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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**LAND TO THE REAR OF 13-14 MARKET HILL,  
ST IVES, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING**

CHER No. ECB4145

Authors:	Antony R.R. Mustchin (Fieldwork & report)
Illustrations:	Peter Thompson (Preparative research) Thomas Light
NGR: TL 3147 7116	Report No: 4733
District: Huntingdon	Site Code: ECB4145
Approved: C Halpin MIfA	Project No: 5598
Signed:	Date: 2 <sup>nd</sup> December 2014

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**PI House, R/O 23 Clifton Road,  
Shefford, Bedfordshire SG17 5AF  
Tel 01462 817 933**

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

e-mail [info@ascontracts.co.uk](mailto:info@ascontracts.co.uk)

[www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk](http://www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk)



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**OASIS SUMMARY SHEET**

Project name	<i>Land to the Rear of 13-14 Market Hill, St Ives, Cambridgeshire</i>		
<i>In November 2014 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording on land to the rear of 13-14 Market Hill, St Ives, Cambridgeshire. The monitoring was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the residential development of the site and was preceded by an archaeological evaluation, also conducted by AS (Litchenstein 2014).</i>			
<i>The site is located in an area of considerable archaeological potential within the historic core of St Ives. The preceding archaeological evaluation encountered predominantly modern features and finds although late medieval/ transitional pottery was recovered from a small number of features. Sparse Roman pottery was also recovered including a sherd of residual Nene Valley colour coated ware. Based on the findings of the evaluation, the site was considered to have further potential for late medieval/ post-medieval, modern and, possibly, Romano-British evidence.</i>			
<i>In the event the monitoring and recording encountered only early modern and modern features including elements of walling, a possible brick-lined soakaway and several pits. The earliest pottery recovered is a residual 17<sup>th</sup>/ 18<sup>th</sup> century strap handle, probably from a chamber pot, found in Pit F2032 (L2036).</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>10<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> November 2014</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>Y</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>5598</i>	Site code	<i>ECB4145</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Monitoring and Recording</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Yard/ hardstanding</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Early modern/ modern ?Soakaway, pits, walls</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Early modern/ modern Pottery, bottle glass, CBM, shoe leather, Fe, Cu alloy, clay pipe fragments, animal bone</i>		
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>Huntingdon</i>	<i>St Ives All Saints</i>
HER for area	<i>Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>PE27 5AL</i>		
Area of site	<i>c. 360m<sup>2</sup></i>		
NGR	<i>TL 3147 7116</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c. 7.00m</i>		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	<i>Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>		
Funded by	<i>Ellis Winters</i>		
Full title	<i>Land to the Rear of 13-14 Market Hill, St Ives, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Monitoring and Recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Antony R.R. Mustchin</i>		
Report no.	<i>4733</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>2<sup>nd</sup> December 2014</i>		

## LAND TO THE REAR OF 13-14 MARKET HILL, ST IVES, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

#### **SUMMARY**

*In November 2014 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording on land to the rear of 13-14 Market Hill, St Ives, Cambridgeshire. The monitoring was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the residential development of the site and was preceded by an archaeological evaluation, also conducted by AS (Litchenstein 2014).*

*The site is located in an area of considerable archaeological potential within the historic core of St Ives. The preceding archaeological evaluation encountered predominantly modern features and finds although late medieval/ transitional pottery was recovered from a small number of features. Sparse Roman pottery was also recovered including a sherd of residual Nene Valley colour coated ware. Based on the findings of the evaluation, the site was considered to have further potential for late medieval/ post-medieval, modern and, possibly, Romano-British evidence.*

*In the event the monitoring and recording encountered only early modern and modern features including elements of walling, a possible brick-lined soakaway and several pits. The earliest pottery recovered is a residual 17<sup>th</sup>/ 18<sup>th</sup> century strap handle, probably from a chamber pot, found in Pit F2032 (L2036).*

#### **1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In November 2014 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording on land to the rear of 13-14 Market Hill, St Ives, Cambridgeshire (NGR: TL 3147 7116; Figs. 1-2). The monitoring was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the residential development of the site (Huntingdon DC Ref. 1301399FUL), based on advice from Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET).

1.2 The monitoring adhered to a brief issued by CCC HET (dated 17/12/2013) and a written scheme of investigation prepared by Archaeological Solutions Ltd (dated 20/12/2013) and approved by CCC HET. The project conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists' (2013) *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*, and the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003). The fieldwork was preceded by an archaeological evaluation, also conducted by AS (Litchenstein 2014).

1.3 The project objectives as set out in the written scheme of investigation (Section 2.1) were:

- to ensure the archaeological monitoring of all aspects of the development likely to affect buried archaeological remains;

- to secure the adequate recording of any archaeological remains revealed by the development programme;
- to ensure a level of reporting commensurate with the findings of the investigation;
- to secure the analysis, long-term conservation and storage of the project archive

## **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, 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 The Cambridgeshire market town of St Ives, within the historic county boundaries of Huntingdonshire, is situated c. 6km to the east of Huntingdon and c. 15km to the 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 modern A1123. The development site, comprising a sub-rectangular plot (c. 360m<sup>2</sup>) to the rear of the Market Hill street frontage, is located in the historic core of the town, within the area of Sheep Market, some 100m from the river's northern bank. The property extends c. 50m south from Market Hill towards the remains of the medieval Benedictine

Priory of St Ivo. The area of proposed development is occupied by a yard (former outbuildings having been recently demolished; DPs 1-2).

### 3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site is located at approximately 7m AOD<sup>1</sup> on the shallow valley slope of the River Great Ouse. The area's solid geology comprises Kimmeridge Clay (British Geological Survey 1978), overlain by river terrace gravels and extensive silt deposits.

### 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

#### Prehistoric

4.1 The gravel terraces of the River Great Ouse have been a productive source of prehistoric evidence including finds of Palaeolithic Levallois stone tools (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 further upstream (*ibid.*). Modern gravel to the east and south-east of the town has revealed further prehistoric evidence, including a Neolithic settlement adjacent to Meadow Lane (Peachey 2011). Prehistoric finds within 1km of the site include the find spot of a Palaeolithic flake and handaxe on St John's Road (CHER<sup>2</sup> 10698) and two Bronze Age socketed spearheads found on Bridge Street (CHER 02030) and close to Meadow Lane (CHER CB14765), respectively. Sparse Bronze Age and Iron Age features have been reported from London Road (CHER MCB17813), while an archaeological evaluation at Station Road, some 150m to the south-east of the site recovered three sherds of middle Iron Age pottery (CHER MCB19633).

#### Romano-British

4.2 During the Romano-British period St Ives formed part of a settlement and landscape centred on the Roman town of *Durovigutum* (modern Godmanchester). Previous archaeological investigation some 30 to 40m south-east of the current site has identified multi-period finds including Roman pottery and a contemporary complex of enclosures, ditches and pits (CHERs MCB15820 and MCB19944). Further finds of Roman pottery have been made within 1km of the current site (e.g. CHERs 03581 and 03649), while other local finds include a coin hoard (CHER 03550) and the find spot of a single coin at Westwood house (CHER 00459), some 780m to the north-west of the site.

#### Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

4.3 It is suggested that Anglo-Saxon *Slepe* (St Ives) may have been a minister attached to the royal estate at Broughton (Osstihuizen 2000, 28). An Anglo-Saxon sunken featured building and ancillary features were encountered by an excavation

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<sup>1</sup> Above Ordnance Datum

<sup>2</sup> Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (locations are plotted on Figure 1)

at the former priory site (CHER MCB15820), while a cruciform brooch of the period was found at Meadow Lane (CHER 11011). In 974 an estate at *Slepe* was gifted to the monks of Ramsey Abbey (Bigmore 1979, 107). The remains of St Ivo, a Persian bishop, were reputedly found close to the site around 1001 AD, prompting the foundation of the Priory. The priory was eventually established in 1008 by Bishop Adnoth of Ramsey (Green 1958, 35). A substantial ditch was constructed across the priory site during the 13<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup> centuries AD and may have formed part of the priory's western enclosure boundary (CHER MCB15820). Reused medieval stonework, probably from the priory buildings and a possible wall foundation were also encountered by excavation although the precise location of the priory cell remains uncertain (*ibid.*). The only extant remains of the Benedictine priory comprise a barn located in the garden of nearby Priory House (CHER MCB17272; SAM 1011722). Additional local medieval evidence includes the 12<sup>th</sup> century All Saints Church (CHER 03531), some 620 north-west of the site and the location of a medieval hall house (Slepe Hall; CHER 01565), close to the junction of Oliver Road, Cromwell Road and Market Road. Medieval features including a ditch and a hearth are recorded on The Broadway (CHER MCB16499), while medieval gravel quarries were found close to West Street (CHER MCB17351), some 500m to the north-west of the site.

### **Post-Medieval and Modern**

4.4 Historic cartographic sources show that the site's Market Hill frontage had been developed by at least the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The 1808 Enclosure map shows a property fronting the street with an open area to the rear (Fig. 3). The 1888 Ordnance Survey (OS) map (Fig. 4) shows the site in a similar configuration to today, comprising two plots of land with buildings (with rear extensions) fronting Market Hill; both plots include outhouses at their southern ends. The 1901 OS map (Fig. 5) includes additional small buildings to the rear of the easternmost property, while the 1926 edition (Fig. 6) shows no significant change. Post-medieval sites in the immediate vicinity include the 18<sup>th</sup> century Free Church (CHER CB14957), located approximately 85m north-west of the site.

### **The Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation**

4.5 The site had previously been subject to archaeological trial trench evaluation (Lichtenstein 2014). The evaluation comprised the excavation of two test pits, each measuring 2m x 2m (Fig. 2). The recorded features (Figs. 7-8) and finds were predominantly modern, although late medieval/ transitional pottery was recovered from a small number of features. Sparse Roman pottery was also recovered, including a sherd of residual Nene Valley colour coated ware. A summary of the encountered features is presented below (Table 1):



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

Table 1: summary of features encountered by the archaeological trial trench evaluation

## 5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The programme of archaeological monitoring and recording comprised the observation of all groundworks likely to affect buried archaeological remains. Excavation was undertaken using a 360° mechanical excavator (under close archaeological supervision), fitted with a 0.50m wide toothless ditching bucket (elements of the natural geology were subsequently excavated using a toothed bucket of the same width). Encountered features/ deposits were cleaned by hand, drawn to scale and recorded using *pro-forma* recording sheets. Features and deposits were photographed as appropriate and excavated spoil was visually examined for finds. The excavated area was scanned by metal detector.

## 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

6.1 Complex sequences of deposits and features were present in the south-south-western section (Section 4) and in part of the east-south-eastern section (Section 3; Figs. 9-10).

### Section 3

6.2 The east-south-eastern section included a brick-built ?soakaway (M2010) and a pit (F2013; Fig. 10). Encountered deposits are tabulated below (Table 2):

Context	Maximum depth (in section)	Description	Comments and stratigraphic relationships (in section)
2000/ 2001	0.28m	Friable, dark yellow brown very sandy clay/ mid grey brown clayey sand with grey clay mottles with frequent CBM fragments occasional charcoal flecks and small rounded stones	Made ground; sealed L2007
2005	0.95m	Firm, very dark brown silty clay	?Alluvial deposit; sealed L2018; cut by M2010
2007	0.47m	Loose, light yellow clayey sand and CBM rubble with moderate charcoal lumps (c. 5-30mm)	Made ground/ ?demolition debris; sealed L2008; sealed by L2000/ L2001
2008	0.38m	Friable, light brown/ white clayey sand and mortar with moderate CBM fragments and very occasional charcoal flecks and lumps (c. 5-25mm)	Made ground/ ?demolition debris; sealed L2011; sealed by L2007
2009	0.50m	Loose, dark purple brown/ black clayey sand and clinker with frequent medium charcoal lumps (c. 5-30mm)	Dump; sealed L2012 and L2014; sealed by L2011
2017	0.72m	Compact, mid grey/ orange brown slightly sandy clay with very occasional charcoal flecks and CBM	?Buried soil; cut by M2010

Table 2: Summary of deposits in the east-south-eastern section

6.3 ?Soakaway M2010 appeared equal to Wall M1034 recorded in Test Pit 2 of the evaluation (Lichtenstein 2014; Fig. 10). It comprised single faces of high fired, unfrogged yellow bricks (each measuring 220 x 100 x 70mm) above a similarly constructed base, bonded by creamy yellow lime mortar (DP 3-4). Although no bonding pattern could be determined in section, the face of Wall M1034 was laid in a variable header bond. The sides of M2010 survived to a maximum height of 0.90m, while a double course of bricks and tile continued some 0.40m from the south-south-western edge of this feature, perhaps indicating the original course of an associated culvert or similar. No construction cut for M2010 was visible in section.

6.4 The basal fill of ?Soakaway M2010 (L2012) comprised friable, mid brown/black sandy clay with frequent charcoal-rich mottles and CBM. The latter comprised fragments of brick identical to those forming M2010 and may have resulted from the dereliction/ demolition of the latter. Uppermost Fill L2011 was stratigraphically separated from L2012 by the north-north-eastern extent of Dump L2009 (Table 2; DPs 3-4; Fig. 10). The fact that the two fills were divided in this manner might indicate that M2010 was rapidly infilled at the end of its useful life as part of a broader process of demolition and dumping. Fill L2011 comprised loose, light brown orange sandy clay with frequent charcoal flecks and lumps (c. 5-20mm) and was stratigraphically sealed by Made Ground/ ?Demolition Debris L2008 (Table 2). Finds from the fills of M2010 comprise three sherds of 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery, CBM (182g), a fragment of possible slag (3g) and a single clay pipe stem fragment (4g) from L2012.

6.5 Pit F2013 appeared to cut the south-south-western edge of ?Soakaway M2010 and was physically cut into ?Buried Soil L2017 (Table 2; Fig. 10); the latter was dated to the late 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century. The pit was 0.75m deep and had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. No continuation of this feature was visible in the south-south-western section; it is possible that its upper profile had been cut by Pit F2021 (see below). Pit F2013 contained three fills. Primary Fill L2016 comprised firm, dark grey brown/ orange sandy clay with frequent charcoal lumps (c. 5-10mm) and yielded 204g of CBM. L2016 was stratigraphically sealed by secondary Fill L2015, comprising firm, light brown/ orange sandy clay with moderate charcoal lumps (c. 10-15mm). A single clay pipe stem fragment (2g) was present within this fill. The uppermost fill of Pit F2013 (L2014) was a friable, dark orange mix of sandy clay and clinker containing 342g of CBM. This fill was stratigraphically sealed by subsequent Dump L2009 (Table 2; Fig. 10).

#### **Section 4**

6.6 The south-south-western section included walls M2020 and M2030 and Pits F2021, F2032, and F2038. A substantial fragment of wall (M2035) had been dumped into Pit F2032. Encountered deposits are tabulated below (Table 3):

Context	Maximum depth (in section)	Description	Comments and stratigraphic relationships (in section)
2001	0.32m	See Table 2 (above)	Made ground; sealed M2020, L2033 and L2034
2007	0.48m	See Table 2 (above)	Made ground/ ?demolition debris; sealed by M2020
2025	0.42m	Firm, dark brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and frequent small angular and sub-angular stone	Made ground/ ?dump; sealed M2030; sealed by L2029
2026	0.32m	Compact, very dark brown silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks, CBM and medium rounded stones	Made ground; sealed L2027; cut by F2021; sealed by L2031
2027	0.77m	Compact, dark brown silty clay with very occasional charcoal lumps (c. 5mm)	?Made ground/ ?buried soil; sealed L2028; sealed by L2026; equal to L2041
2028	0.57m	Very compact, mid orange brown slightly sandy clay	?Buried soil; sealed L2018; sealed by L2027; equal to L2042
2029	0.06m	Compact, cream mortar/ concrete	Lense; same as L2001
2031	0.70m	Friable, mid brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal lumps (c. 5-15mm)	Made ground; sealed L2026; cut by M2030 and F2032; equal to L2040
2040	0.59m	Friable, mid brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal lumps (c. 5-15mm)	Made ground; sealed L2041; cut by F2032; equal to L2031
2041	0.36m	Compact, dark brown silty clay with very occasional charcoal lumps (c. 5mm)	Made ground; sealed L2042; sealed by L2040; equal to L2027
2042	0.44m	Very compact, mid orange brown slightly sandy clay	?Buried soil; sealed 2018; sealed by L2141; equal to L2028

Table 3: Summary of deposits in the south-south-western section

6.7 Wall M2020 comprised a double face (four courses) of unfrogged, high fired yellow bricks (each measuring 220 x 100 x 70mm) bonded by creamy yellow lime mortar (DP 5; Fig. 10). The wall was aligned NNE-SSW and was laid in an indeterminate bonding pattern. However, its similarities to ?Soakaway M2010, a short distance to the north-north-east, suggests that the two were broadly contemporary. A construction cut for M2020 may have truncated L2007 (Tables 1-2) although no such cut was visible in section. The wall was stratigraphically sealed by Made Ground L2001.

6.8 Wall M2030 comprised five courses of fired red bricks (each measuring 200 x 100 x 70mm) and a single, un-faced stone bonded by light yellow sandy mortar (DP 6; Fig. 10). The bond was irregular (The Heritage Directory 2009). M2030 may have been aligned NNE-SSW, although no corresponding structural remains were present in the opposite section; It is possible that the surviving element represented the corner of a squared structure. A thin lense of compact, cream mortar and concrete (L2029; Table 3) overlay Wall M2030 and appeared to represent part to the latter dislodged/ truncated during the demolition of the latter or during the recent stripping of the development area.

6.9 Pit F2021 cut Made Ground L2026 (Table 3) and its single fill (L2022) was stratigraphically sealed by Made Ground L2027 (DP 5; Fig. 10). The pit survived to a depth of 0.50m and had moderately steep sides and a ?concave base. Fill L2022 comprised firm, mid brown sandy clay with abundant small sub-rounded stones. It contained no finds.

6.10 Pit F2032 was a substantial feature cutting Made Ground L2031/ L2040 (Table 3) and Pit Fill L2039 (see below; DPs 7-8; Fig. 10). The pit had steep,

irregular sides and contained six fills. The shape of its base was indeterminate; it was unclear whether or not this feature physically cut Natural L2018. Basal fill L2037 comprised firm, mid brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. This material was devoid of finds and was overlain by L2036. Fill L2036 was a mix of loose, mid brown sandy clay and crushed mortar with frequent charcoal and CBM flecks. L2036 contained a single pottery sherd (22g), one Fe fragment (82g) and two clay pipe stem fragments (8g). The pottery from this fill is a strap handle – probably from a chamber pot – in pale blue tin glazed earthenware, dated between the late 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. L2036 was stratigraphically sealed by a substantial piece of redeposited wall (M2035), comprising four courses of fired red brick (each measuring 170 x 100 x 60mm) bonded by sandy cream mortar. This structural remnant was most probably dumped into Pit F2032 during an episode of demolition and/ or ground clearance.

6.11 The uppermost, substantial fill of Pit F2032 (L2043) comprised a thick (0.61m maximum) band of firm, mid to dark brown silty clay with frequent charcoal lumps (c. 10-20mm) and CBM (not retained). This fill stratigraphically sealed Wall Fragment M2035 was sealed in turn by thin lenses of crushed mortar/ CBM (L2033) and sand (L2034). The latter two appear to have formed capping fills, perhaps associated with the levelling of the area following or associated with the backfilling of Pit F2032. Neither contained finds.

6.12 Heavily truncated Pit F2038 was visible at the base of the section, cut to the west-north-west by Pit F2032 (DPs 7-8; Fig. 10). The surviving part of F2038 displayed a steep side and a single fill (L2039); the base of this feature was not identified. Fill L2039 comprised a loose mix of charcoal and sandy clay and may have represented waste from a hearth or industrial process. It contained four sherds of early 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery (36g). Based on the date of this material, it is possible that the single 17<sup>th</sup>/ 18<sup>th</sup> century strap handle from stratigraphically later Pit F2032 (above) is residual.

## **7 CONFIDENCE RATING**

7.1 The instability of the encountered deposits resulted in the slumping of material from several excavated sections (Fig. 2) and limited access to trenches at the north-north-eastern end of the site. Trenches in this area also exceeded 1.20m in depth and could not, therefore, be safely entered. It is not felt, however, that the identification of archaeological features or finds was greatly inhibited.

## **8 DEPOSIT MODEL**

8.1 Approximately 0.60m of surface material had been stripped from the development area prior to the programme of archaeological monitoring and recording. The modern yard surface and elements of patio (un-numbered) and concrete path (M2003; above Footing L2002) survived elsewhere. The development area was commonly overlain by thick deposits of 19<sup>th</sup>/ 20<sup>th</sup> century made ground (L2000/ L2001), up to 0.48m deep. Towards the Market Hill frontage this material sealed sequential layers of disturbed silty clay (L2004) and silty clay (L2005), c.

0.15m and c. 1.08m+ deep, respectively (Sample Section 2; Figs. 9-10). The basal deposit at the north-north-eastern end of the site comprised silty clay gravel (L2006), encountered at approximately 1.35m below the stripped surface.

8.2 Away from the street frontage, an outcrop of natural clay (L2018) was encountered at c. 1.20m below the stripped surface (Sample Section 1; Figs. 9-10). An additional layer of made ground or demolition debris containing abundant crushed mortar and medium angular stone (L2019) was present between Layers L2001 and L2005 in this area. A similar material (L2008) was recorded in the upper profile of the east-south-eastern section (see above); L2008 yielded late 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery (107g).

## 9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The programme of monitoring and recording encountered only early modern and modern (18<sup>th</sup> to mid 20<sup>th</sup> century) features/ deposits. Unlike the trial trench evaluation (Lichtenstein 2014), no residual Roman material was encountered. The earliest pottery comprises 'a strap handle in pale blue tin glazed earthenware, probably from a chamber pot, which is dated between the late 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries' from Pit F2032 (see *The Pottery*, Appendix 3). The elements of walling (including possible Soakaway M2010) and pits recorded in the east-south-eastern and south-south-western sections indicate a concentration of apparent 'backyard' activity in this area of the site, to the rear of the buildings fronting Market Hill. The features were interleaved with numerous layers of made ground and dumps/ demolition and levelling layers, most probably resulting from episodic demolition and 'landscaping'. Some of the surviving walls may have been associated with outbuildings depicted on the cartographic sources (i.e. Figs. 4-6); all recovered brick is dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> century or later (see *The Ceramic Building Materials*, Appendix 3).

9.2 The only finds of intrinsic interest were one complete and one partial earthenware ointment pot from Made Ground L2001. The intact example is inscribed "*Poor Man's Friend Prepared only by Beech and Barnicott Successors to the Late Dr. Roberts, Bridport*" and dates to the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century.

## 10 CONCLUSIONS

10 Although the site had potential for earlier archaeological remains, the latest phase of work encountered only early modern and modern features/ deposits, generally in keeping with those recorded by the archaeological evaluation. Residual Roman pottery was recovered by the former investigation, however, and suggests at least some level of early historic activity in the near vicinity. No remains or material associated with the nearby medieval priory of St Ivo were present.

## 11 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

11.1 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.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) would like to thank the client Mr Ian Winters of Ellis Winters for funding the project and for his assistance. Thanks also go to Mr Mervyn Rossin of Rossin Associates for his support.

AS is pleased to acknowledge the advice and input of Mr Dan McConnell and Ms Kasia Gdaniec of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team and the staff of Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record for the provision background data.

Finds were curated by Adam Leigh (AS).

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## APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	Animal Bone (g)	Other
2000		Made Ground	Mid 19th C+	(7) 96g	1008		Clay Pipe Stem (2) - 8g Glass (3) - 53g Leather Shoe - 82g O. Shell - 24
2001		Made Ground	Late 19th-mid 20th C	(6) 586g	337	611	
2007		Made Ground	19th C	(1) 8g	106		
2008		Made Ground/ Demolition Debris	Late 18th-19th C	(1) 107g	96		
2009		Made Ground/ Dump	Mid 19th C +	(2) 60g			Clay Pipe Stem (1) - 4g
2010	2011 2012	Soakaway Fill Soakaway Fill	19th C 19th C	(1) 196 (2) 180g	182		Clay Pipe Stem (1) - 4g ?Slag - 3g
2013	2014 2015 2016	Pit Fill Pit Fill Pit Fill			342  204		Clay Pipe Stem (1) - 2g
2017		Buried Soil	Late 18th-19th C	(2) 21g			
2019		Made Ground/ Demolition Debris			54	13	
2025		Dump	18th-19th C	(1) 24g			Clay Pipe Stem (2) - 8g Mortar - 12g
2026		Made Ground	19th-early 20th C	(6) 394g	127	252	
2027		Made Ground	Late 18th-19th C	(1) 9g			
2028		?Buried Soil	Mid 18th-19th C	(1) 24	71		
2031		Made Ground	Late 18th-19th C	(3) 16g			
2032	2036	Pit Fill	Mid 17th-18th C	(1) 22g	29		Clay Pipe Stem (2) - 8g Fe. Frag (1) - 82g
2038	2039	Pit Fill	Early 19th to Early 20th C	(4) 36g			Clay Pipe Stem (1) - 3g Glass (1) 2g



## APPENDIX 2      CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

<b>Fig No.</b>	<b>Map</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Source</b>
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

## APPENDIX 3 SPECIALIST REPORTS

### The Pottery

Peter Thompson

The monitoring recovered 37 sherds weighing 1,724g (quantified by context below (Table A1)). The assemblage, with one possible exception comprised early modern to modern pottery dated between the late 18<sup>th</sup> and mid 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The exception came from Pit F2032 (L2036), and was a strap handle in pale blue tin glazed earthenware, probably from a chamber pot, which is dated between the late 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.

The item of the most intrinsic interest was a complete earthenware ointment pot from Made Ground L2001. The pot is inscribed "*Poor Man's Friend Prepared only by Beech and Barnicott Successors to the Late Dr. Roberts, Bridport*". Dr. Roberts was a quack doctor from Bridport who later received a doctor title from the University of Aberdeen ([www.thequackdoctor.com](http://www.thequackdoctor.com); [www.fineantiqueporcelains.com](http://www.fineantiqueporcelains.com)). He patented the 'Poor Man's Friend' salve for all skin ailments using a concoction of 95% lard and beeswax, together with caramel, sugar of lead, salts of mercury, oxide of zinc, oxide of bismuth, bergamot and lavender (*ibid.*). Roberts died in 1834 and the pot is dated to the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, after his successors took over the apothecary business (*ibid.*). Part of a second pot was also present.

#### Key:

TGW: late 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup>

PMRE: Post-medieval red earthenware late 16<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup>

CREA: Creamware: mid 18<sup>th</sup>-late 19<sup>th</sup>

ENGS: English stoneware 18<sup>th</sup>+

ENPO: English porcelain mid 18<sup>th</sup>+

RWE: Factory made refined white earthenware mid 18<sup>th</sup>+

TPW: Transfer Printed Ware late 18<sup>th</sup>+

MOCH: Mocha ware late 18<sup>th</sup>+

LSK: Late slipped kitchen ware 19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup>

YELL: Yellow ware (beige earthenware) mid 19<sup>th</sup>+

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Made ground	2000	1x27g RWE  3x44g TPW  3x20g ENPO	Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> +	RWE: bowl fragment  TPW: x 3 vessels including willow pattern plate and green transfer printing  ENPO: x2 vessels
Made ground	2001	2x55g RWE  1x32g YELL	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> – mid 20 <sup>th</sup> century	TPW: complete miniature pot and part of a second that contained an ointment 'Poor Man's Friend'. They are English medicinal or pharmaceutical salve, ointment, or cream pots prepared by Beech & Barnicott, Successors to the Late Dr. Roberts of Bridport. The graphics are cobalt blue on white, front and back Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century.  YELL: earthenware mixing bowl rim, beige in colour with a high relief pattern on the exterior. The bowl may have been one marked 'The Gripstand Mixing Bowl, T. G. Green and Co Ltd, Church Gresley, England. Probably first half of 20 <sup>th</sup> century
Made ground	2001	1x425g PMRE	19 <sup>th</sup> century	PMRE: large fragment of a large bowl with internal black glaze

		1x18g TPW		TPW: cup or mug
		1x40g MOCHA		MOCHA: bowl rim
Made ground	2007	1x8g RWE	19 <sup>th</sup> century	RWE: mug body sherd with bands of blue, green and white decoration
Made ground	2008	1x107g PMRE	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> century	PMRE: heavy rounded bowl rim, brown glaze both sides
Made ground	2009	1x27g RWE	Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> + century	RWE: slight pedestal base to small vessel
		1x33g YELL		YELL: bowl rim
Soakaway 2010	2011	1x192g TPW	19 <sup>th</sup> century	TPWP: part of a willow pattern plate decorated with a pagoda in the centre and probably made in Staffordshire
	2012	1x110g TPW	19 <sup>th</sup> century	TPW: willow pattern plate with Chinese figures and fishing scenes ENGS: small bottle minus the neck, possibly an ink bottle
		1x57g ENGS		
Buried soil	2017	1x10g PMRE	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup>	PMRE: base with external brown glaze
		1x9g TPW		TPW: Willow pattern plate rim
Dump	2025	1x23g PMRE	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup>	PMRE: clear/brown glazed rim with mortar inside the rim and on top
Made ground	2026	3x244g LSK	19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup>	LSK: all from one deep bowl with internal white slip and clear glaze, so possible reuse
		3x136g PMRE		PMRE: all from the same bowl with clear/brown glaze and brown iron speckling
Made ground	2027	1x7g TPW	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century	TPW: willow pattern plate rim
Buried soil	2028	1x24g PMRE	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup>	PMRE: body sherd glossy brown glaze both sides
Made ground	2031	1x8g PMRE	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> - late 19 <sup>th</sup>	PMRE: abraded base
		1x3g RWE		RWE: tea cup handle
		1x3g CREA		CREA: plate or shallow dish rim
Pit 2032	2036	1x23g TGW	Mid 17 <sup>th</sup> - 18 <sup>th</sup>	TGW: strap handle
Pit 2038	2039	1x7g RWE	early 19 <sup>th</sup> to early 20 <sup>th</sup>	RWE: plain rim to cup or small bowl
		3x32g TPW		TPW: x3 base fragments to bowls

Table A1: Quantification of pottery by context

## The Ceramic Building Materials

*Andrew Peachey*

The monitoring and recording recovered a total of 13 fragments (2485g) of late post-medieval to modern CBM in a fragmentary condition (Table A2).

CBM type	Frequency	Weight (g)
Peg tile	7	939
Fletton Brick	5	1491
Sewer Pipe	1	55
Total	13	2485

*Table A2: Quantification of CBM*

The peg tile was manufactured in locally-produced calcareous clay and ranged in colour from cream to pale/ mid orange. A single fragment (342g) in Pit F2013 (L2014) with partial dimensions of ? x 165 x 12mm, two knife-cut diamond-shaped peg holes at one end, and the slightly irregular traits of a tile pressed into a mould may have been produced in the 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries; however the remaining peg tile in Soakaway M2010, Made Ground Layers L2001, L2007, L2019 and L2026 has the sharper, regular appearance of tiles produced in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Victorian and early modern periods.

The production of fletton brick was a major industry in the local area from the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards and fragments with a characteristic wide angular frog were present in Pits F2013, F2032 and Made Ground Layers L2000, L2001 and L2008. A single fragment of Victorian to early modern sewer pipe of salt-glazed earthenware was also present in Made Ground Layer L2000.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



*DP 1: Site shot (pre-excitation), looking NE*



*DP 2: Site shot (pre-excitation), looking S*



*DP 3: ?Soakaway M2010 (post-excitation), looking ESE*



*DP 4: ?Soakaway M2010 (L) and Pit F2013 (R) (post-excitation), looking ESE*



*DP 5: Wall M2020 and Pit F2021 (post-excitation), looking SSW*



*DP 6: Wall M2030 (post-excitation), looking SSW*



*DP 7: Detail of Pits F2032 and F2038 (post-excavation), looking SSW*

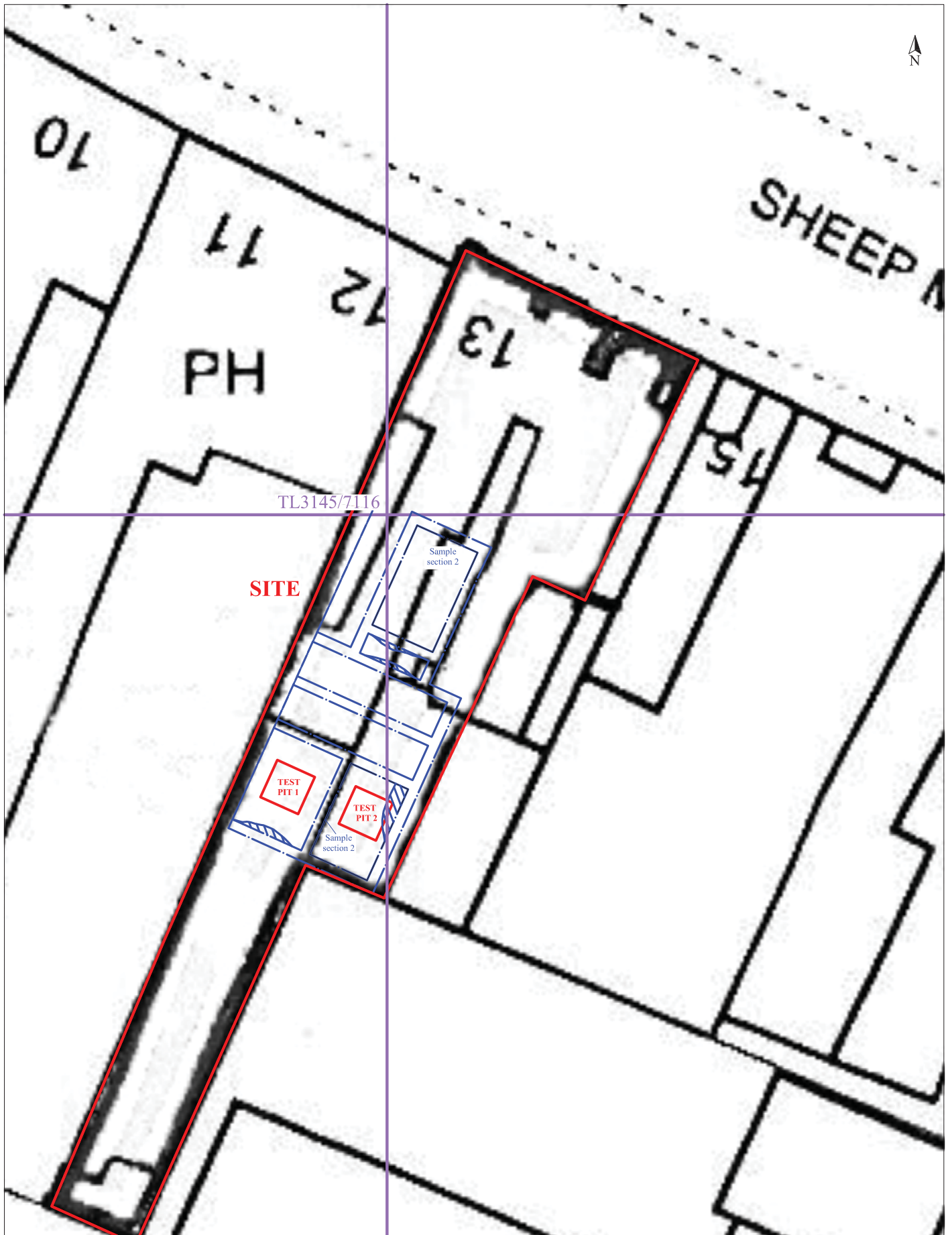


*DP 8: Pits F2032 and F2038 (post-excavation), looking SSW*



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**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000

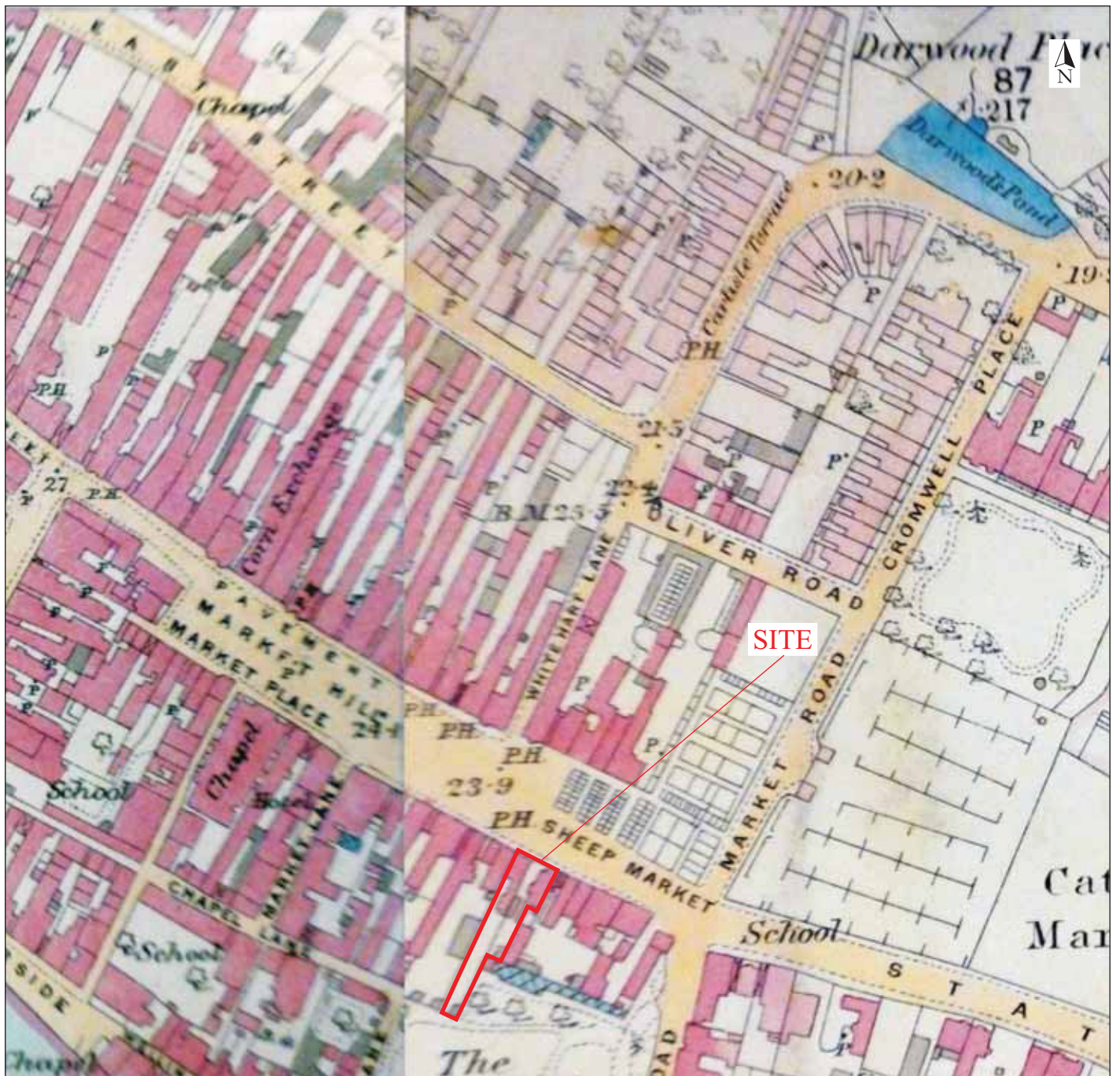


*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*  
**Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan**  
Scale 1:250 at A4





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Fig. 3 Enclosure Map, 1808  
Not to scale



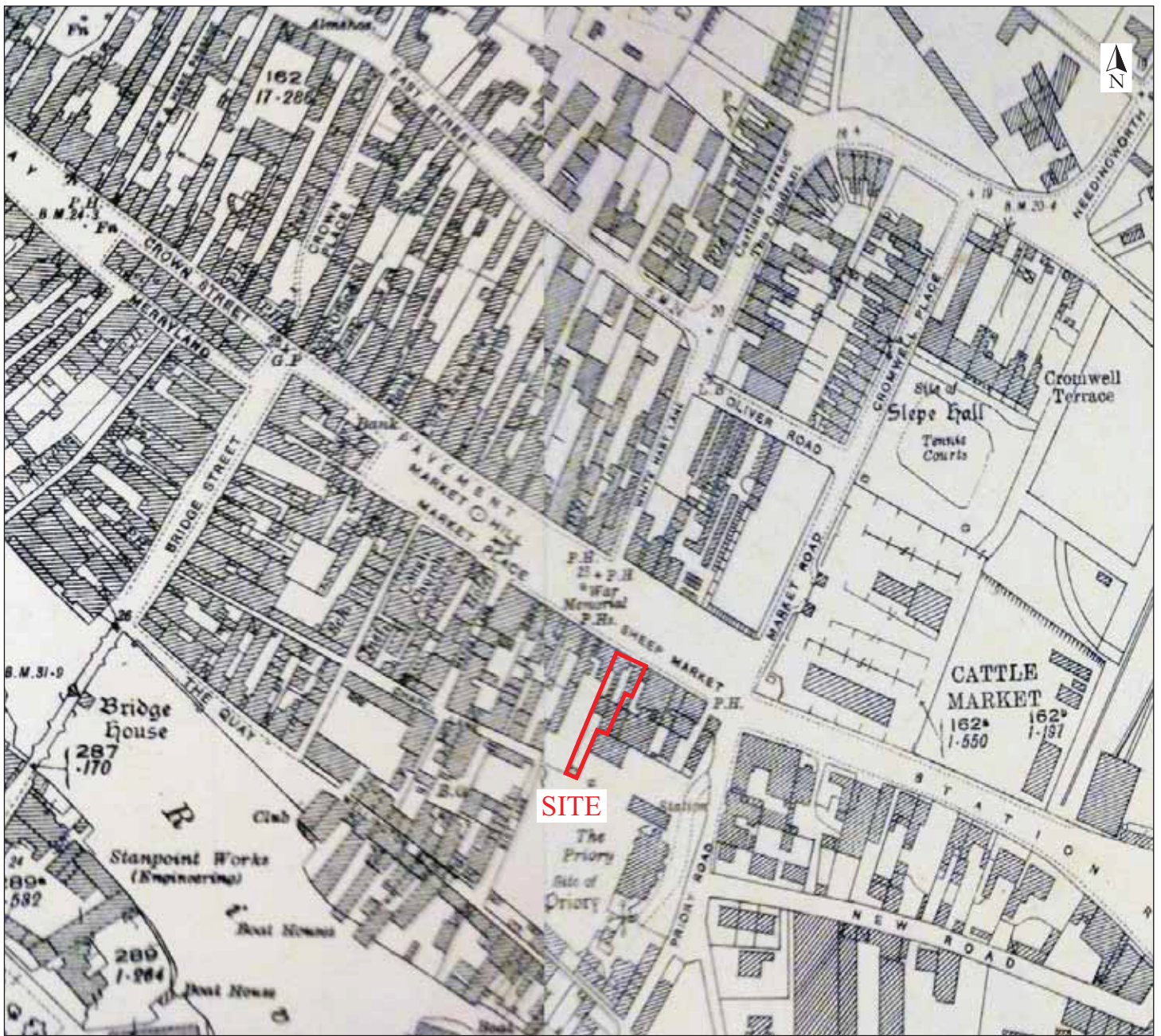
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<b>Fig. 4 OS map, 1888</b>
Not to scale



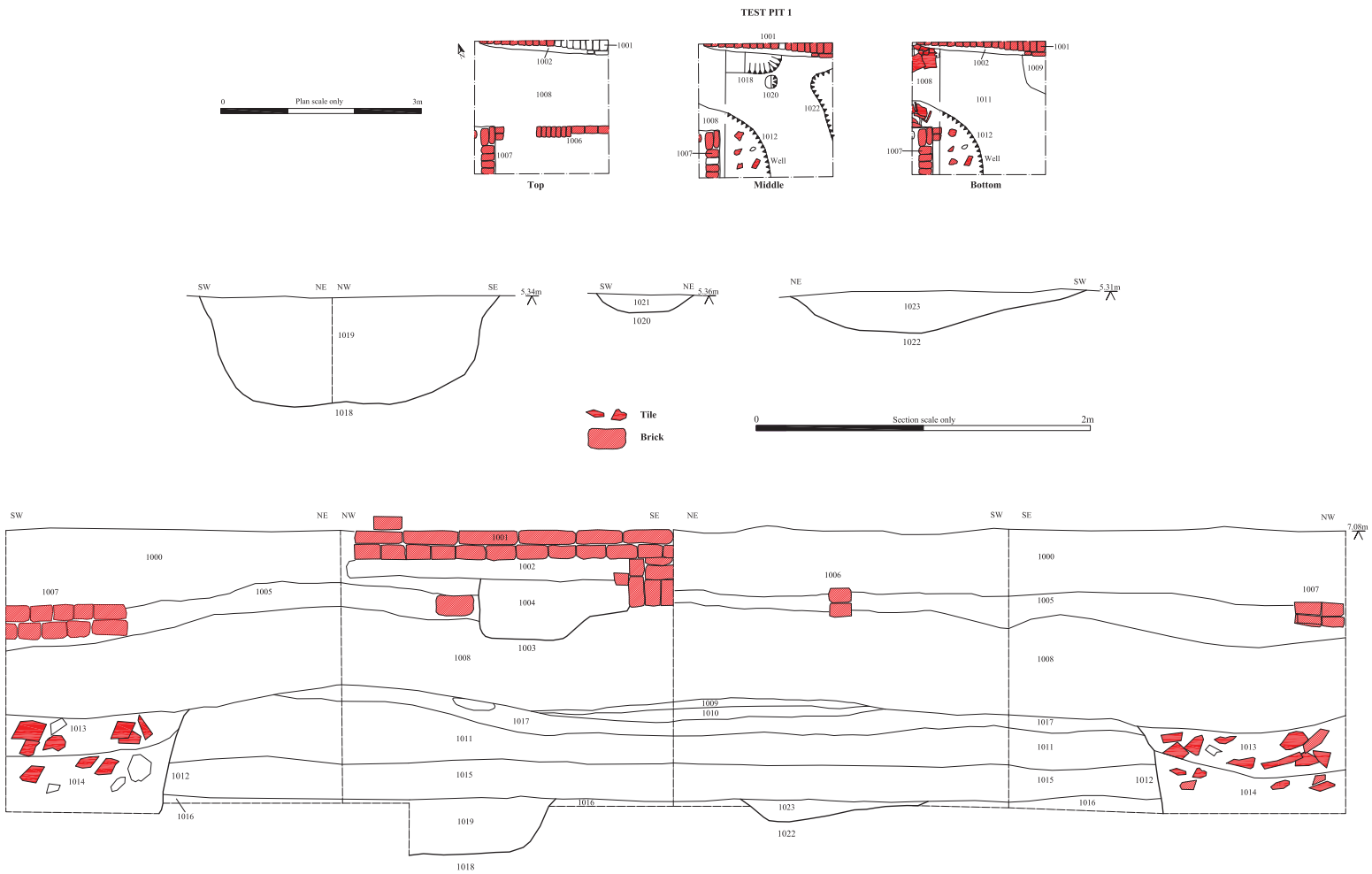
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**Fig. 5 OS map, 1901**  
Not to scale

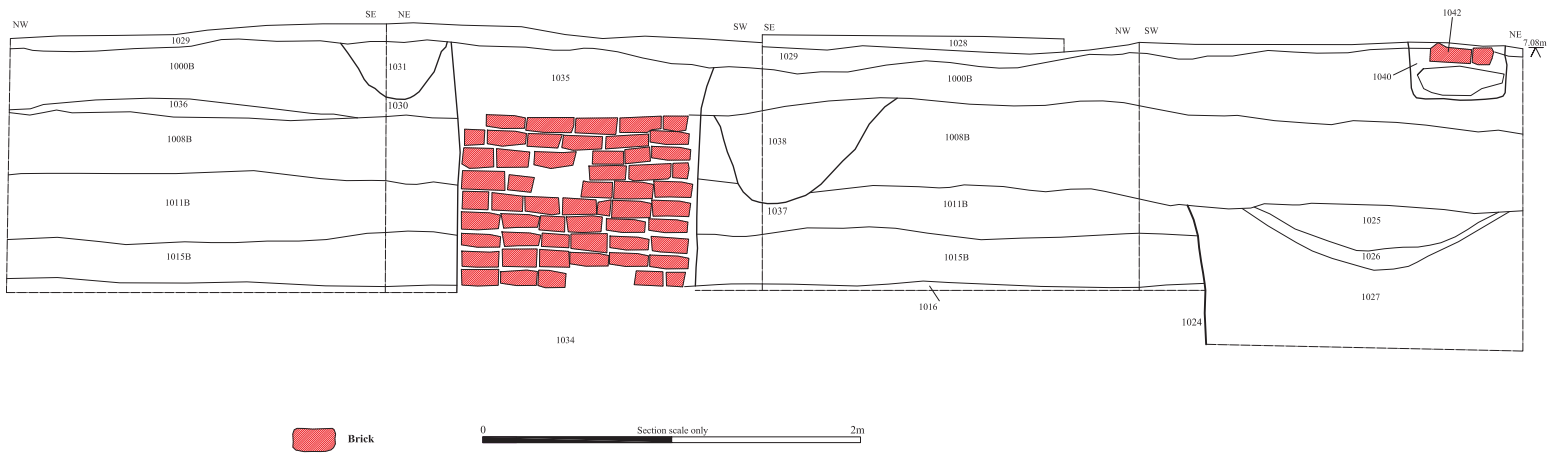
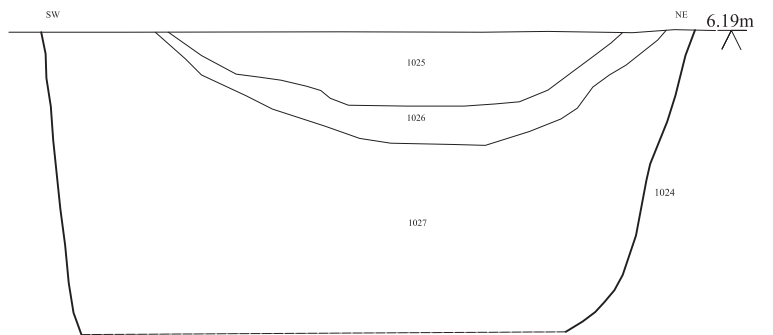
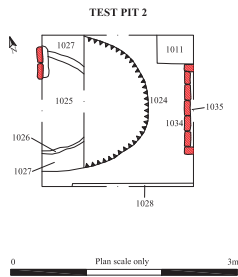


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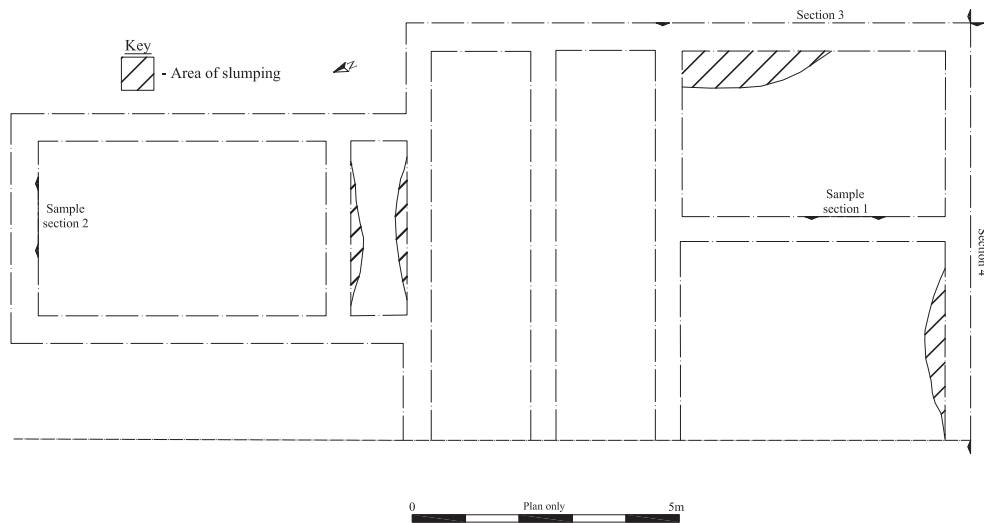
*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*  
**Fig. 6 OS map, 1926**  
 Not to scale



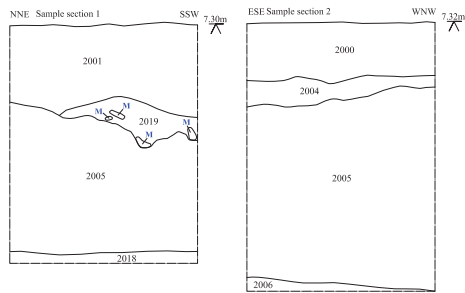
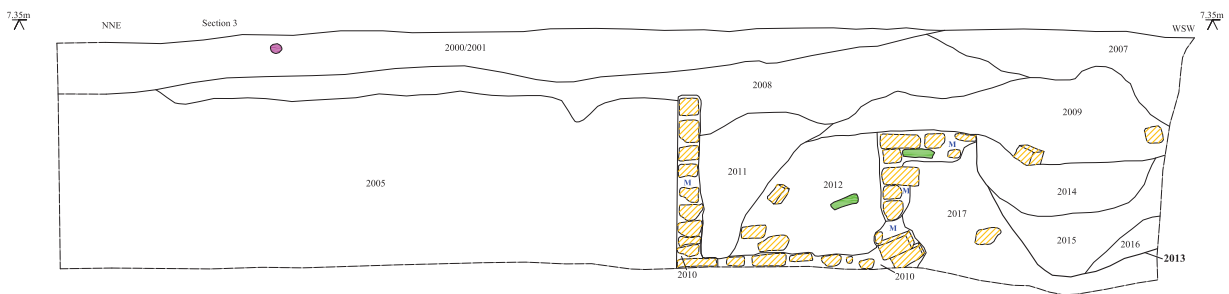
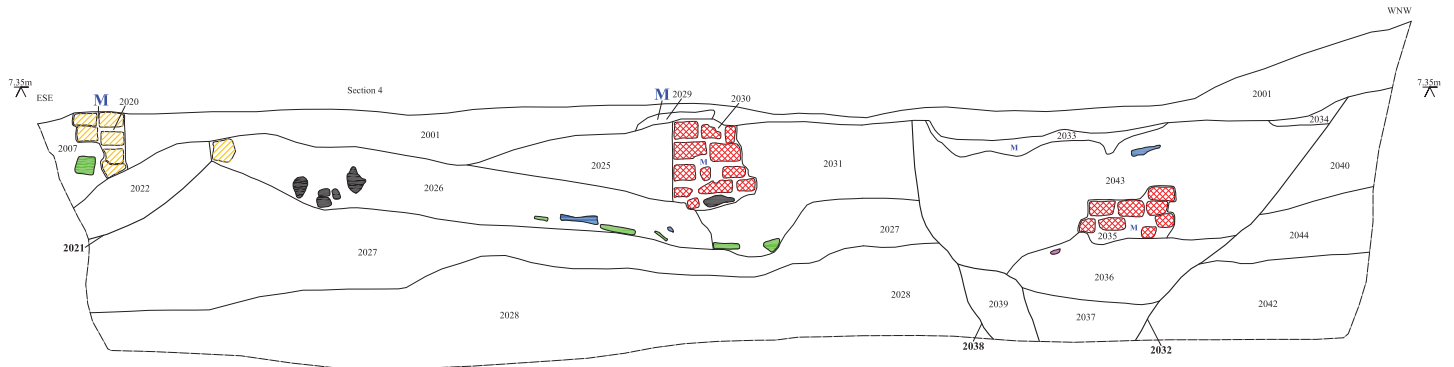
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**Fig. 7 Trench plans and sections**  
 Scale Plans 1:50 and sections 1:20 at A3



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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 Trench plan**  
 Scale 1:100 at A4



- Key**
- Tile
  - Yellow brick
  - Stone
  - Bone
  - Pot
  - Red brick
  - Mortar

0 Sections only 2m

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**Fig. 10 Sections**  
 Scale 1:20 at A3