animal bone. The feature was cut by Pit [377].

5.6.9 Pit [308] was circular in plan with shallow sides and a flat base (1.11m wide x 0.1m deep). It had a single fill of dark brownish-grey silty clay (309) containing pottery and animal bone. The pit was cut by Pit [350].

5.6.10 Pit [270] was circular in plan with shallow sides and a flat base (0.85m wide x 0.14m deep). It had a single fill of mid greyish-brown clayey silt (269) containing pottery and animal bone. The pit truncated Pit [272] and was cut by Pits [266] and [268].

5.6.11 Pit [239] was circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base (0.9m wide x 0.41m deep). It had a single fill of mid reddish-brown sandy silt (240) containing pottery and animal bone. The feature was cut by Pit [371].

5.6.12 Pit [204] was oval in plan with shallow sides and a rounded base (0.5m long x 0.3m wide x 0.15m deep). It had a single fill of dark brownish-grey silty sand (205), which contained a sherd of Huntingdon Thetford ware (11th- to 12th-century). The feature was cut by Posthole [342] and cut Posthole [336].

5.6.13 Pit [210] was circular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base (1.42m wide x 0.79m deep). The pit contained four fills: the earliest was a mid yellowish-grey clayey sand (209) containing no finds. The next fill in the sequence was a dark brownish-grey clayey sand (208) containing no finds. This deposit was sealed by (207), a mid brownish-grey silty clay containing pottery and animal bone. The uppermost deposit within the pit was a light brownish-grey silty clay (206) containing no finds. The pit was cut by Ditch 7.

5.7 Early Medieval (c. 11th-13th Century)

Ditches: 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6

Ditch 1: [458] and [513]

5.7.1 The ditch was located in the north-west side of the site and was aligned north-east to south-west. The ditch extended for 19m+, continuing beyond the site. It was 0.7m wide and 0.26m deep. The ditch contained a single fill ((457) and (514)), a mid brownish-grey silty clay, which contained no finds. The ditch appeared to be early in the overall site sequence, as it was cut by all the features along its course.

Ditch 2: [402]

5.7.2 Ditch 2 was located against the north-western edge of the site and was aligned west-south-west to east-north-east. The ditch measured 10m+ in

length, 0.7m in width and 0.3m in depth. The ditch contained a single fill (403), a light greyish-brown silty clay. The fill contained no finds.

Ditch 3: [250] and [283]

5.7.3 The ditch measured 22m+ in length and was located in the west of the excavation area. The ditch was aligned north-west to south-east, parallel to the course of the High Street. The feature measured 2.45m in width and 1.35m in depth. A total of six fills were identified, although further to the north only five fills were present. Evidence from the feature fills suggests that the boundary was long-lived, although the lower fills: a light bluish-grey clay (256), a yellowish-brown clay (255), and a light greyish-brown sandy clay (254), contained no datable finds. The next deposit (253) was only present at the feature's edges and was not present further to the north; the fill comprised a light yellowish-grey sandy clay, containing no finds. Fill (253) was sealed by a substantial deposit of mid greyish-brown clayey silt (252), containing large quantities of finds. The uppermost fill also contained abundant finds.

Ditch 5: [227]

5.7.4 Ditch 5 was located close to the centre of the site and was aligned north-east to south-west. The ditch was cut at its south-west end by Ditch 4 and terminated within the trench, measuring 3.5m in overall length. The ditch measured 0.45m in width and 0.16m in depth, with a single fill of mid brownish-grey clayey silt (226).

Ditch 6: [248]

5.7.5 Ditch 6 was located to the east of the centre of the site and was aligned east to west. The east end of the ditch was truncated away by a later large pit [187]; the west end of the ditch terminated within the trench, measuring 3m in length. The ditch measured 0.86m in width and 0.16m in depth, containing a single mid yellowish-brown clayey silt.

Pit Group 1: [494], [377], [404], [277], [422] and [371]

5.7.6 Pit Group 1 comprised six large, generally rectangular pits with steep sides and flat bases, all located in the central northern part of the excavation area.

They formed a coherent group by virtue of their shared morphology.

5.7.7 Pit [494] was oval in plan with vertical sides and a flat base (>1.6m long x 2.18m wide x 0.87m deep. The pit contained four fills: a basal fill of dark bluish-grey silty clay (506), which contained pottery, a light brownish-grey silty clay (505) containing animal bone, a mid brownish-grey silty clay (504) containing pottery and animal bone, and a light greyish-brown clayey silt (503), which contained pottery and animal bone. The feature was cut by Ditch 3, removing approximately half the overall length of the pit.

5.7.8 Pit [377] was rectangular in plan with steep sides and a flat base (2.59m long x 1.78m wide x 0.83m deep). It had a three fills: the earliest was a dark brownish-grey silty clay (380) containing pottery and animal bone. The secondary fill was a light brownish-grey silty clay (379) containing pottery and animal bone. The uppermost deposit within the pit was a mid brownish-grey sandy clay (378) containing pottery, animal bone, CBM and an iron hinge (S.F. 2). The feature cut Pit [387].

5.7.9 Pit [404] was rectangular in plan with steep to vertical sides and a flat base (>2.7m long x >2.18m wide x 0.85m deep). It had a single fill of mid brownish- grey clayey silt (512) containing pottery, animal bone and shell.

5.7.10 Pit [277] was broadly rectangular in plan with steep sides and a flat base (3.47m long x >2.8m wide x 0.74m deep). It had five fills. The lowest was a mid brownish-grey silty clay (281), containing pottery and animal bone, which was present across the base of the feature. Above this was a stratigraphically distinct deposit of mid greyish-yellow sandy clay (291) on the west side of the feature, and a similar deposit present on the east side of the pit (280). The two deposits represent slumping of natural gravel from the sides of the pit, suggesting that it may have been open for at least a short duration of time. The next fill in the sequence was a mid bluish-grey silty clay (279) containing pottery and animal bone. The uppermost deposit within the pit was a mid greyish-brown clayey silt (278) containing pottery, animal bone. The feature was cut by Pit [310].

5.7.11 Pit [422] was oval in plan with steep to near-vertical sides and a flat base

(2.65m long x 2m wide x 0.8m deep). It had three fills; the earliest (425) was a dark greyish-brown clayey silt. This deposit was overlain by a mid greyish-brown clayey silt (424). The uppermost deposit (423) was a mid greyish-brown clayey silt. This deposit contained a large quantity of pottery (61 sherds), the most common fabric represented within the assemblage being Developed St Neots ware (31 sherds) of mid-12th- to mid-13th-century date.

5.7.12 Pit [371] was rectangular in plan with steep sides and a flat base (>2.07m long x 2.6m wide x 0.85m deep). It had three fills, the earliest was a mid greyish-brown clayey silt (374) containing pottery and animal bone. The secondary fill was a dark brownish-grey sandy silt (373) containing pottery, animal bone and CBM. The uppermost deposit within the pit was a mid greyish-brown clayey silt (372) containing pottery and animal bone. The feature cut Pit [239] and truncated Pit [369].

Pitting Activity: [535], [537], [522], [470], [463], [491], [489], [461], [497], [487], [495], [444], [451], [347], [282], [432], [436], [454], [434], [484], [469], [406], [412], [416], [414], [418], [321], [319], [349], [391], [331], [304], [302], [393], [395], [398], [383], [242], [369], [381], [220]

5.7.13 Pit [535] was truncated and therefore unclear in shape, with steep sides and a rounded base (>1.1m long x 0.5m wide x 0.45m deep). It had a single fill of mid brownish-grey sandy clay (536), which contained pottery and animal bone. The pit was cut by Pit [537].

5.7.14 Pit [537] was unclear in plan as the feature continued beyond the limit of excavation to the west. The pit was steep-sided and had a flat base (2.5m long x 2m wide x 0.9m deep). It had two fills: the upper fill was a mid greyish-brown silty sand (538) and the lower fill a dark greyish-brown sandy silt (539). The fills contained pottery and animal bone; the feature cut Pits [530] and [535].

5.7.15 Pit [522] was truncated and therefore unclear in shape, with shallow sides and a rounded base (1.2m wide x 0.45m deep). It had a single fill of mid brownish-grey sandy clay (523), which contained pottery. The pit was cut by Pits [519] and Pit [524].

5.7.16 Pit [470] was square in plan with steep sides and a flat base (1.1m wide x 0.3m deep). It had a single fill of dark greyish-brown clayey silt (471), which contained pottery and animal bone. The feature cut Pit [487].

5.7.17 Pit [463] was straight and elongated in plan with steep sides and a flat base (0.45m long x 0.22m wide x 0.17m deep). It had a single fill of dark greyish-brown sandy silt (462), which contained animal bone including a partial juvenile cat skeleton (see Baxter, Section 6.11) and two sherds of Huntingdon Early Medieval ware (mid- to late-11th- to 12th-century). Within the animal bone assemblage was a worked bone object (S.F. 11), a flute made out of a sub-adult pig tibia with four holes drilled in the posterior shaft (see Baxter, Section 6.11). The feature cut Pit [489].

5.7.18 Pit [491] was oval in plan with vertical, partially undercutting sides and a flat base (1.85m long x 1.34m wide x 0.75m deep). It had two fills: the upper fill was a dark greyish-brown clayey silt (492) and the lower fill was a mid bluish-grey silty clay (493). The upper fill (492) contained pottery and animal bone. The pit was cut by Pit [470] and Pit [489].

5.7.19 Pit [489] was circular in plan with undulating sides and an irregular base (1.8m wide x 0.29m deep). It had a single fill of mid greyish-brown sandy silt (490), which contained pottery and animal bone. The feature cut Pit [491] and was cut by Pit [463].

5.7.20 Pit [461] was circular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base (1.2m wide x 0.44m deep). It had a single fill of mid brownish-grey sandy silt (460), which contained pottery, animal bone and shell. The feature was cut by Pit [489].

5.7.21 Pit [497] was oval in plan with vertical sides and an undulating base (0.9m long x 0.75m wide x 0.35m deep). It had a single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (498), which contained pottery and animal bone. The feature was cut by Pit [487].

5.7.22 Pit [487] was oval in plan with vertical sides and an undulating base (1m long x 0.6m wide x 0.4m deep). It had a single fill of dark greyish-brown silty clay (488), which contained pottery and animal bone. The feature was cut by Pit

[495].

5.7.23 Pit [495] was oval in plan with steep sides and an undulating base (1.1m long x 0.6m wide x 0.5m deep). It had a single fill of mid greyish-brown silty clay (496), which contained pottery, animal bone and a residual struck flint. The feature was cut by Pit [485].

5.7.24 Pit [444] was oval in plan with steep sides and a rounded base (1.38m long x 1.05m wide x 0.81m deep). It had a single fill of dark greyish-brown clayey silt (445), which contained pottery and animal bone. The feature was cut by Pit [438] and cut Pit [442].

5.7.25 Pit [451] was oval in plan with steep sides and a flat base (1.05m long x 0.7m wide x 0.2m deep). It had a single fill of light greyish-brown silty clay (452), which contained pottery and animal bone. The feature was cut by Pit [444] and cut Pit [449].

5.7.26 Pit [347] was oval in plan with steep sides and a flat base (1.85m long x 1.8m wide x 0.44m deep). It had a single fill of mid yellowish-grey clayey silt (346), which contained pottery, animal bone and S.F.1: an iron knife, probably a cleaver.

5.7.27 Pit [282] was oval in plan with steep sides and a rounded base (1.45m long x 1.2m wide x 0.42m deep). It had a single fill of light brownish-grey sandy clay (284), which contained pottery and animal bone. The feature was cut by Ditch 3.

5.7.28 Pit [432] was circular in plan with shallow sides and a flat base (1.28m+ wide x 0.44m deep). It had a single fill of mid greyish-brown silty clay (431), which contained pottery and animal bone. The feature was cut by Pit [437].

5.7.29 Pit [436] was rectangular in plan with steep sides and a flat base (1.9m long x 1.4m wide x 0.63m deep). It had two fills: the upper fill was a light brownish-grey silty clay (435), and the lower fill a mid yellowish-grey sandy clay (477). The upper fill (435) contained pottery and animal bone.

5.7.30 Pit [454] was rectangular in plan with steep sides and a flat base (1.2m long

x 0.78m wide x 0.28m deep). It had a single fill of light yellowish-grey silty clay (410), which contained pottery. The feature was cut by Pit [436].

5.7.31 Pit [434] was circular in plan with shallow sides and a rounded base (1.06m wide x 0.31m deep). It had a single fill of mid greyish-brown silty clay (433), which contained pottery and animal bone.

5.7.32 Pit [484] was circular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base (1.44m wide x 0.52m deep). It had a single fill of mid brownish-grey sandy silt (483), which contained pottery and animal bone.

5.7.33 Pit [469] was circular in plan with steep sides and a rounded base (1.76m wide x 0.65m deep). It had two fills: the upper fill was a mid brownish-grey silty clay (481) and the lower fill was a light yellowish-grey sandy clay (482). The upper fill (481) contained pottery and animal bone. The feature was cut by Pit [468].

5.7.34 Pit [406] was circular in plan with shallow sides and a rounded base (0.65m wide x 0.18m deep). It had a single fill of mid brownish-grey clayey silt (407), which contained pottery and animal bone.

5.7.35 Pit [412] was oval in plan with shallow sides and a rounded base (1.36m long x 0.94m wide x 0.15m deep). It had a single fill of dark brownish-grey sandy silt (413) containing no finds. The feature cut Pit [414] and was cut by Pit [416].

5.7.36 Pit [416] was oval in plan with shallow sides and a rounded base (>0.5m long x 0.4m wide x 0.15m deep). It had a single fill of mid brownish-grey sandy silt (417) containing no finds. The feature cut Pit [412].

5.7.37 Pit [414] was oval in plan with steep sides and a rounded base (>0.22m long x 0.2m wide x 0.15m deep). It had a single fill of dark brownish grey sandy silt (415) containing no finds. The feature was cut by Pit [412].

5.7.38 Pit [418] was oval in plan with shallow sides and a rounded base (1.3m long x >0.35m wide x 0.15m deep). It had a single fill of dark brownish-grey sandy silt (459) containing no finds.

5.7.39 Pit [321] was circular in plan with steep sides and a rounded base (1.15m wide x 0.16m deep). It had a single fill of dark greyish-brown sandy clay (320) containing pottery, animal bone and CBM. The pit was cut by Pit [319] and Pit [323].

5.7.40 Pit [319] was circular in plan with steep sides and a rounded base (0.85m wide x 0.24m deep). It had a single fill of light brownish-grey sandy clay (318) containing pottery. The feature cut Pit [321].

5.7.41 Pit [349] was oval in plan with shallow sides and a rounded base (1.51m long x 1.22m wide x 0.13m deep). It had a single fill of mid brownish-grey silty clay (348), which contained pottery and animal bone.

5.7.42 Pit [391] was oval in plan with shallow sides and a flat base (1.31m long x 0.76m wide x 0.11m deep). It had a single fill of mid brownish-grey silty clay (390), which contained pottery and animal bone.

5.7.43 Pit [331] was circular in plan with shallow sides and a rounded base (0.42m wide x 0.16m deep). It had a single fill of mid brownish-grey clayey silt (330) containing pottery and CBM. The feature was cut by Pit [333].

5.7.44 Pit [304] was oval in plan with shallow sides and a flat base (1.34m long x 1.18m wide x 0.16m deep). It had a single fill of dark brownish-grey silty clay (305) containing pottery and animal bone.

5.7.45 Pit [302] was circular in plan with shallow sides and a rounded base (0.51m wide x 0.08m deep). It had a single fill of mid brownish-grey silty clay (303) containing pottery, animal bone and shell.

5.7.46 Pit [393] was circular in plan with shallow sides and a rounded base (1.21m wide x 0.11m deep). It had a single fill of mid greyish-brown silty clay (392) containing CBM.

5.7.47 Pit [395] was circular in plan with shallow sides and a rounded base (0.94m wide x 0.08m deep). It had a single fill of mid brownish-grey silty clay (394) containing CBM and animal bone.

5.7.48 Pit [398] was circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base (0.45m wide x 0.3m deep). It had a single fill of mid greyish-brown silty clay (399) containing CBM.

5.7.49 Pit [383] was circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base (1.21m wide x 0.2m deep). It had a two fills: the earliest fill was a mid greenish-yellow sandy silt (385) containing no finds and the upper fill was a dark greyish-brown clayey silt (384) containing pottery, animal bone and iron nails.

5.7.50 Pit [242] was oval in plan with shallow sides and a flat base (2.91m long x 1.85m wide x 0.07m deep). It had a single fill of dark brownish-grey silty clay (241) containing no finds.

5.7.51 Pit [369] was a highly truncated by Pit [371], so the overall shape of the pit was unclear. It contained a single deposit of mid greyish-brown clayey silt (370) containing pottery and animal bone. The feature cut Pit [381].

5.7.52 Pit [381] was oval in plan with shallow sides and a flat base (0.45m long x 0.28m wide x 0.11m deep). It had a single fill of mid greyish-brown sandy silt (382) containing pottery. The feature was cut by Pit [369].

5.7.53 Pit [220] was a large, elongated pit located towards the south-eastern corner of the excavation area. The pit measured 9m+ in length, 5m+ wide and 2m deep. The pit was initially excavated by hand in a 2m-wide slot; the slot was then extended using a machine to allow hand excavation to the base of the feature and the earliest deposits within the pit. The western edge of the pit was truncated by Pit [350], although a return edge of the pit was visible during the machining. The pit contained four fills. The earliest fill (430) was a dark greyish-brown sandy silt, which was waterlogged and contained organic inclusions and fragments of a leather shoe (S.F. 6; Trott, Section 6.10). A large piece of preserved wood (Timber 516) was also lifted from the deposit (maple; see Morgan, Section 6.9). The next fill (249) in the sequence was present at the eastern side of the feature and is likely to be a result of weathering of the pit's edge, consisting of a greenish-yellow silty sand. This deposit was sealed by fill (221), a dark greyish-brown clayey silt, the lower part of which was also waterlogged and contained organic

inclusions. Nine sherds of pottery were recovered from the deposit, including early Stamford ware, Thetford ware, and early medieval fabrics including Developed St Neots ware, Huntingdon Fen Sandy ware and Huntingdon Early Medieval ware. Overall the assemblage dates to the mid to late 12th to 13th century. A pot base made into a spindle whorl (S.F. 5) was also present (Beveridge, Section 6.8). The uppermost deposit (222) was a mid greyish-brown clayey silt containing a small amount of residual pottery.

Postholes: [485], [501], [315]

5.7.54 Three early medieval postholes were excavated and recorded in the west and centre of the excavation area. Although they formed a rough west to east alignment, they are not thought to be directly associated with one another or to have formed a single identifiable structure.

5.7.55 Posthole [485] was circular in plan with vertical sides and a rounded base (0.3m wide x 0.13m deep). It had a single fill of dark brownish-grey silty clay (500), which contained pottery and animal bone. The posthole cut Pit [495].

5.7.56 Posthole [501] was circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base (0.48m wide x 0.43m deep). It had a single fill of mid brownish-grey sandy silt (502), containing pottery and animal bone.

5.7.57 Posthole [315] was circular in plan with steep sides and a rounded base (0.41m wide x 0.28m deep). It had a single fill of dark brownish-grey sandy clay (314). Two sherds of pottery were recovered from the fill and were dated to the mid 12th to mid 13th century.

5.8 Medieval

Ditches 4 and 7

Ditch 4: [306] and [375]

5.8.1 Ditch 4 was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east and was located centrally within the excavation area. The southern end of the ditch had been removed by a later large pit [350]. The ditch measured 14.5m+ in length, continuing beyond the site to the north, and was 0.58m in width and 0.29m

deep. The ditch contained a single fill (307), a dark brownish-grey clayey silt.

Ditch 7: [153]

5.8.2 The ditch was located in the north-east corner of the site. It extended beyond the excavation area to the east; to the west it had been truncated by Pit [187]. It appeared to be curvilinear in plan, being aligned north-west to south-east in the west, but curving to a west to east alignment as it extended eastwards. The ditch measured 4m+ in length, 0.52m in width and 0.28m in depth.

Pitting Activity: [540], [524], [526], [519], [442], [438], [437], [323], [263], [266]

5.8.3 Ten medieval pits were present, mainly concentrated towards the western edge of the site.

5.8.4 Pit [540] was oval in plan with vertical sides and a flat base (>1.72m long x 1.53m wide x 0.26m deep). It had a single fill of mid greyish-brown clayey silt (541), which contained pottery and animal bone. The feature cut Pit [530] and was truncated to the east by a modern intrusion.

5.8.5 Pit [524] was oval in plan with moderate sides and a flat base (3m long x >1.8m wide x 0.24m deep). It had a single fill of mid greyish-brown sandy clay (527), which contained pottery and animal bone. The feature cut Pit [522] and was cut by Pit [526].

5.8.6 Pit [526] was oval in plan with steep sides and a flat base (2.5m long x 1.6m wide x 0.27m deep). It had a single fill of mid greyish-brown silty clay (525), which contained pottery and animal bone. The feature was cut by Pit [528] and cut [524].

5.8.7 Pit [519] was oval in plan with moderate sides and a flat base (>1.5m long x 1.46m wide x 0.33m deep). It had two fills: the upper fill was a dark brownish-grey silty clay (517) and the lower fill was a mid greyish-brown silty clay (518). The upper fill contained pottery and animal bone. The feature cut Pit [522].

5.8.8 Pit [442] was circular in plan (truncated) with steep sides and a flat base (0.4m long x 0.15m+ wide x 0.4m deep). It had a single fill of mid greyish-brown silty clay (443), which contained pottery and animal bone. The feature was cut by Pit [438].

5.8.9 Pit [438] was oval in plan with steep sides and a flat base (1.1m long x 0.7m wide x 0.3m deep). It had two fills: the upper fill was a dark brownish-grey clayey silt (439) and the lower fill was a mid yellowish-brown silty clay (477). The upper fill (439) contained pottery and animal bone. The pit cut Posthole [440], Pit [444] and Pit [442].

5.8.10 Pit [437] was circular in plan with steep sides; the base of the feature was not reached due to its depth (3.7m wide x 1.6m+ deep). The feature contained a total of five fills. The earliest fill was a dark bluish-grey silty clay (476), which was waterlogged and contained surviving organic materials, including wood and leather shoe fragments (S.F. 7, S.F. 8, and S.F. 9; Trott, Section 6.10). In addition to the waterlogged finds the deposit also contained pottery, animal bone and shell. The next deposit in the stratigraphic sequence was a thin lens of mid yellowish-grey sandy clay (475), which contained no finds. Fill (475) was sealed by a light yellowish-grey silty clay (474) containing pottery and animal bone. The next deposit was a localised dump of shell in a mid yellowish-grey silty clay matrix (473), present on the north side of the pit. This fill also contained pottery and animal bone. The uppermost deposit within the pit was a light greyish-brown clayey silt (472), which contained pottery, animal bone and shell. The feature cut Pit [432], Pit [436] and Ditch 1.

5.8.11 Pit [323] was circular in plan with shallow sides and a rounded base (1.9m wide x 0.3m deep). It had a single fill of light brownish-grey sandy clay (322), which contained pottery and animal bone. The pit cut Pits [325] and [321] and was cut by Posthole [317].

5.8.12 Pit [263] was rectangular in plan with steep sides and a flat base (3m long x 1.1m wide x 0.17m deep). It had a single fill of dark brownish-grey sandy silt (264) containing pottery, animal bone and CBM.

5.8.13 Pit [266] was elongated in plan with vertical sides and a flat base (1.65m long x 0.32m wide x 0.13m deep). It had a single fill of mid brownish-grey clayey silt (265) containing pottery and animal bone.

Postholes: [344], [338], [362], [360], [356], [365], [340], [352], [354], [358] and [367]

5.8.14 A group of 11 postholes were associated with Pit [263]. Seven were positioned around the pit's sides, while the other four, all of which were smaller, were in a north-west to south-east line cut into the feature. All the postholes were circular in plan with vertical sides and rounded bases, measuring 0.15-0.20m in width and 0.20-0.35m in depth. The postholes each contained a single fill, comprising similar dark brownish-grey clayey silts ((345), (339), (363), (361) (356), (366), (341), (353), (355), (359) and (368)). They indicate the presence of structural components associated with the pit, possibly a screen around or shelter over it, as well as internal fixtures.

5.9 Post-Medieval

Large Pits: [187], [350], [334], [544]

5.9.1 Pits [187] and [350] were large pits located in the eastern half of the excavation area. Pit [187] extended beyond the northern limit of the excavation area, measuring 10.5m+ in length and 8m in width; Pit [350] extended beyond the southern limit of the excavation area and measured 12.5m in length and 8.25m+ in width. A single bucket-width test hole was excavated into both the pits during the machine excavation; in both cases the feature was not bottomed. The pits were both filled with demolition material, likely relating to reclamation of building material due to the lack of complete bricks and the high proportion of brick mortar within the backfill. A wide range of brick and tile types are represented within the backfill, ranging in date from 13th- to 18th-century. The pits are likely to represent initial gravel extraction and subsequent backfilling with the unusable materials from local demolished buildings. The large pits result from a phase of demolition and construction, probably occurring either close to the site or locally within the town.

5.9.2 A further two large Pits [334] and [544] were truncated by [350], Pit [334] was located on the western side of Pit [350], measuring 6.5m in width and extending beyond the southern limit of the trench. Pit [544] was located at the north-east corner of Pit [350] and measured 5.5m in width. The pits are likely to represent an earlier smaller phase of quarrying activity. The pits contained single fills of dark greyish brown, sandy silt, the deposits contained similar demolition material, although much less frequent.

Pitting Activity

5.9.3 Pit [258] was circular in plan with steep sides and a rounded base (0.8m wide x 0.5m deep). It had a single fill of mid brownish grey, sandy clay (257), which contained pottery.

5.10 Modern

Pitting Activity

5.10.1 Two pits were investigated, both cutting from Layer 3, the pits were obviously modern in date and were excavated for dating evidence. The two pits [135] and [137] were oval in plan (1.5m long x 0.8m wide x 0.5m deep) a number of modern finds were recovered although only glass bottles and obviously datable objects were retained.

5.11 Undated

Ditches

Ditch 8 [175]

5.11.1 Ditch [175] was located on the eastern edge of the excavation area, the ditch measured 3m in length, 0.35m in width and 0.18m in depth. The feature was narrow and straight in plan, steep sided and a flat base in profile. The ditch contained a single fill (176), a dark brownish grey, silty clay, the deposit contained no finds.

Pits

5.11.2 Pit [542] was unclear in plan as the feature continued beyond the limit of excavation at the southern edge, the pit was steep sided and had a rounded base (1.21m wide x 0.38m deep). It had a single fill of dark greyish brown,

silty clay (543).

5.11.3 Pit [530] was oval in plan with moderate sides and a flat base (1.42m long x 0.68m wide x 0.37m deep). It had a single fill of mid yellowish brown, clayey sand (531); the pit contained the partial remains of at least two horse skeletons (see Baxter, Section 6.11). The feature was cut by Pits [535] and [540].

5.11.4 Pit [528] was circular in plan with moderate sides and a rounded base (0.54m wide x 0.14m deep). It had a single fill of mid greyish brown, silty clay (529). The feature was truncated by Pit [526].

5.11.5 Pit [499] was circular in plan with vertical sides and a rounded base (0.3m wide x 0.15m deep). It had a single fill of dark greyish brown, silty clay (500), which contained animal bone. The feature was cut by Pit [487].

5.11.6 Pit [411] was rectangular in plan with sloping sides and a rounded base (0.8m long x 0.76m wide x 0.3m deep). It had a single fill of light brownish grey, silty clay (410), which contained no finds. The feature cut Pit [409].

5.11.7 Pit [456] was circular in plan with shallow sides and a rounded base (0.58m wide x 0.08m deep). It had a single fill of mid brownish grey, silty clay (455), which contained no finds.

5.11.8 Pit [465] was circular in plan with shallow sides and a rounded base (0.68m wide x 0.3m deep). It had a single fill of mid brownish grey, silty clay (479), which contained no finds.

5.11.9 Pit [468] was circular in plan with shallow sides and a rounded base (0.4m wide x 0.1m deep). It had a single fill of dark brownish grey, clayey silt (480), which contained C.B.M. The feature cut [469].

5.11.10 Pit [325] was circular in plan with steep sides and a rounded base (0.62m wide x 0.19m deep). It had a single fill of light brownish grey, sandy clay (324) containing no finds. The feature was cut by Pit [323].

5.11.11 Pit [389] was circular in plan with shallow sides and a rounded base (1.3m

wide x 0.13m deep). It had a single fill of mid greyish brown, silty clay (388) containing animal bone.

5.11.12 Pit [327] was circular in plan with shallow sides and a rounded base (0.68m wide x 0.19m deep). It had a single fill of light greyish brown, silty clay (326) containing no finds.

5.11.13 Pit [329] was circular in plan with shallow sides and a rounded base (0.91m wide x 0.3m deep). It had a single fill of light greyish brown, silty clay (328) containing no finds.

5.11.14 Pit [333] was oval in plan with shallow sides and a rounded base (0.48m long x 0.41m wide x 0.18m deep). It had a single fill of mid brownish grey, clayey silt (332) containing no finds. The pit was cut by Pit [331]

5.11.15 Pit [511] was rectangular in plan with shallow sides and a rounded base (1.75m long x 1.18m wide x 0.3m deep). It had a single fill of mid greyish brown, clayey silt (512) containing pottery and animal bone.

5.11.16 Pit [300] was circular in plan with shallow sides and a rounded base (0.41m wide x 0.16m deep). It had a single fill of mid brownish grey, clayey silt (301) containing no finds.

5.11.17 Pit [310] was a modern intrusion rectangular in shape measuring 2.5m in length and 0.7m in width. The feature was not excavated to the base.

5.11.18 Pit [396] was circular in plan with vertical sides and a rounded base (1.11m wide x 0.1m deep). It had a single fill of dark greyish brown, silty clay (397) containing pottery and animal bone.

5.11.19 Pit [233] was circular in plan with shallow sides and a rounded base (0.54m wide x 0.15m deep). It had a single fill of mid greyish brown, silty clay (232) containing animal bone.

5.11.20 Pit [272] was circular in plan with shallow sides and a flat base (0.26m wide x 0.12m deep). It had a single fill of light brownish grey, clayey silt (271) containing animal bone. The pit was truncated by Pit [270].

5.11.21 Pit [268] was circular in plan with shallow sides and a flat base (0.32m wide x 0.08m deep). It had a single fill of light brownish grey, clayey silt (267) containing animal bone. The feature cut Pit [270]

5.11.22 Pit [276] was circular in plan with shallow sides and a rounded base (0.23m wide x 0.07m deep). It had a single fill of light brownish grey, clayey silt (275) containing no finds.

5.11.23 Pit [274] was circular in plan with shallow sides and a flat base (0.75m wide x 0.09m deep). It had a single fill of mid greyish brown, clayey silt (273) containing animal bone.

5.11.24 Pit [244] was oval in plan with steep sides and a flat base (1.25m long x 0.92m wide x 0.39m deep). It had a single fill of dark brownish grey, clayey silt (243) containing animal bone. The pit cut Ditch 6.

5.11.25 Pit [246] was circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base (1.2m wide x 0.48m deep). It had a single fill of dark brownish grey, clayey silt (245) containing animal bone.

5.11.26 Pit [235] was elongated in plan with shallow sides and a flat base (3.05m long x 1.7m wide x 0.1m deep). It had a single fill of mid greyish brown, silty clay (236) containing pottery and animal bone. The feature was cut by Pit [237]

5.11.27 Pit [237] was circular in plan with shallow sides and a flat base (0.4m wide x 0.06m deep). It had a single fill of mid greyish brown, clayey silt (238) containing no finds. The feature cut Pit [235].

5.11.28 Pit [200] was circular in plan with shallow sides and a rounded base (0.8m wide x 0.14m deep). It had a single fill of dark greyish brown, silty sand (201) containing no finds. The feature was cut by Posthole [212].

5.11.29 Pit [179] was circular in plan with shallow sides and a rounded base (0.42m wide x 0.07m deep). It had a single fill of dark brownish grey, silty clay (180) containing no finds.

5.11.30 Pit [177] was circular in plan with steep sides and a rounded base (0.84m wide x 0.26m deep). It had a single fill of dark brownish grey, silty clay (178) containing animal bone.

5.11.31 Pit [181] was circular in plan with steep sides and a rounded base (0.6m wide x 0.27m deep). It had a single fill of dark brownish grey, silty clay (182) containing no finds.

5.11.32 Pit [202] was circular in plan with shallow sides and a rounded base (0.98m wide x 0.05m deep). It had a single fill of dark brownish grey, sandy silt (203) containing no finds.

5.11.33 Pit [166] was elongated in plan with shallow sides and a rounded base (1.3m long x 0.4m wide x 0.1m deep). It had a single fill of dark greyish brown, silty sand (167) containing no finds.

Postholes

5.11.34 Posthole [440] was circular in plan with steep sides and a rounded base (0.25m wide x 0.35m deep). It had a single fill of mid greyish brown, silty clay (441), which contained pottery and animal bone. The posthole was cut by Pit [438].

5.11.35 Posthole [467] was circular in plan with steep sides and a rounded base (0.34m wide x 0.12m deep). It had a single fill of mid brownish grey, sandy silt (466), which contained no finds.

5.11.36 A group of three undated postholes were located to the west of Pit [263], the postholes ([317], [313], and [507]) were circular in plan, with steep sides and a rounded base. The features ranged in width between 0.42 - 0.3m and 0.28m - 0.18m in depth. The postholes contained a similar mid yellowish grey, sandy clay deposit ((316), (312) and (508)).

5.11.37 Posthole [298] was circular in plan with steep sides and a rounded base (0.26m wide x 0.15m deep). It had a single fill of light yellowish brown, sandy silt (466) containing no finds.

5.11.38 Posthole [401] was circular in plan with vertical sides and a rounded base

(0.28m wide x 0.23m deep). It had a single fill of dark brownish grey, silty clay (400) containing no finds .The posthole cut Pit [511].

5.11.39 Posthole [229] was circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base (0.35m wide x 0.10m deep). It had a single fill of dark greyish brown, clayey silt (228) containing no finds.

5.11.40 Posthole [231] was circular in plan with steep sides and a rounded base (0.24m wide x 0.24m deep). It had a single fill of mid brownish grey, sandy clay (230) containing no finds.

6 THE FINDS

6.1 Roman Pottery

By Katie Anderson

Introduction

6.1.1 A small assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered from the excavations, totalling six sherds weighing 56g, all of which were residual. All of the pottery was examined and recorded in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Perrin 2011) and using the standard terminology and codes advocated by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (Symonds 2002).

Assemblage Composition

6.1.2 The pottery sherds were all small in size and abraded reflected in the low mean weight of the assemblage, which is relatively low at 9.3g, which is unsurprising given the residual nature of the material.

6.1.3 The assemblage included five coarseware body sherds, dating to the earlier Roman period (AD50-200). Due to the size and condition of these sherds, more precise dating was not possible. The pottery comprised an oxidised sandy sherd (3g) from Pit [239], two greyware body sherds (23g) from Buried Soil (294), an oxidised sandy ware sherd (20g) from Ditch [283] and a micaceous sandy greyware sherd (2g) from Buried soil (419). Finally well as one sherd from a Southern Gaulish Samian Dragendorff 18/31 dish, dating AD50-100 from Pit [444].

Discussion

6.1.4 Overall, although small and residual, the Roman pottery assemblage suggests limited activity in the vicinity during the earlier Roman period.

Context	Cut	Fabric	No.	Wt(g)	Form	Type	Context Spotdate
240	239	OXID	1	3	Unknown	Body	AD50-200
285	283	OXID	1	20	Unknown	Body	AD50-200
294	294	CSGW	1	8	Unknown	Body	AD50-200
294	294	CSGW	1	15	Jar	Body	AD50-150
419	419	FSMGW	1	2	Unknown	Body	AD50-200

445	444	SAMSG	1	8	Dish	Dr18/31	AD50-100

Table 1: Roman Pottery quantification

6.2 Post-Roman Pottery

By Jane Young

Introduction

6.2.1 In total, one thousand and sixty-nine sherds of pottery representing a maximum of nine hundred and fifty-five vessels, weighing 16.500kg in total and having an estimated vessel equivalent by percentage of rim present (REVE) of 14.83 were submitted for examination. The post-Roman pottery recovered ranges in date from the Mid-Saxon to early modern periods and is representative of thirty-eight different known ware types and eight unclassified fabrics (MISC).

Ceramic period	Total sherds	Total vessels	Weight In grams	Rim EVES
Middle Saxon (8th to mid 9th)	6	1	88	0.21
Saxo-Norman (late 9th to mid 12th)	174	168	2251	1.69
Early medieval (mid/late 11th to early/mid	528	489	6644	6.18
Medieval (mid/late 12th to 15th)	319	265	5444	5.62
Late medieval (mid 14th to 15th)	18	9	722	0.67
Post-medieval (16th to 18th)	9	8	1069	0.20
Early modern (18th to 20th)	7	7	278	0.26
Unknown	8	8	4	0
Totals	1069	955	16500	14.83

Table 2: Total quantities of pottery by ceramic period with sherd and vessel count

6.2.2 The pottery was catalogued by ware (common name) and fabric type using locally (Spoerry forthcoming) and nationally used mnemonic codenames (Table 3). Post-medieval and early modern types were identified visually; earlier fabrics were identified using a x20 binocular microscope. The assemblage was quantified within each context by ware and fabric type with four measures: number of sherds, estimated vessel count using sherds obviously belonging to a single vessel, weight and estimated vessel equivalent by percentage of rim present (REVE). Every effort was made to reconstruct cross-context vessels and these have been numbered in the

archive as Vessel 1 etc. The ceramic data including attributes such as decoration, condition and usage was entered on a Microsoft Access Database using ceramic codenames and a copy of this in available in the archive. Recording of the assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, et al. (2001) and forms were identified using the Medieval Pottery Research Group's guide to the classification of forms (MPRG 1998; 2001).

6.2.3 The pottery is mostly in a slightly abraded to abraded condition with sherd size mainly falling into the small to medium size range (below 50grams), although some large fairly fresh fragments (almost entirely found in later and post-medieval deposits) and some small very abraded sherds do occur. Many sherds retain evidence for use in the form of residues, burning, attrition and leaching of calcareous inclusion.

6.2.4 A range of thirty-eight, identifiable post-Roman pottery ware types and eight unknown fabrics were identified; the type and general date range for these fabrics are shown alphabetically in Table 3. The post-Roman pottery ranges in date from the Mid-Saxon to early modern periods. Ceramic types can mainly be paralleled on other sites in Huntingdon (Fletcher 2008, 2009 and 2011, and Sudds 2015), although overall in terms of composition the shell-tempered St Neots-type wares (NEOT and DNEOT) on this site only form c.27% of the assemblage whereas the local sand and calcareous fabrics (HUNEMW and HUNFSW) form c.46% of sherds. Saxo-Norman reduced Thetford-types (HUNTHET, IPTHET and THET) account for c.2% of the total sherd count and Stamford fabrics (DEST and STAM) for c.5%. Coarse medieval shell-tempered sherds account for c.4% of this assemblage by sherd count and glazed wares from Norfolk (GRIM), Buckinghamshire (BRILL), Northamptonshire (LYST) and Lincolnshire (SLLFO) form c.5% by sherd count but only c.3.5% by estimated vessel count. Only two imported vessels of late medieval and post-medieval date were recovered from the site. Most of the assemblage falls within a limited range of vessel types (examples of different types of bowls or dishes, jugs and jars), although examples of lamp, albarello and costrel are also present.

Cambridgeshire codename	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels
BRILL	Brill type wares	1250	1500	38	16
DEST	Developed Stamford ware	1150	1230	1	1
DNEOT	Developed St Neots ware	1150	1250	196	180
EMW	Early Medieval Handmade ware	1100	1250	17	17
ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	1750	1900	1	1
GRIM	Grimston-type ware	1200	1550	3	3
HTHET	Huntingdon-type Thetford ware	1000	1150	2	2
HUNCAL	Huntingdonshire Late Medieval ware	1300	1450	13	7
HUNEMW	Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware	1050	1200	314	291
HUNFSW	Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware	1175	1300	179	163
IPTHET	Ipswich Thetford-type	880	1050	2	1
LMEL	Late Medieval Ely-type ware	1400	1500	1	1
LYST	Stanion/Lyveden ware Fabric B	1150	1250	15	15
MAX	Southern Maxey-type ware	650	950	6	1
MCW	Medieval Coarseware (Cambridgeshire)	1150	1400	12	9
MELC	Calcareous Medieval Ely-type ware	1175	1350	1	1
MELS	Standard Medieval Ely-type ware	1175	1350	7	7
MISC	Unidentified types	400	1900	8	8
MSW	Medieval Sandy ware (Cambridgeshire)	1150	1450	7	5
NEOT	St Neots-type	870	1150	96	92
PMBL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	1	1
PMR	Post-medieval Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650	3	3
PMR	Late Earthenwares	1750	1900	2	2
PSHW *(SHW)	Peterborough Shelly Ware	1175	1400	4	4
PSHW2* (SHW)	Peterborough Shelly Ware Fabric 2	1175	1400	1	1
RFWE	Modern Whiteware	1850	1900	2	2
SEFEN	South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware	1150	1450	12	5
SHW	Unidentified Non Local Medieval Shell-tempered Fabrics	1150	1450	36	32
SHW	Unidentified Non-local Saxo-	870	1150	1	1

	Norman Shell-tempered Fabrics				
SIEG	Siegburg-type Ware	1250	1550	4	1
SLIP	Unidentified slipware	1650	1750	2	1
SLLFO*	South Lincolnshire Medieval Light Firing Oolitic	1200	1350	1	1
STAM	Stamford Ware	970	1200	52	51
STANLY* (SHW)	Stanion/Lyveden ware Fabric A	1150	1250	3	3
SWSG	Staffordshire White Saltglazed stoneware	1700	1770	1	1
TGW	Tin-glazed ware	1640	1770	2	2
THET	Thetford-type fabrics	1000	1150	21	21
TRANS	Transfer printed ware	1770	1900	1	1
WEST	Westerwald stoneware	1600	1800	1	1

Table 3: Pottery codenames and date ranges with total quantities by sherd and vessel count (Lincolnshire Codenames with Cambridgeshire codenames in brackets where appropriate)

Middle Saxon

6.2.5 Six sherds from a single large lugged bowl (DR12) in shell-tempered Southern Maxey-type ware (MAX) were recovered residually from medieval Pit [438]. A further basal sherd (SHW) from this deposit is in a similar fabric and may also be from the same bowl, but could equally well be from a medieval vessel. The bowl has a simple rounded rim with two upright rounded lugs springing directly from the rim. Southern Maxey-type is mainly found in Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Northamptonshire and Lincolnshire south of the River Witham (Young, Vince and Nailor 2011) and was probably produced in several centres in these areas. The earliest sherds are found associated with 8th century occupation and the type probably continues until the advent of wheel-thrown late Saxon types in the mid to late 9th century. At Lincoln similar wheel-thrown forms are found in shell-tempered early Lincoln Kiln-type ware (Young 1989). Pottery of Middle Saxon date is uncommon in Huntingdon but residual sherds were found during excavations in Stukeley Road (Fletcher 2011).

Saxo-Norman

6.2.6 One hundred and seventy-four sherds representing about one hundred and

sixty-eight vessels are of long-lived ware types (late 9th to 12th century) and can be assigned to the Saxo-Norman period (see Table 2). Six ware types falling into three groups (Thetford-types, St Neots-types and Stamford ware) are represented.

6.2.7 Ninety-six sherds representing about ninety-two vessels are in shell-tempered St Neots-type ware (NEOT). This Shell-tempered ware is found in several Midland counties (Hunter 1979) and was undoubtedly produced at several centres. Those recovered from Huntingdon are thought to have been produced in the south-western part of Cambridgeshire (Fletcher 2011, 59 and Spoerry forthcoming), although several production sites are suggested for the material found on this site by the fabrics. Punctate brachiopod, thought to be a diagnostic fossil present in the fabric (Vince 2005) is only found in 42% of the vessels recovered from this site. Most NEOT sherds probably come from jars, but only eighteen medium-sized and fifteen small jars could be positively identified. Another sherd with internal and external soot residues appears to come from a tiny jar. Seven rim sherds and one basal sherd come from bowls of typical St Neots type (Addyman 1969, Baker et al. 1979 and Hunter 1979). The only decorated sherd comes from a jug or pitcher with a leached internal surface. The body sherd is decorated with rows of square roller-stamping on the shoulder and what may be the edge of a finger-pressed applied strip or handle join. The only other vessel form to be recovered is a spike or pedestal lamp represented by a slightly tapering stem. St Neots ware is thought to have been in production from the late 9th to mid 12th centuries, but is most common in assemblages of 10th to 11th century date. Few chronologically significant sherds were recovered from this site; those that occur are suggestive of a post-conquest date.

6.2.8 A single sherd from a small jar in a fine to medium shell-tempered fabric is also of Saxo-Norman type but is not of St. Neots-type. The thin-walled vessel appears to have been wheel-thrown but the sherd has leached surfaces and the fossil shell temper has begun to decompose.

6.2.9 Twenty-five sherds are from twenty-four Thetford-type vessels. These vessels fall into four main groups: Ipswich-type Thetford (IPTHET),

Huntingdon-type (HTHET), possible local fabrics (THET) and those vessels probably made in Thetford itself (THET). Thetford-type ware was produced between the mid 9th and mid 12th centuries at several centres in Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Suffolk and south Lincolnshire. Seventeen sherds, each representing an individual vessel, are probably products of kilns in Thetford (Dallas 1984 and 1993). The type is long-lived and appears to have developed slowly making close dating of vessels difficult. The type is commonly found in 12th century deposits in East Anglia, Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire, but is unlikely to have continued in production after the mid 12th century. The large storage vessels that form the majority of sherds found in later deposits on most sites outside of Norfolk are likely to have remained in use for sometime, as did the Victorian stoneware flagons. Eight of the vessels from this site are large storage jars or pitchers with applied pressed strips. The majority of these sherds were found associated with vessels of post-mid 12th century date. Three Thetford-type handle sherds are from pitchers whilst the remaining sherd are un-diagnostic and could come from jars, pitchers or less likely bowls. Four sherds have a fabric that is not consistent with a Thetford source. The slightly coarser fabric contains moderate rounded calcareous grains suggesting a more local source. One sherd with a directly pressed body is from a large storage jar or pitcher, two sherds are from jars and one could come from a jar or a pitcher. Two further decorated sherds are of Huntingdon Thetford-type (Spoerry forthcoming). These sherds have brown surfaces and come from a large storage jar or pitcher with part of an applied and pressed strip and a smaller jar or pitcher with an applied pressed horizontal strip. The smaller vessel has internal attrition. Two small sherds in a fine quartz-tempered fabric are from an Ipswich Thetford-type jar or bowl. None of the Thetford-type sherds found on the site are chronologically significant, although the manufacture suggests that the vessels are all of 11th to mid 12th century date.

6.2.10 Fifty-one Stamford ware vessels represented by fifty-two sherds were recovered from the site. None of the sherds are demonstrably of pre-conquest date, although the six Fabric A and six Fabric G vessels could potentially belong to the pre-conquest period (Kilmurray 1980). A range of

seven fabric combinations is present (Table 4) with only eleven vessels being un-glazed.

Form type	Fabric A	Fabric A/G	Fabric G	Fabric A/B	Fabric G/B	Fabric B	Fabric B/C	Fabric C	Totals
Unglazed	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Small	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4
Glazed	1	2	3	3	2	5	3	1	20
Glazed	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Glazed	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5
Glazed jug	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Glazed	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Bowl	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Pedestal/spi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Small vessel (jar/pitcher?)	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	4
Tiny vessels	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
Unknown	1	0	2	0	1	1	2	0	7
Totals	6	3	6	3	3	14	9	7	51

Table 4: Stamford ware vessels by fabric type arranged chronologically

6.2.11 Vessels in Fabrics B/C and C are likely to be of mid 12th century to early/mid 13th century date, whilst vessels in Fabrics A/B, G/B and B could date to as early as the mid 11th century, but are more likely to be of late 11th or 12th century date. The Stamford ware vessel forms represented are mainly medium-sized glazed jars or pitchers. Only two of the Stamford ware vessels recovered from the site is decorated. A jug in Fabric B has diagonal combed Stamford M27 (Ibid. 312-13) decoration on the body and a base from a small vessel of unknown type in Fabric B/C has diagonal combed M32 decoration down to the base. Both vessels are likely to date to the third quarter of the 12th century. Few Stamford ware vessels have external soot residues, suggesting that their primary use was not for cooking.

Ware Type	Total sherds	Total vessels	Weight in grams	EVES
HTHET	2	2	40	0
IPTHET	2	1	7	0
NEOT	96	92	1068	1.05
SHW	1	1	4	0
STAM	52	51	390	0.64
THET	21	21	742	0

Totals	174	168	2251	1.69

Table 5: Saxo-Norman pottery ware types by sherd and vessel count

Early Medieval

6.2.12 Five hundred and twenty-eight sherds representing about four hundred and eighty-nine vessels in four ware types can be considered to be of early medieval type. Two of the wares (HUNEMW and EMW) have their origins in the peri-conquest or post-conquest 11th century whilst the other two (DEST and DNEOT) are mid 12th century developments of existing industries. Early medieval types have usually died out by the early/mid to mid 13th century having been replaced by high medieval-types, although some Early Medieval Handmade wares (EMW) continue to be used in parts of the country until as late as the mid/late 13th century.

6.2.13 With the exception of a single copper-glazed Developed Stamford ware (DEST) jug with applied pressed and combed vertical strips all of the pottery of this period is un-glazed. The early medieval assemblage is dominated by Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware (HUNEMW) with three hundred and fourteen sherds representing about two hundred and ninety-one vessels. This type is thought to be part of a widespread eastern England handmade tradition originating in the mid to mid/late 11th century (Spoerry forthcoming). By the late 12th to early 13th centuries the type is likely to have been subsumed or developed into medieval Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware (HUNFSW), although transitional fabrics appear to make the division between the two types somewhat subjective (Ibid.). Vessels are handmade, but often have turntable or wheel-thrown rims applied. Most sherds are oxidised and exhibit some degree of 'fire-clouding' due to bonfire firing. Decoration on vessels from this site is limited to four jars and a bowl with finger-pressed rim edges, a jar or pitcher with incised wavy lines on the shoulder and two jars or bowls with applied pressed strips. One hundred and thirty of the vessels recovered can be identified as jars of tiny to large size. Surprisingly 41% of these jars are of small size and two jars are of what would be considered miniature size. A small base with an external soot residue could come from another miniature jar or bowl. Few identifiable

bowls or dishes occur. These include two dishes and a shallow bowl or dish that are similar to examples in Medieval Ely ware (Spoerry 2008). The only handle to occur is of the strap variety and could come from a handled jar or pitcher.

6.2.14 A further seventeen sherds, each from a separate vessel, are of Early Medieval Handmade type (EMX), but are not part of the Huntingdonshire tradition. The slightly micaceous fabric of seven of these vessels could suggest an Essex source. The other vessels are likely to have been produced elsewhere in Cambridgeshire or Norfolk. Only seven of the vessels are identifiable as jars, although it is likely that the un-diagnostic sherds also come from this form.

6.2.15 By the mid 12th century the Saxo-Norman shell-tempered St Neots ware tradition has developed into early medieval Developed St Neots ware (DNEOT). The division between the two types is somewhat subjective, especially when identifying small un-diagnostic body sherds. The main difference between the two types is the use of a slightly coarser fossil shell fabric and sherds mainly having a reduced core and light orange to 'pink' surfaces. There are developments in form with the introduction of the jug form and different shaped jars, however most sherds from this site can only be attributed to a jar/bowl or jar/jug form. The type appears to have ceased production by the mid 13th century being replaced by coarser shell-tempered wares from Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire and possibly the Peterborough area. One hundred and ninety-six Developed St Neots-type sherds representing about one hundred and eighty vessels were recovered from the site. Fifty-seven of the vessels do not contain punctate brachiopod in the fabric suggesting more than one source for the type. Of the sixty-four identifiable jars found on the site most are of medium size (DR2) with only one miniature, two large-sized and fourteen small-sized jars occurring. Six of the thirteen identifiable bowls are of wide shallow-type (DR4). Two of the three identifiable jugs in Developed St Neots ware have incised lines around the shoulder and the single handle present has pressed edges. Nearly 20% of the vessels have external soot residues and a few with internal sooting

and soot over broken edges suggest breakage in use. Many of the vessels have leached internal surfaces suggesting containment of acidic liquids and ten vessels have an internal 'kettle fur' deposit. The base of one small jar or bowl has a neat post-firing hole of c.13mm drilled through. The vessel also has internal sooting.

Ware type	Total sherds	Total vessels	Weight in grams	EVES
DNEOT	196	180	3262	3.41
DEST	1	1	5	0
EMW	17	17	90	0.13
HUNEMW	314	291	3287	2.64

Table 6: Early Medieval pottery ware types by sherd and vessel count

Medieval

6.2.16 Overall, three hundred and nineteen sherds representing two hundred and sixty-five vessels recovered from the site can be dated to the medieval period, between the mid 12th and 14th centuries. At least fourteen local and regional ware types are represented with products from the local area (HUNFSW) being the most common. The hundred and seventy-nine sherds representing one hundred and sixty-three vessels in Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware (HUNFSW) dominate the medieval assemblage. The unglazed ware is thought to have developed from HUNEMW in the last quarter of the 12th century (Spoerry forthcoming) and early vessels can be difficult to distinguish from that type. Spoerry considers it likely that the ware is in decline towards the end of the 13th century (Ibid.). Only fifty-three of the vessels from this site can be positively identified as jars (DR3, DR6 and DR7). Three of these jars have spirally incised lines around the body and one has a pressed rim. Only one large jar having a pressed rim top is present in the group and it is probable that the potters producing shell-tempered products provided this larger form type. Twelve of the jars are of small size and one is of miniature type. A handled jar (DR5) has a stabbed rim top and multiple rows of wavy combing on the body. Thirty jugs of varying size can be identified. As Spoerry notes that decoration is uncommon (Ibid.) it is surprising that twenty-four examples are decorated,

although perhaps they signify a certain part of the production. A range of decorative elements occurs with horizontal combed wavy lines on the body being the most common. Other decorative elements on the body of the jug include combed horizontal lines, incised wavy and spiral lines and square roller-stamping. Spoerry considers the roller-stamping and incised spiral decoration to be typical of late 12th to early 13th century production (Ibid.), but is unsure about the other decorative traits. One of the three jug handles present is stabbed whilst the other has slashed decoration. Fifteen other sherds that are from either jars or jugs also have decoration; mainly with incised spiral grooves. About 26% of vessels have soot residues and two vessels each have internal 'kettle fur' deposits or attrition.

6.2.17 Few medieval Ely ware sherds were recovered from the site. Seven sherds in standard medieval Ely ware (MELS) come from two jugs, two jars, a bowl and two unidentified forms. The two jars both have applied and pressed strips and one of the sherds from a jug or jar has incised horizontal lines. One of the jug sherds is a rod handle with long stabs or slashes down centre of handle with rows of rounded stabbing to the sides. The other jug sherd is more controversial as the fabric is that of standard Ely ware but the sherd is glazed and has applied and notched iron-stained strips in the manner of medieval Bourne ware (Healey 1975). The bowl rim is similar to one from Potters Lane, Ely (Spoerry 2008, Fig 5, 8). A single Calcareous Medieval Ely-type ware (MELC) sherd comes from a jar. Spoerry has dated medieval Ely ware to between the 12th and 14th centuries, but suggests it's floruit is in the 13th and 14th centuries (Ibid. 65-67).

6.2.18 A small number of glazed regional imports were recovered from the site. The most common of these is Brill type (Ivens 1982) with thirty-eight sherds representing sixteen jugs. Eighteen sherds come from a single baluster jug with iron-rich lattice decoration painted on the lower body (DR 9). Six other jugs are decorated; mainly with applied iron-stained or plain strips, but also including a slashed handle. Fine Brill fabrics are thought to date from c.1225 and continue in production into the 14th or 15th centuries. Fifteen sherds, each from a separate jug are of oolitic-tempered Stanion/Lyveden-type

(LYST). This ware was produced in at least two centres in Northamptonshire between the 13th and 14th centuries (Steane and Bryant 1975 and Bellamy 1983) Seven of the jugs are decorated; mainly with plain applied white clay strips, but two jugs have applied grid-stamped pads and one has applied pellets. Three jug sherds are of glazed Grimston-type (GRIM). One jug is decorated with complex applied strips whilst the other has both applied strips and pellets. Glazed Grimston ware is thought to have been produced at Grimston in Norfolk between the 13th and 15th centuries (Wade et al 1994). These sherds although of Grimston-type may have been manufactured at another centre within East Anglia. A single sherd with a misfired copper-coloured glaze is from a jug of South Lincolnshire Medieval Light Firing Oolitic type (SLLFO). This type is found in South Lincolnshire especially around the Stamford area (Boyle, Kendall and Young 2008). Twelve sherds from five vessels are in a light-firing quartz and calcereous-tempered fabric defined as South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff Ware (SEFEN). This type is at present dated to between c.1150 and c.1450 and only broadly defined (Spoerry forthcoming) possibly consisting of vessels from more that one production centre and ceramic period. The sherds from this site have a coarse buff fabric and were all recovered from Pit [438] associated with a mixed group of pottery of Middle Saxon to medieval date. The sherds are most probably all from jars similar to one represented by six sherds (DR1), but could also come from bowls or jugs. Seven quartz-tempered sherds are from five vessels from unknown local or regional centres (MSW). These include a sherd from a jar or bowl in a micaceous fabric that may be a product of kilns in Essex. The other four sherds are most probably from glazed and unglazed jugs, although two of the vessels could be jars. Twelve other sherds are from nine quartz-tempered coarseware vessels (MCW); most probably jars.

6.2.19 Forty vessels are in medieval coarse shell-tempered fabrics (SHW). Most of these vessels are likely to come from unknown centres in the East Midlands, but at least five vessels are of Peterborough-type (Spoerry 1998; Appendix A, 96-109) and three are in Stanion/Lyveden Fabric A (Steane and Bryant 1975). The Peterborough-type and Stanion/Lyveden vessels are jars or

bowls of late 12th to 14th century date. The other thirty-six sherds representing thirty-two vessels include jars and bowls in a range of fabrics.

Ware type	Total sherds	Total vessels	Weight in grams	EVES
BRILL	38	16	1011	0.53
MELC	1	1	5	0
MELS	7	7	218	0.05
GRIM	3	3	59	0
HUNFSW	179	163	2617	3.44
LYST	15	15	234	0.14
MCW	12	9	92	0.19
MSW	7	5	90	0
SHW (PSHW)	4	4	40	0
SHW (PSHW2)	1	1	13	0.05
SHW	36	32	563	0.58
SEFEN	12	5	426	0.54
SLLFO	1	1	8	0
SHW (Lyveden)	3	3	68	0.10
Totals	319	265	5444	5.62

Table 7: Medieval pottery ware types by sherd and vessel count

Late Medieval

6.2.20 Eighteen sherds representing nine vessels can be considered to be of late medieval type. Thirteen sherds are from five jugs and two jars or bowls in Huntingdon Late Medieval Calcareous ware (HUNCAL). This type is thought to date to between the 14th and mid 15th centuries (Spoerry forthcoming) and has possibly evolved from the medieval HUNFSW. Seven sherds recovered from Pit [437] come from a single jug with an incised shoulder line (DR10). The jug has been partially burnt post-breakage with un-burnt sherds joining burnt ones. One complete handle joins to the existing sherds but another identical burnt handle piece is also probably from the same jug, making a two-handled vessel. Another similar jug without a handle present was found in Pit [437] (DR8). A single sherd of Late Medieval Ely-type ware (LMEL) was recovered from the site. The glazed basal sherd comes from a jug with a pressed basal angle. Late Ely ware is thought to date from the second half of the 14th century (Spoerry 2008, 67). The only medieval import to come from the site is an unglazed Siegburg (SIEG) costrel of probable

14th to 15th century date (Beckmann 1974, 210, fig. 9.53-55).

Ware Type	Total sherds	Total vessels	Weight in grams	EVES
HUNCAL	13	7	675	0.67
LMEL	1	1	28	0
SIEG	4	1	19	0
Totals	18	9	722	0.67

Table 8: Late medieval pottery ware types by sherd and vessel count

Post-Medieval to Early Modern

6.2.21 A small number of the vessels examined are of later 16th to 19th or 20th century date (fifteen vessels); these include coarsewares (PMBL and PMR), slipwares (SLIP), industrial finewares (SWSG, TRANS and RFWE), utilitarian stonewares (ENGS and WEST) and tin-glazed (TGW). The diagnostic types mostly seem to span the whole period between the later 16th and 19th or 20th centuries, although only a few sherds of any one type are present. Of note is a large Tin-glazed (TGW) albarello with purple and blue panted decoration.

Ware type	Total sherds	Total vessels	Weight in grams	EVES
PMBL	1	1	6	0
PMR	3	3	22	0
SLIP	2	1	387	0.20
TGW	2	2	645	0
WEST	1	1	9	0
Totals	9	8	1069	0.20

Table 9: Post-medieval pottery ware types by sherd and vessel count

Ware type	Total sherds	Total vessels	Weight in grams	EVES
ENGS	1	1	47	0
PMR	2	2	104	0
SWSG	1	1	6	0
TRANS	1	1	79	0
RFWE	2	2	42	0.26
Totals	7	7	278	0.26

Table 10: Early modern pottery ware types by sherd and vessel count

The Site Sequence

6.2.22 The post-Roman pottery was recovered from one hundred and one features across the site. These features have been divided into six site phases (Table 11) and are discussed here by feature within those phases. No significantly large groups occur and overall only fifty-eight of the vessels recovered from the site can be demonstrated to be represented by more than a single sherd. There is great difficulty in estimated the amount of residuality in most features due to the longevity and conservative nature of the local industries.

Codename	Roman	Saxo-Norman 900-1150	Early medieval 1150-1350	Medieval 1350-1536	Post-medieval 1536-1800	Modern 1800>	Un-phased	Totals
MAX	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Middle Saxon	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
HTHET	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
IPTHET	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NEOT	0	9	64	18	0	0	1	92
SHW	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
STAM	0	6	39	5	1	0	0	51
THET	0	6	12	0	0	0	3	21
Saxo-Norman	0	22	117	23	1	0	5	168
DEST	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
DNEOT	1	4	131	36	0	0	8	180
EMW	1	2	12	2	0	0	0	17
HUNEMW	1	12	214	51	3	0	10	291
Early medieval	3	18	358	89	3	0	18	489
BRILL	0	0	3	13	0	0	0	16
GRIM	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
HUNFSW	0	1	132	22	3	0	7	165
LYST	0	0	3	10	2	0	0	15
MCW	0	0	*3	*6	1	0	0	1
MELC	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
MELS	0	0	4	2	1	0	0	7
MSW	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	5
SEFEN	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
SHW	0	1	12	18	0	0	1	32
SHW (PSHW)	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
SHW	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
SHW	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
SLLFO	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Medieval	0	2	166	31	7	0	8	259
HUNCAL	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7
LMEL	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
SIEG	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Late medieval	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	9
PMBL	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
PMR	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	3
SLIP	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

TGW	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
WEST	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Post-medieval	0	0	1	0	5	1	1	8
ENGS	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
PMR	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
RFWE	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
SWSG	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
TRANS	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Early modern	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	7
Unidentified	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8

Table 11: Post-Roman pottery arranged by ceramic period by site phase with vessel count (* denotes con-joining sherds)

Roman ?

6.2.23 Layer 1 produced two early medieval handmade sherds of mid/late 11th to 12th century date (EMW and HUNEMW) and the rim of a DNEOT jar of mid 12th to mid 13th century date. Each sherd was recovered from a different part of the layer and it is probable that they represent intrusive material.

Saxo-Norman

6.2.24 Pit 204 produced a single sherd from a large Huntingdon Thetford-type ware jar or pitcher with applied pressed strip decoration. The type is as yet not closely defined but the vessel is likely to date to between the 11th and mid 12th centuries. A tiny sherd in a coarse shell-tempered fabric (SHW) was recovered from sampling of Pit [210]. The sherd is likely to date to between the mid 12th and 14th centuries. Pit [239] produced three small sherds of pottery. Two sherds are from HUNEMW jars or bowls and one is from a DNEOT vessel. The DNEOT sherd is of mid 12th to mid 13th century date. An internally and externally glazed sherd from a STAM pitcher of mid/late 11th to 12th century date was recovered from Pit [258]. Pit [260] produced a THET handle from a pitcher of 10th to mid 12th century date. Two sherds from a small NEOT ware jar of general 10th to mid 12th century date were found in Pit [266]. Pit [270] produced three sherds of mixed type. The largest sherd is the base of a DNEOT shallow bowl or dish of mid 12th to mid 13th century date. A small sherd is from an EMW jar of general mid/late 11th to 12th century date. The base of a HUNFSW vessel has an internal carbonised deposit over a ‘kettle fur’ deposit. The sherd could be from a

bowl but is more likely to be from a jug or jar of mid/late 12th to 13th century date. A tiny sherd from a small DNEOT jar of mid 12th to mid 13th century date was recovered from Pit [308]. Posthole [315] contained two tiny sherds of post-Roman pottery. One comes from a small DNEOT jar of mid 12th to mid 13th century date whilst the other piece is from an EMW vessel of general mid/late 11th to 12th century date. Seven sherds, each from a separate vessel, were recovered from Pit [387]. Four of the sherds come from THET jars or pitchers of 10th to mid 12th century date. These vessels are likely to have been produced in Thetford itself. Two have applied pressed strips and one has direct pressing to the body of the vessel. There is internal attrition to three of the vessels suggesting that they have held acidic or fermented liquids (Perry 2011). A small thickly glazed STAM sherd in Fabric A comes from a jar or pitcher of 11th to mid 12th century date. A similar date is probable for a sherd from a NEOT jar. The small sherd from a HUNEMW jar dates to between the mid/late 11th and 12th centuries. This small group is likely to be of post-conquest mid/late 11th to mid 12th century date. The high proportion of Thetford ware sherds may argue for the earlier part of this date range. Pit [409] produced two sherds of post-Roman pottery. One sherd comes from a large THET storage jar with an applied strip and internal attrition. This jar is of 10th to mid 12th century date. The other basal sherd is from a glazed STAM vessel in Fabric B. The sherd has been burnt and could come from a bowl, jar or pitcher of mid/late 11th to 12th century date. Ten sherds representing nine vessels were recovered from Pit [449]. Five of the sherds are from HUNEMW jars or bowls including one with incised wavy lines on the shoulder. Three NEOT vessels include the stem of a pedestal or spike lamp. Most of the HUNEMW look to be of early type suggesting that this group belongs to the period between the mid/late 11th and mid 12th centuries. Two HUNEMW jars and a NEOT jug or pitcher sherd with square roller-stamping on the shoulder were recovered from Pit [521]. The shell temper has been leached from the internal surface of the NEOT vessel by an acidic liquid. The HUNEMW jars are of mid/late 11th to 12th century date whilst the NEOT jug or pitcher could date to anywhere between the 10th and mid 12th centuries. Pit [533] produced a small group of five sherds, each of which comes from a separate vessel. An unglazed STAM

sherd in Fabric A is from a small jar of 11th to mid 12th century date. Another STAM sherd of similar date comes from a glazed jar or pitcher in Fabric B. A small NEOT sherd is from a jar of 10th to mid 12th century date and an even smaller sherd is from a HUNEMW jar or bowl of mid/late 11th to 12th century date. Three postholes in Posthole Group 1 produced single sherds of pottery. Posthole [158] contained a minute sherd of HUNEMW recovered from sampling. The sherd dates to between the mid/late 11th to 12th century date. Small sherds from 10th to mid 12th century NEOT jars were recovered from Postholes [170] and [198].

Early Medieval

6.2.25 Pit [220] produced a small group of twelve post-Roman sherds representing twelve separate vessels. The group includes three NEOT jars and a small basal sherd from a jar or a bowl. These vessels are unlikely to have been produced after the mid 12th century as are the two THET vessels. One of the THET sherds comes from a large jar or pitcher with applied pressed strip decoration. This vessel is likely to be a product of kilns at Thetford. The other sherd however is probably of local, if not Huntingdon origin. The sherd, which has oxidised brown margins, comes from a jar with a ridged shoulder. The four HUNEMW sherds are from jars or bowls of general mid/late 11th to 12th century date. A glazed STAM jug in Fabric C and a DNEOT jar are of post- mid 12th century date. Two HUNFSW sherds come from jars, jugs or bowls of mid/late 12th to 13th century date. This small group possibly belongs to between the mid/late and late 12th century.

6.2.26 Fourteen small sherds, each from a separate vessel, were recovered from Pit [223]. The group mainly comprises shell-tempered DNEOT jars and bowls. The group includes three small jars with external soot residues. Three HUNEMW sherds come from two jars and a jar or bowl of general mid/late 11th to 12th century date. Of similar date is an EMW jar in a slightly micaceous fabric. Potentially this group could date to anywhere between the mid 12th and mid 13th centuries, but it is possible that if the sherds are contemporary the group belongs to the second half of the 12th century.

6.2.27 Four fills of Pit [277] produced a small group of twenty-one sherds with each

sherd coming from an individual vessel and two con-joining sherds from fills (279) and (281). The majority of the sherds come from HUNEMW jars or HUNFSW jars or jugs. One of the HUNFSW jugs has horizontal bands of combing otherwise the sherds are undecorated. Other vessels include one NEOT and three DNEOT jars or bowls and a handle from a THET pitcher. Two Stamford ware sherds in Fabrics B and B/C come from glazed jars, jugs or pitchers. A coarsely shell-tempered sherd of Peterborough-type is from a jar or bowl of mid/late 12th to 14th century date. Another coarse shell-tempered sherd from a jar of similar date is from an unknown East Midlands production site (SHW). The latest sherds in this group post-date the third quarter of the 12th century, but probably date to no later than the mid 13th century.

6.2.28 Pit [282] produced two small HUNEMW from a small jar and a jar or bowl. The sherds could date to anywhere between the mid/late 11th and late 12th centuries. A single DNEOT small basal sherd of mid 12th to mid 13th century date was recovered from Pit [302]. Pit [304] produced six sherds from five vessels of mixed origin. The largest two sherds come from a large HUNEMW vessel of mid/late 11th to 12th century date. A small NEOT jar and an un-diagnostic THET sherd covered in concretions are of 10th to mid 12th century date. A small glazed STAM sherd from a jar or a pitcher of mid 11th to mid 12th century date (Fabric G/B) is also covered in concretions. A small jar in a fine to medium fossil shell-tempered fabric is of Saxo-Norman 11th to mid 12th century type.

6.2.29 A small sherd from a HUNEMW jar of mid/late 11th to 12th century date was recovered from Pit [319]. Pit [321] produced twenty sherds of pottery with each sherd representing a different vessel. Most of the sherds come from HUNEMW jars or bowls one of which has an applied pressed strip. These vessels are probably of 12th century date as some fabrics appear to be transitional types. Two glazed Stamford ware sherds from jars or pitchers in Fabrics A/B and G are residual in the group. One of the three DNEOT sherds present comes from a large shallow bowl whilst the other two could be from jars or bowls. These three vessels date to between the mid 12th and

mid 13th centuries. Two sherds date to the last quarter of the 12th century or later. One is the rim of a HUNFSW jar of 23cm rim diameter. The other sherd is a stabbed/slashed decorated handle from a MELS jug of mid/late 12th to mid 14th century date. This small group may have been deposited in the last quarter of the 12th century.

6.2.30 A small sherd from a DNEOT jug or jar of mid 12th to mid 13th century date was recovered from Pit [331]. Pit [347] produced a group of sixty-one sherds representing fifty-five vessels from a single fill. Residual sherds of NEOT, THET and STAM occur in the group, but most sherds come from HUNEMW and HUNFSW vessels. The eighteen HUNEMW vessels are mainly jars with the group including three small and one miniature examples, although at least one dish also occurs. An unusual group of seventeen HUNFSW vessels include at least ten jugs of which nine are decorated. Six of the jugs have combed horizontal wavy bands on the body; a very unusual trait for the type (pers. com. Carole Fletcher). A further sherd has the edge of combed decoration and one jug has multiple rows of incised wavy lines. The other decorated jug has incised spiral grooves. Nine DNEOT vessels include jars of mixed size and the base of a shallow bowl. A small MELS sherd with an applied pressed strip is likely to come from a jar. A small unglazed sherd from a miniature jug or jar in a coarse quartz-tempered fabric is of unknown type (MSW). This group is likely to represent a specific period, possibly early, within the 13th century.

6.2.31 Pit [349] produced a single small basal sherd from a mid/late 11th to 12th century HUNEMW jar or bowl. Twenty-five sherds, each from a single vessel, were recovered from Pit [369]. Most of the sherds come from DNEOT jars or bowls of mid 12th to mid 13th century date. Eight HUNEMW sherds come from jars or bowls of probable 12th century date. The five HUNFSW sherds come from jars, jugs or bowls of mid/late 12th to 13th century date. A sherd from a large THET storage jar with applied pressed strips is residual in the group. The latest sherds are likely to date to between the mid/late 12th and mid 13th centuries.

6.2.32 Forty-seven sherds representing forty-six vessels were recovered from three

fills of Pit [371]. There are no cross-joining sherds between the three fills, although the material is similar in character. Three glazed and one unglazed STAM sherds from jars or pitchers are likely to be residual in the group, but another glazed sherd in Fabric C could be contemporary with the later vessels in this group. A single NEOT jar sherd is also demonstrably residual in the group. Nine DNEOT sherds come from jars, jugs and a bowl. Two of these jugs have horizontal rows of incised lines on the shoulder. Fourteen sherds come from jars and bowls in HUNEMW. A small sherd from an EMW jar in a micaceous fabric may be an Essex product. At least six of the sherds come from small-sized jars of 12th century type. The twelve HUNFSW sherds come from eleven jars, jugs or bowls of mid/late 12th to 13th century date. Six coarsely-shelled jars or bowls (SHW) come from a variety of production sites including Stanion/Lyveden and the Peterbrough area. These shell-tempered fabrics are found in deposits dating from the second half of the 12th century, but are most common in late 12th to 13th century groups. It is unlikely that deposition of this pit group pre-dates the latter part of the 12th century or post-dates the mid 13th century.

6.2.33 Pit [377] produced thirty-five sherds representing thirty-one vessels. The group is smaller, but similar in composition to that recovered from Pit [371]. A small glazed STAM sherd in Fabric A/B is residual in this group, but the unglazed jar in Fabric C may be contemporary. Two small NEOT sherds and a large THET storage jar are also residual. Three DNEOT sherds are from jugs, jars or bowls. The ten HUNEMW jars and bowls are all likely to be of 12th century date. The ten HUNFSW vessels include a large jar with a pressed rim top and a jug or jar with horizontal combing. Three coarsely shell-tempered vessels (SHW) include a jar or bowl in Stanion/Lyveden Fabric B. This group probably has a similar deposition date to that of Pit [371] between the late 12th and mid 13th centuries.

6.2.34 Pit [381] contained two small sherds from jars or bowls in mid/late 11th to 12th century EMW and HUNEMW fabrics. Pit [383] contained a small mixed group of eleven sherds representing eight vessels. Two NEOT sherds are of 10th to mid 12th century date. Two slightly micaceous EMW and two

HUNEMW sherds from jars or bowls are of mid/late 11th to 12th century date. A small sherd from a BRILL jug with applied iron-stained strip decoration is of 13th to 14th century date. Four sherds are from an unglazed imported German SIEG costrel of 14th to 15th century date. Pit [391] contained a sherd from a small NEOT jar of 10th to mid 12th century date and a DNEOT bowl of mid 12th to mid 13th century date. The two glazed Stamford ware sherds come from jars or pitchers in Fabrics A/B and A/G. Neither of these two vessels post-date the mid12th century.

6.2.35 A single small sherd from a HUNEMW jar of mid/late 11th to 12th century date was recovered from Pit [393]. Another small sherd of this type was recovered from Pit [398]. Pit [395] contained a tiny HUNEMW sherd from a jar or bowl and two Thetford-type sherds. One of the Thetford-type sherds comes from a THET jar or bowl probably produced in Thetford between the 10th and mid 12th centuries. The other sherd is from a locally produced HTHET jar or pitcher with an applied horizontal pressed strip. Pit [404] produced four small sherds including two pieces of HUNFSW of mid/late 12th to 13th century date and two Stamford ware sherds. The glazed STAM sherd in Fabric C is from a jug or jar of mid 12th to early 13th century date whilst the copper-glazed DEST sherd in the same fabric comes from a jug with applied pressed and combed strips. The DEST jug dates to between the mid/late 12th and early/mid 13th centuries.

6.2.36 A small group of seventeen sherds representing fifteen vessels was recovered from Pit [406]. Eleven of the vessels are mid/late 11th to 12th century HUNEMW jars or bowls. Three sherds are from NEOT jars or bowls and one is from a DNEOT jar or mid 12th to mid 13th century date. A single NEOT sherd from a small jar of 10th to mid 12th century date was recovered from Pit [414].

6.2.37 Pit [422] produced a sizeable group of eighty-six sherds representing eighty-two vessels from three fills. Eight NEOT vessels including five bowls are residual in this group as are the three THET jars or pitchers. Two EMW and eighteen HUNEMW vessels are of probable 12th century type. These comprise small and medium-sized jars and at least one shallow bowl.

Twenty-three DNEOT vessels include a range of jars, jugs and bowls dating to between the mid 12th and mid 13th centuries. The twenty-three HUNFSW sherds come from jars, jugs and possibly bowls of mid/late 12th to 13th century date. The jugs include two decorated with combed wavy lines and one with incised spiral lines. A small coarse shell-tempered sherd (SHW) comes from a jar or bowl of mid/late 12th to 14th century date. The five glazed STAM vessels include two sherds from a residual jar or pitcher in Fabric G and four possibly contemporary jars or jugs in Fabrics B, B/C and C. This small group probably belongs to the period between the last quarter of the 12th century and first quarter of the 13th century.

6.2.38 A minute sherd from a HUNEMW vessel of mid/late 11th to 12th century date was recovered from Posthole [429]. Pit [432] produced two sherds from HUNEMW jars or bowls, a HUNFSW jug or jar and an undecorated sherd from a 13th or 14th century BRILL jug. A single small NEOT sherd from a jar or bowl of 10th to mid 12th century date was recovered from Pit [434]. A small group of sixteen sherds was found in Pit [436]. Three of the sherds come from residual NEOT jars or bowls. The four HUNEMW sherds are from jars or bowls of mid/late 11th to 12th century date whilst the four HUNFSW sherds appear to come from jugs of mid/late 12th to 13th century date. One of these jugs has combed wavy decoration on the neck and a handle sherd has slashed decoration. Three DNEOT sherds are un-diagnostic, but a coarse shell-tempered sherd (SHW) is from a jar of mid/late 12th to 14th century type. A basal sherd in STAM fabric B/C is from a small thickly glazed vessel with combed diagonal Stamford-type M32 decoration right down to the base. This decorative technique seems to be confined to the last quarter of the 12th century. This small group can only realistically be dated to between the mid/late 12th to mid 13th centuries, but it is possible that if most of the vessels are contemporary the group belongs to the last quarter of the 12th century.

6.2.39 Fourteen sherds from eleven vessels were recovered from Pit [444]. The seven DNEOT vessels are mainly jars, but two sherds could come from bowls. Three of the four HUNEMW vessels are identifiable as jars of

probable 12th century date. The other vessel could be a jar or bowl of mid/late 11th to 12th century date. The DNEOT vessels can only be dated to between the mid 12th and mid 13th centuries, however if the HUNEMW vessels are contemporary this group belongs to the second half of the 12th century.

6.2.40 Pit [451] produced fourteen sherds of probable mixed date with each sherd representing a single vessel. Four HUNEMW sherds come from jars or bowls of probable 12th century date. The five DNEOT sherds come from jars and bowls of mid 12th to mid 13th century date. Two jugs and a jar are in mid/late 12th to 13th century HUNFSW. The small of the two jugs is decorated with incised spiral lines. A coarsely shell-tempered sherd (SHW) comes from a jar or bowl of mid/late 12th to 14th century type. The only glazed sherd in the group comes from a LYST jug with a leached internal surface. This sherd can only be dated to between the 13th and 14th centuries, but if it is contemporary with the HUNFSW the group was possibly deposited early in the 13th century.

6.2.41 Two small sherds from jars or bowls in NEOT and HUNEMW were recovered from Pit [454]. The HUNEMW vessel can only be dated to between the mid/late 11th to 12th centuries. Seven sherds representing six vessels were recovered from Pit [461]. Three HUNEMW jars are likely to be of 12th century date. A small shell-tempered sherd is probably from a DNEOT jar or bowl of mid 12th to mid 13th century date. Two STAM sherds in Fabrics B and B/C are from jars or pitchers of 12th and mid to late 12th century date. Pit [469] produced twelve sherds of possible mid/late 11th to mid 12th century date. The group comprises two EMW jars or bowls in slightly micaceous fabrics, seven HUNEMW and two NEOT sherds from jars or bowls and a glazed small STAM jar or pitcher in Fabric G.

6.2.42 Twenty-eight sherds of mixed type were recovered from Pit [470]. Each sherd represents a separate vessel. Three NEOT sherds are residual in this context whereas the nine DNEOT jars and bowls are of mid 12th to mid 13th century date. A small glazed STAM sherd in Fabric B is also likely to be residual in the group. All five HUNEMW vessels are jars of probable 12th

century date. The six HUNFSW sherds present are likely to be from jugs and jars of mid/late 12th to 13th century date. A tiny quartz-tempered sherd is of unknown origin (MCW). Two sherds are from undecorated LYST jugs of 13th to 14th century date. A small MELS sherd comes from a jug or jar with incised line decoration. This vessel is of mid/late 12th to 14th century date. The group is of 13th century date.

6.2.43 A small HUNEMW sherd from a jar or bowl of mid/late 11th to 12th century date was recovered from Pit [484]. Two mid/late 11th to 12th century HUNEMW sherds from jars and one from a jar were recovered from Posthole [485]. Also recovered from this feature was a small NEOT jar of 10th to mid 12th century date. Pit [487] contained two small sherds of HUNEMW and the rim from a HUNFSW jug of mid/late 12th to 13th century date. Seventeen sherds were recovered from Pit [489]. The ten HUNEMW vessels include jars of variable size and possible bowls of 12th century date. The two DNEOT jars and a bowl belong to the period between the mid 12th and mid 13th centuries. Four NEOT sherds from jars or bowls are possibly residual in the group.

6.2.44 A rather mixed group of seventy-one sherds representing sixty-seven vessels was recovered from Pit [491]. The eighteen NEOT vessels are of pre-mid 12th century date and therefore residual in the group as are the six STAM vessels in fabrics A, AG and B. Twenty-five HUNEMW jars and bowls and one EMW jar are of mixed mid/late 11th to 12th century date. The five DNEOT vessels are mainly jars of mid 12th to mid 13th century date. Eight HUNFSW vessels also appear to mainly come from jars, although one sherd with incised wavy decoration is more likely to come from a jug. This type is thought to originate in the last quarter of the 12th century and continue in use throughout the 13th century (Spoerry forthcoming). Two Ely-type sherds (MELS and MELC) are also unlikely to pr-date the last quarter of the 12th century, as are two coarse shell-tempered (SHW) sherds. This group appears to be split between at least twenty-four residual pre-mid 12th century sherds, sherds of general 12th century date and those of mid or mid/late 12th to 13th century types. It is possible that final deposition took

place in the 13th century, but that the fill incorporates earlier residual material, or that the pit disturbed an earlier group.

6.2.45 Pit [494] produced fifty sherds of pottery representing forty-three vessels. Some of the sherds in the group are sizeable and in a fairly fresh condition. It is one of the few pit groups where the majority the pottery may represent primary discard. A handle from a THET pitcher is residual in the group as is a small glazed sherd of STAM in Fabric G. Nine sherds are from HUNEMW vessels, mainly jars, but also including a strap handle from a pitcher, jug or handled jar. These vessels are likely to be of 12th century date, although may have continued in use into the early part of the 13th century. Thirteen sherds from eleven vessels are in mid 12th to mid 13th century shell-tempered DNEOT. Three jars (DR2) and a shallow bowl (DR4) can be identified, but the other sherds could come from jars, jugs or bowls. The base of a small jar or bowl has a small neat hole drilled through the bottom. The twenty-six HUNFSW sherds represent twenty-one vessels including at least three jugs of which two are decorated with incised spiral lines. The eight identified jars include undecorated examples (DR3), three with incised spiral lines (DR6 and DR7) and a handled jar with multiple rows of horizontal wavy combing and a stabbed handle (DR5). Most of the other sherds come from jugs or jars and include six with incised spiral lines. Spoerry considers the incised spiral decoration to be typical of late 12th to early 13th century production (Ibid.) and this is probably a good date for this group.

6.2.46 Nine sherds representing eight vessels were recovered from pit 495. The base of a large DNEOT vessel dates to between the mid 12th and mid 13th centuries. Five HUNEMW sherds include jars and possible bowls of mid/late 11th to 12th century date. The two HUNFSW vessels include a jug with combed wavy decoration. This group dates to between the mid/late 12th and 13th centuries. Pit [497] contained four small sherds of post-Roman pottery. Two sherds are from small HUNEMW jars of probable 12th century date. A tiny collared jar in STAM fabric B/C dates to the mid 12th century and a DNEOT jar is of mid12th to mid 13th century date. A single small sherd from a small HUNEMW jar of mid/late 11th to 12th century date was recovered

from Posthole [501]. Pit [522] produced nine sherds with each sherd representing an individual vessel. A small glazed STAM sherd in Fabric B/C comes from a jug or jar of mid to late 12th century date whilst two HUNEMW sherds could date to anywhere between the mid/late 11th and late 12th centuries.

6.2.47 Nine sherds including one from a mid to late 12th century glazed STAM jug or jar in Fabric B/C were recovered from Pit [522]. Two HUNEMW sherds are likely to be of 12th century date and the six DNEOT jars or bowls belong to the period between the mid 12th and mid 13th centuries. One of the DNEOT sherds comes from a large jar with a pressed rim top. The three HUNFSW vessels recovered from Pit [535] include a small jug with square roller-stamping on the shoulder and a sherd from a small jar that con-joins with one from Pit [537]. A mixed group of fifteen sherds representing fourteen vessels was recovered from Pit [537]. Two NEOT vessels are residual in the group as probably are some of the two EMW and three HUNEMW sherds. The four HUNFSW sherds come from two small jars, a jug and a jug or jar. The jug has rows of square roller-stamping on the shoulder and one of the small jars has spirally incised lines. The other jar con-joins to a sherd in Pit [522]. The demonstrably latest sherd in the group appears to come from a BRILL jug of 13th to 14th century date.

6.2.48 A single minute sherd from a DNEOT vessel of mid 12th to mid 13th century date was recovered from Ditch 1. Ditch 3 produced nine sherds of pottery from five different fills. Fill (250) produced three sherds ranging in date from the 12th to mid 16th to 18th centuries. The small unglazed STAM jar in Fabric B is of 12th century type and the DNEOT jar or bowl is of mid 12th to mid 13th century date. The latest sherd from this fill is from a PMR bowl of mid 16th to 18th century date. This sherd may represent final in-fill or could be intrusive in the group. Fill (253) contained a wheel-thrown jar in a quartz-tempered fabric (MCW) with fine incised horizontal lines. The jug is from an unknown source and could date to anywhere between the 12th and 15th centuries. A sherd from a HUNFSW jar of mid/late 12th to 13th century date and a quartz-tempered jug sherd from an unknown centre were recovered

from fill (285). The jug could date to anywhere between the late 12th and 15th centuries. Fill (286) produced a sherd from a HUNEMW jar of probable 12th century date and a HUNFSW jar of mid/late 12th to 13th century date. A single abraded sherd from a HUNEMW jar or bowl of general mid/late 11th to 12th century date was recovered from fill (289). Ditch 5 produced four sherds from a single fill (226). One sherd is from a HUNEMW jar of mid/late 11th to 12th century date and two sherds of mid/late 12th to 13th century HUNFSW come from a jar and a jug or jar with incised spiral lines. The other sherd is of Peterborough-type medieval shell-tempered (SHW) and comes from a jar or bowl of mid/late 12th to 14th century date. A single sherd from a DNEOT jug with a pressing to the edges of the strap handle was recovered from Ditch 6. The jug is of mid 12th to mid 13th century date.

Medieval

6.2.49 Layer (173) contained three small sherds of pottery. Two DNEOT sherds date to between the mid 12th and mid 13th centuries and an unglazed jug of unknown origin (MSW) is likely to be of similar date. A single small sherd from a BRILL jug of 13th to 14th century date was recovered from Pit [263]. A sherd of similar date, but from a LYST jug decorated with applied pellet decoration was recovered from Pit [323]. Posthole [388] contained a small sherd from a HUNEMW jar or bowl of mid/late 11th to 12th century date.

6.2.50 A sizeable group of sixty-six sherds representing thirty-five vessels was recovered from Pit [437]. A small sherd from a NEOT jar and three HUNEMW sherds are definitely residual in the group. Five HUNFSW vessels include three jars, one of which has spirally incised lines, a jug with horizontal combed wavy decoration and an applied horizontal strip and a jug or jar sherd with incised spiral lines. These vessels are probably also residual in the group as the incised spiral decoration is thought to belong to the early period of production and the type itself is thought to date between the mid/late 12th and late 13th centuries. Thirteen HUNCAL sherds come from six or seven vessels including four or five jugs. Seven sherds come from a single jug with an incised shoulder line (DR10). This jug has been partially burnt post-breakage with un-burnt sherds joining burnt ones. A

complete handle joins to the existing sherds but another identical burnt handle piece is also probably from the same jug, making a two-handled vessel. Another similar jug without a handle present was also recovered from this pit (DR8). Huntingdon Late Medieval Calcareous ware is thought to develop from HUNFSW in the early part of the 14th century and have died out by the latter part of the 15th century. Twenty-nine sherds come from seven BRILL jugs of 13th to 14th century type. Eighteen sherds come from a single baluster jug with iron-painted lattice decoration on the lower body (DR9). Two of the other jugs have applied strip decoration. The two 13th to 14th century GRIM jugs both have complex applied strip decoration, but the three LYST jugs of similar date are undecorated. Three sherds come from a quartz-tempered jug or jar of general medieval to late medieval type (MSW). Another three quartz-tempered sherds come from vessels of unknown source and date. Three coarse shell-tempered sherds come from vessels of mid/late 12th to 14th century type. This pit group most probably belongs to the first half of the 14th century.

6.2.51 Pit [438] produced a group of ninety-six sherds representing sixty-three vessels of mixed date and type. Six sherds from a single large lugged bowl (DR12) are in shell-tempered Southern Maxey-type ware (MAX). A further basal sherd (SHW) from this deposit is in a similar fabric and may also be from the same bowl, but could equally well be from a medieval vessel. This vessel is likely to be of 8th to mid 9th century date. Five sherds are from NEOT jars or bowls of probable mixed 10th to mid 12th century date. Twenty-eight sherds come from nineteen vessels in mid/late 11th to 12th century HUNEMW. Most of the sherds come from jars but a few a few may be from bowls. Two of the jars have pressed rim tops. The twenty-four sherds of DNEOT come from fifteen vessels of which most are jars. These vessels could date to anywhere between the mid 12th and mid 13th centuries. Two HUNFSW sherds come from jugs or jars. One sherd has the spirally incised lines typical of late 12th to early 13th century production. A single LYST sherd is from a decorated jug of 13th to 14th century date and two MELS sherds come from a large bowl and a large jar with applied pressed strips of similar date. Three quartz-tempered and ten fossil shell-

tempered vessels are from unknown centres producing pottery between the late 12th and 14th centuries. Of note in this group is the presence of twelve sherds from five SEFEN vessels. This type is not yet fully understood (Spoerry forthcoming) and no clear dating for the type is available, although at present it is thought to span the period between the mid 12th and mid 15th centuries. The five vessels in this group include a well-executed wheel-thrown jar (DR1). The latest vessels in this group probably to date to between the 13th and 14th centuries.

6.2.52 A mixed group of fourteen sherds were recovered from Pit [442]. Two NEOT sherds are definitely of residual date whereas some the eight HUNEMW vessels could have remained in use into the 13th century, although it is though that the type was no longer in production by then. Two sherds from DNEOT jars or bowls date to between the mid 12th and mid 13th centuries. A coarse shell-tempered sherd (SHW) is from a large jar of mid/late 12th to 14th century date. The only demonstrably 13th to 14th century sherd comes from a LYST jug with applied white clay strips that have been grid-stamped. Three sherds of mixed type and date were recovered from Pit [519]. A glazed strap handle is from a mid/late 11th to 12th century STAM jug or pitcher in Fabric B. The rim of a jar comes from a HUNEMW jar of probable 12th century date. The latest sherd is from a LMEL jug with a pressed basal angle. The jug is likely to be of 14th to 15th century date.

6.2.53 Pit [524] produced a mixed group of twenty-two sherds with each sherd representing a separate vessel. Four 10th to mid 12th century NEOT sherds are from jars and bowls. The seven DNEOT sherds come from jars or bowls of mid 12th to mid 13th century date. An internally glazed STAM sherd in Fabric B probably comes from a bowl of 12th century date. The seven HUNEMW sherds in the group come from jars or bowls of mid/late 11th to 12th century date. Two coarse shell-tempered sherds are from jars or bowls of general mid/late 12th to 14th century date. A small BRILL sherd is from a jug with applied iron-stained strips. This jug is of 13th to 14th century type. It is possible that the later three sherds were deposited in the 13th century.

6.2.54 A mixed group of twenty sherds was recovered from Pit [540]. The latest

sherds can only individually be dated to between the 13th and 14th centuries, but it is unlikely that the group was deposited after the second quarter of the 14th century. A tiny NEOT sherd and two STAM vessels including the bowl of a pedestal or spike lamp in Fabric A are of residual date. One EMW and three HUNEMW sherds include three jars of mid/late 11th to 12th century date. The four DNEOT sherds come from jars and bowls of mid 12th to mid 13th century date and the two HUNFSW sherds are from vessels of mid/late 12th to 13th century date. Two glazed BRILL jug sherds including one with applied and stamped vertical strips and two LYST jugs date to the 13th or 14th centuries, but a glazed jug of SLLFO type with a misfired glaze is likely to be of 13th century date. A coarse shell-tempered sherd (SHW) is of late 12th to 14th century Peterborough type. A quartz-tempered jar is (MCW) is of unknown type. This jar con-joins to a sherd in Pit [537].

6.2.55 Layer 2 produced thirty-five sherds of mixed type and date. Residual sherds of Saxo-Norman (NEOT) and early medieval type (EMW and HUNEMW) occur in the group. Twelve mid/late 12th to 13th century HUNFSW sherds come from a range of jars and jugs. Four vessels are decorated including two with late 12th to early 13th century spirally incised lines and rows of square roller-stamping. Five sherds come from DNEOT jars and bowls of mid 12th to mid 13th century date. A bowl with a pressed rim top is of shell-tempered Stanion/Lyveden Fabric B type. This bowl is of mid/late 12th to 14th century date as are two other coarse shell-tempered sherds from unknown centres. Single sherds of two 13th to 14th century glazed ware industries occur in the group. Two BRILL jugs include one with applied iron-stained strips and a single sherd from a GRIM jug has shoulder grooves.

6.2.56 Nine sherds of mixed date and type were recovered from Pit [526]. Three HUNEMW, one NEOT and one STAM sherds are obviously of residual date. A DNEOT sherd is from a mid 12th to mid 13th century jar or bowl and a small HUNFSW jar with spirally incised decoration probably dates to between the late 12th and early 13th century. Two LYST sherds come from jugs of 13th or 14th century date.

Post-medieval

6.2.57 Few post-medieval deposits produced pottery. Layer (143) contained a residual medieval LYST jug sherd and a sherd from a PMR jar of mid 16th to 18th century date. A sizeable basal fragment from a large decorated TGW albarello of mid 17th to 18th century type and a small sherd from an imported German WEST drinking jug of similar date were recovered from Layer (146). The small, undecorated flake, from a TGW vessel of 17th to 18th century date was recovered from Layer (217). Layer 3 produced a small group of ten sherds of Saxo-Norman to medieval date and a tiny sherd from a late 16th to 18th century PMR vessel.

Modern

6.2.58 A single modern feature, Pit [137], produced pottery. The group is likely to date to between the early and mid 20th centuries and includes coarse earthenwares, industrial white wares and stoneware. Of note is a complete miniature jug with a pink glaze that was probably part of a doll's tea set and a Villeroy & Boch triangular serving dish decorated with a blue transer-printed 'onion pattern'.

Un-phased

6.2.59 Five un-phased features produced pottery. Layer (151) contained two small THET and two IPTHET sherds of 10th to mid 12th century date. A small sherd of 18th century SWSG was also found in this layer. Pit [200] produced a tiny 10th to mid 11th century NEOT sherd and eight minute unidentified fragments from sampling. A small sherd from a HUNFSW jar or bowl of mid/late 12th to 13th century date was recovered from Posthole [229]. Fifteen sherds of mixed date and type were recovered from Pit [235]. The latest sherd is from a PMBL jar or bowl of late 17th to 18th century date. The other sherds come from early medieval and medieval vessels of mixed 12th to 13th century date. A small group of twelve sherds were recovered from Pit [242]. Five sherds are from HUNEMW jars or bowls of 12th century date and four are from DNEOT vessels of mid 12th to mid 13th century date. The three HUNFSW sherds come from vessels of mid/late 12th to 13th century date.

Summary and Recommendations

6.2.60 A significant group of post-Roman pottery was recovered from the site. The range of forms and fabrics present in the assemblage suggests that most of the occupation took place between the latter 11th and 13th centuries, although earlier and later pottery was recovered. It is likely that occupation was continuous in the area between the late 11th and mid 13th centuries, but evidence for later 13th and 14th century activity with the exception of material from Pit [437] is harder to detect. The pottery was almost entirely recovered from pit groups, but the ceramic evidence with the predominance of small single-sherd vessels and lack of primary groups may argue that these pits were not primarily intended for rubbish disposal.

6.2.61 The material recovered is largely typical of that found on other sites in the town, but an unusual group of comb-decorated HUNFSW vessels occur and the 12th to early 13th century assemblage includes a significant number of small and miniature vessels. The material is entirely domestic in nature with no industrial or craft-specific ceramics occurring. Future analysis should focus on the direct comparison of this assemblage to others in Huntingdon in order to refine the dating of the local vessels. Twelve vessels are suitable for publication illustration.

6.3 Ceramic Tile

By Jane Young

6.3.1 Ninety-nine fragments of roof weighing 22.233kg in total and representing ninety-one tiles were recovered from the site. No complete, or near complete tiles survived, although the width of one example could be measured. The material was examined at x20 binocular magnification and divided into twenty-two fabrics (described below). All fragments thought to belong to the same original tile were weighed and counted together as a single tile.

Tile fabric	Fabric type	Comments	Measurements	Suggested date	Tile fragments	Weight in grams
Fabric 2	Sandy & calcareous	Rounded & triangular peg holes	11-17mm thick	mid/late 12th to early 13th ?	7	550
Fabric 21	Micaceous	-	18mm	mid/late 12th to 13th	1	68
Fabric 1	Oolitic	Glazed ridge	11mm thick	13th to 14th ?	1	23
Fabric 19	Sandy & calcareous	Glazed ridge Rounded peg holes	12-18mm 18-30mm (ridge)	13th to 14th	9	1469
Fabric 14	Sandy	-	11mm	13th to 15th	1	16
Fabric 15	Calcareous	Glazed ridge	8-14mm	13th to 15th	5	695
Fabric 22	Calcareous	Rounded peg holes	11-14mm	13th to 15th	2	142
Fabric 13	Micaceous	Rounded peg holes	13mm to 18mm	mid 13th to 14th	4	317
Fabric 17	Sandy & calcareous	-	13-15mm	mid 13th to 14th	3	101
Fabric 20	Calcareous	-	16mm	mid 13th to 15th	2	211
Fabric 4	Calcareous	Rounded peg holes	12-15mm thick	mid 13th to 15th ?	7	942
Fabric 6	Sandy & calcareous	Oval & triangular peg holes	12-16mm thick	mid 13th to 15th ?	6	995
Fabric 7	Sandy	Square peg holes	11-14mm thick	mid 13th to 15th ?	4	370
Fabric 10	Calcareous	Rounded peg holes	11-14mm	mid 13th to 15th ?	18	1230
Fabric 5	Calcareous & iron	Rounded peg hole	12-15mm thick	mid 13th to 16th ?	5	433
Fabric 8	Sandy	Square & rounded peg holes	14-18mm thick	mid 13th to 16th ??	7	1063
Fabric 9	Sandy	-	10-18mm thick	mid 13th to 16th ??	3	91
Fabric 11	Sandy	-	18mm	mid 13th to 16th	1	147
Fabric 16	Calcareous	Rounded peg hole	13-18mm	mid 13th to 16th	4	216
Fabric 18	Gault ?	Square peg hole	12-15mm	mid 13th to 16th	5	457
Fabric 3	Gault ?	-	11-14mm thick	14th to 15th ?	3	213

Fabric 12	Sandy	-	12mm	14th to 16th	1	58
Totals					99	22233

Table 12: Tile fabrics arranged in suggested chronological order

6.3.2 Fabric 1: The fragments in this fabric are a mid-grey colour with oxidised orange surfaces. The fabric contains abundant ooliths and moderate iron-rich grains. The fabric is typical of kilns at Stanion and Lyveden in Northamptonshire ((Steane and Bryant 1975 and Bellamy 1983). A single small fragment from a ridge tile in this fabric of 11mm thickness was recovered from Layer [143]. The fragment has spots of reduced glaze and probably dates to between the 13th and 14th centuries.

6.3.3 Fabric 2: The pieces in this fabric are fired to an orange colour. The fabric has abundant fine background quartz grains below 0.2mm, together with sparse to moderate subround to round grains up to 0.6mm, moderate mixed calcareous inclusions and sparse to moderate fine iron-rich grains. The tiles are bedded on abundant mixed quartz grains up to 0.8mm, moderate calcareous grains and sparse to moderate iron-rich grains. Seven fragments of flat roof tile in this fabric were recovered from the site. Tile thickness ranges between 11mm and 17mm centring at 15mm, although one fragment varies between 11mm and 13th mm. One piece has a tapering rounded peg hole of between 17mm and 10mm diameter whilst another has the edge of what appears to be a triangular hole. A fragment from Pit [489] is associated with a small group of mid/late 12th to early 13th century pottery. This fabric may have an early start at sometime in the last quarter of the 12th century (Atkins 2012).

6.3.4 Fabric 3: The fragments in this fabric are of cream to pale yellow colour. The fabric has abundant fine background quartz grains below 0.2mm, together with moderate mainly fine iron-rich grains, sparse flint fragments and occasional white clay pellets. There is no apparent bedding, but the underside of the tile has been smoothed. Two pieces of flat roof tile in this tile fabric were recovered from the site. The tiles are 11mm and 14mm thick and probably date to between the 14th and 15th centuries.

6.3.5 Fabric 4: The fragments in this marbled fabric are of mid orange colour with variable cream to yellow upper surfaces. The fabric has cream lenses and includes common calcareous lumps of varying size. The bedding consists of

abundant calcareous grains and common round to subround quartz grains of 0.6mm to 0.8mm. The six flat roof tiles vary in thickness between 12mm and 15mm and include one fragment with a tapering rounded peg hole of 9mm to 15mm diameter. These tiles can be rather untidily finished. The tiles are most probably of mid 13th to 15th century date.

6.3.6 Fabric 5: The fragments in this fabric are orange-red in colour with light orange to orange surfaces. The compact fabric contains moderate mixed calcareous grains, moderate mixed iron-rich grains and sparse quartz grains, although there may be small pockets of common to abundant grains. The bedding consists of abundant calcareous grains and common round to subround quartz grains of 0.6mm to 0.8mm. The five fragments of flat roof tile recovered include one piece with a tapering rounded peg hole of 8mm to 16mm diameter. The tiles vary between 12mm and 15mm thickness. These tiles are probably of mid13th to 16th century date.

6.3.7 Fabric 6: The fragments in this fabric are of orange-red colour with light orange to yellow surfaces. The fabric has abundant fine quartz grains below 0.2mm and common fine background calcareous grains together with sparse to moderate fine iron-rich grains and sparse round to subround quartz grains of 0.2mm to 0.6mm. Bedding consists of abundant quartz grains of 0.2mm to 0.6mm and common fine calcareous grains. The five flat roof tiles in this fabric vary between 12mm and 16mm in thickness. Two of the tiles have irregular peg holes. One hole is of oval shape whilst the other is an irregular triangle of 10x10x9mm. These tiles are probably of mid 13th to 15th century date.

6.3.8 Fabric 7: The fragments in this fabric are of marbled orange-red and cream colour with pale to light orange surfaces. The fine compact marbled fabric contains sparse round to subround quartz grains up to 0.5mm, sparse to moderate iron-rich grains and sparse calcareous grains. The bedding consists of common round to subround quartz grains of 0.6mm to 0.8mm, sparse calcareous grains and sparse flint fragments. Four flat roof tiles in this fabric were recovered from the site. They vary in thickness between 11mm and 14mm and include one tile with a complete width of 149mm. This

tile has two square peg holes set diagonally 8mm down from the top of the tile. These tiles are probably of mid 13th to 15th century date.

6.3.9 Fabric 8: The fragments in this fabric are of variable pale orange to cream colour with cream to yellow surfaces. The fabric contains abundant fine quartz below 0.2mm together with sparse round to subround quartz grains of up to 0.8mm, moderate fine iron-rich grains, sparse flattened vegetal voids and sparse white clay pellets. The bedding consists of abundant round to subround quartz grains of up to 0.8mm. Five flat roof tiles in this fabric were recovered from the site. They range in thickness between 14mm and 18mm and include two tiles with peg holes. One hole is of square shape and one is of tapering round shape. The rounded hole tapers from 16mm to 14mm and is possibly represents a single hole as it is set 84mm in from one side edge. These tiles are probably of mid 13th to 16th century date and may represent more than one industry.

6.3.10 Fabric 9: The fragments in this fabric are of light orange colour with a pale orange upper surface. The fabric contains abundant round to subround quartz grains of manly between 0.2mm and 0.4mm, but occasionally up to 1.0mm together with sparse to moderate fine iron-rich grains and sparse to moderate calcareous grains up to 6.0mm. The bedding sand is similar to that in the body of the fabric with additional common coarse calcareous grains. Three small fragments of flat roof in this fabric include one of 10mm thickness and one of 18mm thickness. These tiles are probably of mid13th to 16th century date and may represent more than one industry.

6.3.11 Fabric 10: The fragments in this fabric are either a dark to mid-grey colour with oxidised orange margins or a dull orange colour. Both firings have light orange to yellow surfaces, that might represent salt-surfacing. The calcareous fabric contains abundant mixed calcareous grains. The bedding consists of common round to subround quartz grains of up to 0.8mm. This was the most common fabric to be recovered from the site with sixteen flat roof tiles occurring. Tile thickness mainly ranges from 11mm to 14mm, although one bloated fragment is between 15mm and 26mm thick. Two tiles have tapering rounded peg holes of 8mm to 16mm diameter. These tiles are

probably of mid 13th to 15th century date.

6.3.12 Fabric 11: A single fragment in this fabric is fired to a light orange colour with cream to yellow surfaces. Under magnification the light orange fabric appears mottled with yellow. The fabric is variable, but mainly has moderate to common subround to round quartz grains of between 0.2mm and 0.4mm (occasionally larger grains) together with moderate fine iron-rich grains, sparse calcareous grains and sparse flint fragments. The bedding consists of abundant round to subround quartz grains of manly up to 0.8mm, but occasionally as large as 1.3mm. This flat roof tile fragment is 18mm thick. The tile potentially dates to between the mid 13th and 16th centuries.

6.3.13 Fabric 12: A single fragment in this fabric is of mid-grey colour with cream to yellow surfaces. The fabric has moderate subround to round quartz grains of mainly 0.7mm to 0.8mm, but within a 0.4mm to 1.0mm range, together with sparse to iron-rich grains including some iron slag and common laminar voids. Bedding consists of abundant quartz as occurs in the fabric. This flat roof tile fragment is 12mm thick and potentially dates to between the 14th and 16th centuries.

6.3.14 Fabric 13: The fragments in this fabric are of dull orange colour with buff to pale orange surfaces. The micaceous fabric has abundant fine quartz grains below 0.2mm, sparse to moderate fine iron-rich grains and sparse calcareous grains. The bedding consists of abundant fine quartz grains, moderate to common fine calcareous grains and common fine muscovite. The four flat roof tiles in this fabric vary between 13mm and 18mm in thickness. One tile has a tapering rounded peg hole of 12mm to 17mm diameter. These tiles are possibly of mid 13th to 14th century date.

6.3.15 Fabric 14: The single fragment in this fabric is a dull light orange in colour. The fabric contains common mixed subround to round quartz grains of between 0.4mm and 0.8mm together with sparse to moderate mixed calcareous grains, sparse to moderate mixed iron-rich grains and sparse aggregated sandstone. The bedding is similar to the inclusions found in the fabric. The flat roof tile is 11mm thick and probably dates to between the

13th and 15th centuries.

6.3.16 Fabric 15: The fragments in this calcareous fabric are of dark grey colour with orange surfaces. The fabric has common mixed mainly rounded calcareous grains and sparse quartz. Bedding consists of common manly coarse iron-rich grains and common calcareous grains. This fabric is very similar to medieval Ely pottery (MELC). All four pieces come from glazed ridge tiles and were recovered from Pit [437]. The fragments range between 8mm and 14mm with one example tapering from 11mm at the edge of the tile to 8mm at the apex. All four tiles have an un-matured glaze and one tile has piercing. These tiles probably date to between the 13th and 15th centuries. An Ely-type crested ridge tile was recovered from a deposit dated to between the late 14th and 15th centuries at Walden House, Huntingdon (Atkins 2012).

6.3.17 Fabric 16: The fragments in this fabric are of orange colour with light orange surfaces. This calcareous fabric contains abundant mixed but mainly fine ca, sparse round to subround quartz and sparse iron-rich grains. The bedding consists of abundant subround to round quartz grains of 0.2mm to 0.4mm and common fine calcareous grains. The four flat roof tile fragments in this fabric vary between 13mm and 18mm in thickness. One piece has a slightly tapered round peg hole of 13mm to 18mm diameter. These tiles are possibly of mid13th to 16th century date.

6.3.18 Fabric 17: The fragments in this fabric are of orange colour with pale orange to yellow surfaces. The fabric contains abundant fine quartz below 0.2mm together with some larger grains, common many fine but mixed calcareous grains up to 2.0mm, sparse iron-rich grains and sparse flint. The bedding consists of abundant fine quartz grains and moderate to common fine calcareous grains. Three flat roof tile fragments of 13mm and 15mm thickness were recovered in this fabric. These tiles are possibly of mid 13th to 14th century date.

6.3.19 Fabric 18: The fragments in this fabric are of cream to yellow colour with some orange marbling. The fabric contains abundant background quartz

below 0.1mm together with sparse to moderate subround to round quartz of between 0.4mm and 0.8mm, moderate to common variable iron-rich grains including iron slag, sparse calcareous grains and sparse white clay pellets. The bedding consists of common mixed round to subround quartz grains up to 0.8mm, sparse to moderate iron-rich grains including iron slag, sparse to moderate calcareous grains and sparse flint fragments. The five flat roof tiles in this fabric vary between 12mm and 15mm thick. One piece has two tapering square peg holes set diagonally 20mm down from the top of the tile. These tiles are possibly of mid 13th to 16th century date.

6.3.20 Fabric 19: The fragments in this fabric are of mid-grey colour with bright orange surfaces. The fabric has common round to subround quartz grains of between 0.4mm and 0.8mm together with moderate to common manly rounded calcareous grains, moderate variable iron-rich grains and sparse aggregated sandstone. The bedding consists of abundant round to subround quartz of between 0.6mm and 1.5mm and moderate calcareous grains. Eight tiles in this fabric were found on the site. Six fragments come from flat roof tiles of between 12mm and 18mm thickness. One tile has two tapering rounded peg holes of 10mm to 15mm diameter. The other pieces are from a glazed ridge tile of 30mm thickness and an un-glazed example of 18mm thickness. The surviving fragments suggest a large heavily tile. This fabric is possibly of 13th to 14th century date.

6.3.21 Fabric 20: The fragments in this fabric are a bright orange in colour with light orange surfaces. The calcareous fabric contains abundant very mixed calcareous grains up to 1.1mm, moderate round to subround quartz grains of 0.6mm to 0.8mm and sparse iron-rich grains. The bedding consists of abundant round to subround quartz grains of 0.6mm to 1.0mm and sparse flint fragments. Two pieces of flat roof tile in this fabric were recovered from the site. One fragment measures 16mm in thickness. These tiles are possibly of mid 13th to 15th century date.

6.3.22 Fabric 21: A single tile in this fabric is of mid-orange colour. The slightly micaceous fabric has an almost clean clay matrix with sparse subround to round quartz grains of mainly 0.4mm to 0.6mm, but up to 1.0mm, together

with sparse iron-rich grains, sparse calcareous grains and sparse flint fragments. No bedding is visible. The fragment is 18mm thick and could come from an un-glazed ridge or flat roof tile of possible mid/late 12th to 13th century date.

6.3.23 Fabric 22: The fragments in this fabric are of orange colour. This calcareous fabric has common fine calcareous grains of below 0.2mm together with variable coarser grains and sparse subround to round quartz grains up to 0.8mm. The underside of the tile has been smoothed. Two pieces of flat roof tile with tapering round peg holes of 9mm and 11mm to 14mm were recovered from the site. The tiles are 12mm and 13mm thick and date to between the 13th and 15th centuries.

6.3.24 Tiles were recovered from all post-Roman phases on the site (Table 2), although those in the Saxo-Norman phase are likely to be intrusive. Most fragments were recovered from early medieval and medieval deposits and were found in pit fills. The site phasing suggests that several fabrics were introduced and the tiles discarded before the mid 13th century (in the early medieval phase). A single ridge tile was recovered in this period.

Fabric	Saxo-Norman	Early medieval	Medieval	Post-medieval	Modern	Un-phased	Totals
Fabric 2	0	4	2	0	0	1	7
Fabric 21	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Fabric 1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Fabric 19	0	2	2	0	0	5	9
Fabric 14	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Fabric 15	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
Fabric 22	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Fabric 13	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Fabric 17	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Fabric 20	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Fabric 4	0	5	0	2	0	0	7
Fabric 6	0	1	0	3	0	2	6
Fabric 7	0	3	0	0	0	1	4
Fabric 10	0	7	10	0	0	1	18
Fabric 5	0	2	1	2	0	0	5
Fabric 8	0	2	0	4	0	1	7
Fabric 9	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
Fabric 11	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Fabric 16	1	2	1	0	0	0	4
Fabric 18	1	0	2	1	1	0	5

Fabric 3	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
Fabric 12	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Totals	2	40	29	13	1	14	99

Table 13: Tile fabrics by site phasing by suggested dating order with fragment count

6.3.25 The earliest tile found during excavation is possibly of mid/late 12th or early 13th century date, although most published and grey literature reports only date tiles similar to those found on this site to the 14th or 15th centuries. Much of the information needed to identify and date medieval tile in Huntingdon is ether absent or in hidden archive reports. Flat roof tile occurs in deposits associated with mid/late 12th to early 13th century material at Walden House (Atkins 2012), Huntingdon and tiles with light firing surfaces occur in Huntingdon Town Centre (R Atkins 2015, pers. comm., 2nd September) associated with a mid 13th to 14th century oven. No tile of demonstrable post-14th to 16th century date was recovered from the site.

6.3.26 Few tiles have mortar still adhering and no trace of iron nails was found in any of the peg holes. No fragments show evidence for industrial or domestic reuse suggesting that unless they were reused on the roof the recovered tiles found their way into cut features after initial breakage or removal from their original setting. The presence of twenty-two apparent fabrics suggests that several tileyards were in operation in the area.

6.3.27 This assemblage should be kept for future study and any future work should concentrate on directly comparing the tiles to other examples recovered from Huntingdon in order to elucidate a typology for the town.

6.4 Fired Clay

By Jane Young

6.4.1 One hundred fragments of fired clay weighing 1.404kg in total were recovered from the site. No complete dimensions survived, as all pieces recovered are upper or inner flakes. The material was examined at x20 binocular magnification and divided into four fabrics (described below). All fragments thought to belong to the same original object were weighed and

counted together as a single object.

6.4.2 Fabric 1: The fragments in this fabric are light orange to yellow in colour and have a cream upper surface. The fabric contains common variable, but mainly rounded, calcareous inclusions, moderate vegetal voids, moderate iron-rich grains and sparse flint fragments. Thirty flakes from one original piece in this fabric were recovered from Pit [371], (372). Most pieces are abraded, but the surviving outer flakes have a flattened surface. Eight further pieces recovered from the same pit, (373) have a flat smoothed outer surface. They may be from the same original event as the other thirty pieces but are more carefully finished. These fragments are too ephemeral to determine original form, but they could represent outer faces of daub or clay walling. They were found associated with pottery of late 12th to mid 13th century date.

6.4.3 Fabric 2: The pieces in this micaceous fabric are a dull red-brown colour. The fabric has fine background quartz of below 0.2mm together with moderate mixed round to subround quartz grains of between 0.2mm and 1.0mm, moderate vegetal voids and moderate iron-rich grains. Forty-two flakes from one original piece in this fabric were recovered from Pit [371], (373). The thickest flake with a surviving outer surface is 48mm thick. The outer flakes have a heavily vegetal-marked flattened surface. Eighteen further very abraded flakes recovered from the same pit, (372) also have vegetal-marked outer surfaces. They are likely to be from the same original event as the other forty-two pieces but are in a more fragmentary condition. These fragments could represent outer faces of clay walling, or be from an earthen floor or hearth. They were found associated with pottery of late 12th to mid 13th century date.

6.4.4 Fabric 3: The single fragment in this fabric is of marbled buff and red-brown colour and has abundant vegetal voids together with sparse rounded quartz grains, sparse iron-rich grains, sparse flint fragments and sparse calcareous grains. The small abraded piece was recovered from Pit [422] associated with a group of pottery of probable mid/late 12th to early/mid 13th century date. A partial flattened surface survives. This piece may represent daub, but

no withy impressions survive.

6.4.5 Fabric 4: A fragment in this fabric is of dark grey colour with a partial brown surface. The fabric has abundant round to sub-round quartz grains of mainly between 0.4mm and 0.8mm, but up to 5.0mm and moderate to common vegetal voids. There are also sparse small flint fragments. A small abraded flake with two flattened surfaces at right angles was recovered from Layer [143] associated with a post-medieval sherd of mid 16th to 18th century date. This fragment may represent an un-fired brick intended for industrial use.

6.4.6 The four fabrics appear to represent different usage of locally available clays, probably mixed with dung, for unknown, but probably structural use.

6.5 Stone Tile

By Jane Young

6.5.1 Seven fragments of limestone roof tile were recovered from the site. Apart from tile thickness (13mm to 17mm) no complete dimensions survive. A large fragment found in Pit [383] has a c.5mm diameter hole drilled near to one corner of the tile. A smaller fragment found in Pit [437] has a slightly larger c.10mm diameter hole drilled close to one edge. One edge of this tile has been chipped to form a curved shape. The surviving piece suggests a 'fantail' shape.

6.5.2 These tiles are in a fissile micaceous limestone, most likely to be from a Middle Jurassic source such as Collyweston Slate. The use of stone tile is not common in the area, but the earliest limestone roof tile at Walden House, Huntingdon occurs in a mid/late 12th to 13th century feature (Atkins 2012).

6.6 Worked Stone

By Dr Kevin Hayward

6.6.1 One crate of stone was retained from excavation at the site of Cromwell Walk, Huntingdon. This small sized assemblage (7 examples, 11.4kg) was assessed in order to Identify the fabric and form of the worked stone in order

to determine what the material was made of and from where it was coming from. A further objective was to identify if any stylistic information can be attributable to the medieval occupation at this site.

6.6.2 The application of a 1kg masons hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a small fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10) and compared with Pre-Construct Archaeology's stone reference collection. These are designated with the Museum of London four digit fabric code: thus 3143. However, as some of the stone from Huntingdon was probably not part of the repertoire of London fabric types and codes, the pre-fix HTGN followed by a number thus HTGN1 will be used to designate any other material type.

6.6.3 Three rock-types were identified from the assemblage; their geological character, form and use are summarised below (Table 14).

Fabric code	Description	Geological Type and source	Quantity	Use
HTGN1	Hard flaggy silty limestone flecks of fine mica small bivalve impressions	Collyweston Slate Base of Lower Lincolnshire Limestone silty limestone (Lott 2001) Middle Jurassic (Bajocian) Collyweston Village	3 examples	Roofing from [264] [285] [541] some with nail hole pointed in a lime sandy flint mortar
3143a	Hard light cream yellow fine crinoidal oolitic limestone –	Hard ragstone unit within the Lincolnshire Limestone Formation possibly local Barnack oolite a variant of the common Barnack Rag Upper Lincolnshire Limestone Formation Middle Jurassic (Bajocian) Barnack Village and area Cambridgeshire	1 example 7.5kg	Reused Quoin roughly dressed [351] in a soft low density very fine lime rich charcoal shelly mortar burnt example and burnt rubble fragment [492]
3143	Hard sparry cream-yellow skeletal	Upper Lincolnshire Limestone Formation Middle Jurassic (Bajocian)	1 example 3.3kg	Reused Engaged column Romanesque

	grainstone with abundant fossil debris Nerineid gastropods and weathered out ooids	Barnack Village and area Cambridgeshire		(1060-1200) [351] in a soft low density very fine lime rich charcoal shelly mortar

Table 14: Listing of stone types, geological source, function and quantity

6.6.4 The site has three rock lithotypes, all of which were acquired from different parts of the Middle Jurassic limestone escarpment of Cambridgeshire-Rutland, some 15-25 miles to the north-west. These include roofing slate [254] [285] [541] from Collyweston village in Rutland and Barnack ragstone from Barnack village in Cambridgeshire. These would have been accessible by road (via the relict Fosse Way and Ermine Street). The identification of a reused engaged column shaft in Barnack stone from [351] points to a medieval origin at least for this piece. First, outcrops of Barnack stone or rag were fully exploited by the 15th century (Sutherland, 2003, 77). Second, engaged columns are typical of 11th-13th century Romanesque architectural detail. The other piece from [351], a quoin, is probably the less common Barnack oolite, but is also quite in keeping as a construction material for use in medieval churches and monasteries.

6.6.5 Collyweston slate was quarried from the area of Collyweston, Easton-on-the-hill and Wothorpe (Sutherland 2003. 72) on the east side of the Welland valley (Sutherland 2003, 72) since Roman times but more especially to roof medieval buildings e.g. 14th century Rockingham Castle and Cambridge colleges (Sutherland 2003, 72). However as quarrying of this stone continued unabated into post-medieval and modern times, its presence at this site is not particularly diagnostic of a particular date.

6.6.6 The main focus therefore lies with the age and type of medieval building from whence the Barnack material came from. By the end of 13th century there were 16 medieval churches in Huntingdon (source http://cdn.newmindmedia.com/huntingdon%20town%20walk.pdf) only two of which (St Marys and All Saints Church) survive today. Furthermore there is

the Augustinian priory at Huntingdon near to St Marys Church that continued until its dissolution in 1538. Any one of these could have been furnished by early engaged columns. Given that the quarries at Barnack were owned by the Abbey at Peterborough and were documented as allowing some of their stone to be transported by water to the fenland abbeys. E.g. Ramsey (Sutherland 2003) then it is quite conceivable that the Priory at Huntingdon would have acquired this stone too.

6.6.7 The medieval stone was reused in a charcoal rich very fine, white lime shelly mortar a recipe which is typical of post medieval constructions and beyond.

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
264	HTGN1	Roofing slate - Collyweston	1	200	1900	200	1900	1400-1800	No mortar
285	HTGN1; 3101	Roofing slate – Collyweston; quartz rich white lime mortar	2	200	1900	200	1900	1400-1800	1500-1800
351	3143; 3143a; 3101	Reused Engaged column and quoin fragment in Barnack stone – very white shelly charcoal mortar	2	200	1500	200	1500	1100-1500+	1600-1900
492	3143	Barnack Rubble burnt	1	200	1500	200	1500	1500+	No mortar
591	HTGN1	Roofing Slate Collyweston	1	200	1900	200	1900	1400-1800	No mortar

Table 15: Stone dating table.

6.6.8 An assessment of the stone from Cromwell Walk, Huntingdon shows that 11th to 13th century medieval ecclesiastical stone had been dumped in the area of the excavation. Some of the material may well derive from the dissolved medieval Augustinian priory of Huntingdon or another medieval

church building that did not survive into the 17thcentury. With this in mind the assemblage has some value in understanding medieval Huntingdon. As with other prosperous medieval Eastern England towns (e.g. Ely; Peterborough) the site also shows how important the Lincolnshire Limestone outcrop (20 miles north) was to the construction, roofing and embellishment of important ecclesiastical and secular buildings.

6.6.9 At publication stage: only a brief review of the material types is necessary, summarised as a table. However, a short discussion on the distribution of medieval stone in this part of the world i.e. expanding upon existing studies (Alexander 1995) would encompass Huntingdon into this important zone of medieval stone extraction. Illustration of the engaged column from [351].

6.7 Plaster

By Sian O'Neil

6.7.1 Two small fragments of plaster were recovered from test pit (295) weighing a total of 29g. One surface of each has been smoothed flat and the others have impressions of withies, which have rotted away.

6.8 Small Finds

By Ruth Beveridge

Introduction

6.8.1 Thirty two objects of metalwork and stone were collected from the excavation at Cromwell Walk, CCWH15, and are listed by material in Table 16. These finds have been fully recorded and a full listing is provided in the catalogue. They have been presented below by period. The finds were retrieved from twenty four contexts, the majority of which were pit fills. Overall the metalwork is in poor condition with corrosion and encrusted dirt particularly masking detail on the iron objects.

Find type	Number
Iron objects	25
Copper alloy objects	3
Lead objects	2

Stone object	2
Total	32

Table 16: Metalwork and stone finds quantities

Medieval

Copper Alloy

6.8.2 S.F. 4, fill (413) of Pit [412]. It is two joining pieces of a complete, copper alloy needle. The shaft is ovoid in section and tapers to a rounded tip. The flattened eye is elongate and punched, then drilled, with a post-depositional break through it. The shaft has a bend of 90 degrees in it. The length of the needle suggests its function may have been for a purpose other than domestic sewing or embroidery (Egan, 1998, p268). A similar, though slightly shorter, needle is illustrated in Margeson (1993), pp186, no 1453. This latter is described as being used for upholstery.

6.8.3 S.F. 18, Layer (145). Cast copper alloy vessel foot. In form it tapers to the base and is D shaped in section. The exterior surface is mottled with a black patina. The point at which the foot would have attached to the vessel is masked by corrosion. It was probably a foot from a tripod cauldron or ewer. It is similar to an example from Hertfordshire (Watters, 2015), and is Medieval in date.

6.8.4 S.F. 29, Layer (106), natural. Cast brooch pin. The shaft is flattened and tapers. The terminal is pointed and has a hole punched through it from the outer surface. The pin is bent and has a moulded knop on the outer surface. Comparable to a medieval example from Norwich, Margeson (1993), pp14, no 64.

Iron

6.8.5 S.F. 1, fill (346) of Pit [347]. Complete cast whittle-tang knife, most likely a cleaver. The back and cutting edges are both straight with the blade widening towards the tip. The blade is V-shaped in section. The tang is rectangular in section, is central on the blade and has sloping shoulders. The cleaver is corroded and heavily encrusted with dirt. A similar example dating early to mid 14th century can be found in Cowgill et al (1987), pp85, fig 58,

no 55. It is worth noting that example 55 has an iron hilt band; this may be hidden on S.F. 1 as there is substantial corrosion around the tang.

6.8.6 S.F. 2, fill (378) of pit [377]. It is an incomplete iron hinge that has a nailed U-shaped eye and broken, tapering strap. An additional nail is in situ within the strap, the head of which is detached. Similar types of hinges can be seen in Margeson (1993), pp 150, no 1167 and 1170.

6.8.7 S.F. 10, fill (221) of pit [220]. Incomplete, cast iron object. Flattened shank, tapering to a tip. Ovoid in section.

6.8.8 S.F. 15, fill (423) of pit [422]. Elongate iron object with globular head and square sectioned shank. It is heavily encrusted and corroded making further identification difficult. Possibly a tool or nail.

6.8.9 S.F. 16, fill (423) of pit [422]. Elongate iron object, the shank is square in section. Damaged at both ends. It is heavily encrusted and corroded making further identification difficult. It is possibly a nail or a tool.

6.8.10 S.F. 19, fill (504) of pit [494]. Elongate object with tapering shank, square in section. The object is encrusted and corroded, masking detail. It is possibly a tool such as a punch, but it would require x-ray to reveal detail of the head. (cf. Margeson, 1993, p175, fig 125).

6.8.11 S.F. 22, fill (286) of Ditch 3 [283]. It is a tapering strip of twisted iron. The shank is rectangular in section.

6.8.12 S.F. 24, fill (476) of pit [437]. Strap mount, possibly the type used for a casket. It is elongate, with lozenge shaped terminals. Along the reverse of the mount is a slight, central ridge, creating a triangular section. Protruding from the reverse of each terminal are the remains of rivets. Similar strap mounts were found in Norwich, though not illustrated, Margeson (1993), p82.

6.8.13 S.F. 25, fill (384) of pit [383]. Elongate, tapering strip of iron, rectangular in section. The tapered terminal is rounded. Possibly a strap end or a broken fitting.

6.8.14 S.F. 31, fill (407) of Pit [406]. Elongate rod-like object. The shank has a rounded section and tapers slightly; it is encrusted with dirt, masking detail.

6.8.15 A knife blade was recovered from fill (496) of Pit [495]. It appears to be a narrow whittle-tang knife with with a horizontal back angling down towards a tip (now missing). The tang is square in section. The blade is too encrusted with dirt to see what the section of the blade is. A similar medieval example was found in Norwich, Margeson (1993),pp 126, fig 92, no 788 which is given a date range of 1200 - 1400.

6.8.16 A rectangular shaped piece of folded sheet iron, in two joining fragments, was recovered from fill (498) of Pit [497]. It is encrusted with dirt and corroded.

6.8.17 A long elongate rod was recovered from fill (496) of Pit [495]. It is square in section but is heavily encrusted and corroded, masking detail.

Stone

6.8.18 S.F. 3, fill (379) of Pit [377]. Complete stone spindle whorl. It is biconvex in form and is grey with a fine grained texture; possibly a siltstone or mudstone. There is evidence of wear around the central perforation and turning lines around the circumference, possibly from being lathe made. There are fine cracks around the circumference. It is medieval in date and comparable in form to Egan (1998), pp259, fig 202, no 791.

Ceramic

6.8.19 S.F. 5, fill (221) of Pit [220]. Complete discoidal, ceramic spindle whorl. It is circular in plan and rectangular in cross-section. The object has a central circular perforation which has been drilled from each side. It was probably made from a sherd of low fired, sand-tempered, grey ware. A similar example was found in Colchester, Crummy (1988), pp31, no 1929. Egan (1998, p255) comments that this type of cheaper home-made spindle whorl was replaced in the medieval period by more purposefully manufactured spindle whorls. This suggests an earlier medieval date for S.F.5.

Post-Medieval

Iron

6.8.20 S.F. 14, Layer (172). Cylindrical iron ferrule. The ferrule has a wider diameter at the base. The base of the ferrule has a flattened lip. It is possibly the ferrule for a wooden handled tool such as a trowel.

Uncertain Date

Iron

6.8.21 A total of 10 nails (or fragments of) were recovered from the excavation; one each from Layers (139), (140), (173), (179) and (218), one each from Postholes [213], [317] and [501] and a further two nails from Pit [383]. Whilst iron nails are difficult to date to a particular period, all of the nails recovered here are from features that have medieval ceramic evidence from their contexts, with the exception of S.F. 20 which is associated with earlier ceramics of 900 - 1150 date. Nail S.F. 13 has no associated dating material.

6.8.22 S.F. 12, Layer (139). Two joining pieces of an elongate, tapering nail. The shank is square in section. The object is encrusted and corroded.

6.8.23 S.F. 13, Layer (179). Nail with a flat, lozenge shaped head, square section shank tapering to a point.

6.8.24 S.F. 17, Layer (173). A nail/tack. It has a flat square head and square section shank tapering to a point.

6.8.25 S.F. 20, Posthole (213). Nail with a discoidal head and tapering shank, square in section. It is heavily corroded and encrusted.

6.8.26 S.F. 26, fill (384) of Pit [383]. Nail, curved and heavily encrusted and corroded. The head appears flat and ovoid.

6.8.27 S.F. 27, fill (384) of Pit [383]. Nail, heavily encrusted and incomplete. The head is flat and ovoid.

6.8.28 S.F. 30, Layer (140). Nail, flat, sub-square head with a broken shank, possibly square in section. It is corroded and heavily encrusted with dirt.

6.8.29 S.F. 32, Layer (218).Nail, flat, narrow rectangular head with tapering shank.

The shank is square in section. It is encrusted.

6.8.30 S.F. 33, fill (316) of Posthole [317]. Nail with discoidal head and a long tapering shank that is bent. The shank is circular in section.

6.8.31 An object recovered from fill (502) of posthole [501] is probably a nail. It has a globular head and tapering shank but is encrusted with dirt so detail is masked.

6.8.32 S.F.21, Layer (106). Globular lump of magnetic material, possibly iron. It is encrusted with dirt and has no identifying features.

Lead

6.8.33 S.F. 23, Layer (106). Possibly a post medieval, incomplete lead cloth seal. It is roughly oval in shape, with the outer surface more even, and the inner surface more irregular, possibly moulded. The thickness decreases towards one edge. Compare to Hinds (2015) which is in a similar condition.

6.8.34 S.F. 28, Layer (106), natural. Strip of cast lead window cames, bent and distorted. Some of the typical H-shaped section is visible. Compare to Crummy (1988, pp72, fig. 73, no. 3042)

Slag

6.8.35 Four pieces of slag were recovered, two from fill (226) of Ditch [227]; one from fill (384) of Pit [383] and one from Layer (147).

Recommendations for further work

6.8.36 The condition of the ironwork is poor and detail often masked by soil. In order to reveal additional detail on the objects and assist further identification, x-raying is recommended.

Discussion

6.8.37 The majority of the assemblage is medieval in date, with nineteen objects from contexts that have been dated to between AD1150 and 1350 from the ceramic analysis. A single nail, S.F. 20, is from a posthole that contained earlier ceramic material of AD900 - 1150 date.

6.8.38 Seven objects were recovered from pits in Pit Group 1, these included two spindle whorls and several iron objects (S.F. 16 and S.F. 19) that could be teeth from combs involved with textile manufacture (compare with Margeson, 1993, p183, fig 133) and may represent an area of activity.

6.8.39 Overall, the assemblage is consistent with the disposal of domestic refuse, primarily in pits, throughout the medieval period.

6.9 Bone Flute

By Frank Meddens with comments by Helen Leaf

6.9.1 The instrument that survives best in the archaeological record is the bone flute. It is from Anglo-Saxon and Medieval times that we have a greater number of flutes available for study. The bones used to make the flutes are usually the wing bones (ulna) of birds (mainly geese) and the leg bones (tibia or metatarsal) of mammals (mainly sheep). Most of the mammal bones flutes are made from the tibia (31.8%) of the animal, with the largest portion (29%) being made from the bones of sheep, a common domestic animal throughout Anglo-Saxon and medieval times. The use of immature pig bone as in this instance ([463] S.F. 11) is un-common and the tibia requires material to be removed from the exterior of the bone to make an instrument that is easy to handle and play. The shape of this bone results in a shorter instrument with a wider bore, making a flute that does not overblow so easily, and that may need more holes in order to achieve a wide range of notes. Most examples know of this period are undecorated. As with all other known examples its wooden block is missing. This uncommon example will require further specialist study and an analysis of its comparative characteristics with other known examples, its technical and musical aspects for any publication report to be prepared on the results of the excavations.

6.10 Wood

By Graham Morgan

6.10.1 Samples were identified from thin sections. Diameters are those measured or estimated from the sample fragments. Ring counts are those present and the age the ring count or estimated from the rings present and estimated

against the diameter.

Context	Cut	Diameter	Rings	Age	Species
284	282	300+			oak – radially cut fragment
255	250	15	4	4	ash
255	250	frag			oak - mature fragment of a plank?
255	250	20	6	6	hazel
255	250	15	4	4	hazel
476	437	120+			oak – radially split fragment.
476	437	120	44	50+	oak – radially cut thin plank, 60mm x 8mm
476	437	100+	30	50+	oak – radially split strip, 50mm x 5mm
476	437	100+	9	50+	oak – radially split fragment.
476	437	100+			oak – radial knot fragment.
476	437	30	30	30	oak – very slow grown round wood.
221	220	70	20	20	maple
221	220	30	8	8	maple
221	220	20	7	7	maple – tapered cut end.
221	220	70	10	10	maple – split branch.
221	220	70	19	19	maple
221	220	70	10	10	maple
221	220	30	8	8	maple
221	220	70	10	10	maple
221	220	70	12	12	maple – with split and axed end.
221	220	25	8	8	maple
221	220	20	8	8	blackthorn
221	220	20	12	12	ash
221	220	100+	30	30+	oak – degraded plank end, 75mm x 30mm, tangentially/diametrically cut.
221	220	12	3	3	elder
430	220	60	12	12	maple
430	220	30	7	7	maple
430	220	20	8	8	blackthorn
516	220	100	30	30+	maple
255	250	100	8	20	oak – fast grown
255	250	80	25	30+	oak – fragment of squared timber, at least 60mm x 40mm.

255	250	frags			oak – cut from mature wood, possible dowels or pegs, about 25mm diameter.

Table 17: Wood Inventory

6.10.2 These samples represent both small trimmings and hedgerow species but also cut timber, mostly of oak and poles, particularly of Field Maple.

Species present	
Oak	Quercus spp.
Hazel	Corylus avellana
Ash	Fraxinus excelsior
Field Maple	Acer campestre
Elder	Sambucus spp
Blackthorn	Prunus spinosa

Table 18: Species list

6.11 Leather

By Kevin Trott

Nature of the Assemblage

6.11.1 The leather was recovered from sealed and stratified fills that were preserved in the anaerobic conditions of the waterlogged riverine gravels that underlie the market town of Huntingdon. The majority of the leather comprises fragmentary shoe components ranging in date from the medieval period to the late 18th/ early 19th century: a single strap (SF 7); a right foot sole and waist area with thin strap (SF 8), a left foot sole/ waist area (SF 9) and the left foot insole with a knife-cut lower upper, and the seat and part waist of the same shoe (SF 6).

Early Medieval: (221) within Pit [220]

6.11.2 Three pieces of leather from a single right turnshoe of medieval type were recovered from a large pit which seems to have been filled with 'nightsoil'.

6.11.3 The leather shoe fragments recovered consist of the cut-away (at toe) and torn sole, mainly from the instep, with the waist surviving to the rand. A portion of an insole (heel area) was also present, along with a vamp

fragment (Plate 13).

Plate 13: Medieval turnshoe

Medieval: (476) within Pit [437]

6.11.4 Five fragments of leather were recovered from a domestic rubbish pit [437]. The pieces of leather consist of a turnshoe vamp fragment, strap and cut (heel area) insole (Plate 14). A cut or trimmed piece of mid-sole is also present (Plate 15), as is a torn perforated strap fragment from a medieval toggle shoe (Plate 16).

Plate 14: Turnshoe fragment

Plate 15: Shoe insole fragment

Plate 16: Strap fragment from a toggle shoe

Recommendations

6.11.5 All the leather fragments recovered from the two pit features are medieval in date and the surviving fragments support, based on style, a medieval date. The assemblage should be conserved and studied prior to a full report being undertaken. Full retention of the leather artefacts, once conserved, should be implemented and kept within the overall site archive.

6.12 Animal Bone

By Ian L. Baxter

Introduction

6.12.1 A total of 459 animal bones were identified to species or broader taxonomic category. This includes bones from two cat and two horse partial skeletons counted as single specimens in Table 19.

Taxon	Period					Total
	Saxo-Norman	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post Medieval	Undated	
Cattle (Bos f. domestic)	6	58	25	3	6	98
Sheep/Goat (Ovis/Capra f. domestic)	4	138	25	6	7	180
Sheep (Ovis f. domestic)	(1)	(28)	(5)	(-)	(3)	(37)
Pig (Sus scrofa)	1	26	5	2	1	35
Deer (Cervus/Dama sp.)	-	+	-	-	1	1
Horse (Equus caballus)	1	14	1	-	31	19
Dog (Canis familiaris)	-	-	-	2	-	2
Cat (Felis catus)	-	82	-	-	-	8
Chicken (Gallus f. domestic)	1	16	3	-	-	20
Goose (Anser anser)	-	4	-	-	+	4
Duck (Anas platyrhinchos)	-	2	-	-	-	2
Total	13	266	59	13	18	369

Table 19: Cromwell Walk, Huntingdon (CCWH15). Number of Identified Specimens (NISP).

"Sheep/Goat" also includes the specimens identified to species. Numbers in parentheses are not included in the total of the period. "+" means that the taxon is present but no specimens could be "counted" (see text)

6.12.2 All of the animal bones from Cromwell Walk were hand-collected. Consequently an under-representation of smaller bones from the main domestic species and bones from small wild mammals, birds and amphibians is to be expected. The bones were recorded on an Access database following a modified version of the method described in Davis (1992) and Albarella and Davis (1994). In this method all teeth (lower and upper) and a restricted suite of parts of the skeleton are recorded and used in counts. These are: horncores with a complete transverse section, skull (zygomaticus), atlas, axis, scapula (glenoid articulation), distal humerus, distal radius, proximal ulna, carpal 2+3, distal metacarpal, pelvis (ischial part of acetabulum), distal femur, distal tibia, calcaneum (sustenaculum), astragalus (lateral side), centrotarsale, distal metatarsal, proximal parts of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd phalanges.

6.12.3 In Table 19 partial skeletons and associated bones are counted as 1 specimen.

6.12.4 For birds the following were always recorded if present: scapula (articular end), proximal coracoid, distal humerus, proximal ulna, proximal carpometacarpus, distal femur, distal tibiotarsus, and distal tarsometatarsus.

6.12.5 The separation of sheep and goat was attempted on the following elements: horncores, dP3, dP4, distal humerus, distal metapodials (both fused and unfused), astragalus, and calcaneum using the criteria described in Boessneck (1969), Payne (1969 and 1985) and Schmid (1972). The shape of the enamel folds (Davis 1980; Eisenmann 1981) was used for identifying equid teeth to species. Equid postcrania were checked against criteria summarised in Baxter (1998a).

6.12.6 Wear stages were recorded following Grant (1982) for all P4s and dP4s as well as for the lower molars of cattle, sheep/goat and pig, both isolated and in mandibles.

6.12.7 Measurements are recorded on the database. These in general follow von

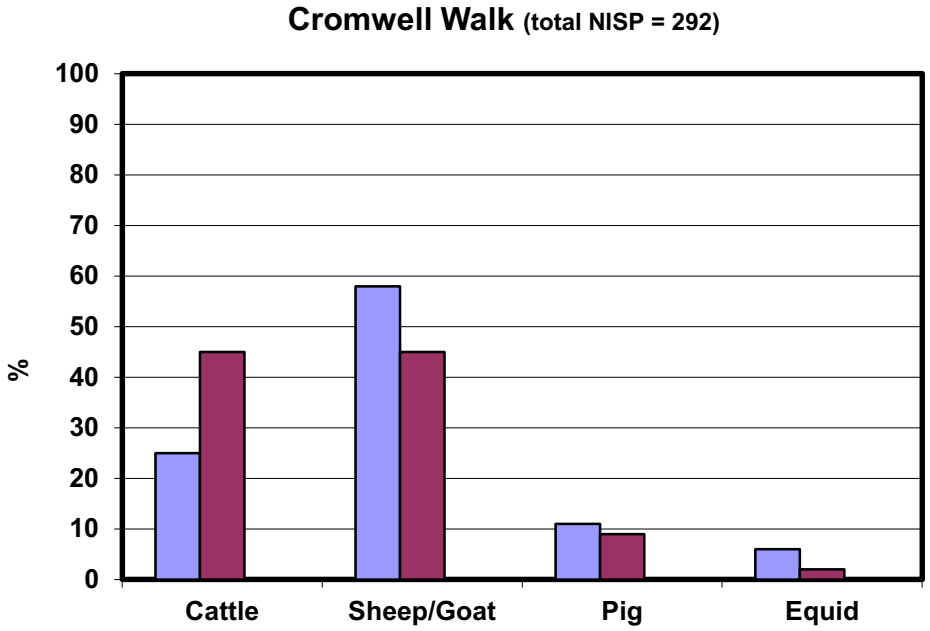
den Driesch (1976). All pig measurements follow Payne and Bull (1988). Humerus HTC and BT and tibia Bd measurements were taken for all species as suggested by Payne and Bull (1988) for pigs. The crown heights of equid teeth were measured following Levine (1982). SD on dog long bones is measured as suggested by Harcourt (1974) and represents the midshaft diameter (msd).

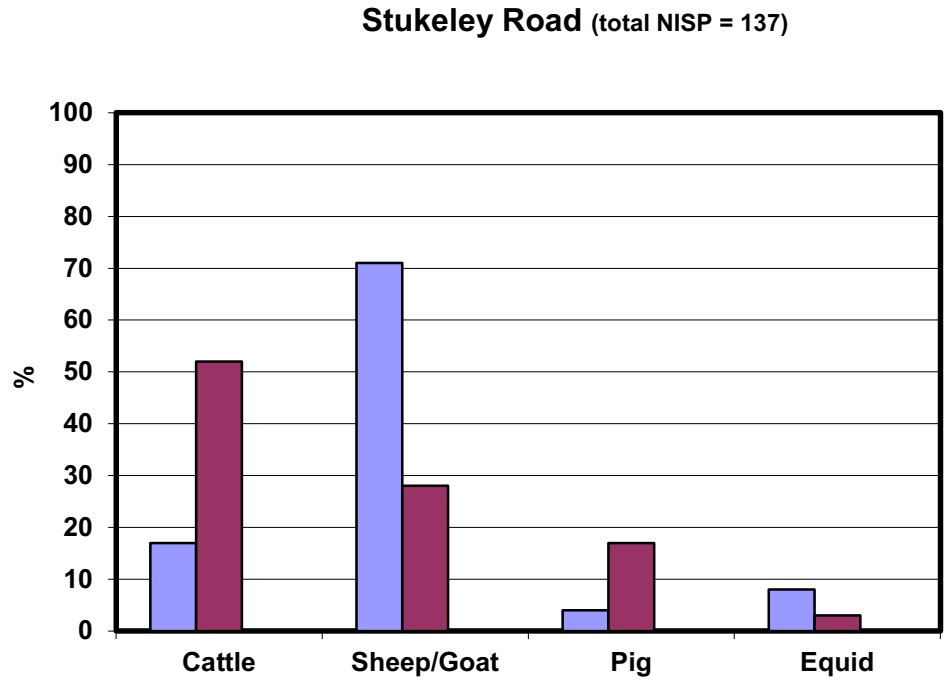
Provenance and preservation

6.12.8 In general the preservation of the animal bone is fairly good and ranges from good to fair. The animal bone fragments were recovered from ditches, pits and layers.

Frequency of species

6.12.9 The assemblage is heavily biased in favour of the domestic mammals, with cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, cat and dog all represented. Horse remains include partial skeletons representing at least two animals. Bones of chicken, goose and duck are relatively frequent. Only the Early Medieval and Medieval assemblages are sufficiently large to afford comparison. At both Cromwell Walk and Stukeley Road (Rielly 2015) sheep/goat fragments are most numerous in the earlier medieval period and cattle increase in frequency later in the medieval period (see below graphs).





Frequency by NISP of the main domestic mammals by Period at Cromwell Walk and Stukeley Road. Early Medieval compared with Medieval.

Saxo-Norman

6.12.10 Only thirteen fragments were recovered from contexts dated to the Saxo-

Norman period. Over half of these belong to cattle. Sheep, pig, horse and chicken are also represented.

Early Medieval

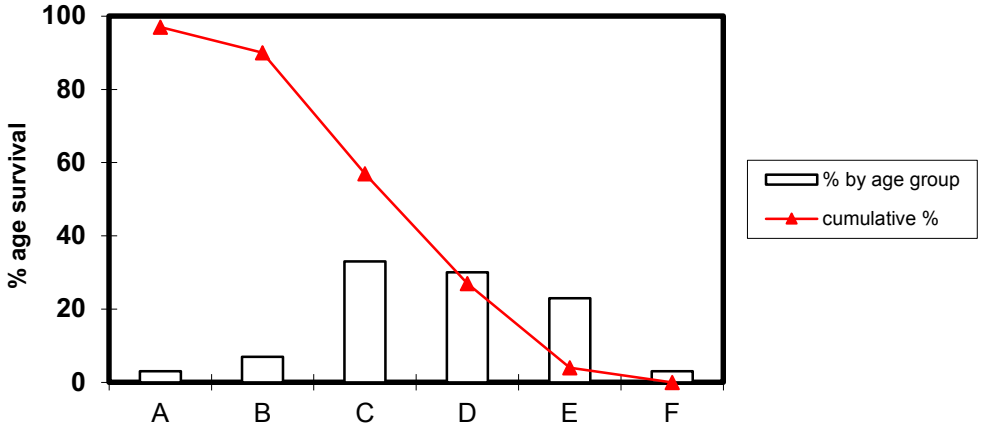
6.12.11 At 267 fragments the Early Medieval assemblage is by far the largest at the site and the only one capable of any degree of analysis.

Cattle

6.12.12 The few measurable cattle horncores recovered belong to adult short horned beasts (Armitage and Clutton-Brock 1976). Four lower 3rd molar teeth found also belong to adults. Complete metapodials were recovered from cattle between 106-122cm high at the shoulder (n = 4; mean = 114cm) based on the multiplication factors of Matolcsi (1970).

Sheep

6.12.13 Sheep/goat fragments are more than twice as numerous as those of cattle in the early medieval deposits (Table 19). All of the specimens that could be identified to species (28 out of 138 or 20%) belong to sheep. Nothing typical of goat was seen. A few early, possibly natural, mortalities represented by mandibles at wear stages A and B were recovered (see below graph). Perinatal ovicaprid bones were recovered from Pits [463] (462) and [277] (279). Most of the ageable mandibles recovered came from animals aged one to two years and two to four years with a further group aged over four years. This is a generalized slaughter pattern indicative of non-specialization (Payne 1973). The only bone sufficiently complete to provide a withers height is a radius found in Pit [321] (320) belonging to an animal approximately 59cm at the shoulder based on the multiplication factors of Teichert (1975). Horncores and cranial fragments indicated that the sheep were horned and the horncores and pelvic remains primarily belong to ewes.



Distribution of Early Medieval sheep/goat mandibles by age stage at Cromwell Walk, Huntingdon. Age stages as defined by Crabtree (1989). Approximate sheep/goat ages: A = 0-6 months, B = 6-12 months, C = 1-2 years, D = 2-4 years, E = 4-8 years, F = 8-10 years.

Pig

6.12.14 Pig remains are relatively frequent in the early medieval features accounting for 11% of the main domesticates (Table 19). The few mandibles recovered came from juvenile and subadult animals. Perinatal pig bones were found in Ditch [283] (289). A flute made out a subadult pig tibia with four holes drilled in the posterior shaft was found in Pit [463] (462).

Horse

6.12.15 Equid remains are relatively frequent in the early medieval deposits. All are consistent with horse and nothing was seen that could be ascribed to mule or donkey. An upper P4 found in Pit [321] (320) came from an animal aged approximately 7 years and an upper P3 recovered from Pit [404] (405) from an individual aged around 8 years based on the comparative wear curves of Levine (1982). A humerus and a 3rd metatarsal from Pit [220] (221) came from horses 140cm (14 hands) at the shoulder based on the multiplication factors of May (1985). A radius found in the same fill apparently came from a somewhat smaller animal of 13 hands. A radius and ulna found in Pit [282] (284) came from a horse 138cm (13.5 hands) at the withers.

Dog

6.12.16 A femur belonging to a large dog approximately 60cm at the shoulder based on the multiplication factors of Harcourt (1974) was found in Pit [391] (390). This has a midshaft diameter index (msd) of 7.1 and belonged to a lightly built sight hound comparable to the modern Greyhound.

Cat

6.12.17 Domestic cat remains include juvenile partial skeletons found in Pits [220] (221) and [463] (462) together with other more scattered adult and juvenile postcranial remains. The animal from Pit [463] was around 5 months old based on the fusion of the distal humerus (Smith 1969).

Wild mammals

6.12.18 An antler tine from a red (Cervus elaphus) or fallow deer (Dama dama) was found in Pit [491] (492). This has cut marks near the base and is probably craft waste.

Birds

6.12.19 The remains of domestic fowl (Gallus f. domestic) are much more frequent than those of goose (Anser anser) and duck (Anas platyrhynchos). Juvenile chicken bones were recovered from Pits [494] (504) and [347] (346).

Medieval

6.12.20 The medieval assemblage consists of only 59 countable fragments and is of limited interpretative value. The remains of cattle and sheep/goat were recovered in equal numbers and comprise the bulk of the assemblage. Relatively fewer pig and equid remains were present compared to the earlier medieval. The only bird bones recovered belong to domestic fowl. A cattle metatarsal from Pit [437] (474) came from an animal 99cm high at the shoulder (Matolcsi 1970) which is smaller than any recovered from the earlier medieval period. Perinatal cattle bones were found in Pit [438] (439). Of the ovicaprid remains five out of twenty-five can be identified as sheep (20%) and nothing consonant with goat was seen. A horse distal tibia with a chop mark was found in Pit [437] (474).

Post Medieval

6.12.21 The post medieval assemblage is very small but includes cattle, sheep/goat and pig. Cattle metapodials recovered from Layers (172) and (185) came from animals 123cm and 118cm high at the shoulder (Matolcsi 1970). The lower canine tooth of a dog was found in Layer (147).

Undated

6.12.22 A butchered red deer (Cervus elaphus) distal radius was recovered from Pit [246] (245). Seventy-nine bones and teeth from at least two horses were found in Pit [530] (531). This pit was excavated during a watching brief and although cut by medieval pits contained no pottery or other artefacts that could be dated (Jonathan House pers. comm.). These bones have been analysed and catalogued. At least two individuals are represented in the assemblage by partial skeletons. One individual was aged around 9 years and the other probably over 13 years based on incisor wear (Barone 1980) and the height of the grinding teeth (Levine 1980). The younger animal was probably male on the basis of an isolated upper canine tooth. One horse was approximately 12.5 hands high and the other 11.5 hands based on the multiplication factors of May (1985). The older animal has evidence of age related non-arthritic arthropathies including ankylosed tarsals and metapodials. These horses are smaller than those recovered from the early medieval features at the site but comparable in stature to a pony buried in front of a Saxon sunken featured building at Fowlmere, Cambridgeshire (Baxter 1999).

Discussion

6.12.23 The only assemblage sufficiently large to warrant discussion is that dating from the Early Medieval period. Sheep are the preponderant taxon in terms of identifiable remains. These were mostly slaughtered as lamb or mutton. Cattle, though less numerous in terms of bone fragments and probably primarily utilized for draught purposes, will have provided more meat due to larger carcass size. Pigs were also a significant source of meat. There is evidence that both sheep and pigs were being raised in proximity to the site at this time. Chickens, geese and ducks were also eaten and there is evidence for the raising of chickens on site.

6.13 Fish Bone and Small Mammals

By Philip L. Armitage

Introduction

6.13.1 A total of 215 animal bones were identified to species/taxa and anatomy. Fish bones predominated in the submitted samples, comprising 84.7%/total; with lesser quantities of amphibian bones (12.1%) and even fewer mammal bones (3.2%). The animal bones came from bulk samples taken from deposits dating from two periods, early medieval (1150 – 1350 AD) and medieval (1350 – 1500 AD)

6.13.2 Table 20 provides summaries of the numbers of identified bones present for each species/taxa in the two periods. Omitted from these data are quantities of fish spine fragments (not identified to species) and indeterminate small bird bones – both categories however are noted in the Microsoft Excel spreadsheets prepared for the site archive showing the complete data sets for each species/taxa.

6.13.3 Overall the preservation of the animal bone is good to fair. Out of the 69 herring vertebrae from Pit [438] (439) <23> two are burnt/calcined, one is burnt/black and another exhibits evidence of having been chewed/masticated.

Taxon	Early Medieval	Medieval	Totals	%
Mammals:				
sheep/goat Ovis/Capra (domestic)	1			
cat Felis (domestic)	3			
house mouse Mus musculus		3		
subtotals	4	3	7	3.2%
Fish:				
herring Clupea harengus	5	116		
whiting Merlangius merlangus		1		
Gadoid (codfishes) Gadidae		2		
pike Esox lucius		16		
perch Perca fluviatilis		4		
roach Rutilus rutilus		1		
Cyprinid (carp family)		7		

freshwater eel Anguilla anguilla	1	29		
subtotals	6	176	182	84.7%
Amphibian:				
Common frog Rana temporaria	19	6		
subtotals	20	6	26	12.1%
TOTALS	30	185	215	

Table 20: Summary counts of the identified animal bone elements/fragments (NISP)

Methods

6.13.4 Identifications to species and anatomy were carried out using the author's modern comparative osteological collections and with reference to published works, including Radu (2005), Libois et al (1987), Libois & Hallet-Libois (1988) and Bailon (1999). Nomenclature of the anatomical elements in the fish followed the system of Wheeler and Jones (1989: Table 7.1, 122 – 124). Where precise species identifications could not be determined for the fish remains these were categorised under taxonomic family – Gadoid for small fish of the cod family and Cyprinid for fish of the Carp family. Measurements were taken using Draper dial callipers (graduations 0.02 mm) following the system of Morales & Rosenlund (1979) for pike dentaries and method of Libois et al (1987) for the freshwater eel bones. Metrical data from selected eel bones were used to reconstruct the total lengths (TLs) in the living fish using the regression formulae of Libois et al (Ibid).

6.13.5 Although values for minimum number of individuals (MNI) for each taxon represented in fish bone assemblages are usually not calculated because in most cases such parameters have little bearing on actual numbers of a particular species brought to a site (see Wheeler and Jones 1989: 149 – 153) it was considered appropriate and warranted in the Cromwell Walk material to record occurrences where specific groups of paired and/or unpaired bone elements came from a recognisable number of individuals - e.g. the two left dentaries of pike in sample <25> (473) clearly derived from two separate fish. Among the frog remains it also proved possible to recognise associated elements from individuals and establish minimum numbers of animals.

Descriptions of the faunal assemblages by period

Early Medieval (1150 – 1350 AD)

Mammals

6.13.6 A single sheep/goat incisor and three metacarpal bones from an adult cat came from Pit [220] (430) <22>.

Fish

6.13.7 Pit [220] (430) <22> yielded a single freshwater eel prevomer and 3 herring vertebrae. A further 2 herring vertebrae came from Cut [444] (446) <24>.

Common frog

6.13.8 Pit [220] (430) <22> yielded the remains of at least five frogs, including one small immature individual. Frog was also represented by a sacrum and humerus from Cut [444] (446) <24>.

Medieval (1350 – 1500 AD)

Mammals

6.13.9 House mouse remains came from Pit [438] (439) <23> (1 humerus) and Pit [437] (473) <25> (1 incisor & 1 femur).

Fish

6.13.10 Numerically herring remains predominate the Medieval fish bone assemblage; represented almost entirely by vertebrae – apart from a single dentary and maxilla from Pit [437] (473) <25>. Freshwater eel bones form the second most frequent group. Measurements on selected complete cranial elements allowed estimates to be made of sizes (Total lengths) in the living fish (Table 21). The calculated values indicating all individuals represented were small immature fish less than 40cm long of adult eels (see Newdick 1979: 88). Similarly, the pike remains appear to derive from small mostly immature fish (known as “pickerels”); illustrated with reference to anterior height measurements taken on the two left dentaries from Pit [437] (473) <25> (values 3.5 & 2.6 mm) in comparison with a modern adult specimen of TL 45.7 cm (author’s collection) where the ant.ht. = 4.9 mm. Remains of whiting (1 precaudal vertebra), perch (3 precaudal & 1 caudal

vertebrae) and roach (1 pharyngeal bone/teeth), all from the same pit [437], are noticeably from very small fish.

Amphibian

6.13.11 Remains of at least four small immature frogs are represented (2 from Pit [438] (439) <23> and 2 from Pit [437] (473) <25>).

Context	Bone element	Length bone (mm)
Pit [438] (439) <23>	ceratohyale	L(Ch1) = 10.24
Pit [437] (473) <25>	basioccipital	L(Bo) = 4.36
	articular	L(Aa) = 7.28

Table 21: Estimated total lengths (TL) in freshwater eels from Medieval (1350 - 1500) deposits.

Discussion

6.13.12 The Early Medieval (1150 – 1350 AD) small faunal assemblage is too limited to warrant detailed analysis/interpretation other than to note the evidence for the presence of several frogs; perhaps attracted to the site by deposited food waste and other organic refuse. As succinctly expressed by O'Connor (2000: 17) the abundance of frogs in urban deposits is probably best explained by "lots of refuse, so lots of flies, so lots of frogs".

6.13.13 As indicated by the Medieval (1350 – 1500 AD) assemblage, the dumping of domestic food waste had attracted unwelcome vermin such as house mice as well as a few frogs (as above). On the evidence of the fish bones presented by the bulk samples, herring and freshwater eels seem to have formed important dietary staples of the local inhabitants during this later period. As a general rule (see Serjeantson and Woolgar 2006: 117) where vertebrae greatly outnumber bones from the head in an assemblage of herring, it is likely these remains consist of preserved fish. On this premise, it may be suggested that the bones of the herrings in the Cromwell Walk deposits derive from preserved rather than fresh fish – but the paucity of head bones may instead be a factor of their fragility and in consequence poor preservation and biased recovery favouring the more robust vertebrae. Although it is generally assumed that herrings, owing to their cheapness and abundant supply from fisheries, were mainly the food of the poorer classes in

medieval England, a dish of herrings however was often served as a breakfast dish in well-to-do households (Wilson 1989: 24) and therefore the presence of this fish in food waste deposits cannot be used to indicate the status of the local inhabitants. The presence of roach among the food waste also tells us little about status as this fish could be purchased for the same low price as herring, unlike the other relatively expensive cyprinids that included tench, bream and chub (Dyer 2000: 108). Among the freshwater species represented in archaeological deposits, the presence of pike can signify dietary affluence, as a large mature pike was an expensive luxury in medieval times (Labarge 1965: 81; Dyer 2000: 108) - and the price of even a small pike, known as a pickerel, was more than a fat capon (Yarrell 1836: 384). In the case of the Cromwell Walk pike their size perhaps argues against a high status diet but might nevertheless point to the existence locally of households of reasonable means who could afford the smaller to medium sized and therefore less pricey fish - that included small perch as well as pike.

6.14 Molluscan Remains and other Materials

By Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

6.14.1 Shells and fragments of marine, marsh/freshwater and terrestrial molluscs were recovered by hand during excavation and during the post-excavation sieving of a number of bulk samples and forty five bags of collected material were submitted for analysis.

6.14.2 All samples were processed by PCA. For the purposes of this report, larger shells were examined by eye, whilst smaller specimens were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 6.4. All results are listed in Appendix 3. Identifications were made by comparison with modern reference specimens and nomenclature within the tables follows Kerney and Cameron (1979), Macan (1977) and the National Museum of Wales on-line web resource for the identification of marine bi-valve shells of the British Isles.

Results

6.14.3 The results from the bulk samples are summarised in Appendix 3. Remains of marine mollusca are generally scarce, although both oyster (Ostrea edulis) and mussel (Mytilus edulis) shells are present. Marsh/freshwater and terrestrial snails including Anisus leucostoma, Succinea sp., Helix aspersa and the Trichia hispida group are also represented, with burnt shells being noted within the assemblages from sample 5 (cut [204]) and 22 (cut [220]). Other material types include fragments of hazel (Corylus avellana) nutshell, small pieces of avian eggshell and splinters of bone.

6.14.4 Shells collected by hand during excavation are recorded within Appendix 3. Not unsurprisingly, larger specimens of oyster and mussel occur most frequently along with occasional shells of cockle (Cerastoderma sp.), whelk (Buccinum undatum) and the garden snail Helix aspersa. Other material types are absent from the hand-picked assemblage.

Conclusions

6.14.5 Marine mollusc shells, many of which may be derived from the estuarine fisheries of the Suffolk and Essex coasts, are present within the assemblages from Huntingdon. However, it is noted that the density of material is generally very low for a site of Late Saxon/medieval date, possibly indicating that shellfish were of little dietary importance to the occupants of the site. The few shells which are recorded are most likely to be derived from domestic midden waste, but at the time of writing, the precise nature of the individual contexts is not known.

6.14.6 Shells of marsh/freshwater and terrestrial molluscs are also scarce and those which are recorded provide few environmental indicators. Helix aspersa is often associated with managed landscapes (for example gardens and parks) but is also found in rocks, woods and hedgerows, whilst members of the Trichia hispida group are truly catholic, occurring within all but the very driest of habitats. However, it would appear that certain of the features (cf. cut [220] and context 419) may have been damp or possibly seasonally water filled.

6.15 Environmental Remains

By Marta Pérez

Introduction

6.15.1 This report summarises the findings from the assessment of 29 flots taken from the various fills during an excavation at Wood St., Huntingdon. The aims of this environmental assessment are to: 1) provide an overview of the contents of the samples, 2) determine the environmental potential of these, 3) identify if further analysis of the flots needs to be undertaken

Methodology

6.15.2 29 flots were scanned for the presence of charred grain, chaff, weed seeds, charcoal, molluscs and other environmental remains. These were recorded on a non-linear scale to denote 'abundance': - Occasional (up to 5 items), 2- fairly frequent (5-25), 3- frequent (25-100), 4- abundant (>100). A note was also made of all other inclusions i.e. Modern plant fibres, coal, slag etc. The results of the assessment of the flots are presented in Appendix 5.

Processing

6.15.3 18 samples were processed in the PCA facilities at Cambridge; a further 11 samples (<1>, <2>, <3>, <8>, <9>, <11>, <12>, <15>, <21>, <23>, <24> and <26>) were processed in Brockley, to determine if they were waterlogged residues. A litre of each of these samples was processed to determine the nature of the sediment. It was clear that although some of them have some waterlogged remains, the flots contained mainly charred remains, some uncharred seeds (but not many), a very few freshwater snails and hardly any insect remains.

6.15.4 Once it was demonstrated that the 'possible waterlogged flots' did not contain significant waterlogged remains, the rest of the samples underwent flotation and the flots were dried for further analysis. Ten litres were processed from the only real waterlogged sample <21>, with the remaining 30 litres kept for possible insect remains.

Flots

6.15.5 All the flots produced considerable amounts of wood charcoal; most of the

fragments can be identified.

6.15.6 Cereal grains have been found in most of the flots, except in samples <1>, <2>, <4>, >9>, <11>, <12>, <15>, <17>, <25>, <27> and <28>, and their number was particularly high in samples <8>, <14> and <15>. Preliminary identification suggest: barley (Hordeum sp and wheat (Triticum sp.), with the occasional presence of rye (Secale cereale) and oat (Avena sativa). Most of the cereals were heavily charred and fragmented, making difficult their clear identification. The cereals found were cleaned of glume bases or rachis, this suggests that they cereals were not processed on site but that they were brought unthreshed. The puffing and distorted form of the cereals together with the fragmentation and charring of the outer layer suggest high temperature and/or repeated burning.

6.15.7 Other charred seeds recovered in very low numbers and only in samples <12> and <15>, are: Rumex, Chenopodium and Brassicaceae. These represent weeds usually found in association with crops.

6.15.8 Unburnt seeds were found in samples: <5>, <6>, <8>, <9>, <12>, <13>, <14>, <16>, <18>, <19>, <20>, <21>, <22>, <23>, <24>, <26> and <29>. But only in important quantities in samples <9>,<12>, <13>, <16>, <20>, <22> and <26>. The uncharred seeds found are: Sambucus nigra (Elder), Chenopodium album (Fat-hen), Rumex (Docks), Urtica (nettle), Aethusa (Fool's parsley) and other grasses. These are found on waste land and somewhat wet environments. Their very limited presence could indicate that the sampled features were underwater at periods of time. These is also supported by the very small presence of freshwater snails and the large amount of roots and wood fragments found in the samples.

6.15.9 Samples <5>,<6>, <8>, <9>, <10>, <12> <14>, <17>, <18>, <19> and <23> contained snails. The identified species are: Trichia hispida (the most common), Vertigo pygmaea and Vallonia excentrica. All species typical from open well-vegetated places, and specially Trichia can spread due to human activity. Some of them (samples <6>, <10>, <14>, <17>, <18> and <19> have also a small number of freshwater mollusca. These are: Anisus

leucostoma, Succinea putris and Lymnaea palustris; mostly found in stagnant or slowly moving water, shallow drains and ditches and places liable to dry up in summer. The mollusca evidence together with the uncharred seeds indicate a wet environment at times but it does not point to a totally waterlogged site.

6.15.10 Sample <21> is the only truly waterlogged sample, however only wood fragments and leaves are well preserved, although 10 litres were processed only very few seeds were found, together with some wood charcoal (fragments too small to be identified) and very few totally burnt grain fragments. Not even freshwater snails, usually common in waterlogged samples, were found. This could be indicate that the feature was mostly waterlogged buy it dried out sometimes in the past so the environmental evidence was not preserved.

Residues

6.15.11 All of the samples processed in Brockley (<1>, <2>, <3>, <8>, <9>, <11>, <12>, <15>, <21>, <23>, <24> and <26>) produced animal bone. The bones belonged to large mammals, small animals and fish. Samples <23> and <26> produced the largest amount with an important number of fish bones. Sampl <26> also contains marine shells.

6.15.12 Pottery fragments were found in all of the processed samples, but samples <2> and <3>. Other artefacts retrieved from these samples were: brick fragments from samples <12>, <15>, <23> and <26>; iron from samples <23> and Pb from sample <26>. The residue from the waterlogged sample, <21>, did not produced any artefact.

Discussion and Recommendations

6.15.13 The preservation of these assessed samples could provide some economic or environmental information. The most abundant material: wood charcoal, grains and weeds could produce information about the general environment of the site.

6.15.14 Charcoal can provide information on fuel use in the period it was produced. It is too simplistic to assume that the properties of wood types in these

assemblages reflect the relative abundance of the taxa in the local environment, although availability may be more important than the physical characteristics of the wood type for people gathering the timber. It would be recommended to identify the types of wood charcoal.

6.15.15 Charred plant remains are well preserved. The presence of cereal grain may be indicative of domestic activity, the assemblage indicates a full range of cereals including wheat, barley, rye and oat. This could provide information about the diet and land use taking place in the vicinity

6.15.16 The presence of the plant remains and animal bones could indicate some kind of kitchen or waste disposal. The uncharred seeds could give information about the environs of the site, however, this is very limited as there only a few species presented and they belonged to seeds that are very resilient and survive more easily. They are usually over-represented in the records.

6.15.17 Although not many insect remains have been observed in sample <21>, at least 10 litres could be processed, using paraffin, to determine if they are preserved or not. They will provide important environmental evidence.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Prehistoric

7.1.1 The small amount of struck flint recovered from the excavation is fairly common for archaeological fieldwork in the area, with residual flints typically occurring as 'background noise'. A ditch of prehistoric date was identified to the east of the site at the Old Music and Drama Centre (ECB2726), suggesting occupation in the immediate vicinity, with much of the local landscape in use, particularly when the overall flint assemblage from sites on the northern side of the town is taken as a whole.

7.2 Roman

7.2.1 No features of Roman date were seen within the excavation area but it is likely that the course of Ermine Street either passes through the site or at least in very close proximity; Ditch 3 may represent a later recognition of the road alignment or possibly even a boundary to the road maintained over a long period of time. Residual Roman pottery was present within the lower fills, although evidence for an early ditch of Roman date appears to have been completely removed.

7.2.2 Finds of Roman date were recovered from Layer 1, which, although likely to be residual within the deposit, represent Roman activity in close proximity to the site. Wall plaster of probable Roman date within the layer may suggest the presence of a structure of some status in the site's vicinity.

7.3 Saxon

7.3.1 No Saxon features were present on site but six sherds from a single Middle Saxon vessel were found residually in a later pit. The pottery may represent a nearby presence, although the main Saxon settlement is known to be located closer to the river, to the south, and hence this vessel could have been brought in to the site.

7.4 Saxo-Norman

7.4.1 A concentration of postholes can be seen in the south-eastern corner of the excavation area, the postholes imply an earth-fast method of construction; the evidence suggesting post-built structures. Little or no remains of

beamslot construction methods was seen, despite being a common method of construction within the late Saxon and medieval town. Small groups and dispersed postholes can be seen across the site; however the main focus of structural evidence was in the south-east corner of the excavation area. Definitive structures or floor-plans of individual buildings cannot be defined and much of the structural evidence may have been truncated by Pit [220]. The overall alignment of the structural remains is not clear, though the density of the postholes in the area would suggest multiple phases of construction, a structure on the same site being either maintained or reconstructed.

7.4.2 No ditches were identified within the excavation area from the Saxo-Norman period; it is possible that the earliest land divisions were too shallow to survive, or had been entirely removed by later boundaries.

7.4.3 The pitting of this date is fairly sparse and generally wide and shallow in form, possibly a result of occasional requirements for extracted materials and limited waste disposal.

7.5 Early Medieval

7.5.1 No coherent evidence for structures was present on the site during this period. A number of dispersed postholes were identified but they appeared in isolation, without forming lines or floor-plans. Instead, the postholes are likely to represent rough partitions of space, or single standing posts, possibly for tethering animals. The southern half of the site, although to a large extent truncated, presents a marked absence of pitting of this date, which may suggest the presence of structures in this area, although none of the potential elements or structural features remained. Earlier postholes were located in the south-eastern corner of the site, and it may be that this area continued to be occupied by buildings in the medieval period. Given this morphology of the site, it is possible that a former side street may have been present to the south of the site, with structures fronting onto this route. This would make much of the site the 'backyard' space behind these buildings, which would be consistent with the remains present in the majority of the excavation area and typical for the town. Ditches 1 and 2 may be

boundaries marking the rear of these properties. However, no evidence can be seen for plot boundaries, either in the form of ditches or in the layout of the pitting activity.

7.5.2 Ditch 3 forms a significant boundary, and a boundary which appears to have been in use for an extended period of time, as later ceramic building material was present in the upper fills. A significant increase in the frequency of pitting activity can be seen on the western side of the ditch, in both early medieval and medieval features, suggesting the boundary may have been maintained at least into the medieval period. The alignment of the ditch and the proximity of the former course of Ermine Street would clearly suggest an association; however, no evidence for the road was seen in the excavation and it is unclear how the ditch physically relates to the potential course of the road. The pitting activity on either side of the ditch may indicate that the road was some distance from the ditch. The ditch is also likely to have had an important role in local drainage, in all likelihood draining into the brook (now culverted) to the north of the site.

7.5.3 The period is characterised by widespread pitting activity. Pit Group 1 consisted of a group of large, steep-sided pits located in the central northern area of the site, although no clear function was apparent; the gravel the pits were dug into would certainly have been utilised, while many of the pits had clearly then been used for waste disposal. In the case of Pit [371], the remains of oven material had been deposited within the infilling.

7.5.4 The large Pit [220] was excavated in an area which appeared to have been previously set aside for structures. This may explain the reason for the unusually large size of the pit relative to others on the site: the area of the former structures would represent largely untouched natural gravel deposits, undisturbed by previous quarrying, and therefore suitable for a larger scale of gravel extraction. The pit may have been an open hollow for at least a short period of time, indicated by the presence of wetland mollusc species. The feature may have eventually silted up, as a large amount of organic material was present, with comparatively few finds, or at least not indicative of domestic waste disposal.

7.6 Medieval

7.6.1 The medieval period saw a distinct drop in pitting activity on the site, although at the western edge of the excavation area, a large number of pits were present, including a very large pit, which contained substantial quantities of refuse (Pit [437]). This concentration of pits appears to respect the Ditch 3 boundary, with medieval features to the east of the ditch appearing quite sporadic. The clear change in both the type of activity occurring on the site and the frequency of both finds and features, excluding the pitting at the very western edge, appears to coincide with the foundation of the house of the Austin Friars, established in the latter part of the 13th century. The marked change in the occupation to the east of Ditch 3 may be attributed to the land east of the ditch forming part of the Friary precinct. The sporadic features found within this part of the site possibly relate to activities associated with the Friary occupation, differing from the normal domestic activity seen elsewhere within the medieval town. It is possible that the pitting to the west of Ditch 3 still relates to Friary activity, as rubbish pits would be expected in such a context, and Pits [437] and [438] contained a high proportion of pottery and shell waste, with comparatively less animal bone, which would be consistent with an ecclesiastical diet. The fish bone assemblage from the site includes varieties which might indicate a higher level of affluence than the average medieval household within the town, also a possible reflection of the Friary's ownership of the land.

7.6.2 Ditch 4 is medieval in date and aligned NNW-SSE, positioned centrally within the excavation area, and possibly representing a small internal division of the friary precinct. A further curvilinear ditch (Ditch 7) dated to this period was located in the north-eastern corner of the site; the small amount of the ditch surviving within the excavation means that its function is unclear.

7.6.3 Unlike many of the other pits on site, the pits to the east of Ditch 3 displayed distinct morphologies which indicate they may have served specific functions. However, in general the level of truncation of these features and the indistinct finds assemblage from the deposits shed little light on this

possibility.

8 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

8.1 Additional Specialist Research

Pottery

8.1.1 Verify the potentially early Stamford ware fabrics.

8.1.2 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.

8.1.3 Compare the ceramic assemblage to those from other sites in Huntingdon in order to refine the dating of local vessels.

Worked Stone

8.1.4 Undertake further research to place Huntingdon in the wider context of the medieval stone extraction industry of the East Midlands, building on existing studies.

Leather

8.1.5 Comparison of the leather shoes with other published examples and full reporting.

Small Finds

8.1.6 X-raying of the corroded ironwork to reveal further detail which may aid identification.

Environmental Remains

8.1.7 Identification of the wood charcoal to provide information on local environment and fuel use.

8.1.8 Further processing of waterlogged Sample <21> to determine if/ what insect remains are present.

8.1.9 Full quantification and analysis, where appropriate, of the charred cereal remains.

Bone Flute

8.1.10 Within the animal bone assemblage was a worked bone object (S.F. 11), a flute made out of a sub-adult pig tibia with four holes drilled in the posterior shaft.

8.1.11 Full analysis and reporting on the bone flute (S.F.11) from Early Medieval Pit [463], is to be commissioned from Helen Leaf and her detailed findings will be incorporated into the final publication report as appropriate. Helen has extensive knowledge in the manufacture of historic musical instruments and has published an article entitled English Medieval Bone Flutes: A Brief Introduction, in the Galpin Society Journal.

Illustrations

8.1.12 The following finds merit illustration:

Pottery x 12

Worked stone x 1

Small Finds x c. 5

Bone flute x 1

8.2 Additional Research and Reporting

8.2.1 Investigate the Updated Research Questions listed below, by means of library and Cambridgeshire HER research, in order to realise the site's research potential.

8.2.2 Update this report with the results of additional specialist analysis (see above) and an expanded Discussion (with additional illustrations as necessary) based on the additional research into context/ parallels (see below). The report will then be reissued as the Final Report on the project.

8.2.3 Disseminate the significant results of the project by publication (see Publication Proposal in Section 9, below).

8.2.4 Prepare the site archive for long-term storage and deposit it at Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store in order to facilitate future research.

8.3 General Research Themes

8.3.1 This section draws largely on the East Anglian regional research agendas (Glazebrook and Brown 2000; Medlycott 2011):

-Understanding the origins, development, role and importance of small towns.

-Understanding development cycles within Huntingdon and similar towns in the eastern region.

-Understanding specialist activities within the town.

-Understanding the morphology of medieval Huntingdon, and contribute towards creating a spatial and temporal model of the town.

8.4 Updated Research Aims/ Questions

Prehistoric

8.4.1 To examine the evidence for, and define the character of, prehistoric activity in the area in order to contextualise the residual struck flint assemblage from the site.

Roman

8.4.2 To examine the evidence for Roman activity in the area, and place the site (Layer 1, the boundary marked by Ditch 3 and its probable relationship with the line of Ermine Street) within this wider landscape context.

Late Saxon to Early Medieval

8.4.3 To examine the expansion of the town, the earliest occupation of its northern environs, and its development along the established course of Ermine Street.

8.4.4 To examine the character, extent and morphology of late Saxon and medieval activity in the area, and contribute to an understanding of the

development of the late Saxon and early medieval town.

8.4.5 To examine any evidence for the impact of the Norman Conquest on the northern periphery of Huntingdon.

Medieval

8.4.6 To examine possible evidence for areas of distinct activity across the excavation area, including street frontage, domestic habitation, craft/ industry.

8.4.7 Using evidence drawn from palaeo-environmental and waterlogged remains, to contribute to an understanding of the local environment and economy of the medieval and later settlement.

Late Medieval to Post-Medieval

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

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

8.4.10 To examine evidence for the change in settlement activity and the re-occupation of this part of Huntingdon.

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

Site-Specific Research Questions

8.4.12 How does the site relate to the course of Ermine Street and does this relationship change over time?

8.4.13 How did the morphology and layout of the site change over the course of the late Saxon and medieval occupation and can the reasons for this in terms of land ownership (e.g. the Austin Friary) or site 'function' be discerned?

8.4.14 Understand how the structural evidence relates to the local townscape and streets/ routeways.

8.5 Tasks for Post-Excavation Analysis and Publication

Task	Description		Complete?
1	Complete additional specialist research and reporting, listed above. Pottery Worked stone Leather Small Finds Environmental Remains Bone Flute		
2	Generate bibliography for library/ HER research		
3	Investigate Updated Research Questions:		
3.1	Library research (Cambridge University Library)	-Published reports on fieldwork in Huntingdon	
3.2	HER research (Cambridge)	-Prehistoric activity in northern Huntingdon -Roman activity and land-use in northern Huntingdon - Unpublished reports on fieldwork/ sites in northern part of Huntingdon	
4	Incorporate results of additional specialist analysis and research into PXA and reissue as Final Report.		
5	Write publication report (see Section 9)		
5.1	Cutting down, reordering and changing emphasis of existing text into publication format + writing expanded discussions of the significant elements.		
5.2	Re-working of Assessment Report figures for publication New figures x c. 1-2 Finds illustrations as detailed above.		
6	Liaise with PCAS regarding publication		
7	Prepare and deposit site archive with Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store.		

Table 222: Tasks for post-excavation analysis and publication

8.6 Timetable

8.6.1 All additional specialist work will be commissioned within 3 months of acceptance of this report.

8.6.2 A publication-ready text and figures will be submitted to Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society within two years of completion of fieldwork.

9 PUBLICATION PROPOSAL

9.1.1 It is proposed to publish the results of the project as a short article in the county archaeological journal, Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society (PCAS). The article will be entitled 'Late Saxon and medieval occupation at the former Territorial Inn, Cromwell Walk, 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. 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 2000 words.

9.2.2 Figures:

Figure No.	Title	Content
1	Site Plan	Based on Assessment Report Fig. 4.

Table 23: 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 (200 words).

9.3.2 Brief description of the layout and physical character of the structural evidence, ditches and pitting activity, accompanied by a plan, in addition to summaries of the associated finds and environmental evidence, with the emphasis being on the overall picture of the site's dating, character, economy, status and environment over time (1200 words).

9.3.3 A discussion of the archaeological evidence in comparison with previous archaeological investigations on the northern side of Huntingdon and

contextualisation against both these and other excavations in town as a whole (600 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.

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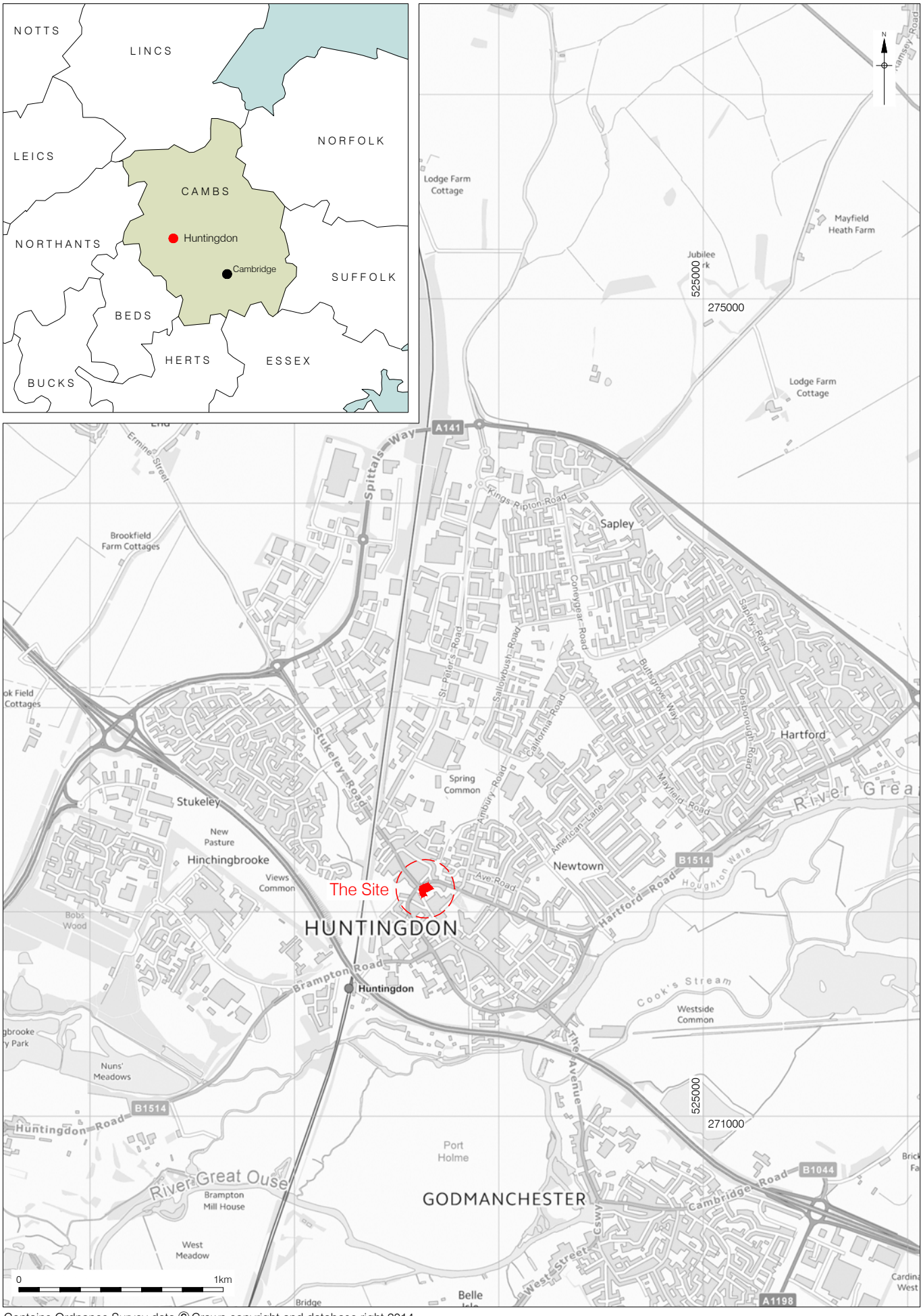


20/10/15 JS

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

21/10/15 JS

Figure 2
Trench Location Plan
1:400 at A4

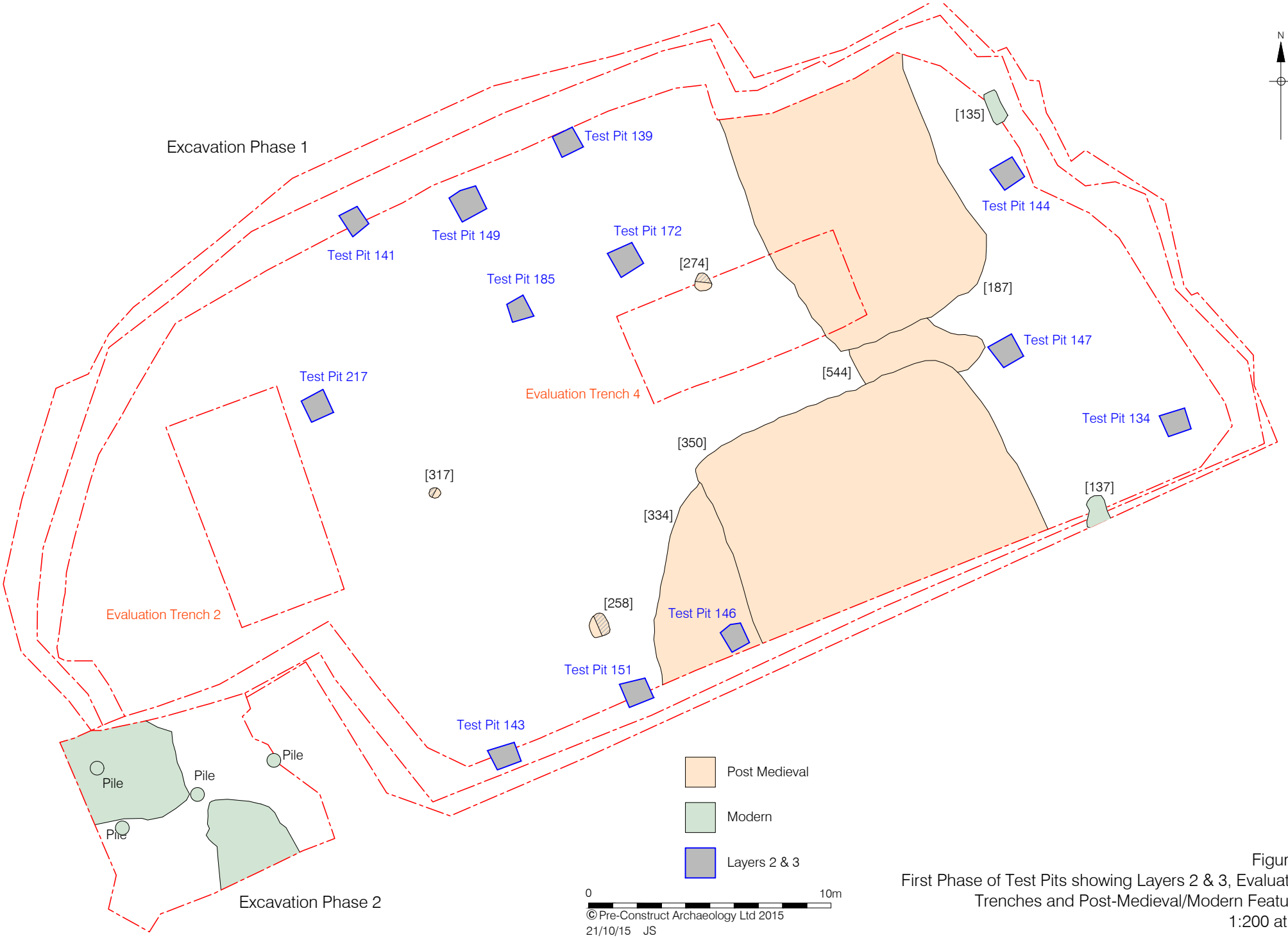


Figure 3
First Phase of Test Pits showing Layers 2 & 3, Evaluation Trenches and Post-Medieval/Modern Features
1:200 at A4

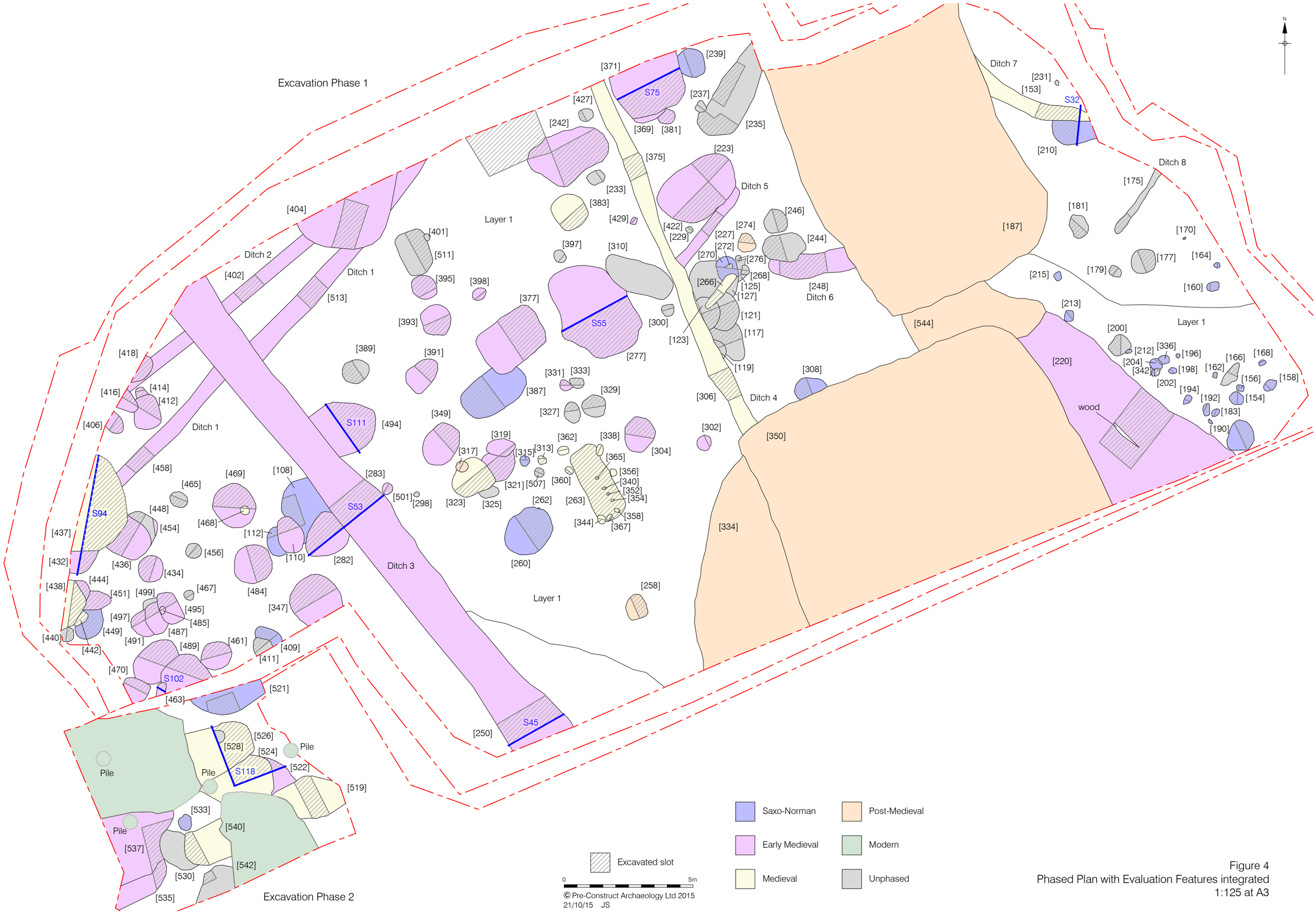


Figure 4
Phased Plan with Evaluation Features integrated
1:125 at A3

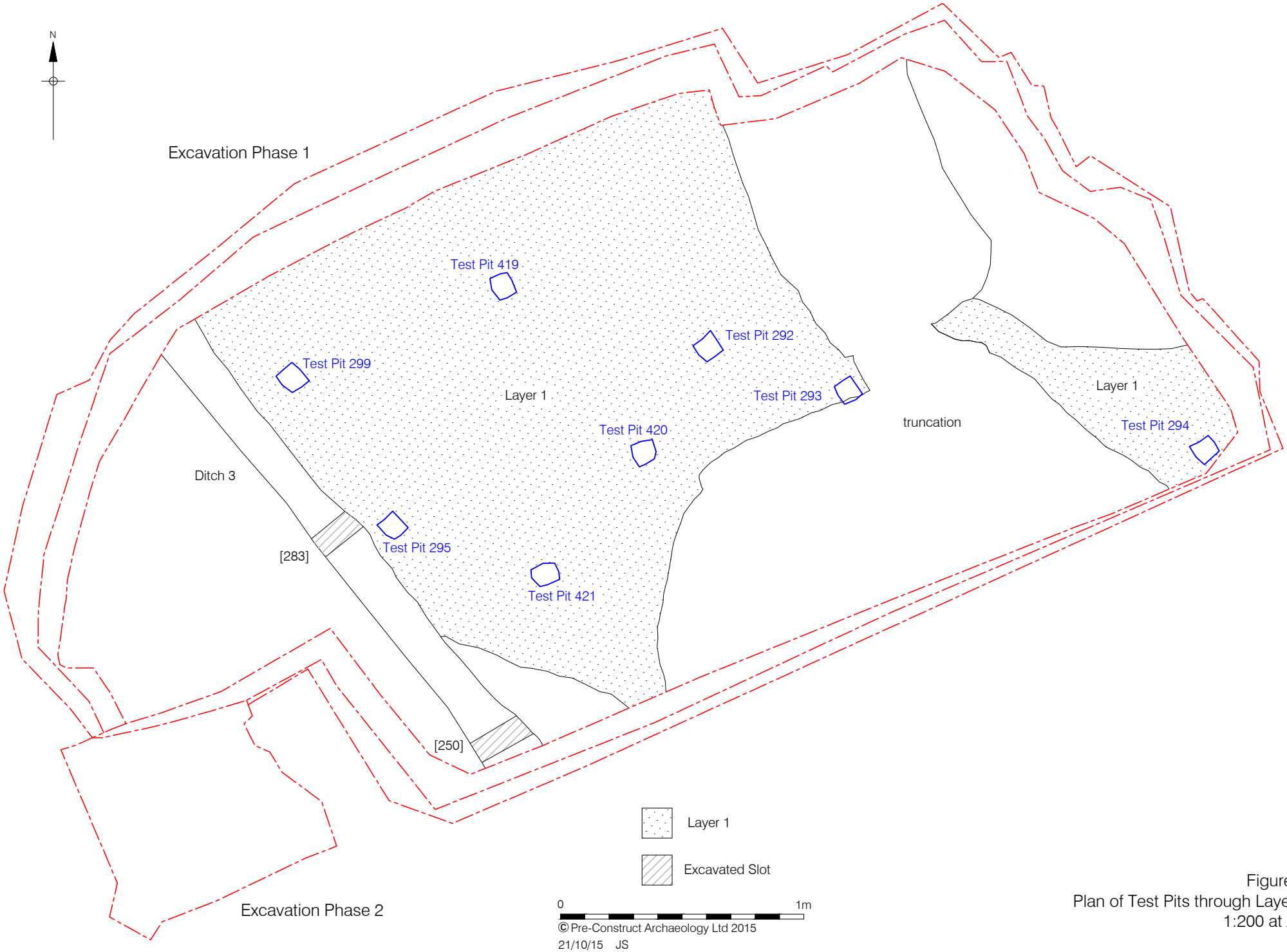
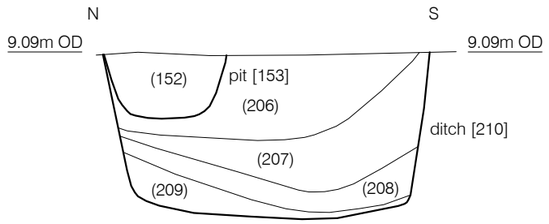
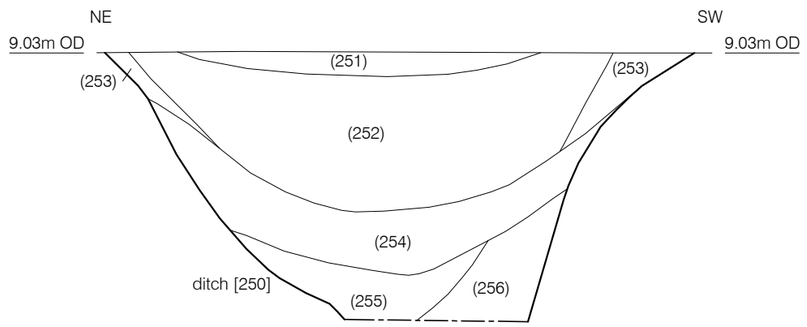


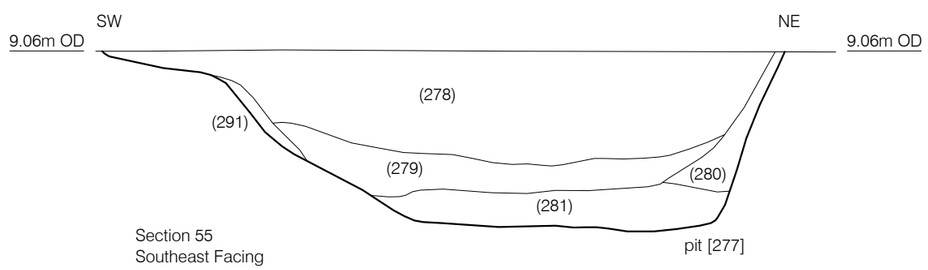
Figure 5
Plan of Test Pits through Layer 1
1:200 at A4



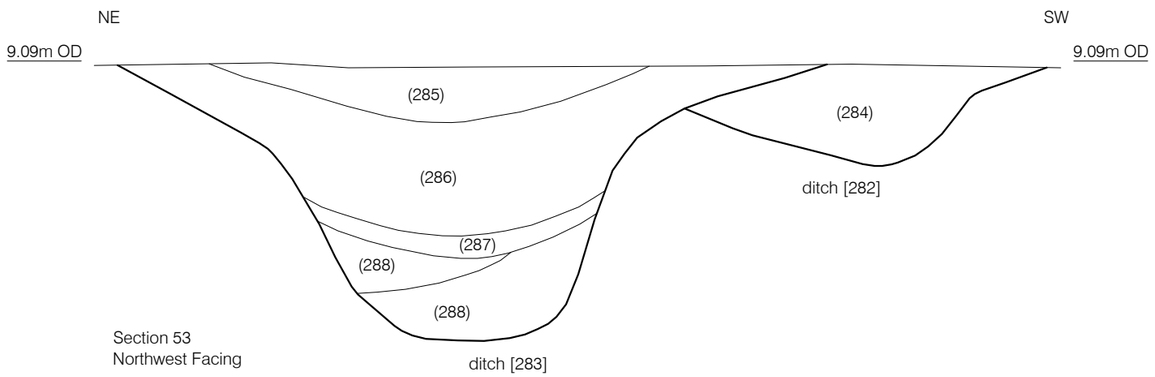
Section 32
West Facing



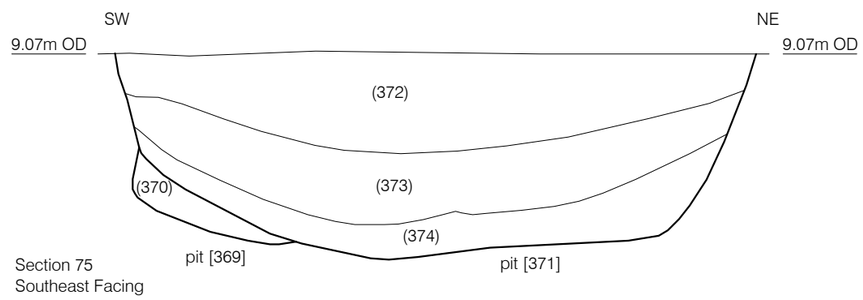
Section 45
Northwest Facing



Section 55
Southeast Facing



Section 53
Northwest Facing

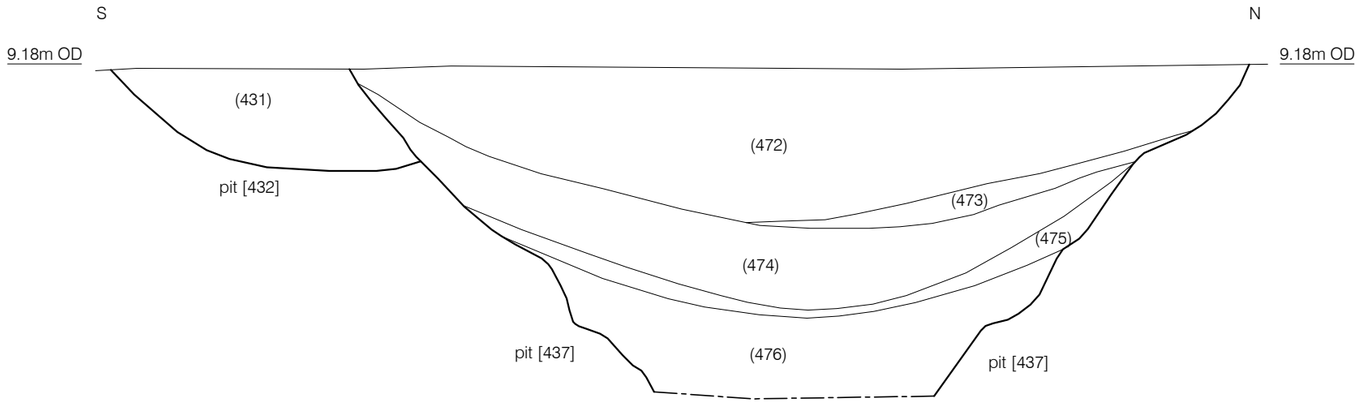


Section 75
Southeast Facing

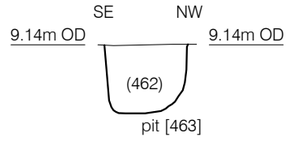
0 1m

20/10/15 JS

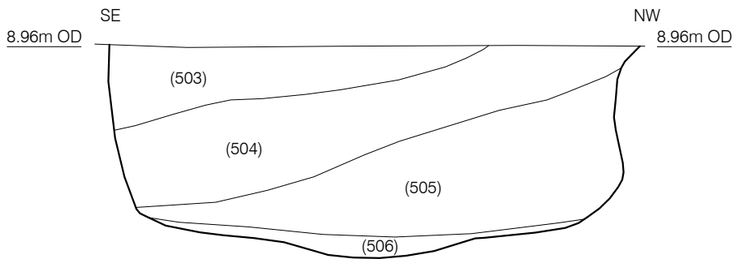
Figure 6
Sections
1:25 at A3



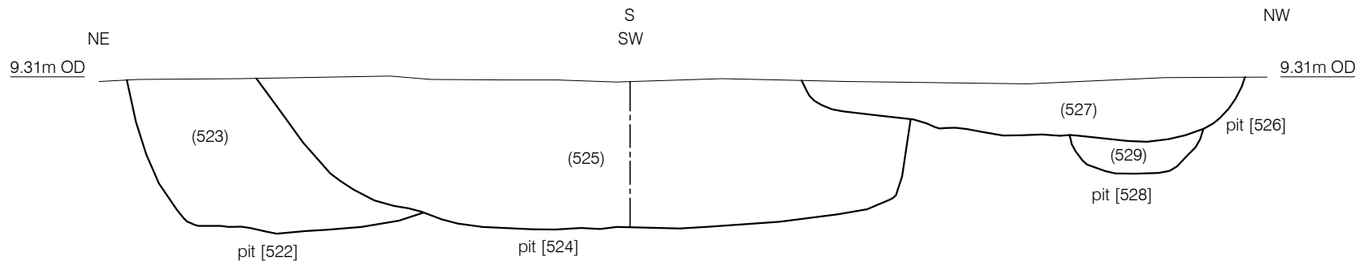
Section 94
East Facing



Section 102
Northeast Facing



Section 111
Northeast Facing



Section 118
Northwest & East Facing

0 1m

20/10/15 JS

Figure 7
Sections
1:25 at A3

12 APPENDIX 1: PLATES

Plate 1: Test pit excavation of Layers 2 and 3, view north-west

Plate 2: Test Pit (147). Underlying features exposed in base of test pit

Plate 3: Excavation area, view north-east

Plate 4: Ditch 3, Slot [283], view south-east

Plate 5: Timber (515) within Ditch 3, view south-east

Plate 6: Ditch 3, Slot [250] containing Timber (515), view south-east

Plate 7: Pit [371], view north-west

Plate 8: Pit [277], view north-west

Plate 9: Working shot of excavation of Pit [220], view north-west

Plate 10: Timber (516) within Pit [220], view south-west

Plate 11: Pit [437], view north-west

Plate 12: Pit [463] S.F. 11 (bone flute) can be seen at base of section, view south

13 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT LIST

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Group
100	100	Layer	Modern	Modern
101	101	Layer	Modern	Modern
102	102	Layer	Modern	Modern
103	103	Layer	Buried Soil	Layer 3
104	104	Layer	Buried Soil	Layer 2
105	105	Layer	Buried Soil	Layer 1
106	106	Layer	Natural	Natural
107	108	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
108	108	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
109	110	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
110	110	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
111	112	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
112	112	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
113	113	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
114	113	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
115	115	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
116	115	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
117	117	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
118	117	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
119	119	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
120	119	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
121	121	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
122	121	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
123	123	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
124	123	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
125	125	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
126	125	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
127	127	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
128	127	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
129	129	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
130	129	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
131	131	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
132	131	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
133	133	Layer	Surface	Post Med
134	134	Layer	Buried Soil	Layer 2
135	135	Cut	Pit	Modern
136	135	Fill	Pit	Modern
137	137	Cut	Pit	Modern
138	137	Fill	Pit	Modern
139	139	Layer	Buried Soil	Layer 3
140	140	Layer	Buried Soil	Layer 2
141	141	Layer	Buried Soil	Layer 3
142	142	Layer	Buried Soil	Layer 2
143	143	Layer	Buried Soil	Layer 3
144	144	Layer	Buried Soil	Layer 3
145	145	Layer	Buried Soil	Layer 2
146	146	Layer	Buried Soil	Post Med
147	147	Layer	Buried Soil	Layer 3

148	148	Layer	Buried Soil	Layer 2
149	149	Layer	Buried Soil	Layer 3
150	150	Layer	Buried Soil	Layer 2
151	151	Layer	Buried Soil	Layer 3
152	153	Fill	Ditch	Ditch 7
153	153	Cut	Ditch	Ditch 7
154	154	Cut	Posthole	Posthole Group 1
155	154	Fill	Posthole	Posthole Group 1
156	156	Cut	Posthole	Posthole Group 1
157	156	Fill	Posthole	Posthole Group 1
158	158	Cut	Posthole	Posthole Group 1
159	158	Fill	Posthole	Posthole Group 1
160	160	Cut	Posthole	Posthole Group 1
161	160	Fill	Posthole	Posthole Group 1
162	162	Cut	Posthole	Posthole Group 1
163	162	Fill	Posthole	Posthole Group 1
164	164	Cut	Posthole	Posthole Group 1
165	164	Fill	Posthole	Posthole Group 1
166	166	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
167	166	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
168	168	Cut	Posthole	Posthole Group 1
169	168	Fill	Posthole	Posthole Group 1
170	170	Cut	Posthole	Posthole Group 1
171	170	Fill	Posthole	Posthole Group 1
172	172	Layer	Buried Soil	Layer 3
173	173	Layer	Surface	Post Med
174	174	Layer	Buried Soil	Layer 2
175	175	Cut	Ditch	Ditch 8
176	175	Fill	Ditch	Ditch 8
177	177	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
178	177	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
179	179	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
180	179	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
181	181	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
182	181	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
183	183	Cut	Posthole	Posthole Group 1
184	183	Fill	Posthole	Posthole Group 1
185	185	Layer	Buried Soil	Layer 3
186	186	Layer	Buried Soil	Layer 2
187	187	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
188	187	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
189	187	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
190	190	Cut	Posthole	Posthole Group 1
191	190	Fill	Posthole	Posthole Group 1
192	192	Cut	Posthole	Posthole Group 1
193	192	Fill	Posthole	Posthole Group 1
194	194	Cut	Posthole	Posthole Group 1
195	194	Fill	Posthole	Posthole Group 1
196	196	Cut	Posthole	Posthole Group 1
197	196	Fill	Posthole	Posthole Group 1

198	198	Cut	Posthole	Posthole Group 1
199	198	Fill	Posthole	Posthole Group 1
200	200	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
201	200	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
202	202	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
203	202	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
204	204	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
205	204	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
206	210	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
207	210	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
208	210	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
209	210	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
210	210	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
211	212	Fill	Posthole	Posthole Group 1
212	212	Cut	Posthole	Posthole Group 1
213	213	Cut	Posthole	Posthole Group 1
214	213	Fill	Posthole	Posthole Group 1
215	215	Cut	Posthole	Posthole Group 1
216	215	Fill	Posthole	Posthole Group 1
217	217	Layer	Buried Soil	Post Med
218	218	Layer	Buried Soil	Layer 3
219	219	Layer	Buried Soil	Layer 2
220	220	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
221	220	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
222	220	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
223	223	Cut	Pit	Pit Group 1
224	223	Fill	Pit	Pit Group 1
225	223	Fill	Pit	Pit Group 1
226	227	Fill	Ditch	Ditch 5
227	227	Cut	Ditch	Ditch 5
228	229	Fill	Posthole	Misc Posthole
229	229	Cut	Posthole	Misc Posthole
230	231	Fill	Posthole	Misc Posthole
231	231	Cut	Posthole	Misc Posthole
232	233	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
233	233	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
234	234	Layer	Buried Soil	Layer 1
235	235	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
236	235	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
237	237	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
238	237	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
239	239	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
240	239	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
241	242	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
242	242	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
243	244	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
244	244	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
245	246	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
246	246	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
247	248	Fill	Ditch	Ditch 6

248	248	Cut	Ditch	Ditch 6
249	220	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
250	250	Cut	Ditch	Ditch 3
251	250	Fill	Ditch	Ditch 3
252	250	Fill	Ditch	Ditch 3
253	250	Fill	Ditch	Ditch 3
254	250	Fill	Ditch	Ditch 3
255	250	Fill	Ditch	Ditch 3
256	250	Fill	Ditch	Ditch 3
257	258	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
258	258	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
259	260	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
260	260	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
261	262	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
262	262	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
263	263	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
264	263	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
265	266	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
266	266	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
267	268	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
268	268	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
269	270	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
270	270	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
271	272	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
272	272	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
273	274	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
274	274	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
275	276	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
276	276	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
277	277	Cut	Pit	Pit Group 1
278	277	Fill	Pit	Pit Group 1
279	277	Fill	Pit	Pit Group 1
280	277	Fill	Pit	Pit Group 1
281	277	Fill	Pit	Pit Group 1
282	282	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
283	283	Cut	Ditch	Ditch 3
284	282	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
285	283	Fill	Ditch	Ditch 3
286	283	Fill	Ditch	Ditch 3
287	283	Fill	Ditch	Ditch 3
288	283	Fill	Ditch	Ditch 3
289	283	Fill	Ditch	Ditch 3
291	277	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
292	292	Layer	Buried Soil	Layer 1
293	293	Layer	Buried Soil	Layer 1
294	294	Layer	Buried Soil	Layer 1
295	295	Layer	Buried Soil	Layer 1
296	296	Layer	Buried Soil	Layer 1
297	298	Fill	Posthole	Misc Posthole
298	298	Cut	Posthole	Misc Posthole

299	299	Layer	Buried Soil	Layer 1
300	300	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
301	300	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
302	302	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
303	302	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
304	304	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
305	304	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
306	306	Cut	Ditch	Ditch 4
307	306	Fill	Ditch	Ditch 4
308	308	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
309	308	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
310	310	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
311	310	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
312	313	Fill	Posthole	Misc Posthole
313	313	Cut	Posthole	Misc Posthole
314	315	Fill	Posthole	Misc Posthole
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316	317	Fill	Posthole	Misc Posthole
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323	323	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
324	325	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
325	325	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
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333	333	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
334	334	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
335	334	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
336	336	Cut	Posthole	Posthole Group 1
337	336	Fill	Posthole	Posthole Group 1
338	338	Cut	Posthole	Posthole Group 2
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341	340	Fill	Posthole	Posthole Group 2
342	342	Cut	Posthole	Posthole Group 1
343	342	Fill	Posthole	Posthole Group 1
344	344	Cut	Posthole	Posthole Group 2
345	344	Fill	Posthole	Posthole Group 2
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347	347	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
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349	349	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
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351	350	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
352	352	Cut	Posthole	Posthole Group 2
353	352	Fill	Posthole	Posthole Group 2
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365	365	Cut	Posthole	Posthole Group 2
366	365	Fill	Posthole	Posthole Group 2
367	367	Cut	Posthole	Posthole Group 2
368	367	Fill	Posthole	Posthole Group 2
369	369	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
370	369	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
371	371	Cut	Pit	Pit Group 1
372	371	Fill	Pit	Pit Group 1
373	371	Fill	Pit	Pit Group 1
374	371	Fill	Pit	Pit Group 1
375	375	Cut	Ditch	Ditch 4
376	375	Fill	Ditch	Ditch 4
377	377	Cut	Pit	Pit Group 1
378	377	Fill	Pit	Pit Group 1
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380	377	Fill	Pit	Pit Group 1
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395	395	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
396	396	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
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398	398	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
399	398	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit

400	401	Fill	Posthole	Misc Posthole
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402	402	Cut	Ditch	Ditch 2
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404	404	Cut	Pit	Pit Group 1
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409	409	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
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412	412	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
413	412	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
414	414	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
415	414	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
416	416	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
417	416	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
418	418	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
419	419	Layer	Buried Soil	Layer 1
420	420	Layer	Buried Soil	Layer 1
421	421	Layer	Buried Soil	Layer 1
422	422	Cut	Pit	Pit Group 1
423	422	Fill	Pit	Pit Group 1
424	422	Fill	Pit	Pit Group 1
425	422	Fill	Pit	Pit Group 1
426	427	Fill	Posthole	Misc Posthole
427	427	Cut	Posthole	Misc Posthole
428	429	Fill	Posthole	Misc Posthole
429	429	Cut	Posthole	Misc Posthole
430	220	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
431	432	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
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434	434	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
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436	436	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
437	437	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
438	438	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
439	438	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
440	440	Cut	Posthole	Misc Posthole
441	440	Fill	Posthole	Misc Posthole
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443	442	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
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445	444	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
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448	448	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
449	449	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
450	449	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit

451	451	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
452	451	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
453	454	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
454	454	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
455	456	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
456	456	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
457	458	Fill	Ditch	Ditch 1
458	458	Cut	Ditch	Ditch 1
459	418	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
460	461	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
461	461	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
462	463	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
463	463	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
465	465	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
466	467	Fill	Posthole	Misc Posthole
467	467	Cut	Posthole	Misc Posthole
468	468	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
469	469	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
470	470	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
471	470	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
472	437	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
473	437	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
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480	468	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
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482	469	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
483	484	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
484	484	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
485	485	Cut	Posthole	Misc Posthole
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487	487	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
488	487	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
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490	489	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
491	491	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
492	491	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
493	491	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
494	494	Cut	Pit	Pit Group 1
495	495	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
496	495	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
497	497	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
498	497	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
499	499	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
500	499	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
501	501	Cut	Posthole	Misc Posthole

502	501	Fill	Posthole	Misc Posthole
503	494	Fill	Pit	Pit Group 1
504	494	Fill	Pit	Pit Group 1
505	494	Fill	Pit	Pit Group 1
506	494	Fill	Pit	Pit Group 1
507	507	Cut	Posthole	Misc Posthole
508	507	Fill	Posthole	Misc Posthole
511	511	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
512	511	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
513	513	Cut	Ditch	Ditch 1
514	513	Fill	Ditch	Ditch 1
515	250	Fill	Timber	Wood
516	220	Fill	Timber	Wood
517	519	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
518	519	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
519	519	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
520	521	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
521	521	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
522	522	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
523	522	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
524	524	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
525	524	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
526	526	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
527	526	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
528	528	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
529	528	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
530	530	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
531	530	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
533	533	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
534	533	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
535	535	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
536	535	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
537	537	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
538	537	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
539	537	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
540	540	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
541	540	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
542	542	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
543	542	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit
544	544	Cut	Pit	Misc Pit
545	544	Fill	Pit	Misc Pit

14 APPENDIX 3: POTTERY DATING CATALOGUE

Phase	Feature	Fill	Codename	Total vessels	Date
Roman ?	Layer 1	295	EMW	1	mid/late 11th to 12th
	Layer 1	299	DNEOT	1	mid 12th to mid 13th
	Layer 1	419	HUNEMW	1	mid/late 11th to 12th
Saxo-Norman	204	205	HTHET	1	11th to 12th
	210	207	SHW	1	mid 12th to 14th
	239	240	DNEOT	1	mid 12th to mid 13th
	239	240	HUNEMW	2	
	258	257	STAM	1	mid/late 11th to 12th ? intrusive 17-18th brick
	260	259	THET	1	10th to mid 12th
	266	265	NEOT	1	10th to mid 12th ? intrusive 14th to 16th brick
	270	269	DNEOT	1	mid/late 12th to 13th
	270	269	EMW	1	
	270	269	HUNFSW	1	
	308	309	DNEOT	1	mid 12th to mid 13th
	315	314	DNEOT	1	mid 12th to mid 13th
	315	314	EMW	1	
	387	386	HUNEMW	1	mid/late 11th to mid 12th
	387	386	NEOT	1	
	387	386	STAM	1	
	387	386	THET	4	
	409	408	STAM	1	mid/late 11th to 12th
	409	408	THET	1	

	449	450	HUNEMW	5	mid/late 11th to mid 12th ?
	449	450	NEOT	3	
	449	450	STAM	1	
	521	520	HUNEMW	2	mid/late 11th to 12th
	521	520	NEOT	1	
	533	534	HUNEMW	1	mid/late 11th to mid 12th ?
	533	534	NEOT	1	
	533	534	STAM	2	
	Posthole Group 1 (158)	159	HUNEMW	1	mid/late 11th to 12th
	Posthole Group 1 (170)	171	NEOT	1	10th to mid 12th
	Posthole Group 1 (198)	199	NEOT	1	10th to mid 12th
Early medieval	220	221	DNEOT	1	mid/late 12th to 13th
	220	221	HUNEMW	2	possibly mid/late to late 12th
	220	221	HUNFSW	2	
	220	221	NEOT	2	
	220	221	STAM	1	
	220	221	THET	1	
	220	222	NEOT	2	10th to mid 12th
	220	222	THET	1	
	223	224	DNEOT	10	mid 12th to mid 13th
	223	224	HUNEMW	1	possibly mid to late 12th
	223	225	EMW	1	mid/late 11th to 12th
	223	225	HUNEMW	2	
	277	278	DNEOT	2	mid/late 12th to mid13th ?
	277	278	HUNEMW	1	
	277	278	HUNFSW	3	

	277	278	STAM	1	
	277	278	THET	1	
	277	279	DNEOT	1	mid/late 12th to 13th
	277	279	HUNEMW	3	possibly late 12th to mid 13th but ? later tile
	277	279	HUNFSW	1	
	277	279	SHW	1	
	277	279	SHW	1	
	277	281	HUNEMW	3	mid/late 12th to 13th
	277	281	HUNFSW	2	possibly mid/late 12th to mid 13th
	277	281	NEOT	1	
	277	281	STAM	1	
	277	291	HUNEMW	1	mid/late 11th to 12th
	282	284	HUNEMW	2	mid/late 11th to 12th
	302	303	DNEOT	1	mid 12th to mid 13th
	304	305	HUNEMW	1	mid/late 11th to 12th possibly mid/late 11th to mid 12th
	304	305	NEOT	1	
	304	305	SHW	1	
	304	305	STAM	1	
	304	305	THET	1	
	319	318	HUNEMW	1	mid/late 11th to 12th
	321	320	DNEOT	3	mid/late to late 12th /
	321	320	HUNEMW	13	
	321	320	HUNFSW	1	
	321	320	MELS	1	
	321	320	STAM	2	
	331	330	DNEOT	1	mid 12th to mid 13th but 14th to 15th brick

	347	346	DNEOT	9	13th
	347	346	HUNEMW	18	but 17th to 18th ? brick
	347	346	HUNFSW	17	
	347	346	MELS	1	
	347	346	MSW	1	
	347	346	NEOT	5	
	347	346	STAM	3	
	347	346	THET	1	
	349	348	HUNEMW	1	mid/late 11th to 12th
	369	370	DNEOT	11	mid/late 12th to mid 13th
	369	370	HUNEMW	8	
	369	370	HUNFSW	5	
	369	370	THET	1	
	371	372	DNEOT	7	Late 12th to mid 13th
	371	372	HUNEMW	8	
	371	372	HUNFSW	8	
	371	372	NEOT	1	
	371	372	SHW	3	
	371	372	SHW	1	
	371	372	SHW	1	
	371	372	STAM	3	
	371	373	DNEOT	1	mid 12th to early 13th ?
	371	373	HUNEMW	4	
	371	374	DNEOT	1	mid/late 12th to 13th
	371	374	EMW	1	
	371	374	HUNEMW	2	
	371	374	HUNFSW	3	

	371	374	SHW	1	
	371	374	STAM	2	
	377	378	DNEOT	3	Late 12th to mid 13th
	377	378	HUNEMW	10	
	377	378	HUNFSW	8	
	377	378	NEOT	2	
	377	378	SHW	2	
	377	378	SHW	1	
	377	378	STAM	2	
	377	378	THET	1	
	377	379	HUNFSW	2	mid/late 12th to 13th
	381	382	EMW	1	mid/late 11th to 12th
	381	382	HUNEMW	1	
	383	384	BRILL	1	Very mixed
	383	384	EMW	2	14th to 15th ?
	383	384	HUNEMW	2	
	383	384	NEOT	2	
	383	384	SIEG	1	
	391	390	DNEOT	1	mid 12th to mid 13th
	391	390	NEOT	1	possibly mid 12th
	391	390	STAM	2	
	393	392	HUNEMW	1	mid/late 11th to 12th but 14th to 16th brick
	395	394	HTHET	1	mid/late 11th to 12th but 14th to 16th brick
	395	394	HUNEMW	1	
	395	394	THET	1	
	398		HUNEMW	1	mid/late 11th to 12th
	404	405	DEST	1	mid/late 12th to 13th

	404	405	HUNFSW	2	possibly mid/late 12th to early/mid 13th
	404	405	STAM	1	
	406	407	DNEOT	1	mid to late 12th ?
	406	407	HUNEMW	11	
	406	407	NEOT	3	
	414	415	NEOT	1	10th to mid 12th
	422	423	DNEOT	20	mid/late 12th to early/mid 13th ?
	422	423	EMW	1	
	422	423	HUNEMW	10	
	422	423	HUNFSW	11	
	422	423	NEOT	5	
	422	423	SHW	1	
	422	423	STAM	1	
	422	424	DNEOT	3	mid/late 12th to early/mid 13th ?
	422	424	EMW	1	
	422	424	HUNEMW	6	
	422	424	HUNFSW	11	
	422	424	NEOT	1	
	422	424	STAM	2	
	422	424	THET	1	
	422	425	HUNEMW	2	mid to late 12th ?
	422	425	NEOT	2	
	422	425	STAM	2	
	422	425	THET	2	
	429	428	HUNEMW	1	mid/late 11th to 12th
	432	431	BRILL	1	13th to 14th
	432	431	HUNEMW	2	

	432	431	HUNFSW	1	
	434	433	NEOT	1	10th to mid 12th
	436	435	DNEOT	3	mid/late 12th to mid 13th
	436	435	HUNEMW	4	
	436	435	HUNFSW	4	
	436	435	NEOT	3	
	436	435	SHW	1	
	436	435	STAM	1	
	444	445	DNEOT	7	mid 12th to mid 13th
	444	445	HUNEMW	4	
	451	452	DNEOT	5	13th to 14th
	451	452	HUNEMW	4	possibly 13th
	451	452	HUNFSW	3	
	451	452	LYST	1	
	451	452	SHW	1	
	454	453	HUNEMW	1	mid/late 11th to 12th
	454	453	NEOT	1	
	461	460	DNEOT	1	mid to late 12th ?
	461	460	HUNEMW	3	
	461	460	STAM	2	
	469	481	EMW	2	mid/late 11th to mid 12th ?
	469	481	HUNEMW	7	
	469	481	NEOT	2	
	469	481	STAM	1	
	470	471	DNEOT	9	13th ?
	470	471	HUNEMW	5	
	470	471	HUNFSW	6	

	470	471	LYST	2	
	470	471	MCW	1	
	470	471	MELS	1	
	470	471	NEOT	3	
	470	471	STAM	1	
	484	483	HUNEMW	1	mid/late 11th to 12th
	485	486	HUNEMW	3	mid/late 11th to 12th
	485	486	NEOT	1	but tile 14th to 16th ?
	487	488	HUNEMW	2	mid/late 12th to 13th
	487	488	HUNFSW	1	
	489	490	DNEOT	3	mid 12th to mid 13th
	489	490	HUNEMW	10	
	489	490	NEOT	4	
	491	492	DNEOT	5	13th ?
	491	492	EMW	1	very mixed
	491	492	HUNEMW	25	
	491	492	HUNFSW	8	
	491	492	MELC	1	
	491	492	MELS	1	
	491	492	NEOT	18	
	491	492	SHW	2	
	491	492	STAM	6	
	494	503	DNEOT	5	late 12th to early13th
	494	503	HUNEMW	3	
	494	503	HUNFSW	13	
	494	503	STAM	1	
	494	504	DNEOT	6	late 12th to early 13th

	494	504	HUNEMW	5	
	494	504	HUNFSW	8	
	494	506	HUNEMW	1	mid/late 11th to 12th
	494	506	THET	1	
	495	496	DNEOT	1	mid/late 12th to 13th
	495	496	HUNEMW	5	tile 13th ?
	495	496	HUNFSW	2	
	497	498	DNEOT	1	mid 12th to mid 13th
	497	498	HUNEMW	2	possibly mid to late 12th
	497	498	STAM	1	
	501	502	HUNEMW	1	mid/late 11th to 12th
	522	523	DNEOT	6	mid 12th to mid 13th
	522	523	HUNEMW	2	
	522	523	STAM	1	
	535	536	HUNEMW	1	mid/late 12th to 13th
	535	536	HUNFSW	2	
	537	538	BRILL	1	13th to 14th
	537	538	EMW	1	possibly 13th
	537	538	HUNEMW	2	
	537	538	HUNFSW	4	
	537	538	MCW	1	
	537	538	NEOT	1	
	537	538	SHW	1	
	537	539	EMW	1	mid/late 11th to 12th
	537	539	HUNEMW	1	
	537	539	NEOT	1	

	Ditch 1	514	DNEOT	1	mid 12th to mid 13th
	Ditch 3	252	DNEOT	1	mid 16th to 18th
	Ditch 3	252	PMR	1	or mid 12th to mid 13th with intrusive
	Ditch 3	252	STAM	1	
	Ditch 3	253	MCW	1	mid 12th to 13th
	Ditch 3	285	HUNFSW	1	mid/late 12th to 13th
	Ditch 3	285	MSW	1	but 14th to 15th brick
	Ditch 3	286	HUNEMW	1	mid/late 12th to 13th
	Ditch 3	286	HUNFSW	1	
	Ditch 3	289	HUNEMW	1	mid/late 11th to 12th
	Ditch 5	226	HUNEMW	1	mid/late 12th to 13th
	Ditch 5	226	HUNFSW	2	
	Ditch 5	226	SHW	1	
	Ditch 6	247	DNEOT	1	mid 12th to mid 13th
Medieval	173		DNEOT	2	mid 12th to mid 13th
	173		MSW	1	
	263	264	BRILL	1	13th to 14th but 14th to 16th brick
	323	322	LYST	1	13th to 14th
	388	339	HUNEMW	1	mid/late 11th to 12th
	437	472	BRILL	2	14th
	437	472	HUNCAL	2	possibly early to mid 14th
	437	472	HUNEMW	3	
	437	472	HUNFSW	3	
	437	472	LYST	1	

	437	472	MCW	2	
	437	472	SHW	3	
	437	473	BRILL	2	14th
	437	473	GRIM	1	possibly early to mid 14th
	437	473	HUNCAL	3	
	437	473	HUNFSW	1	
	437	473	LYST	1	
	437	473	NEOT	1	
	437	474	BRILL	1	13th to 14th
	437	474	GRIM	1	
	437	474	LYST	1	
	437	474	MCW	1	
	437	476	BRILL	2	14th to 15th
	437	476	HUNCAL	2	possibly 14th
	437	476	HUNFSW	1	
	437	476	MSW	1	
	438	439	DNEOT	15	13th to 14th ?
	438	439	HUNEMW	19	odd mixed group
	438	439	HUNFSW	2	
	438	439	LYST	1	
	438	439	MAX	1	
	438	439	MCW	2	
	438	439	MELS	2	
	438	439	MSW	1	
	438	439	NEOT	5	
	438	439	SEFEN	5	
	438	439	SHW	10	

	442	443	DNEOT	2	13th to 14th
	442	443	HUNEMW	8	mixed group
	442	443	LYST	1	
	442	443	NEOT	2	
	442	443	SHW	1	
	519	517	HUNEMW	1	14th to 15th
	519	517	LMEL	1	
	519	517	STAM	1	
	524	525	BRILL	1	13th to 14th
	524	525	DNEOT	7	possibly 13th
	524	525	HUNEMW	7	
	524	525	NEOT	4	
	524	525	SHW	2	
	524	525	STAM	1	
	540	541	BRILL	2	13th to 14th
	540	541	DNEOT	4	possibly 13th to mid 14th
	540	541	EMW	1	
	540	541	HUNEMW	3	
	540	541	HUNFSW	2	
	540	541	LYST	2	
	540	541	MCW	1	
	540	541	NEOT	1	
	540	541	SHW	1	
	540	541	SLLFO	1	
	540	541	STAM	2	
	Layer 2	134	DNEOT	2	mid 12th to mid 13th
	Layer 2	134	NEOT	2	

	Layer 2	140	BRILL	2	13th to 14th
	Layer 2	140	DNEOT	2	
	Layer 2	140	GRIM	1	
	Layer 2	140	HUNEMW	1	
	Layer 2	140	HUNFSW	7	
	Layer 2	142	EMW	1	mid/late 11th to 12th
	Layer 2	142	HUNEMW	1	
	Layer 2	142	NEOT	1	
	Layer 2	145	HUNEMW	1	mid/late 11th to 12th
	Layer 2	145	NEOT	1	
	Layer 2	174	HUNEMW	1	mid/late 12th to 13th
	Layer 2	174	HUNFSW	3	
	Layer 2	174	SHW	1	
	Layer 2	186	DNEOT	1	mid/late 12th to 13th
	Layer 2	186	HUNEMW	1	
	Layer 2	186	HUNFSW	2	
	Layer 2	186	SHW	1	
	Layer 2	219	HUNEMW	1	13th to 14th
	Layer 2	219	SHW	1	
	526	527	DNEOT	1	13th to 14th
	526	527	HUNEMW	3	
	526	527	HUNFSW	1	
	526	527	LYST	2	
	526	527	NEOT	1	
	526	527	STAM	1	
Post-medieval	143		LYST	1	mid 16th to 18th

	143		PMR	1	
	146		TGW	1	mid 17th to 18th
	146		WEST	1	
	217		TGW	1	17th to 18th
	Layer 3	141	HUNEMW	3	mid/late 12th to 13th
	Layer 3	141	HUNFSW	3	
	Layer 3	141	MCW	1	
	Layer 3	149	LYST	1	13th to 14th
	Layer 3	149	MELS	1	
	Layer 3	149	STAM	1	
	Layer 3	172	PMR	1	16th to 18th
Modern	137	138	ENGS	1	Early to mid 20th
	137	138	PMR	2	
	137	138	RFWE	2	
	137	138	SLIP	1	
	137	138	TRANS	1	
Un-phased	151		IPTHET	1	10th to mid 12th or early/mid to late 18th
	151		SWSG	1	
	151		THET	2	
	200	201	MISC	8	10th to mid 12th ?
	200	201	NEOT	1	
	229	228	HUNFSW	1	mid/late 12th to 13th
	235	236	DNEOT	4	mid 12th to mid 13th or late 17th to 18th
	235	236	HUNEMW	5	
	235	236	HUNFSW	3	
	235	236	PMBL	1	

	235	236	SHW	1	
	235	236	THET	1	
	242	241	DNEOT	4	mid/late 12th to 13th
	242	241	HUNEMW	5	possibly mid/late to late 12th
	242	241	HUNFSW	3	

15 APPENDIX 4: SHELL CATALOGUE

Cut No.		**158**	**200**	**204**	**210**	**220**	**220**	**220**	**239**		**371**	**377**	**383**		**530**	**537**
Context No.		**159**	**201**	**205**	**207**	**221**	**222**	**430**	**240**	**289**	**373**	**380**	**384**	**419**	**531**	**539**
Sample No.		**4**	**6**	**5**	**7**	**8**	**20**	**22**	**10**	**12**	**14**	**13**	**16**	**18**	**29**	**28**
Marine molluscs	**Common names**															
Ostrea edulis (No./ MNI)	Oyster									1/1		Fgs.	2/1			2/1
Mytilus edulis (No./ MNI)	Mussel	1/1			1/1	1/1	2/2+fgs		Fg.	2/2+fg	1/1+fg	7/7+fgs		Fgs.		
Littorina littorea	**Winkle**										1cf					
Marsh/freshwater molluscs																
Anisus leucostoma								3+1b						1		
Bithynia sp.														1		
Hydrobia ulvae														1		
Succinea sp.							1	1						5	1	
Terrestrial molluscs																
Woodland/shade loving species																
Aegopinella sp.																2cf
Oxychilus sp.							1	1								
Open country species																
Vallonia sp.								2								
V. costata								2								
Catholic species																
Helix aspersa			6			Fgs.	Fgs.	4+fgs								1
Trichia hispida group		2	2	1				4+1b		1				7		
Other materials																
Corylus avellana L.	Hazel nutshell						10fgs	6fgs			1fg					
Avian eggshell fragments							2				10	1				
Bone fragments							1				2			2+1b		
Sample volume (litres)																

No. = Number of shells/ MNI = Minimum number of individuals

16 APPENDIX 5: ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FLOTS

Sample number	Context number	>2mm charcoal	Flot					
			Vol (ml)	Charcoal	Unchar. Seeds	Grains	Snails	Others
1	114		10	4				(4) roots
2	107		15	4				(4) roots
3	116	2	7	3		2		(3) roots, (1) insect frag
4	159	2						
5	205	2	5	3	1	2	(2) land	(4) roots
6	201	2	5	2	1	2	(2) land; (1) freshwater	
7	207	2	1	1		2		(2) roots
8	221	3	176	4	1	3	(1) land	
9	255		90	2	2		(2) land	(4)roots, (3) leaves, (1) insect remains
10	240	2	10	2		2	(2) land, (1) freshwater	(4) soil
11	279		80	3				(4) sand, (4) roots.
12	289	2	314	3	2		(1) land	(4) roots
13	380	3	90	4	2	2		(4) roots
14	373	4	46	4	1	4	(1) land, (1) freshwater	(3) roots, (2) burnt clay
15	373	3	150	4		3		(3) roots, (2) burnt clay
16	384	2	29	2	2	2		(2) coal, (1) small bones, (3) contamination

17	328		6	2		1	(1) freshwater	(4) soil, (1) coal
18	419	4	22	3	1	2	(2) land; (2) freshwater	
19	420	2	28	2	1	1	(1) land; (1) freshwater	
20	222	2	670	2	2	2		(4) roots; (2) insect frag.
21	221		700	2	1	1		(4) roots and leaves
22	430		628	3	3	2		(4) roots, (2) leaves, (2) insect frag.
23	439	2	90	4	1		(1) land	(4) roots
24	445	2	56	4	1			(4) roots
25	473	3	129	4				(4) roots, (1) small bones
26	476		855	3	2			(4) roots, (3) Sphagnum leaves, (2) insect frag.
27	462	2	25	3		1		(4) roots
28	539		1					Soil and sand
29	531		55	1	1		(1) land, (2) freshwater	(4) soil

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

17 APPENDIX 6: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-226604

Project details	
Project name	The Former Territorial Inn, 4 Cromwell Walk, Huntingdon: Archaeological Excavation and Monitoring
Short description of the project	The excavation identified occupation dating from Saxo-Norman period to the modern day, with a peak in activity occurring in the early medieval period. Evidence for Saxo-Norman period structures was present in the south-eastern corner of the excavation. The majority of the archaeological remains consisted of pitting activity. The site produced a large finds assemblage, including in the case of some of the deeper features, waterlogged remains.
Project dates	Start: 07-04-2015 End: 08-05-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	CCWH15 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	ECB4334 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	SETTLEMENT Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Medieval
Investigation type	'"Open-area excavation"',"'Watching Brief"'
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Project location	
Country	England

Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE HUNTINGDONSHIRE HUNTINGDON The Former Territorial Inn, 4 Cromwell Walk, Huntingdon
Postcode	PE29 3HR
Study area	0.15 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 23646 72114 52.332761409255 -0.185169765446 52 19 57 N 000 11 06 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 9.1m Max: 9.4m

Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Andy Thomas
Project design originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project director/manager	Taleyna Fletcher
Project supervisor	Jonathan House
Type of sponsor/funding body	Commercial Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	McCarthy and Stone

Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	CCC County Archaeology Store
Physical Archive ID	CCWH15
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Leather","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive	PCA

recipient	
Digital Archive ID	CCWH15
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	CCC County Archaeology Store
Paper Archive ID	CCWH15
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Section","Survey ","Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	The Former Territorial Inn, 4 Cromwell Walk, Huntingdon: Archaeological Excavation and Monitoring. Post-Excavation Assessment
Author(s)/Editor(s)	House, J.
Other bibliographic details	R12260
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Issuer or publisher	PCA
Place of issue or publication	Pampisford
Description	Grey lit Report, 155 pages.
Entered by	Jonathan House (jhouse@pre-construct.com)
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