22 HIGH STREET, HUNTINGDON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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22 HIGH STREET, HUNTINGDON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CHER no. ECB 2852

Authors: Walter McCall (Fieldwork and report) Sophie Unger MA (Desk-based assessment) Charlotte Davies (Graphics) Phillippa Sparrow MA (Editor)	
NGR: 24040 71615	Report No: 2994
District: Cambridgeshire	Site Code: AS1133
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 3023
Signed:	Date: May 2008

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Archaeological Solutions Ltd, 98-100 Fore Street, Hertford, SG14 1AB.
Tel: 01992 558170 Fax: 01992 553359 E-mail: info@ascontracts.co.uk
Web: www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk
Registered Number: 4702122

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Project details			
Project name	*22 High Street, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire. An archaeological evaluation.*		

In May 2008, Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at 22 High Street, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 24040 71615). The evaluation was commissioned in advance of the redevelopment of the site, comprising the erection of three dwellings (Planning ref: 07/00640/FUL).

Prehistoric remains are known in the area with spot finds from the Palaeolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, and Iron Age periods. During the Roman period, Huntingdon was a small suburb of the larger town of Durovigutum (Godmanchester). Anglo-Saxon Huntingdon was a trading port and market town which developed into a large prosperous town in the medieval period. Sixteen churches, a priory and a leper hospital are indicative of its size and population. The medieval settlement of Huntingdon appeared to be focused on the High Street, close to the site. Early post-medieval Huntingdon saw a decline, and then a revival, resulting in a wealth of building and rebuilding in the 18th century, which included No. 22 High Street. The site was built upon and redeveloped throughout the 19th /20th centuries.

A single trial trench was excavated. Two large pits were revealed at a depth of almost 4m below ground level. The earliest pit was dated to the 12th to 14th century. A second pit, dated to the 13th to 14th century, cut the first. One post-medieval posthole was also revealed. No prehistoric or Roman features were found, however two sherds of residual 2nd to 4th century Roman pottery were recovered

Project dates (fieldwork)	*07/05/08-20/05/08*		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	*N*	Future work (Y/N/?)	*TBC*
P. number	*3023*	Site code	*AS1133*
Type of project	*An Archaeological Evaluation*		
Site status			
Current land use	*Rear Yard Area Small retail outlet*		
Planned development	*Development of the land including the erection of three dwellings*		
Main features (+dates)	*2 large pits, 10th-12th century, 12th-13th century*		
Significant finds (+dates)	*Medieval pottery, animal bone, brass button (WWI)*		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	*Cambridgeshire*	*Huntingdon*	*Huntingdon St Mary*
HER/ SMR for area	*Cambridgeshire*		
Post code (if known)	*PE29 3TA*		
Area of site	*c. 1150m²*		
NGR	*TL 24040 71615*		
Height AOD (max/ min)	*c. 10m AOD*		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	*Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice (CAPCA)*		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	*Gary Brogan/Walter McCall*		
Funded by	*Mr Alan Murphy*		
Full title	*22 High Street, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire. An archaeological evaluation.*		
Authors	*Unger, S, McCall, W*		
Report no.	*2994*		
Date (of report)	*May 2008*		

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SUMMARY

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Prehistoric remains are known in the area with spot finds from the Palaeolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, and Iron Age periods. During the Roman period, Huntingdon was a small suburb of the larger town of Durovigutum (Godmanchester). Anglo-Saxon Huntingdon was a trading port and market town which developed into a large prosperous town in the medieval period. Sixteen churches, a priory and a leper hospital are indicative of its size and population. The medieval settlement of Huntingdon appeared to be focused on the High Street, close to the site. Early post-medieval Huntingdon saw a decline, and then a revival, resulting in a wealth of building and rebuilding in the 18th century, which included No. 22 High Street. The site was built upon and redeveloped throughout the 19th /20th centuries.

A single trial trench was excavated. Two large pits were revealed at a depth of almost 4m below ground level. The earliest pit was dated to the 12th to 14th century. A second pit, dated to the 13th to 14th century, cut the first. One post-medieval posthole was also revealed. No prehistoric or Roman features were found, however two sherds of residual 2nd to 4th century Roman pottery were recovered

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In May 2008, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological trial trenching evaluation at 22 High Street, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 24040 71615). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr Alan Murphy to comply with a planning condition required on approval to construct three residential dwellings on the site (Planning ref: 07/00640/FUL; Fig. 13).

1.2 The evaluation was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by CAPCA (dated 05/07/2007) and a specification prepared by AS (dated 10/10/2007). The archaeological evaluation followed the procedures outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (both revised 2001), as well as those highlighted in the IFA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2001) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to

be threatened by the proposed development. It also sought to identify areas of previous ground disturbance on the site.

Planning policy context

1.4 The relevant planning policies which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage are Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 'Planning and the Historic Environment' (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG16) (Department of the Environment).

1.5 PPG16 (1990) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology. It states that there should always be a presumption in favour of preserving nationally important archaeological remains *in situ*. However, when there is no overriding case for preservation, developers are required to fund opportunities for the recording and, where necessary, the excavation of the site. This condition is widely applied by local authorities.

1.6 PPG15 (1994) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to the conservation of the historic environment by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas, protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible. This condition is also widely applied by local authorities.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1 - 2)

2.1 The site is situated in the south-eastern sector of Huntingdon's historical town centre, on the southern extent of the High Street. Huntingdon is located in Cambridgeshire, *c.* 1.5km north-west of the small town of Godmanchester and *c.* 7km west of the market town of St Ives. The River Ouse, *c.* 375m south-east of the site, meanders on a north-easterly route towards the market town of Ely.

2.2 The site is located to the rear of No. 22 High Street, opposite the medieval parish church of St Mary's. To the north-west of the site is a row of buildings, the majority of which are retail units on the High Street. To the south-east, the site is bounded by St Mary's Street which joins the High Street at the corner of No. 22. The western part of the site is bounded by housing which fronts St Mary's Street. No. 22 is currently in use as a small retail outlet; the site is situated to the rear of this building and was a garden.

3 METHODOLOGY (Desk-based assessment)

Information was sought from a variety of available sources in order to meet the objectives of the desk-based assessment.

3.1 Archaeological databases

3.1.1 The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and spot-finds within Huntingdon comes from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER). In order to provide a representative sample, the HER database was searched for all known entries within a 500m radius of the site. Entries within an approximate 500m radius of the site are listed (Appendix 1) and plotted (Figs.3 & 3a). Listed buildings are shown on Figure 3b and are listed in Appendix 3. Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2. Significant HER entries from beyond the 500m radius have also been discussed where relevant.

3.2 Historical and cartographic sources

3.2.1 The principal source for these types of evidence was the Cambridgeshire Record Office (CRO), Cambridge. Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 2 and reproduced in Figures 4-11.

3.3 Secondary sources

3.3.1 The principal sources of secondary material were the Cambridgeshire Record Office as well as AS's own reference library. All sources, including websites, are listed in the bibliography.

3.4 Geological/geotechnical information

3.4.1 A description of the superficial and solid geology of the local and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and potential condition of any archaeological remains on the site. This information was drawn from appropriate maps based on the work of the Geological Survey of Great Britain.

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, geology and soils

4.1.1 The town of Huntingdon has a surface elevation of approximately 10m AOD. The ground rises gradually to around 40m AOD some 2.5km north of the town centre and to around 30m AOD 1.5km west of High Street, to the north of Alconbury Brook (Fig. 1). The River Ouse is located to the south of the town, meandering eastwards in the direction of Ely.

4.1.2 Geologically, the margins of the River Ouse valley are associated with alluvium, overlying terraces of river gravels and Jurassic clays (Edmonds & Dinham 1965). The site is located on 1st and 2nd river gravels. The soils are of the Fladbury 1 association. The latter consists of stoneless clayey soils usually affected by groundwater which are often at risk of flooding. Soils of this association traditionally support little other than stock rearing on permanent grassland, due to the risk of flooding (SSEW 1983).

4.2 Archaeological and historical background

Prehistoric (c. 700,000 BC – AD 43)

4.2.1 Huntingdon's location close to the river would suggest a high potential for prehistoric activity. Two upper Palaeolithic flint tools (CHER 1690) have been found, at a location *c.* 375m north of the site. Neolithic finds have also been discovered in the area (CHER 1690a) with one tool found only *c.* 50m east of the site (CHER 1912). The size and quantity of residual Bronze Age pottery sherds recovered during an evaluation (Clarke 2004), *c.* 250m north-west of the site, may suggest surviving features of a similar date nearby (CHER MCB16321). Iron Age pottery has also been discovered, *c.* 75m south of the site, on St Mary's Street (CHER 2597A), and Iron Age evidence of occupation and possible iron smelting was revealed beneath the Roman cemetery at Watersmeet, *c.* 250m south of the site (CHER MCB16330).

Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

4.2.2 The major centre of Roman settlement in the area of Huntingdon was at *Durovigutum,* situated within the present settlement of Godmanchester, *c.* 1.5 km south-west of the site. Huntingdon was thought to have been a smaller Roman suburb to the north of the River Ouse (Spoerry 2000, 36). The course of the Roman road Ermine Street runs from the north-west of Huntingdon through the town centre, but its exact location has not been identified. It is thought that the road crossed the River Cam in the south-east (exact location unknown) and continued to Godmanchester.

4.2.3 Numerous archaeological investigations undertaken in the area of Huntingdon have produced Roman remains. Two archaeological sites within 250m of the High Street produced significant finds. An evaluation, *c.* 50m south of the site at Pathfinder House on St Mary's Street (CHER MCB17284), revealed Roman pits and ditches of 2nd to 4th century date and numerous Roman finds. An excavation (CHER MCB16330) *c.*250m south of the site, close to Watersmeet, revealed a Roman cemetery with 73 inhumations dating to the late Roman period. This cemetery has been interpreted as a small burial site serving a prosperous villa estate located *c.* 200m west of the cemetery. There is an abundance of Roman find spots recorded in Huntingdon with several in the vicinity of the current the site. Numerous Roman pottery sherds and coins (CHER 2597) were revealed at a location *c.* 75m south-west of the site. The discovery of Roman pottery and a 19th century antiquarian find of a Roman stone coffin (CHER 2637/2638), *c.* 75m south-east of the site, is significant evidence to suggest that the area of St. Mary's Street may have been an area of Roman period activity within the suburb of Huntingdon.

Anglo-Saxon and Medieval (AD 411 – 1539)

4.2.4 Huntingdon emerges into the historical record during the early 10th century as a port or trading centre located at a major intersection of road and river communications. In the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle it is referred to as *Huntedune-porte*. The suffix '*-porte*' denotes a market centre, suggesting Huntingdon was probably a settlement of some wealth and regional importance by this time (Welsh 1994, 1). The

archaeological record also indicates that the occupation of Huntingdon did not occur until the mid to late Anglo-Saxon period. Fieldwork programmes in the area, some close to the site, have reported Saxo-Norman remains. An evaluation at Pathfinder House, St. Mary's Street (CHER MCB17284), revealed a 9th-13th century pit indicative of domestic activity. Several other sites revealed domestic Saxo-Norman remains in the form of pottery (CHER MCB16323 *c.* 150m north-west of the site), pits and postholes (CHER MCB16321 *c.* 300m north-west of the site).

4.2.5 Other Saxo-Norman remains in the area indicate the start of occupation at this time. Huntingdon Bridge (CHER 2544), *c.* 200m south-east of the site, dates to AD 1322, although is thought to have had an Anglo-Saxon predecessor previously destroyed by floods. The site of a Saxo-Norman church, St Clements (CHER 2624), is also known from documentary sources, *c.* 125m east of the site. Excavations have identified activity from approximately 900 AD (interment began from the 11th century) demonstrating the presence of a sizable community in the late Saxon period.

4.2.6 The lengthy entry devoted to Huntingdon in Domesday Book reflects its continuing size and importance after the Norman Conquest. The town boasted 256 burgesses, at a time when Cambridge had only 29 (Williams & Martin 2003, 551 & 519). The sheriff resided in the town and there were three moneyers, several churches and a mill. It has been suggested that the line of High Street was shifted substantially eastwards to accommodate its development, providing a new High Street and bridge (Spoerry 1999).

4.2.7 There was a wealth of medieval buildings in Huntingdon. By 1068, the town of Huntingdon had a castle (CHER 1774) built on the south-eastern edge of the River Ouse, though it was destroyed by 1174. St John's hospital (CHER 2737), *c.* 300m north-west of the site, was built in the 12th century, housing leprosy sufferers within the community. The town is said to have had sixteen churches (eight churches and a Priory within *c.* 1 km of the site) dating to the medieval period. St Mary's Church (CHER 4248), directly opposite the site, was originally a Norman building but was thought to have had a wooden Anglo-Saxon predecessor.

4.2.8 There have been a considerable number of archaeological investigations in Huntingdon which have yielded medieval remains. The prominent investigations within *c.* 1km of the site are listed in Table 1 below.

CHER no	Site Name	Archaeological Evidence
11506	90-91 High Street	Archaeological recording revealed several pits with pottery dated AD 1000-1200.
11907	Marshalls Garage	Gravel surfaces and pits of the 13th and 14th centuries were revealed, together with possible medieval structural features. Residual Anglo-Saxon pottery was also recovered.
11908	12 Hartford Road	Numerous pits and pottery sherds of the 10th-14th centuries were found. The finds indicate that Hartford Road was part of the early medieval town, which appears to have contracted in the 14th century.
MCB14595	Land to the Back of St Mary's Church	An excavation revealed medieval and post-medieval rubbish and quarry pits.
MCB 15332, 15333, 15334	112 High Street	Three phases of work at this site revealed occupation and industrial evidence dating from the 10th century to the 14th century.
MCB16320, 16321, 16322, 16323	Four sites running along the line of the B1514	A wealth of occupation evidence was revealed from all four of these sites including pits and postholes, dating from the 12th to 14th centuries. All sites were overlain by medieval cultivation soils.
MCB17112	-	A single trench was excavated which revealed a Norman feature, filled in the 12th-13th centuries.
MCB17378	151 High Street	An evaluation at 151 High Street revealed a stratified sequence of medieval deposits. A burnt layer with 12th century pottery was found.
MCB17284	Pathfinder House, St Mary's Street	A pit dating to the 13th century was revealed at this evaluation.

Table 1: Previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the site revealing medieval evidence.

Post-medieval (AD 1540 – 1900)

4.2.9 During the 14th century, Huntingdon's fortunes began to decline due to the Black Death, the Hundred Years War and the resultant decline in trade. The early post-medieval period reflected this downturn in prosperity with little 16th/ 17th century building in the parish. However, Huntingdon's revival became apparent during the later post-medieval period. Numerous excavations have revealed later post-medieval activity (MCB17378, 16503) including the Pathfinder House site on St Mary's Street (south of the site) which revealed an 18th century building (CHER 17284) fronting on to the High Street. There was a wealth of 18th and 19th century buildings in the town including the 18th century row of houses on the High Street (including No. 22 – CHER DCB2636). It is thought these could have an older core which may indicate that the area directly surrounding the site is likely to have post-medieval remains.

4.3 The site

Town Map of Huntingdon 1610 (Figure 4)

4.3.1 The town map of Huntingdon, surveyed in 1610, depicts the site as part of a back garden for one of the numerous houses lining the High Street and opposite St Mary's Church. An unnamed road is shown to the south-east of the site. Although not detailed, the map does show the majority of Huntingdon to be focused on the High Street and the four churches. Illustrations of ploughs and farmers indicate that the majority of land surrounding the town was agricultural.

The hospital lands of Huntingdon 1752 (Figure 5), Huntingdon by Thomas Jeffrey 1768 (Figure 6) and the parishes of Huntingdon 1845 (Figure 7)

4.3.2 Within the 140 years between the town map of Huntingdon and the surveying of the hospital map, the town appeared to change only slightly. The site is depicted as the property of Dr Leard, with no building other than the house fronting on to the High Street. The site was probably a garden. The lane to the south-east of the site is labelled Common Lane. The majority of the plots of land surrounding the site were garden plots and pasture. The map surveyed in 1768 by Jeffrey Thomas and the parishes of Huntingdon map 1845 show no changes to the site.

Tithe map of Huntingdon St Mary 1850 (Figure 8)

4.3.3 The tithe map shows the area in more detail, although little appears to have changed on the site since the previous map. The site is shown to the rear of a house fronting the High Street. The street to the south of the site is depicted as St Mary's Street (its modern name). On the other side of St Mary's Street, Castle Hill House is depicted. Gas works are recorded to the south-west of the site, close to the River Ouse.

1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1885 (Figure 9)

4.3.4 Thirty-five years later, the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map depicts a much more built-up town with more domestic housing, industrial buildings and Godmanchester's train station. A house is shown fronting the High Street.

2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1901 (Figure 10)

4.3.5 The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map records an extension to No.22.

1926 Ordnance Survey Map 1926 (Figure 11)

4.3.6 By 1926, three buildings to the rear of No. 22 were demolished.

5 SUMMARY (Archaeological background)

5.1 Evidence of Prehistoric occupation in the area of Huntingdon is surprisingly scarce considering the proximity of the town to the river. Palaeolithic tools (CHER 1690) have been recorded *c.* 375m north of the site indicating possible early settlement. One Neolithic tool was recovered *c.* 50m south-east of the site. An evaluation, *c.* 250m north-west of the site, found a considerable assemblage of Bronze Age pottery (CHER MCB16321). Iron Age pottery was found *c.*75m south-west of the site on St Mary's Street (CHER 2597A).

5.2 Archaeological evidence confirms the role of Roman Huntingdon as a suburb of the major town of *Durovigutim* or Godmanchester. An evaluation at Pathfinder House (CHER MCB17284), *c.* 50m south of the site, revealed 2nd to 4th century pits, ditches and finds. An excavation at the cemetery at Watersmeet (CHER MCB16330) discovered 73 inhumations, *c.* 250m south-west of the site, indicating that this may have been a cemetery for the smaller settlement at Huntingdon. Numerous spot finds in the area of St Mary's Street, within 75m of the site, (CHER 2597, 2637/38) also indicate the south-west of Huntingdon may have been the main Roman occupation area in the town.

5.3 Late Anglo-Saxon Huntingdon was likely to have been a high status and prosperous town with a port and a large market, as documented in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (Welsh 1994, 1). An evaluation on St Mary's Street (CHER MCB17284) revealed a 9th-13th century pit and associated finds. The current 14th century bridge (CHER 2544) crossing the River Ouse, *c.* 200m south-east of the site, was thought to have an Anglo-Saxon predecessor, destroyed by floods. One of the ruined churches, St Clement's Church (CHER 2624), dated from 900 AD and burial began at this location in the 11th century. The establishment of several churches during this period would indicate a sizable community.

5.4 The town prospered throughout the early to middle medieval period, with a castle built in AD1068 (CHER 1774), a leprosy hospital (CHER 2737) founded in the 12th century and sixteen churches and a priory within the town. St Mary's Church (CHER 4248), built in the Norman period, is located opposite the site. A significant amount of fieldwork has been undertaken in the area, which yielded medieval remains. There have been three evaluations along the northern part of the High Street which have produced medieval occupation and industrial evidence (CHER 11506, 15332-4, 17378). The other evaluations/excavations surrounding the site also revealed medieval occupation evidence (CHER 11907, 11908, MCB 16320-3, 17824, 17112).

5.5 The early post-medieval period saw a decline in the town due to natural factors (Black Death) and an economic slowdown partly as a result of the war with France. However by the mid to late post-medieval period the town began to revive with a marked move towards more domestic building and re-building.

6 METHODOLOGY (Trial trenching)

6.1 One trial trench, 7.75m in length, was excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig.2). It provided a minimum 5% sample of

the 170m^2 area to be developed. The trench location was approved by Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning & Countryside Advice. The upper edges of the trench were stepped as necessary to provide safe access.

6.2 The topsoil and underlying rubble layer were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. All other deposits were excavated manually. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches scanned were by metal detector.

7 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below.

7.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 12 and DP 1)

7.1.1 Trench 1 was located along the south-eastern boundary of the site, parallel to St Mary's Street. It measured 7.75m by 1.6m at the top. Given its depth (*c.* 2.2m to the natural and *c.*4.3m to the bottom of the excavated features) and the stepping needed to access it safely, the trench measured only 2.8m at the base.

7.1.2 The stratigraphy of the trench was complex.

Sample section: Northeast End, Northwest Facing (DP 2) 0.00m = 14.16m AOD		
0.00m – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark brown sand/silt/clay mix with occasional gravel and flint.
0.34m – 0.76m	L1001	Rubble layer. Dark grey-brown sand/silt/clay mix containing abundant debris and construction material including fence posts, part of a toilet, a coat, plastic bags, tins, bricks, and CBM.
0.76m – 1.04m	L1002	Mid brown sandy silt with mid yellow brown mottling and occasional flint gravel.
1.04m – 1.56m	L1003	Mid grey-brown clayey silt with occasional flint. Contained various lenses and inter-cutting tip soils including L1004, originally thought to be the fill of a feature.
1.56m – 1.80m	L1005	Dark grey-brown sandy silt with moderate flint and rubble.
1.80m – 2.20m	L1008	Mid grey-brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks.
2.20m +	L1006	Light brown silty sand natural with occasional gravel and pockets of blue-grey Oxford Clay.

Table 2: Trench 1 sample section

7.1.3 Three features were revealed; Posthole F1012 and Pits F1007 and F1013.

7.1.4 F1012 (dimensions: 0.56m diameter x 0.46m deep) was a small modern posthole which cut subsoil L1002. It was recognised in the section. The fill of F1012 was the same material as Layer L1001, which also sealed the posthole. Remains of a square wooden post were still visible in the section.

7.1.5 F1007 (dimensions: 1.60m+ long x 1.36m+ wide x 1.30m high) was a large circular pit with irregular, steeply sloping sides and a concave base (DPs 3 & 5). Its full dimensions are unknown, as its south-eastern side extended beyond the trench and its south-western side was cut by Pit F1013 (DP 4). F1007 contained two fills. Lower Fill L1009 was mid grey-brown clayey silt with mottling and moderate charcoal flecks. It was 0.24m at its thickest point and resembled a lining or packing material. A large quantity of pottery (252g), animal bone (406g) and oyster shell (76g) were recovered from L1009. The majority of the pottery was St. Neots Ware and dated to the 12th to 13th centuries. Upper fill L1010 was a mottled red, yellow, black, and brown silty clay which contained frequent crushed brick and burnt material. Pottery (242g) and animal bone (437g) were recovered. L1010 was originally interpreted to be a well head or a platform, given its regular angular sides and hard, sun-baked surface (DP 3). The pottery from this layer comprised St Neots and Thetford wares and dated to the 13th to 14th century.

7.1.6 L1008 sealed Pit F1007 and its contents. A small brass button **(SF1)** depicting a soaring eagle below a crown was recovered during the excavation of L1008, although it may be intrusive from a higher level. The iconography dates to the First World War and belongs to the Royal Navy Air Service. L1008 also contained 16 sherds (166g) of residual St Neots ware or medieval coarse wares and an Ely-type ware rim date to the 13th to 14th centuries, a fragment of mortar (2g) and animal bone (166g).

7.1.7 F1013 (dimensions: 1.6m+ long x 1.34m wide x 2.02m deep) was a large pit which cut the south-west side of F1007 (DP 5). The exact size and shape of the pit is unknown, since only the north-eastern side was contained within the trench. A slight curve in the north-eastern side of the feature and depth in excess of 2m suggest that the feature was a very large pit rather than a ditch or linear feature. F1013 was excavated to a depth of *c.* 1m. The full depth was achieved using an auger. F1013 contained two fills. Upper fill L1014 consisted of loose mid red-brown silty sand and extended to a depth of *c.* 1.54m. It contained sparse archaeological material. The seven sherds of pottery (274g) recovered were identified as Lyveden Ware dating to the 13th to 14th century. A small quantity of animal bone (100g) and two mussel shells (2g) were also recovered. Lower fill L1015 was identified in the auger sample and consisted of dark grey-brown silty sand.

8 CONFIDENCE RATING

8.1 It is not felt that any factors restricted the identification of archaeological features or the recovery of artefacts or ecofacts during the evaluation.

9 DEPOSIT MODEL

9.1 The natural geological deposit at the site was similar to that found at nearby Sawtry and consisted of light brown silty sand with gravel and occasional pockets of Oxford clay. Lying just above this, and sealing Pits F1007 and F1013, was L1008. Above this, at the north-east end of the trench, was L1005. Both subsoils consisted of sandy silt and demonstrated a pronounced oblique slope from north to south across the trench. A thick layer of mid grey-brown clayey silt (L1003) was situated above L1005 and L1008 and was 1.30m at its deepest point. It contained several sub-layers and lenses, most of which featured north to south or north-east to south-west slopes of varying degrees. Among these lenses was L1004, a mid yellow-brown layer of silty clay, as well as thin layers of redeposited natural. Collectively, these contexts represented post-medieval tip soils mixed with natural accumulation, serving to artificially raise the level of the ground surface.

9.2 Above L1003 was L1002, which was also a composite of various materials. Primarily it consisted of mid brown sandy silt with flint. Also present were pockets of light yellow-brown sand and crumbly reddish brown soil that may have represented intrusive traces of brick and CBM from the rubble layer above.

9.3 Posthole F1012 cut L1002 and the top of L1003 near the north-eastern end of the trench. The posthole was filled with the same rubble material discovered in L1001 above. This evidence suggests that a small square wooden post was added, and Layer L1001 was immediately deposited to artificially raise the height of the ground surface to a suitable level for construction. The structure associated with F1012 was then demolished, as suggested by the visible truncation of the existing wooden post, adding to the debris already present in the layer. This rubble and destruction layer was then capped by topsoil L1000.

10 DISCUSSION

10.1 Summary of the archaeology

10.1.1 Other than modern Posthole F1012, only two archaeological features were discovered, although these encompassed nearly the entire surface of the trench. The earliest was Pit F1007. The fill (L1009) contained early medieval pottery (12th to 13th century). Contained within this lining was an upper fill dating to the 13th to 14th century (L1010). L1010 was unusual in that it had a distinctly angular shape and a hard surface. Just below the surface, the soil was much less compact and contained less crushed brick material.

10.1.2 Shortly afterwards, also in the high medieval period, Pit F1013 was cut into recently capped F1007. The pit was large and deep, but contained comparatively few finds.

10.2 Interpretation of the site: archaeology and history

10.2.1 The desk-based assessment of the site noted evidence for numerous periods in the Huntingdon area, specifically Anglo-Saxon and medieval. It was thought possible that evidence for similar activity would be encountered during the evaluation.

10.2.2 As expected, the majority of finds from the site date from the 12th to 17th century and document the early medieval to post-medieval periods. Although no structural material was discovered, evidence of occupation was abundant in the discarded remains found within F1007 and F1013. The layers that sealed these features, and the various tip soils they contained, were representative of post-medieval made ground and may reflect 17th century building activity. The depth of the aforementioned early 20th century brass button within L1008, however, suggests later disruption and contamination of the features.

10.3 Interpretation of the site: geology and topography

10.3.1 The margins of the River Ouse valley are associated with alluvium, overlying terraces of river gravels and Jurassic clays (Edmonds & Dinham 1965), while the site itself is located on 1st and 2nd river gravels. Excavation revealed a silty sand natural geological deposit with occasional gravel inclusions (L1006) and pockets of Oxford clay. Pockets of redeposited Layer L1006 were discovered throughout the various subsoils above.

10.3.2 The subsoils varied and contained lenses and tip soil deposits. The most dominant subsoil was L1003, which was very compact and clayey. The majority of the subsoils represented made ground, possibly associated with the flourish of post-medieval building activity at the site.

10.4 Finds and environmental evidence

10.4.1 The finds recovered from the site comprised pottery (2570g), CBM (3336g), animal bone (140 fragments), shell (6 fragments), a World War One button (**SF** 1; 1g), an iron nail and fragment (50g), an iron strip (16g) and a glass fragment (1g). The majority of the finds were recovered from soil layers, while only a small proportion was recovered from the two archaeological features identified. It would appear that the majority of the material was residual; **SF1** was recovered from below layers that contained large amounts of medieval pottery. The pottery ranged in date between the 2nd and 18th centuries (Appendix 5; Pottery). Only two sherds of residual Roman pottery were found (Appendix 5; Romano-British pottery), the majority of the assemblage comprised residual medieval wares (Thetford, St Neots, Potterspury and Lyveden/Stanion wares). The presence of Cistercian ware indicated a 17th century date. The CBM recovered dates to between the 14th and 18th centuries. The 14th century date is tentative, as the material could also have continued in use during the post-medieval period (Appendix 5; CBM). The animal bone assemblage comprised a variety of animals. The majority of the identifiable bone fragments were seen to be sheep/goat, with cattle and pig in lower numbers. Horse, cat, goose and unidentifiable bird were also identified. 22% of the assemblage exhibited butchery marks (Appendix

5; Animal bone), indicating that the material represents domestic waste. A small quantity of shell was recovered, conforming to known dietary preferences during the medieval, post-medieval and early modern periods (Appendix 5; Shell).

10.4.2 Few other finds were discovered at the site with the exception of the modern rubbish and building materials that were so prevalent in L1001. A worked bone of unknown function and a small piece of pumice were recovered from L1003, two small iron objects came from tip soil L1004, and one small piece of glass was discovered in L1005. Finally, a small piece of mortar and the aforementioned First World War button were recovered from L1008.

10.5 Research potential

10.5.1 Desk-based assessment suggested that the potential for Anglo-Saxon and medieval remains was high, based on the wealth of building activity from these periods in the area. The majority of the dateable pottery and the two primary features in the trench date from the 12th to 14th century. The potential remains high for further contemporaneous finds and features at the site. Given the depth of the medieval horizons below the existing ground surface and the limited area of the enclosed site, further investigation may, however, prove difficult to achieve.

10.5.2 The brief for this evaluation also outlines a need for a careful analysis of faunal evidence from the site. The animal bone assemblage was small but well-preserved, and further faunal remains from within the site may provide useful information into the contemporary economy.

11 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Cambridge County Archaeological Store (CCAS). The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

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APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a *c.* 500m radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER). The locations of the sites are shown in figures 3 and 3a. Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2.

HER No.	NGR TL	Description
Prehistoric (700,000 BC – AD 43)		
1690	24 72	Upper Palaeolithic retouched blade and small ovate Palaeolithic hand axe.
1690A	24 72	Neolithic flake worked to a point.
1912	241 716	Stray find of a Neolithic flake tool.
2597A	2397 7156	Iron Age potsherds found on St Mary's Street.
MCB15040	2402 7193	Find of two Mesolithic or Neolithic worked flints.
MCB16321	2375 7173	Residual Bronze Age potsherds found during trial trenching. Size and quantity could suggest features of this date nearby.
MCB16330	2395 7137	An evaluation revealed significant Late Iron Age and Roman remains, suggesting an occupation site of this date nearby. There was occupation features and possible iron smelting activity found. (See Roman MCB16330 for further finds).
Roman (AD 43 – 410)		
867	2397 7156	Pink ware jar.
868	240 714	Burial urns.
869	2382 7185	'Ancient British sepulchral urn' discovered in 1824, possibly a greyware jar with cremation?
894	243 709	Cremation burials of the 2nd – 3rd centuries.
895	243 709	Finds from the cremation cemetery (SMR 894 above).
896	243 709	Finds from the cremation cemetery (SMR 894 above).
897	243 709	Finds from the cremation cemetery (SMR 894 above).
2597	2397 7156	Finds of coins and pottery on St Mary's Street.
2602	2362 7137	Coins of the 3rd and 4th centuries.
2603	2355 7139	Coin.
2607	2399 7136	Stray find of 4th century coins.
2608	2397 7132	Find spot of coin.
2613	2368 7209	Bronze key discovered in 1837.
2625	2393 7171	Roman pottery found during building work in High Street.
2635	2397 7144	Burial group (cremations). 2nd half of the 2nd century.
2637	2406 7152	Find spot of Roman pottery.
2638	2406 7152	Find spot of possible Roman (?) stone coffin in early 19th century.

		Dating insecure.
2684	245 713	Find spot of coarse ware sherds and roof tiles.
2733	2437 7177	Roman roofing tile found in field next to Temple Close.
MCB15040	2402 7193	Residual Roman tile and pottery found during assessment on St Germain Street.
MCB16324	1938 8233	Trial trench revealed feature containing Roman pottery.
MCB16329	2380 7136	Pits, gullies and a ditch indicating mid 1st - late 2nd century Romano-British riverside occupation.
MCB16330	2395 7137	An evaluation revealed significant Late Iron Age and Roman remains, suggesting an occupation site of this date nearby. A Roman cemetery with 73 unaccompanied inhumations aligned E-W has also been excavated and evidence of a late Roman field enclosure and possible iron smelting activity found.
MCB17284	2402 7156	An evaluation at Pathfinder House revealed Roman pits and ditches dating to the 2nd to the 4th centuries (See MCB17284 medieval and post-medieval for further finds).
MCB17364	2371 7130	An evaluation revealed evidence for Roman riverside activity which may be related to the nearby Villa at Whitehills. A large ditch may represent a Roman water channel with a little post-medieval activity also found on site.
ECB2618	2366 7138	A rescue excavation at Mill Common took place after the discovery of human bones during the construction of a house. The excavation revealed a Roman building (See Anglo-Saxon / medieval for further finds).
ECB1871	23799 71361	Evaluation adjacent to Edward House, 4 Mill Common. Five trial trenches were excavated and revealed significant evidence for Roman riverside activity.
ECB2373	23799 71361	An evaluation at Glendower revealed significant Roman riverside activity, a large channel or series of channels with Roman building material was found in trench 1.
Anglo-Saxon (AD 410-1066) and Medieval (AD 1066 – 1550)		
01055	2443 7178	Rectangular area 50 feet by 30 feet enclosed by shallow moat.
1774	2411 7143	Huntingdon Castle. The castle consists of a large defensive motte and roughly rectangular bailey. The bailey retains evidence of stone buildings; some grassed over wall footings survive. Built by William I in 1068 and destroyed in 1174. Some remodelling and re-use of the defences took place during the Civil War. The remaining earthworks are partially truncated by a railway line.
10486	2388 7148	Mill Common. Test pits produced pottery of the 10th- 13th centuries and animal bone (Spoerry 1999).
11506	2371 7194	Archaeological recording at 90/91 High Street revealed pits with pottery dated AD 1000-1200. The features were found at a depth very close to the present surface level.
11506	2371 7194	Excavations produced a medieval pit and pottery sherds.
11907	2406 7167	Excavations at Marshall's Garage. Gravel surfaces and pits of the 13th and 14th centuries, together with possible medieval structural features. Residual Anglo-Saxon pottery was also recovered. A

		new building was constructed on the site around 1700, but was demolished in the early 19th century, to be replaced by St. Mary's Vicarage (itself demolished in the 1930s).
11908	241 718	Evaluation at 12 Hartford Road. Pits and pottery of the 10th-14th centuries. A post-medieval filled pond was amongst the later features discovered. The finds indicate that Hartford Road was part of the early medieval town, which appears to have contracted in the 14th century.
11959	2325 7260	Ridge and furrow remains identified near site of excavation.
13020	2425 7160	Excavations on Orchard Lane revealed rubbish and cess pits dating from AD 900-1150.
13021	2425 7160	Medieval cemetery, probably in use from the 11th century. The site was probably the churchyard of St Lawrence's or St Clement's church.
MCB14595	2416 7164	Excavation revealed medieval and post-medieval rubbish and quarry pits. Considerable build up of garden type soil suggests the area was open land to the rear of High Street properties until the 19th century.
MCB15040	2402 7193	Assessment revealed medieval and later activity consisting of wells, rubbish pits, gravel extraction pits, ditches and gullies delineating plot boundaries. High medieval features and artefacts dominated, indicative of domestic activity, cultivation and possibly industrial activity associated with cereal processing. Some tentative evidence for late Saxon and Saxo-Norman activity was also found.
MCB15332	239 718	Phase 1 of sequence identified during excavations at 112 High Street: refuse pits and some residual pottery of 10th - mid 12th century date.
MCB15333	239 718	Phase 2 of sequence identified during excavations at 112 High Street: pits and possible postholes.
MCB15334	239 718	Phase 3 of sequence identified during excavations at 112 High Street: 13th – 14th century industrial activity comprising hearths and slag.
MCB15649	2396 7181	Emergency recording identified a medieval to post-medieval tanning pit, as well as the cobbled surface of an old brewery yard.
MCB15658	2387 7212	An evaluation revealed remains of a zone of medieval buildings, outside the medieval town ditch.
MCB15695	2413 7170	An evaluation found evidence of 11th - 13th century settlement in this area, including postholes, floor surfaces and other possible building remains. In the later medieval period the site seems to have been used for agriculture.
MCB15754	2381 7189	Burials. Thought to be part of the cemetery of the medieval hospital of St John.
MCB16320	2369 7180	Evaluation revealed early Norman pits. Postholes, a possible well, a ditch and cobbled areas of probable 13th - 14th century date were also excavated. Overlying these features was a layer of late medieval cultivation soil.
MCB16321	2375 7173	Evaluation found postholes and pits containing Saxo-Norman pottery. Medieval, particularly 13th and 14th century, pits and a

		posthole were also found. Overlying this was late medieval cultivation soil. Above this was evidence of further post-medieval cultivation and a Victorian rubbish dump at the W end of the trench.
MCB16322	2377 7169	Trial trench contained an 11th - 12th century pit and features of probable earlier date. Pits and postholes from the medieval period, particularly 13th and 14th century, were also present. Features were overlain by late medieval cultivation soil.
MCB16323	2380 7165	Pits and postholes of medieval date, one possibly Saxo-Norman. Sealed by late medieval cultivation soil. Post-medieval layers and a wall foundation, probably of 18th century date, were also recorded.
MCB16324	1938 8233	Pit containing pottery dating to AD 900-1200. Pits and other features of unknown function from the medieval period, particularly the 13th and 14th centuries. Overlain by late medieval cultivation soil containing pottery datable to AD 1350 –1500, cereal grains, chaff and the seeds of weeds. Cultivation soils and levelling layers from early post-medieval period. Brick drains, wall foundations and cobbles from the 18th-19th centuries.
MCB16331	2393 7137	Postholes found at Watersmeet may be signs of a substantial timber structure of Saxo-Norman date. Also evidence for re-shaping of riverside escarpment. May represent defensive works connected with a "lost" western bailey of the Norman castle.
2544	2429 7147	Huntingdon Bridge. A bridge has stood here since Anglo-Saxon times. The present bridge was built c. 1322 when the old structure was destroyed by flood. It is grade I listed.
2561	24 72	Site of Holy Trinity Church. Known from documentary sources to have fallen derelict by 1364 through lack of parishioners.
2567	237 714	Medieval or post-medieval windmill, called White Mill, known from documentary sources.
2593	2370 7183	Site of lost St George's church.
2594	2406 7158	Documentary evidence for the parish church of St. Lawrence. It certainly existed in the 13th century. Its site was probably in the garden of Castle Hill House.
2595	239 719	Site of lost St Germain's church. No pre-Reformation documentary evidence, but traces of bones and graveyard discovered.
2597B	2397 7156	Medieval mortar found in St Mary's Street.
2599	235 721	Lost church of St Andrew's, possibly beneath Dryden Walk. Pre-Conquest origins, and last documented 1529.
2605	236 719	Anglo-Saxon pottery of 8th and 9th century discovered in 1968 during deep excavations for new buildings.
2606	238 718	Anglo-Saxon pottery of 8th and 9th century date discovered during demolition.
2614	238 713	Documentary evidence of a water mill.
2624	2425 7159	Site of St Clement's church, known from documentary sources. Excavations on the site have revealed rubbish and cess pits dating from AD 900-1150, indicating late Anglo-Saxon and Norman domestic activity. Burials indicate use as a cemetery from the

		11th to the 15th century.
2625A	2393 7171	Medieval pottery and shoe soles, probably of 14th century date, found during building work in High Street.
2636	2400 7153	Find spot of Norman arrowhead and medieval glazed pot.
2643	245 717	Find of decorated medieval pewter.
2648	2423 7216	Site of St Mary's Priory; Augustinian friary constructed 12th century and dissolved 1538. Stone coffins discovered in 1915.
2655	2366 7196	Lost church of St John the Baptist. Churchyard remains but building now disappeared.
2685	245 713	Finds of medieval pottery.
2701	2396 7217	Nuremberg token discovered in 1946.
2733A	2437 7177	Medieval pottery found in field next to Temple Close.
2737	237 719	Site of St John's Hospital, founded in the 12th century and later the Grammar School. Substantial 12th century surviving fabric.
2805	2373 7167	Medieval inhumations. Possibly a burial ground associated with one of the medieval hospitals in Huntingdon.
4248 (DCB2657)	2409 7164	Church of St. Mary. The earliest fabric is Norman. The chancel is 13th century. An Anglo-Saxon church, probably built of wood, stood on the same site. It was succeeded by the Norman church prior to 1100.
8747	232 722	Ridge and furrow traces identified from aerial photographs.
MCB16503	23672 71868	An evaluation took place which revealed a significant amount of medieval remains such as pits and postholes typical of urban backyard activity with the remains fronting onto the high street. (See MCB16503 in post-medieval for further finds).
MCB17084	2433 7176	An evaluation revealed an important sequence of medieval and earlier deposits across the site. Residual Mesolithic and early Neolithic flint tools were found in later features. The earliest remains date from the Roman period, a managed water channel continued until the Saxon/medieval period when they were largely infilled. Domestic activity continued in the medieval period with evidence for butchery and tanning.
MCB17112	24137 71553	A single trench was excavated and revealed a Norman infilled feature, filled in the 12th-13th centuries. Remnants of a cobbled surface were found but the route of the pre-1322 high street was not identified (See post-medieval for further finds).
MCB17284	2402 7156	An evaluation at Pathfinder House revealed a pit dating from the 9th to the 13th century (See MCB17284 Roman and post-medieval for further finds).
MCB17352	2376 7158	A community excavation was undertaken at Mill Common. The ridge and furrow was investigated and produced a large quantity of 12th-14th century pottery and probable parts of the medieval town defences.
MCB17357	2366 7152	A community excavation was undertaken at Mill Common. Three medieval features were revealed, two pits and a shallow ditch which may be related to quarrying activity.

MCB17378	2418 7162	An evaluation at 151 High Street revealed a well stratified sequence of medieval deposits, a burnt layer with 12th century pottery was found but no structural remains dating to the medieval period were found (See MCB17378 post-medieval for further finds).
MCB2326	23778 71842	Church of All Saints. A mainly 15th century church with some earlier fabric. The tower was rebuilt in the 17th century. This is a grade II* listed building.
ECB2618	2366 7138	A rescue excavation took place after the discovery of human bones during the construction of a house. The excavation revealed a Saxon cemetery and building. A medieval postmill was also revealed (See Roman for further finds).
Post-medieval (AD 1550 – 1900)		
2600	232 713	Ely and Huntingdon Railway. Opened 1847, closed 1962.
2675	239 717	Surviving post-medieval house and shop.
2676	239 717	Extant post-medieval house.
2677	238 718	Post-medieval roofed building.
2678	238 718	Falcon Hotel; post-medieval roofed building.
2680	237 719	Surviving post-medieval house and shop.
2764	242 711	Stray find of a bronze alloy seal fob, probably 17th century.
2774	2397 7168	Bellarmine pot found in garden.
MCB15212	2428 7117	WWII pillbox.
MCB15226	2429 7131	WWII pillboxes guarding River Ouse and railway line.
MCB15227	2446 7195	Anti-tank defences.
MCB16503	23672 71868	An evaluation took place which revealed a significant amount of post-medieval remains such as pits and postholes overlain by a thick layer of 18th century garden soil (See MCB16503 in medieval for further finds).
MCB16635	2435 7147	A three storey steam mill in Godmanchester built in 1847 beside the River Ouse as corn and oil mills. Was working until 1980's as a cake mill and a hosiery mill.
MCB17112	24137 71553	A single trench was excavated and revealed post-medieval layers and dumps including wall foundations and floors associated with a Victorian laundry (See medieval for further finds).
MCB17284	2402 7156	An evaluation at Pathfinder House revealed post-medieval pits and ditches from previous 18th century buildings which fronted onto the High Street (See MCB17284 medieval and Roman for further finds).
MCB17378	2418 7162	An evaluation at 151 High Street revealed remains of a post-medieval building with a wall with inclusions from a disused church. A reasonably sized assemblage of post-medieval pottery was also found (See MCB17378 medieval for further finds).
Undated		
ECB2465	23767 71819	Observations at Walden House observed a series of large spoil dumps which represent infill following a possible graveyard clearance.

APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Date	Map	Scale	Location
1610	Town Map of Huntingdon (John Speed)	-	HRO
1752	The Hospital Lands of Huntingdon	-	HRO
1768	Thomas Jeffrey's Map of Huntingdon	-	HRO
1845	The Parishes of Huntingdon	-	HRO
1850	Tithe Map of Huntingdon St Mary	-	HRO
1885	Ordnance Survey Sheet	1:2500	HRO
1901	Ordnance Survey Sheet	1:2500	HRO
1926	Ordnance Survey Sheet	1:2500	HRO

APPENDIX 3 LISTED BUILDING DATA

The following listed buildings are those that lie within *c.* 500m of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER). The locations of the sites are shown in figure 3b. Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2.

Her no.	NGR TL	Name	Grade	Description
Medieval (AD 1066 – 1550)				
DCB4192	23806 71856	Cromwell Museum (formerly Grammer School)	II*	Built c. 1170-90 but massively restored in 1854-6/ Originally the infirmary hall of St John's hospital and then made into a Grammer school which Cromwell and Pepys attended.
Post-medieval (AD 1550 – 1900)				
2656	2406 7158	Castle Hill House	II	A gault brick two storey late 18th century house.
2679	2375 7182	Walden House	II	
DCB3424	24318 71415	No. 3-5 Bridge Place	II	One two storey building dated to 1801 at an important position at the south end of Huntingdon Bridge.
DCB2612	24356 71367	No. 22 Bridge Place	II	A mid 19th century Jacobean style one storey house.
DCB3584	24349 71469	Huntingdon Hosiery Mill (disused)	II	A building built in three sections dating to 1850, said to be the oldest factory in the Huntingdon district.
DCB3446	23662 71790	1-8 George Street	II	A row of Almshouses built in two sections between 1846 and 1851.
DCB2633	24214 71516	Old Bridge Hotel	II	A late 18th century gault brick hotel.
DCB3807	24155 71555	No 4 & 4a and 5-13 High Street	II	A 18th century row of houses, some may date to 17th century.
DCB2634	24105 71588	No 18 & 19 High Street	II*	A late 18th to early 19th century rendered brick house.
DCB2636	24045 71633	22 & 22A and 23-26 High Street	II	An 18th century row of houses but No's 22-24 may have older core. No's 24 and 25 have probable 16th century interior timber framing.
DCB4353	24032 71647	No 27 High Street	II	Early/mid 18th century two storey house.
DCB2637	24024 71651	No 28 High Street	II*	An early 18th century two storey red brick house.
DCB4130	23993 71651	Cowper House	II*	Early 18th century, maybe older at rear, two storey house with early 18th century panelling and fragments of 16th century wall

				paintings.
DCB3874	23993 71668	No 31-32 High Street	II	Early 18th century red brick two storey house, similar in character to Cowper House.
DCB2639	23993 71677	No 33 High Street	II	A late 18th century house, although front may be older.
DCB3447	23970 71701	No. 36-38 High Street	II	An early 19th century three storey house.
DCB2640	23952 71710	Commemorati on Hall	II	No 39 High Street formerly listed as Literary and Scientific Institution, built in 1843.
DCB2356	23955 71721	No 40 High Street	II	An early 19th century, possibly older building of three storeys.
DCB3923	23944 71744	No 43A High Street	II	An early 19th century, probably older, building.
DCB3808	23931 71749	The Queen's Head Inn	II	Altered late 18th or early 19th century timber framed house.
DCB3924	23927 71754	No 45 High Street	II	Late 18th century or early 19th century timber framed house.
DCB2357	23857 71800	No 54 High Street	II	A mid 19th century gault brick two storey house.
DCB2358	23772 71862	South African War Memorial	II	A South African war memorial built *c.* 1902 made of Portland stone.
DCB3644	23749 71871	The George Hotel	II*	A 17th century, but largely modified in the 18th and 19th century, timber framed hotel.
DCB3420	23692 71855	Stable block of The George Hotel	II	An 18th century stable built with re-used stone from St George's Church.
DCB2645	23728 71892	No 56 High Street	II	An 18th century three storey building.
DCB3582	23728 71900	No 57, 57A and 57B High Street	II	A probable 18th century timber framed two-storey shop.
DCB2646	23713 71898	No 58 High Street	II	An 18th century rendered two storey shop with carriage arch.
DCB3421	23718 71907	No. 59 and 60 High Street	II	An early 19th century shop front on a probable 16th century building.
DCB2648	23712 71915	No 61-63 High Street	II	An 18th century timber framed two storey building with 19th century shop fronts.
DCB2359	23707 71925	No 64 & 65 High Street	II	An 18th century two storey building with a 19th century shop front.
DCB3296	23700 71935	No 66 High Street	II	A mid 19th century brick front with a probably older building behind.
DCB3583	23698 71937	No 67 High	II	An 16th century timber framed house with

		Street		later alterations.
DCB3422	23687 71942	No 68 High Street	II	An early 18th century three storey building with later additions.
DCB2649	23684 71947	No 68A High Street	II	A late 18th century brick two storey shop.
DCB4131	23678 71968	Walls and Gates of St John's Churchyard	II	The wall is of 18th century date and the gates piers are of 19th century date.
DCB3436	23654 71989	Ferrar House	II	An early 18th century two storey house.
DCB2334	23644 71967	Garden Wall of Ferrar House	II	Fronting on to St John's Churchyard, the garden wall is of 18th century date.
DCB3574	23686 71987	No 84 High Street	II	A late 18th century two storey house.
DCB3575	23693 71979	No 85 High Street	II	A late 18th century three storey house altered in the 19th century.
DCB2651	23697 71969	No 86-88 High Street	II	A probable 18th century three storey house, altered in the 19th century.
DCB2339	23708 71960	No 89-90 High Street	II	An early 19th century three storey house.
DCB4191	23712 71945	No 91 & 91A High Street	II	An 18th century two storey house with a probable earlier core.
DCB3872	23724 71938	National Westminster Bank (No. 92 High Street)	II	A 19th century building now occupied by Natwest bank.
DCB3438	23739 71922	No 95 & 96 High Street	II	An 18th century building with later 19th century alterations.
DCB2653	23746 71911	No 97 High Street	II	An 18th century, probably older timber framed building.
DCB2340	23784 71873	No 103 High Street	II	A late 18th century two storey shop with 19th century shop front.
DCB4351	23821 71857	No 107 High Street	II	A late 18th century two storey house with mid 19th century alterations.
DCB4325	23824 71851	No 108 High Street	II	A mid 19th century rendered two storey house, with a probable later core.
DCB3576	23824 71851	No 109 High Street	II	An early 18th century three storey house with a c. 1900 shop front.
DCB3646	23827 71846	No 110 High Street	II	An early 18th century three storey red brick house with a modern shop front.
DCB3439	23836 71847	No 111 High Street	II	A mid 18th century three storey red brick house, formerly Fountain Inn.
DCB3577	24014 71701	No 137A and 138 High Street	II	A probable 18th century timber framed two storey shop with a modern shop front.
DCB3873	24030 71696	Three Tuns Public House	II	An 18th century or maybe older red brick public house.
DCB3440	24106 71610	Stone piers	II	Mid 19th century gates and piers of St

		and gates of St Mary's Churchyard		Mary's Churchyard.
DCB2659	24116 71608	No 142 & 143 High Street	II	Late 19th century and early 19th century two storey building with a 19th century shop front on no.142.
DCB2341	24150 71582	No. 149 High Street	II	An 18th century three storey brick fronted house.
DCB2661	24156 71582	No 150 High Street	II	A mid 18th century three storey brick fronted house.
DCB3441	24161 71580	No 151 High Street	II	An early 19th century three storey building.
DCB3293	24170 71572	No. 152 High Street	II	A late 18th century three storey building.
DCB3578	24176 71566	No 153 High Street	II	A late 18th century/early 19th century three storey house.
DCB2342	24190 71571	No 154 & 155 High Street	II	Late 18th century/ early 19th century three storey building. No 155 was once part of the county gaol.
DCB4324	24203 71564	No 156 High Street (formerly Orchard House Hotel)	II	Late 18th century two storey building.
DCB2321	23824 71797	Town Hall	II*	The mid 18th century three storey Huntingdon town hall, altered in 1817.
DCB3453	23823 71782	Jubilee Drinking Fountain	II	A late 19th century sandstone tablet drinking fountain.
DCB2322	23848 71802	1 Market Hill	II	An early 19th century brick three storey house.
DCB4125	23828 71771	Gazeley House, No. 5 Market Hill	II	An early 19th century brick two storey building now used as council offices.
DCB3572	23791 71792	No 7 & 8 Market Hill	II	Two separate buildings, one three and one four storey dating from the 18th and 19th centuries and 19th century shop fronts.
DCB4126	23777 71795	Falcon Inn	II	A timber framed 16th century building with numerous alterations in the 17th and 18th centuries.
DCB2323	23782 71810	Wykeham House	II	An early 18th century two storey house with 19th century frontage.
DCB2324	23770 71820	Walden House	II	A late 17th century two storey house.
DCB2325	23784 71824	Gates and front railings of Walden House	II	18th century wrought iron gates and front railings at Walden House.
DCB4196	23768 71858	Churchyard	II	Elaborate 19th century wrought iron gates

		railings and gates of All Saints Church		and railings surrounding the Church of All Saints.
DCB2327	23980 71770	1A Newton's Court	II	A 16th/17th century, two storey timber framed building.
DCB3569	23853 71802	No 1 Prince's Street	II	Early to mid 19th century brick house.
DCB2310	23847 71698	No 4 Prince's Street	I	A late 18th century two storey house.
DCB2311	23836 71682	No 10 & 10A Prince's Street	II	Originally the 18th century stable block to Lawrence Court.
DCB3570	23823 71841	Lawrence Court	II	Early/mid 18th century house with numerous alterations.
DCB2312	23820 71650	Garden wall of Lawrence Court	II	A 18th century and later garden brick wall.
DCB3650	24154 71651	No 1 St Clement's Passage	II	An early 19th century two storey brick building.
DCB2313	24144 71636	Churchyard Wall of St Mary's Church	II	This wall was dated to 1817 to divide No 1 St Clement's passage and No 5 Wood Street.
DCB3283	23770 71629	No.2 The Walks North	II	An early 19th century brick two storey house with modernisation.
DCB3806	23759 71621	No.3 & 4 The Walks North	II	An early 19th century brick three-storey house.
DCB2708	23749 71615	No. 5 & 6 The Walks North	II	An early 19th century brick two-storey house.

APPENDIX 4 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1002		Subsoil	Late 16th - 17th	(6), 86g			
1003		Layer	16th - Early 17th	(43), 836g	1306	386	Mussel Shell (1), 2g
1004		Layer	Mid 16th - Early 17th	(8), 234g	593	441	Fe Nail and Fragment (2), 50g
1005		Layer	14th - 15th	(24), 466g	1437	1105	Oyster Shell (4), 6g Glass Fragment (1), 1g Fe Strip (1), 16g
1007	1009 1010	Pit/Well Fill	Late 12th - 13th/14th Late 12th - 13th/14th	(10), 252g (10), 242g		406 437	Oyster Shell (2), 76g
1008		Layer	13th/14th	(16), 166g		166	Mortar (1), 2g **SF1:** Brass Button (1), 1g
1013	1014	Pit Fill	13th - 14th	(7), 274g		100	Mussel Shell (2), 2g

APPENDIX 5 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Romano-British Pottery
Andrew Peachey

Two sherds (106g) of moderately abraded, residual Romano-British pottery were recovered from medieval/post-medieval Layer L1005. The sherds comprise the everted bead rim of a jar in locally produced sandy grey ware and a body sherd of Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware probably derived from a dish or bowl. Although residual, the fragments are probably associated with activity in the late 2nd to 4th centuries AD.

The medieval and post-medieval Pottery
Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 127 sherds weighing 2.464 kg. The pottery is generally in quite good condition and includes large sherds with diagnostic forms and decoration, though some sherds were heavily abraded. The assemblage is mainly medieval but the presence of several post-medieval sherds, mainly in good condition, indicates that roughly half of it is residual.

Layer L1003 contained 44 sherds mainly comprising medieval coarse wares, including Thetford ware and an upper profile of a grey sandy jar with a 16cm rim. Eight medieval Lyveden/Stanion shelly wares are also present. One mid 13th to mid 14th century sherd, with a green glaze and highly decorative white clay strips and stamped pads is most likely from the Stanion kilns. Two Potterspury-type sherds with smooth black fabric and buff surfaces are also present. However, a sherd of Cistercian ware gives the group an early post-medieval date. Layer L1004 contained a base of a Cistercian drinking jug or mug in good condition, and a slightly abraded sherd of yellow glazed Border ware indicating a late 16th or possibly early 17th century date. L1005 included two residual Roman sherds, Thetford and St Neots wares and a 19cm folded jar rim in sand and limestone temper. A late medieval sherd is the latest in the assemblage but this layer was also probably residual.

Layer L1008 sealed the only two features on the site. All of the pottery comprised St Neots ware or medieval coarse wares, with the exception of a partially glazed jug rim in Ely-type ware, though this could be a locally made version. A date of late 13th to 14th centuries is indicated. Pit F1013 (L1014) yielded pottery of a similar date to Layer L1008, comprising two sherds of Lyveden/Stanion ware, one of which is glazed with white strips, similar to the example from L1003. An abraded residual glazed Stamford sherd and a vessel base in a sand and calcareous fabric with two concentric lines of square roulette decoration two inches above the base are also present within the finds assemblage.

Pit/Well F1007 containing Fills L1010 and L1009 was stratigraphically the earliest feature. L1010 contained five sherds of Saxo-Norman type, including a St Neots jar rim and a Thetford-type sherd with applied thumb decorated strip from a storage jar. Five sand and calcareous tempered wares, including a 13th to 14th century double groove jug strap handle with stab decoration and a body sherd with dispersed

horizontal rilling. L1009 contained similar shelly and reduced sandy sherds. However, the St Neots fabrics included two bowl rims and a large flat base whose forms appear developed and more akin to medieval wares, suggesting a later 12th or 13th century date for this fill.

The Ceramic Building Materials
Andrew Peachey

The evaluation produced a total of 29 moderately abraded fragments (3336g) of medieval to post-medieval CBM from three layers. A single fragment (2g) of cream, medium-grained mortar was also recovered from a fourth layer (L1008). The CBM was quantified by fragment count and weight, with fabrics examined at x20 magnification (described below), and all extant dimensions or typological features noted. All data was entered into a Microsoft Excel spread sheet that will be deposited as part of the archive.

Fabric Descriptions

Fabric 1: (peg tile) Red (2.5YR 4/6) surfaces with a thick core that may be lightly darker oxidised or very dark grey reduced. Inclusions comprise sparse-common quartz (0.3-0.5mm), sparse calcareous 'flecks', probably degraded chalk (0.2-3mm) and sparse black/red iron rich clay pellets (2-10mm). The fabric is hard with an uneven, slightly soapy feel.

Fabric 2: (peg tile) Off-white/pale yellow surfaces (2.5Y-5Y 7/3) with a thick, pale oxidised core. Inclusions comprise sparse quartz (0.1-0.3mm), sparse quartzite (0.5-3mm), sparse calcareous 'flecks', probably degraded chalk (0.2-3mm) and sparse black/red iron rich clay pellets (0.3-2.5mm). The fabric is very hard with a slightly soapy to slightly abrasive feel.

Fabric 3: (peg tile) Red (2.5YR-5YR 5/6-5/8) throughout. Inclusions comprise common voids from dissolved shell/chalk (0.2-5mm), sparse-occasional quartz and iron ore/clay pellets (both 0.1-0.5mm). The fabric is very hard with a slightly abrasive to slightly soapy feel.

Fabric 4: (peg tile) Light reddish-brown surfaces (5YR-7.5YR 6/4) with a thick paler oxidised-cream core. Inclusions comprise common quartz (<0.1mm), sparse iron ore (0.1-0.2mm), sparse voids from dissolved shell (0.5-2.5mm) and occasional dark red clay pellets (<10mm). A very hard fabric with a smooth soapy feel.

Commentary

The bulk of the CBM assemblage comprises peg tile (in total 28 fragments, 2942g), with fragments in all three fabrics present in Layers L1003, L1004 and L1005. Fabric 1 could conceivably date as early as the 14th century, but may persist into the post-medieval period, while Fabrics 2 and 3 almost certainly date to the 16th-18th centuries. The peg tile in all fabrics is *c.*14mm thick with circular peg holes. Layer L1003 produced eight fragments of peg tile (912g), Layer L1004 eight fragments (593g) and Layer L1005 twelve fragments (1437g). Although the quantities vary slightly, the

character of the CBM in each layer is essentially homogenous and probably contemporary in the 16th-17th centuries.

A single fragment (394g) of brick in Fabric 4 was also recovered from Layer L1003. The fragment had partial dimensions of ?x80x48mm, with a smooth base, smooth faces and rounded arrises, with Fabric 4 being notably dense and fine. These characteristics are typical of 'clinker' bricks, probably used for flooring, and possibly imported from the Netherlands in the 16th-17th centuries and used in contemporary construction with the peg tile it was recovered alongside.

				Fabric 1		**Fabric 2**		**Fabric 3**		**Fabric 4**		
				Peg Tile		**Peg Tile**		**Peg Tile**		**Brick**		
L	**Description**	**Spot Date**	**CBM (g)**	**f**	**w**	**f**	**w**	**f**	**w**	**f**	**w**	
1003	Layer	16th - Early 17th	1306	3	471	3	335	2	106	1	394	
1004	Layer	Mid 16th - Early 17th	593	2	122	3	367	3	104			
1005	Layer	14th - 15th	1437	3	244	5	612	4	581			
1008	Layer	13th/14th										Mortar (1), 2g
			3336	**8**	**837**	**11**	**1314**	**9**	**791**	**1**	**394**	

Table 3: CBM data

The Animal Bone
By Carina Phillips

Introduction

Animal bone was hand excavated from six features. These have spot dates of medieval to post-medieval. 140 fragments of animal bone were recovered in total. The bone is of good preservation. The hand recovery technique used may be biased towards the recovery of larger bones, possibly resulting in an under-representation of small bones and small species, particularly bird and fish.

Method

Bones were identified and recorded to species and element when possible. The category sheep/goat has been used unless it was possible to clearly identify the species sheep (*Ovis sp.)* or goat (*Capra sp.*) using the horn cores and the features stated by Bosseneck (1969). Tooth wear for cattle, sheep and pig were recorded using the method of Grant (1982) and ages assigned following the method of Hambleton (1999). Measurements were taken when viable following the methods of Jones *et al* (1976) and von den Driesch (1976), and are contained in the site archive. When available the fusion state of identifiable bones was also recorded and ages were assessed following Silver (1969). Fragments unidentifiable to a particular species were recorded under the categories of 'large sized', consisting of cattle *(Bos sp.)*,

large deer and horse *(Equus sp.)* sized fragments and 'small sized' consisting of sheep/goat, small deer, pig *(Sus sp.)* and dog *(Canis familiaris)* sized bone fragments. All other unidentifiable bone fragments were recorded as such. Evidence of burning, sawing, chopping, knife-cutting and gnawing was also recorded, as was smashed bone. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) of a species was calculated from most frequent left or right skeletal element (minimum number of elements).

Results

Only domestic species were identified during analysis of the assemblage (Table 4). Sheep/goat bones were most frequently identified (part of a skull was positively identified as sheep); cattle and pig follow in lower NISP and MNI counts. Butchery was observed on 22% of the assemblage, the butchery presence is indicative of skinning, carcass disarticulation, and meat removal.

Two sheep/goat mandibles provided the only age estimates in this assemblage, of 1-2 years and 2-3 years.

	NISP	MNI	Chopped	Cut	Smashed	Gnawed	Burnt
Sheep/goat	35	5	1	3	4	2	0
Sheep	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Cattle	17	2	4	1	4	0	0
Pig	12	2	0	2	0	1	0
Horse	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Cat	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Goose	4	1	0	2	0	0	0
Unidentifiable Bird	2	-	0	0	0	0	0
Large sized	38	-	6	0	3	1	0
Small sized	19	-		0	0	1	0
Unidentifiable	9	-	0	0	0	0	1
Total	**140**	-	**12**	**8**	**11**	**5**	**1**

Table 4: The Number of Identified Specimens (NISP), Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) and counts of butchered, burnt and gnawed animal bone.

Discussion

Sheep and cattle are usually represented in the highest numbers in archaeological assemblages due to the high utilisation of these species for meat and other commodities. It is common for pig to be the third most frequently occurring species. In this assemblage overall fragment counts suggest pig bones were deposited in lower numbers than cattle bones. However MNI counts for cattle and pigs suggest they were deposited in similar numbers. It is possible this is the result of the small size of the assemblage. Unfortunately the small assemblage size restricts further consideration of this. Horse, cat and probable domestic goose (based on the large size of these bones) are also commonly identified in animal bone assemblages. Further consideration of animal utilisation, butchery and husbandry practices is hindered by the small size of the assemblage.

Potential

The evaluation assemblage suggests that further excavation is likely to produce a small assemblage, which may restrict the results that can be gleaned from analysis of the bone. However, the good preservation of the evaluation bone suggests that a future bone assemblage would also be well preserved, which would contribute to the scope of future analysis. Those that can be identified are expected to be mainly from domestic species (as in the evaluation assemblage). Although some evidence of age, size and butchery may be present, it is unlikely that a detailed understanding of the husbandry of the site will be gained unless a significantly larger assemblage is recovered.

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Bosseneck, J. 1969. 'Osteological Differences between Sheep *(Ovis aries Linne)* and Goat *(Capra hircus Linne)'* in Brothwell, D., Higgs, E. and Clark., G. (eds) *Science in Archaeology.* Thames & Hudson: 331-358

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Grant, A. 1982. 'The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic ungulates' in Wilson, W., Grigson, C. and Payne, S. (eds). *Ageing and Sexing Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites.* Oxford: BAR British series 109: 91-108

Jones, R., Wall, S., Locker, A., Coy, J. and Maltby, M. 1976. *Computer Based Osteometry Data Capture User Manual. (1).* 1st Supplement to AML Report Number 2333, Ancient Monuments Laboratory DoE. Report Number 3342.

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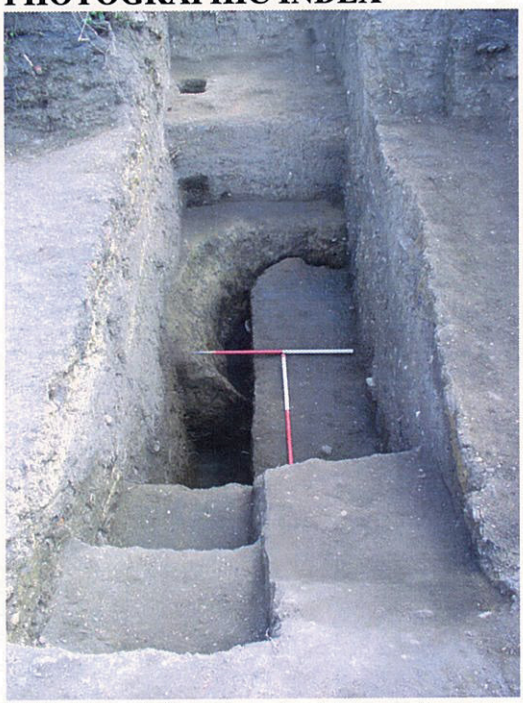
The Shell
Carina Phillips

Six fragments of marine shell were hand excavated from four contexts. These have been spot dated as medieval and post-medieval. Three shells are oyster (*Ostrea edulis*), coming from a minimum of two individuals. The other three consist of mussel shells (*Mytilus edulis*). Both of these species occur frequently in archaeological assemblages, having been regularly traded and utilised for food. Both oyster and mussels, along with other shellfish, would have been transported alive in water tanks to inland destinations. Further excavation of the site is likely to produce small amounts of oyster and mussel shells.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP1 Trench 1 post-ex looking north-east

DP2 Trench 1; Detail of stratigraphy, SE section

DP3 F1007 and inner fill L1010 looking north-east

DP4 Pit F1013 (right) looking south-east

DP5 Pit F1007 (left) looking south-east

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Fig. 1 Site location plan

Scale 1:25,000 at A4

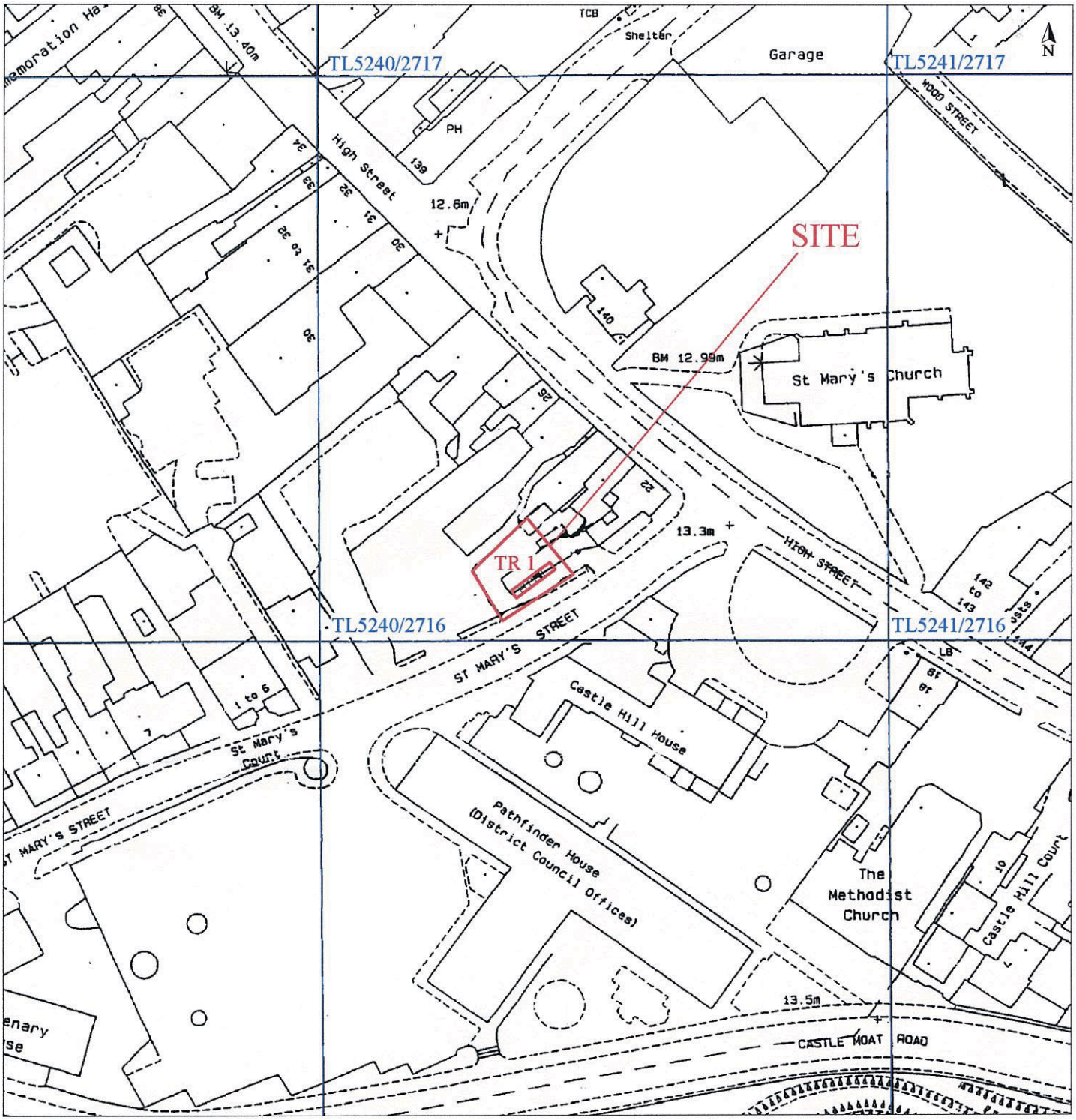

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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan

Scale 1:1000 at A4

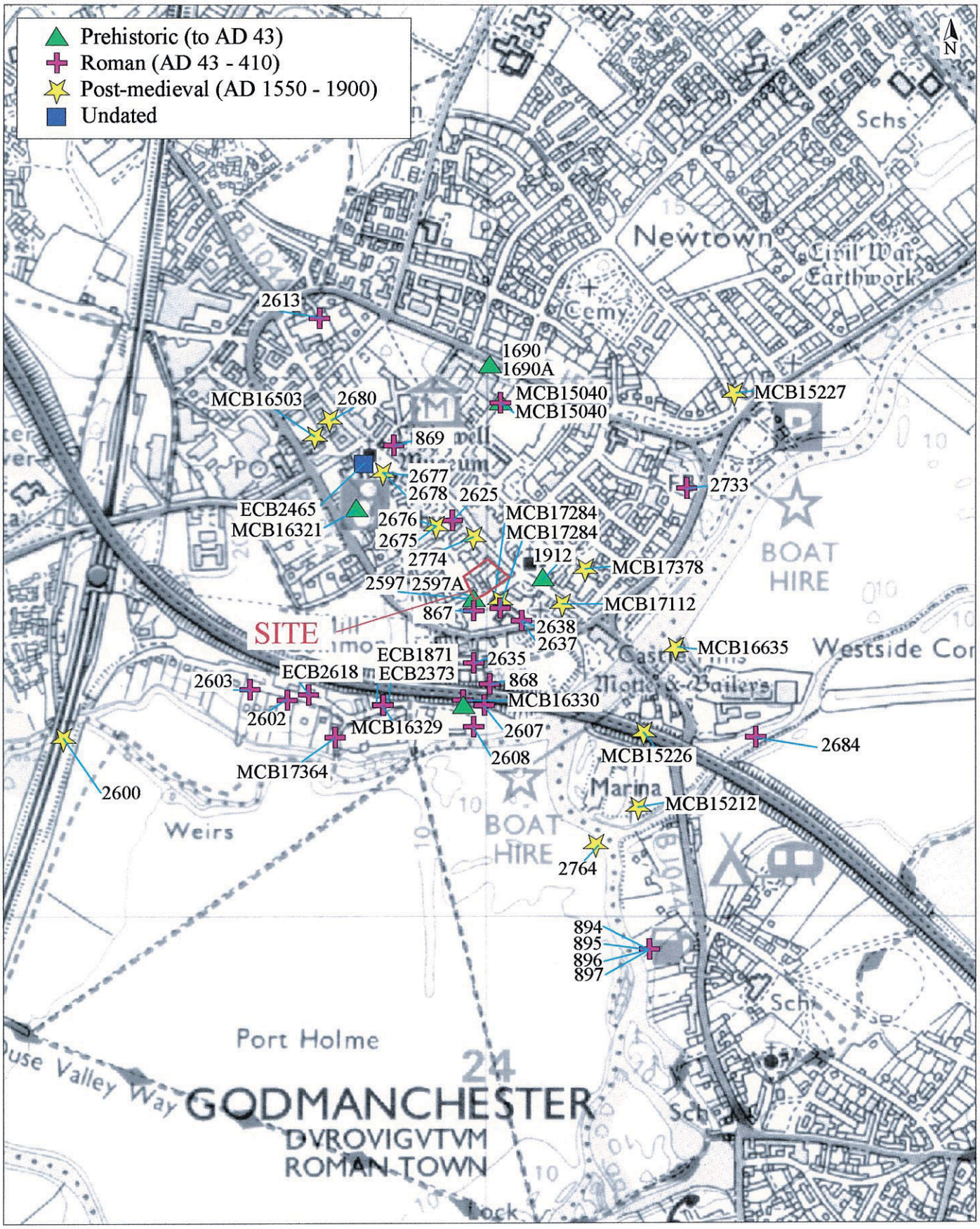

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Fig. 3 HER data

Scale 1:10000 at A4

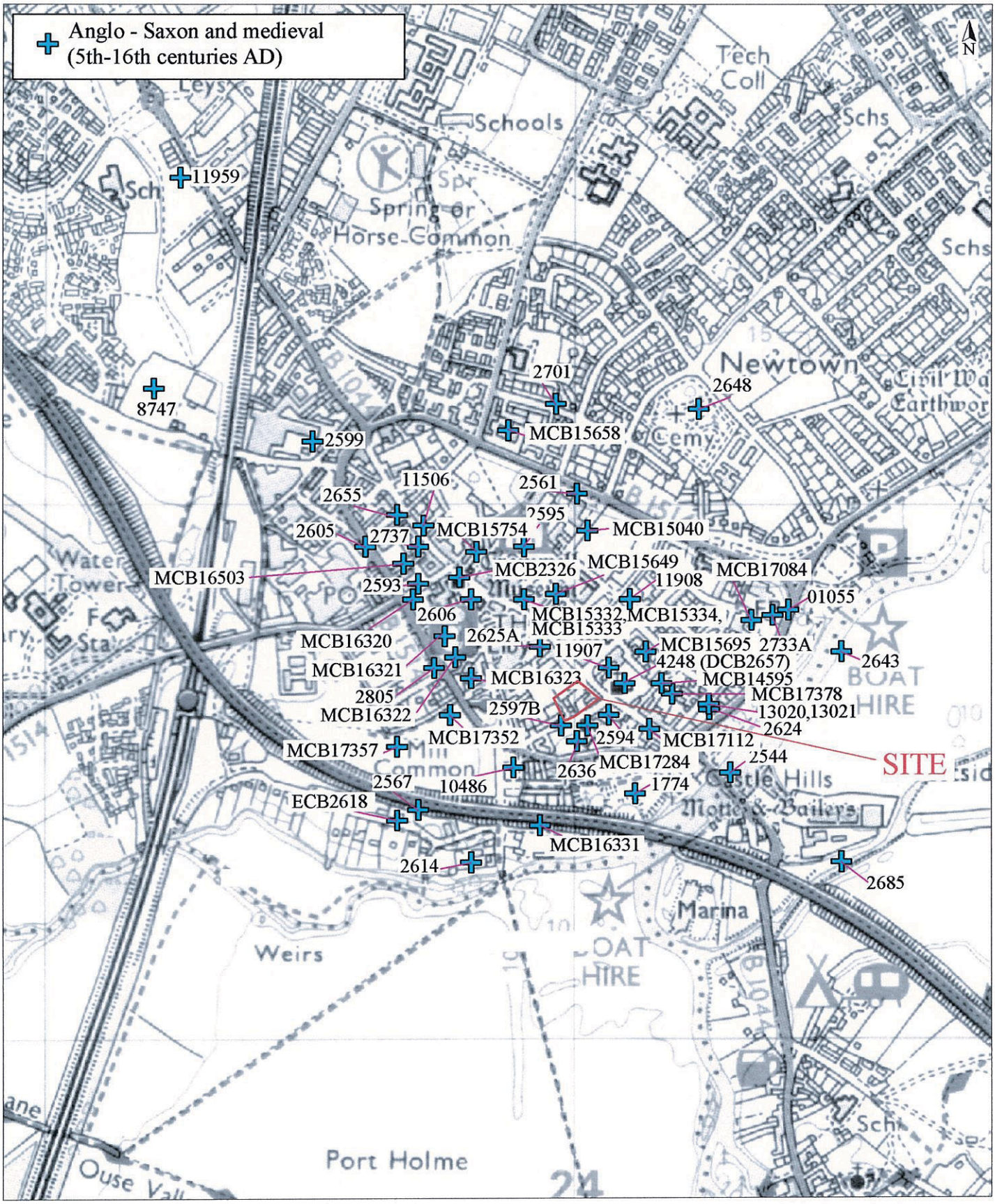

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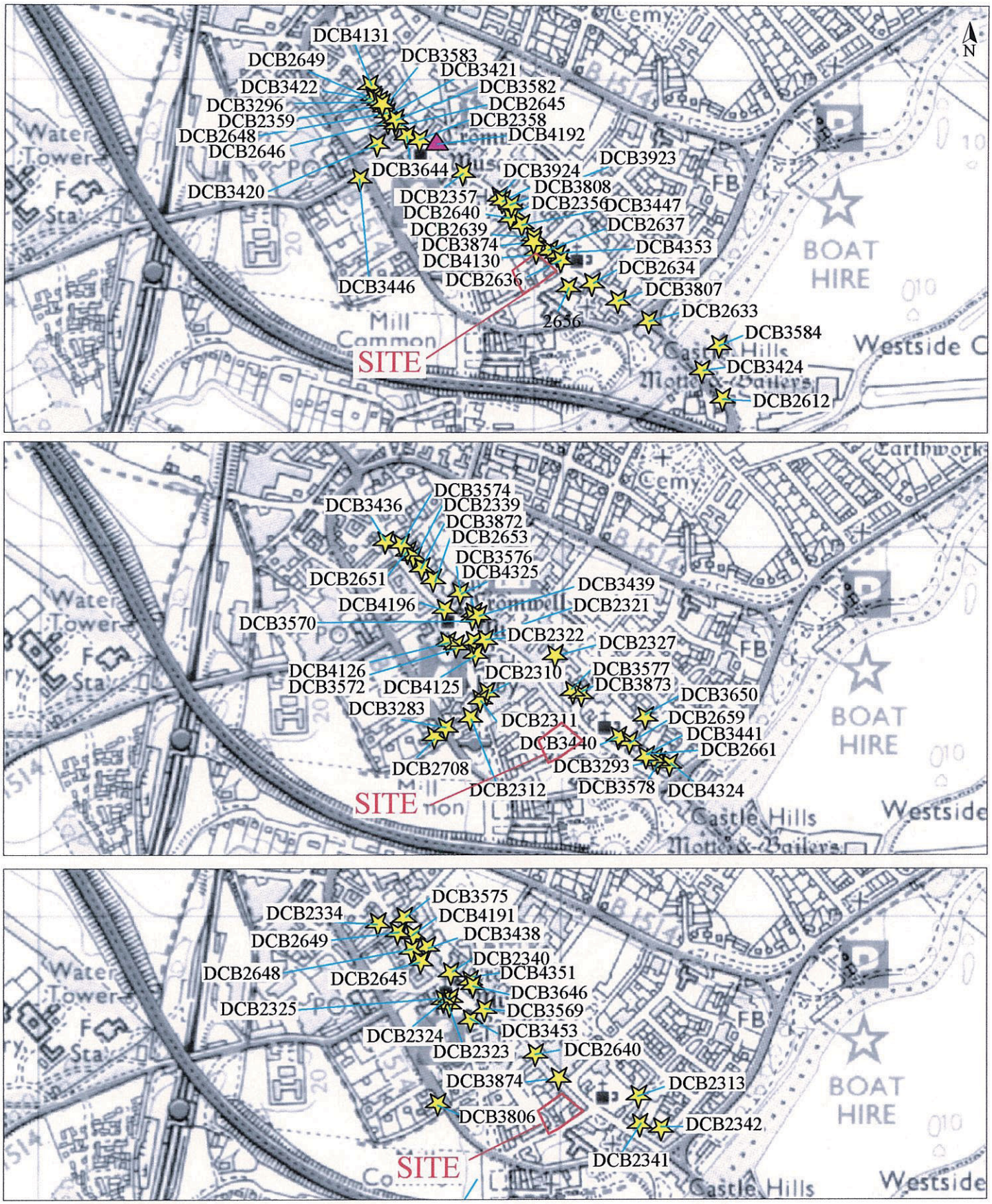
Fig. 3a HER data
Scale 1:10000 at A4



Listed buildings
Medieval (AD 1066 - 1550)
Post-medieval (AD 1550 - 1900)

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Fig. 3b HER data

Scale 1:10000 at A4

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Fig. 4 Town map of Huntingdon (John Speed, 1610)
Not to scale

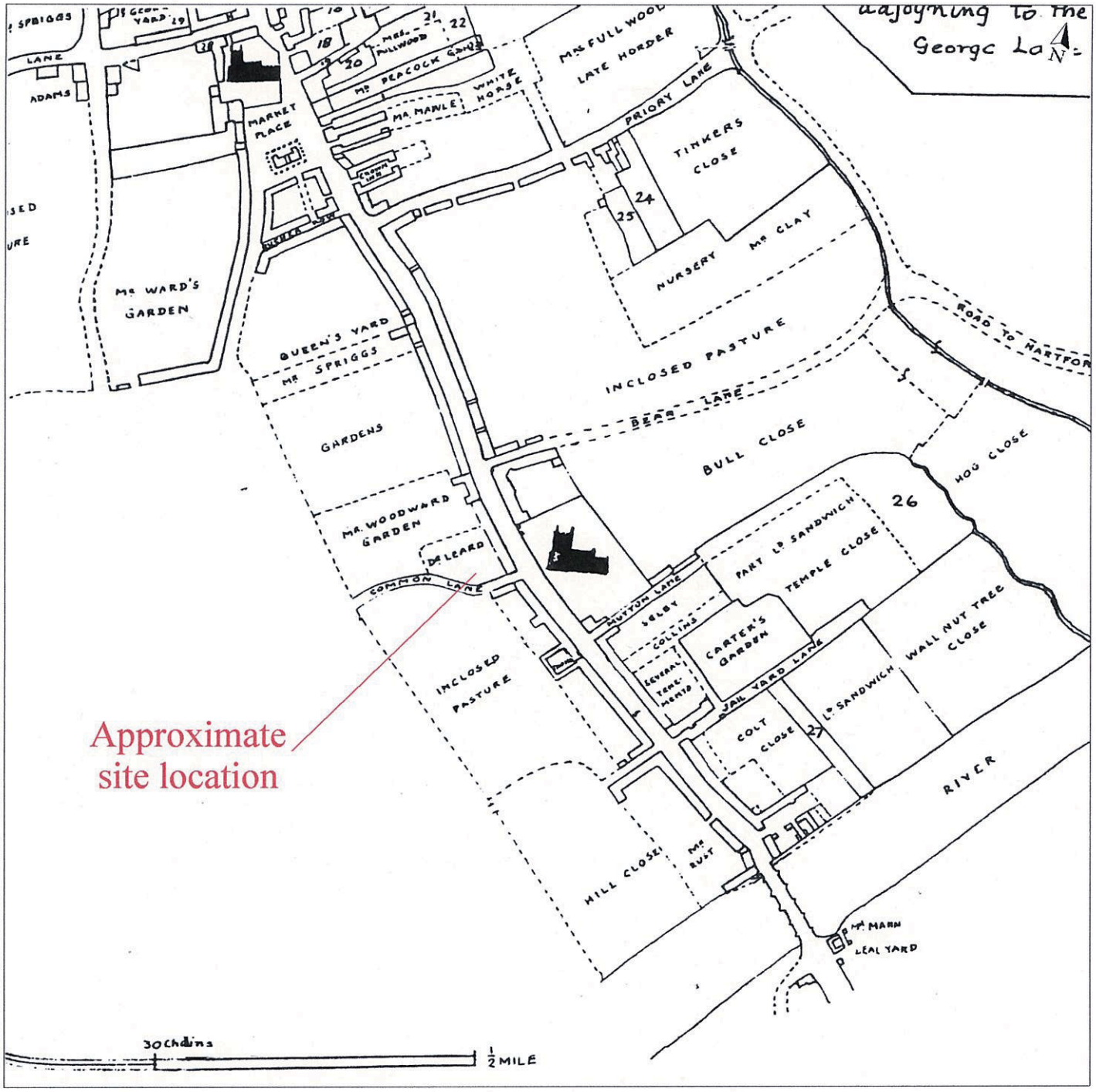

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Fig. 5 The hospital lands of Huntingdon (1752)
Scale: 30 chains:1/2 mile

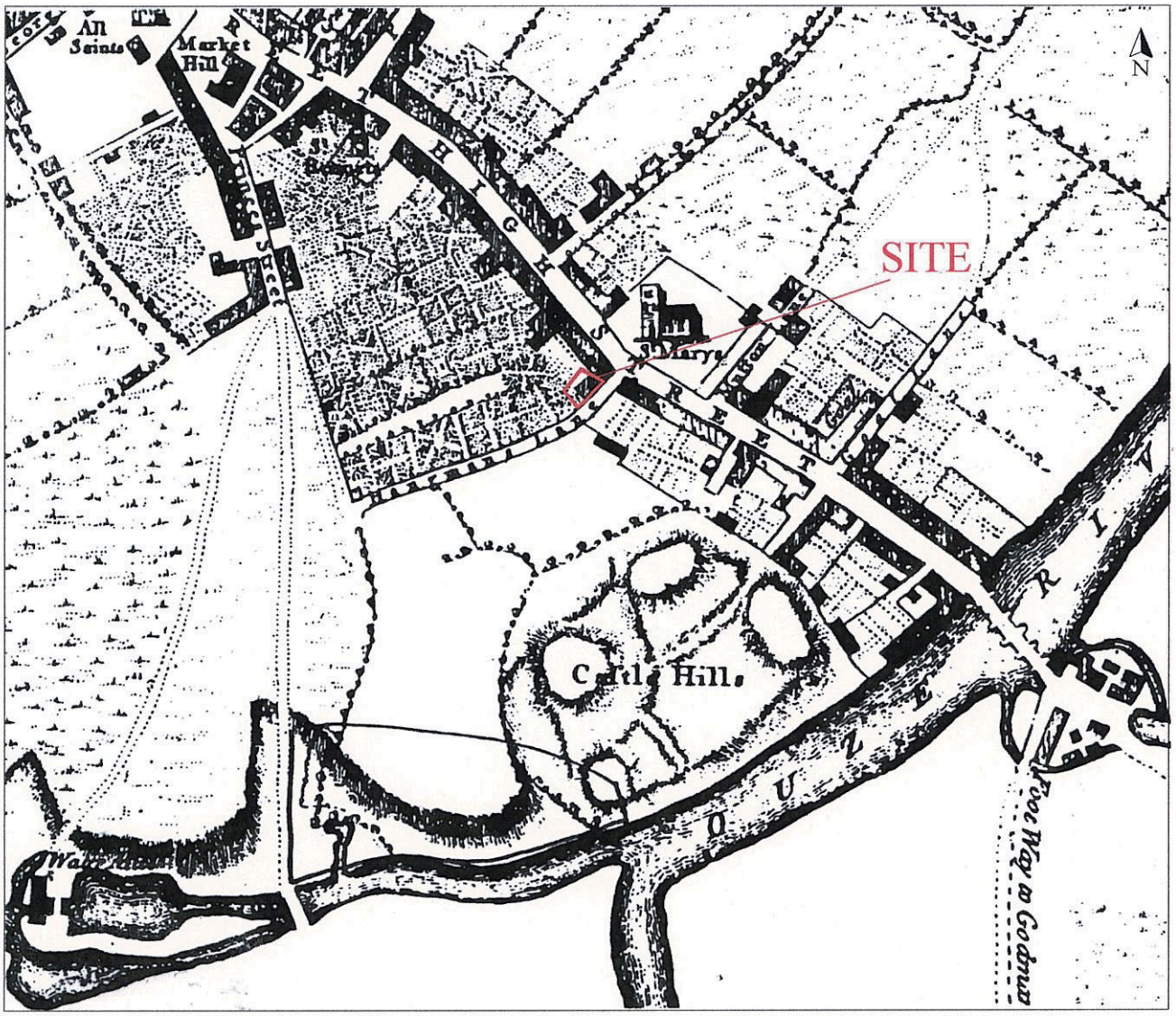

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Fig. 6 Huntingdon by Thomas Jeffrey, 1768
Not to scale

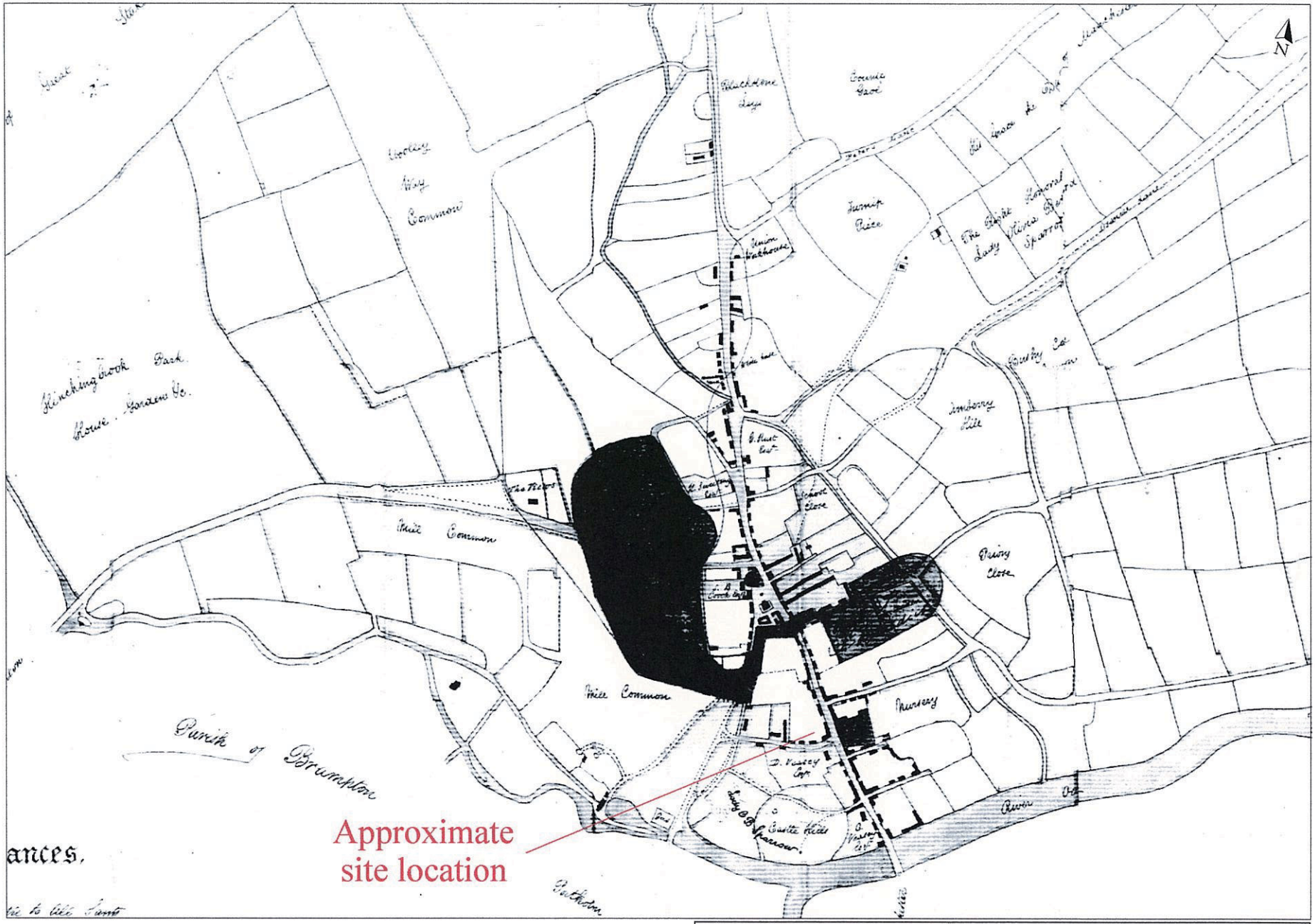

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Fig. 7 The parishes of Huntingdon, 1845
Not to scale

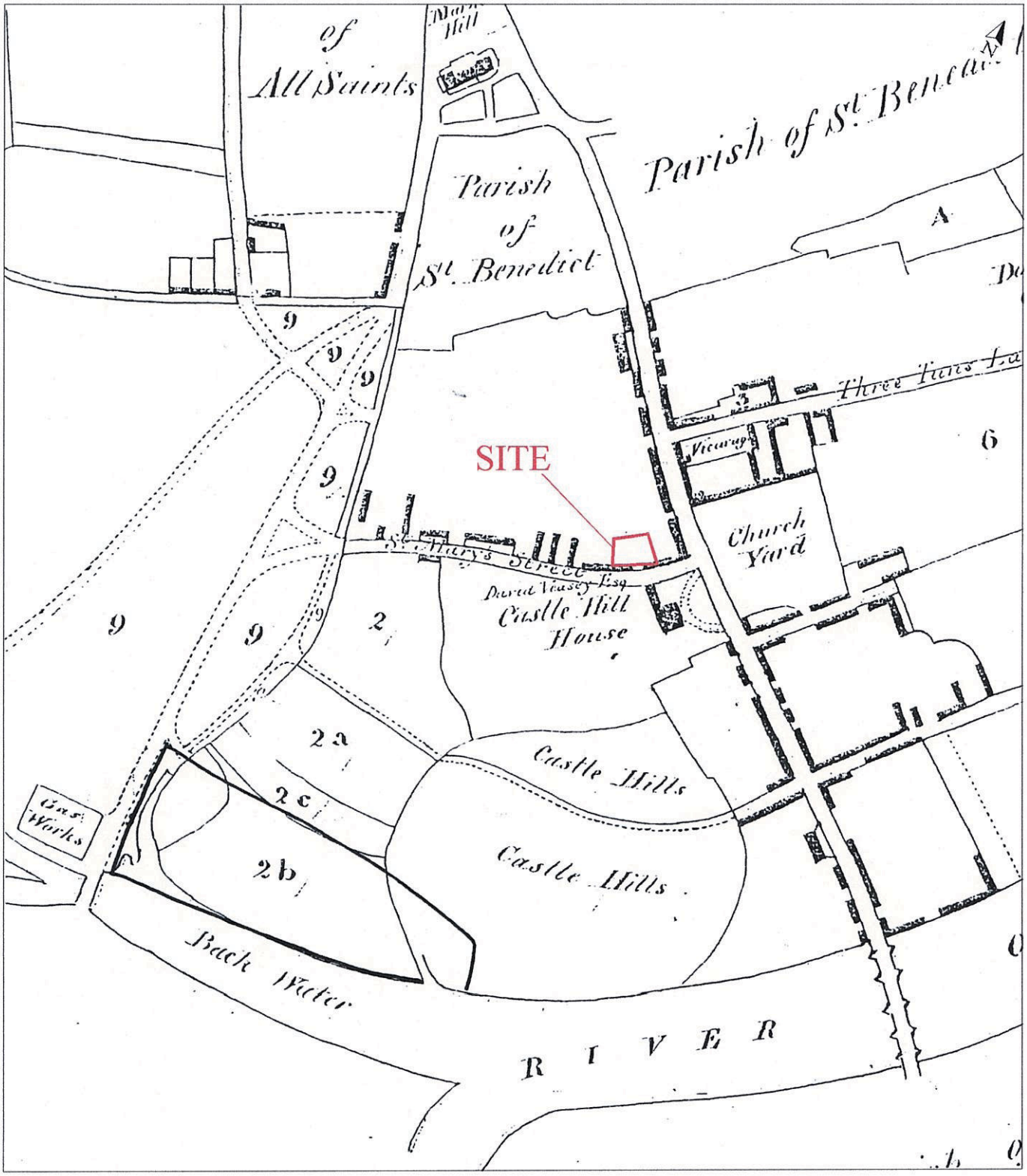

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Fig. 8 Tithe map of Huntingdon St Mary, 1850
Not to scale

SITE
Hartford Road Nursery
St. Mary's Church
Vicarage
Grave Yard
Castle Hills
Castle (Site of)
Bridge Ho
Old Cake Mill
Boat House
Godmanchester Station
Swing Bridge
Limekiln Pier
Boat House Pier
Castle Well
Boat Ho.
Private Ferry
Pier
Timber Yard
Ingram Street
Hartford Road
Trinity Pl.
Meth. Ch. (Wes.)
Town Hall
Fm
Tumulus
Ch
Tower
Ferry
Boat Slip
Corn Mill
B.M. 30·2
B.M. 37·9
B.M. 38·2
B.M. 31·6
B.M. 43·8
B.M. 44·8
B.M. 48·9
B.M. 49·9
B.M. 44·8
B.M. 36·9
16 2·167
137 1·407
143 2·961
142 ·360
141 4·415
144 2·323
146 1·013
145 2·568
18 26·042
19 4·460
87 3·448
86 ·918
88 ·422
85 ·300
426 ·018
425 1·214
66
360 5·212
381 2·553
382 1·326
380 1·041
379 2·228
378 3·382
Liable
Godmanchester
Station
Boat House
Boat House
Boat House

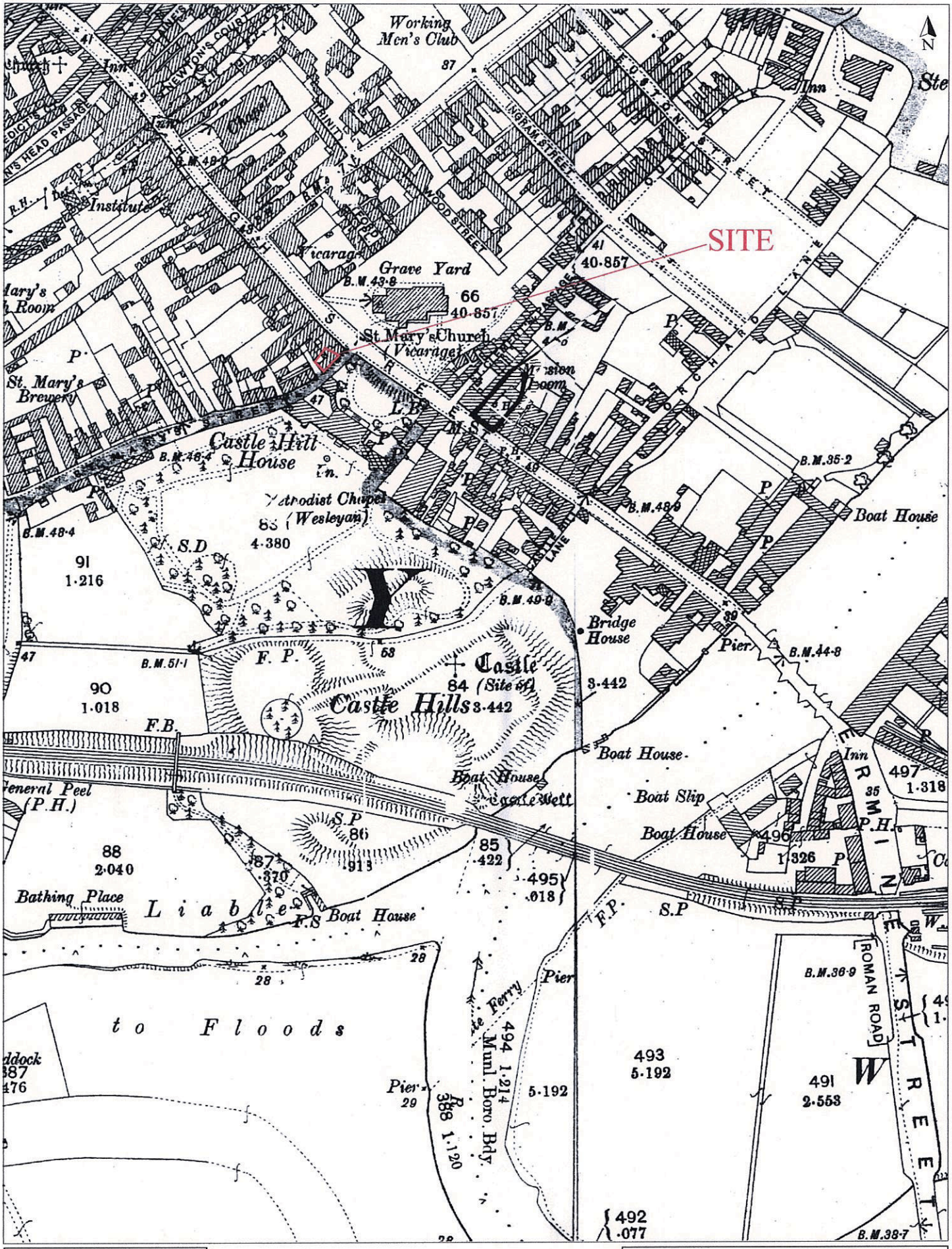

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Fig. 10 OS map, 1901

Scale 1:2500 at A4

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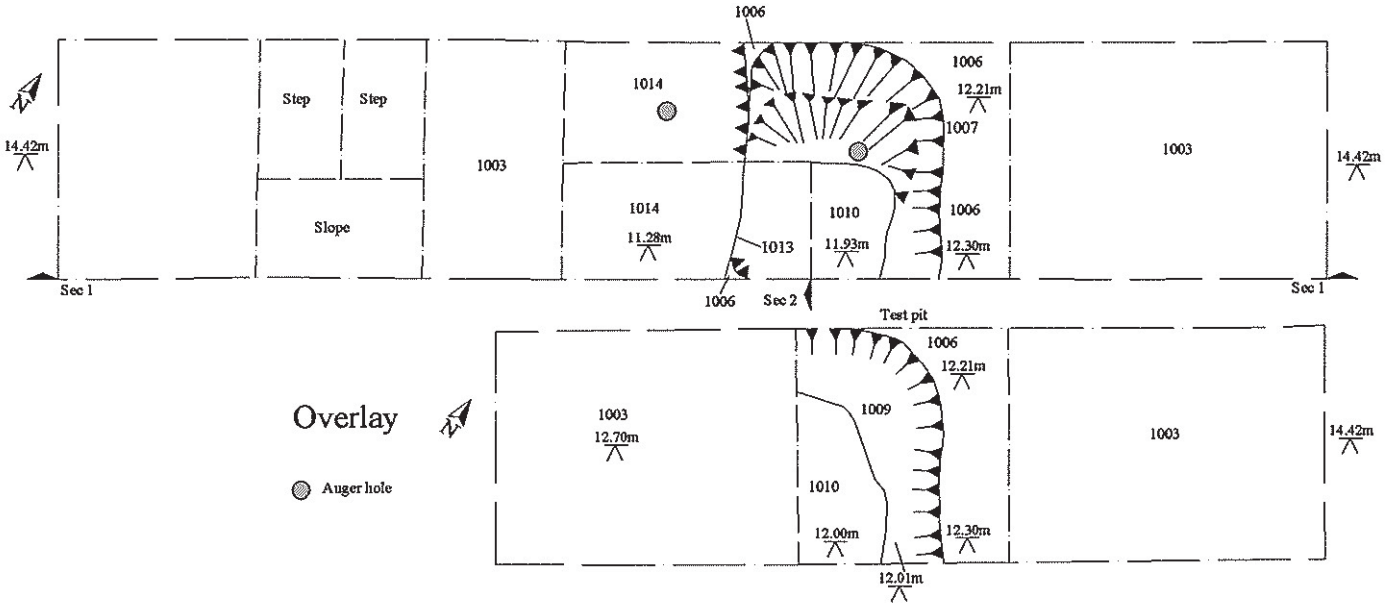
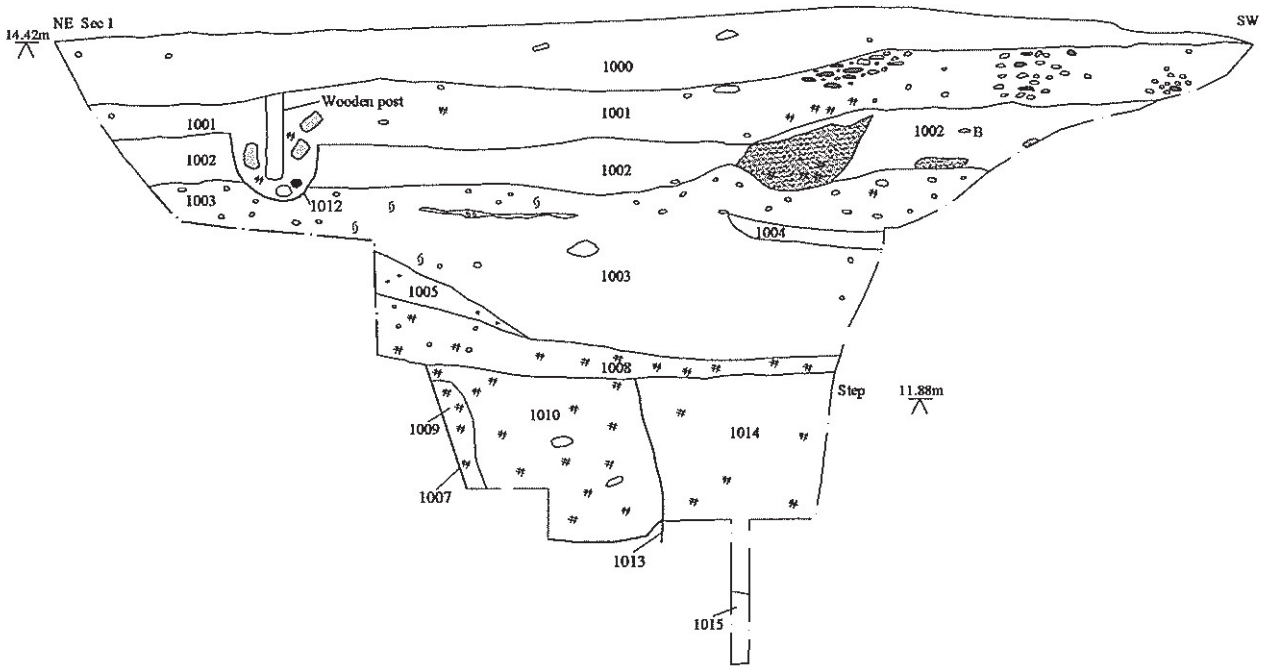
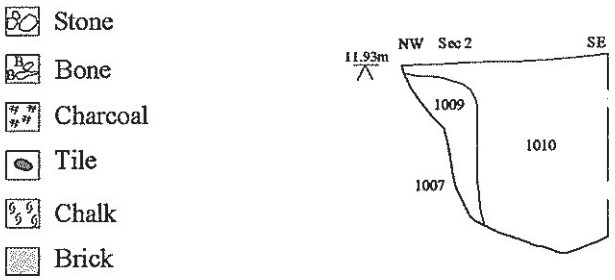
Fig. 11 OS map, 1926

Scale 1:2500 at A4







Stone
Bone
Charcoal
Tile
Chalk
Brick
Sand
Mortar

0 3m

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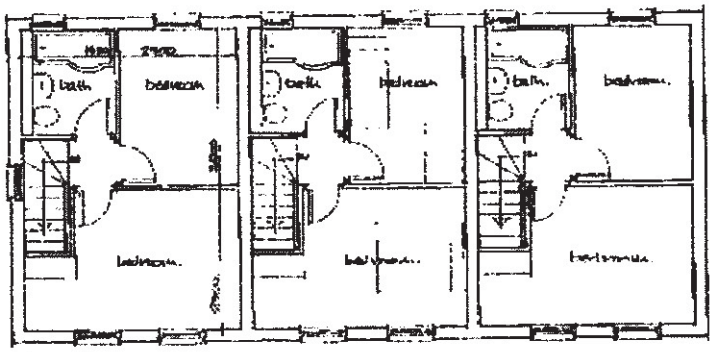
Fig. 12 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:50 at A4

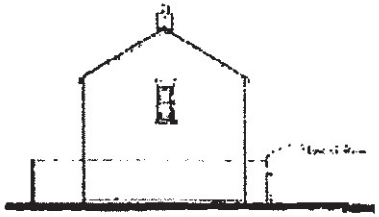


First floor plan

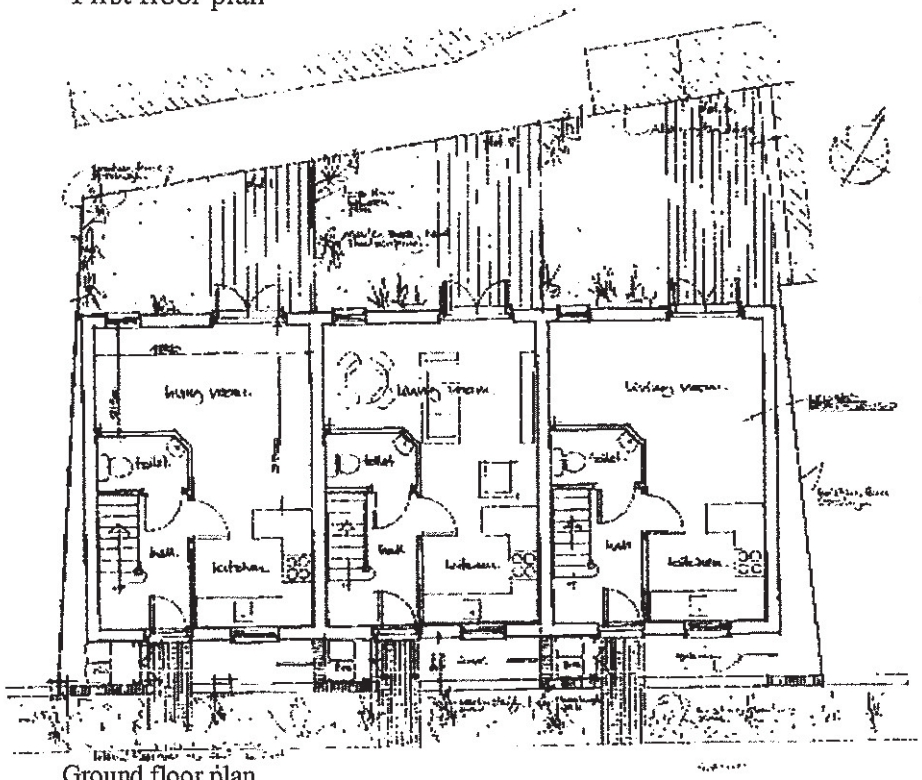
South elevaton

East elevation

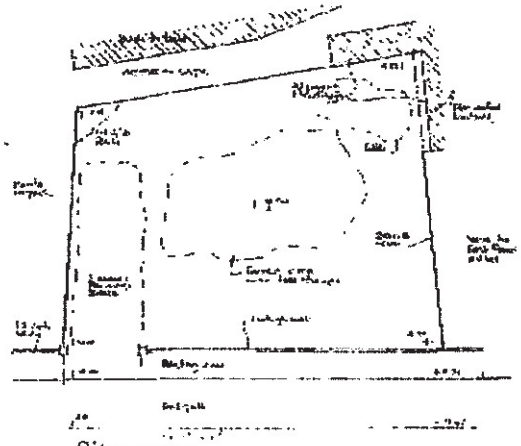
North elevation



West elevation



Ground floor plan



Site survey

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Fig. 13 Development plans

Not to scale