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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
ON LAND AT CROMWELL HOUSE,  
HIGH STREET,  
HUNTINGDON,  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE  
(HUHS 11)**

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Work Undertaken For  
Aedifice Partnership  
on behalf of  
Pharaoh Overseas Holdings Ltd

November 2011

Report Compiled by  
Andrew Failes BA (Hons) MA

Cambridgeshire HER Event No: ECB 3680  
Planning Application No: H/00482/11F  
National Grid Reference: TL 2370 7205  
OASIS Record No: archaeo11-114037

A.P.S. Report No. **132/11**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**

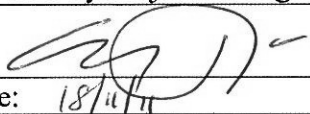
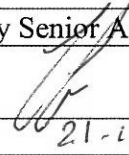




## Quality Control

Archaeological Evaluation  
at  
Cromwell House  
High Street  
Huntingdon  
Cambridgeshire  
HUHS 11

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Site Staff	Andrew Failes, Liz Murray
Finds Processing	Denise Buckley
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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Cromwell House, High Street, Huntingdon. This was in order to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development at the site.*

*The site is located alongside the course of the Roman road, Ermine Street, whose route is perpetuated by the line of High Street. Additionally, remains of a medieval friary are located in the area. The Cromwell family home was built on the friary site and Oliver Cromwell was born there in 1599. The present Cromwell House is early 19<sup>th</sup> century and Listed Grade II.*

*The evaluation identified a sequence of natural, medieval and later deposits. Above the natural layers were sequences of dumped deposits. These commenced in the medieval period and incorporated Roman and medieval roof tiles. These materials imply the presence nearby of Roman remains and medieval buildings. A post-medieval brick structure, perhaps a cellar, was also revealed and a modern drain was also encountered.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

*An archaeological evaluation is defined as 'a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international*

*context as appropriate' (IfA 2008).*

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Aedifice Partnership, on behalf Pharaoh Overseas Holdings Ltd, of to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation in advance of proposed development at Cromwell House, High Street, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire.

A Planning Application (H/00482/11F) was submitted to Huntingdon District Council for construction of extensions to the existing nursing home. The application has been refused but is pending appeal. An objection to the application was on archaeological grounds and noted the requirement for a scheme of archaeological works consisting of a trial trench evaluation to determine the character and location of any archaeological deposits which may be buried on the site.

The evaluation was undertaken between the 19<sup>th</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> of October 2011 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Cambridgeshire County Archaeologist.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Huntingdon is located c.27km south of Peterborough and c.26km northwest of Cambridge within the county of Cambridgeshire (Fig. 1).

Huntingdon sits on the northwestern bank of the Great Ouse River. The site is located in the southern part of the town, on the east side of the High Street and south of Cromwell Walk at National Grid Reference TL 2370 7205 (Fig. 2). The site lies at about 11m OD on a slight slope down to the north.

Local soils are of the Efford 1 Association, typically well drained fine loamy soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 173) developed over 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> terrace river gravels which overlie Jurassic Oxford Clay.

## 2.4 Archaeological Setting

The site lies on, or close to, the line of the Roman Ermine Street, the route of which is perpetuated by High Street. Immediately south of the river is the Roman town of *Durovigutum* at Godmanchester. Recent investigation a short distance to the southeast of the site identified evidence for Roman settlement including numerous pits, ditches and other features and a substantial artefact assemblage, suggesting the investigation area was located at the edge of urban settlement, with evidence for industrial activity (Mellor 2009). A Roman bronze key has previously been found on the site itself.

A Danish, early 10<sup>th</sup> century, burh at Huntingdon is attested to in historical sources. It has been suggested that the settlement consisted of a D-shaped enclosure on the north bank of the river, perhaps lying either side of Ermine Street and influencing the later development of the town. Recent investigations to the southeast identified a large ditch which may be part of the burh defences, or perhaps part of the later castle (Mellor 2009).

The proposed development site is on the location of the medieval Augustinian friary. Parts of the friary, including walls of 13<sup>th</sup> century date, thought to be part of the west range of the monastic buildings, have been investigated previously. A 17<sup>th</sup> century brick wall was also identified (Haigh 1984). This latter wall was perhaps part of the Cromwell family home that was built on the site, and from the ruins, of the Augustinian friary. The house is said to have been the birthplace of Oliver

Cromwell in 1599.

Secular occupation of medieval date has also been identified in Huntingdon and the medieval town ditch follows the course of Cromwell Walk, immediately to the north and east of the present investigation site. Investigations a little to the east of the current site, immediately outside the town ditch, revealed structural remains that may be indications of medieval suburban expansion of the town (Cooper and Spoerry 1998). Medieval quarries have been identified in the area and post-medieval pits have been recorded (Prosser 2000a; 2000b).

Cromwell House was almost entirely rebuilt in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and is a Grade II Listed Building.

## 3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to gather information to establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits in order to enable the County Archaeologist to formulate a policy for the management of archaeological resources present on the site.

## 4. METHODS

Two trenches were excavated during the investigation to a depth of 1.20m initially. A deeper sondage was excavated by machine in Trench 1 in order to find the depth at which natural deposits occurred (Figs. 4 & 6, Section 3).

Trench 1 was located in the northernmost area of the site in an area overlain with a concrete surface (Fig. 3). Due to spatial constraints and in order to avoid a modern drain, the Trench was moved slightly from its original position and was excavated in



an L shape. It measured approximately 7.45m in length by 1.25m in width.

Trench 2 was located to the south of Trench 1 in a garden area (Fig. 3) and also had to be moved from its original position due to an underlying gas pipe. As such the size of this trench was also constrained. Trench 2 measured 11.50m in length by 1.60m in width.

Removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was also compiled and sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 respectively. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the excavated trenches was surveyed in relation to fixed points on boundaries and on existing buildings.

Following excavation, finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

## 5. RESULTS

The results of the archaeological evaluation are discussed in trench order. Archaeological contexts are described

below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

### *Trench 1*

The earliest deposits encountered at the site were revealed in a sondage excavated in the base of Trench 1 (Figs 4 & 6, Section 3). The first of these was a firm mid grey natural clayey gravel deposit (1008). This was overlain by a 0.10m thick deposit of firm mid grey natural clay (1007).

Deposit (1007) was sealed by a layer of mid yellowish brown clayey gravel (1006), up to 0.15m thick (Fig 6, Section 3). This deposit was identified in a small test pit excavated in the southern arm of this L shaped trench, where it was assigned context number (1005) (Fig 4) and had occasional charcoal fleck inclusions.

Deposit (1005)/(1006) was overlain by a 0.60m thick deposit of friable mid greyish olive brown sandy silt (1003), containing frequent flecks of charcoal and ceramic building material (CBM), as well as pottery and flint fragments (Figs 4 & 6, Sections 1-3). A total of four sherds of medieval pottery, a fragment of medieval roofing tile and two pieces of Roman CBM were retrieved from this deposit. A single fragment of bird bone was also recovered.

An up to 0.60m thick layer of friable dark greyish brown sandy silt (1002) sealed deposit (1003) and contained frequent fragments of CBM, pottery and charcoal as well as flint pebbles and fragments of glass and bone (Fig 6, Sections 1-3). A fragment of medieval roofing tile and six sherds of early modern pottery were recovered from this deposit.

Cutting through deposit (1003) was a modern brick lined drain structure, observed in Section 2 (Fig 6).

Overlying deposit (1002) was the modern concrete yard surface (1001) (Fig 6, Sections 1-3) which varied in thickness between 90mm to 0.20m.

### **Trench 2**

The earliest deposits encountered in the base of Trench 2 were dumped deposits containing demolition debris. At the northeastern end of the trench the earliest deposit was composed of dark greenish greyish brown clayey sand (2005), containing frequent flecks and fragments of charcoal, CBM, mortar along with fragments of worked stone (Figs 5 & 7, Section 4). A total of seven fragments of medieval CBM were retrieved from this deposit along with a large fragment of 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century Lincolnshire Limestone window sill.

At the southwestern end of the trench the earliest deposit was assigned context number (2009) and consisted of friable mid to dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal, CBM and mortar flecks and fragments. Up to 0.15m of this deposit was recorded in Section 4 (Fig 7).

A series of four dumped deposits overlay deposit (2005) in the northeastern half of the trench. The first of these was a 0.20m thick firm mid greyish brown silty sand (2004) containing frequent charcoal and mortar flecks and small fragments of CBM (Fig 7, Section 4). A single fragment of Roman or Post-Roman CBM, two sherds of medieval pottery and a fragment of medium sized mammal bone were recovered from this deposit.

The second deposit in this sequence comprised firm dark greyish brown silty sand (2003), up to 0.14m thick, with frequent small stones, charcoal flecks, and flecks and fragments of CBM and mortar (Fig 7, Section 4). A piece of 15<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century brick was retrieved from this deposit.

Deposit (2003) was overlain by an up to 0.14m thick dump of friable mid to dark purplish grey silty sand and charcoal (2006), containing occasional fragments of stonework.

The final deposit in this sequence sealed (2006) and was composed of friable mid to light brown silty sand (2002) with sandy gravel patches, up to 0.37m thick, containing frequent flecks and fragments of charcoal, CBM and mortar (Fig 7, Section 4).

Truncating deposit (2002) was a cut [2008] with one moderately steep concave side near its top, which broke to a straight vertical side that continued for at least 0.46m in depth. This was recorded near the centre of the trench (Figs 5 & 7, Section 4); a second side was not observed during the investigation.

Within cut [2008] was a modern brick wall foundation (2010), composed of red brick and mortar. The length of the foundation extended across the width of the trench, while the width of the foundation wall itself measured 0.43m (Figs 5 & 7, Section 4).

Overlying the foundation wall and filling the rest of cut [2008] was a backfilled deposit of loose light yellowish brown sand (2007) at least 0.67m thick at its deepest point (Figs 5 & 7, Section 4).

Sealing deposit (2007) and extending throughout the entire trench was a 0.23m thick layer of friable mid brown slightly silty sand (2001) with an olive hue, containing frequent flecks and fragments of CBM, mortar and charcoal.

In the southwestern half of the trench deposit (2001) was overlain by an up to 0.29m thick dumped deposit of loose yellow sand and gravel (2010) (Fig 7, Section 4).

A layer of loose dark greyish brown silty sandy topsoil (2000), containing frequent small angular pebbles and moderately frequent fragments of CBM and roots, sealed deposit (2010) and extended throughout the whole of the trench with a width of up to 0.29m.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits (1007, 1008) comprise clay and gravel representing the underlying river terrace drift geology of the area. The surface of these natural layers, which were only encountered in Trench 1, was encountered approximately 1.55m below present ground level. Sealing the natural deposits were further layers of clay and gravel but with occasional charcoal flecks (1005, 1006). These may be make-up layers but are perhaps more likely to be natural with root disturbance.

Overlying these natural deposits was a series of dumped deposits containing material dating from the Roman, medieval and early modern period.

In Trench 1 the earliest dumped deposit (1003) contained both medieval and Roman material, while the second dumped deposit (1002) contained medieval and early modern material. A modern drain [1004] cut through this deposit and formed part of the overlying concrete surface (1000). The mixture of material and demolition debris in the dumped deposits suggests that the area from which these deposits derive was disturbed prior to the act of deposition. The presence of demolition debris suggests the activity which engendered this waste was nearby or perhaps at the site itself.

In Trench 2 the earliest (2005) in the series of dumped deposits contained medieval pottery along with a large fragment of worked stone dating from the 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup>

century. Cumulatively, the artefacts perhaps suggest that this deposit dates to the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Deposit (2009), which was minimally observed at the opposite end of the trench, may be the same deposit as (2005).

Overlying (2005) was a group of further dumped deposits (2003, 2004, 2006). A fragment of Roman or Post-Roman CBM, two sherds of early medieval pottery and a fragment of medium sized mammal bone were recovered from (2004), while a post-medieval (15<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century) brick was retrieved from (2003).

Sealing these was a further layer of dumped material (2002). This was truncated by the foundation trench [2008] for a structure incorporating a brick wall (2011). This structure may be part of a cellar. This had been backfilled (2007) and the area then sealed and made-up with dumped materials (2001, 2010). Topsoil (2000) overlay this.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Cromwell House, High Street, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire. The investigation was required due to the site being in an archaeologically-significant area. A major Roman road, marked by the present course of High Street, passes the site, and remains of a medieval friary have been identified at the site. The Cromwell family home was built on the site of the friary and Oliver Cromwell is reputed to have been born here in 1599.

However, no Romano-British remains or any clear evidence of the medieval friary were encountered during the evaluation. Instead, sequences of dumped deposits, commencing in the medieval period, were revealed. These contained roof tiles of Roman date, implying the presence of

Roman remains nearby. Additionally, the dumped deposits incorporated medieval roof tiles which are likely to derive from nearby buildings of the period. A large piece of early post-medieval, probably 16<sup>th</sup> century, masonry also indicates buildings of this date in the vicinity.

A post-medieval brick structure, possibly a cellar, and a modern drain, were also revealed.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr A Hunter of Aedifice Partnership who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis on behalf of Pharaoh Overseas Holdings Ltd. Thanks are also due to Mr C Chauhan of RDT Design, Mr A Meader of Pegasus Planning Group Ltd and Mr M Speed of Dunelm Property Services. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Thanks are due to the staff of Huntingdon Archives. Dave Start allowed access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

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 Site Staff: Andrew Failes, Liz Murray  
 Finds Processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Illustration: Andrew Failes, Gary Taylor  
 Post-excavation Analyst: Andrew Failes

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS	Archaeological Project Services
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CCC	Cambridgeshire County Council
HAT	Hertfordshire Archaeological trust
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
OD	Ordnance Datum (height above sea-level)

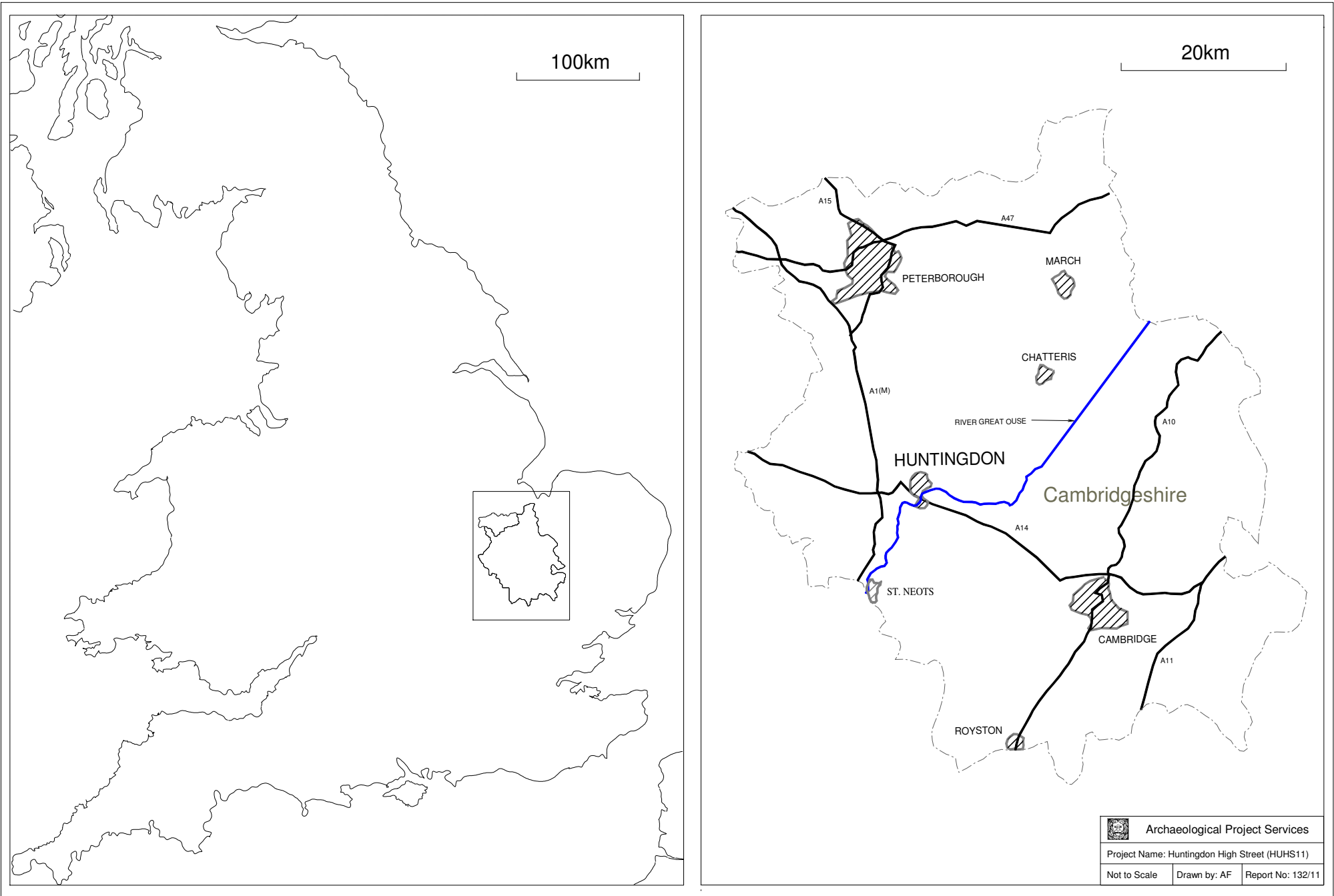
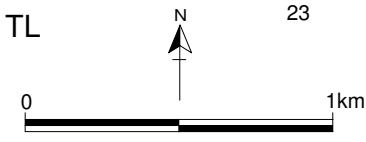
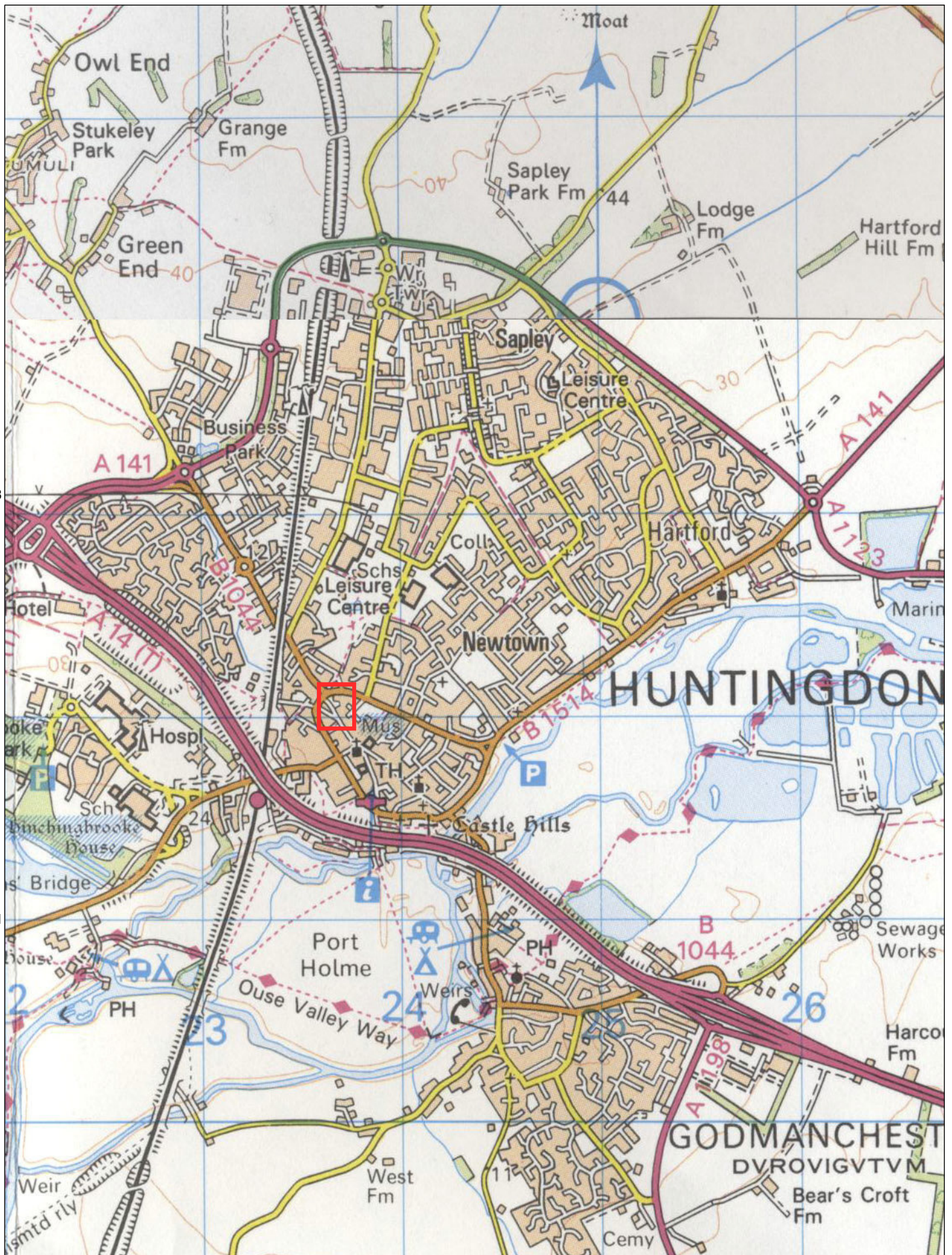




Figure 1 General location map

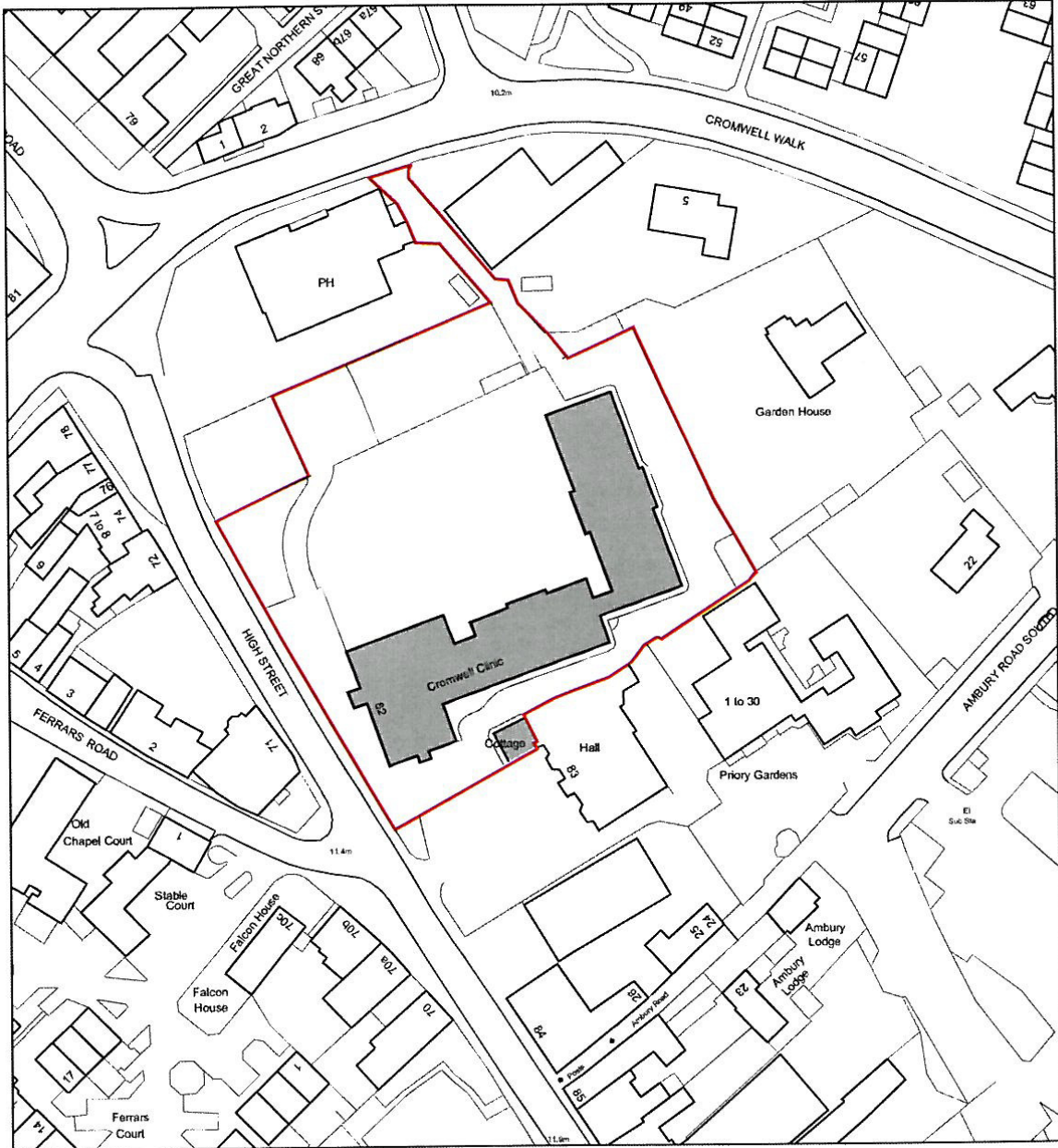


 Area shown on Figure 3

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Huntingdon High Street HUHS11		
Scale 1:25000	Drawn by: AF	Report No: 132/11

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Figure 2 Site Location Map



PLAN SUPPLIED BY CLIENT

0 50m



Archaeological Project Services

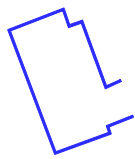
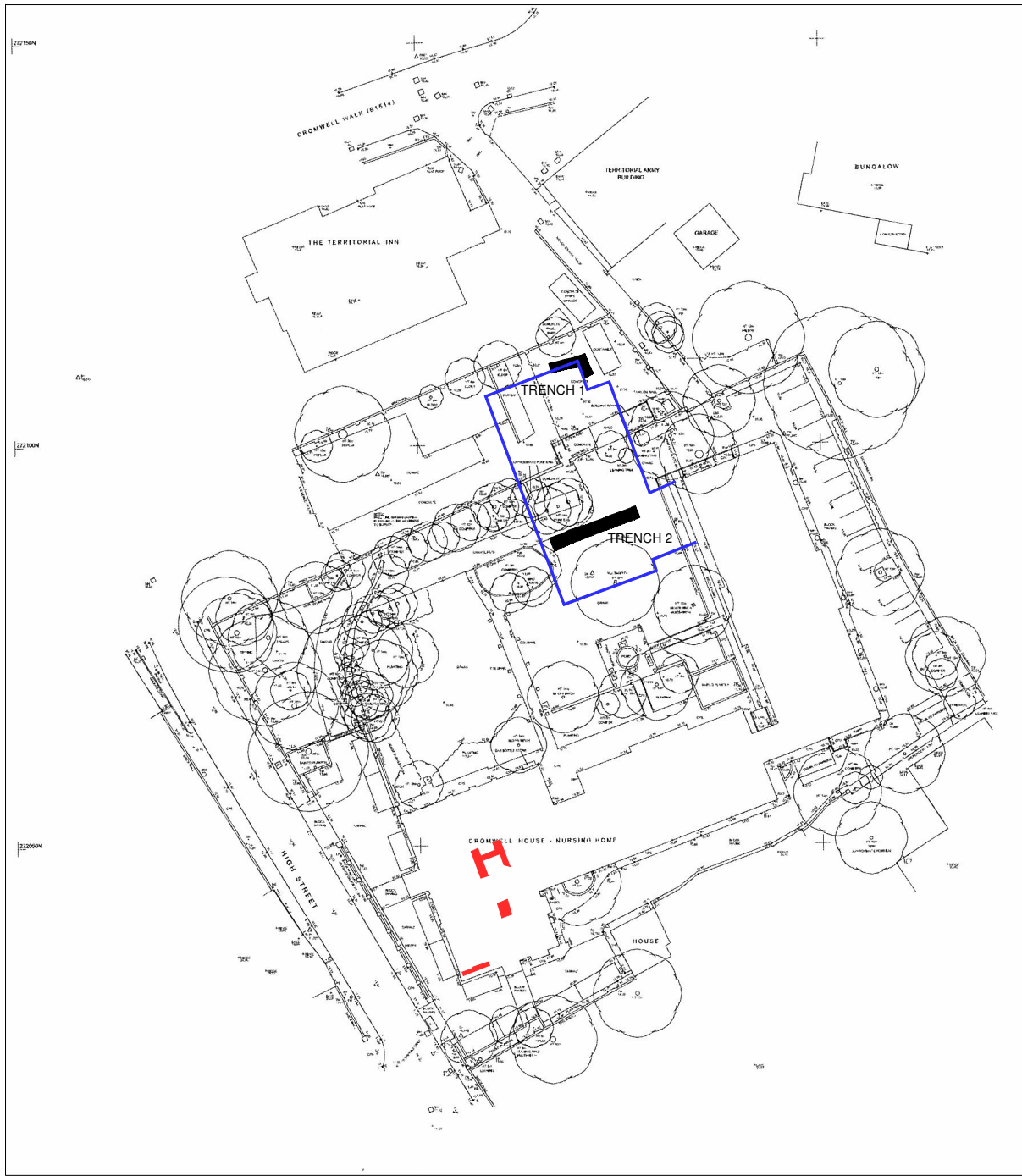
Project Name: Huntingdon, High Street (HUHS11)

Scale 1:1250

Drawn by: GT

Report No: 132/11

Figure 3 Detailed Site Location Map



Area of proposed development



Remains (walls, etc.) associated with medieval friary



BASED ON PLAN SUPPLIED BY CLIENT



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Huntingdon, High Street (HUHS11)

Scale 1:800

Drawn by: GT

Report No: 132/11

Figure 4 Trench Location Plan



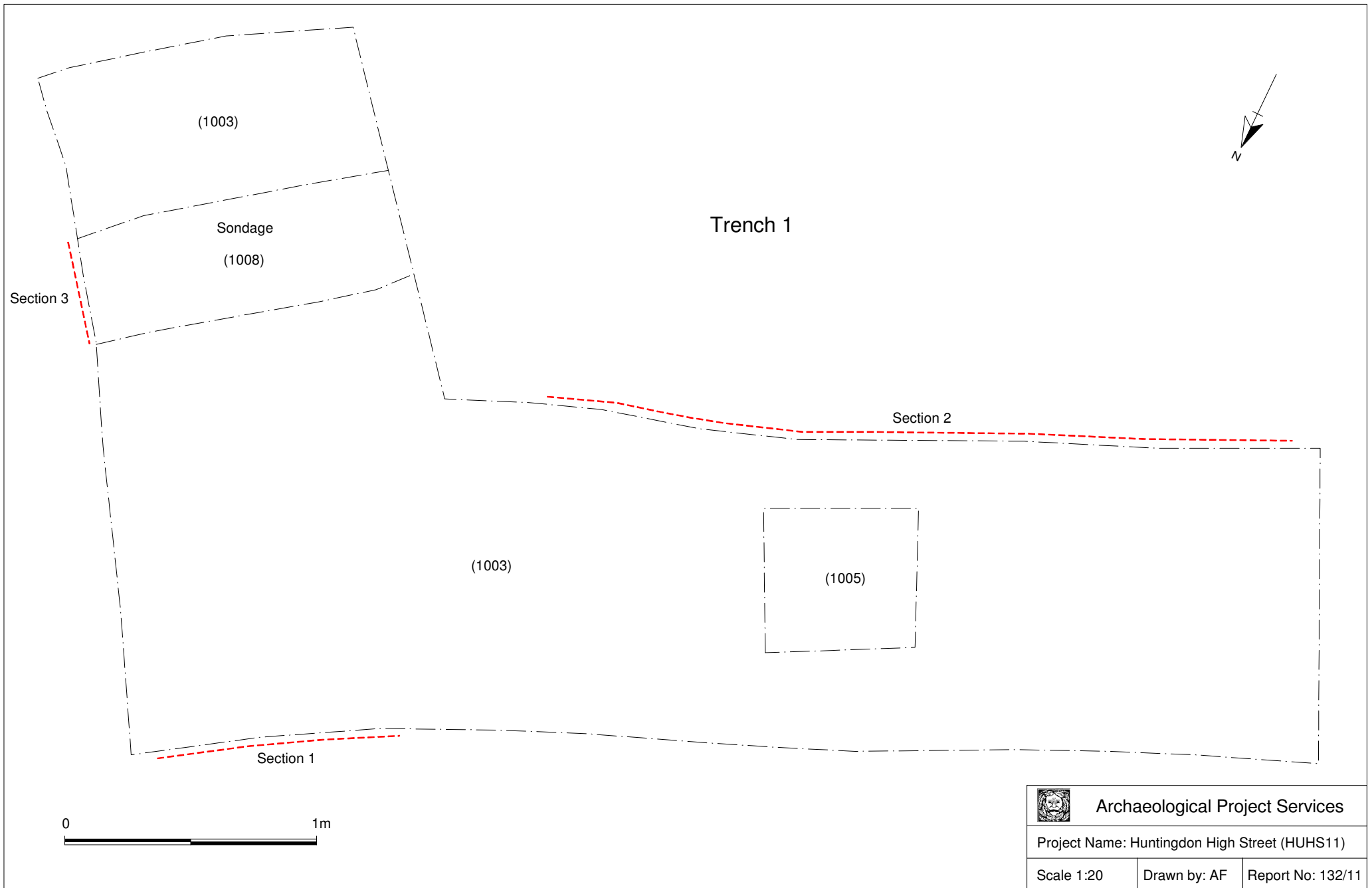


Figure 5 Plan of Trench 1

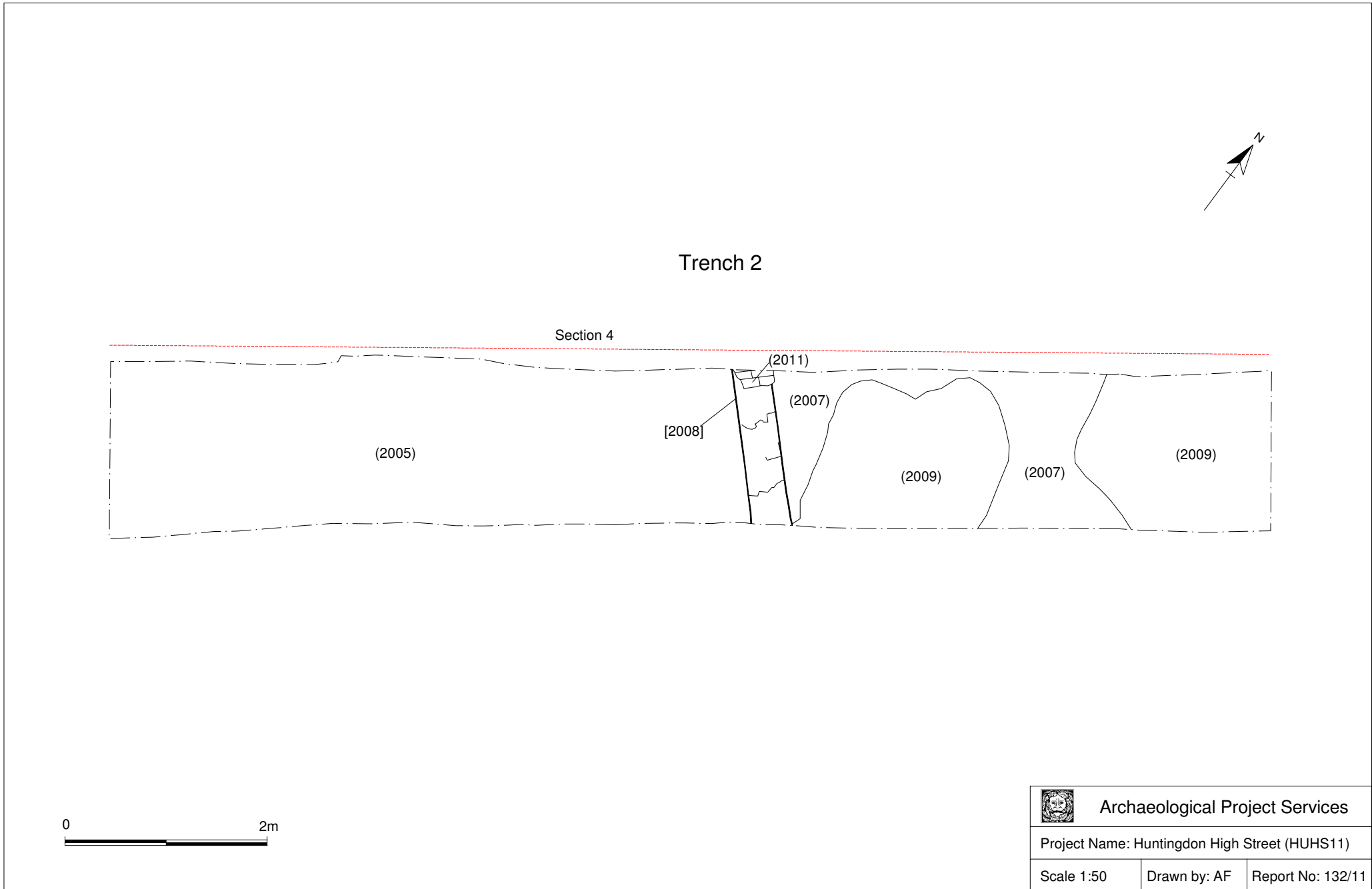


Figure 6 Plan of Trench 2

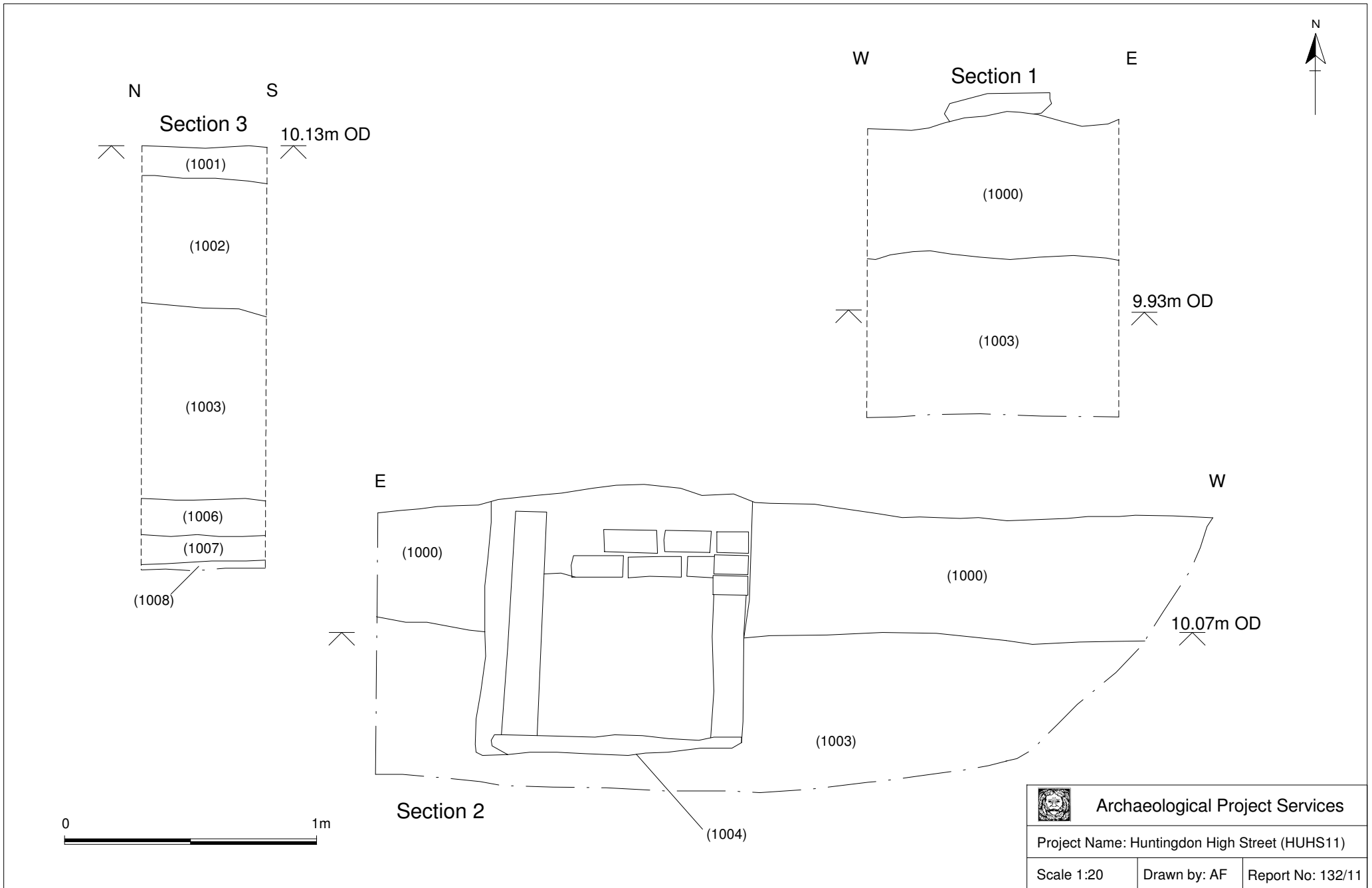



Figure 7 Sections 1-3

 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Huntingdon High Street (HUHS11)		
Scale 1:20	Drawn by: AF	Report No: 132/11

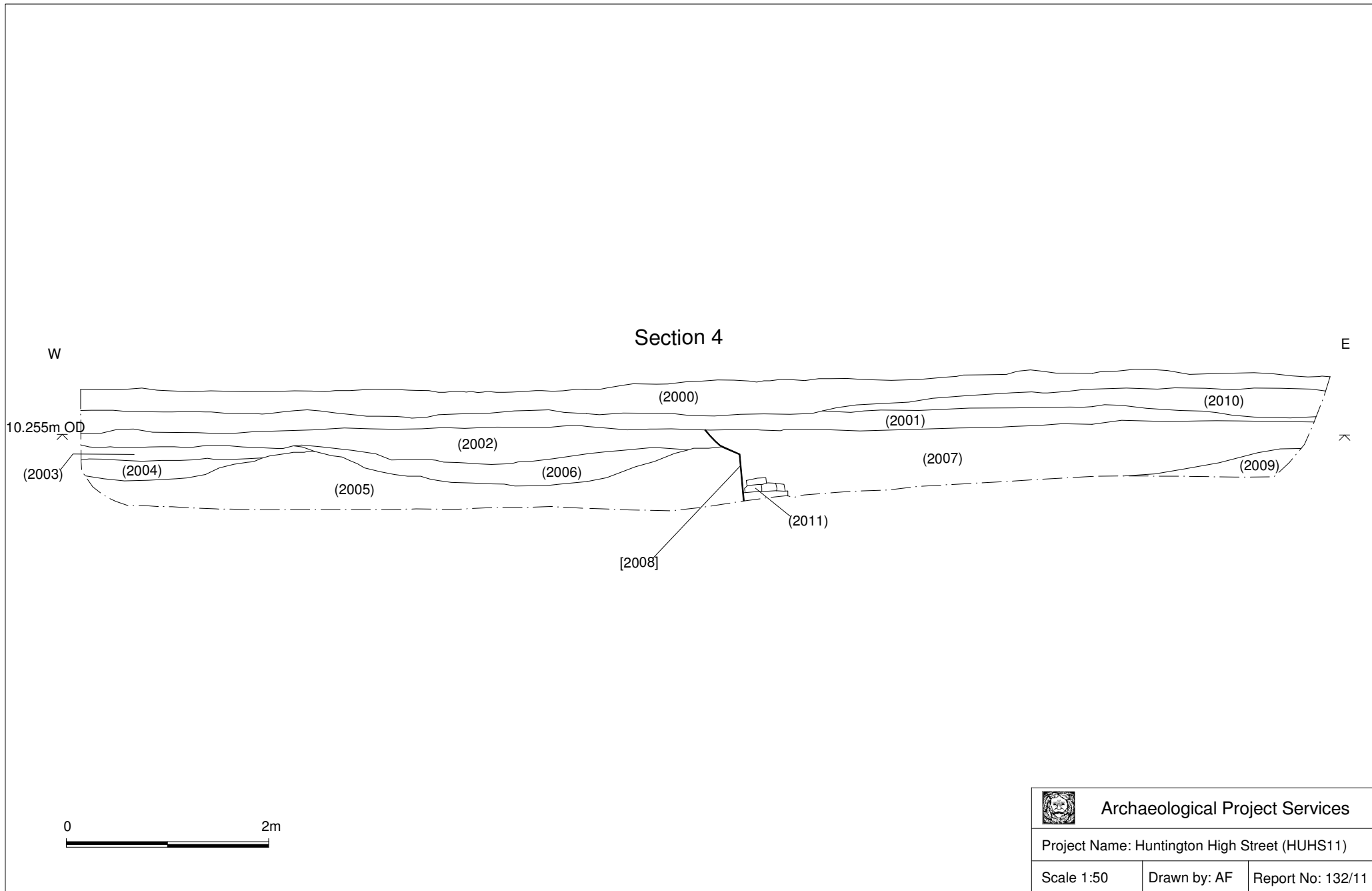


Figure 8 Section 4


 <b>Archaeological Project Services</b>		
Project Name: Huntington High Street (HUHS11)		
Scale 1:50	Drawn by: AF	Report No: 132/11



Plate 1 – Excavation of Trench 1 in progress



Plate 2 – View of Trench 1 plan looking east



Plate 3 – Section 1, Trench 1



Plate 4 – Section 2, Trench 1



Plate 5 – View of Trench 2 plan, looking southwest



Plate 6 – Brickwork 2010 within cut [2008]



Plate 7 – Section 4

**Appendix 1**

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**LAND AT  
CROMWELL HOUSE  
HIGH STREET,  
HUNTINGDON,  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

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**PREPARED FOR  
RDT Design  
ON BEHALF OF  
PHARAOH OVERSEAS HOLDINGS LTD**

**BY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES  
Institute for Archaeologists'  
Registered Archaeological Organisation No. 21**

**AUGUST 2011**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES**





## **1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *This document comprises a specification for the archaeological evaluation of land at Cromwell House, High Street, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire.*
- 1.2 *The site lies in an area of archaeological potential. The site is on or adjacent to the line of the Ermine Street Roman road, whose course is perpetuated by High Street. A Roman key has been found on the site and evidence of Roman settlement and industrial activity has been identified a short distance to the southeast. The Danes established a burh at Huntingdon in the early 10<sup>th</sup> century, and a large ditch, perhaps part of the burh defences, has been identified to the southeast. The proposed development area is on the site of the medieval Augustinian friary, parts of which have been revealed and excavated. General medieval settlement has also been identified nearby. Cromwell House was built on the site of the Augustinian friary and was the birthplace of Oliver Cromwell. Cromwell House was substantially rebuilt in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and is a Grade II Listed Building.*
- 1.3 *Archaeological evaluation is required in order to assess the archaeological implications of the proposed residential development of the site. The evaluation will comprise a programme of archaeological trenching.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the findings of the investigation. The report will consist of a text describing the nature of the archaeological deposits located and will be supported by illustrations and photographs.*

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological evaluation of land at Cromwell House, High Street, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire.
  - 2.1.1 The document contains the following parts:
  - 2.1.2 Overview
  - 2.1.3 The archaeological and natural setting
  - 2.1.4 Stages of work and methodologies to be used
  - 2.1.5 List of specialists
  - 2.1.6 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

## **3 SITE LOCATION**

- 3.1 Huntingdon is located c.27km south of Peterborough and c.26km northwest of Cambridge within the county of Cambridgeshire. The site is in the southern part of the town, on the east side of the High Street and south of Cromwell Walk at TL 2360 7195.

## **4 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 An application (H/00482/11F) was submitted to Huntingdon District Council for construction of extensions to an existing nursing home. The application has been refused but is pending appeal. An objection to the application was on archaeological grounds and noted the requirement for a scheme of archaeological works consisting of a trial trench evaluation to determine the location and character of

any archaeological deposits which may be buried on the site. Should the evaluation reveal significant archaeological remains then further investigation or mitigation measures may be necessary.

## **5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 5.1 Huntingdon sits on the northwestern bank of the River Great Ouse. The site lies at about 11m OD on a slight slope down to the north. Local soils are of the Efford 1 Association, typically well drained fine loamy soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 173). These are developed above 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> terrace river gravels which overlie Jurassic Oxford Clay.

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW**

- 6.1 The site lies on, or close to, the line of the Roman Ermine Street, the route of which is perpetuated by High Street. Immediately south of the river is the Roman town of *Durovigutum* at Godmanchester. Recent investigation a short distance to the southeast of the site identified evidence for Roman settlement including numerous pits, ditches and other features and a substantial artefact assemblage, suggesting the investigation area was located at the edge of urban settlement, with evidence for industrial activity (Mellor 2009). A Roman bronze key has previously been found on the site itself.
- 6.2 A Danish, early 10<sup>th</sup> century, burh at Huntingdon is attested to in historical sources. It has been suggested that the settlement consisted of a D-shaped enclosure on the north bank of the river, perhaps lying either side of Ermine Street and influencing the later development of the town. Recent investigations to the southeast identified a large ditch which may be part of the burh defences, or perhaps part of the later castle (Mellor 2009). The proposed development site is on the location of the medieval Augustinian friary, parts of which have been excavated previously. Secular occupation of medieval date has also been identified in Huntingdon.
- 6.3 The Cromwell family home was built on the site of the Augustinian friary and is said to have been the birthplace of Oliver Cromwell in 1599. Cromwell House was almost entirely rebuilt in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and is a Grade II Listed Building.

## **7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 7.1 The aim of the work will be to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.
- 7.2 The objectives of the work will be to:
- 7.2.1 Establish the type of archaeological activity that may be present within the site.
  - 7.2.2 Determine the likely extent of archaeological activity present within the site.
  - 7.2.3 Determine the date and function of the archaeological features present on the site.
  - 7.2.4 Determine the state of preservation of the archaeological features present on the site.
  - 7.2.5 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features present within the site.
  - 7.2.6 Determine the extent to which the surrounding archaeological features extend into the application area.
  - 7.2.7 Establish the way in which the archaeological features identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

## 8 TRIAL TRENCHING

### 8.1 Reasoning for this technique

- 8.1.1 Trial trenching enables the *in situ* determination of the sequence, date, nature, depth, environmental potential and density of archaeological features present on the site.
- 8.1.2 The trial trenching will comprise the excavation of two trenches, one at 20m and the other at 10m long, both 1.6m wide, in a T-shape, on the footprint of the proposed extension (see plan). Should landscaping be particularly intrusive then further trenching may be required. Trenches may be widened and stepped-in should archaeological deposits extend below 1.2m depth. Augering may be used to determine the depth of the sequence of deposits present.

### 8.2 General Considerations

- 8.2.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.
- 8.2.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). *Archaeological Project Services* is an IfA Registered Archaeological Organisation (No. 21).
- 8.2.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.
- 8.2.4 Excavation of the archaeological features exposed will only be undertaken as far as is required to determine their date, sequence, density and nature. All archaeological features exposed will be excavated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with the Cambridgeshire Archaeology Office. The investigation will, as far as is reasonably practicable, determine the level of the natural deposits to ensure that the depth of the archaeological sequence present on the site is established.
- 8.2.5 Open trenches will be marked by hazard tape attached to road irons or similar poles. Subject to the consent of the archaeological curator, and following the appropriate recording, the trenches, particularly those of excessive depth, will be backfilled as soon as possible to minimise any health and safety risks.

### 8.3 Methodology

- 8.3.1 Removal of the topsoil and any other overburden will be undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. To ensure that the correct amount of material is removed and that no archaeological deposits are damaged, this work will be supervised by Archaeological Project Services. On completion of the removal of the overburden, the nature of the underlying deposits will be assessed by hand excavation before any further mechanical excavation that may be required. Thereafter, the trenches will be cleaned by hand to enable the identification and analysis of the archaeological features exposed.
- 8.3.2 Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. The work will consist of half- or quarter-sectioning of features as required and, where appropriate, the removal of layers. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the absolute minimum, (*ie* the minimum disturbance) necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features.

- 8.3.3 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn.
- 8.3.4 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Should individual features merit it, they will be drawn at a larger scale.
- 8.3.5 Throughout the duration of the trial trenching a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site before the commencement of field operations.
  - the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
  - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
  - groups of features where their relationship is important.
  - the site on completion of field work
- 8.4 Should human remains be encountered, they will be left *in situ* with excavation being limited to the identification and recording of such remains. If necessary the local environmental health department, the coroner and the police will be notified.
- 8.5 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis.
- 8.6 The spoil generated during the investigation will be mounded along the edges of the trial trenches with the topsoil being kept separate from the other material excavated for subsequent backfilling.
- 8.7 The precise location of the trenches within the site and the location of site recording grid will be established by EDM, GPS or other appropriate survey.

## **9 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

- 9.1 During the investigation specialist advice will be obtained from an environmental archaeologist. If necessary the specialist will visit the site and will prepare a report detailing the nature of the environmental material present on the site and its potential for additional analysis should further stages of archaeological work be required. The results of the specialist's assessment will be incorporated into the final report.

## **10 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT**

### **10.1 Stage 1**

- 10.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

10.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at Lincoln.

10.2 Stage 2

10.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

10.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

11.3 Stage 3

11.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will be produced with consideration of the regional research guidelines (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results
- A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.
- A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

**12 ARCHIVE**

12.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the evaluation will be sorted and ordered in accordance with the procedures in the Society of Museum Archaeologists' document *Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums* (1994), and any additional local requirements, for long term storage and curation. This work will be undertaken by the Finds Supervisor, an Archaeological Assistant and the Conservator (if relevant). The archive will be deposited within an approved County store under the Cambridgeshire event number (to be obtained) as soon as possible after completion of the post-excavation and analysis.

- 12.2 If required, microfilming of the archive will be carried out. The silver master will be transferred to the RCHME and a diazo copy will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Service Historic Environment Record.
- 12.3 Prior to the project commencing, the Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Office will be contacted to obtain their agreement to receipt of the project archive and to establish their requirements with regards to labelling, ordering, storage, conservation and organisation of the archive.
- 12.4 Upon completion and submission of the evaluation report, the landowner will be contacted to arrange legal transfer of title to the archaeological objects retained during the investigation from themselves to the receiving museum. The transfer of title will be effected by a standard letter supplied to the landowner for signature.

### **13 REPORT DEPOSITION**

- 13.1 An unbound draft copy of the report will be supplied initially to the County Archaeological Office for comment. Copies of the final report will be sent to: the client; the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Office (2 copies); and the Cambridgeshire County Historic Environment Record.

### **14 PUBLICATION**

- 14.1 A report of the findings of the investigation will be submitted for inclusion in *Proceedings of the Cambridgeshire Antiquarian Society*. Notes or articles describing the results of the investigation will also be submitted for publication in the appropriate national journals: *Medieval Archaeology* for medieval and later remains, and *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date.
- 14.2 Details of the investigation will also be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

### **15 CURATORIAL MONITORING**

- 15.1 Curatorial responsibility for the project lies with Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Office. As much notice as possible will be given in writing to the curator prior to the commencement of the project to enable them to make appropriate monitoring arrangements.

### **16 VARIATIONS TO THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF WORKS**

- 16.1 Variations to the scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation from the archaeological curator.
- 16.2 Should the archaeological curator require any additional investigation beyond the scope of the brief for works, or this specification, then the cost and duration of those supplementary examinations will be negotiated between the client and the contractor.

### **17 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

- 17.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

**SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION: CROMWELL HOUSE, HIGH ST., HUNTINGDON, CAMBS.**

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr F Pryor, Soke Archaeological Services Ltd or Dr C Allen, independent specialist  Roman: A Beeby, APS/B Precious, independent specialist  Anglo-Saxon-later: Dr A Irving, APS
Other Artefacts	G Taylor, APS/J Cowgill, independent specialist
Human Remains Analysis	R Kendall, Durham University
Animal Remains Analysis	P Cope-Faulkner, APS/M Holmes, independent specialist
Environmental Analysis	V Fryer, independent specialist
Soil Assessment	Dr C French, independent specialist
Pollen Assessment	P Wiltshire, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

## **18 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

- 18.1 The Senior Archaeologist, Archaeological Project Services, Tom Lane, MifA, will have overall responsibility and control of all aspects of the work.
- 18.2 Site work will be undertaken by a Project Officer with experience of archaeological investigations of this type, assisted by appropriately experienced archaeological technicians. The archaeological works are programmed to take 3 days.
- 18.3 Post-excavation Assessment report production is expected to take up to 7 days. Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by the Project Officer, or post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists.

## **19 INSURANCES**

- 19.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability insurance to £10,000,000. Additionally, the company maintains Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

## **20 COPYRIGHT**

- 20.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

- 20.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.
- 20.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* and may result in legal action.
- 20.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

## **21 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Brown N and Glazebrook, J (eds), 2000 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 2 Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Paper **8**

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England*, Soil Survey of England and Wales **13**

Mellor, V, 2009 *Archaeological Assessment Report on Excavations at Pathfinder House, St Mary's Street, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire (HUPH07)*, unpublished APS Report 72/09

Specification: Version 1, 25<sup>th</sup> August 2011



## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation
1001	Indurated light grey concrete varying in thickness from 90mm to 0.20m	Yard surface
1002	Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt containing frequent fragments of CBM, pottery, flint pebbles, charcoal flecks, fragments of bone and glass, up to 0.50m to 0.60m thick	Layer of made up ground containing demolition debris
1003	Friable mid greyish olive brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks, fragments of CBM and pottery and flint pebbles	Layer of made up ground containing demolition debris
1004	Red brick built drain with concrete base	Modern brick lined drain
1005	Firm yet friable mid orangey brown silty clay, at least 0.10m deep containing frequent flint pebbles and occasional charcoal fragments	Probable made up ground
1006	Mid yellowish brown clay and gravel, 0.15m thick	Probable made up ground, same as (1005)
1007	Firm mid grey clay, 0.11m thick	Natural clay
1008	Mid grey clay and gravel	Natural deposit
2000	Loose dark greyish brown silty sand, 0.25m thick, containing frequent small angular pebbles, moderate fragments of CBM and frequent roots	Topsoil
2001	Friable mid brown (with slight olive hue) slightly sandy silt, 0.20m thick, containing frequent flecks and fragments of CBM and mortar and moderate charcoal flecks	Layer of made up ground
2002	Friable mid to light brown silty sand with gravel patches, 0.10m thick containing moderate to frequent fragments of CBM, mortar and charcoal	Layer of made up ground
2003	Firm dark greyish brown silty sand, 70mm thick, containing frequent small stones, charcoal flecks, fragments of CBM and mortar	Layer of made up ground
2004	Firm mid greyish brown silty sand containing frequent charcoal flecks and fragments of CBM and mortar, 0.10m thick	Layer of made up ground
2005	Firm dark greenish greyish brown clayey sand at least 0.29m thick containing frequent charcoal flecks, flecks and fragments of CBM, mortar and worked stone	Layer of made up ground
2006	Friable dark purplish grey silty sand and charcoal, 0.14m thick containing frequent	Dumped deposit of charcoal

No.	Description	Interpretation
	fragments of stonework	
2007	Loose mid yellowish sand, at least 0.70m thick	Dumped deposit
2008	Vertical straight sided cut, at least 0.70m wide by 6m in length	Cut for possible cellar
2009	Friable mid greyish brown silty clay, at least 0.28m thick with frequent CBM, tile and mortar	Dumped deposit/made ground?
2010	Loose yellow sand and gravel	Dumped deposit
2011	Brickwork foundation	Brickwork foundation

## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

#### POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

##### Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005), which also cover surrounding counties. A total of 12 sherds from eight vessels, weighing 296 grams was recovered from the site.

##### Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1. The pottery ranges in date from the early medieval to the early modern period.

##### Condition

The condition of the pottery is mixed, with some large fresh pieces as well as small fragmentary abraded sherds. The average sherd weight is moderate at 24.7 grams. Four vessels, all medieval types, show signs of use. Two are leached internally, two are sooted externally and one has a thick white internal deposit, perhaps scale. Leaching can be caused by acidic contents whilst internal scale and external sooting are indicative of use over a hearth or fire. An early modern vessel has an abraded, bubbled and flaked surface. This is very unusual and it could have been caused by exposure to some kind of powerful chemical or it could be kiln waste, the unusual effect being a result of misfiring.

##### Results

Table 1, Summary of the Post Roman Pottery

Period	Cname	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
Early Medieval	STANLY	Stanion/Lyveden Ware	1150	1250	5	4	67
Early Medieval-High Medieval	MEDX	Non Local Medieval Fabrics	1100	1400	1	1	9
Early Modern	LERTH	Late Earthenwares	1850	1950	1	1	50
	CREA	Creamware	1770	1830	4	1	107
	EMOD	Early Modern Wares (generic)	1800	2000	1	1	63
<b>Total</b>					<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>296</b>

##### Provenance

Made ground layers (1002) and (1003) in Trench 1 and (2004) in Trench 2 produced pottery.

##### Range

A range of medieval and early modern pottery was recovered during the evaluation.

##### Medieval

There are four vessels in Stanion Lyveden ware, Types A and B, (STANLY) and a single example in a non-local medieval fabric with a distinctive sandy quartz matrix (MEDX). This material is likely to date to the 12th and/or 13th centuries AD.

##### Early Modern

A hollow vessel in an early modern white fabric, possibly in Creamware, (CREA) from layer (1002) appears to be misfired. This item, likely to be of 19th century date, may have been produced nearby and disposed of as waste.

**Potential**

There is limited potential for further ceramic work. The pottery should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

**Summary**

A range of medieval and early modern pottery was recovered during the evaluation.

**CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL**

*By Alex Beeby*

**Introduction**

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001). A total of 13 fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 820 grams was recovered from the site.

**Methodology**

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Archive catalogue 2, with a summary of types in Table 2 below.

**Condition**

The ceramic building material is mixed but generally fragmentary; there are no especially large or semi-complete items.

**Results**

*Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive*

Cname	Full Name	NoF	W(g)
BRK	Brick	1	190
CBM	Unclassified Ceramic Building Material	1	11
IMB/?	Roman Imbrex/?	2	96
PEG	Peg Tile	1	25
PNR	Peg, Nib or Ridge Tile	8	498
<b>Total</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>820</b>

**Provenance**

Ceramic building material came from made ground layers (1002) and (1003) in Trench 1 and (2003), (2004) and (2005) in Trench 2.

**Range**

There is a range of Roman and medieval roofing tile as well a single brick of 15th-19th century date.

**Potential**

There is limited potential for further work on this assemblage. The ceramic building material should be retained as part of the site archive.

**Summary**

A range of Roman and Post Roman ceramic building material was recovered during the evaluation at HUHS11.

**FAUNAL REMAINS**

*By Paul Cope-Faulkner*

**Introduction**

A total of 2 (9g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts.

**Provenance**

The bone was retrieved from layers of made ground (1002 and 2004).

**Condition**

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate, averaging at grades 2-3 on the Lyman Criteria (1996).

**Results**

*Table 3, Fragments Identified to Taxa*

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
1002	bird	femur	L	1	3	Prob chicken
2004	Medium mammal	humerus	-	1	6	

**Summary**

As a small assemblage the animal bone is of limited potential, though should be retained as part of the site archive.

**OTHER FINDS**

*By Gary Taylor*

**Introduction****Condition**

The other finds are in good condition.

**Results**

*Table 4, Other Materials*

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
2005	mortar	Mortar, off-white	2	91	16 <sup>th</sup> –
	stone	Window sill with glazing groove and socket for upright. Lincolnshire Limestone. 16 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	-	18 <sup>th</sup> century

**Provenance**

The other finds were recovered from made ground (2005).

**Range**

All of the other finds are associated with buildings. There are pieces of mortar and a large fragment of structural masonry

**Potential**

The other finds are of moderate potential.

**SPOT DATING**

The dating in Table 5 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

*Table 5, Spot dates*

Cxt	Date	Comments
1002	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century	
1003	Late 12 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century	
2003	15 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century	Based on 1 brick
2004	Mid 12 <sup>th</sup> -mid 13 <sup>th</sup> century	
2005	16 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century	Based on 1 stone. Other finds all late 12 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup> century

**ABBREVIATIONS**

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
NoF	Number of Fragments

NoS Number of sherds  
 NoV Number of vessels  
 TR Trench  
 W (g) Weight (grams)

**REFERENCES**

~ 2001, *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, third version [internet]. Available from <<http://www.geocities.com/acbmg1/CBMGDE3.htm>>  
 Lyman, R. L., 1996, *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology (Cambridge)  
 Slowikowski, A. M., Nenk, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2  
 Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

**ARCHIVE CATALOGUES**

*Archive Catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery*

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Sub Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	Weight	Part	Description	Date
1	1002	CREA		Hollow	4	1	107	Lwall to Bases	Very abraded; bubbled flaked surfaces; chemical damage?; kiln waste? "34" etched into base - misfired?; ?ID	18th-19th
1	1002	EMOD		Jar?	1	1	63	BS	Hard highly fired buff coloured gritty fabric; ornamental outdoor vessel?	19th-20th
1	1002	LERTH		Garden Pot	1	1	50	Rim to Uwall	Stamped below rim; reads "SAM..."	L19th-20th
1	1003	MEDX	OX/R/OX; common medium-coarse quartz; rare fine silver mica; very rare Ca up to 1mm	Jug or Jar	1	1	9	BS	Very abraded; wheelmade; sand tempered; Northants?	12th-14th
1	1003	STANLY	B	Jug	1	1	7	Neck	Burnt; sooted exterior; abraded	M12th-M13th
1	1003	STANLY	A	?	1	1	2	BS	Leached; abraded; ?ID; could be STNEOT	M12th-M13th
1	1003	STANLY	A	Jar	1	1	20	Base	Leached; sooted base	M12th-M13th
2	2004	STANLY	B	Jug	2	1	38	BSS	Thick internal scale deposit; misfired dark green splash glaze	M12th-M13th

*Archive Catalogue 2, Ceramic Building Material*

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Fabric	NoF	W(g)	Description	Date
1	1002	PEG	Oxidised; fine; Fe; Ca	1	25	Flatroofer; rare ferruginous grits up to 1mm; rare Ca frags up to 0.7mm including Oolite	L12th-14th
1	1003	PNR	Oxidised; medium sandy; flint; Fe; mica	1	55	Flatroofer; leached fabric; rare moderate mica flint and Ca	L12th-15th
1	1003	IMB	Oxidised; fine; Ca; Fe	1	50	Poorly mixed clay; moderate large rounded Ca grits up to 5mm; sooted surfaces	Roman
1	1003	IMB?	Oxidised; fine; Ca	1	46	Poorly mixed clay; mortar adhered to lower surface; moderate fine Ca up to 1mm	Roman?
2	2003	BRK	Oxidised; medium sandy; Fe	1	190	Handmade brick; Abraded frag; mortar adhered to surface; rare fine ferruginous pieces	15th-19th
2	2004	CBM	Oxidised; fine; Ca; Fe	1	11	Leached; flake; possibly medieval flat roofing tile?; moderate Ca and Fe	Roman or Post Roman
2	2005	PNR	OX/R/OX; fine; light firing clay content; shale; Ca	2	163	Poorly mixed clay with high level of calcareous light firing clay; rare shale frags up to 3mm; rare Ca up to 5mm; struck upper with mortar adhered	L12th-15th

<b>Tr</b>	<b>Cxt</b>	<b>Cname</b>	<b>Fabric</b>	<b>NoF</b>	<b>W(g)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date</b>
2	2005	PNR	Oxidised; Including calcareous light firing clay; Shale; Fe; Ca	1	84	Poorly mixed clay with high level of calcareous light firing clay including some large lenses; moderate Fe/mudstone pellets up to 5mm; rounded Ca grits up to 4mm	L12th-15th
2	2005	PNR	Oxidised; Including calcareous light firing clay; Fe; Ca	2	115	Poorly mixed clay with high level of calcareous light firing clay including some large lenses; rare Fe/mudstone pellets up to 3mm; very rare rounded Ca grit sup to 2mm	L12th-15th
2	2005	PNR	OX/R/OX; Including calcareous light firing clay; Fe; Ca	2	81	Poorly mixed clay with high level of calcareous light firing clay including some large lenses; moderate Fe/mudstone pellets up to 5mm; rounded Ca grits up to 4mm	L12th-15th

## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Burh</b>	A fortified place (settlement) established in the Saxon period (9 <sup>th</sup> -10 <sup>th</sup> centuries) to resist Danish invaders.
<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
<b>Cut</b>	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
<b>Fill</b>	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.



## Appendix 5

### THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

20	Context record sheets
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
1	Section record sheet
4	Daily record sheets
2	Stratigraphic matrices
	Artefacts

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services  
The Old School  
Cameron Street  
Heckington  
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The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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