

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT:
TRIAL TRENCHING ON LAND AT 18-26 WEST STREET, ST IVES, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

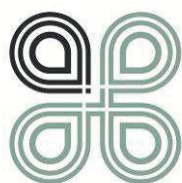
Planning Reference: 1400208OUT
NGR: TL 3119 7152
AAL Site Code: SIWS 15
OASIS Reference Number: allenarc1-218694
CHER Event Number: ECB4463



Report prepared for Amesview Developments Limited

By
Allen Archaeology Limited
Report Number AAL2015103

September 2015



Allenarchaeology



Contents

Executive Summary	1
1.0 Introduction.....	2
2.0 Site Location and Description.....	2
3.0 Planning Background.....	2
4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background	2
5.0 Methodology	3
6.0 Results	4
Trench 1 (Figures 2 and 3, Plates 1 and 2).....	4
Trench 2 (Figures 2 and 4, Plates 3 and 4).....	5
7.0 Discussion and Conclusions	6
8.0 Effectiveness of Methodology.....	6
9.0 Acknowledgements	7
10.0 References	7

List of Plates

Plate 1: View of Trench 1 looking north. Scale 2 x 1m	4
Plate 2: Representative section within Trench 1, looking east. Scale 2 x 1m	5
Plate 3: Northwest facing view of Trench 2. Scales 2m and 1m	5
Plate 4: Northeast facing section within Trench 2. Scale 2 x 1m	6

List of Appendices

Appendix 1: Pottery Report.....	8
Appendix 2: Ceramic Building Material Report.....	11
Appendix 3: Animal Bone Report	13
Appendix 4: Other Finds Report.....	14
Appendix 5: Context Summary List	16
Appendix 6: Figures	17

List of Figures

Figure 1: Site location outlined in red	17
Figure 2: Detailed plan of Trench locations (in blue) within site boundary (in red)	18
Figure 3: Plan and section of Trench 1	19
Figure 4: Plan and sections of Trench 2.....	20

Document Control

Element:	Name:	Date:
Report prepared by:	Iain Pringle and Tobin Rayner MSc (Hons)	07/09/2015
Illustrations prepared by:	Iain Pringle	07/09/2015
Report edited by:	Chris Clay BA (Hons) MA	08/09/2015
Report reviewed by:	Mark Allen BSc (Hons) MCIfA	08/09/2015
Version no:	1.0	08/09/2015

Allen Archaeology reports are printed double sided on 100% recycled paper to reduce our carbon footprint.

Cover image: General view of the site, post excavation, looking north

Executive Summary

- Allen Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Amesview Developments Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land at 18-26 West Street, St Ives, Cambridgeshire, in support of a planning application for proposed residential development.
- The development site lies within the historic core of St Ives, near the northern perimeter of the late Saxon and medieval town and east of the parish church.
- The trial trenching comprised two trenches, each measuring 10m long by 1.6m wide. Large quarry pits of post-medieval to early modern date were recorded in both trenches, the cuts for which extended beyond the limits of each trench.
- Overall, the site has a negligible archaeological potential as a result of the quarrying.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Amesview Developments Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land on 18-26 West Street, St Ives, Cambridgeshire, in support of a planning application for proposed residential development.
- 1.2 All fieldwork and reporting has been undertaken in line with current national guidance, as set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluations' (CifA 2014) and the English Heritage document 'Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment' (English Heritage 2006), the local guidance set out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011), a brief prepared by Cambridgeshire HET (Gdaniec 2015), and a specification prepared by this company (AAL 2015).
- 1.3 The documentary and physical archive will be submitted to Cambridgeshire Museums Service within six months of the completion of the report.

2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 St Ives is a market town, located approximately 19km northeast of Cambridge and 6km west of Huntingdon. The proposed development area includes the refurbishment of 26 West Street and construction of six new houses, centred on NGR TL 3119 7152.
- 2.2 The local bedrock geology comprises bedrock deposits of Oxford Clay Formation overlain by superficial deposits of river terracing (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 A planning application has been submitted (1400208OUT) for the refurbishment of 26 West Street and construction of six new dwellings. Due to the high archaeological potential of the site, a condition has been placed on the planning consent requiring a scheme of archaeological work to be undertaken, in the first instance comprising an archaeological evaluation to assess the nature and extent of the archaeological resource.
- 3.2 The written scheme of investigation has been prepared in response to a Design Brief from Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (Gdaniec 2015). The results of this work are intended to inform the decision on the need, design and extent of any subsequent archaeological mitigation works that may be required in advance of development.
- 3.3 The approach and method adopted is consistent with the recommendations of the National Planning Policy Framework (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The proposed development site lies within the historic core of St Ives, near the northern perimeter of the late Saxon and medieval town and east of the parish church.
- 4.2 A search of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (hereafter CHER) revealed nearby prehistoric activity within the area, including findspots of two Palaeolithic flint handaxes, as

well as associated cores and flakes (CHER 01698); Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowheads (CHER 00923 and 03552); a Neolithic flint blade (CHER 02114a); a barbed and tanged arrowhead (CHER 02114) and a prehistoric deer horn awl (CHER 03548). A Bronze Age bronze spearhead (CHER 02030) was also found in a garage on Bridge Street but is believed to have originated elsewhere.

- 4.3 Roman findspots are well known from the area, including 4th century coins from near Westwood House (CHER 00459) and other locations around the town (CHER 01883 and 03516), including a number of coin hoards (CHER 03550 and 03580). Other findspots include a 4th century pewter plate with associated ceramic tiles dredged from the Ouse (CHER 00770). Findspots of pottery (CHER 03555, 03581 and 03649a) and a quernstone (CHER 03553) are also known from the area.
- 4.4 Nearby Anglo-Saxon findspots are restricted to a 5th to 6th century-cruciform brooch (CHER 11011) found on Meadow Lane, the medieval route from St Ives to Houghton (CHER 08664). An important multi-period site containing Roman, early-mid Saxon and medieval remains was discovered at The Priory (MCB15820) within 500m of the proposed development, while late Saxon and medieval remains have been recorded at Green End House (MCB15802).
- 4.5 St Ives was formerly known as *Slepe*, possibly derived from the Anglo-Saxon word for 'muddy'. At the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086, it was held by the Abbot of Ramsey, when the settlement was large enough to warrant a church and priest as well as 51 residents and their families (Williams and Martin 2002). It is believed that in the early 11th century, a ploughman uncovered a stone sarcophagus containing human remains attributed by Ramsey Abbey as being those of St Ives, a Persian Bishop. St Lawrence's church (CHER 03593a) was founded in the 11th century, while All Saints' Church (CHER 03531), just east of the proposed site, was established in the 12th century as the town expanded and gained a Royal Charter for a week long fair at Easter.
- 4.6 The place name was later changed to reflect the popularity of St Ives, with the fair replaced by a weekly market in the 14th century. The nearby Permanex site (CB15641) revealed medieval and post-medieval features including a possible cock fighting pit (CB15641). Medieval pits and ditches and a possible hearth were also found in an evaluation at 5 West Street (MCB16499) and there has been evidence for medieval quarrying at Tannery Mews on 30-32 West Street (MCB17351). Work south of the site has also revealed undated and modern postholes, along with post-medieval and modern layers associated with the garden of Burleigh House (ECB1518).

5.0 Methodology

- 5.1 A trenching strategy was agreed comprising two trenches measuring 10m long by 1.6m wide. Due to the nature of the site, with overhanging trees and numerous hedge lines, it was necessary to move the trenches from the agreed locations. The re-located trenches were situated as close to their original positions as possible within the site constraints. The fieldwork was conducted by a team of two experienced field archaeologists, between Monday 8th and Tuesday 9th June 2015, supervised by Iain Pringle.
- 5.2 The trenches were located on site using a Leica GS08 RTK NetRover GPS, allowing centimetre accurate real-time precision. In each trench, topsoil, subsoil and underlying non-archaeological deposits were removed by a mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket, in spits no

greater than 0.1m in thickness. The process was repeated until the first archaeologically significant or natural horizon was exposed. All further excavation was carried out by hand.

- 5.3 A full written record of the archaeological deposits was made on standard AAL trench recording sheets and context record sheets. Archaeological deposits were drawn in plan and section (at appropriate scales), with Ordnance Datum (OD) heights displayed on each class of drawing. Photography formed an integral part of the recording strategy, with photographs referenced with an identification board, scales and a north arrow. A selection of the photographs are reproduced below.

6.0 Results

- 6.1 The earliest deposit recorded at the base of the sequence in both trenches was a mid-yellowish brown silty sand with frequent gravel, 109 and 203, that represents the natural superficial river terrace deposits.

Trench 1 (Figures 2 and 3, Plates 1 and 2)

- 6.2 Recorded at the northern end of the trench cutting the natural was a large pit [107] that contained a sequence of silty clay fills with frequent gravel 103, 104 and 108. Measuring at least 0.9m deep this quarry pit had moderately steep sides and a flat base, and extend beyond the limit of excavation in all directions. A fragment from a 17th to 18th century handmade brick in a marbled cream and yellow fabric was recovered from layer 103.



Plate 1: View of Trench 1 looking north. Scale 2 x 1m

- 6.3 Overlying upper fill 103 were two modern levelling deposits, 101 and 102, that were sealed by a 0.7m thick dark greyish brown silty sand topsoil, 100, that contained frequent gravel and was cut by a modern animal burial [105]. Pottery, ceramic building material, glass and clay tobacco pipe stems dating between the mid 17th-19th century was retrieved from the topsoil and levelling deposits, including a decorated mid 17th-18th tin-glazed Earthenware plate.



Plate 2: Representative section within Trench 1, looking east. Scales 2 x 1m

Trench 2 (Figure 2 and 4, Plates 3 and 4)

- 6.4 A similar sequence of features and deposits to that of Trench 1 were revealed within Trench 2 (Plate 3). Cutting the natural, was a large quarry pit, [209] (Plate 4), which extended beyond the limit of excavation in every direction. The full extent and shape of the pit was not exposed, however, the excavation revealed that the pit had a largely flat base and concave sides and extended to a depth of 1.6m below the present ground surface. A sequence of five generally silty and sandy clay fills, 201, 202 and 206-208 was recorded within the pit and appear to be dumped deposits. Thirteen sherds of pottery were retrieved from these deposits and comprise a range of early modern finewares, stonewares and porcelain. Fragments of brick and tile were also recovered from these deposits and could be of medieval or post-medieval date. Other finds from included 17th-19th century clay tobacco pipe stems and fragments of bone.



Plate 3: Northwest facing view of Trench 2. Scales 2m and 1m



Plate 4: Northeast facing section showing pit [209] within Trench 2. Scale 2 x 1m

- 6.5 Sealing the upper fill 206 was a dark greyish brown silty sand topsoil, 200, that contained frequent gravel and stones. Cutting the topsoil was a small sub-circular modern pit [204] with a mid-greyish brown silty clay fill, 205.

7.0 Discussion and Conclusions

- 7.1 In both trenches, cuts were exposed which extended beyond the extent of the trenches, and it is possible that these may represent one very large quarry pit extending across the area of both trenches, or two large quarry pits, each one in excess of 10m across. Both pits contained finds assemblages dating to the 17th-19th century and were sealed by a modern topsoil. Modern pits were also recorded within the trenches cutting the topsoil.
- 7.2 Evidence for medieval quarrying in close proximity to the site at Tannery Mews on 30-32 West Street (MCB17351) indicates that the river gravels and sands were being utilised during that period and the results from this evaluation suggests that this exploitation of natural resources continued in to the post-medieval/early modern periods.
- 7.3 No evidence of medieval and earlier features and finds were recorded from the site suggesting that the later quarrying works has truncated any features that may have existed, or that the site was not exploited in this period, and was peripheral to occupation at that time.
- 7.4 The finds assemblage recovered from the site is post-medieval to modern in date and is likely to have derived from refuse dumped in to the quarry pits after use.

8.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

- 8.1 The trial trenching methodology employed was suited to the scale and nature of the project in determining the nature of the archaeology present and the potential impacts of the proposed development.

- 8.2 It has identified a negligible archaeological potential for the site due to early modern quarrying, and suggests that the impact of the proposed development will be similarly negligible.

9.0 Acknowledgements

- 9.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank Amesview Development Limited for this commission.

10.0 References

AAL, 2015, *Specification for an archaeological evaluation: Land at 18 – 26 West Street, St. Ives, Cambridgeshire*, Allen Archaeology Limited unpublished planning document

CIfA, 2014, *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluations*, Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

Department for Communities and Local Government, 2012, *National Planning Policy Framework* London: Department for Communities and Local Government

English Heritage, 2006, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*, London: Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England

Gdaniec, K, 2015, *Design Brief for Archaeological Evaluation: Land north of 18 and 26 West Street, St. Ives*, Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team

Medlycott, M, (ed.), 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24

Williams, A and Martin, G H, 2002, *Domesday Book: A Complete Translation*, London: Penguin

Appendix 1: Pottery Report

By Jane Young

Introduction

A group of thirty-six sherds, representing twenty-six vessels in total, was submitted for examination. The pottery was recovered from six deposits in two trenches on the site. The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, weight and vessel count within each context. Fabric identification of some sherds was undertaken by x20 binocular microscope. The ceramic data was entered on an Access database using Lincolnshire fabric codenames (Nailor and Young 2001) with a concordance where appropriate to Cambridgeshire codes. Recording of the assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001).

Condition

The pottery is mainly in a slightly abraded to abraded condition. Sherd size is variable but falls into the small to medium size range (between 1 and 50 grams). Six vessels are represented by more than one sherd and there are no cross-context joining vessels. The material is in a stable condition.

Overall Chronology and Source

Twelve pottery ware types were recognised (Table 1.1). The material ranges in date from the post-medieval to early modern periods. A narrow range of identifiable vessel types was recovered, mainly various types of bowls, plates and jars.

Lincolnshire cname	Cambridgeshire cname	Full name	Earliest date	Latest date	Total sherds	Total vessels
CHPO	CHPO	Chinese Export Porcelain	1640	1850	2	1
CREA	CREA	Creamware	1770	1830	4	3
ENGS	ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	1750	1950	2	1
ENPO	PORC	English Porcelain	1750	2000	1	1
GRE	PMR	Post-medieval Redware/Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650	4	4
LERTH	-	Late Earthenwares	1750	1900	1	1
NCBLCB	-	Nineteenth Century Blue Colour-bodied	1800	1950	1	1
NCBW	-	19th-century Buff ware	1800	1900	3	2
PEARL	PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900	3	3
PORC	PORC	Porcelain	1700	1900	1	1
SLIP	METS	Unidentified slipware	1650	1750	2	1
TGW	TGW	Tin-glazed ware	1640	1770	1	1
TPW	-	Transfer printed ware	1770	2000	1	1
WHITE	-	Modern whiteware	1800	2000	10	5

Table 1.1: Pottery types with total quantities by sherd and vessel count

Post-medieval

Glazed Post-medieval Red Earthenwares (PMR) first appear in mid 16th century groups in East Anglia and Lincolnshire and reflect Flemish or Dutch influence. Major production sites are known in Cambridgeshire (notably at Ely see Cessford *et al.* 2006), Essex, Norfolk and in Lincolnshire, but the type was also produced in other counties. They are often considered a type fossil for the period between the mid/late 16th and mid 17th centuries, although they continue to be manufactured into the 18th century. The four vessels recovered from this site comprise two jars and two bowls of probable mid 16th to mid 17th century date. Two sherds are from a Metropolitan-type Slipware chamber pot. The chamber pot is simply decorated with trailed horizontal band of yellow on a brown ground around the shoulder and spots on

the rim flange. The form is similar to Type 1 chamber pots at Harlow (Davey and Walker 2009, 62 and Fig 61, 358-9) dated to between the mid 17th and 18th centuries. A mid 17th to mid 18th century Tin-glazed plate has faded blue and red painted decoration.

Early modern

Twenty vessels are of 18th to 20th century date. These include earthenwares, stonewares, porcelain and industrial fine earthenwares. A tiny rim sherd is from a small flower pot of probable late 18th to 19th century date. Two sherds are from a small white stoneware lid of mid 19th to mid 20th century date. The lid probably comes from a shallow 'paste' jar. Four Creamware sherds are from three vessels of unknown type. Creamware was popular between the mid/late 18th and mid 19th centuries. By the late 18th century Pearlwares had been introduced. The three blue transfer-printed vessels from this site comprise a plate, a large dish and a teapot. All three vessels are of late type probably dating to the first 30 years of the 19th century. Five white earthenware vessels include two large baking bowls, a plate and a deep saucer. The vessels are of 19th to 20th century date. A large blue transfer-printed plate is of similar date. Three of the early modern sherds are colour-bodied. The three 19th to 20th century Buff-bodied sherds come from a bowl and a chamber pot and the blue-bodied sherd is probably from a cup of mid 19th to 20th century date. Two of the three sherds of porcelain come from a small 18th century Chinese Export Porcelain dish with blue painted decoration. Another sherd with over-glaze red paint may be a tea bowl of Chinese or English production. The form is unlikely to post-date the early/mid 19th century. A third porcelain vessel is a fluted cup of probable English manufacture and 19th to 20th century date.

Site sequence

Pottery was recovered from three deposits in Trench 1 and three deposits in Trench 2. In Trench 1 topsoil layer **100** produced five sherds from four vessels of mixed date. The latest two sherds are from a large white earthenware bowl of mid 19th to 20th century date and a small late 18th to 19th century flower pot. Also in the group are two sherds from a small 18th century Chinese Export Porcelain dish and a decorated mid 17th to 18th Tin-glazed Earthenware plate. Twelve early modern sherds from six vessels were recovered from layer **101**. The group includes three white earthenware vessels, a large transfer-printed plate, a buff-bodied chamber pot and a small possibly residual sherd of Creamware. The group is probably of mid 19th to mid 20th century date. Pit **105** produced six sherds from five vessels of probable mid to late 17th century date. Four of the vessels are post-medieval glazed red earthenware jars and bowls. The other vessel is a Metropolitan-type Slipware chamber pot.

In Trench 2 topsoil layer **200** produced seven sherds from six vessels. The group includes a range of early modern finewares, stonewares and porcelain. The two late transfer-printed Pearlware vessels suggest a mid 19th century date. A similar group of four vessels was recovered from layer **201**. Layer **202** produced a single tiny sherd of porcelain from a probable tea bowl of late 18th to early/mid 19th century date.

Summary and Recommendations

This is a small group of pottery of post-medieval to early modern date. A single deposit, **106**, is of pre-early modern date.

The early modern pottery could be discarded but the post-medieval sherds should be kept for future study.

References

Cessford, C., Alexander, M. and Dickens, A. 2006, *Between Broad Street and the Great Ouse: Waterfront Archaeology in Ely*. East Anglian Archaeology 114

Davey, W. and Walker, H. 2009, *The Harlow pottery industries*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 3

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

Young, J, Vince, A G and Nailor V, 2005, *A Corpus of Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln*, Lincoln Archaeology Studies 7, Oxbow, Oxford

Appendix 2: Ceramic Building Material Report

By Jane Young

Introduction

Twelve fragments of ceramic building material weighing 1298 grams were submitted for examination. The fragments were examined both visually and at x 20 binocular magnification. All surviving widths and thickness were measured. The resulting archive was then recorded using codenames in an Access database and complies with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001).

Condition

The material recovered is mainly in an abraded to fairly abraded stable condition. The handmade bricks are mainly represented by flakes.

The Ceramic Building Material

A limited range of ceramic building, mainly post-medieval brick and flat roof tile, was examined. The types are shown in Table 2.1.

Codename	Full name	Total fragments	Total weight in grams
BRK	Brick	9	1155
MODTIL	Modern tile	1	20
PEG	Peg tile	1	101
PNR	Flat roof tile	1	22

Table 2.1: Ceramic Building material

The Tile

Two fragments of unglazed medieval to post-medieval flat roof tile in two fabrics were examined. An un-diagnostic fragment recovered from layer **206** in Trench 2 is in a cream-coloured gault clay fabric with common iron-rich grains. The tile is 14mm thick and could be of medieval or post-medieval date. The other fragment has a pre-fired tapering round peg hole. The fabric of this tile is light orange in colour but the surfaces are cream-coloured. The tile is 12mm thick could be of medieval or post-medieval date.

A small piece of early modern tile was recovered from layer **101** in Trench 1. The fragment is of late 19th to 20th century date and probably comes from a floor tile.

The Brick

Nine fragments from seven handmade bricks in five fabrics were found on the site. Topsoil layer **100** produced a fragment of a sand-moulded handmade brick in a coarse red fabric. The brick is of 18th to mid 20th century type. Two fragmentary pieces of brick recovered from layer **201** in Trench 2 are in an iron-rich coarse red fabric. They are likely to date to between the 15th and 18th centuries. The other four bricks are all in light firing gault clay fabrics. Three fragments from two handmade bricks in a marbled cream and yellow fabric were recovered from layer **103** in Trench 1 and layer **206** in Trench 2. One piece measures 43mm in thickness. These sand-moulded bricks are of 17th to 18th century type. An upper flake from a similar brick in a marbled cream and light orange fabric was recovered from pit **105**. The brick is 117mm wide and of 17th to 18th century date. Two handmade brick fragments in a cream fabric with common calcareous grains were also recovered from pit **105**. Again these bricks are of 17th to 18th century type.

Summary and Recommendations

The handmade bricks recovered from the site probably date to between the 17th and 19th centuries and appear to be typical of types found in the area. The two tiles could be of medieval or post-medieval date.

The modern tile could be discarded otherwise the material should be retained for future analysis.

References

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

Appendix 3: Animal Bone Report

By Jennifer Wood

Introduction

A total of 2 (18g) fragments of animal bone were recovered during archaeological works undertaken by Allen Archaeology Ltd on land at West Street, St Ives, Cambridgeshire. The remains were recovered from modern made ground deposit (202) and possible post-medieval rubble layer (206).

Results

The remains were of a moderate to good overall condition, averaging between grades 2 and 3 on the Lyman criteria (1996).

No evidence of butchery, pathology, gnawing or burning was noted on any of the remains.

Cut	Context	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	Weight	Comments
N/A	202	Large Mammal Size	Long Bone	X	1	15	Shaft Fragment
N/A	206	Medium Mammal Size	Long Bone	X	1	3	Shaft Fragment

Table 3.1: Summary of Identified Bone

As can be seen from Table 3.1 the bone fragments only identifiable to size taxa.

The assemblage is too small to provide meaningful information on animal husbandry and utilisation on site, save the presence of the animals/remains on site. Save the presence of the remains on site.

References

Lyman, R L, 1996 *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge

Appendix 4: Other Finds Report

By Mike Wood BA (hons) MLitt MCIfA

Introduction

A mixed collection of glass and clay tobacco pipe was collected during evaluation at West Street in St Ives in Cambridgeshire.

Methodology

The material was counted and weighed in grams, then examined visually to identify any diagnostic pieces and the overall condition of the assemblage. Reference was made to published guidelines (Higgins & Davey 2004). Where no other identification has been possible for the clay pipe, stems have been dated by established stem bore guidelines (Oswald 1975). It should be noted that dates provided by stem-bore size can have an appreciable margin for error and are intended only as a general guide. A summary of the material is recorded in Tables 4.1-4.2.

Assemblage

Context	Date range	Stems	Bowls	Weight (g)	Stem bore	Comments
100	1767-1782	2		4	4/64"	Snapped stems
101	1682-1757	1		1	5/64"	Snapped stem
106	1682-1757	3		10	5/64"	Varying thickness stems
201	c.1820-1860	1		2	4/64"	Stem with remnant foot and traces of leaf decoration typical of the 19 th century
202	c.1860-1900s	1		1	3/64"	Plain stem

Table 4.1: Clay tobacco pipe

Context	Form	Colour	Date	Shds	Wt (g)	Comments
100	Base	Aqua	19 th -20 th	1	92	Circular object with central depression on base and a roughly cylindrical internal piece topped by a snapped central glass rod? Probably the foot from a decorative object.
200	Beer bottle	brown	Modern	1	2	Shard of modern bottle

Table 4.2: Glass

Discussion

The clay pipes represent a small group of broken stems, which based on borehole diameters are largely of 18th century date from Trench 1 and 19th century date from Trench 2, including one typically 19th century stem decorated with leaves.

The glass includes the base from an early modern decorative object and a shard from a machine made beer bottle.

Recommendations for further work

This is a small assemblage, predominately of modern or late post-medieval date and offers little opportunity for further study. The finds could be discarded, returned to the landowner or submitted as part of the archive. No conservation work is necessary.

References

Davis, Derek. C., 1972, *English Bottles and Decanters 1650-1900*. Charles Letts and Company Ltd

Dumbrell, R., 1983, *Understanding Antique Wine Bottles*. Baron Publishing Suffolk

Higgins, D A & Davey, P J, 2004, 'Appendix 4: Draft guidelines for using the clay tobacco pipe record sheets' in S D White, *The Dynamics of Regionalisation and Trade: Yorkshire Clay Tobacco Pipes c1600-1800*, *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe*, XVIII, *British Archaeological Reports (British Series 374)*, Oxford, 487-490 (567pp)

Oswald, A, 1975 *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist* BAR 14, Oxford

Appendix 5: Context Summary List

Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
100	Layer	Friable, dark greyish brown silty sand, frequent gravel, seals 101	Topsoil
101	Layer	Friable, dark greyish brown silty sand, frequent stones and charcoal flecks, sealed by 100, seals 102	Levelling layer
102	Layer	Friable, dark brownish grey silty clay, sealed by 102, seals 103	Levelling layer
103	Layer	Friable, mid greyish brown, silty clay, frequent gravel, sealed by 102, seals 104	Backfill of quarry pit [107]
104	Layer	Friable, mid reddish brown sandy gravel, frequent rounded stones, sealed by 103, seals 108	Backfill of quarry pit [107]
105	Cut	Sub-rounded in plan, contains 106, cuts 100	Cut of modern animal burial
106	Fill	Friable, dark greyish brown, silty sand, articulated animal skeleton within matrix. Contained by [105]	Backfill of pit [105]
107	Cut	Concave, moderately steep sides, flat base, contains 103, 104, 108, cuts 109	Cut of quarry pit
108	Fill	Friable, light brownish grey, silty clay, sealed by 104	Backfill of quarry pit [107]
109	Layer	Loose, mid yellowish brown, silty sand, frequent gravel, cut by [107]	Natural geology

Trench 2

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
200	Layer	Friable, dark greyish brown silty sand, frequent gravel/stones, seals 206	Topsoil
201	Layer	Friable, dark greyish brown sandy clay, frequent charcoal fragments and stones, sealed by 206, seals 208	Backfill of pit [209]
202	Layer	Friable, mid reddish brown silty clay, sealed by 201, seals 207	Backfill of pit [209]
203	Layer	Friable, mid yellowish brown silty sand and gravel, cut by [209]	Natural geology
204	Cut	Sub-circular pit with moderately steep sides and concave base, cuts 200, contains 205	Modern pit cut
205	Fill	Friable, mid greyish brown silty clay, occasional stone, contained by [204]	Backfill of pit [204]
206	Layer	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay, occasional building rubble, sealed by 200, seals 201	Backfill of pit [209]
207	Fill	Friable, mid grey clay, occasional stones, sealed by 202, contained by [209]	Backfill of pit [209]
208	Layer	Loose, mid reddish brown gravel, sealed by 201, seals 202	Backfill of pit [209]
209	Cut	Unknown shape in plan with concave sides and flat base, contains 208, cuts 203	Cut of quarry pit

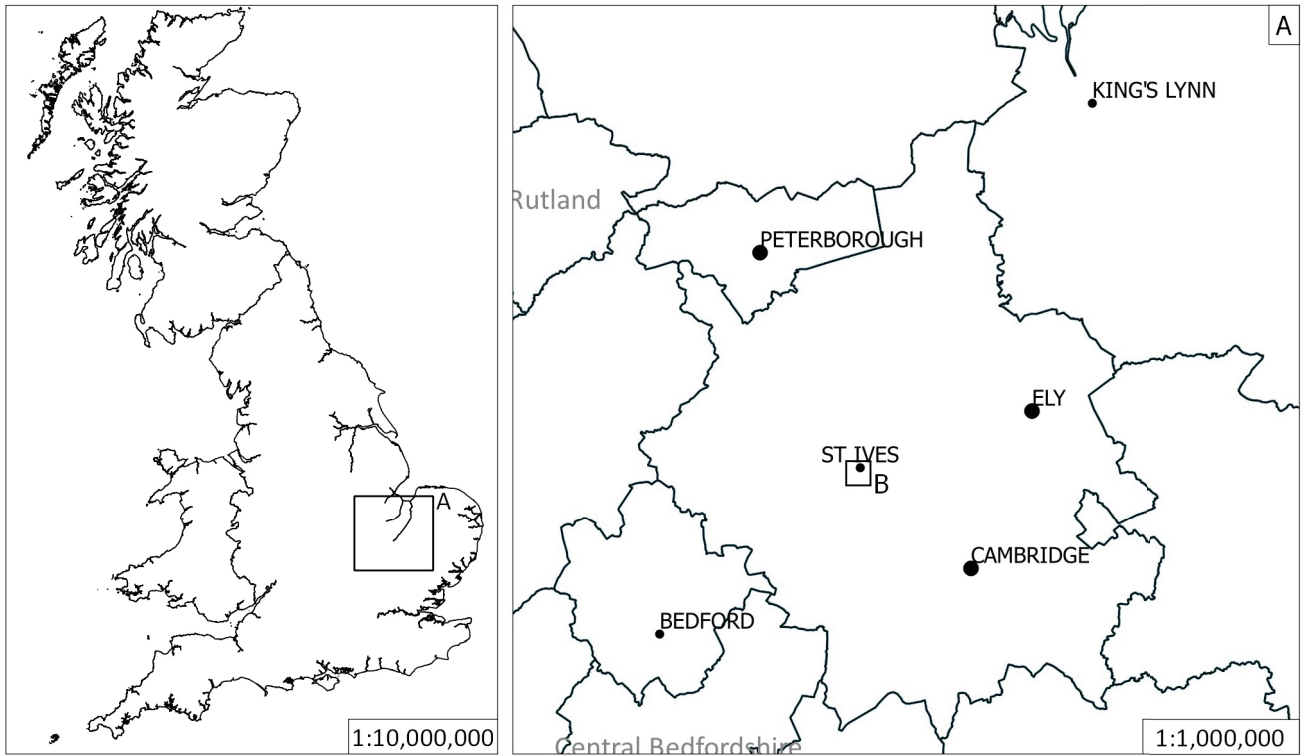


Figure 1: Site location outlined in red

© Crown copyright 2000. All rights reserved. Licence Number 100047330

Site Code	SIWS 15
Scale	1:10,000,000
	1:1,000,000
	1:25,000 @ A4
Drawn by	IP
Date	07/09/15

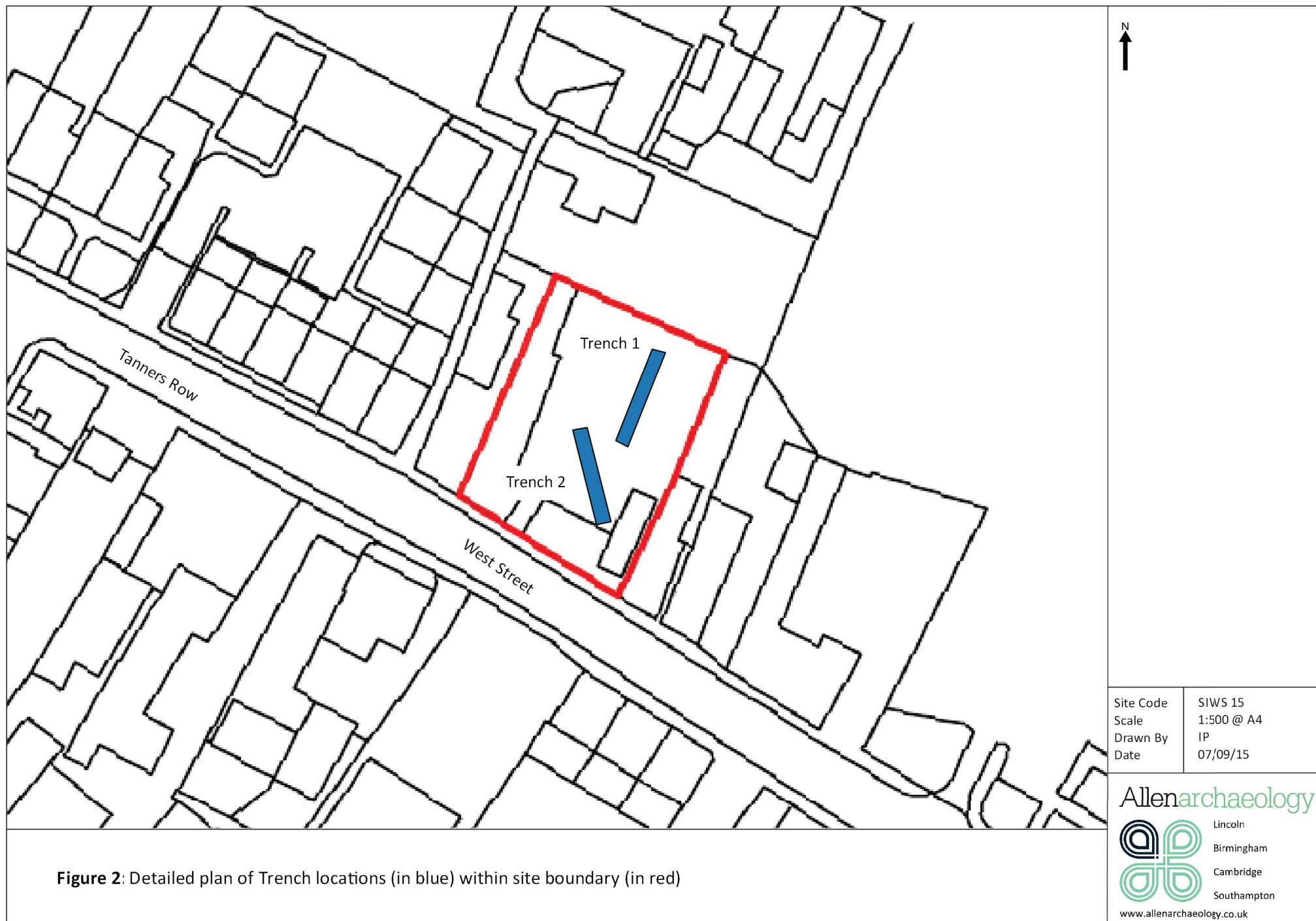
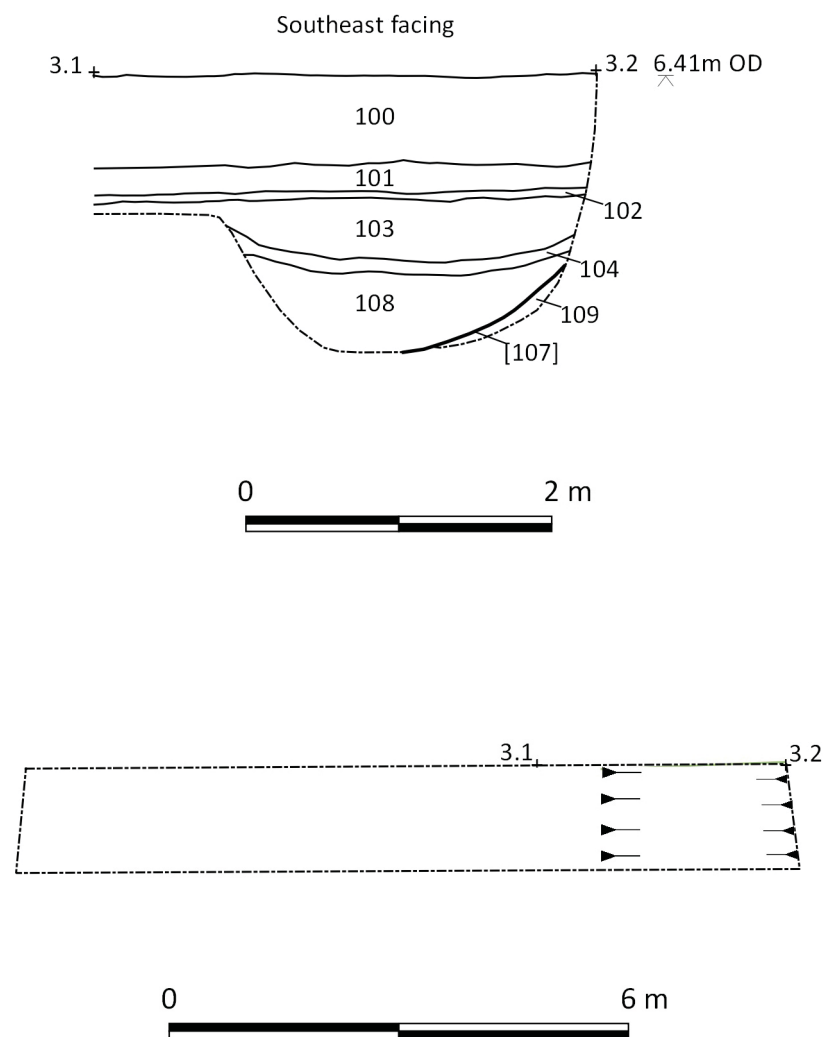


Figure 2: Detailed plan of Trench locations (in blue) within site boundary (in red)



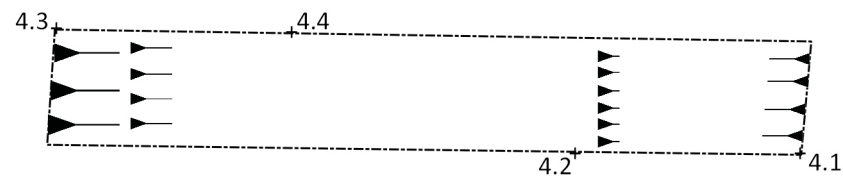
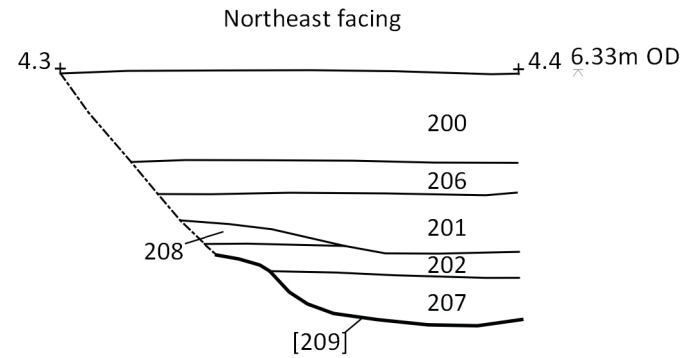
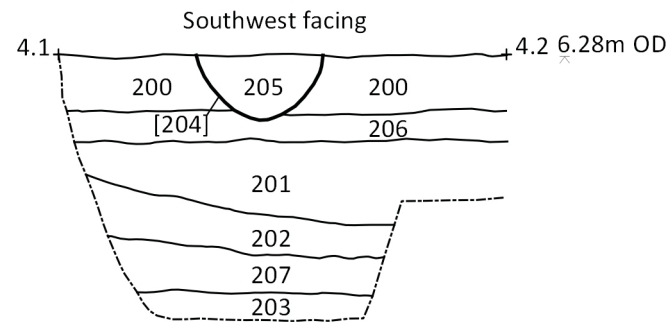
Site Code	SIWS 15
Scale	1:100
Drawn By	1:50 @ A4
Date	IP

Allenarchaeology



www.allenarchaeology.co.uk

Figure 3: Plan and section of trench 1



Site Code	SIWS 15
Scale	1:100/1:50 @ A4
Drawn By	IP
Date	07/09/15

Allenarchaeology



Lincoln
Birmingham
Cambridge
Southampton

www.allenarchaeology.co.uk

Figure 4: Plan and section of trench 2



Allen Archaeology Limited
Website: www.allenarchaeology.co.uk

Company Registered in England and Wales No: 6935529

Lincoln
Whisby Lodge
Hillcroft Business Park
Whisby Road
Lincoln
LN6 3QL

Tel/Fax: +44 (0) 1522 685356
Email: info@allenarchaeology.co.uk

Birmingham
Arion Business Centre
Harriet House
118 High Street
Birmingham
B23 6BG

Tel/Fax: +44 (0) 800 610 2545
Email: birmingham@allenarchaeology.co.uk

Cambridge
Wellington House
East Road
Cambridge
CB1 1BH

Tel/Fax: +44 (0) 800 610 2550
Email: cambridge@allenarchaeology.co.uk

Southampton
International House
Southampton International Business Park
George Curl Way
Southampton
SO18 2RZ

Tel: +44 (0) 800 610 2555
Email: southampton@allenarchaeology.co.uk