



St John's Street – George Street, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

May 2022

Client: Speyroc/JCAM Investments Ltd

Issue No: 1

OA Report No: 2571

NGR: TL 23514 71862



Client Name: Speyroc/JCAM Investments Ltd
Document Title: St John's Street – George Street, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire
Document Type: Post-Excavation Assessment
Report No.: 2571
Grid Reference: TL 23514 71862
Planning Reference: 20/02613/FUL
Site/Invoice Code: HUNGEO21PXA
Assession/HER No.: ECB5751

OA Document File Location: <https://files.oxfordarchaeology.com/nextcloud>
OA Graphics File Location: <https://files.oxfordarchaeology.com/nextcloud>

Issue No: V.1
Date: May 2022
Prepared by: Joshua White (Post-Excavation Project Officer)
Checked by: Andrew Greef (Senior Project Manager)
Edited by: Graeme Clarke (Post-Excavation Project Officer)
Approved for Issue by: Elizabeth Popescu (Head of Post-Excavation and Publications)
Signature:


.....**Disclaimer:**

This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.

OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
CB23 8SQ

t. +44 (0)1223 850 500

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane Mills
Moor Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1QD

t. +44 (0)1524 880 250

e. info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w. oxfordarchaeology.com

Oxford Archaeology is a registered Charity: No. 285627



Chief Executive Officer
Ken Welch, BSc, MCIFA
Trustee Limited Companies No. 1318881
Registered Charity No. 285627
Registered Office: Oxford Archaeology Ltd
Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0ES

St John's Street – George Street, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

Written by Joshua C White BA MSc ACIfA

*With contributions from Sue Anderson BA MPhil MCIfA FSA Scot FSA,
Denise Druce BA PhD, Quita Mould BA MA, Hannah Pighills BA MSc,
Mairead Rutherford BA MSc, Rebecca Sillwood BA ACIfA and Simon
Timberlake MSc PhD*

Illustrations by Danielle Hall

Contents

List of Figures	viii
List of Plates	viii
List of Tables	viii
Summary	x
Acknowledgements	xi
1 INTRODUCTION	12
1.1 Background	12
1.2 Geology and topography	12
1.3 Archaeological background	13
1.4 Original research aims and objectives	15
1.5 Fieldwork methodology	16
1.6 Post-excavation assessment methodology	17
1.7 Project scope	17
2 FACTUAL DATA: STRATIGRAPHY	18
2.1 General	18
2.2 Site disturbance and constraints	18
2.3 Phasing and presentation	18
2.4 Period 1: Medieval	20
2.5 Period 2: Post-medieval	21
2.6 Period 3: Modern	24
2.7 Undated features	25
3 FACTUAL DATA: ARTEFACTS	26
3.1 General	26
3.2 Metalwork (Appendix B.1)	26

3.3	Slag, metalworking debris and kiln waste (Appendix B.2)	26
3.4	Stone (Appendix B.3)	27
3.5	Glass (Appendix B.4)	27
3.6	Pottery (Appendix B.5)	27
3.7	Clay tobacco pipe (Appendix B.6)	27
3.8	Ceramic building material, fired clay and mortar (Appendix B.7)	27
3.9	Worked bone (Appendix B.8)	28
3.10	Worked wood (Appendix B.9)	28
3.11	Leather (Appendix B.10)	28
4	FACTUAL DATA: ENVIRONMENTAL AND OSTEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE	29
4.1	General	29
4.2	Animal bone (Appendix C.1)	29
4.3	Mollusca (Appendix C.2)	29
4.4	Archaeobotanical remains (Appendix C.3)	29
4.5	Pollen (Appendix C.4)	30
5	STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL	31
5.1	Stratigraphy	31
5.2	Artefacts	31
5.3	Environmental	33
5.4	Scientific dating	35
5.5	Overall potential	35
6	UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN	36
6.1	Revised aims	36
6.2	Interfaces, communications and project review	39
6.3	Methods statements	39
6.4	Retention and disposal of finds and environmental evidence	43
6.5	Ownership and archive	43
7	TEXT RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING	44
7.1	Project team structure	44
7.2	Task list and programme	44
8	BIBLIOGRAPHY	46
APPENDIX A	CONTEXT INVENTORY	53
APPENDIX B	ARTEFACT ASSESSMENTS	61
B.1	Metalwork <i>by Rebecca Sillwood</i>	61
B.2	Slag, metalworking debris and kiln waste <i>by Rebecca Sillwood</i>	65
B.3	Stone <i>by Simon Timberlake</i>	66
B.4	Glass <i>by Rebecca Sillwood</i>	70

B.5	Pottery <i>by Sue Anderson</i>	76
B.6	Clay tobacco pipe <i>by Rebecca Sillwood</i>	89
B.7	Ceramic building material, fired clay and mortar <i>by Sue Anderson</i>	109
B.8	Worked bone <i>by Joshua C White</i>	127
B.9	Worked wood <i>by Hannah Pighills</i>	128
B.10	Leather <i>by Quita Mould</i>	145
APPENDIX C	ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS	146
C.1	Animal bone <i>by Joshua C White</i>	146
C.2	Mollusca <i>by Joshua C White</i>	150
C.3	Archaeobotanical remains <i>by Denise Druce</i>	152
C.4	Pollen <i>by Mairead Rutherford</i>	160
APPENDIX D	RISK LOG	167
APPENDIX E	HEALTH AND SAFETY	168
APPENDIX F	WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION	169
APPENDIX G	OASIS REPORT FORM	170

List of Figures

- Fig. 1 Site location showing excavation area (black) in development area (red) with selected HER data
- Fig. 2 The site shown against the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1886)
- Fig. 3 St John's Street – George Street, Huntingdon - mitigation areas
- Fig. 4 Area 1, preliminary phase plan
- Fig. 5 Area 2, preliminary phase plan
- Fig. 6 Area 3, preliminary phase plan
- Fig. 7a-b Selected sections

List of Plates

- Plate 1 Site under excavation, looking east
- Plate 2 Medieval ditch **1000**, Area 1, Looking north-west (1m scale)
- Plate 3 Excavation of medieval well **2020**, Area 2, looking north-east
- Plate 4 Medieval well **2020**, Area 2, looking north-east (1m scale)
- Plate 5 Area 3, looking north
- Plate 6 Excavation of post-medieval features **3101**, **3107**, **3111** and **3113**, Area 3, looking south-west
- Plate 7 Area of post-medieval Kiln Group 3207, Area 3, looking south-west (2x1m scales)
- Plate 8 Section 30, post-medieval Kiln Group 3207, Area 3, looking south-west (2m scale)
- Plate 9 Post-medieval puddling pits **3181** and **3182**, Area 3, looking south-east (2m scale)

List of Tables

- Table 1 Summary of records created
- Table 2 Summary quantification of the finds
- Table 3 Summary of environmental remains/samples
- Table 4 Project team
- Table 5 Task list
- Table 6 Context inventory
- Table 7 Iron nails from the site
- Table 8 Metal further work task list
- Table 9 Catalogue of worked stone objects
- Table 10 Catalogue of building stone
- Table 11 Glass from Area 2
- Table 12 Glass from Area 3
- Table 13 Glass further work task list
- Table 14 Pottery quantities by fabric in approximate date order
- Table 15 Pottery distribution by context type
- Table 16 Pottery further work task list
- Table 17 Pottery catalogue
- Table 18 Clay tobacco pipe further work task list
- Table 19 Clay tobacco pipe catalogue

Table 20	CBM by type
Table 21	Roofing tile by fabric (fragment count)
Table 22	Bricks by fabric (fragment count)
Table 23	CBM further work task list
Table 24	CBM catalogue
Table 25	Fired clay catalogue
Table 26	Mortar catalogue
Table 27	Condition scale for preserved wood (after Van de Noort <i>et al.</i> 1995)
Table 28	Worked wood further work task list
Table 29	Catalogue of worked wood
Table 30	Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) by phase
Table 31	Animal bone further work task list
Table 32	Mollusca quantification – minimum number of individuals by phase
Table 33	Mollusca further work task list
Table 34	Archaeobotanical remains further work task list
Table 35	Catalogue of the archaeobotanical assessment
Table 36	Details of pollen sub-sampling
Table 37	Raw pollen counts
Table 38	Risk log

Summary

From 28th July to 1st September 2021, Oxford Archaeology East carried out an excavation at a parcel of land between St John's Street and George Street in Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire. Three areas were opened for investigation, which uncovered medieval and post-medieval remains that detail the historic land-use of the site.

The medieval remains were largely confined to the south-west and consisted of a series of field boundary ditches and a timber-lined well. The character of the remains suggests that the site existed on the periphery of the Huntingdon settlement core, with most of this area probably set aside for pasture and/or arable cultivation. The timber-lined well points towards a degree of occupation in the vicinity and most likely serviced properties situated on the frontage of George Street and Brampton Road.

The post-medieval activity was concentrated in the north-east of the site, to the rear of St John's Street. In this location, the remains of an industrial-scale brick manufacturing complex were identified, consisting of the footprints of at least three probable clamp kilns, along with several quarry pits and a series of clay puddling pits. This phase of activity appears to have been carried out across the 17th century, with the site largely abandoned by the early 18th century. It is possible that this complex subsequently moved westwards, with the location of a former brick and tile works indicated on the 1885 Ordnance Survey map, c. 200m to the west of the site.

The archaeological remains identified are of local importance and have significant potential to help contribute towards an improved understanding of the more marginal and industrial areas of the town.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Speyroc/JCAM Investments Ltd for commissioning this project. Thanks are also extended to Andrew Thomas who monitored the work on behalf of Cambridgeshire County Council.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology East by Aileen Connor, Andrew Greef and Rachel Clarke. The fieldwork was directed by Andrew Greef, who was supported by Steve Arrow, David Browne, Olivia Collier, Samuel Corke, Steven Graham, Jack Heathcote, Adele Lord, Dragos Mitrofan, Kelly Sinclair and Gabrielle Vestris. Survey and digitising was carried out by Valerio Pinna. Thanks are also extended to the OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Carole Fletcher, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rachel Fosberry and prepared the archive under the supervision of Katherine Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 An archaeological excavation was conducted at St John's Street – George Street, Huntingdon in Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 23514 71862; Fig. 1) by Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) from 28th July to 1st September 2021. The project was commissioned by Speyroc/JCAM Investments Ltd. and was carried out as a condition of planning permission granted for a residential development consisting of 178 dwellings (ref: 20/02613/FUL). This work followed earlier phases of archaeological trial trenching (Clarke and Webster 2014) and monitoring (Oxford Archaeology 2019), which identified medieval and post-medieval remains at the site.
- 1.1.2 This assessment has been conducted in line with the principles identified in Historic England's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*, specifically *The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (2006) and *PPN3 Archaeological Excavation* (2008). The work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Moan and Connor 2021; Appendix F) prepared in response to an Archaeological Brief for Investigation issued by Andrew Thomas (2021) of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CHET).

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The town of Huntingdon is situated in the Great Ouse valley, an area comprised of Jurassic clays overlain by river terrace gravels and alluvium (British Geological Survey 2015). Previous geotechnical investigations have demonstrated that the Oxford Clay Formation is present across the entirety of the site, with superficial sand and gravel deposits overlying the clay on the higher terraces (RSK 2013). Above the geological deposits is a complex of made ground of varying thickness.
- 1.2.2 The site was previously covered by industrial buildings and warehouses, surrounded by concrete hard standing. The majority of these structures had been demolished and cleared prior to the archaeological trial trenching carried out in 2014 (Clarke and Webster 2014), with further preparatory groundworks, demolition of the remaining structures and removal of concrete taking place at the site in 2018.
- 1.2.3 The site is located within the urban quarter of Huntingdon, situated to the immediate west of the town's historic settlement core and central business district (Fig. 1). Residential properties flank the site on its north, east and south sides, with the East Coast Main Line railway running close to the site's western border. The town of Huntingdon is nestled on the northern edge of the River Great Ouse, with its nearest accessible point c.350m to the south of the site.
- 1.2.4 In total, the site encompasses a c. 2.7ha area comprised of three distinct terraces, formed as a result of past development and land-use at the site. The three terraces consist of:
- An upper terrace extending across the central and southernmost part of the site where mitigation Areas 1 and 2 were located (c. 20m OD).

- A middle terrace in the north-west of the site towards Edison Bell Way, not subject to archaeological investigation due to extensive 19th-century quarrying (c. 17m OD).
- A lower terrace located in the north-east of the site adjacent to St John's Street, where mitigation Area 3 was located (c. 15m OD).

1.3 Archaeological background

1.3.1 The following draws upon the archaeological background of the site outlined in the evaluation report by Clarke and Webster (2014), along with data recently obtained from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) – the comprehensive and definitive record of the historic environment for the county. The locations of selected CHER data are given in Fig. 1.

Prehistoric and Roman

1.3.2 Although prehistoric activity is abundant within the Great Ouse valley, to date, only sparse remains have been recorded within the vicinity of the site. It is highly likely that the extensive 19th and 20th-century land use in the area removed most traces of activity dating from this period. The evidence which has been identified consists of several Neolithic features found during archaeological works to the rear of Walden House and Gazeley House, c. 100m to the east of the site (CHER MCB 16320), as well as possible Iron Age settlement activity recorded c. 670m to the west (CHER MCB 17935, not illustrated). Probable Mesolithic pits and postholes were also identified during an archaeological excavation at Pathfinder House, c. 590m to the south-east of the site (CHER MCB 18573).

1.3.3 Although the presumed course of Roman Ermine Street passes close to the north-west of the site (CHER CB 15034), only a scattering of Roman features and artefacts have been recorded in the surrounding vicinity. Conversely, the primary focus of activity in this period appears to have been located to the south of the River Great Ouse, around Godmanchester. The most notable discovery from site's environs consists of a group of 2nd-century cremation burials, found near Castle Hill, c. 560m to the south-east of the site (CHER 00868/02635).

Anglo-Saxon and medieval

1.3.4 Evidence of Anglo-Saxon and medieval activity has been recorded in abundance in the vicinity of the site, with sub-surface archaeological remains frequently identified during mitigation works in the surrounds (including CHER 11907 & not illustrated CHERs 11908, 11959, 13020 and 13021). This ever-growing catalogue of evidence testifies to the intensity and longevity of human activity in Huntingdon from the 9th to 16th centuries.

1.3.5 This is reflected in the Domesday Book, which records Huntingdon as a large settlement with 359 households in 1086 (Morris 1981).

1.3.6 Huntingdon was established as a Danish *burh* in about 879 (CHER 02581). There is, however, some contention concerning the location of its early core. One model places it to the immediate south of the current site in the north of Mill Common,

abutting Bar Dyke (CHER 02543) (Spoerry 2000, fig. 6). However, archaeological work on the common in 2005 (Mortimer 2006; CHER 17359) did not recover any definitive evidence of early (pre-Conquest) occupation, although a possible medieval precursor to Bar Dyke, which may be a Civil War defence, was recorded. The alternative and more probable model (Spoerry 2000, fig. 6) proposes that the early defended area consisted of a D-shaped enclosure around the river crossing carrying Ermine Street across the River Ouse – a site later occupied by Huntingdon Castle. Huntingdon Castle (CHER 01774), situated c. 675m to the south-east of the site, consists of a large defensive mound and rectangular bailey with rounded corners, and was most likely constructed in the 11th century.

- 1.3.7 Historical accounts record numerous ecclesiastical structures in the vicinity of the site that are no longer standing, including the 12th-century Holy Trinity Church (CHER 02561), the 13th-century Church of St Lawrence (CHER 02594), Saint Germain's Church (CHER 02595), the 14th-century Church of St Peter (CHER 02596) and others. The location of a Benedictine nunnery is thought to have been situated c. 890m to the south-west of the site (CHER 02707, not illustrated) and a friary c. 175m to the north-east (CHER 02703).
- 1.3.8 The medieval town boundary (DCB 129; CHER 02543), which survives as an earthwork (albeit modified during the Civil War) in places on Mill Common, enclosed not only the urban core, but also large areas of the town's common fields. It is highly likely that much of the proposed development area consisted of 'enclosed' agricultural land, with evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation still visible in places on Mill Common – an area that has undergone little development or disturbance across the last few centuries (MCB 17352).

Post-medieval and modern

- 1.3.9 The 1752 plan of St John's Hospital lands (not illustrated; redrawn by Dickinson in 1971) shows an elongated enclosed area extending to the south and west of St John's Street that had been sub-divided into a number of smaller plots. That which is closest to the main street frontage is labelled as 'Mr Ward's [or ?Hard's] Close' and is partly occupied by a long building, to the south of which is a property owned by 'Mr Spriggs' at the junction with George Street. This too was occupied in part by a long building or range, possibly a malting. The two plots to the west are both described as 'George Close'; a small irregular plot in the south-west corner is called 'a plot at the end of George Lane', presumably the last property on this road.
- 1.3.10 Jeffery's map of Huntingdon (not illustrated) shows the same enclosed area, with further subdivisions/more detail. It indicates that at least three large buildings stood on the western side of St John's Street by 1768, with associated gardens/plots. These lie within the lower terrace, and the westernmost of the buildings appears to broadly correspond with an extant row of houses. On the western fringes of this enclosed area were the town's 'Pound' and 'Bowling Green'. A well is also marked just to the south of Brampton Road within Mill Common.
- 1.3.11 During the post-medieval and modern periods, the area occupied by the current site and its vicinity underwent significant changes, reflecting the upturn in the town's

fortunes. Cartographic sources imply that the site was not significantly developed until the mid to late 19th century. The 1848 tithe apportionment and map for the parish of Huntingdon St John (not illustrated) shows the central and eastern sections of the site to have comprised five plots of pasture, while the western area formed part of the lands abutting the Great Northern Railway. Much of the central area was owned by the Duke of Manchester while three undeveloped land parcels to the north were associated with John Jenkins' foundry located to the north-east of the site. A one-acre plot of land fronting George Street was owned by the Master of St John's Hospital. The hospital, which was originally established as almshouses for the poor in the 13th century, stood until the 20th century to the immediate south of the site. The easternmost section of the site also consisted of pasture known as 'Dovehouse Close', which may possibly relate to (or have incorporated) a structure depicted on the tithe map as fronting St John's Street. Land to the immediate west of the site is detailed as 'Brick Kiln Close' and was occupied by James Day.

- 1.3.12 The early Ordnance Survey maps (1885 and 1900; Fig. 2) reveal that parts of the current site, particularly the frontages, were extensively developed by the late 19th century, including two ranges of maltings (CHER MCB 22135) extending back from St John's Street. A large 'Carriage Manufactory' (that of coach builders Armstrong Francis Cooper, later Windover's) also extended into the eastern section of the site from George Street; 20th-century extensions to this encroached further onto the site. In 1888, a description of the factory included mention of its smithing department which contained over fifty forges and as many hearths. The wood yard was also listed as 'an enormous place' holding 60,000 feet of timber; this appears to have lain within the southern section of the site (Windover 2006). The site of a former brick and tile works is also indicated on the 1885 map (CHER MCB 22131), situated c. 200m west of the site.
- 1.3.13 The terrace of almshouses to the immediate south of the site and fronting George Street (outside the proposed development) were also constructed around this time. The southern part of the site was occupied by the 'Railway Inn', with a yard to the north and gardens to the south. Extensive clay pits/quarries covered the western extent of the site, extending to the west of the railway line, with an associated tramway. Three new rectangular structures were built to the rear of the Almshouses in the early 20th century.
- 1.3.14 In 1930, the former carriage works was taken over by a vegetable and fruit canners and the site was further developed until the factory was closed in 1961. The factory buildings were demolished soon after and the site redeveloped; the Railway Inn was presumably also demolished around this time. Further redevelopment of the site, including modern warehouses, has taken place since, including several electricity substations.

1.4 Original research aims and objectives

- 1.4.1 The original research aims and objectives for the project, formulated on the basis of the results of the trial trenching (Clarke and Webster 2014) and drawing on the relevant Regional Research Frameworks (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook

2000; Medlycott 2011; ALGAO East of England 2021), were set out in the WSI (Moan and Connor 2021) and are reproduced here:

- *To investigate the evidence for medieval and post-medieval activity in the area. Particularly, evidence for any possible late medieval or post-medieval industrial activity on the periphery of the town; and*
- *Similarly, the character of the urban to rural fringe of the town will be explored.*

1.5 Fieldwork methodology

1.5.1 The areas stipulated by CHET for excavation were determined based on the following factors:

- The known historic land use of the site, detailed by Higgs (2009) in a desk-based archaeological impact assessment;
- The results of archaeological trial trenching carried out in 2014 (Clarke and Webster 2014); and
- The results of the archaeological monitoring of remediation works between December 2018 and February 2019 (Oxford Archaeology 2019).

1.5.2 As a result of these previous investigations, it was determined that two mitigation areas would be located on the upper terrace; Area 1, which measured c. 1700m², and Area 2, which measured c. 1320m². A further mitigation area (Area 3) was positioned on the lower terrace, which measured c. 1240m² (Fig. 3; Plate 1). A detailed rationale for the location of these mitigation areas can be found in the WSI (Moan and Connor 2021, 2–3).

1.5.3 All fieldwork conformed to the WSI, approved by CHET prior to commencement of the works on site. The *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014a) was also adhered to throughout this project.

1.5.4 The demolition rubble, made ground and soil overburden was mechanically excavated from the mitigation areas using a twenty tonne 360° machine with a 2.2m wide toothless ditching bucket. All mechanical excavation was monitored by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

1.5.5 All three areas were scanned with a metal detector prior to the commencement of the excavation and all spoil was scanned throughout the soil stripping. All archaeological features and deposits identified were also metal detected, with all finds retained except when they were obviously modern.

1.5.6 Features were excavated by hand in accordance with the WSI. All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using Oxford Archaeology East's (OAE) pro-forma sheets, with plans and sections drawn at appropriate scales. Site photos were taken of all features using a DSLR camera.

1.5.7 Site survey was conducted using a Leica GS08 GPS system and photogrammetry using a pole cam or drone.

- 1.5.8 Bulk samples were taken from a range of features within the excavated areas and processed at OA East's processing facility at Bourn.

1.6 Post-excavation assessment methodology

- 1.6.1 Several key post-excavation tasks were completed during the assessment and updated project design phase.
- 1.6.2 Select hand-drawn records were digitised and digital copies of all context, photographic and soil sample registers were transferred into a *Microsoft Access* database.
- 1.6.3 All context sheets were checked and cross-referenced with the drawn and photographic records to ensure consistency. Where errors were identified, corrections were made to the site database.
- 1.6.4 All archaeological finds were washed and quantified, with this information added to the site database. The finds assemblage was examined by appropriate specialists, who assessed the significance of the material in relation to the site and in terms of its wider importance. The primary catalogue was updated as each finds assemblage was assessed.
- 1.6.5 A selection of bulk samples was processed and the flots examined and reported upon, with the primary aim to assess preservation of remains and give an indication of contents. Bulk samples were sub-sampled for pollen to assess palynological preservation and potential.

1.7 Project scope

- 1.7.1 This assessment report covers the results of the 2021 excavation exclusively and whilst reference is made to earlier work at the site (where relevant), the results of the earlier trial trenching and monitoring have not been incorporated into the stratigraphic or artefact/environmental assessments.

2 FACTUAL DATA: STRATIGRAPHY

2.1 General

- 2.1.1 The hand-written records have been collated and checked for internal consistency, and the site records have been transcribed onto a *Microsoft Access* Database. The following stratigraphic records were created (Table 1).

Record type	Number
Context records	376
Hand drawn plans	3
Hand drawn sections	53
Digital photographs	648
Polecam images	1025
Photogrammetry sessions	6
Digital survey folders	9

Table 1: Summary of records created

2.2 Site disturbance and constraints

- 2.2.1 As previously discussed, prior to the commencement of these works, the site originally housed numerous industrial buildings surrounded by concrete hard standing. This previous land use has in part affected the survival of the archaeological remains at the site, primarily through the truncation of buried deposits by modern building foundations and the contamination of ground.
- 2.2.2 As a result, considerable parts of the opened mitigation areas consisted of fully disturbed ground, where there was no potential for the survival of archaeological features or deposits. In places, modern intrusions had partially truncated identified archaeological remains, limiting the full assessment of their character and form, and increasing the risk of artefactual and ecofactual contamination. This was particularly prevalent across Area 1 and Area 2 (see Figs 4 and 5).
- 2.2.3 Although the extent of this disturbance has somewhat prevented the attainment of a full, detailed understanding of previous land use at the site, the recorded remains have still been able to provide significant insights on the historic environment of the proposed development area. The impacts and risks posed by the extent of modern truncation and contamination at the site are factored in throughout this assessment and updated project design.

2.3 Phasing and presentation

- 2.3.1 Provisional phasing of the features recorded during the excavation has been undertaken to create a basic framework for the post-excavation assessment. At this stage of the project, limited detailed analysis of individual features or potential feature groups has been carried out and consequently the stratigraphic summary given below provides only a brief description of the major features and the broad archaeological periods to which they belong. This approach is considered sufficient

to establish the general character of the archaeological remains recorded from the site and allows for their research potential to be identified.

- 2.3.2 The provisional site phasing has been established through initial assessment of spot dates from dateable finds, as well as the stratigraphy and arrangement of the recorded archaeological features. A major focus of the forthcoming post-excavation analysis will be the refinement of the site phasing and the precise dating of individual features. Following further analysis, where evidence permits, it is also hoped that the features and deposits currently categorised as 'undated' will be assigned to archaeological periods.
- 2.3.3 The archaeological periods used in this assessment are as follows:
- Period 1: Medieval
 - Period 2: Post-medieval
 - Period 3: Modern
- 2.3.4 The only evidence recovered from the site which is not of medieval to modern date consists of a fragment of black/brown fired clay from ditch **1027**, which may represent the rounded corner of an Iron Age or early Romano-British triangular loomweight. This residually deposited artefact may relate to the known Iron Age and Romano-British activity recorded from the environs (see Section 1.3).
- 2.3.5 It is worth noting that a group of 66 pottery sherds (362g) belonging to wares that were in production across the Late Anglo-Saxon to Saxo-Norman periods were recovered during the excavation. As these were recovered among wares exclusively produced during the Saxo-Norman (early medieval) period, it is most likely that they originate from a Saxo-Norman phase of activity at the site, as opposed to representing a distinct phase of Late Anglo-Saxon activity. However, the possibility remains open that those features from which only early wares were recovered could represent evidence of pre-conquest activity on the site. For the purposes of this assessment however, these finds and the features from whence they came have been detailed as part of the medieval remains from the site. Following further stratigraphic and material analysis, the potential for pre-conquest activity at the site will be considered in greater detail and presented in the archive report.
- 2.3.6 An overall plan of the site is provided in Fig. 3 and individual preliminary phase plans of each excavated mitigation area are supplied in Figs 4–6. Selected sections are presented on Fig. 7a-b. A summary context inventory is included as Appendix A. Individual features are referred to by their cut/intervention number, however, where multiple interventions have been made in the same feature and multiple numbers assigned, a single master cut or deposit number has been used to signify each group (these are distinguished in italics on Figs 4–6). All cut and masonry numbers are given in **bold** throughout this report, with deposit numbers not in bold. Context numbers assigned to Area 1 run from 1000–1044, context numbers assigned to Area 2 run from 2000 – 2060 and context numbers assigned to Area 3 run from 3000–3259 (see Appendix A).

2.3.7 The archaeological remains are described by period (in chronological order) and by excavation area. Some features have been grouped and discussed under sub-headings where it has been beneficial to do so.

2.4 Period 1: Medieval

2.4.1 Several features of medieval date were identified at the site and were present in all three of the mitigation areas. The character of the remains is indicative of a marginal/peripheral setting, away from the densely occupied, urban and industrial areas of medieval Huntingdon. The well identified in Area 2 is likely to be indicative of a degree of occupation in the immediate vicinity of the site, with such features often located within 'backyard' plots during this period. This is consistent with the location of Area 2, positioned to the rear of properties that may have occupied the street frontage of Brampton Road/George Street.

Area 1 (Fig. 4)

2.4.2 In the east of Area 1, large ditch **1004** was identified, which had a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment. The three interventions excavated into this feature established that it had been recut as **1000 (1000=1007=1036)**, following a period of gradual silting (Plate 2). A single sherd of Late Anglo-Saxon to Saxo-Norman pottery was recovered from ditch **1004**, with no finds recovered from the recut of this feature. It is likely that ditch **2010** and its recut **2013**, identified in Area 2, represented a continuation of this same feature. Excavations on Mill Common to the south of the site investigated a similar ditch interpreted as representing 'Bar Dyke', a defensive feature referenced in 14th-century documents (Mortimer 2006). It is possible that ditch **1004=2010** may also be part of this same feature or alternatively, could simply represent a large field or property boundary on a similar alignment.

2.4.3 In the north-east corner of Area 1, east-north-east to west-south-west aligned ditch **1023 (1023=1029)** was identified, which contained animal bone and a single sherd of high medieval pottery. This feature had been recut by **1031** (Fig. 7a, Section 9), from which no finds were retrieved. This ditch most likely represents a minor property or agricultural field boundary ditch.

2.4.4 Three further ditches were identified in the western part of Area 1 (**1027**, **1034** and **1041**). These features probably also represent agricultural field boundaries, and it is possible that ditches **1027** and **1042** demarcate a c.2m wide track or drove way due to their shared alignment and form. Finds recovered from these single-fill features consisted of animal bone, a piece of fired clay and four sherds of Saxo-Norman to high medieval pottery. Their narrow width and shallow depths suggest that they had undergone a significant degree of horizontal truncation.

Area 2 (Fig. 5)

2.4.5 The most significant feature of medieval date identified at the site was timber-lined well **2020**, located in the south of mitigation Area 2 (Fig. 7a, Section 16; Plates 3–4). This feature consisted of a sub-oval shaped construction pit with a width of 2.4m, length of c. 3.9m and a depth of 1.2m from the stripped horizon. At the base of this feature, below the line of the water table, a series of well-preserved timbers were

found *in-situ*, which collectively created a square structure formed by open mortises and dovetail joints. Ninety-five sherds of pottery were recovered from this feature which indicate a late Saxo-Norman to early high medieval date. Animal bone, CBM, slag, stone, intrusive clay tobacco pipe and the remains of a leather shoe were also recovered from this feature, along with a rich assemblage of archaeobotanical remains.

- 2.4.6 Well **2020** cut large pit **2018** (Fig. 7a, Section 16 – relationship not in section), located to its immediate south, which has also been dated to the medieval period through the presence of building stone contained within its fill. It probably represents a mineral extraction pit, which at a later date became a pond or similar feature. No evidence was recovered to indicate the deliberate backfilling of this features prior to the construction of well **2020**, with it appearing to have silted up gradually.
- 2.4.7 As previously discussed, a large, recut ditch of medieval date was also identified in Area 2, which probably continued into Area 1 as ditches **1004** and **1000**. Significant modern truncation had occurred surrounding this feature in Area 2 and consequently only a single intervention was excavated into this feature. This established that ditch **2010** had been cut on a north to south alignment and then, following a period of gradual silting, had been recut as ditch **2013**. An assemblage of nine sherds of Saxo-Norman to high medieval pottery, animal bone and a possible crucible fragment were recovered from the primary phase of this feature, with animal bone, stone and two sherds of Saxo-Norman to high medieval pottery recovered from its recut.
- 2.4.8 Thirty-one sherds of medieval pottery were also recovered as residually deposited finds from post-medieval features in Area 2.

Area 3 (Fig. 6)

- 2.4.9 A posthole located towards the south corner represents the only feature identified in Area 3 that can be confidently dated to the medieval period. Posthole **3043** may have been part of a structure, with the other postholes possibly lost through later truncation and disturbance, or alternatively, this feature may have held a standalone post, defining the purpose of which lies beyond the reach of the available data (Fig. 7a, Section 3). Fifty-eight sherds of pottery indicating a high medieval date were recovered from this feature, along with animal bone and oyster shell.
- 2.4.10 A residual assemblage of 122 sherds of medieval pottery was recovered from post-medieval and modern features and deposits in Area 3.

2.5 Period 2: Post-medieval

- 2.5.1 The vast majority of the archaeological remains recorded on this site date to the post-medieval period; the most significant of which were recorded in Area 3, behind what would have been the frontage of St John's Street. Here, extensive evidence for industrial-scale brick and/or tile production was identified, with the partial remains of possibly three clamp kilns, clay puddling pits and other associated features and deposits. These remains have highlighted that the site had an important local and possibly regional economic role during the 17th century.

Area 2 (Fig. 5)

- 2.5.2 In the southern part of Area 2, three post-medieval pits were identified. Features **2023**, **2031** and **2060** were all concentrated towards the north-east facing baulk and had all been partially truncated by modern foundations. It is unclear as to what the primary function of these features was, but they were filled with a concentration of domestic waste material including 17th to 18th-century pottery, CBM, clay tobacco pipe, glass, shell and animal bone.
- 2.5.3 Also in this area was ditch **2019 (2019=2027)** (Fig. 7a, Section 16), oriented on an east to west alignment. This feature truncated pits **2018** and **2023**, along with well **2020**. As with all ditches identified on the site, it most likely functioned as a multi-purpose feature, demarcating a field/property boundary, controlling access, and assisting with drainage of the surrounding land. It contained a 17th to 18th-century finds assemblage of pottery, CBM, clay tobacco pipe, glass, an iron nail, shell and animal bone.
- 2.5.4 A discrete pit of unknown function was also located in the south-west corner of Area 2. Pit **2041** contained five fills from which an assemblage of iron nails, stone, clay tobacco pipe, ceramic building material, glass and a single sherd of pottery was collected. The finds assemblage from this feature indicates a 17th to 18th-century date.

Area 3 (Fig. 6)

- 2.5.5 Artefacts were recovered from the post-medieval features from Area 3 in abundance. Finds included pottery, ceramic building material, fired clay, mortar, glass, clay tobacco pipe, animal bone, clinker, slag, metalwork, worked bone and stone. For this assessment, the precise finds assemblages and quantities have not been detailed for each of the Area 3 post-medieval features/feature group below; however, the artefacts recovered from these features indicate intense but relatively short-lived activity during the 17th century.

Clamp kilns

- 2.5.6 As previously stated, three zones were identified within mitigation Area 3 which produced possible evidence for the presence of clamp kilns. Evidence varied between each identified kiln, but all zones appear to have experienced intense, sustained levels of heat that had scorched the natural sand to a bright red colour (Plate 5). Partial survivals of the very base of possible walls and/or flues were present for two of the identified kilns. The severe degree of horizontal truncation which had occurred across all three of the identified kilns has significantly impeded their assessment and interpretation.
- 2.5.7 Despite this, it can be gathered through the presence of clinker and charcoal rich deposits, concentrations of waste ceramic building material, indications from historic maps of the area, along with the presence of probable quarry and puddling pits, that the identified kilns were likely engaged in the manufacturing of bricks and possibly also tiles.

- 2.5.8 Kiln Group 3107 consisted of a sub-rectangular area of scorched red natural sand measuring approximately 6m long by 2m wide. It is likely that this represents the impression of a rectangular kiln floor which has been removed through horizontal truncation. An intervention was excavated on the position of a dark rectangular part of the natural (3107) within this red scorched area (see Plate 6), which may represent the impression of a flue, also removed as a result of horizontal truncation. The scorched natural in this area had been cut by post-medieval pits **3101** and possible well **3113** (Fig. 7a, Section 13).
- 2.5.9 Kiln Group 3120 represented a series of features located towards the centre of the site. As with the other identified kilns, this group had undergone significant horizontal truncation, however, the remains of this group were the most substantial. Four lengths of brick foundations were identified, all situated on a north-east to south-west alignment (**3035**, **3036**, **3037** and **3066**). These partial foundations, which possibly represent walls associated with the kiln, appeared to define/enclose a rectangular area, approximately 6m by 10m, within which a significant sub-rectangular area of scorched red natural was identified. A series of shallow pits were identified in two interventions excavated within this area (**3120**, **3130**, **3134**, **3136**, **3138**, **3142**, **3258** and **3259**). It is not clear if they relate to the activities associated with the kiln, or predate the kiln, however, pit **3120** demonstrated evidence of *in-situ* burning, possibly indicating it may represent a separate small clamp kiln, stoke pit or similar.
- 2.5.10 Kiln Group 3207 was identified primarily through the presence of a wide area of scorched deposits that were contained within a series of pits, stratigraphically beneath the kiln activity (Fig. 7b, Section 30; Plate 7 and 8). In the centre of this area, the partial remains of a possible wall foundation were identified (**3122**), against which a small area of fired clay ran parallel (**3123**). The partial remains of possible cuts for flues or similar (**3207** and **3121**) were also recorded, along with a possibly related posthole (**3169**). As with Kiln Group 3107, the vast majority of the clamp kiln deposits appears to have been lost through horizontal truncation, and essentially only the very approximate footprint of the kiln located in this part of the site remains.

Puddling pits

- 2.5.11 A total of eleven pits were identified in Area 3 which have been provisionally interpreted as possibly representing puddling pits associated with the on-site brick manufacturing activity. Such features would have been used for the containment of clay whilst it is mixed to the right consistency for brickmaking. These features were concentrated in the east of Area 3.
- 2.5.12 Pits **3149**, **3150**, **3156**, **3159**, **3163=3181**, **3176**, **3182**, **3183**, **3184**, **3185** and **3255** were distinguished by their relatively shallow depths, which ranged from 0.2–1m from the stripped horizon. They were often sub-square shaped in plan and most had profiles consisting of steep sloping sides and flat bases (Fig 7b, Section 23; Plate 9).

Other features

- 2.5.13 A series of intercutting pits of post-medieval date, ranging in diameter from approximately 3–10m, were identified in the north of the site (**3067**, **3068**, **3069**, **3070** and **3251**). Due to the size of these features and the nature of their profiles, they are considered to represent quarry pits for clay extraction and are likely to have been associated with the on-site brick manufacturing activity identified (Fig. 7b, Section 8). However, some of the stratigraphically later pits identified in this sequence may date to the 19th century.
- 2.5.14 A further series of pits were identified beneath the remains of Kiln Group 3207, which were only observed in section in a machine excavated slot (Fig. 7b, Section 30). The full diameters and depths of pits **3178**, **3234**, **3236** and **3245** could not be ascertained, but it was established that they had been backfilled with silts and clays, rich in clinker, charcoal and ceramic building material. It is most likely that they represent clay extraction pits that were backfilled with waste material from a kiln in the near vicinity.
- 2.5.15 Four other pits (**3101**, **3111**, **3113** and **3173**) were identified at the site which have been dated to the post-medieval period through the recovery of dateable finds from their fills (Fig. 7a, Section 13; Plate 6). Currently, the function of these features is not certain, but it is highly likely that they also relate to the post-medieval brick manufacturing activity. It is possible that pit **3113** may have been a well. Pit **3101** contained a notable faunal assemblage, consisting of the remains of numerous dogs and birds.

2.6 Period 3: Modern

Area 1 and 2 (Figs 4–5)

- 2.6.1 Extensive parts of Areas 1 and 2 contained modern intrusive features and deposits, primarily associated with the foundations of the 20th-century structures which have been recently cleared from the site (see Sections 1.2 and 2.2). In most instances, the modern date of most of these features and deposits was clear from the stripped horizon. Where this was not clear however, exploratory interventions were excavated – in Area 1 an L-shaped slot was excavated by machine through a large sub-rectangular deposit and in Area 2, four interventions were excavated into modern features (including interventions **2001**, **2042** and **2053**).

Area 3 (Fig. 6)

- 2.6.2 In Area 3, several modern features were identified. At the eastern edge of the mitigation area, the remains of a modern, probably early to mid-20th-century, structure or yard was identified. Structure Group 3039 consisted of north-east to south-west aligned wall **3039**, two probable courtyard slate floors (**3041** and **3042**) and a drain with an iron cover (**3040**) which ran along the length of wall **3039**. These remains were recorded in plan but were not subject to full excavation. In the north of the mitigation area, early 20th-century drains (including **3050**; **3058**) were identified which were aligned north-east to south-west and terminated to the immediate north-east of Kiln Group 3207.

- 2.6.3 Eleven pits or post-holes with charcoal rich fills were identified truncating post-medieval deposits associated with Kiln Group 3207 (**3004, 3006, 3008, 3010, 3012, 3014, 3016, 3018, 3020, 3022** and **3024**). Sparse artefacts of modern date were recovered from their fills. It is possible that they represent the remains of a 19th or early 20th-century post-built structure.

2.7 Undated features

Area 1 (Fig. 4)

- 2.7.1 Two small pits, **1017** and **1039**, were unable to be assigned to a period due to an absence of datable finds from their fills. Ditch **1020** and ditch **1043** have equally not been assigned to a period at this stage of the analysis. However, a medieval date could be postulated for these ditches based on their arrangement to surrounding medieval features.

Area 2 (Fig. 5)

- 2.7.2 Large pit **2050** was unable to be assigned to a specific archaeological period due to no dateable finds having been recovered from its fill. It was, however, cut by medieval pit **2018**, and based on the limited evidence for pre-medieval activity on the site, it most likely also dates to the medieval period.

Area 3 (Fig. 6)

- 2.7.3 Dateable artefacts were not recovered from four pits recorded in Area 3 (**3128, 3171, 3218** and **3225**), which were not otherwise part of one of the kiln or pit groups previously described. Despite this, it is considered, due to the intensity of activity within this part of the site, that they are most likely to be of post-medieval date.

3 FACTUAL DATA: ARTEFACTS

3.1 General

3.1.1 The following finds were recovered during the excavation:

Material	Number	Weight (g)
Metalwork – iron	77	636
Metalwork – copper-alloy	23	21
Metalwork – ?silver	1	2
Slag, metalworking debris and kiln waste	325	1,472
Stone	11	6,335
Glass	136	3,910
Pottery	730	15,274
Clay tobacco pipe	877	5,331
Ceramic building material	1,922	156,150
Fired clay	19	136
Mortar	22	334
Worked bone	2	6
Worked wood	36	n/a
Leather	3	n/a

Table 2: Summary quantification of the finds

3.2 Metalwork (Appendix B.1)

3.2.1 A total of 101 metal objects (659g) were recovered from stratified contexts during the excavation. These consisted mostly of iron and copper-alloy artefacts along with a single ?silver coin. The assemblage is dominated by iron nails, with other iron objects including a horseshoe, a brooch, a possible knife and several artefacts that are currently unidentified. Most of the copper-alloy objects consist of dress pins of 16th to 17th-century date, with a jetton, book clasp, button and hooked tag also recovered.

3.3 Slag, metalworking debris and kiln waste (Appendix B.2)

3.3.1 An assemblage of 325 pieces (1,472g) of slag and other industrial waste was recovered from stratified contexts during the excavation. Only two pieces were recovered from Area 2, with the rest coming from Area 3. The items from Area 2 were both recovered from medieval features and consist of a possible crucible fragment from ditch **2010** and a probable hearth bottom from well **2020**, possibly indicating metalworking in the near vicinity during the medieval period. The Area 3 assemblage is almost exclusively composed of clinker (burnt coal), most likely coming from the brick kilns in this location. A small quantity of slag and two pieces of furnace lining were also recovered from Area 3.

3.4 Stone (Appendix B.3)

3.4.1 Eleven pieces (6,335g) of non-flint stone were recovered from stratified deposits of medieval and post-medieval date in Area 2 and stratified deposits of post-medieval date in Area 3. This mostly consisted of building stone (including Collyweston slate roof tiles), with two residually deposited whetstones of Norwegian origin, recovered from pit **3101**.

3.5 Glass (Appendix B.4)

3.5.1 A total of 136 pieces of glass (3,919g) were recovered from stratified contexts in Areas 2 and 3 during the excavation. The assemblage is entirely of post-medieval date, dominated by material dating from the 17th and 19th centuries. The assemblage mostly consists of bottles (111 pieces in total), with a small quantity of window glass and a small number of sherds deriving from goblets and beakers. The condition of the assemblage is poor, with only three complete bottles recovered.

3.6 Pottery (Appendix B.5)

3.6.1 A total of 730 sherds (15,274g) were collected from 68 contexts during the excavation. Of this total, 13 sherds are from Area 1, 263 are from Area 2 and 454 are from Area 3. Sixty-six sherds are in Late Anglo-Saxon or Saxo-Norman fabrics. Only three of these were found in features with no later pottery. One-hundred and sixty-six sherds are of early medieval date, 69 sherds are of high medieval date and 25 sherds are of late medieval date. The post-medieval assemblage consists of 257 sherds and a total of 147 modern sherds were recovered.

3.7 Clay tobacco pipe (Appendix B.6)

3.7.1 An assemblage of 877 pieces of clay tobacco pipe (5,331g) was recovered during the excavation, with 72% of the assemblage consisting of undiagnostic stem fragments (669 pieces), 17% representing bowls or bowl fragments (150 pieces), and 11% of the assemblage consisted of mouthpieces (58 pieces). The vast majority of the assemblage was collected from stratified contexts in Area 3, with a small quantity coming from stratified deposits in Area 2.

3.7.2 Although the majority of the assemblage has only been able to provide a broad post-medieval date for the contexts from which they were retrieved, more refined dating has been provided by the bowl fragments recovered. Some specimens dating as early as 1580 were collected, although these had been residually deposited alongside artefacts of a later date. Most of the clay tobacco pipe assemblage is dated to the mid-late 17th century, with a notable absence of 18th-century specimens and only four 19th-century examples recovered.

3.8 Ceramic building material, fired clay and mortar (Appendix B.7)

3.8.1 A total of 1,922 pieces of CBM (156,150g) were collected from 68 contexts at the site. This consists of 341 fragments of roof tile, five fragments of quarry floor tile, four fragments of drain tile, with the remaining assemblage consisting of fragments of bricks. The vast majority of the assemblage dated to the post-medieval period.

Nineteen pieces of fired clay were recovered (136g), most of which were undiagnostic, with the exception of a fragment from ditch **1027** that might represent the rounded corner of an Iron Age or early Roman triangular loomweight. Nineteen fragments of mortar (260g) were also recovered during the excavation.

3.9 Worked bone (Appendix B.8)

3.9.1 One piece of worked bone and one piece of probable worked antler was recovered from the site. The worked bone fragment was small and abraded but shows evidence of having been drilled and cut. The probable worked antler tine is a thin, straight, long object with an oval profile.

3.10 Worked wood (Appendix B.9)

3.10.1 Thirty-six pieces of worked wood were recovered from medieval well **2020**. They constitute timbers utilised in the wood lining of the well, of which 22 were found *in-situ* at the base of the feature. Numerous tool marks are present on the timbers and the identification of woodworm on 13 of the pieces may suggest they had been re-used in the well and previously had a different function.

3.11 Leather (Appendix B.10)

3.11.1 The sole of a medieval shoe of turnshoe construction for the left foot and a repair patch for a second shoe sole were recovered from the base of a medieval well **2020**. A small piece of offcut leather weighing 2.7g was also recovered from post-medieval pit **3178**.

4 FACTUAL DATA: ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

4.1 General

4.1.1 A summary of environmental remains from the site is provided in Table 3:

Category	Description/quantification (g)
Animal bone	1,488 (19,500g)
Mollusca	49 (982g)
Archaeobotanical remains	twenty-nine individual samples (all processed/part processed at assessment stage)
Pollen	nine sub-samples

Table 3: Summary of environmental remains/samples

4.2 Animal bone (Appendix C.1)

4.2.1 A total of 1,488 fragments of animal bone weighing 19.5kg was recovered from deposits of medieval, post-medieval and modern date. A variety of different species are present in the assemblage, with cattle and sheep/goat most frequent. Other domestic mammal species present include horse, pig, dog and cat, with wild mammals represented by red deer and hare. Bird remains account for a large part of the assemblage, with domestic fowl, carrion crow, and pigeon most abundant. A significant associated bone group was recovered from pit **3101**, consisting of the remains of eleven dogs ranging from skinned puppies to old individuals of poor osteological health. These were buried alongside the remains of eight crows and several other species of bird.

4.3 Mollusca (Appendix C.2)

4.3.1 Forty-nine shells or shell fragments weighing 982.3g were recovered from medieval, post-medieval and modern deposits. The assemblage consists mostly of common oyster, with a single common cockle specimen recovered. One oyster shell has been pierced – though this most likely represents a predation mark by an oyster drill, rather than an anthropogenic modification.

4.4 Archaeobotanical remains (Appendix C.3)

4.4.1 Twenty-nine samples were selected for assessment based on context/feature types and provisional phasing. Overall, charred plant material is present in relatively low quantities from the assessed samples, however, medieval pit **2018** and well **2020** contained abundant fruits/seeds. A range of cereal grains was also recovered from post-medieval pit **3101**, suggesting a discrete dump of waste from cereal-based activity, such as crop processing, was backfilled into this feature. Preliminary indications suggest that a mixture of coal and charcoal was utilised in the firing of the kilns, with oak and blackthorn sources dominant.

4.5 Pollen (Appendix C.4)

- 4.5.1 Nine pollen samples were assessed of which seven contained viable pollen assemblages. Two of these samples came from the large medieval ditch traversing Areas 1 and 2 (**1000** and **2010**), five samples came from the medieval well **2020** and two samples came from medieval pit **2018**. The assessment suggests the presence of grassland with sparse trees and shrubs in the surrounding locality, with occasional evidence identified for arable cultivation and pastoral grazing in the near vicinity. Internal parasite eggs point towards the deposition of human and/or animal faecal waste into pit **2018** and well **2020**.

5 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

5.1 Stratigraphy

- 5.1.1 The stratigraphic record was generated by OA East's Digital Recording System (DRS). This forms part of the digital archive along with digital photographs and the site database, which includes comprehensive descriptive details of all archaeological contexts recorded. Geospatial data was collected for each identified context through the creation of hand-drawn records and the surveying of selected points using a receiver connected to a satellite-based radionavigation system.
- 5.1.2 Following the integration of these records with the artefactual and ecofactual data recovered from the site, spatial and chronological analysis can be carried out which will be able to provide information from which detailed synthesis, historical contextualisation and inter-site cross comparisons can be made. This analysis will focus on the Period 1 and Period 2 remains.

5.2 Artefacts

Metalwork

- 5.2.1 The metalwork assemblage is overwhelmingly of iron, with a large proportion of nails which cannot be closely dated. The finds which can be dated, however, point towards a phase of later medieval to post-medieval activity at the site and include objects of dress, trade and tools. Detailed analysis of the metalwork assemblage is likely to help inform an understanding of the activities and processes carried out at the site during these periods.

Slag, metalworking waste and kiln waste

- 5.2.2 The assemblage of slag is small and does not point to any great volume of metalwork having been produced on the site. Conversely, the clinker, most likely a by-product of the brick kilns identified, indicates extensive industrial activity. The crucible fragment from Area 2 might yield further dating through analysis of its fabric.
- 5.2.3 There is little potential for this material to provide evidence other than is presented in the assessment report (Appendix B.5), though the crucible fragment might provide some further dating evidence.

Stone

- 5.2.4 Few conclusions can be drawn from such a small assemblage. The most interesting points to note are the presence of imported Norwegian whetstone, the occurrence of which is quite commonplace within medieval urban settings but less so within rural ones, and the use of poor-quality locally available field stone in construction. None of the latter is obviously quarried, the one exception being the Collyweston roof slate which was both abundant and relatively inexpensive within the area lying close to its quarry source on the Cambridgeshire/Northamptonshire border. Beyond these insights however, the stone assemblage holds little further potential.

Glass

- 5.2.5 The glass from this site contains a group of fine and unusual tableware that points to an owner of some affluence in the vicinity. The tableware represents a small collection. However, further analysis may answer questions about status and wealth in the early post-medieval period. This fine tableware is comparable to a small assemblage from the excavations at Walden House, Huntingdon (Fletcher undated), where a fragment of beaker with the same decoration as that from context **3105** was recovered. The presence of glassware which was imported from the continent is of interest as it shows links with and knowledge of the fashions of Europe.
- 5.2.6 The remaining glass is of standard form, mostly consisting of green glass bottles, either undiagnostic or obviously 19th-century in date. The presence of two bottles stamped with the Marshall Brothers of Huntingdon logo is of local interest, though this brewery's presence in the area is well-known.
- 5.2.7 A few pieces of window glass, which cannot be closely dated, are indicative of structural remains in the vicinity of the site in the post-medieval period.

Pottery

- 5.2.8 The range of wares recovered from this site in all periods is typical of the town (Sperry 2016), and there are no particularly unusual forms which might suggest anything other than a typical domestic assemblage. The material has been fully catalogued and is summarised in Appendix B.1 but requires further analysis upon availability of refined stratigraphic phasing and feature grouping. There is potential to place the assemblage in context based on this work and to discuss it in comparison with other sites in the town and elsewhere in Cambridgeshire and the eastern region.

Clay tobacco pipe

- 5.2.9 The clay tobacco pipe assemblage is of a good size with many datable bowls. Just under half of the contexts produced only undiagnostic stem fragments which can only give a broad post-medieval date. The size of the assemblage is comparable to that recovered from Huntingdon Town Centre (Brooks 2008) though there are also differences between the two datasets. The clay pipes from the town centre included a good amount of 18th-century material, which is not the case here, and more makers' initials were present. The current site produced some very early bowls, as early as 1580, whereas the town centre assemblage post-dated 1620. The ubiquitous 'mulberry' pattern is found on both sites but was more numerous from the town centre site.
- 5.2.10 This assemblage has the potential to inform the dating of individual stratigraphic contexts recorded at this site. The presence of some of the clay pipe in levelling and kiln deposits could point to dates for the infilling, closure and re-use of the site. The clay tobacco pipe assemblage constitutes evidence of consumerism and in addition to the pottery, CBM and glass assemblages, it will provide rich information on the activities carried out at the site and within its surrounds.

Ceramic building material, fired clay and mortar

5.2.11 The assemblage has been fully catalogued, but further work will be required to complete the analysis once final phasing and grouping information are available. The potential of the CBM assemblage is to provide information on the types of building material in production or use at the site during the medieval to post-medieval periods. Based on this, there is potential to place the assemblage in its context and to discuss it in comparison with other brick/tile production sites identified in the region.

Worked bone

5.2.12 The function/purpose of the two objects is not currently known. The worked bone fragment is damaged and eroded, and consequently further research will be unlikely to identify its original purpose, limiting its potential to contribute towards the outlined research objectives. The probable worked antler object however has greater potential to be classified following further research and has scope to broaden our understanding of the activities carried out on the site or in its vicinity during the period from which it dates.

Worked wood

5.2.13 None of the items are suitable for dendrochronology but those in a good condition with their sapwood present have potential for radiocarbon dating if required. The tool marks on these items are indicative of metal implements such as axes. Further analysis of these marks would be beneficial in helping to build a fuller picture of the construction methodologies employed in the creation of the well lining, along with analysis of photographs of the timbers *in-situ*, to understand their precise articulation.

Leather

5.2.14 The leather shoe sole and the repair are of medieval date. Although the sole cannot be closely dated, it has a wide waist and seat and is likely to date from before the 14th century. Beyond providing this broad dating evidence for the context from which it was recovered, the leather assemblage is of no intrinsic value and consequently has limited potential to help address the identified research aims.

5.3 Environmental

Animal bone

5.3.1 Although only 67% of the remains were able to be identified to species/taxa due to heavy fragmentation, the available data can provide good insights into the diet, husbandry practices and social zooarchaeology of the communities present at the site during the medieval and post-medieval periods. Further work following updated phasing on the spatial distribution, age-at-death, sex, butchery, and biometrics is required in order to allow for detailed comparisons with other assemblages excavated in Huntingdon. Further identification of the bird remains to species, with

the help of a reference collection, would also add further detail, along with analysis of the remains recovered from the sample residues.

- 5.3.2 The associated bone group from post-medieval pit **3101** is of particular importance and the full analysis of the eleven dogs and eight crows has significant potential to inform upon site formation processes. This group most likely represents an assemblage of culled animals and details an aspect of society not typically accessible in the archaeological record, with potential to shed light upon prevailing social issues, local environmental control and possibly even occupations in Huntingdon during the 17th century.

Mollusca

- 5.3.3 The assemblage has little potential to contribute towards the regional research objectives and adds little to our understanding of the site, beyond indicating the consumption of shellfish by people in the near vicinity during the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Archaeobotanical remains

- 5.3.4 The archaeobotanical assessment showed that medieval well **2020** and fill 2059 of pit **2018** contained common to abundant fruits/seeds, which can provide information on the vegetation in and surrounding these features. Given that well **2020** contained several fills with well-preserved remains, there is potential for exploring changes in its environment during infilling. Although quantities of charred plant material were generally low, further identification would be worthwhile as an aid to investigating past diet and resource use. Information on post-medieval agricultural activity would be provided by backfill 3104 of pit **3101**. Such remains may have potential for providing evidence for the impact of agricultural improvements, which represents a largely unexplored topic (Carruthers and Hunter Dowse 2019).
- 5.3.5 Further analysis of the charcoal and coal retrieved from the kiln samples is required. The results from this site should provide an important dataset and would complement recent studies on fuel use from other post-medieval brick kiln sites in the region, such as Cringleford (Druce 2022) and Great Horkesley (Clarke *in prep*).

Pollen

- 5.3.6 Although relatively rich assemblages were present in five of the samples, it is not certain that detailed pollen analysis would provide further palaeoenvironmental information. One concern is that each sample is sub-sampled from a bulk sample, rather than from a precise, stratigraphically controlled sample, taken specifically for pollen analysis. This reduces the precision available for pollen interpretation, for example, the ability to identify changes from pastoral to arable farming or to distinguish a sequence of clear phases of use (e.g., discrete phases of discarded material). The current data, based on bulk samples which may reflect several hundred years of accumulation, represents a generalised interpretation of land-use and landscape change.

5.4 Scientific dating

Medieval activity

- 5.4.1 In order to support the interpretation and dating of well **2020**, it is proposed that a single radiocarbon date is obtained from the preserved timbers recovered from the base of this feature. These timbers appear to have been placed within the well during its initial construction and will hopefully be able to provide a date range for when this occurred. It is however important to consider the re-use of timbers (as outlined by Pighills, Appendix B.9), and consequently those which exhibit evidence of having been used previously (through unrelated tool marks and evidence of woodworm) will be avoided. The single sample to be submitted for radiocarbon dating will be selected following full analysis of the worked wood and in consultation with the relevant specialist.

Post-medieval activity

- 5.4.2 Due to the increased levels of atmospheric carbon associated with the industrial age, radiocarbon dating is not an effective medium through which to refine the precise chronologies of remains from the post-medieval period. Any radiocarbon dates falling after the middle of the 17th century are likely to provide a very broad calibrated date range from roughly 1650 to 1950 (Keeling 1979). Consequently, no samples relating to the post-medieval activity identified from the site have been selected.

5.5 Overall potential

- 5.5.1 This excavation has provided a good opportunity to investigate what was an area on the periphery of the urban settlement of Huntingdon during the medieval and post-medieval periods. It has allowed for the collection of data pertaining to the material culture, environment, economy, and social practices of the communities present at or in the near vicinity of the site in the past. Following the collation, analysis and synthesis of this data, good potential exists to unlock new insights on the cultural landscape of Huntingdon across the 11th to 17th centuries, and access details on the lives of its past inhabitants.

6 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

6.1 Revised aims

- 6.1.1 The original research aims outlined in Section 1.4 are reproduced here, along with new, revised research aims following assessment of the medieval and post-medieval remains identified at the site. The original research aims are largely superseded by the new ones that have been proposed.
- 6.1.2 The revised research aims have been formulated on the basis of the following Regional Research Frameworks:
- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment* (Glazebrook 1997)
 - *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000)
 - *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011)
 - The updated East of England Regional Research Framework (ALGAO East of England 2021)
- 6.1.3 Overall, the identified remains have significant potential to help contribute towards an improved understanding of the more marginal and industrial areas of the Huntingdon during the medieval and post-medieval period. Beyond advancing an understanding of the development of the town, the post-medieval activity has significant potential to help inform upon the nature and dynamics of brick manufacturing in the region, contributing to a growing number of kiln sites identified in the East of England (e.g., Clarke and Haskin 2021; Clarke and Collies 2022).

Original research aims

- 6.1.4 To investigate the evidence for medieval and post-medieval activity in the area. To focus in particular on evidence for any possible late medieval or post-medieval industrial activity on the periphery of the town.
- 6.1.5 Similarly, the character of the urban to rural fringe of the town will be explored.

Revised research aims

To assess if the identified remains can contribute to an improved understanding of the extent and development of Anglo-Saxon and medieval Huntingdon?

- 6.1.6 The medieval remains consisted of a possible medieval settlement boundary ditch (?Bar Dyke), a series of field boundary ditches and a timber lined well. The character of the remains suggests that the site existed on the periphery of the Huntingdon settlement core, with most of this area likely set aside for pasture and/or arable cultivation. The timber-lined well points towards a degree of occupation in the vicinity and most likely serviced properties situated on the frontage of George Street and Brampton Road. Can the full analysis of the artefacts and palaeoenvironmental

remains further inform upon the character of the activities that were carried out on the site and construct an understanding as to the extent and nature of occupation in the near vicinity?

- 6.1.7 Does the large medieval ditch which was identified traversing Areas 1 and 2 (**1004=2010; 1000=1013**) relate to the similarly aligned medieval ditch associated with Bar Dyke, identified during excavations on Mill Common (Mortimer 2006)? Can cross comparison of the stratigraphic sequence, as well as comparison of the palaeoenvironmental and artefactual remains suggest it represents a continuation of the same feature, or alternatively, indicate it represents an unrelated property boundary or similar?
- 6.1.8 Ditch **1027**, identified in Area 1, contained only pottery dating from the 9th to 11th centuries, possibly indicating a distinct phase of Late Anglo-Saxon activity on the site (see Section 2.3). Can further stratigraphic and material analysis of the three ditches in the west of Area 1, alongside comparisons with the form and alignment of other Late Anglo-Saxon ditches identified in the vicinity of the site (see Spoerry 2000) establish a defined pre-conquest phase of activity at St John's Street – George Street?

To establish a refined chronology for the post-medieval industrial activity identified at the site

- 6.1.9 To what extent can detailed stratigraphic, artefactual and palaeoenvironmental analysis construct a refined chronology for the post-medieval use of the site?
- 6.1.10 From the recovery of vitrified bricks, the identification of large areas of scorched ground, probable clay puddling and quarry pits, along with historical records referring to a 'Brick Kiln Close' in the immediate vicinity, it is highly likely that the post-medieval use of the site predominantly related to the manufacturing of ceramic building material. The identified evidence parallels well with clamp kilns recorded at Beaulieu, Chelmsford in Essex (Stocks-Morgan 2017), Norton in North Yorkshire (Cockburn and Scott 2013) and at Poplar Grove Farm, Nateby in Lancashire (Miller 2003). Can, in the absence of the greater part of the kilns themselves, refined dates be obtained for the establishment and cessation of brick manufacturing activity at the site? Despite the kilns having undergone significant truncation, dating should be provided through analysis on the abundant accumulations of clay tobacco pipe, pottery, glass and ceramic building material recovered from the pits surrounding the identified kiln areas.
- 6.1.11 Although preliminary assessment suggests that brick manufacturing activity had ceased at the site by the early 18th century, evidence from the 1885 Ordnance Survey map suggests that brick and tile manufacturing was still undertaken in the immediate environment in the late 19th century, with the location of a 'former brick and tile works' illustrated c. 200m to the west of the site. Following extensive research on the history of brick manufacturing in Huntingdon, can it be posited that the St John's Street – George Street complex moved westwards during the 18th century?
- 6.1.12 The brick and tile manufacturing complexes identified at Nayland Road, Great Horkesley in Essex (Clarke and Haskin 2021), Beaulieu, Chelmsford in Essex (Stocks-

Morgan 2017) and at Newfound Farm, Cringleford in Norfolk (Clarke and Collie 2022) have also been dated to the 16th and 17th centuries. To what extent is the Huntingdon complex contemporary with such sites and to which sites in the region does it share most characteristics?

To explore the specific dynamics of brick manufacturing at St John's Street – George Street and investigate the lives of the individuals engaged in this activity and those who lived in the surrounds

- 6.1.13 Brick making was a seasonal activity, which did not take place during the winter (Quelch 2006, 2) – can specific evidence of this be traced in the site stratigraphy (e.g., seasonal accumulations of material into quarry and puddling pits)? As explored by Clarke (2022) in a rural context, what forms of activities sustained the individuals across the winter period and what alternate forms of employment were the seasonal brick manufactures engaged in? Although this may be difficult to ascertain within a semi-urban context, it may be possible to explore this through documentary research regarding brick manufacturing in Huntingdon and may be supported by certain material remains recovered from the site.
- 6.1.14 To what extent can the manufacturing process on the site be reconstructed from the identified remains? Along with the three probable clamp kilns, quarry pits and puddling pits were identified – through stratigraphic and material analysis, can it be understood which features were contemporary with one another? Can the longevity of the activity overall be ascertained through further stratigraphic and material analysis?
- 6.1.15 Can evidence be identified for other industrial activities recorded to have been carried out in the vicinity of the site in historical documents (see Section 1.3.9–1.3.12)?
- 6.1.16 Full analysis of the charcoal recovered from the features associated with the brick manufacturing activity should indicate the supply and use of fuel to stoke the kilns. What can be learnt about the supply and the obtainment of fuels at the St John's Street – George Street complex and did fuel supply influence the commencement and decline of these activities?
- 6.1.17 A key aspect of this research aim is to understand the full range of materials produced at the kiln. Further analysis of the CBM will provide more information on the range of fabrics and forms being produced by the brick kilns and inform upon the kiln technology used. Moreover, synthesis with other sites is needed to place this assemblage in its wider regional context. A comparison of the assemblage with other large groups of CBM from the region will be necessary as well as analysis of CBM assemblages recovered during archaeological excavations within Huntingdon, to attempt to ascertain the importance of the identified brick works locally.

To explore evidence for late post-medieval activity at the site

- 6.1.18 What activities were undertaken at the site following the cessation of brick manufacturing up to the point of its 20th-century/modern development? The intensity and extent of the brick manufacturing remains suggests the site may have

become waste land once the complex went out of use. Historic maps indicate that the site was set aside as pasture or was under arable cultivation by the mid to late 19th century. Can the point at which the site was 'made good' be established through analysis of the stratigraphic and material remains from the site, in addition to detailed study of historic maps of the area? Did this occur immediately following the cessation of the brick works or did this part of the site's development not happen until the 19th century?

6.2 Interfaces, communications and project review

- 6.2.1 This post-excavation assessment will be distributed to the client (Speyroc/JCAM Investments Ltd) and CHET for comment and approval.
- 6.2.2 Following approval of the post-excavation assessment, the programme of full post-excavation analysis and publication will commence. Specialist meetings will be arranged to discuss and timetable the analysis stage of the work. Following these meetings, a post-excavation analysis and publication timetable will be established.

6.3 Methods statements

Stratigraphic analysis

- 6.3.1 Contexts, artefact and environmental data will be analysed using the *Microsoft Access* database collated as part of the assessment in combination with GIS software and the OA WebMap. The specialist information will be integrated to aid dating and complete detailed phasing and grouping of the site, as well as spatial distribution plots where required. A full stratigraphic narrative will be produced and integrated with the results of the specialist analysis and will form the basis of the archive report (see Section 6.3.6).
- 6.3.2 This final report will also incorporate the remains recorded during trial trenching at the site (Clarke and Webster 2014).

Illustration

- 6.3.3 The existing plans and sections will be amended to reflect updated phasing and additional sections of key features will be digitised. Report figures will be generated using Adobe Illustrator. Finds recommended for illustration will be drawn by hand and then digitised, or where appropriate photography of certain finds-types will be undertaken (see 6.3.5). Data from the trench evaluation and will be fully incorporated. Detail plans of the features and kilns will be illustrated, supplemented by photographs and sections.

Documentary research

- 6.3.4 The CHER and other primary and published resources will be used to carry out research to contextualise the recorded remains on a local, regional and national level. An updated CHER search will also be commissioned at the analysis and final report stage. Excavation reports from comparable sites will be referred to, to aid the interpretation of the site and place it within its landscape and archaeological context.

If deemed necessary, local historic maps will be consulted at the regional archive centre to help understand the post-medieval development of the site.

Artefactual and ecofactual analysis

6.3.5 All finds have undergone preliminary analysis and have been catalogued (where applicable), with their research potential assessed and recommendations for further work detailed (see Appendices B.1–B.10 and C.1–C.4). The further work recommended is as follows:

Metalwork:

- Nineteen objects require x-ray and two finds require further cleaning to assist with their identification.
- Following this, a final detailed report is required once updated site phasing and grouping is available. This report will consider the project's revised research aims and contextualises the assemblage both locally and regionally.

Slag, metalworking debris and kiln waste:

- No further work is necessary on the slag and clinker, but the crucible fragment requires full analysis. The results of this analysis should be incorporated into the final 'slag, metalworking debris and kiln waste' report.

Stone:

- No further work is recommended and the existing assessment should be incorporated into the final report.

Glass:

- The post-medieval bottle glass assemblage requires no further work, however, the fine vessels should be analysed by a specialist in early post-medieval vessel glass. Following this, a final report on the glass from the site should be produced that incorporates the updated site phasing and grouping, considers the project's revised research aims and contextualises the assemblage both locally and regionally.
- Five fragments of vessel glass require illustration.

Pottery:

- Production of a final, detailed report following updated site phasing and grouping is required, which considers the project's revised research aims and contextualises the assemblage both locally and regionally.
- This final report will also incorporate the material recovered during the trial trenching (Clarke and Webster 2014).
- Nine pottery sherds require illustration.

Clay tobacco pipe:

- Production of a final, detailed report is required following updated site phasing and grouping, which considers the project's revised research aims contextualises the assemblage both locally and regionally.
- Six clay tobacco pipe bowls require photographs.

Ceramic building material, fired clay and mortar:

- Production of a final, detailed report following updated site phasing and grouping is required, which considers the project's revised research aims and contextualises the assemblage both locally and regionally.
- This final report will also incorporate the material recovered during the trial trenching (Clarke and Webster 2014).

Worked bone:

- The single piece of probable worked antler tine should be sent to a worked bone artefact specialist for full analysis and reporting.

Worked wood:

- Further analysis is required on the tool marks and a full study should be undertaken to attempt to understand the precise articulation of the timbers when *in-situ*.
- Any potential woodworking debris recovered from the samples processed from well **2020** should be analysed and considered against the worked wood assemblage.
- Following the completion of this analysis and once updated site phasing and grouping is available a final, detailed report is required. This report will consider the project's revised research aims and contextualises the assemblage both locally and regionally.
- A sample of the wood well lining from **2020** will be selected by the specialist for radiocarbon dating and submitted to the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC).

Leather:

- The leather requires no further work and the existing assessment should be incorporated into the final report.

Animal bone:

- Full recording of the animal bone assemblage is required, including the analysis of age-at-death, sex, butchery and biometric data.
- Recording of any animal bone recovered from the processed samples is required, along with any fish scales or eggshell retrieved.

- Following the completion of this analysis, a final detailed report will be produced once updated site phasing and grouping is available. This report will consider the project's revised research aims and contextualises the assemblage both locally and regionally.
- This final report will also incorporate material recovered during the trial trenching (Clarke and Webster 2014).
- Photography of approximately ten pathological specimens is recommended.

Mollusca:

- No further work is required on the existing assemblage, however any mollusca recovered from the processed samples should be analysed and an updated report produced.

Archaeobotanical remains (including charcoal analysis):

- Two further samples should be processed (30L from sample 204 (deposit 2057 in Period 1 well **2020**) and 10L from sample 207 (deposit 2059 in Period 1 pit **2018**)) to recover further material.
- The waterlogged and charred plant remains assemblage requires further analysis, along with the charcoal/coal.
- Following the completion of this analysis, a final detailed report will be produced once updated site phasing and grouping is available. This report will consider the project's revised research aims and contextualises the assemblage both locally and regionally.
- This final report will also incorporate material recovered during the trial trenching (Clarke and Webster 2014).

Pollen:

- No further work is recommended and the existing assessment should be incorporated into the final report.

Report writing

6.3.6 Following phasing and grouping of the stratigraphic archive and the completion of all artefactual and ecofactual analyses, a final report will be written that fully details the remains identified during the archaeological works at the site, that will also provide full comprehensive synthesis of the remains. This report will include the following sections:

- Introduction and background
 - Introduction
 - Location, topography and geology
 - Archaeological and historical background
- Excavation aims and methodology
 - Project aims

- Research objectives
- Fieldwork and post-excavation methodology
- Results
 - Stratigraphic narrative (by period, phase and group)
 - Artefact summary
 - Ecofact summary
- Discussion
- Publication and archiving
- Appendices (context, finds reports, environmental reports, radiocarbon dating certificate, WSI, OASIS form etc.)

Publication

6.3.7 It is proposed that a short article focusing on the key results of the project will be produced for submission to the *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*. However, this publication route will be confirmed at a later date upon completion and approval of the full excavation report (see Section 7.2).

6.4 Retention and disposal of finds and environmental evidence

6.4.1 Recommendations for the retention and/or dispersal of each artefactual or ecofactual assemblage have been made by the relevant specialists during this assessment stage (see Appendices B.1-10). On completion of full analysis, discussions will be had between the relevant parties (see Section 6.2 above) to oversee the disposal/dispersal of redundant material and preparation for archiving of material considered to hold continuing value for the archaeological record. The retained material will be deposited with the site archive in due course (see Section 6.5).

6.5 Ownership and archive

6.5.1 The site archive is currently held at the office of OA East. During analysis and report preparation, OA East will hold all material and reserves the right to send material for specialist analysis. It is OA East's policy, in line with accepted practice, to keep site archives (paper and artefactual) together wherever possible. OA will retain copyright of all reports and the documentary and digital archive produced in this project.

6.5.2 On completion of the project, the archive will be prepared and indexed following the standards set out in the relevant regional (Croft *et al.* 2020) and national guidelines (Brown 2011; CifA 2014b). The archive, which consists of all digital and paper elements created during the recording of the archaeological site and the recovered finds (see Table 1 and 2), will be deposited with Cambridge County Council subject to written consent and donation by the landowner, following the completion of a *Transfer of Ownership* form.

7 TEXT RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

7.1 Project team structure

7.1.1 The project team is set out in Table 4 below:

Name	Organisation	Role
Elizabeth Popescu	OA East	Publication management
Andrew Greef	OA East	Project management
Rachel Clarke	OA East	Post-excavation management/editing
Natasha Dodwell	OA East	Finds/Enviro management
Joshua White	OA East	Principal author, animal bone and mollusca specialist
Sue Anderson	Freelance	Pottery and CBM specialist
Rebecca Sillwood	Freelance	Clay tobacco pipe, glass, metalwork specialist and MWD specialist
Simon Timberlake	Freelance	Stone and crucible specialist
Hugh Willmott (tbc)	Freelance	Glass vessel specialist
Hannah Pighills	OA East	Worked wood specialist
Ian Riddler	Freelance	Worked bone and antler specialist
Quita Mould	Freelance	Leather specialist
Denise Druce	OA North	Charred plant remains specialist
Mairead Rutherford	OA North	Pollen specialist
Karen Barker	Freelance	X-radiography
SUREC	Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre	Radiocarbon dating
Danielle Hall	OA East	Graphics
Illustrator	OA East	Finds illustration and photography
Valerio Pinna	OA East	Geomatics
Katherine Hamilton	OA East	Archive supervision

Table 4: Project team

7.2 Task list and programme

7.2.1 The programme of full analysis will commence upon approval of this *Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design* by CHET. Following the completion and approval of the subsequent full excavation report, it is proposed that a short article focusing on the key results of the project will be produced for submission to the *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*. However, this publication route will be confirmed at a later date, upon completion and approval of the full excavation report.

7.2.2 A task list detailing the further analysis work required to produce the full grey literature report and publication is presented below (Table 5):

Task no.	Description	Performed by	Days/Qty
	Project management	Andrew Greef	2
	Post-excavation management	Rachel Clarke	2
	Finds/Enviro management	Natasha Dodwell	2
1	Analysis Report		
1.1	Stratigraphic analysis, research and report writing	Joshua White	22
1.2	Pottery	Sue Anderson	3
1.3	Ceramic building material, fired clay and mortar	Sue Anderson	2
1.4	Clay tobacco pipe	Rebecca Sillwood	2
1.5	Metalwork (cleaning)	OA East Finds	1
1.6	Metalwork (x-ray)	Karen Barker	n/a
1.7	Metalwork (report)	Rebecca Sillwood	3
1.8	Glass	Hugh Willmott?	1
1.9	Crucible fragment	Simon Timberlake	1
1.10	Worked bone	Ian Riddler	1
1.11	Worked wood	Hannah Pighills	4
1.12	Animal bone	Joshua White	10
1.13	Mollusca	Joshua White	1
1.14	Charred plant remains	Denice Druce	15
1.15	Submission of one C14 date	SUERC	x1 (£350)
1.16	Finds illustration and photography	Illustrator	5
1.17	Report figures and plates	Danielle Hall	6
1.18	Editing	Rachel Clarke	2
2	Archiving		
2.1	Preparation of physical archive	Archive Assistant	24
2.2	Preparation of paper archive	Archive Assistant	2
2.3	Preparation of digital archive	Archive Assistant	14
3	Publication		
3.1	Writing of article	Joshua White	6
3.2	Article figures and plates	Danielle Hall	4
3.3	Article edit	Rachel Clarke	1

Table 5: Task list

8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- ALGAO East of England, 2021. *East of England Regional Research Framework*. Available from: <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/> (Accessed 29 March 2022)
- Andersen, S., 1979. 'Identification of wild grasses and cereal pollen', *Danm. Geol. Unders*, 1978, 69–92
- Atkin, S., 1985. 'The Clay Pipe-Making Industry in Norfolk', *Norfolk Archaeology*, 39 (2), 118–149
- Atkinson, D. and Oswald, A., 1969. 'London clay tobacco pipes', *Journal of the Archaeological Association*, 32 (1), 171–227
- Baker, E. and Hassall, J., 1979. 'The pottery', in Baker, D., Baker, E., Hassall, J. and Simco, A. (eds.), 'Excavations in Bedford 1967–1977', *Bedfordshire Archaeological Journal*, 13
- Baker, P. and Worley, F., 2014. *Animal Bones and Archaeology – Guidelines for Best Practice* (Swindon: English Heritage)
- Bayley, J., Dungworth, D. and Paynter, S., 2006. *Archaeometallurgy* (Swindon: English Heritage)
- Berglund, B.E. and Ralska-Jasiewiczowa, M., 1986. 'Pollen analysis and pollen diagrams', in Berglund, B.E. (ed.), *Handbook of Holocene Palaeoecology and Palaeohydrology* (Caldwell, New Jersey: The Blackburn Press), 455–84
- British Geological Survey, 2015. *Geology of Britain Viewer*, available from: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (Accessed 01 April 2022)
- Brooks, A., 2008. 'HUN TCR Clay pipe assessment' (Oxford Archaeology East unpublished report)
- Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J., 2000. *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*, East Anglian Archaeol. Occas. Pap. 8
- Brown, D.H., 2011. *Archaeological archives. A guide to best practice in creation, transfer and curation* (Reading: Institute for Archaeologists)
- Brunning, R., 2010. *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood* (London: English Heritage)
- Carruthers, W.J. and Hunter Dowse K.L., 2019. *A review of macroscopic plant remains from the Midland counties* (Swindon: Historic England)

Cessford, C., Alexander, M. and Dickens, A., 2006. *Between Broad Street and the Great Ouse: waterfront archaeology in Ely*, East Anglian Archaeol. 114

CIfA, 2008. *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists)

CIfA, 2014a. *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists)

CIfA, 2014b. *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists)

Clarke, G. and Haskins, A., 2021. *Early Medieval Charcoal Pits and Early Post-medieval Brick Kilns at Nayland Road, Great Horkesley, Essex. Archaeological Excavation Report*, Oxford Archaeology East Rep. No. 2532 (unpublished)

Clarke, G., in prep. 'Past Charcoal and Brick Making East of Nayland Road, Great Horkesley', *Transactions of the Essex Society for Archaeology and History*

Clarke, R. and Webster, M., 2014. *Land off Brampton Road and St John's Street, Huntingdon (New Sainsbury's site) – Archaeological Evaluation*, Oxford Archaeology East Rep. No. 1575 (unpublished)

Clarke, R. and Collie, T., 2022. *Post-medieval Brick Kilns and Pottery Manufacture at Newfound Farm, Cringleford, Norfolk. Archaeological Excavation Report*, Oxford Archaeology East Rep. No. 2449 (unpublished)

Cockburn, P. and Scott, C., 2013. 'Excavation of 18th-19th Century Brick Kilns at Norton, North Yorkshire', *Archaeological Research Papers*, 5, 1–11

Coles, J.M. and Orme, B.Y., 1984. *Ten excavations along the Sweet Track (3200 BC)*, Somerset Levels Papers No. 10

Cox, A., 2010. 'Brick and tilemaking in the Nuneaton area', *British Brick Soc. Information*, 114, 11–23

Crew, P., 1995. *Bloomery iron smelting slags and other residues*, Historical Metallurgy Society, Archaeology Datasheet No. 5

Croft, S., Carroll, Q. and Wiles, J., 2020. *Deposition of archaeological archives in Cambridgeshire* (Cambridge: Cambridgeshire County Council)

Crummy, N., 1988. *Colchester Archaeological Report 5: The post-Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester 1971-85* (Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd.)

- Curl, J., 2019. 'Worked Antler, Bone and Shell', in Hickling, S. and White, J.C. (eds.), *Land North of 32 Church Lane, Heacham, Norfolk – Archaeological Excavation of Middle Iron Age Activity and Early Anglo-Saxon Settlement*, NPS Archaeology Rep. No. 2019/1009 (unpublished), 78–87
- Davis, S., 1992. *A Rapid Method For Recording Information About Mammal Bones From Archaeological Sites* (Swindon: English Heritage)
- Druce, D., 2022. 'Charcoal and fuel residues' in Clarke, R. and Collie, T. (eds.), *Post-Medieval Brick Kilns and Pottery Manufacture at Newfound Farm, Cringleford, Norfolk. Excavation Report*, Oxford Archaeology East Rep. No. 2449 (unpublished), 141–4
- Drury, P., 1993, 'Ceramic building materials', in Margeson, S. (ed.), *Norwich Households*, East Anglian Archaeol. 58, 163–8
- Dupont, C., 2010. 'A large-scale exploitation of oysters during the Middle Ages at Beauvoir-sur-Mer (France) Munibe Suplimento', *Gehigarria*, 31, 189–198
- Ellis, S.E. and Moore, D.T., 1990. 'Hones in Medieval Winchester', in Biddle, M. (ed.), *Object and Economy in Medieval Winchester, Vols 1 and 2* (Oxford: Clarendon Press), 868–81
- English Heritage, 2011. *Environmental archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (Swindon: English Heritage)
- Faegri, K., and Iversen, J., 1989, *Textbook of Pollen Analysis*, (Caldwell, New Jersey: The Blackburn Press)
- Fletcher, C., undated. 'Post-Medieval Glass Report, Walden House, Huntingdon' (Oxford Archaeology East unpublished report)
- Florenzano, A., Mercuri, A.M., Pederzoli, A., Torri, P., Bosi, G., Olmi, L., Rinaldi, R. and Mazzanti, M.B., 2012. 'The significance of intestinal parasite remains in pollen samples from medieval pits in the Piazza Garibaldi of Parma, Emilia Romagna, N. Italy', *Geoarchaeology*, 27 (1), 34–47
- Glazebrook, J., 1997. *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment*, East Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 3
- Grove, J., 1984. *Guide to the DUA Clay Tobacco Pipe Type Series* (London: Museum of London)
- Habermehl, K.H., 1975. *Habermehl, Die Altersbestimmung bei Haus- und Labor-tieren* (Berlin/Hamburg)
- Halstead, P., 1985. 'A study of mandibular teeth from Romano-British contexts at Maxey', in Pryor, F., French, C., Crowther, D., Gurney, D., Simpson, G., Taylor, M. (eds.), *The Fenland*

project: Archaeology and Environment in the Lower Welland Valley, Volume 1, East Anglian Archaeol. 27., 219–24

Hansen, S.C.J., 2009. *Whetstones from Viking Age Iceland – as part of the Transatlantic trade in basic commodities*. (unpublished PhD, Sigillum University)

Harrison Toulouse, J., 1971. *Bottle Makers and their marks* (Caldwell, New Jersey: The Blackburn Press)

Hather, J.G., 2000. *The identification of Northern European woods. A guide for archaeologists and conservators*, (London: Routledge)

Hawkesworth, D.L., Webb, J.A. and Wiltshire, P.E., 2010. 'Caryosproa callicarpa: Found in archaeological and modern preparations but not collected since 1865', *Mycology*, 11 (2), 55–9

Higgins, D.A., 1981. 'Surrey Clay Tobacco Pipes', in Davey, P.I. (ed.), *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe* (Oxford: British Archaeological Reports), 189–293

Higgins, D.A., 1985. 'Clay Tobacco Pipes from 27 George Street, Hemel Hempstead', in Davey, P.I. (ed.), *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe* (Oxford: British Archaeological Reports), 337–362

Higgins, D.A., 2017. *Guidelines for the Recovery and Processing of Clay Tobacco Pipes from Archaeological Projects* (Liverpool: Historic England)

Higgins, D.A. and Davey, P.J., 2004. 'Appendix 4: Draft guidelines for using the clay tobacco pipe record sheets', in White, S.D. (ed.), *The Dynamics of Regionalisation and Trade: Yorkshire Clay Tobacco Pipes c. 1600-1800*, in Davey, P.I. (ed.), *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe* (Oxford: British Archaeological Reports), 487–90

Higgs, K., 2009. *Proposed New Sainsbury's store, Brampton Road/George Street, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Impact Assessment*, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (unpublished)

Historic England, 2006, *Management of research projects in the historic environment. The MoRPHE project manager's guide* (Swindon: English Heritage)

Historic England, 2008, *Management of research projects in the historic environment. PPN3: Archaeological excavation* (Swindon: English Heritage)

Historic England, 2018. *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation* (Swindon: Historic England)

Howsam, C.L., 2016. *Book Fastenings and Furnishings: An Archaeology of Late Medieval Books* (unpublished PhD Thesis, University of Sheffield)

- Jaques, D., Hall, A., Kenward, H., Rowland, S. and Carrott, J., 2002. *Technical Report: Biological remains from a site at Carberry Hall Farm, East Riding of Yorkshire* (York: The University of York)
- Jones, A.K.G., 1984. *Parasite ova from Roman levels at two sites within the Fortress of Eboracum: 2 sites from the Bedern area of York* (Portsmouth: English Heritage)
- Keeling, C.D., 1979. 'The Suess effect: ^{13}C - ^{14}C interrelations', *Environment International*, 2 (4–6), 229–300
- Medlycott, M., 2011. *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 24
- Miller, I., 2003. 'Post-medieval Brick Clamp Kilns at Nateby, near Garstang', *Contrebis*, 28, 8–12
- Moan, P. and Connor, A., 2021. *St John's Street – George Street, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire – Written Scheme of Investigation*, Oxford Archaeology East (unpublished)
- Moore, P.D., Webb, J.A. and Collinson, M.E., 1991. *Pollen analysis*, (Oxford: Blackwell)
- Moore, W.R.G., 1980. *Northamptonshire Clay Tobacco-Pipes and Pipemakers* (Northampton: Northampton Museums and Art Gallery)
- Morris, J., 1981. *Domesday Book: Cambridgeshire* (Chichester: Phillimore)
- Mortimer, R., 2006. *Mill Common, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire. Trench Evaluation and Community Archaeology Project*, CCC AFU Rep. No. 823 (unpublished)
- MPRG, 1998. *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occ. Pap. 1
- MPRG, 2001. *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occ. Pap. 2
- Oxford Archaeology, 2019, *Falcon Quarter, Huntingdon – Archaeological Monitoring Report*, Oxford Archaeology East Rep. No. 2303 (unpublished)
- Payne, S., 1973. 'Kill-off Patterns in Sheep and Goats: The Mandibles from Aşvan Kale', *Anatolia Studies*, 23, 281–303
- Popkin, P.R.W., Baker, P., Worley, F., Payne, S. and Hammon, A., 2012. 'The Sheep Project (1): determining skeletal growth, timing of epiphyseal fusion and morphometric variation in unimproved Shetland sheep of known age, sex, castration status and nutrition', *Journal of Archaeological Science*, 39, 1775–92

Quelch, S., 2006. *Brickmaking*, RH7 History Group. Factsheet
<https://www.rh7.org/factshts/bricks.pdf>

Read, B., 1995. *History Beneath Our Feet* (Anglia Publishing)

Read, B., 2008. *Hooked-Clasps and Eyes* (Portcullis Publishing)

Rothe, M., Kleeberg, A. and Hupfer, M., 2016. 'The occurrence, identification and environmental evidence of vivianite in waterlogged soils and aquatic sediments', *Earth-Science Reviews*, 158, 51–64

RSK, 2013. *Supplementary Site Investigation Report and Remediation Method Statement*, RSP Rep. No. 36553 (unpublished)

Sands, R., 1997. *Prehistoric Woodworking: the analysis and interpretation of Bronze and Iron Age toolmarks. Wood in Archaeology, Volume 1* (London: Institute of Archaeology, University College London)

Silver, I.A., 1969. 'The Ageing of Domestic Animals', in Brothwell, D. and Higgs, E. (eds.), *Science in Archaeology: A Survey of Progress and Research* (London: Thames and Hudson), 283–302

Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1993. *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections: guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland* (London: Society of Museum Archaeologists)

Spence, C., 1994. *Archaeological Site Manual* (London: Museum of London)

Spoerry, P., 2000. 'The Topography of Anglo-Saxon Huntingdon: a survey of the archaeological and historical evidence', *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*, 89, 35-48

Spoerry, P., 2016, *The Production and Distribution of Medieval Pottery in Cambridgeshire*, East Anglian Archaeol 159

Stace, C., 2010. *New Flora of the British Isles* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press)

Stocks-Morgan, H., 2017. *Transitional medieval Brick Kilns at Site 3, Beaulieu, Chelmsford, Essex. Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design*, Oxford Archaeology Rep.No. 2013 (unpublished)

Stoops, G., Marcellino, V. and Mees, F., 2010. *Interpretation of micromorphological features of soils and regoliths* (Oxford: Elsevier)

Taylor, M., 1998. 'Wood and Bark from the enclosure ditch', in Pryor, F. (ed.), *Etton: excavations at a Neolithic causewayed enclosure near Maxey, Cambridgeshire, 1982-87* (Swindon: English Heritage), 115–59

Taylor, M., 2001. 'The Wood', in Pryor, F.M.M. (ed.), *The Flag Fen Basin: Archaeology and Environment of a Fenland Landscape* (London: English Heritage), 167–228

Thomas, A., 2021. *Brief for Archaeological Investigation: St John's Street – George Street, Huntingdon*, Cambridgeshire County Council (unpublished)

Tweddle, J.C., Edwards, K.J. and Fieller, N.J.R., 2005. 'Multivariate statistical and other approaches for the separation of cereal from wild Poaceae using a large Holocene dataset', *Veget. Hist. Archaeobot.*, 14, 15–30

Van de Noort, R., Ellis, S., Taylor, M. and Weir, D., 1995. 'Preservation of Archaeological sites', in Van de Noort, R. and Ellis, S. (eds.), *Wetland Heritage of Holderness - an archaeological survey* (Hull: University of Hull)

van Geel, B., 1978. 'A palaeoecological study of Holocene peat bog sections in Germany and the Netherlands based on the analysis of pollen, spores and macro- and microscopic remains of fungi, algae, cormophytes and animals', *Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology*, 25, 1–120

Von den Driesch, A., 1976. *A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites* (New Haven (CT): Peabody Museum)

Willmott, H., 2002. *Early Post-Medieval Vessel Glass in England c. 1500-1670* (York: Council for British Archaeology)

Wilson, K. and White, D.J.B., 1986. *The Anatomy of Wood* (London: Stobart)

Winder, J.M., 2011. *Oyster Shells from Archaeological Sites* (JM Winder)

Windover, J., 2006. *The History of Windovers; 1600 – 1955* (Chessington: MPG Impression)

APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Filled By	Period
1000	1	cut	ditch	boundary		1001, 1002, 1003	1
1001	1	fill	ditch	primary fill	1000		1
1002	1	fill	ditch	secondary fill	1000		1
1003	1	fill	ditch	tertiary fill	1000		1
1004	1	cut	ditch	boundary		1005, 1006	1
1005	1	fill	ditch	primary fill	1004		1
1006	1	fill	ditch	secondary fill	1004		1
1007	1	cut	ditch	boundary		1008, 1009	1
1008	1	fill	ditch	primary fill	1007		1
1009	1	fill	ditch	secondary fill	1007		1
1010		VOID					
1011		VOID					
1012		VOID					
1013		VOID					
1017	1	cut	pit	uncertain		1018	U
1018	1	fill	pit	primary fill	1017		U
1019	1	layer		subsoil?			3
1020	1	cut	ditch	boundary		1021, 1022	U
1021	1	fill	ditch	primary fill	1020		U
1022	1	fill	ditch	secondary fill	1020		U
1023	1	cut	ditch	boundary		1024	1
1024	1	fill	ditch	primary fill	1023		1
1025	1	cut	ditch	boundary		1026	U
1026	1	fill	ditch	primary fill	1025		U
1027	1	cut	ditch	boundary		1028	1
1028	1	fill	ditch	primary fill	1027		1
1029	1	cut	ditch	boundary		1030	1
1030	1	fill	ditch	primary fill	1029		1
1031	1	cut	ditch	boundary		1032	1
1032	1	fill	ditch	primary fill	1031		1
1033	1	fill	ditch	secondary fill	1029		1
1034	1	cut	ditch	boundary		1035	1
1035	1	fill	ditch	primary fill	1034		1
1036	1	cut	ditch	boundary		1037, 1038	1
1037	1	fill	ditch	primary fill	1036		1
1038	1	fill	ditch	secondary fill	1036		1
1039	1	cut	pit	uncertain		1040	U
1040	1	fill	pit	primary fill	1039		U
1041	1	cut	ditch	boundary		1042	1
1042	1	fill	ditch	primary fill	1041		1
1043	1	cut	ditch	boundary		1044, 1046, 1048	U
1044	1	fill	ditch	fill	1043		U
1046	1	fill	ditch	fill	1043		U
1048	1	fill	ditch	fill	1043		U
2000	2	layer		demolition			3

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Filled By	Period
2001	2	cut	pit	modern pit		2002	3
2002	2	fill	pit	fill	2001		3
2010	2	cut	ditch	boundary		2011, 2012	1
2011	2	fill	ditch	primary fill	2010		1
2012	2	fill	ditch	secondary fill	2010		1
2013	2	cut	ditch	boundary		2014, 2015, 2016	1
2014	2	fill	ditch	primary fill	2013		1
2015	2	fill	ditch	secondary fill	2013		1
2016	2	fill	ditch	tertiary fill	2013		1
2018	2	cut	pit	uncertain		2039, 2040, 2059	1
2019	2	cut	ditch	boundary		2037, 2038	2
2020	2	cut	construction pit	well		2057, 2056, 2021, 2022	1
2021	2	fill	well	tertiary fill	2020		1
2022	2	fill	well	quaternary fill	2020		1
2023	2	cut	pit	uncertain		2024, 2025, 2026	2
2024	2	fill	pit	primary fill	2023		2
2025	2	fill	pit	secondary fill	2023		2
2026	2	fill	pit	tertiary fill	2023		2
2027	2	cut	ditch	boundary		2028, 2030	2
2028	2	fill	ditch	primary fill	2027		2
2029	2	fill	pit	primary fill	2060		2
2030	2	fill	ditch	secondary fill	2027		2
2031	2	cut	pit	uncertain		2032	2
2032	2	fill	pit	primary fill	2031		2
2033		VOID					
2034		VOID					
2035		VOID					
2036		VOID					
2037	2	fill	ditch	primary fill	2019		2
2038	2	fill	ditch	secondary fill - accumulation	2019		2
2039	2	fill	pit	secondary fill	2018		1
2040	2	fill	pit	tertiary fill	2018		1
2041	2	cut	pit	uncertain		2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049	2
2042	2	cut	modern foundation	modern foundation		2043, 2044	3
2043	2	fill	modern foundation	fill	2042		3
2044	2	fill	modern foundation	fill	2042		3
2045	2	fill	pit	primary fill	2041		2
2046	2	fill	pit	secondary fill	2041		2
2047	2	fill	pit	tertiary fill	2041		2
2048	2	fill	pit	quaternary fill	2041		2
2049	2	fill	pit	quinary fill	2041		2
2050	2	cut	pit	unclear		2051, 2052	U

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Filled By	Period
2051	2	fill	pit	primary fill	2050		U
2052	2	fill	pit	secondary fill	2050		U
2053	2	cut	pit	modern pit		2054	3
2054	2	fill	pit	fill	2053		3
2055	2	timber	well	construction	2020		1
2056	2	fill	well	secondary fill	2020		1
2057	2	fill	well	primary fill	2020		1
2058	2	fill	well	packing	2020		1
2059	2	fill	pit	primary fill?	2018		1
2060	2	cut	pit	uncertain		2029	2
3000	3	layer		demolition?			3
3001	3	layer		concrete			3
3002	3	layer		uncertain			2/3
3003	3	layer		natural			2/3
3004	3	cut	posthole/pit	uncertain		3005	3
3005	3	fill	posthole/pit	disuse	3004		3
3006	3	cut	posthole/pit	uncertain		3007	3
3007	3	fill	posthole/pit	disuse	3006		3
3008	3	cut	posthole/pit	uncertain		3009	3
3009	3	fill	posthole/pit	disuse	3008		3
3010	3	cut	posthole/pit	uncertain		3011	3
3011	3	fill	posthole/pit	disuse	3010		3
3012	3	cut	posthole/pit	uncertain		3013	3
3013	3	fill	posthole/pit	disuse	3012		3
3014	3	cut	posthole/pit	uncertain		3015	3
3015	3	fill	posthole/pit	disuse	3014		3
3016	3	cut	posthole/pit	uncertain		3017	3
3017	3	fill	posthole/pit	disuse	3016		3
3018	3	cut	posthole/pit	uncertain		3019	3
3019	3	fill	posthole/pit	disuse	3018		3
3020	3	cut	posthole/pit	uncertain		3021	3
3021	3	fill	posthole/pit	disuse	3020		3
3022	3	cut	posthole/pit	uncertain		3023	3
3023	3	fill	posthole/pit	disuse	3022		3
3024	3	cut	posthole/pit	uncertain		3025	3
3025	3	fill	posthole/pit	disuse	3024		3
3026	3	fill	pit	disuse	3258		2
3027	3	fill	pit	disuse	3258		2
3028	3	fill	pit	disuse	3259		2
3029	3	fill	pit	disuse	3259		2
3030	3	fill	pit	disuse	3259		2
3031	3	cut	pit	uncertain		3032	2
3032	3	fill	pit	disuse	3031		2
3033	3	cut	pit	uncertain		3034	2
3034	3	fill	pit	disuse	3033		2
3035	3	masonry	wall	structural?			2
3036	3	masonry	wall	structural?			2
3037	3	masonry	wall	structural?			2
3038	3	fill	pit	structural?	3259		2
3039	3	masonry	wall	structural			3
3040	3	masonry	surface	drain cover			3

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Filled By	Period
			(external)				
3041	3	masonry	floor	structural			3
3042	3	masonry	floor	structural			3
3043	3	cut	posthole	uncertain		3044-3047	1
3044	3	fill	posthole	post packing	3043		1
3045	3	fill	posthole	post packing	3043		1
3046	3	fill	posthole	post packing	3043		1
3047	3	fill	posthole	postpipe	3043		1
3048	3	layer		uncertain			2
3049	3	layer		uncertain			2
3050	3	cut	pit	uncertain		3051	2
3051	3	fill	pit	disuse	3050		2
3052	3	layer		uncertain			2
3053	3	layer		uncertain			2
3054	3	cut	foundation trench	drainage?		3055	3
3055	3	masonry	uncertain	drainage?	3054		3
3056	3	cut	drain	modern drain		3057-3059	3
3057	3	masonry	drain	drain foundation	3056		3
3058	3	structure	drain	drainpipe	3056		3
3059	3	fill	drain	backfill	3056		3
3060	3	layer		uncertain			2
3061	3	layer		uncertain			2
3062	3	layer		uncertain			2
3063	3	layer		uncertain			2
3064	3	layer		uncertain			2
3065	3	layer		uncertain			2
3066	3	masonry	wall	structural			2
3067	3	cut	pit	quarry pit?		3071, 3072, 3073	
3068	3	cut	pit	quarry pit?		3074, 3075, 3076, 3077, 3078, 3079	2
3069	3	cut	pit	quarry pit?		3080-3084	2
3070	3	cut	pit	quarry pit?		3086-3094, 3100	2
3071	3	fill	pit	backfill	3067		2
3072	3	fill	pit	backfill	3067		2
3073	3	fill	pit	backfill	3067		2
3074	3	fill	pit	backfill	3068		2
3075	3	fill	pit	backfill	3068		2
3076	3	fill	pit	backfill	3068		2
3077	3	fill	pit	backfill	3068		2
3078	3	fill	pit	backfill	3068		2
3079	3	fill	pit	backfill	3068		2
3080	3	fill	pit	backfill	3069		2
3081	3	fill	pit	backfill	3069		2
3082	3	fill	pit	backfill	3069		2
3083	3	fill	pit	backfill	3069		2
3084	3	fill	pit	backfill	3069		2
3085	3	layer		natural			2
3086	3	fill	Pit	backfill	3070		2

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Filled By	Period
3087	3	fill	pit	backfill	3070		2
3088	3	fill	pit	backfill	3070		2
3089	3	fill	pit	backfill	3070		2
3090	3	fill	pit	backfill	3070		2
3091	3	fill	pit	backfill	3070		2
3092	3	fill	pit	backfill	3070		2
3093	3	fill	pit	backfill	3070		2
3094	3	fill	pit	backfill	3070		2
3095	3	layer		demolition layer?			2
3096	3	layer		demolition layer?			2
3097	3	layer		demolition layer?			2
3098	3	layer		demolition layer?			2
3099	3	layer		demolition layer?			2
3100	3	fill	pit	backfill	3070		2
3101	3	cut	pit	kiln base?		3102, 3103, 3104, 3105	2
3102	3	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	3101		2
3103	3	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	3101		2
3104	3	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	3101		2
3105	3	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	3101		2
3106	3	layer		kiln related deposit?			2
3107	3	cut	unclear	Related to kiln? Flue?		3108	2
3108	3	fill	unclear	deliberate backfill	3107		2
3109		VOID					2
3110		VOID					2
3111	3	cut	pit	uncertain - well?		3112	2
3112	3	fill	pit	disuse	3111		2
3113	3	cut	pit	well?		3114, 3115, 3116, 3117, 3118	2
3114	3	fill	pit	backfill	3113		2
3115	3	fill	pit	backfill	3113		2
3116	3	fill	pit	backfill	3113		2
3117	3	fill	pit	backfill	3113		2
3118	3	fill	pit	backfill	3113		2
3119	3	layer		uncertain			2
3120	3	cut	pit	kiln base?		3145, 3146, 3147, 3148	2
3121	3	cut	kiln?	flue cut?		3124	2
3122	3	masonry?	kiln	wall?			2
3123	3	masonry?	kiln	clay lining?			2
3124	3	fill	structure	deliberate backfill	3121		2
3125	3	layer		demolition rubble?			2
3126	3	layer		demolition rubble?			2
3127	3	layer		uncertain			2
3128	3	cut	pit	pit		3129	U
3129	3	fill	pit	disuse	3128		U
3130	3	cut	pit	uncertain		3131	2
3131	3	fill	pit	uncertain	3130		2
3132	3	fill	pit	uncertain	3142		2

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Filled By	Period
3133	3	fill	pit	primary fill	3138		2
3134	3	cut	pit	uncertain		3135	2
3135	3	fill	pit	uncertain	3134		2
3136	3	cut	pit	uncertain		3137	2
3137	3	fill	pit	uncertain	3136		2
3138	3	cut	pit	uncertain		3133, 3139, 3140, 3141	2
3139	3	fill	pit	uncertain	3138		2
3140	3	fill	pit	uncertain	3138		2
3141	3	fill	pit	uncertain	3138		2
3142	3	cut	pit	uncertain		3132, 3143, 3144	2
3143	3	fill	pit	disuse	3142		2
3144	3	fill	pit	disuse	3142		2
3145	3	fill	pit	uncertain	3120		2
3146	3	fill	pit	dump?	3120		2
3147	3	fill	pit	rake out?	3120		2
3148	3	fill	pit	dump?	3120		2
3149	3	cut	pit	uncertain		3166, 3167, 3168	2
3150	3	cut	pit	uncertain		3152	2
3151		VOID					
3152	3	fill	pit	disuse	3150		2
3153	3	fill	pit	disuse	3150		2
3154	3	fill	pit	disuse	3150		2
3155	3	fill	pit	disuse	3150		2
3156	3	cut	pit	puddling pit?		3160, 3158, 3157	2
3157	3	fill	pit	primary silting	3156		2
3158	3	fill	pit	uncertain	3156		2
3159	3	cut	pit	puddling pit?		3161, 3162	2
3160	3	fill	pit	uncertain	3156		2
3161	3	fill	pit	primary fill	3159		2
3162	3	fill	pit	secondary fill	3159		2
3163	3	cut	pit	puddling pit		3164	2
3164	3	fill	pit	secondary - disuse	3163		2
3165	3	fill	pit	uncertain	3181		2
3166	3	fill	pit	primary fill	3149		2
3167	3	fill	pit	secondary fill	3149		2
3168	3	fill	pit	tertiary fill	3149		2
3169	3	cut	posthole	possibly structural		3170	2
3170	3	fill	posthole	deliberate backfill	3169		2
3171	3	cut	pit	uncertain		3172	U
3172	3	fill	pit	uncertain	3171		U
3173	3	cut	pit	possible quarry		3174	2
3174	3	fill	pit	uncertain	3173		2
3175	3	layer		levelling			2
3176	3	cut	pit	uncertain		3177	2
3177	3	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	3176		2
3178	3	cut	pit	uncertain		3179, 3180	2
3179	3	fill	pit	disuse	3178		2
3180	3	fill	pit	disuse	3178		2

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Filled By	Period
3181	3	cut	pit	puddling pit		3165, 3188-3190, 3194, 3200, 3201, 3202	2
3182	3	cut	pit	puddling pit		3199, 3253, 3203, 3204	2
3183	3	cut	pit	puddling pit		3165, 3188-3190, 3194, 3200, 3201, 3202	2
3184	3	cut	pit	puddling pit		3191, 3192, 3193	2
3185	3	cut	pit	puddling pit		3196, 3197, 3198	2
3186	3	fill	pit	puddling pit	3181		2
3187	3	fill	pit	puddling pit	3181		2
3188	3	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	3181		2
3189	3	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	3181		2
3190	3	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	3181		2
3191	3	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	3184		2
3192	3	fill	pit	puddling pit	3184		2
3193	3	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	3184		2
3194	3	layer		deposit	3181		2
3195	3	layer		levelling	3254		2
3196	3	fill	pit	backfill/levelling	3185		2
3197	3	fill	pit	backfill/levelling	3185		2
3198	3	fill	pit	backfill/levelling	3185		2
3199	3	fill	pit	backfill/levelling	3182		2
3200	3	layer	deposit	levelling			2
3201	3	layer	deposit	backfill/levelling			2
3202	3	layer	deposit	backfill/levelling			2
3203	3	layer	deposit	backfill/levelling			2
3204	3	layer	deposit	backfill/levelling			2
3206	3	cut	pit	uncertain		3215, 3216	2
3207	3	cut	kiln?	uncertain		3208	2
3208	3	masonry?	wall footing	wall	3207		2
3209	3	cut	flue?	flue?		3210	2
3210	3	fill	flue?	disuse?	3209		2
3211	3	layer	uncertain	uncertain			2
3212	3	cut	flue?	flue		3213	2
3213	3	fill	flue?	disuse?	3212		2
3214	3	layer		uncertain			2
3215	3	fill	pit	natural build up	3206		2
3216	3	fill	pit	disuse	3206		2
3217	3	masonry	kiln?	flue?			2
3218	3	cut	pit	Quarry?		3219, 3220, 3221, 3222, 3223, 3224	U
3219	3	fill	pit	backfill	3218		U
3220	3	fill	pit	backfill	3218		U
3221	3	fill	pit	backfill	3218		U
3222	3	fill	pit	backfill	3218		U

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Filled By	Period
3223	3	fill	pit	backfill	3218		U
3224	3	fill	pit	backfill	3218		U
3225	3	cut	pit	Quarry?		3226, 3227, 3228, 3229, 3330, 3331, 3332, 3333	U
3226	3	fill	pit	backfill	3225		U
3227	3	fill	pit	backfill	3225		U
3228	3	fill	pit	backfill	3225		U
3229	3	fill	pit	backfill	3225		U
3230	3	fill	pit	backfill	3225		U
3231	3	fill	pit	backfill	3225		U
3232	3	fill	pit	backfill	3225		2
3233	3	fill	backfill	dump	3225		2
3234	3	cut	pit	uncertain		3235, 3248, 3249	2
3235	3	fill	pit	disuse	3234		2
3236	3	cut	pit	uncertain		3237, 3238, 3239, 3240, 3241, 3242	2
3237	3	fill	pit	disuse	3236		2
3238	3	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	3236		2
3239	3	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	3236		2
3240	3	fill	pit	disuse	3236		2
3241	3	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	3236		2
3242	3	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	3236		2
3243	3	layer	pit	levelling layer	3236		2
3244	3	layer		uncertain			2
3245	3	cut	pit	uncertain		3246, 3247	2
3246	3	fill	pit	disuse	3245		2
3247	3	layer		levelling layer	3245		2
3248	3	fill	pit	secondary fill	3234		2
3249	3	fill	pit	disuse	3234		2
3250	3	fill	pit	deliberate backfill	3245		2
3251	3	cut	pit	extraction/puddling pit?		3049, 3048, 3052, 3060, 3061, 3051	2
3252	3	fill	pit	backfill	3236		2
3253	3	fill	pit	fill	3182		2
3254	3	cut	pit	uncertain		3257, 3195	2
3255	3	cut	pit	uncertain		3256	2
3256	3	fill	pit	disuse	3255		2
3257	3	fill	pit		3254		2
3258	3	cut	pit			3026, 3027	2
3259	3	cut	pit			3028, 3029, 3030, 3038	2

Table 6: Context inventory

APPENDIX B ARTEFACT ASSESSMENTS

B.1 Metalwork *by Rebecca Sillwood*

Introduction

- B.1.1 An assemblage of 101 metal finds was recovered from the site; this breaks down as 77 of iron, 23 of copper alloy and a single find which is possibly of silver. Area 2 produced 16 metal finds, the remaining 85 were recovered from Area 3.
- B.1.2 The metalwork came from a variety of features, including levelling layers, structural layers and fills, pits, and also from pits in association with a possible kiln.
- B.1.3 The metal finds are exclusively of medieval to post-medieval date, although with a large proportion of undated iron nails (over 50% of the assemblage) and other undated finds.
- B.1.4 The condition of the finds is fairly poor throughout the assemblage, with encrustation, corrosion and fragmentation across much of the material.

Methodology

- B.1.5 The metalwork was catalogued by count and weight, with spot dates and descriptions produced where possible. This data can be found within a *Microsoft Excel* spreadsheet contained within the digital archive.
- B.1.6 Measurements were recorded in millimetres using digital calipers, which were checked for accuracy often. Weight was recorded in grams, to the nearest 0.1g, using digital scales, which were also checked for accuracy frequently using a known weight.
- B.1.7 The metalwork and archive are held by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

Iron artefacts

- B.1.8 Iron made up 76% of the overall assemblage, with 79% of the iron consisting of nails of varying size and type. Sixty-one nails were recovered in total from 19 different contexts (see Table 7). Nails are not readily datable, being a ubiquitous find of multiple periods.

SF No.	Context	Area	Sample No.	Weight/kg	Count	Dimensions (mm)	Catalogue Description	Feature
14	3215	3	0	0.01	1	H70	complete; square headed flat top	Pit 3206
	2047	2	0	0.05	4	-	multiple types, encrusted, some with wood adhering	Pit 2041
	2048	2	0	0.05	4	-	encrusted, all with wood adhering	Pit 2041
	2049	2	0	0.00	3	-	2 complete, encrusted, one shank only	Pit 2041

SF No.	Context	Area	Sample No.	Weight/kg	Count	Dimensions (mm)	Catalogue Description	Feature
	3002	3	0	0.29	4	-	encrusted, all complete	Levelling Layer
	3009	3	0	0.00	3	-	encrusted, all complete	Unstratified
	3048	3	0	0.01	2	-	one missing head, one small encrusted example	Levelling Layer
	3054	3		0.06	1	H60	complete; encrusted possibly semi-circular flat head	Foundation trench 3055
	3061	3	0	0.02	3	H52 H62 H61	square sectioned shanks, different types of head	Levelling Layer
	3062	3	0	0.04	2		complete; encrusted	Levelling Layer
	3103	3	0	0.00	1		square head; incomplete	Pit 3101
	3104	3	301	0.04	25	-	multiple small types	Pit 3101
	3106	3	302	0.04	1	H25.5	encrusted, possibly square headed	Pit 3101
	3147	3	347	0.02	1	H>26	nail shank	Rake out in kiln base 3120
	3148	3	348	0.03	1	H>41.5	nail shank	Dump in kiln base 3120
	3175	3	0	0.01	1	H61	complete; flat square head	Levelling Layer
	3199	3	0	0.00	1	H41	heavily encrusted but appears complete	Pit 3182
	3211	3	346	0.02	1	H76	complete; encrusted	Layer
	3250	3	343	0.01	2	H30 H>26.5	one missing head, one small encrusted example	Pit 3245

Table 7: Iron nails from the site

B.1.9 The remaining ironwork consists of several unidentified objects (SFs 5 and 10; contexts 2047 and 3153), an incomplete horseshoe (pit fill 2038), a possible knife (levelling layer 3002), a possible hinge fitting (foundation trench 3055), an incomplete pair of scissors (layer 3061), and a brooch or barbed wire fragment (pit fill 3188).

B.1.10 Many of the above pieces will require x-ray to identify and classify further.

Copper-alloy artefacts

B.1.11 Of the 23 copper-alloy finds from the site, over half are small drawn wire dress pins, of varying levels completeness (SFs 2, 6 and 8; contexts (3104) and (3105) in Period 2 pit **3101**). Where the pins are complete, the heads are invariably spherical in form. The complete length of the pins ranges from 24mm up to 31mm. Crummy (1988, 7)

states that this type of pin was in use from the medieval period onwards and assigns this form of pin to Type 2, where the wire has been wrapped around the top of the shaft and shaped into a globular form (Crummy 1988, 8, fig. 4). Crummy (1988, 7) states that this type of pin became shorter in length between the 16th to 17th centuries, and many of the examples from this site do fall within this shorter range (18–28mm), only one pin is outside the stated size range and could therefore be medieval in date.

- B.1.12 Other copper alloy finds include a complete post-medieval jetton (SF 1) from Period 2 levelling layer (3048), of Rose-Orb type, attributed to an undefined Hanns Krauwinkel of Nuremburg and dates to between 1585–1635.
- B.1.13 An almost complete book clasp (SF 9) was recovered from structure backfill 3104 of Period 2 pit **3101**. The piece has been assigned to Howsam's type A3 (2016, 32) and is of hooked fishtail form of 15th–17th-century date. A similar example can be found in Read (1995, 81, no. 486).
- B.1.14 A complete hooked tag (SF 12) was recovered from an uncertain context on the site and was of triangular form with a bent hook. This object is heavily encrusted with dirt and corrosion and no decoration can be made out, though two rivet holes in the top of the object can be seen from the reverse. This type of dress fitting is classified by Read as a Class A, Type 1 (2008, 7–14) and of a very broad date range (7th–12th centuries). Crummy (1988, 12, fig. 12) also illustrates three similar examples from Colchester and discussed their date range as feasibly pushing into the 13th century and possibly beyond.
- B.1.15 A complete button (SF 7) was also recovered from an uncertain context and consists of a probable 19th-century example with gilding remaining to the reverse and the stamped lettering 'GILT'.
- B.1.16 The remaining finds were less datable and included two annular rings (SFs 4 and 13), an unidentified artefact (SF 3), a possible staple fragment (from fill 3104 of Period 2 pit **3101**) and a small undiagnostic fragment (from fill 3148 of Period 2 pit **3120**).

?Silver artefact

- B.1.17 A single find is possibly of silver, though it is encrusted and worn, and will require x-ray to be certain of material and classification. It is believed to be a coin (SF 11) and came from kiln deposit 3106.

Statement of potential

- B.1.18 The metalwork from this site is overwhelmingly of iron with a large proportion of nails. All of the metalwork came from stratified features, and as such, can add to the story of the site. The nails cannot closely date the contexts from whence they came, however, they provide evidence for the possible presence of a structure on site.
- B.1.19 The finds which can be dated point to a later medieval to post-medieval presence on the site and include objects of dress, trade (jetton), and tools. The full analysis of the metalwork will answer questions on the types of activities occurring on this site in the periods mentioned.

Recommendations for further work

- B.1.20 Selected items in the metalwork assemblage (totalling 19 objects), should be subject to x-ray as a minimum. Further objects in the assemblage may benefit from cleaning, as a minimum the copper alloy hooked tag (SF12), and others such as the copper alloy jetton (SF1) may also benefit from cleaning to enable further identification.
- B.1.21 After the above actions those items mentioned can be reassessed and analysed in conjunction with x-rays to enable refinement of their classification and dating. The catalogue will then be updated.
- B.1.22 Analysis of the assemblage can proceed after phasing and refinement of the context stratigraphy and will add to information on types of activity occurring on the site. Comparison with other Huntingdon sites would be beneficial.

Description	Performed by
X-ray of 19 objects (see <i>Microsoft Excel</i> spreadsheet for details of items)	Karen Barker
Cleaning of SF12 (and possibly SF1)	OAE finds
Analysis of metalwork once phasing etc, is complete. Updating catalogue with new information from x-rays and post-cleaning of artefacts.	Rebeca Sillwood

Table 8: Metal further work task list

Recommendations for retention and dispersal

- B.1.23 Once x-ray, cleaning and analysis has taken place, it may be possible to discard all of the iron nails from this site, thus rationalising this assemblage substantially. Before this can occur, consultation with the depositing museum should be undertaken. Of the remaining items, all copper-alloy and silver should be retained for their intrinsic value, though it may be possible to discard some of the ironwork if it is proved to be modern in date.

B.2 Slag, metalworking debris and kiln waste *by Rebecca Sillwood*

Introduction

- B.2.1 An assemblage of 325 pieces of slag and other industrial waste was recovered from the site. Area 2 produced only two fragments, with the rest coming from Area 3.
- B.2.2 The slag came from a variety of features, including levelling layers, pits and postholes.

Methodology

- B.2.3 The industrial waste was assessed by eye and catalogued into a *Microsoft Excel* spreadsheet which can be found in the archive.

Area 2

- B.2.4 Two pieces of metalworking waste were recovered from Area 2. Period 1 ditch **2010** produced a probable fragment of crucible, of thick-walled form, in a grey fabric with quartz inclusions, and with slag waste adhering to both sides. Period 1 well **2020** produced a probable hearth bottom, which may be associated with smithing.

Area 3

- B.2.5 Much of the assemblage from this area is made up of clinker fragments, many of which were recovered from samples. Clinker is simply burnt coal and not necessarily evidence of metalworking, but rather of an intense fire or furnace of some kind.
- B.2.6 Two pieces of tap slag were also recovered. Tap slag is formed when the furnace is 'tapped' to release the waste product, and this is when the 'flowing' appearance is created. These are associated with the smelting process.
- B.2.7 Three pieces of undiagnostic slag were also recovered, this is a common occurrence on many sites which produce slag (Bayley *et al.* 2006) and is not indicative of any particular process.
- B.2.8 Two pieces of probable hearth or furnace lining were found, both of which have large fragments of burnt CBM adhering.

Statement of potential

- B.2.9 There is clearly some evidence for at least low-level of industrial activity on this site. The assemblage of slag is small and does not point to any great volume of material produced here. Much of the clinker may be a by-product of the probable brick kilns identified. The crucible fragment might yield further dating from its' fabric type.
- B.2.10 There is little further potential for this material to provide evidence other than is presented in this report, though the crucible fragment might provide some dating evidence.

Recommendations for further work

B.2.11 This assemblage is fully recorded and no further work is necessary. The only recommendation to be made is that the crucible fragment is further assessed by a specialist in these finds.

Recommendations for retention and dispersal

B.2.12 Much of this assemblage is made up of tiny fragments of clinker, for which there is no further use other than quantification – which has been undertaken as part of this report. The clinker could, in consultation with the depositing museum, be discarded. Other pieces of metalworking waste should be kept for the purpose of possible future research.

B.3 Stone by Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.3.1 A mixture of stone was recovered from the site, with most being fairly coarse rudimentary building stone composed of both un-mortared and mortared rough wall stone, wall tile, foundation rubble and Collyweston roof slate (c. 6.2kg, nine pieces). In addition to this are two fragments of imported schist whetstone (135g).

Methodology

B.3.2 All the stone was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens and compared where necessary with an archaeological worked stone reference collection. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of calcite within the rock.

Worked stone

B.3.3 This small amount of worked stone is made up of two different worn, well-used and broken fragments of imported quartz schist whetstone from Telemark in Norway (Table 9). Both of these are probably early medieval in date. They were recovered from adjacent contexts – perhaps as fills within the same archaeological feature.

B.3.4 This type of 'light-grey quartz schist' whetstone appears to be common in England during the early medieval period and was most likely imported from Eidsborg in Upper Telemark, Norway, where there was a well-established whetstone quarrying industry. Such whetstones were regularly traded across the North Sea from the port of Skien to trading ports such as Ipswich on the east coast of England from the 9th to 11th centuries onwards (Hansen 2009). By the 13th century the standard dimension of these exported blanks was approximately 50mm x 30mm x 300mm; one dimension of which matches the thickness of the above broken pieces.

B.3.5 It would appear that many Norwegian 'rag' whetstones were imported as undressed mullions and were then finished-off within workshops in urban centres in England. For this reason, many of the commonly found rough fragments may simply have been broken or cut-off pieces from the production of larger items, thereby ending up

after relatively little use within typical domestic waste contexts (see Ellis and Moore 1990, 280).

Context	Cut	Nos. pcs.	Wt /g	Dimension (mm)	Identity	Wear (0-4)	Geology	Origin	Period	Notes
3104	3101	1	99	100x20-35x6	whetstone	4	quartz schist	Telemark, Norway	Med	Small sub-triangular/rectangular pocket-size whetstone bat – well-used upon 4 long edges/sides
3105	3101	1	36	60x35x6	whetstone	4	quartz schist	Telemark, Norway	Med	small thin and split piece of a larger whetstone – re-used

Table 9: Catalogue of worked stone objects

Building stone

- B.3.6 A total of 6,195g (nine pieces) of building stone is present within this assemblage (Table 10). All of it can be considered rough building stone, with some minor evidence of shaping, but with no evidence for (chiselled) facing. The presence of mortar upon some of the wall stone and roof slate helps to identify most of this as being (most likely) medieval in date – on account of the overall coarseness of the mortar mix (which includes fragments of unburnt or only partially-burnt chalk or limestone). The composition of this small building stone assemblage in terms of its possible use was as follows: foundation rubble (395g, one piece); un-mortared rough wall stone (1723g, one piece), mortared rough wall stone (2951g, one piece), wall tile (759g, one piece); roof slate (388g, five pieces).
- B.3.7 The wall stone appears to be composed of weathered slab pieces of regionally-local Blisworth (Bathonian) or similar Upper Jurassic limestone and a probable erratic cobble slab of Millstone Grit (in the case of the latter it is not possible to exclude its origin as a Roman quern – although the complete lack of form suggests this is quite unlikely). The stone tile was probably intended as a course leveller during the construction of a wall, rather than as a roof slate. Almost certainly this tile comes from a split piece of Upper Estuarine Series (Bathonian) shelly limestone – the nearest outcrop of which (as with the Blisworth Limestone) is to be found upon the Northamptonshire/Cambridgeshire border.
- B.3.8 The two roof slates are both made of Collyweston Slate (Lower Lincolnshire Limestone) which would have been quarried close to the village of Collyweston within the Rockingham Forest area of north-east Northamptonshire. The Collyweston Slate industry has Roman origins, yet these quarries continued throughout the medieval and into the post-medieval period. Traditionally the slates were split naturally through being left out in the winter to frost and crack. In this particular case the sub-rectangular rather than lozenge-shape slates suggest a post-Roman date – as would be expected for this site. The largest piece (from Period 3 foundation cut **3154**) appears to be from the bottom of a moderate-sized (c. 150–160mm long) rectangular slate which seems to have broken, and which was then re-affixed in

position using mortar. The small fragment of North Welsh slate from Period 2 layer 3061 is of post-medieval to modern date.

Context	Cut	Nos. pcs	Wt /g	Dimension (mm)	Identity	Wear (0-4)	Geology	Origin	Period	Notes
2046	2041	2	1,133	100x90x35	wall stone/ foundation rubble + rough tile?	2	Blisworth Limestone (350) + Cornbrash or U Est Ser shelly lmstn (759)	Northants.?		weathered
2059	2018	1	1,723	200x140x45	rough wall stone?	4	Millstone Grit	glacial erratic (S Pennine source)?	Med?	v weathered slab – possible that this is a re-used piece of earlier quern – but seems v unlikely. Slightly burnt.
2059	2018	1	2,951	240x170x45	rough wall stone with trace mortar	3	Blisworth Limestone?	Northants.	Med?	weathered split and roughly shaped with faint trace of mortar attached
3061		2	5	38 + 25	roof slate	3	Cambrian - Ordovician slate	North Wales	PM- modern	accompanying this is a small piece of burnt coal shale (assoc with an impure coal fuel)
3154	3150	2	347	105x120x17 + 50x50x7	mortared roof slate	0	Collyweston Slate	Collyweston, Northants.	Med ?	non-refitting – largest piece is bottom of sub- rectangular slate 150-160mm L with coarse mortar (Med?) repair
3237	3236	1	36	60x50x6	roof slate	3	Collyweston Slate	Collyweston, Northants.	Med-PM	small broken/ frost split fragment

Table 10: Catalogue of building stone

Statement of potential

- B.3.9 Few conclusions can be drawn from such a small assemblage, the most interesting point to note is the presence here of imported Norwegian whetstone – however, their occurrence is quite commonplace within medieval urban settings. None of the building stone is obviously quarried, the one exception being the Collyweston roof slate which was both abundant and relatively inexpensive, with the area lying close to its quarry source on the Cambridgeshire/Northamptonshire border.

Recommendations for further work

- B.3.10 The assemblage is small and unremarkable – no further work is recommended.

Recommendations for retentions and dispersal

- B.3.11 Most of this material may be disposed. It may be useful to retain a sample of the medieval Collyweston Slate and certainly the two examples of Norwegian whetstone.

B.4 Glass by Rebecca Sillwood

Introduction

- B.4.1 An assemblage of 136 pieces of glass was recovered from the site. Area 2 produced 92 fragments and Area 3 produced 44.
- B.4.2 The glass came from a variety of features, including levelling layers, structural layers and fills, pits, and postholes.
- B.4.3 The glass is exclusively of post-medieval date, with some fine tableware amongst the more commonly found bottles and window fragments. The make-up of the assemblage leans heavily to bottles, with 111 pieces of glass bottle in total, and the remainder including 10 window fragments, plus smaller amounts of goblets and beakers.
- B.4.4 The condition of the finds is poor throughout much of the assemblage, with frequent fragmentation (only three complete vessels were recorded), and frequent flaking, iridescence, and discolouration of the material.

Methodology

- B.4.5 The glass was assessed by eye and catalogued, with minimum number of vessels, vessel forms, colour, etc. recorded into a *Microsoft Excel* spreadsheet, which is contained within the archive.

Area 2

- B.4.6 Of the 93 glass fragments recovered from Area 2 (Table 11), the vast majority came from a single context (Period 2 ditch **2027**) and were green wine bottle fragments of 18th to 19th-century date.
- B.4.7 An incomplete, colourless bottle was recovered from Period 3 pit **2001** and is embossed with the brewery name of 'Marshall Bros. Huntingdon' who were in business from around the mid-19th century in Huntingdon.

B.4.8 A rare survival of a probable cylindrical fluted pedestal beaker was recovered from Period 2 ditch **2019**. The piece is in poor condition and the colour cannot be properly discerned as the object is so discoloured, though it may be colourless or green-tinted. This piece is unusual in that the base has an applied pedestal, an unusual form which Wilmott attributes to the Low Countries (2002, 51, fig. 40) and states it to be rare to find in Britain. The dating for this object would therefore be late-16th to early-17th-century.

B.4.9 The remaining glass from Area 2 are bottle fragments of common type.

Context	Count	Weight /kg	MNV	Form	Description	Date	Feature Type
2001	1	0.31	1	Bottle	incomplete colourless bottle, missing the base and the rim; embossed with 'MARSHALL BR[OS] HUNT[INGDON TRADE M[ARK] with a stag head inside the lettering; cylindrical with fairly straight sides, tapering neck	19th-20thc.	Pit 2001
2028	80	1.64	9	Bottle	green glass; seven complete bases for large cylindrical wine bottles, with rounded high kick in centre; straight sided vessels; 68 undiagnostic body shards (all green, some thinner than others); 2 further green glass base fragments (similar to above); three neck fragments, all green and tapering, no rim; two necks with rims, both green, both with applied double rim; one fragment of small vessel curving neck fragment	18th-19thc.	Ditch 2027
2029	1	0.01	1	?Bottle	incomplete green circular base, shallow rise		Pit 2060
2030	2	0.009	1	Bottle	green curving fragment - not assessed by specialist	n/a	Ditch 2027
2032	2	0.05	1	Bottle	green glass; curving body fragments		Pit 2031
2037	7	0.05	1	Cylindrical-fluted beaker	very discoloured, uncertain of colour, may be colourless or green-tinted; cylindrical base with part of upright body attached; also part of pedestal remains; flat base; pontil mark on underside; gapping to sides where apparently two pieces placed end to end to form the pedestal; decoration of vertical ?optic blown ribs on lower section; three further smaller thin body fragments has	L16th-E17thc.	Pit 2019

Context	Count	Weight /kg	MNV	Form	Description	Date	Feature Type
					decoration of horizontal collections of raised bumps; two plain thin curving sections; also a fragment possibly from the rim of the pedestal base, with rolled edge		
2049	1	0.20	1	Bottle	green cylindrical bottle base with rounded kick in centre; straight sided		Pit 2041

Table 11: Glass from Area 2

Area 3

B.4.10 Of the 44 glass fragments from this area, again, the vast majority are bottles and bottle fragments (Table 12). Almost all are standard types of undiagnostic green glass which are possibly of 19th-century date. However, there are some exceptions to this – two oval light blue possible medicinal bottles were recovered from Period 3 concrete floor layer 3001. These might be earlier than 19th-century, however, they are too fragmentary to be certain.

B.4.11 A complete bottle of blue-green colour is embossed with 'Marshall Bros Huntingdon' and came from Period 2 pit **3070**. Two further colourless complete bottles were recovered from Period 3 posthole **3024**; one is embossed with the manufacturer's initials of KBG for Kilner Brothers (Harrison Toulouse, 1971, 303). All of these bottles are 19th-century in date.

B.4.12 Other bottle fragments are undiagnostic and not closely datable.

B.4.13 Eight fragments of window glass were recovered from six contexts on the site.

B.4.14 Several pieces of fine tableware were also recovered from this area, all of which will require further research in the analysis stage. Two pieces from the same goblet and a decorative fragment of beaker were recovered from Period 2 pit **3101**. All of these pieces are likely to be of 17th-century date (Willmott 2002, 68–9 and 51, fig. 40) and the beaker fragment may, again, have been sourced from the Continent. Another possible beaker fragment was recovered from deposit 3104 along with a fine vessel fragment. Finally, a decorative fragment of beaker base was found in Period 2 levelling layer 3053 and also dates to the 17th-century (Willmott 2002, 38, fig. 8).

Context	Count	Weight /kg	MNV	Form	Description	Date	Feature Type
3001	4	0.01	2	Bottle	two bases of oval light blue bottles; straight sided; two body fragments; possibly medicine bottles?	19thc.	Concrete floor layer
3001	3	0.01	1	Bottle	light green thick curving body fragments, one possibly a neck fragment	19thc.	Concrete floor layer

Context	Count	Weight /kg	MNV	Form	Description	Date	Feature Type
					but uncertain		
3001	5	0.02	1	Bottle	colourless curving body fragments, fairly thick	19thc.	Concrete floor layer
3001	1	0.01	1	Bottle	dark green neck and rim fragment; straight neck; applied strip to just below rim	19thc.	Concrete floor layer
3001	4	0.01	1	Bottle	colourless body fragments, thick; one piece has embossed lettering, only an 'SL' remains	19thc.	Concrete floor layer
3002	1	0.01	1	Bottle	brown glass fragment; thick; plain		Levelling layer
3002	2	0.02	2	Bottle	green curving body fragments, one much degraded		Levelling layer
3007	1	0.01	1	Bottle	curving green body fragment		Post hole 3006
3009	1	0.00	1	Bottle	probable neck fragment of colourless or light blue glass		Post hole 3008
3017	1	0.00	1	Bottle	green curving body fragment		Pit 3016
3019	1	0.00	1	Bottle	curving green body fragment		Post hole 3018
3025	2	0.91	2	Bottle	complete; colourless cylindrical bottles, straight sided with tapering shoulders and long necks, one bottle narrower than the other, both with applied rims; large one has initials KBG intertwined and embossed on base and number 1063, the other the number 683 only; KBG is for Kilner Brothers	c. 1870	Post hole 3024
3053	1	0.01	1	Beaker	colourless; fragment of possibly the base pedestal; decorated on the underside with optic blown ribbed pattern; broken at circular ?pontil mark	17thc.	Levelling layer
3094	1	0.56	1	Bottle	complete; blue-green colour; embossed with 'MARSHALL BROS HUNTINGDON TRADE MARK' on front with a stag skull inside the roundel; cylindrical straight sided vessel with short neck and applied rim	19th-20thc.	Pit 3070
3103	1	0.00	1	Window	flat sub-triangular fragment;		Pit 3101

Context	Count	Weight /kg	MNV	Form	Description	Date	Feature Type
					iridescent surface on both sides		
3104	1	0.00	1	?Beaker	slightly curving thin and fine colourless fragment of upright rim	?17thc.	Pit 3101
3104	1	0.00	1	Vessel	tiny thin colourless fragment		Pit 3101
3104	3	0.00	1	Window	small flat thin irregular colourless fragments		Pit 3101
3105	1	0.00	1	?Beaker	straight/upright body fragment; colourless; with two pairs of applied horizontal trails; also moulded vertical lines	17thc.	Pit 3101
3105	2	0.05	1	Goblet	part of rim and central baluster section of goblet; colourless, plus a curving body fragment; undecorated	17thc.	Pit 3101
3105	3	0.00	3	Window	flat sub-rectangular and sub-triangular fragments; one piece green-tinted, the other opaque probably colourless, and one colourless	-	Pit 3101
3146	1	0.00	1	Window	sub-rectangular flat fragment	-	Pit 3120
3147	1	0.00	1	?Window	thin small sub-square fragment; iridescent surfaces		Pit 3120
3153	1	0.01	1	Bottle	green-tinted; rim and neck of bottle only; cylindrical neck with beginning of curve outwards to form body of vessel; slightly everted rim; flat top	L16th-17thc.	Pit 3150
3235	1	0.00	1	?Window	thin small sub-square fragment with one rolled edge; iridescent surfaces		Pit 3234

Table 12: Glass from Area 3

Statement of potential

B.4.15 The glass from this site contains a reasonably homogenous group of fine and unusual tableware that points to an owner of some affluence in the vicinity. The tableware is a small collection; however, it may answer questions about status and wealth on the site in the early post-medieval period. This fine tableware is comparable to the small assemblage from the Walden House site excavated by OA East, and in fact, contains a fragment of beaker with the same decoration as that from context 3105 (Fletcher undated). The presence of glassware which was imported from the Continent is of interest as it shows links with and knowledge of wider European fashions.

B.4.16 The remaining glass is of standard form, overwhelmingly of green glass bottles, either undiagnostic or obviously 19th-century in date. The presence of two bottles stamped with the Marshall Brothers of Huntingdon logo is of local interest, though this brewery's presence in the area is well-known.

B.4.17 A few pieces of window glass, which cannot be closely dated, do point to structural remains in the vicinity during the post-medieval period.

Recommendations for further work

B.4.18 The recommendations for this assemblage only apply to the fine tableware mentioned above, the rest of the assemblage is fully recorded and requires no further work. The fine vessels should be analysed by a specialist in early post-medieval vessel glass and illustrated once phasing and refinement of the stratigraphy is undertaken. Comparison to other Huntingdon sites would be beneficial.

Description	Performed by
Analysis of fine tableware (contexts 2037, 3053, 3104, 3105)	Hugh Willmott (tbc)
Illustration of fine tableware (five fragments)	OA East Illustrator

Table 13: Glass further work task list

Recommendations for retention and dispersal

B.4.19 Once analysis of this assemblage is complete, there is the potential to rationalise the bottle glass assemblage. This will need to be undertaken in discussion with the receiving museum.

B.5 Pottery by Sue Anderson

Introduction

B.5.1 An assemblage of pottery totalling 730 sherds (15,274g) was collected from 68 contexts during the excavation. Of this total, 13 sherds were from Area 1, 263 were from Area 2 and 454 were from Area 3.

Methodology

B.5.2 Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. Late Anglo-Saxon to late medieval fabric codes were assigned based on the Cambridgeshire fabric series (Spoerry 2016), and the author's post-Roman fabric series for Norfolk and Suffolk. Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001), and form terminology follows MPRG classifications (1998). The results were input directly onto a *Microsoft Access* database, which forms the archive catalogue (see Table 17).

Summary of the assemblage

B.5.3 Table 14 provides a summary of the pottery recovered from the site by fabric, in approximate date order:

Description	Fabric	Date range	No.	Wt/g	eve	MNV
Huntingdon Thetford-type ware	HTHET	840-1150	10	83	0.14	10
Thetford-type wares	THET	840-1150	2	22		2
St Neots-type ware	NEOT	875-1100	44	176	0.20	41
Stamford ware	STAM	875-1200	10	81		8
Early Medieval wares	EMW	11th-12th c.	1	17		1
Early Medieval Shelly ware	EMSHW	1050-1200	3	12		3
Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware	HUNEMW	1050-1200	58	728	0.13	37
(South Cambs) Smooth Sandy ware	SCASS	1050-1225	1	11		1
Developed St Neots-type ware	DNEOT	1050-1250	69	779	1.07	62
Developed St Neots-type ware, Sub-fabric F	DNEOT (F)	1075-1250	23	517	0.77	22
Developed St Neots-type ware, Sub-fabric Q	DNEOT (Q)	1075-1250	10	197	0.09	10
South Cambs Grog-Tempered Sandy ware	SCAGS	12th c.	1	4		1
Heddingham Fineware	HEDI	1150-1350	1	81	0.21	1
Medieval Ely ware	MEL	1150-1350	2	205	0.49	1
Lyveden A type ware	LYVA	1150-1400	5	27		2
SE Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware	SEFEN	1150-1450	2	4		1
Bourne-type Medieval wares	BOUB	1150-1450	1	1		1
Medieval Sandy Greyware	MSGW	1150-1500	2	14		2
Medieval Sandy ware	MSW	1150-1500	4	25		4
Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware	HUNFSW	1175-1300	31	646	1.06	26
Colne Medieval ware	CONM	1200-1350	2	36		2
Lyveden/Stanton glazed ware (Lyveden B ware)	LYST	1225-1400	15	267	0.30	13
Potterspurty ware	POTT	1250-1500	3	27		3
Saintonge all-over green-glazed ware	SAIN	L.13th-14th c.	1	1		1
Huntingdon Late Medieval Calcareous ware	HUNCAL	1300-1450	11	241	0.05	11
Late Medieval Colne ware	CONLM	1450-1550	1	6		1
Late Medieval and Transitional (Norfolk/Suffolk)	LMT	1450-1600	3	47		3

Description	Fabric	Date range	No.	Wt/g	eve	MNV
Cistercian ware	CSTN	1470-1550	9	41	0.25	5
Local early post-medieval ware	LEPM	16th c.	1	3		1
Iron glazed blackware	IGBW	16th-18th c.	41	1769	0.43	27
Post-Medieval Slipwares	PMSW	16th-18th c.	13	187	0.14	12
Tin-glazed earthenware	TGE	16th-18th c.	10	163	0.62	8
?Ely Bichrome ware	BICR	1550-1600+	11	164	0.59	6
Post-Medieval Redwares	PMR	1550-1800	8	229	0.22	6
Glazed Red Earthenware	GRE	M16th-18th c.	134	4248	2.08	111
Speckle glazed ware	SPEC	17th-18th c.	10	126		5
Midlands-type coarse blackwares	MIDCB	17th-18th c.	20	1181	0.22	15
Nottingham-type stoneware	NOTS	L.17th-18th c.	9	142	0.08	6
Staffordshire-type manganese glazed ware	STMG	L.17th-18th c.	1	1		1
Creamware	CRW	1730-1760+	40	373	0.25	29
Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware	SWSW	18th c.	4	9		3
Chinese porcelain	PORCC	16th-20th c.	4	23	0.18	4
Porcelain	PORC	18th-20th c.	6	56	0.21	3
English stoneware	ESW	L.18th-19th c.	31	1399	3.39	9
Black stoneware and basaltes	BLSW	L.18th-20th c.	2	13		2
Industrial slipware	INDS	L.18th-20th c.	1	198	0.16	1
Yellow ware	YELW	L.18th-20th c.	9	81	0.04	8
Pearlware	PEW	19th c.	28	199	0.53	15
Ironstone	IRST	19th c.+	6	154		1
Late post-med unglazed redwares	LPME	19th-20th c.	7	206	0.08	5
Refined Factory-made Whitewares	REFW	19th-20th c.	9	54	0.08	6
<i>Totals</i>			730	15274		559

Table 14: Pottery quantities by fabric in approximate date order

- B.5.4 Sixty-six sherds are in Late Anglo-Saxon or Saxo-Norman fabrics. Only three of these were found in features with no later pottery, all from ditches in Area 1; the rest were certainly residual. Five rims were found, of which two are HTHET jars, two are NEOT jars and one is a NEOT bowl. Six base fragments are all sagging types. A single decorated body sherd was found, a piece of HTHET with an applied thumbed strip and heavy wear internally – typical of large storage vessels of this period.
- B.5.5 Early medieval wares (166 sherds) are dominated by Developed St Neots-type wares and Huntingdon early medieval ware, with a few probable Norfolk, South Cambridgeshire and Essex types. Twenty-four rims are present in this group, of which eighteen are jars, five are bowls and one is a jug. The majority of the DNEOT sherds are in the typical fabric, but some variants are present, including a fairly coarse variety (DNEOT (F)) which is typically dark red in colour with a black core, and may be comparable with Bedford fabric B4 (Baker and Hassall 1979) – it contains the typical range of St Neots-type fossils. Of the seven jars in this fabric, five have thumbed decoration of the rims, a feature only present on two jars in the larger DNEOT group and one in the EMSHW group.
- B.5.6 There are 69 sherds in high medieval fabrics, of which HUNFSW is the most frequent. Medieval Ely ware (including both coarse and glazed wares), Colne and SE Fenland wares occur rarely. Coarse and glazed wares from Northamptonshire, Essex and south Lincolnshire are also present. One body sherd of copper green glazed

Saintonger ware represents the only import of this period. Identifiable forms in this group comprise five jars, eight jugs and a curfew.

- B.5.7 Twenty-five sherds are of late medieval or very early post-medieval date. These are dominated by the local HUNCAL fabric and includes a bowl/dish rim and a knob from a lid. At least three Cistercian ware mugs are also present.
- B.5.8 The post-medieval group totals 257 sherds and is dominated by local redwares (GRE, IGBW, SPEC) including probable Ely slipwares and bichrome wares (PMSW, BICR). Most of the GRE forms can be paralleled at the Ely Broad Street kilns (Cessford *et al.* 2006), although they may simply be common types made elsewhere in the county. Very little non-local material is present, but the small collection includes some Midlands coarse slip-coated blackware bowls and jars, a small fragment of manganese-glazed tankard and some TGE vessels. Identified forms in this group comprise jars, mugs/tankards, bowls and platters, dripping pans, a possible Dutch oven, a chafing dish, a drug jar and some pipkins. A pinched handle comparable with an example from Broad Street, Ely (Cessford *et al.* 2006, fig. 45, no. 1), is unglazed and pale pink in colour, perhaps suggesting that it had only been fired to a bisque state. A few other possible wasters are present, including two GRE bowls which appeared to be warped, but it is possible that these had been burnt after disposal, rather than during firing.
- B.5.9 There are 147 sherds of modern pottery. The group is dominated by creamwares, pearlwares and English stonewares, with the normal range of table and kitchen wares represented.

Pottery distribution

- B.5.10 Table 15 summarises quantities by feature/context type and a summary of the pottery by context is provided in Table 17.

Feature Type	No.	Wt./g	MNV
pit	167	1911	146
posthole	144	2747	68
ditch	142	5136	109
layer	139	2567	118
well	95	2032	87
kiln	38	775	26
floor	2	98	2
modern foundation	3	8	3

Table 15: Pottery distribution by context type

- B.5.11 Most of the pottery came from the fills of pits, ditches and postholes, with the largest quantities from individual features being recovered from well construction pit Period 1 **2020** (95 sherds) and Period 2 ditch **2027** (76 sherds). Most of the early pottery (pre-12th-century) appears to be residual, but there are a number of contexts and features recorded at the site which are probably of medieval date. Post-medieval and modern wares were frequently found together. A number of cross-links were noted, with the same vessels occurring in several contexts (these are noted in the database).

- B.5.12 Only a small quantity of pottery was found in Area 1, and the majority of the 13 sherds came from Period 1 ditch **1027**. Late Anglo-Saxon and high medieval wares were recovered from four other features in small quantities.
- B.5.13 Medieval pottery was recovered from several features in Area 2, particularly Period 1 ditch **2010** and well **2020**, but was residual and found in association with post-medieval pottery in several others features. Large groups of mainly post-medieval wares came from Period 2 ditch **2027** and related pit **2060**.
- B.5.14 The majority of the assemblage came from features in Area 3, and much of this is of post-medieval and modern date. Large groups include 73 sherds from Period 2/3 layer 3002 and 51 sherds from Period 3 posthole **3018**. Period 2 pit **3101** contained twenty-four sherds in total, most of them post-medieval and including some burnt fragments. There appears to have been a degree of disturbance of the early and high medieval layers in this part of the site, as most pottery of those periods was redeposited.

Statement of potential and recommendations for further work

- B.5.15 The range of wares recovered from this site in all periods is typical of the town (Sperry 2016), and there are no particularly unusual forms which might suggest anything other than a typical domestic assemblage. The pottery has been fully recorded and is reported on in summary above but requires more detail for a final archive or publication report. No phasing or grouping was available at the time of writing and the pottery should be studied in relation to the stratigraphic evidence once it is available. Firmer dating of forms and fabrics may be aided by stratigraphic position and information from other artefact types. There is potential to place the assemblage in context based on this, and also to discuss it in comparison with other archaeological sites in the town and those identified elsewhere in Cambridgeshire region. A total of nine sherds require illustration.

Description	Performed by
Production of final report following updated site phasing and grouping	Sue Anderson
Illustration of nine sherds	OA East Illustrator

Table 16: Pottery further work task list

Recommendations for retention and dispersal

- B.5.16 The entirety of the pottery assemblage should be retained.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Notes	Date range
1005	NEOT	JR	6	1	10	1		875-1100
1019	NEOT			1	25	1		875-1100
1028	NEOT			4	24	3		875-1100
1028	STAM			1	5	1	reduced ext	875-1200
1028	DNEOT			2	13	1		1050-1250
1028	DNEOT (Q)			1	6	1		1075-1250
1028	HUNFSW			1	3	1		1175-1300

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Notes	Date range
1030	CONM			1	10	1		1200-1350
1037	NEOT			1	1	1		875-1100
2011	HTHET			1	4	1		840-1150
2011	DNEOT			3	15	3		1050-1250
2011	DNEOT	JR	CAV	1	20	1		1050-1250
2011	DNEOT	JR	WEDG	1	18	1		1050-1250
2011	HUNEMW			1	6	1		1050-1200
2012	DNEOT			1	20	1		1050-1250
2012	EMSHW			1	4	1	abundant fairly coarse ?oyster-type shell	1050-1200
2012	SCASS			1	11	1	could be CONM but micaceous	1050-1225
2016	DNEOT (Q)			1	39	1		1075-1250
2016	HUNFSW	JR	EVFTBD	1	29	1		1175-1300
2021	DNEOT			4	71	4		1050-1250
2021	DNEOT (Q)			1	37	1	handmade	1075-1250
2021	DNEOT (F)			1	25	1	grey with dark red margins, coarse shell but includes NEOT shell types; cf Bedford B4	1050-1200
2021	DNEOT (F)	JR	UPTR	1	103	1		1050-1200
2021	HUNEMW			1	12	1		1050-1200
2021	HUNEMW	JR	LSEV	1	39	1	wheel-finished rim	1050-1200
2021	HUNFSW			3	44	3		1175-1300
2021	HUNFSW			2	44		coarser than typical, poss something else?	1175-1300
2021	HUNFSW	JG	BD	1	18	1		1175-1300
2021	MSGW			2	14	2		1150-1500
2021	HUNCAL			1	48	1		1300-1450
2021	GRE			1	14	1		1600-1800
2022	NEOT			3	11	3		875-1100
2022	STAM			5	55	3		875-1200
2022	DNEOT			4	44	4		1050-1250
2022	DNEOT	BL	INT	1	13	1		1050-1250
2022	DNEOT	JR	LSBD	2	12	1		1050-1250
2022	DNEOT	JR	THEV	1	71	1		1050-1250
2022	DNEOT (F)			1	14	1		1075-1250
2022	DNEOT (F)	JR	THEV	1	19	1	Bed B4	1075-1250
2022	DNEOT (Q)			2	26	2		1075-1250
2022	HUNEMW			3	4	3		1050-1200
2022	HUNFSW			2	20	2		1175-1300
2022	HUNFSW			1	14		coarser than typical, poss something else?	1175-1300
2022	HUNFSW	JR	EVBD	1	16	1		1175-1300
2022	LYST			2	42	2		1225-1400
2022	LYST	JG	FTBD	1	35	1		1225-1400
2022	LYST	JG	TRBD	1	44	1		1225-1400
2022	LYVA			1	10	1	grey	1150-1400
2022	IGBW			2	14	2		16th-18th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Notes	Date range
2022	PMR			1	56	1		1550-1800
2022	PMR			1	16	1	reduced surfaces	1550-1800
2022	SPEC			1	17	1		17th-18th c.
2026	GRE			3	92	2		1600-1800
2026	GRE	BL	BIF	1	37	1	damaged rim	1600-1800
2026	PMSW			1	4	1		16th-18th c.
2026	PMSW			1	12	1	most glaze & slip int worn away	16th-18th c.
2028	STAM			1	4	1		875-1200
2028	LMT			1	10	1	reduced ext	1450-1600
2028	GRE			1	4	1		1600-1800
2028	GRE	BL	HOOK	2	472	1		1600-1800
2028	IGBW	BL		3	636	2		16th-18th c.
2028	MIDCB	BL		8	286	6		17th-18th c.
2028	MIDCB	BL	BD	5	237	3		17th-18th c.
2028	MIDCB	JR		2	181	2		17th-18th c.
2028	MIDCB	LSV	UPLS	2	394	1		17th-18th c.
2028	SPEC			1	11	1		17th-18th c.
2028	CRW			6	17	5		1730-1760+
2028	CRW	BL?	UPPL	1	16	1		1730-1760+
2028	CRW	PL		12	152	9		1730-1760+
2028	CRW	PL	EV	11	134	8		1730-1760+
2028	CRW	TK?		1	12	1		1730-1760+
2028	ESW	LSV		2	497	1		L.18th-19th c.
2028	NOTS	BL	EV	1	4	1		L.17th-18th c.
2028	NOTS	BL	TAP	2	31	1		L.17th-18th c.
2028	PEW	BL	UPPL	1	10	1		19th c.
2028	PORC			1	9	1	burnt, paint melted & glaze denatured	18th-20th c.
2028	PORC	SA	PL	3	19	1	burnt, paint melted & glaze denatured	18th-20th c.
2028	PORCC	PL		1	15	1		16th-20th c.
2028	PORCC	PL?	EV	1	5	1		16th-20th c.
2028	SWSW			2	6	2		18th c.
2029	HTHET			1	13	1		840-1150
2029	HTHET	JR	EVBD	1	4	1		840-1150
2029	NEOT			8	28	8		875-1100
2029	STAM			1	4	1		875-1200
2029	DNEOT			5	53	4		1050-1250
2029	DNEOT (F)			1	17	1		1075-1250
2029	DNEOT (Q)			1	8	1		1075-1250
2029	HUNEMW			2	26	2		1050-1200
2029	LMT			1	31	1		1450-1600
2029	LMT			1	6	1	tapered, tip curled	1450-1600
2029	BICR	JR	THEV	3	42	1		1550-1600+
2029	BICR	JR?	COLL	1	21	1		1550-1600+
2029	GRE			4	30	3		1600-1800
2029	IGBW	TK		1	16	1		16th-18th c.
2029	IGBW	TK/TG		1	161	1		16th-18th c.
2029	PMR	JR?		3	36	1	reduced surfaces	1550-1800
2030	DNEOT			1	6	1		1050-1250

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Notes	Date range
2030	HUNCAL			1	3	1		1300-1450
2030	GRE			3	27	3		1600-1800
2037	DNEOT	JR	UPBD	1	36	1		1050-1250
2037	HUNEMW			1	16	1		1050-1200
2037	GRE			4	125	4		1600-1800
2037	GRE	BL		1	7	1		1600-1800
2037	GRE	BL	FTBD	1	44	1		1600-1800
2037	GRE	BL	THEV	2	230	2		1600-1800
2037	IGBW	JRH	LSEV	10	636	1	reduced ext	16th-18th c.
2037	IGBW	TK		5	32	3		16th-18th c.
2037	TGE	DS	CAV	1	30	1		16th-18th c.
2038	BICR	PK	LSCOLL	2	30	1		1550-1600+
2038	GRE			3	248	3		1600-1800
2038	GRE	BL	THEV	1	154	1		1600-1800
2038	GRE	JR	THEV	1	38	1		1600-1800
2038	IGBW			1	15	1		16th-18th c.
2038	PMSW	PL?	THEV	1	31	1		16th-18th c.
2043	HUNEMW			1	4	1		1050-1200
2044	DNEOT			1	1	1		1050-1250
2044	HUNFSW			1	3	1		1175-1300
2048	GRE			1	19	1		1600-1800
2056	NEOT			1	1	1		875-1100
2056	STAM			1	9	1		875-1200
2056	HEDI	JG	FTINT	1	81	1		1150-1350
2056	LYST			1	7	1		1225-1400
2056	MEL	JG	FTEV	2	205	1	check, form like HUNFSW but could be MEL	1150-1350
2057	HTHET			1	10	1	sparse ms, hard-fired, sparse Fe, flint etc	840-1150
2057	NEOT			3	4	3		875-1100
2057	DNEOT (F)			2	47	2		1075-1250
2057	DNEOT (F)	JR	EVSQ	1	56	1		1075-1250
2057	DNEOT (Q)			1	6	1		1075-1250
2057	HUNEMW			2	9	2		1050-1200
2057	CONM			1	26	1		1200-1350
2057	HUNFSW	JR	UPBD	1	34	1		1175-1300
2057	LYST			1	14	1		1225-1400
2057	MSW			1	10	1	fairly coarse sandy, some mica & coarse fe, red with grey core	1150-1500
2058	DNEOT			5	72	5		1050-1250
2058	DNEOT	BL	BD	1	68	1		1050-1250
2058	DNEOT	JG	EV	1	19	1		1050-1250
2058	DNEOT	JR	THEV	1	24	1		1050-1250
2058	DNEOT (Q)	BL	BD	1	54	1		1075-1250
2058	HUNEMW			2	6	2		1050-1200
2058	SCAGS			1	4	1	reddish grog	12th c.
2058	HUNFSW			4	110	3		1175-1300
2058	HUNFSW	JG	BIF	1	70	1	coarser than typical,	1175-1300

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Notes	Date range
							poss something else?	
2058	HUNFSW	JG	FLAR	1	30	1		1175-1300
2058	HUNFSW	JG	FTEV	1	34	1		1175-1300
3001	GRE	BL	BIF	1	87	1	warped	1600-1800
3001	IGBW			1	11	1		16th-18th c.
3002	NEOT			1	7	1		875-1100
3002	DNEOT	JR	4	1	12	1		1050-1250
3002	DNEOT (Q)	BL	BD	1	17	1		1075-1250
3002	CSTN			1	8	1		1470-1550
3002	BICR			1	5	1		1550-1600+
3002	GRE			19	306	16		1600-1800
3002	GRE			1	9	1	ext glaze burnt	1600-1800
3002	GRE			1	41	1	pierced after firing	1600-1800
3002	GRE			1	63	1	short sub-rect section foot	1600-1800
3002	GRE			1	74	1	thick	1600-1800
3002	GRE	BL	BIF	3	94	2		1600-1800
3002	GRE	BL	BIF	2	193	1	warped	1600-1800
3002	GRE	CH?	FTEV	1	14	1		1600-1800
3002	GRE	DD?		1	29	1		1600-1800
3002	GRE	JR	THEV LS	1	29	1		1600-1800
3002	GRE	JR	TRBD	4	72	2		1600-1800
3002	GRE	PK		1	48	1		1600-1800
3002	IGBW	TK		8	109	8		16th-18th c.
3002	LEPM			1	3	1	pale pinkish fabric	16th c.
3002	PMSW			3	21	3		16th-18th c.
3002	SPEC			7	57	2		17th-18th c.
3002	TGE			3	42	1	right-angled edge of base with upright wall	16th-18th c.
3002	TGE	?	FLAN	1	13	1		16th-18th c.
3002	CRW	CH?	FTEV	1	7	1		1730-1760+
3002	PEW			4	22	3		19th c.
3002	PEW	BL	UPPL	1	2	1		19th c.
3002	YELW			2	5	1		L.18th-20th c.
3002	YELW	BL	FLAR	1	16	1		L.18th-20th c.
3007	CSTN	MG	UPPL	1	2	1		1470-1550
3007	GRE			2	21	2		1600-1800
3007	GRE			2	44	1	short sub-rect section foot	1600-1800
3007	GRE	CD		3	72	1		1600-1800
3007	IGBW			1	4	1		16th-18th c.
3009	BICR	JR	LSEV	2	47	1		1550-1600+
3009	PMR	JR	BIF	1	36	1	dark grey surfaces	1550-1800
3009	LPME	PP		2	26	2		19th-20th c.
3009	LPME	PP		1	61	1	pierced	19th-20th c.
3009	PEW	BL?	FLAR	3	28	1		19th c.
3009	PEW	SA	PL	1	7	1		19th c.
3009	PORC			1	14			18th-20th c.
3011	BICR			1	9			1550-1600+

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Notes	Date range
3019	MIDCB			1	37	1		17th-18th c.
3019	CRW			1	3	1	pale type	1730-1760+
3019	CRW	CH?	FTEV	2	19	1		1730-1760+
3019	CRW	PL?	FTEV	1	5	1	pale type	1730-1760+
3019	ESW			2	10	2		L.18th-19th c.
3019	ESW	BT		4	68	1		L.18th-19th c.
3019	ESW	BT	FTEV	1	447	1		L.18th-19th c.
3019	ESW	IP	BD	1	106	1		L.18th-19th c.
3019	ESW	PJR	UPPL	19	224	1		L.18th-19th c.
3019	IRST			6	154	1	incomplete TP maker's mark LONGPORT	19th c.+
3019	NOTS			1	18	1		L.17th-18th c.
3019	PEW			3	4	2		19th c.
3019	PEW	SA	PL	6	11	1		19th c.
3019	REFW			1	8	1		19th-20th c.
3019	YELW			2	16	2		L.18th-20th c.
3021	LPME			1	68	1	pierced	19th-20th c.
3021	LPME	PP	COLL	3	51	1		19th-20th c.
3021	NOTS			4	83	2		L.17th-18th c.
3021	PEW			3	49	1		19th c.
3021	PEW	BL?	FLAR	2	53			19th c.
3021	PORC	BL	FLAR	1	14	1		18th-20th c.
3025	INDS	MG	UPPL	1	198	1		L.18th-20th c.
3044	DNEOT			1	3	1		1050-1250
3044	HUNEMW			17	493	1	dark red int & ext; poss HUNFSW, well- made but hand-built	1050-1200
3044	HUNFSW			1	5	1	reduced	1175-1300
3045	DNEOT			1	4			1050-1250
3045	HUNEMW			2	9	2		1050-1200
3045	SEFEN			1	3	1		1150-1450
3046	HTHET			1	3	1		840-1150
3046	THET			1	6	1	poss MSGW but sim to THET in Cambridge	840-1150
3046	DNEOT			1	2	1	poss LYVA	1050-1250
3046	DNEOT	JR	UPBD	3	46	1	short rounded wedge rim	1050-1250
3047	NEOT			4	2	4		875-1100
3047	DNEOT			4	7	3		1050-1250
3047	DNEOT (F)			1	7	1		1075-1250
3047	DNEOT (F)	JR	BD	2	44	1		1075-1250
3047	DNEOT (F)	JR	UPTR	1	29	1	form sim to Peterborough type but shell is NEOT type	1075-1250
3047	HUNEMW			11	53	8		1050-1200
3047	HUNEMW			1	5	1	thick	1050-1200
3047	LYVA			4	17	1		1150-1400
3047	SEFEN			1	1			1150-1450

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Notes	Date range
3048	DNEOT	JR	EVBD	1	11	1		1050-1250
3048	HUNCAL	BL/DS	TAP	1	12	1	unfused glaze int; v little calc	1300-1450
3048	GRE			2	26	2		1600-1800
3048	PMR			1	61	1	sparse calc, red with thin dark grey surfaces	1550-1800
3048	PMSW			1	10	1		16th-18th c.
3048	TGE	DJ	UPPL	1	63	1		16th-18th c.
3049	CSTN	MG	UPPL	1	2	1	burnt, glaze bubbled, poss IGBW	1470-1550
3049	GRE			3	105	3		1600-1800
3049	GRE			1	80	1	hard, reduced core, sparse calc (leached) & rounded Fe	1600-1800
3049	GRE	JR	TRBD	1	46	1		1600-1800
3049	GRE	MG?	FLAR	1	3	1		1600-1800
3049	IGBW	MG	UPPL	1	5	1		16th-18th c.
3049	SPEC			1	41	1		17th-18th c.
3052	GRE			3	34	3		1600-1800
3052	GRE	BL	BIF	1	25	1		1600-1800
3053	SAIN			1	1	1	fine micaceous whiteware	
3053	BICR			1	10	1		1550-1600+
3053	GRE			1	7	1		1600-1800
3053	GRE	BL		1	28	1		1600-1800
3053	REFW	TK		1	7	1		19th-20th c.
3059	CSTN	MG	UPPL	1	6	1		1470-1550
3059	GRE			1	4	1		1600-1800
3059	NOTS			1	6	1		L.17th-18th c.
3059	PEW			1	4	1		19th c.
3059	REFW			1	5	1		19th-20th c.
3059	SWSW	?	FTEV?	2	3	1		18th c.
3060	GRE			1	25	1		1600-1800
3060	GRE	?	?	1	6	1		1600-1800
3060	TGE	JR	UPPL	1	5	1	small globular, short rim	16th-18th c.
3060	PEW			2	6	2		19th c.
3060	YELW			1	1	1	small flake	L.18th-20th c.
3061	GRE			4	88	4		1600-1800
3061	GRE	BL	FTEV	1	37	1		1600-1800
3061	GRE	BL	SQBD	1	27	1		1600-1800
3061	PMSW			1	30	1		16th-18th c.
3061	BLSW	LD?		1	11	1	straight edge	L.18th-20th c.
3061	CRW	PL	EV	4	8	1		1730-1760+
3061	ESW			1	13	1		L.18th-19th c.
3061	ESW	BBT		1	34	1		L.18th-19th c.
3061	PEW			1	3	1		19th c.
3061	PORCC	?	PL	1	2	1	heavily burnt	16th-20th c.
3061	PORCC	CU?	UPPL	1	1	1		16th-20th c.
3061	REFW			4	18	2		19th-20th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Notes	Date range
3061	STMG			1	1	1		L.17th-18th c.
3061	YELW			3	43	3		L.18th-20th c.
3065	DNEOT (F)			1	20	1		1075-1250
3065	LYST			1	18	1		1225-1400
3065	HUNCAL			1	59	1		1300-1450
3103	HTHET			1	9	1		840-1150
3103	THET			1	16	1	dark grey surfaces, fsm	840-1150
3104	DNEOT			1	1	1	tiny	1050-1250
3104	CSTN			4	18	1	glaze better than typical, poss later	1470-1550
3104	CSTN	MG	FLAR	1	5		glaze better than typical, poss later	1470-1550
3104	GRE			2	21	2		1600-1800
3104	GRE			1	1	1	chip	1600-1800
3104	GRE	JR		1	39	1		1600-1800
3104	PMSW			1	12	1	most of dec lost	16th-18th c.
3105	GRE			6	84	4		1600-1800
3105	GRE			3	70	3	1 burnt?	1600-1800
3105	GRE	DD	LSEV	3	235	1		1600-1800
3105	GRE	JR	BIF	3	133	1		1600-1800
3105	IGBW			1	14	1	reduced ext	16th-18th c.
3105	MIDCB			1	44	1		17th-18th c.
3105	PMSW	PL?	EVBD	2	45	1	burnt	16th-18th c.
3105	TGE			1	8	1		16th-18th c.
3105	REFW	PL	EV	2	16	1		19th-20th c.
3106	NEOT			2	2	2		875-1100
3106	GRE			1	2	1	burnt, reduced	1600-1800
3115	PMSW			2	22	2		16th-18th c.
3117	HUNFSW			1	6	1		1175-1300
3117	GRE	BL	FLAR	3	86	1		1600-1800
3117	GRE	JR	THEV LS	1	16	1		1600-1800
3125	GRE	BL	BIF	1	43	1	copper flecks ext? may be BICR. Reduced core	1600-1800
3126	GRE	DO?		1	108	1	KT base	1600-1800
3127	EMSHW			1	3	1	neck - fairly crude, could be MAX?	1050-1200
3127	POTT			1	11	1		1250-1500
3127	PMR			1	24	1	pinched handle, poss biscuit fired? Pale pinkish buff fs	1550-1800
3146	NEOT			1	6	1		875-1100
3146	IGBW			3	39	1		16th-18th c.
3148	TGE			1	1	1		16th-18th c.
3148	TGE	PL?	EV?	1	1	1		16th-18th c.
3152	HUNEMW			1	7	1		1050-1200
3153	GRE			1	15	1		1600-1800
3153	IGBW			1	7	1		16th-18th c.
3154	IGBW	MG	UPPL	1	8	1		16th-18th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Notes	Date range
3155	EMW			1	17	1	fsm buff	11th-12th c.
3155	GRE			1	8	1		1600-1800
3157	NEOT			2	5	2		875-1100
3157	DNEOT			3	19	3		1050-1250
3157	HUNEMW			2	10	1		1050-1200
3157	HUNFSW			1	14	1		1175-1300
3157	HUNFSW	CF	BD	2	86	1		1175-1300
3157	MSW			1	6	1	grey, buff ext	1150-1500
3157	HUNCAL			1	7	1		1300-1450
3161	NEOT	BL	UPPL	1	13	1	slight int bevel	875-1100
3161	LYST			1	11	1		1225-1400
3161	IGBW	TK		1	62	1		16th-18th c.
3166	DNEOT (F)			1	5	1		1075-1250
3166	MSW			1	8	1	fs, sparse Fe, common mica, grey with thin buff ext	1150-1500
3168	BLSW			1	2	1		L.18th-20th c.
3179	HTHET			1	5	1		840-1150
3179	DNEOT (F)			1	5	1		1075-1250
3179	LYST			2	53	1		1225-1400
3179	HUNCAL			1	6	1		1300-1450
3186	HUNCAL	LD		1	43	1		1300-1450
3188	HTHET			1	3	1	black, red margins, ms, poss TORK	840-1150
3188	NEOT			3	5	2		875-1100
3188	NEOT	JR	EVBD	2	30	1		875-1100
3188	STAM			1	4	1		875-1200
3188	DNEOT			3	38	3		1050-1250
3188	DNEOT (F)	JR	THEV	1	22	1		1075-1250
3188	DNEOT (Q)			1	4	1		1075-1250
3188	HUNEMW			4	16	4		1050-1200
3188	HUNEMW			2	1	1	tiny	1050-1200
3188	HUNFSW			2	28	2		1175-1300
3188	LYST			3	22	2		1225-1400
3188	MSW			1	1	1		1150-1500
3188	CONLM			1	6	1	hard, buff surfaces	1450-1550
3188	HUNCAL			3	59	3		1300-1450
3188	GRE			5	76	5		1600-1800
3188	GRE	COL?		1	10	1	pierced	1600-1800
3199	HTHET			1	27	1		840-1150
3199	HTHET	JR	6	1	5	1	buff surfaces	840-1150
3199	DNEOT			11	45	11		1050-1250
3199	DNEOT			1	7	1	thin	1050-1250
3199	DNEOT	BL	INT	1	7	1		1050-1250
3199	DNEOT (F)			5	27	5		1075-1250
3199	DNEOT (F)	JR	THEV	1	58	1		1075-1250
3199	DNEOT (F)	JR	THEV	1	19	1	rim slightly bifid	1075-1250
3199	EMSHW			1	5	1	shell leached, thin, black surfaces	1050-1200
3199	HUNEMW			2	7	2		1050-1200
3199	HUNFSW			1	19	1		1175-1300

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Notes	Date range
3199	HUNFSW	JR	EVFTBD	1	10	1	damaged edge	1175-1300
3199	HUNFSW	JR	EVINT	1	9	1		1175-1300
3199	POTT			2	16	2		1250-1500
3199	HUNCAL			1	4	1		1300-1450
3199	GRE			4	23	2		1600-1800
3211	MIDCB			1	2	1	glaze burnt	17th-18th c.
3237	NEOT			6	2	6		875-1100
3237	DNEOT			1	1	1		1050-1250
3237	HUNEMW			1	1	1		1050-1200
3237	BOUB			1	1	1		1150-1450
3250	HUNEMW			1	4	1		1050-1200
3250	LYST			2	21	2		1225-1400

Table 17: Pottery catalogue

B.6 Clay tobacco pipe *by Rebecca Sillwood*

Introduction

- B.6.1 A total of 877 pieces of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from the site. Area 2 produced only six fragments and the remainder came from Area 3.
- B.6.2 The clay pipe came from a variety of features and deposits, including levelling layers, kiln deposits and fills, pits, ditches and postholes.
- B.6.3 The assemblage is made up of 72% undiagnostic stem fragments (669 pieces), 17% bowls or bowl fragments (150 pieces) and 11% mouthpieces (58 pieces). No maker's marks are present within this assemblage and only eleven decorated bowls have been recorded. Interestingly, all the decorated bowls depict the same mulberry pattern.
- B.6.4 Of the 38 contexts that produced clay tobacco pipe, just under half are undatable due to containing only undiagnostic fragments.

Methodology

- B.6.5 The clay tobacco pipe was recorded using a modified version of the *Microsoft Excel* spreadsheet produced by the National Pipe Archive and the guidance produced by Higgins and Davey (2004).
- B.6.6 The clay pipe was identified by type (bowl, stem, mouthpiece) and a description produced of the features of each piece where necessary. Stem bore analysis has not been attempted and is unlikely to yield any more refined dating than has already been achieved.
- B.6.7 The type series used for this assessment follows Atkinson and Oswald (1969). Recommendations for dispersal are based on the guidelines produced by Historic England (Higgins 2017).

Area 2

- B.6.8 This area only produced six fragments of clay tobacco pipe, as mentioned above. Two bowls are present within this assemblage, the remainder consists of three stem fragments and one mouthpiece fragment.
- B.6.9 The dated bowls were both recovered from Period 2 ditch **2027** and give a date range of 1680–1710 (Types 18 and 20). The remaining pieces were recovered from pit Period 1 well **2020** and Period 2 pits **2060** and **2041** and are not closely datable.

Area 3

- B.6.10 A good number of datable bowls were produced from this Area, and therefore it has been possible to give a date range for many contexts. See Table 19 for the full catalogue.
- B.6.11 The earliest clay pipe from this site is an almost complete small bulbous bowl recovered from Period 2 pit **3149**. This bowl is one of the earliest types found in Britain and dates to between 1580–1610. The bowl is a Type 3 in Atkinson and

Oswald's typology (1969). Unfortunately, this piece is not the only bowl from the context, and the two additional examples are later in date, and give the context a date range of 1680–1710. This small bowl is the only one of this early period within the assemblage.

- B.6.12 Two incomplete and slightly larger bowls date to between 1610–1640. One came from Period 2 kiln base **3120** and the second came from Period 2 pit **3182**. These incomplete examples are of Atkinson and Oswald's Type 5 (1969). Again, both of these early examples came from contexts containing later bowls dating to between 1660–1680.
- B.6.13 A pipe bowl from levelling deposit 3002 is the only example in the assemblage to have been marked on its heel. The mark in this case consists of a spoked wheel in relief, which is discussed by Higgins (1981, 198) as a widespread and unprovenanced mark.
- B.6.14 The majority of the clay pipe assemblage dates from the middle to late 17th century, with only four outliers from the early 19th century present. The 19th-century examples are all of similar type (form 28 in the typology) and all date from between 1820–1840. They represent a distinctive break with the smaller, less rounded profiles of the 17th and 18th-century types. They all have either spur-type heels or peg-like heels and come from Period 2 levelling deposits 3053 and 3062, and pit **3101**.
- B.6.15 It is perhaps significant that no 18th-century pipes were encountered within this assemblage, except for those with a date range spanning 1680–1710.
- B.6.16 The decorated bowls to be recovered from the site show a bias towards one pattern only – that of a mulberry form of raised dots in a triangular formation, with a projecting straight line surmounted by a curved one. This is a well-known Midlands/East Anglian decoration, though no specific maker has been identified for the pattern. Eleven bowls with this pattern were recovered from five separate contexts, four each from Period 2/3 levelling deposits 3061 and 3002, and one each from Period 3 possible well **3113**, posthole **3007** and possible floor deposit **3001**. Higgins (1981, 219) states that this type was 'almost certainly imported' but as no known production centre has been identified it is not possible to state from where they were imported. All of the identifiable bowls with this pattern from the site can be placed into the typology as a form 18 and the date range given for this pattern is c. 1660–1690. Examples of this type of pattern have been recorded from Norfolk (Atkin 1985, 128, fig. 3, nos. 39-41), Northamptonshire (Moore 1980, 32) and Hertfordshire (Higgins 1985, 351, fig. 10, no. 122) as well as from Huntingdon itself (Brooks 2008). The Huntingdon Town Centre excavations produced sixteen mulberry (or 'orange-tree') patterned pipes (Brooks 2008).
- B.6.17 Other decorative pieces include two bowls with raised 'bumps' on them, one has two lines (Period 3 posthole/pit **3018**) and one has a single 'bump' (Period 2 pit **3101**). These may be unfinished examples of the above-mentioned Mulberry pattern, or they could simply be flaws in their making. The form of these pipe bowls dates them to between 1660–1710.

B.6.18 Two pipe stems have decoration – one definitely deliberate with a diagonal line of rouletting across it (from levelling deposit 3060) and one with irregularly cut lines around the circumference which could be either accidental, a flaw in the making or deliberate decoration (Period 2 pit **3101**). Pit **3101** also produced a bowl and a stem fragment covered in a clear glaze. Glazes were intended to protect the pipe from moisture.

Statement of potential

B.6.19 The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from this site is of a good size and there are many datable bowls. Just under half of the contexts only produced undiagnostic stem fragments which cannot be closely dated. The size of the assemblage is comparable to that recovered from OAE excavations in Huntingdon Town Centre (Brooks 2008), though there are also differences between the two datasets. The clay pipes from the Town Centre site included a good amount of 18th-century material, which is not the case here. More makers' initials were present in the Town Centre assemblage – there are none however from this site. The current site produced some very early bowls, as early as 1580, whereas the town centre assemblage post-dated 1620. The ubiquitous 'mulberry' pattern is found on both sites but is more numerous from the Town Centre site.

B.6.20 This assemblage has the potential to inform the dating of individual contexts. The presence of some of the clay pipe in levelling and kiln deposits could point to dates for the infilling, closure, and re-use of the site. Clay tobacco pipes were available to all, they are not an indicator of wealth, though it is likely that the wealthier inhabitants of the town would have had pipes made of different materials to clay, and therefore this assemblage points more towards the labouring section of society.

B.6.21 The clay pipe assemblage is evidence of consumerism and in addition to the pottery, CBM and glass assemblages, it will provide rich information on the background activities that occurred at the site and in its surrounds.

Recommendations for further work

B.6.22 This assemblage sits alongside that of the Huntingdon Town Centre material (Brooks 2008). Within that report the author stated that it was the largest assemblage of clay pipes recovered from Huntingdon. The current site has doubled the number of clay pipes recovered from Huntingdon and given a new slant on the temporal activities of the town. There is a gap within this assemblage; the 18th century is not represented, and this may reflect an absence of activity at the site during this century. The lack of many later 19th century pipes is also of interest. A comparative study, using pottery, clay pipe, and glass, to refine stratigraphic dating will enhance our knowledge of the post-medieval development of the town.

B.6.23 As the Town Centre material is not yet published, it is not certain what level of comparison will be possible, however, a basic comparison of types and date ranges may well enable a greater understanding of the town's development.

B.6.24 All pipe bowls which could be dated have been dated and identification has been made of the mulberry pattern and its significance. All of the clay pipe has been

recorded to a good standard. In all, there is little further to be done with this assemblage in isolation.

B.6.25 If publication of this site is proposed, a selection of pipes should be discussed. Those that are from homogenous and well-stratified contexts should be prioritised, and illustration of select pieces should be completed.

B.6.26 The further work required is detailed in Table 18.

Description	Performed by
Comparison with Town Centre site clay pipe assemblage, to be done once the phasing of the current site has been completed	Rebecca Sillwood
Preparation of analysis/publication draft using the data from both Huntingdon sites	Rebecca Sillwood
Photographs of select pieces – likely to include marked pipe plus a selection of mulberry pattern bowls and a few other representative types, including the earliest examples from the site (approximately six)	OA East Illustrator

Table 18: Clay tobacco pipe further work task list

Recommendation for retention and dispersal

B.6.27 Higgins (2017, section 9.0) discusses the ‘Selection, Retention and Discard’ of clay tobacco pipes and states, ‘where selective retention or discard is being considered a number of factors must be taken into account’ including potential for further research, education, or display. Higgins (2017, section 9.0) states ‘all complete pipes, bowls, decorated or stamped pieces’ should be retained, and ‘all fragments (bowls, stems, decorated, stamped and plain) should be retained from good context groups’.

B.6.28 In the case of this assemblage there is a good percentage of undecorated stems, which could feasibly, in consultation with the depositing museum, be discarded. No stem bore analysis is likely to take place, as it is not something that is generally undertaken as standard by European archaeologists (Higgins, 2017, section 4.2), unless ‘a specific question is being addressed, for example, to characterise a closely dated group’ (Higgins 2017, section 6.2). If there is a requirement to attempt to characterise those stems from contexts where there were no bowls also found, then all stems should be kept.

B.6.29 In general clay pipe takes up little room and requires no special treatment to enable deposition and curation for a long period, and so the discard of large parts of an assemblage are not recommended, especially if, as in this case, it represents a large, well-dated assemblage from an urban site.

Context	B	S	M	TT	TF	X	M/4	Rim	Form	Mark	Pos	Type	Method	Decoration	Date	DR	Comments	Feature Type
2022		1																Pit 2020
2028	1	1					1/	C	20						1680-1710		incomplete, missing half of body; circular heel	Ditch 2027
2028	1						0	C	18						1680-1710		complete; circular heel	Ditch 2027
2029			1	C	0													Pit 2060
2046		1																Ditch 2041
3001	1						2/	?B	18					moulded dots forming a triangular shape with a projecting straight line surmounted by a curving one (only on one side, other side is damaged) this is a mulberry (see also 3002 etc.)	1660-1690		incomplete, missing part of rim; damage to one side; circular heel; see Moore, 1980, 32 & Atkin, 1985, 128, fig. 3, nos. 39-41 & p131	Concrete floor
3001	1						0	C	18						1680-1710		complete; oval heel	Concrete
3001	1						0	C	18						1680-1710		complete; oval heel	Concrete
3001	1						0/	C	18						1680-1710		incomplete; oval heel	Concrete
3001	1						/										incomplete; oval heel	Concrete
3001		7																Concrete
3002	1						2	C	18						1680-		complete; oval heel	Levelling

Context	B	S	M	TT	TF	X	M/4	Rim	Form	Mark	Pos	Type	Method	Decoration	Date	DR	Comments	Feature Type
															1710			deposit
3002	1						/	C	18						1680-1710		complete; oval heel; highly vitrified and encrusted, brown in colour	Levelling deposit
3002	1						3	C	13						1660-1680		complete; bulbous; oval heel	Levelling deposit
3002	1																fragment only	Levelling deposit
3002	1						4	C	18						1660-1680		incomplete, missing part of rim; oval heel	Levelling deposit
3002	1						0	C	21						1680-1710		incomplete, missing part of rim; oval heel	Levelling deposit
3002	1						0	C	14						1660-1680		complete; oval heel	Levelling deposit
3002	1						4	C	18						1680-1710		complete; oval heel	Levelling deposit
3002	1						3	C	5	wheel	H	R	M		1640-1670		Complete; oval heel	Levelling deposit
3002	1						2	C	14						1660-1680		complete; oval heel	Levelling deposit
3002	1						2	C	14						1660-1680		complete; oval heel	Levelling deposit
3002	1						0/	C	12						1640-1670		incomplete; oval heel	Levelling deposit
3002	2						1/	C	18						1680-1710		complete; oval heel	Levelling deposit

Context	B	S	M	TT	TF	X	M/4	Rim	Form	Mark	Pos	Type	Method	Decoration	Date	DR	Comments	Feature Type
3002	4						3	C	18					moulded dots forming a triangular shape with a projecting straight line surmounted by a curving one (only on one side, other side is damaged) this is a mulberry (see also 3002 etc.)	1660-1690		complete; oval heel; see Moore, 1980, 32 & Atkin, 1985, 128, fig. 3, nos. 39-41 & p131	Levelling deposit
3002		92																Levelling deposit
3002			1	FO	0													Levelling deposit
3002			2	C	0													Levelling deposit
3007	1													moulded dots forming a triangular shape with a projecting straight line surmounted by a curving one (only on one side, other side is damaged) this	1660-1690		missing much of bowl; oval heel; see Moore, 1980, 32 & Atkin, 1985, 128, fig. 3, nos. 39-41 & p131	Posthole 3006

Context	B	S	M	TT	TF	X	M/4	Rim	Form	Mark	Pos	Type	Method	Decoration	Date	DR	Comments	Feature Type
														is a mulberry (see also 3002 etc.)				
3007	1						0	B	12						1640-1670		complete; circular heel	Posthole 3006
3007	1						2/	C	12						1640-1670		missing part of rim; oval heel	Posthole 3006
3007	1						2	C	12						1640-1670		complete; circular heel	Posthole 3006
3007	1						1	C	13						1660-1680		complete; circular heel	Posthole 3006
3007	1						3/		12						1640-1670		incomplete; oval heel	Posthole 3006
3007	1						/										fragments	Posthole 3006
3007		16																Posthole 3006
3007			2	R	0													Posthole 3006
3009		3	1		C	0												Posthole 3008
3015		1																Posthole 3014
3017		1																Posthole 3016
3019	1	3					0	IB	13					possible raised spots in two lines on one side of	1660-1680		missing small part of rim	Posthole 3018

Context	B	S	M	TT	TF	X	M/4	Rim	Form	Mark	Pos	Type	Method	Decoration	Date	DR	Comments	Feature Type
														the bowl				
3021		2																Posthole 3020
3025	1	1					2	IC	12						1640-1670		incomplete, missing small part of rim; oval heel	Posthole 3024
3048	1						3/	C	18						1680-1710		incomplete, missing part of rim; oval heel	Levelling deposit
3048	2	19	2	R	0		3	C	12						1640-1670		in 2 joining pieces; squarish blocky heel	Levelling deposit
3049	1						3	C	18						1680-1710		complete; oval heel	Levelling deposit
3049	1						3	IC	18						1680-1710		complete; oval heel	Levelling deposit
3049	1						0/	IC	18						1680-1710		complete; oval heel	Levelling deposit
3049	2	28															bowl fragments, one with circular heel	Levelling deposit
3052		18																Levelling deposit
3052			1	C/R														Levelling deposit
3053	1						/	C	28						1820-1860		incomplete; circular heel	Levelling deposit
3053	1						0/	C	18						1680-1710		incomplete, missing part of rim; circular heel	Levelling deposit
3053	1						4	C	18						1680-1710		complete; oval heel	Levelling deposit
3053	1						2	C	20						1680-1710		complete; oval heel	Levelling deposit

Context	B	S	M	TT	TF	X	M/4	Rim	Form	Mark	Pos	Type	Method	Decoration	Date	DR	Comments	Feature Type
3053	1						2	C	18						1680-1710		complete; oval heel	Levelling deposit
3053	1						2	C	12						1640-1670		complete; oval heel	Levelling deposit
3053	1						0/	C									upper part of bowl only	Levelling deposit
3053	3																bowl fragments	Levelling deposit
3053		15																Levelling deposit
3059	1	24	1	R	0												bowl fragment	Drain 3056
3059	1						1	CB									incomplete; missing lower part of bowl including heel	Drain 3056
3060	1	18					/		18					one stem fragment has rouletted diagonal line	1680-1710		incomplete bowl; oval heel	Levelling deposit
3061	1						0	B	18					moulded dots forming a triangular shape with a projecting straight line surmounted by a curving one (only on one side, other side is damaged) this is a mulberry (see also 3002 etc.)	1660-1690		complete; oval heel; see Moore, 1980, 32 & Atkin, 1985, 128, fig. 3, nos. 39-41 & p131	Levelling deposit

Context	B	S	M	TT	TF	X	M/4	Rim	Form	Mark	Pos	Type	Method	Decoration	Date	DR	Comments	Feature Type
3061	1						2	C	18					moulded dots forming a triangular shape with a projecting straight line surmounted by a curving one (only on one side, other side is damaged) this is a mulberry (see also 3002 etc.)	1660-1690		bowl complete, missing heel; see Moore, 1980, 32 & Atkin, 1985, 128, fig. 3, nos. 39-41 & p131	Levelling deposit
3061	1						3	C	18					moulded dots forming a triangular shape with a projecting straight line surmounted by a curving one (only on one side, other side is damaged) this is a mulberry (see also 3002 etc.)	1660-1690		complete; oval heel; see Moore, 1980, 32 & Atkin, 1985, 128, fig. 3, nos. 39-41 & p131	Levelling deposit

Context	B	S	M	TT	TF	X	M/4	Rim	Form	Mark	Pos	Type	Method	Decoration	Date	DR	Comments	Feature Type
3061	1						1	IC	18					moulded dots forming a triangular shape with a projecting straight line surmounted by a curving one (only on one side, other side is damaged) this is a mulberry (see also 3002 etc.)	1660-1690		complete; oval heel; see Moore, 1980, 32 & Atkin, 1985, 128, fig. 3, nos. 39-41 & p131	Levelling deposit
3061	1						2	C	18						1680-1710		complete; oval heel	Levelling deposit
3061	1						2	C	18						1680-1710		complete; oval heel	Levelling deposit
3061	1						0/	I	18						1680-1710		bowl complete, missing part of heel	Levelling deposit
3061	1						2	C	14						1660-1680		complete; circular heel	Levelling deposit
3061	1						2	IC	14						1660-1680		complete; circular heel	Levelling deposit
3061	3																bowl fragments	Levelling deposit
3061		21																Levelling deposit
3061			1	R	0													Levelling deposit
3062	1						/		28						1820-1860		incomplete; only lower part of bowl and	Levelling deposit

Context	B	S	M	TT	TF	X	M/4	Rim	Form	Mark	Pos	Type	Method	Decoration	Date	DR	Comments	Feature Type
																	protruding peg oval peg heel	
3062	2	11															bowl fragments	Levelling deposit
3103		6																Pit 3101
3103			1	C	0													Pit 3101
3104	1						3	C	21						1680- 1710		complete; oval heel	Pit 3101
3104	1						2	C	18						1680- 1710		complete; oval heel	Pit 3101
3104	1						1/	C	21						1680- 1710		incomplete, missing part of rim; incomplete oval heel	Pit 3101
3104	1						2	B	25						1700- 1770		incomplete, missing small part of rim; blocky square heel	Pit 3101
3104	1						3/	B	21						1680- 1710		incomplete, missing small part of rim; oval heel	Pit 3101
3104	1						1	C	21						1680- 1710		complete; oval heel	Pit 3101
3104	1						3	C	21						1680- 1710		complete; oval heel	Pit 3101
3104	1						2	C	22						1680- 1710		complete; oval heel	Pit 3101
3104	1						1/	B	21						1680- 1710		complete; oval heel	Pit 3101
3104	1						3	C	21						1680- 1710		complete; oval heel	Pit 3101
3104	1						2	C	28						1820- 1860		complete; spur	Pit 3101
3104	1						1/	C	28						1820-		complete; spur	Pit 3101

Context	B	S	M	TT	TF	X	M/4	Rim	Form	Mark	Pos	Type	Method	Decoration	Date	DR	Comments	Feature Type
															1860			
3104	3																fragments	Pit 3101
3104	4																fragments	Pit 3101
3104		1															unusual square heel, very blocky in appearance	Pit 3101
3104		118															spur heel included	Pit 3101
3104			1	C	CG													Pit 3101
3104			3	FO	0													Pit 3101
3104			4	R	0													Pit 3101
3105	1						2	C	21					clear glaze over most of bowl and remaining stem	1680-1710		complete; oval heel	Pit 3101
3105	1						1	C	22					raised 'bump' to outer edge of bowl	1680-1710		complete; oval heel	Pit 3101
3105	1						3	B	21						1680-1710		complete; oval heel	Pit 3101
3105	1						2/	B	21						1680-1710		incomplete; oval heel	Pit 3101
3105	1						/		21						1680-1710		incomplete; bowl and heel damaged	Pit 3101
3105	1						3		21						1680-1710		complete; missing heel	Pit 3101
3105	1						0/	B	21						1680-1710		incomplete; poorly moulded heel	Pit 3101
3105	1						0/	B									incomplete; missing heel	Pit 3101
3105	1						0/	C	21						1680-		incomplete; missing	Pit 3101

Context	B	S	M	TT	TF	X	M/4	Rim	Form	Mark	Pos	Type	Method	Decoration	Date	DR	Comments	Feature Type
															1710		parts of rim	
3105	1						0/	C	21						1680-1710		incomplete; missing part of rim	Pit 3101
3105	1						3	C	21						1680-1710		complete; oval heel	Pit 3101
3105	1						3	C	19						1690-1710		complete; spur	Pit 3101
3105	1						0	C	18						1680-1710		complete; oval heel	Pit 3101
3105	1						/										incomplete, missing much of upper part of bowl; oval heel	Pit 3101
3105	1						/										incomplete, missing much of bowl and heel	Pit 3101
3105	1						2	C	21						1680-1710		complete; oval heel	Pit 3101
3105	1						2	C	21						1680-1710		complete; oval heel	Pit 3101
3105	1						0	B	21						1680-1710		complete; oval heel	Pit 3101
3105	1						1	C	18						1680-1710		complete; oval heel	Pit 3101
3105	1						1/	C	20						1680-1710		complete; circular heel	Pit 3101
3105	1						2/	B	21						1680-1710		incomplete; missing part of rim and heel	Pit 3101
3105	1						0	C									incomplete; missing part of lower body and heel	Pit 3101
3105	1						0	C	20						1680-1710		complete; oval heel	Pit 3101
3105	1						1	C	18						1680-		complete; oval heel	Pit 3101

Context	B	S	M	TT	TF	X	M/4	Rim	Form	Mark	Pos	Type	Method	Decoration	Date	DR	Comments	Feature Type
															1710			
3105	1						2	C	21						1680-1710		incomplete, missing part of rim; oval heel	Pit 3101
3105	1						1	C	22						1680-1710		complete; oval heel	Pit 3101
3105	1						2/	B	25						1700-1770		incomplete, missing part of rim; unusual blocky square heel	Pit 3101
3105	1						0	C	18						1680-1710		complete; oval heel	Pit 3101
3105	1						1	C	22						1680-1710		complete; oval heel	Pit 3101
3105	1						3	C	17						1680-1710		complete; oval heel	Pit 3101
3105	1						3	B	20						1680-1710		complete; oval heel	Pit 3101
3105	1						0	C	22						1680-1710		complete; oval heel	Pit 3101
3105	1						2	C	21						1680-1710		complete; circular heel	Pit 3101
3105	1						3	C	22						1680-1710		complete; oval heel	Pit 3101
3105	1						2	C	17						1680-1710		complete; incomplete oval heel	Pit 3101
3105	1						/		21						1680-1710		incomplete; oval heel	Pit 3101
3105	1						0/		17						1680-1710		incomplete; blocky square heel	Pit 3101
3105	1						1	B	19						1690-1710		complete; spur	Pit 3101
3105	1						2	C	21						1680-1710		complete; oval heel	Pit 3101

Context	B	S	M	TT	TF	X	M/4	Rim	Form	Mark	Pos	Type	Method	Decoration	Date	DR	Comments	Feature Type
3105	1						1	C	20						1680-1710		complete; oval heel	Pit 3101
3105	1						0	C	21						1680-1710		complete; oval heel	Pit 3101
3105	1						0/	C	17						1680-1710		incomplete, missing small part of rim; oval heel	Pit 3101
3105	3						0/	C									fragment only	Pit 3101
3105		1												clear glaze			unusual fabric and glazed, slightly pinkish-beige fabric with spotted rough outer surface	Pit 3101
3105		1												cut marks in irregular lines around circumference				Pit 3101
3105		210															including blackened examples and 2 oval heels with no bowl	Pit 3101
3105			3	FO	0													Pit 3101
3105			5	C	0													Pit 3101
3105			23	R	0													Pit 3101
3106	1	9					3	C	10						1640-1660		complete; circular heel	Pit 3101
3115	1						2	C	18					moulded dots forming a triangular shape with a projecting straight line surmounted	1660-1690		complete; oval heel; see Moore, 1980, 32 & Atkin, 1985, 128, fig. 3, nos. 39-41 & p131	Possible well 3113

Context	B	S	M	TT	TF	X	M/4	Rim	Form	Mark	Pos	Type	Method	Decoration	Date	DR	Comments	Feature Type
														by a curving one (only on one side, other side is damaged) this is a mulberry (see also 3002 etc.)				
3117	1						0	C	21						1680-1710		complete; oval heel	Possible well 3113
3117	1						0	C	21						1680-1710		complete; oval heel	Possible well 3113
3117	1						0/	B	21						1680-1710		complete; oval heel	Possible well 3113
3117	1						0	C	12						1640-1670		complete; oval heel	Possible well 3113
3117		11																Possible well 3113
3117			1	R	0													Possible well 3113
3125	1						1/	C	14						1660-1680		incomplete, missing part of rim; circular heel	Demolition layer
3125		4																Demolition layer
3125			2	C	0													Demolition layer
3146	1	6	1	C	0		1/	C	5						1610-1640		incomplete, missing part of body and heel	Kiln base 3120
3146	1						4	CB	13						1660-1680		complete; oval heel	Kiln base 3120
3148			1	C	0													Kiln base 3120

Context	B	S	M	TT	TF	X	M/4	Rim	Form	Mark	Pos	Type	Method	Decoration	Date	DR	Comments	Feature Type
3153		1																Pit 3150
3154		1																Pit 3150
3155		3	1	C	0													Pit 3150
3161	1						2/	C	10						1640-1660		incomplete, missing part of rim; oval heel	
3168	1						3/	C	3						1580-1610		almost complete, missing small part of rim; bulbous bowl; pointed oval heel	Pit 3149
3168	1						0	C	18						1680-1710		complete; oval heel	Pit 3149
3168	1						0	C	18						1680-1710		complete; oval heel	Pit 3149
3168		5																Pit 3149
3179		2																Pit 3178
3188		2																Pit 3181
3199	1	5					4	C	13						1660-1680		complete; oval heel	Pit 3182
3199	1						4	C	5						1610-1640		incomplete, missing small part of rim; incomplete heel	Pit 3182
3199	1						4	CB	13						1660-1680		complete; oval heel	Pit 3182
Totals:	150	669	58															

Table 19: Clay tobacco pipe catalogue

Table 19 key:

B= bowl

S= stem

M= mouthpiece

B/64= stem bore measurement

Bur= burnishing (a tick for present or graded, Fine, Good, Average, Poor)

TT= tip type (Cut/Rounded/Nipple/Diamond/Diamond Nipple/Flattened Oval)

TF= tip finish (0 no finish/RW red wax/GW green wax/GG green glazed/YG yellow glazed/CG clear glazed/* other (in comments))

X= internal bowl crosses + x

M/4= milling to rim, estimated in quarters of circumference, no milling= 0, no rim -, rim damaged /

RIM= rim finish Cut/Battered/Internal knife cut/Wiped (codes can be used together)

Form= number taken from relevant typology for the site

Mark= any maker's mark

Pos= position of mark (Heel/SPur/BeneathBowl/SidesofHeel/SidesofSpur (various others))

Type= type of mark (Incuse/Relief/Applied)

Method= way mark was formed (Moulded/Stamped/Ink stamp/TransferPrinted/HandWritten)

Decoration - describe

Date range

DR= any drawings created

In this instance the type series used is Atkinson & Oswald, 1969, 'London Clay Tobacco Pipes'

B.7 Ceramic building material, fired clay and mortar *by Sue Anderson*

Ceramic building material

B.7.1 Fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) totalling 1,922 pieces and weighing 156,150g were collected from 68 contexts. A full catalogue by context is presented in Table 24.

B.7.2 The assemblage was quantified (count, weight and minimum number of objects) by fabric and form. Minimum numbers were not calculated for tiny fragments recovered from bulk samples. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions; these inclusions were only differentiated as separate fabrics where the quantity was greater than one or two pieces. The width, length and thickness of bricks and floor tiles were measured, but roof tile thicknesses were only measured when another dimension was available. Form terminology follows Drury (1993). The results were input directly into a *Microsoft Access* database, which forms the archive catalogue.

B.7.3 Table 20 presents the count and weight quantification of the CBM by form.

Type	Form	form	No	Wt(g)	Min No
Roofing	Plain roof tile (med)	RTM	7	338	7
		RTM?	13	602	9
	Plain roof tile (pmed)	RTP	298	19185	254
	Plain roof tile	RT	12	733	12
		RT?	2	174	2
	Ridge tile?	RID?	1	205	1
	Pantile	PAN	6	854	4
Chimney pot	CP	3	107	1	
Walling	Early brick	EB	47	1633	5
	Later brick	LB	1203	106529	255
		LB?	164	330	5
Undated brick	B	22	4586	13	
Flooring	Quarry floor tile	QFT	4	1229	4
		QFT?	1	56	1
	Malting tile	MALT	18	6079	3
		MALT?	1	8	1
	Malting and floor	MALT, QFT etc	2	12405	2
Drainage	Drain pipe	DP	5	610	5
	Field drain?	FD?	1	17	1
	Sanitary ware	SAN	4	402	1
Unknown	Unidentified	UN	109	77	6
<i>Totals</i>			1922	156141	591

Table 20: CBM by type

Roof tiles

B.7.4 The roof tile group comprises 341 fragments from 289 tiles. Table 12 shows the quantities of roofing material by fabric. The most frequent fabrics are silty with voids left by the leaching of calcareous inclusions (sv, wsv, sxv), occasionally with other inclusions such as clay pellets, ferrous oxide or grog. Most of these are pale cream to

pale orange in colour, and have similarities to the local late medieval pottery fabric, HUNCAL. Very few roof tiles are in sandy red or white fabrics, or in gault clays.

Fabric group	Main attributes	Code	RTM	RTM?	RTP	RT	RT?	RID?	PAN	CP
Estuarine	-	est	1							
	coarse sand	est(cs)	1							
Silty	chalk	sc	1		1					
	voids	sv	3		132				1	
	voids, white	wsv			103	9			1	
	voids, poorly mixed	sxv		1	7	1				
	voids, ferrous oxide	svfe			1					
	clay pellets	scp			21	1				
	voids, grog, white	wvg			2					
Fine sandy	-	fs							4	3
	white	wfs	1		3					
	voids, white	wfv			7		1			
	chalk	fsc		1	1	1	1			
	shell	fssh		2						
	voids	fsv			2					
	voids, clay pellets	fsvcp			1					
Gault (yellow)	chalk	yc		5						
	voids, ferrous oxide	yvfe		4	17			1		

Table 21: Roofing tile by fabric (fragment count)

- B.7.5 Plain roof tiles have been identified as medieval (RTM) based on firing and fabric; most have reduced cores and/or surfaces. It is not certain that the gault clay tiles recorded as 'RTM?' were this early, or just poorly made, overfired and warped post-medieval tiles. None of the possible medieval tiles are glazed. Only three fragments have evidence for their means of attachment, two having circular peg holes and one a square hole.
- B.7.6 Most of the silty fabric plain tiles are probably of post-medieval date. The fine sand-tempered group is also mostly post-medieval, although a few could be late medieval. Seven fragments with circular holes have been recorded, but the majority have square peg holes – twenty-six examples of which two have two holes. A very small quantity of this group can be identified as ridge or pantiles, and three fragments of a red fine sandy chimney pot were also collected.
- B.7.7 Mortar is present on only a few of the roof tile fragments. In the majority of cases, this suggests re-use in wall cores, particularly where the mortar extends over broken edges. Also of note are a number of burnt fragments recovered from Period 2 layer 3106 and pit fill 3148 of Period 2 pit **3120**. A few tiles from Period 2 pit fills 3073 (**3067**), 3154 (**3150**), 3188 (**3181**) and 3199 (**3182**) and Period 3 pit fill 3011 (**3010**), are sooted.

Walling

B.7.8 Table 22 shows the quantities of brick by fabric group:

Fabric group	Main attributes	Code	EB	LB	LB?	B
Estuarine	-	est	47			
Silty	-	s				8
	voids	sv		18		
	voids, white	wsv		11		
	clay pellets	scp		3	4	9
	flint	sf		6		
Fine sandy	-	fs		4	112	
	chalk	fsc		1	3	
	chalk, ferrous oxide	fscfe		1		
	ferrous oxide	fsfe		1		
	voids	fsv		24		
	voids, clay pellets	fsvcp				4
	flint	fsf		37		
		fsf?		118		
Medium sandy	chalk, ferrous oxide	mscfe		21	1	
	flint	msf		411		
		msf?		249		
	flint, chalk	msfc		10		
	flint, voids	msfv		3		
	flint clay pellets	msfcp				1
	ferrous oxide	msfe		1		
	flint, ferrous oxide	msffe		207		
	voids	msv		1		
Gault (yellow)	voids, ferrous oxide	yvfe		6	12	
Unknown	-	un		70	32	

Table 22: Bricks by fabric (fragment count)

B.7.9 Estuarine clay 'early' types are not common in the assemblage, with the 47 fragments representing only five bricks. This group includes two fragments which can be measured in two dimensions, with thicknesses ranging between 43–48mm, and the thicker brick being 110mm wide. In Norwich, this type of brick is dated between the later 13th and 15th centuries (Drury 1994), but in west Norfolk, Lincolnshire and the Fens, it is possible that they continued being made into the 16th century. These fragments have been tentatively dated to the 15th century, but all were found in association with later material.

B.7.10 The majority of bricks in this assemblage are of post-medieval date. A high proportion are in medium sandy fabrics containing moderate to common flint and rounded quartz pebbles (msf), sometimes with ferrous oxide (msffe). A number of complete bricks were recovered as samples and their measurements are included in Table 24. Lengths range between 200–240mm (the majority less than 230mm), widths between 95–120mm (most between 100–110mm) and thicknesses between 43–67mm. Several examples are overfired, with some showing signs of vitrification or blowing. These include fragments or complete bricks from Period 2 wall **3035**, pit fills 3078 (**3068**), 3084 (**3069**) 3148 (**3120**), 3154 (**3150**), 3174 (**3173**), 3188 (**3181**), 3195

(3254), flue fill 3212 (3213), layer 3106, and from pit 3101. A few friable fragments of core from Period 2 pit fills 3201 (3181) and 3241 (3236) are underfired. Examples with both diagonal and parallel skintling (stacking) marks are present, and this, together with the range of fabrics and sizes, suggests that the bricks represent more than one phase of activity.

B.7.11 A few bricks, mainly in a silty fabric with common clay pellets, remain undated. They had similarities to both early and later bricks and they may represent a transitional period between the two.

Flooring

B.7.12 Five fragments of quarry floor tiles are in silty fabrics (sv, wsv) and measured from 21–35mm thick. Two pieces from pit fill 3188 have chamfered sides.

B.7.13 Two large, layered fragments from a floor were recovered from Period 3 drain cover surface 3040. These comprise a glazed malting tile at the top, a layer of mortar, a layer of red sandy small quarry floor tiles, another layer of mortar, a thin fine sand and chalk-tempered roof tile, and a thick layer of mortar. The mortar all appears to be cementitious. The malting tiles must have been re-used as floor tiles, as they could not have been used for their original purpose if they were cemented to other tiles. More fragments of glazed malting tile were recovered from the same context, including seven pieces of a single tile (310 x 305 x 49mm) which had cement on the base. Ten fragments of another malting tile came from possible Period 2 flue fill 3212 (3213), and another fragment in a different fabric was either a fragment of malting tile or another pierced form such as an air-brick. Three tiles have yellow glaze and two have brown. One of the yellow examples is stamped STANLEY BROS LTD NUNE...PATENT... on one edge – Stanley Brothers of Nuneaton made bricks and other ceramic building materials between c.1830 and 1987 (Cox 2010), although it is likely that the malting tiles from this site are of late 19th-century date.

Drainage

B.7.14 Four fragments of brown-glazed stoneware drainpipes or similar were recovered. One of these, from Period 2/3 layer 3002, is a rim fragment possibly from a junction. Associated with it is a small circular drain cover of the same diameter as the possible junction piece.

B.7.15 A stoneware fragment with clear glaze, in the shape of a double bowl with flat base and upright sides and a hole running between the two bowls, may be a piece of interior sanitary ware. It was found in Period 3 pit fill 3019 (3018).

Unidentified

B.7.16 Many small, heavily abraded fragments were recovered from bulk sample processing. Most are too small to determine the fabric or form, although a few examples are in 'sv', 'scp' or 'fs' fabrics.

Fired clay

B.7.17 A small quantity (19 pieces, 136g) of fired clay was recovered from the site (Table 25). The fragments are in a range of silty and fine sandy fabrics, some of which

contained straw (impressions). Apart from a black/brown fragment from ditch fill 1028, in a fine sand and flint fabric, which may be the rounded corner of an Iron Age or early Roman triangular loomweight, none of the fragments are diagnostic for function.

Mortar

B.7.18 A small assemblage of 22 fragments of mortar (334g) was recovered from the site (Table 26). Apart from one piece of black-painted cementitious render from Period 1 pit fill 2012 (**2010**), all are lime mortars with medium sand, chalk, carbon and/or coarse quartz aggregates, generally white in colour. A few fragments were probably pointing from brick walls and there were several irregular pieces which may have been from rubble walls. One very small piece of whitewashed plaster was recovered from Period 2 pit fill 3199 (**3182**).

Provenance

B.7.19 The site was well stratified and much of the material is derived from sealed layers. Pottery and other dating evidence may prove useful in suggesting dates for particular CBM fabrics and forms. The majority of fragments were found in pit fills (1,649 fragments), but a few were related to structural features including possible kilns. There is some evidence for residuality of material, but this may reflect reuse of earlier material in later structures and is not perceived as a problem in the interpretation of the site. The reuse of material, reflected by the presence of mortar on breaks and other surfaces, was common practice during the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Statement of potential and recommendations for further work

B.7.20 The assemblage has been fully catalogued, but further work will be required to complete the analysis once final phasing and grouping information is available. The potential of the CBM assemblage is to provide information on the types of building material in production and/or use at the site during the medieval to post-medieval periods. Post-medieval tile and brick form the bulk of this assemblage, and these provide some evidence for the types of structures and possible kilns present on the site during this period. This report provides a brief outline of the CBM, fired clay and mortar types present in the assemblage, but the material has not yet been described in detail or placed in context, either within the site itself or within the broader historic environment of the region. The following work is required for a final report:

- Three-dimensional spatial distribution of CBM fabrics and forms in features and structures to aid in study of the taphonomy of the site, and in providing information relevant to the study of social status and land use.
- Comparison of the assemblage with other large groups of CBM from the town and region.
- A report suitable for archive and/or publication.

Description	Performed by
Production of final report following updated site phasing and grouping	Sue Anderson

Table 23: CBM further work task list

Recommendations for retention and dispersal

B.7.21 The CBM assemblage has been fully catalogued. Its character is typical of Cambridgeshire, and much of it could be discarded. Some recommendations for pieces to retain have been included in the database, but a representative sample of roof tiles and bricks of various fabrics should also be kept.

Context	Sample	Fabric	Form	No.	Wt/g	Min no.	Abr	Length	Width	Height	Peg R	Peg S	Mortar	Glaze	Comments	Date
2022		msf	LB	1	877	1	+			>47					odd, part of kiln?	pmed
2026		wfv	RTP	1	146	1				16	1					pmed
2026		sv	RTP	1	45	1				13						
2026		sc	RTP	1	35	1				14					v fine calc	
2028		yvfe	RTP	1	271	1										pmed
2028		wsv	RTP	1	255	1					1					pmed
2028		wsv	LB	1	1246	1			105	62					diag skintling, pink surfaces	pmed
2029		fsc	RT?	1	165	1				17			ms base & side			
2029		sv	QFT?	1	56	1	+			21						
2029		sv	RTP	1	67	1				14			patchy white ms			
2032		sxv	RTM?	1	33	1	+								poorly made	med?
2032		est(cs)	RTM	1	101	1	+			15	1		thick msca all over			med
2037		mscfe	LB?	1	56	1									surface flake	pmed
2037		sc	RTM	1	43	1	+				1				reduced core	med
2037		sv	RTP	1	100	1						1			thin cream surface, red core	pmed
2047		wsv	PAN	1	363	1										pmed
2047		msfcp	B	1	158	1	++						white fsca on ?header		some straw	lmed?
2047		wsv	LB	1	737	1	++		107	43						pmed
2048		msfv	LB	1	212	1	+			61			thin patches, incl on breaks			pmed
2048		msfv	LB	2	553	1	++			50						pmed
3001		fs	PAN	1	84	1									curving corner	pmed
3002		sv	RTM	2	86	2									reduced core	med
3002		wsv	RTP	1	25	1										pmed
3002		fsc	RT	1	23	1	+			11					grey	
3002		fsc	RTP	1	79	1	+						fs patches on surface			pmed
3002		yvfe	RTP	1	76	1										pmed
3002		sv	RTP	6	497	6					1	1				pmed

Context	Sample	Fabric	Form	No.	Wt/g	Min no.	Abr	Length	Width	Height	Peg R	Peg S	Mortar	Glaze	Comments	Date
3002		sw	DP	2	129	2								B	rims	19-E20
3002		sw	DP	1	327	1								B	lid-like cover 105mm diam, sooted?	19-E20
3002		sv	RTP	1	26	1									grey	pmed
3003		sxv	RTP	3	318	1			166	15		1 (2)			includes some large lumps of clay	pmed
3003		sxv	RTP	4	430	4										
3009		yvfe	RTP	1	99	1										
3009		sv	RTP	1	119	1					1					
3009		wfv	RTP	1	63	1										
3011		fsv	RTP	1	45	1				9					black surface, underside partly vit, poss PAN but prob too thin	pmed
3017		sw	DP	1	3	1								B	small flake of rim with grooves	19-E20
3019		sw	SAN	4	402	1								C	frag of ?junction piece - small bowl (diam 115mm) with flat base and hole through to another	19+
3019		fs	PAN	3	378	1									sooted underside	pmed
3021		fs	CP	3	107	1									sooted int	pmed
3021		sv	RTP	2	109	2										pmed
3035		msfc	LB	3	3010	1	+	228	110	65					overfired, vit header	pmed
3035		sv	LB	1	1412	1			111	44-47					diag skintling	pmed
3036		mscfe	LB	1	3013	1		221	110	65					overfired, warped & cracked, dark red	pmed
3037		sv	LB	1	1956	1		225	108	43					diag skintlings	pmed
3037		mscfe	LB	2	1446	1			110	65			thin white			pmed
3039		yvfe	LB	2	2750	1		225	107	67			msc		burnt deposit & whitewash on stretcher	pmed
3039		yvfe	LB	2	2828	1		228	107	67			msc			pmed
3039		yvfe	LB	1	2570	1		213	97	68			mscca all over		parallel skintling, burnt deposit & whitewash on header	pmed
3040		mixed	MALT, QFT, RTP	1	5543	1							thick cem	MALT = Y	layered frags - wfe MALT at top, fs QFT below, fsc RTP at base	pmed
3040		wfe	MALT	7	5693	1		310	305	49			cem on base	Y	side stamped STANLEY BROS LTD NUNE...PATENT...	pmed

Context	Sample	Fabric	Form	No.	Wt/g	Min no.	Abr	Length	Width	Height	Peg R	Peg S	Mortar	Glaze	Comments	Date
3040		fscp	MALT	1	255	1				48				B	8 small holes, large hole 22mm diam	pmed
3040		mixed	MALT, QFT, RTP	1	6862	1		310 malt		50			thick cem	MALT = B	layered frags - fscp MALT at top, fs QFT below, fsc RTP at base	pmed
3048		wsv	FD?	1	17	1										
3048		wfv	RT?	1	9	1									flake	
3048		msv	LB	1	19	1	+									pmed
3053		fsc	LB	1	25	1	+									pmed
3061		wsv	LB	2	138	2										pmed
3061		sxv	RT	1	34	1										med/pmed
3073		sv	LB	1	391	1				50						pmed
3073		fscfe	LB	1	254	1	+			55					diag skintling	pmed
3073		sv	RTP	5	421	5						1			1 sooted	pmed
3073		yvfe	RTP	1	86	1										pmed
3078		mscfe	LB	1	303	1				52					overfired, reduced surfaces	pmed
3078		mscfe	LB	1	183	1				52					overfired, reduced surfaces	pmed
3078		mscfe	LB	1	86	1				52					overfired, reduced surfaces	pmed
3078		mscfe	LB	1	43	1	+			53					vit surfaces	pmed
3078		wsv	QFT	1	97	1	+			29						pmed
3078		wsv	RTP	6	299	6					1	1				pmed
3078		sv	RTP	2	73	2										pmed
3084		msffe	LB	1	127	1	+			55						pmed
3084		wsv	RT	9	631	9					1					
3084		sv	RTP	1	148	1									reduced core	
3084		est	RTM	1	33	1	++								soft, thick dark grey core, pink	med
3084		msffe	LB	1	403	1				55					overfired, grey/purple	pmed
3084		msfc	LB	1	8	1									overfired, dark red, base black	pmed
3087		wsv	RTP	6	576	6						1				pmed
3087		sv	LB	1	471	1				51						pmed
3087		sv	RTP	1	72	1										pmed
3087		yvfe	RTP	1	108	1										pmed

Context	Sample	Fabric	Form	No.	Wt/g	Min no.	Abr	Length	Width	Height	Peg R	Peg S	Mortar	Glaze	Comments	Date
3087		mscfe	LB	1	51	1	+								heavily overfired, dark grey	pmed
3102		msf	LB	1	77	1									heavily overfired, vit	pmed
3102		msf	LB	1	19	1	++									pmed
3102		wsv	RTP	5	110	3										pmed
3102		sv	RTP	1	36	1						1				pmed
3103		wsv	RTP	3	57	3										pmed
3103		wsv	RTP	1	55	1										pmed
3104		fsv	RTP	1	69	1									reduced core, red with thin yellow surfaces	lmed?
3104		wsv	RTP	6	93	4						1				pmed
3104		wsv	RTP	1	48	1						1 (2)	pink in peg hole			pmed
3104	301	wsv	RTP	1	19	1										pmed
3104	301	sv	LB	3	4	3										pmed
3104	301	fsv	LB	24	57	3	++								3 burnt	pmed
3104		fs	LB	1	23	1	++								burnt base	pmed
3105		wfs	RTP	2	72	1										pmed
3105		wsv	RTP	3	363	3						1				
3105		sv	RTP	4	128	4									1 sooted	
3105		wvg	RTP	1	93	1						1				pmed
3105		wfs	RTM	1	37	1	+								reduced core	med
3105		fs	LB	1	29	1									black base, worn?	pmed
3105		wsv	RTP	2	59	2										pmed
3106		msf	LB	1	1554	1			120	61					overfired, reduced	pmed
3106		sv	RTP	5	410	5									grey, sooted, burnt	pmed
3106	335	un	UN	16	3		++								tiny	?
3106	335	sv	RTP	2	13	2	+									pmed
3106	302	fs	UN	5	13	5	+								poss FC or LB	?
3106	302	sv	LB	2	13	1										pmed
3106		sv	LB	3	326	3									or poss est EB?	pmed
3106	302	msf?	LB	120	112		++								several burnt	pmed
3106		wsv	RTP	1	40	1										pmed

Context	Sample	Fabric	Form	No.	Wt/g	Min no.	Abr	Length	Width	Height	Peg R	Peg S	Mortar	Glaze	Comments	Date
3106		msf	LB	1	1397	1			120	58					overfired, reduced	pmed
3106		sv	RTP	4	380	4						1				pmed
3106		wsv	RTP	3	370	3						1 (2)				pmed
3106		fs	UN	1	23	1	+								rubbed edge, brown	?
3106		msf	LB	2	178	2	+								burnt, black	pmed
3106		yvfe	RTP	2	66	2										pmed
3108		wsv	LB	3	351	1				48						pmed
3108		wsv	RTP	20	743	8						2			several flaky	pmed
3108		sv	RTP	3	506	3						1				pmed
3108		wsv	LB	1	693	1				52						pmed
3108		msffe	LB	3	765	1	+		114	54						pmed
3108		msf	LB	1	897	1	+		106	53					contains large piece of animal bone	pmed
3108		est	EB	1	338	1	+		110	48					reduced core, orange	15?
3115		wsv	RTP	2	133	2						1				pmed
3117		sv	RTP	1	161	1										pmed
3117		fsvcp	B	4	311	4	+								burnt	lmed?
3117		wsv	RTP	4	353	4										pmed
3117		wsv	RTP	1	98	1	+									
3117		msffe	LB	1	1055	1	+		111	50					surface worn?	pmed
3117		msf	LB	1	333	1	+		107	52						
3117		yc	RTM?	4	27	1									grey with thin yellow surfaces, overfired	med?
3117		wsv	LB	1	254	1			101	47						pmed
3117		sv	RTP	4	605	4					1	1				
3121		msf	LB	1	2487	1	+		115-121	64					dark brown/red	pmed
3121		msf	LB	2	1192	1			120	67					dark brown/red	pmed
3121		msf	LB	2	2385	1		240	111	55					dark brown	pmed
3121		msf	LB	2	2166	1	+	215	104	57					dark brown	pmed
3121		est	EB	3	649	1										med
3126	342	fs	LB?	110	117		+									pmed?

Context	Sample	Fabric	Form	No.	Wt/g	Min no.	Abr	Length	Width	Height	Peg R	Peg S	Mortar	Glaze	Comments	Date
3126		sv	RTP	1	206	1										pmed
3126		wsv	RTP	3	341	3						1				pmed
3126	342	sv	RTP	3	51	3										pmed
3127	336	sv	UN	6	10		+								flakes	pmed
3127	336	yvfe	RTP	6	50	1						1			flakes	pmed
3127		wsv	RTP	1	59	1						1				pmed
3127	336	msf?	LB	21	55		++									pmed
3127	336	wsv	LB	2	18	2	+									pmed
3147	347	un	UN	29	2		++								tiny	?
3147	347	fs	LB	2	5	1										pmed
3148	348	sv	RTP	6	123	5									most burnt, reduced	pmed
3148	348	sv	RTP	11	35		+									pmed
3148	348	mscfe	LB	1	217	1	+									pmed
3148	348	fs	LB?	2	21	2	++						thin white on surfaces			pmed
3148	348	fsf	LB	37	120		++									pmed
3148	348	fsc	LB?	3	5	1	+									pmed
3148	348	msf?	LB	12	168	1	+						thin white on surfaces		overfired, reduced	pmed
3153		sv	RTP	2	77	2	+								1 burnt	pmed
3153		wsv	RTP	1	17	1										pmed
3153		yvfe	LB	1	739	1			105	44-50					poorly made, accidental 'frog'	pmed
3153		yvfe	LB?	12	113	1	++								sooted	pmed
3154		yvfe	RTM?	1	27	1									grey with thin yellow surfaces	med?
3154		fsvcp	RTP	1	312	1	+						patches ms white			pmed
3154		msf	LB	2	25	2	++								burnt, black/brown	pmed
3154		wsv	RTP	1	18	1									sooted	pmed
3155		msffe	LB	1	1242	1			110	56						pmed
3155		fssh	RTM?	2	16	1									flakes	med
3155		wsv	RTP	1	73	1										pmed

Context	Sample	Fabric	Form	No.	Wt/g	Min no.	Abr	Length	Width	Height	Peg R	Peg S	Mortar	Glaze	Comments	Date
3155		sv	LB	1	49	1										pmed
3155		msfc	LB	1	251	1	+			48						pmed
3155		msfe	LB	1	808	1	+		113	50						pmed
3155		sv	RTP	5	207	5										pmed
3158		msffe	LB	1	214	1	++			48-55						pmed
3158		msf	LB	1	214	1	+			60						pmed
3158		msfc	LB	1	239	1	+			48					parallel skintling?	pmed
3158		msffe	LB	1	390	1	++			50						pmed
3166	337	un	LB	67	14		++								mostly tiny rounded frags	pmed
3167		msf	LB	1	1428	1	+		102	53					parallel skintling	pmed
3167		msf	LB	1	1245	1	++		103	50						pmed
3168		wvg	RTP	1	63	1					1					
3174		msf	LB	1	28	1	+								overfired, reduced surfaces	pmed
3175		wsv	RTP	4	230	3										
3175		sv	RTP	3	96	3										
3175		yc	RTM?	1	46	1						1			grey with thin yellow surfaces	med?
3177		sw	DP	1	151	1								B		19-E20
3177		sv	QFT	1	662	1				28-30					or RBT. No sign of wear	Rom/pmed
3177		sv	RTP	1	63	1										pmed
3179		sv	PAN	1	29	1										pmed
3179		svfe	RTP	1	287	1									surface scratched	pmed
3186		wsv	RTP	2	46	2										lmed/pmed
3186		msffe	LB	1	1003	1	+		105	53						pmed
3186		mfcfe	LB	1	1019	1	+		113	55						pmed
3186		scp	B	3	606	1	+		118	52					poss EB, slight sunken margin	15?
3188		msffe	LB	6	254	5	+								overfired, some vit surfaces	pmed
3188		wsv	RTP	6	326	6										pmed
3188		wfv	RTP	2	61	2					1					pmed
3188		wfs	RTP	1	83	1					1		white in peg hole			pmed
3188		fsc	RTM?	1	233	1				18					v fine abundant calc, reduced core	med?
3188		yvfe	RTM?	2	174	2									grey with thin yellow surfaces	med?

Context	Sample	Fabric	Form	No.	Wt/g	Min no.	Abr	Length	Width	Height	Peg R	Peg S	Mortar	Glaze	Comments	Date
3188		scp	LB	2	376	1				58						pmed
3188		scp	LB	1	205	1				53						pmed
3188		scp	B	1	174	1	+									
3188		scp	B	1	166	1	+									
3188		est	EB	1	42	1									purple	med
3188		sv	RTP	2	121	1	+									pmed
3188		msffe	LB	1	351	1	+			60					overfired, reduced	pmed
3188		sv	RTP	28	1844	28						5				pmed
3188		msffe	LB	1	409	1				58					diag skintling	pmed
3188		msffe	LB	12	876	12	+									pmed
3188		msffe	LB	1	549	1	+		105	58						pmed
3188		msffe	LB	1	426	1	+			54						pmed
3188		msffe	LB	1	224	1	++			52						pmed
3188		msffe	LB	1	318	1	+		110	52						pmed
3188		msffe	LB	1	706	1	++		115							pmed
3188		msf	LB	2	966	1	++		104	54						pmed
3188	338	scp	UN	4	12										flakes - LB or RTP	pmed
3188	338	mscfe	LB	1	16	1	+									pmed
3188	338	msf	LB	128	180		++									pmed
3188		msf	LB	4	161	4	++									pmed
3188		msf	LB	4	246	4	++								burnt	pmed
3188		msfc	LB	1	1127	1	+		110	55						pmed
3188		msf	LB	1	1146	1	+		108	61						pmed
3188		msf	LB	1	237	1	+									pmed
3188		msf	LB	1	697	1	++									pmed
3188		msf	LB	1	575	1	+		112	50					diag skintlings	pmed
3188		msf	LB	1	965	1	+		113	62						pmed
3188		scp	RTP	7	578	7						1			some thin white surfaces	pmed
3188		msfc	LB	1	1274	1	+		114	58						pmed
3188		wsv	QFT	1	171	1	+			35					chamfered side	pmed
3188		sv	LB	1	428	1	+								diag skintlings	pmed

Context	Sample	Fabric	Form	No.	Wt/g	Min no.	Abr	Length	Width	Height	Peg R	Peg S	Mortar	Glaze	Comments	Date
3188		sv	LB	1	573	1	+			62						pmed
3188		sv	RTP	5	311	3										pmed
3188		wsv	QFT	1	299	1			>140	32					chamfered side	pmed
3188		yvfe	RID?	1	205	1									curving, but poss just badly made RTP	pmed
3188		sv	RTP	1	6	1	+								sooted surface	pmed
3188		yvfe	RTP	1	7	1										pmed
3188		sv	RTM	1	38	1							white on breaks		reduced core	med
3188		msf	LB	1	731	1	+			55						pmed
3188		wsv	RTP	5	241	5										pmed
3195		msffe	LB	1	1630	1			115-118	60-77					overfired, blown	pmed
3195		msffe	LB	1	677	1			110	65-67					overfired, blown, contains large piece of burnt ?coal or shell	pmed
3195		scp	RT	1	45	1	+									med/pmed
3195		msffe	LB	1	134	1	+									pmed
3195		msf	LB	1	1272	1	+		120	55						pmed
3199		fsfe	LB	1	14	1	++									pmed
3199		msf	LB	2	22	2	+									pmed
3199		wsv	RTP	3	21	2										pmed
3199		sv	RTP	4	19	4										pmed
3199		sv	RTP	2	54	2									sooted	pmed
3199		msf	LB	1	10	1										pmed
3199	339	msf?	LB	96	36		++								mostly tiny rounded frags	pmed
3199	339	sv	LB	3	1		+									pmed
3199		un	LB	1	9	1									overfired, vit	pmed
3201		msffe	LB	1	260	1	+								dark grey stretcher	pmed
3201		msfc	LB	2	325	1	++									pmed
3201		msf	LB	5	66	1									underfired core frags	pmed
3201		msf	LB	2	123	2	++									pmed
3201		msf	LB	1	71	1	+									pmed
3206		mscfe	LB	1	2278	1		208	100	62					poorly finished	pmed

Context	Sample	Fabric	Form	No.	Wt/g	Min no.	Abr	Length	Width	Height	Peg R	Peg S	Mortar	Glaze	Comments	Date
3206		mscfe	LB	1	2363	1		200	95	67					overfired, warped, cracked	pmed
3206		mscfe	LB	1	2368	1		207	100	65					poorly finished	pmed
3206		mscfe	LB	1	2265	1		208	100	57-62					poorly finished	pmed
3206		mscfe	LB	1	2325	1		214	100	66						pmed
3206		mscfe	LB	1	2455	1		212	101	62						pmed
3206		mscfe	LB	1	2360	1		203	95	64						pmed
3206		mscfe	LB	1	2271	1		215	100	66					poorly finished, overfired	pmed
3206		mscfe	LB	1	2426	1		221	105	63					cracked	pmed
3206		mscfe	LB	1	2356	1	+	210	95	65					poorly finished, soft	pmed
3211	346	fsf?	LB	118	46		+								mostly tiny rounded frags	pmed
3212		msf	LB	1	545	1			100	53					partly burnt/reduced	lmed?
3212		sf	LB	1	1438	1	+		100	54						pmed
3212		sf	LB	4	2216	1		225	104	55					partly burnt/reduced	lmed?
3212		sf	LB	1	2462	1		228	98	56					base & stretchers black	pmed
3212		msf	LB	8	525	6	+								partly burnt/reduced	lmed?
3212		msf	LB	3	819	1	+			57					partly burnt/reduced	lmed?
3212		msf	LB	3	1319	1	+	215		53					partly burnt/reduced	lmed?
3212		wfs	MALT?	1	8	1									v fine earthenware, poss something else	mod
3212		wfe	MALT	10	131	1								Y		pmed
3212		est	EB	15	55										mostly small flakes	15?
3212		msf	LB	27	253		++								overfired/burnt, reduced	pmed
3212		msf	LB	81	355		++									pmed
3212		msf	LB	3	216	1	+								burnt/reduced	lmed?
3212		est	EB	26	453	1	+								mostly small flakes	15?
3213	340	msffe	LB	168	152		++								mostly tiny rounded frags	pmed
3213	340	scp	LB?	4	9		+									pmed
3215	341	sv	UN	2	1		+									pmed
3215		wsv	RTP	2	138	2						1				pmed
3215		sv	RTP	2	153	2										pmed
3215		wfv	RTP	3	127	3									coarser	lmed/pmed

Context	Sample	Fabric	Form	No.	Wt/g	Min no.	Abr	Length	Width	Height	Peg R	Peg S	Mortar	Glaze	Comments	Date
3215	341	un	LB	2	1		++									pmed
3235	344	un	UN	30	1		+								tiny	
3237		yvfe	RTM?	1	46	1									grey with thin yellow surfaces	med?
3237		msf	LB	1	398	1	++									pmed
3237	345	un	UN	15	3		+								tiny	
3237		est	EB	1	96	1				43						med
3237		msf	LB	1	308	1	++			51						pmed
3237		msf	LB	1	348	1	+			50					traces of vit on surface	pmed
3237		msf	LB	1	140	1	+			55						pmed
3237		msf	LB	1	592	1	+			52						pmed
3237		scp	B	1	851	1	+		109	47			thin patches on break		poss EB	15?
3238		msf	LB	17	183	3	+									pmed
3238		sv	RTP	5	644	5										pmed
3238		scp	B	1	1259	1			110	45-51					poss EB	15?
3238		scp	B	1	219	1			100	47					poss EB	15?
3238		scp	B	1	700	1			109	47					poss EB, white surfaces	15?
3238		msf	LB	1	383	1	+			55						pmed
3238		msf	LB	2	95	2	+									pmed
3238		scp	RTP	9	718	9										pmed
3238		yvfe	RTP	1	204	1										pmed
3238		wsv	RTP	3	406	3										pmed
3239		scp	RTP	5	591	5										pmed
3241		yvfe	RTP	2	116	2										pmed
3241		msf	LB	80	507	80	++								some underfired, mostly core, a few surface	pmed
3241		msf	LB	1	40	1	+								black surface	pmed
3241		msf	LB	1	85	1										pmed
3241		s	B	8	142	1	+								sim to estuarine clay types, but poss just underfired	med?
3241		sv	RTP	5	191	2										pmed

Context	Sample	Fabric	Form	No.	Wt/g	Min no.	Abr	Length	Width	Height	Peg R	Peg S	Mortar	Glaze	Comments	Date
3241		wsv	RTP	4	203	4										pmed
3250	343	un	LB?	32	9		+									pmed

Table 24: CBM catalogue

Context	Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
1028		fsf	lw?	1	19	brown/black	convex		+	corner of triangular loomweight?
2029		sco		1	34	brown-black	1 small area smoothed flattish		+	with CBM
2029	202	fsc		1	11	pale grey	convex?		++	with pottery
3104	301	fscp		1	1	buff	flattish		+	with CBM
3127	336	fsc		3	6	orange	1 flattish		+	with CBM
3147	347	sc		1	1	buff		straw	+	
3147	347	s		4	2	orange			++	laminated
3188		fsf		1	7	black-grey	flattish, right-angle		+	with CBM
3199		sx		1	11	buff	flat		++	with CBM
3212		fso		5	44	brown/grey	1 flat	straw	+	with CBM

Table 25: Fired clay catalogue

Context	Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abrasion	Notes
2012		cem	render	1	16	pale grey	smoothed, black paint		+	
2047		msca	wall?	2	16	white				irreg. with CBM
3104	301	mscq	wall?	1	12	white	flat on 2 sides			pointing? 10-12mm thick
3155		msc	render?	1	13	white			+	10mm thick. With CBM
3155		msc		9	128	white				large irreg lumps. With CBM
3188		mscq	wall?	1	15	white	1 smooth flat, 1 rough flat at right angles			with CBM
3188		mscq	wall?	2	47	white				irreg lumps. With CBM
3195		csf		1	12	white				right-angled?
3199		mscq	plaster	1	1	white	flat, whitewashed		+	

Table 26: Mortar catalogue

B.8 Worked bone by Joshua C White

- B.8.1 One piece of worked mammal bone was collected from the site and consists of a small, abraded fragment of diaphysis. It was recovered from fill 2040 in Period 1 pit **2018**, which has been dated to the medieval period. A shallow groove in the surface of the specimen suggests it was originally part of a metapodial belonging to a two-toed ungulate, most likely cattle or red deer. The fragment, which weighs 1.4g, measures 33mm long, 14mm wide and 7mm thick. The centre of the fragment has been drilled, with a 6mm diameter hole extended through the full thickness of the specimen. Only half of the drilled area is present, with three sides of the specimen showing evidence of recent breaks. The one side of the specimen which has not been damaged is cut flat.
- B.8.2 A single piece of probable worked antler tine was recovered from Period 2/3 layer 3002, which was of post-medieval – modern date. It is a thin, straight, long object with an approximately oval profile. It weighs 4.7g and measures 81mm long by 7mm thick. The original surface of the piece has been removed in thin strips with a sharp knife running down its full length. One end of the object has been broken, with the other end of the object intact. The intact end was perpendicular to the tine stem, with the visible tool marks indicating it had been sawn. Its surface is lightly polished, which most likely occurred during the objects use; the polish does not represent a deliberate 'finish' as the original tool marks that shaped the object are still clearly visible.

Statement of potential

- B.8.3 The function/purpose of the two objects is not currently clear. The worked bone fragment is damaged and eroded, and consequently further research will be unlikely to identify its original purpose, limiting its potential to contribute towards the regional or local research objectives. The probable worked antler object, however, has greater potential to be classified following further research and has scope to broaden our understanding of the activities carried out in the vicinity of the site during the period from which it dates.

Recommendation for further work

- B.8.4 Further research is required to establish if the artefacts can be identified as specific objects, with their type/classification understood. The results of this research should be detailed in an updated report that also considers the revised site phasing. A short summary of this report should be produced for inclusion within a publication. This work should take no more than half a day.

Recommendations for retention and dispersal

- B.8.5 Both items should be retained and archived for potential future study.

B.9 Worked wood by Hannah Pighills

Introduction

- B.9.1 A total of 36 wooden items are considered within this report, all recovered from Period 1 (medieval) well **2020**. Fourteen of these items were part of wood group 2021, from tertiary fill 2021 of the well; while 22 items are part of wood group 2055, the square lining from the medieval well. It was the waterlogged deposit which created the anaerobic conditions necessary for organic preservation.
- B.9.2 The aim of this report was to assess the potential of the waterlogged wood assemblage in terms of woodworking technology, woodland reconstruction, decay analysis, species identification, dendrochronology, and conservation and retention.
- B.9.3 Every effort was made to refit broken or fragmented items.

Methodology

- B.9.4 This report has been produced in accordance with Historic England guidelines for the treatment of waterlogged wood (Brunning and Watson 2010) and recommendations made by the Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) for the retention of waterlogged wood.
- B.9.5 Each item was recorded off site using a pro forma 'wood recording sheet', based on the sheet developed by Oxford Archaeology for the post-excavation recording of waterlogged wood. The metric data were measured with hand tools including hand tapes and rulers. The tool marks were recorded using a digital caliper. There was very limited recording of the assemblage on site. Where possible, species identification using morphological traits visible with a hand lens – both oak (*Quercus sp.*) and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) were noted. Due to the limited on-site recording that took place, the exact positioning of the timbers, along with their articulation with other timbers, could not be reconstructed and commented on in this assessment.
- B.9.6 The system of categorisation and interrogation developed by Taylor (2001) and the condition scale developed by the Humber Wetlands project (Van de Noort *et al.* 1995) have been adopted within this report. Joints and fixings have been recorded in accordance with the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual (Spence 1994).

Condition of material

- B.9.7 The condition scale developed by the Humber Wetlands Project (Van de Noort *et al.* 1995, table 15.1) was used throughout this report (see Table 27). The condition scale is based primarily on the clarity of surface data. The item is given a score which is dependent on the types of analyses which can be carried out, given the preservation state. The condition score reflects the possibility of a given type of analysis but does not consider if the item is suitable for the given process.
- B.9.8 If the preservation varies within the item, the section with the highest level of preservation is considered when the item is given a condition score. Items that were set vertically in the ground often display relatively better preservation lower down and relatively poorer preservation higher up.

Condition Score	Museum Conservation	Technology Analysis	Woodland Management	Dendrochronology	Species Identification
5 Excellent	+	+	+	+	+
4 Good	-	+	+	+	+
3 Moderate	-	+ / -	+	+	+
2 Poor	-	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	+
1 Very Poor	-	-	-	-	+ / -
0 Non-Viable	-	-	-	-	-

Table 27: Condition scale for preserved wood (after Van de Noort *et al.* 1995)

Results and discussion

- B.9.9 The items were divided into two wood groups, 2021, consisting of 14 items and 2055, consisting of 22 items; all subdivided within the wood groups.
- B.9.10 The assemblage was used within the feature as a well lining. Unfortunately, due to the limited on-site recording, the exact positioning and articulation of the items is not known.
- B.9.11 The presence of woodworm could be used to indicate exposure of dead wood over time (Jaques *et al.* 2002). If most of the assemblage shows evidence of an infestation it can suggest the items share a contemporarily correlation. However, if only a select few items show evidence, it can be indicative of those items being reused within the assemblage, their primary use being elsewhere. As woodworm was observed on only 13 items, it could be suggested that these items may share a correlation prior to use within the well lining.
- B.9.12 Moreover, the items which are similar in form may share a correlation, having been reused from the same or similar structure.
- B.9.13 The presence of woodworking debris within an assemblage can bring insight into the methods of woodworking occurring on site, along with the planning of the location of woodworking (Taylor 1998). The lack of woodworking debris recovered could suggest there was no on site working. However, it could be that these items were simply not recovered.
- B.9.14 See Table 29 for more full details of the recovered specimens.

Statement of potential

- B.9.15 None of the items were suitable for dendrochronology, but the items in good condition with their sapwood present, have potential for radiocarbon dating if required. However, the woodworking technologies were consistent with those from the medieval period and therefore dating might be unnecessary.
- B.9.16 The tool marks on these items were indicative of metal tools such as axes. The marks symptomatic of the axe getting stuck can suggest the width of the tool used.

Recommendations for further work

B.9.17 Further analysis should be undertaken on the tool marks and a full study should be undertaken to attempt to understand the precise articulation of the timbers when *in-situ*. The full report should also consider any potential woodworking debris recovered from the samples processed from well **2020**.

Description	Performed by
Analysis of <i>in-situ</i> photogrammetry and tool marks	Hannah Pighills
Production of report	Hannah Pighills

Table 28: Worked wood further work task list

Recommendations for retention and dispersal

B.9.18 A sample of the items has been retained, ensuring there were examples of each timber type.

Wood group and Number	Condition	Species	Categorisation and description	<i>In situ</i> orientation	Working marks	Dimensions (mm)	Timber Conversion	Charring	Other comments
2021 A	3	Oak	Debris. Small item, naturally decayed. Possibly rotted away from a larger piece within wood group 2055.	Not known – no recording of item on site.	No wood working evidence.	130 x 50 x 25	N/A	N/O	Discarded as no further work was required.
2021 B	3	Oak	Debris. Small item, naturally decayed. Possibly rotted away from a larger piece within wood group 2055.	Not known – no recording of item on site.	No wood working evidence.	190 x 50 x 30	N/A	N/O	Discarded as no further work was required.
2021 C	3	Oak	Debris. Small item, naturally decayed. Possibly rotted away from a larger piece within wood group 2055.	Not known – no recording of item on site.	No wood working evidence.	250 x 60 x 30	N/A	Superficial charring on one surface.	Discarded as no further work was required.
2021 D	3	Oak	Debris. Small item, naturally decayed. Possibly rotted away from a larger piece within wood group 2055.	Not known – no recording of item on site.	No wood working evidence.	240 x 70 x 35		N/O	Woodworm present. Discarded as no further work was required.
2021 E	3	Oak	Debris. Small item, naturally decayed. Possibly rotted away from a larger piece within wood group 2055.	Not known – no recording of item on site.	No wood working evidence.	250 x 44 x 30		Superficial charring on one surface	Discarded as no further work was required.
2021 F	3	Oak	Debris. Small item, naturally decayed. Possibly rotted away from a larger piece within wood group 2055.	Not known – no recording of item on site.	No wood working evidence.	330 x 98 x 40		N/O	Discarded as no further work was required.

Wood group and Number	Condition	Species	Categorisation and description	<i>In situ</i> orientation	Working marks	Dimensions (mm)	Timber Conversion	Charring	Other comments
2021 G	3	Oak	Debris. Small item, naturally decayed. Possibly rotted away from a larger piece within wood group 2055.	Not known – no recording of item on site.	No wood working evidence.	500 x 50 x 45		N/O	Discarded as no further work was required.
2021 H	3	Oak	Debris. Small item, naturally decayed. Possibly rotted away from a larger piece within wood group 2055.	Not known – no recording of item on site.	No wood working evidence.	237 x 72 x 36		N/O	Woodworm present. Discarded as no further work was required.
2021 I	3	Oak	Debris. Small item, naturally decayed. Possibly rotted away from a larger piece within wood group 2055.	Not known – no recording of item on site.	No wood working evidence.	280 x 30 x 25		N/O	Woodworm present. Discarded as no further work was required.
2021 J	3	Oak	Debris. Small item, naturally decayed. Possibly rotted away from a larger piece within wood group 2055.	Not known – no recording of item on site.	No wood working evidence.	130 x 50 x 20		N/O	Discarded as no further work was required.
2021 K	3	Oak	Debris. Small item, naturally decayed. Possibly rotted away from a larger piece within wood group 2055.	Not known – no recording of item on site.	No wood working evidence.	235 x 52 x 36		N/O	Woodworm present. Discarded as no further work was required.

Wood group and Number	Condition	Species	Categorisation and description	<i>In situ</i> orientation	Working marks	Dimensions (mm)	Timber Conversion	Charring	Other comments
2021 L	3	Oak	Debris. Small item, naturally decayed. Possibly rotted away from a larger piece within wood group 2055.	Not known – no recording of item on site.	No wood working evidence.	240 x 42 x 25		N/O	Woodworm present. Discarded as no further work was required.
2021 M	3	Oak	Debris. Small item, naturally decayed. Possibly rotted away from a larger piece within wood group 2055.	Not known – no recording of item on site.	No wood working evidence.	300 x 90 x 40		N/O	Woodworm present. Discarded as no further work was required.
2021 N	3	Oak	Debris. Small item, naturally decayed. Possibly rotted away from a larger piece within wood group 2055.	Not known – no recording of item on site.	No wood working evidence.	185 x 32 x 35		N/O	Woodworm present. Discarded as no further work was required.

Wood group and Number	Condition	Species	Categorisation and description	<i>In situ</i> orientation	Working marks	Dimensions (mm)	Timber Conversion	Charring	Other comments
2055 A1	3	Oak	Plank with one small fully perforated peg-hole (30x30mm), one very small fully perforated peg-hole (20x20mm) and one very small penetrated peg-hole (20x20mm, 32mm deep into the depth of the piece). Fair amount of damage on both narrow faces.	Laid on long, narrow face. Running N/S. Above 2055 A2.1 and 2055 A2.2 .	Two fully perforated peg-holes, one penetrated peg-hole. The two very small peg-holes are parallel to each other, 75mm from each other. No tool marks were observed within these peg-holes. Hewed to plank, both narrow faces chopped to form faces, with eight tool marks observed, indicative of the use of an axe, ranging from 15x15 to 25x30mm. A total of 36 tool marks were observed on the wider faces, ranging from 15x5 to 42x50mm. These tool marks are indicative of hewing.	460 x 176 x 52	Tangentially faced.	Superficial charring on one broad surface.	Heartwood and sapwood present. Potentially used in well after use in other structure. Used as well lining.

Wood group and Number	Condition	Species	Categorisation and description	<i>In situ</i> orientation	Working marks	Dimensions (mm)	Timber Conversion	Charring	Other comments
2055 A2.1	3	Oak	Plank (bowed in profile) with one open mortise (150mm wide, 70mm deep) and nine peg-holes, two diagonal rows of three and one diagonal row of two (all at 25x25mm). In between the two rows of three is a slightly larger peg-hole (4x4mm). Remnants of the peg/tenon are present in two of these holes. Unfortunately, the wood is in such poor condition, a species could not be identified. Damage and decay is present on both narrow faces.	Laid on long, narrow face. Running N/S. Above 2055 A3? Below 2055 A1.	No tool marks were observed within the peg-holes. The mortise joint is badly damaged, which has masked any tool marks present. There are a total of 56 tool marks present on the wide surfaces, ranging from 30x25 to 40x25mm. These tool marks are indicative of hewing.	1260 x 238 x 30	Tangentially faced.	N/O	Heartwood. Possibly refits with 2055 A.2. Potentially used in well after use in other structure. Used as well lining.
2055 A2.2	2	Oak	Damaged piece of plank with one peg-hole (3x3mm). There is a possible chop for an open mortise, but the damage present has made it difficult to determine.	Laid on long, narrow face. Running N/S. Above 2055 A3? Below 2055 A1.	No tool marks were observed on the peg-hole. There is a total of 25 tool marks observed on the wide faces, ranging from 30x25 to 70x25mm. These tool marks are indicative of hewing.	415 x 250 x 30	Tangentially faced.	N/O	Heartwood. Possibly refits with 2055 A.2. Potentially used in well after use in other structure. Used as well lining.

Wood group and Number	Condition	Species	Categorisation and description	<i>In situ</i> orientation	Working marks	Dimensions (mm)	Timber Conversion	Charring	Other comments
2055 A3	3	Oak	Plank with two mortises. One is a complete open mortise, 90mm down, 80mm wide, 60mm deep. Directly parallel to the beginning of this mortise, is a lap mortise, 80mm wide, 50mm deep. Damage is present on the opposite end.	Laid on long, narrow face. Running N/S. Below 2005 A2?	Damage and charring may have masked some evidence of woodworking. A total of 13 toolmarks were observed, ranging from 40x20 to 20x20mm.	1440 x 187 x 89	Tangentially faced	Superficial charring on all surfaces, none observed on mortise faces.	Wood worm present. Heartwood and sapwood present. Used as well lining.
2005 AD	3	Oak	Squared stake. Item has significant damage at the top, opposite wedged point.	Upright on the West side of the feature.	A total of 57 tool marks were observed, ranging from 7.5x10 to 40x30mm. These tool marks are indicative of both hewing and the axe getting stuck whilst hewing.	510 x 40 x 20	Box quartered	N/O	Heartwood present. Used as support and shoring of the well lining.
2005 A Extra	2	Oak	Roundwood stake, heavily damaged.	Upright, on the West side of the feature.	A total of 16 tool marks were preserved, ranging from 10x5 to 40x20mm. These tool marks are indicative of the axe getting stuck.	180 x 90 x 65	Halved.	N/O	Heartwood and sapwood present. Used as support and shoring of the well lining.

Wood group and Number	Condition	Species	Categorisation and description	<i>In situ</i> orientation	Working marks	Dimensions (mm)	Timber Conversion	Charring	Other comments
2005 B1.1	2	Oak	Roundwood debris. Heavily decayed. Possibly rotted away from a larger piece within wood group 2055. Does not refit with 2005 B1.2.	Laid on long, narrow face. Running E/W. Above 2005 B2 .	No tool marks were observed	762 x 42 x 21	Roundwood	N/O	Heartwood and sapwood present. Used as well lining.
2005 B1.2	2	Oak	Heavily decayed fragment of plank. Possibly rotted away from a larger piece within wood group 2055. Does not refit with 2005 B1.1.	Laid on long, narrow face. Running E/W. Above 2005 B2 .	No tool marks were observed.	172 x 93 x 56	Tangentially faced	N/O	Heartwood present. Used as well lining.
2005 B2	2	Oak	Plank, heavily decayed and damaged.	Laid on long, narrow face. Running E/W. Below 2005 B1.1 and B1.2 .	No toolmarks were observed. Damage and decay may have masked any tool marks.	550 x 85 x 40	Tangentially faced	N/O	Heartwood present. Used as well lining.
2005 B Extra.1	2	Oak	Debris. Heavily damaged fragment of plank. Possibly rotted away from a larger piece within wood group 2055.	Not known – no recording of item on site.	Two tool marks were observed, 20x60 and 40x20 mm. Charring and damage may have masked other any toolmarks present.	250 x 100 x 40	Radially cleft	Superficial charring on all surfaces	Heartwood present. Discarded as no further work was required.
2005 B Extra.2	2	Oak	Debris. Heavily damaged fragment of plank. Possibly rotted away from a larger piece within wood group 2055.	Not known – no recording of item on site.	Charring and damage may have masked any toolmarks present.	280 x 92 x 45	Radially cleft	Superficial charring on all surfaces	Heartwood present.

Wood group and Number	Condition	Species	Categorisation and description	<i>In situ</i> orientation	Working marks	Dimensions (mm)	Timber Conversion	Charring	Other comments
2005 B3	4	Oak	Plank with two complete open mortises on opposite ends of the piece. Both are dovetail mortises, one 157mm in, 44-65 width, 78mm deep. Parallel to this mortise is a lap mortise, 205 wide, 93mm deep. The other dovetail mortise is 128mm from opposite end, 47x50mm wide, 80mm deep.	Laid on long, narrow face. Running E/W, in front of 2005 B4 .	No toolmarks were observed within the mortise surfaces. A total of 31 tool marks were present, ranging from 25x20 to 70x43mm. All these toolmarks are indicative of hewing and the axe getting stuck.	1684 x 250 x 52	Tangentially faced.	N/O	Heartwood and sapwood present. Woodworm damage is present. Used as well lining.
2005 B4	3	Oak	Possible offcut. Purpose of this item is unknown. Item was hewed quarterly, chopped at one end. Item has faced damage.	Laid on long, narrow face. Laid on long, narrow face diagonally, running E/W, behind 2005 B3 .	A total of 12 toolmarks were observed on all surfaces, ranging from 20x10 to 50x40mm. These toolmarks are indicative of the axe getting stuck. Three chop marks are present on the chopped surface, measuring from 85x50 to 90x50mm.	980 x 140 x 100	Quartered	N/O	Heartwood present. Some woodworm damage was observed. Used as support for 2005 B3 ?

Wood group and Number	Condition	Species	Categorisation and description	<i>In situ</i> orientation	Working marks	Dimensions (mm)	Timber Conversion	Charring	Other comments
2005 C1	3	Oak	Debris. Decayed roundwood branch rotten and charred. There is no indication as to what this item is.	Laid on long, narrow face. Laid on long, narrow face. Running N/S. Parallel to 2005 C2 .	No tool marks observed on item.	60 x 80 x 40	N/A	Heavy charring throughout whole item.	Heartwood present. Discarded as no further work was required.
2005 C2	2	Oak	Plank with two open mortises on opposite sides at the same end. One mortise begins 180mm down and measures 145mm wide, 55mm deep. This mortise has heavy damage and decay. The second mortise begins almost as the first one ends, 332mm down and measures 120mm wide, 38mm deep. The whole item has faced decay damage	Laid on long, narrow face. Running N/S. Parallel to 2005 C1 .	A total of 11 tool marks were observed on both wide surfaces; ranging from 20x5 to 55x3mm. The smallest of the tool marks are indicative of hewing, whilst the largest (55x3mm) are indicative of the axe getting stuck. Decay may have masked other tool marks.	1495 x 175 x 56	Tangentially faced	Superficial charring on middle ¼ of one surface.	Sapwood and heartwood present. Discarded due to poor condition. Used as well lining.

Wood group and Number	Condition	Species	Categorisation and description	<i>In situ</i> orientation	Working marks	Dimensions (mm)	Timber Conversion	Charring	Other comments
2005 C3.1	2	Oak	Plank with one definite mortise which is 170mm down, measuring 110mm wide and 35mm deep. There is also one possible mortise which could be a very crude mortise or simply damage from decay and/or use. It is only 9mm deep, with no clear working marks, which suggests it is decay and damage.	Laid on long, narrow face. Running N/S.	A total of 5 tool marks were observed on only one wide surface, ranging from 65x5 to 40x5mm. These tool marks are all indicative of the axe getting stuck. Decay may have masked other tool marks.	1520 x 140 x 65	Halved	Superficial charring on one wide surface and one narrow surface.	Sapwood and heartwood present. Discarded due to poor condition. Used as well lining.
2005 C3.2	2	Oak	Debris. Decayed roundwood branch rotten and charred. There is no indication as to what this item is.	Not known – no recording of item on site.	N/O	65 x 30 x 25	N/A	N/O	Heartwood present. Discarded due to no further work needed and poor condition.

Wood group and Number	Condition	Species	Categorisation and description	<i>In situ</i> orientation	Working marks	Dimensions (mm)	Timber Conversion	Charring	Other comments
2005 C3.3	3	Oak	Plank with one open dovetail mortise which is 375mm down, 100-80mm wide and 75mm deep. Item has faced decay and damage. Item also shows possible wear damage.	Laid on long, narrow face. Running N/S.	A total of 44 tool marks were observed on both wide surfaces; ranging from 20x4 to 60x20mm. The smallest of the tool marks are indicative of hewing, whilst the largest (60x20mm) are indicative of the axe getting stuck. No tool marks were observed on the mortise faces. Decay may have masked other tool marks.	1465 x 220 x 72	Tangentially faced	N/O	Sapwood, heartwood and small portion of bark present. Used as well lining.

Wood group and Number	Condition	Species	Categorisation and description	<i>In situ</i> orientation	Working marks	Dimensions (mm)	Timber Conversion	Charring	Other comments
2005 C4	2	Oak	Possible plank. Very crude if it is a plank. Purpose for this item is unknown. Item has faced damage.	Laid on long, narrow face. Running N/S.	A total of 9 tool marks were observed on both surfaces, only at one end due to extent of decay. The tool marks range from 20x5 to 50x20mm. All the tool marks are indicative of the axe getting stuck. Decay may have masked other tool marks.	1240 x 225 x 53	Halved	N/O	Sapwood and heartwood present. Used as well lining. Discarded as no further work was required.

Wood group and Number	Condition	Species	Categorisation and description	<i>In situ</i> orientation	Working marks	Dimensions (mm)	Timber Conversion	Charring	Other comments
2005 D1.1	3	Oak	Plank with two open dovetail mortises on opposite sides of item at the same end. One mortise is 132mm down and measures 90-120mm wide and 92mm deep. The other mortise is directly opposite, 240mm down and measures 62-80mm wide and 63mm deep. There is also a sequence of 9 peg holes throughout the length of the item. The pegholes begin from the mortise end: one isolated right at the end, not complete, faced damage (31x>25mm); after the mortises are two in a diagonal row (40x35 and 35x33mm); then one isolated (40x40mm); then three (one which has faced damage) in a diagonal row (42x45 and 30x31mm) and then two in a diagonal row (40x40 and 35x35mm). Item has faced damaged.	Laid on long, narrow face. Running E/W.	A total of 16 tool marks were observed on both wide surfaces, ranging from 9x5 to 70x10mm. One tool mark (measuring 9x5mm) was observed on the larger mortise and is indicative of an axe chop mark. The smaller tool marks are indicative of hewing whilst the largest marks (50x7 to 70x10mm) are indicative of the axe getting stuck. Decay may have masked other tool marks.	1520 x 240 x 33	Tangentially faced	Superficial charring on both wide surfaces.	Woodworm present. Heartwood present. Used as well lining. Potentially used in well after use in other structure.

Wood group and Number	Condition	Species	Categorisation and description	<i>In situ</i> orientation	Working marks	Dimensions (mm)	Timber Conversion	Charring	Other comments
2005 D1.2	3	Oak	A tear shaped item with one open peg hole at one end measuring 40x35mm. Purpose for this item is unknown. However, its association with 2005 D1.1, along with its similar peg hole, could indicate it being used as restoration to support 2005 D.1.1.	Not known – no recording of item on site.	A total of three tool marks were observed, measuring 20x5 to 56x7mm. These tool marks are indicative of the axe getting stuck. Decay may have masked other tool marks.	240 x 110 x 10	Tangentially faced.	Superficial charring on both all surfaces.	Woodworm present. Heartwood present. Potentially used in well after use in other structure.
2005 D2	3	Oak	Plank, heavily damaged. Within the first ¼ of item, there is a rotten away knot. This does look like a possible mortise but after further analysis, it is more likely damage and decay of the knot. It could have possibly been strategically used as a mortise within the well.	Laid on long, narrow face. Running E/W.	A total of 23 too marks were observed, ranging from 20x5 to 50x7mm. These tool marks are all indicative of hewing. One mark in particular indicates where the axe was used to plane the item. Measuring 370x60mm, it shows the profile of the tool used. Decay may have masked other tool marks.	1215 x 192 x 55	Tangentially faced.	N/O	Woodworm present. Heartwood and sapwood present. Used as well lining.

Table 29: Catalogue of worked wood

B.10 Leather by Quita Mould

Introduction

B.10.1 Three pieces of leather were recovered from waterlogged medieval and post-medieval contexts during the excavation.

Methodology

B.10.2 This assessment report is based on the examination of the wet, unconserved leather. The material is summarised below, incorporating the contextual information available at present. Recommendations for conservation are given and the necessity for additional work is considered. A basic record for all leather items can be found in the site archive, along with working drawings.

Summary

B.10.3 The sole of a shoe of turnshoe construction for the left foot (SF 15.1) and a repair patch (SF 15.2) for a second shoe sole were found in tertiary fill (2056) at the base of Period 1 (medieval) well **2020**. The sole (SF 15.1), of adult size, has a hole worn through the seat area and this had been patched. The repair patch (SF 15.2), known as a 'clump', had repaired the seat area of a second sole. The clump had been placed over an earlier repair and bears the impression made by it. The shoes had been heavily worn and repaired before they were finally discarded. The sole and the repair are of medieval date. The sole (SF 15.1) cannot be closely dated as it lacks the shoe upper so that the style of the shoe is unknown, however, it has a wide waist and seat and is likely to date from before the 14th century.

B.10.4 A small piece of leather weighing 2.7g was recovered from fill 3126 of Period 2 (post-medieval) pit **3178**. It measures 51mm long and 23mm wide and appears to represent a complete piece of off-cut waste. Based on its thickness (6mm), it most likely derives from bovid hide.

Statement of potential and recommendations for further work

B.10.5 Based on the details given in the above summary, the potential of the leather to help answer the project's research aims is limited. No further work is recommended on the material.

Recommendations for retention and dispersal

B.10.6 Wet leather cannot be stored long-term. The sole does provide some limited dating evidence and a case can be made for retention if ceramic or other dating evidence is lacking. The leather could be allowed to air dry under controlled conditions (Historic England 2018), enabling it to be safely stored and retained as part of the archive. It is of no intrinsic value, however, and if it is of no significance for dating purposes, it may be discarded providing good quality photographs of this material accompany the site archive. There is little reason to retain the other items of leather and these should be discarded.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

C.1 Animal bone by Joshua C White

Introduction and methodology

- C.1.1 A total of 1,488 fragments of animal bone (weighing 19.5kg) were recovered during the excavation. This report presents an assessment of the hand-collected remains, which were retrieved from deposits of medieval (5,765g), post-medieval (13,209g) and modern date (526g). A variety of different species are present in the assemblage, with cattle (*Bos taurus*) and sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*) most frequently recorded. The other domestic mammal species comprise horse (*Equus ferus caballus*), pig (*Sus scrofa*), dog (*Canis familiaris*) and cat (*Felis catus*). Wild mammals are represented by red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) and hare (*Lepus europaeus*). Bird remains account for a large part of the assemblage and include domestic fowl (*Gallus gallus domesticus*), carrion crow (*Corvus corone*) and pigeon (*Columba sp.*). Bone was recorded to groups, such as medium mammal, medium–large mammal or mammal where identifications to taxa could not be made due to a lack of diagnostic features.
- C.1.2 The bones were recorded using a modified version of the guidelines described by Davis (1992) and Baker and Worley (2014), with the remains quantified using the number of identified specimens method (NISP) (Table 30). The refitting of fragments clearly deriving from the same specimen was undertaken, with refitted specimens only counted once.
- C.1.3 Age-at-death was assessed either through analysis of tooth wear and eruption or the state of epiphysal fusion. Teeth were recorded using Payne (1973), Halstead (1985) and Habermehl (1975), and fusion rates were assessed using data presented by Silver (1969) and Popkin *et al.* (2012). Evidence for butchery was recorded, noting the type, such as cut, chopped or sawn along with its location on a specimen. A note was also made of animal gnawing and bone that had been burnt. Biometric potential was assessed using Von den Driesch (1976).
- C.1.4 A full catalogue of the remains can be found in the digital archive.

Results of the assessment

- C.1.5 The bone assemblage is in a fair condition, with only minor degrees of surface erosion noted. However, the assemblage is highly fragmented, both as a result of processing in antiquity and damage caused during excavation.
- C.1.6 The animal bone from the medieval deposits is distinct from the material of post-medieval and modern date due to its dark brown colour, most likely caused through exposure to tannic acid in the burial environment. Rarely were dark brown specimens found in post-medieval deposits at the site, suggesting that little mixing of material through disturbance and redeposition had occurred. Occasional traces of vivianite (a ferrous phosphate with a blue colour) were observed upon remains recovered from Period 1 well 2020. The formation of vivianite has been linked to concentrations of faecal matter (Stoops *et al.* 2010; Rothe *et al.* 2016), suggesting human and/or animal waste was deposited into this feature.

C.1.7 Instances of canid gnawing are very rare, pointing towards the rapid burial of butchery waste. Evidence of rodent gnawing is present on some of the specimens from well 2020. Few fragments show evidence of having been burnt, but some calcined fragments were recovered from deposits associated with kilns. A total of 66 fragments show evidence of having been butchered, with chop, cut and saw marks present. Two specimens exhibit a density of cut marks beyond what would be needed for butchery or bone working and require further analysis along with possible illustration/photographs. All body parts are represented, suggesting that both carcass processing and consumption was occurring on or in the near vicinity of the site.

Species	Medieval		Post-medieval		Modern		Total	
	NISP	NISP %	NISP	NISP %	NISP	NISP %	NISP	NISP %
Cattle	42	28.57	94	63.95	11	7.48	147	10.79
Sheep/goat	32	32.66	64	65.3	2	2.04	98	7.19
Pig	6	37.5	10	62.5			16	1.17
Horse	8	53.33	7	46.67			15	1.1
Dog	1	0.19	507*	99.7	1	0.19	509*	37.37
Cat	1	100					1	0.07
Red deer			1	50	1	50	2	0.15
Hare					1	100	1	0.07
Bird	4	3.36	114	95.79	1	0.85	119	8.74
Amphibian			2	100			2	0.14
Large mammal	46	37.39	71	57.74	6	4.87	123	9.04
Medium-large mammal	13	9.62	119	88.14	3	2.22	135	9.91
Medium mammal	16	16.66	76	79.18	4	4.16	96	7.05
Small-medium mammal			17	100			17	1.25
Small mammal	1	6.67	14	93.33			15	1.2
Mammal			66	100			66	4.85
Total	170	100	1,162	100	30	100	1,362	100

Table 30: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) by phase

*Figure inflated by eleven partially recovered dog burials

C.1.8 Cattle are amongst the most frequent taxa present (see dog, discussed below) and were recovered from layers, ditches, pits and postholes. Although no suitable mandibles were recovered to allow more precise estimates of the age at which animals died, preliminary assessment of the fusion data show that a high proportion of the specimens were slaughtered before reaching 3–4 years of age, indicating their exploitation for meat and other primary products. No neonatal remains were recovered, suggesting that cattle were not bred on or near to the site. Three

instances of possible traction-related pathology are present which merit further study. Biometric measurements are possible on 48 cattle bones.

- C.1.9 Sheep/goat remains were recovered from a variety of different features and deposits. Thirteen mandibles were able to provide age-at-death data; 30% were aged between 4–6 years, suggesting their use as breeding rams/ewes and to provide wool and milk, and 46% were killed between the ages of 1–3 years, most likely representing parts of a flock reared to supply meat and other primary products. The recovery of several neonatal bones points towards the breeding of sheep/goats on or in the near vicinity of the site. Biometric measurements are possible on 25 ovicaprid bones.
- C.1.10 Porcine remains are uncommon, but were recovered in small numbers from layers, ditches, pits and postholes. Interestingly, most of the specimens are from animals that were aged over 3.5 years at their time of death, possibly suggesting the remains of breeding sows. Four biometric measurements are possible on the pig bones. The equid remains comprise exclusively adult animals, with the presence of chop and cut marks indicating that they were at least skinned and dismembered, and possibly consumed. Biometric measurements are possible on five horse bones, with a complete tibia that will allow for the calculation of the animal's withers height.
- C.1.11 Dog remains dominate the sample, however the NISP figure presented in Table 30 is inflated by the partial recovery of eleven individual (MNI) dog skeletons from Period 2 pit **3101**. This burial assemblage contains a wide variety of different dogs, from young puppies to old individuals, those of good osteological health as well as those with advanced disease (osteoarthritis and spondylosis), and some show evidence of having been skinned, whereas others do not. This associated bone group also included the remains of eight (MNI) crows, along with several other species of birds. Biometric measurements are possible on 36 of the canid bones.
- C.1.12 Cat remains are represented by a single tibia from the base of Period 1 (medieval) well **2020**. The presence of red deer and hare point towards some hunting of wild mammals –these were found in modern features suggesting that they most likely represent residually deposited specimens.
- C.1.13 Bird remains include domestic fowl, carrion crow and pigeon, with most of the assemblage coming from post-medieval pit **3101**. Several specimens require further identification to species and 35 elements can provide biometric data.

Statement of potential

- C.1.14 Although only 67% of the remains are identifiable to species/taxa due to heavy fragmentation, the available data can provide good insights into the diet, husbandry practices and social zooarchaeology of the communities present at the site during the medieval and post-medieval periods. Further work following updated phasing on the spatial distribution, age-at-death, sex, butchery and biometrics is required in order to allow for detailed comparisons with other assemblages excavated in Huntingdon. Further identification of the bird remains to species, with the help of a reference collection, would also add further detail, along with analysis of the remains recovered from the sample residues.

C.1.15 The associated bone group from Period 2 (post-medieval) pit **3101** is of particular importance and the full analysis of the eleven dogs and eight crows has significant potential to inform upon site formation processes. This group most likely represents an assemblage of culled animals and details an aspect of society not typically accessible in the archaeological record, with potential to shed light upon prevailing social issues, local environmental control and possibly even occupations in Huntingdon during the 17th century.

Recommendations for further work

C.1.16 Full recording and analysis of the hand collected remains is required, incorporating updated phasing and the animal bone assemblage recovered during the trial trenching. This includes the full analysis of spatial distribution, age-at-death, sex, butchery and biometric data. The recording of the bone from the processed samples should also be carried out and incorporated into the final report. Research will need to be undertaken to fully contextualise the assemblage on both a local and regional level. The final report should include photographs or illustrations of select pieces.

Description	Performed by
Full recording and analysis of the remains (incorporating updated phasing and the animal bone recovered during the trial trenching)	Joshua White
Recording of bone from the processed samples	Joshua White
Comparative research and writing of report	Joshua White
Illustration/photography of select pieces (approximately ten specimens)	OA East Illustrator

Table 31: Animal bone further work task list

Recommendations for retention and dispersal

C.1.17 The remains recovered from the medieval and post-medieval dated deposits should be retained as they add to our knowledge on the diet, husbandry practices and social zooarchaeological aspects of the site. Following full analysis, the animal bone collected from modern deposits can be dispersed.

C.2 Mollusca by Joshua C White

Introduction and methodology

- C.2.1 A total of 49 shells or shell fragments weighing 982.3g were recovered during the excavation. The assemblage consists mostly of common oysters (*Ostrea edulis*), with a single common cockle (*Cerastoderma edule*) specimen present. Although small, this assemblage does demonstrate the consumption of shellfish by people in the near vicinity of the site during the medieval and post-medieval periods.
- C.2.2 Each specimen was scanned to identify species, with the valve side noted along with any modifications/butchery marks or evidence of parasitic infestation. The assemblage was recorded using a modified version of the methodology set out by Winder (2011). The mollusca were quantified by context through the MNI (minimum number of individuals) method (Table 32) and data was recorded in a *Microsoft Excel* spreadsheet held in the digital archive.

Results of the assessment

- C.2.3 All of the medieval remains were recovered from Period 1 posthole **3043** in Area 3 and consist of nine fragments of oyster shell (80g), which equated to an MNI of seven. Two of the shells have notches in them, where they have been cut open to access the flesh.
- C.2.4 The post-medieval oyster shell was mostly recovered from quarry/puddling pits in Area 3 and consists of 39 fragments, with a combined MNI of 22. Two of the shells have notches and a cut mark is present on one specimen. One specimen from fill 3237 of Period 2 pit **3236** contains a circular perforation, 7.5mm in diameter. Similar perforations have been recorded on oyster shells from other archaeological sites and it is believed that they may have been made by tools used during their collection (Dupont 2010). An example from Heacham, Norfolk, has alternatively been interpreted as a loom weight (Curl 2019). A further possibility is that such perforations are caused by the oyster drill (*Ocenebra erinacea*), a predatory snail that makes a hole through shells to access flesh.
- C.2.5 Evidence for a number of parasitic organisms is present across the post-medieval oyster assemblage, including *Pomatoceros triqueter*, *Cliona celata* and *Polydora ciliate*. The single fragment of common cockle shell was recovered from Period 2 (post-medieval) ditch **2027**.
- C.2.6 A single oyster shell with a *Polydora hoplura* infestation was recovered from Period 3 (modern) posthole **3007**.

	Medieval	Post-medieval	Modern	Total
Species	MNI	MNI	MNI	MNI
Oyster	7	21	1	28
Common cockle		1		1
<i>Total</i>	7	22	1	29

Table 32: Mollusca quantification – minimum number of individuals by phase

Statement of potential

- C.2.7 The assemblage has little potential to aid the regional research objectives and adds little to our understanding of the site, beyond indicating the consumption of shellfish by people in the near vicinity during the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Recommendations for further work

- C.2.8 The analysis and integration of any further mollusca recovered from the processed samples is required, and the material collected during the trial trenching should also be integrated within the final report.

Description	Performed by
Recording any further mollusca recovered from the processed samples and integration of data collected during the trial trenching	Joshua White
Writing of report	Joshua White

Table 33: Mollusca further work task list

Recommendations for retention and dispersal

- C.2.9 Following the further recording of any remains recovered from the processed samples, and subject to the findings of that work, the mollusca assemblage can be dispersed, with the exception of the perforated specimen from context 3237 (Period 2 pit **3236**) which should be retained and archived.

C.3 Archaeobotanical remains by Denise Druce

Introduction

C.3.1 Twenty-nine bulk samples taken during the excavation were processed and assessed for the presence of archaeobotanical material to inform on diet, environment and fuel use. To comply with accepted professional guidelines (English Heritage 2011), 40-litre samples, or 100% of a fill if less than this, were taken. Excavations in Areas 1 and 2 revealed several medieval features, including ditches, Period 1 well **2020** and possible pond or pit (feature **2018**). Many of the samples from these areas contained abundant plant remains preserved under anoxic conditions. A further possible Period 1 (medieval) feature included posthole **3043**, situated in Area 3. Area 3 revealed several post-medieval kilns and pits, which are believed to primarily be related to brick manufacture.

Methodology

C.3.2 The organic rich samples (such as those from well **2020** and pond **2018**) were washed through a 250 µm mesh and kept wet. The samples taken primarily for charred plant remains and charcoal (such as those from the post-medieval kilns) were processed using a modified Siraf-type flotation tank, whereby the flot was caught in a 250 µm mesh, and the retents washed through 2mm and 500 µm meshes. Both the flots and the retents were air-dried. The samples were scanned using a *Leica* stereomicroscope and any plant remains, such as fruits, seeds, charcoal and wood fragments, were recorded. Other remains, such as bone, insects, small artefacts, ceramic building material (CBM), industrial/metal waste, and coal/heat-affected vesicular material (HAVM) were also noted. Any surviving fruits/seeds were provisionally identified. The presence of modern roots, earthworm eggs and modern seeds was also noted to ascertain the likelihood of any contamination. The remains were quantified on a scale of # to ##### where # is rare (one to five items); ## is frequent (6 to 50 items); ### is common (51–100 items); and #### is abundant (greater than 100 items). Plant nomenclature follows Stace (2010). The assessment results were recorded on a pro-forma, which will be kept with the site archive. The potential of each sample for any further work was also highlighted.

C.3.3 Wood and charcoal fragments over 2mm in size were quantified and scanned to assess preservation and wood diversity. Where possible, wood maturity, such as heart wood, sap wood, or round wood was also noted to determine the nature of the fuel wood being utilised. Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) and hazel (*Corylus avellana*), which are anatomically similar in transverse section were not separated during assessment. Similarly, hawthorn-type (Maloideae), which includes hawthorn, apple, whitebeam, rowan and wild service tree, and blackthorn-type (*Prunus* sp), which includes blackthorn, wild plum, wild cherry, and bird cherry, cannot be separated anatomically. Identification and classification of the charcoal was aided by Hather (2000).

Results

Period 1: medieval

- C.3.4 The results of the archaeobotanical assessment are presented in Table 35. The results indicate that several of the medieval features from Area 1, including well **2020**, contained settlement waste in the form of rare to frequent charred plant remains, comprising both cultivated and wild fruits/seeds. More prominent, certainly in well **2020**, was archaeobotanical material comprising wood and seeds/fruits, preserved under anoxic or waterlogged conditions. Several of the fills from well **2020**, and fill 2017 from pond **2018**, contained fruits/seeds from a relatively diverse range of taxa. The preliminary identifications, shown in Table 35, include flora likely to be growing in and on the margins of the features, and include wet-ground taxa, such as common reed (*Juncus* sp), Sedge (*Carex* sp), common ruderals of arable or waste ground, such as mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*), fat-hen (*Chenopodium album*), and hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), and elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and bramble (*Rubus* sp) scrub. Evidence for flowing/standing water is indicated by the recovery of ostracods in ditches **1025** and **1036** and well **2020**. Ostracods are small bivalve crustaceans, which inhabit nearly all types of aquatic environments (English Heritage 2011). Several of the features also contained *Daphnia* ephippium (the resting eggs of water fleas). Insect remains were noted in several of the samples, however quantities were relatively low.
- C.3.5 Although the medieval features contained relatively low amounts of identifiable charcoal, the assessment indicates that wood from a range of trees, including oak (*Quercus* sp), hawthorn-type (Maloideae), alder/hazel (*Alnus/Corylus*) and field maple (*Acer campestre*), was collected for fuel.
- C.3.6 Other settlement waste recovered from the medieval features included rare daub, comminuted ceramic building material (CBM), and rare fragments of bone. Fill 2056, from well **2020** also contained rare fish scales. The presence of vivianite in several of the well fills indicate conditions, including significant levels of iron and phosphate, were conducive for its formation.

Period 2: post-medieval

- C.3.7 Although rare to frequent charred cereals and other charred edibles, such as hazelnut shell, possible pea (*Pisum sativum*) and a plum (*Prunus domestica*) stone were recovered from several of the pits and kiln layers, much of the archaeobotanical material from Area 3 comprised kiln fuel waste. The only sample containing appreciable amounts of charred plant remains was the deliberate backfill 3104 of pit **3101**, which contained a range of cereal grains and cereal chaff. This deposit is more likely to represent a discrete dump of waste from cereal-based activity, such as crop processing, rather than thinly dispersed surface debris. The charcoal from this fill comprised a wide range of taxa very similar to the charcoal recovered from the medieval features.
- C.3.8 Preliminary assessment of the fuel waste from the possible kiln deposits suggests that either coal or charcoal, or a combination of both, was being utilised. Charcoal from possible kiln associated deposit 3106, and much of the odd fragments

recovered from layers and pits, comprised oak (*Quercus* sp). The charcoal from possible kiln base **3120**, however, was dominated by hawthorn, blackthorn (*Prunus* sp) and alder/hazel round wood. Possible flue **3212** appeared to be devoid of charcoal but contained abundant coal and fuel ash/cinder. It is not clear at this stage whether there is a link between date, kiln function, and fuel type, however this would be worth exploring once the phasing is complete.

- C.3.9 In addition to coal and charcoal, magnetic waste and rare hammerscale was also recovered, which may provide very tentative evidence for other types of activities taking place nearby. Fine calcareous residue and very fine CBM dust was also noted in several of the features from Area 3.
- C.3.10 Possible post-medieval/modern well **3113** produced only rare archaeobotanical remains. The residue from one of its fills (3216), however, produced a fragment of leather. Of note in its primary fill (3215) was the presence of fossilised? molluscs and calcified grass (*Poaceae*) culms/awns. It is unclear what would have caused this type of preservation, or, indeed, whether it occurred pre or post burial.

Statement of potential

- C.3.11 The archaeobotanical assessment showed that Period 1 (medieval) well **2020**, and fill 2059 from pond/pit **2018** contained common to abundant fruits/seeds, which would provide information on the vegetation in and surrounding the features. Given that well **2020** contained several fills with well-preserved remains, there is potential for exploring changes in its environment during infilling. Although quantities of charred plant material were generally low, further identification would be worthwhile as an aid to investigating past diet and resource use. Information on post-medieval agricultural activity would be provided by the backfill 3104 of Period 2 pit **3101**. Such remains may have potential for providing evidence for the impact of agricultural improvements, which Carruthers and Hunter Dowse (2019) suggest is an unexplored topic.
- C.3.12 Further analysis of fuel use is warranted on several of the possible kiln samples. This should comprise a better understanding of the date and associated function of the kilns alongside the evidence for coal and/or charcoal. The results from Huntingdon should provide an important dataset and would complement recent studies on fuel use from other post-medieval brick kiln sites in the region, such as Cringleford (Druce 2022) and Great Horkesley (Clarke in prep).

Recommendations for further work

- C.3.13 Processed samples selected for further analysis of their waterlogged and charred plant remains will be sorted using standard guidelines whereby fruits/seeds and other plant remains will be identified and either quantified or counted. Given that delicate plant remains deteriorate over time, a single retained tub from any of the samples selected for analysis of their waterlogged plant remains should be processed prior to analysis. Charcoal analysis will follow standard procedures, where c. 100–150 fragments (or the entire if less than this) >2 mm in size will be extracted and identified. The data will be tabulated, and a report, encompassing both the

assessment and analysis results, will be prepared. An archive catalogue of all the work will also be produced.

Description	Performed by
Further processing for waterlogged plant remains (30L from sample 204 (deposit 2057) and 10L from sample 207 (deposit 2059))	Denise Druce
Analysis of the waterlogged plant remains	Denise Druce
Analysis of the charred plant remains	Denise Druce
Charcoal/fuel analysis and reporting	Denise Druce
Environmental synthesis	Denise Druce

Table 34: Archaeobotanical remains further work task list

Recommendations for retention and dispersal

C.3.14 Any unprocessed samples not selected for further analysis will be disposed of on completion of the project. The analysed samples will be retained for future reference.

Area	Sample no.	Context no.	Cut/Feature	Cut/feature details	Date	Sample vol (l)	Flot size (ml)	Charred cereal remains	Other charred fruits/ seeds	Organic matrix/ wood	Waterlogged fruits/seeds	Insects	Molluscs	Other remains	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal >2mm	Charcoal comments	Enviro. Potential
Area 1	100	1030	Ditch 1029	Primary fill	Med	8	5				#		#	cbm #, daub #	#			
Area 1	101	1026	Ditch 1025	Primary fill	Med	9	5			#	###		### (frags)	Ostracods #, cbm (dust) ###, daub #	####	##	<i>Quercus</i> and diffuse porous type	
Area 1	102	1037	Ditch 1036	Basal fill	Med	7	20	#		#	###		### (frags)	Ostracods ###, bone #	####	#	<i>Quercus</i>	
Area 2	200	2011	Ditch 2010	Lower fill of possible medieval town ditch	Med	9	5	# <i>Triticum</i>						coal #	##			
Area 2	201	2022	Well 2020		Med	18	50	## <i>Triticum</i> sp, cf <i>Secale cereale</i>	# cf <i>Pisum sativum</i>		##		#	bone #	####	##	<i>Quercus</i> and Maloideae	
Area 2	202	2021	Well 2020		Med	18	100	# cf <i>Triticum</i> sp, <i>Secale cereale</i>	# <i>Corylus avellana</i> fruit fragment	#### <i>Quercus</i> wood	### including <i>Sambucus</i> , <i>Rubus</i> , <i>Tripleurospermum</i> , <i>Solanum</i> , and <i>Chenopodium</i>			<i>Daphnia</i> ephippium ##, vivianite #	##	##	<i>Quercus</i> , <i>Alnus/Corylus</i> , <i>Acer campestre</i> , and Maloideae	wpr/cpr
Area 2	203	2056	Well 2020		Med	15	30	# if <i>Avena</i>	# cf <i>Sparganium</i> , <i>Cladium mariscus</i>	#### (including possible bryophyte)	### including <i>Sambucus</i> , <i>Rubus</i> , <i>Ranunculus</i> , <i>Urtica</i> , <i>Isolepis</i> , and <i>Asteraceae</i>	##		<i>Daphnia</i> ephippium ###, vivianite ####, fish scales #	##	##	Mixed assemblage including <i>Quercus</i> , Maloideae, and cf <i>Prunus</i>	wpr/cpr
Area 2	204	2057	Well 2020		Med	8	120		# <i>Cladium mariscus</i>	#### <i>Quercus</i> wood	#### diverse assemblage, including <i>Sambucus</i> , <i>Conium</i> , <i>Polygonum</i> , <i>Stellaria</i> , <i>Ranunculus</i> , <i>Juncus</i> , <i>Carex</i> , <i>Potentilla</i> , and <i>Chenopodium</i>	##	#		##	##	Mixed assemblage including <i>Quercus</i> , <i>Alnus/Corylus</i> and Maloideae round wood	wpr/cpr
Area 2	205	2058	Well 2020		Med	15	90	# <i>Triticum</i> sp	# <i>Corylus avellana</i> fruit fragment	####	### diverse assemblage, including	##		Ostracods #, vivianite #	##	#	<i>Quercus</i> and diffuse porous type	wpr

Area	Sample no.	Context no.	Cut/Feature	Cut/feature details	Date	Sample vol (l)	Flot size (ml)	Charred cereal remains	Other charred fruits/ seeds	Organic matrix/ wood	Waterlogged fruits/seeds	Insects	Molluscs	Other remains	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal >2mm	Charcoal comments	Enviro. Potential	
											<i>Sambucus, Rubus, Stellaria, Urtica, Juncus, Carex, and Epilobium</i>								
Area 2	206	2039	Pond 2018		Med	8	<5			##	# Sambucus and Picris. Leaves	##		Bone #					
Area 2	207	2059	Pond 2018		Med	8	<5				## <i>Sambucus, Rubus, Picris, Papaver,</i> and unknown. <i>Betula</i> bracts, leaves, stems and pond weed	##		<i>Daphnia ephippium</i> #					wpr
Area 3	300	3047	Post hole 3043	Contained burnt bone – post packing?	Med?	9	20	## <i>Triticum</i> . Culm node	## <i>Corylus avellana</i> fruit fragment, unknown fruit, <i>Cladium mariscus</i> , small Poaceae, small Fabaceae		## Sambucus	#		cbm #, bone #	####	###	Mixed assemblage including <i>Quercus, Acer campestre, Prunus,</i> and Maloideae	cpr	
Area 3	301	3104	Pit 3101	Deliberate backfill of pit, with post-medieval refuse	Pmed	12	500	#### <i>Triticum, Avena, Hordeum.</i> Rare rachis, culm nodes, lemma/palea	## <i>Pisum sativum</i> fragments, small Poaceae, <i>Galium, Carex, Polygonum,</i>			#	### (frags)	Bone ##, coal ##	####	####	Mixed assemblage including <i>Quercus, Maloideae, Acer campestre</i> and <i>Prunus</i> round wood	cpr and charcoal	
Area 3	302	3106		Adjacent to possible flu ass. 3107?.	Pmed	18	500							Coal ####, havm ###, magnetic residue ##	####	####	Mostly <i>Quercus</i> , rare cf <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> round wood	charcoal	
Area 3	303	3152	Pit 3150	Possible puddling pit – basal fill	Pmed	7	<5 ws	# <i>Triticum</i>	# small Fabaceae					Coal (fine) ###	###	#			

Area	Sample no.	Context no.	Cut/ Feature	Cut/feature details	Date	Sample vol (l)	Flot size (ml)	Charred cereal remains	Other charred fruits/ seeds	Organic matrix/ wood	Waterlogged fruits/seeds	Insects	Molluscs	Other remains	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal >2mm	Charcoal comments	Enviro. Potential
Area 3	335	3106		Parallel to possible flu assoc. 3107.	Pmed	18	160	# <i>Hordeum</i> , <i>Avena</i>	## cf <i>Prunus domestica</i> , <i>Polygonum</i> , <i>Carex</i>					Coal ###, havm ####, magnetic residue ##, bone #	##	##	<i>Quercus</i>	
Area 3	336	3127		Levelling layer?	Pmed	18	75	# <i>Triticum</i> , <i>Avena</i>	# <i>Corylus avellana</i> fruit fragment, unknown seeds				#	Coal ###, havm ###, hammerscale? #, cbm ###, burnt calcareous material ###, bone #	###	##	<i>Quercus</i> , rare diffuse porous type	
Area 3	337	3166	Pit 3149	Possible puddling pit with industrial and/or domestic refuse	Pmed	16	100	# cf <i>Triticum</i>					#	Coal (fine) ####	#	#	<i>Quercus</i>	
Area 3	338	3188	Pit 3181	Primary fill of probable puddling tank	Pmed	8	70	## <i>Triticum</i> , <i>Avena</i>	# <i>Pisum sativum</i> fragment					Coal ####, havm ###, bone #	##	##	<i>Quercus</i> , rare diffuse porous type	
Area 3	339	3199	Pit 3182	Primary fill of large puddling tank.	Pmed	9	5							Coal ##, fish scales #	#	#	diffuse porous type	
Area 3	340	3213	Kiln flue? 3212	Flu back fill	Pmed	5	1400						##	Coal, fuel ash/cinder ####, cbm (mostly in residue) ###				
Area 3	341	3215	Possible Well 3113	Primary fill.	Pmed-modern	8	<5				#		## (look fossilised)	Coal ##, calcified cereal awns or small Poaceae stems ##	#	#	<i>Quercus</i>	
Area 3	342	3216	Possible Well 3113	Secondary fill	Pmed-modern	9	5				#	#		Coal ##, leather (from residue) #	#	#	<i>Quercus</i> , and <i>Acer campestre</i>	

Area	Sample no.	Context no.	Cut/ Feature	Cut/feature details	Date	Sample vol (l)	Flot size (ml)	Charred cereal remains	Other charred fruits/ seeds	Organic matrix/ wood	Waterlogged fruits/seeds	Insects	Molluscs	Other remains	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal >2mm	Charcoal comments	Enviro. Potential
																	round wood	
Area 3	343	3250	Pit 3245	Underneath pit [3178]. Contained burnt rubble and pottery	Pmed	20	50	## cf <i>Triticum</i> and <i>Hordeum</i> . Culm fragments	# indeterminate seed		#		##	Coal ###, havm ###, cbm ###, bone ##	##	##	<i>Quercus</i> and small round wood	
Area 3	344	3235	Pit 3234		Pmed	9	5				#		#	Coal (fine) ####. Pot, cbm, glass, and iron from residue	#	#	<i>Quercus</i>	
Area 3	345	3237	Pit 3236	Possible primary fill of feature	Pmed	8	5	# <i>Triticum</i> , <i>Hordeum</i>	# <i>Corylus avellana</i> fruit fragment				#	Coal #, bone #	##	##	<i>Quercus</i> and Maloideae	
Area 3	346	3211	Layer 3211	Kiln Group 3207	Pmed	10	200	# <i>Triticum</i> . Culm nodes	## Small Poaceae, <i>Cladium mariscus</i> , <i>Carex</i>		#		#	Coal ####, havm ####, cbm (fine) ###, magnetic residue ####, hammerscale #	##	#		
Area 3	347	3147	Pit 3120	Fill of possible Kiln base	Pmed	4	110							Calcareous material ####, daub # (some fragments encrusted with <i>Quercus</i> charcoal)	#### (fine dust)	####	Includes <i>Prunus</i> and Maloideae round wood, rare buds	charcoal
Area 3	348	3148	Pit 3120	Fill of possible Kiln base	Pmed	13	400				# cf <i>Malus/Pyrus</i> pip		#		#### (fine dust)	####	Mostly <i>Prunus</i> round wood, with <i>Alnus/Corylus</i> , frequent buds	charcoal

Table 35: Catalogue of the archaeobotanical assessment

Quantifications are on a scale of # to ####, where # = <5 items, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, and #### = >100 items, havm = heat affected vesicular material, wpr = waterlogged plant remains, cpr = charred plant remains

C.4 Pollen by Mairead Rutherford

Introduction

3.4.1 Nine sub-samples from Period 1 (medieval) features at the site were submitted for pollen assessment. Seven samples were from a well and pit and two are from a ditch.

Methodology

C.4.2 Pollen processing was undertaken by the Petrostrat Lab in Northwich, Cheshire, and followed standard procedures (method B of Berglund and Ralska-Jasiewiczowa 1986), using HCL, NaOH, sieving, HF and Erdtman's acetolysis, to remove carbonates, humic acids, particles >170microns, silicates and cellulose, respectively. The samples were then stained with safranin, dehydrated in tertiary butyl alcohol and the residues mounted in 2000cs silicone oil. Slides were examined at a magnification of x400 by ten equally spaced traverses across a slide or until at least 100 pollen grains were counted. Pollen identification was made following the keys of Moore *et al.* (1991), Faegri and Iversen (1989) and a small, modern reference collection. Identification of non-pollen palynomorphs (NPP) follows van Geel (1978). Plant nomenclature follows Stace (2010). The preservation of the pollen was noted and an assessment was made of the potential for further analysis.

Results

Lithology and pollen sub-sampling

C.4.3 The deposits and sampling details are outlined in the Table 36. All of the samples have been sub-sampled from bulk samples collected during the excavation.

C.4.4 Huntingdon is located in the valley of the Great Ouse; the geology is of mudstones of the Oxford Clay (Jurassic) overlain by river terrace gravel and sand deposits of Holocene age (British Geological Society 2015).

Feature	Sample Number	Context Number	Lithology
Well	201	2022	Mottled grey/orange sticky clay
Well	202	2021	Very moist stony silty mud
Well	203	2056	Rich dark brown organic clay
Well	204	2057	Stony liquid mud
Well	205	2058	Dark brown organic clay
Pit	206	2039	Yellow liquid mud
Pit	207	2059	Yellow, very sticky clay
Ditch	102	1037	Yellow/light brown clay
Ditch	200	2011	Muddy brown clay and limestone fragments

Table 36: Details of pollen sub-sampling

Pollen assessment

C.4.5 Of the nine sub-samples assessed, five contained viable pollen assemblages but four contained assemblages that were either poorly diverse or primarily contained records of palynomorphs from bedrock geology. The data are described and then interpreted. The raw counts are presented in Table 37.

- C.4.6 Ditch: sample 102 (1037): This sample contains abundant pollen of herbs, dominantly grasses (Poaceae), but also dandelion-type (*Taraxacum*-type), buttercup-family (*Ranunculus*-type), daisy family (Asteraceae, a large group including plants such as chamomiles, corn marigold, sow-thistles, burdocks and oxeye daisies), pollen of the goosefoot family (Chenopodiaceae/Amaranthaceae, including for example, good king henry, many-seeded goosefoot and fat-hen), cabbage family (Brassicaceae, including garlic mustard, water-cresses and penny-cresses), and pollen of the pea family (Fabaceae, a large group including plants such as clovers and vetches). Pollen of ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), thistles (*Cirsium*-type), mints (*Mentha*-type), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), fairy flax (*Linum catharticum*), common knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*) and cornflower (*C. cyanus*) are also recorded. Cereal-type pollen is present in low numbers in the sample. Rare tree and shrub pollen is restricted to occurrences of hazel-type (*Corylus avellana*-type).
- C.4.7 Ditch: sample 200 (2011): This sample contains palynomorphs derived from bedrock; Jurassic (Callovian–Oxfordian) age dinoflagellate cysts and pollen. The lithology of muddy brown clay probably reflects a clast of Oxford Clay sediments reworked into superficial terrace deposits into which the ditch was cut.
- C.4.8 Well: samples 201, 202, 203 (2022; 2021; 2056): Although relatively rich counts have been obtained for samples 201 and 202, the assemblages are compromised through preferential preservation of more robust grains, for example, dandelion-type and pollen of the goosefoot family, thereby skewing the overall result. The pollen data, in particular from sample 202, suggest dominance of weeds associated with arable farming and include occurrences of cereal-type pollen. This sample also contains pollen of sedges (Cyperaceae) and an abundance of microfossil type HdV-128, an indicator of freshwater environments (van Geel 1978), consistent with deposition within a well. Samples 201 and 203 contain abundant palynomorphs of Callovian–Oxfordian age (for example, the dinocysts *Wanaea thysanota*, *Ctenidodinium ornatum*, *Gonyaulacysta jurassica* and *Scriniodinium crystallinum*) as well as significant numbers of deteriorated grains (probably mostly broken palynomorphs of Jurassic age). There is also a Holocene (medieval) pollen assemblage present in sample 201, which contains an abundance of pollen of the goosefoot family, reflecting preferential preservation of robust grains, as well as commonly occurring disturbance indicators, for example, mugworts (*Artemisia*).
- C.4.9 Well samples 204 and 205 (2057; 2058) and pit samples 206 and 207 (2039; 2059): These four samples, two from the bottom of the well and two from the bottom of a pit contain very similar pollen assemblages and are therefore described together. The assemblages are characterised by abundant herb pollen, with commonly occurring cereal-types recorded throughout, including rye (*Secale*) in samples 204 and 205. Grass pollen is most commonly recorded, along with a range of herbs including pollen of the goosefoot-, daisy-, buttercup-, cabbage- and pea families. Pollen grains of docks/sorrels (*Rumex*-type) are recorded in all four samples but particularly common in sample 204, whereas knotgrass is also present in all four samples but particularly abundant in sample 207. Pollen of ribwort plantain and cornflower are recorded throughout, with occurrences of mallows (*Malva*-type), pollen of the carrot family (Apiaceae, comprising plants such as cow-parsley and sweet cicely), common

knapsweed, pollen of the pink family (Caryophyllaceae, including chickweeds (*Stellaria*)) and a single occurrence of pollen of flax (*Linum bienne*-type) (in sample 207). Tree and shrub pollen includes occurrences of hazel-type (*Corylus*-type) and oak (*Quercus*) mainly, with sporadic presence of pine (*Pinus*), ash (*Fraxinus*), willow (*Salix*), walnut (*Juglans*) and elder (*Sambucus*).

- C.4.10 Fern spores are present in low numbers only, including bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) and monolete spores (Pteropsida). Rare pollen of aquatic plants includes occurrences of arrowhead (*Sagittaria*-type) and lesser bulrush (*Typha angustifolia*). Microscopic charcoal particles are also present throughout, being particularly abundant in sample 205.
- C.4.11 The non-pollen palynomorphs (NPP) assemblage is particularly interesting, comprising fungal spores of *Sordaria* (HdV-55A/B) and *Caryospora callicarpa* (Currey) Nitschke, as well as eggs of helminths (parasitic worms) including the whipworm, *Trichuris* (HdV-531) and the roundworm, *Ascaris* spp. Counts for helminths is particularly high in sample 205.
- C.4.12 Ditch: sample 102 (1037) interpretation: The assessed pollen assemblage is distinguished by an abundance of grasses supporting meadow-rich plants of waste or rough ground, hedgerows or trackways (for example, dandelion-, daisy- and buttercup types). Pollen of weeds typically associated with arable farming includes presence of probable cereal-types such as cornflower, redshank and knotgrass. Measurements of the cereal-types suggest affinity with barley (*Hordeum*); however, the range of measurements for barley overlap with wild grasses (such as floating sweet-grasses, *Glyceria fluitans*), known to occur on mud or in shallow water by rivers and in marshes, ditches and wet meadows (Stace 2010). An association with arable weeds, however, may suggest that cultivated rather than wild cereal-types are present in the ditch sediments. Pollen from meadow plants, including ribwort plantain, may also provide evidence of pastoral farming.
- C.4.13 Well samples 204 and 205 and pit samples 206 and 207 interpretation: The assessed pollen assemblages are interpreted to suggest commonly occurring cereal-types, identified through pore/annulus and grain size measurements, as probably representing barley as well as wheat/oats (*Triticum/Avena*), (although the pore diameters could also suggest wild oat varieties (Andersen 1979; Tweddle *et al.* 2005), with definite occurrence of rye. Cereal-type pollen is interpreted along with weeds of cultivation (for example, cornflower, mallows, redshank, knotgrasses and goosefoot family (if represented, for example, by fat-hen or corn marigold)) as derived from arable farming. As cereal-type pollen is large and does not travel far from source, the implication is that it was either growing locally or being processed locally. It is possible that cereal cultivation/processing was associated with settlement in the vicinity or, alternatively, may have been transported along with straw or hay, which could have been used as animal fodder or bedding. Other pollen indicators (for example, commonly occurring grass pollen, ribwort plantain) support pastoral activity adjacent to the features. Fungal spores of *Sordaria* (HdV-55A/B) are indicative of animal grazing activity – although these could be either wild or domesticated animals.

- C.4.14 Rare occurrence of tree and shrub pollen (in particular oak and hazel-type) suggests probable wind-transported derivation from regional sources. There are also rare records of elder pollen (perhaps derived from waysides / hedgerows) and of walnut (which may have been derived from trees planted in gardens or parks, at some distance from the site). Pollen from aquatic plants is rare but nevertheless, provides evidence of local freshwater environments within the well and pit.
- C.4.15 Of interest also is the continuous record of the fungal spore *Caryospora callicarpa* (Currey) Nitschke, which has previously been described from sites of Roman and medieval age from the UK and an association with oak, elder and other deciduous woods is possible, but the ecological preferences remain obscure (Hawksworth 2010). The eggs of intestinal parasites that are recorded within these samples include those of *Trichuris* (whipworm) and *Ascaris* spp. (roundworm). As the size range of eggs of the human whipworm parasite, *Trichura trichiura*, overlaps with that for the pig whipworm parasite (*T. suis*), it is not possible to distinguish whether people or pigs (or perhaps both) were infected, but it is likely that the deposit represents, in part, a faecal deposit. Records from medieval urban sites suggest that parasites probably infected most people for much of their lives (Jones 1984). Eggs of roundworms and whipworms are ingested through contaminated food and water (Florenzano *et al.* 2012).
- C.4.16 The simplest interpretation for the pollen, microcharcoal and NPP assemblages found in the deeper deposits of the well and pit (feature numbers) is probably one of both locally and regionally derived wind-blown pollen as well as one of discarded waste; the pollen derived from windblown plants from areas of disturbed ground or arable ground or perhaps in hay/straw discarded in the features, the microcharcoal perhaps wind derived or from hearths/domestic fires and the NPP largely from probable faecal deposits.

Statement of potential

- C.4.17 Although relatively rich assemblages are present in five of the samples, it is not certain that detailed pollen analysis would provide further palaeoenvironmental interpretation than outlined in this assessment. One concern is that each sample is sub-sampled from a bulk sample, rather than from a precise, stratigraphically controlled sample, taken specifically for pollen analysis. This reduces the precision available for pollen interpretation, for example, the ability to identify changes from pastoral to arable farming or to distinguish a sequence of clear phases of use (e.g., discrete phases of discarded material). The current data, based on bulk samples that may reflect several hundred years of accumulation, represents a generalised interpretation of land-use and landscape change

Recommendations for further work

- C.4.18 No further palynological work is recommended.

Sample Number		102	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207
Feature		Ditch	Ditch	Well	Well	Well	Well	Well	Pit	Pit
Context		1037	2011	2022	2021	2056	2057	2058	2039	2059
Preservation		Good	-	Mixed	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Good
Potential		YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Trees and Shrubs										
<i>Betula</i>	Birch						1			
<i>Corylus avellana</i> -type	Hazel-type	2		1			5	2	4	1
<i>Fagus</i>	Beech			1						
<i>Fraxinus</i>	Ash								1	1
<i>Juglans</i>	Walnut							1		
<i>Pinus</i>	Pine				1		1			1
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak						2	2	2	5
Rosaceae	Rose family						1	1		
<i>Salix</i>	Willow								1	
<i>Sambucus</i>	Elder									2
Crops										
Cerealina	Cereal-type	3		1	2		14	11	17	16
<i>Secale</i>	Rye						2	6		
Herbs										
Apiaceae	Carrot family						1			2
<i>Artemisia</i>	Mugworts			12						
Asteraceae	Daisy family	12		2	4	1	17	5	7	9
Brassicaceae	Cabbage family	8			2	1	2	2	3	8
Caryophyllaceae	Pink family							2		
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	Common knapweed	3					2	1		2
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	Cornflower	1		1	?1		4	3	1	4
Chenopodiaceae /Amaranthaceae	Goosefoot family	7		40	12		7	5	7	17
<i>Cirsium</i> -type	Thistles	1		1					1	
Cyperaceae	Sedges	1		2	3		1		2	1
Fabaceae	Pea family	1					6	2	3	1
<i>Filipendula</i>	Meadow - sweets						1			
<i>Linum bienne</i> -type	Flax									1
<i>Linum catharticum</i>	Fairy flax	1								
<i>Malva</i> -type	Mallows							4	1	1
<i>Mentha</i> -type	Mints	1								
<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	Redshank	1			3					
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort plantain	2		1	1		1	2	1	1
<i>Plantago media / major</i>	Greater / Hoary plantain	1								
Poaceae	Grass family	71		5	11		18	22	30	24

Sample Number		102	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207
Feature		Ditch	Ditch	Well	Well	Well	Well	Well	Pit	Pit
Context		1037	2011	2022	2021	2056	2057	2058	2039	2059
Preservation		Good	-	Mixed	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Good
Potential		YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Knotgrass	5		2	1	1	7	6	4	17
<i>Ranunculus</i> -type	Buttercups	3		7			1	1	1	1
Rubiaceae	Bedstraws									
<i>Rumex</i> -type	Docks /Sorrels						10	3	5	1
<i>Sedum</i> -type	Stonecrop									1
<i>Sinapsis</i> -type	Mustards							1		
<i>Stellaria</i> -type	Chickweed								1	1
<i>Taraxacum</i> -type	Dandelions	11		5	66	5	11	6	16	14
Indeterminate herbs							2		4	4
	Total land pollen	135	0	81	107	8	117	88	111	137
	Number of traverses	2	10	10	9	10	6	10	5	5
Ferns and Mosses										
<i>Lycopodium</i> -type	Clubmoss	1								
<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	Common polypody				1					
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken								2	
<i>Pteropsida</i> (monolete)	Fern spores (monolete)	1			3				1	1
<i>Sphagnum</i>	Moss spores					1				1
Aquatics										
<i>Sagittaria</i> -type	Arrowhead						1			
<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	Lesser bulrush								1	
Non-pollen palynomorphs										
<i>Caryospora callicarpa</i>							2	3	1	4
<i>Glomus</i> HdV-207					2					1
<i>Sordaria</i> HdV-55A/B							6	6	5	5
<i>Tetraploa</i> spp.							1			1
<i>Thecaphora</i> HdV-364		2								
HdV-18					5					
HdV-121							7		4	
HdV-128					56					
Fungal hyphae							1			1
Fungal spores undifferentiated								1	1	3
Rotifers							1			2

Sample Number		102	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207
Feature		Ditch	Ditch	Well	Well	Well	Well	Well	Pit	Pit
Context		1037	2011	2022	2021	2056	2057	2058	2039	2059
Preservation		Good	-	Mixed	Poor	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Good
Potential		YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
undifferentiated										
<i>Ascaris</i>	Helminths						3	3	2	
<i>Opisthorchis</i>	Platy - helminths						2			1
<i>Trichuris</i> HdV-531	Helminths	1					13	29	3	5
Microscopic charcoal		5		80	12	3	48	110	35	21
Deteriorated grains		11		>100	8	>100	8	11	12	2
Oxford Clay reworked			Abt.	Abt.		Abt.				

Table 37: Raw pollen counts

APPENDIX D RISK LOG

D.1.1 The table below lists potential risks for the post-excavation analysis work.

No.	Description	Probability	Impact	Counter measures	Estimated time/costs	Owner	Date updated
1	Specialists unable to deliver analysis report due to over running work programmes/ill health/other problems	Medium	Variable	OA has access to a large pool of specialist knowledge (internal and external) which can be used if necessary	Variable	JW RC EP	May 2022
2	Non-delivery of full report due to field work pressures/ management pressure on co-authors	Medium	Medium-high	Liaise with OA management team	Variable	JW RC EP	May 2022

Table 38: Risk log

APPENDIX E HEALTH AND SAFETY

E.1.1 All post-excavation work will be carried out under relevant Health and Safety legislation, including the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974). A copy of the Health and Safety Policy can be supplied. The nature of the work means that the requirements of the following legislation are particularly relevant:

- Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992 – offices and finds processing areas
- Manual Handling Operations Regulations (1992) – transport: bulk finds and samples
- Health and Safety (Display Screen Equipment) Regulations (1992) – use of computers for word-processing and database work
- COSHH (1988) – finds conservation and environmental processing/analysis

E.1.2 During works legislation was introduced due to the Covid-19 pandemic, all work on site conformed to the guidelines regarding Covid-19 set out by Oxford Archaeology, the Construction Leadership Council and the UK government. These standards, or those superseding them, will be maintained through the post-excavation process.

APPENDIX F WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION



St John's Street – George Street, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire

Written Scheme of Investigation

Client: JCAM Investments Ltd

Prepared by	Pat Moan/Aileen Connor
Date Approved	29/11/18
Updated by	Aileen Connor
Date amended	22/06/2021
Version	4 (22/06/2021)

Planning application no.	20/02613/FUL
Site code	HUNGEO21
Project number	20256
Project type	Mitigation
NGR	TL 23514 71862
Event numbers	ECB5751



CONTENTS

CONTENTS	1
1 GENERAL BACKGROUND	1
1.2 Circumstances of the project	1
1.3 The proposed archaeological strategy	2
1.4 Changes to this method statement	3
1.5 Liaison with the Archaeological Planning Advisor	4
2 GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY AND OTHER SITE DETAILS.....	5
3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	6
3.1 Prehistoric	6
3.2 Roman	6
3.3 Anglo-Saxon	6
3.4 Medieval	6
3.5 Post-medieval to modern	6
4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	8
4.1 Aims of the excavation	8
4.2 Research frameworks	8
5 METHODS	9
5.1 Background research	9
5.2 Event number	10
5.3 Excavation method	10
5.4 Human remains	13
5.5 Metal detecting and the Treasure Act	13
5.6 Recording of archaeological deposits and features	13
5.7 Post-excavation processing	15
5.8 Finds recovery	15
5.9 Archaeological Science	16
5.10 Sampling for environmental remains and small artefact retrieval	17
6 OUTREACH ACTIVITIES	19
6.1 Outreach proposal	19
1.2 Site open day (TBC – if possible)	19
1.3 Dig blog	20
1.4 Social media	20
1.5 Local schools & educational establishments	20
1.6 Local societies and other interest groups	20
1.7 Media communication	21
1.8 Health & safety	21
7 REPORTING AND ARCHIVING	22
7.1 Post-excavation Assessment Report	22
7.2 Contents of the Assessment Report	22
7.3 Analysis Report and Publication	23
7.4 Draft and final reports	23
7.5 OASIS	23
8 DIGITAL DATA AND MANAGEMENT PLAN	24
9 ARCHIVING	26
10 TIMETABLE	28

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

11	STAFFING AND SUPPORT.....	29
11.1	Fieldwork	29
11.2	Post-excavation processing	29
12	OTHER MATTERS	30
12.1	Monitoring	30
12.2	Insurance	30
12.3	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists	30
12.4	Services, Public Rights of Way, Tree Preservation Orders etc.	30
12.5	Site Security	30
12.6	Access	31
12.7	Site Preparation	31
12.8	Site offices and welfare	31
12.9	Health and Safety, Risk Assessments	31
13	APPENDIX:	32
14	APPENDIX: CONSULTANT SPECIALISTS	36
15	BIBLIOGRAPHY	39

Figure 1: Location of proposed mitigation areas in relation to 1st Edition Ordnance Survey and previous investigations 40

1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1 This WSI conforms to the principles identified in Historic England's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*, specifically the *MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* and *Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation*.
- 1.1.2 All work will be conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Code of Conduct 2019 and CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation 2020.
- 1.1.3 This WSI also incorporates the requirements of the *EAA Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.2 Circumstances of the project

- 1.2.1 This WSI has been prepared on behalf of the client in response to an Archaeological Brief for Investigation issued by Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team (CCC HET). Due to the high archaeological potential of the site a condition on planning consent has been recommended by Andy Thomas requiring an archaeological excavation (Planning Application 20/02613/FUL).
- 1.2.2 The proposed redevelopment is for the demolition of current buildings and the construction of a mixed-use development.
- 1.2.3 The site has previously been evaluated (Clarke & Webster 2014), during which it was noted that previous development on the site had created three distinct terraces – the uppermost located at the sites' southern-most extent and the lowest at the sites eastern limit near St John's Road. Results of the evaluation found that medieval field boundaries probably survived on the upper terrace, with evidence of a buried ploughsoil sealing earlier features. Further features of medieval and post-medieval date survived on the lower terrace. The middle terrace appeared to have been severely truncated by Victorian and later activity. Two areas within the upper terrace (Areas 1 and 2) and one area on the lower terrace (Area 3) have been identified as requiring mitigation prior to development. In addition, mitigation by monitoring will take place on areas that require remediation as shown on the attached figure.
- 1.2.4 In accordance with a Brief (CCCHET) and Approved WSI (OAE 19/11/2018) Site clearance and remediation took place prior to the main phase of archaeological mitigation. Site clearance included the removal of concrete from across the entire redevelopment area experienced archaeologist was on hand to advise and make occasional visits to the site to assess whether any archaeological assets are present.
- 1.2.5 Remediation works included the excavation of targeted areas to remove contaminated ground. This work took place under the supervision of a qualified, experienced archaeologist.

- 1.2.6 Monitoring of remediation works took place between December 2018 and February 2019 (OAE Report 2303). This work provided the opportunity to further assess the potential for surviving deposits and levels of truncation across the site.
- 1.2.7 The monitoring work showed that areas 1 and 2 have low potential for providing further useful information due to high levels of truncation and an estimated low number of surviving features.
- 1.2.1 The north-western half of mitigation area 3 has good potential for providing useful information about the domestic and industrial development of this area of Huntingdon in the late medieval and post-medieval periods where more recent levelling has buried and thus preserved potential archaeological deposits. The south-eastern half of mitigation area 3 has moderate potential to provide useful information about the development of medieval Huntingdon, albeit in truncated form.
- 1.2.2 This proposed redevelopment of the site will impact the non-designated assets within the area. Cambridgeshire County Council HET (CCCHET) has advised the Planning Authority (Huntingdon District Council) that an archaeological excavation should be required in order to preserve archaeological features by record and mitigate the effects of the development on below-ground Heritage Assets.

1.3 The proposed archaeological strategy

Mitigation by Excavation

- 1.3.1 In accordance with the original brief/WSI (dated 29.11.21), three open area excavations will be undertaken; two on the upper terrace and one on the lower terrace within the redevelopment area. The site clearance of overburden, down to the top of the first archaeological deposits will be undertaken by a 360-degree tracked machine with a toothless ditching bucket under constant supervision of a qualified archaeologist.
- 1.3.2 Evaluation (Webster 2015) and Monitoring (OAE Report 2303) indicates that there are three different character zones shown on the accompanying figure in blue, pale brown and brown.

Upper Terrace (Blue zone)

- 1.3.1 Trial pits on the upper terrace provided evidence for an enclosed agricultural landscape during the medieval period. Monitoring indicated that much of the upper terrace was heavily truncated by the concrete footings of buildings. Concrete slab was removed across the area revealing a dirty natural clay. Several trenches were excavated to remove concrete footings and contaminated ground. No sensitive archaeological features or deposits were revealed during this activity although a postmedieval pit and a ditch that coincides with a boundary on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map were observed, along with a patchy ploughsoil (up to 0.3m in depth) which had been previously revealed during the evaluation. A Victorian well was also uncovered during the strip of this area but was not exposed fully. Together, the evaluation and monitoring show that survival is likely to be

very variable with a lot of heavy truncation, particularly in those areas previously occupied by modern industrial buildings, with patches of surviving ploughsoil, possibly medieval in date in areas that have not been truncated. It is anticipated that where features survive in this area, they will largely comprise field ditches and agricultural features such as furrows. There may also be dispersed pits and other agricultural features.

Two areas have been proposed for excavation as shown on the accompanying figure (Areas 1 and 2).

Lower Terrace (Brown and Pale Brown zones)

- 1.3.2 Historic maps indicate that the lower terrace of the development area lay within Mr Hard's Close on the 1752 Plan of Hospital Lands, with the long (eaves?) side of a rectangular building fronting St John's Street. It was probably a single house at this time (possibly a farm). By the late 19th century (1st Edition OS) this house had been replaced by a terrace of smaller houses, all with backyards. An interesting development is the addition of buildings apparently arranged around courtyard(s). They look more likely to be associated with a farm than with the small domestic houses that they adjoin. The site is shown on late 19th century maps as having malt houses along its south-eastern edge with a carriage manufactory just beyond the edges of the development area. Trial pits on the lower terrace provided evidence for the survival of 19th century (or earlier) industrial buildings, including a possible cellar at the west end of the terrace. A test pit at the east end of the terrace showed that truncation here was more severe and that the likelihood of survival is more limited. It is therefore anticipated that archaeological strata at the north-east end of the lower terrace will be dense, but that the remaining areas will be sparsely populated.
- 1.3.3 Monitoring of the lower terrace during remediation works has provided some additional information about this area. Two layers of concrete slab were encountered across much of the south-eastern half of the area, reducing to single thickness in the west. A make-up layer beneath the slab overlay dirty natural and an area of this exposed level was cleaned with machine to reveal natural clay in the south-eastern half of the area as indicated by the evaluation. A single isolated, probably medieval, posthole and a large early post-medieval pit were revealed in the south-eastern area, further supporting conclusions drawn during evaluation that the south-eastern half of the site would be severely truncated with occasional deeper features surviving.
- 1.3.4 It is proposed that the area of the lower terrace marked as Area 3 on the accompany figure should be subject to a programme of excavation.

1.4 Changes to this method statement

- 1.4.1 If changes need to be made to the methods outlined below – either before or during works on site – Andy Thomas will be informed and asked to consider changes before they are made. Changes will be agreed in writing before work on site commences, or else at the earliest available opportunity.

1.5 Liaison with the Archaeological Planning Advisor

- 1.5.1 The Archaeological Planning Advisor will be informed at least 1 week in advance of the start of fieldwork, and will be kept informed during the site work and following report writing.
- 1.6 Areas will not be backfilled without the approval of the Archaeological Planning Advisor. Further trenching or deposit testing may be a requirement of the site monitoring visit if unclear archaeological remains or geomorphological features present difficulties of interpretation.

2 GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY AND OTHER SITE DETAILS

- 2.1.1 Huntingdon is located in the Great Ouse Valley which comprises Jurassic clays overlain by river terrace gravels and alluviums. The site itself is situated upon a bedrock of Oxford Clay Formation mudstone with no superficial deposits recorded (British Geology Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer: <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>, accessed 22/06/21)
- 2.1.2 The redevelopment area covers c. 2.7ha and is situated at approximately 20mOD on the highest terrace at its southern extent near Brampton Road, dropping to approximately 15m on the lowest terrace close to St John's Street. The site currently comprises scrubland, after the demolition of industrial units previously located within the redevelopment area.
- 2.1.3 No watercourses or ditches are known within or near to the site, although water ingress was noted during the evaluation, particularly within Test Pit 8 on the upper terrace.
- 2.1.4 Significant modern disturbance is expected across the redevelopment area. Evidence of levelling, cutting and filling during the post-medieval and modern periods was evident during the evaluation and monitoring phases. Electricity substations and numerous buried services are also known within the area.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Prehistoric

- 3.1.1 Despite the Great Ouse valley being an area rich in prehistoric remains, very little prehistoric activity is recorded within vicinity of the redevelopment area. The only known prehistoric finds close to the site comprise a few Neolithic features and a number of residual flints found during archaeological works to the rear of Walden House and Gazeley House, c. 100m east of the site (CHER MCB16320).

3.2 Roman

- 3.2.1 Similarly, Roman activity within the immediate vicinity is rare, with only a scattering of features and finds of this date recorded. The supposed route of Ermine Street passes quite close to the north-west of the site but the main focus of Romano-British activity within the area is to the south of the river, within Godmanchester, approximately 1.5km south of the redevelopment area, although it is thought there may have been a small Roman suburb on the northern side of the river, closer to the current site.

3.3 Anglo-Saxon

- 3.3.1 The site has potential for surviving evidence for the Anglo-Saxon development of the town. Saxon features on pottery were found during investigation on Mill Common to the south (CHER 17359) and Late Saxon pottery was recovered to the immediate north-east (CHER 02605) of the redevelopment area.

3.4 Medieval

- 3.4.1 Medieval activity is well attested to within the vicinity. Medieval pottery and features were also found on Mill Common (CHER 17359) and a number of investigations by OA East on or near the new link road (Edison Bell Way) in the recent past have revealed evidence for medieval activity fronting onto Ermine Street (e.g. Thatcher in prep. and Ladd 2015). Furthermore, a number of the town's churches are within 400m of the site, including the alleged sites of St George's Church and St Andrew's Church. Three medieval inhumations were found 200m to the east of the site, indicating the presence of a large cemetery possible associated with the Hospital of St John (CHER 15754). and recent archaeological investigations on land adjacent to Edison Bell Way (Thatcher and Greef forthcoming). There is also evidence for a lost medieval church to the north of the site (HER02599).

3.5 Post-medieval to modern

- 3.5.1 The early Ordnance Survey maps reveal parts of the current site were extensively developed by the late 19th century including two ranges of Malshouses. The terrace of almshouses to the immediate south of the site

and fronting George Street (outside the proposed development) were also constructed at this time. Within the western portion of the site, 19th century gravel working had been identified, adjacent to the railway sidings.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Aims of the excavation

- 4.1.1 The overall aim of the investigation is to preserve by record the archaeological evidence contained within the footprint of the development area, prior to damage by development, and investigate the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, and significance of the remains revealed, and place these in their local, regional and national archaeological context.
- 4.1.2 Based on the results of the evaluation and the recommendations of the brief, more specific aims and research questions can be formulated:
- Investigate the evidence for medieval and post-medieval activity in the area. Particularly, evidence for any possible late medieval or post-medieval industrial activity on the periphery of the town.
 - Similarly, the character of the urban to rural fringe of the town will be explored.
- 4.1.3 Following the completion of the fieldwork, these research aims will be revised, redefined and expanded as necessary, ensuring that they contribute to the goals of the Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area.

4.2 Research frameworks

- 4.2.1 This excavation takes place within, and will contribute to the goals of Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area:
- Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment (Glazebrook 1997, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3);
 - Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8)
 - Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24)
 - Updated Research Agenda under current review (2018)
<https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>

5 METHODS

5.1 Background research

- 5.1.1 A thorough Desk-Based Assessment was undertaken in January 2017 (Thatcher 2017), which emphasised that the site is situated within an area of high archaeological potential, lying immediately adjacent to the historic core of Huntingdon. Numerous archaeological investigations within direct vicinity had uncovered evidence for archaeology spanning prehistory and history, particularly the medieval and post-medieval periods.
- 5.1.2 The phase of archaeological evaluation was completed during January 2014, with 11 test pits measuring 4x4m being excavated. This work recorded that the least disturbed parts of the current site were within the central and western parts of the upper terrace where early medieval ditches interpreted as boundaries demarcating small fields were uncovered, that were overlain by a ploughsoil that contained 14th century pottery. On the lower terrace, a possible deep infilled cellar or quarry was identified in the north-eastern part that may relate to buildings shown on the early Ordnance survey maps of the town, while to the east a possible internal wall within one of the two Malt houses that once occupied the site was revealed. Although here there was also evidence for truncation. The central terrace was found to be heavily truncated by Victorian and later activity.
- 5.1.3 Monitoring in December 2018 to January 2019 revealed further information about the level of archaeological potential of this site. In particular, areas located within the footprints of former buildings have proved to be extensively truncated with only the deepest features remaining. No new archaeological features were identified by the removal of contamination (asbestos/hydrocarbons) in mitigation area 1 or elsewhere, suggesting archaeological remains in this area are likely to be sparse and limited to the east end of the area.
- 5.1.4 These observations coupled with the previous evaluation (2013) indicate that a large proportion of mitigation area 1 has been severely truncated and/or contaminated. The area that has survived truncation/contamination is likely to produce sparse archaeological features, possibly two or more ditches relating to field boundaries. Although no dating evidence was found directly associated with the ditches during evaluation, a plough soil that sealed the ditch in TP1 produced a single sherd of pottery of 9th to 12th century date, implying an early medieval or earlier date for the ditch(es). It is worth noting, that the ditch found in TP1 aligns with a boundary on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map.
- 5.1.5 The monitoring observations have shown that mitigation area 2 has also been affected by modern truncation particularly along the north-western side where levelling has previously caused truncation. The south-eastern side may be better preserved as some remnants of a plough soil survived (observed in TP8 and in Trench 3) where the ground slopes downwards towards George Street. A ditch was observed in Trenches 3 and 4 that is coincident with a boundary shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map.

A large post-medieval pit was also present. No archaeological features were identified in TP8 and TP9 (2013 Evaluation).

- 5.1.6 The monitoring (ECB4186) of groundworks coupled with the 2013 Evaluation show that the north-western half of the lower terrace offers the best potential for archaeological deposits to survive. The south-eastern half of the terrace has been truncated although the presence of a single possibly medieval small pit or post-hole here suggests that isolated deeper features may survive, supporting the conclusions drawn in the evaluation when isolated features of early post-medieval date were revealed in TP4. The area to the north-west slopes downwards and has been in-filled (probably in the 19th century or later) to provide a level building platform for industrial use thus potentially sealing earlier features. Evaluation TP3 showed that deep features do survive in this area, certainly of early post-medieval date and possibly medieval as shown by the presence of medieval pottery residual in later features.

5.2 Event number

- 5.2.1 An event number (ECB5751) has been obtained from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Records office, and a unique site code assigned to the project.

5.3 Excavation method

Excavation standards

- 5.3.1 The proposed archaeological excavation and analysis will be conducted in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national and regional standards and guidelines.
- 5.3.2 All work will be conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*.
- 5.3.3 All fieldwork will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the OA Field Manual (ed. D Wilkinson 1992), and the revised OA fieldwork manual (publication forthcoming). Further guidance is provided to all excavators in the form of the OA *Fieldwork Crib Sheets – a companion guide to the Fieldwork Manual*. These have been issued ahead of formal publication of the revised Fieldwork Manual.

Pre-commencement

- 5.3.4 Before work on site commences, service plans will be checked to ensure that access and groundworks can be conducted safely.
- 5.3.5 The client will ensure that information concerning any constraints is given to the OAEast manager prior to commencement.
- 5.3.6 In order to minimise damage to the site and disruption to site users, the client will agree with Oxford Archaeology the following before work on site commences:

- the location of entrance ways
- welfare provision
- soil storage areas/arrangements for removal
- refuelling points for plant (if necessary), and the extent of any bunding required around fuel dumps
- access routes for plant and vehicles across the site

Soil stripping

- 5.3.7 Service plans will be checked before work commences on site. Before excavation areas are stripped, they will be scanned by a qualified and experienced operator, using a CAT and Genny with a valid calibration certificate.
- 5.3.8 It is anticipated that archaeological deposits will be reached at approximately 1m below current ground level on the lower terrace but will shallow to approximately 0.5m at its south-eastern end. The original surface was covered in one or two layers of concrete slab above a sub-base. Much of this has been removed and in places replaced with a make-up layer, it is therefore anticipated that the archaeological deposits will be encountered at a depth of between 0.5m and 1m below ground level.
- 5.3.9 All machine excavation should take place under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.
- 5.3.10 The excavation areas will be stripped by a mechanical excavator to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever is encountered first. A toothless ditching bucket will be used to strip topsoil. Overburden will be excavated in spits not greater than 0.1m thick, except where they are clearly modern and the depth is known.
- 5.3.11 Where the archaeological levels are particularly deep, safe excavation procedures will be followed to ensure that excavations are safe to enter. This may include shoring or stepping, as appropriate to the soil and site conditions. If trenches become flooded, pumps may be used to remove excess water, and they will be assessed for stability and safety before staff enter them.
- 5.3.12 Management of spoil arising from machine stripping for the excavation will be agreed with the client prior to commencement.
- 5.3.13 The sequence of soil stripping will be agreed with the client in advance of commencement.
- 5.3.14 Given the level of disturbance from previous land use, identified by the evaluation and subsequent monitoring works, the excavation areas shall be kept under review as the scheme progresses. Regular consultation with CCCHET will be maintained.

Hand excavation

- 5.3.15 Overburden to the top of the first archaeological deposit will be cleared by machine, then cleaned off by hand. Exposed surfaces will be cleaned by

trowel and hoe as necessary, in order to clarify located features, structures and deposits.

- 5.3.16 All features will be investigated and recorded to provide an accurate assessment of their character and contents. All relationships between features or deposits will be investigated and recorded. Any natural subsoil surface revealed will be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Excavation will characterise the full archaeological sequence down to undisturbed natural deposits. Apparently natural features (such as tree throws) will be sampled sufficiently to establish their character.
- 5.3.17 Excavation of significant archaeological deposits will be by hand, however, the evidence from evaluation and monitoring indicates that some very deep deposits may be quarry or very large pit fills and these will require carefully supervised mechanical excavation as part of a programme of investigation and recording of larger and/or less differentiated deposit groups. Such work will be planned with the CCC HET to ensure that there will be no loss of evidence from partial machine-excavation.
- 5.3.18 There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth, and nature of each archaeological deposit. We will use the following levels for excavating features, unless others are agreed with CCC HET during the project.

Feature Class	Proportion
Layers/deposits/horizontal stratigraphy relating to domestic/industrial activity (e.g. hearths, floor surfaces)	100%
Post-built structures of pre-modern date	100%
Domestic ring-ditches or roundhouse gullies	50%
Pits associated with agricultural & other activities	50%
Linear features (ditches & gullies) associated with structural remains (minimum 1m slot excavated across width)	25%
Pre-modern linear features not associated with structural remains (minimum 1m slot excavated across width)	10%
Human burials, cremations & other deposits relating to funerary activity	100%

- 5.3.19 Where deep features cannot be excavated safely, they will be sampled using a hand auger or boreholes, in order to assess their depth and structure.
- 5.3.20 If exceptional or unexpected feature are uncovered, the CCC HET will be informed, and their advice sought on further mitigation.

5.4 Human remains

- 5.4.1 If human remains are encountered during excavation, the Client, County Coroner, and the CCC HET will be informed immediately.
- 5.4.2 Human remains will be excavated in accordance with all appropriate legislation and Environmental Health regulations. Excavation will only take place after Oxford Archaeology has obtained a Ministry of Justice exhumation license.

5.5 Metal detecting and the Treasure Act

- 5.5.1 Since the overburden at this site is almost entirely modern in origin it is not intended to metal-detect the machined overburden. Once machining of overburden is completed metal detector searches will take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user. Excavated areas will be detected immediately after mechanical stripping of soft materials. Spoil arising from excavation of archaeological features will be checked by metal-detector.
- 5.5.2 Metal detectors will not be set to discriminate against iron.
- 5.5.3 Artefacts will be removed and given a small find number. Labels will be placed on the location of each 'small find' and surveyed in with a GPS.
- 5.5.4 If finds are made that might constitute 'Treasure' under the definition of the Treasure Act (1996), they will, if possible, be excavated and removed to a safe place. Should it not be possible to remove the finds on the day they are found, suitable security will be arranged. Finds that are 'Treasure' will be reported to the landowner and County Coroner within 14 days, in accordance with the Act. The Cambridgeshire Finds Liaison Officer from the Portable Antiquities Scheme will also be informed.

5.6 Recording of archaeological deposits and features

- 5.6.1 Records will comprise survey, drawn, written, and photographic data.

Survey

- 5.6.2 Surveying will be done using a survey-grade differential GPS (Leica CS10/GS08 or Leica 1200) fitted with "smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.
- 5.6.3 The site grid will be accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. Elevations will be levelled to the Ordnance Datum.

Written records

- 5.6.4 A register of all trenches, features, photographs, survey levels, small finds, and human remains will be kept.
- 5.6.5 All features, layers and deposits will be issued with unique context numbers. Each feature will be individually documented on context sheets, and hand-drawn in section and plan. Written descriptions will be recorded on pro-forma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.
- 5.6.6 Where stratified deposits are encountered, a Harris Matrix will be compiled during the course of the excavation.

Plans and sections

- 5.6.7 Pre-excavation plans will be prepared using a combination of GPS-based survey equipment and photogrammetry.
- 5.6.8 GPS and photogrammetry will be employed to create a visual, geo-referenced, accurate record of the site and all archaeological features. Where complexity is such that the digital record does not give enough detail, hand drawn plans at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 will be employed
- 5.6.9 Sections will be drawn by hand at 1:20. All section levels will be tied in to Ordnance Datum.
- 5.6.10 All site drawings will include the following information: site name, site code, scale, plan or section number, orientation, date and the name or initials of the archaeologist who prepared the drawing.

Recording using Photogrammetry and GPS

- 5.6.11 A survey-grade differential GPS (Leica CS10/GS08 or Leica 1200) fitted with "smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical will be used to accurately plot extents of individual features and layers at top, along with excavated slots recording breaks of slope and base. Updated plans will be printed out to scale weekly or more frequently as required.
- 5.6.12 Photogrammetric models will be based on high- resolution digital photographs with a minimum file size of 5 MB. Photogrammetric processing will be conducted using the Agisoft Photosoft (Professional Edition) software, and will be referenced using ground control points measured using a dGPS or total station. Photogrammetry will be employed to add detail to the GPS recording system.

Photographs

- 5.6.13 The photographic record will comprise high resolution digital (slr) and monochrome photographs.
- 5.6.14 Photographs will include both general site shots and photographs of specific features. Every feature will be photographed at least once. Photographs will include a scale, north arrow, site code, and feature number (where relevant), unless they are to be used in publications. The photograph

register will record these details, and photograph numbers will be listed on corresponding context sheets.

5.7 Post-excavation processing

- 5.7.1 Processing will take place in tandem with excavation, and advice will be sought from relevant specialists on key artefact types. The Project Manager and fieldwork project officer will be given feedback to enable them to develop excavation strategies during fieldwork.
- 5.7.2 Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent for appropriate treatment.
- 5.7.3 Finds will be marked with context numbers, site code or accession number, as detailed in the requirements of the Cambridgeshire County Stores.

5.8 Finds recovery

Standards for finds handling

- 5.8.1 Finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged, and boxed in line with the standards in:
 - United Kingdom Institute for Conservators (2012) *Conservation Guidelines No. 2*
 - Watkinson & Neal (1988) *First Aid for Finds*
 - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*
 - English Heritage (1995) *A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds*.
- 5.8.2 Where finds require conservation, this will be done in accordance with the guidelines of the Institute for Conservation (ICON).

Procedures for finds handling

- 5.8.3 At the start of work, a finds supervisor will be appointed to oversee the collection, processing, cataloguing, and specialist advice on all artefacts collected.
- 5.8.4 Artefacts will be collected by hand and metal detector. Excavation areas and spoil will be scanned visually and with a metal detector to aid recovery of artefacts. All finds will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning and analysis. 'Special/small finds' may be located more accurately by GPS if appropriate.
- 5.8.5 Processing will take place in tandem with excavation, and advice will be sought from relevant specialists on key artefact types. (See the Appendix for a list of specialists.)
- 5.8.6 All artefacts recovered from excavated features will be retained for post-excavation processing and assessment, except:
 - those which are obviously modern in date

- where very large volumes are recovered (typically ceramic building material)
 - where contaminated material is present and retention would compromise the Health and Safety of anyone handling the material
 - where directed to discard on site by the CCC HET.
- 5.8.7 Where artefacts are not removed from site, a strategy will be employed to ensure a sufficient sample is retained, in order to characterise the date and function of the features they were excavated from. A record will be kept of the quantity and nature of artefacts which are not removed from site.
- 5.8.8 Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent for appropriate treatment.

5.9 Archaeological Science

- 5.9.1 OA standard procedure is for the application of relevant and necessary scientific techniques to be applied as required and in consultation with the CHET and the Historic England Science Advisor (Zoe Outram for East of England).
- 5.9.2 Scientific dating (Radiocarbon and Archaeomagnetic): If sufficient standard datable archaeological materials are not present, materials suitable for radiocarbon dating will be sought and sampled. These may include charred or waterlogged plant remains wood and animal bones from securely sealed contexts. The East of England Historic England Science Advisor Zoe Outram may be consulted should archaeomagnetic dating be considered for industrial type features.
- 5.9.3 Soils and sediments: A geoarchaeological approach for the definition of landscape characterisation, change, human modification and activity will be undertaken. Any colluvial deposits, buried soils, occupation spreads, floor surfaces and middens will be sampled (monoliths and kubienas) and sent to the OA geoarchaeology team to assess its value for understanding of formation processes and taphonomy. Sampling will include the fills of the large ditch and possible bank found in evaluation. Should extensive buried soils or occupation spreads be identified sampling should be undertaken at several locations to clarify potential activity areas.
- 5.9.4 The assessment will record the sequences, provide preliminary interpretation and determine whether further analysis will be required. This may include thin sections for micromorphology and associated analysis such as loss on ignition, magnetic susceptibility, heavy metals and phosphates. Sampling and analysis will be in accordance with Historic England guidelines Geoarchaeology: using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record (2015).
- 5.9.5 An OA geoarchaeologist will be made available to advise on specific recording and sampling in the field should significant or complex sediment sequences be observed.

5.10 Sampling for environmental remains and small artefact retrieval

Standard methodology – summary

- 5.10.1 Sampling methods will follow guidelines produced by Historic England and Oxford Archaeology. The project team will consult Historic England's Scientific Advisor on environmental sampling and dating where necessary. Where possible an environmental specialist(s) will visit the site to advise on sampling strategies which will be reviewed periodically during the length of the excavation. Specialists will be consulted where non-standard sampling is required (e.g. TL, OSL or archaeomagnetic dating) and if appropriate will be invited to visit the site and take the samples.

Standards for environmental sampling and processing

Paleoenvironmental remains will be sampled and processed in accordance to the OA Sampling Policy (2005) with reference to the relevant guidelines produced by Historic England:

- Oxford Archaeology 2005. *Environmental Sampling Guidelines*, 2nd ed.
- Historic England 2011. *Environmental Archaeology. A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation*, (2nd ed)
- Historic England 2008. *Guidelines for the Curation of Waterlogged Macroscopic Plant and Invertebrate Remains*.
- Historic England 2010. *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood*.
- Historic England 2012. *Waterlogged organic artefacts. Guidelines on their recovery, analysis and conservation*.
- Historic England 2008. *Investigative conservation. Guidance on how detailed examination of artefacts from archaeological sites can shed light on their manufacture and use*.
- Historic England 2014. *Animal Bones and Archaeology. Guidelines for Best Practice*.
- Historic England 2004. *Dendrochronology: Guidelines on Producing and Interpreting Dendrochronological Dates*.
- Historic England 2006. *Archaeomagnetic Dating. Guidelines for Producing and Interpreting Archaeomagnetic Dates*.
- Historic England 2008. *Luminescence Dating. Guidelines on Using Luminescence Dating in Archaeology*.
- Historic England 2015. *Archaeometallurgy. Guidelines for Best Practice*.
- Historic England 2015. *Geoarchaeology. Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record*.

Procedures for sampling and processing

- 5.10.2 Environmental samples (up to 40 litres or 100% of context if less is available) will be taken from a range of potentially datable features and well-stratified deposits to target the recovery of plant remains, fish, bird, small mammal and

- amphibian bone and small artefacts. Samples will be labelled with the site code, context number, and sample number and a register will be kept.
- 5.10.3 Larger soil samples (up to 100L) may be taken for the complete recovery of animal bones, marine shell and small artefacts from appropriate contexts. Smaller bulk samples (general biological samples) of 20 litres will be taken from any waterlogged deposits present for the recovery of macroscopic plant remains and insects. Series of incremental 2L samples may be taken through buried soils and deep feature fills for the recovery of snails and/or waterlogged plant remains, depending on the nature of the stratigraphy and of the soils and sediments.
- 5.10.4 Columns will be taken from buried soils, peats and waterlogged feature fills for pollen and/or phytoliths, diatoms, ostracods if appropriate. Soil samples will be taken for soil investigations (particle size, organic matter, bulk chemistry, soil micromorphology etc.) in consultation with the appropriate specialists. Where features containing very small artefacts such as micro-debitage and hammerscale are identified, 1L grid sampling may be employed.
- 5.10.5 Early feedback on selected samples taken during the excavation will result in a dynamic sampling strategy according to the results of rapid assessment of typically 10L sub-samples.
- 5.10.6 Typically, 20 litres of each bulk sample will be processed standard water flotation using a modified Siraf-style machine and meshes of 0.3mm (flot) and 0.5 or 1mm depending on sediment type and like modes of preservation (residue). The remaining soil from a sample will be subsequently processed if appropriate based on the results of an initial assessment. Normally, early pre-historic samples will be fully processed and samples containing human remains will always be fully processed. Heavy residues will be wet sieved, air dried and selectively sorted. Samples taken exclusively for the recovery of bones, marine shell or artefacts will be wet sieved to 2mm. Waterlogged samples will have a sub-sample (approximately 10L) processed as above and the flot will be assessed whilst wet and again once dried. Snail samples (2L) will be processed by hand flotation with flots and residues collected to 0.5mm; these flots and residues will be sorted by the specialist.
- 5.10.7 Where practical, waterlogged wood specimens will be recorded in detail on site, in situ. When removed, they will be cleaned and photographed, and stored in wet cool conditions for assessment by a suitably qualified specialist (see the Appendix).

6 OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

6.1 Outreach proposal

- 1.1.1 PLEASE NOTE DUE TO COVID-19 ALL ACTIVITIES LISTED BELOW MAY NOT BE POSSIBLE AND REMOTE COMMUNICATION WILL BE THE LIKELY ALTERNATIVE.
- 1.1.2 OA East will always seek to promote the results of the archaeological investigations by engaging a wide audience within the local community, to help them discover the archaeology of the site. This would normally include an Open Day at the site. Due to COVID-19 restrictions it may not be possible to directly engage members of the public however a Site Presentation Strategy which will include use of video, social media and remote presentations to local groups and schools will be implemented.
- 1.1.3 Specific activities OA East plans to include in the Site Presentation Strategy for this project are:
- Site video
 - site open day (TBC)
 - dig blog (hosted on OA's Website)
 - social media (Twitter, Facebook)
 - local schools (both site- and class-based talks) – remote TBC
 - local societies and interest groups (e.g. Huntingdon Local History Society) – remote TBC
 - media communication.
- 1.1.4 All of these may be amended following discussions with the Client. Site-based activities will take into account construction-related activities on site.
- 1.1.5 OA East maintains a dedicated Outreach Team which includes:
- a full time Community Archaeology Manager (Clemency Cooper)
 - Jigsaw Community Archaeologists (Jigsaw is a county-wide, HLF Funded Community Archaeology Project run by OA East and Cambridgeshire County Council, <http://www.jigsawcambs.org/>)
 - support from a dedicated Senior Manager, Stephen Macaulay, OAE Deputy Regional Manager.
- 1.1.6 These staff will support the Site Presentation Strategy and may be directly involved in delivering some/all of the proposed elements.

1.2 Site open day (TBC – if possible)

- 1.2.1 We propose to hold one controlled Open Day on the site to allow visitors to view and understand the ongoing results of the excavations. The Open Day will be subject to agreement with the Principal Contractor and Client.
- 1.2.2 To minimise disruption to construction activity, and maximise public access, the Open Days will be held on a Saturday morning (proposed date: TBC). It will be advertised across the local press for Huntingdon and the OA Website.
- 1.2.3 Regulated site tours will be provided on an hourly basis, and presented by qualified archaeologists who have been working on the site. The event will

involve local community groups such as the Huntingdon Local History Society (HLHS)

- 1.2.4 OA East will liaise with the client on site security and provision of off-site parking if possible. Fencing will be erected around excavation areas, and walking routes across the site will be clearly demarcated.

1.3 Dig blog

- 1.3.1 The archaeological field team will maintain a weekly Dig Blog, which will present information and updates about the site. This will be hosted on the main Oxford Archaeology Website (<http://oxfordarchaeology.com/>).
- 1.3.2 The Dig Blog will have links to social media outlets such as Facebook and Twitter.
- 1.3.3 A similar Dig Blog was part of the presentation strategy for OA East's archaeological investigations at Harvest Way, Newmarket Road, Cambridge. (<http://oxfordarchaeology.com/blogs>)

1.4 Social media

- 1.4.1 Archaeological field staff engaged with the project, including those who will deliver the Site Presentation Strategy, will post findings from the excavation on Facebook, Twitter, and the Jigsaw Community Archaeology Website (<http://www.jigsawcambs.org/>)

1.5 Local schools & educational establishments

- 1.5.1 Where possible, OA East engages local schools, colleges and other educational establishments in its work.
- 1.5.2 If site visits are suitable and possible, then local schools will be invited to visit. Those in the local area include:
- primary schools: e.g. Huntingdon Primary, Hartford Junior, St John's CofE, Cromwell Academy
 - secondary schools: eg St Peter's, Hinchingsbrooke
- 1.5.3 If site visits are not possible, then we will investigate if class-based talks, presented by OA East's Outreach Officer, are possible after the excavation.

1.6 Local societies and other interest groups

- 1.6.1 Huntingdon Local History Society is active in the local area. The Jigsaw Community of Archaeology Groups is also active in the area.
- 1.6.2 OA East will invite these and other local groups to the Site Open Days OA East will also present results of the excavation in an evening lecture after the fieldwork has been completed.

1.7 Media communication

- 1.7.1 Unless the Client requests otherwise, OA East will promote excavations at the site through local media. We will issue press releases for the Open Days and inform the media of any significant finds discovered. OA East staff regularly appear on BBC Radio Cambridgeshire, and also present on BBC Look East, ITV Anglia News, and the Cambridge Evening News.
- 1.7.2 The site Open Day will be advertised through the usual local media outlets.

1.8 Health & safety

- 1.8.1 Risk Assessments exist for all activities relating to the Site Presentation Strategy. These will be updated to include site-specific issues.

7 REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

7.1 Post-excavation Assessment Report

- 7.1.1 Post-excavation analysis and reporting will follow guidance in English Heritage's (2009) Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment.
- 7.1.2 A site summary will be provided to the Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Team two weeks after completing the excavation.
- 7.1.3 A post-excavation assessment report and updated research design will be delivered within nine months of the completion of fieldwork.
- 7.1.4 If substantial remains are recorded during the project, it will be necessary to undertake a full programme of analysis and publication in accordance with the guidelines contained in English Heritage's Management of Archaeological Projects 2. If this is the case, then a timetable and programme of work for this aspect of the project will be included in the post-excavation assessment report.

7.2 Contents of the Assessment Report

- 7.2.1 The post-excavation assessment report will provide an objective account of the archaeological investigation and its findings. It will contain a comprehensive, illustrated assessment of the results and consider the potential for further analysis and publication in light of relevant research issues within regional and national research agendas.
- 7.2.2 The report will include:
- a title page detailing site address, site code and accession number, NGR, author/originating body, client's name and address
 - full list of contents
 - a non-technical summary of the findings
 - a description of the geology and topography of the area
 - a description of the methodologies used
 - a description of the findings and assessment of the stratigraphic evidence
 - tables summarising features and artefacts
 - site location plans, and plans of each area excavated showing the archaeological features found
 - selected sections of excavated features
 - specialist assessment reports on artefacts and environmental finds
 - relevant photographs of features and the site
 - an updated project design linked to relevant local and regional research issues, including a programme of work and timetable for further analysis and publication (where appropriate)
 - a description of the archive, including its size and contents, as well as specialists' recommendations for retention and discard
 - a bibliography of all reference material
 - the OASIS reference and summary form.

7.3 Analysis Report and Publication

- 7.3.1 Where appropriate (in consultation with the CCC HET) and following the production of the post-excavation assessment report, a post-excavation analysis report and/or publication will be produced.
- 7.3.2 The content of the post-excavation analysis report will be detailed in the updated project design contained within the post-excavation assessment report. Where required, this will be delivered within 24 months of the completion of fieldwork.
- 7.3.3 The scope, format and venue of any publication will be proportionate to the significance of the results.
- 7.3.4 If the CCC HET requires no further phases of mitigation on the site, a summary report will be prepared for the Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. If the evidence contained within the archive report is of significance, the CCC HET may require publication of the site in local journals or an academic monograph such as the Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society

7.4 Draft and final reports

- 7.4.1 A draft copy of all post-excavation reports will be supplied to CCC HET for comment.
- 7.4.2 Following approval of the report, one printed copy will be presented to the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record. A copy will also be sent to Historic England's Regional Scientific Advisor.

7.5 OASIS

- 7.5.1 A digital copy of the approved report will be uploaded to the OASIS database.
- 7.5.2 A copy of the OASIS Data Collection Form will be included in the report.

8 DIGITAL DATA AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

- 8.1.1 All digital data will be collected, stored and selected in line with the Oxford Archaeology (OA) Data Management Plan (forthcoming). The project specific Digital Data Management Plan is attached to this WSI as an Appendix. This is a 'living' document and will be reviewed and amended throughout the project. Should any substantial amendments be made to the plan, then the revised version will be submitted to CHET.
- 8.1.2 The project specific Digital Data Management Plan has been prepared in relation to the following standards and guidelines:
- Historic England and Dig Ventures 2019. *Work Digital/Thick Archive. A guide to managing digital data generated from archaeological investigations*. <https://digventures-thepixelparlour.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/WDTA-Guide-FINAL.pdf>
 - Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity. *Guides to good practice*. <http://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/g2gp/MainADS>
 - Archaeology Data Service. *Guidelines for Depositors* <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/guidelinesForDepositors>
 - Historic England 2015. *Digital Image Capture and File Storage. Guideline for Best Practice*. <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/digital-image-capture-and-file-storage/heag059-digital-images/>
 - Cambridgeshire County Council 2020. *Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Cambridgeshire*
 - Oxford Archaeology (forthcoming). Data Management Plan.
- 8.1.3 The data to be collected and created comprises that specific to the project. It does not include related information from the same development, such as site works undertaken by other contractors, except where the findings are fully integrated into this analysis.
- 8.1.4 Site survey data is captured using Leica survey equipment and imported into ArcGIS via FTP transfer. Final versions of site plans will be produced in ArcGIS, AutoCAD and/or Adobe Illustrator.
- 8.1.5 Section drawings are created by hand on drafting film and paper context records are created by hand on standard OA pro forma recording forms. Selected data will be transferred to digital format in line with OA archive preparation guidance. Digital photographic images are taken in accordance with OA digital data guidance in Photographic Recording Manual.
- 8.1.6 Analytical data created during post-excavation with comprise a project-specific MS Access database. Where appropriate, site stratigraphic matrices will be created using MS Excel. Individual contributing specialists create MS Excel, MS Word and/or MS Access datasheets which may stand alone from the site database. Analytical data may also include GIS files, charts and figures in MS Excel and hand-drawn visuals.
- 8.1.7 OAE use Microsoft Office, Adobe Acrobat and QGIS. File formats will be readable by these programmes. Where appropriate, AutoCAD files will be in

- a format that can be imported into GIS (for example, .dxf) or already transferred to TAB or SHP files.
- 8.1.8 Strict version control will be applied throughout the project in line with the OA Data Management Plan (DMP). It is proposed that only the final version of all born digital documents (reports, databases, images) will be selected for inclusion in the Preserved Archive. Digital photographs will be assessed during post excavation and selection based on the principles set out in the OA DMP. All raw and processed survey data will be included in the preserved archive.
- 8.1.9 The digital data will be reviewed following data gathering and analysis to check that data is being properly preserved and version control upheld in line with the OA DMP. The final decision about selection for inclusion in the Preserved Archive will be made following the reporting stage of the project and enacted during archive completion.
- 8.1.10 The project executive will decide the fate of all de-selected material archaeological digital data although it is likely this will consist mainly of duplicate and superseded data or confidential business data. It is envisaged that the de-selected material will be retained on the OA Archive Server for a minimum of 3 years following the completion of the project at which point they will be reviewed and deleted as necessary in line with the OA DMP. Information will be held and discarded in accordance with good business practice and GDPR guidelines.
- 8.1.11 The site's digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service or another publicly accessible CoreTrustSeal certified repository on completion of the archaeological programme. The CHET will be notified when this is complete.

9 ARCHIVING

Archive standards

9.1.1 The site archive will conform to the requirements Appendix 1 of the Historic England's (2015) *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE), and the requirements of the County Store.

- Cambridgeshire County Council Stores (*Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Cambridgeshire*, version 2 CCC 2017)

9.1.2 The preparation of the archive will follow the guidelines contained in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990), *Standards in the Museum care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992), and *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007).

Archive contents

9.1.3 The archive will be quantified, ordered, and indexed. It will include:

- artefacts
- ecofacts
- project documentation – including plans, section drawings, context sheets, registers, and specialist reports
- photographs (digital photographs will be stored on CD-ROM, and colour printouts made of key features)
- a printed copy of the Written Brief
- a printed copy of the WSI
- a printed copy of all reports
- a printed copy of the OASIS form.

9.1.4 It is Oxford Archaeology Ltd's policy, in line with accepted practice, to keep site archives (paper and artefactual) together wherever possible.

9.1.5 Digital data will be archived following the standards set out in Section 11.2 of the CCC *Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Cambridgeshire* (version 2, 2017).

Transfer of ownership

9.1.6 The archaeological material and paper archive produced from this investigation will be held in storage by OA East who will seek to transfer the complete project archive to the Cambridgeshire County Store, in order to facilitate future study and ensure long-term public access to the archive.

9.1.7 Where the landowner wishes to retain items recovered during excavation, all selected artefacts will be fully drawn and photographed, identified, analysed, documented, and conserved in order to create a comprehensive catalogue of items to be kept by the landowner before the remainder of the archive can be deposited in the Cambridgeshire County Store.

9.1.8 A written transfer of ownership document will be forwarded to the CCCHET before the archive is deposited.

- 9.1.9 In the unlikely event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, and if they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation, separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated following the creation of a comprehensive illustrated catalogue, as described above.

10 TIMETABLE

- 10.1.1 Fieldwork is expected to take nine weeks to complete, based on a five-day week, working Monday to Friday. This does not allow for delays caused by bad weather.
- 10.1.2 Post-excavation processing and assessment tasks will commence shortly after excavation commences, to inform the excavation strategy and minimise time required to prepare the final report after excavation is completed.
- 10.1.3 A site summary, including a site plan, will be provided to the CCCHET two weeks after completing the mitigation.
- 10.1.4 Post-excavation tasks will take a maximum of 9 months following the end of fieldwork, unless there are exceptional discoveries requiring lengthier analysis.
- 10.1.5 Final publication of the site (whether in a monograph, journal article or some other form agreed with the CCCHET) will be completed within three years of completing fieldwork.
- 10.1.6 The project archive will be deposited within 6 months of delivering the final report, unless the CCCHET requires further excavation on the site.

11 STAFFING AND SUPPORT

11.1 Fieldwork

- 11.1.1 The fieldwork team will be made up of the following staff:
- 1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site)
 - 1 x Project Officer/Supervisor (full-time)
 - Up to 9 x Site Assistants (as required)
 - 1 x Archaeological Surveyor
 - 1 x Finds Assistant (part-time, as required)
 - 1 x Environmental Assistant (part-time, as required)
- 11.1.2 The Project Manager and Project Officer will be core staff of OAEast, experienced in urban excavation.
- 11.1.3 All Site Assistants will be drawn from a pool of qualified and experienced staff. Oxford Archaeology East will not employ volunteer, amateur, or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, except as an addition to the team stated above.

11.2 Post-excavation processing

- 11.2.1 We anticipate that the site may produce medieval to post-medieval finds and environmental remains.
- 11.2.2 Pottery will be assessed by Dr Paul Spoerry, Carole Fletcher and Denis Sami (Saxon, medieval and post-medieval).
- 11.2.3 Environmental analysis will be carried out by OA East staff, in consultation with the OA Environmental Department in Oxford. The results will be reported to Historic England's Regional Scientific Advisor. Environmental analysis will be undertaken by Rachel Fosberry (charred plant macrofossils, plant macrofossils), Liz Stafford (land molluscs), and Denise Druce and Mairead Rutherford (pollen analysis).
- 11.2.4 Faunal remains will be examined by Hayley Foster.
- 11.2.5 Conservation will be undertaken by Ipswich and Colchester Museums / Karen Barker (Antiquities Conservator) and will be undertaken in accordance with guidelines issued by the Institute for Conservation (ICON).
- 11.2.6 In the event that OA's in-house specialists are unable to undertake the work within the time constraints of the project, or if other remains are found, specialists from the list in the Appendix will be approached to carry out analysis.

12 OTHER MATTERS

12.1 Monitoring

- 12.1.1 The CHET Officer will be informed appropriately of dates and arrangements to allow for adequate monitoring of the works.
- 12.1.2 During the excavation, representatives of the client, Oxford Archaeology East and the CHET officer will meet on site at key stages to monitor the excavations, discuss progress and findings to date, and excavation strategies to be followed.

12.2 Insurance

- 8.1.12 OA East is covered by Public and Employer's Liability Insurance. The underwriting company CNA / Hardy, policy number 10347803. Details of the policy can be supplied on request to the Oxford Archaeology (East) office.

12.3 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

- 12.3.1 Oxford Archaeology is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), and is bound by CIfA By-Laws, Standards, and Policy.

12.4 Services, Public Rights of Way, Tree Preservation Orders etc.

- 12.4.1 The client will inform the project manager of any live or disused cables, gas pipes, water pipes or other services that may be affected by the proposed excavations before the commencement of fieldwork. Hidden cables/services should be clearly identified and marked where necessary. If there are overhead cables on the site or in the approachways, a survey must be completed by the relevant authority before plant is taken onto site.
- 12.4.2 The client will likewise inform the project manager of any public rights of way or permissive paths on or near the land which might affect or be affected by the work.
- 12.4.3 The client will inform the Project Manager if the site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), or any other type of designated site. The client will also inform the project manager of any trees subject to Tree Preservation Orders, protected hedgerows, protected wildlife, nesting birds, or areas of ecological significance within the site or on its boundaries.

12.5 Site Security

- 12.5.1 Unless previously agreed with the Project Manager in writing, this specification and any associated statement of costs is based on the assumption that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to commence. All security requirements, including fencing, padlocks for gates etc. are the responsibility of the client.

12.6 Access

- 12.6.1 The client will secure access to the site for archaeological personnel and plant, and obtain the necessary permissions from owners and tenants to place a mobile office and portable toilet on or near to the site. Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of withholding of access will not be Oxford Archaeology East's responsibility. The costs of any delays as a result of withheld access will be passed on to the client in addition to the project costs already specified.

12.7 Site Preparation

- 12.7.1 The client is responsible for clearing the site and preparing it so as to allow archaeological work to take place without further preparatory works, and any cost statement accompanying or associated with this specification is offered on this basis. Unless previously agreed in writing, the costs of any preparatory work required, including tree felling and removal, scrub or undergrowth clearance, removal of concrete or hard standing, demolition of buildings or sheds, or removal of excessive overburden, refuse or dumped material, will be charged to the client, in addition to any costs for archaeological evaluation already agreed.

12.8 Site offices and welfare

- 12.8.1 All site facilities – including welfare facilities, tool stores, mess huts, and site offices – will be positioned to minimise disruption to other site users, and to minimise impact on the environment (including buried archaeology).

12.9 Health and Safety, Risk Assessments

- 12.9.1 A risk assessment and method statement (RAMS) covering all activities to be carried out during the lifetime of the project will be prepared before work commences, and copies sent to the client, Principal Contractor and CHET as required.
- 12.9.2 The risk assessment will conform to the requirements of health and safety legislation and regulations, and will draw on OA East's activity-specific risk assessment literature.
- 12.9.3 All aspects of the project, both in the field and in the office will be conducted according to OA East's Health and Safety Policy, Oxford Archaeology Ltd's Health and Safety Policy, and *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (J.L. Allen and A. St John-Holt, 1997). A copy of Oxford Archaeology's Health and Safety Policy can be supplied on request.

13 APPENDIX:

Administrative Data	
Project Number	ECB5751
Project Name	Falcon Quarter, George Street, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire
Project Manager	Aileen Connor
Author	Aileen Connor
Date Plan Created	21/06/2021
Version (add revision number and date)	1
Related Documentation	<p>OA Fieldwork Recording Manual 2017 OA Archive Checklist 2019</p> <p>Historic England and Dig Ventures 2019. Work Digital/Thick Archive. A guide to managing digital data generated from archaeological investigations. https://digventures-thepixelparlour.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/WDTA-Guide-FINAL.pdf</p> <p>Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity. Guides to good practice. http://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/g2gp/MainADS Archaeology Data Service. Guidelines for Depositors http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/guidelinesForDepositors</p> <p>Historic England 2015. Digital Image Capture and File Storage. Guideline for Best Practice. https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/digital-image-capture-and-file-storage/heag059-digital-images/</p> <p>Cambridgeshire County Council 2020. Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Cambridgeshire</p> <p>Oxford Archaeology (forthcoming). Data Management Plan.</p>
Data Collection/Creation	
Data to be collected/created	<p>The digital archive is expected to comprise the following data types (formats):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final report (.pdfa) • Final analytical specialist reports (.doc, .docx) • Final analytical supporting data (.xls, .xlsx) • Selected digital photographic images (.jpeg) • Digital x-rays (.jpeg) • Finds illustrations for publication and archive record (.pdfa, .ai) • Site survey GIS data (.shp, .geotiff) • Stratigraphic matrices for each excavation Area (.xlsx)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microsoft Access database (.csv) including context data and interpretive data produced during analysis.
Data collection/creation method	<p>The data to be collected and created comprises data specific to the excavation project defined above. It does not include related information from the same development, such as evaluations and site works undertaken by other contractors, except where the findings are fully integrated into this analysis.</p> <p>Site survey data is captured using Leica survey equipment and imported into ArcGIS via FTP transfer. Final versions of site plans will be produced in ArcGIS, AutoCAD and/or Adobe Illustrator.</p> <p>Section drawings are created by hand on drafting film and paper context records are created by hand on standard OA pro forma recording forms. Selected data will be transferred to digital format in line with OA archive preparation guidance. Digital photographic images are taken in accordance with OA digital data guidance in Photographic Recording Manual</p> <p>Analytical data is created during post-excavation using a project-specific MS Access database. Site stratigraphic matrices are created using MSExcel. Individual contributing specialists create MSExcel, MSWord and/or MSAccess datasheets which may stand alone from the site database. Analytical data may also include GIS files, charts and figures in MSExcel and hand-drawn visuals.</p>
Data exclusion	
	The following types of data will be excluded from the archive:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft and working reports and documents • Draft and working datasheets • Draft and working survey and GIS data • Administrative and financial data • Digital images that are not part of the primary site record (working pictures, outreach/publicity images, videos) • Repetitive, uninformative and sub-standard images • Images and information not generated by the project/ reproduced from other sources
Documentation and Metadata	
Documentation	OA internal and regionally or nationally recognised code lists will form part of the data set or accompanying documentation where relevant.
Metadata	Metadata will be created to the standard set out by the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). Specific codes and specialist keys will be supplied through named supporting documents.
Ethics and Legal Compliance	
Data Security	Personal data (including digital images) collected, will be with the consent of any individuals involved and will be stored on OA's secure servers in line with OA's GDPR procedures.

Intellectual Property Rights	<p>Third Party data, such as Ordnance Survey mapping, is reproduced under licence.</p> <p>Other third party data may be reproduced under appropriate licences/agreements as arising during analysis.</p> <p>Data produced by sub-contractors will be granted under licence to OA to allow inclusion in the final report, the digital archive and other outreach/publicity/academic dissemination as may be required (in accordance with individual sub-contracts).</p>
Data Storage	
Storage and Backup	<p>Data will be stored on OA file servers, including our own hosted NextCloud server</p> <p>All OA file servers are kept up to date and patched systematically</p> <p>Standard project data is backed up once per day to disk, and replicated each night to another OA site</p> <p>Data identified as more critical is backed up more frequently, and is also replicated once per night to another site.</p> <p>Data management is the responsibility of the Project Manager, with advice from IT where necessary</p>
Access and Security	<p>Data is accessible to OA employees via the secure OA. Sensitive and confidential data is stored in restricted access folder locations. Personal data will be stored in line with OA's GDPR procedures.</p> <p>Copies of data, or access to a separate shared server, is provided to external project members. Secure server access via OA secured server infrastructure is provided only employees of those respective companies.</p>
Selection and Preservation	
Data to be Preserved	<p>All project data other than duplicated files will be stored by OA while the project is ongoing. Upon project completion selected data will be transferred to the relevant repositories detailed below.</p>
Data Preservation Plan	<p>The paper and material archive will be transferred to the Cambridgeshire County Council Stores in line with their guidance and standards and following the implementation of the project's agreed finds retention policy.</p> <p>The digital archive will be deposited with the ADS following OA standard quality control procedures.</p>
Data Sharing	
Archive and publication	<p>The digital data from this project will be accessible to the public via the ADS.</p> <p>The finds and other data cared for by Cambridgeshire County Council Stores will be publicly accessible in accordance with their policies and practices.</p>

	<p>As a minimum, a summary report on the project will be prepared for the <i>Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society Journal</i>. OA and/or the client and Museum may wish to use the results of the project on website outreach, exhibitions, presentations and other published articles (subject to data sharing restrictions).</p>
Data Sharing Restrictions	<p>There are no known restrictions on the use of the data after project completion. Any references to OA intellectual property must be credited.</p>
Responsibilities and Resources	
Responsibility for Data Management	<p>The OA IT Manager, Archives & Finds Manager and Project Managers are responsible for ensuring the Data Management Plan is implemented and reviewed. OA will have no ongoing responsibilities for data management once the data has been deposited with the relevant repositories.</p>
Resources	<p>The resources required to deliver this plan form part of the resources committed to the project.</p>

14 APPENDIX: CONSULTANT SPECIALISTS

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Allen, Leigh	Worked bone, CBM, medieval metalwork	Oxford Archaeology
Allen, Martin	Medieval coins	Fitzwilliam Museum
Allen, Martyn	Zooarchaeology	Oxford Archaeology
Anderson, Katie	Roman pottery	Freelance
Anderson, Sue	Medieval & post-medieval pottery (specifically from Norfolk & Suffolk), CBM and human remains	Freelance
Bamforth, Mike	Woodworking	York University
Barker, Karen	Small find conservation & X-Ray	Freelance
Bayliss, Alex	C14 advice	Historic England
Biddulph, Edward	Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Billington, Lawrence	Lithics	Oxford Archaeology
Bishop, Barry	Lithics	Freelance
Blinkhorn, Paul	Iron Age, Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery	Freelance
Booth, Paul	Roman pottery and coins	Oxford Archaeology
Boreham, Steve	Pollen and soils/ geology	Cambridge University
Broderick, Lee	Zooarchaeology	Oxford Archaeology
Brown, Lisa	Prehistoric pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Brudenell, Matt	Prehistoric pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Cane, Jon	Display & reconstruction artist	Freelance
Champness, Carl	Molluscs, geoarchaeology	Oxford Archaeology
Cotter, John	Medieval/post-medieval finds, pottery, CBM	Oxford Archaeology
Crummy, Nina	Small finds	Freelance
Cowgill, Jane	Slag/metalworking residues	Freelance
Dickson, Anthony	Worked Flint	Oxford Archaeology
Dodwell, Natasha	Osteology, including cremations	Oxford Archaeologist
Donnelly, Mike	Lithics	Oxford Archaeology
Doonan, Roger	Slags, metallurgy	Freelance
Druce, Denise	Pollen, charred plants, charcoal/wood identification, sediment coring and interpretation	Oxford Archaeology
Drury, Paul	CBM (specialised)	Freelance
Fletcher, Carole	Medieval & post-medieval pottery, glass, shell & small finds	Oxford Archaeology
Fosberry, Rachel	Charred waterlogged and mineralised plant remains	Oxford Archaeology
Foster, Hayley	Zooarchaeologist	Oxford Archaeology
Fryer, Val	Molluscs/environmental	Freelance

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Mark Gibson	Osteology	Oxford Archaeology
Gleed-Owen, Chris	Herpetologist (amphibians & reptiles)	CGO Ecology Ltd
Goffin, Richenda	Post-Roman pottery, building materials, painted wall plaster	Suffolk CC
Howard-Davis, Chris	Small finds, Mesolithic flint, leather, wooden objects and wood technology	Freelance
Locker, Alison	Fish bone	Freelance
Loe, Louise	Osteology	Oxford Archaeology
Lyons, Alice	Late Iron Age/Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Martin, Toby	Anglo-Saxon metalwork and artefacts	Oxford University
Masters, Pete	Geophysics	Cranfield University
McIntyre, Lauren	Osteology	Oxford Archaeology
Middleton, Paul	Phosphates/garden history	Peterborough Regional College
Mould, Quita	Ironwork, leather	freelance
Nicholson, Rebecca	Fish and small mammal and bird bones, shell	Oxford Archaeology
Palmer, Rog	Aerial photographs	Air Photo Services
Percival, Sarah	Prehistoric pottery, quern stones	Freelance
Poole, Cynthia	Multi-period finds, CBM, fired clay	Oxford Archaeology
Popescu, Adrian	Roman and later coins	Fitzwilliam Museum
Quinn, Patrick	Pottery thin section, ceramic petrology	UCL
Riddler, Ian	Worked bone objects & related artefact types	Freelance
Robinson, Mark	Insects	Oxford University
Rowland, Steve	Zooarchaeology & osteology	Oxford Archaeology
Rutherford, Mairead	Pollen, diatoms, <i>etc</i>	Oxford Archaeology
Samuels, Mark	Architectural stonework	Freelance
Scott, Ian	Roman, medieval, post-medieval finds, metalwork, glass	Oxford Archaeology
Shaffrey, Ruth	Worked stone and Roman CBM	Oxford Archaeology
Smith, David	Insects	University of Birmingham
Smith, Ian	Zooarchaeology	Oxford Archaeology
Spoerry, Paul	Medieval pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Stafford, Liz	Molluscs and geoarchaeology	Oxford Archaeology
Timberlake, Simon	Archaeometallurgy & geoarchaeology	Freelance
Tyers, Ian	Dendrochronology	Sheffield University
Ui Choileain, Zoe	Osteology & zooarchaeology	Oxford Archaeology
Vickers, Kim	Insects	Sheffield University
Wadson, Stephen	Samian pottery, Roman glass	Oxford Archaeology
Walker, Helen	Medieval pottery (Essex)	Essex CC

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Way, Twigs	Medieval landscape and garden history	Freelance
Webb, Helen	Osteology	Oxford Archaeology
Young, Jane	Medieval Pottery (Lincolnshire)	Freelance
Zant, John	Roman coins	Oxford Archaeology

Radiocarbon dating is normally undertaken for Oxford Archaeology East by SUERC and by the Oxford University Accelerator Laboratory.

Geophysical prospection is normally undertaken by Magnitude Surveys Ltd.

15 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ladd, S., 2015, *Former Travis Perkins Site, Edison Bell Way, Huntingdon: Archaeological Evaluation*. OA East unpublished report 1855

Thatcher, C., In Prep. *Late Saxon to medieval remains at Huntingdon West of Town Centre Link Road, Cambridgeshire: Post Excavation and Updated Project Design*. OA East unpublished report 1824

Thatcher, C., 2017, *Former Sainsbury's Supermarket Site, Huntingdon: Desk-Based Assessment*. OA East unpublished report 20139

Thatcher, C. and Greef, A., (forthcoming) *The medieval suburb of Balm Hole: industry and settlement on the edge of Huntingdon*. Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society

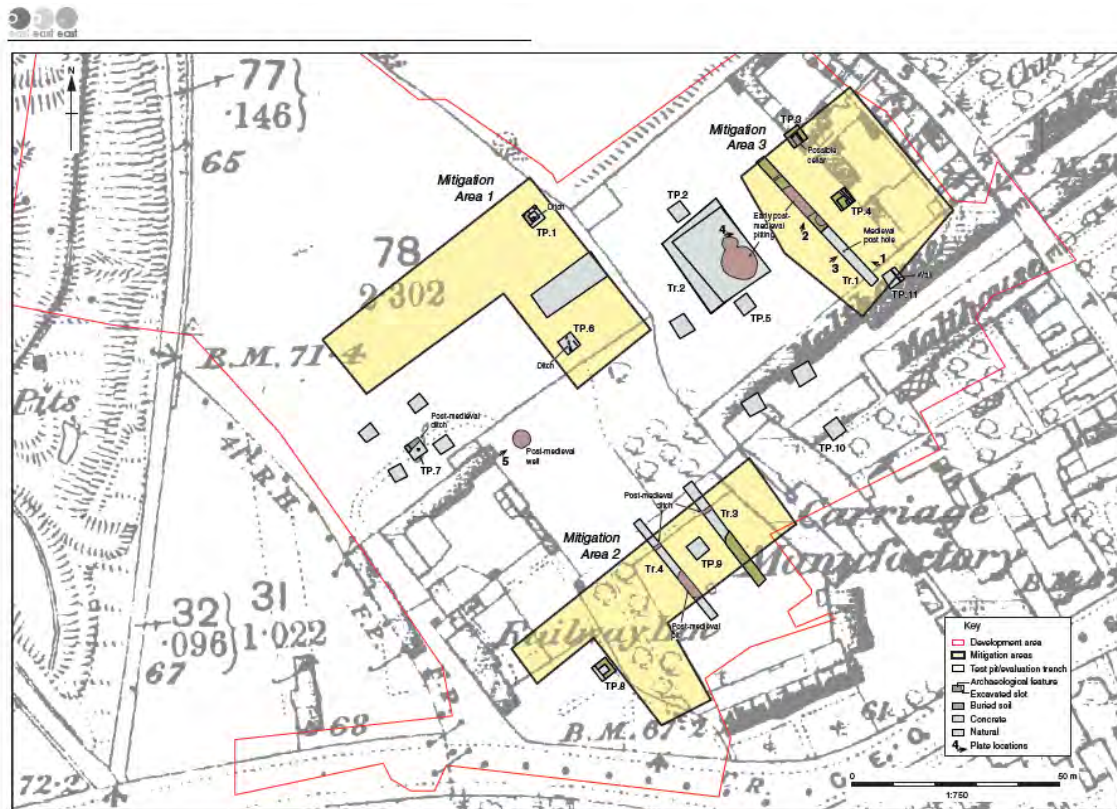


Figure 1: Location of proposed mitigation areas in relation to 1st Edition Ordnance Survey and previous investigations

APPENDIX G OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-504344
Project Name	St John's Street – George Street, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire

Start of Fieldwork	28/07/21	End of Fieldwork	01/09/21
Previous Work	Yes	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	HUNGEO21	Planning App. No.	20/02613/FUL
HER Number	ECB5751	Related Numbers	20256

Prompt	NPPF
Development Type	Residential
Place in Planning Process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography – interpretation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open-area excavation | <input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Record |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new | <input type="checkbox"/> Part Excavation | <input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Field Walking |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Field Observation | <input type="checkbox"/> Part Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Metal Detector Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Full Excavation | <input type="checkbox"/> Recorded Observation | <input type="checkbox"/> Test-pit Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Full Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Watching Brief |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Excavation | |

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Well	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Pottery	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Pit	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	Pottery	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Ditch	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Metal finds	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Pond	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Metal finds	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Pit	Uncertain	Leather (shoe)	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Ditch	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	Clay tobacco pipe	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Well	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	Animal bone	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Structure	Modern (1901 to present)	Animal bone	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Posthole	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Ceramic Building Material	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Kiln	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	Glass	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Address (including Postcode) St John's Street – George Street, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, PE29 3DD
District	Huntingdonshire	
Parish	Huntingdon	
HER office	Cambridgeshire	
Size of Study Area	4265m ²	
National Grid Ref	TL 23514 71862	

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East
Project Brief Originator	Cambridgeshire County Council
Project Design Originator	Oxford Archaeology East
Project Manager	Aileen Connor/Andrew Greef
Project Supervisor	Andrew Greef

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	Cambridgeshire County Council	ECB5751
Digital Archive	ADS	ECB5751
Paper Archive	Cambridgeshire County Council	ECB5751

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Remains	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

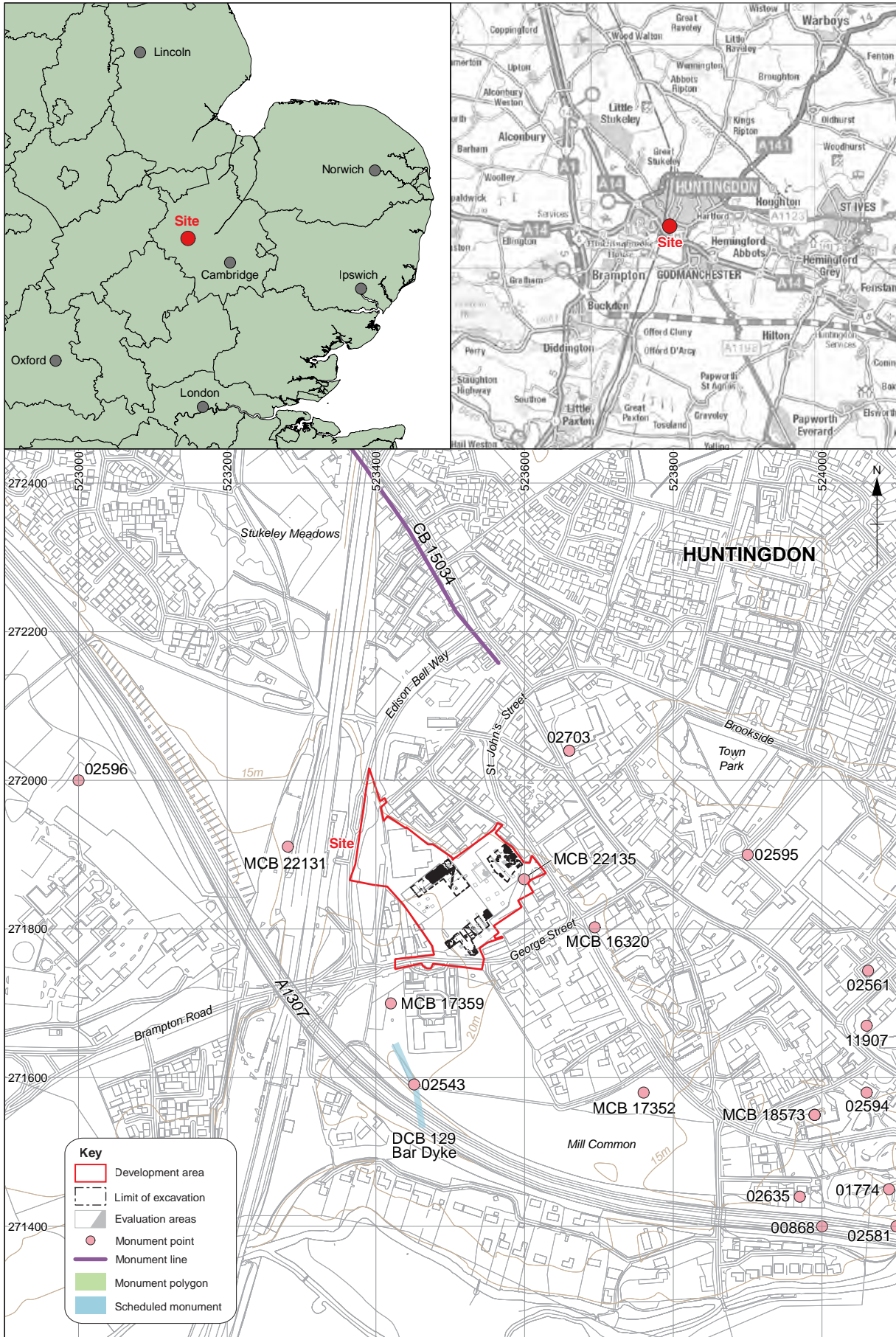
Digital Media

Database	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/>
Images (Digital photos)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Paper Media

Aerial Photos	<input type="checkbox"/>
Context Sheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Correspondence	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drawing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/>	Manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spreadsheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Map	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Matrices	<input type="checkbox"/>
Text	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Microfiche	<input type="checkbox"/>
Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/>	Miscellaneous	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Research/Notes	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Plans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Sections	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Survey	<input type="checkbox"/>



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2022. All rights reserved. Licence no. 100019980.

Figure 1: Site location showing excavation area (black) in development area (red) with selected HER data

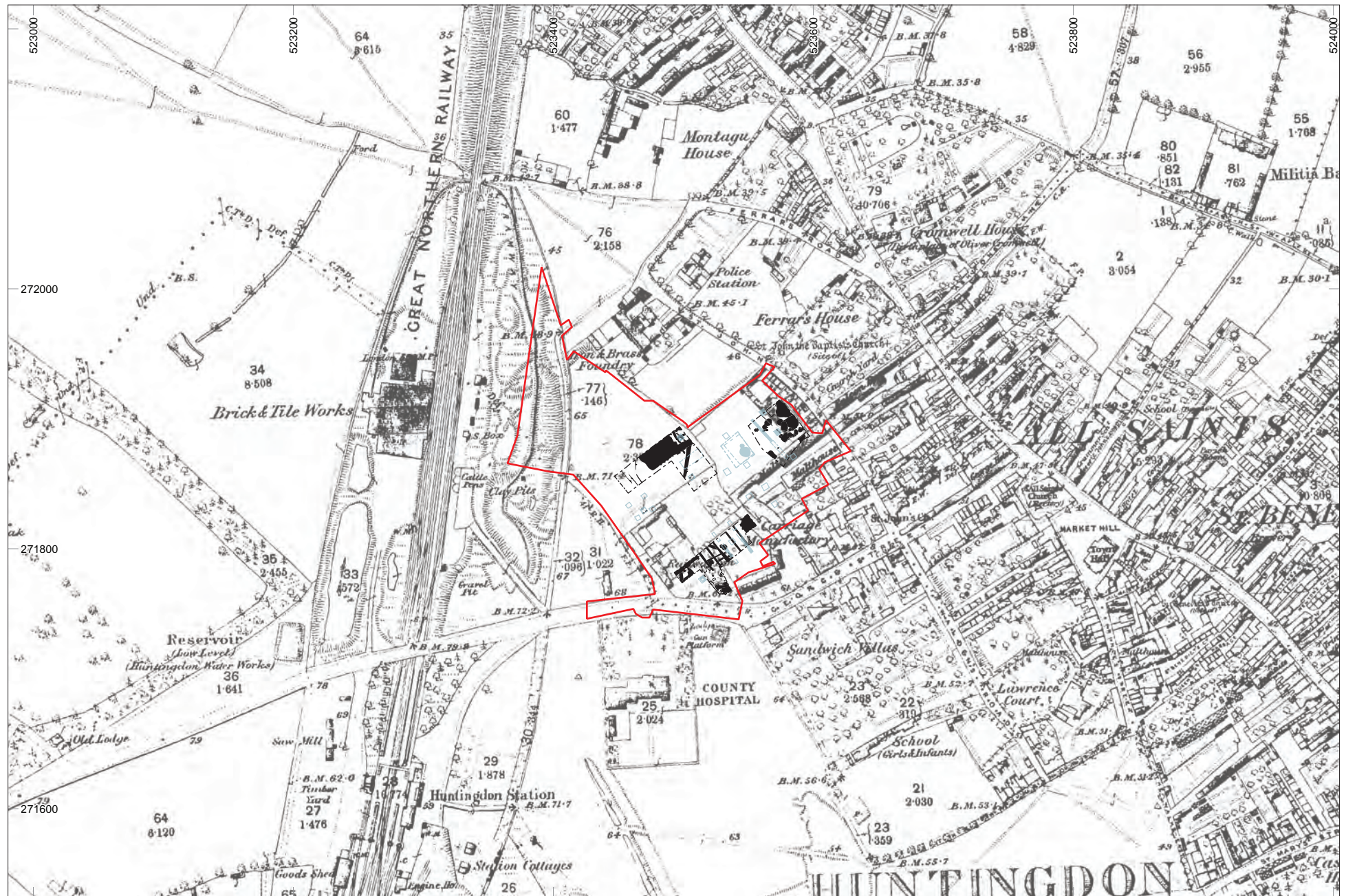


Figure 2: The site shown against the First Edition Ordnance Survey map 1886



Figure 3: St John's Street – George Street, Huntingdon - mitigation areas

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2022. All rights reserved. Licence no. 100019980.

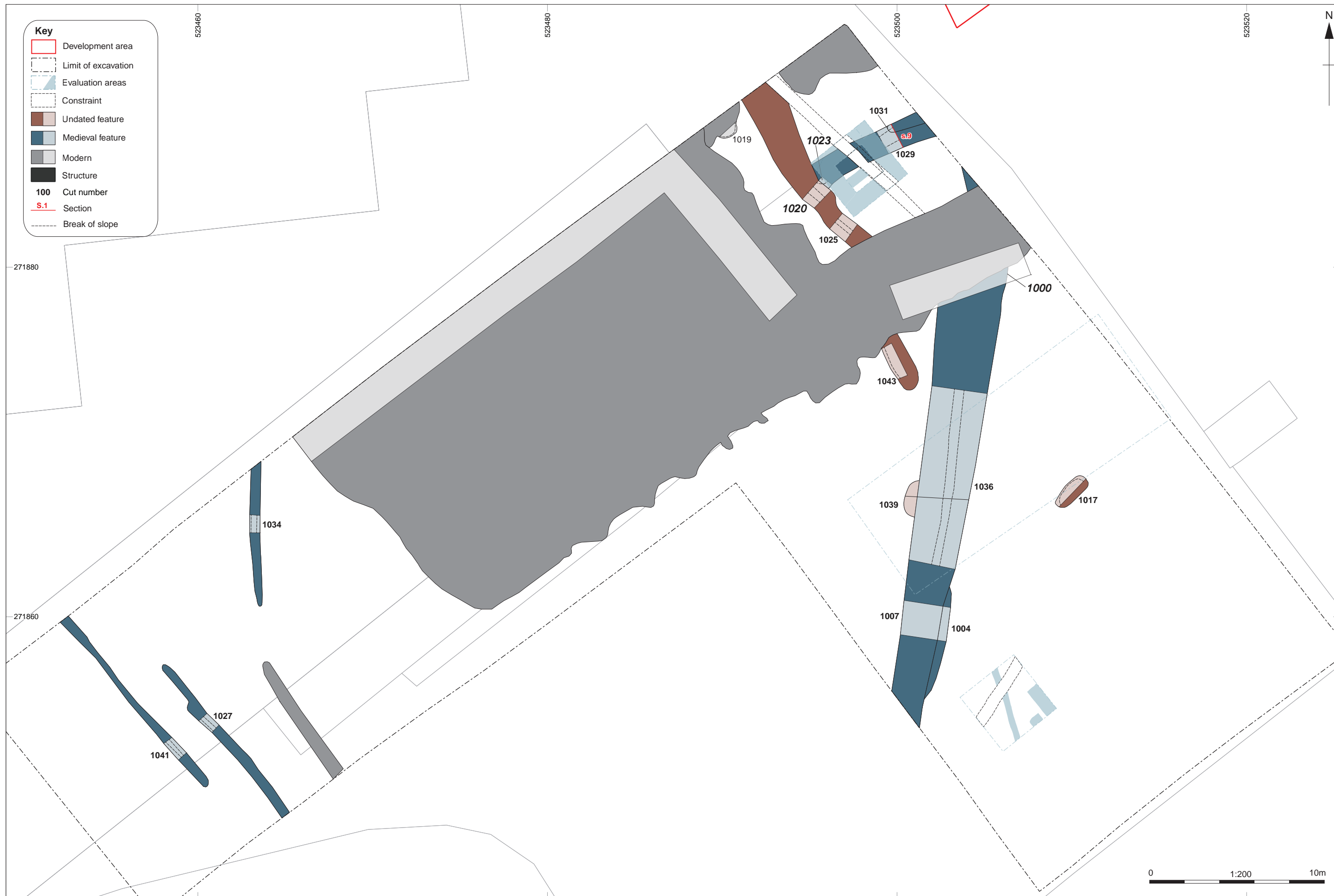


Figure 4: Area 1, preliminary phase plan

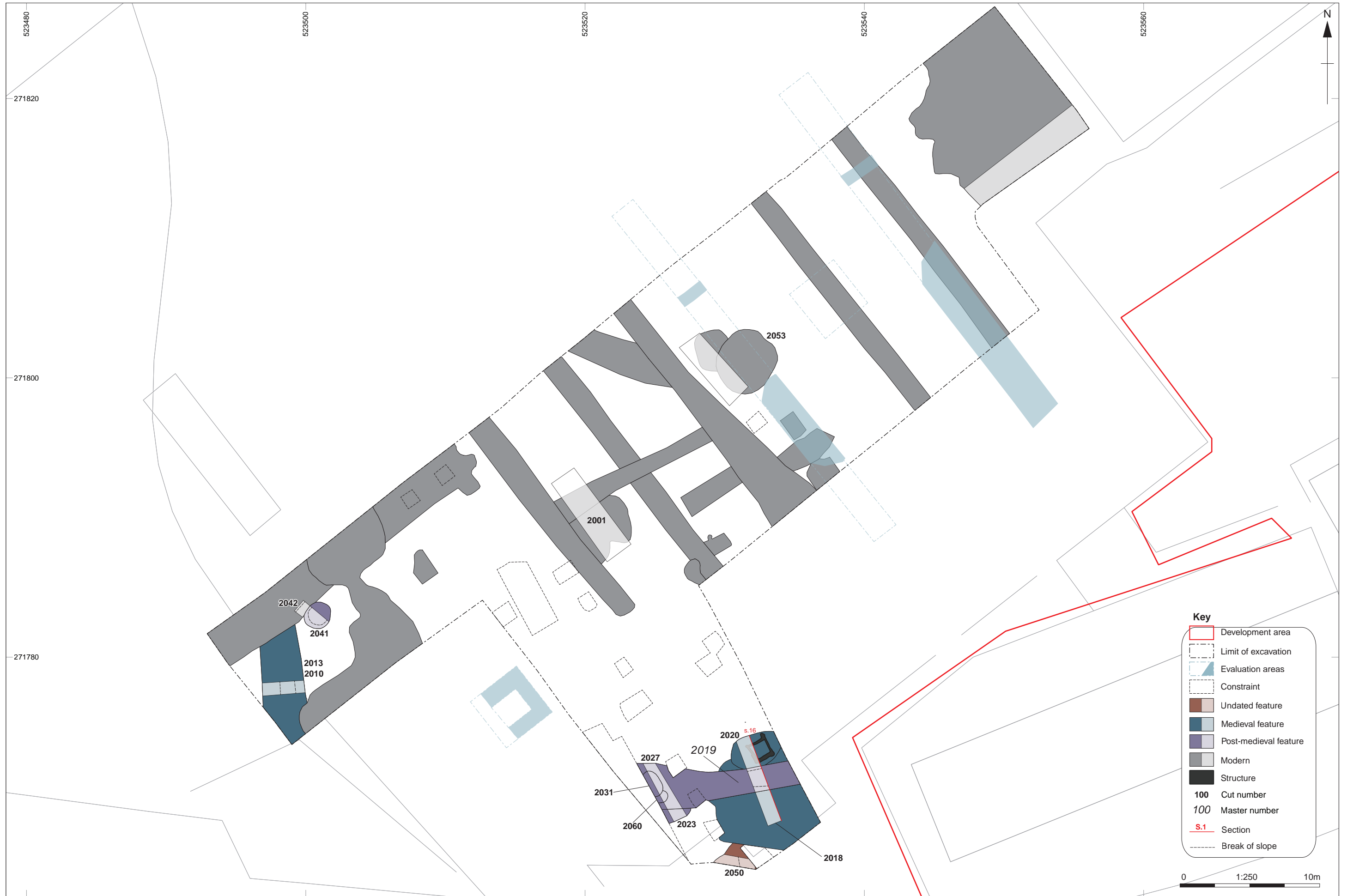


Figure 5: Area 2, preliminary phase plan

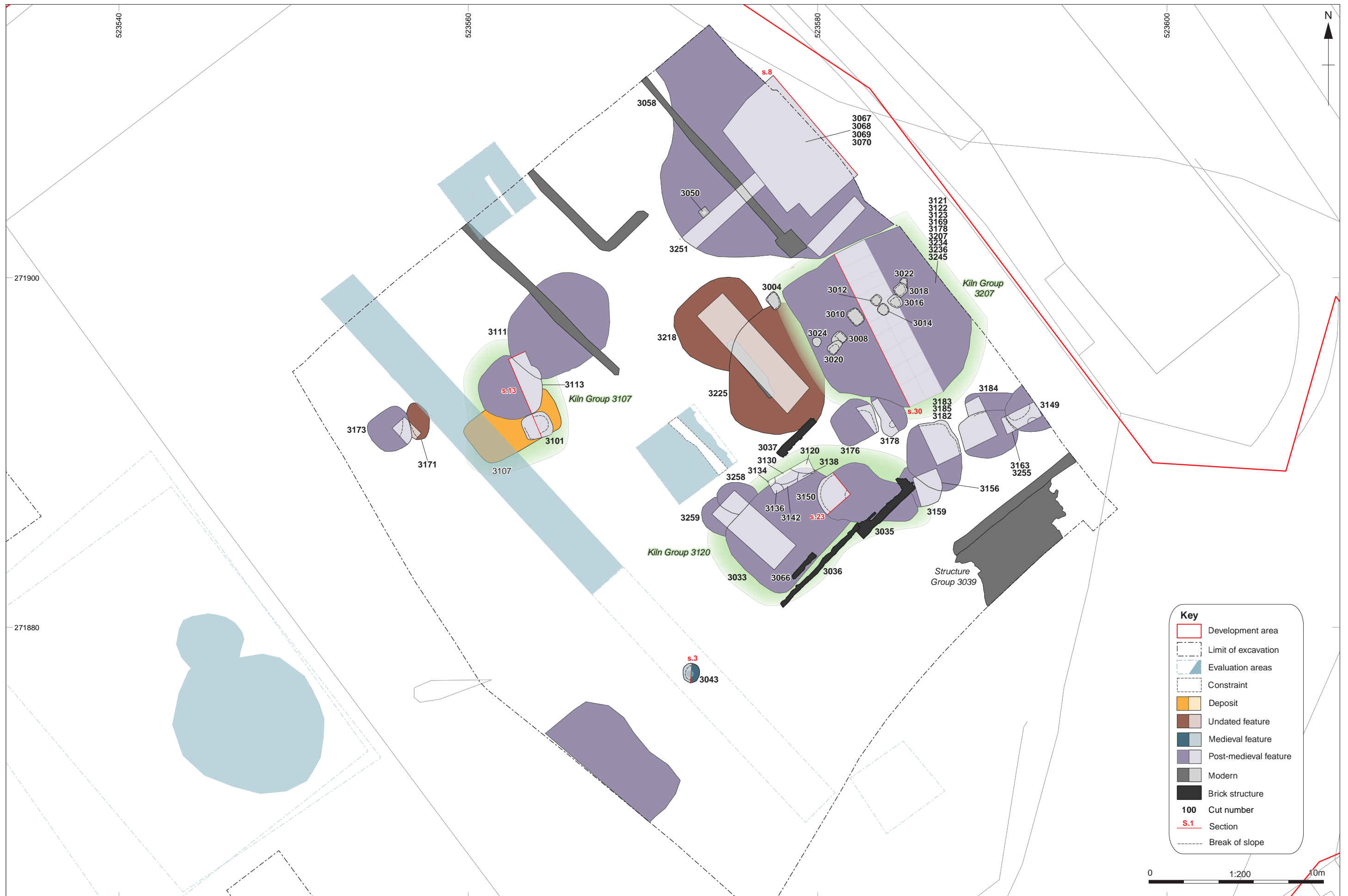


Figure 6: Area 3, preliminary phase plan

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2022. All rights reserved. Licence no. 100019980.

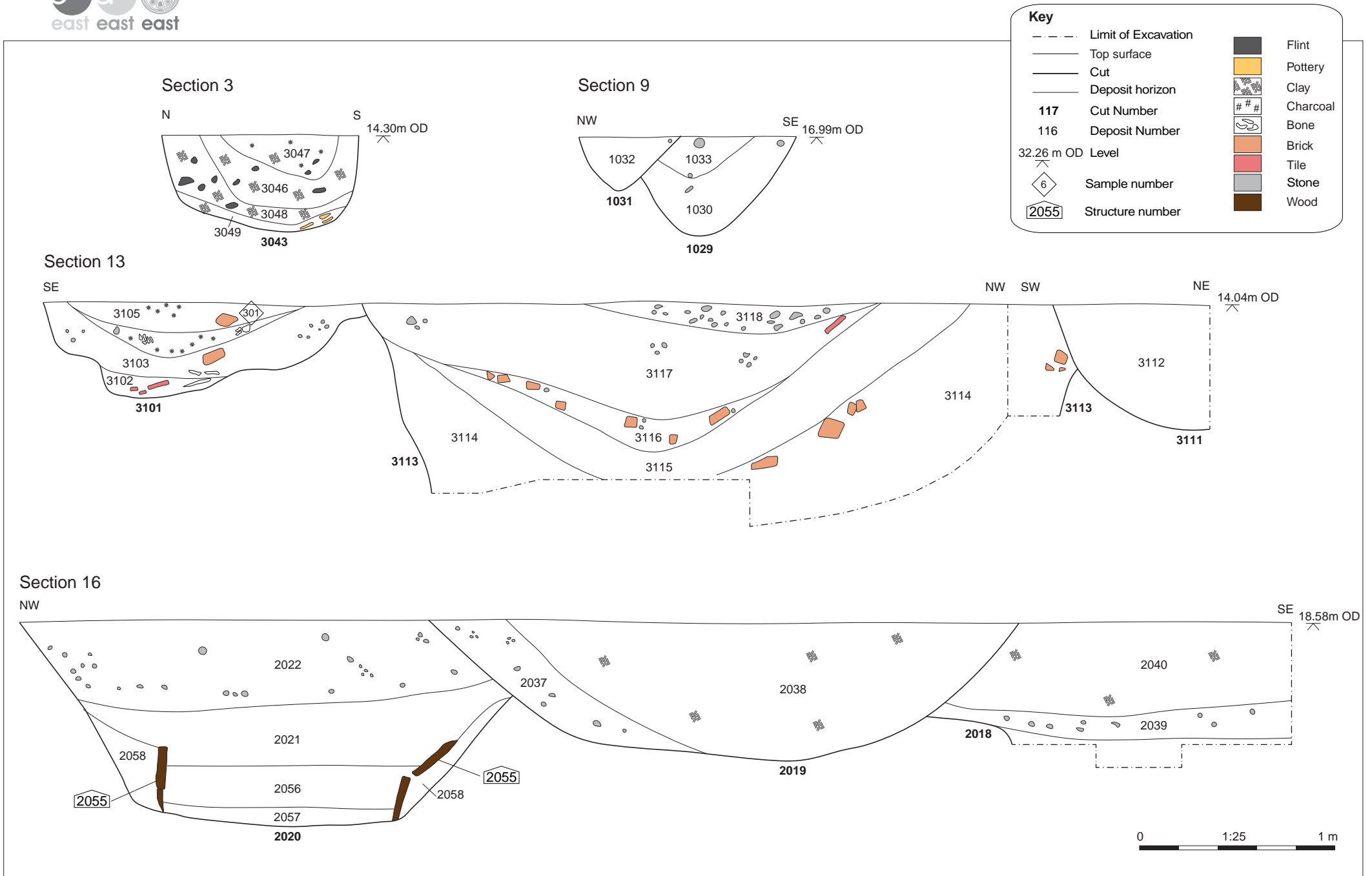


Figure 7a: Selected sections

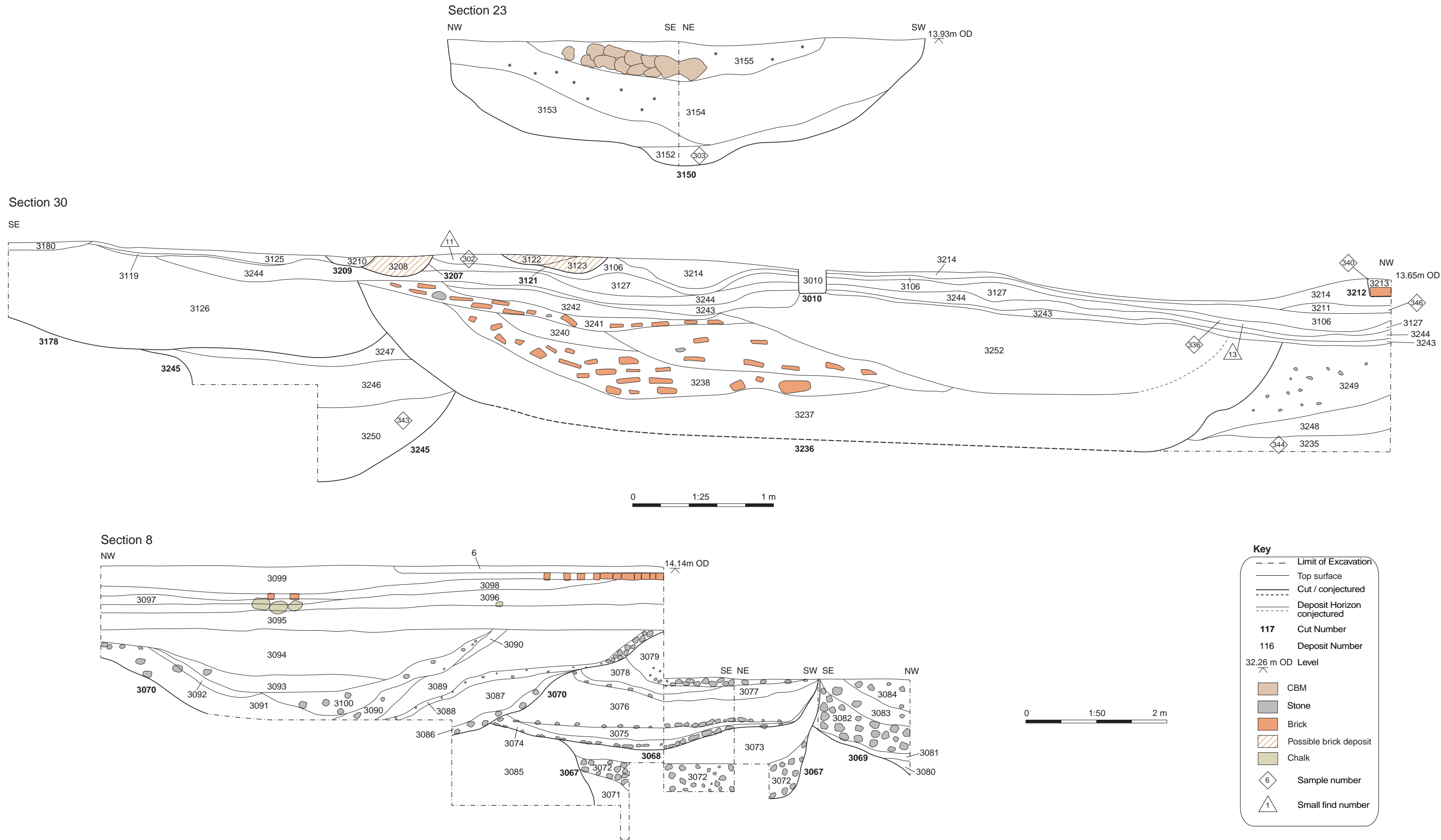


Figure 7b: Selected sections



Plate 1: Site under excavation, looking east



Plate 2: Medieval ditch **1000**, Area 1, Looking north-west (1m scale)



Plate 3: Excavation of medieval well **2020**, Area 2, looking north-east



Plate 4: Medieval well **2020**, Area 2, looking north-east (1m scale)



Plate 5: Area 3, looking north



Plate 6: Excavation of post-medieval features **3101**, **3107**, **3111** and **3113**, Area 3, looking south-west



Plate 7: Area of post-medieval Kiln Group **3207**, Area 3, looking south-west (2x1m scales)



Plate 8: Section 30, Kiln Group **3207**, Area 3, looking south-west (2m scale)



Plate 9: Post-medieval puddling pits **3181** and **3182**, Area 3, looking south-east (2m scale)



**Head Office/Registered Office/
OA South**

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: [oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: [oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>



*Chief Executive Officer
Ken Welsh, BSc, MCIFA
Oxford Archaeology Ltd is a
Private Limited Company, N^o: 1618597
and a Registered Charity, N^o: 285627*