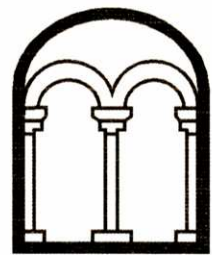


**LAND AT FERRARS ROAD
HUNTINGDON
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

Albion
archaeology



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

Project: FRH2561
CHER Event No. ECB4332
OASIS No. albionar1-198506

Document: 2015/23
Version 1.1

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27th February 2015

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Preface

Every effort has been made in the preparation of this document to provide as complete a summary as possible within the terms of the method statement. All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. Albion Archaeology cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party, or for any loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this document.

Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by LNT Construction and was monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Andy Thomas, Senior Archaeologist of the Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team (HET).

The trial trenching fieldwork was undertaken by Mark Philips (Project Officer) and Marcin Kozimiński (Archaeological Supervisor) along with Allan King (Assistant Supervisor) and Krzysztof Ryniec (Archaeological Technician). This report was prepared by Marcin Kozimiński with contributions from Joan Lightning (CAD Technician) and Jackie Wells (Finds Officer).

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Version History

<i>Version</i>	<i>Issue date</i>	<i>Reason for re-issue</i>
<i>1.0</i>	<i>18/02/2015</i>	<i>n/a</i>
<i>1.1</i>	<i>27/02/15</i>	<i>Addition of OASIS collection form</i>

Key Terms

The following abbreviations are used throughout this report:

CHER	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
HET	Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team
LPA	Local Planning Authority
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation



Non-Technical Summary

Planning consent (1301838OUT) was granted for the construction of a care home on land at Ferrars Road, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire.

One of the conditions of the consent related to archaeology was to implement a scheme of archaeological work, the initial phase of which was to comprise archaeological field evaluation in the form of trial trenching. This was in accordance with advice provided to the Local Planning Authority by their advisors, Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team.

The trial trenching took place between 27th January and 6th February 2015. Six trenches were opened across the site. Archaeological features were revealed in all but one of the trenches.

The features comprised mainly quarry pits which are believed to originate from the post-medieval period.

A small number of residual pottery sherds dating to the Saxo-Norman and medieval periods were found, suggesting that there was possibly Saxo-Norman and medieval activity in the area. However, any physical evidence for its presence has been disturbed and/or completely removed by subsequent activity on site.

Other features and deposits of post medieval/modern date include a ditch, a pond, basement structure and layers of dumped material.

The results of the trial trenching suggest that the evaluation area was extensively used during the post-medieval and modern periods for quarrying and then as the site for industrial/manufacturing premises.

As such, the development area has no potential to add to our understanding of the development of towns in the medieval period or earlier, and very limited potential to contribute to our knowledge of the development of industry in the post-medieval period.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Project Background*

Planning permission (1301838OUT) was granted by Huntingdonshire District Council for site clearance and the erection of a care home (Class C2) and individual living units with associated car parking and access at Ferrars Road, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire.

Condition no. 17 on the planning consent required the implementation of a scheme of archaeological work. The Local Planning Authority's (LPA) archaeological advisors, Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team (HET), indicated that the initial phase of work should comprise archaeological field evaluation. A brief was issued by the HET for archaeological evaluation in the form of trial trenching (HET 2014).

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the potential impact of the proposed development on any archaeological remains in order to devise an appropriate mitigation strategy, if necessary.

The trial trenching was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Albion Archaeology 2014) that was approved by the HET prior to commencement of fieldwork.

1.2 *Site Location, Topography and Geology*

Huntingdon is a small town situated on the north bank of the braided channels of the River Great Ouse, in mid-west Cambridgeshire. The principal axis of the old town is formed by the A141 which has a roughly north-west to south-east orientation, following the route of the Roman road known as Ermine Street.

The c. 0.39ha site lies on the north-western edge of the old town, between Ferrars Road and the recently constructed link road, Edison Bell Way, and is centred on national grid reference TL2343/7202 (Figure 1).

The site was formerly occupied by industrial premises which have now been largely demolished, with the exception of a few surviving structures to the east of the site.

The ground is generally flat comprising mainly impermeable concrete and tarmac surfaces associated with the demolished industrial units. The ground height falls from around 13m OD in the south to 11m OD in the north-east with the geology of the area comprising Oxford clay overlain by river terrace sand and gravel.

1.3 *Archaeological Background*

The principal focus of Roman settlement was at the town of 'Durovigutum' on the site of what is now Godmanchester on the other side of the River Great Ouse. This was situated on the Roman road known as Ermine Street, constructed in the 1st–2nd centuries AD to link the major towns of London, Lincoln and York. Some roadside settlement may have continued northwards



alongside the course of the road towards Huntingdon, but land to the north of the River Great Ouse is generally thought to have been mainly used for agriculture.

The town of Huntingdon has its origins in the middle-late Saxon period, located as it was at the crossing of important road and river routes. It was captured and fortified by the Danes in the late 9th century, then recaptured by Edward the Elder in 921. The burh or borough was located on the north side of the river. It never became a double-burh like Bedford or other nearby towns, though it is likely to have had a bridge and possibly small defensive works around the bridgehead on the southern side of the river. The main axis of the town was formed by the pre-existing Ermine Street, which continued in use as a major routeway. By the end of the 10th century the town had its own market and mint and was the administrative centre for the county of Huntingdonshire.

Huntingdon continued to expand and flourish north along Ermine Street into the medieval period. At Domesday, the town was divided into four wards and had 156 burgesses. A castle was built near the river in 1068, within the existing town. The height of prosperity was reached in the 13th century but the 14th century is generally thought to have been the start of a period of decline for Huntingdon. The late medieval and post-medieval periods saw contraction of the town and reversion to agriculture of former areas of settlement.

In the immediate vicinity of the site, the HER records an archaeological investigation carried out in 2011 prior to the construction of the Edison Bell Way link road to the west of the site (MCB19575/ECB3573). A series of test pits confirmed the presence of well preserved archaeological deposits and features dating to the medieval and late medieval periods. Features uncovered included floors, pits and remains of timber structures and a single infant burial.

Also of note to the north is the site of the medieval Church of St Andrew (HER02599). The church was in existence before 1086 but was in a state of decay by the 16th century.

1.4 Project Objectives

Archaeological evidence from the surrounding area indicated that there was the potential for the survival of archaeological remains of medieval and later date within the proposed development site.

The objective of the evaluation was to provide information on any archaeological remains present and to enable an appropriate mitigation strategy to be formulated, if necessary.

Information on the following was required:

- The location, extent, nature, preservation and date of any archaeological features or deposits that were present.
- Determining the amount of truncation that may have affected any remains, and whether palaeosoils or 'B' horizons were present.



This report also examines the significance of the results with reference to regional research frameworks. Relevant research frameworks are *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).



2. METHODOLOGY

The trial trenching took place between 27th January and 6th February 2015. Six trenches that measured 20m long and 2m wide were opened across the site (Figure 2).

The trenches were opened by a tracked excavator, operated by an experienced driver under close archaeological supervision. The upper part of the overburden in all trenches comprised impermeable concrete and brick surfaces/structures which were removed using a combination of a breaker and a toothed bucket. This was followed by removal of the lower part of the overburden using a flat-edged ditching bucket. The mechanical excavation ceased at the top of archaeological deposits or undisturbed geological deposits, whichever were encountered first.

Any potential archaeological features were cleaned, excavated by hand and recorded using Albion Archaeology's *pro forma* sheets. All deposits were assigned a unique context number commencing at 100 for Trench 1, 200 for Trench 2 etc. Each trench was subsequently drawn and photographed as appropriate.

As part of the evaluation works programme, soil horizon artefact sampling was undertaken to test the site for archaeological artefacts within surviving buried soil horizons. This comprised 'bucket sampling' of separate soil horizons.

During mechanical excavation a machine bucket of the buried soil, if present, was set aside at both ends of each trench. These samples were subject to manual sorting for artefacts. Encountered artefacts were processed and quantified during the course of the trial trench evaluation and the results were made available to the HET and included in the report.

The project adhered throughout to the standards prescribed in the following documents:

• Albion Archaeology	<i>Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork</i> (2nd edn, 2001).
• ALGAO (east)	<i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England</i>
• Archaeological Archives Forum	<i>Archaeological Archives: A Guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> (2nd ed. 2011)
• Cambs. County Council	<i>Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Cambridgeshire</i> (CCC 14/05/14).
• English Heritage	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> (2009)
	<i>Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation.</i> 2nd ed. (2011)



• HET	<i>Brief for Archaeological Evaluation: Land between Ferrars Road and Edison Bell Way, Huntingdon.</i> November 28, 2014.
• ClfA	<i>By-Laws and Code of Conduct</i> <i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (2008) and finds (2008)</i>

The archive of finds and records generated during the project will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store under event number ECB4332.

Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the Archaeology Data Service's OASIS database under reference number albionar1-198506.



3. RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

All deposits found during the investigations are described below and shown in Figures 2 and 3. Archaeological features revealed comprised ten quarry pits, one ditch, a basement structure and two dump deposits. Trench 1 contained no archaeological remains or subsoil. Detailed information on all features and deposits can be found in Appendix 1.

3.2 Overburden and Undisturbed Geological Deposits

Trenches were situated in an area associated with largely demolished industrial premises that had been surfaced in concrete and tarmac.

Below these surfaces were make-up layers that had been laid down over a reduced ground surface. In Trenches 2, 4 and 6 these deposits were underlain by a dark thin layer that contained moderate amounts of clinker and cinders. Topsoil was completely removed leaving only buried subsoil, which survived in a few places as a 0.1–0.68m-thick layer.

Geological strata varied from mid yellow-brown to dark blue in colour and from sandy gravel to clay in composition.

3.3 Residual Saxo-Norman and Medieval Artefacts

Evidence for Saxo-Norman activity comprised two abraded pottery sherds (St Neots-type ware and Stamford ware: 4g), recovered from quarry pits [215], Trench 2 and [506], Trench 5. The latter pit also produced an undiagnostic sherd of oxidised sandy calcareous coarseware (6g), datable to the medieval period. The sherd retains part of an applied strip, and may derive from a jug. Two developed St Neots-type ware sherds (9g) of early medieval date were recovered from quarry pit [405], Trench 4. A glazed late medieval oxidised sherd (19g) was recovered from a ‘bucket sample’ taken from the northern end of Trench 3. It was assigned to the uppermost fill of quarry pit [315] due to patchy survival of the subsoil in this area, which did not exceed 0.2m in depth.

These artefacts are believed to be residual in their stratigraphic context as they were recovered from archaeological remains that are interpreted as being of post-medieval or later origin.

This suggests that there possibly was Saxo-Norman and medieval activity in the area but physical evidence for its presence may have largely been disturbed or/and completely removed by subsequent activity on site.

3.4 Post-Medieval Features

Three quarry pits across the site are identified as post-medieval in date: one in the south – [215] in Trench 2; one in the centre – [405] in Trench 4; and one in the north-west – [506] in Trench 5. They all shared similar steep to near vertical-sided profiles and covered extensive areas, i.e. 3.3–13.5m long and 0.55–0.95m+ deep. They extended beyond the limits of the trenches. All were infilled by a sequence of alternately dumped material derived from redeposited topsoil and geological horizons.



Pit [506] produced a post-medieval clay tobacco pipe stem fragment (7g) and a piece of Gault clay flat roof tile (25g). Two residual Saxo-Norman and medieval pottery sherds derived from the same feature (see section 3.3).

3.5 Undated Features

Six quarry pits and one ditch produced no dating evidence. The former remains were located: in the south [208] in Trench 2; in the south-east [315] and [316] in Trench 3; in the centre [412] and [418] in Trench 4; and in the west [513] in Trench 5. It is possible that remains [315] and [316] were parts of the same feature, separated by a 4.5m-long gap that remained unexcavated due to the presence of underground services. In addition, pit [513] was truncated by post-medieval quarry [506], which may suggest the former quarry was backfilled as a result of digging the later one. As quarry pits are generally believed to be short-lived features, it may indicate that pit [513] is also of post-medieval date.

All six pits shared similar elongated or irregular shapes in plan and were at least 1.25–16.8m+ long, extending beyond the confines of the trenches. They mostly had vertical or steep-sided profiles and were 0.2–0.7m+ deep. The deposits within them were similar to deposits found within other quarry pits identified as post-medieval in date; therefore, it is likely that these remains also originate from the post-medieval period. Although the features produced no datable artefacts, pit [412] yielded faunal remains represented by indeterminate long bone and pelvis fragments (58g).

The other undated feature was ditch [516] in Trench 5. It had a concave profile that was 2.5m wide by 0.4m deep and was aligned on a NE-SW axis across the trench. The ditch truncated quarry pit [506], which indicates its post-medieval or later origin.

3.6 Modern Features

The remains of a modern brick-built basement [605] were revealed in Trench 6 in the north of site. It was constructed from the level of modern make-up deposit (601) and backfilled prior to the construction of external surface (600).

Another modern, but earlier, feature was revealed in the form of a possible pond [317] in Trench 3. It was 6.2m+ long by 2m+ wide and covered the southern part of trench. Hand excavation revealed an irregular near vertical side and a minimum depth of 0.62m. The pond was stratigraphically later than pit [316] and it probably formed in another quarry pit. Upper fill (305) produced two highly abraded tin-glazed earthenware sherds (9g) of 17th-century date, and single sherds of 18th–19th-century salt-glazed stoneware and a creamware plate rim (11g). Five pieces of animal bone (70g) represented by long bone and toothless mandible fragments were also collected.

The most significant artefact recovered from the pond was a rectangular lead alloy and iron shoe buckle frame. The pattern of iron corrosion products suggests the buckle had a separate combined pin and bar. A similar arrangement of this pin and bar combination, thought to be typical of the



period 1720–1790 is known from Great Linford, Bucks. (Mynard, Zeepvat and Williams 1992, fig. 54 no. 49).

Other modern deposits comprised dump materials (504) and (505) in Trench 5. These seem to have been deliberately deposited in an existing hollow at the top of quarry pit [506]. They were *c.* 0.1m thick and consisted of mid yellow-brown to dark grey clay silts and contained occasional stone inclusions as well as moderate amounts of modern glass and ceramic debris. Artefact samples retained from (505) comprised:

- a complete moulded straight-sided cylindrical necked mineral water bottle in blue-green clear glass, with an applied lip, an internal screw-thread and bakelite stopper. Probably datable to *c.* 1910–1930s.
- a complete moulded cylindrical necked bottle in blue-green clear glass, with an applied lip, an internal screw thread and bakelite stopper, and moulded text reading ‘Beck Chemist Huntingdon’. Probably datable to *c.* 1910–1930s.
- two rim sherds (64g) from a Hartley's-type stoneware preserve pot, and a brown stoneware vessel rim (29g), all of late 19th- to early 20th-century date.



4. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological features were revealed in all of the trenches except Trench 1.

The features comprised mainly quarry pits which are believed to originate from the post-medieval period.

A small number of residual pottery sherds dating to the Saxo-Norman and medieval periods were found suggesting that there was possibly Saxo-Norman and medieval activity in the area. However, any physical evidence for its presence has been disturbed and/or completely removed by subsequent activity on site.

Other features and deposits of post medieval/modern date include a ditch, a pond, basement structure and layers of dumped material.

The results of the trial trenching suggest that the site was extensively used during the post-medieval and modern periods for quarrying and then as the site for industrial/manufacturing premises.

As such, the development area has no potential to add to our understanding of the development of towns in the medieval period (Medlycott 2011, 70), and very limited potential to contribute to our knowledge of the development of industry in the post-medieval period (Medlycott 2011, 78)



5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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6. APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARIES

Trench: 1

Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.26 m. Max: 0.47 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 23409; Northing: 71997)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 23429; Northing: 71993)

Reason: To assess archaeological potential.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
100	Internal surface	Hard mid grey concrete It was 0.04m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Make up layer	Hard mid grey concrete moderate small-medium stones It measured between 0.14-0.28m thick - previous surface or levelling layer prior to construction of (100).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
102	Make up layer	Firm mid grey red clay sand frequent small-large CBM It was 0.08-0.15m thick and laid as a levelling event prior to construction of yard / floor surfaces.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
103	Natural	Firm dark blue clay moderate small-medium stones With lenses of mid yellow brown sandy clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Trench: 2

Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.4 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 23414; Northing: 72014)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 23431; Northing: 72003)

Reason: To assess archaeological potential.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
200	Internal surface	Hard mid grey concrete Up to 0.15m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
201	Make up layer	Firm mid yellow brown clay sand moderate small-large CBM, moderate small-medium stones Up to 0.12m thick deposit of floor base.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
202	Layer	Loose black sandy ash Up to 0.05m thick deposit of possible waste dump - clinker / cinder - levelled prior to construction of surfaces.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
203	Buried subsoil	Firm dark grey brown clay silt occasional small stones Up to 0.15m thick soil layer overlying backfilled quarries.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
204	Natural	Firm mid yellow clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
208	Quarry	Linear N-S sides: near vertical dimensions: max breadth 4.2m, min depth 0.7m, min length 2.m Not fully bottomed due to high ground water table. Two segments excavated at each side of trench.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
209	Upper fill	Firm dark grey clay silt occasional small stones At least 0.7m thick backfill - likely derived from topsoil.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
210	Backfill	Friable mid red brown sandy clay frequent small stones At least 0.3m thick deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
211	Backfill	Friable dark grey clay silt occasional small stones At least 0.35m thick deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
215	Quarry	Asymmetrical sides: near vertical dimensions: max breadth 4.25m, min depth 0.55m, min length 2.m Not fully bottomed due to high ground water table.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
216	Upper fill	Friable mid yellow clay occasional small stones With patches of dark grey clay silt - redeposited natural that was up to 0.15m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
217	Backfill	Firm dark grey clay silt occasional small stones At least 0.4m thick deposit, probably derived from redeposited topsoil.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 3

Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.7 m. Max: 1. m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 23447; Northing: 72024)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 23444; Northing: 72004)

Reason: To assess archaeological potential.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
300	Internal surface	Hard mid grey concrete Up to 0.12m thick surface.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
301	Make up layer	Compact mid yellow sandy gravel frequent medium stones Up to 0.1m thick levelling layer.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
302	Make up layer	Compact light grey sandy silt frequent medium stones Up to 0.1m thick levelling layer.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
303	Demolition layer	Compact mid brown red clay sand frequent small-large CBM, frequent medium stones Up to 0.2m thick spread of rubble - perhaps associated with demolition of a building.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
304	Buried subsoil	Firm light brown sandy clay moderate small stones It was between 0.2-0.68m thick deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
315	Quarry	dimensions: min breadth 2.m, min depth 0.53m, min length 16.8m Large feature that extends beyond limits of trench. Likely same as [316]. Not fully bottomed due to depth.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
312	Backfill	Firm light brown sandy clay moderate small stones At least 0.34m thick secondary deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
313	Upper fill	Firm mid orange sandy clay moderate small stones Up to 0.45m thick material of redeposited natural.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
314	Lower fill	Firm mid yellow clay moderate small stones At least 0.14m thick fill of redeposited natural.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
319	Upper fill	Firm mid orange sandy clay moderate small stones With dark grey clay patches. Same as (313), but beyond the excavated segment. Note: a single pot sherd was recovered from a 'bucket sample' and was assigned as from this deposit.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
316	Quarry	dimensions: min breadth 2.m, min depth 0.5m, min length 1.25m Feature that extends beyond limits of trench. Likely same as [315]. Not fully bottomed due to high level of ground water.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
306	Backfill	Firm mid orange clay sand moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
317	Pond	sides: vertical dimensions: min breadth 2.m, min depth 0.62m, min length 3.75m Likely formed in a former quarry pit. It continues beyond confines of trench.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
305	Upper fill	Firm dark grey black clay moderate small stones Up to 0.35m thick fill.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
307	Fill	Firm mid yellow clay moderate small stones Up to 0.12m thick fill derived from an earlier quarry backfill material.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
308	Lower fill	Firm grey black clay moderate small stones At least 0.25m thick fill	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>


Trench: 4
Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.67 m. Max: 0.95 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 23439; Northing: 72039)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 23429; Northing: 72022)

Reason: To assess archaeological potential.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
400	Internal surface	Hard mid grey concrete Up to 0.23m thick deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
401	Make up layer	Hard mid red rubble frequent medium-large CBM Up to 0.14m thick levelling layer.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
402	Layer	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt moderate small-large CBM, moderate small-medium stones With cinder content. Up to 0.15m thick deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
403	Buried subsoil	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.39m thick deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
404	Natural	Compact mid orange brown sandy gravel With sandy clay patches.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
405	Quarry	sides: irregular base: uneven dimensions: min breadth 2.m, max depth 0.69m, min length 3.3m Large feature that extends beyond confines of trench.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
406	Lower fill	Firm light orange grey sandy clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones Up to 0.07m thick deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
407	Backfill	Firm mid brown grey sandy clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.39m thick deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
408	Backfill	Firm mid orange grey sandy clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.54m thick deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
409	Backfill	Firm light orange grey sandy clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones With mid grey brown sandy clay lenses. Up to 0.55m thick deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
410	Backfill	Firm mid orange grey sandy clay occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.45m thick deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
411	Upper fill	Firm mid brown grey sandy clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.41m thick deposit derived through deliberate backfilling.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
412	Quarry	Irregular sides: irregular base: uneven dimensions: min breadth 2.m, max depth 0.42m, max length 5.1m Large pit that extends beyond limits of trench on an E-W axis.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
413	Lower fill	Loose mid orange brown clay sand occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones Redeposited natural that was up to 0.38m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
414	Backfill	Firm mid orange grey sandy clay occasional small-medium stones With mid grey brown sandy clay lenses. Up to 0.42m thick deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
415	Backfill	Firm mid brown grey sandy clay moderate small-medium stones Up to 0.32m thick deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
416	Backfill	Loose mid orange brown clay sand occasional small stones Up to 0.22m thick deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
417	Upper fill	Firm dark brown grey sandy clay moderate small-medium stones Up to 0.12m thick deposit of deliberately placed backfill.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
418	Quarry	Irregular dimensions: min breadth 2.m, min depth 0.2m, min length 8.4m Only a sondage box segment excavated.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
419	Backfill	Firm mid orange grey sandy clay occasional small-medium stones Mixed with light orange mid brown grey sandy clay lenses.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 5

Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.43 m. Max: 0.5 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 23423: Northing: 72046)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 23415: Northing: 72028)

Reason: To assess archaeological potential.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
500	Internal surface	Hard mid grey concrete It was between 0.12-0.18m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
501	Make up layer	Firm mid brown silty sand occasional small-large CBM, frequent small-medium stones Up to 0.12m thick levelling deposit for surface (500).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
502	Buried subsoil	Firm mid grey clay loam frequent small stones Up to 0.1m thick deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
504	Dump material	Friable dark grey clay silt occasional small stones Occasional modern glass and ceramic debris. Up to 0.11m thick deposit dumped into a hollow in quarry pit [506].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
505	Dump material	Friable mid yellow brown clay silt occasional small stones With moderate amount of modern ceramics, bottle glass. It was at least 0.1m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
506	Quarry	Irregular sides: near vertical dimensions: min breadth 2.m, min depth 0.95m, min length 13.5m Extensive feature that extends over southern 2/3rd of trench. Truncated by ditch [516], and it truncates quarry [513].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
503	Upper fill	Friable mid yellow brown sandy clay moderate small stones Up to 0.15m thick deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
507	Redeposited natural	Friable mid red brown sandy loam moderate small stones Up to 0.15m thick backfill.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
508	Backfill	Firm dark grey clay silt occasional small stones Up to 0.4m thick deposit probably of former topsoil.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
509	Backfill	Firm mid red brown sandy clay moderate small-medium stones With mid grey clay silt. Up to 0.15m thick deposit of natural sandy gravel and topsoil deposits.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
510	Redeposited natural	Firm mid yellow And light blue grey clay that formed a narrow band and was up to 0.08m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
511	Backfill	Friable dark grey brown clay silt occasional small stones Redeposited topsoil material that was up to 0.12m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
512	Lower fill	Friable mid red brown silty sand moderate small stones With occasional patches of yellow clay. Deliberate backfill of redeposited natural that was at least 0.4m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
513	Quarry	sides: vertical dimensions: min breadth 0.25m, min depth 0.7m, min length 1.9m Only a small area of pit seen on the west side of trench. Truncated by quarry [506].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
514	Backfill	Friable mid red brown silty sand frequent small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
515	Natural	Firm light yellow brown clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
516	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 2.5m, max depth 0.4m, min length 2.m It was obscured in the east by modern disturbance. It truncates quarry [506].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
517	Upper fill	Friable mid red brown sandy gravel With dark grey clay silt. Up to 0.18m thick deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
518	Lower fill	Friable dark grey clay silt occasional small stones With bands of mid red brown sandy gravel. It was up to 0.36m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 6

Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.66 m. Max: 0.73 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 23428; Northing: 72056)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 23447; Northing: 72051)

Reason: To assess archaeological potential.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
600	External surface	Hard mid grey concrete Up to 0.18m thick deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
601	Make up layer	Firm mid brown red sandy clay frequent small-large CBM Brick rubble that was used as a base for yard surface and was up to 0.2m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
602	Layer	Firm dark grey blue clay occasional small-medium stones And moderate amount of cinders. Probably a waste dump - used for levelling or as a previous yard surface. It was up to 0.25m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
603	Buried subsoil	Firm mid grey brown clay silt occasional small-medium CBM, moderate small-medium stones, occasional large stones Up to 0.1m thick deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
604	Natural	Firm mid brown orange clay sand frequent small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
605	Manhole	Rectangular E-W sides: vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 2.25m, min depth 0.8m, max length 2.7m It was cut into layer (601) and backfilled prior to construction of surface (600).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
606	Wall	Brick-built wall that was c. 0.22m thick and survived up to ten courses high. Brick dimensions were: 220mm x 106mm x 68mm. Bricks were bonded by mid grey sandy cement mortar.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
607	Floor	Cemented mid grey concrete It covered an area of c. 2.25m x 1.8m and was left in-situ at the base of trench. There was a possible sump hole in the floor that measured in plan c. 0.4m x 0.5m.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
608	Backfill	Friable dark grey clay sand frequent small-large CBM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



7. APPENDIX 2: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

7.1 OASIS ID: albionar1-198506

Project details

Project name	Land at Ferrars Rd and Edison Bell Way, Huntingdon
Short description of the project	Planning consent was granted for the construction of a care home on land at Ferrars Road, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire. One of the conditions of the consent related to archaeology was to implement a scheme of archaeological work, the initial phase of which was to comprise archaeological field evaluation in the form of trial trenching. This was in accordance with advice provided to the Local Planning Authority by their advisors, Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team. Six trenches were opened across the site. Archaeological features were revealed in all but one of the trenches. The features comprised mainly quarry pits which are believed to originate from the post-medieval period. A small number of residual pottery sherds dating to the Saxo-Norman and medieval periods were found, suggesting that there was possibly Saxo-Norman and medieval activity in the area. However, any physical evidence for its presence has been disturbed and/or completely removed by subsequent activity on site. Other features and deposits of post medieval/modern date include a ditch, a pond, basement structure and layers of dumped material. The results of the trial trenching suggest that the evaluation area was extensively used during the post-medieval and modern periods for quarrying and then as the site for industrial/manufacturing premises.
Project dates	Start: 27-01-2015 End: 06-02-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	FRH2561 - Contracting Unit No. 1301838OUT - Planning Application No. ECB4332 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	QUARRY PIT Post Medieval POND Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval BOTTLES Modern BUCKLE Post Medieval POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE HUNTINGDONSHIRE HUNTINGDON Land at Ferrars Rd and Edison Bell Way, Huntingdon
Study area	0.39 Hectares



Site coordinates TL 2343 7202 Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Albion Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Albion Archaeology
Project director/manager	Robert Wardill
Project supervisor	Mark Phillips
Project supervisor	Marcin Koziminski

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambs County Archaeological Stores
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass", "Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambs County Archaeological Stores
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass", "Metal", "other"
Digital Media available	"Database", "GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambs County Archaeological Store
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass", "Metal", "other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Drawing", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Ferrars Road, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Field Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	'Koziminski, M' Wardill, R'
Other bibliographic details	2015/23
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Albion Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Bedford

Entered by Helen Parslow (hl.parslow@albion-arch.com)

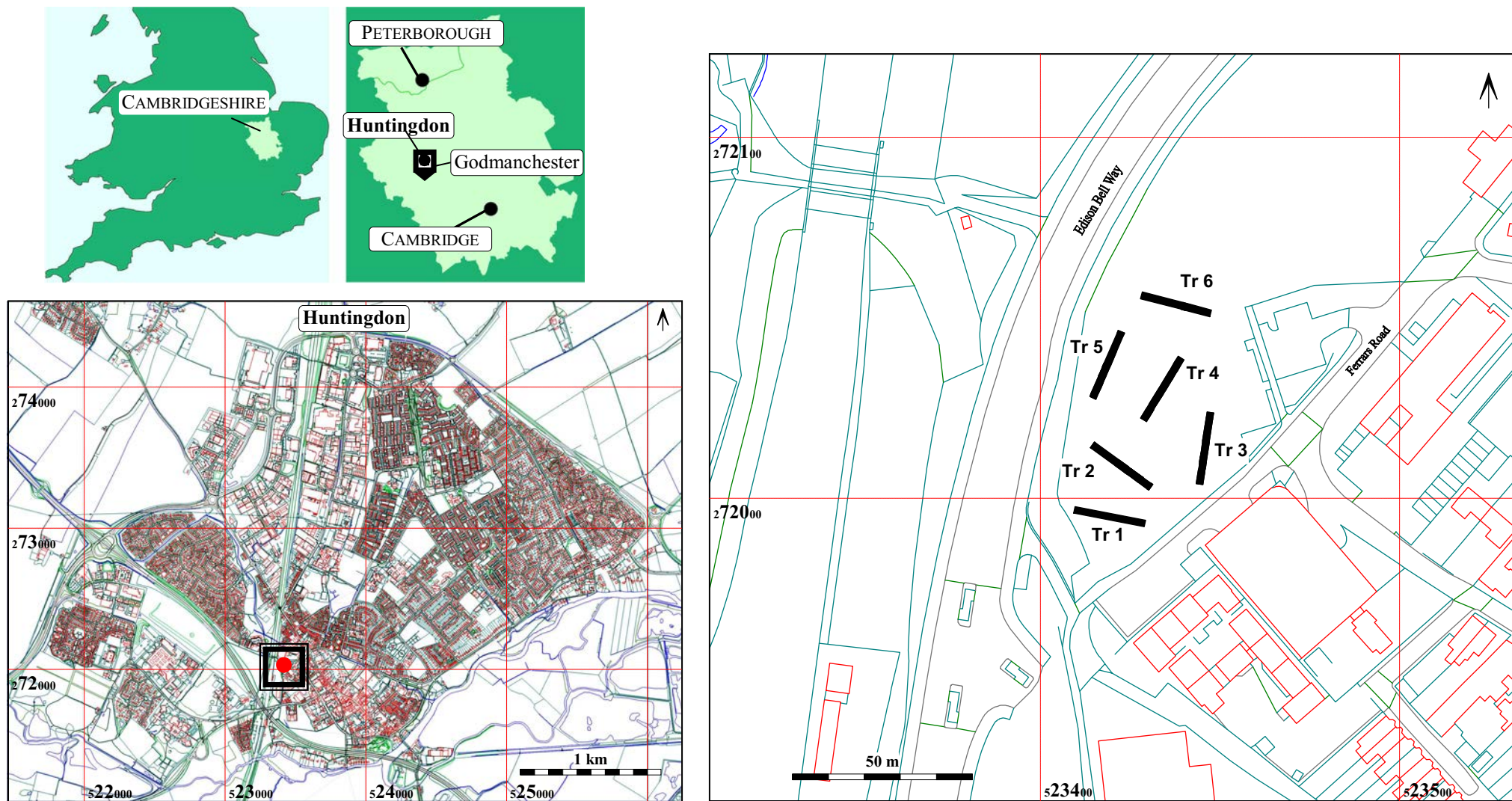


Figure 1: Site location and trench plan

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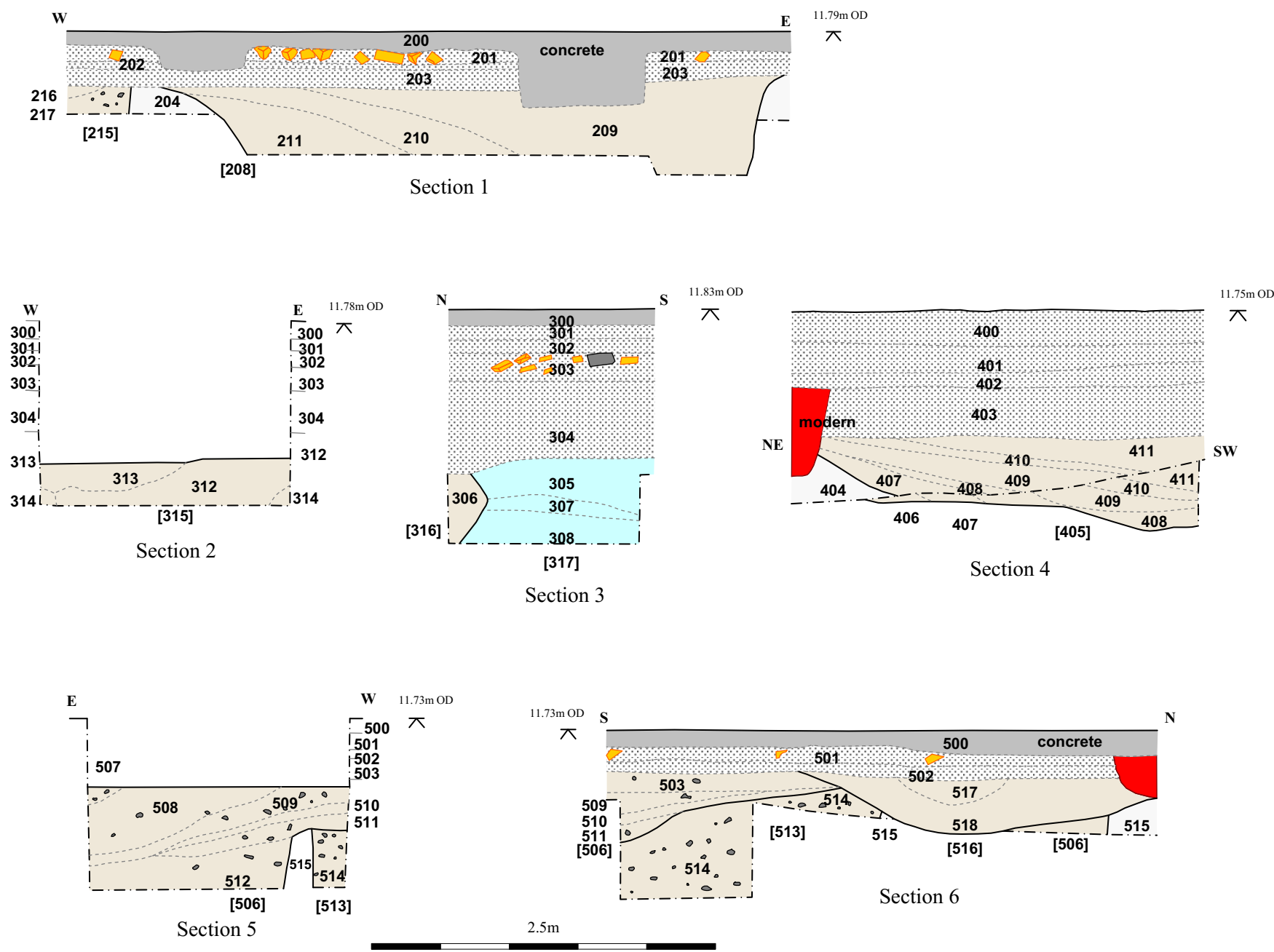
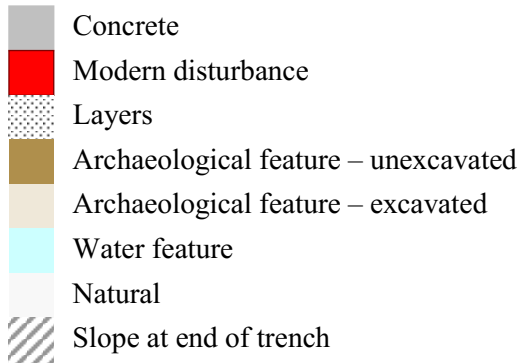
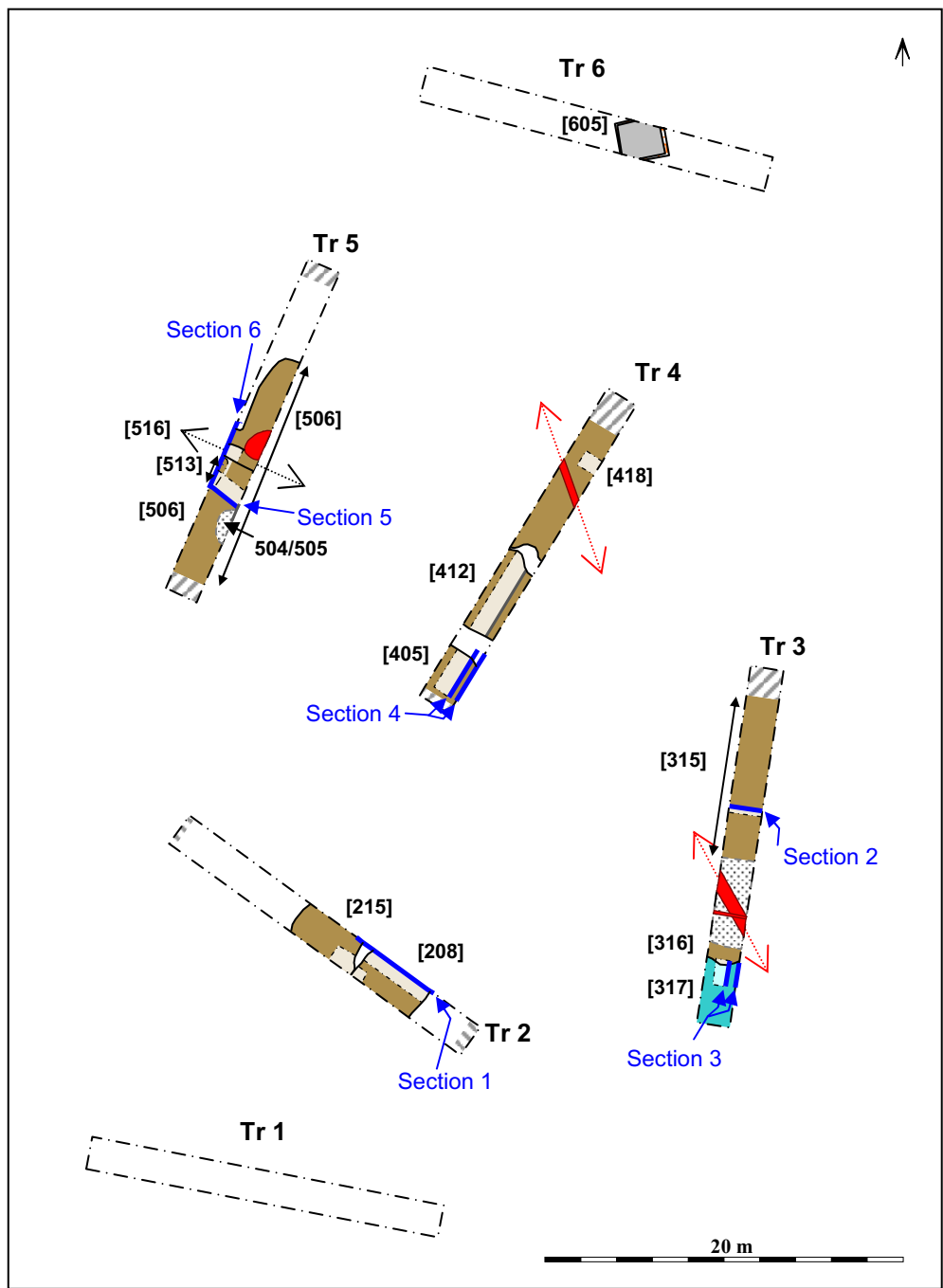


Figure 2: Trenching results



Quarry pit [405] in Trench 4 –
looking south-east; 1m scale



Trench 6 – looking north-west;
1m scale



Quarry pit [316] and pond [317] in Trench 3
– looking east; 1m scale



Quarry pit [315] in Trench 3 – looking
north; 1m scale



Quarry pits [506] and [513] in Trench 5
– looking south; 1m scale

Figure 3: Selected images

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