
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**LAND WEST OF 5 MAYFIELD ROAD, HUNTINGDON,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CHER no. ECB3168

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Authors: Walter McCall (Fieldwork & report) Peter Thompson MA (Desk-based assessment) Kathren Henry (Graphics) Andrew Newton (Editor) | |
| NGR: TL 2495 7247 | Report No: 3297 |
| District: Cambridgeshire | Site Code: AS1199 |
| Approved: Claire Halpin | Project No: 3439 |
| Signed: | Date: April 2009 |

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CONTENTS

OASIS SUMMARY

SUMMARY

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**
- 3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**
- 4 METHODOLOGY (desk-based assessment)**
- 5 THE EVIDENCE**
- 6 DISCUSSION (desk-based assessment)**
- 7 METHODOLOGY (trial trench evaluation)**
- 8 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS**
- 9 CONFIDENCE RATING**
- 10 DEPOSIT MODEL**
- 11 DISCUSSION**

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| APPENDIX 1 | HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA |
| APPENDIX 2 | LISTED BUILDINGS |
| APPENDIX 3 | CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES |

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

| Project details | | | |
|---|--|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Project name | <i>Land West of 5 Mayfield Road, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire</i> | | |
| <p><i>Between April and May 2009, Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land west of 5 Mayfield Road, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 2495 7247). The evaluation was commissioned in advance of a proposal to develop the site comprising the construction of 20 houses and nine flats (Planning ref: 080272/FUL).</i></p> <p><i>There was potential for archaeological remains in the area with prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, and medieval activity to the north-east and south-west. During the Roman period, the small town of Durovigutum (Godmanchester) grew on the south side of the River Ouse. To the north of the river there was only limited settlement. Anglo-Saxon Huntingdon was a trading port and market town which developed into a prosperous large town in the medieval period. Sixteen churches, one priory and a leper hospital demonstrated its size and population. The medieval settlement of Huntingdon appeared to focus around the High Street. Early post-medieval Huntingdon saw a decline, and then revival, resulting in a wealth of building and rebuilding in the 18th century. A large gravel quarry pit dominating the south-west end of the site (Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition, 1926) yielded earlier Palaeolithic artefacts (HER 02683, 09871).</i></p> <p><i>In the event the evaluation revealed a large sewer trench which traversed the north-western end of the site on a NE/SW alignment. The extent of an infilled quarry was recorded. The only other features present at the site were of natural origin. Trench 1 contained two tree hollows, and another tree hollow was present in Trench 5.</i></p> | | | |
| Project dates (fieldwork) | <i>29 April – 5 May 2009</i> | | |
| Previous work (Y/N/?) | <i>N</i> | Future work (Y/N/?) | <i>TBC</i> |
| P. number | <i>3439</i> | Site code | <i>AS1199</i> |
| Type of project | <i>Trial Trench Evaluation</i> | | |
| Site status | | | |
| Current land use | <i>Park</i> | | |
| Planned development | <i>Residential</i> | | |
| Main features (+dates) | <i>Modern sewer, 20th C quarry</i> | | |
| Significant finds (+dates) | <i>Modern brick & ceramic roof tile</i> | | |
| Project location | | | |
| County/ District/ Parish | <i>Cambridgeshire</i> | <i>Huntingdon</i> | <i>Huntingdon St Mary</i> |
| HER/ SMR for area | <i>Cambridgeshire</i> | | |
| Post code (if known) | | | |
| Area of site | | | |
| NGR | <i>TL 2495 7247</i> | | |
| Height AOD (max/ min) | <i>c. 11.51 – 15.24m AOD</i> | | |
| Project creators | | | |
| Brief issued by | <i>Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice (CAPCA)</i> | | |
| Project supervisor/s (PO) | <i>Walter McCall</i> | | |
| Funded by | <i>Hill Partnerships</i> | | |
| Full title | <i>Land West of 5 Mayfield Road, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire. An archaeological evaluation.</i> | | |
| Authors | <i>McCall, W</i> | | |
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| Date (of report) | <i>April 2009</i> | | |

LAND WEST OF 5 MAYFIELD ROAD, HUNTINGDON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

Between April and May 2009, Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land west of 5 Mayfield Road, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 2495 7247). The evaluation was commissioned in advance of a proposal to develop the site comprising the construction of 20 houses and nine flats (Planning ref: 080272/FUL).

There was potential for archaeological remains in the area with prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, and medieval activity to the north-east and south-west. During the Roman period, the small town of Durovigutum (Godmanchester) developed on the south side of the River Ouse. To the north of the river there was only limited settlement. Anglo-Saxon Huntingdon was a trading port and market town which developed into a prosperous large town in the medieval period. Sixteen churches, one priory and a leper hospital demonstrated its size and population. The medieval settlement of Huntingdon appeared to focus around the High Street. Early post-medieval Huntingdon saw a decline, and then revival, resulting in a wealth of building and rebuilding in the 18th century. A large gravel quarry pit dominating the south-west end of the site (Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition, 1926) yielded earlier Palaeolithic artefacts (HER 02683, 09871).

In the event the evaluation revealed a large sewer trench which traversed the north-western end of the site on a NE/SW alignment. The extent of an infilled quarry was recorded. The only other features present at the site were of natural origin. Trench 1 contained two tree hollows, and another tree hollow was present in Trench 5.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Between April and May 2008, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological trial trenching evaluation at Land West of 5 Mayfield Road, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 2495 7247; Figs. 1-2). The evaluation was commissioned by Hill Partnerships in advance of the redevelopment of the site, comprising the construction of 20 houses and nine flats (Planning ref: 080272/FUL).

1.2 The archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by CAPCA (dated 26/02/2009), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 05/03/2009). It was conducted according to the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standards for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (both revised 2001). It also adhered to the

relevant sections of the document Gurney (2003) *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14/ALGAO.

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 aims 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 located in the historic town of Huntingdon. The latter 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 meanders on a north-easterly route from Huntingdon towards the market town of Ely.

2.2 The site comprises a large triangular park in a residential district 0.9km north-east of the town centre. The park is bounded by Mayfield Road to the north-east, a private access road to the north-west, and walls with tree canopies on the other two sides. Private dwellings occupy the land to the immediate north-east and south-west of the site. The Four Seasons Day Centre is to the south-east, the Crusader House (St Johns Ambulance) to the south-west, and a school to the north-west.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY & SOILS

3.1 The town of Huntingdon is located at approximately 10m AOD. The site itself is between 16m and 11m AOD, sloping down to the river that is only 300m to the south.

3.2 Geologically, the margins of the River Ouse valley are associated with alluvium, overlying terraces of river gravels and Jurassic clays (Edmonds and Dinham 1965). The site is located on river terrace gravels (11-16m AOD). Much of the south-eastern sector of the site has been quarried for gravel.

4 METHODOLOGY (Desk-based assessment)

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

4.1 Archaeological databases

The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and spot finds within Cambridgeshire 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 c. 750m radius of the site. Entries within an approximate 750m radius of the site are listed (Appendices 2 & 3) and plotted below (Figure 3). Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2. Significant HER entries from beyond the 750m radius have also been discussed where relevant.

4.2 Historical and cartographic sources

The principal source for these types of evidence was the Huntingdon Record Office (HRO), Huntingdon. Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 4 and reproduced in Figure 4.

4.3 Secondary sources

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

4.4 Geological/geotechnical information

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 British Geological Survey.

5 THE EVIDENCE

5.1 Archaeological and historical background (Fig. 3)

Prehistoric (c. 700,000 BC – AD 43)

5.1.1 The presence of a number of Palaeolithic flint tools indicate the earliest human activity within the area, although some of these could be re-deposited with the river gravels following the last Ice Age. There are eight find spots of Palaeolithic or Mesolithic date within 750 metres of the site including two from within the area to be developed. CHER 02683 (TL 2499 7245) comprised ochreous flakes from a depth of 18 feet in a gravel pit, subsequently deposited at Huntingdon Museum. Another flint flake (CHER 09871) was found following gravel extraction at TL 2497 7244.

5.1.2 Following a more settled way of life during the Neolithic, a number of large ritual sites have been identified in the Ouse valley, mainly through aerial photography. A notable example is a large Neolithic enclosure to the south (SMR 10158) approached by a later cursus. Amongst the Neolithic finds from the study area were two greenstone axe heads (CHER 00268a and 01843), and another polished stone axe (CHER 01844), these are often associated with ceremonial monuments connected with ritual, trade and exchange. In 1870 at least four burials were found during gravel extraction near the Vicarage, associated with a large pottery urn with burnt bones and other small metal and stone implements (CHER 00268). These are probably Bronze Age or Iron Age, but could also be Anglo-Saxon.

Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

5.1.3 The main focus of activity in the Roman period was the settlement at Godmanchester (*Durovigutum*), which grew into a small town from military origins. North of the River Ouse there is little known regarding the Roman development. A villa is known to have existed on Mill Common to the south of the town of Huntingdon and Roman coins have been found in the study area (CHER 02696 and 02700), suggesting possible settlement or roadside/riverside activity nearby. The Ermine Street, the major road from London to York, ran through Huntingdon crossing the River Ouse on a bridge believed to be in roughly the same position as the current bridge. It is possible that roadside and riverside settlement developed in Huntingdon although given the proximity of *Durovigutum* the settlement was not likely to have been of any considerable size (Page *et al* 1932).

Anglo-Saxon (AD 411 – 1065)

5.1.4 The shallow nature of the river at Hartford probably determined the foundation of the village and it is by the ford that the church is located. The earliest form of its name 'Hereford' suggests it was the fording point for the military levy of the *here* as neighbouring Huntingdon was too deep. There is comparatively little evidence, however, for definite Anglo-Saxon activity in the study area. The current church of All Saints of Norman foundation (CHER CB 14749), succeeded the earlier Anglo-Saxon church. At the Former Model Laundry Evaluation (CHER MCB17084) Roman water channels are believed

to have been further developed in the Saxon period, but they were infilled by the Saxo-Norman period.

Medieval (AD 1066 – 1539)

5.1.5 By the time of Domesday the borough of Huntingdon was the administrative and economic centre of the county. Hartford was the first manor listed in the local Domesday folios paying tax for 8 hides, and it was much larger than the current parish incorporation modern King's Ripton. In 1086 Hartford was granted to Ranulph, the brother of one of William the Conqueror's (1066-1087) retainers, but in the reign of Henry I (1100-1135) it was granted to St Mary's Priory, Huntingdon where it remained until the Dissolution in 1538. The lands were however split, with those around the village including the mill and fisheries retained by the priory, and the higher ground to the north and east incorporated into King Henry II's (1154-1189) royal forest.

5.1.6 The church at Hartford was built in the 12th century of which some arches still survive, the remainder being a product of later phases of rebuilding most notably in 1861. Excavations carried out outside the church found articulated human remains 0.6m down and a 19th century brick constructed vault. Hartford was never a rich manor, overshadowed by its more powerful commercial neighbours, but a hoard of over 1,000 coins (CHER 02682), English and foreign with 400 in pristine condition, suggests someone of wealth whether local or perhaps a merchant or soldier, passing through in the 15th or early 16th century who never reclaimed it.

Post-medieval (AD 1540 – 1900)

5.1.7 Following the Dissolution the manor was purchased by Richard Williams *alias* Thomas Cromwell, Henry VIII's (1491-1547) chief minister, and was sold on eventually to the Weld family in 1611. In this century Huntingdon, which had been a thriving medieval town, produced its most famous citizen in another Cromwell, Oliver, who was Member of Parliament for Huntingdon (1628-29). He was later appointed commander of the New Model Army in 1649 and Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland 1653-1658. A Civil War earthwork for an artillery battery, now a Scheduled Monument (CHER 02547) is located at TL 2476 7227 within the study area. It was probably built either in the early stage of the war (1642-3) as a Parliamentarian military frontier defence along the line of the Ouse, or following a brief occupation of Huntingdon by Royalist forces in August 1645 to ensure that they did not return.

5.1.8 The manor house at 66 Main Street, Hartford was constructed some time between the late 15th and early 16th centuries and is a Grade II* listed building. Ten other buildings are listed in the town including two current or former public houses, The King of the Belgians and the Barley Mow (Appendix 4). In the late 18th and early 19th centuries gravel quarrying took place in the area. The Victoria County History mentions the Parish's "soil is clay with a subsoil of gravel, which comes to the surface and is worked in gravel pits"

(Page *et al* 1932). Two areas of quarrying took place at the site in Allen's gravel pit and the Gill's field pit; it is these excavations that recovered the Palaeolithic flints (above CHER 02683 and 09871).

5.2 Cartographic evidence

OS maps of the Development Site

5.2.1 OS 25" Huntingdon sheets XVIII, 14 dated 1885, 1901 and 1926 (see Fig. 4) reveal that the site formed part of the parish of Hartford. Gravel pits can be seen appearing in the later map. The parish enclosure map of 1771 (HA Ref. Map 60) did not depict the site and there is no tithe map for Hartford or enclosure map for Huntingdon.

5.2.2 The Huntingdon Archive holds a 1963 sketch showing the suggested Training Centre hostel in Mayfield Road, located to the immediate south of the site (Ref.SV/14/18). There is a plan of the St Augustine's Adult hostel on Mayfield Road, Huntingdon, dated 1989 – 1900 (Ref. CCPLAN/3/22), which appeared to comprise the Four Seasons Day Centre located to the immediate south of the site, but revealed nothing about the site. History of the development of Mayfield Road remains unknown, although extant buildings include post-World War II high rise blocks of flats

6 DISCUSSION (desk-based assessment)

6.1 The development area lies between the main areas of activity at Huntingdon and Hartford. Several Palaeolithic flint flakes were recovered during gravel extraction and it is possible more could be at the site, but having been partly quarried further finds would be limited to areas that have not been excavated. The fairly limited cartographic evidence suggests the land was rural, and later pitted with gravel quarries. Consequently any later archaeology than the prehistoric that might be present is likely to relate to field systems or rural activity.

7 METHODOLOGY (trial trench evaluation)

7.1 Five trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 2). The trench locations were approved by CAPCA and were planned to provide maximum coverage of the development area (5% of the total area). Trenches 1, 2, and 5 were located in the north-west end of the site, beyond the edges of the earlier quarry pit. Trenches 3 and 4 spanned the boundary of the quarry in an attempt to record the cut of the pit.

7.2 Topsoil and undifferentiated overburden were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. 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 with a metal detector.

7.3 The measurements and orientation of each trench are tabulated below:

| Trench No. | Length | Width | Orientation |
|------------|--------|-------|-------------|
| 1 | 30.3m | 1.60m | N/S |
| 2 | 30.8m | 1.60m | E/W |
| 3 | 10.0m | 1.60m | N/S |
| 4 | 15.0m | 1.60m | NE/SW |
| 5 | 14.5m | 1.60m | E/W |

The measurement and orientation of trenches

7.4 Trench 3 was not excavated in full. The northern half of the trench was excavated to the surface of the natural geological deposit with difficulty due to the presence of a thick, highly compacted, clay and modern building debris layer (L1002). Another 3.6m was excavated at the south end revealing a similar stratigraphy. The material in between remained unexcavated.

8 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below.

8.1 Trench 1 Fig.5 DP 1

| | | |
|--|-------|---|
| Sample section: South end, west facing 0.00m = 15.27m AOD | | |
| 0.00 – 0.16m | L1000 | Topsoil. Dark brown sand/silt/clay mix with moderate gravel pockets. |
| 0.16 – 0.39m | L1001 | Subsoil. Compact mid yellow brown silty clay with frequent small rounded stones and moderate building debris. |
| 0.39m+ | L1003 | Natural geological deposit. Compact mid red and yellow brown clay with occasional gravel on the surface. |

Description:

A pocket of modern brick and rubble (0.40m deep) was present just below the topsoil at the southern end of the trench. It appeared to level a depression in the subsoil.

Trench 1 contained two natural features at the northern end and a modern service trench (sewer line) near the centre. No other features were present. No archaeological finds were present

8.2 Trench 2 Fig.5 DP 2

| | | |
|--|-------|---------------------------------------|
| Sample section: East end, south facing 0.00m = 14.44m AOD | | |
| 0.00 – 0.22m | L1000 | Topsoil. As above. |
| 0.22 – 0.47m | L1001 | Subsoil. As above. |
| 0.47m+ | L1003 | Natural geological deposit. As above. |

Description:

A pocket of modern brick and rubble (0.38m deep) was present just below the topsoil at the western end of the trench. It appeared to level a depression in the subsoil.

Trench 2 contained no archaeological features or finds.

8.3 Trench 3 Fig.5 DP 3

| | | |
|--|-------|---|
| Sample section: North end, west facing 0.00m = 13.81m AOD | | |
| 0.00 – 0.10m | L1000 | Topsoil. As above. |
| 0.10 – 0.42m | L1001 | Subsoil. As above. |
| 0.42 – 0.91m | L1002 | Modern building debris within a highly compacted light grey brown clay. |
| 0.91m+ | L1003 | Natural geological deposit. As above. |

Description

Trench 3 was not excavated in full. The northern half of the trench was excavated to the surface of the natural geological deposit with difficulty due to the presence of a thick, highly compacted, clay and modern building debris layer (L1002). Another 3.6m was excavated at the south end revealing a similar stratigraphy. The material in between remained unexcavated.

Trench 3 contained no archaeological features or finds

8.4 Trench 4 Fig.5 DPs 4 & 5

| | | |
|---|-------|--------------------------------|
| Sample section: South-west end, north-west facing 0.00m = 11.83m AOD | | |
| 0.00–0.16m | L1000 | Topsoil. As above. |
| 0.16m+ | | 20 th C Quarry fill |

Description

The trench overlay quarry fill. The fill material at the north-eastern end of the trench was a coarse sand, and the fill at the south-western end was a clay with brick and CBM.

Trench 4 contained no archaeological features or finds

8.5 Trench 5 Fig.5

| | | |
|---|-------|---------------------------------------|
| Sample section: South-west end, north-west facing 0.00m = 14.84m AOD | | |
| 0.00–0.22m | L1000 | Topsoil. As above. |
| 0.22–0.68m | L1001 | Subsoil. As above. |
| 0.68m+ | L1003 | Natural geological deposit. As above. |

Description

A small tree hollow was present at the western end of the trench. No other archaeological features were present. No finds were present

9 CONFIDENCE RATING

9.1 Trench 3 was not excavated in full. The northern half of the trench was excavated to the surface of the natural geological deposit with difficulty due to the presence of a thick, highly compacted, clay and modern building debris layer (L1002). Another 3.6m was excavated at the south end revealing a similar stratigraphy. The material in between remained unexcavated.

9.2 Excepting the curtailment of the excavation of Trench 3, it is not felt that any factors restricted the identification of archaeological features or the recovery of artefacts during the evaluation.

10 DEPOSIT MODEL

10.1 The site demonstrated a simple stratigraphic sequence consisting of topsoil (L1000), subsoil (1001), and the natural clay and gravel (L1003). The topsoil was a semi compact sand, silt and clay mix with pockets of gravel throughout. It varied significantly in depth (0.06-0.45m), often appearing as a thin turf layer, as was the case above the quarry fill in Trench 4 and above the sewer ditch in Trench 1. The deepest depressions in the subsoil were filled with pockets of modern building debris (cement, roof tiles fragments). In the north-western half of the site, the topsoil lay directly above the subsoil. In the south-eastern half, it sealed the fill of the 20th century quarry pit.

10.2 The subsoil was a compact mid yellow brown silty clay with frequent small rounded stones and varied greatly in depth (0.05-0.53m). Throughout most of the north-western end of the site, the subsoil sealed the natural geological deposit, The latter comprised a mid red and yellow brown sandy clay with moderate gravel.

11 DISCUSSION

11.1 Summary of the archaeology

11.1.1 A large sewer trench traversed the north-western end of the site on a NE/SW alignment. The extent of an infilled quarry was recorded. The only other features present at the site were of natural origin. Trench 1 contained two tree hollows, and another tree hollow was present in Trench 5.

11.2 Interpretation of the site: archaeology and history

11.2.1 The archaeological and historical background 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. In the event the only feature was modern. The quarry pit, visible on the 1926 OS map, represented the earliest documented activity at the site.

11.3 Finds and environmental evidence

11.3.1 The only finds recovered at the site were of modern origin. Most common were bricks, commonly frogged and stamped.

11.4 Research potential

11.4.1 Given the absence of archaeological material the site has limited research potential

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at Cambridge County Archaeological Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank Hill Partnerships for commissioning and funding this evaluation.

AS also gratefully acknowledges the input of Andrew Thomas, Senior Archaeologist of Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice.

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Prosser L. 2001 All Saints Church Lane, Hartford, Cambs. An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Evaluation HAT

APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a c. 750m radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Cambridge Historic Environment Record (CHER). The locations of the sites are shown in Fig. 3. Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 5.

| HER No. | NGR TL | Description |
|---|--------------|--|
| Prehistoric (700,000 BC – AD 43) | | |
| 00268a | TL 256 726 | Neolithic Axe: Greenstone axe found in 1870 in a gravel pit by the vicarage (4,000-2,000 BC) |
| 01439 | TL 255 728 | Palaeolithic Axes and Stone tools: 2-3 hand axes, a Levallois tortoise core, flint knife, tanged arrowhead, scraper and 7 or 8 flakes found at Allen's Pit (500,000 – 10,000 BC) |
| 01439A | TL 255 728 | Neolithic flints: Lithic implements including a possible spearhead from Allen's Pit |
| 01688 | TL 248 728 | Palaeolithic tools: Point or scraper from Gill's Field Pit |
| 01830 | TL 257 718 | Neolithic Tools: Scraper dredged from the River Ouse at end of lane leading to Cambridge Road |
| 01839 | TL 25 72 | Iron Age pottery sherd: gritted with rows of fingernail decoration (700 BC – AD 50) |
| 01843 | TL 2539 7279 | Neolithic Axe: Greenstone axe from gravel pits |
| 01844 | TL 2560 7253 | Neolithic Axe: polished dark grey stone axe head found near ford in Hartford |
| 01847 | TL 25 72 | Neolithic Stone tools: Barbed and tanged arrowhead, leaf shaped arrowhead, 2 flint scrapers and a point |
| 01960 | TL 253 727 | Neolithic Arrowhead: Barbed and tanged |
| 01962 | TL 25 72 | Bronze Age Axehead: A flanged bronze axehead and two palstaves "probably from Hartford" |
| 02683 | TL 2499 7245 | Palaeolithic Flakes: Ochreous flakes found in Allen's gravel pit at a depth of 18 feet |
| 02689 | TL 258 730 | Neolithic or Bronze Age Implement: Leaf shaped spear or knife from Manor Farm (4,000 -700 BC) |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|---|
| 02690 | TL 25 73 | Meolithic Axe: Tranchet axe (10,000-4000 BC) |
| 05559 | TL 253 727 | Palaeolithic Flint flake: Found in the gravel of the Ouse near Hartford |
| 05774 | TL 2530 7273 | Palaeolithic Flints: Comprising a lithic blade, scraper, flake and possible bone needle |
| 09597 | TL 25 72 | Bronze Age: Bone spike |
| 09871 | TL 2497 7244 | Palaeolithic Flake: Found at Gillsfield Pit |
| Roman (AD 43 – 410) | | |
| 02696 | TL 2469 7203 | Roman Coin: Coin of Tetricus late 3 rd century |
| 02700 | TL 254 725 | Roman Coins: Several coins and a portion of mill stone found at Hartford Vicarage in 1870 |
| 02733 | TL 2437 7177 | Roman Tile: Fragments of roof tile found 7 feet deep. |
| 02806 | TL 259 721 | Roman occupation: During gravel extraction near Godmanchester a pottery kiln, shallow well containing a wooden plank, leather sandal and pottery sherds, and fragments of two post-built rectangular buildings were found at depth of 1 metre |
| Anglo-Saxon (AD 410-1066) | | |
| Medieval (AD 1066 – 1550) | | |
| 01055 | TL 2443 7178 | Moat: Moated site by Riverside Road, now not visible |
| 02547C | TL 247 723 | Medieval Pottery: Recovered from an excavated ditch 500m east of Huntingdon Cemetery |
| 02643 | TL 245 717 | Metalwork: unidentified medieval decorated pewter |
| 02648 | TL 2423 7216 | St. Mary's Priory: site of, on east side of the Mortuary Chapels in Huntingdon Cemetery. Founded in 12 th century and dissolved in 1538, stone coffins found. |
| 02682 | TL 2542 7264 | Medieval Coin Hoard: 1108 English and foreign coins, including 400 in mint condition found in an earthenware pot and dated 15 th -early 16 th century |
| 02733A | TL 2437 7177 | Medieval Pottery: Location now crossed by a modern road |
| MCB 17084 | TL 2433 7176 | Multiple Periods from evaluation at Former Laundry, Huntingdon: |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|---|
| | | Residual Mesolithic and Neolithic flints, Roman ditches or water channels with some Saxon ones added, Saxo-Norman pits, medieval activity for butchery and tanning and gravel lanes to cross the floodplain |
| MCB 17848 | TL 24293 72076 | Probable Medieval Ditch: Discovered during an excavation and containing animal bone and a sherd of early medieval pottery. Two other undated features present. |
| CB14749 | TL 2558 7255 | All Saints Church: Listed Building. Parts date from the 12 th century and the site overlies an Anglo-Saxon one. Excavation revealed human burials and a 19 th century brick vault |
| Post-medieval (AD 1550 – 1900) | | |
| 02547 | TL 2476 7227 | Civil War Earthwork: Scheduled Monument. Earthwork platform (14m by 9m) for an artillery battery formerly called the 'Tortoise Mound' at Clayton's Way |
| 02710 | TL 2575 7280 | The Manor House: Listed Building |
| Modern (AD 1900 – present) | | |
| CB 15227 | TL 24459 71949 | Anti-tank Defences: Now destroyed |
| 12111 | TL 257 729 | Grounds at Hartford House: Now built over |
| 12126 | TL 242 721 | Cemetery: |
| Undated | | |
| 00268 | TL 256 726 | Burial Ground: Finds made in 1870 in a gravel pit by the vicarage including 4 skeletons, possibly sitting, a hand made urn, iron annular brooch, bronze pin and flint knife. Could be Iron Age or Saxon |
| 00268b | TL 256 726 | Quern: Puddingstone quern made in 1870 in a gravel pit by the vicarage: Iron Age or Roman |
| 01946 | TL 256 725 | Burial Ground: 4 skeletons, a pottery urn inverted over burnt bones and metalwork and tools. This is almost certainly a repetition of the three CHER 00268 entries above |
| 02621 | TL 248 727 | Wind mill: Depicted on 1771 map, medieval to 19 th century |
| CB 15670 | TL 4092 7500 | Undated Excavation: 14 undated features were found with unstratified prehistoric flints and late Bronze |

| | | |
|--|--|-------------------------------|
| | | Age to early Iron Age pottery |
|--|--|-------------------------------|

APPENDIX 2 LISTED BUILDINGS

The following listed buildings are those that lie within c. 750m of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER). Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2.

| HER No. | National Grid Reference | Name | Grade | Date |
|---------|-------------------------|--|-------|--|
| 502918 | TL 2419172163 | Anglican and Nonconformist Mortuary Chapels, Huntingdon Cemetery | II | c.1855 |
| 502929 | TL 24137216 | Porters Lodge at Huntingdon Cemetery, Priory Road | II | c.1855 |
| 53530 | TL 2554672547 | No's 4-6 Church Lane | II | Post-medieval to early modern |
| 53531 | TL 2558572550 | Church of All Saints | C | Mainly restored 1861, included 12 th century arches, 15 th century west tower and 18 th century bells |
| 53635 | TL 2547372675 | King of the Belgians Public House, No's 27 and 28 Main Street | II | Late 17 th /early 18 th with later additions |
| 53636 | TL 2552572693 | The Hurst, Main Street | II | 18 th century |
| 53637 | TL 2568172726 | Hartford House, Main Street | II | c.1720 |
| 53638 | TL 2562372707 | Garden Wall of Hertford House, Main Street | II | 18 th century |
| 53639 | TL 2566272749 | 52 Main Street (Former Barley Mow Public House) | II | 1804 |
| 53640 | TL 2574972799 | The Manor House, No 66 Main Street | II* | c. 1542 or later with 18 th century alterations |
| 53641 | TL 2578972825 | Manor Farmhouse, No 70 Main Street | II | Late 18 th /early 19 th |

APPENDIX 3 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

| | Date | Map | Scale | Location |
|--|-------------|--|--------------|-----------------|
| | 1999 | OS Explorer 225 Huntingdon & St Ives | 1:25,000 | Ordnance Survey |
| | 2009 | Site Plan locating evaluation trenches | 1:500 | Client |
| | 2009 | Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record | 1:14,000 | CHER |
| | 1885 | OS 1 st Edition | 25" | HA |
| | 1901 | OS 2 nd edition | 25" | HA |
| | 1926 | OS 3 rd edition | 25" | HA |

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1 Trench 1, looking south



2 Sample Section Trench 2, looking north



3 Sample Section Trench 3, looking east



4 Trench 4, looking south-west



5 Sample Section Trench 4, looking north-east

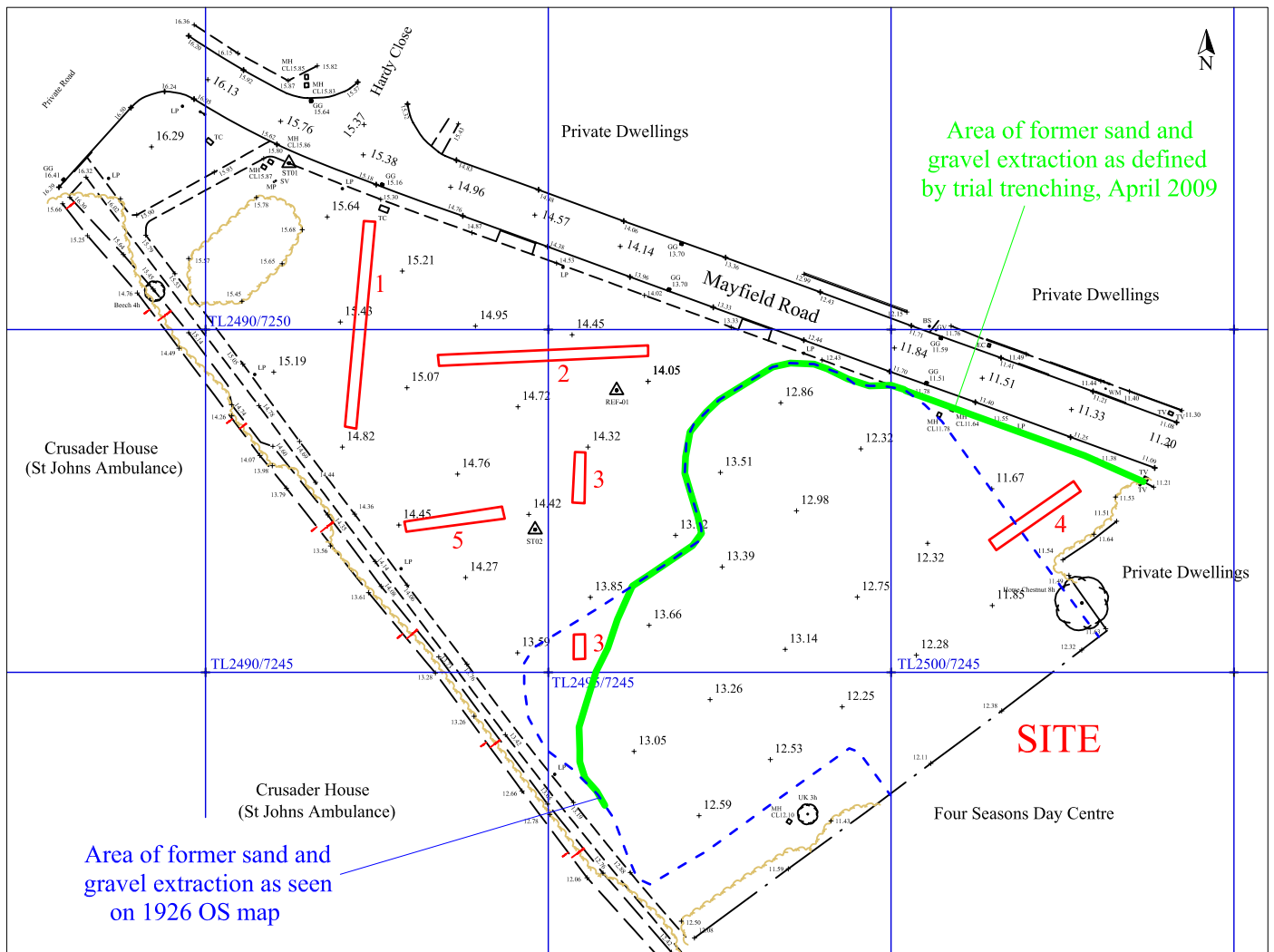


6 Trench 5, looking west



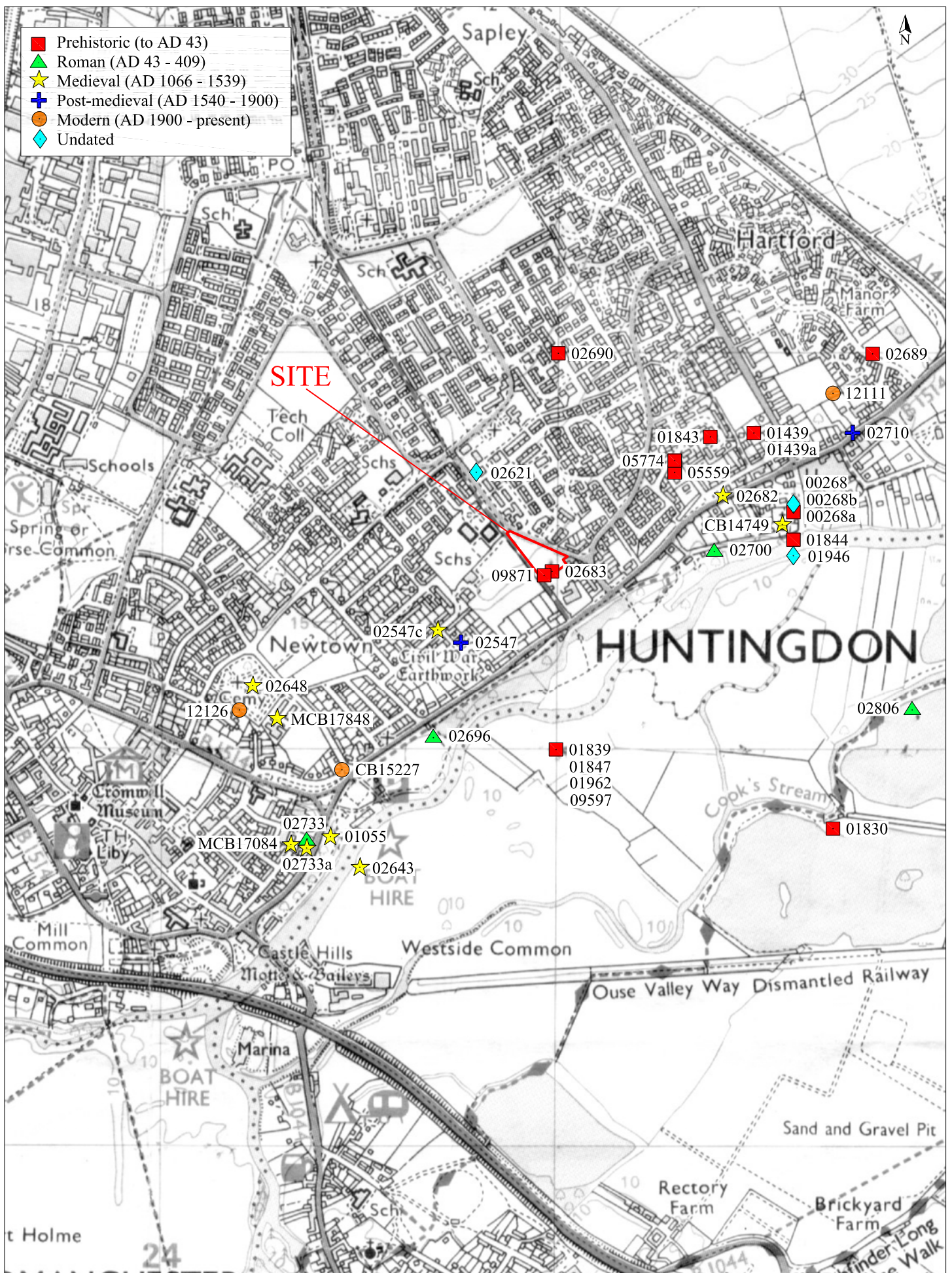
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



0 100m

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Fig. 2 Trench location plan
 Scale 1:1000 at A4

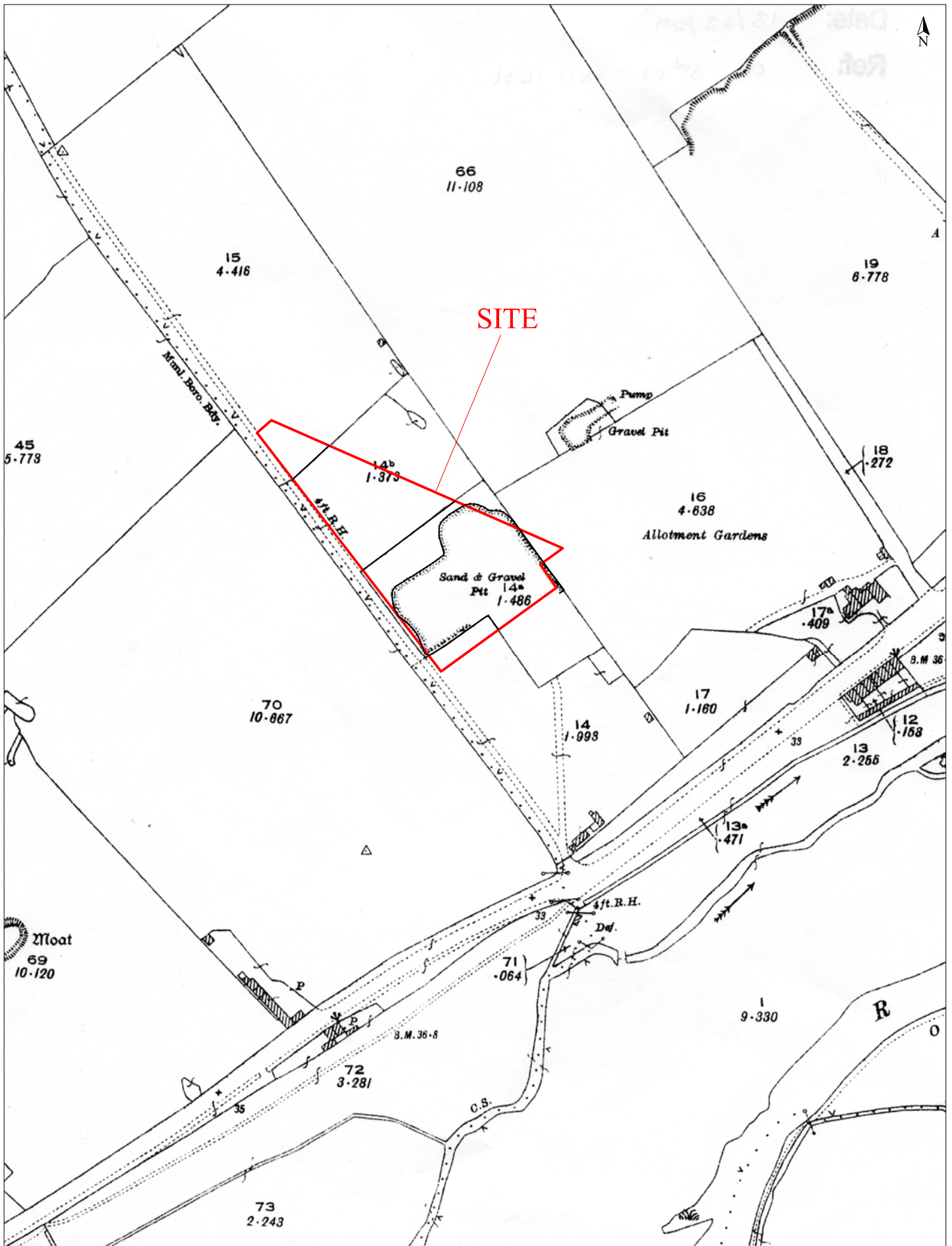


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Fig. 3 HER Data

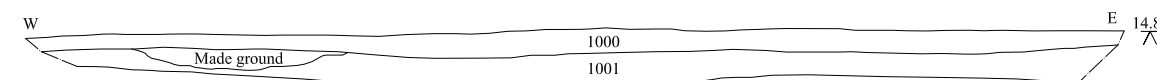
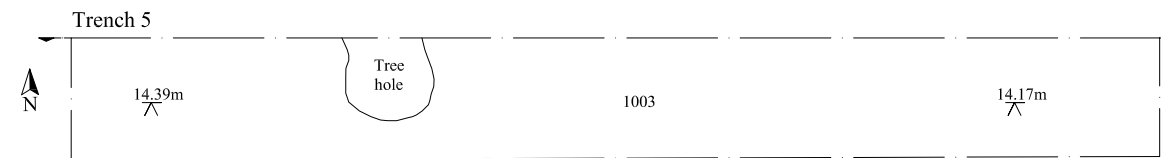
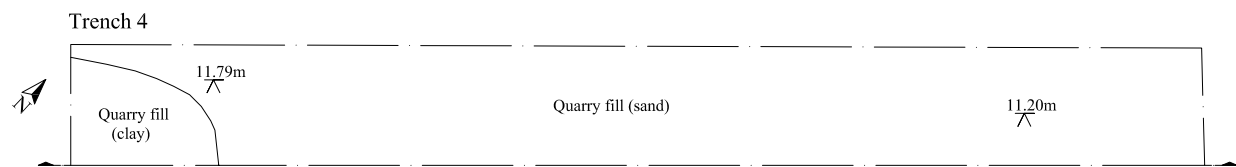
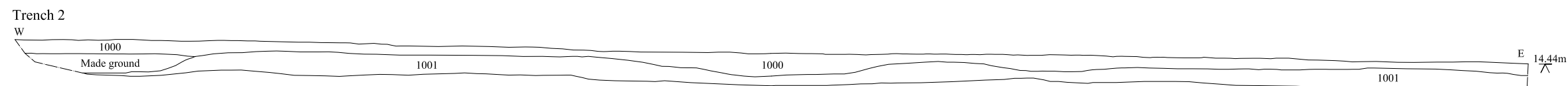
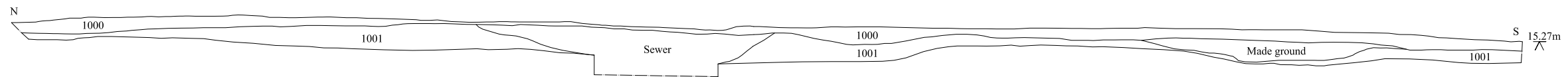
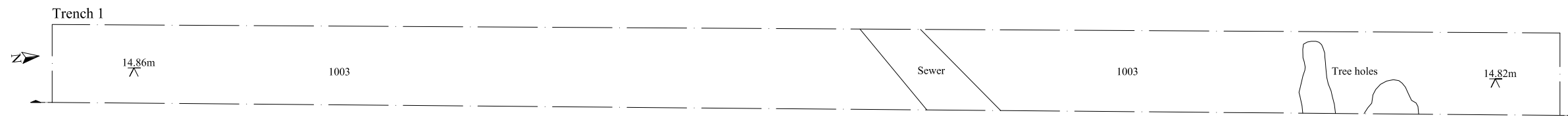
Scale 1:12,500 at A4



SITE

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Fig. 4 3rd edition OS map, 1926
 Scale 1:2500 at A4 Reproduced from the 25" to 1 mile map



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Fig. 5 Trench plans and sections
 Scale 1:100 at A3