

**HARROLD PRIORY MIDDLE SCHOOL**

**ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL AND  
UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN**

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## **Preface**

*Every effort has been made in the preparation of this document to provide as complete an assessment as possible, within the terms of the specification. 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.*

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## **Structure of the report**

*After the introductory Section 1, which details the site location, archaeological background and nature of the investigation, Section 2 summarises the project objectives, as defined at the start of the fieldwork. Section 3 provides a provisional summary of the results. In Section 4 the various types of evidence (data) are discussed individually. The potential of the data to address the fieldwork aims and objectives are discussed in Section 5, prior to the presentation of the updated research objectives for analysis (Section 6). Section 7 presents the Updated Project Design, including timetable, publication format and archiving. Section 8 comprises the bibliography. Appendices 1 to 3 present detailed method statements for analysis, publication and archiving, the Project Team and a summary of all analysis tasks.*



## Non-Technical Summary

*This report presents an assessment of the results of the archaeological investigations undertaken at Harrold Priory Middle School during the construction of a new science laboratory. The report quantifies the various elements of the site archive and describes the work undertaken to assess their analytical potential against the research aims of the project. Finally, it details the work required to complete the analysis and dissemination stages of the project.*

*The assessment identified five main phases of activity within the 144m<sup>2</sup> investigation area. The earliest, Activity Phase 1, comprised a cobbled open area abutting a possible timber structure of post and beam construction (Structure 1). Finds from the robbed out foundations of this structure suggest it was in use around the time of the Norman Conquest. Structure 1 and the cobbled open area were subsequently replaced by Structure 2, represented by a stone foundation and post-pads (Activity Phase 2). A series of robber trenches attest to the later demolition of Structure 2. Finds from deposits assigned to Activity Phase 2 span the 11<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> centuries. The third activity phase is characterised by episodic levelling up and pit digging, indicating that this area was no longer a focus of occupation. Two later deposits sealed the entire investigation area, representing the final episodes of levelling and resurfacing (Activity Phase 4); artefactual evidence dates this activity to sometime after the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century. Activity Phase 5 represents the subsoil and topsoil horizons, and modern intrusion (Northamptonshire Archaeology evaluation trench).*

*Activity Phases 1-4 may represent buildings and activities associated with the headquarters of Harrold Manor, which lay immediately to the south-east towards the mill on the river Great Ouse. However, the limited extent of the investigation area and damage caused by excavation of the footings for the new laboratory have combined to limit the analytical potential of this data.*

*More noteworthy were the copious quantities of finds, in particular from Activity Phase 4. Over 293kg of pottery was recovered, the majority in a single shell tempered fabric datable to the 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> centuries. Although much of this assemblage appears to have been imported to the site sometime after the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century for levelling and surfacing, it is evident from the presence of wasters that it was the product of a local kiln. New forms and decorative techniques have been identified within this assemblage and analysis of this pottery will contribute to knowledge of the medieval pottery industry of the south-east Midlands region.*

*The assessment of the various archaeological data sets generated by the fieldwork has resulted in amendment of the original project research objectives. The revised objectives are presented and the final sections of the document outline the form of the publication and the resources needed to achieve the various objectives. On publication of the final report, the archive of materials (subject to the landowner's permission) and accompanying records will be deposited with the Cecil Higgins Art Gallery and Museum (accession number 2004/93).*



## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 Site Location

The development area was centred on OS grid co-ordinate SP9492/5674 and encompassed some 144 m<sup>2</sup> within the bounds of Harrold Priory Middle School, Harrold, Bedfordshire (Fig. 1).

Topographically the site lies at around 48m OD overlooking the River Great Ouse to the south. The underlying geology consists of argyllic brown earths over fine loams with a substrate of alluvial valley gravels, which in turn overlie solid geology of Oolitic limestone.

### 1.2 Archaeological Background

Archaeological activity, dating from the Neolithic to the post-medieval period is attested from the area (BCAS 1997; Albion Archaeology 2000; 2002; 2005). It is strongly suspected that the school itself stands on, or close to, the site of the headquarters of a medieval manor, which was already in existence at the time of the Domesday survey in 1086. It is thought that the foundations of manorial buildings were observed in the 1930s during the construction of the school (HER 6757).

The manor at Harrold had expanded in size and status by the early 1300s to include two dovecotes and other associated farm buildings. However, the fortunes of the manor did not last and the house fell into disrepair between 1588 and 1619. A brief renaissance ensued from 1630, when the house was repaired and known, somewhat grandly, as the Great Manor House.

An archaeological evaluation was conducted on the site of the new science laboratory in December 2002 (Northamptonshire Archaeology 2002). The evaluation work identified a degree of soil formation and build up below the topsoil, which was characterised as levelling up for the construction of the current playing field. A series of north-south running ditches were also identified and partially excavated; they produced pottery dating from the 11<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.

### 1.3 Nature of Archaeological Investigations

Bedfordshire County Council approved the construction of a new science block and car park to serve the needs of Harrold Priory Middle School. On the basis of the results of the evaluation, the County Archaeological Officer (CAO) advised that the archaeological impact of the development should be mitigated by an open area excavation.

However, overburden was stripped from the site and the footings for the new building were dug before any archaeological work had taken place. In places, the footings were dug through all archaeological deposits and into the underlying river gravel terrace. Construction work was subsequently halted at the request of the CAO. In September 2003, Albion Archaeology was engaged by Mouchel Parkman to assess the damage to the archaeological





deposits and prepare proposals for an archaeological investigation. Due to time constraints, an archaeological brief was not issued by the CAO. The work was carried out on the basis of a Project Design, prepared by Albion Archaeology (2003) and approved by the CAO.

The revealed archaeological deposits were confined to the northern wing of the proposed laboratory and covered an area of 144m<sup>2</sup>. The archaeological investigation was undertaken between late September and early November 2003 (Fig. 1).

#### **1.4 Purpose of this report**

This report presents an assessment of the results of the archaeological investigations. An updated project design is included listing all tasks that will be required to analyse, publish and archive the results.



## 2. FIELDWORK AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

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### 2.1 *Overall Objective*

The overall objective of the archaeological works was to fully define and record any archaeological deposits/structures present so as to elucidate their nature, date, form and function, their spatial and temporal relationships and the nature of changing land use patterns over time.

### 2.2 *Specific aims*

The specific aims of the investigations comprised:

- To assist in refining the seriation of the Harrold medieval pottery type series through the rigorous and stratigraphically accurate excavation of pits and associated surfaces.
- To determine, if possible, the context of the pitting and its associations, associated with the manor? kitchen court?
- To sample for evidence of diet, economy, environmental regime and site formation processes, any strata which has, or appears to have, the potential to address these questions.



### 3. PROVISIONAL SUMMARY OF RESULTS

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#### 3.1 Introduction

A total of 171 contexts were recorded within the footprint of the northern wing of the laboratory. A stratigraphic matrix was prepared, providing a framework for the provisional grouping and phasing of the contexts. Activity Phases 1-4 may represent buildings and activities associated with the headquarters of Harrold Manor, which lay immediately to the south-east towards the mill on the river Great Ouse.

#### 3.2 Activity Phases 1 and 1.1

Activity Phase 1 (Fig. 2) comprised a cobbled, open area (Group 1) which abutted a possible timber structure of post and beam construction (Group 2; Structure 1), surviving as a beamslot on the west and remnants of a robbed beamslot on the east. At least part of the interior of this structure appears to have had a cobbled surface, which was at a lower level than the external cobbling (Group 1). Finds from the robbed out foundations of this structure suggest it was in use around the time of the Norman Conquest.

Disuse of the external cobbled surface was indicated by gullies cutting through it and the formation of an overlaying layer (Group 1.1). The timber structure (Group 2) may have gone out of use at the same time (or shortly after) as evidenced by robber trenches (Group 2.01).

#### 3.3 Activity Phases 2 and 2.1

Activity Phase 2 (Fig. 3) comprised the construction, occupation and subsequent robbing of a structure with a stone foundation. Group 3 comprises four post-holes, three in alignment, which may represent the construction stage, perhaps scaffolding, for the structure. Group 4 comprises remnants of the masonry foundations of a building (Structure 2), including bedding, packing, *in situ* masonry and bonding material. Two post pads, with dimensions of 1.6m by 1.8m and set 6m apart, were also uncovered. Subsequent truncation of features precludes determination of the building's dimensions. A series of robber trenches (Group 4.1) attest to the later demolition of this structure. The remnants of stone foundation and subsequent robber cuts suggest that the SSW-NNE oriented wall extended for at least some 17m. Finds from deposits assigned to Activity Phase 2 span the 11<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> centuries.

#### 3.4 Activity Phases 3 and 3.1

Activity Phase 3 (Fig. 4) represents episodic levelling up and pit digging, suggesting that this area was no longer a focus of occupation. Group 5 includes the infilling of depressions, perhaps created by the earlier robbing activity (Group 4.1) and subsequent pit digging. A possible well may have been in use at this time (SG5.07). Group 6 (Phase 3.1) deposits, whilst stratigraphically later, are comparable with those of Group 5, with occasional pit digging and what appears to be purposeful levelling up, the later layers sealing much of the investigation area.



### **3.5 Activity Phase 4**

Activity Phase 4 represents the final levelling and resurfacing of the site. Group 7 comprises two layers. The first is a layer of gravel, containing copious quantities of pottery, which seals the entire investigation area and is thought to represent deliberate and substantial re-surfacing. A second overlying layer, also containing large quantities of pottery, may represent a combination of soil build-up and trample from reworked soils. Artefactual evidence dates this activity to sometime after the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century.

### **3.6 Activity Phases 5 and 5.1**

The final phase of activity comprises the formation of the subsoil and topsoil horizon (Group 8) and the recent Northamptonshire Archaeology evaluation trench (Group 9).



## 4. DATA SET QUANTIFICATION

### 4.1 Introduction

For the following discussion the data-sets recovered during the investigations have been divided into three main classes: structural, artefactual and ecofactual.

**Structural** data relate to the identification of individual events such as the digging of a ditch, primary infilling etc. These have been recorded as **contexts** during the open area excavation. All contexts have a detailed record sheet and many will have a plan and section drawing along with photographs.

**Artefactual** data comprise human-made objects recovered during the open area excavation. These have been divided for ease of discussion into **pottery** and **other artefacts**.

**Ecofactual** data comprise natural materials found within excavated deposits. These may be able to help elucidate the nature of past human activity and its environmental setting and include information obtained from the **animal bone** assemblages and **ecofactual samples** (which may, for example, contain charred plant remains).

In the following sections contextual data is discussed first as this has provided the framework for the summary of results and the subsequent data-set discussions. The methodological approach taken with each data-set is discussed, followed by sections dealing with quantification, provenance (spatially and chronologically) and also condition. All these factors are important in deciding the potential of the material for further analysis.

### 4.2 Contextual Data

#### 4.2.1 Quantity of records

Table 1 presents a breakdown of the total quantity and type of structural records. These comprise the written description/interpretation of a deposit/feature (context sheets), a map-like drawing showing the location and inter-relationship between features (a plan), a profile drawing through a feature and its fills (section) and photographs.

Record type	No.
Contexts	171
Plan Sheets	45
Sections	40
Photographs	147

**Table 1: Quantity of site structural records**

#### 4.2.2 Context types

Table 2 lists the different feature types identified during the excavation and indicates the number of features and contexts defined within each category.



Feature type	No. of Features	No. of Contexts
External surface	10	
Internal surface	4	
Occupational debris	4	
Structural cut	13	15
Stone setting	2	10
Wall	6	14
Well?	1	3
Pit	8	11
Ditch	8	12
Robber cut	10	18
Make-up layer	10	
Layer	1	
Erosional surface (depression from robbing?)	3	4
External cultivation	2	
Modern intrusion	1	1
<b>Totals</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>88</b>

**Table 2: Contexts by Feature type**

#### 4.2.3 Methodological approach to assessing the structural data

The structural data was rapidly assessed in order to establish whether it would provide a coherent sequence of events. This proved to be the case and therefore the contexts were assigned to “preliminary” groups and activity phases based on the following criteria:

- Do the contexts form a coherent spatial unit, e.g. ditch length?
- Do the contexts represent key positions within the stratigraphic sequence?
- Do the contexts contain suitable dating material?

All the recorded contexts were assigned to “preliminary” groups. Much of the discussion in Section 3 and the following data-set discussions are based on these phase and group assignments.

Activity Phase	Group	Group Description	No. contexts
1.0	1.0	Cobbled open area	28
1.0	2.0	Timber Structure 1	13
1.1	1.1	Disuse of cobbled open area	3
1.1	2.1	Disuse of timber Structure 1	13
2.0	3.0	Post holes (scaffolding for Structure 2?)	8
2.0	4.0	Construction of Structure 2 with stone foundation	31
2.1	4.1	Robbing of stone foundation	23
3.0	5.0	Levelling and pit digging	23
3.1	6.0	Levelling and pit digging	19
4.0	7.0	Levelling and resurfacing	6
5.0	8.0	Formation of topsoil and subsoil	2
5.1	9.0	Evaluation trench	2

**Table 3: Phase and group descriptions with count of assigned contexts**

#### 4.2.4 Survival and condition of features

The survival of archaeological features is dependent on the nature and intensity of previous land use. It is evident from the extensive re-cutting and truncation of features that this area was intensively occupied during Phases 1 and 2, with subsequent levelling and pit digging in Phase 3 further obscuring



relationships. Phases 4 and 5 witnessed a marked reduction in activity, suggesting that there was a shift of activity away from the investigation area. The survival of 1m of stratified deposits would suggest that this area was never ploughed. Stratigraphic relationships were further obscured by the excavation of the foundation trenches for the new laboratory prior to archaeological investigation and recording. This had the effect of dividing the site up into a series of unconnected “islands” of stratigraphy.

### **4.3 Pottery**

#### **4.3.1 Quantification**

A pottery assemblage weighing over 293kg was recovered. Over 95% of this material occurred in a single fabric type, thought to have originated from Harrold itself.

#### **4.3.2 Methodology**

For each context, pottery was recorded by fabric type and quantified by weight; the size of the assemblage made it impractical to record a sherd count. Sherds were broadly divided into Harrold and non-Harrold fabric types. Material thought to be associated with areas of known kiln activity in Harrold High Street (SP 947567) and in Brook Lane (SP 948 569: Hall 1972), was subdivided into groups as follows: diagnostic and undiagnostic non-wasters; and diagnostic and undiagnostic wasters. The range of vessel forms and decorative elements was also recorded, and the condition of the pottery from each context noted.

Unless otherwise stated all quantitative statements are based on weight. Pottery was also spot dated by individual fabric type and the date of the latest sherd used in the provision of an overall context spot date. The latter has been used to assist in the establishment of the provisional phasing structure (Table 3).

#### **4.3.3 Range and variety**

The assemblage ranges in date from the Roman period to the present day. Fabrics are listed below (Table 4) in chronological order, using common names and type codes in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series, held by Albion Archaeology.

The earliest pottery comprises a small quantity of Roman fine wares, including samian ware (a continental import) and colour coat (a regional import from Oxfordshire and the Nene Valley). All sherds are highly abraded and are residual in later features.



Fabric type	Common name
<i>Roman</i>	
Type R01	Samian ware
Type R11D	Oxford colour coat
Type R12B	Nene Valley colour coat
<i>Saxo-Norman</i>	
Type B01	St Neots-type
Type B01 (CB)	St Neots-type (chocolate brown)
Type B01A	St Neots-type (orange)
Type B01B	St Neots-type (fine)
Type B01C	St Neots-type (mixed)
Type B04	St Neots-type (coarse)
Type C12	Stamford ware
Type C12A	Developed Stamford ware
<i>Medieval</i>	
Type B05*	Shell (Harrold)
Type B	Non-specific medieval shell
Type C	Non-specific medieval sand
<i>Post-medieval</i>	
Type P14	Blackware
Type P01	Fine glazed red earthenware
Type P03	Black glazed earthenware
Type P30	Staffordshire slipware
Type P	Non-specific post-medieval
<i>Modern</i>	
Type P37	White salt-glazed stoneware
MOD	Modern flower pot

\* - constitutes over 95% of the assemblage

**Table 4: Pottery type series**

Wheel-thrown shell tempered pottery in the St Neots-type ware tradition constitutes approximately 4% of the assemblage. The type is broadly datable to the late 9<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> centuries. If possible a distinction between pre- and post-conquest types will be made during analysis, to assist in the provision of a closer date range. Variants in the St Neots-type wares will also be more closely examined at a later date. Vessel forms include everted rim cooking pots, bowls with inturned and hammer-head rims, and spouted bowls. Several glazed sherds of 10<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> century Stamford ware and developed Stamford ware, the latter datable to the 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century, were also identified.

The bulk of the assemblage comprises sherds in shell tempered fabric type B05, thought to derive from areas of kiln activity within the village (see 4.3.2) and datable to the 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> centuries. Non-wasters occur in a hard soapy fabric with a grey core. Surfaces are orange to buff-brown when oxidised and blue-grey when reduced; the former seems to be the intended appearance. The fabric is tempered with abundant shell, fossil limestone and rare quartz. Wasters constitute about 35.6% of the assemblage, and are defined as overfired, brittle sherds, which are either spalled, cracked or bloated, indicating problems with firing temperature.

Vessel forms are wheel-thrown jars/cooking pots with everted, rolled, square, triangular or undercut rims, bowls with everted, square and inturned rims, and unglazed jugs with flat, square or rounded rims and rod or strap handles. All bases are sagging. Less common forms comprise storage jars, spouted vessels, skillets, lids, lamps, pipkins (including a handle in the shape of a swan's head





and neck) and a possible bottle and pedestal base. A particularly sturdy base (30-40mm thick) and unusual base with a foot also occurred. On average vessel wall thickness ranges from 5-10mm, although particularly fine examples with 1mm thick walls occur.

A number of non-waster sherds have been modified by the addition of post-firing perforations in bases, base angles, shoulders and necks to facilitate repair. Three body sherds have been shaped into discs, possibly for use as gaming counters.

External sooting and internal white (?limescale) residues occur primarily on non-waster sherds. While the majority of wasters are unsooted and may represent kiln waste, sooting and residues observed on a small proportion indicate their use as 'seconds' in a domestic capacity.

Decorated vessels are rare and constitute approximately 3% of the assemblage. Decorative elements comprise applied plain and thumbled strips, thumbled and stabbed handles, general thumbing, horizontal grooves, cordons, applied pellets, slashed linear and wavy incised motifs, rilling, comb impressed and rouletted designs, and circular stamps (Fig. 5). The assemblage includes a number of unusual forms and decorative elements which seem to be absent from consumption sites, perhaps suggesting experimentation during manufacture.

Post-medieval pottery comprises a small quantity of 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century earthenware and slipware. Several sherds of 19<sup>th</sup> century stoneware were also recovered.

#### **4.3.4 Provenance and date range**

Pottery was recovered from 65 (38%) of the 171 contexts excavated. The greatest quantity derived from features assigned to Activity Phase 4, which contained over 40% of the total assemblage (Table 5). Composition of this assemblage suggests that the material was subject to variable processes of post-depositional disturbance or contamination. Twenty-seven features (42% of contexts producing pottery) contained over 1.0kg of pottery; the largest single assemblage weighing 71.93kg. Sherd size of the Harrold pottery is fairly consistent (average weight 20-30g) and sherds are generally evenly broken and unabraded. Several vessels are represented by more than one sherd. Non-Harrold sherds are smaller (average sherd weight 10-15g) and usually more abraded.



Activity Ph	Gp No.	Description	Harrold fabric	Non-Harrold fabrics	Total
1.0	1.0	Cobbled open area	599	58	657
	2.0	Beam slot fill Structure 1	2383	16	2399
1.1	2.1	Robber cut fills of Structure 1	1889	20	1909
2.0	4.0	Wall cut / packing of Structure 2 foundation	18276	245	18521
2.1	4.1	Disuse and robbing of Structure 2	60770	1339	62109
3.0	5.0	Levelling and pit digging	5962	937	6899
3.1	6.0	Levelling and pit digging	72038	5739	77777
4.0	7.0	Levelling and resurfacing	114230	5110	119340
5.0	8.0	Formation of topsoil and subsoil	1422	145	1567
5.1	9.0	Evaluation trench backfill	2263	211	2474
<b>Total</b>			<b>279832</b>	<b>13820</b>	<b>293652</b>

**Table 5: Pottery by activity phase and group (weight in g)**

#### 4.3.4.1 Activity Phases 1 / 1.1

Less than 2% of the ceramic assemblage was associated with features assigned to Activity Phase 1. A total of 4.9kg of pottery was recovered, the majority deriving from the beam slot fill of Structure 1, G2 and its subsequent robbing G2.1. Diagnostic Harrold forms constitute 13.7% of the Phase 1 assemblage and include a range of jugs, jars and bowls, and a possible pedestal base. Wasters total 21% of the assemblage, the majority deriving from the robber cut fills of Structure 1, G2.1. Sherds recovered from cobbled open area G1 survive in poor condition, and are small and abraded, while those from Structure 1, G2/G2.1 are in fair to good condition and include 22 base and lower body sherds from a single fabric B05 vessel.

Pottery in non-Harrold fabric types constitutes less than 2% of the Phase 1 assemblage, and comprises St Neots-type ware and its variants.

#### 4.3.4.2 Activity Phase 2 / 2.1

Approximately 27.5% of the ceramic assemblage derived from Activity Phase 2. The masonry foundations of Structure 2, G4 yielded 18.5kg of pottery and a further 62kg was associated with its robbing and subsequent demolition G4.1. Diagnostic Harrold forms constitute 21.6% of the Phase 2 assemblage and comprise a range of jugs, jars and bowls. Wasters total 43.7% of the assemblage, the majority deriving from the disuse fills of Structure 2, G4.1. Preservation of the Phase 2 assemblage is fair, although sherds are generally smaller than those recorded in other Activity Phases.

Pottery in non-Harrold fabric types constitutes less than 2% of the assemblage, and comprises mainly St Neots-type ware and its variants. Two sherds of developed Stamford ware were also identified.

#### 4.3.4.3 Activity Phase 3 / 3.1

Features assigned to Activity Phase 3 yielded over 28% of the ceramic assemblage, with levelling and pit digging activity G5 and G6 containing 6.8kg and 77.7kg respectively. Diagnostic Harrold forms constitute 20.6% of



the Phase 3 assemblage and include jugs, jars, bowls, pipkins and spouted vessels. Several sherds show evidence for repair in the form of post-firing holes. Wasters total 30.8% of the assemblage, the majority deriving from G6 deposits. Preservation of the Phase 3 assemblage is fair, although sherds are generally small, and few vessels are obviously represented by more than single sherds.

Pottery in non-Harrold fabric types constitutes 7.9% of the assemblage, and comprises St Neots-type ware and its variants, recovered from both G5 and G6. The latter also contained Stamford ware and developed Stamford Ware, and two abraded Roman sherds of samian ware and Nene Valley colour coat.

#### **4.3.4.4 Activity Phase 4**

Over 40% of the ceramic assemblage derived from Activity Phase 4. Levelling and resurfacing layers G7 yielded 119.3kg of pottery, the majority of which (114.2kg) occurred in Harrold fabric type B05. Diagnostic Harrold forms constitute 22.8% of the Phase 4 assemblage and comprise jars, jugs, bowls, and single examples of a lamp, lid, skillet, socketed vessel and possible bottle. Several sherds show evidence for repair in the form of post-firing holes, and one sherd has been modified into a disc. Wasters total 34% of the assemblage, the majority deriving from SG6.18. External sooting and internal white residues occur on non-waster and waster sherds, indicating the use of both in a domestic capacity. Sherds recovered from G7 survive in poor condition, displaying a high degree of abrasion.

Pottery in non-Harrold fabric types constitutes 4% of the Phase 4 assemblage, and comprises mainly St Neots-type ware and its variants, Stamford ware and developed Stamford ware. Three abraded sherds of late Roman colour coat from Oxfordshire and the Nene Valley were recovered, and a small quantity of post-medieval glazed earthenware, Staffordshire slipware and Blackware. Nineteenth century salt-glazed stoneware and modern flower pot also occurred.

#### **4.3.4.5 Activity Phase 5 / 5.1**

Less than 1.5% of the ceramic assemblage was associated with features assigned to Activity Phase 5. A total of 4kg of pottery was recovered from topsoil and subsoil G8 (1.6kg) and evaluation trench backfill G9 (2.4kg). Diagnostic Harrold forms constitute 36% of the Phase 5 assemblage and comprise a range of jugs, jars and bowls. Wasters total 31.5% of the assemblage, the majority deriving from G9. Sherds recovered from both groups survive in fair condition, displaying only slight abrasion.

Pottery in non-Harrold fabric types constitutes less than 1% of the Phase 5 assemblage, and comprises St Neots-type ware and developed Stamford ware, deriving from evaluation trench backfill G9. Sherds of 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century black-glazed earthenware and 19<sup>th</sup> century white salt-glazed stoneware were recovered from topsoil and subsoil layers G8, in addition to a small quantity of St Neots-type pottery.



## 4.4 Ceramic Building Material

### 4.4.1 Methodology

For each context ceramic building material (comprising brick, roof tile and fired clay) was recorded by fabric type in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series, and quantified by minimum fragment count and weight. Where possible, the brick and tile was also spot dated.

### 4.4.2 Quantification

Twenty-four pieces of brick and tile weighing 1.4kg were recovered, the majority deriving from features in Activity Phase 3.1. Approximately 600 fired clay fragments weighing 15.8kg were collected, mainly associated with features in Activity Phase 2.1.

### 4.4.3 Range and variety

#### 4.4.3.1 Brick and tile

Shell tempered flat roof tile and brick fragments, broadly contemporary with the B05 pottery, constitute the bulk of the assemblage. Six pieces of oxidised sand tempered flat roof tile (160g) of late medieval / early post-medieval date and an abraded piece of Roman shell tempered flue tile (109g) were also collected. The latter has a combed surface and is sooted and burnt.

No complete tiles were recovered: the only measurements taken were the thickness of flat tiles, which range between 12-19mm, and of two hand-made brick fragments (32-38mm).

#### 4.4.3.2 Fired clay

The majority of the fired clay assemblage comprises fragments in an oxidised coarse shell tempered fabric, while sand tempered fragments, and those with a fine shell temper constitute the remainder. Pieces are well fired and sizeable (average weight 27g) and many retain surfaces and/or edges and wattle impressions indicating their use as structural components. Several pieces are entirely burnt and a number are semi-vitrified.

### 4.4.4 Provenance

#### 4.4.4.1 Brick and tile

Over 57% (by weight) of the brick and tile assemblage was associated with levelling and pit digging G6. Twenty-eight percent derived from levelling and resurfacing G7, including the piece of Roman flue tile.

Activity Ph	Gp No.	Description	Frag. No.	Weight (g)
1.0	1.0	Cobbled open area	1	84
2.1	4.1	Disuse and robbing of Structure 2	1	55
3.1	6.0	Levelling and pit digging	9	848
4.0	7.0	Levelling and resurfacing	9	418
5.1	9.0	Evaluation trench backfill	4	77
<b>Total</b>			<b>24</b>	<b>1482</b>

**Table 6:** Brick and tile by activity phase and group



#### 4.4.4.2 Fired clay

Features associated with the construction and subsequent disuse of Structure 2, G4 and G4.1, and levelling and pit digging G5 and G6 respectively contained 46% and 37% (by weight) of the fired clay assemblage. Fourteen percent derived from levelling and resurfacing layers G7. Only six of the 29 contexts containing fired clay yielded in excess of 1kg, and nine yielded less than 100g. The material represents secondary deposition and cannot be directly associated with the use of the features from which it was collected.

Activity Ph	Gp No.	Description	Frag. No.	Weight (g)
1.0	1.0	Cobbled open area	2	87
	2.0	Beam slot fill Structure 1	10	199
1.1	2.1	Robber cut fills of Structure 1	2	61
2.0	4.0	Wall cut / packing of Structure 2 foundation	71	2489
2.1	4.1	Disuse and robbing of Structure 2	174	4867
3.0	5.0	Levelling and pit digging	139	2581
3.1	6.0	Levelling and pit digging	110	3260
4.0	7.0	Levelling and resurfacing	85	2300
5.1	9.0	Evaluation trench backfill	4	46
<b>Total</b>			<b>597</b>	<b>15890</b>

**Table 7:** Fired clay by activity phase and group

## 4.5 Registered and bulk Non-ceramic Artefacts

### 4.5.1 Methodology

For each context, artefacts were assigned a broad term and functional category in accordance with the Bedfordshire Artefact Typology and quantified by number and/or weight. Where possible a date range was assigned to the artefacts. All ironwork and selected non-ferrous objects were x-rayed by Lincolnshire Archives Conservation Lab.

### 4.5.2 Quantification

The registered and bulk non-ceramic assemblage consists of 155 registered artefacts, 76% comprising iron objects, and over 75kg of ironworking by-products, mainly comprising ferrous slag and fired clay lining.

Material	Quantity
Bone	2
Copper alloy	15
Ceramic	4
Iron	118
Flint	10
Stone	6
Ferrous Slag & by-products	61,108g
Fired clay lining	13,882g
Fuel ash slag	165g
Cinder	23g

**Table 8:** Registered and bulk non-ceramic artefacts by material



#### 4.5.3 Range, variety, date and provenance

Table 9 presents the artefacts by functional category and broad term.

Functional category	Broad Term	No.	Wgt (g)
Building Material	Roofing stone	3	
Structural fastenings & Fittings	Door stud	1	
Structural fastenings & Fittings	Key	1	
Structural fastenings & Fittings	Nail	57	
Structural fastenings & Fittings	Staple	3	
Household	Furniture mount	2	
Craft & Industry	Awl	1	
Craft & Industry	Heckle tooth	1	
Craft & Industry	Spindle whorl	3	
Craft & Industry	Pin beater	1	
Craft & Industry	Cinder	0	23
Craft & Industry	Fired clay lining	0	13883
Craft & Industry	Fuel ash slag	0	165
Craft & Industry	Ferrous slag	0	61108
Multipurpose bladed tools	Knife	4	
Pastimes	Buzz toy	1	
Written communication	Writing slate	1	
Horse trappings	Harness buckle	2	
Horse trappings	Harness mount	2	
Horse trappings	Horse shoe	3	
Horse trappings	Shoeing nail	25	
Horse trappings	Spur	2	
Agriculture & Subsistence	Pruning hook	1	
Agriculture & Subsistence	Quern	2	
Dress & personal adornment	Chain link	1	
Dress & personal adornment	Finger ring	1	
Dress & personal adornment	Lace tag	1	
Dress & personal adornment	Strap mount	2	
Dress & personal adornment	Pin	3	
Dress & personal adornment	Strap end	1	
Prehistoric flint & stone artefacts	Tranchet axe (reworked)	1	
Prehistoric flint & stone artefacts	Core	1	
Prehistoric flint & stone artefacts	Cutting flake	1	
Prehistoric flint & stone artefacts	Flake	4	
Prehistoric flint & stone artefacts	Retouched flake	1	
Prehistoric flint & stone artefacts	Scraper	2	
Wide ranging uses	Collar	1	
Wide ranging uses	Wire	3	
Unidentified or uncertain	Fragments (Fe 12: CA 2)	14	
Unidentified or uncertain	unfinished spindle whorl or gaming counter	1	
Unidentified or uncertain	heckle tooth or nail shank	1	
Total		155	75,179

**Table 9:** Registered and bulk non-ceramic artefacts by functional category and broad term

A scan of typologically datable artefacts indicates a date range spanning the early prehistoric to at least the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century. The earliest datable object is



a probable Mesolithic tranche axe which was subsequently re-worked into a scraper. This stone axe and the nine other flint tools, are undoubtedly residual, the majority deriving from levelling activity (Phase 3) and resurfacing of the area (Phase 4).

Pre-conquest activity is suggested by the presence of a Thomas type A, type 1 Trewiddle style strap end dating to between the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> centuries (Thomas 2003, 2) and a ceramic spindle whorl of fabric type A23, of early to middle Saxon date. A ceramic spindle whorl, of St Neots type fabric (type B01), and a copper alloy key, of Ward Perkins type 1b, span the pre-Conquest period into the 12<sup>th</sup> century. A number of items are datable to between the mid-11<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries, including 19 shoeing nails of fiddle key and T-shaped variety, two harness buckles, an expanding finger ring and a third ceramic spindle whorl of fabric B07. Items dating to between the 14<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> centuries include two dress pins, a lace tag, a strap mount closely paralleled by an example from London from deposits of 1350-1400 (Egan and Pritchard 1991, fig 134 no. 1163), and a near complete rowel spur. Items dating to the 16<sup>th</sup> century and later may include a fragment of writing slate, limestone roofing stone and a bolster tang knife. The evidence for modern activity is limited to a single panel pin type nail which is likely to be intrusive.

Table 10 presents the assemblage by activity phase and Group number. The presence of small quantities of ferrous smelting by-products from Activity Phase 1, while not suggesting iron working in the immediate vicinity, do indicate that smelting was being carried out somewhere in the area. It is presumed that this small quantity of ironworking debris was accidentally incorporated into the deposits. It is noteworthy that Hall and Nickerson noted slag patches and burnt areas, thought to have been remnants of smelting furnaces, located to the north of the village (1966, 2). Although undated, the ridge and furrow that runs over the patches indicates a pre- or early medieval date (Hall and Nickerson 1966, 2). The only datable object from Activity Phase 1.1 comprises a copper alloy key of a type which barely if at all outlasted the 11<sup>th</sup> century (Goodall 1980, 147-48). This key was found within the backfill of a robbed out beamslot of Structure 1, and its presence may indicate that the structure was of pre-Conquest origin.

The construction of the stone foundation for Structure 2 again yielded small amounts of ferrous working by-products, and fragments of querns or millstones which appear to have been re-used as packing. The two datable finds comprised an iron harness buckle, thought to date from the late 11<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> centuries, and an arrow-shaped strap fitting, paralleled by an example from London from deposits dating to between the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries (Egan and Pritchard 1991, fig 134 no.1163).

The deposits associated with disuse and robbing of Structure 2 (Activity Phase 2.1) yielded some datable finds, all spanning the 11<sup>th</sup> to mid-14<sup>th</sup> centuries. These finds may reflect the period of use of the structure, perhaps indicating disuse sometime in the 14<sup>th</sup> century.



Little dating evidence is available for Activity Phase 3.0. The assemblage from this phase was dominated by by-products from ironworking, including over 32kg of ferrous slag much of it apparently derived from smelting. As no *in situ* burning was noted the by-products appear to have been ‘imported’ for purposes of levelling the area. The assemblage from Activity Phase 3.1 was not dissimilar, with over 12kg of ferrous slags, although a greater quantity of iron items, such as nails, shoeing nails and the occasional implement, were recovered. Where datable, the finds spanned the mid-11<sup>th</sup> to mid-13<sup>th</sup> centuries with one exception, a zoomorphic strap end dating to between the 9<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> centuries. It is unclear whether this strap end originated from the earliest phase of activity on this site and was re-deposited through the process of pit digging, or if it had been ‘imported’ into the site as part of the levelling process.

Activity phase 4.0 accounted for the greatest quantity of artefacts, with 90 items representing 58% of the artefact assemblage. In addition, ferrous slags were again present, comprising over 13kg. Although finds of mid-11<sup>th</sup> to mid-13<sup>th</sup> century date were again in evidence, there were a proportion of artefacts that dated to the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries including a near complete spur, a bolster tang knife and limestone roofing ‘tiles’. This suggests that the final levelling and resurfacing of the area took place sometime after the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century.





Description	Narrow Term	Date range	No	Weight
area	ferrous smelting tap slag			152
area	ferrous slag undiagnostic			38
area	Iron flat headed nail		1	
area	cinder			23
Structure 1	vitified clay			3
Structure 1	ferrous smelting slag dense			106
Structure 1	ferrous smelting tap slag			5
of Structure 1	Copper alloy mounted sliding lock key	pre-conquest to late 11 <sup>th</sup>	1	
of Structure 1	ferrous smelting tap slag			30
of Structure 1	vitified clay			3
acking of stone foundation	quern/millstone quartz conglomerate		1	1104
acking of stone foundation	quern/millstone quartz conglomerate		1	1452
acking of stone foundation	vitified clay			3
acking of stone foundation	ferrous smelting tap slag			80
acking of stone foundation	Iron strip/bar fragment		1	
acking of stone foundation	vitified clay			136
acking of stone foundation	Iron nail shank		3	
acking of stone foundation	ferrous slag undiagnostic			129
acking of stone foundation	Iron wire fragment		1	
acking of stone foundation	Iron harness buckle rotating arm	late 11th to 13th	1	
acking of stone foundation	Iron collar or band		1	
acking of stone foundation	Copper alloy arrow shaped bar mount	14th to 15th	1	
ng of Structure 2	Copper alloy finger ring expanding	11th-13th	1	
ng of Structure 2	vitified clay			147
ng of Structure 2	ferrous slag undiagnostic			869
ng of Structure 2	ferrous smelting tap slag			402
ng of Structure 2	utilised flint flake?		1	2
ng of Structure 2	Iron flat headed nail		1	
ng of Structure 2	Iron shoeing nail fiddle key	mid-11th to mid-13th	1	
ng of Structure 2	ferrous smelting slag dense			73



Description	Narrow Term	Date range	No	Weight
ng of Structure 2	Iron leather working awl(?)		1	
ng of Structure 2	Iron strip fragment		1	
ng of Structure 2	Iron flat headed nail		1	
ng of Structure 2	Iron box mount or clamp	medieval	1	
ng of Structure 2	Iron nail shank		2	
ng of Structure 2	Iron flat headed nail		1	
ng of Structure 2	Iron shoeing nail fiddle key	mid-11th to mid-13th	1	
ng of Structure 2	ferrous smelting? slag			1243
ng of Structure 2	Ceramic unfinished spindle whorl or gaming counter?	1150-1250	1	18
ng of Structure 2	Bone pin beater single ended chisel	9th/e.10th to 13th/14th	1	
digging	Iron nail shank		1	
digging	ferrous smelting tap slag			1934
digging	ferrous slag undiagnostic			12822
digging	fuel ash slag			137
digging	vitrified clay			7706
digging	Iron flat headed nail		1	
digging	Iron horseshoe fragment		1	
digging	Iron flat headed nail		1	
digging	Iron flat headed nail		1	
digging	Iron flat headed nail		1	
digging	ferrous smelting slag dense			2543
digging	ferrous smelting? slag			14623
digging	Bone buzz toy	Anglo-Saxon to e.p-med	1	
digging	Iron door stud		1	
digging	Iron sheet fragment		1	
digging	vitrified clay			1280
digging	ferrous smelting? slag			3273
digging	ferrous smelting tap slag			2691
digging	ferrous slag undiagnostic			5856



Description	Narrow Term	Date range	No	Weight
digging	Copper alloy zoomorphic split strap end	late 8th/e 9th - 10th	1	
digging	Iron flat headed nail		1	
digging	Copper alloy strip fragment		1	
digging	Iron whittle tang knife	Saxon to medieval	1	
digging	ferrous smelting? slag dense			301
digging	Copper alloy strip fragment		1	
digging	Iron strip fragment		1	
digging	Iron horseshoe fragment		1	
digging	Iron horseshoe fragment		1	
digging	Iron whittle tang knife		1	
digging	Iron nail shank		3	
digging	Iron flat headed nail		1	
digging	Iron flat headed nail		1	
digging	Iron pruning hook	mid11th to 14th	1	
digging	Iron shoeing nail	mid-11th to mid-13th	4	
digging	Iron looped staple		1	
digging	Iron heckle tooth or nail shank?		1	
digging	utilised flint flake		1	
digging	Iron flat headed nail		1	
digging	Iron flat headed nail		1	
digging	Copper alloy chain link	late med	1	
digging	Flint core fragment		1	35
digging	Retouched flint flake/ damaged scraper?		1	7
surfacing	harness buckle rotating arm	late 11th to 13th	1	
surfacing	Flint flake		2	
surfacing	Iron strip fragment		1	
surfacing	Iron strip/bar fragment		1	
surfacing	Iron folded strip fragment		1	
surfacing	Iron strip fragment		1	



Description	Narrow Term	Date range	No	Weight
urfacing	vitrified clay lining			4604
urfacing	Iron flat square headed nail		2	
urfacing	Iron flat figure 8 headed nail		2	
urfacing	Iron nail shank		7	
urfacing	Iron nail head formed from flared shank		4	
urfacing	Iron flat narrow rectangular headed nail		9	
urfacing	Iron flat rectangular headed nail		7	
urfacing	Limestone roof tile	15th onwards	3	
urfacing	Iron shoeing nail fiddle key	mid-11th to mid-13th	10	
urfacing	Iron shoeing nail eared	13th to mid-14th	2	
urfacing	ferrous smelting(?) slag			9499
urfacing	ferrous smelting tap slag			2657
urfacing	Iron rowel spur	mid-14th to 15th	1	86
urfacing	Iron spur attachment	mid 13th-14th	1	
urfacing	Ceramic spindle whorl	1150-1250	1	12
urfacing	Copper alloy drawn wire		1	
urfacing	Iron possible bloom from smelting?		1	187
urfacing	Flint crested flake		1	
urfacing	Iron wool comb tooth		1	
urfacing	Iron whittle tang knife	Saxon to medieval	1	
urfacing	Iron bar mount?		1	
urfacing	Copper alloy coffer mount	12th to mid-15th	1	
urfacing	Iron shoeing nail T-shaped	mid-11th to mid-13th	3	
urfacing	ferrous slag undiagnostic			976
urfacing	re-worked flint tranche axe	Mesolithic	1	57
urfacing	Iron strip fragment		1	
urfacing	Iron perforated sheet fragment		1	
urfacing	Iron harness fitting	9th to 10th ?	1	
urfacing	Iron bolster tang knife	c.1550 to 1700	1	
urfacing	Iron panel pin nail	modern	1	



Description	Narrow Term	Date range	No	Weight
urfacing	Flint end-scraper		1	
urfacing	Iron shoeing nail triangular head	late 15th/16th onwards	4	
urfacing	Ceramic spindle whorl	Saxon	1	
urfacing	Iron U-shaped staple		2	
urfacing	writing/gaming slate	1500-1930	1	
urfacing	Iron strip fragment		1	
urfacing	Iron strip fragment		1	
urfacing	Copper alloy lace tag	14th to 15th	1	
urfacing	Iron faceted narrow rectangular head		2	
urfacing	Copper alloy dress pin wire head	14th to 15th	2	
urfacing	Copper alloy dress pin wire shank		1	
urfacing	Ceramic spindle whorl	850-1150	1	11
urfacing	Copper alloy wire fragment		1	
ub soil formation	Flint end & side scraper	Neo - EBA	1	9
ch backfill	Copper alloy harness mount(?)	late-med?	1	
ch backfill	Iron flat headed nail		1	
ch backfill	ferrous slag undiagnostic			239
ch backfill	fuel ash slag			28
ch backfill	ferrous smelting? slag dense			78

ceramic bulk artefacts by activity phase



## 4.6 Faunal Data

### 4.6.1 Methodology

The following assessment was made with the aim of evaluating the potential of the faunal assemblage to provide information about the diet of the inhabitants of the site, the exploitation of animals and the deposition of their remains throughout the different phases of occupation.

### 4.6.2 Quantification, Condition and Species present

A total of 19,191gm of animal bone, comprising 2,613 fragments, was recovered. Species present in the assemblage include cattle, sheep/goat, horse, pig, dog, and deer. Bone surface preservation was generally good, with little to no surface erosion present.

### 4.6.3 Provenance

Over half of the animal bone assemblage derives from deposits assigned to Phase 4, final levelling and resurfacing of the site, and Phase 5, topsoil, subsoil and evaluation trench backfills (Table 11). These deposits produced a mixture of 12<sup>th</sup>/13<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> century pottery and non-ceramic artefacts. This suggests that these layers may have been “imported” onto the site and cannot be directly related to its occupation.

Activity Phase	No.	%	Weight	%
1	52	1.99%	348	1.81%
1.1	2	0.08%	8	0.04%
2	97	3.71%	582	3.03%
2.1	198	7.58%	1730	9.01%
3	79	3.02%	570	2.97%
3.1	735	28.13%	5213	27.16%
4	1417	54.23%	10368	54.03%
5.1	33	1.26%	372	1.94%
TOTAL	2613		19191	

**Table 11: Animal bone quantity by Activity Phase**

## 4.7 Environmental Data

### 4.7.1 Methodology

Three samples of 10 litres each were taken to examine content for charred plant remains. The samples were processed by bulk water flotation and the flots collected onto 500µm mesh sieves. Residues were collected onto 2mm and 1mm mesh. Residues of above 5.6mm were sorted by eye for the retrieval of small finds and charred materials which did not float. Retrieved artefacts and animal bone were submitted to the relevant specialist for integration with the hand excavated assemblages.



#### 4.7.2 Results

Activity Phase	Group	Feature	Context	Description	Charcoal	Mollusc	Pottery	Slag	Animal bone
2.0	4.0	1087	1088	Wall foundation	Frequent	Sparse	Frequent		Sparse
2.1	4.1	1030	1032	Disuse & robbing	Sparse	Sparse	Frequent	Sparse	Sparse
3.0	5.0	1007	1008	Levelling and pit digging	Frequent	Sparse	Occasional	Frequent	Sparse

**Table 12: Soil samples by Activity Phase**



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## 5. ANALYTICAL POTENTIAL OF THE DATA

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### 5.1 Introduction

In this section the potential of each data set to address the original project objectives is reviewed, and any new aims identified. This information is summarised in Table 15. The original aims of the project are set out below.

**Aim 1:** The over-arching aim of the archaeological works was to fully define and record any archaeological deposits/structures present so as to elucidate their nature, date, form and function, their spatial and temporal relationships and the nature of changing land use patterns over time.

**Aim 2:** To assist in refining the seriation of the Harrold medieval pottery type series through the rigorous and stratigraphically accurate excavation of pits and associated surfaces.

**Aim 3:** To determine, if possible the context of the pitting and its associations.

**Aim 4:** To sample for evidence of diet, economy, environmental regime and site formation processes, any strata which has, or appears to have the potential to address these questions.

### 5.2 Contextual Data

**Aim 1:** The investigations encountered a clear sequence of activity, a timber structure replaced by a building with stone foundation, and a subsequent change of use of the area, represented by levelling deposits and pit digging. This sequence of activity provides a structure for the study of the artefactual evidence, and contributes to the compilation of a temporal framework.

The restricted area of investigation, coupled with the extensive re-cutting and truncation of features and subsequent intensive pit digging did, however, obscure some stratigraphic relationships. This situation was further complicated by the unsupervised excavation of the foundation trenches for the new science laboratory. These factors have combined to lessen the potential of the contextual evidence to answer more specific questions such as the nature and dimensions of the structures, the function and layout of any ?manorial buildings and the reasons for the change in use of the area. For these reasons the contextual data is considered to have moderate potential to address this aim.

**Aim 2:** Further refinement of the activity phases, in particular confirming the sequence of foundation versus robber trenches, will provide a framework for the analysis of the pottery. However, the truncation of features by subsequent activity is likely to have increased the occurrence of mixed deposits and residual artefacts. In addition, the unsupervised excavation of the foundation trenches for the new science laboratory has led to the masking of some stratigraphic relationships. For this reason the contextual evidence is considered to have low potential to contribute to this aim.





**Aim 3:** It is clear from the sequence of activity identified that the pit digging activity in Phases 3 and 3.1 signals a change of use and shift in the area of occupation. The nature of the fills suggests that these pits were not open for any period of time but rather excavated for the purpose of disposing of material. The artefactual and structural evidence combined has moderate potential to determine the nature of the pitting and its probable association with industrial activity but has no potential to determine the location of the source of the material or the nature of its association, if any, with the nearby manorial establishment.

**Aim 4:** Although the contextual evidence provides a sequential framework for evidence of diet and economy derived from the analysis of the ecofactual and artefactual assemblages and can assist in determining whether features were either rapidly back-filled, or if the fills accumulated over time, it has low potential to address this aim.

### 5.3 Pottery

**Aim 1:** The pottery has moderate potential to address this aim. It may be possible to refine the dating of the St Neots-type ware recovered by determining the proportions of pre- or post-conquest material within the assemblage.

Over 95% of the medieval pottery occurs in a single fabric type and is broadly datable to the 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> centuries. This can be used to provide a chronological framework for the contextual data. It is unclear to what extent, if at all, Harrold pottery forms alter through the fabric's period of use. Examination of form types by Activity Phase may help to clarify this and assist in refining chronological development for the fabric type.

**Aim 2:** The restricted area of investigation and the obscuring of stratigraphic relationships due to truncation, re-cutting and intensive pit digging, have reduced the potential to establish an external chronological framework. The same factors also prevent any meaningful seriation of the assemblage. The extent of disturbance and mixing of contexts is reflected in the proportions of form and fabric, which are largely consistent throughout Activity Phases 1-4. Consequently, the pottery has low potential to address this aim.

**Aim 3:** The pottery has low potential to determine the nature of the pitting and no potential to determine the source of the material. Approximately 84kg of pottery was recovered from features associated with pit digging activity in Phases 3 and 3.1. The composition of this assemblage suggests use of the pits for the disposal/dumping of material. The pottery, therefore, represents secondary deposition and cannot be directly associated with the use of the features from which it was collected.

**Aim 4:** The pottery has low potential to address this aim. Examination of attributes relating to pottery function and use, evidence for repair/modification and the proportions and range of vessel forms within each activity phase may



provide evidence relating to the economic organisation of the site. However, the value of this exercise may be limited, certainly within Activity Phases 4 and 5, due to the restricted area of investigation and the likely importation of much of the assemblage.

***New Aim: To augment existing knowledge and understanding of the medieval shelly industry in the region.***

The pottery assemblage has high potential to address this aim. A study of the types, occurrence, distribution and production of shelly wares has been identified as a potential regional research topic for Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire by English Heritage and the Medieval Pottery Research Group (Mellor 1994, 72). Pottery from Harrold and other shelly ware producing kilns in the area, for example Yardley Hastings (Brown 1993/94) and Olney Hyde (Mynard 1984), dominates the archaeological record of Bedfordshire and the surrounding counties during the 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> centuries. Other than Hall's publication (1972), there have been few published assemblages of Harrold pottery (Blinkhorn 2003, 4). Despite the absence of an actual kiln structure, there can be little doubt that much of the assemblage represents kiln waste. Of particular interest is the occurrence of a number of unusual forms and decorative elements which seem to be absent from consumption sites, perhaps suggesting experimentation during manufacture (Fig. 5). The study of kiln products is viewed as necessary to create a solid foundation and framework for local ceramic studies (Mellor 1994, 10). Analysis and publication of this assemblage would, therefore, be of considerable value to the understanding of the medieval pottery industry of the south-east Midlands region.

#### **5.4 Ceramic Building Material**

***Aim 1:*** The recovery of only 24 tile fragments limits the value of any conclusions regarding date which may be drawn, while a date range for the fired clay can only be suggested by association with typologically datable artefacts. The disturbed and/or truncated nature of many of the features from which CBM was recovered has further reduced the value of any information which may be obtained. The material therefore has low potential to provide dating evidence.

Over 8kg (46%) of the fired clay assemblage derived from features associated with the construction and subsequent disuse of Structure 2, Activity Phase 2. Many of the fragments are sizeable and retain surfaces and/or edges and wattle impressions, indicating their use as structural components. The relationship between this material and Structure 2, however, remains unclear, although it is possible that at least some of the daub/fired clay may be associated with the building. The assemblage may, therefore, have low potential to contribute to an understanding of the form of Structure 2.

***Aim 2:*** The ceramic building material has no potential to address this aim.

***Aim 3:*** Features associated with pit digging activity in Phases 3 and 3.1 yielded the majority of the tile assemblage (848g) and approximately 6kg of



fired clay. The material represents secondary deposition and cannot be directly associated with the use of the features from which it was collected. It consequently has low potential to determine the nature of the pitting and no potential to determine the source of the material.

**Aim 4:** The ceramic building material has no potential to address this aim.

## 5.5 Registered and bulk Non-ceramic Artefacts

**Aim 1:** The non-ceramic assemblage has moderate potential to assist in forwarding a chronology for the sequence of activity identified from the stratigraphic relationships of the contextual data. Although no datable non-ceramic artefacts were found within Activity Phase 1 deposits, the presence of a key of a type which barely outlasted the 11<sup>th</sup> century within the backfill of a robbed out beam-slot of Structure 1 (Activity phase 1.1) suggests that the building may have been in use around the time of the Norman Conquest.

The majority of datable artefacts from both the wall foundations and demolition deposits of Structure 2 ranged in date between the 11<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> centuries suggesting a general period of use for this building. The presence of a bar mount, parallels indicating a date in the 14<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> centuries, within a section of wall foundation, could possibly derive from demolition activity and may suggest an end date for the structure.

Although small quantities of ferrous slag were recovered from Activity Phases 1-2.2 (see Table 13), the quantity increased dramatically in Activity Phase 3. The absence of *in situ* burning indicates that this material has been re-deposited in pits, and the fills of these pits suggest that they had been excavated for the sole purpose of disposing of the slag. This indicates a change in use of the land from occupation to perhaps open space. The quantity of ferrous slag, where identifiably derived from smelting, also suggests that ironworking facilities may have been located at not too great a distance from the area of investigation.

Activity Phase	Quantity of ferrous slag (g)
1	301
1.1	30
2	209
2.1	2889
3	32,059
3.1	12,121
4	13,132

**Table 13:** Ferrous slag by Activity Phase

The final phases of recorded activity are characterised by levelling and the non-ceramic artefacts indicate that this must have occurred sometime after the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century.

The registered and bulk non-ceramic assemblage has low potential to assist in determining the function of either Structure 1 or Structure 2. Not including the slag, and the quern fragments that were re-used as foundation material, the quantity of items is limited. The assemblage from Structure 1 gives no



indication of any activities being carried out within the building, whereas the items from Structure 2 encompass a range of activities, including leather working, weaving and horse-related fittings, but none in any concentration.

Structure no. & Artefact category	Use	Disuse/robbing
Structure 1		
Building fittings	1 nail	1 door key
Structure 2		
Building fittings	3 nails	5 nails
Household		1 iron box mount
Craft & Industry		1 leatherworking awl
		1 bone pin beater
Horse-related	1 harness buckle	2 shoeing nails
Dress fittings & adornment	1 strap/belt fitting	1 finger ring
Uncertain		1 unfinished counter or spindle whorl (ceramic)

**Table 14: Non-ceramic artefacts from Structures 1 and 2**

**Aim 2:** The registered and bulk non-ceramic assemblage has no potential to assist in refining the seriation of the Harrold medieval pottery type series beyond providing comparative evidence for dating contexts.

**Aim 3:** The assessment of the contents of the pitting activity (Phases 3 and 3.1) has shown that the ferrous by-products were re-deposited indicating both a change in use of the area, and also that smelting may have been carried out in the general area. In this sense the assemblage has moderate potential to indicate the context of the pitting, disposal of industrial by-products, but low potential to determine the location and chronological period for this activity.

**Aim 4:** The registered and non-ceramic artefact assemblage will be analysed in terms of functional categories to look at the range of activities carried out, thereby contributing to knowledge of the economic basis of the investigated area. However, the assemblage has a low potential to be able to address this aim due to the restricted nature of the investigation and in Activity Phases 4 - 5, the mixed date, and probable “importation” of the assemblage.

## 5.6 Animal Bone

**Aim 4:** The assessment of the ceramic and non-ceramic assemblages has indicated that deposits of Activity Phases 4 and 5 produced an assemblage of mixed date, spanning the 12<sup>th</sup>/13<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> centuries. It appears that this material was imported to the site, but the provenance of the material is unknown. Hence the animal bone assemblage from deposits of Phases 4 and 5 is considered to have no potential to shed any light on the occupation and economic regime of the investigated area.

The animal bone assemblage from Phases 1 to 3.1 has potential to suggest what species were being exploited, age at death and possible dietary preferences. However, given the restricted area of investigation and the lack of knowledge of the layout and history of the buildings represented on the site, the potential to address this aim is considered low.



## 5.7 Environmental Data

**Aim 4:** Only two samples yielded charcoal, one from the stone wall foundation of Structure 2 (Activity Phase 2) and the second from the fills of a pit, containing large quantities of re-deposited slag, from Activity Phase 3. The data recovered is limited and, combined with re-deposition issues, is thought to have no potential to contribute to understanding the environmental regime or economy of the site.

Dataset	Aim 1	Aim 2	Aim 3	Aim 4	New Aim
Contextual	Moderate	Low	Moderate	Low	n/a
Pottery	Moderate	Low	Low	Low	High
Ceramic Building Material	Low	None	Low	None	
Registered Artefacts	Low-Moderate	None	None	Low	n/a
Animal bone	n/a	n/a	n/a	Low	n/a
Environmental	n/a	n/a	n/a	None	n/a

**Table 15: Analytical potential by dataset**



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## 6. REVISED RESEARCH AIMS FOR ANALYSIS

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### 6.1 *Introduction*

On the basis of the assessment of the various archaeological data sets generated by the fieldwork, the research objectives for analysis have been synthesised into two overarching aims.

### 6.2 *Revised Research Aims*

*Aim 1:* To describe the archaeological deposits, structures and finds encountered within a chronological framework in order to elucidate their nature, form and function, thereby contributing to the knowledge of the history of the village of Harrold.

*Aim 2:* To augment existing knowledge and understanding of the medieval shelly industry in the region.



## 7. UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

### 7.1 Introduction

Albion operates a fully integrated, computer-based system for analysing archaeological data. All contextual, artefactual and ecofactual information is entered onto an Access database. Plan and section drawings are digitised. The databases and digital drawings are interfaced via a GIS system (Gsys) allowing all chronological, spatial and material groupings (and any combination thereof) to be viewed and manipulated. In addition, all the site photographs are held in a digital format, allowing them to be viewed on screen with database and digital drawings.

The system enables rapid and flexible analysis of the project data sets. It also facilitates the output of a series of text reports, supported by plan and other graphic forms. These will form the basis for the final publication report.

### 7.2 Publication

It is intended that the publication will appear as an article in *Bedfordshire Archaeology*. The proposed publication format is set out below (Table 16) with indicative page and figure counts. The excavation results will be prefaced by a brief introduction outlining both the archaeological and historical background. The contextual evidence for each phase of activity will be presented and will include an integrated discussion of the finds assemblages recovered for each phase, followed by a summary of the results. The ceramic type series will form a separate section and will comprise a detailed discussion of pottery form and fabric, with new forms and decorations illustrated. Selected non-ceramic artefacts will be illustrated, with accompanying full catalogue descriptions.

Contents	Pages	Figs	Tables
Summary	0.5		
Introduction			
Site location & description	1	1	
Archaeological background	1.5	1	
Historical background	1.5		
The archaeological investigations	1	1	
Results of the investigation			
Phase 1:– combined contextual and finds evidence	2.5	1	3
Phase 2:– combined contextual and finds evidence	2.5	1	3
Phase 3:– combined contextual and finds evidence	2.5	1	3
Phase 4:– combined contextual and finds evidence	2.5	1	2
Summary of findings	2		
Ceramic type series	4	8	
Non-ceramic selective catalogue	1	2	
Acknowledgements	0.25		
Bibliography	1		

**Table 16: Proposed Publication Outline**



### 7.3 **Timetable**

Detailed method statements, with task numbers and resource levels, are provided in Appendix 1. Table 17 sets out the five key stages within the analysis and publication programme. The time required to reach the first three key stages is indicated and these could serve as appropriate monitoring points, if required. Table 18 presents a proposed schedule for the analysis once the assessment and updated project design is accepted by the Client and the County Archaeological Officer.

Completion of	Description of tasks	Time
Key stage 1	Analysis	Up to 4 months
Key stage 2	Report writing for datasets	Up to 3 months
Key stage 3	Completion of first draft	Up to 2 months
Key stage 4	Albion refereeing and submission of article	Up to 2 months
Key stage 5	Publication and archiving	*

**Table 17: Provisional timetable to complete project**

\*Publication, and therefore deposition of the archive, will be dependent on the length of time taken for the external refereeing process and actual publication of the journal.

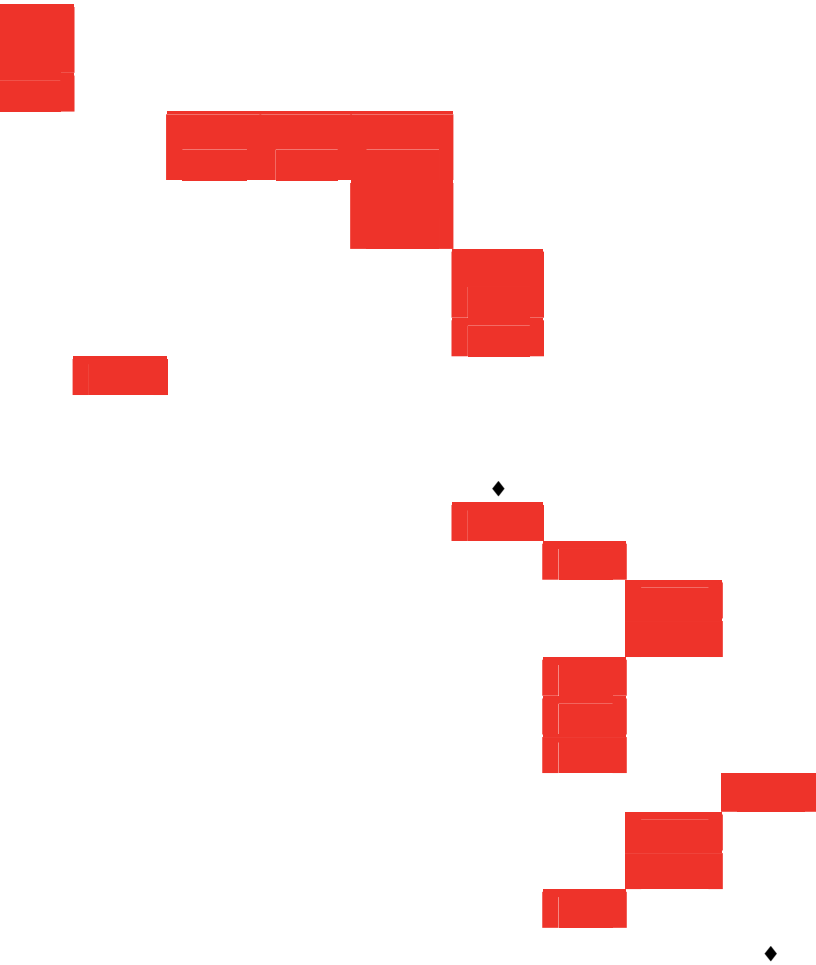
### 7.4 **Archiving**

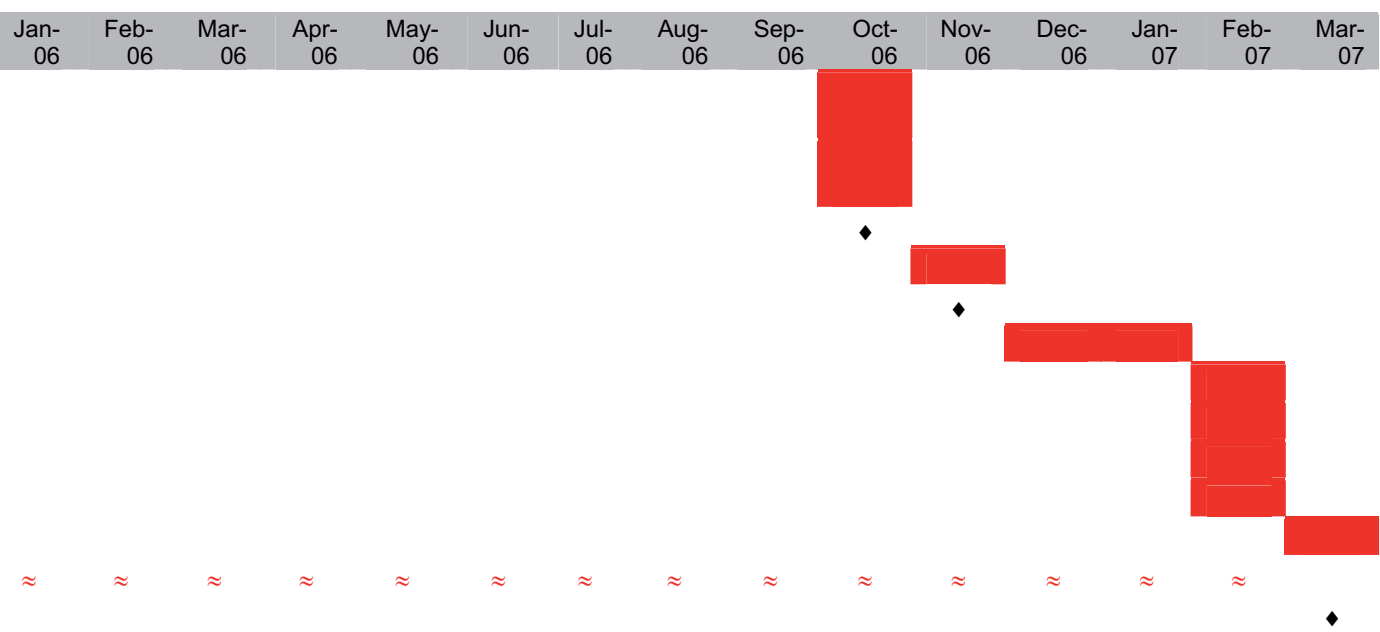
On publication of the final report the archive of materials (subject to the landowner's permission) and accompanying records will be deposited with the Cecil Higgins Art Gallery and Museum (accession number 2004/93). Selected portions of the material archive will be subject to a dispersal policy (see Section 9.5.6).





Jan-06	Feb-06	Mar-06	Apr-06	May-06	Jun-06	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07
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## 8. REFERENCES

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## **9. APPENDIX ONE: METHOD STATEMENTS FOR ANALYSIS, PUBLICATION AND ARCHIVING (BY DATASET)**

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### **9.1 Analysis of contextual data**

#### **9.1.1 Checking and integration of digital data (Task 1.1)**

Albion operates a fully integrated computer-based system of structural analysis using databases (Access) and a mini GIS (Gsys) for interrogation. Basic contextual information has been entered into a database table and has been successfully utilised during the assessment.

The digitised all features drawing produced for the assessment will require checking and correcting to ensure it is linked correctly with the contextual database. Once this is complete, the drawings are fully interrogatable and manipulatable by any database table. In the course of analysis, key section drawings may be selected and scanned so they are easily available during the structural analysis.

Once achieved, it is possible to rapidly interrogate data sets within the Gsys programme, for example, the distribution of specific find types or features which are considered to be contemporary can be plotted. This type of interrogation will enhance the analysis of data and is, therefore, likely to assist in the interpretation of the archaeological remains. It also enables basic publication figures to be produced rapidly.

#### **9.1.2 Sub-group and Group analysis (Task 1.2)**

Confirmation of the sub-groups and groups will be undertaken utilising stratigraphic, artefactual and spatial information.

The sub-group represents the basic level of grouping within the structural hierarchy, consisting of one or more contexts that are closely related, stratigraphically and interpretively, for example the contexts making up a pit could form sub-groups representing the construction cut, primary and secondary fills. The method of sub-group definition will identify those sub-groups which have limited or no further analytical potential (e.g. sub-groups of geological or modern origin and sub-groups which are undateable). These sub-groups will not be subject to any further analysis.

Sub-groups worthy of further analysis will be assigned to a group. A group will typically consist of sub-groups that are closely related in a processual sense, e.g. the construction and use, the secondary fills or the final disuse fills of a feature.

At group level, material from the various data sets will be integrated. The contextual, ecofactual and artefactual data will be used to write a group text directly into the group database table. The group will be the lowest level of the analytical hierarchy that will appear in the final publication. The group text, with a descriptive and interpretive section, will form the basis for any detail required in the site narrative of the publication text.

#### **9.1.3 Landscape and phase analysis (Task 1.3)**

The next stage in the structural hierarchy involves the assignment of associated groups to a landscape. There is a predefined series of landscape types including building, enclosure and open area, to which groups are assigned. The landscapes are then assigned to the appropriate phase.

The output of this stage of analysis is a textual description of the phases, with appropriate plans. This will form the framework for the integrated site narrative. Each landscape will be assigned the final level of interpretation known as a phase. The assessment of the data suggests the following phasing units will be appropriate, although it is possible more detailed sub-divisions will be defined.

- Saxo-Norman;



- Early medieval;
- High medieval;
- Post-medieval.

### ◆KEY STAGE 1

#### 9.1.4 Phasing Liaison (Task 1.4)

Once the provisional final phasing is determined, it will be examined in light of the pottery and non-ceramic assemblage. When the final phasing is established liaison will take place to inform the various specialists of the phasing hierarchy and format of their publication text.

#### 9.1.5 Site narrative (Task 1.5)

This forms the basis of the publication, organised by Phase, with reference to Landscapes and Groups as appropriate, commencing with the earliest Phase. The length of individual sections will be determined by the significance of the evidence. Associated artefactual and ecofactual evidence will be integrated within the site narrative.

#### 9.1.6 Structural Illustration (Task 1.6)

The digitised site plans will be interrogated *via* the project database to produce mock-up publication illustrations. These will accompany the site narrative, being annotated to identify the features discussed in the text, at an appropriate scale. Distributions of various artefact types and combinations will be produced to determine if any significant depositional patterns can be discerned.

#### 9.1.7 Historical background

The Historic Environment Record, the Parish survey and the Extensive Urban Survey for Harrold will be consulted to provide the historic framework for the excavation results.

### ◆KEY STAGE 2

Task no	Contextual Analysis	Staff	Days
1.1	Checking & integration of digital data	HBD	2
1.1	Checking & integration of digital data	PJL	1
1.2	Confirmation of Sub-groups and Groups	HBD	5
1.3	Landscape and Phase Analysis	HBD	3
1.3	Landscape and Phase Analysis	DS	2
	<b>KEY STAGE 1</b>		
1.4	Phasing Liaison	HBD	2
1.5	Site Narrative	HBD	4
1.6	Structural illustration	PJL	1
1.6	Structural illustration	CAM	3
1.7	Historical background	HBD	2
	<b>KEY STAGE 2</b>		

**Table 19: Summary of Contextual Analysis tasks**

## 9.2 Analysis of ceramic data

### 9.2.1 Quantification/recording of pottery (Task 2.1) and CBM (Task 2.2)

- Pottery and ceramic building material (CBM) will be laid out in context order.
- Non-Harrold pottery will be recorded by form and quantified by minimum vessel and sherd count, and weight. Given the large quantity and visual similarity of the Harrold pottery, this material will be recorded by form where it can be identified, and quantified by minimum sherd count and weight. Only where it is obvious that a number of sherds derive from a single pot will vessel count be recorded. No further quantification of undiagnostic waster and non-



waster body sherds recovered from Activity Phases 4 (G7) and 5 (G8) will be undertaken (*c.f.* Mellor 1994, 20; Slowikowski, Nenck and Pearce 2001, 11).

- CBM will be quantified by fragment count and weight.
- Pottery and CBM fabrics have already been identified according to the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series, and these identifications will be checked.
- All attributes such as decoration, manufacture, evidence of function (sooting, wear marks etc.) will be recorded.
- Any complete or measurable dimensions of CBM fragments will be recorded.
- All quantified data will be entered onto the relevant table within the site database.

### **9.2.2 Production of technical text for pottery (Task 2.3) and CBM (Task 2.4)**

- Detailed description of the pottery and CBM recovered, including fabric and form definitions.
- Selection of pottery vessels or CBM fragments for publication standard illustration will be made at this juncture. The criteria for selection of illustrated pottery vessels will be as follows:
  - all forms previously unpublished
  - better examples of those examples already published
  - vessels from specific features or groups of features
  - vessels associated with specific structures
  - vessels of intrinsic interest

#### **◆KEY STAGE 1**

### **9.2.3 Phasing/publication Liaison (Task 1.4)**

See structural analysis section.

### **9.2.4 Pottery publication text (Task 2.5)**

A specialist text summarising the pottery assemblage within appropriate chronological periods by fabric type, forms, decoration and attribute. The text will refer to comparative assemblages (published or unpublished). In addition, and where appropriate, the pottery assemblage from elements of the structural hierarchy *i.e.* landscapes and groups will be discussed.

### **9.2.5 CBM publication text (Task 2.6)**

A specialist text summarising the tile and fired clay assemblage by type and forms.

### **9.2.6 Pottery illustration (Task 2.7)**

Illustration of the pottery selected for inclusion in the technical text will be carried out by the illustrator in consultation with the artefact analyst.

#### **◆KEY STAGE 2**



Task	Ceramic Analysis	Staff	Days
2.1	Quantification and recording (pottery)	JW	28
2.1	Consultation	AMS	2
2.2	Quantification and recording (CBM)	JW	2
2.2	Consultation	AMS	0.5
2.3	Pottery technical text (type series)	JW	1.5
2.4	CBM technical text (type series)	JW	1
	<b>KEY STAGE 1</b>		
1.4	Phasing/publication liaison	JW	0.5
2.5	Pottery publication text	JW	5
2.5	Consultation	AMS	1
2.6	CBM publication text	JW	1.5
2.7	Pottery illustration	CAM	7
2.7	Pottery illustration	JW	0.5
	<b>KEY STAGE 2</b>		

**Table 20: Summary of ceramic analysis tasks**

### 9.3 Analysis of registered and bulk non-ceramic data

#### 9.3.1 Narrow Term identification (Task 3.1)

Each object will be assigned a narrow term, and where applicable, a date range. This information will be established by an examination of each object, noting;

- form
- method of manufacture
- material and source
- presence of diagnostic features
- condition
- selected parallels from comparable sites
- comparison with ceramic data from the site

Full catalogue descriptions will be entered on to the project database.

#### ◆KEY STAGE 1

#### 9.3.2 Phasing/Publication liaison (Task 1.4)

See under section 9.1.4.

#### 9.3.3 Non-ceramic publication text (Task 3.2)

Following phasing confirmation, the artefact assemblage will be discussed by chronological periods, with reference to the spatial framework (Landscapes and Groups) of the site.

Discussions will include reference to published parallels, object function with reference to activities (e.g. crafts, agriculture), economic status and deposition patterns. Objects for illustration will be selected at this juncture.

#### 9.3.4 Illustration (Task 3.3)

Illustration of the material selected for inclusion in the publication will be carried out by the Illustrator in consultation with the artefact analyst. This task will include mock-ups and paste-ups for the final publication and compilation of the descriptive catalogue entries.

#### ◆KEY STAGE 2



Task	Registered & Bulk Non-ceramic Analysis	Staff	Days
3.1	Narrow term identification <b>KEY STAGE 1</b>	HBD	6.5
1.4	Phasing/publication liaison	HBD	0.5
3.2	Non-ceramic publication text	HBD	3
3.3	Illustration	CAM	4
3.3	Illustration <b>KEY STAGE 2</b>	HBD	1

**Table 21: Summary of non-ceramic analysis tasks**

## 9.4 Analysis of animal bone data

### 9.4.1 Quantification and Recording (Task 4.1)

The animal bone from Assessment Activity Phases 1 to 3.1 will be laid out in context order. It will be examined for the frequencies of species, skeleton representation, age at death, pathology, butchery and bone change, and individual measurements of bones and teeth. All quantified data will be entered onto the relevant table within the site database.

#### ◆KEY STAGE 2

### 9.4.2 Phasing Liaison (Task 1.4)

See under section 9.1.4

### 9.4.3 Publication report (Task 4.2)

The final publication text will only be prepared on receipt of the final phasing structure. It will discuss the species present within each phase, along with other significant aspects such as mortality rates, metrical data, butchery etc.

Task	Animal Bone Analysis	Staff	Days
4.1	Quantification and recording <b>KEY STAGE 1</b>	JB	5
1.4	Phasing/publication liaison	HBD	0.5
4.2	Faunal publication report <b>KEY STAGE 2</b>	JB	3

**Table 22: Summary of animal bone analysis tasks**

## 9.5 Overall Publication, Archiving and Project Management

### 9.5.1 Editing publication text and integrating specialist reports (Task 5.1)

The specialist reports will be integrated into the publication and the entire publication will be read and edited to ensure a consistency in approach.

### 9.5.2 Amendments and queries in consultation with specialists (Task 5.2)

During the production of the synthesis it is likely that a number of questions will arise that the various specialists will need to address.

### 9.5.3 Albion refereeing process (Task 5.3)

Albion has a policy of circulating the first draft of articles intended for publication to the Client, CAO and any other interested parties. This task includes time for any required discussion with the referees.





## ◆ KEY STAGE 4

### 9.5.4 Submission of article and amendments resulting from editors comments to publication text and figures (Task 5.4)

Amendments to publication text and figures based on comments received from the refereeing process, following submission of the publication article to the editor of *Bedfordshire Archaeology*.

### 9.5.5 Printing and proof reading (Task 5.5 and 5.6)

The printing of the article will be arranged by the editor of *Bedfordshire Archaeology*, but proof reading will be necessary.

### 9.5.6 Archiving and accessioning (Tasks 5.7)

Upon completion of the report, the written and material archives will be prepared, including microfiche, for accessioning to the Cecil Higgins Art Gallery and Museum. The cost of transfer includes transport, liaison and museum storage charges.

Due to the sheer quantity of pottery recovered from Harrold Priory Middle School excavations, and the fact that about 38% of the assemblage comprised re-deposited kiln products of a single fabric type (Harrold medieval shelly wares), it has been decided that a proportion of pottery will be dispersed.

The retention/dispersal policy is as follows;

- All pottery, whether diagnostic or not, of non-Harrold fabrics are to be retained in the site archive.
- All diagnostic sherds (wasters and non-wasters) in fabric type B05 (Harrold medieval shelly wares) will be retained as part of the archive;
- Only non-diagnostic wasters will be retained (in case of future research on fabric comparison or kiln ‘accidents’);
- Non-diagnostic non-waster sherds of B05 will be dispersed. The dispersal to occur in the village of Harrold.

Similarly, nine boxes of ferrous slag were recovered. Not all the slag was diagnostic, but the assemblage included a sizeable proportion of smelting tap slag. All the slag will be weighed and recorded on the site database. Again, this material was re-deposited in pits and no evidence for *in-situ* metalworking was found within the confines of the excavated area. The greatest quantity of slag was recovered from the fills of pit 1007 (over 23kg) and this material will be sampled only. Slag recovered from layers overlying the whole site, thought to have been imported to resurface the area sometime after the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century, will also be sampled (contexts 1003 – 1006). This dispersal policy was agreed in consultation with the receiving museum.

### 9.5.7 Project management (Task 5.8)

All project tasks have been identified from Albion’s generic task list menu. These have been entered onto the Albion’s Time Recording System (TRS) so that expenditure and resources can be tracked throughout the life of the project. The management of the project includes monitoring the task budgets, programming tasks, checking timetables and liaising with all members of the project team.

Task	Combined publication, archiving & management tasks	Staff	Days
	<b>KEY STAGE 2 completed</b>		
<b>5.1</b>	Integrating specialist reports and editing draft publication text	HBD	3
<b>5.2</b>	Amendments & queries in consultation with specialists	HBD	2
	<b>KEY STAGE 3</b>		
<b>5.3</b>	Albion refereeing process	DS	3
<b>5.3</b>	Albion refereeing process	HBD	2



5.3	Albion refereeing process	CAM	1
	<b>KEY STAGE 4</b>		
5.4	Submission and amendments	HBD	3
5.5	Printing		
5.6	Proof reading	HBD	1
5.6	Proof reading	DS	1
5.7	Archiving and accessioning – contextual and management	HBD	3
	Archiving and accessioning – ceramics	JW	2.5
	Archiving and accessioning – non-ceramics	HBD	1.5
	Archiving and accessioning	HLP	8
5.8	Project Management	HBD	6.25
5.8	Project Management	DS	3.25
	<b>KEY STAGE 5</b>		

**Table 23: Summary of publication, archiving and management tasks**



## 10. APPENDIX TWO: THE PROJECT TEAM

Task	Organisation	Title/Organisation	Name
Project management	Albion	Project Manager	Holly Duncan
Contextual analysis	Albion	Project Manager	Holly Duncan
Ceramic analysis	Albion	Finds Officer	Jackie Wells
Ceramic analysis	Albion	Project Manager (Artefacts)	Anna Slowikowski
Registered and non-ceramic artefact analysis	Albion	Project Manager (Artefacts)	Holly Duncan
Animal bone analysis	External	Faunal Analyst, University of Leicester Archaeological Services	Jennifer Browning
Digitisation	Albion	CAD	Joan Lightning
Illustration	Albion	Illustrator	Cecily Marshall
Archiving	Albion	Archiving Officer	Helen Parslow
In-house editor and overall management	Albion	Operations Manager	Drew Shotliff

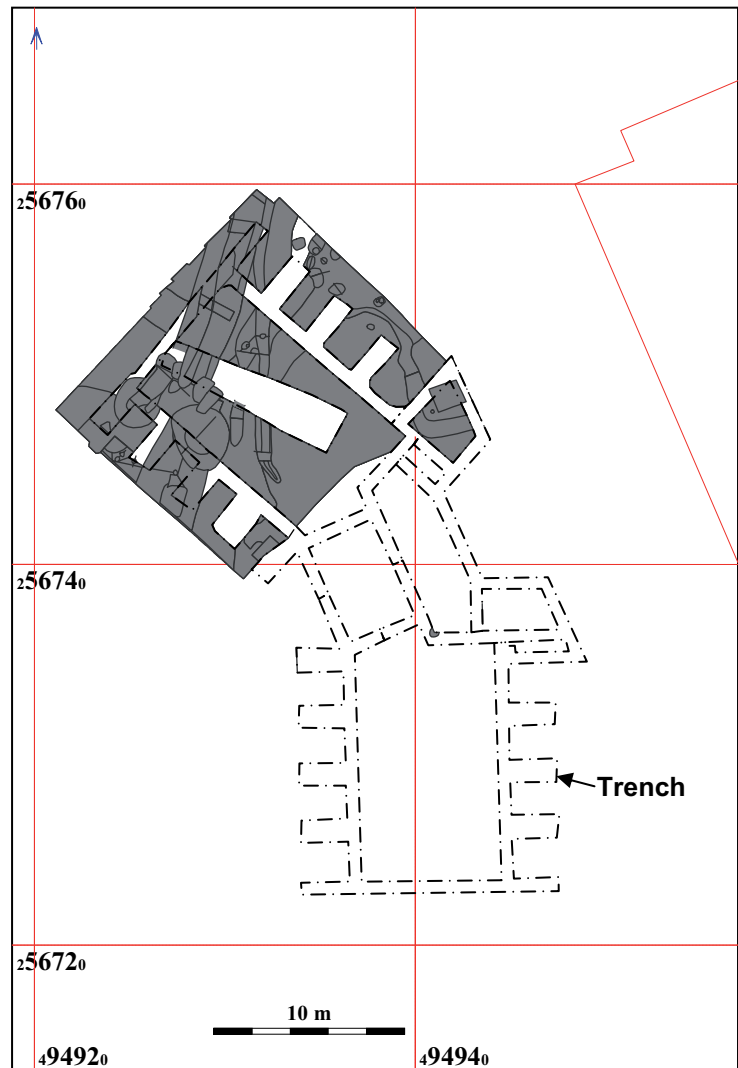
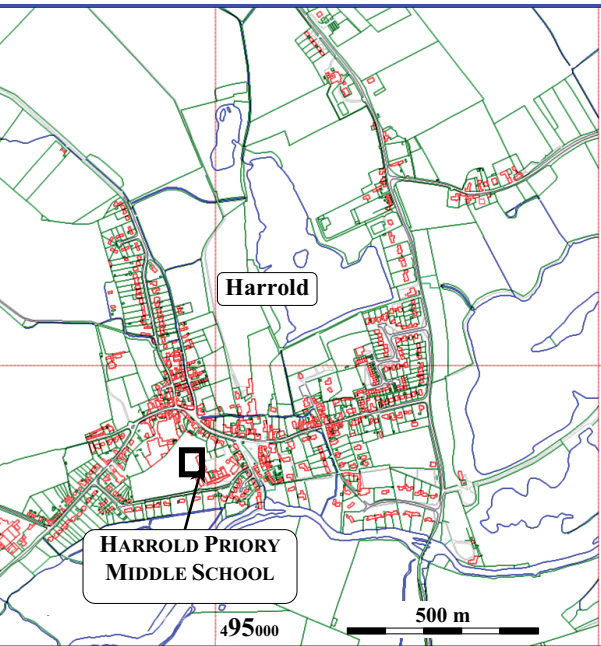
**Table 24: The Project Team**



## 11. APPENDIX THREE: SUMMARY OF ALL TASKS

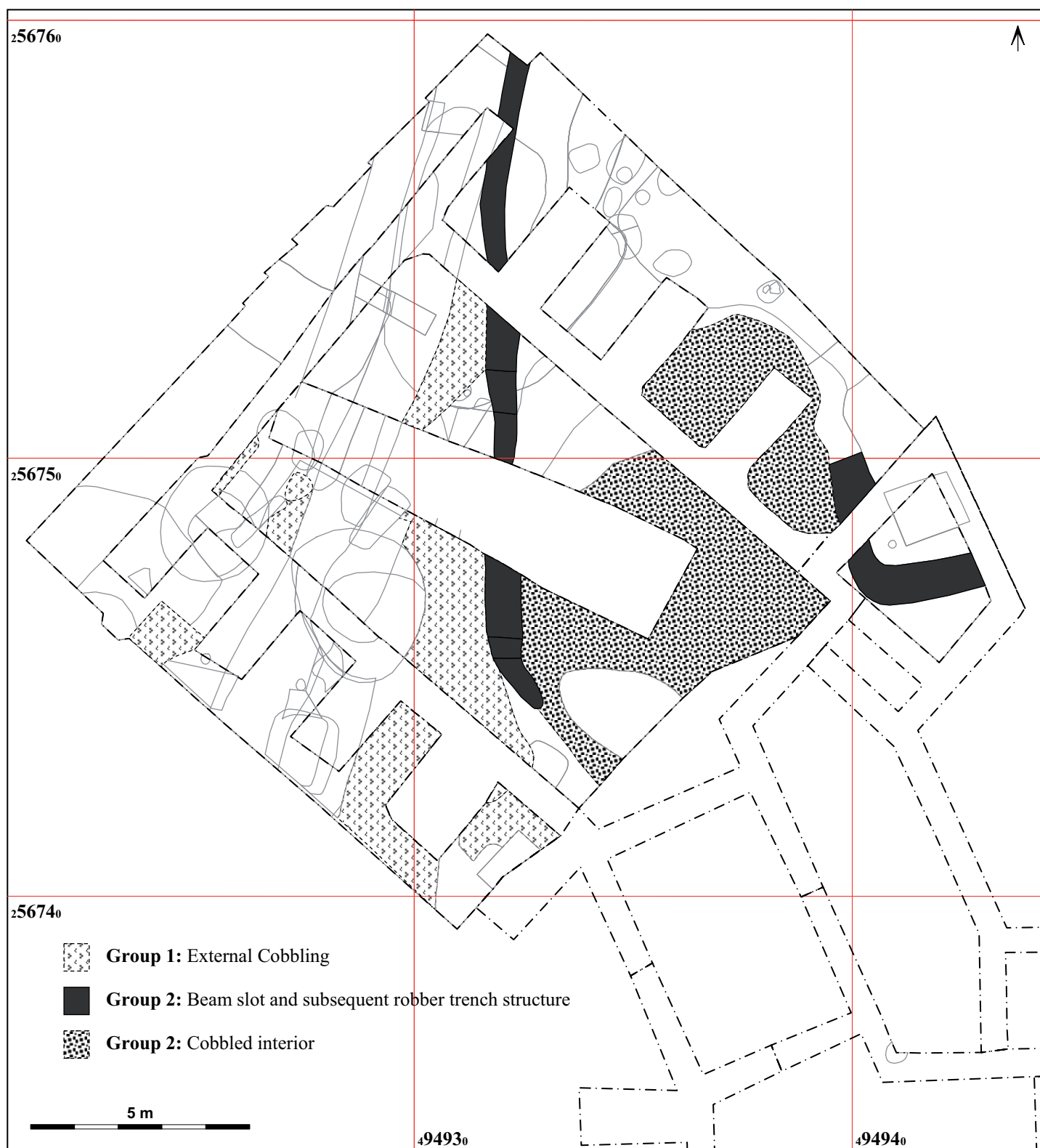
Task no	Description	Staff	Days
1.1	Checking & integration of digital data	HBD	2.0
1.1	Checking & integration of digital data	PJL	1.0
1.2	Confirmation of Sub-groups and Groups	HBD	5.0
1.3	Landscape and Phase Analysis	HBD	3.0
1.3	Landscape and Phase Analysis	DS	2.0
2.1	Quantification and recording (pottery)	JW	28.0
2.1	Consultation	AMS	2.0
2.2	Quantification and recording (CBM)	JW	2.0
2.2	Consultation	AMS	0.5
2.3	Pottery technical text (type series)	JW	1.5
2.4	CBM technical text (type series)	JW	1.0
3.1	Narrow term identification	HBD	6.5
4.1	Faunal Quantification and recording	JB	5
	<b>Completion of KEYSTAGE 1</b>		
1.4	Phasing/publication Liaison	HBD	2
1.4	Phasing/publication liaison	JW	0.5
1.4	Phasing/publication liaison – non -ceramics	HBD	0.5
1.4	Phasing/publication liaison – animal bone	HBD	0.5
1.5	Site Narrative	HBD	4
1.6	Structural illustration	PJL	1
1.6	Structural illustration	CAM	3
1.7	Historical background	HBD	2
2.5	Pottery publication text	JW	5.0
2.5	Consultation	AMS	1.0
2.6	CBM publication text	JW	1.5
2.7	Pottery illustration	CAM	7.0
2.7	Pottery illustration	JW	0.5
3.2	Non-ceramic publication text	HBD	3
3.3	Illustration	CAM	4
3.3	Illustration	HBD	1
4.2	Faunal publication report	JB	3
	<b>Completion of KEYSTAGE 2</b>		
5.1	Integrating specialist reports and editing draft publication text	HBD	3
5.2	Amendments & queries in consultation with specialists	HBD	2
	<b>KEY STAGE 3</b>		
5.3	Albion refereeing process	DS	3
5.3	Albion refereeing process	HBD	2
5.3	Albion refereeing process	CAM	1
	<b>KEY STAGE 4</b>		
5.4	Submission and amendments	HBD	3
5.5	Printing		
5.6	Proof reading	HBD	1
5.6	Proof reading	DS	1
5.7	Archiving and accessioning – contextual and management	HBD	3
5.7	Archiving and accessioning – ceramics	JW	2.5
5.7	Archiving and accessioning – non-ceramics	HBD	1.5
5.7	Archiving and accessioning	HLP	4
5.7	Microfilming archive and sending NMR		
5.7	Museum Box Storage grant		
5.8	Project Management	HBD	6.25
5.8	Project Management	DS	3.25
	<b>KEY STAGE 5</b>		

**Table 25: Summary of all tasks**

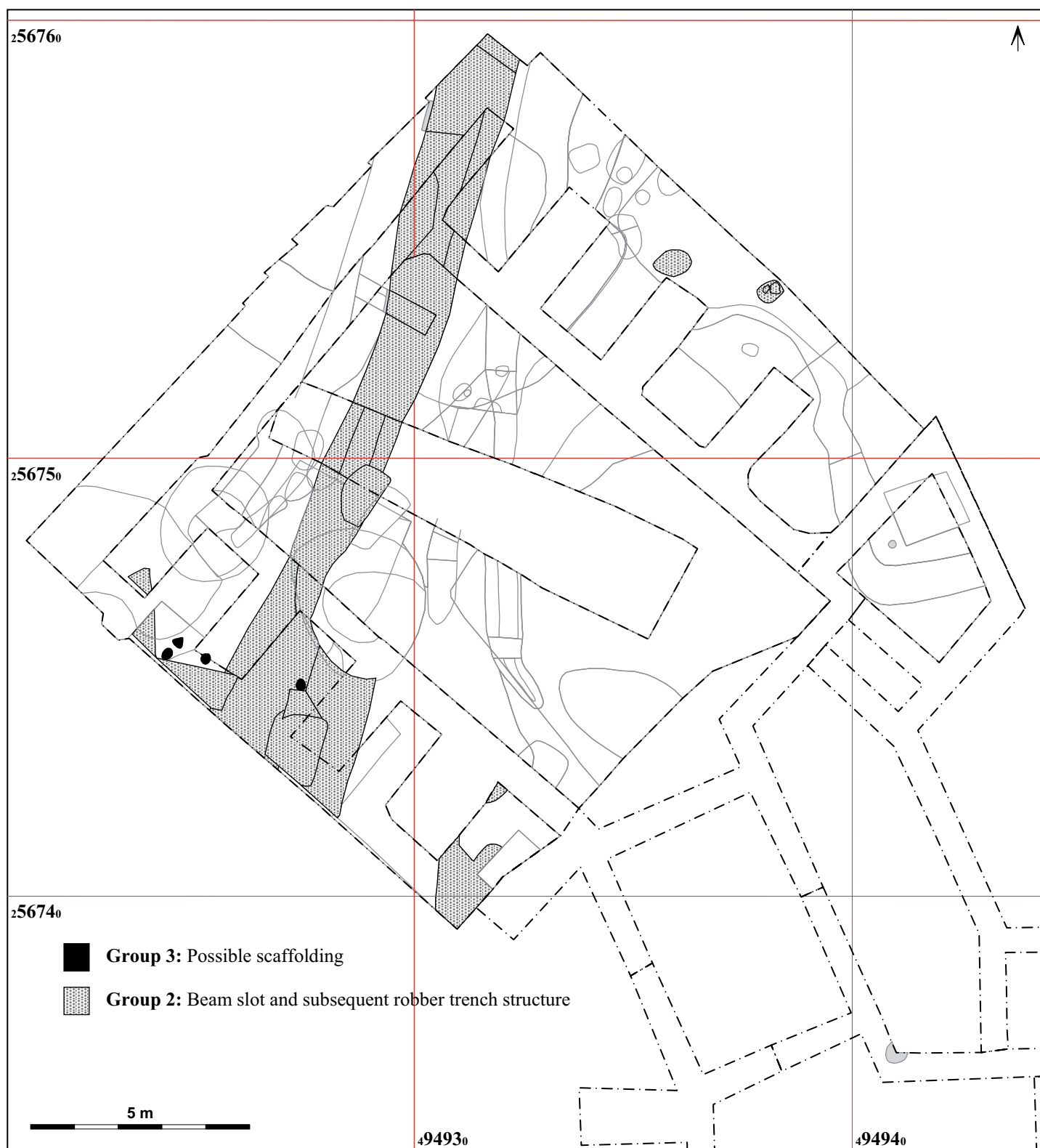


**Figure 1: Site location map**

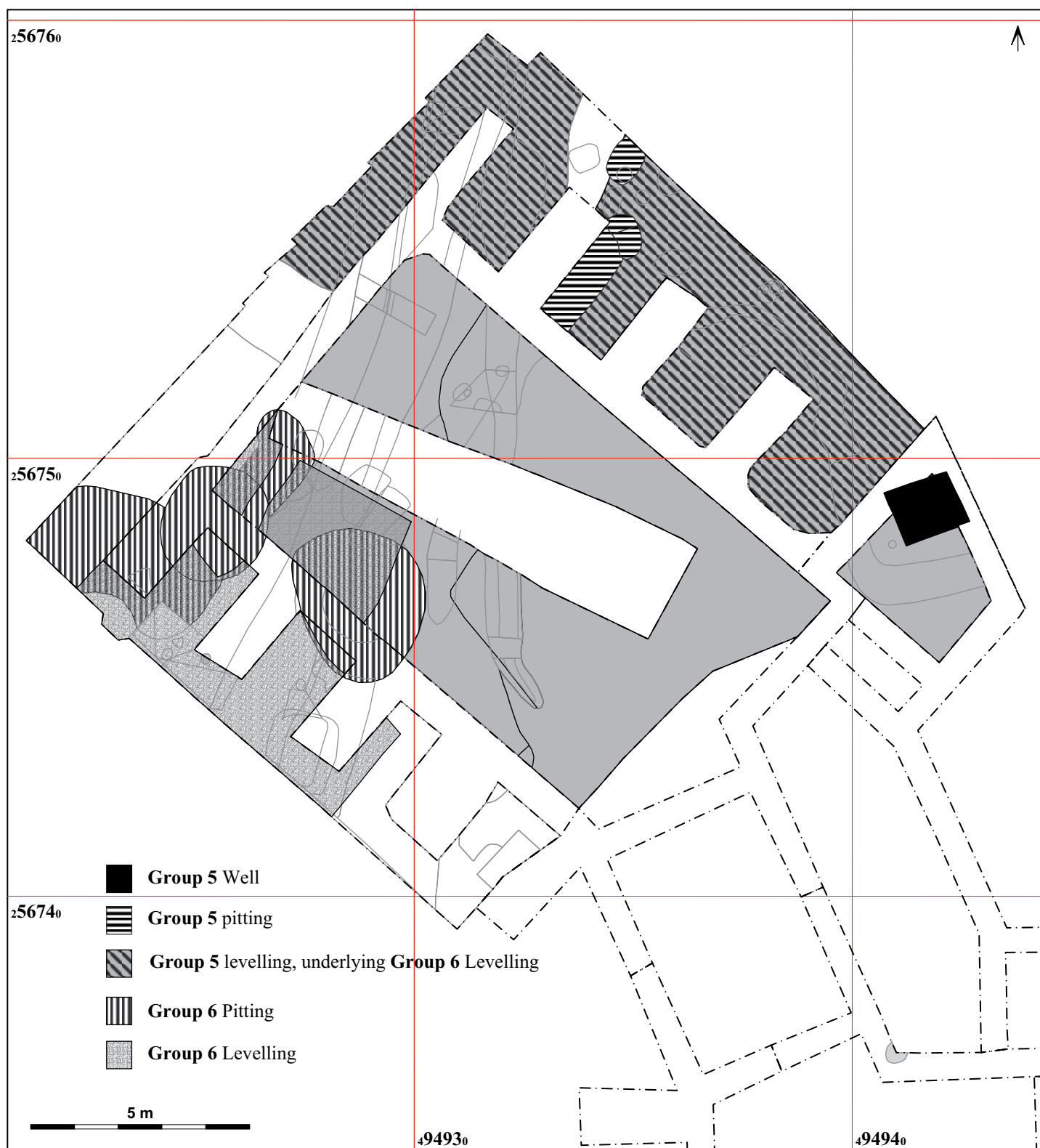
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**Figure 2:** Activity Phases 1 and 1.1



**Figure 3:** Activity Phases 2 and 2.1



**Figure 4:** Activity Phases 3 and 3.1





**Figure 5:** Selected decorative elements on the Harrold shelly ware pottery  
(5cm scale bar)