

**15/17 South Street,
St Neots, Cambridgeshire**

**An Archaeological
Evaluation 2001**

Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit
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15/17 South Street, St Neots, Cambridgeshire
An Archaeological Evaluation 2001

by
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1.0: SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at 15/17 South Street, St Neots, Cambridgeshire (centred on NGR TL 51832/26017) by Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit on behalf of Huntsbuild Ltd., in advance of a proposed residential development. A total of four trenches were investigated on the eastern side of South Street, which was originally laid out in the 12th century adjoining the market place.

Trial-trenching identified traces of buildings of 13-14th century date adjoining the street frontage. The building remains included drystone-walls, and less substantial buildings or outhouses represented by post-holes and post-pads. Traces of stone floors or yard surfaces of medieval date were also found. These medieval structural remains overlay possible levelling-up deposits. Later, brick structures were recorded on the street frontage, overlying the earlier drystone walls. In the southeast of the area investigated, the clearance of a range of outbuildings had caused considerable sub-surface disturbance. There were also a number of modern services laid under the modern floor surface.

2.0: INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of an archaeological evaluation of approximately 380 square metres, located on the eastern frontage of South Street, St Neots, Cambridgeshire (centred on NGR TL 51832/26017, Fig. 1, hereafter 'the site'). Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit (BUFAU) were commissioned to undertake the evaluation by Huntsbuild Ltd., in advance of a proposed residential development, in accordance with the guidelines contained in Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG 16, Department of the Environment, November 1990). The methodology of this evaluation conforms to a Design Brief prepared by the County Archaeology Office of Cambridgeshire County Council (Cambridgeshire County Council 2001), and a Specification prepared by BUFAU (BUFAU 2001).

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the nature, extent and significance of archaeological remains within the area proposed for development, to permit the formulation of a strategy to mitigate the effects of the development upon archaeological deposits, if appropriate. In particular it was intended to test the potential of the site to contain evidence of Saxon and medieval settlement and industry. Given the proximity of the site to the Hen Brook and the River Great Ouse information concerning alluvial deposits was also sought.

3.0: THE SITE AND ITS SETTING

3.1: Geology (Figs. 1-2)

The site lies approximately 30m to the north of the Hen Brook, a tributary of the River Great Ouse, located approximately 200m to the west. The underlying geology of the area is Tertiary in age, comprising mainly Jurassic Oxford Clay consisting of clay and shales, with Jurassic Kellaway beds which are mainly sands (Edmonds and Dinham 1965). The more lowlying areas are covered in chalky glacial till dating to a pre-Devensian glaciation (Jones and Keen 1993, 149). Deposits adjacent to the river are river terraces, described as first or second river terraces (Edmonds and Dinham 1965), probably dating to the early Devensian. The river terraces overlie the chalky till. Alluvium is mapped either side of the river in a strip up to 1km in width. Fieldwork to the south of Hen Brook in 1994-5 identified alluvial material deposited by the Hen Brook, or even possibly by the River Great Ouse banking upstream at times of flood (Roscoff 2000). Before the alluvium was deposited the brook is likely to have been bordered by marshy areas. After the alluvium was deposited the course of the brook would have been confined to a single channel, with seasonal flooding. It is also possible that the course of the Hen Brook may have been more meandering than at present. Dating the alluvium is difficult, although it may have been deposited in the post-medieval period. A recent evaluation at the Hen Brook/Fox Brook confluence (Jones 1996) identified deep alluvial deposits provisionally dated to the 16th century.

3.2: The site (Figs 2-3)

The site presently comprises the former showroom premises of a glazing company, and the trial-trenching was undertaken within the interior of a standing building.

The earliest detailed representation of the site may have been on the Enclosure Map of 1770 (Fig. 4). This map shows an uninterrupted terrace of houses occupying the eastern frontage of South Street, and including the site. The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1882 (Fig. 4) shows that the site then comprised two properties, with slightly offset frontages. To the rear lay a small rectangular outbuilding set in a yard. Further to the rear was a range of narrow outbuildings, joining properties fronting onto Brook Street, and describing a slightly tapering arc, terminating to the north adjoining an alleyway, located in the extreme north of the site, which survives to the present. This range of outbuildings may perpetuate the line of an earlier build, not shown on the map of 1770, which indicates a rectangular parcel of land to the immediate rear of the site. To the east of the site lay a north-south aligned terrace of buildings, including a possible smithy, with an ornamental garden further to the east. The maps of 1901 (Fig. 4), and 1926 (not illustrated) show a similar arrangement. The 1901 map indicates that the southern part of the site belonged with the property on the Brook Street/South Street corner, which may have been the case also in 1882, although the earlier map is not sufficiently clear to resolve this detail.

The former showroom which presently comprises the site (Fig. 3) was formed by an amalgamation of numbers 15 and 17 South Street. A main dividing wall had also been inserted between numbers 17 and 19 (to the south of the site) by the early 20th century. The curving range of buildings to the rear of the site had been partly demolished by 1901.

South Street contains two timber-framed shops built around 1600 (RCHM 1926, 227), to the north of the site. Other buildings of this date, including the Cross Keys Hotel, Bridge Hotel, are to be found around the marketplace (*ibid.*, 224-5).

3.3: The setting (Fig. 2)

Research by Addyman has provided information concerning the location of Late Saxon settlement in St Neots, drawing on earlier work by Tebbutt (1933). The evidence has recently been reviewed by Spoerry (2000), who has rightly highlighted the relative paucity of recent excavations in the centre of historic St Neots. The Saxon, and medieval settlements may have become established here close to an important crossing of the River Great Ouse. The first extensive settlement (Addyman 1973, 49) dates from the Late Saxon period, and may have covered an area of 8ha, defined on its western and northern sides respectively by the line of Church Street and Cambridge Street (Addyman 1973, 45; Rudd and Tebbutt 1973, fig. 12: Fig. 2). The Fox Brook may have formed the southern boundary of this settlement, although Addyman notes that pottery finds of this date are not confined to the north bank of the brook. Evidence of possible Saxon settlement has been recorded elsewhere in St Neots, and at Eynesbury to the south. Tebbutt and Rudd (1973) have suggested that the western boundary of this settlement was formed by a ditch running along Church Street and Cambridge Street, to the east of the site.

Documentary sources indicate that by around AD 980 a monastic foundation had become established within St Neots, although its location has not yet been satisfactorily established. It is possible that the position of St Mary's Church, St Neots (Fig. 2), not as may be expected close to the medieval marketplace, but closer to the focus of Late Saxon settlement to the east may hint at continuity from a Late Saxon predecessor, as first suggested by Addyman (1973). This placement would certainly help to explain the distance between St Mary's, St Neots and the medieval focus of settlement around the emerging marketplace. A second alternative location for the Saxon priory would be to the northwest of the site, close to the river crossing, near to the site of the re-founded medieval priory (Horton and Wait 1990). Neither alternative can be proven on the present evidence.

Eynesbury, to the south of the site may have been the focus of a sizeable community by the time of the Domesday survey (Spoerry 2000, 150), while other contemporary centres may have been located at Eaton Ford to the southwest, and Great Paxton, to the north of the site.

In the medieval period, the Benedictine Priory (Cambridgeshire SAM No. 1010, Tebbutt 1966), located to the northwest of the site became an important place of pilgrimage, stimulating the economic growth of the medieval town, which was centred at the junction between Church Street and Cambridge Street/High Street, to the north of the site. The priory church was located towards the south of the precinct, within which was recently excavated part of the monastic cemetery, containing 40 individuals (Alexander 1994). A major east-west route was established leading eastwards from the river crossing (roughly along modern High Street/Cambridge Street). To the south of this medieval route a marketplace was originally laid out in the 12th century, and re-paved in the 17th century (VCH 1926, 338). Spoerry (2000,

155) notes that the relative proximity of this medieval market place to the Late Saxon settlement to the east could suggest a Saxon origin for the marketplace. Certainly, the pattern of burgrave plots around the medieval marketplace suggest a planned layout. The priory precinct grounds contracted to the north of the marketplace in the later medieval period, enabling the priory to lease this land for commerce. The Parish Church of St Neots, to the east of the site was founded no later than the 13th century, and a major rebuild took place in the 15th century, indicating the prosperity of the settlement at that time.

Through extensive recording during the renewal of the town's sewer network, Tebbutt has identified evidence for extensive levelling-up of the area surrounding the marketplace, to avoid flooding, with other levelling recorded along both sides of the Hen Brook valley (e.g. Jones 2000), which involved the importation of substantial quantities of soil. It has been noted that this massive build-up was also associated with the addition of locks to the River Great Ouse to make the river navigable to larger vessels, and the layout of a town quay in the angle between the river and the Hen Brook to the southwest of the site. An excavation (Jones 2000) to the south of the Hen Brook, identified a small-scale tannery, probably dating from the 17th century, although an earlier origin is possible.

4.0: METHODOLOGY

As a preliminary to the trial-trenching a search of maps, and published historical and archaeological literature was undertaken to provide a context for the fieldwork (see above).

A total of four trenches, amounting to 5% by area of the proposed development were excavated. The trenches were positioned to test the proposed development area as widely as possible. Two trenches (1-2) were excavated close to the South Street frontage, to test for the presence of structures and occupation deposits, and two further trenches (3-4) were excavated slightly to the rear of the frontage, to test for evidence of industrial activity, rubbish disposal and possible property boundaries in this backplot area. In the event it was necessary to re-locate the trenches to avoid live services and to limit the depth of investigation in part of Trench 1 for the same reason.

Trenches 2m wide were cut through the modern concrete flooring, and 1m-wide trenches were dug at a lower level to sample archaeological deposits (Fig. 3). In each trench the modern overburden, comprising concrete flooring and underlying levelling material was removed under archaeological supervision by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, to expose the uppermost archaeological horizon. Following cleaning of the uppermost archaeological horizon, archaeological features were sampled by selective hand-excavation, which was undertaken to better define their form, degree of preservation and sequence and to recover datable artifacts. Bulk samples were collected from sealed datable contexts for the recovery of charred plant remains (see below).

Recording was by means of printed pro-forma recording sheets, supplemented by plans, sections and monochrome print and colour slide photography, held in the

archive. Subject to the approval of the landowner, it is proposed to deposit the archive in the Cambridgeshire County Council archive store.

5.0: RESULTS (Fig. 3)

5.1: Trench 1 (Fig. 5)

This trench was orientated roughly north-south, parallel to the street frontage. The central portion of the trench could not be investigated due to the presence of several live services. Consequently, sondages were cut at the northern and southern ends of the trench to investigate the earlier deposits.

The earliest deposit encountered in the two sondages was a dark grey-brown silt-clay (1019), with abundant charcoal flecking, recorded at a depth of 0.80m below modern ground level (the concrete floor of the disused shop). The deposit had been cut by two sandstone walls (F100 and F103), and was overlain by a cobble spread (F106). Both walls were aligned east-west, roughly at right-angles to the street frontage, although the two walls did not appear to have been cut on exactly the same alignment. The southern wall (F100) measured approximately 0.50m in width, and consisted of a single course of sandstone blocks measuring up to 0.15m in height. The wall was of drystone construction, with the individual blocks measuring up to 0.35m x 0.25m x 0.15m. This wall included both squared blocks and sandstone rubble. The northern wall (F103) was narrower, measuring only 0.40m in width, and also consisted of a single course of sandstone blocks. Again, the wall included both worked, and unworked sandstone rubble. In the northern sondage, adjoining wall F103 was a cobble spread (F106), comprising both rounded and sub-rounded river-washed pebbles (1012). Although definition of the edges of this surface was not clear, clearly only part of a larger spread, was recorded within the trench.

Following the partial demolition of walls F100 and F103, both had been sealed by a layer of yellow-white mortar, intended to provide a foundation for a later, brick build, which followed the same position and alignment as the earlier builds. The southern brick wall (F102) survived to a maximum height of three courses, and overlay wall F100. The bricks were a dark red colour and were probably hand-made, and some had been overfired. The bonding material for this wall was a white-beige mortar with white inclusions. Brick wall F104 overlay drystone wall F103. This wall, which survived to a maximum height of 0.3m was made of machine-made bricks. This brick wall was overlain by a later brick wall which was slightly offset to the south (F101). This later brick wall also comprised machine-made bricks, and survived to a height of 0.3m. In the northern sondage a later phase of brick walling (F105) overlay the earlier brick wall (F104). The later brick wall measured approximately 0.47m in width, and survived to a height of 0.27m. It was also slightly offset from the underlying brick wall.

In the southern sondage the silt-gravel fill (1004) of a drain cut was recorded butting against walls F100-F102, and overlying layer 1019. This fill had been sealed by a thin layer of black tarmac (1003) which also sealed brick wall F101. The tarmac layer had in turn been sealed by the mixed layer of sand and pebbles (1002) which lay below the modern concrete floor surface (1001). In the northern sondage a layer of mid-grey,

clay-silt layer (1018) butted against brick wall F104, and was overlain by a deposit of yellow-brown silt-sand (1017), cut by wall F105. Above was a grey-brown, clay-silt (1015) measuring up to 0.15m depth. A modern service trench (F107, 1011) had been cut through layer 1015, and into deposits 1017 and 1018 below. Layer 1015 and the truncated remains of wall F105 were sealed by a layer of sand (1002, also recorded in the northern sondage), which provided a foundation for the modern concrete floor.

Layer 1019 contained two sherds of residual Early-Middle Saxon pottery, together with Shelly ware, ?Bourne B type ware, dating to the 12-13th century.

5.2: Trench 2 (Fig. 5)

This trench was orientated roughly east-west, and was cut at a right angle to the street frontage.

The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 2 was a dark brown sandy silt (2010) with some gravel scatters, recorded at a depth of approximately 1.10m below the modern ground surface. Its full depth could not be determined because the high water-table impeded further excavation. This layer was sealed by a deposit of dark brown to black clay silt (2009), measuring approximately 0.40m in depth. Above was a layer of mid grey-brown sand-clay (2008), flecked with chalk. This layer was recorded at a depth of 0.4m below the modern surface, and was hand-excavated by means of three sondages.

Layer 2008 was overlain by three features (F200, Fig. 5; F201 and F202, not illustrated), each located at a depth of 0.4m below the modern ground surface. Only the latter feature was fully exposed within the trench. Feature F200 comprised a post-rest formed by a flat sandstone slab (2000) measuring a maximum of 0.3m by 0.4m in plan, set on a foundation of river-washed pebbles. A similarly-constructed post-rest (F201) was recorded at a distance of 1.4m northeast of the former feature. Close to the centre of the trench was a patch of yellow clay (F202) measuring 0.2m in width, which may also have been a post-rest.

A layer of green-grey clay (2006), measuring up to 0.15m in depth sealed features F200-2, and underlying surface 2008 in the western half of the trench. In the eastern half of the trench layer 2008 was overlain by a shallow sand layer (2012), forming a bedding for a single course of red brick tiles (2007), a floor surface. A red brick wall (2011) ran along the short axis of the trench. It survived to a height of two courses, and overlaid layer 2006. A recent make-up layer consisting of brick and rubble (2005) had been used to infill around the wall. This rubble layer also sealed layer 2006 and floor 2007. Above the make up layer (2005) and the wall (2011) was the modern concrete floor surface (2004) of the showroom.

The fill of feature F201 (2002) contained fragments of shelly ware and reduced cooking pot, possibly Bourne Type B ware, dating to the 13-14th century. Layer 2008 contained pottery of 14th century date, comprising Bourne B type ware, Sible-Hedingham type ware, Ely type ware, Smooth sandy type ware and sandy reduced ware.

5.3: Trench 3 (Fig. 6)

Trench 3 was cut east-west, and measured 3m in length. It could not be cut to its full length due to obstructions.

The earliest deposit in this trench comprised a dark brown silt-sand (3007), with gravel inclusions, recorded at a depth of 1m below ground level. Above was a band of dark brown silt-clay (3006), measuring approximately 0.18m depth and located at a depth of 0.70m below the modern ground surface. This layer was sealed by a dark grey silt-clay deposit (3005) recorded at a depth of 0.55m below the modern ground surface. This layer measured 0.17m in depth. It was cut by feature F300 and overlain by feature F301, a surface. Feature F300 was a small posthole measuring 0.10m in depth, and approximately 0.16m in diameter. It was backfilled with a black clay-silt (3000) with small stone inclusions.

This posthole had been truncated by the laying of an irregular stone surface (F301). This surface was L-shaped in plan, adjoining the southern and eastern sondages. In section the surface consisted of a single layer of crushed chalk, flint and sandstone fragments (3001) pressed into the underlying deposit (3005). Within the small part of the surface recorded in the trial-trench it was notable that the larger stone fragments lay towards the southern baulk, and the smaller stone fragments adjoined the eastern baulk. The stone surface (F301) was located approximately 0.60m below the modern ground surface. Sealing the surface was a band of orange sandy gravel (3004) measuring approximately 0.20m depth. This, in turn, lay below a rubble build up (3003), providing a foundation for the modern concrete floor surface (3002).

Layer 3005 contained 13-14th century pottery, comprising shelly, Bourne Type B ware.

5.4: Trench 4 (Fig. 6)

Trench 4 was aligned north-south.

The earliest layer encountered in this trench was the uppermost horizon of a layer of beige-brown sand-clay (4001), interpreted as subsoil, containing flint inclusions. This was found at the water table, at a depth of approximately 1.80m below the modern ground surface and could not be further investigated. This layer was sealed by an orange-brown sand-silt (4000) with gravel, measuring approximately 0.80m in depth, interpreted as an alluvial deposit. Above was a modern dumped deposit (4002), measuring 1m in depth, recorded over the entire trench. It included lumps of concrete and tarmac. It was sealed by the modern concrete floor (4004).

No features or deposits of archaeological interest were recorded in this trench.

Layer 2002 contained late 19th century pottery.

6.0: SPECIALIST REPORTS

6.1: Pottery by Stephanie Ratkai

6.1.1: Spot-dating

Trench 1 (1019) 12th-13th c
Early-Middle Saxon, Shelly ware, ?Bourne B type ware.

Trench 2 (2002) 13th-14th c
Shelly ware and reduced cooking pot, possibly Bourne B type ware.

Trench 2 (2008) 14th c?
Bourne B type ware, Sible-Hedingham type ware, Ely type ware, Smooth sandy type ware and sandy reduced ware.

Trench 3 (3005) 13th-14th c
Shelly ware, Bourne B type ware?

Trench 4 (4002) late 19th c

A mixed group of 18th and 19th century domestic utilitarian wares and factory-produced glazed wares comprising black glazed coarsewares, industrial slipwares, brown stoneware, utilitarian white wares and transfer printed wares.

6.1.2: Comment

A total of 30 Saxon/medieval and 23 post-medieval sherds were recovered from the site. There were no St Neots shelly ware sherds and so Late Saxon occupation is unlikely. However there, were two Early-Middle Saxon sherds; one grano-diorite tempered, the other with sand, sandstone and calcareous temper. The fabric of the latter was not especially distinctive but the external surface appeared to have been burnished which makes an early date likely.

Layer 2008 contained the largest group of pottery (20 sherds). Most of the fabrics could be matched to pottery found at Buckden (Ratkai forthcoming), to the north of St Neots on the Great North Road and at Longstanton (Ratkai 2000), northwest of Cambridge. The largest component of layer 2008 were Bourne B type wares. A jar with a short everted rim could be paralleled amongst the Bourne B material at The Still, Ely (Spoerry and Hinman 1998, fig 27, 54). This form is typical of Bourne B and strengthens the argument for a south Lincolnshire source for the South Street fabrics.

It is perhaps unusual that the commonest pottery from the site was not local. However, a similar pattern could be observed at Buckden and the importance of the Great North Road in facilitating the transport of pottery from the south Lincolnshire area to sites in Cambridgeshire should not be underestimated. This pattern has also been noted by Slowikowski (pers. comm.).

The other finds comprised a small quantity of brick, tile and clay pipe fragments, together with a very small quantity of animal bone, which are not worthy of analysis.

6.2: Charred plant remains by Marina Ciaraldi

Two soil samples, from Trench 1 (layer 1019), and Trench 2 (layer 2008) were collected and assessed in order to establish if organic remains were present, and if so, how these were preserved, and what was their potential to contribute towards a reconstruction of the surrounding environment.

The flots, recovered on a 0.5 mm mesh, were let to dry and scanned under a low-power microscope. The residue was dried and quickly scanned by eye. Plants were identified without the use of a reference collection.

The sample from layer 1019 (dated to the 12-13th century) contained numerous, well-preserved, charred grains of bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum* s.l.) and some barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.). A few seeds of weeds were also present, including mayweeds (*Anthemis* sp.), docks (*Rumex* sp.), brome grass (*Bromus hordeaceum/secalinum*), oats (*Avena* sp.) and pulses (*Pea/Vicia/Lathyrus*). The sample from layer 2008 (dated to the 14th century) contained only a few charred seeds of pea (*Pisum sativum* L.) and some fragments of oyster (*Ostrea edulis*).

Assessment of the two samples suggests that plant remains are well preserved in the archaeological deposits, and that they have potential to inform about the past economy of the site.

7.0: DISCUSSION

No evidence of prehistoric or Roman activity was found. The only evidence of Saxon activity was in the form of two sherds of residual pottery of Early-Middle Saxon date recovered from layer 1019, which may be spot dated to the 12-13th century.

Romano-Saxon pottery has been recovered from Ernulf School, Eynesbury (Spoerry 2000), and pottery of Middle Saxon date was found by Tebbutt (1966) during excavations on the site of the medieval priory. The main focus of Late Saxon activity in the vicinity of the site was the settlement excavated by Addyman (1973) to the east of the site, on the north bank of the Hen Brook (Fig. 2). Spoerry (2000) has suggested that the proximity of the medieval marketplace to the Late Saxon settlement excavated by Addyman could indicate an earlier origin, but this is not proven on the present evidence. As noted by Ratkai above, the absence of St Neots shelly wares suggests that Late Saxon activity on the site is not likely.

In the context of trial-trenching it was not possible to investigate the character of the earlier deposits in Trenches 1-3 in detail. Layer 1019 (Trench 1), layer 2009 (Trench 2), and layers 3006-7 (Trench 3) may represent alluvial horizons and/or *in situ* occupation deposits.

The two drystone walls (F100, F103) in Trench 1 may have formed part of structures fronting South Street. The sandstone walling may have formed a foundation for a

timber-framed building. Other evidence of structures was also found, in the form of the post-hole (F300) in Trench 3, and post-rests F200-2 in Trench 2. These latter may have belonged to temporary structures or stalls adjoining the marketplace. A combination of the archaeological and historical map evidence suggests that two discrete plots may have been located within the site in the medieval period. The other features found were stone surfaces (Trench 3, F301; Trench 1, F106) which may have formed yards or even internal floors. Surface F301 appeared to be L-shaped in plan within Trench 3, possibly suggesting that it was laid out respecting the corner of an earlier building, in which case post-hole F300 could have been the corner-post.

Post-medieval re-building, in brick, demonstrated continuity in arrangement with the preceding structures. The brick walls found in Trench 1 may be 18th century, or possibly even earlier in date. If proven to be 17th century in date, the walls could be associated with the rebuilding of the town in the 17th century following the importation of massive quantities of soil, to counteract flooding. No evidence of this widely-documented soil build-up was found within the site, possibly because of its intense post-medieval and modern use. Trench 4 identified layers of soil containing 19th century pottery, which may be interpreted as evidence of the demolition and scouring-out of the curving range of outbuildings shown to the rear of the site on maps of 1882 and 1901 (Fig. 4). Other sub-surface disturbances were caused by recent service trenches.

8.0: IMPLICATIONS

- Although modern services were located towards the street frontage, the buried archaeology may have been subjected to relatively little disturbance. An exception is the area around Trench 4 where archaeological features and deposits will have been scoured-out by 19th century disturbance. Medieval deposits on site may have been protected from disturbance by 17th century dumping of soil to counteract flooding, although no trace of this build-up material has survived to the present.
- *In situ* medieval deposits were recorded at a depth of between 0.4m below the modern surface (Trench 2), 0.55m (Trench 3), and 0.8m (Trench 1).
- There have been few opportunities to investigate the development of the medieval town. The site has the potential to contribute towards an understanding of the development of the settlement along the eastern fringe of the historic marketplace, and may elucidate useful data concerning the emerging settlement economy.

9.0: ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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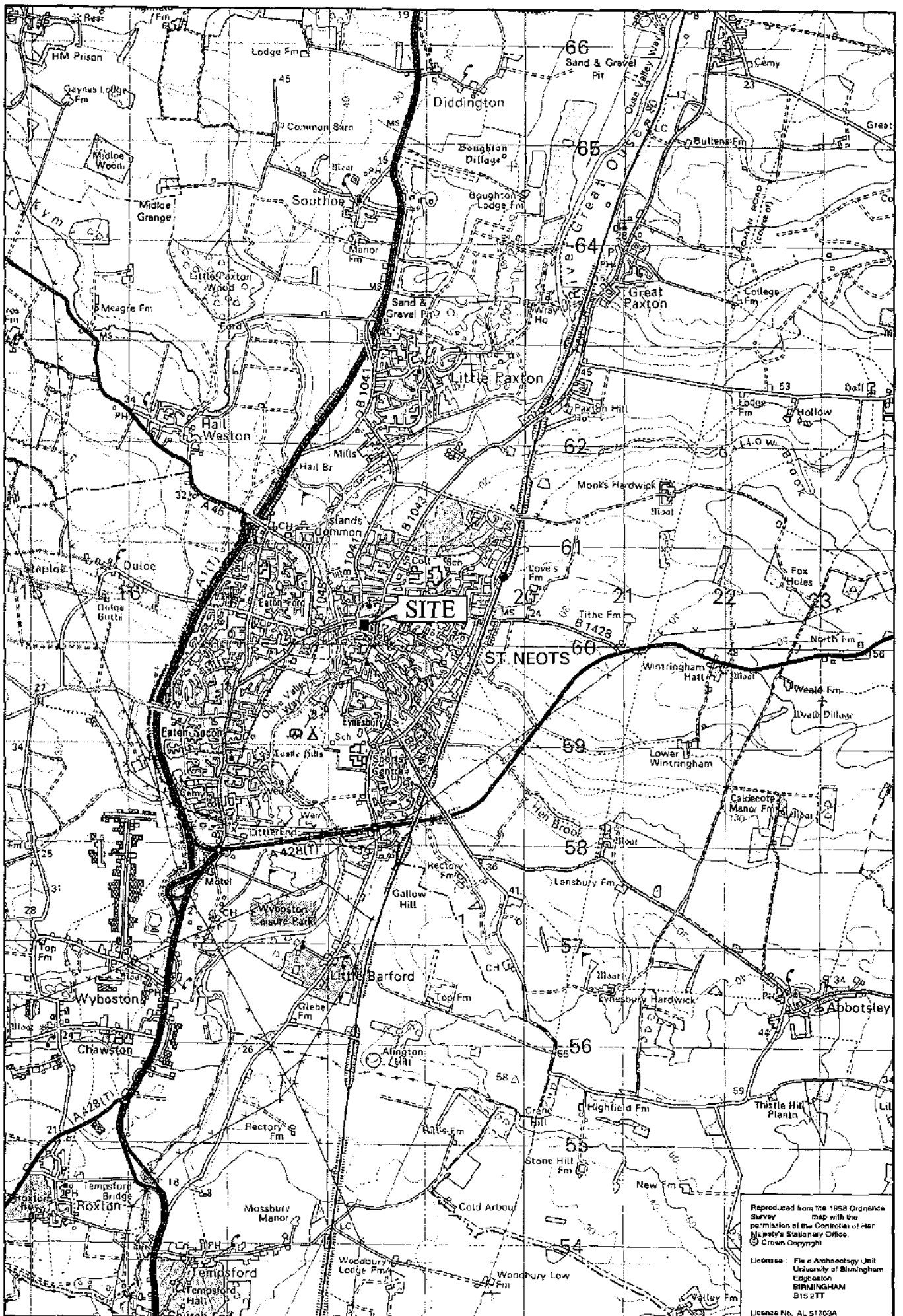


Fig.1

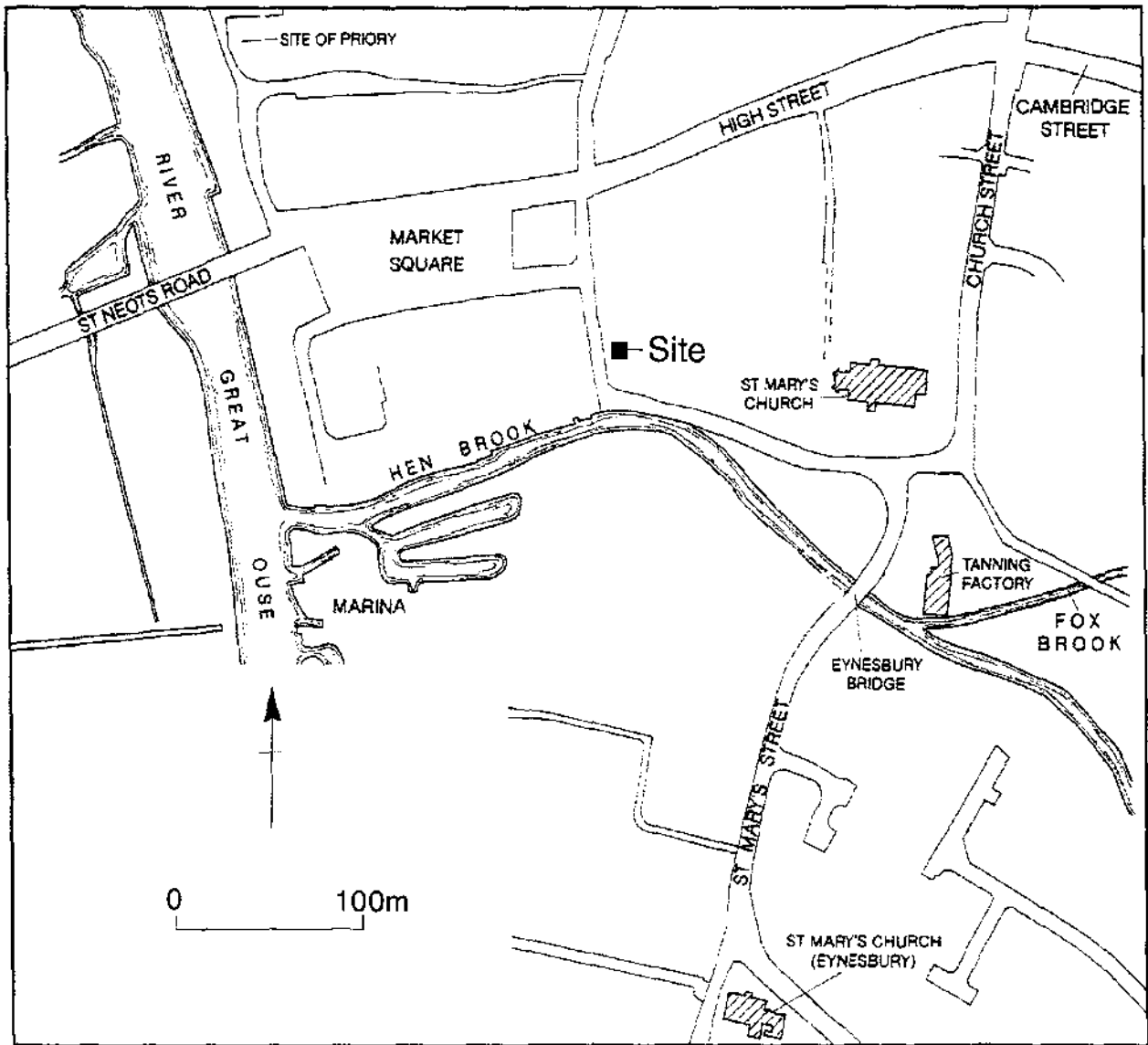


Fig.2

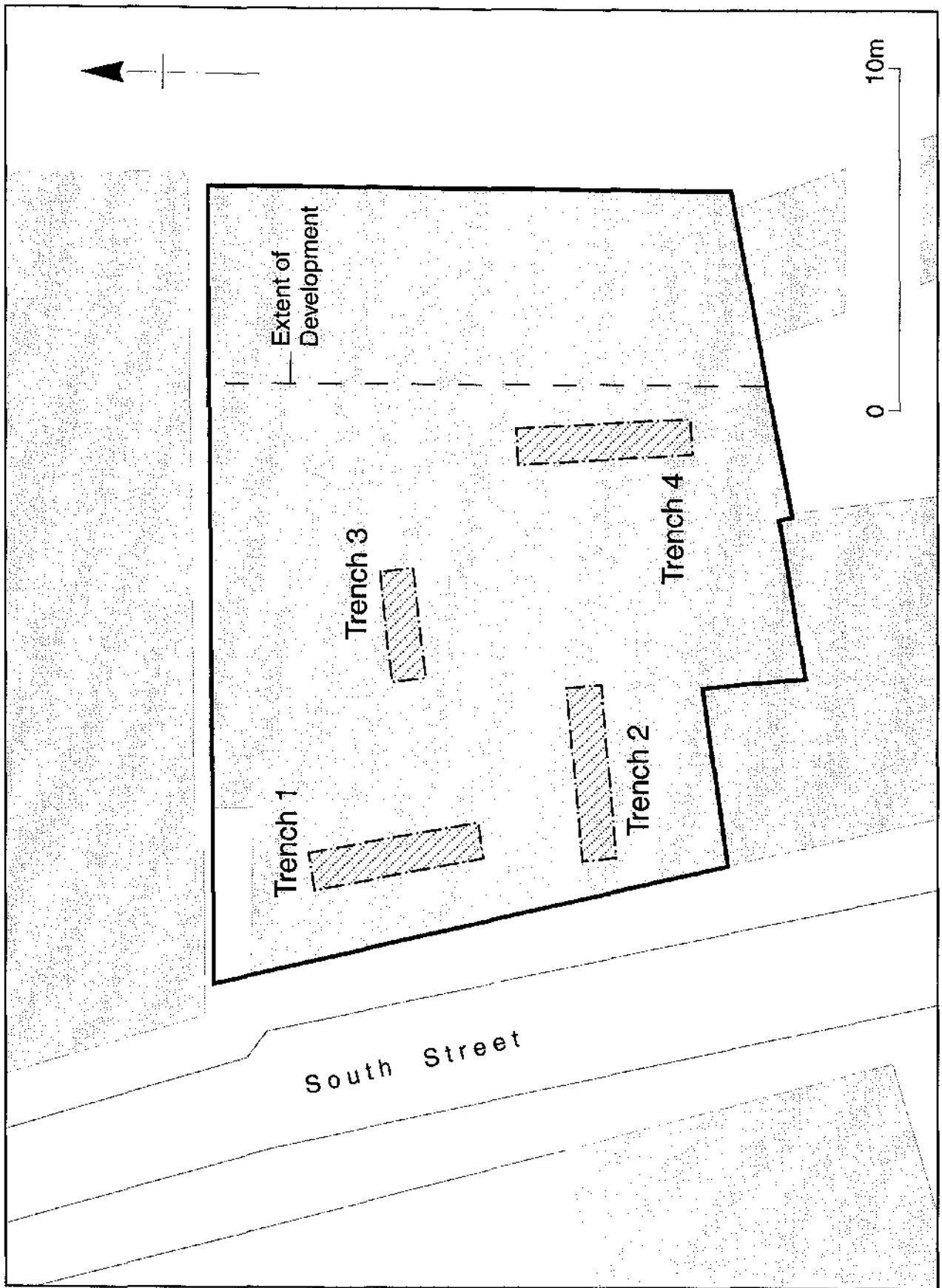
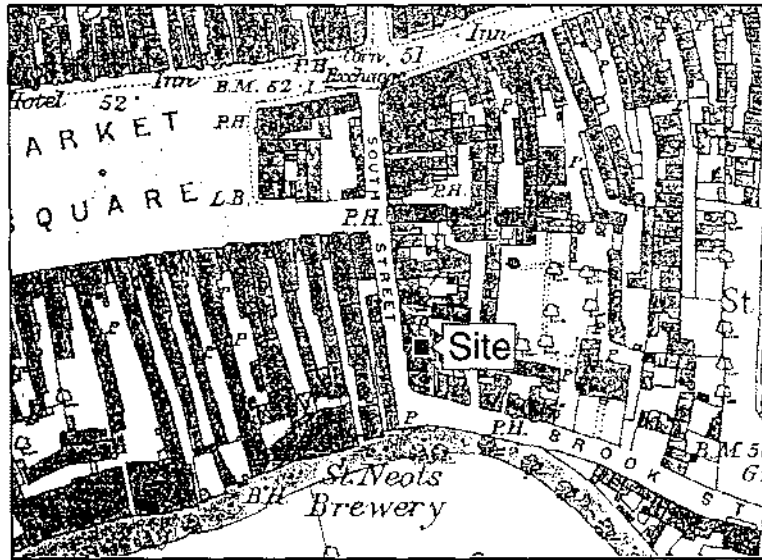


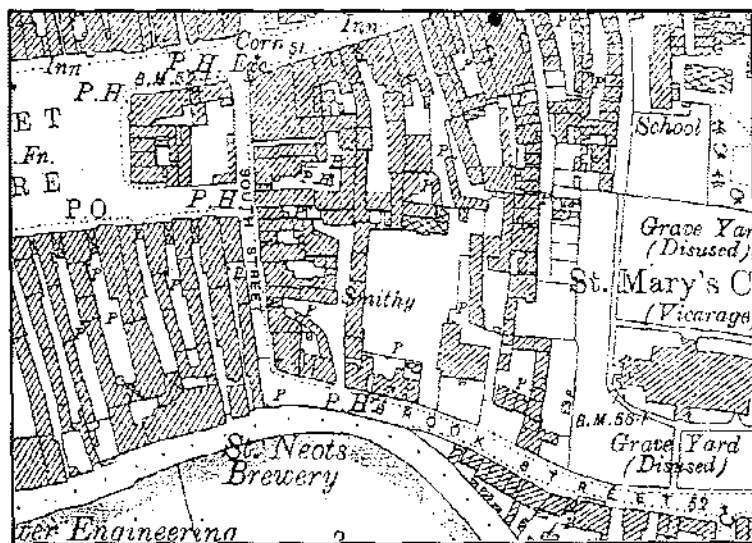
Fig.3



1770



1882



1901

Fig.4

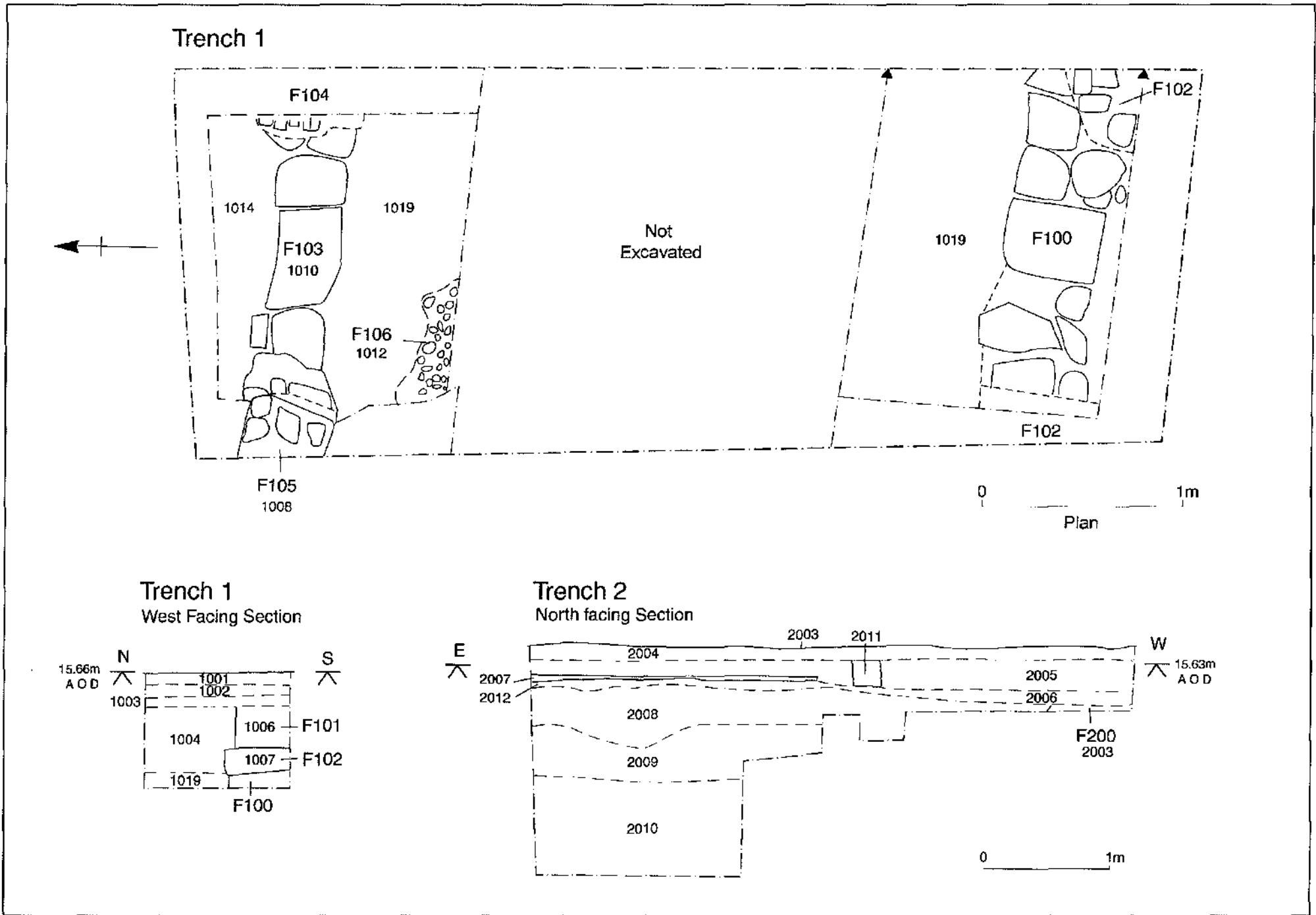


Fig.5

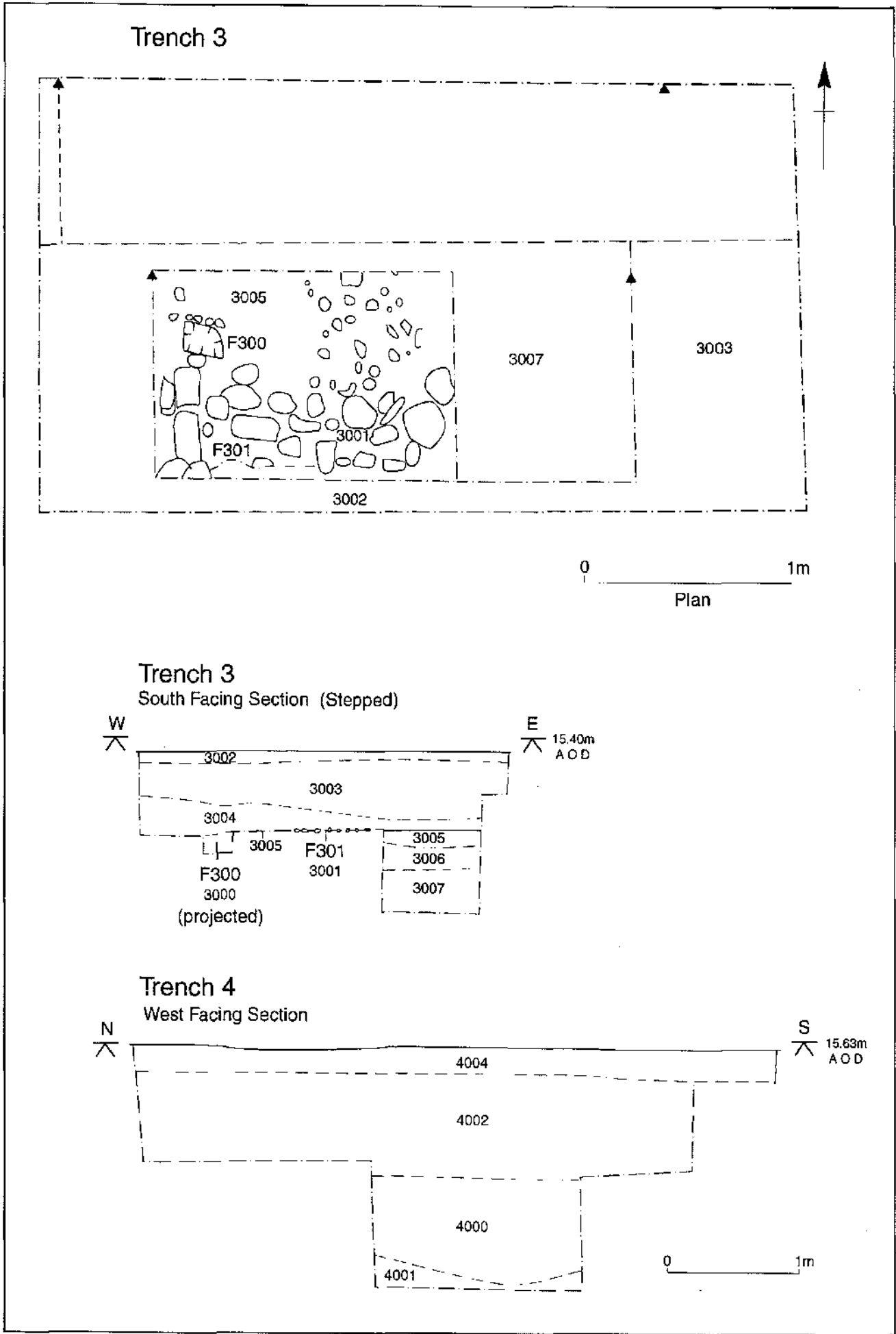


Fig.6