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REAR OF 13-14 MARKET HILL, ST IVES, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

CHER NO. ECB 4145

Authors: Laszlo Lichtenstein (Fieldwork & report)	
NGR: TL 3147 7116	Report No: 4546
District: Huntingdon	Site Code: CHER ECB 4145
Approved: C Halpin MIfA Signed:	Project No: 5598
	Date: 17 April 2014

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

Unit 6, Brunel Business Court, Eastern Way,
Bury St Edmunds IP32 7AJ
Tel 01284 765210

PI House, r/o 23 Clifton Road, Shefford SG17 5AF
Tel 01462 817933

e-mail info@ascontracts.co.uk
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Project dates (fieldwork)			
Previous work (Y/N/?)	*N*	Future work (Y/N/?)	*TBC*
P. number	*5598*	*Site code*	*CHER NO. ECB 4145*
Type of project	*Archaeological Evaluation*		
Site status	*Occupied*		
Current land use	*Rear yard/garden/outbuildings*		
Planned development	*Residential*		
Main features (+dates)	*Pits, wells*		
Significant finds (+dates)	*Late medieval assemblages, sparse Roman pottery*		
County/ District/ Parish	*Cambs*	*Huntingdon*	*St Ives All Saints*
HER for area	*Cambrigeshire County Council Historic Environment Record (CCC HER)*		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site			
NGR	TL 3147 7116		
Height AOD (min/max)	*c.7m AOD*		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	*Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team*		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*		
Funded by	*Ellis Winters*		
Full title	*Land Rear of 13-14 Market Hill, St Ives, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Evaluation.*		
Authors	*Laszlo Lichtenstein*		
Report no.	*4546*		
Date (of report)	*April 2014*		

LAND REAR OF 13 – 14 MARKET HILL, ST IVES, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In April 2014 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of 13-14 Market Hill, St Ives, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 3147 7116). It was undertaken to comply with a planning condition attached to planning approval for two residential units (Huntingdon DC Ref. 1301399FUL), based on the advice from Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

The site is located within the historic core of the medieval and post-medieval settlement of St Ives, within the area of the former market place. The Priory to the south is the site of the former medieval Benedictine Priory (Historic Environment Record No MCB17272). Here, archaeological investigations have revealed features associated with the priory and also human burials (HER MCB3260).

In the event the evaluation revealed principally modern remains. The earliest material is the Roman sherds from Pits F1018 and F1022 in Test Pit 1. Each pit contained just one Roman sherd meaning that the dating evidence is tentative. Undated Posthole F1020 was adjacent and may be broadly contemporary with the pits. Perhaps of more substantive interest is the late medieval pottery found during the evaluation. Pit or Well F1024 (Test Pit 2) contained late 15th – 16th century pottery and the later sherd of red earthenware (17th – 18th century) may be intrusive (Pottery Report below). The well in Test Pit 1, F1024, contained post-medieval (17th – 18th century) pottery and also a residual medieval sherd. Modern Pit F1037 also contained a residual late medieval sherd.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In April 2014 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of 13-14 Market Hill, St Ives, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 3147 7116; Figs.1 - 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr Mervyn Rossin of Rossin Associates Ltd on behalf of Mr Ian Winters of Ellis Winters. It was undertaken to comply with a planning condition attached to planning approval for two residential units (Huntingdon DC Ref. 1301399FUL), based on the advice from Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

1.2 The evaluation was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET) (dated 29/11/2013), and a written scheme of investigation prepared by Archaeological Solutions (dated 13/01/2014), approved by CCC HET. The project adhered to appropriate sections of Gurney (2003) 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', *East Anglian Archaeology Occasional*

Paper 14, and the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* and *Standard* and *Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008).

1.3 The specific aim of the trial trenching was to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition significance and quality of any archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development, by targeting the crop mark features.

Planning policy context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings and scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 St. Ives is a town in Cambridgeshire, formerly in the county of Huntingdonshire, located 6km east of Huntingdon and 15km north-west of Cambridge. The urban area of the town is situated on the northern bank of the River Great Ouse and is bisected by the A1123 road. The site is located in the historic core of the town situated adjacent to the river in the southern part of the town. No's 13 and 14 form a narrow frontage to the north on Market Hill in the area of Sheep Market. The property extends just over 50m to the south towards the remains of The Priory. The area of proposed development is

occupied by a yard and outbuildings. The garden extends to the south, which is to remain as part of the proposed development.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site is located at 7m AOD on the shallow valley slope of the River Great Ouse which runs approximately 85m to the south. The solid geology of the site comprises Kimmeridge Clay, overlain by river terrace gravels and extensive silt deposits.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The gravel terraces of the River Great Ouse have been a productive source of evidence for prehistoric life in the area, and Palaeolithic Levallois stone tools have been found at St Ives (Reynolds 2000, 5). Neolithic and Bronze Age flint tools have also been recorded to the west at the convergence of the River Great Ouse and the Old River, probably re-deposited from upstream. Gravel extraction has indicated that prehistoric occupation ranging from the Palaeolithic to the Bronze Age was located to the east and south-east of the historic and modern town in the river valley, notably including a Neolithic settlement adjacent to Meadow Lane (Peachey 2011). A small evaluation consisting of two test pits carried out at Station Road, 150m south-east of the site found no archaeological features, but three sherds of middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from the subsoil (MCB19633).

4.2 During the Roman period St Ives formed part of a settlement and landscape centred on the important Roman town of *Durovigutum* (Godmanchester). Excavations centred on approximately 30-40m south-east of the site identified multi-period finds including a complex of Romano-British enclosures, ditches, pits and pottery. This was succeeded by a 7th century Anglo-Saxon *grubenhaus* and ancillary features, while a substantial ditch was constructed across the site during the 13th or 14th centuries. The ditch may have formed the western enclosure boundary of St Ives priory, and former structural stonework, probably from the original priory buildings, was revealed, along with the remains of a possible chalk wall foundation, but it is not clear that the actual location of the Priory cell lies within the site. A layer of garden soil developed over this site in the 15th and 16th centuries, into which three large rubbish pits were cut (MCB 15820, MCB 19944).

4.3 It is suggested that in Anglo-Saxon times *Slepe* (St Ives) may have been a minister attached to the royal estate at Broughton (Osstihuizen 2000, 28). In 1017 the minister had become a daughter house of Ramsey Abbey, and the Benedictine Priory of St Ivo flourished under Ramsey's patronage throughout the medieval period (Haigh 2000, 41). The only surviving visible remains of the Benedictine priory comprise a medieval barn located in the garden of Priory House which is a Scheduled Monument (MCB 17272; SAM 1011722). The Free Church located at nos. 3 and 5, approximately 85m north-west of the site was built in the 18th century (CB 14957).

4.4 The historic maps show that the Market Street side of the site has been developed since at least the early 19th century. The 1808 Enclosure map shows a property fronting Market Street with an open area to the rear (Fig. 3). There was no tithe map for St Ives. The 1888 OS map shows the site forms a similar plan as today, comprising two plots of land with houses with rear extensions fronting Market Hill. The western plot is longer than the eastern, and both plots have outhouses at their southern end. There is an empty space fronting the road between the two properties (Fig. 4). The 1901 map shows there are additional small buildings to the rear of the easternmost shorter property (Fig. 5). The 1926 OS map shows no significant change except for a slight extension to the western property which has narrowed the gap between the two properties where they front Market Street (Fig. 6).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Two test pits, each 2m x 2m, were excavated by hand due to restricted access.

5.2 All investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the trenches were scanned by metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below.

Test Pit 1 (Figs. 2 & 7)

Sample section 1 *Test Pit 1, NNE-SSW section wall, facing WNW* *0.00 = 7.08m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.39m	L1000	Made ground. Dark greyish black, firm, silt with moderate rubble and frequent CBM fragments.
0.39 – 0.45m	L1005	Made ground. Mid yellowish grey, friable, clayey silt with frequent CBM fragments and mod charcoal flecks.
0.45 – 1.02m	L1008	Mid brownish grey, compact, sandy silt with modern pottery and CBM.
1.02 – 1.07m	L1009	Mid reddish orange, compact, burned clay.
1.07 – 1.16m	L1010	Dark greyish black, friable, charcoal and ash. 17th – 18th C pottery
1.16 – 1.26m	L1017	Dark brownish grey, compact, occasional CBM fragments and charcoal flecks. With late 17th – 18th C pottery.
1.26 – 1.42m	L1011	Buried topsoil. Mid brownish grey, hard, sandy silt. With late 15th – 16th C pottery.
1.42 - 1.61m+	L1015	Buried subsoil. Mid yellowish brown, compact, silty sandy clay.

Description: Three modern brick walls (M1002, M1006 and M1007), a sewer (F1003), two pits (F1018 and F1022), an undated posthole (F1020), and a 17th – 18th century well (F1012) were present in Test Pit 1. Pits F1018 and F1022 each contained a sherd of Roman (mid 1st – 2nd century AD) pottery.

M1001 was a wall present along the WNW-ESE side of Test Pit 1. It was at least 3.00m long and 0.20m deep and it was constructed of mid yellow bricks (0.230 x 0.110 x 0.080m) lay in stretcher bond and bonded with a smooth, greyish white mortar. The wall was laid on thin layer of concrete, L1002, above modern Sewer F1003.

Wall M1006 was present along the south side of Test Pit 1. It was at least 1.30m long and 0.15m deep and it was constructed of half sized, mid red bricks (0.180 x 0.120 x 0.060m) lay in header bond with an irregular finish and bonded with a smooth, lime mortar. The wall was laid on a thick layer of early modern/modern levelling material, L1008, without a construction cut. It was present *c*.0.35m below the existing ground level and overlain by modern levelling layer L1005.

M1007 was a wall present along the west side of Test Pit 1. It was at least 0.74m long and 0.20m deep. It was constructed of mid red bricks (240mm x 100mm x 80mm) lay in header bond and bonded with a smooth, lime mortar. The wall was laid on a thick layer of early modern/modern levelling material, L1008, without a construction cut. It was present *c*. 0.35m below existing ground level and overlain by modern levelling layer L1005.

Feature	Context	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill	Spot Date
Sewer F1003	L1004	Linear, vertical sides, flat base (0.30 x 0.75 x 0.52m)	Friable, dark greyish black, sandy silt	Modern
Well F1012	L1013	Circular, steep sides, base unexcavated (1.20+ x 1.00 x 0.6+m)	Compact, mid greyish brown, sandy silt	17th-18th C
	L1014		Compact, dark greyish black, sandy silt	18th C
Pit F1018	L1019	Oval, gently sloping sides, concave base (0.50 x 0.40 x 0.34m)	Hard, mid brownish grey, sandy silty clay with occasional rounded pebbles	Roman
Posthole F1020	L1021	Circular, gently sloping sides, flattish base (0.25 x 0.25 x 0.06m)	Hard, mid yellowish brown, silty sandy clay	-
Pit F1022	L1023	Irregular, gently sloping sides, flattish base (0.90+ x 0.35+ x 0.14m)	Hard, mid yellowish brown, sandy silt	Mid 1st-2nd C AD

Test Pit 2 (Figs. 2 & 8)

Sample section 2 *Test Pit 2, WNW-ESE section wall, facing SSW* *0.00 = 7.08m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.08m	L1029	Made ground. Mid greyish black, loose, sandy silt.
0.08 – 0.37m	L1000	Made ground. Dark greyish black, firm, silt with mod rubble and frequent CBM fragments.
0.37 – 0.42m	L1036	Made ground. Light reddish brown, friable, sandy silt with CBM and mortar fragments.
0.42 – 0.71m	L1008	Mid brownish grey, loosely compacted, sandy silt.
0.71 – 1.10m	L1011	Buried Topsoil. Mid brownish grey, hard, sandy silt.
1.10 - 1.21m+	L1015	Buried Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown, compact, silty sandy clay.

Description: A wall (M1034), a sewer (M1032) and two pits (F1030 and F1037) were recorded in Test Pit 2, and they all contained Early Modern/Modern (19th – 20th century) finds. Pit or Well F1024 contained 17th-18th C pottery, and mid 15th – 16th century pottery.

Modern Wall Fragment M1042 was a wall present along the west side of Test Pit 2. It was 0.25m long and at least 0.10m deep. It was constructed of bricks (230 x 100 x 70mm) bonded with a mortar with pebbles. It was contained within Cut F1040.

Modern Wall M1034 was present along the east side of Test Pit 2. It was 1.2m long and at least 0.90m deep. It was constructed of light yellow bricks (220 x 70 x 80mm) lay in header bond and bonded with a smooth, lime mortar. The sewer contained a thick layer of modern backfilling L1035. It was present *c.*0.90m below the existing ground level and was overlain by recent levelling layer L1029.

Feature	Context	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill	Spot Date
Pit F1030	L1031	Oval, steep sides, concave base (0.42+ x 0.30+ x 0.33m)	Friable, light yellowish grey, sandy silt	Early modern/ modern
Sewer F1032	L1033	Rectangular, vertical sides (1.25 x 1.25 x 0.90m)	Hard, dark brownish grey silt	-
	M1034	Brick wall of sewer (1.2 x 1.2 x 0.90m)	As above	-
	L1035	Fill of sewer (1.10 x 1.1 x 0.90m)	Loose. Light yellowish grey silt	Early Modern/ modern
Pit F1037	L1038	Sub-circular, moderately sloping sides, concave base (2.00+ x 1.00 x 0.60m)	Friable, mid yellowish brown, silty sandy	Early modern/ modern
Pit/Well? F1024	L1025	Sub-circular, vertical sides, unknown base (1.40+ x 1.70 x 0.85+m)	Friable, mid greyish brown, silty clay	17th-18th C
	L1026		Friable, mid brownish grey, sandy silty	-
	L1027		Friable, dark brown, silty clay	Mid 15th – 16th C

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors restricted the identification of archaeological features or finds.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 In each test pit post-medieval and modern deposits were recorded – to a depth of 1.26m in Test Pit 1 (L1017) and 0.71m in Test Pit 2 (L1008).

8.2 At the base of each trench a buried topsoil and buried subsoil were recorded. In Test Pit 1 Buried Topsoil L1011 was a mid brownish grey, hard, sandy silt and it contained late 15th – 16th C pottery. Below L1011, was Buried Subsoil L1015, a mid yellowish brown, compact, silty sandy clay (1.61m+ below the present day ground surface. Similarly in Test Pit 2, L1011 was also recorded and it overlay Buried Subsoil L1015, a mid yellowish brown, compact, silty sandy clay (1.21m+ below the present day ground surface).

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The recorded features are tabulated:

Test Pit	Context	Description	Spot Date
1	M1002	Wall	Modern
	M1003	Sewer	Modern
	M1006	Wall	Modern
	M1007	Wall	Modern
	F1012	Well	17th – 18th century
	F1018	Pit	?Roman
	F1020	Posthole	Undated
	F1022	Pit	?Roman
2	F1024	Pit or Well	15th – 16th century
	F1030	Pit	Modern
	M1032	Sewer	Modern
	M1034	Wall	Modern
	F1037	Pit	Modern

9.2 The site is located within the historic core of the medieval and post-medieval settlement of St Ives, within the area of the former market place. The Priory to the south is the site of the former medieval Benedictine Priory (Historic Environment Record No MCB17272). Here, archaeological investigations have revealed features associated with the priory and also human burials (HER MCB3260).

9.3 In the event the evaluation revealed principally modern remains.

9.4 The earliest material is the Roman sherds from Pits F1018 and F1022 in Test Pit 1. Each pit contained just one Roman sherd meaning that the dating evidence is tentative. Undated Posthole F1020 was adjacent and may be broadly contemporary with the pits.

9.5 Perhaps of more substantive interest is the late medieval pottery found during the evaluation. Pit or Well F1024 (Test Pit 2) contained late 15th – 16th century pottery and the later sherd of red earthenware (17th – 18th century) may be intrusive (Pottery Report below). The well in Test Pit 1, F1024, contained post-medieval (17th – 18th century) pottery and also a residual medieval sherd. Modern Pit F1037 also contained a residual late medieval sherd.

9.6 The CBM includes two medieval bricks, one of which was complete (*c*.1230g), contained in modern Layer L1008 (CBM Report below). The bricks were manufactured in a dark red, naturally calcareous fabric with dimensions of 210x100x40g, typical of bricks manufactured in the late 14th-early 15th centuries or possibly slightly later. The bricks have creased faces and irregular arrises, however the upper faces have been worn smooth, suggesting the bricks may have formed part of a floor surface for a substantial duration after their manufacture. A range of interesting carbonised remains were recovered (Environmental Samples Report below). Although the Roman remains were sparse, the medieval/ early post-medieval material from L1015 and L1011 produced a valuable assemblage of cultivated plants and associated arable weeds. In addition the possible remains of a burned building suggested by layers L1009 and L1010 represents significant potential for further archaeobotanical research.

Research potential

9.7 The identification of Roman pottery within Pits F1018 and F1022 is indicative of Roman activity in the area. This material is likely to be related to the presence of a complex of Romano-British enclosures approximately 30-40m south-east of the site. Although limited, it suggests that the site may have some potential in helping to broaden the currently understood picture of the Romano-British period in the St Ives area. Medlycott (2011, 48) has identified the internal layouts of Roman towns as an important research subject for the East Anglian region.

9.8 Towns, their layouts, housing densities and chronological development are also identified as important research subjects for the medieval period (Medlycott 2011, 70). The late medieval pottery recovered from the possible well F1024 suggests that the site may have the potential to reveal further information regarding activity of this date within the core of medieval St Ives. In light of what is currently understood about this part of the town it is likely that any such information will relate to the market place or the Benedictine Abbey which was situated close by. Monastic sites are considered to be an important area of research for medieval towns (Medlycott 2011, 48) and it is possible that the site might yield information relating to the way in which this institution affected the town in this period (Ayers 2000, 30-31). The presence

of post-medieval pottery indicates that evidence relating to the development and layout of the town in this period might be present: Medlycott (2011, 79-80) identifies post-medieval towns as an important research area for the eastern region. Given the earlier influence of the Priory, it may be possible to identify changes in the character of settlement which reflect the impact of the dissolution and associated changes to the settlement. Certainly the presence of these pottery assemblages offers the opportunity to look a trade connections and socio-economic issues in the town during these periods.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at the Cambridgeshire County Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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APPENDIX 1 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Figs.	Map	Date	Scale	Source
1	Site location			
2	Detailed site location			
3	Enclosure map	1808	-	HRO: PM4/3
4	OS map	1888	1:25,000	HRO: 22.4 & 23.1
5	OS map	1901/2	1:25,000	HRO: 22.4 & 23.1
6	OS map	1926	1:25,000	HRO: 22.4 & 23.1

AS1676, 13-14 Market Hill, St Ives
Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Segment	TP	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1000			1	Redeposited Topsoil	Modern	(22) 475g		44	Clay Pipe Bowl (2) - 22g Clay Pipe Stem (2) - 10g Glass (1) - 43g O. Shell - 75g Slag (1) - 106g Slate - 318g
1005			1	Demolition Layer	Early Modern/Modern	(3) 79g	161		Clay Pipe Stem (1) - 7g
1008		A	1	Levelling Layer	Modern	(29) 734g	5429	513	**SF1** Cu. Alloy Button - 3g Clay Pipe Bowl (3) - 54g Clay Pipe Stem (12) - 60g Cu. Alloy Pins - 3g Fe. Frags (11) - 937g Glass (1) - 9g O. Shell - 24g Slag (1) - 734g
		B	2		Modern	(24) 793g	83	406	**SF3** Cu. Alloy Strip - 9g Clay Pipe Bowl (1) - 16g Clay Pipe Stem (2) - 11g Fe. Frags (7) - 363g Pot Waster - 517g
1010			1	Charcoal/Ash Layer	17th-18th C	(2) 47g			B. Bone - 30g Clay Pipe (1) - 36g Clay Pipe Stem (4) - 35g
1011		B	2	Buried Topsoil	Late 15th-16th C	(7) 350g		470	Clay Pipe Bowl (2) - 24g Clay Pipe Stem (2) - 8g

									Fe. Frag (1) - 25g Mussel Shell - 3g O. Shell - 40g Stone Tile - 258g W. Bone - 4g
1012	1013		1	Upper Fill of Well	17th-18th C	(6) 752g	1374	1113	Clay Pipe (1) - 5g O. Shell - 69g
	1014		1	Lower Fill of Well	18th C	(28) 894g		1365	Clay Pipe (1) - 25g Clay Pipe Stem (1) - 2g Cu. Alloy Frag (1) - 33g Fe. Frag (1) - 49g Glass (3) - 59g
1017			1	Levelling Layer	Late 17th - 18th C	(3) 63g		117	Clay Pipe Stem (3) - 22g
1018	1019		1	Fill of Pit	Roman	(1) 9g			
1022	1023		1	Fill of Pit	Mid 1st-2nd C AD	(1) 11g			
1024	1025		2	Fill of Pit/Well	17th-18th C	(7) 197g	570	1054	Fe. Frag (1) - 10g Mortar - 72g
	1027		2	Fill of Pit/Well	Mid 15th – 16th C	(9) 204g	325	631	Charcoal - 22g Cu. Alloy Frag (1) - 4g Fe. Frag (1) - 20g Stone Tile - 76g W. Stone - 83g
1030	1031		2	Fill of Pit	19th – 20th C	(2) 33g	82		
1034			2	Brick Wall of Sewer			2904		
1035			2	Sewer Backfill	19th – early 20th C	(4) 53g	113	38	**SF2** Cu. Alloy ?Coin - 30g Glass (2) - 33g
1036			2	Levelling Layer			58		
1037	1038		2	Fill of Pit	19th – early 20th C	(4) 104g	20	56	
1039	1042		2	Brick Foundation of Wall			3400		

APPENDIX 3 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery
by Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 116 sherds weighing 3.597 kg in mixed condition recovered from 8 features or layers. All of the features and layers contained either post-medieval or modern pottery as their latest sherds, although some features contained earlier residual pottery (Table 1).

Pit/well F1024 (L1025) contained a jar rim sherd of late Roman Nene Valley colour coat and a body sherd of early medieval Grimston type ware. The latest sherd in the feature was a black glazed post-medieval red earthenware of 17th-18th centuries date. However, the remaining sherds comprising late medieval oxidised wares, Cistercian ware and Raeren stoneware suggest a date centred on the late 15th-16th centuries, and so the post-medieval sherd could be intrusive. The oxidised ware included the upper profile of a jar with external girth grooves in good condition from the lower fill (L1027). The lower fill of well F1012 (L1014) contained a medieval sandy and shelly sherd.

Late medieval/transitional sherds were present in Layer L1008 including a Cistercian ware jug base with applied dots of white slip, and three sherds of late medieval oxidised ware including a jug neck and rim and a flanged bowl rim. Pit F1037 (L1038) also contained a sherd of late medieval oxidised ware.

Key:
GRIM: Grimston ware 12th-13th/14th
MSSH: medieval sandy shelly ware 12th-14th
LMO1: Late medieval oxidised ware 14th -16th mid grey core, orange surfaces with quartz and limestone surfaces
LMO2: Late medieval oxidised ware 14th-16th, dark grey core, orange surfaces with patchy green glaze. Sandy matrix with sparse medium to coarse quartz and common fine shell
LMO3: As LMO1 but abundant quartz, sparse calcareous and red grog 14th-15th
CIST: Cistercian ware late 15th-16th
RAER: Raeren stoneware late 15th-early 17th
MISC: Miscellaneous unsourced ware. White ware, unglazed appears burnt 15th-18th
PMRE: Post-medieval red earthenware late 16th-19th
PMRST: Post-medieval red earthenware with trailed slip 17th-18th
PMBL: Black glazed post-medieval red earthenware 17th-18th
SWSG: White salt glazed stoneware 18th
STMO: Staffordshire marbled slipware late 17th-18th
CREA: Creamware mid 18th-late 19th
ENGS: English stoneware 18th+
TPW: Transfer Printed Ware late 18th+
RWE: Refined factory made white earthenware late 18th+

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment

Levelling Layer	1008	4x18g RWE 5x226g ENGS 2x105g CREA 11x138g TPW 2x24g SWSG 22x692g PMRE 1x8g PMRST 3x73g MISC 1x57g CIST 3x145g LMO1	19th+	CIST: x1 small jug or mug base with applied dots of white slip LMO; x1 jug rim and neck 12cm rim diam, 0.16 REVE X1: flanged bowl rim 30cm diam, 0.16 REVE PMRE: Min 6 vessels including jar rim 18cm diam, 0.3 REVE MISC: 22cm diam, 0,07 REVE
Charcoal/ash layer	1010	2x46g PMRE	17th-18th	
Upper Fill of Well 1012	1013	6x716g PMRST	17th-18th	PMRST: two thirds complete jug with rim diam 20cm, REVE 0.15
Lower Fill of Well 1012	1014	1x42g STMB 20x624g PRMST 6x138g PMRE 1x12g ENGS 1x8g MSSH	18th	STMB: lid PMRST: Min 4 vessels including panceheon or deep dish rim 30cm diam, 0.13 REVE, bowl 20 cm diam, 0.15 REVE, jar 21cm diam, 0.16 REVE PMRE: min 4 vessels; 24 cm pancheon/bowl rim diam, 0.13 REVE
Levelling Layer	1017	1x42g PMRE 1x13g STMB	Late 17th-18th	PMRE: internal glaze with wavy line deco, dish or shallow bowl STMB: shallow dish or plate
Pit/well 1024	1025	1x5g PMBL 1x25g RAER 3x61g LMO1 1x57g LMO2 1x43g LMO3 1x8g GRIM 1x11g LNVCC	17th-18th	 RAER: drinking mug body sherd and strap handle LMO1: flat base LMO2: rod handle LMO3: upright jar rim 20cm diam, 0.13 REVE LNVCC: Late Roman jar rim
	1027	1x8g CIST 2x93g LMO1	Mid 15th-16th	LMO: x1 jar upper profile with double external girth groves rim 12cm 0.32 REVE
Pit 1030	1031	3x32g RWE	19th-20th	
Sewer Backfill	1035	1x24g YELL 1x4g TPW 1x6g RWE 1x7g PMRE	19th – early 20th	

Pit 1037	1038	1x39g ENGS 2x12g TPW 1x35g LMO1	19th – early 20th	ENGS: bottle TPW: black print and 'willow pattern' LMO: hard, orange red surfaces, slightly calcareous

Table 1: Quantification of pottery by context

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey MIfA

The evaluation recovered a total of 30 fragments (12178g) of CBM, the bulk of which comprised moderately fragmented 17th-18th century brick and tile, although rare fragments of medieval and modern CBM were also present (Table 2)

Period	Fragment Count	Weight (g)
Medieval: late 14th-early 15th Century	2	2172
Post-Medieval: 17th-18th Century	26	9948
Modern	2	58
Total	*30*	*12178*

Table 2: Quantification of CBM

The medieval CBM comprised two bricks, one of which was complete (*c.*1230g), contained in modern Levelling Layer L1008. The bricks were manufactured in a dark red, naturally calcareous fabric with dimensions of 210x100x40g, typical of bricks manufactured in the late 14th-early 15th centuries or possibly slightly later. The bricks have creased faces and irregular arrises, however the upper faces have been worn smooth, suggesting the bricks may have formed part of a floor surface for a substantial duration after their manufacture.

The post-medieval CBM included two near complete peg tiles, also in Levelling Layer L1008, with two pre-firing tapering circular peg holes at one end. Post-medieval bricks with, where extant, dimensions of 220x110x50 were contained in Layers L1006, L1007 and Well F1012, and are typical of sandy red bricks manufactured in the 17th and 18th centuries, seemingly contemporary with the peg tile. Relatively small fragment of post-medieval brick and tile were also contained in Well F1024 (L1025 & L1027) and may be considered as rubble of similar date.

Small fragments of modern pantile were contained in Levelling Layer L1036.

Animal Bone Report

Dr Julia E. M. Cussans

An animal bone assemblage totalling approximately 5.8kg in weight was recovered from trial trench excavations at St Ives. Of this just over 1kg dated to 19th-20th century or modern contexts and was not examined here. The remainder largely date to the late medieval and post-medieval periods; details of these bones are given in Table 3. Bone preservation was mostly rated as good, with low levels of abrasion and fresh breaks and relatively high quantities of identifiable bone. A small number of bones had been subject to dog gnawing. All of the bones recovered from L1010 were either charred (black all over) or scorched; some burnt bones were also found in L1027.

Identified mammal species, in order of abundance, were sheep/goat, cattle, pig, cat, horse and rabbit. Two skull fragments were positively identified as sheep, no goats were positively identified. Four bird bones were also identified; two of these belonged to young birds and were thought to be of chicken size. Of the other two one was chicken and one was goose; it seems likely that both of these may have been kept as domestic birds on the site. Just over one third of the mammal bones could not be identified to species and were classified as large (cattle or horse sized), medium (sheep or pig sized) or small (cat or rabbit sized) mammal. The majority of these were fragments of ribs, vertebrae or indeterminate pieces of long bones.

Butchery marks were fairly common on cattle, sheep, pig and large mammal bones and included both fine knife cuts and large blade (cleaver) chops. Sheep butchery included sagittal splitting of the skull, presumably to access the brain. One of the horse bones, a pelvis, also bore cut marks. Ageable elements, including both jaws and long bone epiphyses, were fairly common for the three main domestic species. The cattle bones included a neonate calf jaw. Given a larger assemblage it seems likely that detailed age profiles may be constructed and inform on site economy. Two pathological bones were noted, one of which was a cattle first phalange with exostoses on the proximal articulation and the other was a medium mammal rib which appears to have broken and healed. A number of measurable elements were present and given the good state of bone preservation a larger assemblage may provide a statistically significant sample size for the examination of animal stature and possibly sex. One pig mandible was determined as being male due to the size of the alveolus left by the missing canine. A good mix of anatomical elements was represented for the main domestic species with both meaty and waste parts being represented. Overall it appears that the assemblage represents domestic waste largely disposed of in pits and disused wells. If further excavation were to take place this well preserved assemblage will likely provide useful data on site economy and animal stature.

Feature	Context	Segment	Description	Spot Date	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Pig	Horse	Cat	Rabbit	Large mammal	Medium mammal	Small mammal	Bird	Total
1010			Charcoal/Ash Layer	17th-18th C							2	2			4
1011		B	Garden Soil	Late 15th-16th C	7	9	4				1	3			24
1012	1013		Upper Fill of Well	17th-18th C	6	4					10	1			21
	1014		Lower Fill of Well	18th C	2	10		1			4	1			18
1017			Levelling Layer	Late 17th - 18th C	1	3					4	2			10
1024	1025		Fill of Pit/Well	17th-18th C	5	7	3	1	3		5	1	7	2	34
	1027		Fill of Pit/Well	Mid 15th – 16th C	4	7	1		1	1	8	5		2	29
				Total	25	40	8	2	4	1	34	15	7	4	140

Table 3. Quantification of animal bones

Shell Report

Dr Julia E. M. Cussans

A small quantity of marine shell was recovered from trial trench excavations at St Ives. Garden Soil F1011B yielded two lower oyster valves and a single mussel valve and Well Fill L1013 (F1012) yielded two lower oyster valves and two further fragments of oyster. Preservation was rated as ok with the shells showing some signs of abrasion and fresh breakages. Some of the shells showed signs of parasitic infestation and none showed signs of human modifications such as cuts or opening notches.

The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

Five bulk soil samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken and processed during trial excavations at 13-14 Market Hill, St. Ives. Sampled deposits date from the Roman period through to the 17th-18th century and include a substantial burnt deposit (L1009 and L1010). This report presents the results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions and discusses the significance and potential of any remains encountered.

Methods

Samples were processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using standard flotation techniques. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 500µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 1mm. The dried light fractions were scanned under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Due to the diverse samples, carbonised plant macrofossils from the light fractions were identified and fully recorded. Reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006) and a reference collection of modern seeds was consulted where necessary. Potential contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded in order to gain an insight into possible disturbance of the deposits.

Results

The identified remains from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 4. A wide range of botanical remains were recovered from the samples and are discussed below.

L1019 (Sample 5) - Roman pit F1018

The fill of Roman pit F1018 contained few carbonised plant remains, with an indeterminate cereal grain and seeds of brome grass (*Bromus* sp.) and scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*) being the only remains present. The latter are likely to represent the remains of a weed community associated with cultivated cereals.

L1015 (Sample 4) - Possible medieval subsoil

Layer L1015 was recorded as a preserved medieval subsoil underlying possible garden soil L1011 (see below). Amongst the carbonised plant macrofossils were grains of hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.), free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum*), glume wheat (*T. dicoccum/ spelta*) and oat (*Avena* sp.). Cereal chaff was also recorded in the form of spelt wheat glume bases (*T. spelta*) and free-threshing type wheat rachis. The presence of glume wheat, most likely in the form of spelt, is of interest because the medieval economy is generally considered to have been based on the cultivation of free-threshing type wheat (e.g. Moffett 2006; Straker *et al.* 2007). It is possible that the spelt was present only as a weed contaminant of other cereal crops but it is also possible that it was deliberately cultivated. At some sites there is evidence that spelt cultivation continued beyond the Roman period (e.g. Murphy 1985; Carruthers 2008), although medieval occurrences are rare. Spelt wheat from 12th-13th century deposits was recovered from West Fen Road, Ely (Ballantyne 2005), although the present site is later in date. An alternative hypothesis is that the glume wheat remains, perhaps along with other charred macrofossils, represent re-deposited material from earlier phases.

A range of non-cereal taxa were present in the sample, including goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), mallow (*Malva* sp.), scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*), stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*) and wild grasses (Poaceae). It is likely that many of these grew as arable weeds. Stinking chamomile and goosefoot indicate heavy, fertile soils

L1011 (Sample 3) - Possible 15th-16th century garden soil

Layer L1011 was a possible garden soil spot dated to the late 15th-16th century and contained a diverse range of carbonised plant macrofossils. The cereal assemblage was comparable to that from L1015, with hulled barley, free-threshing type wheat, glume wheat and oat grains recorded.

A similar range of non-cereal taxa were present in this sample, including orache (*Atriplex* sp.), dock (*Rumex* sp.), common mallow (*Malva sylvestris*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago* lanceolata), legumes (Fabaceae), small scabious (*Scabiosa* cf. *columbaria*), scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*), stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*) and brome grass (*Bromus* sp.). Many of these may represent arable weeds, although scabious may have occupied more of a short grassland habitat and mallow could have grown on field boundaries or waysides rather than amongst the crop itself.

In both L1011 and L1015, the presence of carbonised plant material could represent the addition of hearth ash and other midden material to improve cultivated garden soils. The presence of glume wheat and the possibility of redeposition of archaeobotanical remains would require further sampling of a range of deposits at the site in order to develop a more detailed understanding of the cereal economy over time.

L1009 and L1010 (Samples 1 and 2) - 17th-18th century burnt layers

Layers L1009 and L1010 were a sequence of burnt deposits dating to the 17th-18th century. Layer L1009 was recorded as a burnt clay/ daub deposit and the layers could represent part of a ruined building. However, only a small amount of the deposits were present in the trench and their true character remains uncertain at present.

A small number of cereal grains were present in both samples, with hulled barley and free-threshing type wheat both identified. In addition, cereal culm fragments were present in both samples and barley rachis was recorded in L1010. The cereal grains were quite heavily burnt, suggesting that they may have been carbonised in quite a fierce fire.

In addition to the cereal remains was a single grape seed (*Vitis vinifera*) in L1010, which could represent human food debris. Numerous fruit stones of both plum (*Prunus domestica*) and sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) were also present. The latter displayed signs of rodent gnawing and may be part of a rodent cache, either associated with a human structure or a natural burrow. The plum stones were not gnawed and could either represent natural burned vegetation or the remains of human food. The same can also be said of the remains of bramble (*Rubus* sp.) in L1010)

A wide range of wild taxa were recorded from both samples, including buttercup (*Ranunculus acris/ bulbosus*), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), campion (*Silene* sp.), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), dock (*Rumex* sp.), dead-nettle (*Lamium* sp.), elder (*Sambucus nigra*), sedge (*Carex* sp.) and wild grass florets (Poaceae). Disentangling the taphonomy of these taxa is problematic and some may represent the remains of arable weeds. However, a range of taxa such as campion, goosefoot, dock, sedge and grasses found associated with a burned reconstruction at West Stow were considered likely to be the remains of burned vegetation and soil seed bank from around the building at the time of the fire (Campbell and Kenward 2012). Such a source for many of the seeds from the present samples is equally possible in this context.

Small diameter roundwood was found in both L1009 and L1010 and could be the remains of wattle associated with the daub that was recovered. Other remains of oak (*Quercus* sp.) and non-oak, diffuse porous charcoal could also have originated as structural elements within the building. However, other sources are also possible.

In addition to the plant remains were numerous carbonised arthropods, particularly in L1010. These included a number of beetles (Coleoptera), a probable house fly (cf. *Musca domestica*) and numerous indeterminate insect larvae. These must all have been present within the burned structure/ vegetation and are a relatively unusual find due to their fragility. This implies that at least part of the fire burned in a reducing atmosphere, resulting in the carbonisation of delicate remains such as these. It also indicates that there has been no significant disturbance of the deposits prior to excavation. The evidence of reducing conditions is inconsistent with the cereal remains and may demonstrate the complex nature of fierce fires, such as those within buildings (e.g. Campbell and Kenward 2012).

Contaminants

A small number of modern rootlets, seeds and insect remains were present in the bulk sample light fractions but are unlikely to represent any significant biological disturbance of the archaeological deposits.

Conclusions and statement of potential

A range of interesting carbonised remains were recovered from the investigation and have given an insight into the history of 13-14 Market Hill, St. Ives. Although the Roman remains were sparse, the medieval/ early post-medieval material from L1015 and L1011 produced a valuable assemblage of cultivated plants and associated arable weeds. A range of cereals were exploited and the interesting occurrence of more primitive wheat varieties in both deposits raises a number of questions. Further environmental sampling during any future work at the site would be very beneficial to enable a more detailed consideration of these issues and the medieval/ early post-medieval diet and economy at the site.

The possible remains of a burned building suggested by layers L1009 and L1010 represents significant potential for further archaeobotanical research. Should further excavation be carried out on the site, it is strongly recommended that a detailed environmental sampling programme is implemented, with an emphasis on examining the spatial distribution of archaeobotanical remains. This could be carried out through the sampling of deposits on a grid across the structure. A conflagration deposit within a building has significant research potential in terms of examining the location of activities within the structure, the locations of stored produce and the analysis of the household economy. A study such as that conducted of a 14th century cellar Besançon, France (Lundstrom-Baudais and Bailly 1995) demonstrates the potential of such investigations. In addition, the identification and analysis of carbonised arthropods by a relevant specialist would enable an investigation of living conditions within the building during its occupation.

Overall, the small number of samples from 13-14 Market Hill reveals significant potential for the recovery of an archaeobotanical assemblage with a high research potential during any furture work at the site.

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Site Code	AS1676	AS1676	AS1676	AS1676	AS1676
Sample number	1	2	3	4	5
Context number	1009	1010	1011	1015	1019
Feature number	-	-	-	-	1018
Description	Burnt clay/ daub layer	Charcoal/ ash layer	Garden soil	Possible medieval subsoil	Fill of pit
Spot date	-	17th-18th C	Late 15th-16th C	-	Roman
Volume (litres)	10	10	20	20	10
Cereal grains:					
Cereal NFI	2	1	10	6	1
Hordeum sp. - Barley	-	-	3	2	-
Hordeum sp. - Hulled barley	2	1	4	1	-
(*Hordeum vulgare* - germinated grain)	(1)	-	-	-	-
Triticum sp. - Wheat	-	-	5	2	-
Triticum dicoccum/spelta - Emmer/spelt wheat	-	-	2	3	-
Triticum aestivum/ turgidum type - Free-threshing type wheat	1	-	9	3	-
Avena sp. - Oat	-	-	1	1	-
Cereal chaff:					
Hordeum sp. - Barley rachis	-	1	-	-	-
Triticum spelta - Spelt wheat glume base	-	-	-	3	-
Triticum dicoccum/spelta - Emmer/spelt wheat glume base	-	-	-	4	-
Triticum sp. - Free-threshing type wheat rachis	-	-	-	1	-
Cereal/large grass rachis	-	-	-	1	-
Cereal indet. culm	1	2	-	-	-
Wild taxa:					
Ranunculus acris/ bulbosus L. - Meadow/ bulbous buttercup	-	1	-	-	-
Chenopodium sp. L. - Goosefoot	1	-	-	2	-
Atriplex sp. L. - Oraches	-	-	1	-	-
Chenopodiaceae - Goosefoot family	-	2	1	1	-
Silene sp. L. - Campions	-	1	-	-	-
Polygonum aviculare L. - Knotgrass	-	1	-	-	-
Polygonum sp. L. - Knotgrass	1	-	-	-	-
Rumex sp. L. - Dock	2	6	2	-	-
Malva sylvestris L. - Common mallow	-	-	2	-	-
Malva sp. L. - Mallow	-	-	1	1	-
Brassicaceae indet. - Cabbage family	-	1	-	-	-
Rubus sp. L. - Bramble	-	1	-	-	-
Prunus spinosa L. - Blackthorn	1	2	-	-	-
Punus domestica L. - Plum	1	7	-	-	-
Fabaceae indet. - Pea family (medium)	-	-	1	-	-
Vitis vinifera L. - Grape-vine	-	1	-	-	-
Lamium sp. L. - Dead-nettle	-	6	-	-	-
Plantago lanceolata L. - Ribwort plantain	-	-	1	-	-
Sambucus nigra L. - Elder	-	2	-	-	-
Scabiosa cf. *columbaria* L. - Small scabious	-	-	1	-	-
Anthemis cotula L. - Stinking chamomile	-	-	1	1	-
Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.) Sch. Bip. - Scentless mayweed	-	-	1	3	1
Asteraceae indet. - Daisy family	-	2	-	-	-
Carex sp. L. - Sedge	-	2	-	-	-
Bromus sp. L. - Brome grass	-	-	1	-	1
Poaceae indet. - Grass (large)	-	-	1	1	-
Poaceae indet. - Grass (medium)	-	2	-	1	-
Poaceae indet. - Grass (florets)	-	5	-	-	-
Seeds indet.	-	5	-	-	-

Charcoal:					
Charcoal >2mm	XX	XX	X	X	-
Notes	*Quercus* sp., Indet. Roundwood	*Quercus* sp., Diffuse porous, Indet. Roundwood	-	-	-
Other carbonised:					
Monocot. culm	-	X	-	-	-
Root/ tuber	-	X	-	-	-
Carbonised insect	X	XX	-	-	-
Indet. carbonised organic	XX	XXX	X	X	-
Other:					
Small mammal bone	X	-	-	X	-
Fuel ash slag	XX	XX	-	-	-
Contaminants:					
Modern roots	X	X	X	X	X
Modern mollusc	-	-	-	-	-
Modern seeds	-	-	X	X	-
Modern insect	-	-	X	X	-
Earthworm egg capsules	-	-	-	-	-

X = present
XX = common
XXX = abundant

Table 4: Charred plant remains in bulk sample light fractions from 13-14 Market Hill, St. Ives.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

DP 1
View across site, with stakes identifying test pit locations

DP 2
View across site, with stakes identifying test pit locations

DP 3
Trial trench 1, facing northeast

DP 4
Trial trench 1, facing southeast

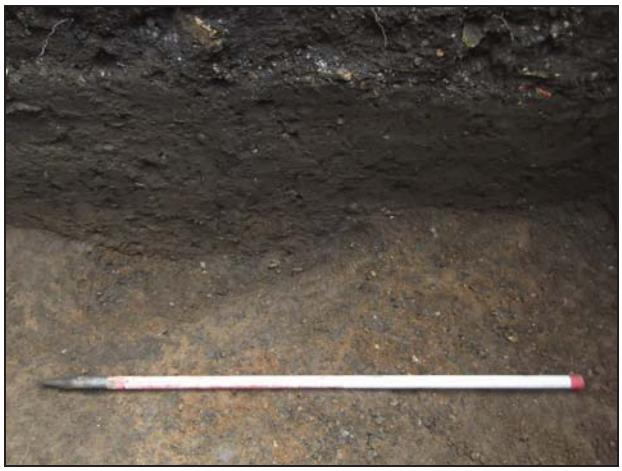
DP 5
Trial trench 1, facing northwest

DP 6
Trial trench 1, F1012, facing southwest

DP 7
Test pit 1, post-excavation, facing northwest

DP 8
Test pot 1, post-excavation, facing northeast

DP 9
Test pit 1, F1018 & F1020, facing northwest



DP 10
Test pit 1, F1022, facing southeast

DP 11
Test pit 2, including F1024, facing northwest

DP 12
Test pit 2, facing southeast

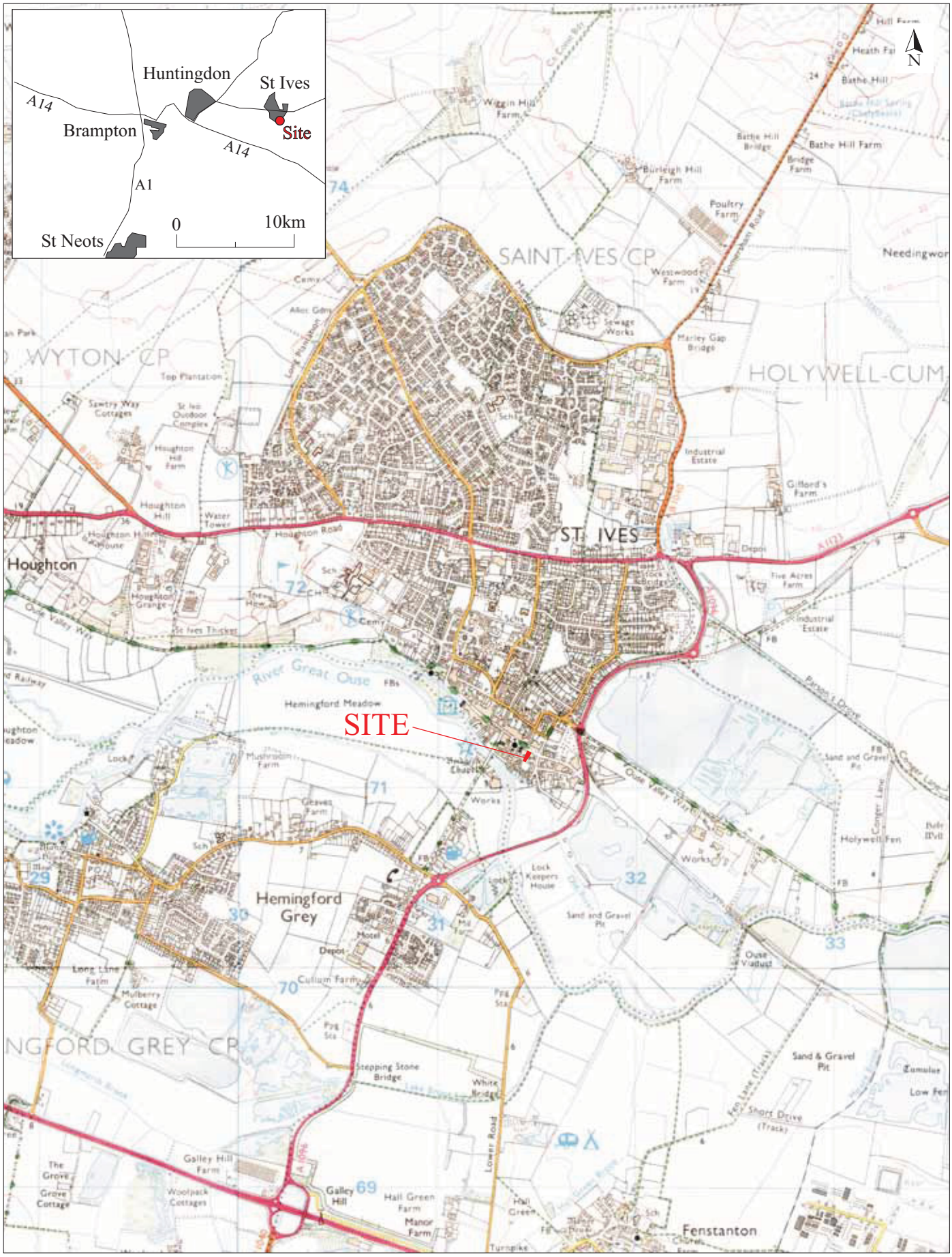


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Fig. 1 Site location plan

Scale 1:25,000

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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan

Scale 1:1,000 at A4

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Fig. 3 Enclosure Map, 1808
Not to scale

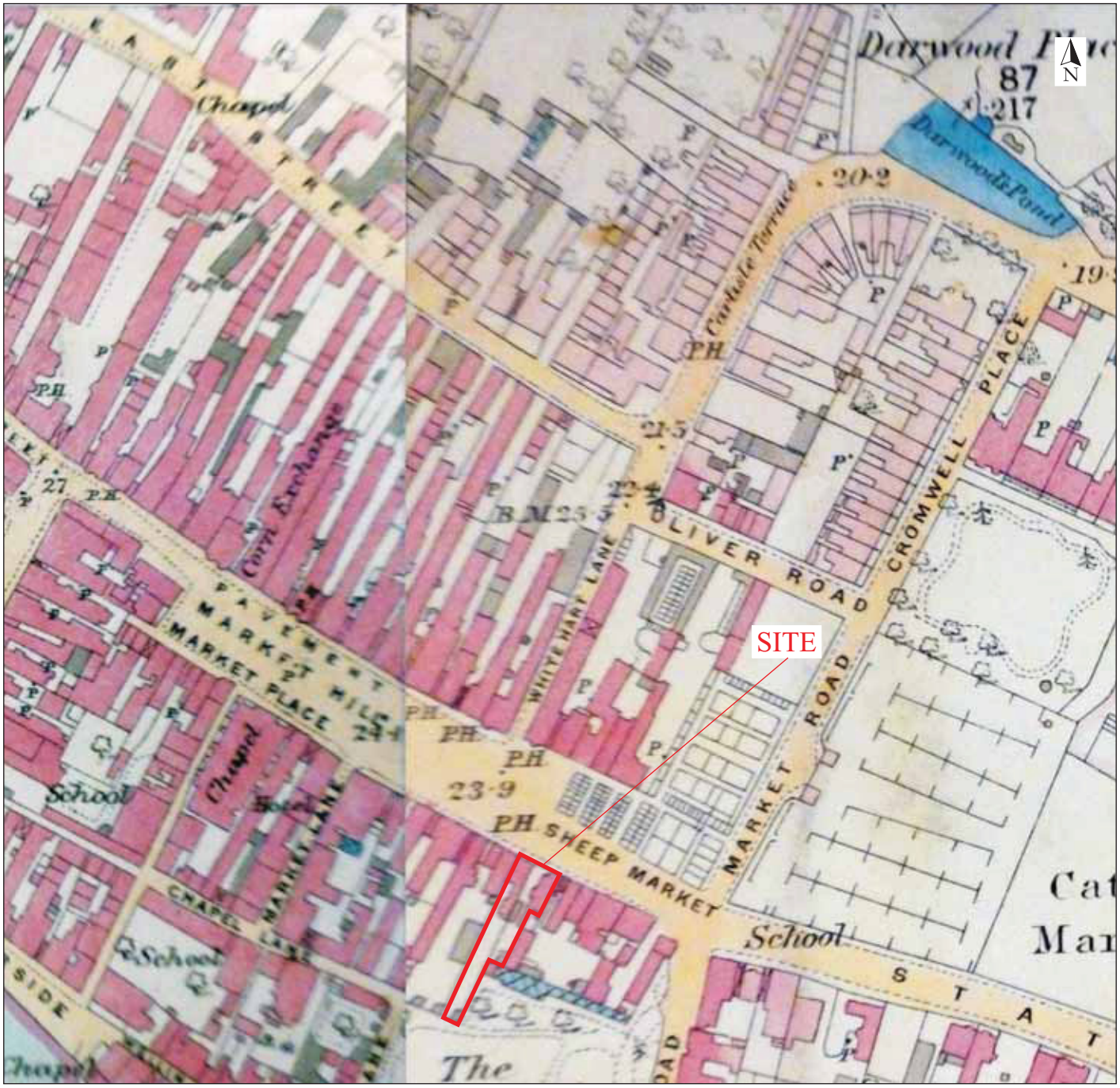

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Fig. 4 OS map, 1888
Not to scale

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 5 OS map, 1901
Not to scale

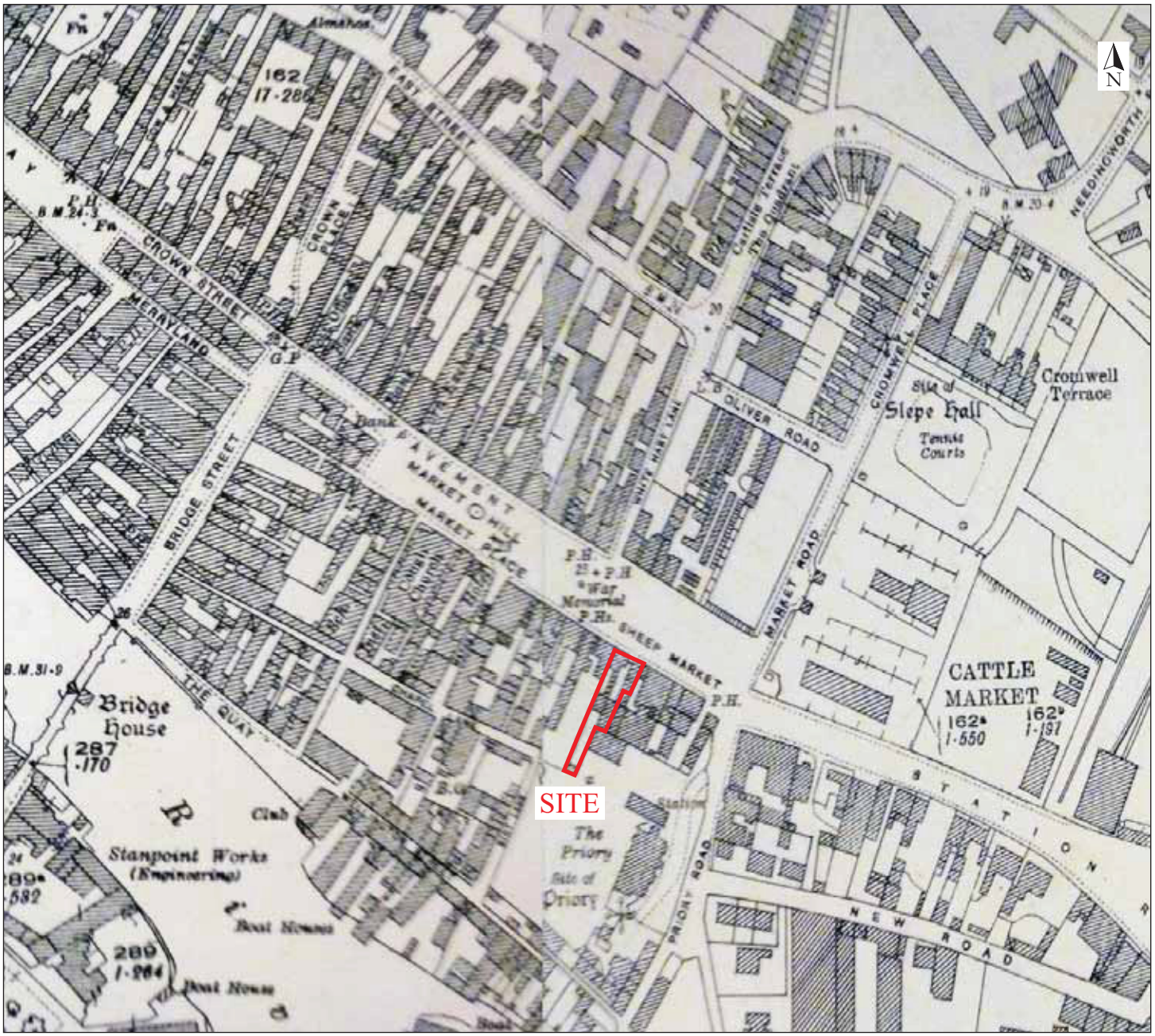

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Fig. 6 OS map, 1926
Not to scale

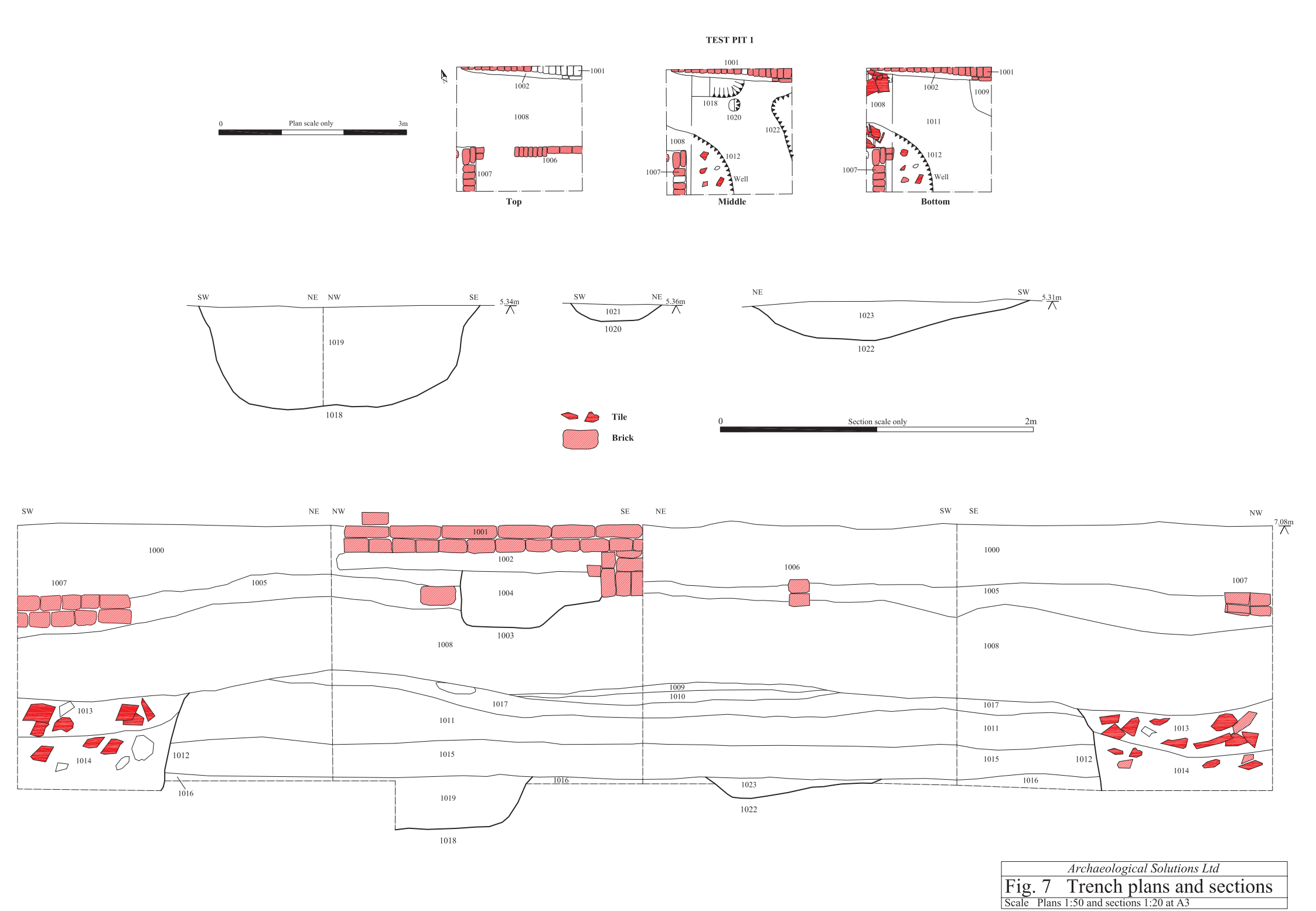

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Fig. 7 Trench plans and sections

Scale Plans 1:50 and sections 1:20 at A3

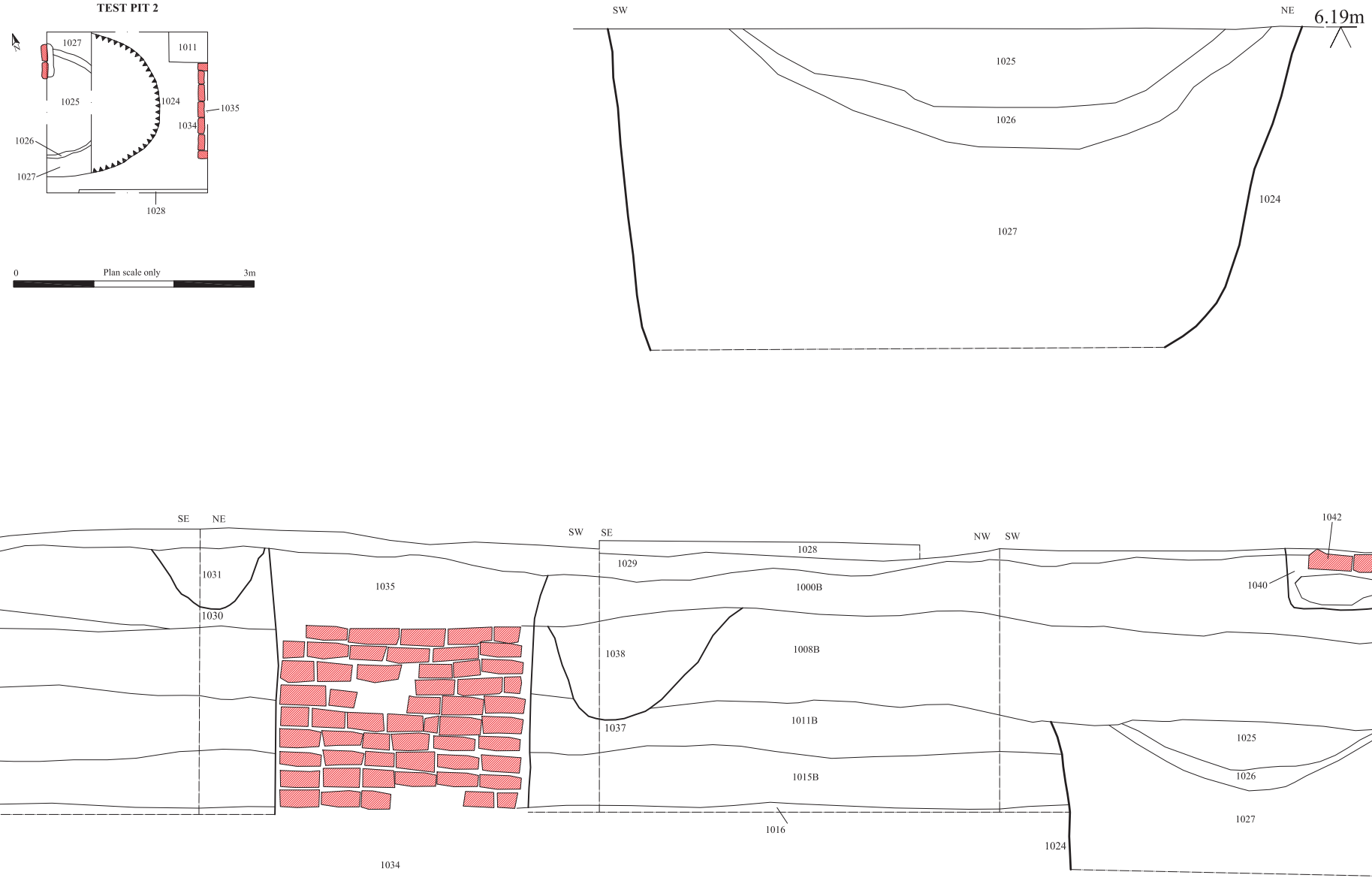

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Fig. 8 Trench plan and sections
Scale Plan 1:50 and sections 1:20 at A3

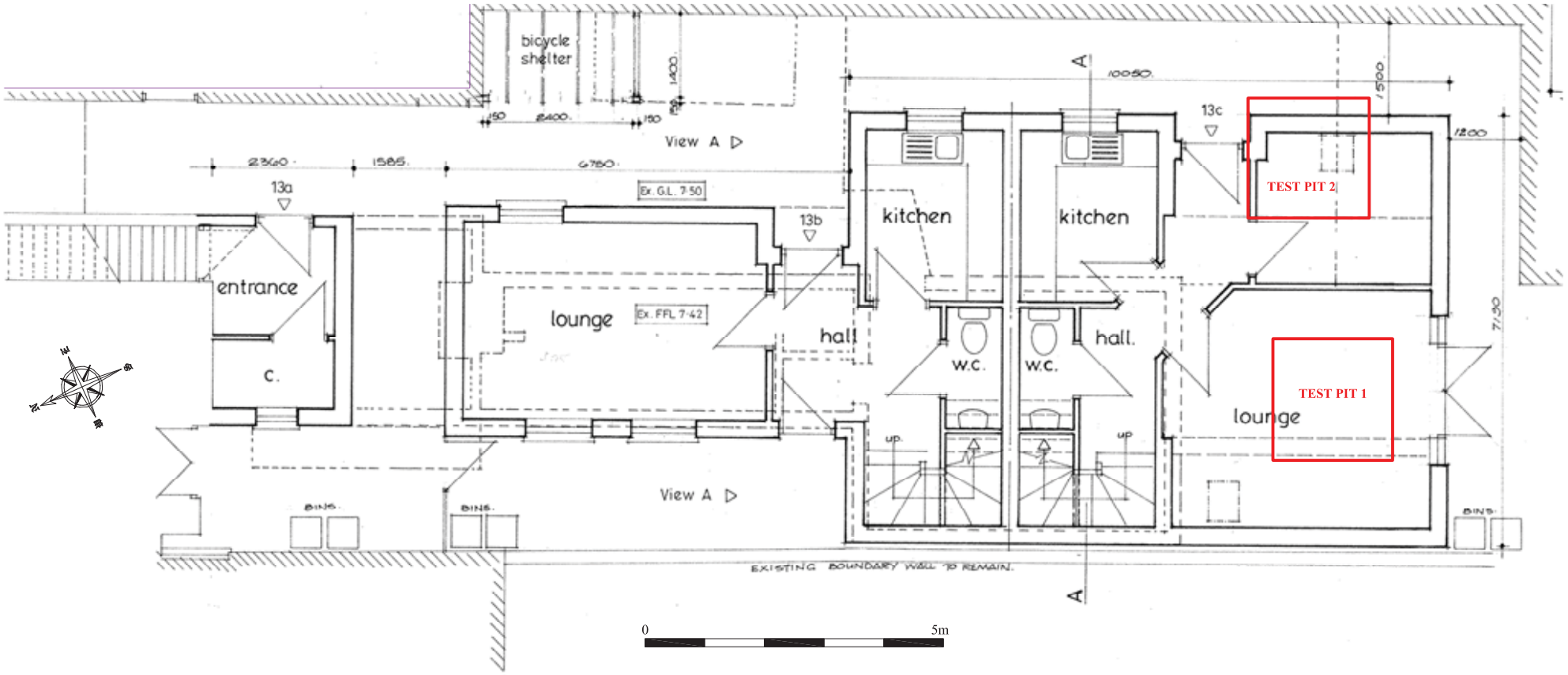

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Fig. 9 Proposed ground floor plan

Scale Plan 1:100 at A4