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23A-27 WEST STREET, ST IVES, CAMBRIDGESHIRE
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

CHER ECB 4843

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NGR: TL 3114 7149	Report No: 5265	
District: Huntingdonshire	Site Code: ECB 4843	
Approved: Claire Halpin MCI fA	Project No: 6704	
	Date: 30 December 2016 Revised: 01/02/2017	

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	23A-27 West Street, St Ives, Cambridgeshire		
<p><i>In December 2016 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation at 23A-27 West Street, St Ives, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 3114 7149). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of a detached dwelling, a terrace of four new townhouses and the conversion of existing office building to provide four flats (Huntingdonshire Planning Ref. 15/01445/FUL), based on the advice of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET).</i></p> <p><i>The site had a principal potential for remains of the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval settlement, and also a potential for remains of earlier activity.</i></p> <p><i>Trench 1 was located on the frontage of West Street, and Trench 2 was located to the rear of the site. Each trench contained predominantly pits. The pits were larger and the pit digging was more intense in Trench 2 and being located in the back yard area this is unsurprising. 19th century building foundations (M1081) were recorded in Trench 1 and appear to correlate well with narrow ranges visible on historic OS maps.</i></p> <p><i>The earliest find was a residual Early Saxon sherd. Residual medieval (11th – 14th and 13th – 15th century) pottery and fragments of residual late medieval peg tile were also found. The most intrinsically interesting find was a silver halfpenny (c.1413 – 1422).</i></p> <p><i>The stratigraphically earliest pits in both Trenches 1 and 2 were devoid of finds and undated. The dated pits in each trench were post-medieval or modern, dating from the late 15th – early 17th century (Pit F1026 Trench 2)</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	December 2016		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work	TBC
P. number	6704	Site code	ECB 4843
Type of project	Archaeological trial trench evaluation		
Site status	-		
Current land use			
Planned development	Residential Development		
Main features (+dates)	Pits		
Significant finds (+dates)	<p><i>Post-medieval assemblages. Residual Early Saxon sherd. Residual medieval (11th – 14th and 13th – 15th century) pottery and fragments of residual late medieval peg tile. Silver halfpenny (c. 1413 – 1422). Probable early post-medieval bone comb fragment.</i></p>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	St Ives
HER/ SMR for area	Cambridgeshire HER		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site	c. 1010m ²		
NGR	TL 3114 7149		
Height AOD (min/max)	c. 7m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Gemma Stewart, Historic Environment Team, Cambridgeshire County Council		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Gareth Barlow and Julie Walker		
Funded by	Rule and Parker Ltd		
Full title	23A-27 West Street, St Ives, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation		
Authors	Barlow, G., and Walker, J.		
Report no.	5265		
Date (of report)	30 December 2016 (Revised 01/02/2017)		

23A-27 WEST STREET, ST IVES, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In December 2016 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation at 23A-27 West Street, St Ives, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 3114 7149). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of a detached dwelling, a terrace of four new townhouses and the conversion of existing office building to provide four flats (Huntingdonshire Planning Ref. 15/01445/FUL), based on the advice of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET).

The site lies within the northern edge of the late Saxon and medieval settlement and post-medieval settlement area of St Ives, east of the Church of All Saints (CHER MCB4337). Archaeological investigations at the Permanex site to the west along Ramsey Road revealed the presence of surviving medieval horizons/land surfaces, cut by pits and ditches of medieval and post-medieval date (CHER ECB1327 and ECB1851). Archaeological investigations further along West Street have revealed post-medieval quarrying activity (CHER ECB4463).

The site thus had a principal potential for further remains of the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval settlement, and also a potential for remains of earlier activity.

Trench 1 was located on the frontage of West Street, and Trench 2 was located to the rear of the site. Each trench contained predominantly pits. The pits were larger and the pit digging was more intense in Trench 2 and being located in the back yard area this is unsurprising. 19th century building foundations (M1081) were recorded in Trench 1 that and appear to correlate well with narrow ranges visible on historic OS maps.

The earliest find was a residual Early Saxon sherd. Residual medieval (11th – 14th and 13th – 15th century) pottery and fragments of residual late medieval peg tile were also found. The most intrinsically interesting finds were a silver halfpenny (dated c. 1413 – 1422) and a fragment of probable early post-medieval bone comb.

The stratigraphically earliest pits in both Trenches 1 and 2 were devoid of finds and undated. The dated pits in each trench were post-medieval or modern, dating from the late 15th – early 17th century (Pit F1026 Trench 2).

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In December 2016 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation at 23A-27 West Street, St Ives, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 3114 7149; Figs.1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of a detached dwelling, a terrace of four new townhouses and the conversion of existing office building to provide four flats (Huntingdonshire Planning Ref. 15/01445/FUL), based

on the advice of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET).

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by the CCC HET (Gemma Stewart, dated 10th May 2016), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 19th October 2016) and approved by CCC HET. It adhered to the *ClfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014) and the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

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 site lies within the historic core of St Ives, fronting the southern side of West Street.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site lies at c. 7m AOD on terrace gravels of the River Great Ouse.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The site lies within an area of archaeological potential recorded on the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER), within the northern edge of the late Saxon and medieval settlement extent and post-medieval settlement area of St Ives, east of the Church of All Saints (CHER MCB4337). The Permanex site to the west along Ramsey Road was investigated by HAT (now AS) and revealed the presence of surviving medieval horizons/land surfaces, cut by pits and ditches of medieval and post-medieval date (CHER ECB1327 and ECB1851). Archaeological investigations further along West Street have revealed post-medieval quarrying activity (CHER ECB4463).

4.2 Archaeological investigations in the town have revealed much in the way of Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval activity. Domestic features of 12th – 15th century date have been recorded during investigations to in the town (CHER ECB1952) and investigations to the south have revealed medieval activity and post-medieval activity (CHER ECB1382).

4.3 The gravel terraces of the River Great Ouse have been a productive source of evidence for prehistoric life in the area. 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. In addition, Palaeolithic flint artefacts have been found at Burleigh Terrace (CHER 01698), Neolithic flint artefacts have been recovered from the surrounding area (e.g. CHER 02114a; 03552) and a Neolithic to Bronze Age deer antler awl (CHER 03458) is also recorded. The Bronze Age is represented by a barbed and tanged arrowhead (CHER 02114) and a bronze spearhead found close to Bridge Street (CHER 02030). A small evaluation consisting of two test pits carried out at Station Road recorded three sherds of middle Iron Age pottery from the subsoil (MCB19633). During the Roman period St Ives formed part of a settlement and landscape centred on the important Roman town of *Durovigutum* (Godmanchester). A variety of small finds of Roman date have been found in the area surrounding the site (e.g. CHER 00459; 007700; 01883; 03516; 03553; 03555; 03581; 03601; 03649), including a hoard of Roman coins (CHER 03550). Excavations to the south-east identified multi-period finds including a complex of Romano-British enclosures, ditches, pits and pottery (CHER MCB15820). 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. In the surrounding area, late Saxon features have been recorded at Green End House (CHER MCB15802) and limited small finds include an early Saxon cruciform brooch (CHER 11011).

4.4 It is suggested that in Anglo-Saxon times *Slepe* (St Ives) may have been a minister attached to the royal estate at Broughton. 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. 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).

4.5 Historic OS maps provide some evidence for the 19th century and later development of the site. Figures 6-8 depict the site with a number of narrow ranges extending to the south from West Street. It is not clear what property they were associated with, but it is likely that they related to the larger building to the south fronting Waits. This building survives and is listed Grade II as being built in c.1800 and probably altered 1839 (National Heritage List Entry 1128680: Website 1), while the plan form of the ranges shown within the area of the site are consistent with a light industrial or similar function.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The evaluation provided for a sample of the accessible area to be subject to development to be trial trenched. The evaluation focused on the footprint of the proposed new dwellings, and investigated the existing open yard and accessible areas of the restricted site. Two trenches, each 10m x 1.6m were excavated.

5.2 A one-metre square of topsoil, subsoil and any lower soil horizons below the existing surfaces was bucket sampled and sorted by hand at each end of the trenches to characterise their artefact content. The main spoil heaps were also scanned for the retrieval of unstratified artefacts. A metal detector was used to enhance finds recovery.

5.3 The overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision and control using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. All subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand.

5.4 Exposed sections were cleaned and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Open trenches and excavated spoil were manually/visually searched and scanned by metal detector to enhance the recovery of archaeological finds.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 (Figs. 3 - 4)

<i>Sample section 1A:</i> 0.00m = 6.63m AOD		
0.00 – 0.10m	L1000	Concrete Yard.
0.10 – 0.16m	L1080	Made Ground. Compact, light orange yellow sand and stone.
0.16 – 0.35m	L1079	Demolition Layer. Friable, dark yellow brown sand silt with occasional small, sub-angular flint. It contained modern (19 th C+) pottery (7; 254g)
0.35m+	L1084	Foundation Layer. Compact, light green yellow sand and mortar.

<i>Sample section 1B:</i> 0.00m = 6.60m AOD		
0.00 – 0.10m	L1000	Concrete Yard. As above.
0.10 - 0.23m	L1080	Made Ground. As above.
0.23 – 0.38m	L1079	Demolition Layer. As above.
0.38 – 0.68m	L1078	Made Ground. Firm, dark grey brown sand silt with occasional small, sub-rounded and sub-angular flint.
0.68 – 0.85m	L1077	Firm, mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate small, sub-rounded flint. It contained CBM (113g), glass (1; 15g), slate (1; 17g) Fe. fragment (1; 3g).
0.85 – 1.02	L1076	Friable, dark blue brown sand silt.
1.02m+	L1001	Natural. Light orange yellow, clay and gravel.

Description: Trench 1 contained Pits F1011, F1020, F1022, F1044, F1045, F1046, F1047, F1060, F1062, F1064, F1066 and F1068. The dated features were post-medieval or modern; Pits F1020, F1044, F1046, F1047, F1060 and F1064, F1066 and F1068 were undated. 19th century building foundations (M1081) were visible in section and they likely relate to the narrow ranges visible on historic OS maps (Figs. 6-8).

Post-medieval Pit F1011 (L1019) contained a residual Early Saxon pottery sherd; the earliest find from the site. Fill L1019 also yielded part of a simple bone comb (SF1) of probable early post-medieval date. Other finds from Pit F1011 include residual medieval (12th – 14th century) pottery and a silver halfpenny (dated c. 1413 to 1422).

Pit F1030 contained residual fragments of late medieval peg tile. Pit F1020 contained a sherd of medieval (11th – 13th century) pottery but also a clay pipe stem fragment so its date is indeterminate.

The pits are tabulated below:

Feature	Plan/ Profile (dimensions)	Fill(s)	Relationships	Finds
F1011	Oval in plan with steep sides. Its base was unseen. (1.50+ x 1.48+ x 1.12m)	L1019. Firm, dark grey brown silt clay with occasional small and medium sized, sub-angular and sub-rounded flint.	Cut F1064	Residual 12 th -14 th C Pottery (1; 14g); 16 th -17 th C pottery (8; 34g); animal bone (395g); CBM (1059g); clay pipe frags (1; 6g); Fe nails (1; 25g); glass (42g); shale (1; 33g); shell (1; 2g); SF1 bone comb.
		L1018. Firm, mid brown orange clay silt with occasional small and medium sized sub-angular		-

		flint.		
		L1017. Friable, dark grey brown flint gravel.		-
		L1016. Firm, dark grey brown sand silt with occasional small and medium sized sub-angular and sub-rounded flint.		Residual 13 th -14 th C Pottery (6; 48g); animal bone (414g); SF2 Silver halfpenny coin.
		L1015. Firm, dark grey brown silt sand.		-
		L1014. Firm, mid orange brown silt sand with frequent small and medium sized, sub-angular and sub-rounded flint.		-
		L1013. Firm, dark grey brown silt sand.		-
		L1012. Firm, mid orange brown silt sand with frequent small and medium sized, sub-angular and sub-rounded flint.		-
F1020	Elongated in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (1.95+ x 0.60 x 0.06m)	L1021. Firm, dark grey brown sand silt with occasional small and medium sized, sub-angular and sub-rounded flint.	-	11 th -13 th Pottery (1; 3g); animal bone (23g); clay pipe frag (1; 1g).
F1022	Sub-rectangular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (2.20+ x 0.40+ x 0.06m)	L1023. Firm, dark grey brown sand silt with occasional small and medium sized, sub-angular and sub-rounded flint.	-	18 th -19 th C Pottery (1; 26g); animal bone (15g); burnt bone (1; 1g).
F1044	Oval in plan with vertical sides and its base was unseen (1.00 x 0.85 x 1.12m+)	L1051. Firm, mid grey brown clay silt with occasional small and medium sized, sub-angular and sub-rounded flint.	Cut F1046; Cut by F1045	-
		L1050. Compact, mottled mid orange brown and mid grey brown silt sand with frequent small, sub-angular and sub-rounded flint.		-
		L1049. Firm, dark grey brown sand silt with occasional small and medium sized, sub-angular and sub-rounded flint.		CBM (125g); animal bone (2g).
		L1048. Firm, mid orange brown silt sand with moderate small, sub-angular and sub-rounded flint.		-
F1045	Sub-square in plan with moderately steep sides. Its base was unseen. (1.60+ x 1.40+ x 0.70m+)	L1052. Firm, dark grey brown sand silt with occasional small and medium sized, sub-angular and sub-rounded flint.	Cut F1044	18 th -19 th C Pottery (3; 185g); CBM (128g); animal bone (27g); clay pipe frags (3; 11g); Fe frags (2; 108g).
F1046	Sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base (0.76+ x 0.50+ x 0.89m)	L1056. Firm, mottled mid grey brown and pale brown orange slay silt.	Cut by F1044; Cut F1047	-
		L1055. Firm, mid grey brown silt sand with frequent small and medium sized, sub-angular and sub-rounded flint.		-
		L1054. Firm, mid orange brown silt sand with frequent small and medium sized, sub-angular and sub-rounded flint.		-
		L1053. Firm, dark orange brown silt sand with		-

		moderate small, sub-angular and sub-rounded flint.		
F1047	Sub-oval in plan with steep sides and a ?concave base (1.80 x 0.50+ x 0.66m)	L1059. Compact, dark grey brown silt sand with frequent small and medium sized, sub-angular and sub-rounded flint L1058. Compact, mid brown orange silt sand with frequent small and medium sized, sub-angular and sub-rounded flint. L1057. Compact, dark grey brown silt sand.	Cut by F1044, F1045 and F1046	- - -
F1060	Circular in plan with vertical sides and a concave base (0.65+ x 0.60 x 0.41m)	L1061. Firm, dark grey brown sand silt with moderate small, sub-rounded and sub-angular flint.	-	-
F1062	Sub-oval in plan with vertical sides and a flat base (1.10+ x 0.90 x 0.15m+)	L1063. Friable, dark grey brown silt clay with moderate small and medium sized, sub-angular and sub-rounded flint.	-	Glass (1; 4g).
F1064	Sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flattish base (1.25+ x 1.10+ x 0.20m)	L1065. Firm, mid, red orange clay silt with occasional small, sub-angular stones.	Cut by F1011	-
F1066	Sub-oval in plan with steep sides and a concave base (0.43+ x 0.35 x 0.54m)	L1067. Friable, mid brown orange sand silt with moderate small, sub-angular flint.	Cut by F1011 and F1068	-
F1068	Sub-oval in plan with steep sides and a concave base (0.28+ x 0.43 x 0.21m)	L1069. Friable, dark red brown sand silt with frequent small and medium sized, sub-angular flint.	Cut by F1011; Cut F1066	-

Four elements of a 19th century foundation (M1081) were revealed in Trench 1. These were revealed in section and ran c. north-east to south-west (1.60m+); the combined elements spanned an area of approximately 9.50m (north-west to south-east) within the confines of the trench (Fig. 4). The foundations were formed of unfrogged pale orange and yellow bricks (each measuring 225 x 110 x 65mm), laid in alternating stretcher and header courses (sometimes alternating within a single course) bonded by cement (see *The Ceramic Building Materials*, Appendix 2). They survived to a height of between 0.26m and 0.62m and were stratigraphically above Made Ground L1078 and Foundation Layer L1084.

Trench 2 (Figs. 3 - 4)

<i>Sample section 2A:</i> 0.00m = 6.94m AOD		
0.00 – 0.12m	L1000	Concrete Yard. As above, Trench 1.
0.12 - 0.30m	L1080	Made Ground. As above, Trench 1.
0.30 – 0.45m	L1079	Demolition Layer. As above, Trench 1.
0.45 – 0.99m	L1087	Pit Fill. Firm, dark grey brown clay silt with occasional small, sub-angular flint.
0.99 – 1.16m	L1078	Made Ground. As above, Trench 1.
1.16m+	L1001	Natural. Friable, mid orange and yellow gravel.

Sample section 2B: 0.00m = 6.94m AOD		
0.00 – 0.08m	L1000	Concrete Yard. As above, Trench 1.
0.08 - 0.30m	L1080	Made Ground. As above, Trench 1.
0.30 – 0.43m	L1079	Demolition Layer. As above, Trench 1.
0.43 – 1.02m	L1078	Made Ground. As above, Trench 1.
1.02m+	L1001	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 2 contained Pits F1002, F1004, F1006, F1008, F1024, F1026, F1028, F1030, F1036, F1038, F1040, F1070, F1072, F1074, F1082 and F1085, Posthole F1034 and Gully F1042. The dated features were post-medieval or modern, and the following features were undated: Pits F1036, F1038, F1040, F1074 and F1085, Gully F1042 and Posthole F1034. The undated features contained no finds and were at the base of the stratigraphic sequence.

Pit F1004 contained a sherd of medieval (11th – 13th/14th century) pottery but as the pit cut Pit F1002 which contained 18th – 19th century pottery, the medieval sherd was residual. Similarly Pit F1072 contained medieval (mid 13th – 15th century) pottery but it cut Pit F1070 which contained 16th – 18th century pottery. Pit F1002 (L1003) also contained the articulated skeleton of a dog (see The Animal Bone, Appendix 2).

Posthole F1034 was sub-circular in plan (0.45+ x 0.28 x 0.04m). It had shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1035, was a firm, mid grey brown silt clay with moderate small and medium sized, sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. No finds were present.

Gully F1042 was linear in plan (1.00+ x 0.98 x 0.19m), orientated north-west/ south-east. It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1043, was a firm, mottled light blue grey and white and grey sandy silt. No finds were present.

The pits are tabulated below:

Feature	Plan/ Profile (dimensions)	Fill(s)	Relationships	Finds
F1002	Sub-circular in plan with vertical sides and a concave base (1.50+ x 2.32 x 0.30m)	L1003. Firm, dark grey brown sand silt with occasional small, sub-angular and sub-rounded flint.	Cut F1074; Cut by F1004 and F1030	18 th -19 th C Pottery (61; 1541g); CBM (235g); animal bone (1511g); Glass (3; 3g); Slag (1; 4g); shale (17g), shell (1g)
F1004	Sub-oval in plan with moderately sloping sides and an undulating base (0.90+ x 0.63 x 0.12m)	L1005. Firm, dark grey brown sand silt with occasional small and medium sized, sub-angular and sub-rounded flint.	Cut F1002	Residual 11 th - 13 th /14 th Pottery (1; 32g).
F1006	Sub-oval in plan with vertical sides and a concave base (0.62+ x 0.40 x 0.68m)	L1007. Firm, dark grey brown sand silt with occasional small, sub-rounded and sub-angular flint.	Cut F1042; Cut by F1008	17 th -19 th Pottery (3; 13g)
F1008	Oval in plan with vertical sides (1.55 x 1.15+ x 0.95m+)	L1010. Firm, dark grey brown sand silt with occasional small and medium sized, sub-angular and sub-rounded flint.	Cut F1006, F1040 and F1042	18 th Pottery (11; 320g); CBM (1247g); animal bone (906g); fired clay (2; 244g); slag (2; 1251g); glass (377g); shell (1; 36g).
		L1009. Firm, dark orange brown sand silt with occasional small, sub-angular flint.		Late 17 th -18 th Pottery (20; 710g); animal bone (800g); fired clay (1; 75g); clay pipe frags (545g); slag (558g); Fe Frag (1; 9g); shell (2; 10g).

F1024	Sub-oval in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.91 x 0.41+ x 0.22m)	L1025. Firm, dark grey brown silt clay with occasional gravel.	Cut F1026.	-
F1026	Sub-oval in plan with steep sides and a concave base (1.61+ x 0.80+ x 0.20m)	L1027. Firm, mid blue grey silt clay with moderate gravel.	Cut by F1024 and F1028	Late 15 th – early 17 th pottery (1; 8g); animal bone (311g); shell (1; 14g).
F1028	Sub-oval in plan with steep sides and a concave base (0.65+ x 0.80+ x 0.20m)	L1029. Firm, dark grey brown silt clay with occasional gravel.	Cut F1026 and F1030	-
F1030	Sub-oval in plan with near vertical sides (2.31+ x 1.50+ x 0.91m)	L1031. Firm, mid grey blue clay silt.	Cut F1002 and F1085; Cut by F1028	18 th -19 th Pottery (19; 720g); CBM (626g); A. Bone (365g); Shale (1; 9g); Slag (1; 5g).
		L1032. Friable, mid grey yellow gravel.		-
		L1033. Firm, dark blue grey silt clay with occasional gravel.		18 th -19 th Pottery (13; 422g); CBM (177g); animal bone (321g); fired clay (2; 19g); shale (2; 7g).
F1036	Sub-oval in plan with steep sides and an irregular base (0.50+ x 0.67 x 0.12m)	L1037. Firm, mid grey brown clay silt.	Cut F1042	-
F1038	Sub-oval in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base (1.03+ x 0.64 x 0.11m)	L1039. Firm, light grey brown grit and silt.	Cut by F1040	-
F1040	Sub circular in plan with steep sides (1.25+ x 0.50+ x 0.31m)	L1041. Firm, dark grey brown clay silt.	Cut F1038; Cut by F1008 and F1082	-
F1070	Sub-circular in plan with moderately sloped sides and a concave base (0.80+ x 0.66+ x 0.38m)	L1071. Friable, mid green grey silt clay with occasional gravel.	Cut by F1072	16 th -18 th C Pottery (3; 14g); animal bone (21g); burnt bone (10g).
F1072	Sub-circular in plan with steep sides and an irregular flattish base (2.00+ x 1.00+ x 0.55m)	L1073. Firm, mid blue grey silt clay with moderate gravel.	Cut F1070	Mid 13 th -15 th Pottery (7; 299g); animal bone (1142g).
F1074	Sub-oval in plan with steep sides and a flat base (1.10+ x 0.50 x 0.12m)	L1075. Firm, light grey brown silt clay.	Cut by F1002	-
F1082	Sub-oval in plan with steep sides and a flat base (0.68+ x 0.50 x 0.30m)	L1083. Firm, mid grey brown silt clay with occasional gravel.	Cut F1040; cut by F1030	16 th -17 th C Pottery (8; 163g); animal bone (171g); shell (1; 15g).
F1085	Sub-circular in plan with near vertical sides (2.00+ x 0.50+ x 1.00+m)	L1086. Firm, dark blue black silt.	Cut by F1030 and F1040	-

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 The water table was high but did not significantly inhibit the recognition of archaeological features or finds, or the results of the evaluation.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Concrete Yard Surface L1000 overlay the site and was c.0.10m thick. L1000 overlay Made Ground L1080, a compact, light orange yellow sand and stone (0.05 – 0.10m thick). L1080 overlay Demolition Layer L1079, a friable, dark yellow brown sand silt with occasional small, sub-angular flint (0.19 – 0.31m thick). L1079 overlay

Made Ground L1078, a firm, dark grey brown sand silt with occasional small, sub-rounded and sub-angular flint (0.03 – 0.07m thick). At the base of the sequence was the natural, L1001, a friable, mid orange and yellow gravel (c.45 – 0.51m below the present day ground surface)

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The recorded features are tabulated below:

Trench	Context	Description	Spot Date
1	F1011	Pit	16th - 17th C Probable early post-medieval bone comb Residual Early Saxon sherd Silver halfpenny c. 1413 - 1422
	F1020	Pit	-
	F1022	Pit	18 th - 19th C
	F1044	Pit	-
	F1045	Pit	18 th - 19th C
	F1046	Pit	-
	F1047	Pit	-
	F1060	Pit	-
	F1062	Pit	-
	F1064	Pit	-
	F1066	Pit	-
	F1068	Pit	-
2	F1002	Pit	18 th - 19th C
	F1004	Pit	Residual 11 th – 13 th /14 th C sherd
	F1006	Pit	17 th – 19 th C
	F1008	Pit	Late 17th - 18th C
	F1024	Pit	Post-medieval or modern
	F1026	Pit	Late 15th - Early 17th C
	F1028	Pit	Post-medieval or modern
	F1030	Pit	18th - 19th C
	F1034	Posthole	-
	F1036	Pit	-
	F1038	Pit	-
	F1040	Pit	-
	F1042	Gully	-
	F1070	Pit	16th - 18th C
	F1072	Pit	Residual Mid 13th - 15th C sherds
	F1074	Pit	-
F1082	Pit	16th - 17th C	
F1085	Pit	-	

9.2 The site lies within the northern edge of the late Saxon and medieval settlement and post-medieval settlement area of St Ives, east of the Church of All Saints (CHER MCB4337). Archaeological investigations at the Permanex site to the west along Ramsey Road revealed the presence of surviving medieval horizons/land surfaces, cut by pits and ditches of medieval and post-medieval date (CHER ECB1327 and ECB1851). Archaeological investigations further along West Street have revealed post-medieval quarrying activity (CHER ECB4463).

9.3 The site was considered to have good potential for further remains of the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval settlement, as well as for earlier evidence.

9.4 Trench 1 was located on the frontage of West Street, and Trench 2 was located to the rear of the site. Each trench contained predominantly pits, with the greater number and larger pits recorded in Trench 2 (16 compared to 12). The intensity of pit digging in Trench 2 is thought to reflect its location within a back yard

area. A posthole (F1034) and a gully (F1042) were also recorded in Trench 2. 19th century building foundations (M1081) were recorded in Trench 1.

9.5 The earliest find was a residual Early Saxon sherd from Pit F1011 (Trench 1). Residual medieval (11th – 14th and 13th – 15th century) pottery was found in Pits F1004 and F1072 (Trench 2); while Pit F1020 (Trench 1) contained a medieval (11th – 13th century) pot sherd and a clay pipe stem fragment; the date of this feature is indeterminate. Fragments of residual late medieval peg tile were found with Pit F1030 (Trench 2), and Pit F1011 (Trench 1) contained a silver halfpenny (dated c. 1413 – 1422) and a fragment of probable early post-medieval bone comb. The date of the comb is in keeping with the bulk of the pottery group from L1019.

9.6 The stratigraphically earliest pits in both Trenches 1 and 2 were devoid of finds and undated, for example Pits F1044 and F1046 (Trench 1), and Pits F1036, F1038 and F1040 (Trench 2).

9.7 The dated pits in each trench were post-medieval or modern, dating from the late 15th – early 17th century (Pit F1026 Trench 2). Pit F1002 (L1003) in Trench 1 contained the articulated skeleton of a dog (see *The Animal Bone*, Appendix 2). The skeleton did not display evidence of pathologies. Other examples of articulated post-medieval/ modern dogs include an example excavated in north-west Cambridge (Cessford and Evans 2014, 389), while two late medieval dog burials were excavated at The Priory, St Ives (Fell *et al.* 2012). The Cambridge example was found within a 'disposal pit' accompanied by the remains of two pigs and a sheep (Cessford and Evans 2014, 389). Pit F1002 at the current site contained a variety of other material, including a sizable pottery assemblage, glass, slag and oyster shell, which suggests that the dog had also been disposed of within this feature.

9.8 Foundation walls (M1081) of 19th century structures were recorded in the section of Trench 1. These were all constructed of similar brick dating to the first half of the 19th century (see *The Ceramic Building Materials*, Appendix 2) and align well with narrow ranges depicted on historic maps. No. 4 The Waits lies immediately to the south of the site, for which two main building phases are known, c. 1800 and 1839, both of which are consistent with the dating of the wall fabric recorded. Therefore, it is very likely that the narrow ranges visible on historic maps were associated with the development of No. 4 The Waits.

Research Design

9.9 The identification of residual early Saxon and medieval pottery sherds, within the core of the medieval settlement of St Ives is not unexpected but is potentially significant. For both the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods Medlycott (2011, 58, 70) identifies towns as important areas of research for the East Anglian region, with particular focus on their development, changes in their internal layouts, housing densities, their roles as defensive centres, and their roles as centres of supply and demand. The recorded archaeology has the potential to contribute information to the achievement of these research topics and to add to the corpus of information regarding these periods in St Ives, developing the existing picture of the layout and character of the town.

9.10 Towns are also identified as an important research subject for the post-medieval and early modern periods (Medlycott 2011, 80). The identification of the post-medieval pits and footings of 19th century cottages indicates that the site has the potential to provide information regarding the layout and character of this part of St Ives and the way in which it has developed since. Furthermore, the development of 19th and 20th century housing (Medlycott 2011, 80) and housing for workers (Medlycott 2011, 78) are identified as specific aspects of this period which require further study.

10 CONCLUSION

10.1 The site had the potential to reveal medieval and post-medieval remains associated with the historic market town of St Ives. The principal features recorded during the evaluation were pits, and the dated pits were post-medieval or modern. A residual Early Saxon sherd and residual medieval sherds were found. Fragments of residual late medieval peg tile were also found in addition to a silver halfpenny (dated c. 1413 – 1422). Pit F1011 yielded part of a simple bone comb of probable early post-medieval date.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at the Cambridgeshire County Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross referenced and checked for internal consistency.

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APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
1002	1003		2	Fill of Pit	18 th -19 th C	51	1338	209	584	Glass Slag Shale Oyster Shell	3 1 1 2	3 4 17 1
1004	1005	C	2	Fill of Pit	18 th -19 th C	10	203	26	927			
1006	1007		2	Fill of Pit	11 th -13 th /14 th C	3	13					
1008	1009		2	Fill of Pit	17 th - 19 th C	1	32					
			2	Fill of Pit	Late 17 th -18 th C	20	710		800	Clay Pipe frags O Shell Slag Fe.Frag Shell F.Clay	1 1 1 1	545 8 558 9 2 75
	1010		2	Fill of pit	18th C	11	320	1247	906	F.Clay Slag Glass Shell	2 2 1	244 1251 377 36
1011	1016		1	Fill of Pit	13 th -14 th C	6	48		414	SF2 Silver halfpenny	1	1
	1019		1	Fill of Pit	16th-17th C	8	34	1059	395	Clay Pipe frags Fe.Frags SF1 Bone Comb Glass Shale Shell	1 1 1 1 1 1	6 25 5 42 33 2
1020	1021	B	1	Fill of Pit	12th-14th C	1	14					
1022	1023		1	Fill of Pit	11th-13th C	1	3		23	Clay pipe frag	1	1
1026	1027		2	Fill of Pit	18th-19th C	1	26		15	B.Bone	1	1
1030	1031		2	Fill of Pit	Late 15 th -early 17 th C	1	8		311	Shell	1	14
			2	Fill of Pit	18th-19th C	6	347	514	265	Shale	1	9

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

Peter Thompson

The archaeological evaluation recovered 157 sherds weighing 4.562 kg. The assemblage is a mixture, being mainly post-medieval but with 36 medieval sherds, mainly residual, plus one Early Saxon quartz tempered sherd from Pit F1011 (L1019). Pits F1004, F1020 and F1072 contained medieval pottery only. The medieval sherds mainly comprise Ely type wares, and unprovenanced sandy coarsewares. There are also five sherds of medieval Brill including a stab decorated glazed jug strap handle from Pit F1072. The post-medieval pottery appears to span the period and includes a sherd of early post-medieval Raeren stone ware and another of Cistercian ware. There are also 18th century Staffordshire slip ware sherds, and modern white earthenware ceramics.

Methodology

The sherds were examined in keeping with the Medieval Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Slowikowski et al 2001; Table 1). Fabric codes in brackets in the Key are appropriate to Cambridgeshire.

KEY:

ESCQ (2.03):	Early Saxon coarse quartz 4 th -7 th
MSH (3.50):	Medieval shelly ware 12 th -14 th
MLST (3.72):	Medieval limestone tempered 11 th -14 th
MCW1 (3.20):	Medieval Coarse Ware (fine-medium sandy; unprovenanced) 12 th -14 th
MCW2 (3.20):	Medieval Coarse Ware (medium sandy; unprovenanced) 13 th -15 th
MWC3 (3.20):	Medieval Coarse Ware (medium sub-rounded sandy grey fabric with occasional very coarse inclusions e.g. flint and quartz) 11 th -14 th
MEL (3.61):	Medieval Ely-type coarse ware mid 12 th -15 th
MELG (4.81):	Glazed medieval ware late 12 th -15 th
BRIM (4.61):	Medieval Brill 13 th -early 16 th
UPG (4.00):	Unprovenanced glazed ware late 12 th -14 th
LMSOW (5.00):	Late medieval sandy orange ware 15 th -16 th
LMW (5.00):	Late medieval Ware (contains moderate coarse rounded quartz and sparse white shell) 14 th -16 th
RAER (7.13):	Raeren stoneware late 15 th -early 17 th
CSTN (5.20):	Cistercian ware late 15 th -16 th
GRE (6.12):	Glazed red earthenware 16 th -18 th
PMBL (6.11):	Post-medieval red earthenware 16 th -18 th
TGE (6.30):	Tin glazed earthenware late 16 th -18 th
STMBL (6.41):	Staffordshire slip ware late 17 th -18 th
STMO (6.41):	Staffordshire mottled slip ware mid 17 th -18 th
ENGS (8.20):	English stoneware 18 th -19 th
LPMRE (8.01):	Late Post-medieval red earthenware mid 18 th +
LGRE (8.50):	Late glazed red earthenware mid 18 th +
LPMBL (8.52):	Late post-medieval black glazed earthenware 18 th +
TPW (8.00):	Transfer Printed Ware late 18 th +
RWE (8.03):	Refined white earthenware late 18 th +

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Pit 1002	1003	33x1,290g GRE 1x3g MCW1 4x27g MEL 2x7g MELG 1x1g BRIM	18 th -19 th	MELG: x1 jug neck sherd, x1 rilling on body sherd BRIM: pale orange fabric with patchy external clear glaze
	1003C	8x155g GRE 1x11g MEL 1x36g MCW2	18 th -19 th	MCW2: flat topped, everted neckless jar rim.
Pit 1004	1005	1x9g MLST 2x4g MCW3	11 th -13 th /14 th	
Pit 1006	1007	1x32g GRE	17 th -19 th	
Pit 1008	1009	1x12g MEL 12x547g LGRE 2x40g LPMRE 3x40g STMB 1x6g STMO	Late 17 th – 18 th	
	1010	3x3g ENGS 6x159g GRE 1x10g STMO 1x3g TGE	18 th	
Pit 1011	1016	2x17g MSH 3x28g MCW1 1x2g MELG	13 th -14 th	MCW1: x1 bowl rim
	1019	2x5g GRE 1x4g CSTN 2x6g MEL 1x4g MELG 1x5g UPG 1x9g ESCQ	16 th -17 th	
	1019B	1x13g MCW3	12 th -14 th	
Pit 1020	1021	1x3g MCW3	11 th -13 th	
Pit 1022	1023	1x26g GRE	18 th -19 th	
Pit 1026	1027	1x9g RAER	Late 15 th -early 17 th	
Pit 1030	1033	2x18g GRE 1x23g MCW3	18 th -19 th	MCW: quite similar to Thetford type ware but a little grittier
	1033B	9x332g GRE 1x22g LPMBL	18 th -19 th	
	1031	6x350g GRE	18 th -19 th	
	1031 B	9x279 GRE 4x96g LPMBL	18 th -19 th	
Pit 1045	1052	1x168g LGRE 2x19g MEL	18 th -19 th	
Pit 1070	1071	2x9g GRE 1x4g MLST	16 th -18 th	
Pit 1072	1073	1x10g MCW2 2x33g MELG 4x254g BRIM	Mid 13 th -15 th	BRIM: x1 complete jug strap handle with stab deco, x1 glazed jug neck/shoulder with rilling at the join
Demolition layer	1079	6x233g RWE 1x22g TPW	Mid 19 th +	
Pit 1082	1083	1x38g LMW 4x40g GRE 1x16g MSOW 2x70g PMBL	16 th -17 th	

Table 1: quantification of sherds by context

References

MPRG 1998 A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper No. 1

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, B. and Pearce, J. 2001 Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics, *Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2*.

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey MCIfA

The trial trench evaluation recovered a total of 61 fragments (10057g) of CBM in a highly fragmented condition (Table 2). The bulk of the assemblage is of post-medieval date, including a complete brick from the foundation of a building indicative of construction in the early-mid 19th century, if not later, with the remainder of the post-medieval CBM constituting rubble that is likely contemporary with this. However, also present in very low quantities are small fragments of medieval peg tile, potentially produced between the mid 13th to late 15th centuries, but of insufficient quantity to be directly associated with a nearby building and likely residual.

The fragments were recorded by fragment count and weight per context, with all data entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will form part of the site archive.

CBM Type	Date	Fragment Count	Weight (g)
Peg tile	Medieval	4	144
Peg tile	Post-medieval	25	2076
Floor Brick		3	786
Wall Brick		29	7051
<i>Total</i>		61	10057

Table 2: Quantification of CBM

The Medieval Peg Tile

Small fragments of medieval peg tile were contained in Pits F1002 and F1030, in association with post-medieval CBM. These fragments were manufactured in a fabric with thin red surfaces over a very dark grey core; with inclusions of sparse shell and limestone (<1.5mm, rarely to 5mm). The tile was 12mm thick with striations on the upper surface, similar but slightly more pronounced than their post-medieval equivalents but otherwise of similar technology. Early peg tiles came into general use in East Anglia in the mid 13th century and had become almost universal by the beginning of the 14th century; however until 1477 when legislation standardised dimensions and quality they exhibited considerable variation (Drury 1981, 131). The fabric and firing conditions of these small fragments suggests they pre-date the late 15th century, but insufficient technological traits and dimensions remain extant to confirm this.

The Post-Medieval CBM

The post-medieval CBM was entirely manufactured in a single fabric that varied little in coarseness between peg tiles and bricks. The fabric varies in colour between pale orange to yellow-brown, and was manufactured in calcareous clay also with inclusions of sparse red iron rich pellets, often streaky (1.5-10mm). The bulk of the post-medieval CBM is highly to very highly fragmented and constitutes rubble with few diagnostic features. Nonetheless a single fragment of peg tile in Pit F1008 preserved a width of 165mm (or 6.5 inches), conforming to the Royal Statute of 1477 that regulated the dimensions of tile, and remained the standard into the 19th century; while the same feature also contained small fragments of 40mm thick brick in an identical fabric, likely used for flagstone flooring. Peg tile and brick fragments are commonly distributed in low quantities in Pits F1002, F1008, F1011, F1030, F1044, F1045 and Layer L1077. The most diagnostic bricks were contained in Building Foundation M1081, including a single complete example (3013g) of a brick with dimensions of 225x110x65mm, with a smooth base and in the same fabric as the other post-medieval CBM. This type of brick is consistent with manufacture between the 18th to mid 19th centuries, however adhering to their bonded surfaces is cement (not mortar), which was only introduced at the end of the 18th century, becoming more common through the following century, and suggesting a probable date for all the post-medieval CBM in the 19th century.

Reference

Drury, P. 1981 'The production of brick and tile in medieval England' in Crossley, D. (ed.) *Medieval Industry*. Council of British Archaeology Research report 40, 126-142

The Coin

Andrew Peachey MCIfA

Pit F1011 (L1016) contained a hammered silver coin (SF2). The coin is a silver halfpenny (class D; diameter 13mm) of Henry V, in good condition (up to 50% of design visible and partly legible). The obverse shows a crowned facing bust of Henry V with an annulet to left; and the reverse a long cross pattee dividing the legend with three pellets in each angle and a beaded circle surrounding. The legend is not legible (without conservation) but would have read HEN[RIC REX] ANGL. This coin type was most commonly minted in London, and would have been struck c. 1413-1422. The Portable Antiquities Scheme database (<https://finds.org.uk/database/>) contains a number of examples of this coin type including one from Halstock in Dorset (GLO-84B963) and a heavily worn example from Gloucestershire (GLO-2CD729).

Reference

<https://finds.org.uk/database/> (consulted 24/01/2016)

The Bone Comb

Rebecca Sillwood

An incomplete bone comb (SF1) was recovered from Pit F1011 (L1019) in Trench 1. The piece weighs 5g, and measures 56.3mm in height with a width of at least 29mm. This type of comb can be categorised as a double sided simple comb (Ashby 2007), with differentiated teeth. It is of one-piece construction with coarse/ fine teeth either side of a plain central portion. This example would likely have been rectangular in overall shape, though is missing around half of the width. Ashby (*ibid.*) calls these 'nit combs' and allocates them to his Type 14b, a 'relatively common' type in Britain, dating to the latest medieval to post-medieval periods. Egan and Pritchard (2013, 366-76) illustrate many similar types of comb to the St. Ives example, though none are in bone; they consist of antler, wood, horn or ivory. Margeson's examples of finds from Norwich Survey excavations also illustrate very few bone combs – again they are mainly ivory, though extremely similar in style. These combs are described as 'characteristic of the 16th and 17th centuries' AD (Margeson 1993, 66).

It seems probable, therefore, that the comb from West Street, St Ives, although having a few parallels in the later medieval period, is more likely to be of early post-medieval date. This date is in keeping with the pottery recovered from the same context.

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Margeson, S., 1993, *Norwich Households, Medieval and Post-Medieval Finds from Norwich Survey Excavations 1971–78*, East Anglian Archaeology Report No. 58 (Norwich Survey)

The Slag

Andrew A. S. Newton

Introduction

Six pieces (1814g) of slag, originating from 3 contexts, were recovered during the archaeological evaluation. The slag was identified on morphological grounds by visual examination.

Visual examination of metalworking residues allows them to be categorised according to morphology, colour, density, and vesicularity. It should be noted, however, that not all slags are diagnostic of a particular metalworking process or part of that process. Slags are also particularly susceptible to morphological and composition alteration by secondary corrosion products.

Reference was made to the National Slag Reference Collection (Dungworth *et al* 2009) where appropriate and to the relevant subject-specific (Bayley *et al* 2008) research framework.

Results

F1008, L1009 3 fragments, 558g. Light grey-brown to black in colour. Some red-brown discolouration. Dense yet pumice-like material. No response to magnet. Moderate inclusions of burnt stone (poss. flint) and a fragment of ?clay-pipe stem. Glassy surfaces might indicate that these are early blast furnace slags; this would be consistent with the other dating evidence from this context.

F1008, L1010 2 fragments, 1251g.
1 frag. Grey-green in colour. Matt finish. No response to magnet. Similar to examples in National Slag Reference Collection (Dungworth *et al* 2009) from possible cold-blast, coke-fuelled blast furnaces.
1 frag. Very dark grey to red brown. No response to magnet. Pumice-like with some vitrification. Adhering to one side is a large (c. 10 x 8 x 2cm) patch of fired ceramic which must represent furnace lining.

F1085, L1031 1 fragment, 5g. Black to red brown in colour. Dense material. No response to magnet. Probable Fe slag broken from a larger accumulation.

Discussion

The slag recovered from this appears to be consistent with developments in iron smelting technology that occurred in the post-medieval period. The appearance of these slags suggests that they derive from a blast furnace. The blast furnace was introduced to Britain in the late 15th century and led to the transformation of the English iron industry in the 16th century (Bayley *et al* 2008, 59). The date of the contexts from which these items were recovered would be consistent with a date following the introduction of the blast furnace but prior to the introduction of the Bessemer Converter (Bayley *et al* 2008, 62).

The quantity of this material is insufficient to suggest that a blast furnace existed at this site or in the near vicinity. There appears to be no obvious reason for the transportation of this material in these quantities to this site.

References

Bayley, J., Crossley, D. and Ponting, M. 2008, *Metals and Metalworking: a research framework for archaeometallurgy*, The Historical Metallurgical Society/English Heritage, London

Crew, P. 1995, *Bloomery Iron Smelting Slags and other residues*, Historical Metallurgy Society, Archaeology Data Sheet No. 5

Dungworth, D, with Blakelock, E. and Nicholas, M. 2009, *National Slag Collection*, Ironbridge Gorge Museums Trust/Historical Metallurgy Society

The Animal Bone

Mark S. Blagg-Newsome

Introduction

A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered during the trial trenching at 23A-27 West Street, totalling over 197 bone fragments. The assemblage has been broadly sub-divided into two: medieval and early post-medieval (Table 3) and late post-medieval and modern (Table 4). All of the animal bones from this site derived from pit fills.

Methodology

Bone fragments were assessed on a context by context basis taking account of species present and general body area and noting the presence of ageable, butchered, measureable and pathological elements as well as taphonomic condition of the bone. Bone preservation was rated as generally good on a five point scale from very poor through to excellent.

Medieval and Early Post-Medieval

The medieval and early post medieval animal bone comprised just under half of the total assemblage (43%), of which, the majority of which were identifiable to taxa level (80%). No wild species were present. Ten fragments were identifiable to only size categories (12% of the assemblage); seven large mammal (cattle or horse size) and three medium mammal (sheep/goat or pig size). Bone preservation was generally good. Bone abrasion varied between contexts, but generally was minimal with mostly low bone fragmentation due to fresh breaks. Canid gnawing was largely uncommon whilst only one cattle horncore from pit fill L1073 (F1072) demonstrated any indicators of burning.

The most abundant species was cattle, followed by sheep/goat, pig and horse respectively. Cattle was mainly represented by limb elements with some mandibles and horncores from mostly adult individuals, but some juveniles were represented. Sheep/goats were adult with most body parts being represented with a predominance of limb elements. Pig was mostly represented by juvenile animals from the cranial region of the body, with the only exceptions being two tibiae. With the exception of the single horse mandibular M3, the rest of the mammals from this period are all most probably the by product of animals killed for food. This is supported by the relatively common occurrence of chop marks on a number of the bones from the three main domesticates.

There were two cases of notable pathology from the assemblage, both located on cattle remains. The first was early stage eburnation on a humeral head, whilst the other was a case of mild periostitis on the distal end of a femur. The first is an indicator that the animal may have been an older individual, while the latter can have many attributable aetiologies, but is generally associated with inflammation of the tissue around the affected bone (Bartosiewicz 2013: 91).

Late Post-Medieval to Modern

This part of the assemblage consisted of the majority of the total assemblage (57%), of which two-thirds (65%) were identifiable to taxa level. Nineteen fragments were identifiable to only size categories (17% of the late post-medieval to modern assemblage); twelve large mammal (cattle or horse size) and seven medium mammal (sheep/goat or pig size). Bone preservation for this period was varied but generally poor. Bone abrasion was varied but with several occasions of there being some degradation of the bone by post-depositional processes, and few occasions of bone fragmentation caused by fresh breaks. There was no evidence of canid gnawing from this period indicating that all the bones were deposited and sealed fairly quickly after initial deposition in the features as the presence of a dog skeleton (associated bone group; ABG) (F1002 (L1003)) indicates that there were dogs present around the site. Evidence of burning was limited to one fragment of unidentifiable blackened bone from pit fill L1023 (F1022).

Cattle was once again the most abundant species, followed by sheep/goat, pig, and dog, with dog being represented by a single ABG. A single unidentifiable bird bone was also recovered from pit fill L1023 (F1022). Head and limbs were the most commonly recovered elements from the three main domesticates, potentially indicating primary butchery on site. Several elements also demonstrated evidence of chop and cut marks, particularly on the limb bones.

No pathology was evident from this portion of the assemblage.

Reference

Bartosiewicz, L. 2013, *Shuffling Nags, Lambe Ducks, the Archaeology of Animal Disease*, Oxbow Books, Oxford

Feature	Context	Description	Spot Date	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Horse	Large Mammal	Medium Mammal	Unidentifiable	Total (Not inc. Unid)
1011	1016	Pit Fill	13 th -14 th C	1	1	13	1	1		2	17
	1019	Pit Fill	16 th -17 th C	5	7			3	1	8	16
1020	1021	Pit Fill	11 th -13 th C		1						1
1026	1027	Pit Fill	Late 15 th -Early 17 th C	4	1			2		1	7
1070	1071	Pit Fill	16 th -18 th C		1					5	1
1072	1073	Pit Fill	Mid 13 th -15 th C	11	6	1	1	1	2	1	21
1082	1083	Pit Fill	16 th -17 th C	2	1	2					5
		Total		23	18	16	1	7	3	17	68

Table 3: Medieval and Early Post-Medieval Contexts. Quantification of bone from 23A-27 West Street, St. Ives, Cambs

Feature	Context	Description	Spot Date	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Dog	Large Mammal	Medium Mammal	Bird	Unidentifiable	Total (Not inc. Unid)
1002	1003	Pit Fill	18 th -19 th C	10	5	1	1	6	2		21	25
1008	1009	Pit Fill	Late 17 th -18 th C	11	3				1		5	15
	1010	Pit Fill	18 th C	6	2			3	1		2	12
1022	1023	Pit Fill	18 th -19 th C							1	3	1
1030	1031	Pit Fill	18 th -19 th C	4	1	3		1			4	9
	1033	Pit Fill	18 th -19 th C	2	2	1		2	2		3	9
1044	1049	Pit Fill							1			1
1045	1052	Pit Fill	18 th -19 th C		1						1	1
		Total		33	14	5	1	12	7	1	39	73

Table 4: Late Post-Medieval to Modern contexts. Quantification of bone from 23A-27 West Street, St. Ives, Cambs (for the dog count, all the bones from the ABG were counted as 1 for the purposes of quantification)

The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

During the trial trench evaluation ten bulk soil samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken and processed. Many of the deposits relate to 18th-19th century activity, but four have produced medieval and earlier post-medieval spot dates and merit a brief discussion. This report presents the results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions, and discusses the significance and potential of any remains recovered.

Methods

Samples were processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using standard flotation methods. 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). Botanical remains were identified and recorded using a semi-quantitative scale (X = present; XX = common; XXX = abundant). 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 assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 5.

The samples with earlier spot dates were from pit fills L1016 (F1011), L1027 (F1026), L1071 (F1070) and L1073 (F1072) and contained a range of carbonised remains. These were dominated by cereal caryopses, including free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum*), hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.), oat (*Avena* sp.) and rye (*Secale cereale*). A small number of rachis internodes were recorded in L1016 but not in sufficient concentration to suggest on-site processing activities.

The likely urban setting of the site implies that most of the cereals consumed there are likely to have been imported rather than representing the product of local cultivation by the site's inhabitants. The presence of non-cereal weed taxa may indicate the use of straw, along with its accompanying weed flora, for purposes such as floor covering or thatch. They could also reflect poor cleaning of the crop or the import of partially processed cereals.

The remains identified in the samples with later post-medieval spot dates were quite comparable in terms of the range of cultivated taxa and the conditions of preservation. This may indicate some degree of continuity in terms of the cereal-based economy. However, there is also a significant possibility that some of the material is intrusive into the earlier deposits. This is quite likely considering the extensive reworking of the deposits suggested by the density of inter-cutting features.

Conclusions

The samples from 27-28A West Street, St Ives, showed extensive preservation of carbonised cereals and their associated weed flora. The intensive post-medieval activity on the site presents a problem for interpretation as it may have resulted in extensive mixing of deposits and re-deposition of carbonised plant macrofossils. Based on the present evidence and the apparent similarity of the remains in deposits spot dated to the medieval, earlier post-medieval and later post-medieval/ modern periods, it is difficult to be certain that the remains recovered from deposits with earlier spot dates are genuinely reflective of the plant-based economy at that time.

References

Cappers, R.T.J., Bekker R.M. and Jans J.E.A. 2006, *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands. Groningen Archaeological Studies Volume 4*, Barkhuis Publishing, Eelde

Jacomet, S. 2006, *Identification of Cereal Remains from Archaeological Sites* (2nd edn), Laboratory of Palynology and Palaeoecology, Basel University

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OASIS ID: archaeol7-276718

Project details

Project name	23A-27 West Street, St Ives, Cambridgeshire
Short description of the project	In December 2016 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation at 23A-27 West Street, St Ives, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 3114 7149). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of a detached dwelling, a terrace of four new townhouses and the conversion of existing office building to provide four flats (Huntingdonshire Planning Ref. 15/01445/FUL), based on the advice of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET). The site had a principal potential for remains of the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval settlement, and also a potential for remains of earlier activity. Trench 1 was located on the frontage of West Street, and Trench 2 was located to the rear of the site. Each trench contained predominantly pits. The pits were larger and the pit digging was more intense in Trench 2 and being located in the back yard area this is unsurprising. 19th century building foundations (M1081) were recorded in Trench 1 and appear to correlate well with narrow ranges visible on historic OS maps. The earliest find was a residual Early Saxon sherd. Residual medieval (11th - 14th and 13th - 15th century) pottery and fragments of residual late medieval peg tile were also found. The most intrinsically interesting find was a silver halfpenny (c.1413 - 1422). The stratigraphically earliest pits in both Trenches 1 and 2 were devoid of finds and undated. The dated pits in each trench were post-medieval or modern, dating from the late 15th - early 17th century (Pit F1026 Trench 2)
Project dates	Start: 01-12-2016 End: 30-12-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P6704 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECB4843 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval
Monument type	PITS Medieval
Significant Finds	BONE COMB Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SHERD Early Medieval
Significant Finds	SILVER HALF PENNY Medieval

Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches","Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE HUNTINGDONSHIRE SAINT IVES 23A-27 West Street, St Ives, Cambridgeshire
Study area	1010 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 3114 7149 52.325410311535 -0.075484394083 52 19 31 N 000 04 31 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 7m Max: 7m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Project brief originator	Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team
Project design originator	Jon Murray
Project director/manager	Jon Murray
Project supervisor	Gareth Barlow
Project supervisor	Julie Walker

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","Worked bone"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title 23A-27 West Street, St Ives, Cambridgeshire

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Author(s)/Editor(s) Walker, J

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PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1
Trench 1 looking north-west



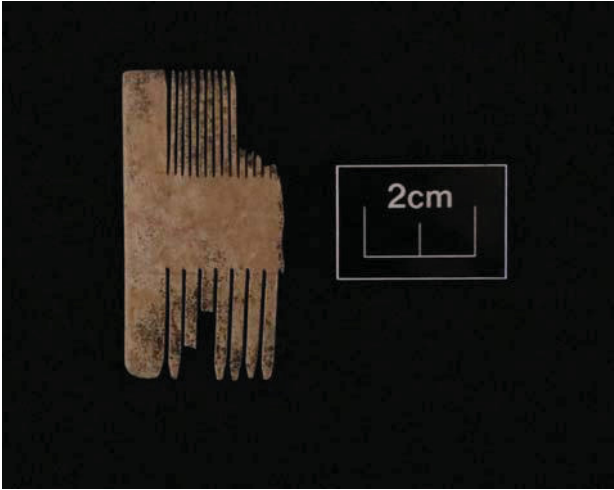
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F1011 in Trench 1 looking north-west



3
F1011B and F1064 in Trench 1 looking north-east



4
F1060 in Trench 1 looking north-west



5
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Trench 2 looking south-west



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F1002 and dog skeleton in Trench 2 looking north-east



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F1006 and F1008 in Trench 2 looking north-west



9
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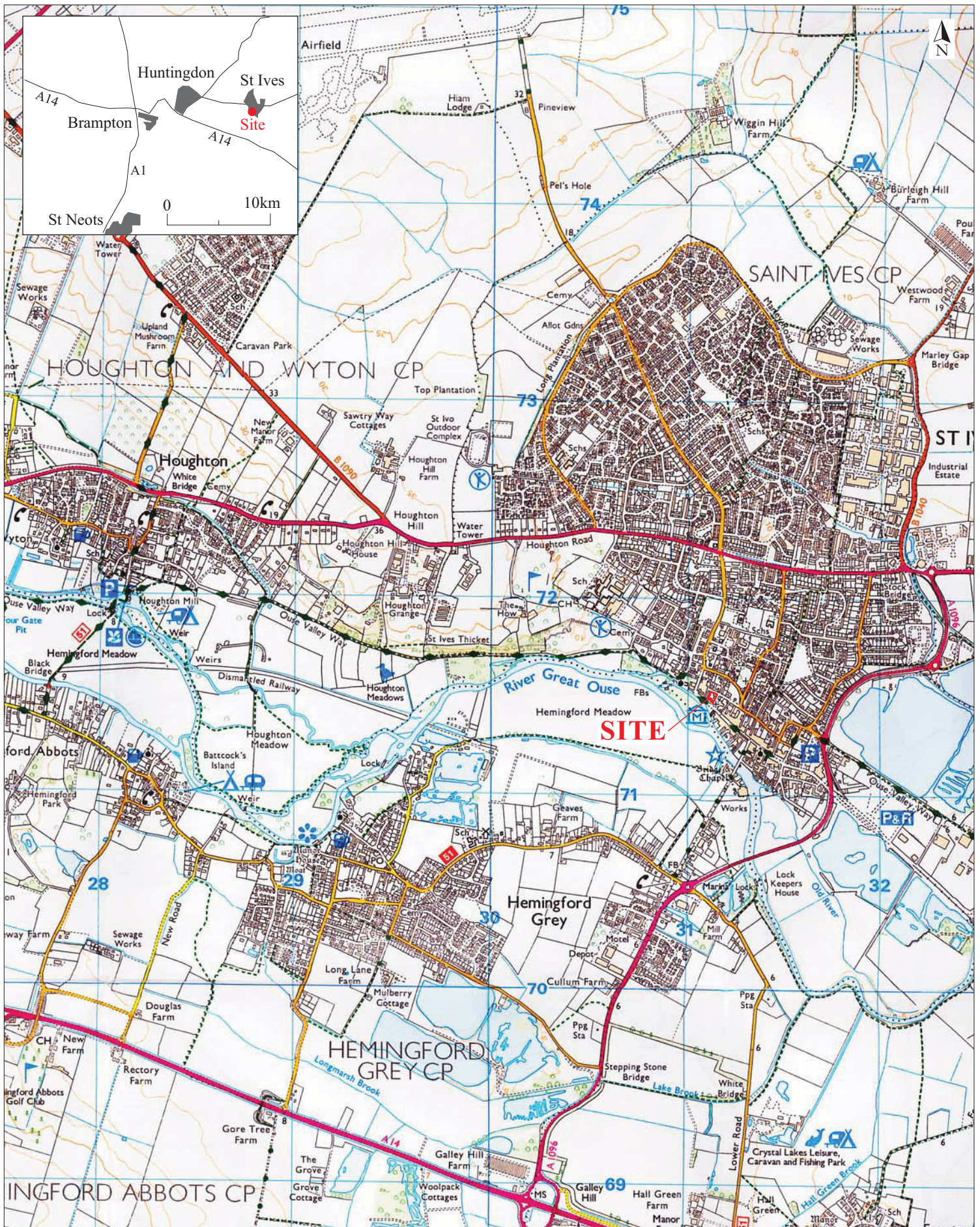
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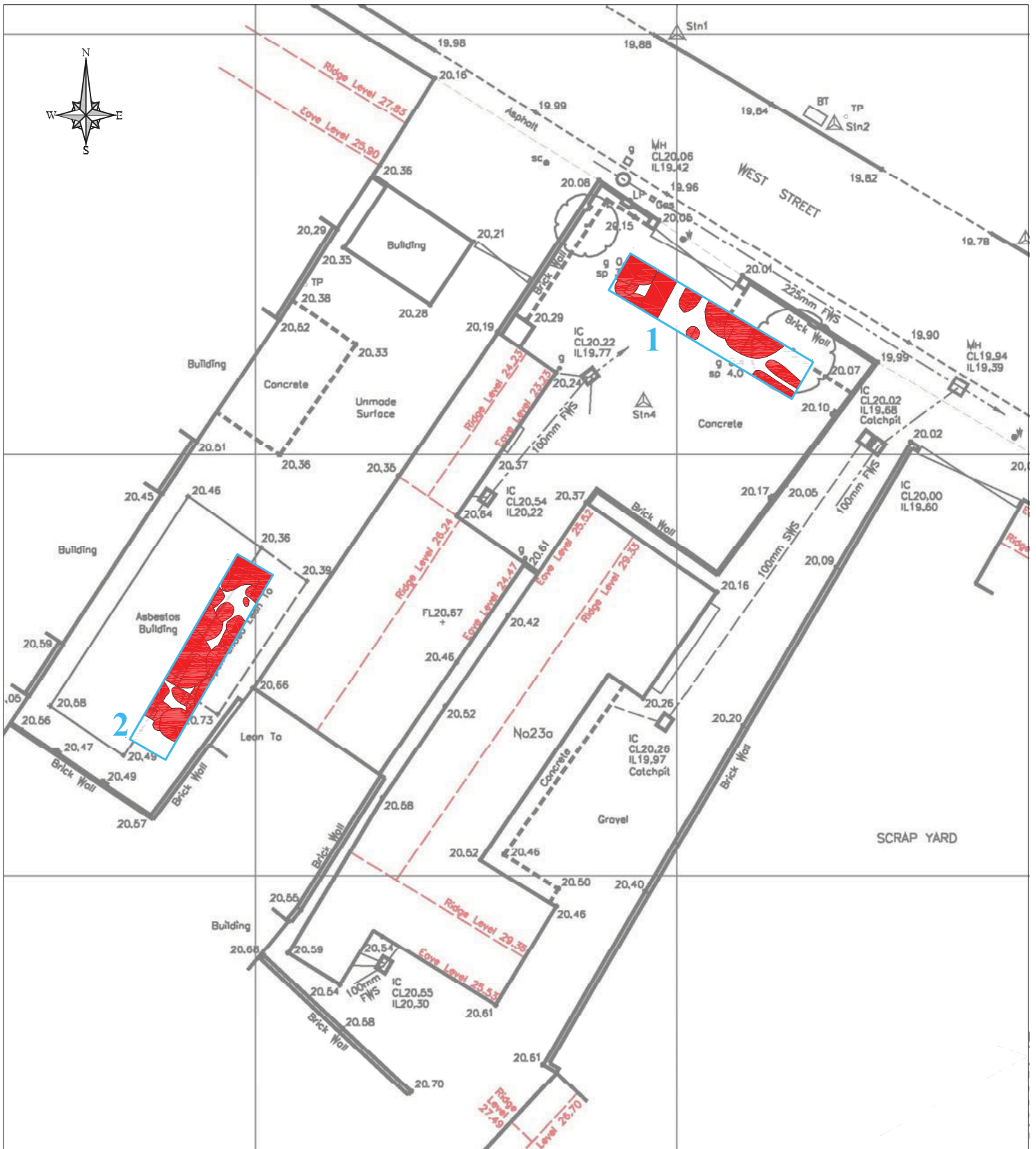


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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 West Street, St Ives, Cambridgeshire (P6704)



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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:750 at A4
 West Street, St Ives, Cambridgeshire (P6704)



0 15m

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 3 Trench location plan
 Scale 1:250 at A4
 West Street, St Ives, Cambridgeshire (P6704)

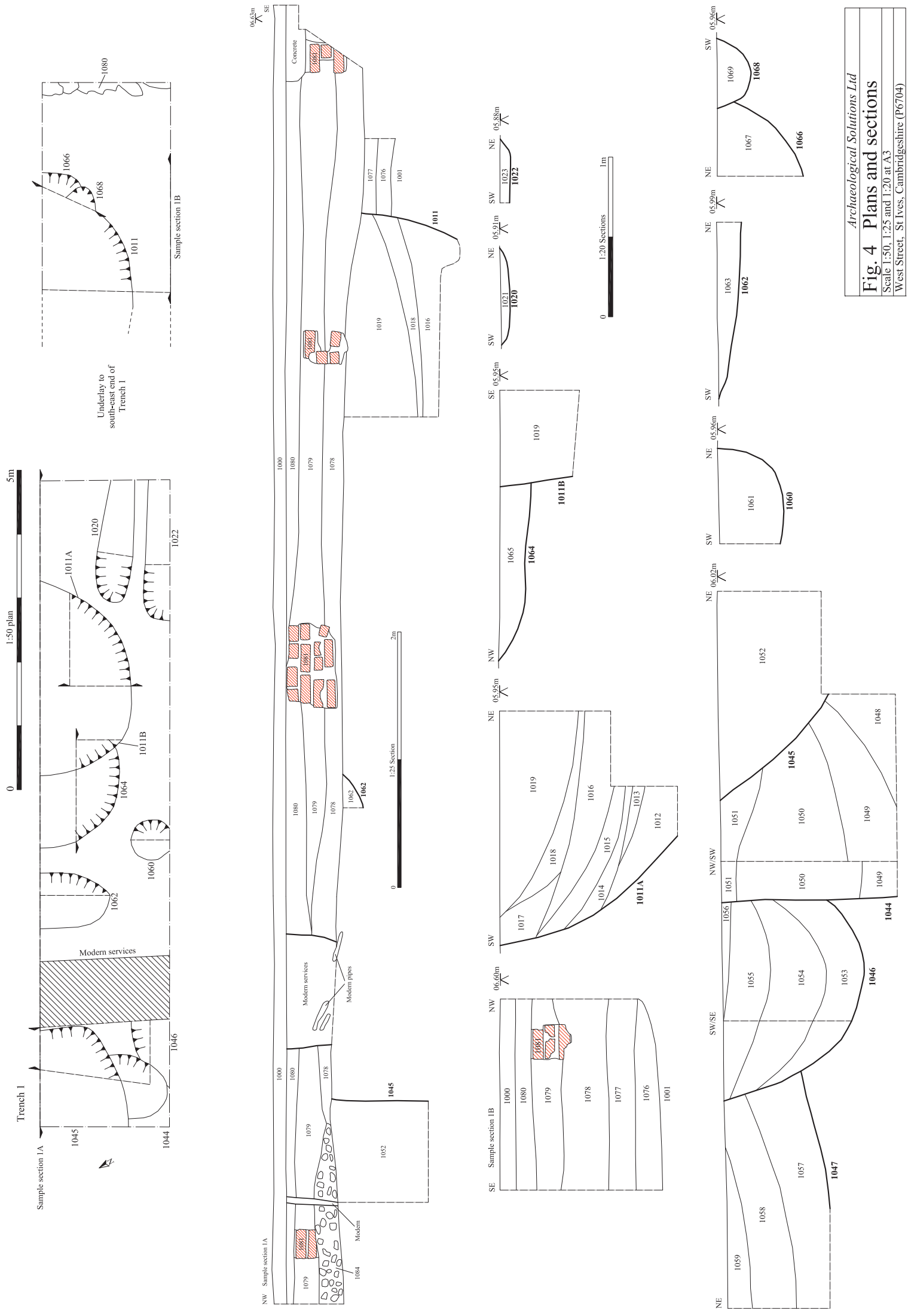
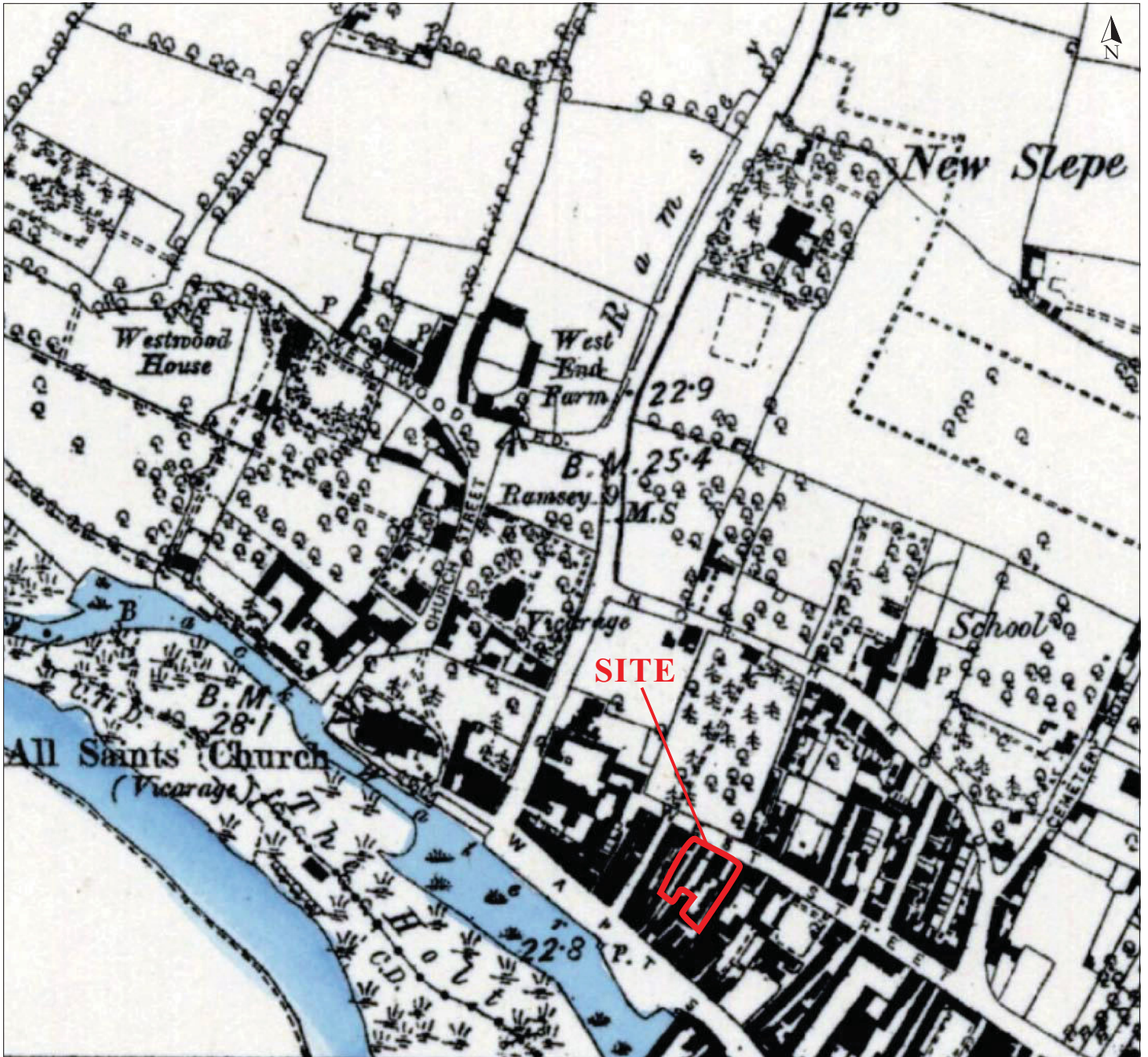
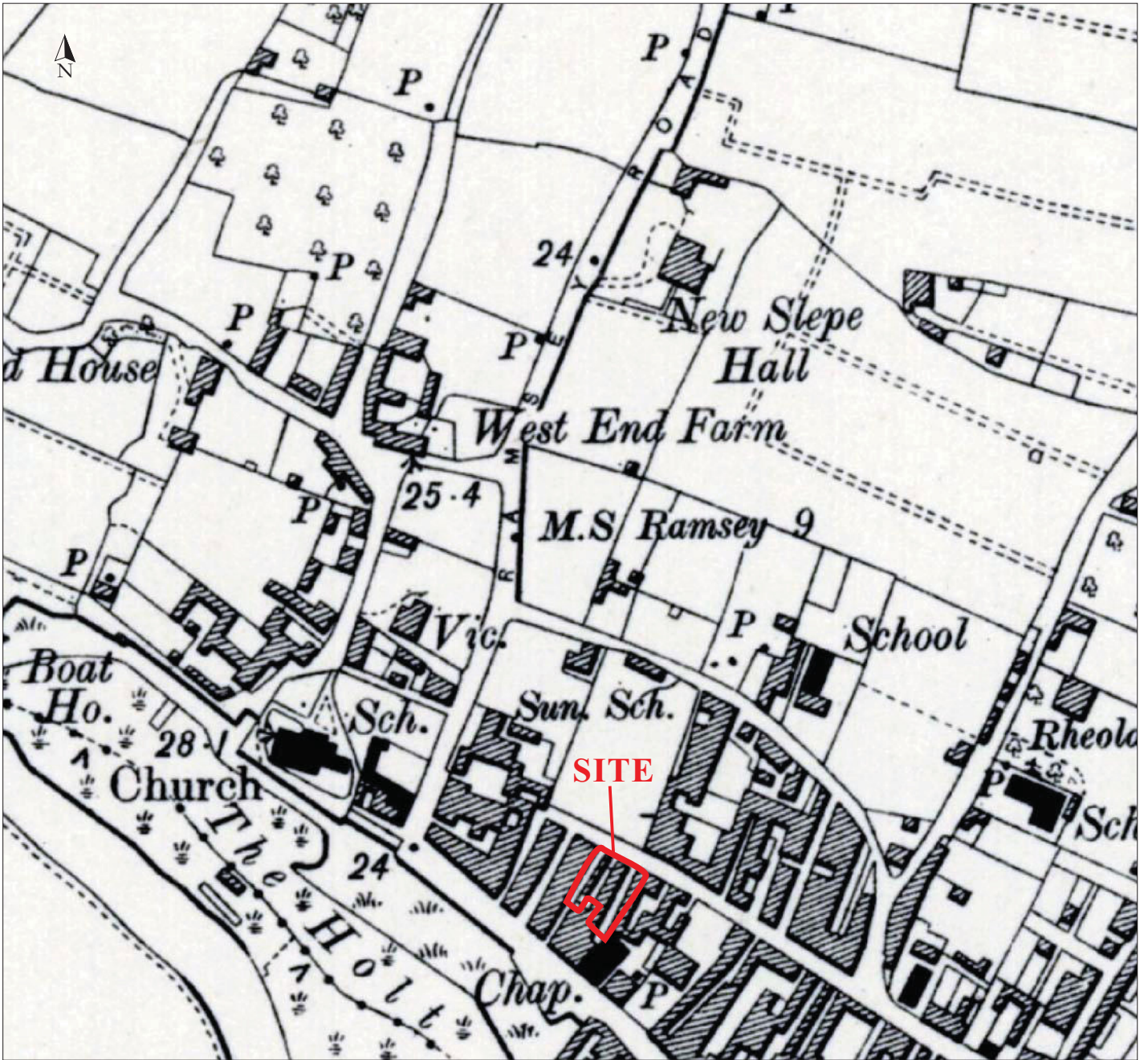


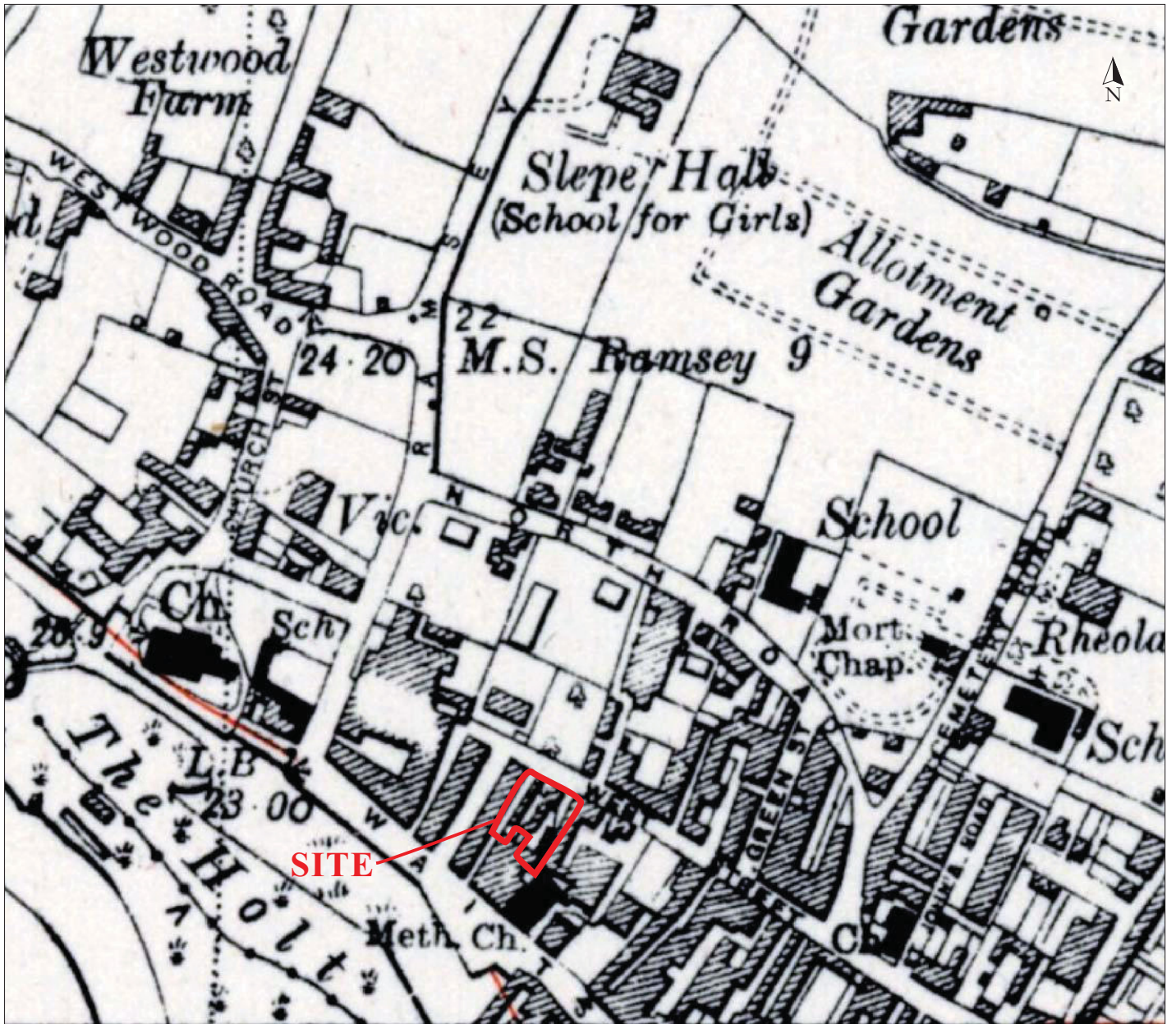
Fig. 4 Plans and sections
 Scale 1:50, 1:25 and 1:20 at A3
 West Street, St Ives, Cambridgeshire (P6704)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 6 OS map, 1887
Not to scale
West Street, St Ives, Cambridgeshire (P6704)



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Fig. 7 OS map, 1900
Not to scale
West Street, St Ives, Cambridgeshire (P6704)



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Fig. 8 OS map, 1938
Not to scale
West Street, St Ives, Cambridgeshire (P6704)