
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**FORMER DAIRY DEPOT,
R/O 11-17 CHURCH STREET, ST. NEOTS,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Authors: Matthew Adams BA (Field Work & Report) Peter Thompson MA BA(Desk-based assessment)	
NGR: TL 186 620	Report No. 3445
Parish: St. Neots	Site Code: AS 1260
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. 3657
Signed:	Date: Dec 2009

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CONTENTS

OASIS SUMMARY

SUMMARY

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**
- 3 THE EVIDENCE**
- 4 METHODOLOGY**
- 5 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS**
- 6 CONFIDENCE RATING**
- 7 DEPOSIT MODEL**
- 8 DISCUSSION**
- 9 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION**
- ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**
- BIBLIOGRAPHY**

APPENDICES

- 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA**
- 2 LISTED BUILDINGS**
- 3 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS**
- 4 CONCORDANCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES**
- 5 SPECIALIST REPORTS**

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Former Dairy Depot, R/O 11-17 Church St, St Neots, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
SUMMARY			
<i>In December 2009, Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation at the former Dairy Depot, at the rear of 11-17 Church Street, St. Neots, Cambridgeshire (TL 186 620). The evaluation was commissioned by Howard (Project Management) Ltd and was carried out in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the residential development of the site (Planning ref. 0900305FUL).</i>			
<i>The evaluation revealed features and deposits of medieval, late medieval, early post-medieval and modern date. Nineteenth-century structures (outbuildings and garden walls) and modern pits were recorded. The earlier activity comprised large ditches or possible quarrying, and some settlement activity (pits and postholes). The medieval and late medieval archaeology was sufficiently substantial, and at a significant depth, that it survived later activity.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>06/11/09 to 10/11/09</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>3657</i>	Site code	<i>AS 1260</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Hard standing (car park)</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential dwellings</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Medieval and late medieval pits and possible ditch, 19th century walls and outbuilding foundations</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Medieval and late medieval pottery & animal bone</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>Huntingdonshire</i>	<i>St. Neots</i>
HER for area	<i>Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.1500 sq m</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 186 620</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>c. 16m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice, Cambridgeshire County Council (CAPCA CCC)</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Matthew Adams</i>		
Funded by	<i>Howard (Project Management) Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Former Dairy Depot, R/O 11-17 Church St, St Neots, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Adams, MC</i>		
Report no.	<i>3445</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>December 2009</i>		

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ST. NEOTS, CAMBRIDGESHIRE
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

SUMMARY

In December 2009, Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation at the former Dairy Depot, at the rear of 11-17 Church Street, St. Neots, Cambridgeshire (TL 186 620). The evaluation was commissioned by Howard (Project Management) Ltd, and was carried out in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the residential development of the site (Planning ref. 0900305FUL).

A complete collared urn was recovered from a pit within 100 metres to the south and Romano-British enclosures probably relating to agricultural activity centred mainly on the 2nd century were also found. The site lies within the historic core of the Saxon settlement and extensive occupation has been located immediately to the east comprising large timber buildings and grubenhauser with paddocks or enclosures to the south. A large defensive ditch curves around from Cambridge Street to Church Street within 100 metres of the site and the parish church of St Mary's is located to the south-west. In the c.13th century the defensive ditch was infilled with metal working sites overlying it, and the parish church of St Mary's was built to the south-west. In the post-medieval Church Street was prosperous and Hall Place was built in the late 17th century immediately to the south-east of the site. It was demolished in the late 18th century, some of the garden features were excavated to the south.

The evaluation revealed features and deposits of medieval, late medieval, early post-medieval and modern date. Nineteenth-century structures (outbuildings and garden walls) and modern pits were recorded. The earlier activity comprised large ditches or possible quarrying, and some settlement activity (pits and postholes). The medieval and late medieval archaeology was sufficiently substantial, and at a significant depth, that it survived later activity.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In December 2009, Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation at the former Dairy Depot, at the rear of 11-17 Church Street, St. Neots, Cambridgeshire (TL 186 620; Figs.1-2). The evaluation was commissioned by Howard (Project Management) Ltd. It was carried out in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the residential development of the site (0900305FUL).

1.2 The evaluation was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice, Cambridgeshire County Council (CAPCA CCC), and a specification prepared by AS (dated 30/09/09). The project adhered to the procedures outlined in the Institute of Archaeologists' (IfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological*

Evaluations (revised 2001), and the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14 (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The principal objectives of the evaluation were set out in the brief:

- To establish whether any archaeological deposits exist in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*;
- to identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation;
- to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits;
- to establish the potential for the preservation and survival of environmental evidence; and to provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

Planning policy context

1.4 The relevant planning policies which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage are Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 'Planning and the Historic Environment' (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG16) (Department of the Environment).

1.5 PPG16 (1990) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology. It states that there should always be a presumption in favour of preserving nationally important archaeological remains *in situ*. However, when there is no overriding case for preservation, developers are required to fund opportunities for the recording and, where necessary, the excavation of the site. This condition is widely applied by local authorities.

1.6 PPG15 (1994) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to the conservation of the historic environment by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible. This condition is also widely applied by local authorities.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 St Neots is the largest town in Cambridgeshire located 17 miles west of Cambridge at a ford on the River Ouse. The site is located in the town centre south-east of the cross-roads which comprises High Street and Cambridge Street running west to east and Church Street and Huntingdon Street running south to north. The site is currently used as a car park.

2.2 The site lies c. 40m to the north of the location of the excavation of land at Church Street, undertaken by AS in 2007 which recorded prehistoric activity, Romano-British remains, evidence for the original Saxon enclosed settlement of St Neots, medieval remains and part of the post-medieval house Hall Place (see Newton *et al* 2009). In the same area, Addyman and Marjoram (1972) first recorded the remains of Hall Place and the presence of a medieval fishpond. To the south-east, at c. 150m from the current site is the location of Addyman's 1961 (Addyman 1972) excavation which helped to characterise the enclosed Saxon settlement. To the east and south-east of the site is the area in which C. F. Tebbutt recorded sunken-featured buildings forming part of the Saxon enclosed settlement and first identified St Neots ware pottery during gravel quarrying in the late 1920s and early 1930s (Lethbridge and Tebbutt 1933).

3 THE EVIDENCE

3.1 Topography, geology and soils (Fig. 1)

3.1.1 St Neots is located partly on the flood plain comprising glacial gravels and partly on higher ground of Jurassic clay, with light soils overlying. The site is approximately 15 metres AOD.

3.2 Archaeological and historical background (Fig. 3)

Prehistoric (c. 700,000 BC – AD 43)

3.2.1 The Great Ouse river gravels have produced numerous Palaeolithic stone tools and the earliest evidence comes from gravel dug in 1927 some 150 to 200 metres south-east of the site. These redeposited artefacts comprise two Palaeolithic disc scrapers (one identified originally as a hand axe) and some flint flakes (CHER No. 00567c & 00568). A Mesolithic tranchet axe was also found (CHER 00667) and a Collared Urn recovered from a pit in the 2007 excavation conducted to the south of the site. The unaccompanied urn was probably originally complete and buried upright, and may represent a ritual deposition (Newton *et al* 2009, 8).

Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

3.2.2 Three Roman villa sites have been located just over 1km to the south, but there is little evidence for any substantial settlement at St Neots. A small concentration of Romano-British finds have been located mainly c.120-220 metres south-east of the site. These mainly comprise residual or unstratified stray finds of coins and pottery. An evaluation in 1997 some 550 metres to the north-west found a ditch and pit containing 3rd century Roman pottery indicative of low level occupation or field systems (CHER 11935). Romano-British features of 3rd to 4th century were also found beneath the late Saxon settlement some 40 metres to the south-east of the site. The 2007 excavations immediately to the south identified 33 Romano-British features mainly representing enclosures and a boundary which contained pottery

spanning the period, but with dates focused on the 2nd century. It is suggested this represents a small agricultural settlement possibly associated with the villa complex recorded near Eynesbury to the south-west (Newton *et al* 2009, 2, 8 – 16).

Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – 1066)

3.2.3 The site lies within the historic Saxon and medieval core of the town and a large amount of archaeological remains have been identified from excavations in the area (Appendix 1). Some of the earliest evidence from the area include an early Saxon cremation burial found some 350 metres to the north-east (CHER 00574) and a ditch beneath the Priory containing 7th-8th century *sceattas* and pottery (CHER 00551).

3.2.4 The site of St Neots Priory and its associated graveyard is located to the north-west within 350 metres of the site. The priory was founded in c.972, destroyed by Danish incursions in 1010, and re-founded in 1082 by the Normans and was subject to the Abbey de Bec. It is a scheduled monument (SAM 101 and CHER 00551, 00548b and CB15396). It reputedly derives its name from a saint whose relics were brought to the site from Cornwall in the 10th century and first appears in documentary evidence in 1020.

3.2.5 Tebbutt (Lethbridge & Tebbutt 1933) undertook investigations during gravel quarrying at Hall Place to the south-east in 1929-32, revealing eight pits of late Saxon date. There were three distinct types: four were sub-rectangular with bulging sides, rounded corners and vertical wall, three were subcircular or oval and a single trapezoidal pit was recorded. The five largest were interpreted as 'pit dwellings', the three smaller as rubbish pits. Two, almost parallel ditches lay on the west of the site, interpreted as drainage features. The meagre finds included primarily animal bone and domestic debris, Romano-British and later Saxon St Neots Ware pottery, clay loomweights, quernstones, a bone comb, a 'pin beater', a T-shaped axe, a ploughshare, a probable penny of Cnut dated c.1040-2 (CHER 00573) and other iron objects. Tebbutt identified a type of Saxo-Norman shelly ware that is now commonly known in the area which he named St Neots ware. Overlying medieval pits here show continuity of site use. Addyman's (1973) grid excavation and mechanical clearance of a narrow strip in 1961-2, to the south of the area investigated by Tebbutt, revealed late Saxon structures. Garden features and other modern disturbances had locally destroyed parts of the site. The Saxon features were extensively sampled, but not fully excavated. The features were well-preserved, and thought to be contemporary with Tebbutt's (Lethbridge & Tebbutt 1933) findings. Amongst the features recorded during this phase of work were the remains of a large Late Saxon timber building of some complexity. It consisted of a series of parallel trenches and a posthole, which were interpreted as sill beams with an upright post. Approximately 4m east of the structure was a deep, v-shaped trench, interpreted as a small boundary ditch. Adjacent structures were also recorded, in particular to the north of this structure (though not fully revealed and disturbed by medieval pits). Associated features comprised pits, ditches, postholes and a fence line. In the central area of the excavation a 'boat-

shaped' or 'barrel-shaped' structure and associated features, including evidence of pottery making were identified. The results from the eastern area of Addyman's (1973) excavations were not as coherent, but showed that the late Saxon features continued eastwards and comprised further structures, pits, ditches and a possible house platform, representing several phases of occupation. The work carried out in this area by Addyman (1973) and Tebbutt (Lethbridge & Tebbutt 1933) identified a substantial part of the original enclosed Saxon settlement at St Neots. An additional possible building found in Cambridge Street was near a fence line thought to delineate a boundary of the settlement (CHER 13051). A deep defensive ditch located approximately 50 metres from the site, running parallel with Cambridge Street and sweeping round to follow Church Street is believed to have enclosed the pre-Conquest town (CHER 00565). Excavations in 2007 by Archaeological Solutions on the area 40 or so metres to the south of the current site and immediately adjacent to the areas investigated by Addyman (1973) identified Saxo-Norman enclosures or paddocks within the enclosed area of settlement along with a burial (Newton *et al* 2009, 17-26).

Medieval (AD 1066 – 1539)

3.2.6 St Neots Priory continued throughout the medieval period to the Dissolution in 1539. Tebbutts excavations found much of the plan of the priory and other work located further structures (CHER 00548, 00548c, & MCB17406). Several excavations and evaluations have located late Saxon and medieval burials from the graveyard which reached almost to the north side of Market Square (CHER 00545, 00548c, & 00566). The parish church of St Mary in Church Street is a Grade I Listed Building containing 13th century remains in the chancel, but is largely 14th-15th century with parts restored in the 19th century (CHER 00401 & CB14932). The old parish church was located on one side of the Market Square but removed in the 13th century (CHER 00556). Close to the site, the area of the defensive ditch was infilled in the 13th century and used for smelting and working iron and copper alloys, and a little further north, on the corner of Huntingdon Street and New Street remains of stone and wooden buildings were also found nearby (CHER 00565 and 00566). The 2007 excavations south of the site found mainly ditches thought to represent boundaries towards the edge of the main area of occupation (Newton *et al* 2009, 31-56).

Post-medieval (AD 1540 – 1900)

3.2.7 In 1648, during the English Civil War, a Royalist force of some 500 soldiers under the Duke of Buckingham and Earl of Holland retreating from Kingston-on-Thames was caught at St Neots by pursuing Parliamentary forces led by Colonel Scrope. They were defeated in a battle fought in the Market Square and surrounding streets approximately 250 metres to the west (CHER MCB17279). Following the termination of the Priory the town's economy slumped for a time but in the 17th century, aided partly by the Ouse being made navigable for river traffic, the town became more prosperous. Church Street and Huntingdon Street were particularly well off and a number

of Listed Buildings are included in the area (Appendix 2). The site of Hall Place which features in Jeffrey's 1768 map of the county (Figure 4) bounds the south-eastern edge of the site (CHER MCB17655). Built in the late 17th century it is thought to have been the premier house in the early 18th before being demolished in the late 18th century, although the entrance gate and garden wall still stand. The 2007 excavation immediately to the south found further garden features relating to Hall Place (Newton *et al* 2009, 2).

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Four trial trenches were excavated, totalling 27.47m. The trenches varied in length between 6.15m and 7.32m; all were 1.55m in width and were linear in plan. The trenches were positioned to achieve a broad coverage of the site, and avoid areas of known ground disturbance (Fig.2). Some repositioning was necessary to avoid modern services (Trenches 2 and 4), a modern fence (Trench 1) and a tree canopy (Trench 3).

4.2 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a wheeled mechanical JCB excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter, all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the trenches were scanned by metal detector.

4.3 Bulk soil samples were taken according to a purposeful sampling strategy with the aims of investigating the palaeo-environment and past economy of the site.

5 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Trench 1 (Figs. 3 & 6)

<i>Sample section: W end, S facing</i>	
<i>0.00 = 15.85m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.02m	L1000 Tarmac. Dark grey black tarmac
0.02 – 0.10m	L1001 Concrete. Pale yellow grey concrete
0.10 – 0.33m	L1002 Made Ground. Light yellow orange sand
0.33 – 0.55m	L1004 Demolition Layer. Dark grey brown clay silt
0.55 – 1.30m	L1005 Occupation layer. Mid to dark grey brown clay silt with occasional small to moderate sub-angular flints
1.30m +	L1006 Natural. Mid yellow orange clay sand with gravel

<i>Sample section: E end, S facing</i>	
<i>0.00 = 15.93m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.02m	L1000 Tarmac. As above
0.02 – 0.06m	L1001 Concrete. As above
0.06 – 0.16m	L1083 Glass milk bottles dump layer.

0.16 – 0.47m	L1004 Demolition Layer. As above
0.47 – 1.10m+	L1005 Occupation layer. As above

Description: Trench 1 contained five brick walls: M1047, M1050, M1053, M1057 and M1059. The walls represented several phases of construction, possibly outside toilets. A brick-lined soak-away (M1015), two pits (F1018 & F1062), and a large ditch or quarry pit (F1060) were also recorded.

Soak-away Construction Cut F1014, was circular in plan (1.34m+ x 0.74m+ x 1.06m+). It had steep sides and the base was unexcavated due to its depth, however, it substantially cut the natural (L1006). It contained a brick lining, M1015, comprising frogged yellow and un-frogged red bricks (230mm x 110mm x 70mm) with 14 courses of stretcher style construction. No mortar was present. The construction cut, F1014, contained a packing fill, L1016, a loose light red / yellow pea gravel. The structure contained a single fill, L1017, a loose, mid yellow brown sandy silt with frequent CBM. Finds comprise late 19th - early 20th century pottery (122g) and CBM (101g).

Pit F1018 was sub-circular in plan (1.44m+ x 0.70m+ x 0.51m). It had steep sides and a concave base. It was cut by Construction Cut F1014. Its fill, L1019, was a firm mid to dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks and crushed shell. Finds comprise mid 13th - 14th century pottery (21g).

Wall Foundation Cut F1046 was square in plan (0.82m+ x 0.94m x 0.85m). It had vertical sides and a flat base. It contained a square brick wall, M1047, constructed with red / orange un-frogged bricks (230mm x 110mm x 70mm). It comprised nine courses of smooth, regularly-finished, stretcher masonry, bonded with lime mortar. The foundation contained a single fill, L1048, a loose, light yellow white, sandy lime capping with frequent CBM (918g), a glass fragment (12g) and iron fragments (123g). It cut F1049, Wall M1050 and possible occupation layer L1005. The structure is possibly the remains of an outside toilet associated with former dwellings.

Wall Foundation Cut F1049 was sub-rectangular in plan (0.41m+ x 0.98m x 0.42m). It had vertical sides and a flat base. It was cut by F1046 and F1056, and cut Ditch or Quarry F1060, and layer L1005. It contained a sub-rectangular brick wall, M1050, constructed with red un-frogged bricks (220mm x 105mm x 70mm). It comprised eight courses of damaged and rough-finished, irregular Flemish masonry, bonded with lime mortar. Its fill, L1051, was a friable mid orange brown silty sand. Finds comprise 19th century pottery (290g), animal bone (234g), CBM (343g), an iron fragment (35g) and a clay pipe stem (3g). This structure was the earliest of the structural remains.

Wall Foundation Cut F1052 was square in plan (0.54m+ x 1.35m x 0.66m). It had vertical sides and a flat base. It contained a square brick wall, M1053, which comprised red/orange un-frogged bricks and yellow frogged bricks (230mm x 110mm x 70mm). It comprised seven courses of smooth, regular finished, stretcher masonry, bonded with lime mortar. The structure contained two fills. The primary fill, L1055, was a loose mid orange brown sandy silt with

occasional CBM and pea gravel. Finds comprise 19th - early 20th century pottery (826g) and iron fragments (39g). The principal and upper fill, L1054, was a loose light yellow white, sandy lime capping with frequent CBM. F1052 cut Foundation Cut F1056, Wall M1057, Pit F1062, Pit F1060 and possible occupation layer L1005. The structure is possibly the remains of outside toilets associated with former dwellings.

Wall Foundation Cut F1056 was sub-rectangular in plan (0.44m+ x 0.59m x 0.40m). It had vertical sides and a flat base. It contained a sub-rectangular brick wall, M1057, which comprised yellow frogged bricks (230mm x 110mm x 70mm) with three courses of smooth slightly-damaged, irregular stretcher masonry, bonded with lime mortar. The structure contained a single fill, L1058, a friable mid grey brown sandy silt. No finds were present. F1056 was cut by Wall Foundation Cut F1052. It cut Pit F1060 and occupation layer L1005.

Wall M1059 was linear in plan (1.52m x 0.15m x 0.25m) and was aligned east to west. It overlay Walls M1050 and M1057. No construction cut was observed. It comprised yellow frogged and red / orange un-frogged bricks (230mm x 110mm x 70mm) with three courses of smooth-finished stretcher masonry, cement-mortared.

F1060 was linear in plan (1.18m+ x 2.42m+ x 0.54m+). It had steep sides. The base was not observed due to its depth, and the presence of the water table which inhibited further excavation. Its fill, L1061, was a firm grey brown sandy clayey silt with moderate crushed shell and occasional chalk. Finds comprise 15th - early 16th century pottery (358g) and animal bone (118g). F1060 was cut by F1049, F1052 and F1056, and Pit F1062. It was possibly a large ditch or quarry pit.

Pit F1062 was sub-circular in plan (0.87m x 0.62m+ x 0.43m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. It contained two fills. The primary fill or lining, L1064, was a loose mid green brown sandy silt. No finds were present. The principal fill, L1063, was a loose mid grey brown silty sand. Finds comprise late 18th - 19th century pottery (1049g), animal bone (463g), glass (21g), and a clay pipe stem (3g). F1062 was cut by F1052 and F1056, and cut Ditch or Quarry F1060.

Trench 2 (Figs. 3 & 7)

<i>Sample section: N end, W facing</i>	
<i>0.00 = 15.93m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.03m	L1000 Tarmac. As above Tr.1
0.03 – 0.10m	L1001 Concrete. As above Tr.1
0.10 – 0.30m	L1002 Made Ground. As above Tr.1
0.30 – 0.46m	L1003 Levelling Layer. Dark grey brown clayey silt
0.46 – 0.55m	L1004 Demolition Layer. As above Tr.1
0.55 – 0.66	L1020 Occupation Layer. Mid green brown clay silt
0.66m – 1.20+	L1005 Occupation Layer. As above Tr.1

<i>Sample section: S end, W facing</i>	
<i>0.00 = 16.02m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.05m	L1000 Tarmac. As above Tr. 1
0.05 – 0.15m	L1001 Concrete. As above Tr.1
0.15 – 0.34m	L1002 Made Ground. As above Tr.1
0.34 – 0.43m	L1003 Levelling Layer. Dark grey brown clayey silt
0.43 – 0.72m	L1004 Demolition Layer. As above Tr.1
0.72 – 1.23	L1005 Occupation Layer. As above Tr.1
1.23m +	L1006 Natural. As above Tr.1

Description: Trench 2 contained two brick walls (M1010 & M1007), a large linear feature (F1011), an animal burial pit (F1025), three pits (F1044, F1021 & F1023), and three postholes (F1035, F1037 & F1039).

Animal Burial Pit F1025 was oval in plan (0.50m x 0.30m x 0.12m). It had steep sides and an irregular, stepped base. Its fill, L1027, was a loose mid grey brown clayey silt with frequent flint gravel. It contained a fully articulated animal skeleton, SK1026, a small dog. It contained an iron fragment (7g).

Pit F1023, was recorded in section and its form was ill-defined (?m x 0.96m x 0.54m). It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1024, was a loose dark brownish grey clayey silt. Finds comprise 19th century pottery (776g) and a clay pipe stem (5g). F1023 was sealed by Demolition Layer L1004, and cut L1020 and L1005.

Large Pit F1044 was sub-circular in plan (1.5m+ x 0.79m+ x 0.82m). It had steep vertical sides and a flat base which was below the level of water table (2.02m below current ground level). Its fill, L1045, was a firm dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular stones and moderate flint gravel. Finds comprise CBM (203g). It was sealed by occupation layer L1005. Its relationship with F1011 was obscured by Wall M1010.

Wall Foundation Cut F1009 was rectangular in plan (1.50m+ x 0.45m x 0.48m). It contained Brick Wall M1010, which comprised red and yellow unfrogged bricks (220mm x 110mm x 70mm). Four courses of smooth, slightly damaged, lime-mortared, English bonding survived. The basal course was

highly irregular and fragmentary. F1009 cut occupation layer L1005, and was abutted by L1020 (= L1042). The wall relates to 19th century buildings on the site prior to the dairy depot.

Large feature, F1011, was linear in plan (1.50m+ x 2.76m+ x 0.52m+). It had moderately sloping sides. The base was not reached due its depth and the presence of an overhanging wall, M1010. The latter also obscured its relationship with Pit F1044. It contained two fills. The primary fill, L1012, was a loose, dark brown grey, clayey sand with occasional small to medium sub-rectangular flint and chalk. Finds comprise late 14th - mid 16th century pottery (225g), animal bone (1441g) and CBM (1136g). The upper fill, L1013, was a loose dark green grey clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular flint. No finds were present. The feature was a ditch or quarry.

Pit F1021 was recorded in section only and its form was ill-defined (?m x 0.82m x 0.36m). It had steep sides and a narrow concave base. It contained a two fills. The primary and principal fill, L1022, was a loose dark brown grey clayey silt. It contained pottery 19th century pottery (21g), animal bone (93g), and CBM (219g). The upper fill, L1043, was a loose mid green grey clayey silt. No finds were present. F1021 was sealed by the demolition layer, L1004 and cut occupation layer L1005.

Posthole F1035 was oval in plan (0.34m x 0.32m x 0.11m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1036, was a loose dark brown grey clay silt with moderate sub-angular flint. It contained no finds. It was sealed by L1005.

Posthole F1037 was sub-circular in plan (0.20m x 0.26m x 0.11m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1038, was a loose dark brown grey clay silt with moderate sub-angular flint stones and occasional chalk. No finds were present. It was sealed by L1005.

Posthole F1039 was oval in plan (0.34m x 0.32m x 0.11m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1040, was a loose dark brown grey clay silt with moderate sub-angular flint. No finds were present. It was sealed by L1005.

Wall Foundation Cut, F1008, was rectangular in plan (1.25m+ x 0.35m x 0.38m). It cut the layer L1005. It contained a brick wall, M1007, which comprised red and yellow un-frogged bricks (220mm x 110mm x 70mm). Four courses of smooth, slightly-damaged, English bonding survived. It was lime mortared. The basal course was a highly irregular and fragmentary herringbone bond. The wall relates to 19th century buildings on the site prior to the dairy depot.

Trench 3 (Figs. 3 & 8)

<i>Sample section: N end, E facing</i>	
<i>0.00 = 15.94m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.05m	L1000 Tarmac. As above Tr.1
0.05 – 0.34m	L1002 Made Ground. As above Tr.1
0.34 – 0.53m	L1004 Demolition Layer. As above Tr.1
0.53 – 0.92	L1005 Occupation Layer. As above Tr.1
0.92 – 1.02	L1077 Subsoil. Same as L1005
1.02m +	L1006 Natural. As above Tr. 1

<i>Sample section: S end, E facing</i>	
<i>0.00 = 15.96m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.05m	L1000 Tarmac. As above Tr.1
0.05 – 0.24m	L1002 Made Ground. As above Tr.1
0.24 – 0.52m	L1004 Demolition Layer. As above Tr.1
0.52 – 0.90m	L1005 Occupation Layer. As above Tr.1
0.90m +	L1006 Natural. As above Tr.1

Description: Trench 3 contained a pit (F1078), a large ditch or quarry pit (F1074), a ditch (F1072), and a brick drain (M1082).

Large Pit F1074 extended beyond the trench in three directions and its form was not fully defined (3.20m+ x 1.60m+ x 1.13m). It was cut by Ditch F1072. It had steep sides and a flat base. It contained two fills. The basal fill, L1075, was a firm, dark grey brown sandy clay silt with tip lines of red brown sandy silt. Finds comprise late 12th - 14th century pottery (21g) and animal bone (62g). The principal and upper fill, L1076, was a firm dark grey brown sandy clay silt with occasional sub-angular flint. Finds comprise late 12th - 14th century pottery (39g) and animal bone (112g). F1074 may represent a quarry pit or else a substantial linear ditch.

Ditch F1072 was linear in plan (3.60m+ x 0.54m x 0.50m). It was aligned N/S and turned to a NE/SW alignment. It cut Pit F1074. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1073, was a firm pale green grey gravely silty sand with moderate small sub-angular flint. Finds comprise late 14th - early 16th century pottery (339g), CBM (1540g), animal bone (46g), iron fragments (94g) and shell (29g). The ditch appeared to be associated with Brick Drain M1082.

Foundation Cut F1081 was square in plan (0.54m+ x 0.55m x 0.60m). It had vertical sides and a flat base. It cut layer L1005. It contained a square-shaped brick wall, M1082, which comprised red bricks (220mm x 110mm x 70mm). Eight courses of rough, cement-mortared, irregular stretcher bonding survived. The drain was capped by an iron grill.

Pit F1078 was sub-circular in plan (1.60m+ x 1.31m+ x 0.51m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a two fills. The basal and principal fill, L1079, was a loose light yellow grey silty sand with frequent flint gravel. Finds comprise mid 14th - early 16th century pottery (21g), animal bone (28g), CBM (154g) and shell (6g). The upper fill, L1080,

was a loose dark brown grey clay silt with moderate small sub-angular flint. Finds comprise mid 14th - early 16th century pottery (64g), animal bone (85g), CBM (736g) and shell (11g)

Trench 4 (Figs. 3 & 9)

<i>Sample section: E end, N facing</i>	
<i>0.00 = 15.97m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.03m	L1000 Tarmac. As above Tr.1
0.03 – 0.15m	L1001 Concrete. As above Tr.1
0.15 – 0.30m	L1002 Made Ground. As above Tr.1
0.30 – 0.42m	L1071 Levelling Layer. Light grey orange silty sandy gravel
0.42 – 0.73m	L1004 Demolition Layer. As above Tr.1
0.73 – 0.86	L1005 Occupation Layer. As above Tr.1
0.86m +	L1006 Natural. As above Tr. 1

<i>Sample section: W end, N facing</i>	
<i>0.00 = 15.97m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.03m	L1000 Tarmac. As above Tr.1
0.03 – 0.21m	L1001 Concrete. As above Tr.1
0.21 – 0.32m	L1002 Made Ground. As above Tr.1
0.32 – 0.49m	L1003 Levelling Layer. Dark grey brown clayey silt
0.49 – 0.71m	L1004 Demolition Layer. As above Tr.1
0.71 – 1.02	L1005 Occupation Layer. As above Tr.1
1.02m +	L1006 Natural. As above Tr.1

Description: Trench 4 contained a brick wall (M1032), a foundation cut (F1069), a large ditch (F1028), and two pits (F1033 & F1067).

Pit F1067 was only partially exposed within the trench and its shape was ill-defined (0.96m+ x 0.45m+ x 0.69m+). It was sealed by a levelling layer L1071. It had steep vertical sides. Its fill, L1068, was a loose mid grey brown clay silt with moderate flint. No finds were present.

Foundation Cut F1069 was sub-rectangular in plan (0.90m+ x 0.94m+ x 0.20m+). It was cut by Ditch F1028 and cut occupation layer L1005. It had vertical sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1070, was a firm mid grey brown clay silt with lenses of light grey blue grey clay and occasional CBM. No wall was present, and no finds were present.

Ditch F1028 was an irregular linear shape in plan (1.70m+ x 1.80m x 1.23m+). It cut Wall M1032 and layer L1005. It had steep near vertical sides. The base was not reached as water table was encountered at a depth of 1.94m below current ground level. It contained three fills tabulated below:

Context	Description	Finds
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L1066 (Basal Fill)	Compact mid grey brown clay silt with mixed lenses of orange clay sand & frequent pea gravel	-
L1065	Firm black dark brown clay silt with moderate flint	14th - 15th century pottery (44g), animal bone (239g), CBM (1273g)
L1029 (Upper Fill)	Firm light grey green silty sand	CBM (962g)

Fills of Ditch F1028.

Foundation Cut F1030 was linear in plan (1.10m+ x 0.50m+ x 0.65m). It was cut by Ditch F1028 and cut layer L1005. It had vertical sides and a flat base. Its backfill, L1031, was a compact light blue grey clay with occasional small stones. Wall M1032 comprised un-frogged red/orange bricks (230mm x 110mm x 70mm). Six courses of damaged, cement-mortared, highly irregular Flemish bonding brick work survived.

Pit F1033 was sub-circular in plan, (0.60m+ x 0.34m+ x 0.30m+). It was sealed by Subsoil L1005. It had steep sides and an unknown base. Its fill, L1034, was a friable mid grey brown clay silt. Finds comprise 13th - 14th century pottery (34g) and an iron nail (6g).

6 CONFIDENCE RATING

6.1 The services in Trench 3 restricted the full excavation of features and obscured the interface between Ditch F1072 and Drain M1082.

6.2 The water table was reached in Trenches 1, 2 and 4 restricting the full excavation of the deeper features, specifically Pits F1060 and F1044, and Ditches F1011 and F1028. Partial excavation was possible.

6.3 In all other respects, it is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features and finds during the evaluation.

7 DEPOSIT MODEL

7.1 The uppermost layer was a tarmac surface, L1000, a very compact dark black bitumen gravel. It occurred across the site (0.02 - 0.05m deep).

7.2 In Trenches 1, 2 and 4 a concrete layer, L1001, occurred immediately below Tarmac L1000. It was a very compact light yellow grey concrete with rounded stone and steel re-enforcing rods (0.07 - 0.18m in depth).

7.3 Made Ground L1002 occurred below Concrete L1001 in Trenches 1, 2 and 4, and below Tarmac L1000 in Trench 3. It was a friable light yellow

orange sand (0.11m - 0.29m deep). In Trench 1 a dump of broken milk bottles, L1083, occurred immediately below the concrete.

7.4 In Trenches 2 and 4 Levelling Layer L1003 was present below Made Ground L1002. It was a compact dark grey brown clay silt with frequent CBM and small sub-angular flint. In Trench 4 a comparable levelling layer, L1071, was present. It was a light grey orange silty sandy gravel. These layers varied in depth (0.11m - 0.17m). They were absent in Trenches 1 and 3.

7.5 A substantial demolition layer, L1004 was present in all four trenches. It was a mid to dark grey brown clayey sandy silt with frequent CBM and moderate small angular flint (0.09m - 0.29m). It represents the demolition of the 19th and early 20th century buildings, and was likely associated with the construction of the dairy depot hard standing.

7.6 In all four trenches L1005 was present below Demolition Layer L1004. It was a firm mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional small to medium sub-angular flint. It was found to contain 17th to early 18th century pottery (45 sherds, 2535g), CBM (233g), 3 clay pipe stems (5g), animal bone (140g) and a fragment of oyster shell (14g). Numerous features, generally late post-medieval and modern cut this layer. It varied in depth across site (0.10m - 0.93m). Finds recovered from L1005 suggest a date of 17th to early 18th century. It seems likely that this deposit represents an occupation layer or possibly an imported levelling layer or garden soil introduced in the post-medieval period. The possibility that it was naturally occurring deposit seems unlikely. It sealed the medieval features and overlay the natural geological deposit, L1006. The latter was a compact mid to light yellow orange clayey sand with patches of sandy gravel.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Summary of the archaeology

8.1.1 The evaluation revealed features and deposits of medieval, late medieval, early post-medieval and modern date. Nineteenth-century structures (outbuildings and garden walls) and modern pits were recorded. The earlier activity comprised large ditches or possible quarrying, and some settlement activity (pits and postholes). The medieval and late medieval archaeology was sufficiently substantial, and at a significant depth, that it survived later activity. All of the features identified as being of medieval or late medieval date were stratified beneath layer L1005 which contained early post-medieval pottery. The undated features that were sealed by L1005 may, therefore, have been contemporary with the recorded medieval and late medieval activity and clearly their *terminus ante quem* was the early post-medieval period.

Trench	Feature	Description	Spot Date
1	F1018	Pit	Mid 13th - 14th C

	F1060	?Large ditch/quarry pit	15th - early 16th C
2			
	F1011	?Large ditch/quarry pit	Late 14th - mid 16th C
	F1044	Large pit	Undated
	F1035	Posthole	Undated
	F1037	Posthole	Undated
	F1039	Posthole	Undated
3	F1074	?Large ditch/quarry pit	Late 12th - 14th C
	F1078	Pit	Mid 14th - early 16th C
4			
	F1033	Pit	13th - 14th C

Features sealed by Occupation Layer L1005

Trench	Feature	Description	Spot Date
1	M1015	Brick Soak Away	19 th – 20 th C
	M1047	Brick structure – outside toilet	19 th C
	M1050	Brick structure – outside toilet	19 th C
	M1053	Brick structure – outside toilet	19 th C
	M1057	Brick structure – outside toilet	19 th C
	M1059	Brick structure – outside toilet	19 th C
	F1062	Pit	Late 18th - early 19th C
2	M1007	Wall	19 th C
	M1010	Wall	19 th C
	F1025	Animal burial pit	Modern
	F1021	Pit	19 th C
	F1023	Pit	19 th C
3			
	F1072	Ditch	19 th C residual late 14th - early 16th C
	M1082	Drain	19 th – 20 th C
4	M1032	Wall	19 th – 20 th C
	F1028	Ditch	19 th – 20 th C residual 14th - 15th C pottery
	F1067	Pit	19 th – 20 th C
	F1069	Foundation cut	19 th – 20 th C

Summary of modern features.

8.1.2 The evaluation revealed a large concentration of archaeological features across the site. Trenches 1 and 2 both contained brick structures. The archaeological features were predominantly modern, however several substantial medieval and late medieval features were encountered below the

modern stratigraphy having survived the extensive demolition and ground disturbance of the last 150 years.

8.1.3 Trench 1 revealed a substantial linear feature, F1060, which was present below later brick outbuildings. It extended beyond the limits of the trench in three directions and may have been a large ditch or a quarry pit. It contained 15th - early 16th century pottery. Two similar features were recorded in Trench 2. Pit F1044 and a large ditch or quarry pit F1011 were located below modern walls. Wall M1010 obscured the relationship between these two features. Trench 3 contained a substantial feature, F1074, which was another large ditch or quarry pit. It contained late 12th - 14th century pottery. These features may represent quarry pits rather than ditches given that they do not appear to continue into other trenches.

8.1.4 The smaller features sealed by Layer L1005 were widely distributed and are suggestive of activity other than possible quarrying. Most notably three undated postholes, F1035, F1037 and F1039, were recorded at the southern end of Trench 2. They tentatively suggest the presence of timber-framed structures in this part of the site. A mid 14th - early 16th-century pit, F1078, was located at the southern end of Trench 3. Trench 4 contained a small 13th - 14th century pit, F1033. Pit F1018, broadly contemporary (mid 13th - 14th century), was recorded in Trench 1.

8.1.5 Several of the features sealed by Occupation Layer L1005, F1060 and F1018 in particular, contained relatively high concentrations of crushed shell flecks and chalk nodules in their fills. The chalk is certainly imported from outside the area and none of the later features contained significant quantities of shell.

8.1.6 Layer L1005, which contained early post-medieval pottery and sealed all of the features discussed above, marked a significant change in land usage.

8.1.7 Features stratigraphically later than possible occupation layer L1005 were mostly of 19th century date with earliest possible date for any of the features occurring in the late 18th century. Several brick walls were revealed in Trenches 1 and 2. Trench 1 contained five inter cutting walls, M1047, M1050, M1053, M1057 and M1059, which likely represent two or three phases of outbuilding (probably outside toilets). In plan the walls seem to form two structures. The lime capping, L1048 and L1054, sealed cess-like deposit L1055. The wall foundations cut late 18th - 19th century Pit F1062 (Tr.1), and large ditch or quarry pit F1060.

8.1.8 Trench 2 contained a pair of parallel walls, M1007 and M1010, which cut layer L1005. They may have formed the outer walls of a structure or represented dividing walls for garden plots. Only the bases survived, however a thin deposit, L1020 (=L1042), either side of Wall M1010 that may represent a former topsoil possibly suggests that they may have been garden walls.

8.1.9 Trench 4 contained undated ditch, F1028, which cut Wall M1032. The ditch was dug to a significant depth (the water table obscured the base). The

upper fill was similar to that of Ditch F1072 (Tr. 3), which was associated with Brick Drain M1082 and these three features may be contemporary.

8.2 Finds and environmental evidence

8.2.1 The pottery assemblage comprises types of medieval, late medieval and post-medieval date though a single sherd of late Saxon, locally produced, St Neots ware was recovered as residual material. Amongst the medieval and late medieval pottery are some fabrics of local production but also pottery types imported to the area from Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire. The post-medieval wares include types from Staffordshire. The CBM Assemblage, all of which is of late post-medieval or modern date comprises locally produced peg tile, brick and ceramic pipe.

8.2.2 Environmental samples taken from features of medieval, late medieval and modern date and undated features provided negative results. No environmental material was recovered from the samples.

8.3 Research potential

8.3.1 Previous work in the area (c.f. Spoerry 2000, fig 12.6; Newton *et al* 2009) has suggested that the area to the east of Church Street lay on the periphery of the medieval town, close to, but not within, the built-up area. The presence of possible late medieval or early post-medieval timber-framed structures at the current site may suggest that this opinion has to be re-evaluated although, by this time, it is possible that development was spreading out from the centre; this part of the town was a well appointed area in the post-medieval period when the original Hall Place, the principal residence in the town, was built. However, the presence of late medieval quarry pits, which are unlikely to have been excavated in the core of the built-up town at this time, would indicate that the area remained peripheral.

8.3.2 The recorded medieval and late medieval features add to the current picture of the layout of St Neots in these periods. The intensive study of settlement patterns through time is a stated area of study for medieval demography in the eastern region, as set out by Ayers (2000, 29). The medieval economy is also an important area of research for the eastern counties (Ayers 2000) and the presence of quarry pits at this site indicates that commercial/economic activity was being carried out here, thus offering an insight in to the late medieval economy of St Neots.

8.3.3 During the modern period, the area to the south of the site was subject to gravel quarrying; it was during this activity that C. F. Tebbutt first recorded evidence for Anglo-Saxon settlement in this part of St Neots. It is possible that some of the modern features recorded during the evaluation relate to features or buildings associated with the quarrying activity that occurred here. As such, they may offer some information to help inform on the subject of the archaeology of industrialisation, an important research subject for the modern period in the eastern counties (Gilman *et al* 2000). Alternatively, of course,

they may be associated with buildings lining Church Street to the west or Cambridge Street to the north.

9 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Cambridge County Archaeological Store (CCAS). 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.

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APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a c. 1 km radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Cambridge Historic Environment Record (CHER). The locations of the sites are shown in Fig. 4. Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 3.

CHER Number	National Grid Reference	Details
Palaeolithic 700,000 to 40,000 BC		
00567c	1864 6014	Flint tool: Palaeolithic disc scraper found in gravel heap
00568	186 601	Flint tools: Gravel dug in 1927 yielded a Mousterian disc scraper (identified as a hand axe), 10 flakes and bones of red deer and rhinoceros
Mesolithic 10,000 BC to 4,000 BC		
00667	1837 6017	Stone tool: Tranchet axehead

Roman AD 43 – 410		
00396d	184 598	Roman coin found in Buckley Road: Vespasian (1 st century AD). Another found in the churchyard in 1797
00560	1848 6010	Pottery: Found during excavations of the Woolpack public house
00571	1871 6008	Coin: 3 rd brass of Constantine II dated 4 th century found in 1965
00572	188 602	Coin: Coin of Diocletian found
11935	1830 6042	Field system?: A 1997 evaluation found a ditch and pit containing animal bone, 3 rd century Roman grey-ware and a fragment of roof tile, thought to represent low density occupation or a field system
Saxon 410-1066		
00395	182 599	Pagan Saxon sunken hut: Recorded in Tebbutt's 1963 excavation but not published, now believed to be Iron Age
00548b	1815 6035	SAM 101 St Neots Priory, Saxon artefacts: A Saxon <i>sceatta</i> coin 7 th -8 th centuries date and shelly ware pottery from a jug (St Neots ware?) found at St Neots Priory
00550	182 600	Pottery: Iron Age and late Saxon pottery, deer horn and bones found at St Neots Junior school. Presented to Norris Museum, St Ives
00567	1859 6012	Middle to late Saxon settlement: A large Anglo-Saxon settlement located 180 metres east of St Neots parish church. In 1961 Addyman found a large late Saxon timber building, perhaps 5 or 6 more. Numerous artefacts recovered including pottery, animal bone, iron tools, coin and bone implements for weaving
00573	1885 6035	Settlement: Late Saxon settlement discovered by C. Tebbutt in 1929-32 on the edge of St Neots, much of it destroyed by medieval and later activity. At least one large timber building and hut-like pits with other ditches, trenches and post-holes. Finds include lava querns and iron, copper and lead objects and a penny of Cnut 1040-42. Medieval pits present showing continuous use
00574	188 605	Early Saxon cremation burial: Two late 5 th -6 th century bronze brooches found with other iron objects and a pottery urn containing calcified human bones
11976	1870 6035	Human remains: An evaluation in 1997 showed the Saxon settlement did not extend this far north. Severe modern disturbance was found from the construction and demolition of Cedar House. A small quantity of human remains and medieval pottery was recovered from two archaeological trenches
13051	18779 60251	Saxon building: Excavation in Cambridge Street in 1998

		found a ditch with associated post-holes, possibly a fence delineating the south-east boundary of the Anglo-Saxon settlement and a post-pad possibly from a building
CB15258	18571 60103	Roman and late Saxon features: An evaluation in 1999 in Church Lane found residual Romano-British shell tempered pottery and other fine and coarse wares. Pits and linear features were identified including a possible fence line and pot-built structure. Few artefactual finds.
CB15396	18237 60310	St Neots Priory burials and a building: A watching brief at St Neots Priory found remains of 9 individuals and a piece of late Saxon pottery associated with one burial. A wall trench and tiled floor surface from a building was also identified
MCB17661	18603 60150	Houses and burial: Between 1929 and 1932 Tebbutt excavated a number of Anglo-Saxon sunken featured buildings periodically exposed during gravel quarrying at Hall Place. A range of domestic, agricultural and industrial evidence was found. A burial was also found which was cut away by a pit forming a sunken floored feature later reused as a rubbish pit.
MCB17662	18639 60213	Settlement: Between 1929 and 1932 Tebbutt excavated a number of Anglo-Saxon sunken featured buildings periodically exposed during gravel quarrying at Hall Place. Seven pits were found some showing evidence of planked floors and hearths and associated with post-holes for a superstructure. Domestic debris was recovered from these SFB's and other rubbish pits including brooches, pottery, loom weights, iron axe, slag and Roman mortaria. Two boundary ditches may have been sub-divisions of the settlement
Medieval 1066-1539		
00400	1843 5981	Nag's Head Inn: half timber c.15 th century extended in the 17 th . Hall with two cross-wings. Adjoins churchyard in Berkeley Street
00401	1839 5984	Parish church of St Mary: north wall of the chancel is 13 th century, the remainder 14 th -15 th century with some later additions
00545	180 602	Bridge: Contains remains of 14 th century arches, the bulk of the bridge was repaired and rebuilt in the 16 th and 17 th centuries
00548a	1815 6035	SAM 101 St Neots Priory graveyard: Numerous burials have been found under properties on the north side of Market Square which are thought to belong to the priory graveyard and of late Saxon to medieval date
00548c	1812 6027	SAM 101 St Neots Priory gatehouse: Pulled down in

		1814, next to present day Bridge Hotel
00548	1819 6031	SAM 101 St Neots Priory (site of): Founded c.972-5, destroyed 1010 and re-founded 1082; Dissolved 1539. Excavation in 1956 by Tebbut showed site of priory. Rescue work in 1985-6 found two 13 th century burials in stone coffins. A watching brief in 1989 found four burials one with St Neots ware (11 th -12 th)
00551	182 602	SAM 101 Late Saxon church and graveyard: Trench containing stone chips thought to be a foundation for St Neots Priory south wall. Cobbles of E-W aligned large wooden building believed that of the church destroyed by 12 th century. A ditch beneath contained 7 th -8 th century <i>sceatta</i> and contemporary pot. Numerous skeletons of both sexes without grave goods found particularly along the north side of Market Square
00553	1817 6029	SAM 101 Ditch and finds from St Neots Priory: A trench from the 1956 excavations at the priory followed the line of the road (see 00552)
00554	1819 6025	Well: medieval well 25 feet deep found opposite east end of Cross Keys Hotel
00556	182 602	Church: Site of old parish church off the Market Square removed c.13 th century
00564	1849 6018	Stocks and whipping post: Site of, in churchyard north of Church Path, west of Church Street
00565	1854 6031	Defensive ditch and metal working site: Demolition of houses found traces of a deep defensive ditch running parallel with Cambridge Street which probably enclosed the pre-conquest village. It was infilled during the 13 th century and built over land used for smelting and working of iron and copper alloys
00566	185 604	Ironworking site: deep medieval ditch on bordering Huntingdon and East Street infilled c.12 th -13 th centuries. Wood and stone buildings and iron smelting surfaces over the ditch
08953	1827 6025	Medieval occupation: Ditches running from High Street and South Street running to Market Square and Priory Lane. Human bones, pottery and leather shoes recovered
11509	182 602	Inhumation cemetery: Archaeological evaluation c.1994 found part of St Neots burial ground below a 1metre of 17 th -18 th century make up layer. 40 whole or partial skeletons were found near the priory building including one with a chalice. A large pit contained burnt material including late Saxon pottery suggesting Saxon structures in the vicinity

11871	1850 6005	Industrial activity: An evaluation around 43-45 Church Street found alluviation had made this part uninhabitable in the Saxon and medieval periods. Cattle horns found around the Hen Brook frontage suggested tanning in the area. These dated late 17 th -early 18 th centuries but the origins are thought to lie in the medieval period and 14 th -15 th century pot was found in a trench
MCB16502	18301 60186	Medieval and post-medieval remains: An evaluation in 2005/6 found a medieval surface with pits followed by a levelling layer. Late medieval ditch, post-holes, cobbled areas, malting oven and pit were uncovered. In the post-medieval period the Market Square was artificially raised against flooding on the southern side and a 17 th -18 th century brick-lined well was recorded.
MCB17406	18292 60448	Medieval ditch: A 2006 evaluation behind 33 and 35 New Street found a large ditch thought to be the precinct boundary of St Neots Priory
Post-medieval 1539-1900		
00382	1845 5980	Previously Eynesbury Manor, now 7 Berkeley Street: Rebuilt early –mid 18 th century in half timber has earl 17 th century panelling in the attic. Situated 50 metres east of the church
00399	1830 5993	Tudor house, formerly listed as rectory: Grade II timber framed and plastered house with tiled roof. Early 17 th century altered in the 18 th ; 110 metres north-west of the church
00552	1815 6022	Road: Old St Neots medieval road. The cobbled surface contained a late 16 th century shoe sole and a 17 th century horseshoe
00547	1814 6022	Bridge: 16 th -17 th century wood, nails and leather shoes are thought to derive from the original bridge over the River Ouse
00555	60212	Sewer: 17 th century sewers running N-S from corner of Brook Street to Market Square
00559	184 00	Chequers Inn: c.early 16 th century altered in the 18 th and later located 170 metres north of the church
00562	1855 6004	Ford: Close to Eynesbury Bridge a c.17 th century brick wing wall for a ford over the brick was found 0.7 metres down
00561	184 603	House: High Street 120 metres east of South Street. Late 15 th with major changes in the 17 th and a modern front
00567b	1858 6020	Hall Place: 1961 Addyman excavation found the yard of a late 17 th -18 th century house built over a medieval fishpond containing medieval organic and other remains including a wooden barrel and leather shoe, iron bucket and knife, glass vessel and pottery

11511	183 600	Medieval and post-medieval features in St Mary's Street: Excavation found early medieval hearth and other features containing animal bone and pottery along the street frontage. Behind the frontage cobbled yard surfaces, pits and mortar mixing pits were found. In the 17 th century a terrace of houses was built with a small industrial area including a tanning pit
13050	18285 60340	Medieval and post-medieval occupation: An evaluation in 1999 found medieval and early post-medieval ditches, pits and post-holes and a well infilled in the late medieval period. No evidence for the priory or graveyard
CB14643	18318 60178	Medieval and post-medieval buildings: An evaluation in 2001 in 15/17 South Street identified traces of 13 th -15 th century buildings on the street frontage including remnants of dry stone walls and stone floors or yards and pits. Two sherds of early to middle Saxon pottery were found, and later brick structures were erected over the medieval structures
CB14644	18351 60156	Riverside structures: An evaluation at 30 Market Square revealed the presence of former riverside structures along the rear of the market place tenement plots including steps bonded to a retaining wall and a probable free standing jetty associated with the Hen Brook to the south. A large well and alley way both of 18 th to 19 th centuries date were also found
CB14932	1845 6015	St Mary's Church: Built in stone, iron-stone and pebble rubble and faced with Barnack, ashlar and other stone types. Parts of the chancel 13 th century, the remainder 14 th -15 th century with 19 th century restorations. A late 18 th century brick vault contains 5 lead coffins of the Fowler family
CB14933	1847 5975	Methodist Chapel: Berkeley Street
CB14958	1843 6035	St Neots United Reform Church: Built 1887-8
CB14971	1834 6039	St Neots Baptist Chapel
MCB16647	1842 6063	Paine's flour mill: 1909 steam mill rebuilt from 1846 building
MCB16648	1832 6032	Museum: founded 1995 housed in the old magistrates court
MCB16649	1825 6019	Paine's brewery: 18 th century brewery formerly the Bull Inn
MCB16650	1845 6007	Paine's chimney: Tall redbrick chimney built for malt extract factory. Now carries telecommunications antenna
MCB16651	1842 6009	Riverside warehouse

MCB16974	1828 6019	House: 42 Market Square; house c. 1600 with c.1700 additions. However, smoke blackened beams indicate an earlier room on the site. Moulded 14 th -15 th century limestone probably from the priory is also incorporated in the west wall
MCB17192	1867 5999	Cemetery Chapel
MCB17279	1824 6023	Battlefield: 2 nd English Civil War fought on 9 th March 1649. Retreating Royalists under the Duke of Buckingham, Earl of Peterborough and Earl of Holland were caught at St Neots by the Parliamentarians. The battle was fought in the Market and surrounding streets involving a total of over 1,000 men and resulted in a Royalist defeat. Buckingham and Peterborough escaped, Holland was executed
MCB17426	1864 6059	Pits: Pits beneath Wistaria House demolished in 1959 contained pottery from 18 th -20 th centuries date. Cartographic evidence shows structures on the western part of the site since 1757
MCB17655	18552 60207	Hall Place (site of): Excavations in Church Street c.1961 found foundations and yard of Hall Place built in the late 17 th and demolished 1770-72. In the early 18 th century it was the premier house in town. Geophysical survey found a filled in fish pond. Drains and a latrine were also found. The entrance gate and garden wall still stand
Undated		
00569	186 603	Unspecified metal object found
00570	1865 6047	Cemetery?: In 1820 several hand made cinerary urns covered by tiles were found, skeletons were also reported dug up in the vicinity
12193	186 600	Cemetery?: Grounds near vicarage and hall, only a park now evident comprising mainly lawns with some trees
CB14995	18489 59706	Gully: Found during an evaluation at 12-14 Berkeley Street in 2002
MCB17803	1823 6046	Possible put bases: Two shallow scoops excavated between West Street and Tan Yard in 2008 were undated

APPENDIX 2 LISTED BUILDINGS

Name	Listed Buildings	Grid Reference	Grade and Date
Church of St Mary, Church Street	53203	18462 60160	Grade I; early 13 th century largely rebuilt in the 15 th and early 16 th
Shrubbery, Cambridge Street	53200	18491 60260	Grade II; early 19 th
Garages of the Shrubbery, Church Street, Church Street	53202	18490 60288	Grade II; early 18 th century
Coach House in Vicarage Gardens, Church Street	53207	18512 60127	Grade II; mid 19 th century
Garden Wall Piers and Gatehouse of Former Hall Place Fronting the East Side of Church Street and now forming part of the Curtilage of Number 19, The Vicarage and 29a, Church Street	53205	18513 60208	Grade II; early 18 th
The Vicarage, Church Street	53206	18525 60226	Grade II; c.1849, enlarged 1855-60
17 Church Street	53204	18529 60261	Grade II; early 19 th century. Now demolished
15-31 Cambridge Street		18602 60328	Grade II; range of

			small 18 th -early 19 th century houses
Hall Place, Cambridge Street	53198	18670 60282	Grade II; Mid 16 th -early 17 th century part timber framed
Tudor House, St Mary Street	53313	18300 59926	Grade II*; 17 th century
The Chequers	53302	18420 60008	Grade II; 16 th , heavily altered in 18 th and later
Brook House	53191, 53191 & 53192	18375 60172	Grade II*; early 18 th

APPENDIX 3 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A. Bone (g)	Other
1002			Sandy Made Ground	16th - E 17th C	(7) 78g			
1004			Demolition Layer	14th - 15th C (Residual)	(2) 14g	272	70	Clay Pipe Stem. (1) 3g
1005			Subsoil Layer	17th - E 18th C	(45) 2535g	233	140	Clay Pipe Stem. (3) 5g Shell (1) 14g
1011	1012	2	Ditch Fill	L 14th - M 16th C	(7) 225g	1136	1441	
1014	1017	1	Drain Fill	L 19th - E 20th C	(9) 122g	101		
1015		1	Brick Lining	18th - 19th C		2000		
1018	1019	1	Pit Fill	M 13th - 14th C	(4) 21g			
1021	1022	2	Pit Fill	19th C	(3) 21g	219	93	
1023	1024	2	Pit Fill	19th C	(14) 776g			Clay Pipe Stem. (1) 5g
1025	1026	2	Pit Fill				184	Fe Object (1) 7g
1028	1029	4	Linear Fill			962		
	1065	4	Linear Fill	14th - 15th C	(4) 44g	1273	239	
1033	1034	4	Pit Fill	14th - 15th C	(6) 34g			Fe Nail (1) 6g
1044	1045	2	Pit Fill			203		
1046	1047	1	Brick Wall	18th - 19th C		2500		
	1048	1	Cement Capping Fill			918		Glass (1) 12g Fe Object (3) 123g
1049	1050	1	Brick Wall	19th C		2500		
	1051	1	Wall Fill		(3) 290g	343	234	Fe Object (3) 35g Clay Pipe Stem. (1) 3g
1052	1055	1	Toilet/Drain Fill	19th - 20th C	(10) 826g			Fe Object (2) 39g
1057		1	Brick Wall	19th - 20th C		2500		
1060	1061	1	Ditch Fill	15th - E 16th C	(9) 358g		118	

1062	1063	1	Pit Fill	L 18th - E 19th C	(18) 1049g		463	Glass (1) 21g Clay Pipe Stem. (1) 3g
1072	1073	3	Ditch Fill	18th - 19th C	(10) 339g	1,540	46	Fe Object (2) 94g Shell (2) 29g
1074	1075	3	Pit Fill	L 12th - 14th C	(3) 21g		62	
	1076	3	Pit Fill	L 12th - 14th C	(2) 39g		112	
1077		3	Layer	17th - E 18th C	(1) 13g			
1078	1079	3	Pit Fill	M 14th - E 16th C	(1) 21g	154	28	Shell (1) 6g
	1080	3	Pit Fill	M 14th - E 16th C	(1) 64g	736	85	Shell (1) 11g
1081	1082	3	Drain Wall	18th - 19th C		2000		
1084	1084	3	Layer	L 12th - 14th C	(1) 6g			

APPENDIX 4 CONCORDANCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

AS1260: Former Dairy Depot, RO 11 - 17 Church Street, St Neots,
Cambs

Concordance of Samples

Sample	Size (l)	Feature	Context	Trench	Description
1	10	1025	1027	2	Animal burial
2	20	1044	1045	2	Pit Fill
3	20	1011	1012	2	Ditch Fill
4	20	1028	1029	4	Ditch Fill
5	20	1018	1019	1	Pit Fill
6	20	1060	1061	1	Pit Fill

No flots were recovered from any of these samples

APPENDIX 5 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 164 sherds weighing 6.258 kg (Table1) and the pottery is quantified by feature in Appendix 1. The assemblage is fairly evenly divided, with post-medieval and early modern sherds accounting for 51.9% of the assemblage, and medieval pottery amounting to 48.1%. The bulk of the medieval pottery is of the late medieval period, with almost half (c.46%) residual as might be expected on a long occupied urban site.

Period	Sherd Number	Fabric weight (g)	Sherd %
Saxo-Norman	1	11	0.6
Medieval	78	1,423	47.6
Post-medieval	29	2,259	17.7
Early Modern	56	2,565	34.1
	164	6,258	

Table 1: Quantification of sherds by period

The medieval Pottery

The pottery assemblage indicates that the features excavated post-date the original late Saxon settlement; one residual sherd of a St. Neot's sagging base (mid 9th-mid 12th century) was recovered from soil layer L1005. Out of the remaining 69 medieval sherds, 65 are shell, quartz and limestone, or sand tempered coarse wares, with just four glazed sherds present from Brill and Potterspury. All of these fabrics were present at the excavation carried out 50 metres to the south in 2006 (Thompson 2008, 68). The medieval pottery indicates that pits F1018, F1033 and F1074 date to the high medieval period, and ditches F1011, F1060 and F1072, linear F1028, and pit F1078 are late medieval.

The medieval coarse wares are dominated by predominantly reduced, but also oxidised sandy wares, which make up 80.7% of the group. The fabrics are largely similar and may simply reflect differences in firing, although not necessarily at the same kiln sites. Similar hard, reduced heavily quartz tempered wares are common in the region and were present at St Neots fishpond, Northampton and Sawtry, one assemblage at Hartford was dated by a coin hoard to 1503 (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 435). They were also present at the 2006 Church Street excavation and the adjacent site at Hall Place which was also suggested as early 16th century (Baker and Baker 1979, 212).

At Church Street several reduced and oxidised sherds, sometimes associated with the shelly/calcareous wares, appear to be High Medieval and precursors to the majority of the late medieval wares which are thicker walled more uniformly fired, coarser fabrics. There are relatively few rims or diagnostic traits, the reduced wares include a flanged bowl rim typical of late medieval forms, and a simple bowl rim, both residual, along with a triangular flat topped jar rim 18cm in diameter from ditch F1060 (L1061) which would suit a date centred on the 15th century). Several body sherds contained dispersed horizontal rilling and a flat base came from L1005. The oxidised wares produced one everted hollow jar rim residual from demolition layer L1004. An exception is a flat base in a finer Potterspury-type fabric with pale orange surfaces and grey core, which came from pit F1078 (L1080).

The medieval shelly wares with orange surfaces and grey cores containing white platy shell and calcitic inclusions account for 7.7% of the coarse wares, and are typical of pottery found in the region dating between the 12th and 14th centuries. One sherd from pit F1033 (L1034) with corky surfaces from dissolved shell and including ironstone is probably a Lyveden 'A' ware. A rounded bowl rim with internal bevel with a horizontal groove and slight beading came from pit F1033 (L1034). The remaining 9 sherds in quartz and limestone temper (11.6%) have some similarities with Ely-type wares but are probably also locally made.

Pit F1018 (L1019) included a green glazed neck sherd of Brill ware with distinctive vertical lines alternating between brown iron rich slip and slighter glazed ordinary pot clay strips. The decoration, form, probably from a triple-decker or biconical jug, and pale orange firing suggest a late 13th to 14th century date (Yeoman 1983, 22). This type of pottery was being imported from the west Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire region into Cambridge at this time (Addyman and Biddle 1969, 113). A similar green-glazed sherd of Brill ware from a jug neck, but with incised horizontal and wavy line decoration came from ditch F1011 (L1012) and would suit a similar high medieval date. However, it was associated with four late medieval coarse ware body sherds and two post-medieval red earthenwares. The latter, hollow wares in hard-fired orange fabrics with light brown surfaces and internal clear glaze might be Dutch imports. One is a fragment of looping strap handle and rim from a cauldron or handled jar, and the other a rounded bowl rim with an internal groove possibly for seating a lid. A date of late 14th to 15th century is likely when these wares first appear in large towns such as Norwich (Jennings

1981, 142), but if the post-medieval red earthen wares are a little later, then the feature could be 16th century, but probably from the first half. The two remaining medieval glazed sherds from L1005, a Brill baluster jug rim and a body sherd of Potterspury ware were both residual.

Post-medieval Pottery

L1005 contained large fragments of glazed post-medieval red earthenware representing a minimum of 8 vessels and including a complete profile from a shallow bowl, two bases probably from jugs, and the rim and upper handle part from a handled jar. Also present were two tyg or mug bases in a glossy glaze reminiscent of Cistercian-ware, but with red earthenware fabrics rather than the purplish almost vitrified fabrics characterising Cistercian ware. The presence of another jug base in black glazed earthenware and the relatively large amount of late medieval pottery, together with a lack of wares clearly attributable to the 18th century suggests a 17th century date for the latest pottery from this subsoil.

Pit F1062 included a sherd of Staffordshire marbled slip ware and is probably of late 18th century or early 19th century date. The remaining pottery from features F1014, F1021, F1023, F1049 and F1052 are all 19th-mid 20th century date.

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KEY:

SNEOT: St Neots ware mid 9th-mid 12th
 MShW: Medieval Shelly ware 12th-14th
 MQLST: Medieval quartz and limestone 12th-14th
 MGW: Medieval grey ware 12th-14th
 MOW: Medieval oxidised ware 12th-14th
 BRIL: Brill/Boarstal early 13th-early 16th
 POT: Potterspury ware mid 13th-16th
 LMR: Late medieval reduced (unglazed) 14th – mid 16th
 LMO: Late medieval oxidised ware 14th-mid 16th
 CIST: Cistercian ware late 15th to early 17th
 BORDG: Green glazed Border ware mid 16th-18th
 PMRE: Post-medieval red earthenware 16th-19th
 PMBL: Post-medieval black glazed earthenware 17th-18th
 STMB: Staffordshire marbled slipware late 17th-18th
 NOTS: Nottinghamshire-type stoneware 18th
 PW: Pearlware late 18th - mid 19th
 CMW: Creamware mid 18th -late 19th
 CPO: Chinese porcelain mid 18th-19th
 ENPO: English porcelain mid 18th-19th+
 TPW: Transfer Printed ware late 18th – 19th+
 REFWE: Refined factory made white earthenwares late 18th – 19th+
 MOCH: Mocha-type ware late 18th-19th+

<i>Feature</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Quantification</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1002	1002	Made ground	2x35g LMR 3x19g LMO 1x18g CIST-type 1x4g BORDG	16 th -early 17 th	LMR: 1x simple bowl rim LMO: 1x patchy green glaze CIST-type: mug base
1004	1004	Demolition layer	1x19g LMO 1x7g MShW	14 th – 15 th	*RESIDUAL LMO: everted hollow rim

1005	T1	Occupation Layer	1x131g LMR 1x7g LMO 1x10g CIST-type 15x 1,805g PMRE 1x158g PMBL	17 th	LMR: 1x flat base (moderate poorly sorted sub-angular to sub-rounded clear and grey quartz with occasional voids from dissolved calcareous) CIST-type: small bowl with seated rim and wavy line and roulette decoration PMRE: all but one glazed, minimum 7 vessels; 1x shallow bowl profile, 24cm rim diam, 2x?jug bases, 1x strap handle and rim to handled jar 24 cm diam, 1x unglazed (29g) strap handle PMBL: jug base
1005			1x67g PMRE	17 th	
1005			2x34g PMRE 11x22g LMR 1x7g LM/T 3x50g CIST-type 1x9g POT	Late 16 th -17 th	LMR: minimum of 5 vessels, 1x everted bowl rim, 1x jar rim, 1x flat base CIST-type: 2x tyg/mug bases, 1x flat bowl base POT: patchy green glaze

1005			1x11g SNEOT 2x22g MShW 10x75g MOW	Mid 12 th - 14 th	SNEOT: sagging base MShW: sagging base MOW: maximum 2 vessels, 1xsagging base, 4x dispersed horizontal rilling, Fabric similar to LMO but no voids. Sub-angular to sub-rounded medium to coarse quartz
1005 (1077)		Layer	1x14g BRIL	Mid 13 th - 15 th	BRIL: patchy green glaze, baluster? jug rim
1011	1012	Ditch	2x82g PMRE	Late 14 th – mid 16 th	PMRE: Possibly Dutch imports; 1x24cm clubbed, seated bowl rim (internal glaze only), 1x strap handle and rim to ?handled bowl (internal glaze only)
	1012		3x76g LMR 1x141g LMO	14 th – mid 16 th	
	1012		1x18g BRIL	Mid 13 th – 14 th	BRIL: Green glaze with incised horizontal and wavy line deco
1014	1017	Drain fill	2x9g ENPO 1x24g PMBL 1x12g NOTS 5x18g REFWE	Late 19 th – early 20 th	ENPO: underglaze polychrome painted PMBL: squared jar rim NOTS: roulette deco 1x56g sewage pipe
1018	1019	Pit	1x4g QLST 1x7g BRIL	Mid 13 th - 14 th	BRIL: green glazed jug neck with vertical slip lines alternating

					brown and green glazed
1021	1022	Pit	1x5g QLST 1x8g TPW 1x7g ENPO	19 th	
1023	1024	Pit	12x42g MOCH 3x333g REFWE	19 th	MOCH: 1x flange rimmed bowl with underglaze blue decoration on white, 1 x bowl with simple rim and bands of blue and white horizontal deco REFWE: 1x ring base, 1x base to cylindrical vessel, 1x rim to large dish
1033	1034	pit	1x3g MGW 1x4g MOW 4x27g MShW	13 th - 14 th	MGW: external rilling MOW: external girth grooves MShW: 1x clubbed rim with flat top with groove
1049	1051	Wall fill	1x262g PMRE 1x7g CMW 1x12g REFWE	19 th	PMRE: complete profile of a shallow bowl c.26 cm diam
1052	1055	Drain fill	2x 420g TPW 2x207g REFWE 4x160g MOCH 2x8g CPO	19 th - early 20 th	TPW: base with green transfer printing REFWE: 1x complete small cylindrical jar MOCH: 1x bowl, 1 x jar with blue underglaze deco CPO: 2x small bowls
1060	1061 Tr 1	Ditch	10x282g LMR	15 th - early 16 th	LMR: minimum of 4 vessels, 1x triangular jar rim 18cm diameter rim, 3x external rilling, 1x flat base

1062	1063	Pit	1x169g PMRE 1x22g STMB 1x41g PW 10x561g CMW	Late 18 th - early 19 th	PMRE: Hammerhead rim to pancheon c. 40cm diam PW: small bowl painted in underglaze blue CWM: minimum 7 vessels; 1x deep dish rim, 2x folded/rounded rims, 2x shallow dishes, 1x jar rim, 1x jug/jar lower profile
	1063		5x267g CMW	Late 18 th - early 19 th	CWM: 5 different vessels; 3x dish rims, 1x shallow bowl rim
1028	1065	Linear	1x13g LMO	14 th - 15 th	
	1065		2x13g LMO 1x14g LMR	14 th - 15 th	
1072	1073	ditch	6x273g LMO	Late 14 th – early 16 th	
1074	1075	Pit	2x14g MShW 1x6g MGW	Late 12 th - 14 th	
1074	1076	Pit	2x37g QLST	Late 12 th - 14 th	QLST: 1x flat base, 1x girth grooves
1078	1079	Pit	1x22g LMR	Mid 14 th – early 16 th	
1078	1080	Pit	1x64g POT	Mid 14 th - early 16 th	POT; flat base
1084		Layer	1x7g MShW	Late 12 th – 14 th	

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

Trial trench excavations produced a total of 84 fragments (18667g) of late post-medieval to early modern CBM, comprising bricks, peg tile and field drain. With the exception of the complete bricks (sampled from *in situ* masonry), the CBM is in a moderately abraded and fragmented condition.

The CBM was quantified by fragment count and weight with all extant dimensions and typological characteristics also recorded. All data was entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that forms part of the site archive.

Two types of brick, both dating to the 18th to 19th centuries, are present in the assemblage. The former has dimensions of 225x100x70mm with a smooth base and regular, sharp arrises and was present *in situ* in Brick Walls F1046 (L1047), F1049 (L1050) and Drain Wall F1081 (L1082), as well as a fragment in Ditch F1072 (L1073). The second type of brick has very similar dimensions of 225x115x70mm with a narrow frog, and was present *in situ* in Brick Lining F1015 and Brick Wall F1057.

With the exception of a single fragment of field drain in F1014 (L1017) the remainder of the CBM assemblage is comprised of peg tile in two locally produced fabrics.

Clay Pipe Fragments

Context	Description	No. / Weight
1004	Clay pipe stem	1; 3g
1005	Clay pipe stems	3; 5g
1051	Clay pipe stem	1; 3g
1063	Clay pipe stem	1; 3g

Several clay pipe stem fragments (all small in size) were found within contexts L1004, L1005, F1049 L1051, and F1062 L1063. Their occurrence indicates a date range between 17th - 19th century, and this concurs with the other finds retrieved. The absence of bowls or stamps precludes a more precise date.

Iron Fragments

Context	Description	No. / Weight
1026	Heavily encrusted nail shank	1; 7g
1034	Fe round headed nail	1; 6g
1046	Fe fragments	3; 123g
1049	x 3 large Fe nails	3; 35g
1052	Heavily encrusted Fe nails x 3	2; 39g
1072	Fe fragments	2; 94g

The recognisable iron fragments are derived from nails. Pit F1033 L034 contained 14th – 15th century pottery. The other contexts are largely modern, excepting Pit F1025 L1026 which is undated.

Glass

Context	Description	No. / Weight
1048	Clear glass fragment from a fluted vase	1; 12g
1062	Green glass bottle fragment hand blown.	1; 21g

A sherd from a green glass wine bottle was found in Pit F1062 L1063 (18th / 19th C). Brick Wall F1046 L1048 (18th / 19th C) contained a fragment from a heavily fluted clear glass vase. The latter dates from the 1850s onwards.

Shell

Context	Description	No. / Weight
1005	Oyster shell	1; 14g
1073	Oyster shell	2; 29g
1080	Oyster shell	2; 17g

Small quantities of oyster shell were recovered from three contexts. Pit F1078 L1080 contained mid 14th – 16th century pottery sherds.

Oysters were commonly consumed in the medieval period, and are a common occurrence on archaeological sites (Wilson, 1991, 42).

Ref.

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Animal Bone

By Mike P Feider

Introduction

Trial trenching at 11-17 Church Street in St Neots, Cambridgeshire retrieved 243 fragments (3315g) of animal bone. These were scanned to assess the general nature of the assemblage. Many (46%) of the remains represent a partially articulated dog from an undated pit (F1025). The remaining bones came from features dating from the late 12th century through to the 19th century.

Methods

The remains from each context were scanned following MAP2 guidelines (Davis 1992; English Heritage 1991; 2002), with each element identified to species where possible and as unidentified otherwise. The number of fragments and any associated butchery, ageing, taphonomic, and metrical information were recorded in a Microsoft Access database which will accompany the site archive.

Results

Preservation

The preservation of the remains was quite good overall, with only minor root-marking and some gnawing present. Many bones were complete or mostly complete, with several juvenile elements surviving.

Species present

Context	Feature	Cow	S/g	Pig	Dog	Bird	Unidentified	Total
1002	1002	5	1	0	0	0	7	13
1004	1004	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1005	1005	1	1	0	0	0	6	8
1012	1011	34	11	1	0	0	15	61
1022	1021	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
1026	1025	0	0	0	112	0	0	112
1051	1049	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1061	1060	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
1063	1062	2	0	0	0	0	1	3
1065	1028	1	2	0	1	0	4	8
1073	1072	0	0	0	0	1	6	7
1075	1074	2	0	0	0	0	2	4
1076	1074	3	2	0	0	0	4	9
1080	1078	2	1	0	0	0	4	7
Total		51	20	1	113	8	50	243

Table 1: NISP counts by context and species (S/g = Sheep/goat)

A total of 193 fragments were identifiable to species. All three main domestic species were present, with cow being the most common, followed by sheep/goat, with pig being represented by a single fragment from Ditch F1011 L1012. Dog remains were represented by a single pelvis in Ditch F1028 L1065, along with the articulated remains in Pit F1025 L1026. Domestic fowl remains were recorded from Pit F1021 L1022 and Ditch F1072 L1073, both dating to the 18th and 19th centuries.

As previously mentioned, the articulated dog accounts for 46% of the assemblage. Context F1011 L1012, dating to the late 14th through early 16th centuries represents a further 25% of the assemblage with 61 fragments, many of which were fragments of cow skull, appearing to represent at least 3 individuals.

Further information

Butchery was noted on 6 identified fragments and on a further 2 fragments not identifiable to species. Notable examples include a sheep/goat vertebra with longitudinal splitting, a sheep/goat horncore with signs of horn removal, and several signs of joint disarticulation. Aging information was available for the assemblage, with 25 fragments offering fusion data and 5 full or partial mandibles offering toothwear data. Metrical information was noted as being possible for 16 fragments.

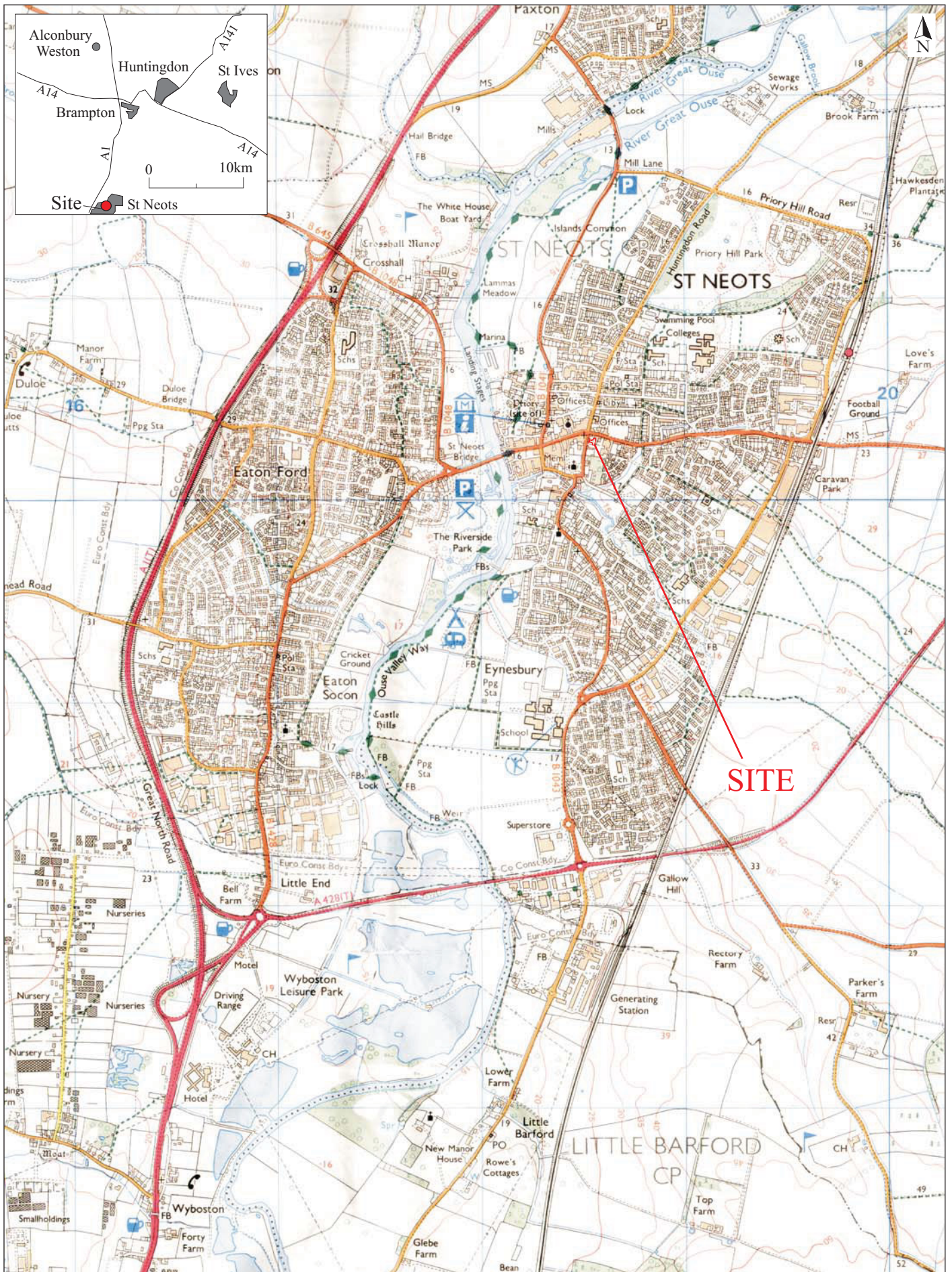
Summary of potential

The scan of the assemblage indicates bone survival on the site is quite good, with little in the way of pre- or post-depositional processes affecting the bone.

References

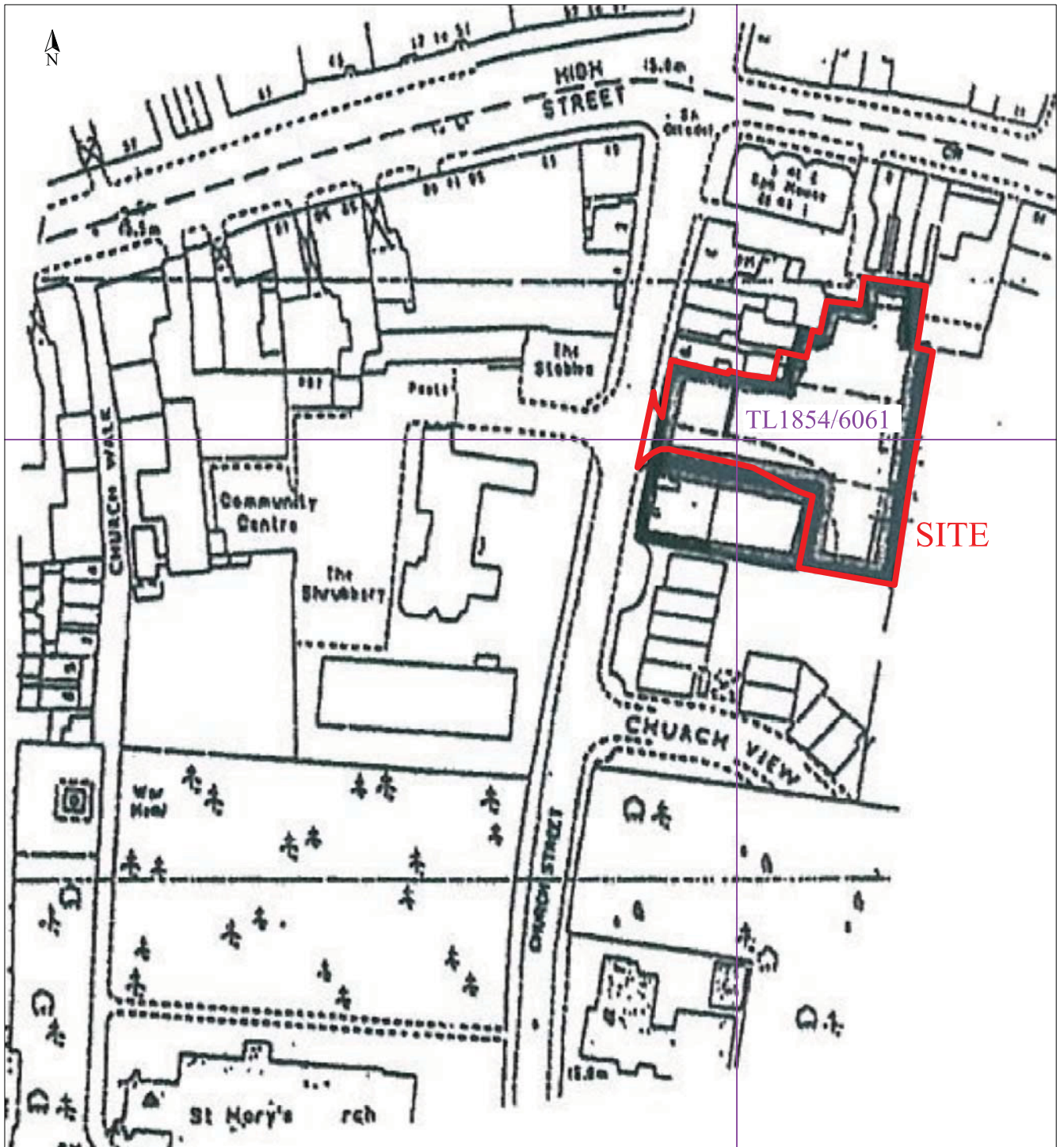
Davis, S. 1992 'A rapid method for recording information about mammal bones from archaeological sites', English Heritage, AML Report 71/92.

English Heritage 1991 '*Management of Archaeological Projects*'. English Heritage, London.



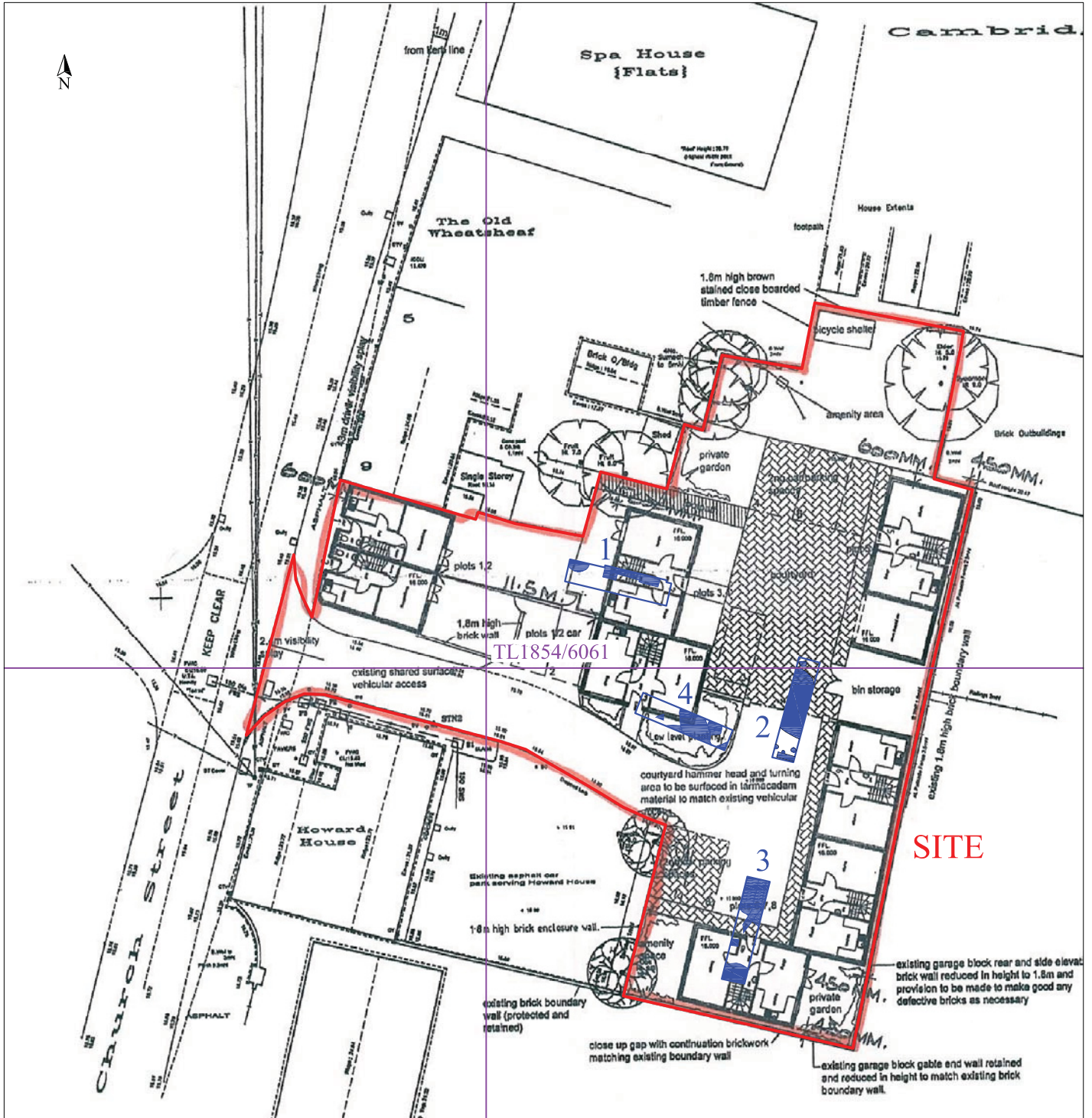
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Fig. 1 Site location
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4

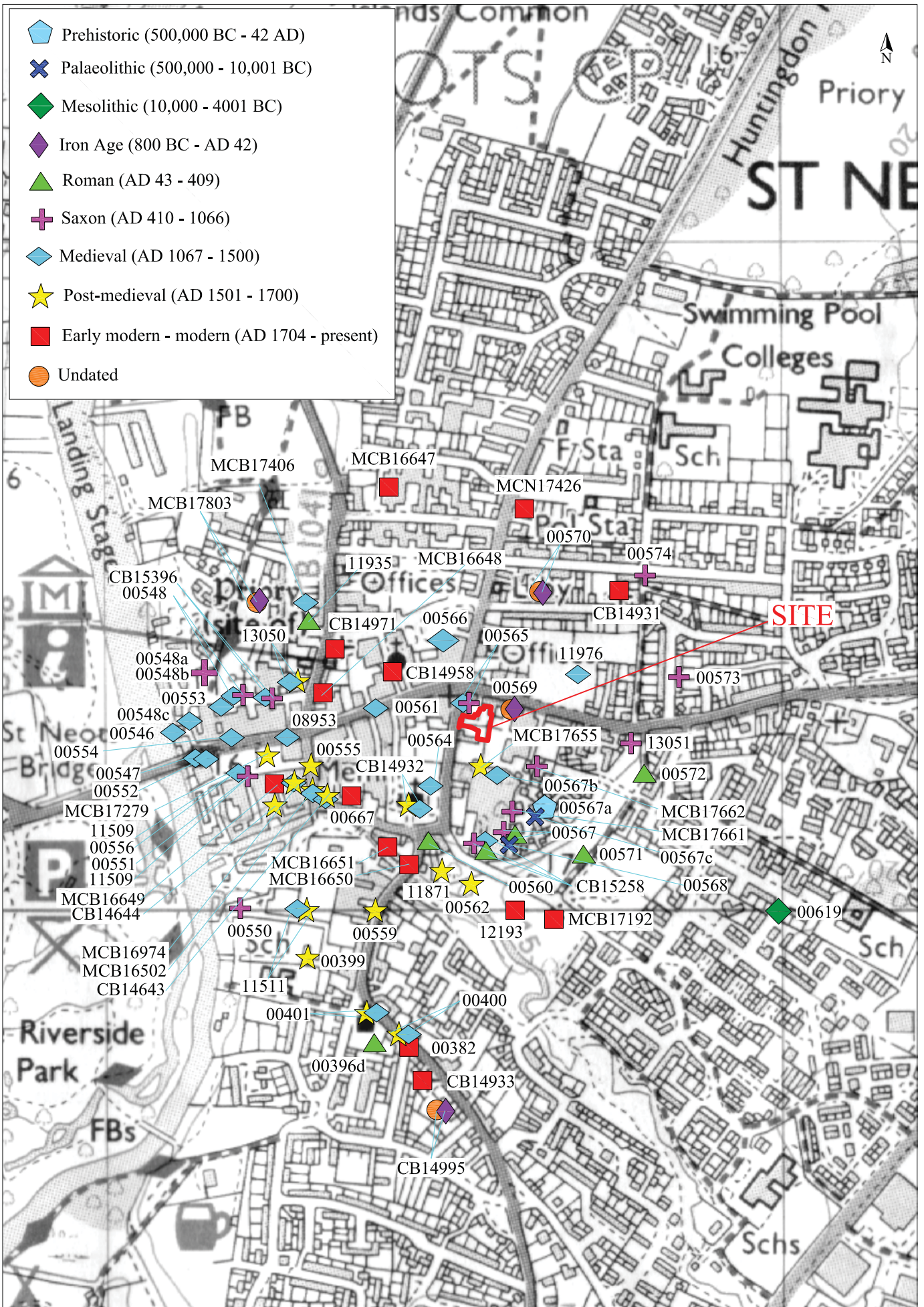


0 50m

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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:1000 at A4

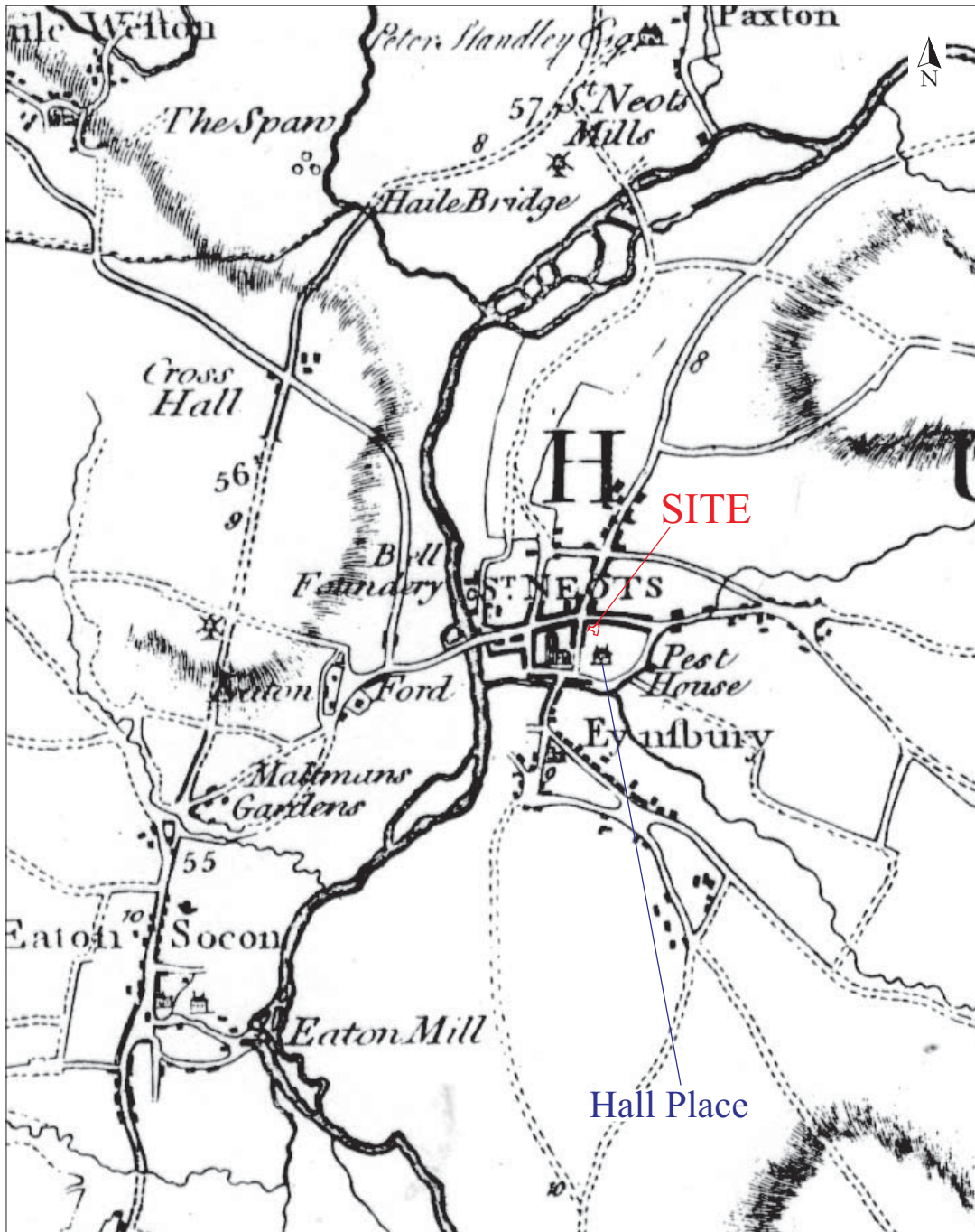


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Fig. 3 Trench location plan
 Scale 1:400 at A4



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Fig. 4 HER data
 Scale 1:7,500 at A4



0 Statute Miles, 69 1/2 nearly to a Degree 2miles

0 Geographical Miles, 60 to a Degree 1mile

N.B. A Mile is 8 Furlongs, a Furlong 40 Poles, a Pole 16 1/2 Feet Statute Measure

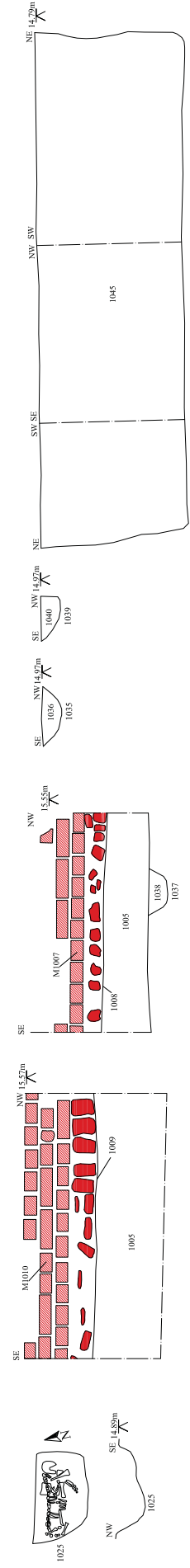
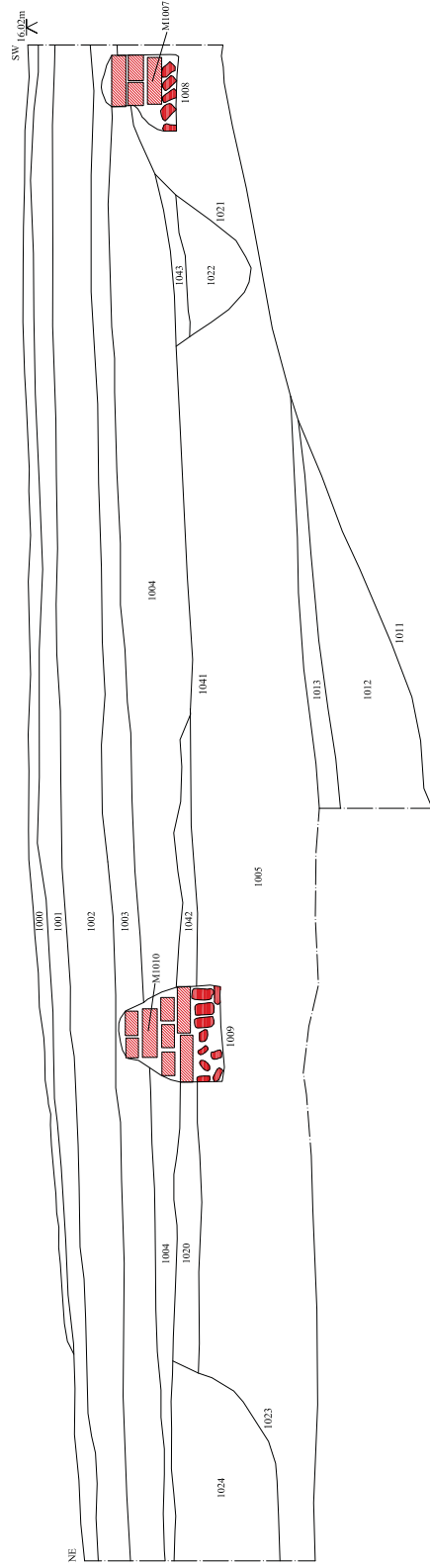
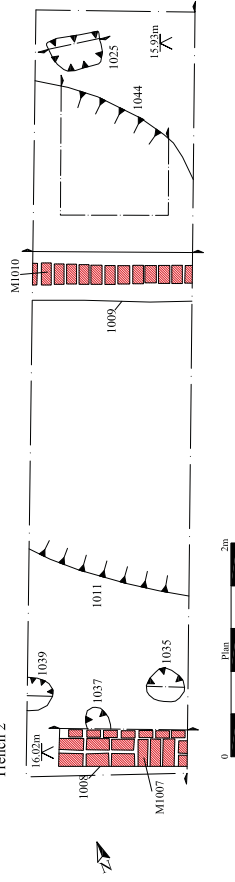
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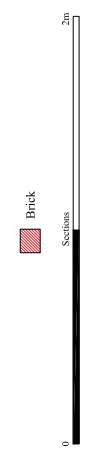
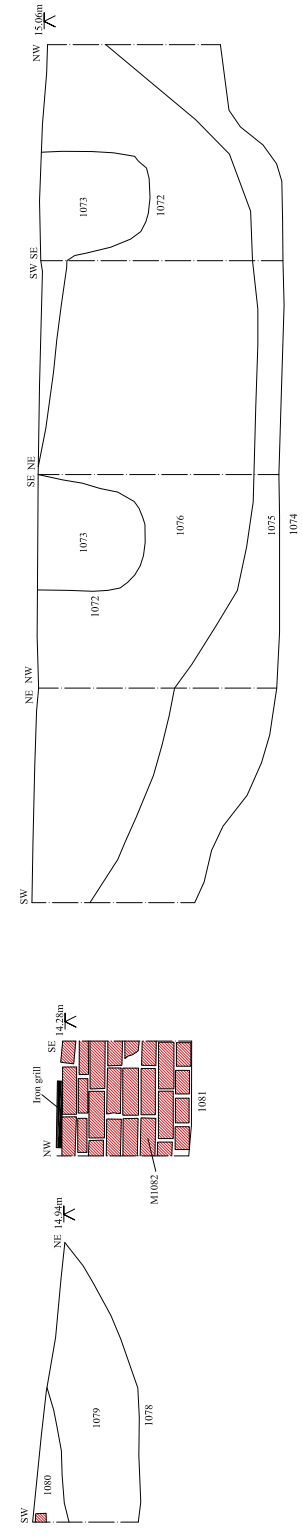
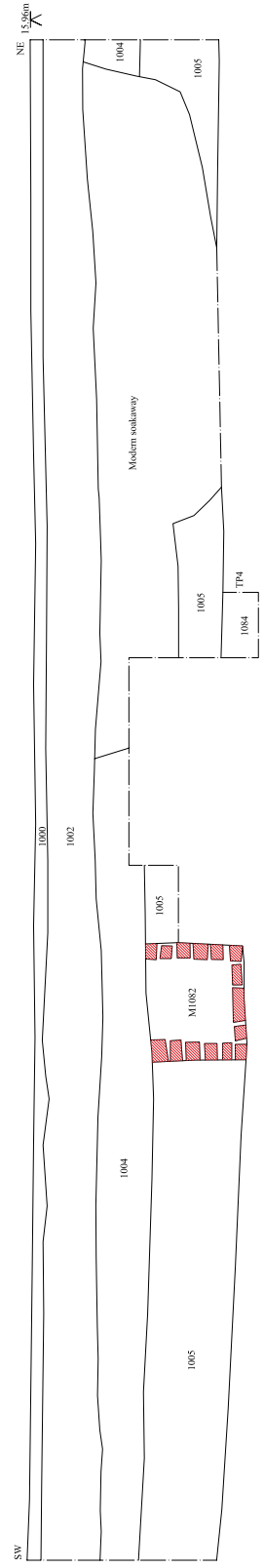
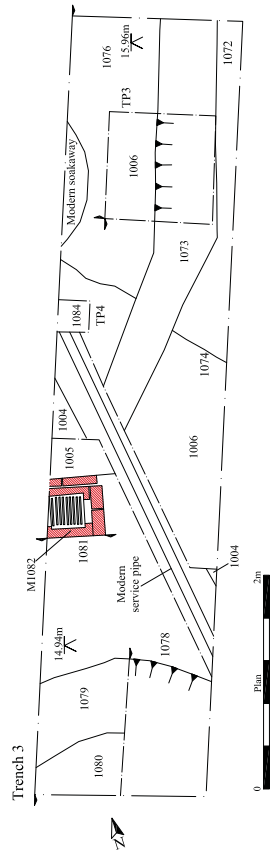
Fig. 5 Jeffery's map of the county of Huntingdon, 1768
 Scale as shown at A4



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Fig. 6 Trench 1 plan and sections
 Scale 1:50 & 1:25 at A3

Trench 2





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Fig. 8 Trench 3 plan and sections
 Scale plan at 1:50 & sections at 1:25 at A3



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Fig. 9 Trench 4 plan and sections

Scale plans at 1:50 & sections at 1:25 at A4