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**LAND REAR/OF 40A EAST STREET, ST IVES,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE PE27 5PD**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION**

Author: Gareth Barlow (Fieldwork and report)	
NGR: TL 4848 5751	Report No: 5089
District: Huntingdonshire	Site Code: ECB 4650
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: 6554
Signed:	Date: 19 April 2016

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET			
Project details			
Project name	Land rear of 40A East Street, St Ives, Cambridgeshire PE27 5PD. An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation		
<p>In April 2016 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of 40A East Street, St Ives, Cambridgeshire PE27 5PD (NGR TL 3132 7145). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the proposed construction of a new block of two flats (Hunts DC Planning Ref. 15/01287/FUL). The evaluation was undertaken based on advice from Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET) requiring a programme of archaeological work.</p> <p>The site is within an area of archaeological significance, as shown by entries on the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER), within the historic settlement core. 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 the south west of the current site (CHER ECB1952) and investigations to the south have revealed medieval activity and post-medieval activity (CHER ECB1382).</p> <p>The evaluation revealed a large ill-defined 18th – 19th century pit and two modern services. Beneath modern made ground Subsoil L1006 was preserved suggesting that archaeological remains, if present, would have been preserved.</p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	April 2016		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work	TBC
P. number	6554	Site code	ECB 4650
Type of project	Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation		
Site status			
Current land use	Yard		
Planned development	Residential		
Main features (+dates)	18 th – 19 th C pit and 2 modern services		
Significant finds (+dates)	None		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	St Ives
HER/ SMR for area	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CCC HER)		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site	100m ²		
NGR	TL 3132 7145		
Height AOD (max/ min)	c.6.50m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Archaeological Solutions Ltd		
Funded by	Mint Construction Bedford Ltd		
Full title	Land rear of 40A East Street, St Ives, Cambridgeshire PE27 5PD. An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation		
Authors	Barlow, G.		
Report no.	5089		
Date (of report)	April 2016		

LAND REAR/OF 40A EAST STREET, ST IVES, CAMBRIDGESHIRE PE27 5PD

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In April 2016 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of 40A East Street, St Ives, Cambridgeshire PE27 5PD (NGR TL 3132 7145). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the proposed construction of a new block of two flats (Hunts DC Planning Ref. 15/01287/FUL). The evaluation was undertaken based on advice from Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET) requiring a programme of archaeological work.

The site is within an area of archaeological significance, as shown by entries on the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER), within the historic settlement core. 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 the south west of the current site (CHER ECB1952) and investigations to the south have revealed medieval activity and post-medieval activity (CHER ECB1382).

The evaluation revealed a large ill-defined 18th – 19th century pit and two modern services. Beneath modern made ground Subsoil L1006 was preserved suggesting that archaeological remains, if present, would have been preserved.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In April 2016 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of 40A East Street, St Ives, Cambridgeshire PE27 5PD (NGR TL 3132 7145; Figs. 1-2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the proposed construction of a new block of two flats (Hunts DC Planning Ref. 15/01287/FUL). The evaluation was undertaken based on advice from Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET) requiring a programme of archaeological work.

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by CCC HET (Andy Thomas; dated 11th January 2016) and a specification compiled by AS (10th February 2016) and approved by CCC HET. It followed the procedures

outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014). It also adhered to relevant sections of Gurney's (2003) *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*.

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 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 The site lies to the rear of the northern side of East Street, on the edge of the historic core of the town. It comprises a former yard, with disused offices (The Stables) which are to be demolished.

3 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

3.1 The site lies on terrace gravel deposits of the Great Ouse at a height of c.6m AOD.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The site is within an area of archaeological significance, as shown by entries on the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER), within the historic settlement core. 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 the south west of the current site (CHER ECB1952) and investigations to the south have revealed medieval activity and post-medieval activity (CHER ECB1382).

4.2 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 nearby. 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).

4.3 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).

4.4 The site therefore had a potential in particular for further evidence of medieval and post-medieval activity associated with the northern edge of the historic settlement core, and the site also has a lower potential for preceding activity in the prehistoric and Roman periods.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 A single trench of c.10m x 1.6m was proposed, to be located across the footprint of the proposed new block of two flats, and for practical reasons the trench was divided into two to avoid an existing service run (Fig. 2).

5.2 The over burden 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

5.3 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

6.1 The individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 (Figs. 3 & 4)

Sample section 1A 0.00m = 6.21m AOD		
0.00 – 0.02m	L1000	Tarmac yard surface.
0.02 - 0.12m	L1001	Concrete.
0.12 - 0.18m	L1002	Made ground. Friable, mixed mid brown orange coarse sand and dark grey silty sand with frequent CBM
0.18 - 0.25m	L1003	Made ground. Firm, very dark brown grey clayey sand.
0.25 - 0.32m	L1004	Made ground. Friable, pale mid orange coarse sand
0.32 - 0.58m	L1005	Made ground. Dark grey brown sandy clay with moderate small and medium subrounded flint with occasional coal fragments. It contained modern (early 19 th – 20 th century) pottery.
0.58 – 0.96m	L1006	Buried subsoil. Dark – medium grey brown sandy clay with occasional sub-rounded flint
0.96m+	L1007	Natural clay. Firm, pale orange brown silty clay

Description: Trench 1A contained Pit F1010 which contained 18th – 19th century pottery, and a modern service trench (F1012).

Pit F1010 was ill-defined in plan (3.70 x 1.80+ x 0.47m). It had steep sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill, L1011, was a firm, dark grey brown clayey sand with occasional small sub-angular flint. It contained 18th – 19th century pottery (8; 151g).

F1012 was a modern service trench (1.80+ x 1.66 x 0.34m), orientated north / south. It had irregular sides and a flattish base. Its basal fill, L1013, was a firm, dark - mid orange brown clayey sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint. It contained modern (late 19th – early 20th century) CBM (74g) and slag (1; 10g). Its upper fill, L1014, was a firm, mid orange brown clayey sand with occasional sub-rounded flint. It contained no finds. The service appeared to have been removed and the trench backfilled.

Trench 1B (Figs. 3 & 4)

Sample section 1B: 0.00m = 6.29m AOD		
0.00 – 0.02m	L1000	Tarmac. As above.
0.02 – 0.15m	L1001	Concrete. As above.
0.15 – 0.39m	L1002	Made ground. As above.
0.39 – 0.65m	L1005	Made ground. As above.
0.65 – 0.84m	L1006	Subsoil. As above. It contained 18 th – 19 th C pottery
0.84 – 1.00m	L1007	Natural deposits. As above.
1.00m+	L1015	Terrace gravels.

Description: Trench 1B contained a modern service trench (F1008).

F1008 was a modern service trench (1.80+ x 0.72 x 0.42m), orientated north / south. It had vertical sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1009, was a friable, mid orange brown clayey sand with frequent small sub-angular flint. It contained modern (late 19th – early 20th century) CBM (1700g). The service appeared to have been removed and the trench backfilled.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features and finds during the monitoring.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Made ground deposits (0.58 – 0.65m) over lay Subsoil L1006, a dark – medium grey brown sandy clay with occasional sub-rounded flint (0.19 – 0.38m thick). L1006 overlay the natural clay, L1007, which was 0.84 – 0.96m below the present day ground surface.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The recorded features are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Spot date
1A	F1010	Pit	18 th – 19 th C
	F1012	Service	Modern (Late 19 th – early 20 th C)
1B	F1008	Service	Modern (Late 19 th – early 20 th C)

9.2 The site is within the historic settlement core of St Ives. 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 the south west of the current site (CHER ECB1952) and investigations to the south have revealed medieval activity and post-medieval activity (CHER ECB1382).

9.3 In the event the evaluation revealed a large ill-defined 18th – 19th century pit and two modern services. Beneath modern made ground subsoil L1006 was preserved suggesting that archaeological remains, if present, would have been preserved.

10 CONCLUSION

10.1 The evaluation revealed a large ill-defined 18th – 19th century pit and two modern services. Beneath modern made ground Subsoil L1006 was preserved suggesting that archaeological remains, if present, would have been preserved.

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.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Mint Construction Bedford Ltd for funding the evaluation, in particular Ms Hayley Anderson for her assistance.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Mr Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team.

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Gurney, D. 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper no. 14

SSEW 1983 *Soil Survey of England and Wales: Soils of South East England (sheet 4)*. Harpenden, Rothamsted Experimental Station/Lawes Agricultural Trust

SSEW 1983 *Soil Survey of England and Wales: Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales* Harpenden, Rothamsted Experimental Station/Lawes Agricultural Trust

APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Concordance of Finds
ECB4650, 40 East Street, St Ives

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
	1005		1A	Made Ground	Early 19 th -mid 20 th C	2	16	104		Glass Clay Pipe	1 1	1 <1
			1B									
	1006		1A	Subsoil	18 th -19 th C	1	1	17		Glass Clay Pipe	1	1
			1B									
1008	1009		1B	Fill of Service Trench				1700				
1010	1011		1A	Fill of Pit	18 th -19 th C	8	151	1576	1045	Clay Pipe Fe.Frag Plastic Glass B.stone Coal Shale O.Shell	22 1 1 1 1 1	92 46 <1 13 31 3 70 153
1012	1013		1A	Fill of Pm/Mod Trench				74		Slag	1	10

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

Post-medieval Pottery

Peter Thompson

The archaeological evaluation recovered 11 sherds weighing 184g from two layers and a feature. The pottery comprised late post-medieval glazed red earthenware, salt glazed stoneware, Transfer Printed Ware and factory made white earthenware, and all dates between the 18th and early 20th centuries.

Methodology

The sherds were recorded in keeping with the Medieval Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Slowikowski et al 2001 & MPRG 1998; Table1). Dating is in accordance with the London medieval and post-medieval range (MoLAS).

Key:

GRE: Glazed red earthenware late 16th+

SGWS: White salt glazed stoneware 18th-19th

RWE: Refined white earthenware late 18th+

TPW: Transfer Printed Ware late 18th+

GRE: Glazed red earthenware

<i>Feature</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Comment</i>
Made Ground	L1005	1x14g TPW 1x2g RWE	Early 19 th - mid 20 th	
Subsoil	L1006	1x2g GRE	18 th -19 th	
Pit	L1011	6x146g GRE 2x2g SGWS	18 th -19 th	

Table 1: Quantification of sherds by context

Bibliography

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, 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 evaluation recovered 34 fragments (3471g) of CBM, entirely comprised of small and fragmented early modern material (Table 2), most-likely deposited as part of the backfill of former trenches and made ground, with a single small concentration in Pit F1010 L1011. 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	Fragment Count	Weight (g)
Yellow stock brick	6	2351
Miscellaneous red brick (rubble)	3	74
Off-white peg tile	24	908
Red pantile	1	138
<i>Total</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>3471</i>

Table 2: Quantification of early modern CBM

Fragments of yellow stock brick were contained in Made Ground L1005, Service Trench F1008 and Pit F1010. The brick has a flat base and is 70mm thick, consistent with production to metric standards, probably in the late 19th to early 20th centuries. In Pit F1010, this brick was associated with a contemporary fragment of pantile, as well as white locally-produced peg tile, which may have survived extant on a structure until this period. Very small further fragments of peg tile and brick rubble in Subsoil L1006 and Service Trench F1012 are of comparable date.

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OASIS ID: archaeol7-278151

Project details

Project name	Land rear of 40A East Street, St Ives, Cambridgeshire, PE27 5PD
Short description of the project	In April 2016 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of 40A East Street, St Ives, Cambridgeshire PE27 5PD (NGR TL 3132 7145). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the proposed construction of a new block of two flats (Hunts DC Planning Ref. 15/01287/FUL). The evaluation was undertaken based on advice from Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET) requiring a programme of archaeological work. The site is within an area of archaeological significance, as shown by entries on the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER), within the historic settlement core. 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 the south west of the current site (CHER ECB1952) and investigations to the south have revealed medieval activity and post-medieval activity (CHER ECB1382). The evaluation revealed a large ill-defined 18th - 19th century pit and two modern services. Beneath modern made ground Subsoil L1006 was preserved suggesting that archaeological remains, if present, would have been preserved.
Project dates	Start: 01-04-2016 End: 30-04-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	P6554 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECB4650 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
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 Land rear of 40A East Street,
St Ives, Cambridgeshire

Postcode PE27 5PD

Study area 100 Square metres

Site coordinates TL 3132 7145 52.325007726453 -0.072860086466 52 19 30 N 000 04 22 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 6.5m Max: 6.5m

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 Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store

Physical Contents "Ceramics"

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)

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PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1
General view of site looking north-west



2
F1010 and sample section 1A in Trench 1A looking north-east



3
Sample section 1B in Trench 1B looking north-east



4
View of Trench 1B looking north-west



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Fig. 1 Site location plan

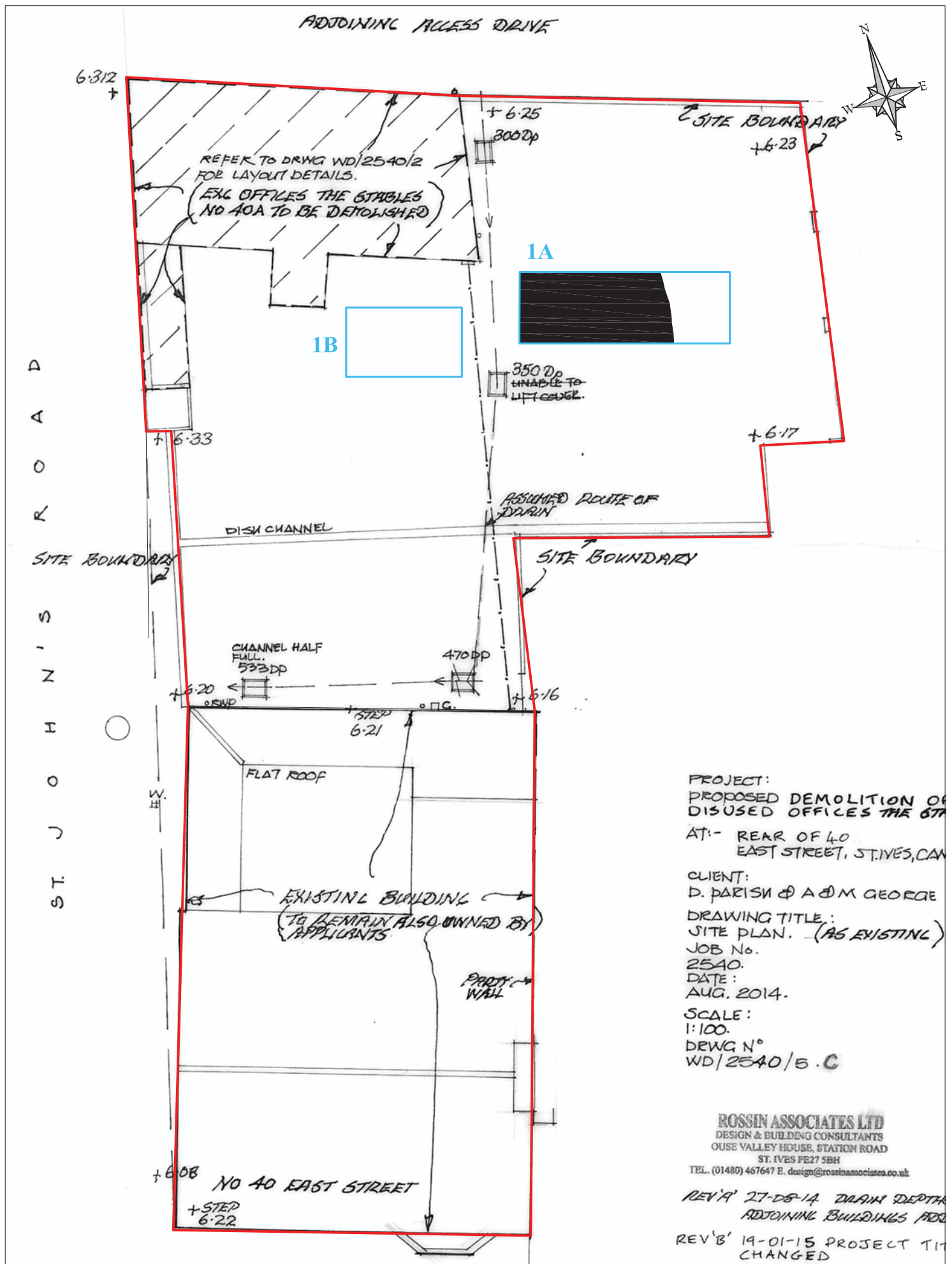
Scale 1:25,000

40 East Street, St Ives, Cambridgeshire (P6554)



0 75m

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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:1000 at A4
 40 East Street, St Ives, Cambridgeshire (P6554)

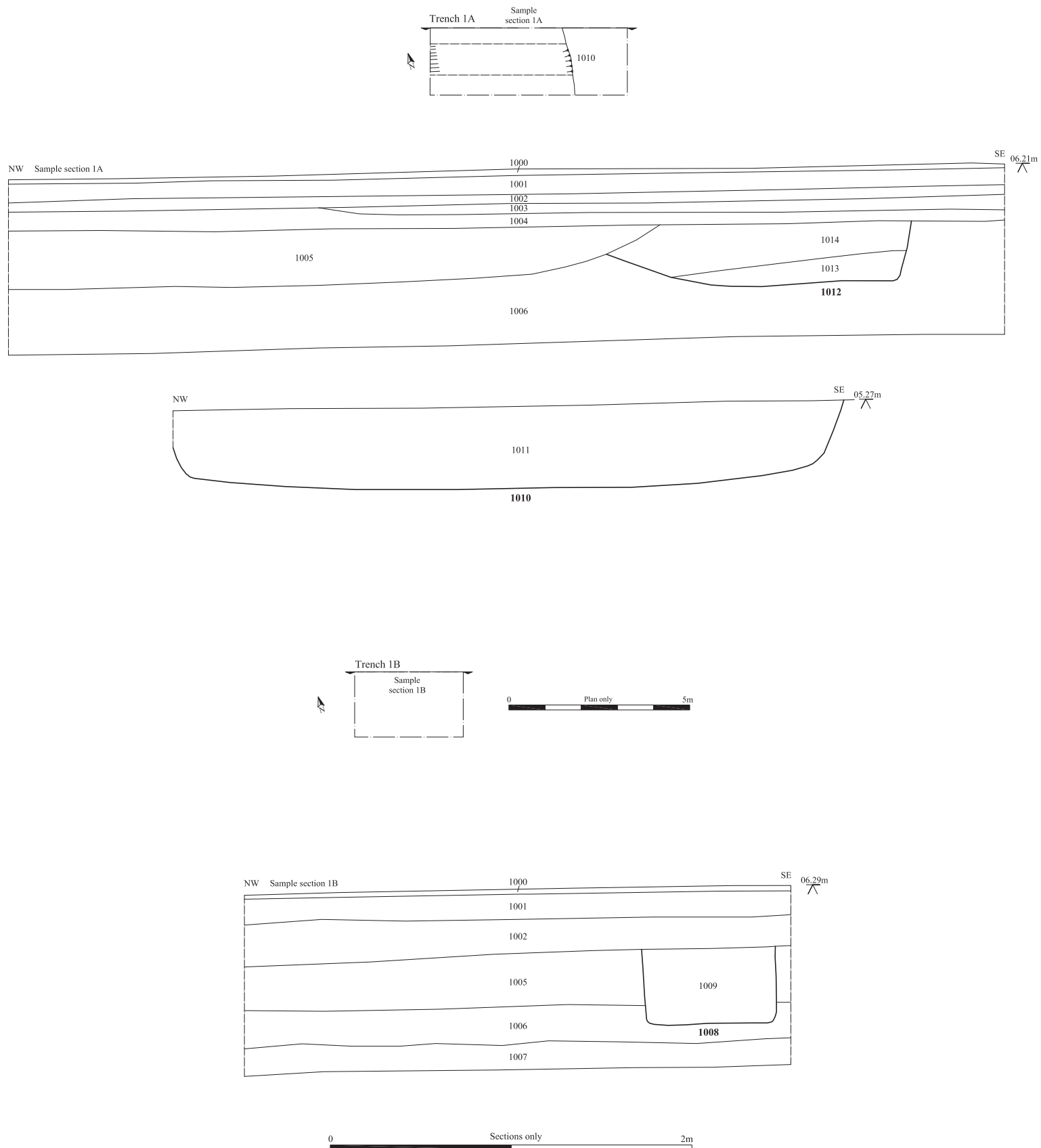


0 10m

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Fig. 3 Trench location plan

Scale 1:125 at A4

40 East Street, St Ives, Cambridgeshire (P6554)



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Fig. 4 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

40 East Street, St Ives, Cambridgeshire (P6554)