

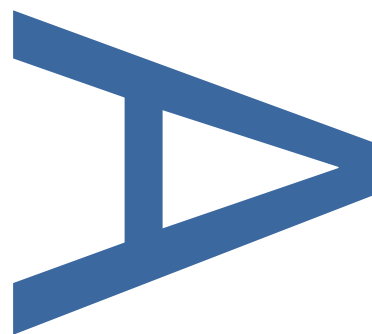
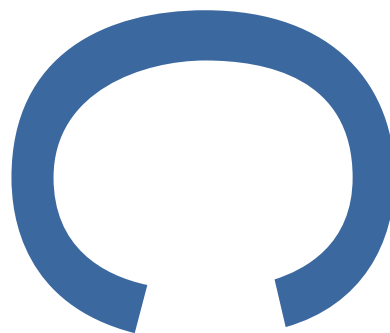
**23A – 27 WEST STREET, ST IVES,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
AND MONITORING. POST
EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND
ANALYSIS**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE DISTRICT
COUNCIL**

REPORT NO: R12015

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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

23a – 27 West Street, St Ives, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Excavation and Monitoring. Post Excavation Assessment and Analysis.

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Written and researched by:	Christiane Meckseper, Thomas Learmonth
Edited by:	Christiane Meckseper
Project Manager:	Christiane Meckseper
Commissioning Client:	MSMDG Properties
Contractor:	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd Central Office The Granary Rectory Farm Brewery Road Pampisford Cambridgeshire CB22 3EN
Tel:	01223 492272
E-mail:	chmeckseper@pre-construct.com
Website:	www.pre-construct.com

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CONTENTS

CONTENTS	2
ABSTRACT	4
1 INTRODUCTION	5
2 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY	7
3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES.....	8
4 METHODOLOGY	13
5 QUANTIFICATION OF ARCHIVE	15
6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS.....	17
7 THE FINDS.....	23
8 DISCUSSION	80
9 CONCLUSION.....	83
10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	86
11 BIBLIOGRAPHY	87
12 APPENDIX 1: PLATES.....	103
13 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX	112
14 APPENDIX 3: POTTERY DISTRIBUTION AND DATING	120
15 APPENDIX 4: ANIMAL BONE	146
16 APPENDIX 5: DISTRIBUTION OF CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL.....	148
17 APPENDIX 6: ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT	153
18 APPENDIX 7: OASIS FORM	155
 FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION	 93
FIGURE 2: AREAS OF EXCAVATION.....	94
FIGURE 3: PLAN OF AREA 1 (BUNGALOW)	95
FIGURE 4: AREA 1 (BUNGALOW) SECTIONS	96
FIGURE 5: AREA 2 (TERRACED BLOCK) 19TH CENTURY FOUNDATIONS AND TEST PITS	97
FIGURE 6: AREA 2 (TERRACED BLOCK) SECTIONS.....	98
FIGURE 7: SERVICE TRENCH PLANS	99
FIGURE 8: SERVICE TRENCH SECTIONS.....	100
FIGURE 9: WATCHING BRIEF SECTIONS	101
FIGURE 10: 1886 FIRST EDITION OS MAP WITH EXCAVATION AREAS.....	102

PLATE 1:TEST PIT 2, SOUTH-WEST FACING.....	103
PLATE 2: TEST PIT 24, NORTH-EAST FACING.....	103
PLATE 3: TEST PIT 25, NORTH-WEST FACING.....	104
PLATE 4: TEST PIT 18, NORTH-WEST FACING.....	104
PLATE 5: TEST PIT 15, NORTH-EAST FACING.....	105
PLATE 6: WEST FACING SECTION OF POST-MEDIEVAL PITS [131], [144], [150] AND [153].....	105
PLATE 7: SOUTH-WEST FACING SECTION OF POST-MEDIEVAL PITS [248] AND [250]	106
PLATE 8: OVERALL SHOT OF AREA 1, LOOKING SOUTH.	106
PLATE 9: SERVICE TRENCH ALONG DRIVEWAY, GARDEN SOILS (276) AND TEST PITS IN BACK, LOOKING N.....	107
PLATE 10: TEST PIT 3, LOOKING W, SHOWING LAYERS (272) TOP AND (276) BELOW	108
PLATE 11: PIT [285] AND TILE (283), LOOKING S	108
PLATE 12: SERVICE TRENCH (WATCHING BRIEF)	109
PLATE 13: SERVICE TRENCH (WATCHING BRIEF) GARDEN SOIL (259)	109
PLATE 14: BASEMENT [269], LOOKING SE	110
PLATE 15: CONCRETE FOUNDATION [266], LOOKING N	110
PLATE 16: EXCAVATION OF THE PUMPING STATION.....	111
PLATE 17: FALLOW DEER ANTLER FRAGMENT. APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN USED AS A COAT HOOK OR WALL DECORATION.....	111

ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of an archaeological excavation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at 23a – 27 West Street, St Ives, Cambridgeshire between December 2017 and January 2019. Watching briefs on the construction of foundations and services were conducted throughout the summer of 2018, and between 10-12 October 2018 an archaeological excavation was carried out along the length of a service trench along the eastern driveway. The final stage of the investigations was a watching brief on the installation of a drainage chamber ('pumping station') on 18 January 2019.

The archaeological work was commissioned by MSMDG Properties in response to a planning condition attached to planning permission. The development involved the construction of a new terraced block along the street frontage, a detached dwelling to the rear of the plot, and the conversion of existing structures, as well as associated groundworks. The aim of the excavation and monitoring was to preserve by record any archaeological remains which would be damaged or destroyed by the new development, and to preserve others in situ.

Three excavation areas in the area of the Terraced Block (Area 2) at the front of the site and The Bungalow (Area 1) at the back of the site, and the service trench along the driveway, revealed 19th century wall foundations, matching with cottages and outhouses shown on the 1886 first edition OS map, a 19th century garden soil and intercutting post-medieval refuse pits. Two possible medieval pits were also partially revealed within the limits of excavation Area 1; further pits containing assemblages of medieval (12th–14th-century) pottery were present in the service trench along the driveway, although the medieval pottery was present residually alongside post-medieval CBM and/ or pottery. The finds assemblage retrieved from the features is typical of urban domestic refuse with no evidence for industrial or agricultural processing on the site itself. Artefacts associated with the 19th century dwellings showed no high-status objects and confirmed that the buildings were most likely workers' cottages.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land at 23a – 27 West Street, St Ives, Cambridgeshire between December 2017 and January 2019.
- 1.2 The archaeological work was commissioned by MSMDG Properties in response to a planning condition (Planning Reference 15/01445/FUL). The development involved the construction of a new detached dwelling to the rear of the plot, the construction of terrace buildings on the street frontage and the conversion of some of the existing structures; the work also included associated groundworks.
- 1.3 The aim of the excavation and monitoring was to preserve by record any archaeological remains which would be damaged or destroyed by the new development, and to preserve archaeological remains in situ where construction impacts could be limited.
- 1.4 The latter was achieved in the area of the new terraced block along the street frontage where foundations were in the form of a raft and piling. Archaeological features below the formation level of the raft, as well as in areas not impacted by foundations or service trenches, were preserved in situ.
- 1.5 An archaeological evaluation of the site in December 2016 had revealed a high potential for pits dating to the medieval, late medieval and post-medieval periods to be present on the site (and Barlow and Walker 2019).
- 1.6 The investigations comprised the following works: Excavation of three areas, Area 1 ('The Bungalow') at the back of the site and Area 2 ('The Terraced Block') along the street frontage between December 2017 and January 2018, and the excavation along the footprint of a service trench along the eastern drive way in October 2018. A programme of observation, investigation and recording on the construction of foundations and services was conducted throughout the summer of 2018, with a final watching brief

visit during the installation of a drainage chamber on 18 January 2019.

- 1.7 The investigations were carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by PCA (Meckseper, 2018) in response to a Brief for archaeological Investigation issued by Gemma Stewart of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCCHET) (Stewart 2017).
- 1.8 This report describes the results of the investigations, places the site and the identified remains in their local landscape and archaeological context, and assesses their significance against relevant regional research agendas. This document represents the full and final report on the excavation. Assessment of the artefact material determined that no further analysis is required. The full specialists' reports are included in this report. Transfer of Title has been obtained from the client, and the site archive will be deposited at the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store.

2 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.1 West Street lies in the historic core of St Ives, c.75m north of the River Great Ouse (Figure 1). The property at 23A-27 West Street is located at the western end of the street and extends southwards towards the river. The southern boundary of the property lies c. 50m north of the river Great Ouse. The site currently comprises a car park at the front of the property and several modern, 20th century buildings in its centre and rear. Modern and 19th century buildings lie to the east, west and south of the site and the St Ives Methodist Church, built in 1905, lies to its immediate south-east.
- 2.2 The site lies c.50m north of the River Great Ouse. The geology of the site comprises sand and gravel river terrace deposits over Oxford Clay Formation Mudstone (British Geological Survey 2018). The site lies on level ground at c. 3m AOD.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

3.1 Archaeological Background

- 3.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the proposed development site in December 2016 (Archaeological Solutions: Barlow, G., and Walker, J 2016) and this archaeological background is drawn from the evaluation report, and the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) data provided with the archaeological brief (Stewart 2017). Numbers in brackets in the following text are CHER heritage asset identifiers.

Prehistoric

- 3.1.2 St Ives lies on the northern bank of the River Great Ouse and evidence for prehistoric occupation ranging from the Palaeolithic to the Bronze Age period has been recorded during gravel extraction in the river valley to the east and south-east of the modern town. Isolated, residual findspots of Palaeolithic and Neolithic flint artefacts, A Bronze Age arrowhead and spearhead were found within a 100m radius around the site.

Roman

- 3.1.3 In the Roman period St Ives was part of the landscape centred on the Roman town of Durovigutum (Godmanchester). Settlement would have been rural in nature and excavations at the St. Ives priory site, c.600m east of the proposed development site, revealed evidence for Romano-British occupation in the form of large enclosure ditches, other ditches Roman pits and undated pits (MCB 15820).
- 3.1.4 A variety of small finds (CHER 00459; 007700; 01883; 03516; 03553; 03555; 03581; 03601; 03649 and a Roman coin hoard (CHER 03550) have been found in a 100m radius around the proposed development site.

Medieval

- 3.1.5 West Street lies along the northern perimeter of the historic late Saxon and medieval town of St Ives. The Saxon name for St Ives is Slepe which was an ancient township which late in the 10th century fell to Ramsey Abbey after the death of Alfwen, the previous owner who died without an heir. In 1008

Abbott Ednoth of Ramsey Abbey set up a cell of the Abbey in St Ives (Page 1932). Excavations at the priory site revealed Saxon occupation in the form of structures, a Grubenhaus and pottery, and medieval and post-medieval pits and agricultural lazy beds (MCB15820). The only physical remains of the abbey are a scheduled medieval barn which lies in the garden of Priory House, c.600m to the ESE of the proposed development site (NHLE 1011722).

- 3.1.6 The medieval town of St Ives grew and established in the area between the abbey to the east of the proposed development site, the Church of All Saints (NHLE 1128725) to the west of the proposed development site and the northern head of the scheduled medieval town bridge, (NHLE 1006865) now Broadway and Market Hill. Outside the small and enclosed area of medieval St Ives lay the meadows and common fields of the town (Page 1932).
- 3.1.7 Closer to the proposed development site, excavations at the Permanex site, c.50m to the west in Ramsey Road, revealed surviving medieval horizons and land surfaces, cut by pits and ditches of medieval and post-medieval date (ECB1327, ECB1851, CB15641). A single trial trench at 5 West Street (ECB1952, MCB16499), to the east of the site, revealed medieval pits and ditches and a possible hearth cutting a layer of alluvium/flood deposits.
- 3.1.8 Medieval quarrying, dating to between the 12th and 14th centuries was revealed during two evaluations opposite the proposed development site at the northern edge of West Street (ECB2124, ECB4463, MCB17351, MCB20921). No remains of street frontage buildings were found, although these may have been removed by quarrying.

Post-medieval

- 3.1.9 In the post-medieval period St Ives expanded outwards from its historic core. The evaluation of the proposed development site showed the existence of extensive pitting dating to the post-medieval period (AS 2016), and archaeological investigations along West Street revealed post-medieval quarry pits (ECB1382) dating from the 15th-17th century. Whether this was 'backyard' activity behind buildings along the street front of West Street, or

rubbish disposal and/or quarrying in areas not yet built upon is unclear.

- 3.1.10 Cartographic sources show that from the 19th century onwards the site was built upon with narrow building ranges and open yards extending between West Street and The Waits along the river front to the south (AS 2016).

Evaluation of the proposed development site

- 3.1.11 A trial trench evaluation of the proposed development site was undertaken by Archaeological Solutions (AS) in December 2016 (AS 2016). Two trenches were excavated located within the footprints of the Terraced Block at the front of the site and the footprint of the bungalow to the rear of the site.
- 3.1.12 Trench 1 at the front of the site revealed 19th century building foundations correlating with structures shown on historic OS maps. These were cut into a 19th century layer of made ground, present in both trenches. Removal of the 19th century deposits revealed a sequence of pitting in both trenches. The pits were larger and more concentrated at the back of the site suggesting 'backyard activity' in this area.
- 3.1.13 Most pits were dated to the post-medieval period, containing pottery from the late 15th to early 17th century. Residual medieval pottery from the 11th - 15th century and one residual Early Saxon pottery sherd were also found. The stratigraphically earliest pits contained no finds and were undated.

3.2 Research Objectives

- 3.2.1 The original research objectives as stated in the WSI (Meckseper 2017) were as follows:

Objective 1

- 3.2.2 The regional research framework states that with regards to towns, changes in their internal layouts and housing densities, and their role as centres of supply and demand all need further study. St Ives is mentioned as a good example of a town founded in the late Saxon period, under the influence of a religious house, and with subsequent expansion in the medieval period (Medlycott 2011, 78).

Objective 2

- 3.2.3 The proposed development site lies in the historic core of St Ives close to the northern boundary of the late Saxon and medieval development. Evidence for medieval ground surfaces, cut though by medieval and post-medieval pits and ditches were excavated in Ramsey Road to the west, while archaeological investigations to the east of the site along West Street revealed evidence of post-medieval quarrying. Are similar deposits present at the 23A-27 West Street site?

Objective 3

- 3.2.4 The evaluation established that there is high potential for the presence of post-medieval to modern pitting to be present on the site. The function of the pits was unclear but their presence suggested that the site was an open area used for 'backyard' pitting and quarrying. Residual late Saxon and medieval pottery was present in the later pits. In addition, the earliest pits of the sequence were undated suggesting that pitting activity may have started prior to the post-medieval period. The function of the pits was unclear. The pits were overlain by 18th and 19th century made ground and levelling layers, cut through by 19th century building foundations (AS 2017). Is there further evidence for Saxon and medieval pitting or other activity on the site?

Objective 4

- 3.2.5 Full excavation and environmental sampling of the pitting sequence plus any other layers and/or features that may be revealed will contribute to the understanding of this area of St Ives in the medieval and post-medieval periods and how the site fits into the wider layout of the town, for example whether it was an occupied or open area. Environmental sampling of securely dated and in situ deposits may also provide further evidence as to the nature of activities taking place on the site and the function of the pits.

Objective 5

- 3.2.6 The results of the excavations should also provide more answers as to the nature and function of the medieval and post-medieval pitting and whether there was any other activity or occupation at the site. It may also establish

with more certainty whether there was any Saxon occupation. Artefactual and environmental material within the pits may also provide further evidence as to the nature of pits, general activity at the site and adjacent areas.

Objective 6

- 3.2.7 Any pottery forms and fabrics will be assessed in detail to provide information on the proportions of locally made and imported wares and types. The pottery as well as the other artefact assemblages will be directly compared with local and regional Saxon, medieval and post-medieval finds assemblages to identify specific site use and activities and if possible how the site fits into the wider layout, zoning and economy of the town.

Objective 7

- 3.2.8 Important aspects that have been largely overlooked in urban studies are the development of 19th-20th century urban housing and the economic and social influences that are part of urban development (Medlycott 2011, 80). The regional research framework states that generally, within an urban context, evidence from the built environment and documentary evidence should be better integrated with the archaeological record (Medlycott 2011, 88).

Objective 8

- 3.2.9 The post-medieval deposit and built sequence on the site will be fully investigated and recorded, providing a record that can be directly compared and contrasted with available historic mapping for the site. Artefactual and environmental evidence of deposits associated with the construction and use of the 19th century buildings, as well as the study of old trade directories and other available documentary evidence, may provide further clues as to the nature of occupation and activity within the houses.

4 METHODOLOGY

Excavation Methodology

- 4.1.1 Three areas were excavated at 23a-27 West Street, St Ives. These were Area 1 ('The Bungalow') located at the rear of the plot, Area 2 ('The Terraced Block') located along the street frontage, and the footprint of a service trench along the eastern drive way (Figure 2). Concrete and underlying hardcore in all excavation areas was removed by an 8 ton 360° tracked mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision (Plate 1). This exposed a layer of 19th century made ground in all areas.
- 4.1.2 Within Area 1, and in the service trench along the driveway, 10% of the exposed 19th century soils were excavated through test pits (3 test pits in each area). The results are detailed below. The soils, as well as the backfill of the 2016 evaluation trench in Area 1, were then further removed by mechanical excavator to the top of archaeological features, and the natural geological layers where visible.
- 4.1.3 Within Area 2 removal of the modern concrete and hardcore revealed an early 20th century dump layer consisting of mainly broken glass and bottle tops. This layer was reduced further by c. 100mm by hand using trowel and hoe which exposed 19th c walls.
- 4.1.4 The location of the proposed pile caps were surveyed by the client's engineer and the pile caps archaeologically hand-excavated to their full depth. Each pile cap represented a test pit. All exposed layers and masonry structures were investigated and recorded.
- 4.1.5 Exposed surfaces and features in both areas were cleaned by trowel and hoe as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools. The results are detailed below.

Recording and Finds Recovery

- 4.1.6 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-

dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

- 4.1.7 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as ‘context numbers’) and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological processes recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as ‘cuts’ and signified by square brackets [thus].
- 4.1.8 The record numbers assigned to cuts, deposits and groups are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.
- 4.1.9 Metal-detecting was carried out during stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoil heaps were scanned by metal-detector periodically. Only objects of modern date were found and were not retained for accession.
- 4.1.10 High-resolution digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits, they were used to keep a record of the excavation process. In addition, monochrome photographs were taken of significant features.

Environmental Sampling

- 4.1.11 A total of eight bulk samples (generally 20-40 litres in volume) were taken to extract and identify micro- and macro-botanical remains. The aim of this sampling was to investigate the past environment and economy of the site, the diet of the medieval/post-medieval inhabitants and any potential industrial processes undertaken on the site or adjacent to it. An additional aim of the sampling was to recover small objects that are not readily recovered by hand-collection, such as metalworking debris and bones of fish and small animals. These samples were taken from sealed deposits.

5 QUANTIFICATION OF ARCHIVE

5.1 Transfer of Title has been obtained from the client and the archive will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire Archive Stores, according to County Council guidelines (CCC 2017). The archive will be deposited within 12 months of the acceptance of this report. Current envisaged deposition date is end of October 2019.

5.2 Paper Archive

Type	Excavation
Context register sheets	10
Context sheets	301
Plan registers	1
Plans at 1:50	2
Plans at 1:20	0
Section register sheets	2
Sections at 1:10 & 1:20	43
Trench record sheets	0
Photo register sheets	8
Small finds register sheets	1
Environmental register sheets	1

5.3 Digital Archive

Type	Excavation
Digital photos	306
GPS survey files	2
Digital plans	2
GIS project	0
Access database	1

5.4 Physical Archive

Type	Excavation
Struck flint	24
Burnt flint	8
Pottery	383 sherds, 9503g
Ceramic building material (CBM)	185 fragments, 52.9kg
Clay Tobacco Pipe	426 fragments
Glass	11

Worked stone	1
Metal objects inc lead	99
Slag	0
Animal bone	990 fragments
Shell	4
Environmental bulk samples	8

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

- 6.1 The following text gives an overall description of all features and artefacts found. A list of all contexts with soil descriptions and dimensions is given in Appendix 2.

6.1 Area 1 ('The Bungalow') (Figure 3, Figure 4)

Medieval pits

- 6.1.1 Two pits, [127] and [133], were only partially revealed in the excavated area. Each pit had a single fill which was comprised of loose mid grey brown clayey sandy silts with occasional small stones, and the features are assumed to be circular in shape. The size and function of the pits is unclear. Pit [133] was the earliest feature on the site with two sherds of late 11th to 12th century pottery in its fill (133), while fill (126) of pit [127] produced four sherds of medieval pottery. Further medieval pottery and peg tile was found as residual material in later features, and one residual Saxon pottery fragment was recorded in the evaluation (Barlow and Walker 2016).

Post-medieval pits

- 6.1.2 A series of inter-cutting refuse pits [131], [144], [148], [150], [153], [248], [250] and [252] were excavated (Plate 6, Plate 7 and Plate 8). The pits were circular in plan with steep sides and a diameter of 3.5m. The bases of the pits generally tended to be flat and at a depth of up to 1.4m (determined by auger). Not all pits were bottomed due to a high water table, but were augured to determine their depth. The pits may originally have been dug for quarrying purposes with the area being rich in clays and river gravels.
- 6.1.3 Each pit contained several fills, usually consisting of a loose mid greyish brown clayey silt with varying inclusions of small stones, occasional to moderate small to medium CBM fragments and occasional to moderate charcoal flecks. The pits contained pottery, animal bone, clay tobacco pipe, ceramic building material (CBM), several nails, fragments of an iron knife and shears, a horseshoe and a hinge pivot. This indicates that they were deliberately backfilled and had a refuse function. Fragments of window glass

in the pits suggest the presence of buildings nearby. The pottery and clay tobacco pipe fragments found within the fills give a date range of the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries for the pits.

Post-medieval to modern layers

- 6.1.4 The pits were overlain by garden soil layers which were comprised of a firm dark greyish brown sandy silt and loose mid greyish brown sandy silt respectively (context nos 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 120, 121) (Plate 1). The layers had a combined thickness of 0.40m. Pottery gave an 18th – 19th century date for those layers. Layer (103) also contained an iron nail and a copper alloy post-medieval pin was retrieved from sample <100> (see below). Layer (104) contained a cast alloy toy wheel. Three test pits, measuring 1m x 1m and up to 0.5m in depth were excavated through those layers (Test pits 1-3, Locations on Figure 3).
- 6.1.5 The test pits were excavated to ascertain the depth of the layers and to aid finds retrieval. Bulk finds were collected from each test pit excavated.
- 6.1.6 Environmental sample <100> was taken from garden soil (103) in Test Pit 3 and sample <101> from layer (105) in Test Pit 1. Sample <100> contained a large concentration of elder seeds, but whether these were from a locally growing wild population or from plants grown for consumption is not clear. Both samples also contained a small number of charred grain and peas, weed seeds, terrestrial and marine molluscs and fish bone, wood charcoal and industrial residue (see Section 7.8). The very small and broken-up nature of all of those remains suggests that the material was not deposited in-situ but had travelled from a distance or was moved around several times, and was possibly imported onto the site as part of manure for the garden soil.
- #### Post-medieval walls
- 6.1.7 Four wall foundations, (context nos. 108, 111, 114 and 124) were revealed, cutting into the post-medieval garden soils. The foundations were generally 0.4m wide and survived to a height of two brick courses.

6.2 Area 2 ('The Terraced Block')

Post-medieval to modern layers (Figure 5)

- 6.2.1 Within the terraced block, modern concrete (100) relating to a car park and hardcore layers (101) relating to the levelling of the car park were removed. This exposed an early 20th c layer of dumped material (261) including glass, modern ceramics, metal fragments and 19th c walls. This was partially removed by hand to further expose the 19th century walls which were cutting into a 19th century topsoil layer (context nos 136, 137, 142, 175, 176, 179, 182, 194, 229, 231, 234, 240, 242, 244, 245, 256, 257, 258).
- 6.2.2 It was within this layer that 21 test pits were hand excavated (Test Pits 4-25) (Plate 2, Plate 3, Plate 4 and Plate 5). The test pits were in the locations of the proposed pile caps and their dimensions were typically 0.9m x 0.9m and excavated to a depth of 0.40m (the formation level of the pile caps). Their location is shown on Figure 5. This revealed the 19th century subsoil that was seen across the site (context nos 140, 169, 174, 178, 180, 181, 186, 187, 189, 192, 193, 226, 230, 232, 233, 235, 236, 237, 241, 243, 254, 255, 260). Some of the test pits were moved from their original locations due to being situated on top of modern services. Those that could not be moved were not excavated.
- 6.2.3 Finds within the layers were of 18th and 19th century date and comprised pottery, CBM, clay tobacco pipe, bottle glass, iron nails, and an iron ring (the latter in layer (180) (see Section 7). As the pottery was mixed in each layer, no clear sequence could be established. A catalogue of pottery by context and date is given in Table 15 in Appendix 3.

19th century structures (Figure 5, Figure 6)

- 6.2.4 Several 19th century brick wall foundations were exposed in Area 2 (Figure 5, Sections: Figure 6). Bricks were standard-size machine made bricks, made predominantly of yellow gault clay, supplemented by some red coloured, frogged, bricks. The northern wall 204 which is on an E-W alignment is 0.6m in width and is the main street frontage external wall. The southern and western walls 207 were also 0.6m in width and were on an N-S

to E-W alignment and abutted 204, these were also external walls. The internal walls 141, 213, 216, 219 and 222 all on an N-S alignment, seemed to be supporting walls for floorboards. In the middle of the structure there were the remains of a small square based structure 0.5m x 0.5m. The square base's function was either that of a staircase, chimney or some sort of weight supporting feature. Brick and mortar is discussed in detail in Section 7.4 .

- 6.2.5 The walls correlate with structures seen on the 1886 first edition OS map (Figure 10) and therefore confirm the presence of these buildings on the site.

6.3 Service Trench (Figure 7, Figure 8)

- 6.3.1 A 1m wide and 27m long service trench was excavated along the drive way at the eastern edge of the site between 24 September and 10 October 2018 (Plate 9). Existing, modern services truncated parts of the trench. The trench was a maximum of 0.8m deep and after removal of the 50mm thick layer of tarmac (271) revealed the same 19th century make up layer (272) and underlying garden soils (276) that had previously been recorded in Areas 1 and 2. Three 1m x 1m test pits were excavated through the make-up layer and garden soil (Sections 136, 137 and 138 Figure 8, Plate 10). The soils had a combined thickness of 0.65m and contained two fragments each of clay tobacco pipe dating from 1730-1910 (Table 11).
- 6.3.2 The service trench was designed with a south to north gradient, which means that in the southern part the lower garden soils (276) remained in situ, while in the northern half they were removed by machine to reveal the tops of underlying features.
- 6.3.3 The base of the trench was at 1.0m below present ground level, and stripping to this level further revealed a series of pits in plan. From north to south these were pits [286], [290]=[292], [294], [288], [280] and [285] (Sections 139, 140, 141 and 142 Figure 8). The top fills of the pits were hand-excavated, as far as spatial constraints and depth of the trench allowed. This did not allow a detailed characterisation of the pits, however, it is likely that they were very similar to the pits excavated in Area 1.

- 6.3.4 The pits were located in the northern end of the Service Trench and were all fairly shallow, 0.22m-0.55m deep. Fill (295) may represent a layer rather than a pit as it was only 0.12m deep and extended for c.5m.
- 6.3.5 Interestingly, the fills of the pits produced a small assemblage of medieval pottery which was larger than the medieval pottery collected from pits in Area 1. Pits [288], [290], [292] and [294] contained medieval pottery with a date range from 1150-1400, however, mixed with post-medieval CBM fragments. The top fill (281) of pit [285] contained fragments of post-medieval pottery (1550-1700) and fill (287) of pit [286] contained fragments of pottery dating to 1480-1600.
- 6.3.6 Southernmost pit [285] near the back of the site contained a mixed assemblage of medieval, post-medieval and one residual sherd of Early Saxon pottery. This is more similar to the pits excavated on Area 1. The pit was >6m wide with a very wide and shallow upper lip containing fill (284). Removal of this fill revealed a lower edge and steep drop of the pit edge to a depth of 0.6m (not bottomed) (Section 139 Figure 8). At the top of this lower edge was a small deposit of flat tiles (283) (Plate 11). It is possible that the stones represent an attempt to consolidate the edges of the pit and to facilitate access. Pit [285] and its intercutting, shallower pit [280] were both located below a fairly localised gravel layer (277) (Section 136 Figure 9). It is possible that this was an area of damp ground that was attempted to be levelled and consolidated first by the dump of stones and later by a deposit of gravel. The service trench pits are broadly comparable to the post-medieval pits identified 50m to the west at the Permanex site (ECB1327; ECB1851).

6.4 Watching Briefs (Figure 2, Figure 9)

- 6.4.1 Watching briefs were undertaken during the excavation of service trenches, including the excavation of a 2m x 2m wide trench for a 'pumping station' (Plate 16), as well as new foundations and replacement foundations within existing buildings (Figure 2). Service trenches, with the exception of the trench along the driveway which was subject to full excavation, were 0.5m

deep from present ground level and 0.3m wide (Plate 12, Plate 13), while foundation trenches were 1.0m deep from existing ground level and 0.5m wide.

- 6.4.2 Modern and 19th century make-up layers overlying post-medieval garden soil were recorded in all interventions (layers 259-269, Figure 9). Other features recorded were a small infilled basement (269) (Plate 14), probably part of the demolished 19th century buildings, and the concrete foundation (266) (Plate 15) for an extension to the existing building to the immediate south-east of the new Terraced Block. The basement was not fully exposed and recorded in section for a length of 2.70m and a width of 1.50m. Its base was not reached.

7 THE FINDS

7.1 This section discusses finds from the excavation only. The material from the evaluation was taken into consideration by each specialist, utilising information from the evaluation report (Barlow and Walker 2016). The evaluation archive could not be obtained.

7.1 Flint

7.1.1 By Ella Egberts

Introduction

7.1.2 Archaeological investigations at the above mentioned site resulted in the recovery of quantities of struck flint and unworked burnt stone. The assemblage has been comprehensively catalogued by context and this includes further descriptive details of the material (Catalogue L01). This report summarises the data in the catalogue; it quantifies and describes the material and presents an assessment and outline of its significance.

Quantification

7.1.3 A total of 21 struck flints, 3 conchoidally shattered flints and 8 fragments of unworked burnt flint were recovered from West Street, St Ives. All the struck flints were isolated finds from a series of pits, except one flake fragment which was found in association with a wall, context [135]. Some samples contained scatters of debitage but never more than 10 pieces (Table 1). All unworked burnt stone was obtained from samples taken from various fills and mainly consists of small fragments (~15mm).

	Decorative flake	Flake fragment	Blade	Debitage <15mm	Retouched	Conchoidally fractured	Burnt stone (no.)	Burnt stone (wt: g)
Total	1	3	1	15	1	3	8	12

Table 1: Quantification of the struck and burnt from West Street, St Ives.

Raw material

- 7.1.4 The struck flints are made from a variety of raw materials, including fine-grained black translucent and light grey translucent flint, along with some translucent light yellow/grey flint and more opaque dark brown flint. Where present, cortex is nodular but weathered. The heterogeneous nature of the flint and condition of the cortex indicates the material would have been obtained from derived sources, most likely fluvio-glacial or till deposits, commonly present around St Ives (BGS 2018).

Condition

- 7.1.5 All the struck flint is in slightly chipped to chipped condition, suggesting it might have moved to some extent after discard. The contexts have been identified as being of Medieval/Post-Medieval date which indeed suggests the worked flint from these features is residual.

Description

- 7.1.6 The small assemblage of worked flint obtained from West Street, St Ives, does not contain many distinctly diagnostic pieces. Some of the pieces show technological features, such as platform preparation and blade-based production, that suggests a Mesolithic to Early Neolithic date. The blade with a possible notch from context [130] is the clearest example of Mesolithic/Early Neolithic material at the site. The decortication flake and remaining small quantities of debitage are more difficult to date but do suggest flint working occurring in the vicinity, as would the conchoidal chunks which may indicate raw material testing. One of these chunks is possibly crudely denticulated which, if so, would be typical of later prehistoric flint working, particularly of Later Bronze Age/Iron Age industries.

Significance

- 7.1.7 The small assemblage of worked flints has come from features dated to the post-medieval period and therefore presents residually deposited material of limited significance. Nonetheless, the technological and typological characteristics of the struck flint from West Street, St Ives, indicate that humans were present at the site during the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic and

possibly later. This age range, and the character of this small scatter, is comparable with assemblages from March such as found at Jobs Lane (PCA Archaeological Report ECB5146) and Gaul Road (Bishop 2009). The assemblage from St Ives therefore provides further evidence to demonstrate that the higher grounds around the Fenlands were part of the Mesolithic to later prehistoric landscapes, where hydrological conditions permitted.

Recommendations

- 7.1.8 Due to its size, this report is all that is required of the material for the purposes of the archive and no further analytical work is proposed. It does, however, contribute to the body of evidence for prehistoric activity in the area and it is therefore recommended that a short description of the assemblage which can be largely gleaned from this report should be included in any published account of the fieldwork.

7.2 Pottery

By Berni Sudds

- 7.2.1 A relatively modest assemblage of post-Roman pottery was recovered during the investigation, amounting to 383 sherds, representing 296 vessels and weighing 9503g. The majority dates to the post-medieval period, although a smaller quantity of medieval pottery was also retrieved in addition to a couple of sherds of prehistoric and early Saxon pottery. The fabrics were examined under x20 magnification and recorded using a system of mnemonic codes based on common name. As far as possible these comply with those laid out in the type series for Cambridgeshire (Spoerry 2016).
- 7.2.2 The pottery was recorded and quantified for each context by fabric, vessel form and decoration using sherd count (with fresh breaks discounted), weight and estimated number of vessels (ENV). An ACCESS database recording these attributes can be found with the site archive. The pottery types encountered appear in the Appendix in Table 14. A summarised catalogue of the pottery by context, including date ranges and suggested spot dates, is represented in the Appendix Table 15.

- 7.2.3 The majority of the pottery was recovered from pit features and the single well recorded, with much of the rest retrieved from made ground and garden soil layers. A smaller number of sherds were recovered from the backfill of wall foundation cuts.

Early Saxon

- 7.2.4 Two residual sherds of Early Saxon sand-tempered ware were recovered from made ground (272) and pit fill (281), both excavated in the Service Trench. These can be added to the single Early Saxon sherd recovered during the evaluation, and further sherds recovered from East Street and the priory, together attesting to a contemporary activity in the vicinity (Thompson 2017; Sudds 2019; MCB15820). The sherds from the current phase of works include a convex base with internal burnishing and a burnt residue.

Medieval

- 7.2.5 A fairly small assemblage of 71 sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the excavation, representing some 63 vessels and weighing 1099g. This can be added to the 36 medieval sherds recovered from the evaluation phase although, as during the earlier intervention, most of these are residual (Thompson 2017). The earliest sherds date from the mid-11th to 12th century, comprised of 11 sherds of Huntingdonshire Early Medieval Ware (HUNEMW) and a single sherd of Stamford ware (STAM). There are few diagnostic sherds amongst these include a HUNEMW jar with a thickened, slightly hollowed rim.
- 7.2.6 Thirty sherds are dated from the 12th to 14th century, encompassing a more varied range of types. The coarsewares are of local origin, mostly Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware (HUNFSW) with a few sherds of South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff Ware (SEFEN). Single sherds of Lyveden A type shelly ware (LYVA) and Oolitic ware (OOL) were also recovered, the former, and possibly also the latter, from Northamptonshire. The glazed wares include both local and regional types, namely Medieval Ely ware (MEL), Brill/ Boarstall ware (BRILL) from Buckinghamshire, Grimston-type ware (GRIM) from Norfolk, Bourne A ware (BOUA) from

Lincolnshire and Lyveden/ Stanion ware (LYST) from Northamptonshire. The unsourced glazed ware has a grey core and oxidised surfaces with a green glaze. The fabric is characterised by abundant fine calcareous inclusions and sparse quartz. A local source is possible for the vessel, perhaps from nearby Colne, although it could also originate from the Bourne or Baston kilns in Lincolnshire. Again, there are few diagnostic sherds but the coarsewares are likely to be from jar forms and glazed wares from jugs. The Medieval Ely ware jug sherd has a ribbed neck and the top of an iron-washed applied strip and one of the Grimston ware jugs has vertical iron-rich slip-painted lines.

7.2.7 Pottery of late medieval/ transitional date is represented by 25 sherds from 19 vessels (some deposited in early post-medieval features). Local wares are represented by Huntingdon Late Medieval Calcareous Ware (HUNCAL), occurring most frequently, and Colne Late Medieval ware (CONLM). Diagnostic sherds include jugs and a single HUNCAL bowl with an everted, broad rim. Amongst the regional wares is a Bourne D ware (BOND) collared, internally lid-seated rim and the two late Colchester-type ware (COLS L) vessels include a bunghole jug or jar for the fermentation and storage of alcohol. The two Cistercian ware sherds are probably from drinking vessels and the single imported Raeren stoneware sherd from a jug. Finally, three Late medieval/ transitional Brill/Boarstall ware (BRILL LMT) vessels were recovered, including two bowl or dish rims with thickened, flat-topped or lid-seated rims.

7.2.8 The majority of the medieval pottery, and at least half of the late medieval pottery is residual in later features. Pit [133] in Area 1 contained the earliest pot recovered from the excavation phase in the form of two HUNEMW jar sherds dating to the late 11th to 12th century, although these are quite small and could be re-deposited.

7.2.9 Two of the pit features excavated in the Service Trench produced small assemblages dating to the late 12th to 13th centuries (Pits [288] and [290]).

7.2.10 Excavation along the street frontage in Area 2 did not extend beyond the

19th century horizons (formation depth), although during the evaluation undated pits underlying post-medieval features were identified in this area. Further undated pits were recorded during the evaluation in Area 1 (excavation), beneath the earliest dated feature recorded, dating from the late 15th to 17th century. The possibility exists that more features of medieval date lie undiscovered towards the street frontage, although pitting is generally more prolific away from this area in backyards. The medieval pottery recovered from both phases of investigation provides evidence of contemporary occupation in the vicinity of site, but whatever activity was taking place, the relatively modest size of the assemblage would suggest the site was not being heavily exploited, or perhaps that waste was being collected up and dumped elsewhere.

- 7.2.11 Comparison of the current assemblage with the evaluation material is impeded by the fact that the latter is not fully identified to type, although the range of inclusions appear to be broadly consistent. At the nearby Permanex site the medieval coarsewares were dominated by Ely Ware, although the assemblage was analysed prior to the identification of HUNFSW as a type and given similarity of both, the 'Ely Ware' group probably also includes HUNFSW (Thompson 2005, 108; Spoerry 2016, 58). Indeed, the medieval and late medieval/ transitional pottery from the excavation is comparable in range and composition to other assemblages in the town, and settlements within the broader Huntingdonshire fen edge (Spoerry 2016, 41, 58, 71).

Early post-medieval

- 7.2.12 As during the evaluation phase, the majority of the pottery recovered from site dates to the post-medieval period. The earliest assemblages identified date to the late 15th to 16th and late 16th century, deriving respectively from pits [127] and [150] in Area 1. The former produced three Late medieval/ transitional Brill/Boarstall ware vessels, including two bowls, and a Cistercian ware body sherd. Sherds of one of the bowls were also found re-deposited in pit [252], along with other medieval and transitional/early post-medieval pottery. Pit [150] contains late medieval transitional wares including Late Colchester-type ware, Huntingdon Late Medieval Calcareous Ware, Bourne

D ware and Cistercian ware, although the additional presence of Glazed red earthenwares suggest the group is unlikely to have been deposited prior to the late 16th century. Notably, the identifiable forms relate solely to drinking including a Late Colchester-type ware bunghole jar or jug, a Cistercian ware drinking jug and a Glazed red earthenware jug.

7.2.13 Groups dating to 17th or late 17th to early 18th century, including the fills of Area 1 pits [131], [144] and [153], are dominated by Glazed red earthenwares, including vessels with slip-trailed and marbled decoration (GRE; GRE SLTR; GRE SLD). The majority of these are of local origin, with a moderately sandy fabric, including the slip-trailed vessels. The marbled examples could be local, although are similar to contemporary vessels made at Brill, Buckinghamshire. A single sherd of Ely Bichrome ware (BEL BICR) was also recovered and the post-medieval black-glazed redwares could also be of local origin, most likely from Ely, although a number of centres in the region were producing very similar fine red bodied black-glazed wares. Other regional earthenwares, represented in smaller quantities include Metropolitan slipware (METS), Staffordshire-type combed slipware (STSL), and Blackware (BLACK). There is also a small assemblage of tin-glazed ware, stylistically likely to originate from London (TGW A/B/C/D). The ubiquitous Frechen stoneware Bartmann jugs comprise the only contemporary imports (FREC), of which five examples were recovered. The majority of this material dates to the 17th century, although some of the marbled slipwares and the Staffordshire-type combed slipwares suggest these features were not back-filled until the late 17th or early 18th century.

7.2.14 The Glazed red earthenware forms include flared and flanged dishes and bowls, but also at least one jug and a tankard. Most of the dishes have distinctive rims, including folded, thickened examples with a two-tiered, stepped profile and near bifid types, thickened above and below with a groove to the outer edge. A possible industrial or utilitarian vessel was also recovered, with a thick wall and two straight sides merging to a point, possibly deriving from a square or rectangular vessel, or perhaps representing the point of a pouring lip. The vessel has an internal glaze and

lip or cordon to the body and a partial external glaze and sooting. The slip-trailed red earthenwares are represented by bowls or dishes and a possible chamber pot with an everted flat-topped rim decorated with slip dots and external slip-trailed bands to the neck. The marbled slipwares also occur as bowls and dishes, but also include a closed form. The rims of the dishes are thickened above and below, or are folded downwards with an upper bead. The slip decoration is bichrome; red and white with a clear glaze covering. It is likely all the post-medieval black-glazed redware sherds derive from drinking vessels, although only one tyg was positively identified.

- 7.2.15 Amongst the regional coarsewares there is a Metropolitan slipware small rounded drinking jug or mug decorated with a slip-trailed spiral and a small number of Staffordshire-type combed slipware cups or posset pots. The tin-glazed ware includes dishes with Wan-Lii and polychrome floral decoration, a manganese-mottled rounded mug, a plain white glazed chamber pot, and an early storage jar with blue-banded decoration.

18th to 20th century

- 7.2.16 The majority of the 18th to early 20th century pottery was recovered from garden soil and make up layers, although a few cut features date, or were at least backfilled, during this period including pit [148], pit [118] and foundation cuts [138] and [168]. The pit produced a relatively modest assemblage, comprised predominantly of Glazed red earthenwares, including bowls, dishes and a pipkin, but also contained white salt-glazed stoneware and a cylindrical Staffordshire-type mottled brown-glazed ware mug, suggesting the feature was backfilled during the 18th century. As across Britain the 18th century witnessed the birth of mass-production, initially with stoneware bodies, including Nottingham stoneware and the Staffordshire-type dipped and white salt-glazed stonewares, each present in the assemblage from West Street. Deposits dating from the mid or late 18th century contain the equally ubiquitous industrial refined earthenware successors to these stonewares, including Creamwares, Pearlwares and Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration and those post-dating the early or mid-19th century include Yellow wares, Bristol-glazed English stoneware

and Refined white earthenwares with later decorative styles (TPW3 /4; MAJO).

7.2.17 The latest groups, including layers [140] and [226], date to the late 19th or early 20th century and, amongst other late types, contain porcelain swing-top and vulcanite or stoneware screw-top bottle stoppers. The former still have the metal hinge attached, one with a red transfer-printed logo of J. Wadsworth, St Ives. Wadsworth was a mineral water manufacturer and bottler who started in St Ives in 1869, although the swing-top closure post-dates 1874. Wadsworth moved into wine and spirits and still has a shop in the town today. The vulcanite stoppers, first patented in 1872, have a screw top and were used to seal stoneware beer bottles. The latter carry a number of different relief-moulded logos, including those of 'Marshall & Sons (Huntingdon) Ltd', a brewing company in operation from 1864 to 1932.

7.2.18 The post-medieval assemblage is typical of others in the locality and broader region. The form composition is for the most part consistent with domestic activity and demonstrates an increasing diversity and specialisation, particularly from the 18th century onwards with the rise of mass consumerism and ever more prescribed social habits. Although a small group, and thus not necessarily diagnostic, the combination of drinking forms in pit [150] could indicate the presence of a nearby 16th century inn, although is modest enough to represent household consumption.

7.3 Animal Bone

By Kevin Rielly

7.3.1 Animal bones were found throughout the excavation sequence and especially within the Area 1 pit fills. Recovery was essentially by hand, augmented by collections retrieved from a number of bulk samples.

Methodology

7.3.2 The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows

the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered. Age determination is based on the dental eruption and epiphyses fusion sequences described in Schmid (1972, 75 and 77) with expansion of the tooth age sequence to include wear in Grant (1982). Measurements are taken from von den Driesch (1976). Quantification of species and skeletal parts is based on total fragment counts. Age categories are employed to facilitate the interpretation of this data, specifically in connection with the major domesticates – cattle, sheep/goat and pig. These include the data involving the two main aging methods i.e. mandibular tooth eruption and wear, and epiphyses fusion. The age categories employed are as follows:- Infant, based on bone size and porosity (see Amorosi 1989); Juvenile, as Infant plus unfused early epiphyses and unworn 1st adult molar; Sub-adult, unfused Intermediate epiphyses and unworn 3rd adult molar; and adult, fused Intermediate and Late epiphyses, plus worn 3rd adult molar, further divided into young and old adult based on toothwear (after Grant 1982) the latter marked by full wear of the third adult molar (wear stage 'g'). The limb bone articular ends used to provide the three epiphyseal age groups include:- Early – proximal (P) scapula, distal (D) humerus, P radius, pelvis acetabulum and P phalanges; Intermediate – D metapodials and tibia; Late – P ulna, D radius, P and D femur, P tibia and P calcaneus. These groups approximately coincide with the 1st, 2nd and 3rd (and later) years respectively. It should be noted that there will be an overlap between the juvenile and sub-adult age groups. Ages mentioned in the text are taken from Schmid (1972). Finally, shoulder heights calculated from complete limb bones use the calculations detailed in von den Driesch and Boessneck (1974).

Description of faunal assemblage

- 7.3.3 The site provided a grand total of 434 animal bones collected by hand and a further 556 from the bulk samples. Preservation was relatively good throughout and there are no individual collections with a notable level of

fragmentation. The dating evidence is rather succinct, allowing for a division of the fills and layers into three broad post-medieval 'phases' i.e. 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. The majority of the bones were taken from deposits dating to the first 'phase', however, there are sufficient quantities from the later fills/layers to allow for a tentative comparison of animal usage across this broad occupation period.

Late 16th/17th century (Areas 1 and 2)

- 7.3.4 The fill (253) of a single Pit [252] in Area 2 (Table 2 and Table 3) was dated to the late 16th century, this providing the earliest evidence at this site of animal usage. This provided an assemblage largely composed of cattle bones, these consisting of a wide range of parts thus indicative of mixed processing and food waste. Other food species include sheep, pig and probably chicken. Equid is generally not considered in this category, however, the single bone belonging to this species, a radius, displayed a grazing on the posterior surface adjacent to the proximal end. In cattle, this cut can be interpreted as a means to separate the bones in the elbow joint aiming to produce useable joints or else to facilitate meat removal. While undoubtedly, therefore, a cut associated with defleshing and therefore meat usage, it doesn't necessarily suggest the consumption of horse flesh within the local community. Rather this item may have derived from a local knacker's yard or horse trader providing meat for dogs. A description of horse trading in Tudor and Stuart England refers to low priced animals as 'dog horses', these to be sold to country estates, essentially as food for hunting dogs (Edwards 1988 in Wilson and Edwards 1993, 52). It can perhaps be assumed that a similar practice was in place selling such animals in an urban context, although here of course the knacker's yard would have been a more convenient source.

- 7.3.5 Animal bones were taken from three pits in Area 1, the greater part retrieved from Pits [131] and [150] (Table 2). The contents of these two pits are rather different, the latter with a large contingent of pig bones and the former mainly composed of cattle fragments. However, all but three of these pig bones actually represent the partial remains of a juvenile (1st year) individual

including most of the hindlimb components and the bones of the lower forelegs (metacarpals). These form the entire juvenile content shown in Table 2. No butchery was observed so these bones may represent part of a discarded carcass. In contrast the cattle fragments from [131] include a wide range of skeletal parts and clearly represent, following the contents of Pit [252], general processing and food waste.

- 7.3.6 It follows that the food waste evidence, from the 16th and 17th century deposits, indicates a preference for beef, with both sheep/goat and pig somewhat less important. Of interest is the presence of veal (derived from Pits [150] and [153]), as shown by the cattle juvenile component in Table 2. This comestible became an important component of the early post-medieval meat diet, probably related to a rise in dairy production dating back to the later medieval period (Albarella 1997, 22). Other food species from these later pits include fallow deer, chicken and fish, the latter represented by a single and unfortunately unidentifiable fragment. Fallow deer was identified from a skull fragment incorporating much of the left/posterior part of the cranium with part of the antler still attached, this from Pit [131]. It appears to resemble a 'trophy' ornament, with successive lateral chop marks close to the frontal/temporal suture and through the ventral half of the eye socket; thus, leaving a skull fragment which can lie flat against a wall, the antlers forming the major part of the display. However, the antler part of the 'display' consists of just the base and the brow tine, the beam having been sawn through close to the junction of the main antler stem (the beam) and the brow tine. Thus while possibly intended originally as a 'trophy', it was later modified to produce a more useable item, most probably a decorative wall hook for hanging a hat or a coat (Plate 17). This same pit also provided a tawny owl humerus (and see description of 18th century collections).

18th century (Area 1)

- 7.3.7 This collection was derived from two pits – [131] and [144], each with fills dated to the late 17th to early 18th centuries, and then also from the 18th century fill of Pit [148]. Both feature a wealth of cattle and cattle-size bones. Here, as in previous collections, the sample assemblages tend to be

dominated by sheep-size pieces, perhaps indicating that sheep/goat and pig were actually better represented than cattle. However, these are invariably rather small indeterminate fragments which could conceivably comprise a general mix of cattle- and sheep-size bones. There is again a mix of processing and food waste, although there does appear to be a concentration of cattle mandibles within the late 17th/early 18th century collections (21 bones compared for example to 7 radii), perhaps suggesting a bias towards butchers waste. Butchered specimens are notably frequent, here following, though previously not stated, the 17th century collections. These comprise about 30% of the combined 16/17th and late 17/early 18th century collections (24 and 27 cases respectively) and close to 50% (6 cases) of the 18th century cattle bones. They include most parts of the skeleton and invariably involve cleaver cuts showing the generally heavy butchery employed to divide (cuts splitting the skull, mandible and various vertebrae), joint (cuts through and adjacent to limb bone articular ends) and to further divide (limb bones) possibly intended for stew bones. Notably, vertebrae tended to be split axially down the centre of the bone, a method of splitting the carcass which tends to be commonplace at urban sites from the early post-medieval era (here referring to the London butchery evidence in Rielly in prep a). There are no obvious skinning cuts on these cattle bones, apart from an oblique chop removing the horn from the skull found in Pit [252] featuring an oblique chop from a lateral/ventral direction. Similarly heavy butchery was observed on a few, though a substantial part, of the sheep/gat and pig bones, while a knife cut close to the distal end of an equid metacarpus can be interpreted as a skinning cut, this from the 17th century fill of Pit [131].

- 7.3.8 Further examples of relatively young cattle were observed, here including the juvenile and probably the infant cattle shown in Table 2, all likely to represent veal cuts. There are some even younger cattle bones from Pits [131] and [144] (late 17th/early 18th century), with similar age pig bones from the latter feature. The pig bones may well be part of a single individual, this as well as the very young cattle bones possibly representing infant

mortalities and therefore evidence of local cattle and pig keeping/breeding. The majority of the cattle and sheep/goat bones are from adult animals (16th through to 18th centuries) suggestive of some secondary use prior to slaughter.

7.3.9 The aforementioned cattle horn is clearly from an ox (castrate) and fits into the shorthorn group with a length of 210mm, as defined by Armitage (1982, 43). Similarly sized horncores are commonly found at London sites, these also providing evidence, as here, for a notable increase in the size of cattle by the early post-medieval era. Proximal breadth measurements of two cattle radii from Pit [131] (late 17th/early 18th century) of 86.6 and 87.9mm compare favourably with a 17th century range between 85.2 and 92.2mm (N=3) and 81.9 and 93.2mm (N=3) from Thameslink and Tobacco Dock respectively (Rielly in prep a and Rielly 2017a). Three complete cattle metapodials allowed for the calculation of shoulder heights. These bones derived from Pit [150] (17th century) and also Pits [131] and [144] (both late 17th/early 18th century), with heights of 120.8cm and then 101.6cm and 127.8cm respectively. The larger animals (>120cm) do occur in medieval England although they are far more commonly found in sites dating from the 16th/17th century onwards (see Rielly in prep a and Dobney et al 1996, 100). There are relatively few sheep/goat measurements but these, unlike the cattle radii, do not show any obvious differences in size from medieval sheep (here using PCA archives). Of interest, however, was a polled sheep skull from Pit [131] dated to the late 17th/early 18th century. Most of the sheep varieties existing in Britain at this time were at least partially horned (males if not males and females), with 'hornless' varieties rather unusual (Trow-Smith 1959, 36-7).

7.3.10 There is again a small range of other food species, with chicken and goose and now including teal. The non-food species continue with dog and amphibian, plus tawny owl and now also a concentration of carrion crow/rook bones (taken from Pit [144], see Table 3). It is conceivable that all three tawny owl bones, a radius and ulna from Pit [144] and a humerus from the lower level (130) of pit [131] may all be from the same adult bird. Notable the

upper fill of [131] was similarly dated to the fill of [144] i.e. late 17th/early 18th century, allowing for the possibility of the lower layer, or part of it, being similarly dated. This bird may have been a local resident, although if so, there must have been a stand of mature trees nearby and suitable open hunting grounds in the vicinity (see Heinzel et al 1972, 182). Presumably, the absence of other parts suggests the deposition of a scavenged carcass, perhaps predated or killed by human agency. The crow bones represent the remains of at least four adult birds, their concentration suggestive perhaps of a cull, possibly for their meat. It is known that rook pie 'well baked, were good meat for poor folks', although such birds tended to be young rather than adult (Wilson 1973, 124 and 136). Notably, at least two of these birds were suffering from some sort of joint disease as shown by moderate levels of exostoses (boney growths) at the proximal margins of three metatarsals (including a pair). One of these bones had also suffered a partial fracture, clearly mended, but resulting in some callus formation midshaft and the proximal half of the bone laterally tipped about twenty degrees to the vertical axis.

19th century and later (Areas 1 and 2)

- 7.3.11 Much of the bone assemblage dating to this general period was derived from subsoil deposits, these divided between Areas 1 and 2 (Table 3). The hand collected component is principally composed of a minor quantity of major domesticate food species, while the sample bones, as with previous collections, tend to feature concentrations of rather small unidentifiable fragments. There is again a general mix of processing and food waste, here possibly including a rather unusual species – cormorant, represented by a coracoid (wing bone) recovered from soil deposit (105) in Area 1. This species frequents inland waterways and its presence on this site could possibly indicate the local capture of a bird intended for the table. Unlike the aforementioned owl or indeed the amphibians, it would seem improbable that this bird was accidentally incorporated within the archaeological strata. Cormorant bones are occasionally found on archaeological sites, as for example from an 18th century deposit at Castle Mall, Norwich (Albarella et al

2009, 18-19 and 88) and also from the early 16th century moat fills at Baynards Castle within the City of London (Bramwell 1975, 19). However, it cannot be supposed that they were anything more than a very occasional culinary 'treat'.

- 7.3.12 This late period in Britain witnessed the introduction of 'improved' domestic stock following several decades of intense breeding programmes through the 18th century (see Rixson 2000, 215 and Hall and Clutton-Brock 1995, 12-13). Such improvements resulted in an increase in size of certain 'types' and this can be seen in the archaeological record (see Rielly in prep b). Notably, a proportion of the cattle bones dated to the 19th century at this site are clearly rather large. The use of the saw for butchery purposes approximately coincides with the introduction of these 'improved' animals (see Albarella 1997) and again there is corroborative evidence at this site. A cattle humerus from subsoil (237) dated to the 19th century has been sawn through the shaft close to the distal end.

Conclusions

- 7.3.13 This collection clearly represents mixed refuse deposition, no doubt related to the occupants of this part of St Ives. The evidence suggests a preference for beef through the 16th to 18th centuries with a possibly greater usage of mutton by the 19th century, while pig tends to be rather poorly represented throughout. Older cattle and sheep (adults) are best represented with a notable proportion of veal aged calves within the larger early post-medieval collections. It was mentioned that calves became more abundant during this era due in part to an increase in cattle dairy production and urban centres in particular became the major beneficiaries of this veal trade (Albarella et al 2009, 40 and Rixson 2000, 170). Clearly, the presence of rather younger, neonate, cattle and pigs, dating to the late 17th/early 18th centuries, would suggest that some of the towns meat supply was locally produced. As well as these major domesticates, there is a minor usage of poultry, small game and fish, as well as potentially, horseflesh and cormorant, the latter by the 19th century. Conversely, the observed equid butchery (dating to the 16th century) may in fact relate to the trade in dog food (after Wilson and

Edwards 1993, 52). A single fallow deer skull/antler fragment (17th century) may be an indication of affluence, yet the manner of butchery/working would suggest this is actually an artefact (a worked object) rather than evidence for high status consumption. Here it should be stated that the absence of status indicators does not necessarily imply a lower level of society. Indeed through the early post medieval era high society reverted more and more to the use of farm animals, while phasing out much of the game, wildfowl and small birds which had previously provided a large part of their meat diet (Wilson 1973, 96).

7.3.14 Taking a broader view it can be seen that the domesticate abundance pattern is rather unusual, having more in common with the medieval than post-medieval urban meat diet. The general pattern through much of England is a decrease in cattle abundance towards either cattle and sheep/goat parity or sheep/goat dominance by the 16th/17th centuries (as documented by the analysis of numerous animal bone collections in Albarella et al 2009, 28-34). While there are exceptions, these do not appear to occur within the Cambridgeshire/East Anglian area. Examples of parity between these two species (dating between the 16th and 18th centuries) include the collections from Norwich, Bury St Edmunds and Ely (ibid, Rielly 2017b and 2017c). It can be supposed that this may relate to a particular urban preference or perhaps the more suitable terrain in this area for cattle rather than sheep keeping. This is illustrated by the river meadows and various wet areas associated with the Great Ouse.

Area:	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	Total
Date:	17th	L17E18	18th	L18E19	19th	19th	L19-20	PM	
Rec/Feat									
HC									
MG					1				1
Pit		177				59		1	332
Subsoil				8	35	16	4		63
Wall						3	2		5
Well			33						33

Area:	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	Total
Total		177	33	8	36	78	6	1	434
Sieved									
Pit	215	165				44			424
Subsoil					132				132
Total	215	165			132	44			556

Table 2: Distribution of hand collected (HC) and sieved animal bones by Area, Date and feature; where dates are given in centuries AD while L is late, E is early and PM is broadly post-medieval: Rec/Feat is recovery/feature and MG is made ground.

Area	1	1		1	1	1
Date	17th	17th	17th	L17E18	L17E18	18th
Feature	P	P	P	P	P	P
Cut	150	153	131	131	144	148
Cattle	5	3	32[4]	61	24[3]	13
Equid			2			
Cattle-size	3[10]	1	6[5]	35	11[3]	5
Sheep/Goat	1		7[1]	14	7[2]	9
Sheep				1		
Pig	22[4]			4	2[21]	2
Sheep-size	2[84]	3	3[57]	7	[69]	3
Fallow deer			1			
Dog			1	1		1
Small mammal			[17]		1	
Small rodent					[1]	
Chicken			1			
Chicken-size			[9]		[24]	
Goose		1		1		
Teal					[1]	
Crow					5[40]	
Tawny owl			1		2	
Uniden bird					1	
Uniden fish			[1]			
Amphibian	[2]		[21]		[1]	
Grand Total	33[100]	8	54[115]	124	53[165]	33

Table 3: Distribution of hand collected and sieved (in brackets) animal bones

from 17th and 18th century deposits by Area, date, feature, cut number and species; following the abbreviations described in Table 7 plus where P is pit and W is well.

Area	1	1	2	2	2	2
Date	L18E 19	19th	19th	19th	L19-20	
Feature	L	L	L	P	L	P
Cut	0	0	0	252	0	138
Species						
Cattle		13	6	28		
Equid		3	2	1		
Cattle-size		9(40)	1	14(10)		
Sheep/Goat	1	9	4	5	2	
Pig	1			2		
Sheep-size	5	(58)	3	8(33)	2	1
Dog			1			
Rat sp						1
Small mammal			1			
Chicken-size		1(1)		1		
Goose	1		1			
Crow						
Cormorant		1				
Amphibian		(33)		(1)		
Grand Total	8	36(132)	19	59(44)	4	2

Table 4: Distribution of hand collected and sieved (in brackets) animal bones from 19th century deposits by Area, date, feature, cut number and species; following the abbreviations described in Table 7 and where L refers to all deposits other than pit fills (see text).

Area:	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Date:	17th	L17E18	18th	L18E19	19th	PM	19th	L19-20
Species								
Cattle	40	85	13		13		34	
Equid	2				3		3	

Area:	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Cattle-size	10	46	5		9	1	15	
Sheep/Goat	8	21	9	1	9		9	2
Sheep		1						
Pig	22	6	2	1				
Sheep-size	8	7	3	5			11	3
Fallow deer	1							
Dog	1	1	1				1	
Small mammal		1					1	
Rat sp								1
Chicken	1							
Chicken-size					1		1	
Goose	1	1		1			1	
Crow		5						
Cormorant					1			
Tawny owl	1	2						
Uniden bird		1						
Grand Total	95	177	33	8	36	1	78	6

Table 5: Distribution of hand collected bones by date and species.

Area:	1	1	1	2
Date:	17th	L17E18	19th	19th
Species				
Cattle	4	3		
Cattle-size	15	3	40	10
Sheep/Goat	1	2		
Pig	4	21		
Sheep-size	141	69	58	33
Small mammal	17			
House mouse				1
Small rodent		1		
Chicken-size	9	24	1	
Crow		40		
Teal		1		
Cod		1		
Freshwater eel	2			
Small cyprinid	1			

Amphibian	23	1	33	1
Grand Total	217	166	132	45

Table 6: Distribution of sieved bones by date and species.

Species	Age	Date			
		17th	L17E18	18th	19th
Cattle	FN		1(2)		
	I	2	5		
	J	3	3		1
	SA	2(1)	3	3	2
	YA		1		1
	A	8	31	2	9
Sheep/Goat	J		2		1
	SA	(1)	1		3
	A	3	5(1)	6	7
Pig	FN		2(21)		
	J	19(1)			
	SA	1(1)		1	1
	A		1		

Table 7: Age of major domesticates divided by Date (see Table 2) with Age Groups defined as FN – foetal/neonate (small and porous bones), I – infant (somewhat larger bones but still relatively porous), J – juvenile (second molar unworn and unfused early epiphyses), SA – sub adult (unworn third adult molar and unfused intermediate epiphyses without a juvenile appearance), A – adult (full dentition and fused intermediate and late limb bone epiphyses; birds – fused epiphyses) and YA – young adult (cattle horncore age after Armitage 1982); with sieved bones in brackets.

7.4 Stone and Ceramic Building Material

By Kevin Haywood

Introduction and Aims

7.4.1 Two crates of ceramic building material, stone and mortar were retained at excavation from West Street, St Ives, Cambridgeshire ECB5268

7.4.2 This small sized assemblage (186 examples 56kg) was assessed as an

archive report to:

- 7.4.3 Identify the form and fabric of ceramic building material and any mortar in order to determine whether it was Roman, medieval or post medieval in date.
- 7.4.4 Identify the fabric of the unworked and worked stone in order to determine what the material was made from and whether or not the material was local or brought in from further afield.
- 7.4.5 Provide a list of spot dates
- 7.4.6 Databases ECB5268stone.mdb and ECB5268cbm.mdb accompany this document.
- 7.4.7 Make recommendations for further study.

Methodology

- 7.4.8 The application of a 1kg masons hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a small fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10).
- 7.4.9 As there was no Cambridgeshire ceramic building material or stone fabric reference collection housed at PCA, consultation of the relevant 1:50000 geological map for this area (1975 - Huntingdon), and memoir (Edmonds & Dinham 1965) provided the local geological background. Where the stone fabric matched with the Museum of London series, it was designated the appropriate MoL 4digit code, otherwise it was allocated the generic 3120 code for unknown rock types followed by a, b, c etc thus 3120a; 3120b; 3120c. With the ceramic building material the fabric was prefixed by STIV and a number thus STIV1. Comparison has also been made with the building material examined from a nearby evaluation (Peachey 2017)

Local resources of stone and clay

- 7.4.10 The site lies in an area of Upper Jurassic (Oxford Clay Formation) a fine clay

rich stratigraphic layer that apart from the occasional limestone band (Edmonds & Dinham 1965, 28) is bereft of stone suitable for either building construction or querns. There is the slightly older local Elsworth Rock (St Ives Rock) from the Ampthill Clay, located within 1km of the site which has been a source of local building stone (Edmonds & Dinham 1965, 20-21). It is capped by terraced gravels. Nearby, c1km to the north, and west a thick cover of Anglian Till (Boulder Clay) covers the clay with some geologically old often very hard erratics of igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary rock from western and northern Britain as well as Scandinavia. These include Middle Jurassic limestones immediately to the west of this part of Cambridgeshire, Triassic sandstones and very old igneous and metamorphic rocks. The sites riverside locality adjacent to the River Ouse enables direct riverine access upstream to older rocks from the extensive Middle Jurassic freestone outcrop of NW Cambridgeshire, Northamptonshire, Rutland and Lincolnshire. These units supply much of the architectural stone for this part of the country as well as suitable roofing materials (Collyweston slate).

- 7.4.11 Local sources of clay suitable for brick and tile production include the underlying Oxford Clay and to a much lesser extent Ampthill Clay (Edmonds & Dinham 1965, 76). That exploitation of the Oxford Clay for local brick and tile production has occurred in the past is provided by the local memoir (Edmonds & Dinham 1965, 16-17) who record very large disused brick and tile works at St Ives at How Brickpit [304718], Green End Tile and Brick Works [314724] and Saint's Pit [322712]. Another local source of suitable clay was from the overlying Anglian Glacial Till (Edmonds & Dinham 1965, 76)

Ceramic Building Material 152 examples 42.5kg

Roman, 1 example 2g

- 7.4.12 Only a single fragment of Roman tile was recovered from the fill (295) of feature [294]

- 7.4.13 STIV30 Very pale orange hard, sandy fabric

Medieval, 23 examples 3.4kg

7.4.14 Peg Tile 21 examples 2.8kg

7.4.15 Distributed throughout the sequence but particularly from the fills (281) (128) (129) (253) of post-medieval pits [285] [131] [252] are groupings of medieval peg tile. Two distinctive fabrics can be identified.

7.4.16 STIV10 thick sandy fabric with a thick black organic core, with a scattering of fine quartz 1mm across some of which is rose quartz, chaff fragments present on the underside. 19 examples 2.6kg

7.4.17 This is the most common roofing tile fabric from these excavations. The tile often has square nail holes for wooden pegs and has distinctive finger pressed indentations surviving from its manufacture. It is poorly made with an uneven surface and a clay plug surrounding each nail hole, a feature typical of medieval peg tile.

7.4.18 STIV17 Very thin (9mm) fabric with a black organic core with numerous speckles of complete small white shell and grey angular burnt flint. Sometimes there are small angular detached lumps (5-10mm) of black organic fabric. 2 examples 213g

7.4.19 Only present from the fill (281) of post-medieval Pit [285], this highly distinctive shelly fabric, may well have been dug from the underlying Upper Jurassic Oxford Clay. A similar source is suggested as the medieval floor tile STIV20 also from this feature.

7.4.20 Curved Tile 2 examples 0.4kg

7.4.21 STIV17 Very thin (9mm) fabric with a black organic core with numerous speckles of complete small white shell and grey angular burnt flint. Sometimes there are small angular detached lumps (5-10mm) of black organic fabric.

7.4.22 From a subsoil horizon layer (104), in the same busy shelly fabric as that used in the peg tile from the fill {281} of Pit [285] is an example of curved

roofing tile.

7.4.23 Floor Tile 1 example 131g

7.4.24 STIV20 Undercooked orange sandy fabric with slightly organic core with a scattering of small flecks of shell.

7.4.25 A fragment of a poorly made plain floor tile (21mm thick) was recovered from the fill (281) of the same post-medieval Pit [285] as much of the medieval peg tile from this site was recovered.

7.4.26 Post Medieval 130 examples 38.6kg

7.4.27 A vast majority of the ceramic building material assemblage consists of a mixture of later post medieval bricks, mortar and flat rectangular peg tiles. Although much of this material comes from 19th century brick structure, there are still large amounts found in 19th century rubbish pits.

7.4.28 Peg Tile 51 examples 4.7kg

7.4.29 STIV11 Yellow peg tile consisting of fine red (iron shot) speckles with some dissolved shell

7.4.30 STIV12 Yellow peg tile gritty with pink marble traces, lots of white calcareous inclusions (some shell) associated with thick peg tile (15mm)

7.4.31 STIV13 Yellow peg tile fine pink and white marble appearance

7.4.32 STIV15 Fine yellow peg tile fabric with a small rhomb hole (8mm across) containing numerous chaff impressions

7.4.33 STIV16 Red pink marbly fabric with occasional white silty wisps

7.4.34 All of the post medieval peg tile fabrics are yellow in colour, indicative of a calcareous clay source. Although this could conceivably be from the Gault (Firman 1990), it seems more likely that the clays came from the more calcareous layers of underlying Upper Jurassic Oxford Clay or nearby Ampthill Clay Formation.

7.4.35 Brick 39 examples 33.9kg

7.4.36 A majority of this material comes from 19th century brick structures including brick support [190] as well as the exterior [207] interior [210] [213] [222] brick walled structures. There is a considerable variety of fabrics each with a characteristic brick form (see below). Please refer to Table 8 for a list of mortar types.

7.4.37 STIV1-4 and 6 are comparable in hue, form, fabric and size to Victorian Suffolk Whites and White Pavers (Ryan 1996) all common in the 19th century internal, external and foundation walling on site. They are made out of Gault or possibly the more calcareous members of the locally outcropping Oxford and Ampthill Clay (Firman 1990).

7.4.38 STIV5; 7-9 on the other hand are of a variety of fabrics including local glacial brickearths (STIV7-9). These are nearly always poorly made with sunken margins and found in post medieval features away from these walls. They relate to earlier post medieval activity (1650-1800) in the vicinity.

7.4.39 STIV1 Suffolk White/pink (Ryan 1996) frogged brick with quartz inclusions (1850-1950)

7.4.40 STIV2 Yellow brick fabric with large pink chunks up to 20mm across. These are older shallow (40mm) and wide (110mm) bricks with a sunken margin somewhat comparable in dimension to Flemish Type Cream Early 14th century (Ryan 1996) but are more likely to be Victorian White flooring bricks (Ryan 1996, 96) (1850-1900)

7.4.41 STIV2a Same fabric as STIV2 but bricks larger 230mm x 110mm x 42mm with a poorer clay mix (1850-1900)

7.4.42 STIV 3 White Victorian flooring brick as STIV2 but different hue (1850-1900)

7.4.43 STIV 4 Standard Suffolk White – fine yellow heated upper surface that has become clinker rich and grey, 55mm thick quite sharp arised, some are 18th and 19th century

- 7.4.44 STIV 5 Red brick very coarse sandy fabric in a brick 72mm thick with burnt angular black flint inclusions up to 20mm across slightly pink marbly streaks possibly 18th century
- 7.4.45 STIV6 Swirly pink Suffolk White very marbly probably a paving brick (1800-1900)
- 7.4.46 STIV7 Brown gritty fabric with flint inclusions probably earlier post medieval
- 7.4.47 STIV8 Red brown very sandy brick earth fabric with flint fragments and sunken margins very shallow (2 inches) and wide (110mm) sunken margin so earlier post medieval
- 7.4.48 STIV9 Muddy poorly made dull yellow paving brick on 2 inches thick.

Mortar

Mortar/Concrete Type	Description	Date and Use ECB5268
Type 2 Hard grey clinker mortar	Hard grey clinker mortar no shell	19th century associated with walls [190] [207] [213]
Type 3 Portland Type Cement fine hard	Fine hard cream-brown gritty type mortar with bivalve shells and rare flecks of charcoal white chalk inclusions	19th century repair mortar [222]
Type 4 Fine white lime mortar	Fine white lime mortar with numerous small rounded quartz inclusions	18th century Associated red brick FAB 5 Features [126] [129] [152]

Table 8: listing of mortar types from ECB5268

- 7.4.49
- 7.4.50 Stone 53 examples 13.4kg
- 7.4.51 The petrological character, geological source and function of a small group of stone is summarised in Table 9.

Fabric code	Description	Geological Type and source	Use at ECB5268
3120a	Burnt dark grey black	Local Oxford Clay (Upper	Natural/ Burnt 39

	sometimes laminated clay	Jurassic) St Ives area	examples 337g later post medieval Cess and pit fill [130] [146] [151] [154]
3120b	Hard cream grey-calcareous micaceous limestone with small bivalve shells	Collyweston stone (Middle Jurassic) East Northamptonshire	Roofing slate 35 examples 936g post medieval pit fills [128] [130] [131]
3120c	Hard shelly bioclastic limestone	St Ives Rock (also known as Elsworth Rock) Upper Jurassic, 1km from St Ives	Rubble probably bedrock 1 example 18g fill [287] of pit [286]
3124	Open-textured, fawn-light brown prominent oolitic limestone	Ketton stone or related rock e.g. Casterton or Edithweston stone – Middle Jurassic (Bajocian) Rutland and South Lincolnshire 3-4km from Collyweston	Moulded stone 8 examples 12kg Probably all Victorian – 20th century Fresh no mortar A unstratified context cornice and vaulting moulds some partly worked and prepared suggesting that this is waste from a mason's yard

Table 9: Character, source, quantity and probable function of the main stone types from West Street, St Ives

7.4.52 Some of the material from the later medieval cess pits merely consists of mudstone bedrock from the underlying Oxford Clay. The remainder of the assemblage is made up of fissile limestone roofing stone (Collyweston slate) from post medieval pits and unstratified crisp yellow-beige Ketton stone freestone used in cornice and vaulting moulds. Both of these stone types are quarried within a few kilometres of one another from Middle Jurassic (Bajocian) beds of Rutland and East Northamptonshire 45km to the north-east of St Ives.

7.4.53 Collyweston slate is the local stone roofing slate or slat of choice for this part of Eastern England (Collyweston Stone Slater's Trust (2001) and was used to roof most medieval to post medieval buildings within a 10km radius of the outcrop. Further afield, it was used in enormous quantities in major towns e.g. Cambridge; so its identification as far away as St Ives is not at all

surprising.

7.4.54 The identification of a sizeable group of unstratified crisply dressed mouldings made from Ketton stone, one of the most distinctive oolitic limestones in the British Isles should not be seen as surprising. It is often associated with later post medieval especially Victorian embellishment as far away as the Tower of London, (Hayward pers. obs.). This group appears to be part worked and may simply be mason's waste used for the builds or repairs to a prestigious building in the town, the most obvious being the Church of the All Saints, although the nearby Methodist Chapel may be another candidate.

7.4.55 Finally, there is an example of the locally exploited highly fossiliferous ragstone St Ives Rock also known as Elsworth Rock. It is in the main only suitable for rubblestone walling and was probably the stone walling material for much of the medieval village.

Distribution

7.4.56 A review of the moderate sized assemblage shows that there was only one fragment of Roman tile, but a great deal of medieval activity as shown by a sizeable grouping of medieval ceramic roofing peg tile and Stonesfield slate.

7.4.57 The post medieval structural development is on the basis of brick fabric, form and mortar type of mid late 19th century in date. However, there are traces of other brick fabrics typical of earlier post medieval development in this part of St Ives.

7.5 Metalwork

By Ruth Beveridge

Introduction

7.5.1 The assemblage recovered from the excavation, ECB5268, is made up of one hundred and eight objects of metalwork, glass, slag and other materials. They are listed by material and date in Table 10. Of this total, thirty-six are iron nails or fragments of nails. One-hundred and six objects were collected

from twenty-one contexts; two objects were retrieved from contexts that have since been voided. All of the objects were recovered from post-medieval or later contexts, and were predominantly from the fills of pits. Two features produced collections of more than twenty objects. The two largest groups of finds were from the fills of pit 131 and pit 144. From pit 131 iron nails were recovered, along with fragments of iron strips and glass vessels. Pit 144 also contained iron nails, iron strips, glass fragments and more recognisably an iron knife, an iron hinge pivot and a copper alloy pin. The complete nature of a number of the 19th century glass bottles are of interest and can be identified to manufacturer.

- 7.5.2 The finds have been recorded below and a full listing provided. They have been examined with the aid of low powered magnification and with the assistance of radiographs. The radiographs will be deposited with the archive.

Material:	Copper alloy	Iron	Lead	Glass	Other	Slag
Period:						
Post Medieval	12	5	1	32		
Modern	1	3			2	
Uncertain Date		48	1			3
Totals:	13	56	2	32	2	3

Table 10: Object quantities by material and date

Condition

- 7.5.3 The condition of the metalwork is poor, with corrosion and encrusted dirt masking detail on many of the iron objects; the copper alloy objects exhibit corrosion products with the smaller items such as pins and lace tags being fragmentary. Radiography was used to assist with the identification of the ironwork and preserve a record of the objects.
- 7.5.4 The surface of the glass is iridescent, but not flaking; it is reasonably stable. Whilst the glass assemblage includes four complete bottles, much of it is fragmentary.

The assemblage

Post-medieval and later

Glass

- 7.5.5 The majority of the glass recovered from the subsoil layers and pits in the Bungalow Area consist of small slivers of window or bottle. There are few diagnostic pieces, the exception being a small bead, a wall fragment from an onion wine bottle found in pit 127 and two fragments of ribbed vessel glass from subsoil layer 105 that are likely to belong to a mould-blown bottle.
- 7.5.6 The bead is one of the older objects in the small finds assemblage and dates to the early post-medieval period, between the 15th and 16th centuries. Beaded glass necklaces were not popular during the medieval period (Margeson, 1993, 5) and their dearth was also noticed in the London bead assemblage recorded by Egan and Pritchard, 2002, 316. It is likely that small beads such as the one recovered from subsoil layer 103 was used on wirework jewellery.
- 7.5.7 In contrast, the glass objects recovered from the Terraced Block Area are of a more complete nature and include two bottles with the Wadsworth family name embossed on their sides; a beer bottle from the Royston Brewery and a small phial that could have been for pharmaceutical use. These are predominantly of 19th century date.
- 7.5.8 Of the two Wadsworth bottles, one was recovered from fill 135 of wall [138] along with four marbles and a stopper. The marbles are from Codd bottles comparable to the complete Wadsworth example with its marble still in place from subsoil layer 140. Marbles are commonly recovered loose as the bottles were smashed by children in antiquity, in order to retrieve the marbles. The Wadsworth bottle without the marble from wall 138, is for bottling mineral water; in 1869 John Wadsworth began the company that manufactured mineral water as a family run business in St Ives. The Codd bottle from subsoil layer 140, would have been utilised for bottling soda and possibly dates later as the business expanded, first into Cambridge in 1879 and then into Mildenhall, Chatteris and Ely by the turn of the century.

- 7.5.9 A second complete bottle was retrieved from subsoil layer 140; the mould-blown beer bottle had the writing J & J.E PHILLIPS Ltd/ BREWERY/ROYSTON embossed on the side. This dates the bottle to the later part of the 19th century/early 20th century as it was not until 1897 that the Phillips family evolved the Royston business into a limited company.
- 7.5.10 SF 11 subsoil layer (103), TP 102 <100>. Opaque pale brown, barrel shaped bead. One end has a broken edge where it has been cut from a rod. Possibly a bead from wirework jewellery of 15th – 16th century date; Margeson, 1993, 5, fig. 1, no. 11.
- 7.5.11 Subsoil layer (104). Two pieces of flat, clear window glass. Sub-rectangular and triangular in plan. Thin rectangle in section.
- 7.5.12 Subsoil layer (105) <101>. Four clear glass slivers, possibly window glass. Sub-triangular in plan; thin rectangle in section. Largest piece measured.
- 7.5.13 Subsoil layer (105) <101>. Two pieces of a clear glass vessel flakes with external ribbed moulding on one surface. Possibly flakes from a mould blown bottle.
- 7.5.14 Fill (126) of Pit [127]. Curved piece of potash vessel glass, sub-square in plan. Surfaces weathered and iridescent. Probably from an 'onion' wine bottle of 18th century date.
- 7.5.15 Fill (130) of Pit [131] <102>. Eight small slivers of window or bottle glass. They range in colour from olive brown to pale opaque green. Four pieces have iridescent, weathered surfaces. Largest piece measured.
- 7.5.16 Fill (135) for wall [138]. Near complete mould-blown, natural green glass blob top mineral water bottle with lettering embossed on the side J. WADSWORTH/ WS/ST IVES/HUNTS. Interlinking monogram on the base of W and S. Neck and rim of the bottle damaged.
- 7.5.17 Fill (135) for wall [138]. Four glass marbles in natural green glass. The

marbles would have been utilised in the Codd bottles.

- 7.5.18 Fill (135) for wall [138]. Flat topped bottle stopper; circular in plan. Shank is circular in section. No embossing on flat surface.
- 7.5.19 Subsoil layer (140). Complete mould-blown Codd bottle with marble in situ within the pinched neck. The glass is natural green colour. On the outside there is the embossed lettering J. WADSWORTH/ ST IVES/ HUNTS.; in addition, there is a monogram of J and W plus the bottle makers company, Alexander & Co, Leeds & London.
- 7.5.20 Subsoil layer (140). Complete mould-blown beer bottle in green/brown glass. Embossed on the front is J & J.E PHILLIPS Ltd/ BREWERY/ROYSTON. Late 19th century in date.
- 7.5.21 Fill (146) of Pit [144] <103>. Small curved sliver of olive green/brown bottle glass.
- 7.5.22 Fill (146) of Pit [144] <103>. Two small slivers of opaque window glass, pale green in colour with iridescent surfaces.
- 7.5.23 Fill (152) of Pit [150] <105>. Small sliver, possible window glass. Opaque brown in colour; iridescent.
- 7.5.24 Subsoil layer (189). Small clear, colourless glass medicinal bottle. Hand-blown, cylindrical with straight neck and everted rim. Slight damage to the rim. Likely to be 19th century in date.
- 7.5.25 Fill (253) of Pit [252], <106>. Small sliver of opaque yellow glass.

Copper alloy

- 7.5.26 The copper alloy objects were recovered from the subsoil layers and pits of the Bungalow Area. They include nine fragments of drawn wire wound pins of 17th century date or later, a small fragment of a lace tag and a toy wheel.
- 7.5.27 Subsoil layer (103), TP 102, <100>. Drawn wire wound pin with spiral wound head. Shaft is circular in section but missing tip. Appears silvered/tinned. It

compares to Type H2 pins from Northampton, Oakley and Webster, 1979, 261, fig. 113, no. 220.

7.5.28 Subsoil layer (104). Cast toy wheel possibly from a toy cannon, carriage or a cart. The wheel has five spokes and an axle with a hole through its centre. On the reverse, at the end of each spoke, there is an additional circular indentation for attachment. It is comparable to a cast, flat figure toy illustrated in Egan, 1988, fig. 11. Cast, flat figure toys were produced from the 17th century; the example in Egan (ibid) is of an 18th century man in a chaise with similar wheel. The wheel from St Ives is likely of 19th century date.

7.5.29 Subsoil layer (105), <101>. Three fragments of drawn wire pins. One fragment has a spiral wound head (measured), one is the tip, one is part of a shaft. Comparable to Type H2 pins from Northampton, Oakley and Webster, 1979, 261, fig. 113, no. 220.

7.5.30 Fill (130) of Pit [131], <102>. Five fragments of drawn wire pins. One fragment has a simple, globular head (measured), four are parts of the shaft. Two of the pieces of shaft are magnetic. Comparable to Type H2 pins from Northampton, Oakley and Webster, 1979, 261, fig. 113, no. 220.

7.5.31 Fill (146) of Pit [144] <103>Tapering shaft of a pin, circular in cross section. Gilded exterior surface. Possibly Type 5, Margeson, 1993, 12, fig. 5, no. 48.

7.5.32 Fill (152) of Pit [150] <105>. Cylindrical lower section of a lace tag. The edges appear to fold inwards which would enable the lace to be gripped. Possibly a Type 2, Margeson, 1993, fig. 12, nos. 117 – 119.

Iron

7.5.33 Of the fifty-six iron objects recovered from the excavation, only five are identifiable and datable. With the exception of the twisted iron handle recovered from subsoil layer 140 in the Terraced Area, the remaining four objects were collected from the fills of two pits in the Bungalow Area. The knife blade and shears handle were retrieved from pit 150; the hinge pivot

and horseshoe fragment were from pit 144

- 7.5.34 Subsoil layer (140). Elongate shank of an object. The stem appears square in section, but examination of the radiograph reveals that it is spirally-twisted along its length. It is possibly the handle for a kitchen implement such as the ladle and flesh-hook illustrated from Norwich in Margeson, 1993, 118, fig. 83, no. 740 and 742. The Norwich examples were recovered from contexts of 16th century date; the example from West Street is associated with pottery ranging in date from 1872 to 1932 so is either residual, or an object of later date.
- 7.5.35 Fill (146) of Pit [144]. Wrought, L-shaped hinge pivot. It has a sub-circular pin rising from one end of an arm that is tapering and rectangular in cross section. Corroded and encrusted. L-shaped hinge pivots are commonly found as they were used for hanging doors, window shutters and gates, comparative examples were found in Norwich and are illustrated in Margeson, 1993, fig. 109, nos. 1149-1157.
- 7.5.36 Fill (146) of Pit [144]. Small section of the end of an arm for a horseshoe. Lenticular in cross section. Detail masked by dirt and corrosion.
- 7.5.37 Fill (151) of Pit [150]. Two co-joining pieces of a whittle-tang knife blade, triangular in plan. It has a horizontal back and cutting edge that both taper towards the tip; the tang, which is broken, appears to extend vertically from the back. Detail masked by corrosion and dirt. It is comparable to knives from Norwich in Margeson, 1993, 126, fig. 92, no. 811; the example no. 811 is from a context dating between 1600 and 1700.
- 7.5.38 Fill (151) of Pit [150]. Near complete loop for a pair of shears; oval in plan, the bow of the loop is rectangular in cross section. Only the remnants of the top of one blade survives. It is similar to a plain loop for a pair of shears from Norwich, illustrated in Margeson, 1993, 134, fig. 99, no. 906 that was recovered from contexts dating between 1600 – 1700.

Lead

7.5.39 A single, identifiable object of lead was recovered from Pit [153] in the Bungalow Area. It is a cloth alnage seal. Seals of this nature were attached to textile bales and struck with dies in a single operation, similar to that used for producing hammered coins, Egan, 1991, 31.

7.5.40 SF107, fill (154) of Pit [153]. A two-part cloth seal, probably dating to the 16th century. The seal has two discs of lead joined by a rectangular connecting strip. One disc has an integral rivet pressed through an aperture on the other. Through the aperture it can be seen that disc one has been stamped with a five-petal rose motif, probably with a crown above. Egan, 1988a, nos 11 – 14, mentions several parallels that have crowned roses and links their commission to the reign of Henry VIII; they were known as the Kent seals and are only struck on one side like SF107, Egan 1991, 33, plate 4, no. 5.

Uncertain date

Iron

7.5.41 Nine iron objects are of uncertain date and function; all but two were recovered from the pits in the Bungalow Area. They are primarily pieces of broken strip fittings that may have been discarded during phases of demolition.

7.5.42 Fill (128) of Pit [131]. Two co-joining pieces of a strip fitting that tapers in width, it has the remains of a rivet hole at the widest end. Corroded and encrusted.

7.5.43 Fill (128) of Pit [131]. Curved piece of container wall with iron remains (possibly fittings) attached to both surfaces. Masked by dirt/corrosion.

7.5.44 Fill (130) of Pit [131] <102>. Elongate iron strip/flake; possibly corrosion products from another object. Does not appear to be hammerscale.

7.5.45 Fill (146) of Pit [144]. Elongate object, heavily corroded and encrusted. Rectangular in plan, rectangular in cross-section. Possible nail/tool.

7.5.46 Fill (149) of Pit [148]. Two co-joining pieces of an elongate object with

tapering shank, square in section. At the head of the object is a flattened piece of sheet iron. Detail is masked by dirt and corrosion.

7.5.47 Fill (151) of Pit [150]. Strip of iron, rectangular in plan, possible in situ nail. Corroded and encrusted. Possibly part of a strip fitting.

7.5.48 Subsoil layer (180). Encrusted object. Appears to be a cylindrical tube.

7.5.49 Made ground layer (182). Discoidal shaped object with central, circular perforation measuring 26mm in diameter. The ring is rectangular in cross-section. Corroded and encrusted.

7.5.50 Void context (184). Four pieces of a possible strip fitting. Heavily encrusted and corroded so detail masked. Appears to be sections of an elongate piece of sheet iron fitting.

7.5.51 Fill (253) of Pit [252]. Sub-rounded object with visible iron cross-sections. The cross sections are lenticular, but all other detail masked.

7.5.52 Fill (253) of Pit [252]. Elongate object with shank that is rectangular in section. Masked by dirt and corrosion. Possible nail or tool shank.

Nails

7.5.53 Whilst nails are usually difficult to date, having altered little over time, the thirty-six nails recovered from the excavation were from contexts that are phased as post-medieval or later in date.

7.5.54 The shank diameter of the nails is between 4 and 20mm, with approximately half lying between the 4 - 8mm range. This latter group also had head diameters between 10 and 15mm. Although these measurements are affected by the levels of corrosion and concretion, it can be suggested that this group of iron nails were small to medium in size and were primarily used for joined objects of furniture or boxes. The remaining nails had shanks ranging between 9 and 20mm and head diameters above 15mm, though only one had a head diameter of 20mm which is more indicative of nails utilised for structural timbers.

- 7.5.55 The largest groups of nails were recovered from Pits [131] and [144], with many of the larger sized nails being retrieved from the latter pit.
- 7.5.56 Subsoil layer (103), TP 102. Elongate object, sub-rectangular in plan and square in section. Corroded and encrusted in dirt. Probably a nail.
- 7.5.57 Fill (128) of Pit [131]. Five nails. One has a flat, sub-square head and tapering shank (measured). The remaining three incomplete pieces are heavily corroded/encrusted pieces of tapering, rectangular shank.
- 7.5.58 Fill (129) of Pit [131]. Elongate object with flat, rectangular head and tapering shank, curved and tip. Encrusted and corroded.
- 7.5.59 Fill (130) of Pit [131] <102>. Six nail or nail fragments. Four have sub-oval or sub-rectangular flat heads and tapering shanks, square in section. Two are pieces of tapering shanks.
- 7.5.60 Fill (146) of Pit [144] <103>. Fifteen nails or fragments of nails. Six of the nails are near complete, they have flat heads, sub-rectangular in plan and tapering shanks, square in section. Corroded and encrusted. These have been measured. The remaining nine pieces are fragments of nail shanks.
- 7.5.61 Fill (146) of Pit [144]. Three nails or nail shanks, heavily encrusted and corroded. One has a flat, sub oval head and tapering shank, square in section and bent at tip. Two are nail shank sections.
- 7.5.62 Subsoil layer (230). Two nails with sub-rectangular heads and tapering shanks, rectangular in section. Both nails retain their tips. Heads encrusted.
- 7.5.63 Fill 293 of pit [292]. Three nails or nail shanks, heavily encrusted and corroded. One has a flat, sub oval head and tapering shank to tip, rectangular in cross section. Two are truncated nail shank sections.
- Lead
- 7.5.64 Fill (251) of Pit [250]. Sub-rectangular piece of lead waste with pitted and bubbly surfaces. Possibly casting waste.

Modern items not to be retained

7.5.65 Six modern items were recovered from the wall of the building in the Terraced Area.

7.5.66 Fill (135) of Pit [138]. Wrench, bottle cap, bottle stopper, strip fitting, washer and rod.

Discussion

7.5.67 The small finds assemblage reflects the use of the site during the post-medieval and later periods with little evidence for earlier occupation. As indicated in the evaluation report, Barlow and Walker, 2017, 15, they contribute to the understanding of the status of the building during the 19th and 20th century periods, and the character of the housing for workers in this area of St Ives.

7.5.68 The range of finds are typical of domestic items discarded in rubbish pits in the backyard area (Bungalow Area) or within the accumulation of debris in made ground and subsoil layers (Bungalow and Terraced Areas). Metalwork from features and deposits in the service trench and watching brief areas was limited to two nails/ nail shanks from Pit [290=292].

7.5.69 The historic OS maps indicate that many of the buildings fronting West Street were residential, the small finds assemblage could support the interpretation of the site in this manner; with the recovery of 19th century and later glass window pane and bottle fragments and the bulk of the metalwork being structural ironwork. Few personal items were recovered, with only a small number of copper alloy dress accessories and a single glass bead being found.

7.5.70 It is worth noting that early post-medieval activity on the site is potentially reflected in the recovery of SF11 the glass bead, the copper alloy pins from the earlier level of pit 131; the 16th century cloth seal from pit 153; and the knife and shears from pit 150 that both have a date range of 1600 – 1700 based on comparisons to objects recovered in Norwich. This is the same date given to the fragment of bone comb found in the evaluation, Sillwood,

2017, 21.

- 7.5.71 Throughout the periods of activity on the site the small finds assemblage reflects little in the way of wealth or in crafting activities. The cast, copper alloy toy wheel of 19th century date is an exception to this and is a possible indicator that at some point, a child in the vicinity owned a toy of higher status than is otherwise represented in the finds.

7.6 Clay Tobacco Pipe

7.6.1 By Chris Jarrett

Introduction

- 7.6.2 A small sized assemblage of tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (one box). The bowls range from fragmentary items to intact identifiable types, and although residual items occurred in some contexts, the overall impression is that the material was deposited soon after discard. Clay tobacco pipes occur in 24 contexts, mostly in the form of small (under 30 fragments) groups, besides two medium sized groups (30-100 fragments) and one large sized group.
- 7.6.3 All the clay tobacco pipes (426 fragments, of which none are unstratified) were entered into a database and classified following Oswald's (1975) general typology, using the prefix OS, and Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) London typology using the prefix AO. The pipes are further recorded by decoration and quantified by fragment count. The degree of milling on 17th-century examples has been noted and recorded in quarters, besides the quality of their finish. The tobacco pipes are discussed by type and distribution. Additionally of note is a single fragment of muffle (the inner chamber of a clay tobacco pipe kiln), while other indications of production waste are two stems with a muffle deposit and eight bowls which have characteristics of being wasters: one of these bowls does have a firing fault.

The bowl types

- 7.6.4 The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from the site consists of 51 bowls, 356 stems and eighteen mouth parts. The clay tobacco pipe bowl types range in

date between c. 1640 to 1780. All of the bowls show evidence of use, except for those that are wasters made by two early 18th-century pipe makers, one of which was probably George Darwood, working in St Ives in 1722 (Cessford 2001, 13). There are five bowl fragments that could not be assigned to a precise type. The bowls are discussed by type and have been smoked unless otherwise stated.

1640–1660

- 7.6.5 OS7/AO18: one heeled, angled bowl with a straight-sided profile that has a good burnish, while two bowls each have either a quarter or three quarters milling of the rim. Single examples were noted in fills (128) and (130) (Pit [131]), while two bowls were found in fill (146) (Pit [144]). The example in fill (128) is noted for having a line of milling around the stem, which was done at an angle and the ends of the line do not meet.

1660-1680

- 7.6.6 OS6 (AO13v): two bowls with a heel and an angled, rounded (barrel-shaped) variant profile and both have good burnished surfaces. One bowl is of a robust type and has three quarters milling of the rim (fill (128), Pit [131]). The second bowl has an asymmetrical biconical profile with no milling of the rim and on the underside of the heel is an incised line perpendicular to the stem (context (130)).
- 7.6.7 OS7 (AO18): one heeled, angled bowl with a straight-sided profile that has a good burnish and three quarters milling of the rim, which has the appearance of an incised line. On the back of the bowl is a fire crack, which subsequently healed in the kiln (fill (128), Pit [131]).
- 7.6.8 OS8S (AO20S): one heeled short bowl with a rounded profile (a shorter version of the OS8 (AO22) and a bowl type in its own right). The example has a damaged rim, but shows no evidence of milling while the burnish finish is good (fill (128), Pit [131]).

1680-1710

- 7.6.9 OS8 (AO20): six heeled tall bowls with rounded profiles, although these are

often in a fragmentary state. Three bowls were noted in layer (120) and the most complete example is fairly robust and bulbous, besides having an average quality of burnish and half milling of the rim. The bowl seams have been poorly trimmed between the heel and the stem and this characteristic was noted on other bowls in the assemblage (see below). The two other bowls in this context survive mostly as the heels. A single bowl was found in fill (146) (Pit [144]) and may be a taller version of the OS7 (AO18) type, as it has more of a barrel-shaped profile compared to the norm for this bowl type. The example has no milling of the rim and an average finish. Two examples were noted in fill (149) (pit [148]) and both have a good burnish and a complete example has no milling of the rim. The second bowl is fragmentary, although it is noted for having a heel that is oval in plan.

7.6.10 OS9 (AO21): one tall heeled bowl with a rounded front and a straight back which has a good burnish and no milling of the rim (fill (149), pit [148]).

7.6.11 OS8 (AO22): two tall heeled bowls with a straight sided profile both of which were noted in fill (128) (Pit [131]). Oswald's (1975, 37) typology does not distinguish between the AO20 and AO22 bowl types. One has a good burnish and the rim is missing, while the second bowl is a robust variant and has an average burnish and a quarter milling of the rim.

1700–1740

7.6.12 OS10 (AO25): 28 heeled upright bowls with a rounded front and a straight back and thick stems. Fourteen of the bowls have initials on the sides of the heels, which are often illegible, but at least two probable local pipe makers are represented and include wasters. Single bowls were recorded in sub-soil layers (104) and (105), four bowls were noted in fill (128) (Pit [131]) and 22 items were found in subsoil layer (120). The latter deposit contained unmarked bowls and includes a probable waster which has fired to a pale-yellow grey colour and the bowl is poorly trimmed between the heel and stem. Other unmarked bowls from layer (120) include a wide bowl with a poorly matched seam mark on the back of the bowl (facing the smoker), besides two examples with splayed heels and a cut line on the back of the

bowl rim (both characteristics often found on the earlier OS9/OA21 bowl type and the shape that the OS10 type evolved from). Five of the bowls were in a fragmentary state. The marked bowls are as follows:

- 7.6.13 ? ?: one bowl where the initials are illegible and the bowl had not been smoked (layer (120)).
- 7.6.14 ? D: six bowls where the first initial is illegible. Layer (120) produced two bowls which were not smoked: one bowl is poorly trimmed around the heel and the second example is a slender variant and the first initial appears to have been deliberately removed. Four smoked bowls were recovered from fill (128) (Pit [131]), of which one example appears to have had the first initial deliberately smudged or obscured, and two bowls have marks above the letters, one of which is more clearly definable as a star-like flower. It is probable that these were made by one of the two following makers:
- 7.6.15 G D: five bowls, all of which were found in layer (120). Three of the examples have crowns above the initials and on one example these are located more so on the bowl than the heel. This bowl also appears to be a discoloured waster, while another example has a distorted rim, which is oval in plan. One of the other two bowls is poorly trimmed around the heel. The pipe maker is probably George Darwood, who is recorded as working in St Ives in 1722 (Cessford 2001, 13).
- 7.6.16 T D: five bowls and four of these were found in layer (120). Three of the bowls are clearly marked T D, while the other two examples have an illegible or obscured initial. One example is marked T ?D where the family letter is obscured by soot (subsoil layer (105)) and a second example has an uncertain D and is a waster, which as fired to a pale pink colour and the area between the heel and the stem has been poorly trimmed. Returning to the three bowls that are clearly marked T D, which are all in a damaged condition, then two of these bowls are not smoked and includes a wide example, besides a damaged item surviving mostly as a heel that is covered in soot. The third, smoked bowl, is covered in a soot like or burnt deposit. The probable pipe maker is unknown to the author, although he was

probably a relative of George Darwood (see above).

- 7.6.17 OS12 (AO25): one heeled upright bowl with a rounded front and a straight back with a thin stem and the heel is marked T B and was found in subsoil layer (117). The possible manufacturer of this item is not recorded in the most up to date list of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdon clay pipe makers (Cessford 2001).

Stems of note

- 7.6.18 A thin stem with a medium sized bore has been pinched consecutively three times and in alternating directions and this was found with bowls dated 1680-1710 in fill (149) (pit [148]). Three stems found in the subsoil layer [106] have a deposit of fired clay: two of these appear to have been part of the muffle chamber structure, while the third stem has a 'self-glaze' that formed from debris that attached to the item in the kiln whilst it was being fired. A very decorative curving short stem has on two sides a moulded vine with two bunches of grapes and may date to the late 18th-mid 19th century (subsoil layer (237)).

Mouth parts

- 7.6.19 The quantification for the mouth parts for each context they occurred in are shown in Table 11. Only one example (fill (149), pit [148]) was dated to c. 1680–1710 and the end was gently bevelled. The rest of the mouth parts were dated to the 18th century and were also mostly gently bevelled or occasionally rounded, such as those found in subsoil layers (105) and (106), while three examples were simply cut with a knife and was absent of an additional finish (two examples came from subsoil layer (120) and a single item from subsoil layer (235)).

Clay tobacco pipe production waste

Kiln structure: muffle chamber wall

- 7.6.20 The subsoil layer (120) produced a single fragment (19g) from a muffle chamber (Peacey 1996) and this has laminated with only one of the surfaces surviving. The pipe clay matrix has fired a pale brown colour and contains

sparse black iron ores. Three stems (medium and thin in thickness, two of which have a medium bore and another one has a fine bore) are placed parallel in the matrix, while the impression of a fourth stem also exists. The fragment has surviving dimensions of 69mm in length, by 34mm in width and is 16mm thick.

Distribution

Context	Type	Cut	Size	No.		Context of	Fragments	Bowl types (makers), etc	Spot date
				ED	LD				
102	Layer -	S		1580	1910	5	Stems		17th century
103	Layer -	S		1580	1910	11	Stems		17th century
104	Layer -	S		1700	1740	17	X1 OS10/AO25, x2 mouth pieces, x14 stems		1700–1740
105	Layer -	S		1700	1740	8	x2 bowls, x1 unidentified, x1 OS10/AO25 (T ?D), x2 mouth pieces, x4 stems		1700–1740
106	Layer -	S		1580	1910	14	x1 mouth piece, x13 stems		18th century
116	Layer	S		1580	1910	6	Stems		18th century
117	Layer -	S		1730	1780	5	x2 bowls, x1 unidentified, x1 OS12/AO25 (T B), x3 stems		1730–1780
120	Layer -	L		1700	1740	181	x25 bowls, x2 unidentified, x1 OS8/AO22, X20 OS10/AO25 (x1 ? ?), x1 ? D, x5 G D, x4 T D), X5 mouth pieces, X 148 stems, X1 muffle		1700–1740
128	Fill	131 M		1700	1740	59	X9 bowls: x1 os5/AO10, x1 OS6/AO13V, X1OS7/AO18, X2 OS8/AO22, X4 OS10/AO25 (? D), X3 mouth pieces, X46 stems		1700–1740
129	Fill	131 S		1580	1910	2	Stems		17th century
130	Fill	131 S		1660	1680	3	x2 bowls, x1 OS5/AO10, x1 OS6v/AO13v, X1 stem		1660–1680
135	Fill	138 S		1580	1910	1	Stem		17th century
140	Layer -	S		1580	1910	2	Stems		1730–1910
146	Fill	144 S		1680	1710	19	x3 bowls, x1 OS10/AO10, x1 OS8/AO20, X15 stems		1680–1710

				No.					
		Context		Context of					
Context	Type	Cut	Size	ED	LD	Fragments	Bowl types (makers), etc	Spot date	
147	Fill	144	S	1580	1910	1	Stem	17th century	
149	Fill	148	M	1680	1710	52	x3 bowls, x1 OS8/AO20, x1 OS9/AO21, x2 mouth pieces, x47 stems (x1 pinched)	1680–1710	
192	Layer -	S		1580	1910	2	Stems	1730–1910	
226	Layer -	S		1580	1910	5	x1 mouth pieces, x4 stems	18th century	
233	Layer -	S		1580	1910	11	x1 mouth pieces, x10 stems	Late 18th-early 18th century	
235	Layer -	S		1580	1910	17	x1 mouth pieces, x16 stems	Early 18th century	
237	Layer -	S		1580	1910	1	x1 stem, curving with a moulded vine and bunches of grapes border on each side of the stem	Late 18th-mid 19th century	
272	-	S		1580	1910	2	Stems	1730–1910	
276	-	S		1580	1910	2	Stems	1730–1910	

Table 11: Distribution of the clay tobacco pipes. M: medium, S: small

7.6.21 The distribution of the clay tobacco pipes is shown in Table 11, which records for each context the clay tobacco pipes were recovered from, the features it was derived from (if applicable), the size of the group, the number of fragments, the bowl type or part recovered and a spot date for the period of deposition.

Summary

7.6.22 Although a small assemblage of clay tobacco pipes is represented from the site, the material is of interest for demonstrating what was both marketed to St Ives and manufactured there in the 17th and 18th centuries. The earliest discrete groups of pipe bowls date to the period c. 1680–1710 and were noted in fill (146) of Pit [144] and fill (149) of pit [148] and although low in numbers, it is the OS8/AO20 shape that has more occurrences. Pit [144] was subsequently truncated by Pit [131] which produced clay tobacco pipe bowls in two of its fills. The earliest, fill (130), produced two bowls dating to the early and mid-17th century, the latest being an OS6v/AO13v type, dated

c. 1660–80, while the latest fill (128), contained a range of residual bowl types, besides the latest shape which are four 1700-1740 dated OS10 bowls. These items represent the first stratified bowls which are maker marked in the assemblage, although the first initial was deliberately obscured or removed and only the family initial D survives. The letter D probably represents products of a member of the St Ives Darwood family of pipe makers, who was probably reusing moulds of a family member working in the industry with a different first initial.

7.6.23 Other maker-marked OS10 bowls were recovered from subsoil layers and these mostly have the family initial of D, e.g. one example of T ?D was found in subsoil (105) and ten bowls were noted in subsoil (120): four of these are initialled T D and five are marked G D. The latter almost certainly relate to the St Ives pipe maker George Darwood (1722). Examples of the G D and T D marked bowls include items that are wasters, while the condition of some of the stems and a fragment of muffle kiln chamber indicate that layer (120) includes a component of dumped clay tobacco pipe production waste. This provides important archaeological evidence for this industry in St Ives. The evidence of both G D and T D marked waster bowls occurring together in subsoil (105) indicates that both pipe makers were contemporaneous and this might imply that they were sharing the same kiln and working premises. Unfortunately, the site stratigraphic evidence does not permit an understanding as to whether the four ? D marked OS10 bowls found in fill (128) of Pit [131] are earlier or later than those bowls recovered from subsoil (120).

7.6.24 A later 18th-century bowl initialled T B (an unknown pipe maker) is noted in the sub-soil (117) and the latest, most diagnostic, item is the stem with the moulded vine and bunch of grapes borders, dated to the late 18th-mid 19th century and found in layer (237).

7.7 Oyster Shell Assessment

7.7.1 By Kate Turner

Introduction

- 7.7.2 An assemblage of whole and fragmented land and marine shell was recovered during the excavation of land at West Street, St Ives. The aim of this assessment was to: (1) determine the degree of fragmentation and preservation of the oyster shell assemblage; (2) quantify the number of oyster shells, and (3) record any other shells that were present in this assemblage.

Methodology

- 7.7.3 The shells from West Street were collected via handpicking by on-site archaeologists, from selected contexts.
- 7.7.4 The first stage of recording the Oyster shell involved separating left and right valves specimens, in order to determine the minimum number of individuals in the assemblage (MNI). There were no statistically significant (containing over 100 left and right valves) oyster assemblages within the sampled contexts, so shells were quantified and no further recording was carried out. A note was also made of any other shell that was collected (table 11).

Results

Oyster shell

- 7.7.5 Preservation of the Oyster shell within these samples was limited, with no greater than two left and right valves recorded in any context. The condition of the shell was largely poor, with moderate levels of fragmentation, and only around sixty of specimens retaining the complete hinge. Context (151) yielded no complete specimens, only a small number of fragments (<5). None of the areas assessed contained a statistically significant oyster shell assemblage (>100 complete valves). The single left valve found in (129) appeared to have been burnt. The dominant species throughout the assemblage was *Ostrea edulis* L., the Common European Flat Oyster, which is a species native to the British Isles. One complete left and two complete right valves and a small number of fragments (<10) were identified in total, resulting in an overall MNI (minimum number of individuals) of four (table 11).

Conclusions

- 7.7.6 The oyster shell that was recovered from West Street may be an indication that oyster was a part of local diet on this site during the post medieval period, though concentrations of shell are minimal and cannot be interpreted to suggest a significant dietary influence. The density of material is generally also too small to suggest any trends or patterns across the sub-periods of use. Due to the location of the site, this material is likely to have been imported from the nearby coast.
- 7.7.7 There are not enough complete specimens of oyster in any of the areas assessed to provide a statistically significant sample set, so further analysis at the publication stage is not recommended.

Context number	Period	Ostrea edulis (LV)	Ostrea edulis (RV)	Ostrea edulis (UMLV)	Ostrea edulis (UMRV)	Fragments	Oyster MNI
128	L 17th – E 18th C		1	1		1	1
129	1630-1700 AD	1 B					1
151	Post Medieval					2	
180	1805-1900 AD			1		1	1
189	1805-1830 AD		1				1
Total		1	2	2		4	4

Table 12: Quantification of Shell

Absolute values. Key: RV = right valve. LV = left valve. UM = un-measurable. MNI = maximum number of individuals, 'B' = Burnt)

7.8 Environmental Assessment

By Kate Turner

Introduction

- 7.8.1 This report summarises the findings of the rapid assessment of the environmental remains in seven bulk samples taken during the excavation of land on West Street, St Ives. These samples were taken from five pits and two subsoil layers, the context information for which is given in Table 13.

7.8.2 The aim of this assessment is to:

7.8.3 -Give an overview of the contents of the assessed samples;

7.8.4 -Determine the environmental potential of these samples;

7.8.5 -Establish whether any further analysis is necessary.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut	Context type	Context category	Spot date	Period	Interpretation
100	103	-	Layer	Subsoil	1580 - 1700 AD	Post Medieval	Garden soil
101	105	-	Layer	Subsoil	M/L.19th c.AD	Modern	Silty subsoil layer
102	130	131	Fill	Pit	1580 - 1700 AD	Post Medieval	Basal fill of refuse pit [131]
103	146	144	Fill	Pit	l. 17th- e. 18th c. AD	Post Medieval	Fill of refuse pit [144]
104	151	150	Fill	Pit	N/A	Post Medieval	Fill of possible water pit [150]
105	152	150	Fill	Pit	N/A	Post Medieval	Natural silting of possible water pit [150]
106	253	252	Fill	Pit	1200 - 1400 AD	Medieval	Fill of refuse pit [252]

Table 13: Context information for environmental samples, ECB5268

Methodology

7.8.6 Seven environmental bulk samples, of between fourteen and eighteen litres in volume, were processed using the flotation method; material was collected using a 300 µm mesh for the light fraction and a 1 mm mesh for the heavy residue. The heavy residue was then dried, sieved at 1, 2 and 4 mm and sorted to extract artefacts and ecofacts. The abundance of each category of

material was recorded using a non-linear scale where '1' indicates occasional occurrence (1-10 items), '2' indicates occurrence is fairly frequent (11-30 items), '3' indicates presence is frequent (31-100 items) and '4' indicates an abundance of material (>100 items).

- 7.8.7 The light residue (>300 µm), once dried, was scanned under a low-power binocular microscope to quantify the level of environmental material, such as seeds, chaff, charred grains, molluscs and charcoal. Abundance was recorded as above. A note was also made of any other significant inclusions, for example roots and modern plant material.

Results

- 7.8.8 For the purposes of this report, samples will be discussed individually in order to assess environmental potential. Cultural material collected from the heavy residues has been catalogued and passed to the relevant specialists for further assessment. A full account of the sample contents is given in appendices 1 and 2. Animal bone will be discussed elsewhere.

Medieval

- 7.8.9 One sample was taken from deposits thought to date to the medieval occupation of the site.
- 7.8.10 Sample <106>
- 7.8.11 Sample <106> was taken from the fill of a refuse pit, spot dated to 1200-1400 AD.
- 7.8.12 Preservation of environmental remains in this deposit was generally poor. Wood charcoal was abundant in the light fraction (flot); however, this material was heavily fragmented, and no pieces of a suitable size for species identification were recognised (>4 mm in length/width). Other archaeobotanical material was scarce; only a small number of charred wheat grains (spelt/emmer type and bread wheat) were recognised, along with a low density of modern seeds. Snails were also poorly represented, with a small number of juvenile shells being recovered, but no adult specimens.

Fragmented mussel shell was also found in small amounts, and small animal bone and fragmented bone were fairly-frequent to frequent in the heavy fraction.

- 7.8.13 In terms of cultural material, slag, CBM, copper, fragmented pottery and glass were all observed in the heavy residue. The flot additionally contained vitreous remains and coal that are likely to be a by-product of the combustion process.

Post-Medieval

- 7.8.14 A total of five samples were taken from deposits dating to the post medieval period.

- 7.8.15 Sample <100>

- 7.8.16 Sample <100> was collected from a layer of garden soil in one of the test pits, context (103).

- 7.8.17 Seeds were well preserved in this deposit, with an abundance of elder (*Sambucus* sp.) reported, as well as more moderate concentrations of rush (*Juncus* sp.) and henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*). A small number of charred peas (*Fabaceae* sp.) and docks/sorrels (*Rumex* sp.) were also discovered, as well as spelt/emmer and bread wheat, and several cereal grains that were too degraded to be identified to species. Wood charcoal was again abundant, however no sizeable material was recovered. Fragmented marine shell was common in the flot, however this material was too broken for genus to be determined. Fish scales and/or small animal bone were recorded in both fractions.

- 7.8.18 Industrial residue, in the form of coal, fuel ash slag, clinker/burnt coal and other combustion by-products were found throughout this deposit, along with metal artefacts, pottery and glass.

- 7.8.19 Sample <102>

- 7.8.20 Sample <102> comprises the basal fill of refuse pit [131], which is thought to

date to 1580-1700 AD, based on pottery spot dates.

- 7.8.21 Wood charcoal was frequent throughout this deposit, with over one-hundred pieces observed, though only a fraction of these were of a significant size (<10 fragments). Seeds were less common; uncharred specimens of fool's parsley (*Aethusa* sp.), fig (*Ficus carica*), henbane, elder, nettle and pondweed (*Potamogeton* sp.) were all recorded in low concentrations, likely to have been preserved by waterlogging of the sediment, along with a small amount of charred knotweed (*Fallopia* sp.) and bread wheat. Broken pieces of mussel and oyster were observed in the heavy fraction, along with large and small animal bone and a quantity of burnt, fragmented bone.
- 7.8.22 Industrial residue, in the form of coal, coke, hammer-scale, clinker/burnt coal and vitrified material was abundant in both the flot and the heavy residue. The latter also yielded substantial cultural material, including CBM, pottery, clay pipe fragments and metal artefacts.
- 7.8.23 A small number of rootlets were observed, which may be an indication of bioturbation.
- 7.8.24 Sample <103>
- 7.8.25 Sample <103> was taken from the fill of a late 17th to early 18th century refuse pit [144].
- 7.8.26 Environmental preservation was mixed in this deposit; wood charcoal was recorded in large amounts; however, fragmentation was substantial, and less than ten identifiable pieces were extracted. Other archaeobotanical material was rare; a small number of seeds of henbane, pondweed, dead nettle and elder were recovered, along with a single charred grain of barley, but overall concentration did not exceed ten specimens. Fragmented marine shell was present in the residue, but this material was too small for species to be determined. The residue was also found to contain small to moderate amounts of large and small mammal bone, fish bone, avian bone, and a low frequency of burnt fragments; fish scales were identified in the flot.

7.8.27 In addition to the environmental material, cultural remains such as pottery, glass, CBM, coal, coke, clinker/burnt coal and iron artefacts were found throughout, along with a small amount of modern root material.

7.8.28 Sample <104>

7.8.29 This sample was taken from the fill of a post medieval feature thought to be a water pit [150].

7.8.30 Recovery of environmental material was poor in this sample. Wood charcoal was present, but only in small amounts, and no large pieces were identified. Seeds were similarly scarce, with only a low concentration of dead-nettle (*Lamium* sp.) and elder seeds found, and a small number of charred barley and wheat grains (bread wheat). Terrestrial molluscs were absent, and only a small amount of fragmented mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) was recovered from the residue, along with a moderate frequency of small mammal bone.

7.8.31 Cultural artefacts in the form of broken pottery, CBM, slag, metal, fire-cracked flint and coal were additionally recovered.

7.8.32 Sample <105>

7.8.33 Sample <105> was collected from the same feature as <104>, from a layer of natural silting.

7.8.34 Recovery of seeds in this layer was similar to that in <104>; minimal numbers of dead nettle, elder and fool's parsley were identified, along with charred peas and bread wheat. Wood charcoal was more common, with over one-hundred pieces recorded, less than ten of which were considered sizeable. Mussel shell was again found in small amounts, as well as fragments of shell that could not be recognised. Small animal bone and fragmented bone was fairly-frequent in both fractions.

7.8.35 Coal, vitreous material, metal, glass, CBM, glass, flint and mortar were extracted from the heavy residue.

Modern

7.8.36 Sample <101>

7.8.37 A single sample was collected from a silty subsoil layer, garden soil (105) excavated through test pitting in Area 1, thought to be mid to late 19th century in origin.

7.8.38 A small number of weed seeds was recovered, including specimens of sedge, henbane, rush, elder and nettle, as well as charred specimens of stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*), brome, sedge and plantain (*Plantago* sp.). Less than ten grains of bread wheat were also found. Wood charcoal was reported in moderate concentrations, with a low frequency of identifiable pieces observed. The mollusc assemblage was limited, and comprised a small collection of juvenile terrestrial shells, and unidentifiable fragments.

7.8.39 Large and small animal bone and fragmented bone were present in the heavy residue, along with the following artefacts; CBM, mortar, combustion by-products, pottery, clay pipe, glass, hammer-scale, coal and metal objects.

Discussion

7.8.40 The small carbonised grain assemblage recorded in these deposits suggests the possibility that cereal-based agriculture may have been undertaken locally. Specimens of bread and spelt/emmer type wheat were recovered from six samples, dating from the medieval to modern occupation of the site, along with a minimal abundance of barley in two of the post medieval samples. Chaff was absent from these deposits, which may be an indication that initial processing of harvested material was being carried out elsewhere, and only the clean grains being transported to the site. A low frequency of grains that were too damaged to be identified to species were recovered, the condition of which could be a result of prolonged or high-temperature combustion. The charred seed assemblage, though small, is comprised of largely weeds associated with cultivation, including bromes, sedges and peas.

7.8.41 Uncharred seeds are relatively rare, likely due to the nature of the deposits from which they were collected, though a substantial concentration of elder

was reported in sample <100>, taken from a layer of garden-soil dated to 1580-1700 AD. These seeds are relatively robust and may be present as a result of a locally growing wild population, or perhaps plants grown for consumption, though it is not possible to say which.

7.8.42 Wood charcoal was reported in moderate to high concentrations throughout the sample set, though the majority of this material exhibited a high degree of fragmentation and sizeable pieces were rare (>4 mm in length/width). This could be the waste from small-scale combustion, possibly domestic in nature. There is also the potential that this could be associated with low level industrial activity, due to the identification of industrial waste, including slag and coal, in the majority of the post medieval deposits.

7.8.43 Mollusc remains in medieval and post medieval deposits indicate that shellfish, such as mussel and oyster, may have been consumed locally, though overall abundances are relatively low (<10 specimens per sample). Also see Turner, Section 7.7 above.

7.8.44 Rootlets were present in five of the assessed samples, which suggests the potential for post-depositional disturbance amongst smaller remains.

Recommendations for further work

7.8.45 Preservation of environmental remains in the West Street assemblage was generally poor. A summary of this assessment should be included in any future publications.

Plant Macrofossils

7.8.46 With the exception of sample <100>, none of the assessed samples contained a seed or grain assemblage of significant size (>100 specimens) that would warrant additional analysis. Further, whilst over one hundred seeds were recovered from sample <100>, the majority were of a single species, elder; specialist analysis of this material is therefore not suggested, as it is unlikely to be of any further diagnostic value.

Wood Charcoal

7.8.47 Due to the size and fragmented nature of the charcoal assemblages identified on this site, it is not suggested that additional specialist assessment be undertaken.

Molluscs

7.8.48 Due to the low density of remains, no additional work is suggested on the mollusc assemblage.

8 DISCUSSION

- 8.1 Three areas of excavation revealed medieval, post-medieval and modern activity at 23/-27 West Street, St Ives.
- 8.2 The earliest evidence was two medieval pits, extending beyond the limit of excavation in Area 1. Medieval pottery was retrieved from the pits and it is likely that they were backyard refuse pits. One residual sherd of Saxon pottery, found in the evaluation, shows that the site was located some distance from the Saxon core of the town. No evidence for Saxon or medieval settlement or industrial activity was found on the site itself.
- 8.3 The majority of features revealed in Area 1 were a series of intercutting post-medieval refuse pits. Pottery and clay tobacco pipe fragments date the pits from the 17th to the mid-19th century. The pits most likely represent 'back yard' refuse pits.
- 8.4 Similar pits were revealed in the evaluation Trench 1 along the street frontage. The pits were of mixed dates, ranging from the 11th-13th, 16th-17th and 18th-19th century. Pit F1001 contained a residual early Saxon pottery sherd, an early medieval bone comb and a silver penny dated to c.1413-1422 (Barlow and Walker 2016). Due to the formation level of the raft foundation in the Terrace Block, where evaluation Trench 1 was located, those pits were preserved in situ and not further investigated, so there could be a bias in the amount and date of materials retrieved from the site.
- 8.5 Intercutting pits of medieval to post-medieval trench were also recorded in the Service Trench at the eastern edge of the site. The pits were very similar in their morphology and fills to those excavated in Areas 1 and 2 but the pits in the northern part of the trench seemed to contain slightly larger medieval assemblages (though mixed with post-medieval CBM and clay tobacco pipe stems), which could indicate closer proximity to medieval activity near the street frontage, possibly adjacent to the site. However, within the trench for the pumping station, excavated almost immediately adjacent to the north-eastern street frontage (Figure 2, Plate 16), no pits were present, so it is

likely that the majority of pitting was set back some distance from the road side.

- 8.6 Environmental remains comprised a small carbonised grain assemblage with no presence of chaff, suggesting the grains were general refuse of processed wheat deposited within the pits. The presence of highly fragmented wood charcoal also suggests the deposition of domestic hearth debris. The small seed assemblage is comprised largely of weeds with a high presence of elder.
- 8.7 The animal bone collection within the pits and later layers represents mixed refuse deposition, related to the occupants of this part of St Ives. The evidence suggests a preference for beef through the 16th to 18th centuries with a possibly greater usage of mutton by the 19th century. A single fallow deer skull/antler fragment (17th century) may be an indication of affluence, yet the manner of butchery/working would suggest this is actually an artefact (a worked object) rather than evidence for high status consumption.
- 8.8 Rielly also notes (Section 7.4.14) that the high cattle proportion of the assemblage is more in common with the medieval than the post-medieval urban meat diet. This may be due to a particular urban preference, or the location of St Ives by the river with the terrain being more suitable for cattle than sheep.
- 8.9 Overall, the presence of pits in all parts of the site, dating from the medieval and post-medieval periods, suggests that the site was not built upon until the 19th century, but always represented an area of open ground, used for the deposition of refuse and possibly cultivation. The refuse reflects the position of the pits at the edge of medieval and post-medieval settlement of St Ives with a mixed pottery assemblage.
- 8.10 The pits were overlain by 19th century garden soil and 19th and 20th century made ground in Area 1 and Area 2. A sample taken from the garden soil contained a small amount of weed seeds. A series of 19th century brick wall foundations truncated the garden soils. The footprint of the buildings

matches that of the late 19th century, first edition OS map, dated 1886AD which shows a row of cottages along the street frontage with backyard buildings (Figure 10). These would not have been high-status dwellings but workers' or local employees' houses.

- 8.11 The small finds assemblage retrieved from the 19th and 20th century layers reflects the use of the site during the post-medieval and later periods. The small finds assemblage reflects little in the way of wealth or craft activities. Similarly, the pottery assemblage is for the most part consistent with domestic activity and demonstrates an increasing diversity and specialisation, particularly from the 18th century onwards with the rise of mass consumerism and ever more prescribed social habits. The presence of locally manufactured bottles by J. Wadsworth, St Ives, a local mineral water manufacturer, is not surprising. Wadsworth moved into wine and spirits and still has a shop in the town today.
- 8.12 The clay tobacco pipe assemblage provided some interesting pieces, demonstrating what was both marketed to St Ives and manufactured there in the 17th and 18th centuries (see Jarrett Section 7.7.22). Pipe bowls included products of the St Ives Darwood family of pipe makers, marked G D and T D. The occurrence of waster bowls marked with either initials in the same subsoil layer could indicate that both pipe makers were contemporaneous and may have shared the same kiln and working premises.
- 8.13 The cast, copper alloy toy wheel of 19th century date is an exception to the otherwise 'low status' assemblage and is a possible indicator that at some point, a child in the vicinity owned a toy of higher status than is otherwise represented in the finds.

9 CONCLUSION

- 9.1 The excavation confirms the results of the evaluation and shows that this small area of St Ives was not built upon in the medieval and early post-medieval periods but presented an area of open ground used for refuse deposition in rubbish pits. While not the entire area of the site could be investigated, pits represent the predominant feature within all excavated areas, and the finds assemblage within the pits suggests occupation nearby, rather than on the site itself.
- 9.2 The investigations have successfully addressed the research objectives stated in the WSI (and Section 3.2), providing information on a plot of land within the town of St Ives and the nature and date of occupation and activity upon it.
- 9.3 West Street lies at the northern-western perimeter of the historic late Saxon and medieval town of St Ives. The Saxon name for St Ives is Slepe which was an ancient township which late in the 10th century fell to Ramsey Abbey after the death of Alfwen, the previous owner who died without an heir. In 1008 Abbott Ednoth of Ramsey Abbey set up a cell of the Abbey in St Ives (Page 1932). Excavations at the priory site revealed Saxon occupation in the form of structures, a Grubenhau and pottery, and medieval and post-medieval pits and agricultural lazy beds. The only physical remains of the abbey are a scheduled medieval barn which lies in the garden of Priory House, c.500m to the ESE of the proposed development.
- 9.4 The medieval town of St Ives grew up in the area between the abbey to the east, the Church of All Saints to the west and the northern head of the scheduled medieval town bridge now Broadway and Market Hill. Outside the small and enclosed area of medieval St Ives lay the meadows and common fields of the town (Page 1932).
- 9.5 West Street is known to have formed the boundary to the rear of medieval burgage plots along the Broadway to the south. The excavations on the proposed development site have shown that this particular plot of land was

not part of the Saxon or medieval built-upon part of the town but very much at its perimeter. A single sherd of Saxon pottery found in the evaluation suggests that the site was some distance from the Saxon core of the town (Objectives 1 and 2).

- 9.6 The finds assemblage within the medieval and post-medieval pits is indicative of a mixed domestic refuse, comprising animal bone, pottery and remains of domestic hearths (Objectives 3, 4 and 5). Medieval occupation had been revealed c.50m west of the 23a-27 West Street at the Permanex site, but the excavations show it is likely that this did not extend further eastwards. Investigations to the immediate north of the 23a-27 West Street, at 18-26 and 30-32 West Street, revealed medieval and post-medieval quarry pits and no buildings. An evaluation near the street frontage to the east of the site, at no. 1 The Walls, revealed undated and modern postholes as well as modern and post-medieval layers associated with the garden of Burleigh House. Possible medieval occupation is again recorded at no. 5 West Street where medieval pits and ditches and a possible hearth were excavated in a single trial trench.
- 9.7 It is likely that the site was first built upon in the 19th century. A garden soil covered the pits and there was evidence for weeds and elder growing on the site. In the 19th century a series of cottages and backyard buildings were constructed, with the footprints of the walls revealed in the excavation matching those shown on the 1886 first edition OS map. The artefact assemblage associated with the buildings shows that they were low status domestic dwellings (Objectives 7 and 8).
- 9.8 The finds assemblages have been comprehensively assessed (Objective 6) and none of the specialists recommend any further work. It is therefore proposed that the site archive will be prepared for deposition with Cambridge County Council Archaeological Stores, following the relevant guidelines (CCC 2017) and the archive report uploaded to OASIS. Transfer of Title has been obtained from the client.
- 9.9 A short article combining the results of this site with the currently ongoing

PCA work at East Street, St Ives (PCA in prep) will be prepared for the Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society (PCAS). The article will describe what the two excavations combined reveal about the development of the town in the post-medieval period. Public talks on the findings can be prepared upon request. Whether the results of both projects, viewed together, provide sufficient material for a public presentation will be reviewed when the East Street excavation is complete, and a presentation for the annual Autumn Cambridge Antiquarian Society conference may be prepared.

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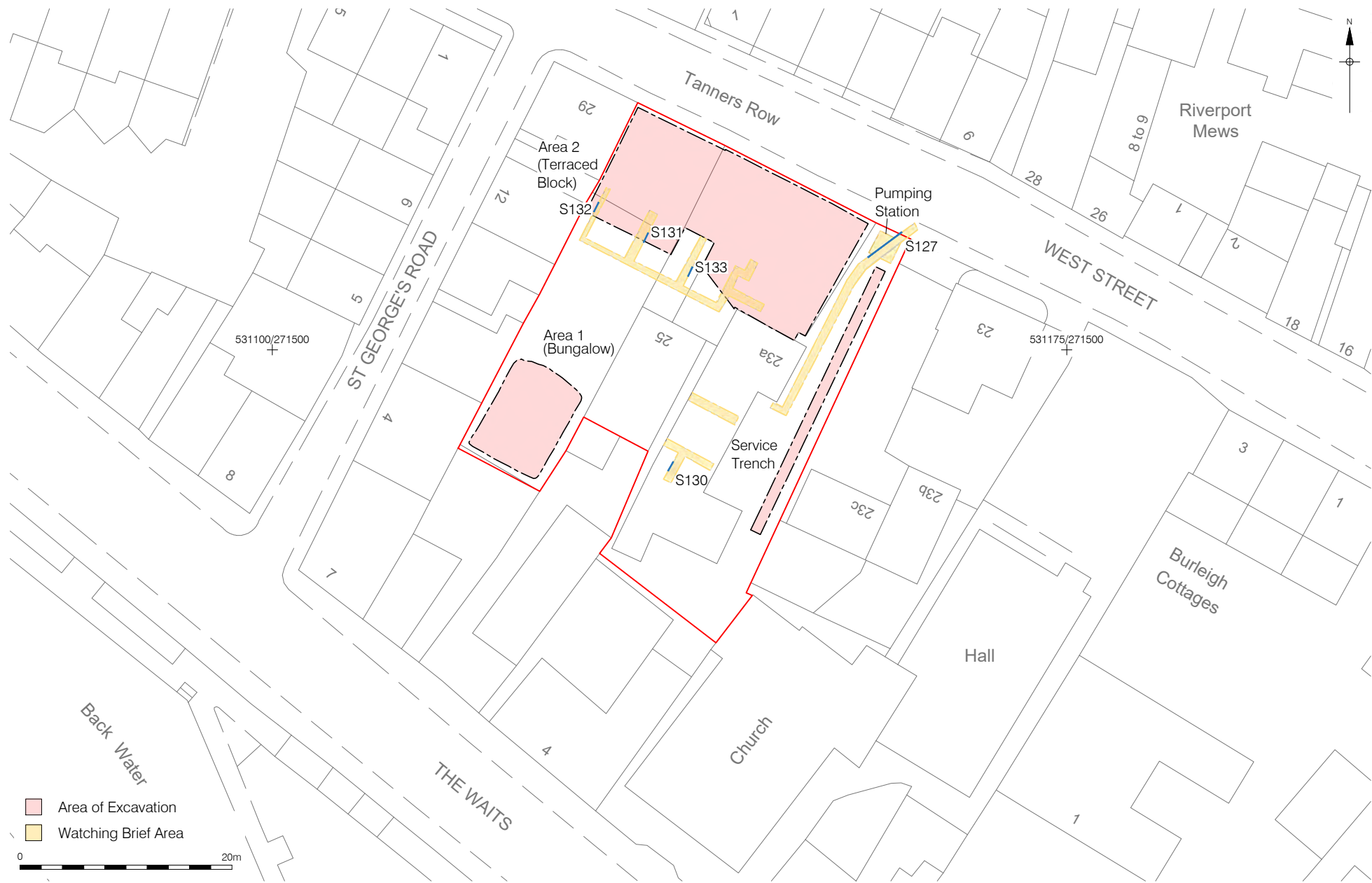


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Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000, 1:250,000 & 1:25,000 at A4



Area of Excavation
Watching Brief Area

0 20m

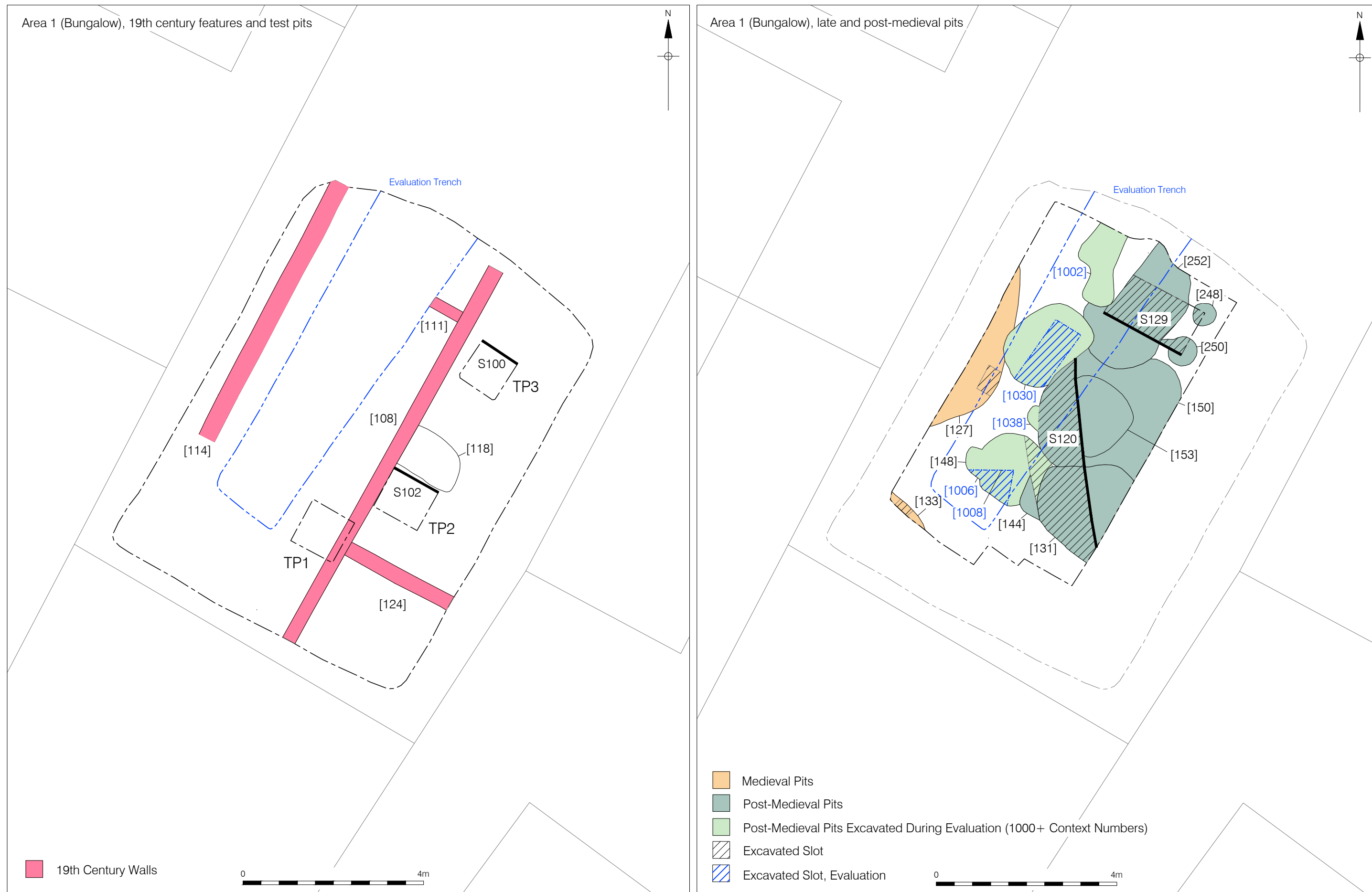
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Edited 20/02/19 RS

Figure 2
Areas of Excavation
1:500 at A4



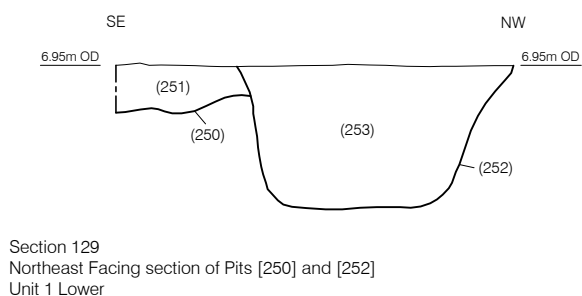
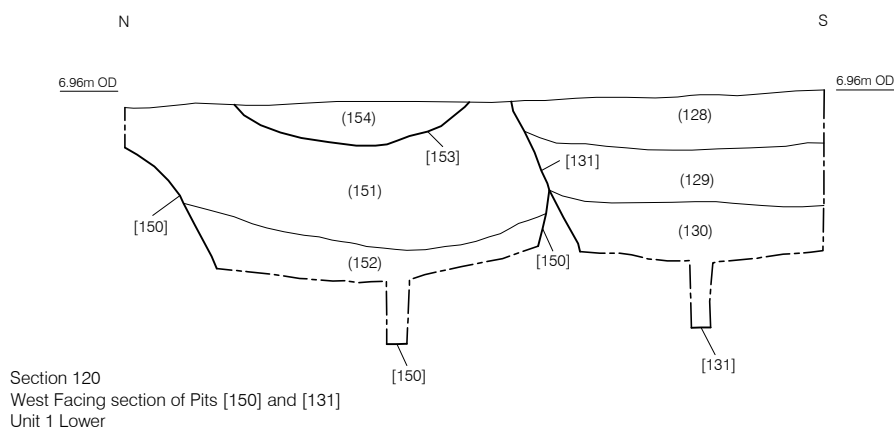
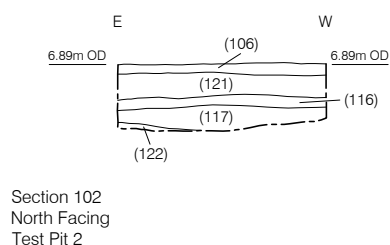
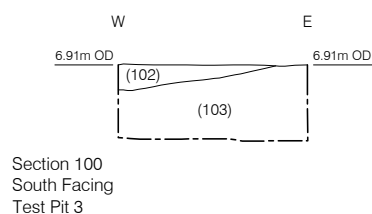
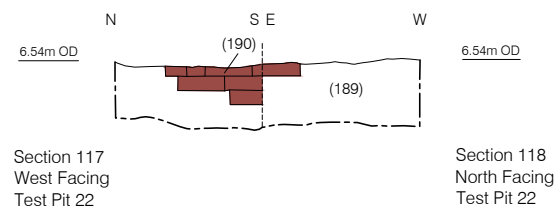
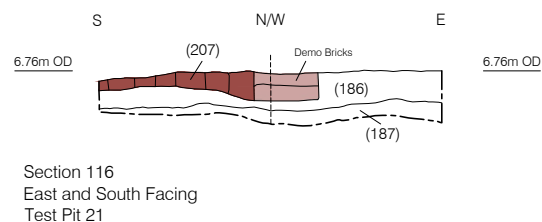
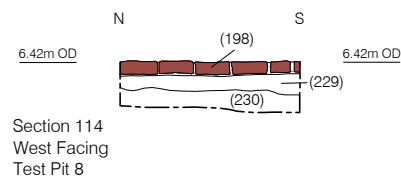
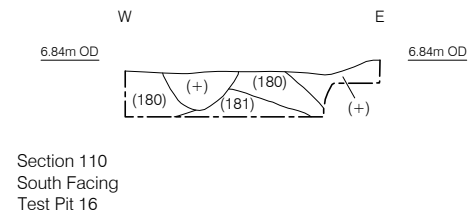
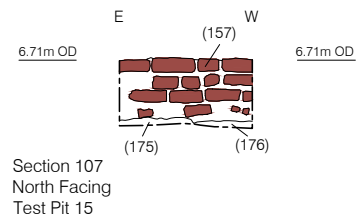
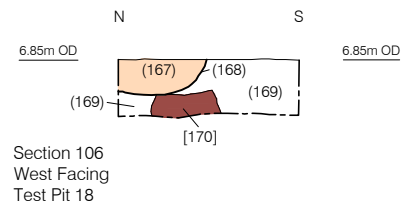
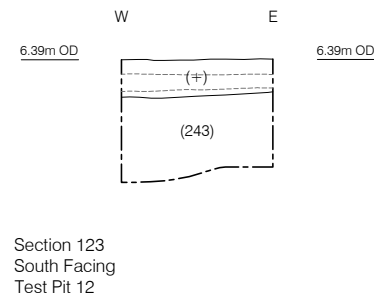




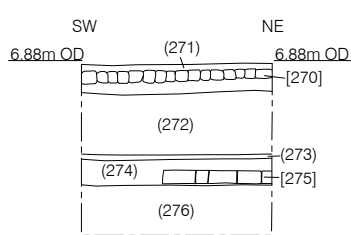
Figure 5
 Area 2 (Terraced Block) 19th century features and test pits
 1:100 at A3



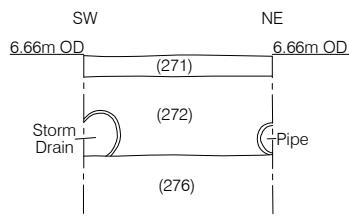
Section 118
North Facing
Test Pit 22



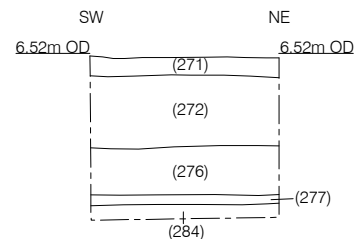




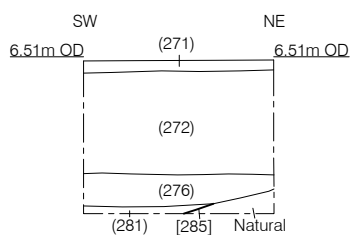
Section 134
Service Trench
Southeast Facing



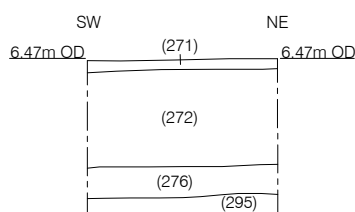
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Service Trench
Southeast Facing



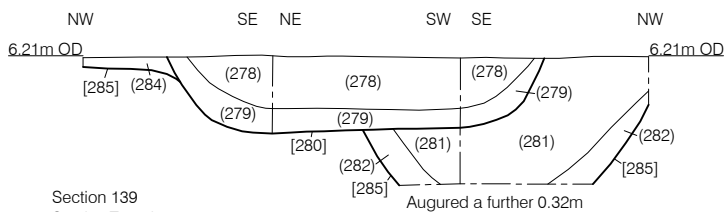
Section 136
Service Trench
Test Pit 1
Southeast Facing



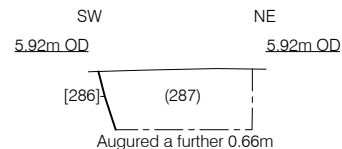
Section 137
Service Trench
Test Pit 2
Southeast Facing



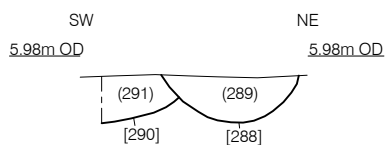
Section 138
Service Trench
Test Pit 3
Southeast Facing



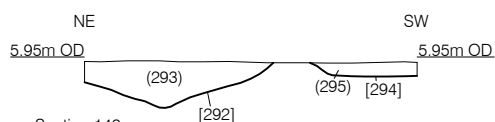
Section 139
Service Trench
Southwest, Northwest and Northeast Facing



Section 140
Service Trench
Southeast Facing

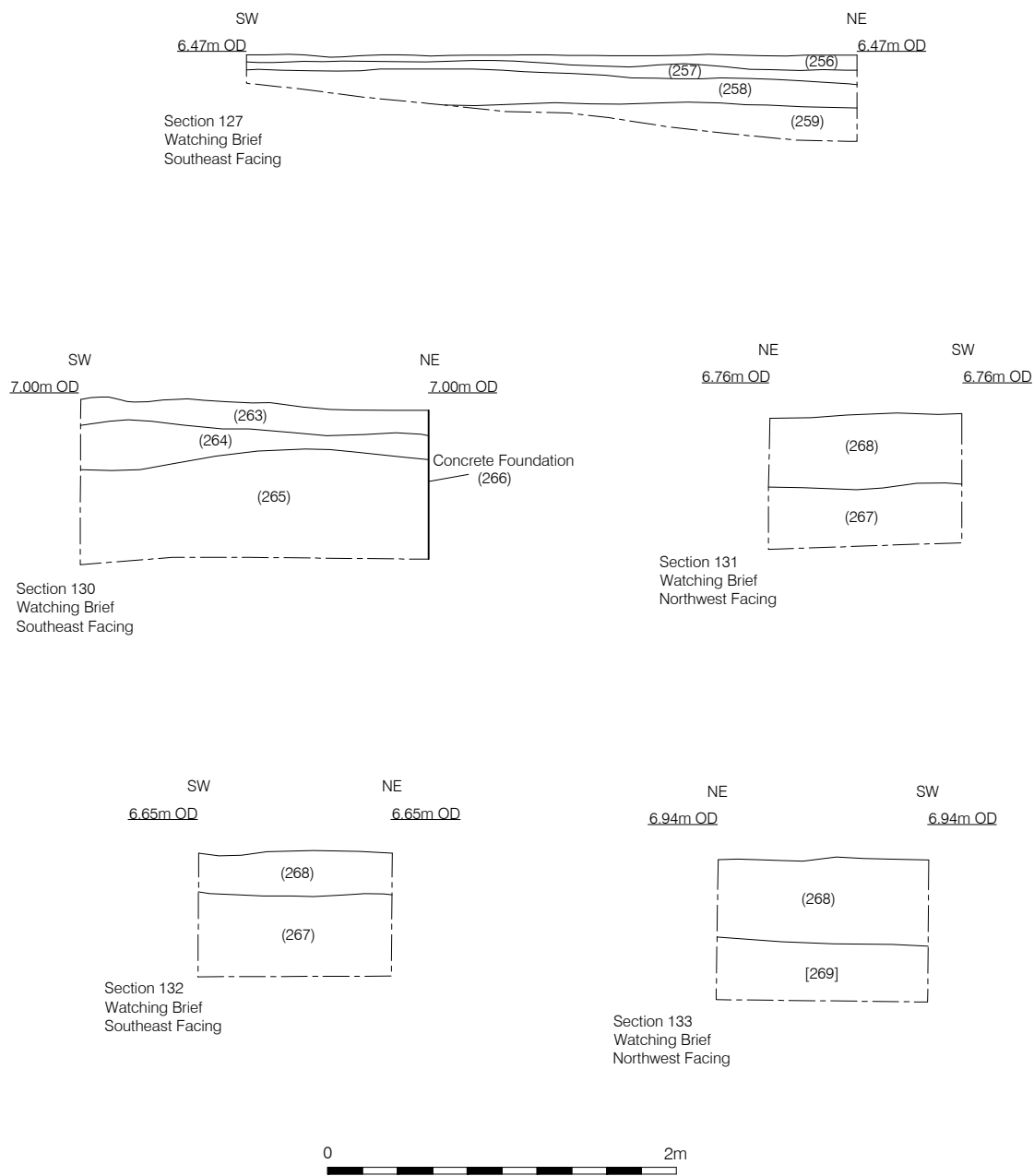


Section 141
Service Trench
Southeast Facing



Section 142
Service Trench
Northwest Facing







12 APPENDIX 1: PLATES



Plate 1: Test pit 2, south-west facing



Plate 2: Test pit 24, north-east facing



Plate 3: Test pit 25, north-west facing



Plate 4: Test pit 18, north-west facing



Plate 5: Test pit 15, north-east facing



Plate 6: West facing section of post-medieval pits [131], [144], [150] and [153].



Plate 7: South-west facing section of post-medieval pits [248] and [250]



Plate 8: Overall shot of Area 1, looking south.



Plate 9: Service Trench along driveway, garden soils (276) and test pits in back, looking N



Plate 10: Test pit 3, looking W, showing layers (272) top and (276) below



Plate 11: Pit [285] and tile (283), looking S



Plate 12: Service trench (watching brief)



Plate 13: Service Trench (watching brief) garden soil (259)



Plate 14: Basement [269], looking SE



Plate 15: Concrete foundation [266], looking N



Plate 16: Excavation of the Pumping Station



Plate 17: Fallow deer antler fragment. Appears to have been used as a coat hook or wall decoration.

13 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context No	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
100		Layer	concrete	0	0	0.25	modern concrete parking surface
101		Layer	Made Ground	0	0	0.2	modern levelling hardcore layer
102		Layer	Subsoil	0	0	0.05	firm dark greyish brown sandy silt
103		Layer	Subsoil	0	0	0.25	loose dark greyish brown sandy silt
104		Layer	Subsoil	0	0	0.2	same as 102
105		Layer	Subsoil	0	0	0.15	loose mid brown sandy silt
106		Layer	Subsoil	0	0	0.1	same as 102
107	108	Fill	Wall	9.4	0.025		loose dark grey sandy silt
108	108	Cut	Wall	9.4	0.4		Linear, vertical sides, flat base
109	108	Masonry	Wall	9.4	0.35		brick 19th c external wall
110	111	Fill	Wall	0.7	0.025		loose dark grey sandy silt
111	111	Cut	Wall	0.7	0.3		Linear, vertical sides, flat base
112	111	Masonry	Wall	0.7	0.25		brick 19th c internal wall
113	114	Fill	Wall	6.3	0.025		loose dark grey sandy silt
114	114	Cut	Wall	6.3	0.4		Linear, vertical sides, flat base
115	114	Masonry	Wall	6.3	0.35		brick 19th c wall
116		Layer	Made Ground	0	1.1	0.05	mortar and chalk mix
117		Layer	Made Ground	0	1.1	0.14	same as 103
118	118	Cut	Pit	1	1	0.35	sub circular
119	118	Fill	Pit	1	1	0.35	loose dark greyish brown clayey silt
120		Layer	Subsoil	0	0	0.2	same as 104
121		Layer	Subsoil	0	1.1	0.14	loose mid greyish brown sandy clayey silt
122		Layer	Made Ground	0	0.42	0.03	firm yellowish white chalky sand
123	124	Fill	Wall	2.5	0.4		loose dark grey sandy silt
124	124	Cut	Wall	2.5	0.4		Linear, vertical sides, flat base
125	124	Masonry	Wall	2.5	0.35		robbed out wall
126	127	Fill	Pit	0	4	0.4	loose mid grey brown clayey sandy silt
127	127	Cut	Pit	0	4	0.4	circular, moderate. Base not reached

Context No	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
128	131	Fill	Pit	0	1.66	0.27	loose dark greyish brown clayey silt
129	131	Fill	Pit	0	1.56	0.24	loose mid greyish brown clayey silt
130	131	Fill	Pit	0	1.44	0.68	firm mid greyish brown clayey silt
131	131	Cut	Pit	2.09	1.66	1.2	rectangular near vertical base not seen
132	133	Fill	Pit	0	1	0.2	loose mid brownish grey clayey sandy silt
133	133	Cut	Pit	0	1	0.2	sub circular straight base not seen
134	138	Masonry	Wall	11.4	0.5	0.5	brick 19th c wall
135	138	Fill	Wall	0.7	0.7	0.3	loose dark grey sandy silt
136		Layer	Made Ground	0.7	0.7	0.05	loose mid greyish brown sandy silt
137		Layer	Made Ground	0.7	0.6	0.05	loose mid greyish brown sandy silt
138	138	Cut	Wall	0.7	0.55	0.5	rectancular vertical flat
140		Layer	Subsoil	0.7	1.6	0.11	loose dark greyish brown sandy silt
141	143	Masonry	Wall	5.3	0.3		brick internal 19th c wall
142		Layer	Made Ground	0.7	1.6	0.15	loose mid greyish brown sandy silt
144	144	Cut	Pit	2.09	1.66	1.15	same as 131
145	144	Fill	Pit	0	0	0.31	loose mid greyish brown clayey silt
146	144	Fill	Pit	0	0	0.15	loose dark brownish grey clayey silt
147	144	Fill	Pit	0	0	0.35	firm mid greyish brown silty clay
148	148	Cut	Pit	1.5	1.5	0.6	circular straight base not seen
149	148	Fill	Pit	1.5	1.5	0.6	loose mid brownish grey clayey sandy silt
150	150	Cut	Pit	0	2.24	1.28	oval near vertical base not seen
151	150	Fill	Pit	0	2.24	0.55	firm mid greyish brown with greenish hue clayey silt
152	150	Fill	Pit	0	1.9	0.42	firm mid grey silty clay
153	153	Cut	Pit	1.22	1.22	0.24	circular concave concave
154	153	Fill	Pit	1.22	1.22	0.24	loose dark brownish grey clayey sandy silt
155	156	Fill	Wall	3.7	0.025		loose dark grey sandy silt
156	156	Cut	Wall	3.7	0.2		Linear, vertical sides, flat base

Context No	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
157	156	Masonry	Wall	3.7	0.15		brick 19th c wall
158	159	Fill	Drain	0	0		construction cut fill
159	159	Cut	Drain	0	0		constuction cut of 19th c drain
160	159	Masonry	Drain	0	0		19th c drain
161	162	Fill	Wall	0	0		loose dark grey sandy silt
162	162	Cut	Wall	0	0		Linear, vertical sides, flat base
163	162	Masonry	Wall	1.6	0.35		brick 19th c internal wall
164	165	Fill	Wall	8.2	0.025		loose dark grey sandy silt
165	165	Cut	Wall	8.2	0.25		Linear, vertical sides, flat base
166	165	Masonry	Wall	8.2	0.2		brick possibly modern wall
167	168	Fill	Wall	1	0.46	0.19	firm light greyish brown gravel
168	168	Cut	Wall	1	0.46	0.19	linear vertical flat
169		Layer	Subsoil	0.95	0.95	0.29	firm very dark greyish brown sandy silt
170	168	Masonry	Wall	0.37	0.22		brick 19th c wall
171	173	Fill	Wall	3.7	0.025	0.33	same as 155
172	173	Masonry	Wall	3.65	0.1		brick same as 157
173	173	Cut	Wall	3.7	0.15		same as 156
174		Layer	Subsoil	0.7	0.6	0.33	firm very dark greyish brown sandy silt
175		Layer	Made Ground	0.6	0.39	0.04	firm dark brownish green clay
176		Layer	Made Ground	0.6	0.3	0.07	loose dark orangey brown silt sand
177		Layer	concrete	0	0.55	0.18	modern concrete layer
178		Layer	Subsoil	0.6	0.55	0.2	same as 174
179		Layer	Made Ground	0.6	0.55	0.13	same as 176
180		Layer	Subsoil	0	1.05	0.24	firm dark greyish brown sandy silt
181		Layer	Subsoil	0	0.7	0.15	loose dark orangey brown silty sand
182		Layer	Made Ground	0	1.3	0.32	firm dark grey rubbly silt
186		Layer	Subsoil	0.7	1.81	0.19	loose dark brownish grey sandy silt
187		Layer	Subsoil	0.7	1.81	0.07	loose mid greyish brown sandy silt
189		Layer	Subsoil	0.7	1.61	0.31	loose dark greyish brown sandy silt

Context No	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
190	191	Masonry	Wall	0.5	0.5	0.19	brick 19th c square structural support
191	191	Cut	Wall	0.5	0.51	0.19	Linear, vertical sides, flat base
192		Layer	Subsoil	0	0.7	0.27	firm dark greyish brown silty sand
193		Layer	Subsoil	0	0.45	0.23	same as 192
194		Layer	Made Ground	0	0.57	0.06	firm dark orangey brown silty sand
196	197	Fill	Wall	0	0.025		loose dark grey sandy silt
197	197	Cut	Wall	1.9	0.35		linear vertical flat
198	197	Masonry	Wall	1.9	0.3		brick 19th c internal wall
199	200	Fill	Wall	1	0.025		loose dark grey sandy silt
200	200	Cut	Wall	1	0.25		linear vertical flat
201	200	Masonry	Wall	1	0.2		brick 19th c internal wall
202	203	Fill	Wall	7.5	0.025		loose dark grey sandy silt
203	203	Cut	Wall	7.5	0.55		linear vertical flat
204	203	Masonry	Wall	7.5	0.5		exterior 19th c wall
205	206	Fill	Wall	10.5	0.025		loose dark grey sandy silt
206	206	Cut	Wall	10.5	0.65		linear vertical flat
207	206	Masonry	Wall	10.5	0.6		brick 19th c exterior wall. Abutts 204
208	209	Fill	Wall	5.3	0.025		loose dark grey sandy silt
209	209	Cut	Wall	5.3	0.2		linear vertical flat
210	209	Masonry	Wall	5.3	0.2		brick 19th c interior wall
211	212	Fill	Wall	10.2	0.025		loose dark grey sandy silt
212	212	Cut	Wall	10.2	0.25		linear vertical flat
213	212	Masonry	Wall	10.2	0.2		brick interior 19th c wall
214	215	Fill	Wall	0.7	0.025		loose dark grey sandy silt
215	215	Cut	Wall	0.7	0.25		linear vertical flat
216	215	Masonry	Wall	0.7	0.2		brick interior 19th c wall
217	218	Fill	Wall	8	0.025		loose dark grey sandy silt
218	218	Cut	Wall	8	0.25		linear vertical flat
219	218	Masonry	Wall	8	0.2		brick interior 19th c wall
220	221	Fill	Wall	9.4	0.025		loose dark grey sandy silt
221	221	Cut	Wall	9.4	0.25		linear vertical flat
222	221	Masonry	Wall	9.4	0.2		brick interior 19th c wall
226		Layer	Subsoil	0.27	1.04	0.26	loose dark brownish grey sandy silt

Context No	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
228	229	Masonry	Wall	2.2	0.3		brick interior 19th c wall
229		Layer	Made Ground	1.55	0.95	0.1	firm mid greyish brown with reddish hue rubble
230		Layer	Subsoil	1.55	0.95	0.12	loose dark greyish brown silty sand
231		Layer	Made Ground	0.8	0.65	0.19	firm mid greyish brownish red silty sandy rubble
232		Layer	Subsoil	0.8	0.65	0.14	loose dark greyish brown silty sand
233		Layer	Subsoil	0	0.7	0.52	same as 243
234		Layer	Made Ground	0	0.7		same as 244
235		Layer	Subsoil	0	0.55	0.42	same as 243
236		Layer	Subsoil	0	0.55		same as 244
237		Layer	Subsoil	0.85	0.65	0.22	firm dark greyish brown silty sand
238	239	Fill	Pit	0.47	0.65	0.07	loose dark greyish brown silty sand
239	239	Cut	Pit	0.47	0.65	0.07	circular moderate base not seen
240		Layer	Made Ground	0.37	0.65	0.04	firm mid orangey brown sandy clay
241		Layer	Subsoil	1.25	0.5	0.29	loose very dark greyish brown silty sand
242		Layer	Made Ground	1.55	0.5	0.04	firm mid orangey brown sandy clay
243		Layer	Subsoil	0.8	0	0.48	firm dark grey brown silty sand
244		Layer	Made Ground	0.8	0	0	firm mid orangey brown sandy clay
245		Layer	Made Ground	0.66	1.56	0.17	loose dark brownish grey sandy silt
246	246	Cut	Wall	0.25	0.9	0.22	linear vertical flat
247	246	Masonry	Wall	0.9	0.2	0.22	brick interior 19th c wall
248	248	Cut	Pit	0.5	0.5	0.2	circular straight base not known
249	248	Fill	Pit	0.5	0.5	0.2	firm mid grey clayey silt
250	250	Cut	Pit	0.5	0.5	0.26	circular concave concave
251	250	Fill	Pit	0.5	0.5	0.26	loose mid brownish grey clayey silt
252	252	Cut	Pit	1.46	1.46	0.76	circular concave flat
253	252	Fill	Pit	1.46	1.46	0.76	loose mid brownish grey clayey silt
254		Layer	Subsoil	1.1	0.7	0.1	firm very dark greyish brown silty

Context No	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
							sand
255		Layer	Subsoil	0.95	0.8	0.1	firm very dark greyish brown silty sand
256		Layer	Made Ground	0	0	0	modern gravel driveway material
257		Layer	Made Ground	10	7	0.1	modern concrete layer
258		Layer	Made Ground	0	0	0.22	Type 1 hardcore, modern levelling layer for concrete layer 257
259		Layer	Topsoil	0	0	0.32	mid brownish grey sandy clayey silt with occasional small stones
260		Layer	Subsoil	0	0	0	loose mid brown sandy clayey silt
261		Layer	Dump Layer	11	8	0.15	early 20th c dump layer
262	262	Cut	Wall	3	4	1	rectangular in plan, vertical sides, flat base, NW-SE
263		Layer	Made Ground	7	4	0.1	dark brownish grey silty gravels, loose
264		Layer	Made Ground	7	4	0.2	dark brownish grey silty fine gravels, loose
265		Layer	Made Ground	7	4	0.6	dark brownish grey silty gravel, loose
266	262	Masonry	Wall	3	5	1	layer of poured concrete
267		Layer	Subsoil	0	0	0	same as (103)
268		Layer	Made Ground	0	0	0.45	modern demolition layer made up of demolished structure cbm and modern material
269		Masonry	Structure	0	0	0	small basement associated with previous buildings, only partially seen
270		Surface	Structure	3.2	0.8	0.14	light orange sandy fill, subrounded flint cobbles packed on top
271		Layer	Made Ground	0	1.8	0.06	light orange yellow sandy gravel, very compact
272		Layer	Made Ground	0	0	0.36	mid grey clayey silt, with 90% stone and pebble inclusions. Moderate compaction.

Context No	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
273		Layer	Made Ground	0	0	0.04	mid orange gravel, moderate compaction
274		Layer	Made Ground	2.5	0.1	0.16	light yellowish white mixed with dark grey clayey silty rubble.
275	276	Masonry	Wall	8	0.2	0	brick foundations of possible garden wall, four courses, brick, stretcher course. Light yellow sandy mortar
276		Layer	Subsoil	0	0	0.26	dark grey clayey silt, moderate compaction.
277		Layer	Natural	0.4	1	0.06	mid brownish grey silty clayey gravel. Moderate compaction
278	280	Fill	Pit	1	0.54	0.31	mid yellowish grey silty gravel. Moderate compaction
279	280	Fill	Pit	1	0.66	0.11	mid brownish grey clayey silt. Firm compaction
280	280	Cut	Pit	1	0.66	0.41	circular, steep sided concave base
281	285	Fill	Pit	1	1	0.66	dark grey clayey silt, moderate compaction
282	285	Fill	Pit	1	0.55	0.16	mid grey silty clay. Firm compaction
283		Masonry	Surface	0.35	0.4	0.025	Flat tiles at edge of pit
284	285	Fill	Pit	0.6	0.55	0.06	light greenish grey clay, moderate compaction
285	285	Cut	Pit	1	1	0.66	circular, steep sides, steep break of slope
286	286	Cut	Pit	0	1.5	0.3	circular, near vertical sides, steep break of slope, base not seen
287	286	Fill	Pit	0	1.5	0.3	dark greyish brown sandy silt, firm compaction
288	288	Cut	Pit	1	75	0.1	sub circular shallow sides, gradual break of slope, concave base
289	288	Fill	Pit	1	0.75	0.1	mid greyish brown sandy silt. Firm compaction
290	290	Cut	Pit	0	3.1	0.15	circular in plan, shallow sides, gradual break of slope, flat base
291	290	Fill	Pit	0	3.1	0.15	mid greyish brown sandy silt. Firm compaction

Context No	Cut	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
296		Layer	Surface	5	5	0.06	modern gravel driveway
297		Layer	Made Ground	5	5	0.25	dark greyish black silt. Firm.
298		Layer	Made Ground	5	5	0.08	dark greyish black sandy silt, loose
299		Layer	Subsoil	5	5	0.7	mid greyish brown sandy silt. Loose
300		Layer	Natural	5	5	0.8	mid brownish orange clayey sandy gravel. Loose
301		Layer	Natural	5	5	0.8	light greyish yellow sandy gravel. Loose

14 APPENDIX 3: POTTERY DISTRIBUTION AND DATING

Table 14: The pottery types. SC = Sherd count; ENV = Estimated number of vessels; Weight in grams.

Fabric code	Common name	Date range		SC	ENV	Weight
Pre-historic and Early Saxon pottery						
ESAN	Early Saxon sand-tempered ware	400	650	2	2	26
Medieval pottery						
STAM	Stamford-type ware	1050	1150	1	1	7
HUNEMW	Huntingdonshire Early Medieval Ware	1050	1200	11	11	96
OOL	Oolitic ware	1100	1400	1	1	8
MEL	Medieval Ely ware	1150	1350	3	3	115
BOUA	Bourne A ware	1150	1400	1	1	2
LYVA	Lyveden A type shelly ware	1150	1400	1	1	10
MISC GL	Miscellaneous glazed ware	1150	1400	2	2	24
SEFEN	South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff Ware	1150	1450	3	3	30
HUNFSW	Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware	1175	1300	14	13	149
BRIL	Brill/ Boarstall ware	1200	1500	2	1	3
LYST	Lyveden/ Stanion ware	1225	1400	4	4	65
GRIM	Grimston-type ware	1300	1500	3	3	12
Late medieval pottery						
HUNCAL	Huntingdon Late Medieval Calcareous Ware	1300	1450	9	7	203
BRILL LMT	Late medieval/ transitional Brill/Boarstall ware	1400	1600	6	3	136
COLS (L)	Colchester-type ware (late)	1400	1550	2	2	48
BOND	Bourne D ware	1430	1650	1	1	30
CONLM	Colne Late Medieval ware	1450	1550	3	2	45
CSTN	Cistercian ware	1480	1600	2	2	19
RAER	Raeren stoneware	1480	1610	1	1	16
MISC	Miscellaneous redware	1400	1700	1	1	81
Post-medieval pottery						
BEL BICR	Ely Bichrome ware	1550	1600	1	1	3
FREC	Frechen stoneware	1550	1700	5	5	101
GRE	Glazed red earthenware	1550	1900	146	94	5068
GRE SLD	Glazed red earthenware with slip-decoration	1550	1800	13	4	405

GRE SLTR	Glazed red earthenware with slip-trailed decoration	1550	1800	5	5	76
TGW	English tin-glazed ware	1570	1846	2	2	49
TGW A	Tin-glazed ware with blue- or polychrome-painted decoration and external lead glaze	1570	1650	2	1	35
PMBL/BABEL	Post-medieval black-glazed redware/ Ely 'Babylon' ware	1580	1700	10	8	88
PMFR	Essex-type post-medieval fine redware	1580	1700	2	2	21
PMR	Post-medieval redware	1580	1900	4	4	159
CHPO BW	Chinese blue and white porcelain	1590	1900	1	1	8
WEST	Westerwald stoneware	1590	1900	1	1	8
BLACK	Blackware	1600	1900	5	4	259
STRE	Staffordshire-type redware	1600	1800	1	1	13
METS	Metropolitan slipware	1630	1700	1	1	37
TGW B	Tin-glazed ware with manganese-mottled glaze	1630	1680	1	1	18
TGW C	Tin-glazed ware with plain white glaze	1630	1846	3	3	67
TGW D	Tin-glazed ware with blue- or polychrome-painted decoration and external lead glaze	1630	1680	2	1	39
STMO	Staffordshire-type mottled brown-glazed ware	1650	1800	1	1	27
STSL	Staffordshire-type combed slipware	1660	1870	8	7	48
TGW H	London tin-glazed ware with pale blue glaze and dark blue decoration (Orton and Pearce style H)	1680	1800	1	1	2
DERBS	Derbyshire stoneware	1700	1900	3	3	44
ENGs	English brown salt-glazed stoneware	1700	1900	3	3	344
NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	1700	1800	3	2	19
SWSL	Dipped white salt-glazed stoneware	1710	1760	1	1	2
SWSG	White salt-glazed stoneware	1720	1780	3	3	18
CREA	Creamware	1740	1830	5	5	23

ENPO WORC	Worcester porcelain	1751	1900	1	1	4
PEAR	Pearlware	1770	1840	1	1	1
CREA SLIP	Creamware with slip decoration	1775	1830	1	1	14
ENPO HP	English hard paste porcelain	1780	1900	7	7	114
TPW	Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	1780	1900	23	19	195
BONE	Bone china	1794	1900	3	3	30
REFW	Refined white earthenware	1805	1900	10	9	267
REFW PNTD	Refined whiteware with under-glaze painted decoration	1805	1900	1	1	10
BONE TR	Bone china with under-glaze blue transfer-printed decoration	1807	1900	4	3	92
TPW3	Refined whiteware with under-glaze brown or black transfer-printed decoration	1810	1900	2	2	23
YELL	Yellow ware	1820	1900	1	1	30
YELL SLIP	Yellow ware with slip decoration	1820	1900	2	1	16
TPW4	Refined whiteware with under-glaze colour transfer-printed decoration (green, mulberry, grey etc)	1825	1900	4	3	40
ENGs BRST	English stoneware with Bristol glaze	1830	1900	8	5	383
TPW FLOW	Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed 'flow blue' decoration	1830	1900	1	1	11
MAJO	Majolica	1850	1900	1	1	14
MISC	Vulcanite stoppers and sanitation pipes	1872	1950	7	7	124
MISC	Fireclay drainpipe	1850	1950	1	1	28

Table 15: Summary catalogue of the pottery by context. Cxt = context; SC = sherd count; Wg = Weight in grams.

Cxt	Feature	Fabric code	Form	Comments	SC	W g	Date range	Spot date
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Cxt	Feature	Fabric code	Form	Comments	SC	W g	Date range		Spot date
102	Subsoil	HUNEM W		Body/ base sherd. Pitted surfaces.	1	4	1050	1200	1780-1900
		GRE		Body sherds.	6	22	1550	1900	
		TPW	Plate	Willow pattern, geometric border.	1	13	1780	1900	
103	Subsoil	GRE		Thickened base. Brown glaze.	1	54	1550	1900	1580 - 1700
		BLACK		Over-fired PMBL?	1	6	1600	1900	
104	Subsoil	GRE	Dish	Internal cordon at change of angle to rim/ flange.	2	85	1550	1900	1780 - 1900
		GRE		Flat base. External and internal wear. Burning to underside.	1	30	1550	1900	
		PMBL		Body sherd	1	6	1580	1700	
		TGW C		Rounded form.	1	9	1630	1846	
		TPW	Plate	Geometric border.	1	13	1780	1900	
105	Subsoil	HUNFSW		HUNEMW? Thin-walled.	1	3	1175	1300	M/L.19th century
		GRE SLTR		Thick slip-trailed external wavy/ zig-zag decoration.	1	11	1550	1800	
		FREC		Slightly ribbed rod-handle.	1	34	1550	1700	
		PMR	Flowerpot	Folded, thickened rim.	1	40	1580	1900	
		TGW C	Chamber pot	Cordon/step to shoulder.	1	22	1630	1846	
		STSL		Parallel red-slip-trailed lines on pale body. Clear glaze.	1	3	1660	1870	
		TPW		Small body sherd. Edge of pale blue/ lilac transfer.	1	2	1780	1900	
106	Subsoil	GRE SLTR		Internal thick slip-trailed lines.	1	10	1550	1800	L.18th - E.19th century
		PMR	Flowerpot	Thickened base. Hole to body wall above base. Hard, calcareous fabric. Orange core, buff surfaces.	1	51	1580	1900	
		PMR	Flowerpot	Folded, thickened rim.	1	61	1580	1900	
		WEST		Nr. Base. Blue band. Jug?	1	8	1590	1900	

Cxt	Feature	Fabric code	Form	Comments	SC	W g	Date range		Spot date
		STSL		Thin red slip line. Clear glaze.	1	3	1660	1870	
		NOTS		Brown glaze. Same vessel in context (117). Cylindrical form.	2	17	1700	1800	
		SWSG	Bowl, rounded	Simple, very slightly everted rim.	1	11	1720	1780	
		TPW	Plate	Willow pattern with geometric border.	1	3	1780	1900	
		TPW	Plate	Chinese landscape.	1	3	1780	1900	
116	Made Ground	GRE		Bowl or dish form. Clear glaze.	1	37	1550	1900	1550 - 1900
117	Made Ground	GRE		Everted flat-topped rim.	1	19	1550	1800	1700 - 1800
		SLTR		Closed form. External slip-tailed horizontal bands to neck and slip dots to rim.					
		NOTS			1	2	1700	1800	
119	Pit	BLACK	Bowl	Large thick-walled bowl/dish. Everted, thickened rim. Hard redware. Staffordshire? Black glaze.	2	230	1600	1900	1850 - 1900
		CREA		Burnt.	1	6	1740	1830	
		TPW		Simple upright rim. Internal geometric border and external Chinese landscape.	3	16	1780	1900	
		TPW		Thickened recessed base. Tureen? Geometric border design.	2	46	1780	1900	
		REFW		Footring base, rounded body.	2	27	1805	1900	
		BONE TR	Plate	Blue scrolled foliate border design.	2	62	1807	1900	
		YELL		Thickened, recessed base. Bowl?	1	30	1820	1900	

Cxt	Feature	Fabric code	Form	Comments	SC	W g	Date range		Spot date
		TPW4	Cup	Footring base. Green foliate design.	1	10	1825	1900	
		TPW4	Saucer	Lilac transfer. Floral/ foliate design.	1	6	1825	1900	
		MAJO		Closed form. Jug/ vase? External moulded fluting and pale-yellow glaze, internal bright blue glaze.	1	14	1850	1900	
120	Subsoil	GRE		Thin/ patchy internal glaze, external glaze worn/ laminated.	1	4	1550	1900	1600 - 1900
		GRE		Externally corrugated.	1	13	1550	1900	
		GRE		Closed form with everted neck/rim. External cordon with ribbing below. Internal (reduced) grey-brown glaze. Cauldron/pipkin?	1	42	1550	1900	
		GRE	Bowl, straight-sided	Thickened base. Near straight-sided profile. Clubbed rim. Upright bead to internal edge. Cordon below rim. Internal and external clear glaze, with iron-specks.	6	78 7	1550	1900	
		GRE		Flat base. Heated/ sooted. Wear and laminated glaze.	1	16	1550	1900	
		GRE		Flat base sherd, external burnt patch. Internal limescale.	1	25	1550	1900	
126	Pit	BRILL LMT	Bowl	Bowl/ dish rim. Everted, thickened lid-seated rim. Glossy mottled green glaze. ?16th century.	1	38	1400	1600	1470 - 1600
		BRILL LMT	Bowl	Same vessel in context (253).	1	10	1400	1600	

Cxt	Feature	Fabric code	Form	Comments	SC	W g	Date range		Spot date
		BRILL LMT		Thin-walled. Internally clear (yellow) glazed. Externally green glazed.	1	3	1400	1600	
		CSTN		Internal ribbing. Possibly over-fired PMBL?	1	15	1480	1600	
128	Pit	LYST	Jug	Applied vertical white strip and green glaze.	1	3	1225	1400	L.17th - E.18th century
		HUNCAL	Jug	Body sherd at handle attachment (end of four vertical finger grooves). Sample retained for type series.	1	26	1300	1450	
		GRE SLTR		Bowl/ dish sherd. Horizontal slip lines. Local product?	1	10	1550	1800	
		GRE		Body sherds. External ribbing. Clear glaze (internal and external).	6	14 8	1550	1900	
		GRE SLD		Flat base. Bowl/ dish. Abraded surfaces. The remains of an all over white slip and patches of red slip and clear glaze.	1	29	1550	1800	
		GRE SLD	Dish, flared	Thickened rim (above and below). All over internal white slip with red marbled slip on-top and clear glaze. Local/ Brill?	8	26 3	1550	1800	
		GRE		Everted, thickened hollowed/ lid-seated rim. Clear/brown glaze. Cauldron/ pipkin form?	1	17	1550	1900	
		GRE		Rounded form. Handle scar. Band of ribbing. Internal and external clear glaze.	1	24	1550	1900	
		GRE		Flat base sherd. External sooting.	1	23	1550	1900	

Cxt	Feature	Fabric code	Form	Comments	SC	W g	Date range		Spot date
		GRE SLD		Hollow form. External white slip with marbled red slip above and clear glaze. Local/ brill?	2	16	1550	1800	
		GRE		Flat base sherds.	4	90	1550	1900	
		GRE	Industrial vessel	Thick-walled vessel. Square vessel or point of pouring lip. Internal glaze and partial external glaze and sooting. Industrial function? Internal lip/ cordon to body. Dutch?	1	60	1550	1900	
		GRE	Jug	Strap handle. Central ridge and two grooves.	3	68	1550	1900	
		GRE		Body sherds. Clear glaze.	12	230	1550	1900	
		GRE		Body sherds. External ribbing. Clear glaze (internal and external).	2	38	1550	1900	
		GRE		Greenish-brown glaze.	1	22	1550	1900	
		GRE	Dish	Complex folded thickened rim with two-tiered stepped profile. Internal clear glaze.	1	36	1550	1900	
		GRE		Upright, thickened rim, flattened to top. Cordon below rim and ribbing.	1	27	1550	1900	
		GRE	Jug	Thin-walled. Slightly thickened, upright rim. Pulled pouring lip. Cordon below rim and to lower neck with ribbing between. Clear glaze, internal and external.	2	11	1550	1900	
		GRE	Dish	Thickened rim (above and below) with an externally bevelled edge. Clear glaze.	1	26	1550	1900	
		TGW A	Dish	Mid-blue Wan-li border. External clear glaze.	2	35	1570	1650	
		PMBL		Body sherds	3	15	1580	1700	

Cxt	Feature	Fabric code	Form	Comments	SC	W g	Date range		Spot date
		BLACK		Hard. Rounded form.	1	18	1600	1900	
		TGW B	Mug, rounded	Pink body. Recessed base. Mottled manganese glaze.	1	18	1630	1680	
		TGW C	Chamber pot	Neck/ shoulder. Cordon to shoulder.	1	36	1630	1846	
		TGW D		Polychrome floral decoration? Residue masks design.	2	39	1630	1680	
		STSL		Fine red slip-trailed design and clear glaze.	2	6	1660	1870	
129	Pit	GRE		Body sherds. X1 with internal limescale residue.	2	20	1550	1900	1630 - 1700
		GRE	Dish	Thickened, externally bevelled rim. External cordon below rim. External sooting. Possibly Dutch?	1	27	1550	1900	
		GRE		Flat base sherds.	2	61	1550	1900	
		TGW		Plain white internal glaze. External glaze missing. Rounded form.	1	9	1570	1846	
		PMBL		Body sherd	1	6	1580	1700	
		BLACK		High-fired PMBL?	1	5	1600	1900	
130	Pit	SEFEN?		Body sherd.	1	7	1150	1450	1580 - 1700
		GRE		Flat base. Internal clear glaze.	1	60	1550	1900	
		GRE	Tankard	Early tankard/ large mug cylindrical. Flat base, 45° finish to outer edge/join with body. X4 incised/combed? Horizontal lines above base. Clear/brown glaze. Same vessel in context (146)?	1	34	1550	1900	
		GRE		Greenish-brown internal glaze.	1	48	1550	1900	
		GRE		Bowl form? External wear, internal clear glaze.	3	240	1550	1900	

Cxt	Feature	Fabric code	Form	Comments	SC	W g	Date range		Spot date
		PMBL	Tyg	Fine body. Ribbed body sherd and small strap-handle. Tyg/ mug?	2	14	1580	1700	
132	Pit	HUNEM W	Jar	Shoulder sherd. Handmade. Grey core and inner surface, brownish-orange external surface. Surface wiping.	1	10	1050	1200	1050 - 1200
		HUNEM W	Jar	Shoulder sherd. Grey core, buff margins and buff to grey surfaces. Sparse calcareous inclusions.	1	10	1050	1200	
135	Wall	ENG S	Stopper	Broad domed stopper. Vertical ridges to outer edge. Golden brown glaze.	1	100	1700	1900	1874 - 1950
		ENPO HP	Stopper	Porcelain 'swing-top' stopper. Rusted hinge present through hole. Corrugated shaft. Swing-top closure patented in 1874.	1	19	1780	1900	
		REFW	Dish	Everted, broad rim.	1	15	1805	1900	
		BONE TR	Saucer	Blue floral transfer to rim, gilded edge. Footring base.	1	25	1807	1900	
		MISC	Stopper	Vulcanite internal-screw stopper for stoneware beer bottles. Moulded with letters 'B & T' to top. Vulcanite stoppers post-date 1872.	1	20	900	1500	

Cxt	Feature	Fabric code	Form	Comments	SC	W g	Date range		Spot date
		MISC	Stopper	Vulcanite internal-screw stoppers for stoneware beer bottles. Moulded with crown to top with lettering around the circumference 'Magee Marshall & Co - Bolton'. The Marshall brewery was in operation from 1853 to 1970 but the vulcanite stoppers post-date 1872.	4	84	900	1500	
140	Subsoil	ENGS	Bottle, ink	Brown glazed tall cylindrical ink bottle with pouring lip. Stamped above base 'Lovatt & Lovatt?? - Notts - Langley Mill'. If Lovatt & Lovatt the bottle would date to the period 1895 to 1830.	1	228	1700	1900	1872 - 1932
		TPW		Pale blue transfer. Landscape design? Facetted form.	1	7	1780	1900	
		BONE	Cup	Cup or small bowl, rounded with slightly everted rim. Over-glaze transfer-printed green and pink floral decoration.	1	10	1794	1900	
		BONE		Small ?oval footring base. Small jug?	1	8	1794	1900	
		REFW	Plate	Fluted rim flange/ border.	1	3	1805	1900	
		TPW3	Plate	Black transfer-printed design? Foliate?	1	16	1810	1900	
		TPW FLOW	Saucer	Scroll/ foliate design.	1	11	1830	1900	

Cxt	Feature	Fabric code	Form	Comments	SC	W g	Date range		Spot date
		MISC	Stopper	Vulcanite internal-screw stopper for stoneware beer bottles. Moulded with to top with lettering around the circumference 'Marshall & Sons - (Huntingdon) Ltd'. The Marshall Brothers brewery dates from 1864 to 1932. Vulcanite stoppers post-date 1872. The Marshall bothers company was registered in 1910.	1	20	900	1500	
146	Pit	HUNEM W		Handmade? External sooting. HUNFSW?	1	16	1050	1200	L.17th - E.18th century
		HUNEM W		Body/ base sherd. HUNFSW?	1	6	1050	1200	
		STAM		Pale yellow glaze.	1	7	1050	1150	
		GRE		Most of external glaze missing.	2	28	1550	1900	
		GRE	Dish, flanged	Internal cordon marking slight flange to rim. Thickened rim with groove/ hollowing to external edge. External sooting, internal wear. Incised horizontal lines to flange. Clear glaze.	2	193	1550	1900	
		GRE		Ribbed band. Rounded form.	1	16	1550	1900	
		GRE			1	10	1550	1900	
		GRE	Dish, flared	Complex folded rim with two-tiered profile. Upper bead, external bevel with 's'-shaped profile below. External wear. Clear glaze.	2	201	1550	1900	

Cxt	Feature	Fabric code	Form	Comments	SC	W g	Date range		Spot date
		GRE	Tankard	Early tankard/ large mug cylindrical. Flat base, 45° finish to outer edge/join with body. X4 incised/combed? Horizontal lines above base. Strap-handle scar. Clear/brown glaze.	2	132	1550	1900	
		GRE			2	39	1550	1900	
		GRE	Bowl, flared	Slightly flared bowl (nr. Cylindrical). Simple, slightly thickened rim, flat-top. X2 external cordons. Clear/ green glaze.	3	234	1550	1900	
		GRE	Dish, flared	Flared dish. Complex thickened rim with two-tiered stepped profile. External wear to body and internal wear to rim. Clear/ green glaze. Internal incised horizontal grooves below the rim.	1	164	1550	1900	
		GRE	Dish, flared	Flared dish. Internal cordon marking slight flange to rim. Complex thickened rim with two-tiered stepped profile. External sooting. Clear glaze.	2	212	1550	1900	
		GRE		Flat base sherd. Burnt.	1	7	1550	1900	
		FREC		Speckled brown glaze.	1	20	1550	1700	
		TGW	Jar, storage	Concave, thickened base. Recessed above. Blue bands. Early example.	1	40	1570	1846	
		PMBL		Strap handle.	1	20	1580	1700	
		PMBL		Rounded form. Partial internal glaze.	1	24	1580	1700	

Cxt	Feature	Fabric code	Form	Comments	SC	W g	Date range		Spot date
		STSL		Thickened base. Cup/ posset pot? External sooting.	1	13	1660	1870	
147	Pit	GRE		Flat base.	1	22	1550	1900	L.17th - E.18th century
		GRE	Dish, flared	Laminated. Shallow flared dish. Thickened rim, groove to outer edge. Flat base. Clear glaze.	1	37	1550	1900	
		GRE	Bowl, flared	Flat base, thickened with 45° angle to outer edge. Clear/ green glaze. Incised horizontal lines above base. External sooting. Sherds of same vessel in context (146).	1	152	1550	1900	
		GRE			1	7	1550	1900	
		GRE		Internal clear glaze. External light ribbing.	1	12	1550	1900	
		GRE		Cordon and rilling. Cylindrical form? Internal and external clear glaze.	1	13	1550	1900	
		GRE	Dish, flanged	Bifid rim. More exaggerated example of the dishes with thickened rims and grooves to outer edges. Clear glaze.	1	55	1550	1900	
		GRE	Dish, flared	Laminated. Same dish in context (147)?	3	95	1550	1900	
		PMFR		Essex redware? Fine body. Clear and dark green/ black glaze. Rounded form.	1	10	1580	1700	
149	Well	MISC GL	Jug	Abundant fine calcareous inclusions and sparse quartz. External green glaze. Grey core, oxidised surfaces. Colne/ Bourne medieval ware?	1	14	1150	1400	1720 - 1780

Cxt	Feature	Fabric code	Form	Comments	SC	W g	Date range		Spot date
		CONLM	Jug	Fine hard oxidised ware with sparse quartz and calc. Strap-handle scar and incised horizontal line to shoulder. Small patch of glaze to upper edge of handle scar. CONLM/ LMT?	1	16	1450	1550	
		GRE SLD	Dish, flared	White marbled slip and clear glaze. Folded rim, beaded above and turned down.	2	97	1550	1800	
		GRE	Dish	Body sherds. Internal clear glaze.	2	61	1550	1900	
		GRE	Bowl, deep rounded	Thickened rim. Upright bead to internal edge. External cordon below rim with band of ribbing beneath. Internal and external clear glaze. Deep rounded profile. Internal limescale.	2	59	1550	1900	
		GRE		Thickened flat base. Near cylindrical lower body. Internal and external clear glaze.	1	24	1550	1900	
		GRE		External and partial internal clear and clear/ green glaze.	4	58	1550	1900	
		FREC	Jug	Rounded body sherd. Brown glaze. Burnt. Matt surface.	1	24	1550	1700	
		GRE		Strap handle. Shallow central groove. Clear glaze.	1	23	1550	1900	
		GRE	Dish	Everted, thickened rim. External cordon below rim. Internal clear glaze. Internal and external wear.	1	28	1550	1900	

Cxt	Feature	Fabric code	Form	Comments	SC	W g	Date range		Spot date
		GRE	Pipkin	Thickened rim. Slightly hollowed internally with ridge at change of angle to body. External ribbing below rim and edge of thumbled handle attachment. Partial internal clear glaze, external olive green glaze. Pipkin?	4	101	1550	1900	
		GRE		Clear glaze (internal and external).	1	66	1550	1900	
		STMO	Mug, cylindrical	Cylindrical mug/ tankard. Strap-handle scar.	1	27	1650	1800	
		SWSG		Flat base sherd.	1	3	1720	1780	
151	Pit	MEL	Jug	High-fired. Ribbed neck/shoulder. Top of applied strip/ other with iron wash.	1	14	1150	1350	1550 - 1600
		GRIM	Jug	Shoulder sherd.	1	3	1300	1500	
		HUNCAL		Sample taken for type series. Hard. Partial grey core but otherwise oxidised. Partially vesiculated surfaces.	1	23	1300	1450	
		COLS (L)		Pimply body with rounded white quartz. External clear/green glaze. Thin-walled and hard.	1	6	1400	1550	
		COLS (L)	Bunghole jar/ jug	Jar/jug bung. Pimply body with rounded white quartz. Thumb decorated bunghole.	1	42	1400	1550	

Cxt	Feature	Fabric code	Form	Comments	SC	W g	Date range		Spot date
		BOND		CONC? Sample taken. Slightly collared, internally lid-seated rim. Spots of thin glaze to internal rim. Fine, with fine calcareous inclusions. Dark-grey core. Thin sandwich-fired margin, orange, grey and orange surface.	1	30	1430	1650	
		CSTN		Simple rim (tapering to top) of thin-walled drinking vessel.	1	4	1480	1600	
		GRE		Simple, slightly thickened rim. Sandy. Clear glaze.	1	3	1550	1900	
		GRE		External green glaze. Sandy. Transitional?	1	19	1550	1900	
		GRE	Jug	Collared rim of a large jug? Specks of external glaze. Early/ transitional 16th century form.	1	44	1550	1900	
		GRE		LMT/GRE? Patchy glaze.	1	14	1550	1900	
154	Pit	GRE		Everted, slightly thickened, externally bevelled rim.	1	20	1550	1900	1660 - 1700
		GRE	Dish flanged	Bifid rim. More exaggerated example of the dishes with thickened rims and grooves to outer edges. Internal cordon marking slight flange. Clear glaze.	2	158	1550	1900	
		BEL BICR		Fine buff body. Internal clear glaze, external dark green glaze.	1	3	1550	1600	
		GRE		Possibly more than one vessel. External ribbing, internal and external clear glaze.	7	30	1550	1900	
		GRE		Bowl/ dish form.	1	13	1550	1900	

Cxt	Feature	Fabric code	Form	Comments	SC	W g	Date range		Spot date
		PMFR		Internal clear glaze, external green glaze. Rounded form.	1	11	1580	1700	
		METS	Drinking jug	Small rounded mug/ drinking jug. Thickened base. Slip-trailed spiral.	1	37	1630	1700	
		STSL		Staffordshire body with external red slip and white slip-trailed decoration (pairs of vertical white slip lines with red slip between and red slip crossed vertical and horizontal lines decorated with small white slip dots).	1	4	1660	1870	
167	Wall	ENGs		Brown glaze. Flat base sherd, bowl/ dish form.	1	16	1700	1900	1740 - 1830
		CREA	Plate	Scalloped, beaded rim.	1	7	1740	1830	
172	Wall	GRE		Folded thickened rim, grooved to top edge. Cordon bellow rim (external). External wear.	1	39	1550	1900	1600 - 1800
180	Subsoil	REFW PNTD	Plate	Footing base. Moulded plate. Small patch of green paint to edge. Foliate/floral design?	1	10	1805	1900	1805 - 1900
182	Made Ground	PMBL		Fine matrix with moderate well-sorted fine quartz sand inclusions.	1	3	1580	1700	1830 - 1900
		DERBS		Body sherd. Bowl/dish. X2 external horizontal grooves. Internal and external brown glaze.	1	10	1700	1900	
		DERBS	Lid	Tea-pot lid? Brown glaze and rilled band of short vertical lines.	1	6	1700	1900	
		SWSL		Small body sherd.	1	2	1710	1760	
		PEAR		External fluting. Cup?	1	1	1770	1840	
		TPW	Plate	Geometric borders.	4	18	1780	1900	

Cxt	Feature	Fabric code	Form	Comments	SC	W g	Date range		Spot date
		BONE	Saucer	Over-glaze painted and transfer-printed floral border in pink, green and blue.	1	12	1794	1900	
		REFW		Body sherd.	1	3	1805	1900	
		YELL SLIP	Bowl, rounded	Simple rim, white and dark brown slip bands.	2	16	1820	1900	
		ENGSRST	Jug, shouldered	Shoulder of a large shouldered cylindrical storage jug. Stamped to shoulder '----rner, ----st, ----s' and '2' to the right. External golden-brown glaze.	2	295	1830	1900	
		ENGSRST		Body sherd.	1	9	1830	1900	
189	Subsoil	CREA	Plate	Scalloped feather-edge rim.	1	3	1740	1830	1805 -
		CREA SLIP	Bowl, rounded	Footring base. Orange slip-coat.	1	14	1775	1830	1830
		REFW		Body sherd.	1	2	1805	1900	
		REFW	Jar cylindrical	Complete small cylindrical jar with string groove below the rim. '716' impressed to base.	1	173	1805	1900	
		BONE TR	Saucer	Gilded floral swag.	1	5	1807	1900	
192	Subsoil	TPW	Plate	Geometric border, willow pattern central design.	1	4	1780	1900	1780 - 1900
193	Subsoil	HUNEMW	Jar	Thickened rim, slightly hollowed internally. External sooting. Grey core, brownish-orange surfaces.	1	8	1050	1200	1050 - 1200
		HUNEMW		Handmade. Grey core, brown internal surface, brownish-orange external surface. External lamination and sooting.	1	14	1050	1200	

Cxt	Feature	Fabric code	Form	Comments	SC	W g	Date range		Spot date
226	Subsoil	STRE		Staffordshire-type redware body with internal clear glaze and an external white slip overpainted with red foliage. 19th c Staffordshire product?	1	13	1600	1800	1874 - 1950
		STSL	Dish	Notched rim, slightly flanged dish profile.	1	13	1660	1870	
		ENPO WORC	Saucer	Footring base. Hatched blue leaves. Worcester blue.	1	4	1751	1900	
		ENPO HP	Stopper	Porcelain 'swing-top' stopper. Rusted hinge present through hole. Swing-top closure patented in 1874. Red transfer printed logo of J. Wadsworth St Ives. With central monogram of initials. Wadsworth was a mineral water manufacturer and bottler who started in St Ives in 1869. Moved into wine and spirits. Still a shop in St Ives today.	4	67	1780	1900	
		ENPO HP	Stopper	Porcelain 'swing-top' stopper. Rusted hinge present through hole. Swing-top closure patented in 1874. Plain, not logo, conical shape.	2	28	1780	1900	
		REFW		Strap handle, moulded flange and central painted gilt line.	1	20	1805	1900	
228	Wall	GRE		Clear glaze.	1	8	1550	1900	1740 - 1800+
		TGW H	Plate	Base sherd. Pale blue glaze with painted thin blue band/border.	1	2	1680	1800	

Cxt	Feature	Fabric code	Form	Comments	SC	W g	Date range		Spot date
		CREA	Plate		1	3	1740	1830	
		CREA		Flat base sherd.	1	4	1740	1830	
231	Made Ground	MISC		Fireclay drainpipe rim.	1	28	900	1500	1800 - 1900
233	Subsoil	GRE		Clear glaze.	1	4	1550	1900	1660 -
		STSL		Open form.	1	6	1660	1870	1870
235	Subsoil	CHPO BW	Saucer	Footring base. Tree or foliate design.	1	8	1590	1900	L.19th century
		SWSG	Saucer	Footring base.	1	4	1720	1780	
		TPW3	Jar cylindrical	Part of a James Keiller marmalade jar with black transfer-printed logo surrounded by oak leaves. 1873+	1	7	1810	1900	
237	Subsoil	GRE		Patchy internal glaze. Limescale residue. Post-depositional deposits.	1	20	1550	1900	L.19th - E.20th century
		PMR	Flowerpot		1	7	1580	1900	
		DERBS		Rouletted decoration; notched bands, wavy notched bands and small 'flowers'.	1	28	1700	1900	
		TPW	Plate	Fresh break. Geometric border.	1	8	1780	1900	
		TPW		External pale blue transfer. Landscape with building/pagoda?	2	29	1780	1900	
		TPW	Plate	Mid and dark blue geometric style border. E.20th century design?	1	6	1780	1900	
		TPW		Multi-coloured transfer. Yellow, green, blue and orange in radiating segments.	1	7	1780	1900	

Cxt	Feature	Fabric code	Form	Comments	SC	W g	Date range		Spot date
		REFW	Bowl, rounded	Rounded thin-walled bowl, folded, slightly thickened rim.	1	18	1805	1900	
		TPW4	Miscellaneous	Unusual form. Specific function. Footring base with central opening and upturned scalloped rim. Fluted moulding and green floral transfer print.	2	24	1825	1900	
		ENGSRST	Jar cylindrical	Black transfer-printed logo in cursive script, diagonally. '--M--' or '---n...'	1	10	1830	1900	
		ENGSRST	Jar shouldered	Brown glaze to shoulder.	3	57	1830	1900	
241	Subsoil	TPW	Cup	Chinese landscape.	1	5	1780	1900	L.19th century
		TPW	Plate	Pale blue transfer.	1	15	1780	1900	
		REFW		Flat base sherd.	1	6	1805	1900	
		ENGSRST	Jar cylindrical	Ribbed cylindrical jar with string groove below rim.	1	12	1830	1900	
243	Subsoil	GRE		Clear glaze.	1	18	1550	1900	1550 - 1900
253	Pit	HUNEMW		Small body/base sherd.	1	2	1050	1200	1550 - 1600
		HUNFSW		Combed? Horizontal lines.	1	15	1175	1300	
		BRIL		Neck/shoulder sherd. Mottled clear and green glaze. Fine body. Possibly DEST.	2	3	1200	1500	
		GRIM	Jug		1	2	1300	1500	

Cxt	Feature	Fabric code	Form	Comments	SC	W g	Date range		Spot date
		BRILL LMT	Bowl	?BRILLI. Nr BORDY. Bowl or dish. Same vessel in context (126). Thickened, flat-topped rim, slight internal bead. White and orange silty lenses to sandy buff body. Patchy clear (yellow) and green speckled glaze.	3	85	1400	1600	
		CONLM		Horizontal grooves. Hard-fired.	2	29	1450	1550	
		GRE	Pipkin	Collared, internally lid-seated rim. Externally ribbed and sooted. Partial clear glaze. Internal limescale.	10	201	1550	1900	
		FREC	Jug	Mottled clear/brown glaze. Rounded body sherd.	1	11	1550	1700	
		FREC	Drinking jug	Small cylindrical neck and simple upright, tapering rim. Inch below rim. Dark brown glaze.	1	12	1550	1700	
272	Made ground	ESAN		Early Saxon sand-tempered ware. Body sherd. Dark grey/ black core and inner surface, buff/ pale grey external surface. Internal burnt residue. Possibly Iron Age?	1	8	400	600	1175 - 1300
		SEFEN		Body sherd, external sooting.	1	6	1150	1450	
		HUNFS W	Jar	Thickened (clubbed) rim with internal bead.	1	6	1175	1300	
		BOUA	Jug	Small body sherd. Dark grey core, buff external margin and surface and pale grey outer core. Green	1	2	1150	1400	

Cxt	Feature	Fabric code	Form	Comments	SC	W g	Date range		Spot date
				glaze.					
276	Subsoil	MISC GL		Small specks of external clear glaze. Very fine sandy fabric, moderate fine black iron ore, slightly micaceous. Hedingham/ Essex/ East Anglian LMT?	1	10	1150	1400	1550 - 1800
		GRE		Internal and external clear glaze.	1	3	1550	1900	
281	Pit fill	ESAN		Base, convex. Internal burnishing and burnt residue.	1	18	400	600	1550 - 1700
		HUNEM W		Handmade? X1 wheel finished?	3	26	1050	1200	
		MEL	Jug	Rod-handle. Patchy green glaze.	1	69	1150	1350	
		LYVA		Body sherd. External sooting.	1	8	1150	1400	
		HUNFS W		Body sherd?	1	4	1175	1300	
		HUNFS W		Sagging base sherd.	1	13	1175	1300	
		LYST	Jug	Shoulder sherd. High-fired/ hard. External green glaze.	1	45	1225	1400	
		GRIM	Jug	Iron-rich slip painted vertical lines. Green glaze. GRIL?	1	7	1300	1500	
		HUNCAL		Hard. Oxidised. Body sherds from the same vessel.	2	6	1300	1450	
		HUNCAL	Jug	Jug with squared rim, pinched pouring lip and patchy external glaze. Grey core, orange margins and buff-surfaces. Some pock-marks to surface from leached calc inclusions.	1	102	1300	1450	

Cxt	Feature	Fabric code	Form	Comments	SC	W g	Date range		Spot date
		GRE SLTR	Dish	Worn hammerhead rim from a bowl/ dish. Slip-trailed ?zig-zag lines to 'flange'. Internal clear glaze.	1	26	1550	1900	
		MISC	Pipkin	Miscellaneous redware; LMT/ EPMED?. Patchy internal clear glaze. Tapering handle from a pipkin. Sooted to underside.	1	81	1400	1700	
287	Pit fill	HUNFS W		Large, thick walled vessel.	2	53	1175	1300	1480 - 1600
		LYST	Jug	Double thumb impression to base.	1	11	1225	1400	
		HUNCAL		Body sherd. Small spots of external glaze.	1	7	1300	1450	
		HUNCAL		Body sherd.	1	7	1300	1450	
		HUNCAL	Rounded bowl	Rim and body sherd. Grey core, orange-buff margins and surface. Rounded bowl or dish with everted, expanded rim, slightly hollowed. Thin-walled. High-fired hard. X1 sample retained for type series.	2	32	1300	1450	
		RAER	Jug	Large jug. Internal clear glaze, external brown/ clear glaze. Off-white body.	1	16	1480	1610	
289	Pit fill	HUNFS W		Sagging base and two body sherds (x1 neck).	3	19	1175	1300	1225 - 1300
		HUNFS W		Wheel made? External sooting.	1	18	1175	1300	
		LYST	Jug	Abraded external surface. Degraded patches of glaze surviving.	1	6	1225	1400	
291	Pit fill	HUNFS	Jar	Folded, thickened flat-	1	10	1175	1300	1175 -

Cxt	Feature	Fabric code	Form	Comments	SC	W g	Date range		Spot date
		W		topped rim.					1300
293		SEFEN		Body sherd. External sooting. ?SEFEN	1	17	1150	1450	1150 - 1400
295		OOL		Body sherd. Rectangular notched routletted bands.	1	8	1100	1400	1175 - 1300
		MEL	Jug	Strap handle, patchy green glaze.	1	32	1150	1350	
		HUNFS W		Base sherd? HUNEMW?	1	4	1175	1300	
		HUNFS W		Base sherd.	1	4	1175	1300	

15 APPENDIX 4: ANIMAL BONE

Table 16: Notes on animal bones

Context	Feature	S.No	Date	Cattle	O/C	Pig	Comments
129	131		17th		71		More of the same
151	150		17th	380	13	11	
152	150		17th			141	Partial pig skelly comprising l/r pel, fem, tib, ast, cal, nav, cub, mt5; and single fib, l mt2, 3 and 4. All unfused.
154	153		17th	81			
149	148		18th	117	195	46	
102			19th		7		
103			19th	169	41		
104			19th	401	13		
105			19th	32	13		A large raptor mtt, possibly a goshawk with extensive rodent gnawing. CHECK
116			19th	243			Cattle femur much of shaft
117			19th	206			Cattle humerus d-1/2s
120			19th	94	15		
233			19th	62	12		Large cattle 1st phal
235			19th	20	62		
237			19th	47			
189	191		19th		2		?dog-size tr which appears to be split
228	230		19th	9			Single dog bone – a distal humerus
253	252		19th	1044	89	19	
130	131		L17	358	27		Small raptor hum to be identified plus a fallow deer antler with part of skull, sawn off beam at junction with brow. Plus a pair of veal age calf mandibles. A rather odd mix of bones, ?redeposited but all in good condition
128	131		L17E18	3341	180	56	Lots large cattle bones, most heavily butchered.

Context	Feature	S.No	Date	Cattle	O/C	Pig	Comments
146	144		L17E18	743	38	2	Wing bones (2 ulna, 2 radii and a mtc) of carrion crow/rook (2 birds) and ulna plus radius of a possible small raptor. There is also a possible bird phalange to check. Mix of cattle and sheepto otherwise and part of a very young pig (ulna and mtp). Note also a cev of a large bovid.
146	144	103	L17E18				Carrion crow/Rook bones from 4 birds, with 4 right tibias amongst a variety of parts. Plus the remains of an FN pig.
147	144		L17E18	398	23		
106			L18E19		6	15	
226	227		L19-20		14		
276	0			112			
281	285			11		35	
287	286			125	104	1	

Generally good condition. Weights in grams

15.1.1

16 APPENDIX 5: DISTRIBUTION OF CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

Table 17: Distribution of Ceramic Building Material

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
0	3124	Large group of Crisply decorated and part worked masons architectural stone – cornices and rectangular blocks Ketton stone no mortar probably Victorian 20th century	8	1060	1950	1060	1950	1800-1950+	No mortar
103	STIV10 STIV11	Late medieval to post medieval peg tile	2	1200	1800	1200	1800	1600-1900+	No mortar
104	STIV11; STIV12; STIV13; STIV14; STIV15	Late medieval to post medieval peg tile and curved tile some pointed in Type 2 hard clinker mortar	11	1200	1900	1800	1900	1800-1900+	1800-1950 Type 2 mortar
105	STIV10 STIV15	Late medieval and post medieval peg tile Type 2 clinker and Type 5 mortar (residual)	29	1200	1900	1600	1900	1600-1900	1800-1950+ Type 2 clinker mortar and residual Type 5 early post med mortar
106	STIV15 STIV3	Post medieval peg tile and East Anglian Machined White Flooring Brick	1	1600	1900	1600	1900	1800-1900	No mortar
116	STIV15	Post medieval peg tile	1	1600	1900	1600	1900	1700-1900	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
117	STIV15	Post medieval peg tile	1	1600	1900	1600	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
119	STIV15	Post medieval peg tile clinker T2 mortar attached	1	1600	1900	1600	1900	1700-1900	1800-1950 Type 2 mortar
126	STIV5; STIV10	Late medieval peg tile; red brick earlier post medieval T4 white mortar attached	2	1200	1800	1500	1800	1500-1800	1500-1700+ Mortar Type 5
128	3120b; STIV2; STIV4; STIV5; STIV6; STIV7; STIV8; STIV10;STIV12; STIV16; STIV18	Stonesfield Slate Roofing tile. Wide range of late medieval to modern construction and paving brick fabrics including Suffolk Whites, earlier thick reds and browns with sunken margins, Machined White Flooring Brick, medieval peg tile and late post medieval peg tile fabrics. No mortar	2	50	1900	1750	1900	1750-1900	No mortar
129	STIV10; STIV13; STIV8; STIV9; 3101	Relict Type 4 Mortar on organic peg tile; late medieval peg tile post medieval peg tile; Earlier post medieval muddy and sandy	5	1200	1800	1600	1800	1600-1800	1500-1700+ lime mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
		bricks with sunken margins							
130	STIV6; STIV8' 3101; 3120b; 3120a	Relict Type 4 lime mortar burnt early red brick fabrics Suffolk White Paving brick; Collyweston stone roofing slate Burnt Oxford Clay chunks	33	Nat	1900	1600	1900	1600-1900	1500-1700+lime mortar
131 Mislabel on bag? As a cut	STIV10; STIV12; STIV13 STIV15; 3120b	Late medieval to post medieval peg tiles No mortar; Collyweston roofing slate	10	50	1900	1600	1900	1800-1900	No mortar
146	STIV5; STIV6; 3120a	Suffolk White Paving Brick and coarse red brick fragments No mortar Burnt Oxford Clay chunks	19	Nat	1900	1500	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
147	STIV10	Uneven late medieval to early post medieval peg tile	1	1200	1600	1200	1600	1200-1600	No mortar
149	STIV4; STIV15	Suffolk Yellow paving brick and yellow chaff peg tile	5	1600	1900	1700	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
151	STIV8; 3120a	Red brick flecks; Burnt Oxford Clay chunks	5	Nat	1800	1500	1800	1500-1800+	Type 4 mortar 1500-1700+
152	STIV8;	Type 4 mortar	5	150	1800	1500	1800	1500-	Type 4 mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
	3101	and red brick flecks		0				1800+	1500-1700+
154	3120a	Burnt Oxford clay chunks	1	Nat				Natural	No mortar
182	STIV1; STIV2; STIV3; STIV4	Machine Frogged Suffolk White, East Anglian White machined Paving Brick; Burnt Suffolk White Late medieval to early post medieval poorly made white paver no mortar	8	135 0	1950	1850	1950	1875-1950	No mortar
190	STIV3a; 3101	East Anglian White machined paving brick Type 2 mortar attached	1	180 0	1900	1800	1900	1800-1900+	1800-1950 Type 2 mortar
207	STIV1; STIV4; 3101	Unfrogged Suffolk White machined yellow brick Type 2 clinker mortar and Type 3 gravel mortar	4	170 0	1950	1850	1950	1850-1950	1800-1950 Type 2 mortar And Type 3 mortar similar date possible rebuilding within this wall
210	STIV1	Machine frogged white Suffolk Brick no mortar	2	185 0	1950	1850	1950	1875-1950	No mortar
213	STIV3a; 3101	East Anglian White machined paving brick Type 2 mortar attached	3	180 0	1900	1800	1900	1800-1900+	1800-1950+ Type 2 mortar
222	STIV1; 3101	Machine frogged Suffolk White Brick; Type 3	3	185 0	1950	1850	1950	1875-1950+	1850-1950+

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
		Portland cement							
253	STIV5; STIV10	Poorly made late medieval peg tile earlier post medieval coarse red brick fragment	5	120 0	1800	1500	1800	1500-1700+	NO MORTAR
276	STIV10; STIV11; STIV5	Medieval peg tile, post medieval peg tile yellow and early post medieval brick	4	120 0	1900	1600	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
281	STIV10; STIV17; STIV20	Medieval peg tile large fragments with black organic core with finger prints, very thin shelly fabric; very worn medieval floor tile similar fabric to STIV17	7	110 0	1600	1200	1600	1200-1450	No mortar
287	STIV13; 3120c	Fine yellow marble fabric later post med, fragment of St Ives Rock and Collyweston slate	3	100 0	1900	1700	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
293	STIV5a	Burnt early post medieval brick fragments	5	160 0	1900	1600	1900	1600-1800+	No mortar
295	STIV5; STIV30	Post medieval brick fragment and possible Roman tile fleck	2	50	1900	1600	1900	1600-1800	No mortar

17 APPENDIX 6: ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Table 18: Assessment of environmental flots

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

Sample No.		100	101	102	103	104	105	106
Context No.		103	105	130	146	151	152	253
Feature No.		TP	TP	131	144	150	150	252
Volume of bulk (litres)		17	18	14	15	18	17	15
Volume of flot (millilitres)		21	35	150	250	10	12	10
Method of processing		F	F	F	F	F	F	F
FLOT RESIDUE								
Charcoal								
Charcoal >4 mm			1		1		1	
Charcoal 2 - 4 mm		3	2	3	2	1	1	1
Charcoal <2 mm		4	3	4	4	2	4	4
Frag. of ID size		X	<5	X	<5	X	X	X
Seeds								
Aethusa sp.	Fool's Parsley			1			1	
Apium sp.	Marsh-worts		1					
Carex sp.	Sedges		1					
Ficus carica	Fig			1				
Hyoscyamus niger	Henbane	1	1	1	1			1
Juncus sp.	Rushes	2	1					
Lamium sp.	Dead-nettle		1	1	1	1	1	1
Potamogeton sp.	Pondweed			1	1			
Sambucus sp.	Elder	4	1	1	1	1	1	
Urtica sp.	Nettles		1					
Charred seeds								
Anthemis cotula	Stinking chamomile		1					
Bromus sp.	Bromes		1					
Carex sp.	Sedges		1					
Fabaceae sp.	Peas	1					1	
Fallopia sp.	Knotweeds			1				
Plantago sp.	Plantains		1					
Rumex sp.	Docks/sorrels	1						
Cereals								
Hordeum sp.	Barley				1	1		
Triticum aestivum/durum	Bread wheat	1	1	1		1	1	1

Sample No.		100	101	102	103	104	105	106
Context No.		103	105	130	146	151	152	253
Feature No.		TP	TP	131	144	150	150	252
Triticum spelta/dicoccum	Spelt/emmer wheat	2						1
Broken/distorted (No ID)		2	1	1		1	1	1
Other plant macrofossils								
Roots/tubers			1	2	2	2	2	
Molluscs								
Broken shell (marine)		3						
Juveniles (no ID)			1					1
Bone								
Fish bone								
Fish scales		2	1	1	1			
Small animal bone		1			2		1	
Bone fragments		1		1			1	
Other remains								
Insect remains			2					
Fuel ash slag		1			1			
Clinker/burnt coal		1	3	4	4			
Slag						1		
Hammer-scale			1					
Vitreous material		3	4	4	4	3	4	3
Coal		4	4	3	3	2	2	2

18 APPENDIX 7: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-325460

Project details

Project name	23a - 27 West Street, St Ives, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Excavation and Monitoring. Post Excavation Assessment.
Short description of the project	A small excavation in St. Ives Cambridgeshire. The archaeological results include a series of medieval and Post-Medieval refuse pits and the remains of 19th century cottages.
Project dates	Start: 15-12-2017 End: 22-01-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	ECB5268 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Monument type	DOMESTIC Post Medieval
Monument type	BACKYARD Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	BUILDING Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval

Project location

Country	England
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Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE HUNTINGDONSHIRE SAINT IVES West Street St.Ives
Postcode	PE27 5PL
Study area	627.36 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 3114 7150 52.325500173043 -0.075480493475 52 19 31 N 000 04 31 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	PCA Central
Project brief originator	Cambridgeshire County Council
Project design originator	Christiane Meckseper
Project director/manager	Christiane Meckseper
Project supervisor	Thomas Learmonth

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Archive Facility
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Industrial","Metal","Worked bone"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Archive Facility
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Industrial","Metal","Survey","Worked bone"
Digital Media available	"Survey","Database","Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Archive Facility
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Industrial","Metal","Survey","Worked bone"

Paper Media "Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "
available

Project
bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title 23a - 27 West Street, St Ives, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Excavation and
Monitoring. Post Excavation Assessment. and Analysis

Author(s)/Editor(s) Learmonth, T. House, J
)

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)

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)

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Entered by Christiane Meckseper (cmeckseper@pre-construct.com)

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PCA

PCA CAMBRIDGE

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
t: 01223 845 522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA DURHAM

UNIT 19A, TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
TURSDALE
DURHAM DH6 5PG
t: 0191 377 1111
e: durham@pre-construct.com

PCA LONDON

UNIT 54, BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD, BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
t: 020 7732 3925
e: london@pre-construct.com

PCA NEWARK

OFFICE 8, ROEWOOD COURTYARD
WINKBURN, NEWARK
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NG22 8PG
t: 01636 370410
e: newark@pre-construct.com

PCA NORWICH

QUARRY WORKS, DEREHAM ROAD
HONINGHAM
NORWICH NR9 5AP
T: 01223 845522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA WARWICK

UNIT 9, THE MILL, MILL LANE
LITTLE SHREWLEY, WARWICK
WARWICKSHIRE CV35 7HN
t: 01926 485490
e: warwick@pre-construct.com

PCA WINCHESTER

5 RED DEER COURT, ELM ROAD
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO22 5LX
t: 01962 849 549
e: winchester@pre-construct.com

