
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**LAND AT, AND INCLUDING, THE OLD FORGE AND
22A HIGH STREET, ST NEOTS,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CHER No ECB 3281

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NGR: TL 5183 2602	Report No. 3394
District: St Neots	Site Code: AS 1231
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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name		<i>Land at, and including, the Old Forge and 22 High Street, St Neots, Cambridgeshire</i>	
<p>In September and October 2009 Archaeological Solutions (AS) undertook an archaeological evaluation of land at, and including, the Old Forge and 22 High Street, St Neots, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 5183 2602). The evaluation was commissioned by GML Architects on behalf of Zog Enterprises Ltd, in compliance with a condition attached to the approval for the proposed mix use development of the site (Planning Ref. 09/000411/FUL).</p> <p>The site had a good potential for multi-phase remains dating from the Saxon period. Previous discovery of remains from the prehistoric and Roman periods is limited in the area which suggested a relatively low potential of finding evidence from these periods.</p> <p>The evaluation results confirmed the site's potential for the presence of medieval remains. Trenches 2 and 4, located in the middle of the site and towards the rear, on the eastern side of the site, were much truncated by modern features. Trench 1 towards the front of the site displayed relatively well-preserved archaeology, and contained a medieval pit, F1026, but finds were relatively sparse. Towards the rear of the site, on the western side, beneath a deep (1m+) overburden, inter-cutting medieval features were recorded (Pits F1017, 1020 & 1024, Postholes F1004, F1006 & F1015, and Gully F1022). L1033, is likely to represent the fills of additional inter-cutting features. Two features, F1017 and F1020, contained medieval (13th – 14th century) pottery and residual St Neots (Saxo-Norman) pottery. Other finds were relatively sparse.</p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)		<i>September and October 2009</i>	
Previous work (Y/N/?)		N	Future work (Y/N/?)
P. number		<i>P3125</i>	Site code
Type of project		<i>An Archaeological Evaluation</i>	
Site status			
Current land use		<i>Back yard, parking</i>	
Planned development		<i>Mixed use</i>	
Main features (+dates)		<i>Pits, postholes</i>	
Significant finds (+dates)		<i>Medieval 13th – 14th C</i>	
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish		<i>Cambs</i>	<i>St Neots</i>
HER/ SMR for area		<i>Cambridgeshire HER</i>	
Post code (if known)			
Area of site		<i>c. 360 m²</i>	
NGR		<i>TL 5183 2602</i>	
Height AOD (max/ min)		<i>15 – 16 m AOD</i>	
Project creators			
Brief issued by		<i>Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice (CA PCA)</i>	
Project supervisor/s (PO)		<i>Lisa Smith</i>	
Funded by		<i>Zog Enterprises Ltd</i>	
Full title		<i>Land at, and including, the Old Forge and 22 High Street, St Neots, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>	
Authors		<i>Pozorski, Z.</i>	
Report no.		<i>3394</i>	
Date (of report)		<i>October 2009</i>	

LAND AT, AND INCLUDING, THE OLD FORGE AND 22A HIGH STREET, ST NEOTS, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In September and October 2009 Archaeological Solutions (AS) undertook an archaeological evaluation of land at, and including, the Old Forge and 22 High Street, St Neots, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 5183 2602). The evaluation was commissioned by GML Architects on behalf of Zog Enterprises Ltd, in compliance with a condition attached to the approval for the proposed mix use development of the site (Planning Ref. 09/000411/FUL).

The site had a good potential for multi-phase remains dating from the Saxon period. Previous discovery of remains from the prehistoric and Roman periods is limited in the area which suggested a relatively low potential of finding evidence from these periods.

The evaluation results confirmed the site's potential for the presence of medieval remains. Trenches 2 and 4, located in the middle of the site and towards the rear, on the eastern side of the site, were much truncated by modern features. Trench 1 towards the front of the site displayed relatively well-preserved archaeology, and contained a medieval pit, F1026, but finds were relatively sparse. Towards the rear of the site, on the western side, beneath a deep (1m+) overburden, inter-cutting medieval features were recorded (Pits F1017, 1020 & 1024, Postholes F1004, F1006 & F1015, and Gully F1022). L1033, is likely to represent the fills of additional inter-cutting features. Two features, F1017 and F1020, contained medieval (13th – 14th century) pottery and residual St Neots (Saxo-Norman) pottery. Other finds were relatively sparse.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In September and October 2009 Archaeological Solutions (AS) undertook an archaeological evaluation of land at, and including, the Old Forge and 22 High Street, St Neots, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 5183 2602; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by GML Architects on behalf of Zog Enterprises Ltd, in compliance with a condition attached to the approval for the proposed mix use development of the site (Planning Ref. 09/000411/FUL).

1.2 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice (CAPCA; dated 10/06/09) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 11/06/2009). The project conformed to the Institute of

Field Archaeologists (IFA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (revised 2001), as well as the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14 (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. In particular, it aimed to establish the presence or absence of any remains relating Saxon, medieval and post-medieval remains. It was also important to understand the level of truncation on the site.

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 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 The town of St Neots lies in the area that formerly comprised the historic county of Huntingdonshire, at its border with neighbouring Bedfordshire (Fig. 1). It lies on the east bank of the river Great Ouse approximately 25km W of Cambridge and 18km NE of Bedford. The central commercial area of the town comprises the Market Square adjoining the bridge, with High Street extending eastwards.

2.2 The site is situated on the southern side of the High Street, approximately 125m NW of the 13th century parish church of St Mary's and c. 250m NW of Church Lane, where numerous multi-phase remains have been recently excavated. The site is bordered to the east and west by residential housing and retail units which run along the length of the High Street. To the north and south of the site lie further housing and commercial properties.

Approximately 250m W of the site lies Market Square, the location of the town's medieval fairs and markets. The site of St Neot's priory can also be found c. 200m NW of the site. Currently there are eleven structures within the site's boundaries with hardstanding and trees to the south of the site.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 St Neots lies on the flood plain of the river Great Ouse at approximately 15m AOD, surrounded by gently undulating land to the east and west. The underlying geology of the area is Oxford Clay, while the river has given rise to gravel terraces with episodes of alluvial deposition occasioned by periodic inundation. The gravels have been characterised as a 'mixture of fine sand and gravel with a striking red colour' (Horton and Wait 1991, 65) with chalk pebbles, flint and quartzite fragments. The site lies within an urban centre and thus the soils remain unsurveyed (SSEW 1983).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

4.1 The fertile gravel and alluvial soils of the Ouse valley have formed a principal route for invasion and settlement since early times, which has been borne out by the archaeological record. Palaeolithic and Mesolithic remains, comprising of a disc-scraper, Mousterian flint axe and Mesolithic tranchet axe represent the earliest indications of human activity. The finds (CHER 567c, 619) were recovered to the south east of the site with the Palaeolithic finds discovered only 125m from 22A High Street. An excavation, c. 500m south west of the site, has also confirmed evidence of human presence in the form of Mesolithic flint work, Neolithic occupation layers and a quantity of Bronze Age evidence including the discovery of a ring ditch (CHER 8405). Approximately 1.5km south of the town, a major group of prehistoric cropmarks have been noted near to Barford Road (Last, 1998). The cropmarks have been interpreted as evidence for a Neolithic monument complex; further confirmation that the area of St Neot's was settled throughout the prehistoric period. There have also been several finds of Iron Age date (CHER 395, 550) just over 300m south west of the site, attesting a long occupation of the area.

Romano-British

4.2 There is limited evidence of Roman settlement in St Neots which may have been due to the route of the Roman road between Godmanchester and Sandy, determining a larger settlement at Eynesbury, south of the Hen Brook. An excavation in the parish of Eynesbury (c. 800m south west of the site) confirmed Roman occupation with 3rd and 4th century remains of a hypocaust heating system and a tesserae scatter indicating the possible presence of a villa (CHER 396a-c). Despite a concentration of finds at Eynesbury, the town itself has produced some evidence of Roman presence. On the site of an

Anglo-Saxon settlement, Roman pottery has been noted (Addyman 1973, 58-60), whilst sherds of Greyware have been recovered at Tan Yard, to the north of the town centre (CHER 11935). Only c. 250m south east of the site, Roman pottery was also found beneath the foundations of the Woolpack Inn (CHER 560) and Roman features have also been found on an evaluation at Church Lane, c. 125m south east of the site (CB15258). Other spot finds, including numerous Roman coins, have been recorded in the parish (CHER 539, 571, 572, 579).

Anglo-Saxon

4.3 The route of the River Great Ouse through the centre of the settlement at St Neots has been key to the history of the town with it being the primary route for invasion in the 5th century (Stafford 1985). 19th century urban expansion in the north east of the town revealed the remains of 6th century cremation urns with Saxon brooches (CHER 574). The parish of Eynesbury has also produced comparative funerary evidence (CHER 392) although significant occupational evidence in the area has yet to be found. There have been suggestions that the settlement may lie beneath the modern day St Neot's (Addyman 1973, 49). The discovery of the 7th-8th century *sceatta* coin close to the priory (c. 300m west of the site) indicates the early settlement may have been focused in that part of the town (CHER 548a: Tebbutt 1966).

4.4 Excavation in the early 20th century produced a wealth of evidence for the later Anglo-Saxon settlement focused around the site of the 13th century parish church of St Mary's, c. 125m south east of the site (Addyman 1973, 49). *Grübenhauser* or sunken floored buildings were discovered as well other large buildings (CHER MCB17662). This settlement evidence was surrounded by a large ditch extending along Church Street and Cambridge Street (CHER 565) indicating a systematic layout of structures possibly representing an industrial or agricultural occupation. Much of the recovered evidence points to a 10th and 11th century expansion of settlement, at a period when nascent urban centres and commercial revival can be seen across England.

4.5 The late Anglo-Saxon town was most likely situated within the modern town of St Neots but was named as Eynesbury, derived from the Old English *Eanulfesbyrig* or 'Eanulf's fortification' (Mawer & Stenton 1926). It is difficult to ascertain the type of settlement that would have been present but it is likely to have been connected to the religious building in the town. Historical sources suggest the original Priory of St Neot's was founded by the house of Ely between 975 and 984 AD as a resting place for the bones of St Neot brought from a shrine in Cornwall (Hart 1966, 27). The priory was refounded in the 11th century by St Anslem (Abbot of Bec Abbey in Normandy) and eighteen Benedictine monks took over the religious house. It is likely that as a result of the change, the priory moved location to its now known site, close to Market Square and immediately east of the river, c. 200m north west of the site. Archaeological investigations to the north of the Market Square have revealed the south wall of the priory and closer to the Priory numerous skeletons related to the religious house have been revealed (CHER 551, CB15396). Other evaluations close to the Priory and the assessment site have also

discovered Anglo-Saxon activity (CHER 13051, CB15258, MCB17661). Settlement activity (CHER 11509) has also been noted in the priory's precinct.

Medieval

4.6 There is an extensive listing for the town (under Eynesbury) in Domesday Book, indicating the settlement was well established by this time (Harvey 1975). A large amount of woodland and agricultural land was noted with the mention of a church and priest, although the priory was not listed (Harvey 1975). It mentions no form of commercial activity, though a proportion of the manor's revenue was reserved 'to St Neot', suggesting the power of the priory (Harvey 1975). The granting of a market to the priory in 1113 AD contributed further to the town's development with more commercial activities occurring alongside the pilgrims visiting the Priory. It was also at this time that the parish gained the name St Neot's.

4.7 The 13th and 14th centuries saw the town develop and prosper with the central Market Square, c. 250m west of the site, playing a large role in the commercial life of the town. Archaeological investigations by Tebbutt in the 1920's discovered a stud and mud lean-to against the priory wall, interpreted as a semi-permanent market stall which was likely to date to the late Saxon period (Young 1996). It is unlikely that there were permanent market stalls on the market place because of the seasonal flooding occurring due to the proximity of the river. Major floods in the town are attested, including one in October 1579 when *'the swans swam downe the Market Place, and all the town about the boats did float'* (op cit Gorham 1820). However, despite the floods, trade continued to thrive and almost 100 traders returned the tax documents from the town in 1307 and 1327 including two smiths, a skinner, taverner, tailors, porter, carpenter and many others (Raftis 1976, 106). The pressure for growth may be seen in encroachment on the market square by new properties, which were probably sanctioned by the priory itself. Excavations on the north side of Market Square in the 1960s revealed 13th century skeletons within decorated stone coffins beneath 15th and 16th century shops, indicating that this land had previously formed part of the priory's cemetery (CHER 548, 551).

4.8 St Mary's church which lies c. 125m south east of the site is thought to date from the 13th century after it was rebuilt and later extended in the 15th century (CHER MCB17662). Pevsner described it as one of the largest most uniformed late medieval churches in the country and others have labelled St Mary's as the cathedral of Huntingdonshire (website 1). There has been a large amount of evidence dating to the medieval period discovered near to St Mary's Church, but also close to the assessment site. Several evaluations (CHER 13050, CB14643) have produced medieval occupation evidence, such as pits and ditches, within 125m of the site. The evaluation at South Street (c. 125m south of the site) revealed a 13th/14th century building and other associated buildings represented by numerous postholes and pits (CHER CB14643). Directly to the east of the church (c. 250m south east of the site) a recent excavation (CHER TBC) has revealed a wealth of Anglo-Saxon and medieval remains, including 63 medieval pits and postholes and 31 medieval

linear ditches (Greene forthcoming). This wealth of evidence indicates that this area of the town was prominent in the medieval period.

Post-medieval & modern

4.9 With the dissolution of the priory in 1539, the economic conditions in St Neot's are likely to have declined in the post-medieval period, if only temporarily. Religious houses often had heavy influence in the prosperity and organisation of a town and their decline could impact on the town as a whole. The abandoned priory buildings were ruined by the 1580s, and were probably plundered for the rebuilding of the stone bridge in 1616, though the gatehouse survived until 1814 (CHER 548c). Despite this, the development of the town continued in the 16th to 18th centuries, attested by the number of buildings dating to this period still standing in the centre (Appendix 2). The remains of one of these buildings, known as Hall Place (CHER MCB17655), thought to be the premier house in post-medieval St Neots was discovered during excavations in 1961, c. 125m east of the site.

4.10 The manor of St Neots was sold to Richard Williams *alias* Cromwell in 1542, and passed to the family of Sir Sidney Montagu, later Earl of Sandwich in 1631, demonstrating the town's aristocratic links. In the 17th century, the town was turned into a depot for corn and coal trade after the Ouse was made navigable from St Ives, increasing the town's industrial capacity. Riverside structures possibly associated with the town's trade were discovered to the rear of Market Square dating to the 18th century (CHER CB14644). Located within the site are the Grade II Listed buildings of a blacksmith and stables which date to the late 18th to early 19th century (DCB3930). Through the 20th century, and indeed until the recent past, many of St Neot's traditional small industries continued to sustain the town.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Four trenches were excavated using a mechanical 180° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 2). The trenches comprised a 5% sample of the site. The trenches measured 4.25 x 3.50m (Trench 1), 4.25 x 4.25m (Trench 2), 4.25 x 5m (Trench 3) and 4 x 4.50m (Trench 4).

5.2 Topsoil and undifferentiated overburden were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

6.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 3, DP 2)

<i>Sample section 10 (DP 1): SW side, NE facing</i> <i>0.00 = 15.87m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.15m	L1000	Hardcore rubble surface of a car park.
0.15 – 0.26m	L1001	Dark brownish grey, compact sandy silt with CBM and gravel.
0.26 – 0.41m	L1009	Light yellowish brown, compact sandy silt with stones, chalk and CBM.
0.41 – 0.60m	L1010	Mid greyish brown, compact sandy silt with stones, chalk and CBM.
0.60 – 0.70m	L1011	Mid greenish yellow, compact clay with chalk.
0.70 – 1.03m	L1014	Mid greyish brown, compact sandy silt with chalk, stones and patches of orange sand. It contained residual 13 th –15 th pottery and late 16 th /late 17 th –18 th century pottery (68g), CBM (70g) and animal bone (160g).
1.03m+	L1008	Natural mid yellowish red, friable sandy gravel.

Description: Three pits were present within Trench 1. F1012 was revealed at the surface layer L1011, and was post-medieval (17th – 18th C). Pits F1026 and F1028 were revealed beneath L1014, and cut the upper surface of the natural, L1008. F1026 contained a sherd of medieval pottery (11th -12th C). A modern service was located in the eastern corner of the trench.

F1012 was an elongated pit (2+ x 1.50 x 0.42m), which extended beyond the edge of the trench (Fig. 3; DP 2). It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1013, was a dark greyish brown, firm, sandy silt. It contained 17th–18th century pottery (220g), CBM (1790g), animal bone (190g), iron nails (98g), clay pipe (46g), and oyster and mussel shells (6g).

Pit F1026 was circular (Fig. 3; DP 2; 0.73 x 0.30+ x 0.25m). It had steep sides and slightly irregular concave base. Its fill, L1027, was a mid brownish grey, compact, sandy silt. It contained a sherd of 11th–mid 12th pottery (4g).

Pit F1028 (0.73+ x 0.08+ x 0.06m+) was ill-defined as it was largely overlain by the trench edge (Section 10 Fig. 3; DP 2). It had steep sides and its base was not defined. Its fill, L1029, was a mid brownish grey, compact sandy silt. It was similar to F1026 L1027. No finds were present.

6.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 3, DP 4)

<i>Sample section 16 (DP 5): NE side, SW facing</i> <i>0.00 = 16.15m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.37m	L1046	Mid brownish grey, friable sandy silt with modern rubbish.
0.37 – 0.46m	L1047	Dark orange brown, firm clayey silt.
0.46 – 0.75m	L1038	Mid greyish brown, compact, sandy silt with chalk and stones.
0.75 – 1.16m	L1039	Light brownish grey, compact sandy silt with CBM, chalk and stones.
1.16m+	L1008	Natural gravel. As above Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 19 (DP 4): NW side, SE facing</i> <i>0.00 = 16.29m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.14m	L1000	Hardcore rubble surface. As above Tr. 1.
0.14 – 0.32m	L1001	Compact sandy silt with CBM. As above Tr.1
0.32 – 0.48m	L1034	Dark blackish grey, compact tarmac.
0.48 – 0.67m	L1035	Light brownish grey, compact sandy silt with chalk and stones.
0.67 – 0.94m	L1038	Compact sandy silt. As above Tr.2.
0.94 – 1.18m	L1039	Compact sandy silt. As above Tr.2.
1.18m+	L1008	Natural gravel. As above.

Description: Trench 2 was much truncated by modern remains. A modern pit (F1050), two post-medieval / modern walls (M1044 & M1049), a modern ?drain (F1040) and a modern service trench were revealed in Trench 2.

?Drain F1040 was revealed in the trench section (Section 19, Fig.3). It was probably a linear feature and it measured 1.20 x 0.57m. It had steep sides and a flat base. Its side and base was partially-lined with a layer of blue grey slate, L1070 (0.01 – 0.02m in thickness). F1040 contained two fills. The basal fill, L1041, was a mid yellowish grey, compact clayey silt with chalk (0.37m thick). It contained no finds. The upper fill, L1042, was a dark blackish grey, compact sandy silt with CBM and chalk (0.20m thick). F1040 was most likely to have been a drain of relatively recent date.

Pit F1050 was also revealed in a trench section (Section 16, Fig 3, DP 4). It measured 2.12m x 0.65m. It had steep sides and a flattish base. It contained two fills. The basal fill, L1051, was a mid yellowish grey, firm sandy silt (0.26m thick). It contained modern CBM and iron fragments. The upper fill, L1052, was a mid greyish brown, firm sandy silt (0.39m thick). No finds were recovered from the upper fill.

Overlying F1050 was a layer of dark orange brown, compact, clayey silt, L1047 (0.09m thick). This deposit may represent an internal floor of a building represented by Walls M1044 and M1049 (visible in Sections 16 and 19). L1047 contained no finds.

M1044 was located in the NW corner of the trench (Fig. 3 Section 19). Its base was 0.50m deep below the existing ground surface, and it measured 0.49m in width. The wall was constructed of yellow and pinkish orange frogged bricks (0.23 x 0.11 x 0.07m) with a rough finish. The bricks were bonded with light yellowish white cement mortar. The wall may have been part of the same structure as M1049 and ?Floor L1047. M1049 was located in the NE section (Section 16 Fig.3). It was present at 0.50m below existing. It was constructed of yellow bricks (0.22 x 0.11 x 0.07m) with square finish and stretcher coursing. The bricks were bonded with light greyish yellow sandy mortar.

6.3 Trench 3 (Fig. 4, DP 10)

<i>Sample section 13 (DP 9): SW side, NE facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 16.00m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.18m	L1000	Hardcore rubble surface. As above.
0.18 – 0.30m	L1001	As above Tr.1.
0.30 – 0.74m	L1002	Mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent gravel and occasional CBM
0.74 – 1.16m	L1003	Dark brownish grey sandy silt
1.16m+	L1008	Natural gravel. As above Tr.1.

<i>Sample section 14 (DP 8): SE side, NW facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 15.98m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.18m	L1000	Hardcore rubble surface. As above.
0.18 – 0.28m	L1001	As above Tr.1.
0.28 – 0.46m	L1002	As above Tr.3.
0.46 – 0.80m	L1003	As above Tr.3.
0.80m+	L1008	Natural gravel. As above Tr.1.

Additional description of deposits: In N and E part of Trench 3, a dark brownish grey, clayey silt (L1033) overlay the natural gravel, L1008. It was directly comparable to the fills of the features revealed within the trench. It is likely to represent the fills of additional inter-cutting features.

Description of features: Trench 3 was the least disturbed of the four trenches. Beneath a deep (1.16m) overburden medieval features were revealed. Trench 3 contained three pits (F1017, F1020 & F1024), three postholes (F1004, F1006, & F1015) and a gully (F1022). When present the features contained medieval pottery (13th – 14th C). A layer remaining within the trench, L1033, appears to represent the fills of additional inter-cutting features.

Pit F1017 was oval (3.10+ x 1.10 x 0.60m), located in the southern part of the trench, and extended beyond its limit (Fig. 4, DP 7-8). It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. It contained two fills. The basal fill, L1018, was a mid greyish brown, friable sandy silt. No finds were present. The upper fill, L1019, was a dark brownish grey, clayey silt. It contained 13th – early 14th

century pottery and also residual sherds of St Neots ware (65g), animal bone (23g) and shell (8g). It was truncated by Pits F1024 and F1020, and Posthole F1004.

Pit F1024 was oval (0.90 x 0.72 x 0.42m) and cut Pit F1017 (Fig. 4). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1025, was a dark brownish grey, clayey silt. No finds were present. It was truncated by Posthole F1004.

Pit F1020 was large and circular (2.08 x 1.50+ x 0.60m), and extended beyond the limits of the trench (Fig. 4, DP 7). It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1021, was a dark brownish grey, clayey silt. It contained 13th– early 14th century pottery and also residual sherds of St Neots ware (51g) and shell (12g). It cut Pit F1017, and was truncated by Posthole F1006.

Postholes F1004 and F1006 were circular (Fig. 4, DP 6). They had steep to moderately sloping sides, and flattish bases. The fill of F1004 (0.26 x 0.23 x 0.23m) was L1005, a light yellowish grey, clayey silt. It contained an iron nail (15g). The fill of F1006 (0.31 x 0.25 x 0.14m) was L1007, directly comparable to L1005. It also contained an iron nail (17g). Very tentatively it may be suggested that the postholes were contemporary, and formed part of the same structure. F1004 truncated both Pits F1017 and F1024, F1006 truncated Pit F1020.

Gully F1022 was linear (0.94+ x 0.40+ x 0.25m), located in the NW corner of the trench, and probably aligned NE/SW (Fig. 4). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1023, was a dark brownish grey, clayey silt. No finds were present. F1022 was truncated by Posthole F1015.

Posthole F1015 was oval (0.50 x 0.14 x 0.26m; Fig. 4). It had steep sides and flattish base. Its fill, L1016, was a dark brownish grey, clayey silt. It contained no finds. F1015 cut Gully F1022.

6.4 Trench 4 (Fig. 5, DP 14)

<i>Sample section 20 (DP 13): S side, N facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 16.00m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.13m	L1000	Hardcore rubble surface. As above.
0.13 – 0.37m	L1001	As above Tr.1.
0.37 – 0.83m	L1057	Mid light yellowish brown, compact sandy silt.
0.83 – 1.08m	L1060	Mid greyish brown, firm sandy silt with pebbles and CBM.
1.08m+	L1008	Natural gravel. As above.

<i>Sample section 21 (DP 11): N side, S facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 16.21m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.18m	L1000	Hardcore rubble surface. As above.
0.18 – 0.38m	L1001	As above Tr. 1.
0.38 – 1.06m	L1067	CBM and light greyish yellow, friable sandy mortar.
1.06 – 1.26m	L1066	Light greyish yellow, friable sandy mortar.
1.26m+	L1008	Natural gravel. As above.

Description: Like Trench 2, Trench 4 was much truncated. It contained the remains of a modern wall (M1068) and a construction trench (F1065), a modern pit (1053) and a robber/demolition trench (F1061). A modern service trench F1058 (L1059) extended along the W edge of the trench.

M1068 was a wall (4.40+ x 0.35m), orientated N/S, located within the eastern section of the trench (Section 18 Fig. 5, DP 12). It was constructed of multiple-coloured bricks (yellow, orange, red, brown) with varying dimensions (0.22 x 0.11 x 0.07m and 0.205 x 0.10 x 0.05). The bricks were square-finished with irregular English coursing, and were bonded with light greyish yellow sandy mortar with pebbles. A construction cut, F1065, was evident. It had vertical sides and a flattish base (4.40+ x 1.15m). It contained two deposits, L1066 and L1067 (Sections 18 & 20 Fig.5 DP 12). L1066 was a light greyish yellow, sandy and pebbly mortar (0.18m thick). Overlying L1066, L1067 was similar but with the addition of randomly-coursed and roughly-finished yellow and red bricks (0.22 x 0.11 x 0.07m). Layers L1057 and L1060 were recorded below L1067 (Section 18 Fig. 5).

F1061 was a linear feature (3.36+ x 1.00+ x 0.80m+) and was located in the northern part of the trench (Section 21 Fig. 5, DP 11). It had nearly vertical sides and unknown base as it was recorded in section only. It contained three fills. The lower fill, L1062, was a mid greyish brown, moderately compact, sandy silt. The middle fill, L1063, was a layer of light brownish white, compact sandy silt with mortar and patches of clay. The upper fill, L1064, was a mid greyish brown, compact sandy silt. No finds were present in any of the three deposits. The feature was cut by a service trench for an electricity cable.

Pit F1053 was a circular modern refuse pit (2.35 x 0.14+ x 0.90m+), and extended beyond the limits of the trench (Section 20 Fig. 5, DP 13). It had moderately sloping sides and the base was not excavated. It contained three fills. The basal fill, L1054, was a mid dark grey, silty sand with CBM. The middle fill, L1055, was a light grey, loose ash with modern rubbish. The upper fill, L1056, was a mid greyish brown, loose silty sand.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds, where preserved. Trenches 2 and 4 were deeply truncated by modern cuts, and archaeological features, if present, would have been removed.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The deposits revealed at the site were commonly overlain by a surface of compacted rubble (L1000). Deposits directly below the surface comprised levelling layers, including L1001 which was revealed within all four trenches. A former surface, L1034, was revealed within Trench 2, and this sealed modern deposits. The site contained large deposits of made ground e.g. L1002, L1003, L1037, L1038 and L1057. Trenches 2 and 4 were much truncated by modern features.

8.2 In Trench 1 a layer of compact clay, L1011, sealed the earliest deposits, Layer L1014 and Pits F1026 and F1028. Trench 3 was the least disturbed of the four trenches. In Trench 3, beneath a deep (1.16m) overburden, medieval features were revealed, and a layer remaining within the trench, L1033, appeared likely to represent the fills of additional inter-cutting features. The natural geology was represented by terrace gravels (L1008) present at 0.80-1.20 below ground level.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had good potential for multi-phase remains dating from the Saxon period onwards. Previous discoveries of remains from the prehistoric and Roman periods are limited in the area which suggested a relatively low potential of finding evidence of these dates.

9.2 The evaluation results confirmed the site's potential for the presence of medieval remains.

Context	Trench	Feature	Date
F1012	1	Pit	17 th – 18 th C
F1026	1	Pit	11 th – 12 th C
F1028	1	Pit	-
F1050	2	Pit	Modern
M1044	2	Wall	Post-med / modern
M1049	2	Wall	Post-med / modern
F1040	2	?Drain	Modern
F1017	3	Pit	13 th – early 14 th C with residual St Neots
F1020	3	Pit	13 th – early 14 th C with residual St Neots
F1024	3	Pit	-
F1004	3	Posthole	-
F1006	3	Posthole	-
F1015	3	Posthole	-
F1022	3	Gully	-
F1033	3	Intercutting features	-
M1068	4	Wall	Modern
F1053	4	Pit	Modern
F1061	4	Trench	-

9.3 Trenches 2 and 4, located in the centre of the site and towards the rear, on the eastern side of the site, respectively, were much truncated by modern features. Trench 1 towards the front of the site was relatively well preserved, and contained a medieval pit, F1026, but finds were relatively sparse. Towards the rear of the site in Trench 4, on the western side, beneath a deep (1m+) overburden, inter-cutting medieval features were recorded (Pits F1017, 1020 & 1024, Postholes F1004, F1006 & F1015, and Gully F1022). L1033 is considered to represent the fills of additional inter-cutting features. Two features, F1017 and F1020, contained medieval (13th – 14th century) pottery and residual St Neots (Saxo-Norman) pottery. Other finds were relatively sparse.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

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

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APPENDIX 1

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a c. 500m radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER).

HER No.	NGR TL	Description
Prehistoric (c. 700,000 BC – AD 43)		
395	182 599	An Iron Age hut found at this location.
397	183 595	Polished axes and beaker sherds discovered in 1889.
550	182 600	Iron Age pottery was found in a school playing field.
567a	1865 6015	Prehistoric human remains and flints were recovered at this location in 1923.
567c	186 602	Palaeolithic disc scraper found on a gravel heap at this location.
568	186 602	Mousterian black flint tool and bones of a red deer, rhino and bison found in a pit, 10 yards east of the churchyard.
619	190 600	Mesolithic tranchet axe from St Neots although exact location is unknown.
670	176 604	Part of a Bronze Age torc, made of bronze, found on the surface of a field.
1736	18 60	Bronze Age arrowhead of flint, possibly from St Neots although exact location unknown.
8405	180 600	Mesolithic and Neolithic occupation evidence, Bronze Age ring ditch with Anglo-Saxon remains.
Roman (AD 43- 410)		
391	181 596	Earthwork and associated finds found at this location.
394	182 595	Finds scatter of roman date.
396a	180 595	3 rd -4 th century buildings found while sectioning a circular mound. Hypocaust and stoke holes found of two periods, with Castor ware and coarse native pottery.
396b	181 593	Scatter of tesserae and building stone found at this location.
396c	1830 5955	Earthwork enclosure can be found at this location, orientated east to west.
539	183 606	A coin of Trajan (364-78AD) was found at this location.
560	1848 6010	Roman pottery discovered below modern foundations of the Woolpack Inn.
571	1871 6008	A coin of Constantine II (337-340AD) was found at this location.
572	188 602	A coin of Diocletian (284-305AD) was found at this location.
579	1883 6114	A coin of Diocletian (284-305AD) was found at this location.

9268	18 60	Two Roman coins found in St Neots: Claudius (41-54AD) and Valens (364-378AD).
11935	1830 6042	Roman occupation / field system at Tan Yard.
CB15258	18571 60103	A number of Roman features were found in an evaluation on Church Lane. Pit and linear features were found with residual Romano-British and shell-tempered wares. Anglo-Saxon finds were also recovered, see CB15258 below.
Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – 1066)		
392	181 597	Globular pottery vessel indicating a 7 th century or earlier cemetery.
393	1812 5983	Five Saxon pot rings, presumed to be loom weights found at this location.
548a	1815 6028	7 th or 8 th century silver <i>sceatta</i> found at this location.
548b	181 603	6 th or 7 th century ditch found beneath the priory foundations.
550	182 600	Late Anglo-Saxon pottery found in a school playing field.
565	185 603	A ditch found appearing to enclose pre-conquest village.
567	1865 6015	Excavations which revealed a late Anglo-Saxon settlement.
573	1885 6035	Find scatter reaching across 20 acres including a coin of Cnut (1016-1035AD) and St Neot's ware cutting 3 rd and 4 th century layers.
574	188 605	Two small 6 th century brooches, urn and cremated bone discovered in Avenue Road in 1886.
8405	180 600	Anglo-Saxon graves and buildings recorded with prehistoric artefacts.
11509	182 603	Twenty skeletons and a large possibly Anglo-Saxon pit were discovered below a post-medieval make up in 1993 at 23-27 Market Square.
13051	18779 60251	The evaluation revealed an Anglo-Saxon ditch with associated postholes and a possible post pad on Cambridge Road. The site lies within the boundaries of the Anglo-Saxon settlement.
CB15258	18571 60103	A number of Roman features were found in an evaluation on Church Lane with some Anglo-Saxon finds including St Neots ware were also recovered.
CB15396	18237 60310	A watching brief was carried out in 1989 around the Priory grounds. Human remains were found, 3 complete males and one female with other fragmentary remains. St Neot's ware was found with one of the burials. Some structural remains were discovered.

MCB17661	18603 60150	Anglo-Saxon inhumation and building found at Hall Place. C.F. Tebbutt's work in the 1920's discovered numerous sunken floored buildings and construction workers reported two or three other inhumations in the vicinity as well as the upper half of an Anglo-Saxon inhumation. Related to other buildings found in the north CHER 17662 and the south CHER 00567.
MCB17662	18639 60213	Excavations undertaken by C.F. Tebbutt in the 1920's and 1930's found numerous Gröbenhaus with evidence of domestic, agricultural and industrial occupation. Possibly early Saxon buildings although many late Saxon finds were also noted at this site.
Medieval (AD 1066 – 1550)		
398	1830 5966	Excavation of a building in 1960 revealed a small structure (11 x 6 ft) with clay walls and 12 th century St Neot's pottery.
CB14932	1845 6015	St Mary's Church. The fabric of the church including the chancel is of 13 th century date but with numerous later additions such as the 15 th century Lady Chapel. This is a Grade I listed building.
548	1816 6030	Burials in stone coffins and decorated lids on the north side of Market Square which may be 13 th century.
551	182 602	Skeletons and parts of the south wall of the priory found during in construction of buildings on the north part of Market Square.
552	1815 6022	Cobbled medieval roadway, found with a trench parallel to the Market Square with a 16 th century show embedded in its upper layer.
553	1817 6029	The extent of an excavation trench.
554	1819 6025	Medieval well opposite the east end of the Cross Keys Hotel.
555	1831 604 1830 6036	Sewers of brick extending north to south along South Street: possibly 17 th century.
556	183 603	Documentary references indicate a church may have been demolished in Market Square in the 13 th century.
566	185 604	Deep ditches bordering Huntingdon Street and East Street, filled in during the 12th and 13th centuries and built over with wooden buildings and stone sub-wells. Also two small iron smelting furnaces.
567b	1865 6015	Late medieval or Tudor ponds/moats, pits and wells.
11511	184 600	Medieval and post-medieval features at St Mary's Street.
11976	1870 6035	Linear features recorded at Cedar House car park but mostly modern disturbance

TBC	186 601	An excavation in 2007 at Land at Church Lane revealed a multi-phase site. The majority of remains recovered from the site were of Saxon and Medieval date including numerous pits and ditches, a considerable amount of Saxon St Neot's ware and one burial which is likely to be medieval. One prehistoric pit and some Roman and post-medieval pits and ditches were also found.
13050	18285 60340	An evaluation revealed a small area of relatively undisturbed medieval deposits below post-medieval and modern overburden. The excavation revealed medieval and early post-medieval features at the rear of the site, comprising pits, ditches and postholes. A large probable well was also located, evidently infilled during the late Medieval period.
CB14643	18318 60178	An evaluation at South Street identified traces of buildings of 13-14 th century date adjoining the street frontage. The building remains included drystone walls. Less substantial buildings or outhouses were represented by postholes and post pads. Traces of stone floors or yard surfaces of medieval date and a number of pits & ditches of 13th-mid 15th century date were also found.
MCB16502	18301 60186	An evaluation took place at land at the rear of 46 Market Square. It revealed medieval activity from the 12 th -15 th centuries including pits, surfaces and a possible malting oven. See post-medieval MCB16502 for further finds.
MCB17406	18292 60448	An evaluation in New Street discovered a medieval ditch, possibly part of the precinct of the Priory.
Post-medieval (AD 1550 – 1900)		
545	181 602	16 th and 17 th century bridge structure.
547	1814 6022	Possible remains of a wooden bridge
562	1855 6004	Old ford across the Hen Brook, red brick and possibly 17 th century in date.
564	1849 6018	Site of stocks and whipping post.
11871 11919	1850 6005	Anglo-Saxon and medieval period alleviation. Post-medieval tanning activity at 43-45 Church Street with some evidence of residual medieval activity.
CB14644	18251 60156	An evaluation recovered evidence of former riverside structures along the back of the plot of 30 Market Square. This included a set of steps and a retaining wall with a free standing jetty. Both features likely to be of 18 th -19 th century date.
CB14958	1843 6035	St Neot's United Reformed Church built in 1887.
MCB16502	18301 60186	An evaluation took place at land at the rear of 46 Market Square. It revealed post-medieval medieval activity from the 17 th -18 th centuries including a brick lined well. See medieval MCB16502 for further finds.
MCB16649	1825 6019	Originally the Bull Inn, Paine's Brewery was built behind the original 18 th century frontage It was re-worked in 2001 and converted into flats to the rear. This is a grade II listed

		building.
MCB16650	1845 6007	Paine's Chimney, a tall red brick chimney still standing even after the building burnt down in the 1950s. Now carries telecommunications antennas.
MCB16974	1828 6019	A site visit took place when renovation work took place at 42 Market Square. Moulded stone was noted within the west wall likely to have been looted from the Priory buildings. The house dated back to the 1600's although a kitchen is thought to have been on the site previously.
MCB17279	1824 6023	The battle of St Neot's was fought on 10th July 1648 when a force of retreating royalists were attacked and defeated by Parliamentary forces. Documentary sources have confirmed this.
MCB17426	1864 6059	Post medieval features discovered at Huntingdon Street. Pits of 18 th -20 th century date were discovered on the site which used to site Wisteria House.
MCB17655	18552 60207	Excavations conducted ahead of development in 1961 revealed the foundations and yard of a late 17th-early 18th house, known as Hall Place, which "seems to have been the premier house in St Neots in the early 18th century". Documentary evidence suggests that the house was demolished between 1770 and 1772.
<i>Modern (1900- present)</i>		
CB14931	1876 6047	St Joseph's Catholic Church founded in 1918.
CB14971	1834 6039	St Neot's Baptist Chapel.
CB15200	18240 60628	A World War Two pillbox located on St Neot's common.
MCB16647	1842 6063	Paine's Flour Mill, rebuilt in 1909 after a fire. Now closed and converted into flats.
MCB16648	1832 6032	Museum founded in 1995 housed in the former Magistrate's Court with cells still intact.
MCB16651	1842 6009	A five storey riverside warehouse with entrance at water level.
MCB17192	1867 5999	A cemetery chapel is located at this point.
<i>Undated</i>		
570	1865 6047	Cinerary urns and skeletons recorded in 1820 at this location.
11889	178 602	Boundary ditch at Crosshall Road with possible modern quarrying for road building.
MCB17570	1819 6061	Undated features were found on an evaluation beneath the site of the former youth centre on Priory road.

MCB17803	1823 6046	Undated features found in an evaluation between West Street and Tan Yard.
ECB1713	18304 60379	No archaeological features or finds were identified at an evaluation at New Street.
ECB1960	18244 60522	Archaeological evaluation at 1 Priory Road. No further information available.
ECB320	18345 60012	Archaeological watching brief at St Mary's Street. No further information available.
ECB1159	18218 59917	Archaeological evaluation at Eynesbury Primary School. No further information available.

APPENDIX 2

LISTED BUILDING DATA

The following listed buildings are those that lie within a c. 500m radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER).

DesigUID	NGR TL	Grade	Description
DCB2171	18425 60628	II	Bedford Street Works of Payne and Co. Ltd and Corn Mill of Payne and Co. Ltd. Circa 1890 in modified Gothic style. Mill of 1 storey-6 storeys with irregular plan and various later additions and alterations.
DCB3521	18403 59869	II	Berkley House and Lodge. The Lodge dates from early-mid 19 th century. Irregular range of 2 storeys with 1 storey stable range. Included for group value.
DCB2172	18431 59844	II	18 th Century Church House which is part of the Berkeley Street group of houses.
DCB2173	18460 59816	II	Manor House is likely to date to the 18 th century or possibly earlier and re-fronted in the 19 th century.
DCB2650	18329 60159	II	3A and 3B and 5 Brook Street, originally two houses built in the 19 th century. They form a group with 19 South Street.
DCB2178	18356 60152	II	7-11 Brook Street, mid 19 th century row of two storey cottages.
DCB3779	18375 60172	II*	Brook House, An early 18 th century two storey house. No. 7 to 11 (odd), Brook House, Walls, railings and gates of Brook House form a group.
DCB2179	18376 60144	II	Walls, railings and gates of Brook house.
DCB180	18404 60115	II	No 14 Brook Street, an early 19 th century two storey building. No's 14-20 form a group.
DCB2652	18412 60115	II	Hilary House - No 16 Brook Street, an early 19 th century two storey building. No's 14-20 form a group.
DCB4091	18424 60112	II	Church House - No 18 Brook Street, an early 19 th century two storey building. No's 14-20 form a group.
DCB2181	18672 60282	II	No 20 Brook Street, an 18 th century two storey building. No's 14-20 form a group.
DCB3294	18614 60325	II	A range of small houses built 18 th -19 th century on Cambridge Road (No's .3,5,11,15-31).
DCB3538	18673 60280	II	Hall Place, a mid 16 th -17 th century house with later alterations.
DCB2654	18673 60280	II	No 30 Cambridge Street, a 19 th century two storey house.

DCB4092	18491 60260	II	The Shrubbery, Church Street, a early 19 th century house on the site of a 18 th century site.
DCB3523	18486 60218	II	Garden wall, gates and gate piers of the Shrubbery.
DCB4913	18490 60288	II	Garages at the Shrubbery.
DCB2176	18388 59836	II	The parish church of St Mary's, Eynesbury. Some 12 th century remains with later additions.
DCB4371	18529 60261	II	No. 17 Church Street, an early 19 th century building with two storeys.
DCB2157	18513 60208	II	Early 18 th century garden wall, Piers and gate of former Hall Place fronting the east side of Church Street and now forming part of the curtilage of numbers 19, the Vicarage and 29a.
DCB3524	18529 60144	II	The Vicarage built in the mid 19 th century and later enlarged.
DCB158	18512 60127	II	Coach house to vicarage garden which was built mid 19 th century.
DCB2159	18496 60110	II	No 33 Church Street, 19 th century two storey building.
DCB2163	18337 60292	II	No.9 High Street, mid-late 19 th century two storey house.
DCB3927	18377 60312	II	No 21 and 23 High Street built in the mid 19 th century and was formerly one building.
DCB3537	18434 60364	II	St Neot's congregational church built in the late 19 th century.
DCB3648	18515 60371	II	No.57 High Street, 18 th century three storey building formerly town assembly rooms.
DCB2164	18336 60258	II	No 10- 18 High Street, all built between the 18 th and 19 th centuries.
DCB2165	18372 60275	II	N. 24 and 26 High Street, 18 th century timber framed building with evidence of refronting.
DCB3286	18419 60289	II	No 38 and 40 High Street (Royal Oak Hotel) dates to the 19 th century in Tudor style.
DCB2166	18436 60294	II	No 42 High Street, a late 16 th century two storey house.
DCB2167	18448 60295	II	No.44 High Street, a 17 th century two storey house.
DCB2168	18608 60666	II	The Globe public house, an 18 th century two storey building.
DCB2169	18547 60341	II	No. 2 Huntingdon Street, an 18 th century three storey house.
DCB2672	18565 60404	II	No. 12 Huntingdon Street, an early 19 th century two storey house.
DCB4369	18632 60659	II	44 and 44A Huntingdon Street, an early 18 th century, possibly slightly later, two storey house.
DCB4089	18210 60221	II	A cast Iron early 19 th century pillar, known as the obelisk.
DCB3890	18139 60256	II	No. 3 Market Square, an early 19 th century three storey building.
DCB3406	18148	II	Barclays Bank, No.5 Market Square built in 1901

	60253		in Neo-Georgian style.
DCB2422	18155 60257	II	No. 7 Market Square, an 18 th century three storey building.
DCB4149	18155 60257	II	N. 9 Market Square, an early 19 th century three storey building.
DCB2423	18164 60258	II	No. 11 Market Square, an 18 th century three storey building.
DCB2424	18183 60260	II	Cross keys Hotel, No. 13 Market Square, a 17 th century house with a half H plan, extended later to the rear.
DCB2425	18193 60268	II	No. 15 Market Square, a 17 th century building altered in later centuries.
DCB2426	18260 60287	II	No 35, 37 and 37A Market Square was a 17 th century three storey building with later alterations.
DCB2427	18266 60284	II	No. 39 Market Square, a 19 th century three storey house.
DCB2428	18114 60244	II	Bridge Hotel, Market Square, a late 16 th or early 17 th century building with two storeys.
DCB3803	18146 60221	II	No. 6 Market Square, an early 19 th century two storey building.
DCB4194	18154 60212	II	Burnside, No. 8 Market Square, a 17 th or early 18 th century timber framed house.
DCB2429	18159 60206	II	Old Falcon Inn, Market Square, a late 15 th century building with numerous later alterations.
DCB4195	18167 60177	II	No. 16 Market Square, an early 19 th century three storey house.
DCB2430	18179 60184	II	No. 18 Market Square, an early 19 th century three storey house.
DCB4059	18195 60189	II	No. 22 Market Square, an early 19 th century three storey house.
DCB4150	18186 60187	II	No. 22 Market Square, an early 19 th century three storey building.
DCB3801	18208 60190	II	No. 24 Market Square, a 18 th century two storey building.
DCB2677	18223 60191	II	N. 26 Market Square, a mid 19 th century three storey building.
DCB2679	18223 60191	II	No. 28 Market Square, a 19 th century three storey building.
DCB2431	18239 60188	II	No.30 Market Square, a mid to late 19 th century three storey building.
DCB2433	18280 60195	II	No. 40-42 Market Square, a 17 th century three storey building.
DCB2684	18294 60194	II	No.44 Market Square, an 18 th century two storey building.
DCB3392	18298 60202	II	No. 46 Market Square, a mid-late 19 th century two storey building.
DCB3258	18276 60243	II	No.50 and 52 Market Square, An early 19 th century three storey building.
DCB2434	18268 59898	II	St Mary's School, Eynesbury. A 19 th century gothic style one storey building.

DCB3891	18296 60300	II	No. 3 New Street, a 19 th century two storey building.
DCB2686	18292 60290	II	No.5 New Street, an early 19 th century two storey building.
DCB3394	18341 60347	II	Wresters Arms Public House, No. 10 New Street, a mid to late 19 th century three storey building.
DCB2687	18341 60347	II	Constitutional Club, No. 12 New Street, an early 19 th century two storey building.
DCB3600	18339 60369	II	No.14-18 New Street, a row of mid 19 th century two storey cottages.
DCB3395	18100 60500	II	Vernon House, 26 New Street, a late 19 th century three storey building.
DCB4152	18112 60294	II	The Priory, a mid 18 th century two storey house.
DCB4035	18123 60344	II	The Priory Club and the Priory House. An early 19 th century building with two storeys.
DCB3396	18119 60388	II	The Malthouse behind the Priory Club. 18 th century, formerly L-shaped barns with flash kiln in north wing.
DCB3595	18456 60033	II	No. 1 St Mary's Street, an early 18 th century cottage with later extension.
DCB4346	18440 60027	II	Corner's House, No. 3 St Mary's Street, early-mid 18 th century house with later 19 th century one storey shop extension on north side.
DCB2413	18420 60008	II	Chequer's Inn, St Mary's Street, a 17 th century Inn with later additions.
DCB4056	18399 59923	II	N. 23-29 St Mary's Street, mid 19 th century row of cottages and shops.
DCB2414	18395 59909	II	No. 31-33 St Mary's Street, an 18 th century timber framed range with re-frontage in 19 th century.
DCB3385	18396 59884	II	No.41 St Mary's Street, an early 19 th century two storey house.
DCB3886	18422 60040	II	No.4 and 6 St Mary's Street, an 18 th century two storey building.
DCB2693	18404 60010	II	No.8 St Mary's Street, an 18 th century two storey building.
DCB4145	18399 60016	II	No. 10 St Mary's Street, a 17 th century house with two storeys.
DCB3596	18388 60000	II	12 and 12A St Mary's Street, an early 18 th century two storey building.
DCB4034	18394 59988	II	No. 20 and 22 St Mary's Street, a pair of early 18 th century semi-detached cottages.
DCB2415	18389 59964	II	No. 24 St Mary's Street, a late 17 th century farmhouse.
DCB2696	18386 59948	II	No. 26 St Mary's Street, a mid 19 th century two storey house.
DCB3887	18300 59926	II*	Tudor House, a 16 th century timber framed hall and south cross wing with a later north cross wing.
DCB3597	18374 59916	II	No. 36 St Mary's Street, a mid 19 th century two storey house.

DCB2698	18375 59903	II	No. 38 St Mary's Street, formerly two 18 th century two storey cottages.
DCB4146	18368 59891	II	No. 40-44 St Mary's Street, formerly two 18 th century two storey houses.
DCB2417	18318 60230	II	Kings Head hotel, South Street, a late 18 th century two storey building.
DCB4147	18326 60201	II	No. 11 and 13 South Street, a mid 19 th century two storey building.
DCB3930	18342 60185	II	A blacksmith and stables at the rear of no. 15 and 17 South Street, late 18 th to early 19 th century date.
DCB3403	18319 60161	II	No. 19 South Street incorporating former no.1 and 2 Brook Street, an 18 th century two storey building.

APPENDIX 3

CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Date	Map	Scale	Location
1882	1 st Edition OS map	25"	HRO
1900	2 nd Edition OS map	25"	HRO
1924	OS map	25"	HRO

**APPENDIX 4
CONCORDANCE OF FINDS**

Feature	Context	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1004	1005	Posthole Fill					Fe Object (1) 15g
1006	1007	Posthole Fill					Fe Object (1) 17g
1012	1013	Pit Fill	17th - 18th C	(6) 220g	1790	190	Clay Pipe (8) 46g Shell (2) 6g Fe Object (3) 98g
1014	1014	Layer	Late 16th - Late 17th C	(4) 68g	70	160	
1017	1019	Pit Fill	13th - Early 14th C	(8) 65g		23	Shell (2) 8g
1020	1021	Pit Fill	13th - Early 14th C	(7) 51g			Shell (3) 12g
1026	1027	Pit Fill	11th - Mid 12th C	(1) 4g			

APPENDIX 5 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 27 medieval and post-medieval sherds weighing 423g from five contexts. Potentially the earliest pottery in a primary deposition is the small sherd from L1027 which is probably a Thetford ware 10th-mid 12th century, although it is possible this is a medieval sandy grey ware of slightly later date. Three residual sherds of St Neots ware also of Saxo-Norman date came from contexts L1019 and L1021, and an early medieval sandy ware c.11th-early 13th, also residual, came from L1019.

The majority of the medieval sherds are in shell, sand and calcareous, and limestone fabrics, and include Developed St Neots-type ware and Lyveden ware. L1019 contained an expanded, hollow jar rim c.16 cm in diameter in late or Developed St Neots fabric, and a flat base in probable Lyveden A ware came from L1021. A thumb marked sherd from a frilled jug or jar base in medieval sandy grey ware, and two sherds of glazed Brill, one with vertical brown slip lines, completes the more diagnostic elements presenting the medieval assemblage.

The Brill sherds provide the closest dating indicating that contexts L1019 and L1021 date between the 13th and early 14th centuries, whilst the buff fabric and highly decorated surfaces might suggest the date is most likely mid to late 13th century.

L1014 contained three medieval sherds, but a 'tiger mottled' body sherd of a stoneware drinking mug indicates a post-medieval date. It is possibly an imported Rhenish ware c. mid 16th-17th century, but is probably a later English version of c. late 17th-18th century. L1013 contained remains of two post-medieval glazed red earthenware mugs, and a sherd of Staffordshire-type mottled slip ware providing a mid 17th-18th century date.

The pottery is catalogued and described below by context.

<i>Feature</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Quantity/type</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Date</i>
	1013	2x97g PMRE	PMRE: Brown glazed post-medieval red earthenware including a tankard base	17 th -18 th
		3x118g PMRE	PMRE: Black glazed post-medieval drinking mug, all one vessel	17 th -18 th
			SMO: Staffordshire	

		1x3g STMO	mottled brown glaze	mid 17 th -18 th
1014	1x23g FRECH/LONS	1x40g LYV	FRECH: 'tiger mottled' either imported Rhenish Frechen or later London variety, probably the latter LYV: Lyveden ware Grey core, oxidised surfaces. Coarse platy shell some shelly limestone, rare burnt organics and red ironstone	Late 16 th /late 17 th -18 th 13th-15th
	1x5g LYV	1x5g MGW	LYV: Lyveden ware, oxidised with oolitic limestone MGW: medieval grey sandy ware thumb impression from thumb base	13th-15th 13th-15th
1019	1x3g EMS	2x21g SNEOTS	EMS: Early medieval sandy ware SNEOTS: 1x ?rounded base	11 th -early 13 th 11 th - mid 12 th
	3x23g MSCW	1x2g MSCW	MSCW: Developed St Neots ware. Platy shell with sand, can have rare ooliths. Pale orange surfaces. 1x expanded, hollow jar rim 16 cm diam in 'almost' St Neots fabric, 1x base angle MSCW: brown fabric, grey surfaces; Possibly a Lyveden. Sandy fabric, red iron pellets with voids from leached shell/ooliths.	12 th -13 th late 12 th -14 th
	1x4g MSCW		MSCW: Oxidised sandy ware with sparse shelly limestone and rounded black iron mineral. Horizontal grooves; jug neck BRILL: green glaze speckled with iron and	late 12 th -14 th 13th- early 14th

		1x15g BRILL	iron rich slip lines	
	1021	1x7g MGL	MGL: medieval glazed ware; pink sandy fabric throughout with red iron/grog and vestige of pale green glaze. Prob Brill ware	13th-early 14th
		1xg4g SNEOTS	SNEOT: St Neots ware	12 th -14 th
		3x36g MSCW	MCSW: Medieval calcareous ware. Developed St Neots ware or Lyveden A? Platy shell and some ooliths with small amount of quartz. Flat base	mid 12 th -13 th /14 th
		2x13g MCSW	MCSW: Oxidised surfaces with coarse quartz, brown rounded ironstone/clay pellets and rare calcareous. 1x wide spaced rilling	12 th -14 th
	1027	1x4g ?THET	THET: Thetford type ware	11th-mid 12th/mid 13th

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

The evaluation recovered a total of 15 fragments (1782g) of post-medieval CBM in a highly abraded condition. The CBM was quantified by fragment count and weight (g), with any extant dimensions measured and fabrics examined at x20 magnification. All data was entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive.

The bulk of the CBM comprised two fragments of brick (1215g) and four fragments of peg tile (497g) contained in Pit F1012 (L1013). The brick comprises fragments with a thickness of 50mm in an oxidised orange-red sandy fabric. The peg tile comprised 12-14mm thick fragments of flat tile with circular peg holes (15mm in diameter) in a cream to pale orange fabric manufactured from calcareous clay and tempered with sparse white clay pellets. A further fragment (70g) of peg tile in this fabric was contained in Layer L1014. Both the fabrics and forms recorded are common across the region from the 15th to 18th centuries and would have been manufactured locally.

Animal bone report

Dr James Morris and Michelle Feider

Shells

A very small amount of oyster shell was recovered from the site. In total 2 oyster shells were recovered from context 1013, one from context 1019 and two from 1021. The upper and lower bivalve from context 1021 could be paired but no other matches could be made. Oysters were commonly consumed in the medieval period, and a common occurrence on archaeological sites (Wilson 1991). It is likely further excavation will produce a small sized shell assemblage of a similar composition.

Animal bone

Introduction

The evaluation of 224 High Street, St Neots, Cambridgeshire resulted in the collection of approximately 20 animal bone fragments, weighing 183g, collected from two contexts. Spot dating indicates the contexts range in dates from the 13th to 14th Century for context 1019 and the 16th to 17th Century for context 1014. The assemblage was scanned to assess the nature of the assemblage and to determine if any further work was required.

Method

The assemblage was assessed using guidelines in line with MAP2 procedures (Davis 1992; English Heritage 1991; 2002) in which all elements were

identified to species where possible. Those that could not be identified to species were recorded as unidentifiable. As the scan was to assess the assemblage's potential, element information was not recorded although taphonomic, tooth wear and fusion data was noted where appropriate. All of the data was recorded in a Microsoft Access database for inclusion in the site archive.

Results – Preservation

It was noted that preservation levels did vary between the contexts. Preservation in context 1014, was noted as being quite 'good'. Canid gnawing was evident on several of the fragments and several also exhibited evidence of modern damage, however the rest of the assemblage was well preserved. The preservation in context 1019, was noted as being 'moderate' as all of the bones exhibited concretions and many had evidence of longitudinal cracking on the cortex, possibly indicating a period of above ground exposure before deposition.

Overall, the preservation for the site was reasonably 'good', but the differences do suggest that preservation over the site could be variable.

Results – Species present

Overall, the assemblage was made up of domesticated mammals with a single bird element present (Table 1). The majority of the identified elements consisted of cattle and sheep/goat long bones. The unidentified mammal elements were all long bone shaft fragments. The bird bone identified belonged to a domestic goose which are often found in medieval assemblages (Albarella & Thomas 2002).

As the two contexts are separated by several centuries according to the dating evidence then the Minimum number of Individuals must be one for each species for each context as no elements were duplicated.

Context	Cow	S/G	Cat	Goose	Unidentified mammal	Total
1014	4	3	1	1	4	13
1019		1	1		5	7
Total	4	4	2	1	9	20

Table 1. Summary of the Number of Identified Specimens (NISP) for each species by context.

Results – Further information

Due to the very small size of the assemblage, further information that can be assessed is very limited. No pathology, burning or butchery was noted on any of the elements. There were some instances of canid gnawing, suggesting the bones were not buried immediately (Reitz & Wing 2005, 135). Elements from context 1019 showed longitudinal cracking on the cortex, evidence of

weathering (Behrensmeyer 1978), which also suggests that this feature was not filled in immediately. No tooth wear data is available for this assemblage, and fusion evidence is limited to just two elements. Limited metrical data can be taken on three sheep/goat elements.

Summary of Potential

At present the bone assemblage from 224 High Street, St Neots, Cambridgeshire, is small, with very limited further information available. It is recommended that no further work is necessary on the current assemblage unless future archaeological investigations produce a larger faunal assemblage.

The preliminary scan of the assemblage indicates that bone survival on the site can be reasonably good; therefore if further archaeological work was to take place a larger animal bone assemblage is likely to be produced.

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Plant remains

Anita Radini

Introduction

During the evaluation a soil sample was taken to investigate the bio-archaeological evidence.

Processing methods

The processing of the sample was carried out by staff at Archaeological Solutions. The sample (Table 1) was sieved using a 1mm aperture mesh for the retention of the heavy residue with flotation onto a 0.5mm mesh. The resulting flot was packed in self-seal polythene bag.

Table 1: Sample details

Sample	Size (l)	Feature	Context	Description	Flot (ml)
1	20	1026	1027	Pit Fill	35

Results and conclusion

The flot appeared immediately to consist of sand. It was screened carefully for the recovery of small fragments of plant remains and insects but with no results. The only remains recovered were very small flakes of charcoal extremely low in number. There was no evidence of any biological activity in the ground and no soil disturbance by modern roots or land snails was visible.

APPENDIX 6

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES CONCORDANCE

Sample	Size (l)	Feature	Context	Description	Flot (ml)
1	20	1026	1027	Pit Fill	35

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1 Trench 1, looking SW



2 Trench 1, F1012, F1026, F1028, looking S



3 Trench 2, looking S



4 Trench 2, looking W



5 Trench 2, looking N



6 Trench 3, F1004 & F1006, looking S



7 Trench 3, F1017 & F1020, N facing



8 Trench 3, looking S



9 Trench 3, looking W



10 Trench 3, looking E



11 Trench 4, S facing section



12 Trench 4, W facing section



13 Trench 4, N facing section

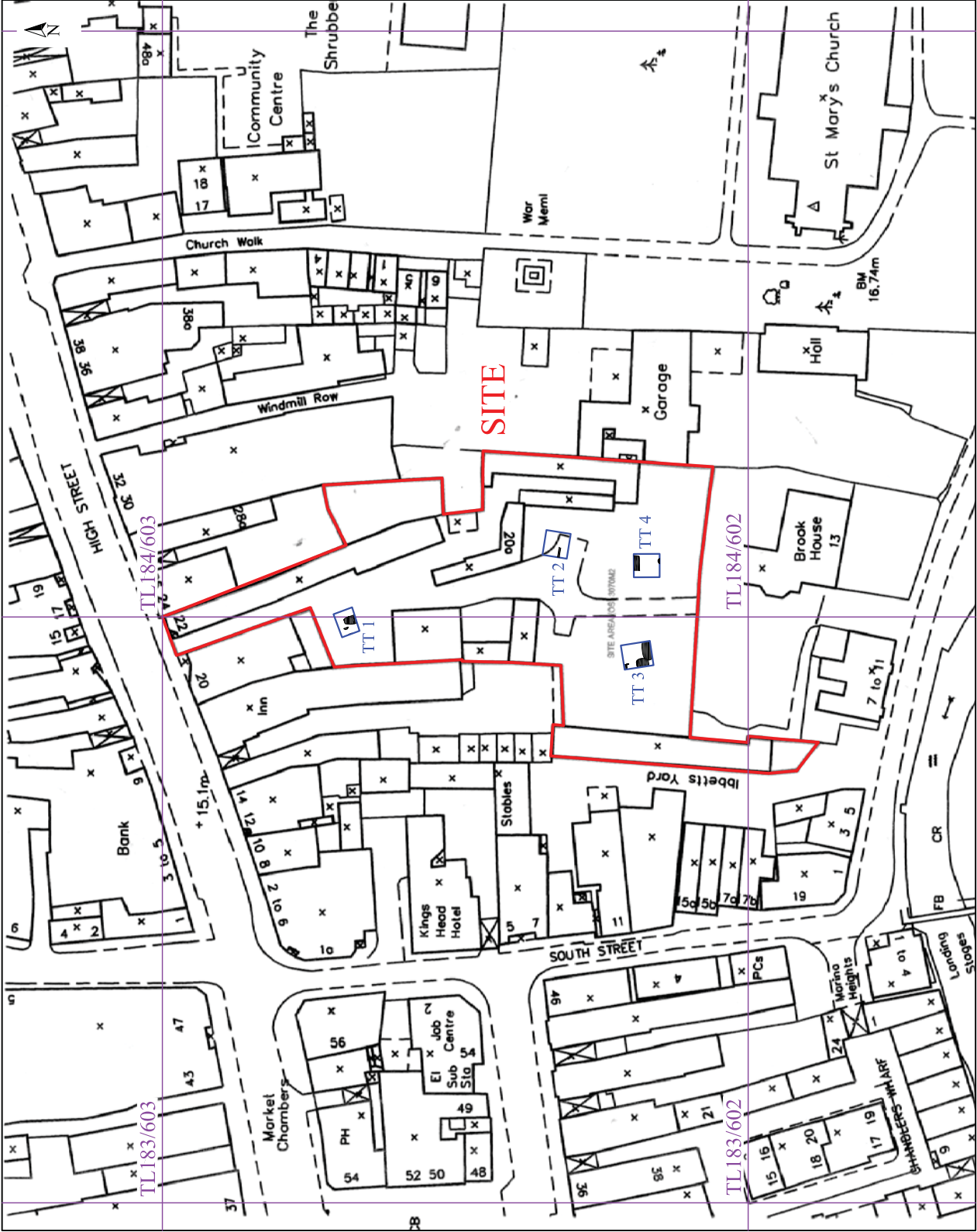


14 Trench 4, looking E



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



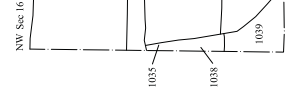
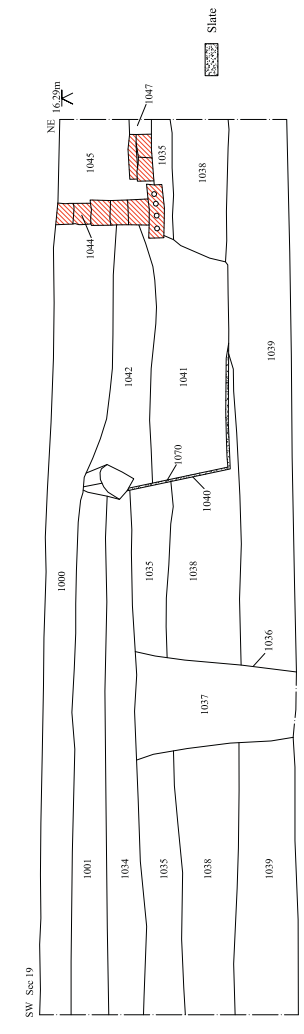
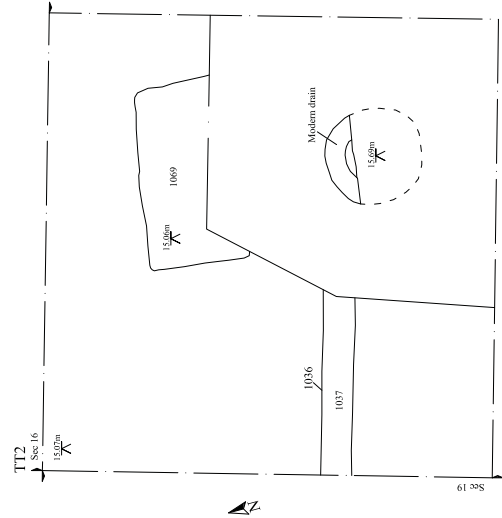
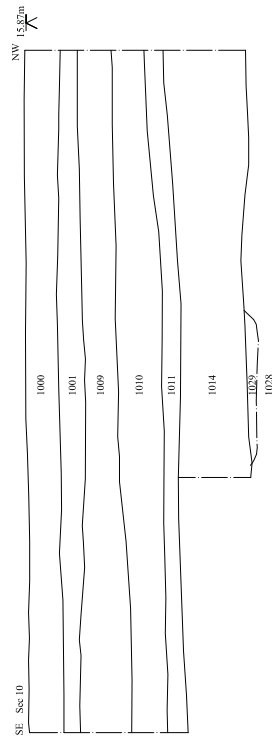
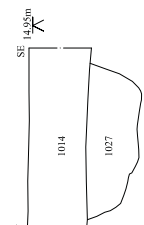
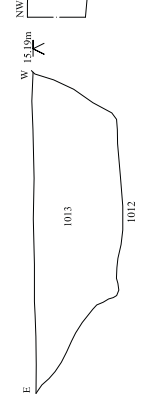
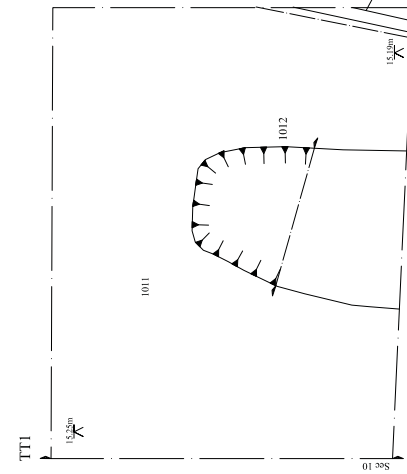
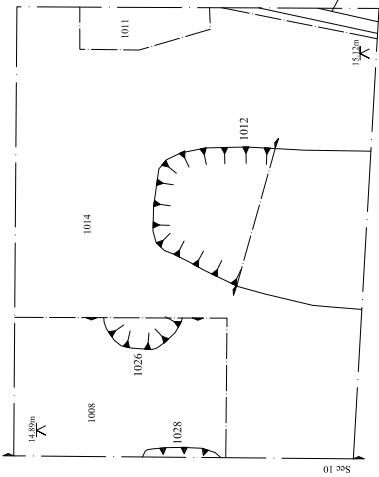
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Fig. 2 Detailed site location

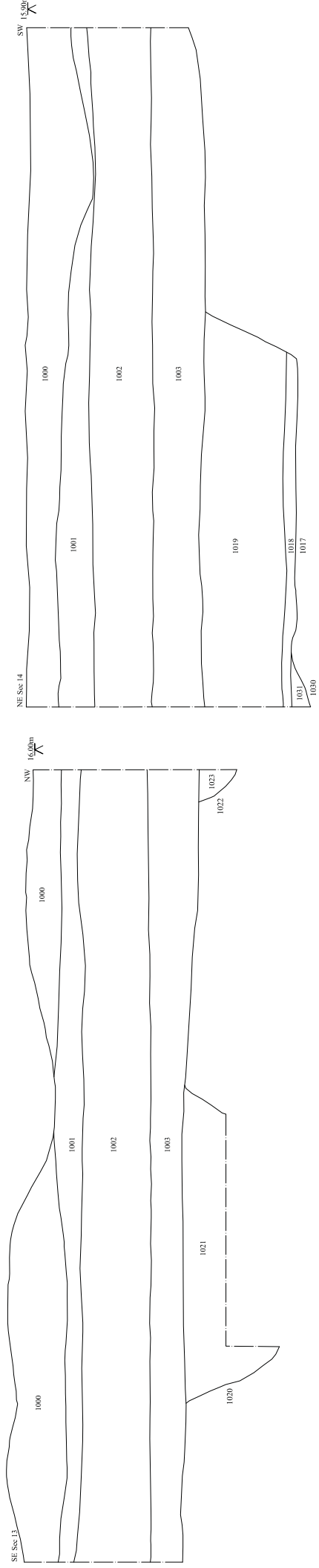
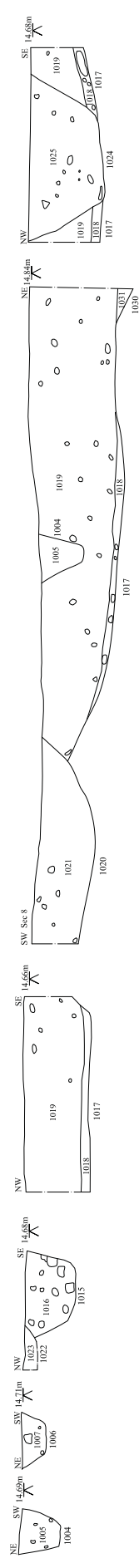
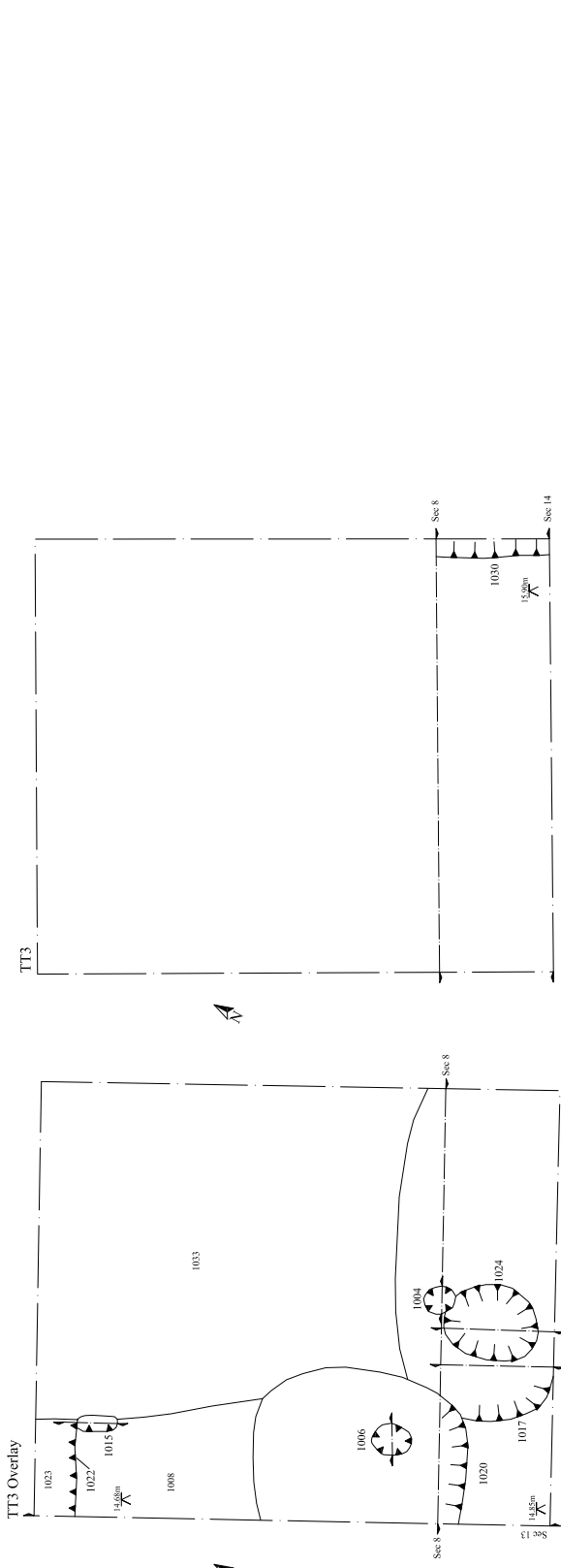
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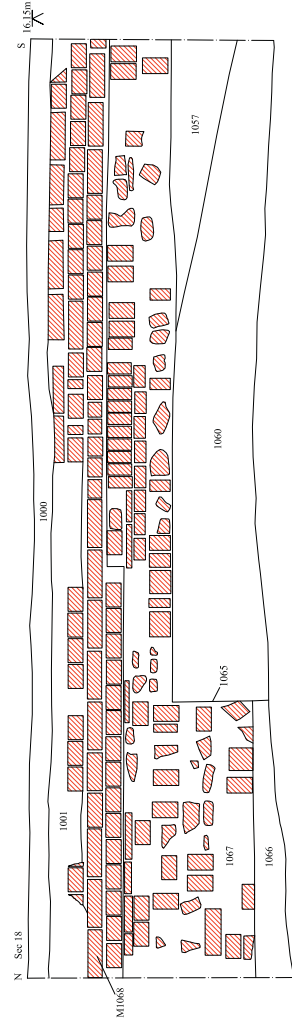
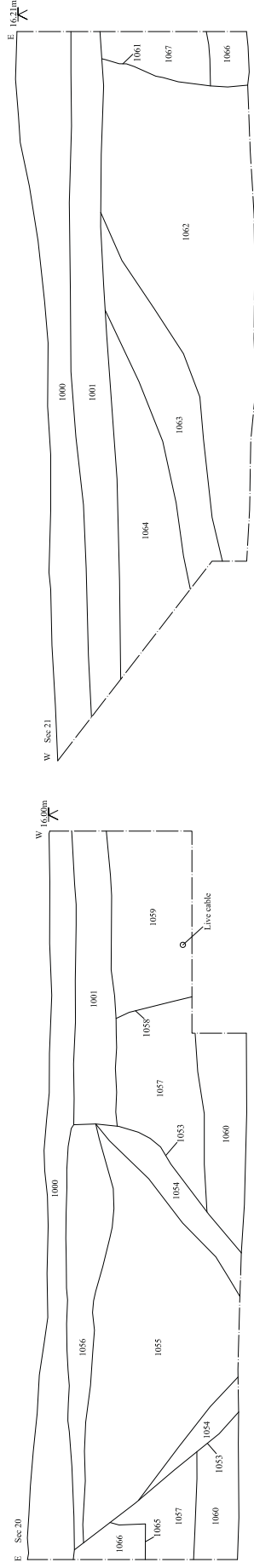
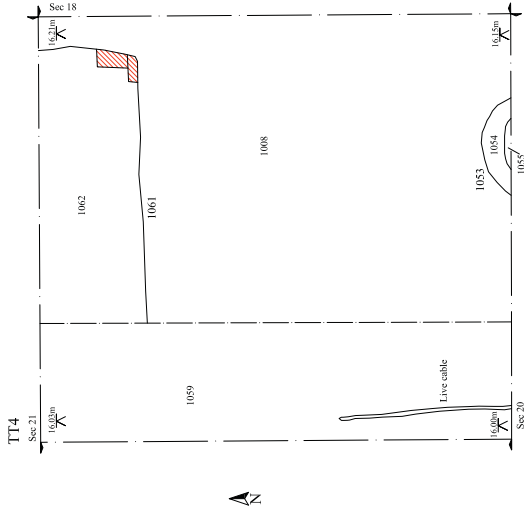
TT1 (layer below 1011)



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Fig. 3 Trench plans and sections
 Scale plans at 1:50 and sections at 1:25 at A3



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Fig. 4 Trench plans and sections
 Scale plans at 1:50 and sections at 1:25 at A3



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Fig. 5 Trench plans and sections
 Scale plans at 1:50 and sections at 1:25 at A3