



**Former ATS Site  
22 Brook Street, St Neots  
Cambridgeshire**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

*for*  
**CgMs Consulting**  
*on behalf of*  
**Callisto Properties Ltd**

CA Project: 660090  
CA Report: 12384

December 2012

# Former ATS Site , 22 Brook Street St Neots Cambridgeshire

## Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 660090  
CA Report: 12384  
CHER: 3857

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## CONTENTS

SUMMARY .....	4
1. INTRODUCTION .....	5
<i>The site</i> .....	5
<i>Archaeological background</i> .....	6
<i>Archaeological objectives</i> .....	7
<i>Methodology</i> .....	7
2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-4) .....	8
<i>The finds</i> .....	10
3. DISCUSSION.....	11
4. CA PROJECT TEAM .....	12
5. REFERENCES .....	12
<b>APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS.....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>APPENDIX B: THE FINDS.....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM.....</b>	<b>19</b>

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Site location plan (1:25,000)
- Fig. 2 Trench location plan, showing archaeological features (1:200 @ A3)
- Fig. 3 Trench 1, section and photograph (scales 1m)
- Fig. 4 Trench 2, section and photograph (scales 1m)

## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Former ATS Site
<b>Location:</b>	22 Brook Street, St Neots, Cambridgeshire
<b>NGR:</b>	518450 260080
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	22-23 November 2012
<b>Planning Reference:</b>	1100326FUL
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with Cambridgeshire County Museum Store
<b>Site Code:</b>	FAT 12
<b>CHER Event No:</b>	CHER 3857

In November 2012 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology at the Former ATS Site, 22 Brook Street, St Neots, Cambridgeshire. Two trenches were excavated.

The deepest and earliest deposit encountered in both trenches was a black silt-clay containing post-medieval material dating to the second half of the 18th century. Material pre-dating the 18th century was limited to one sherd of Cistercian ware dating to the 16th century.

A complex sequence of deposits, including make-up layers, walls, floors and drains was recorded above the black silt clay deposits in both trenches. These deposits were related to the later occupation of a row of cottages that fronted Church Street or industrial use of the site as an iron works and malt extract works.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In November 2012 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for CgMs Consulting, on behalf of Callisto Properties Ltd, at the Former ATS Site, 22 Brook Street, St Neots, Cambridgeshire (centred on NGR: 518450 260080; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken as part of a programme of archaeological work to meet the requirements of Condition 29 attached to the planning permission (planning reference 1100326FUL) for the redevelopment of the site for commercial and residential properties.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Brief prepared by Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team (CCCHET), the archaeological advisors to Huntingdonshire District Council. A detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) was produced by CA (2012) to meet the requirements of the Brief and was approved by Kasia Gdaniec, CCCHET, prior to the commencement of the fieldwork. The fieldwork also followed best practice as set out in the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2008), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006). The fieldwork was monitored by Kasia Gdaniec, with a site visit being made on 23 November 2012.

### ***The site***

- 1.3 The proposed development area encloses an area of 0.165ha and comprises open ground, hard standing, a brick chimney and a four storey brick mill building in the north-west of the site. It is located to the south of St Mary's Church and is bordered by Church Street to the east and by Hen Brook, a tributary of the River Great Ouse to the south and west. The site is flat and lies around the 15m Ordnance Survey (OD) contour.
- 1.4 The underlying geology of the area is mapped as Oxford Clay overlain by alluvium and first and second terrace gravels (BGS Sheet 187 Huntingdon).

## **Archaeological background**

- 1.5 The archaeological background to the site is set out in a geo-technical desk-based assessment of the site (Geo-Environmental Investigations Limited 2011), a CgMs specification (CgMs 2012), the Brief (CCCHET 2012) and the WSI (CA 2012), which includes data held on the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER). A summary of this background information is presented below.
- 1.6 The CHER records two entries within the site, Paine's Chimney (MCB16650) and a five storey warehouse (MCB16651). Other entries close to the site include the site of stocks and a whipping post in St Mary's Churchyard (HER564) and the 18th century Brook House, a Listed building to the north-west of the site. Archaeological excavations and observations nearby have included the recovery of sherds of Roman pottery from the foundations of the Woolpack Inn on the opposite side of Church Road to the site (HER560). Excavations a little to the north, at Church Street, recorded a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit containing a near complete grog-tempered collared urn (MCB18497) and evidence for Roman domestic activity (MCB18496). To the south-east of the site, immediately adjacent to Hen Brook, excavations revealed post-medieval tanning activity with deposits containing quantities of cattle horn cores (HER11871). It was also suggested that alluviation had made the area uninhabitable in the Saxon and medieval periods.
- 1.7 The warehouse building (MCB16651) that still occupies part of the site was built in 1837. An 1855 auction catalogue provides plans and sketches of the site, where it is described as a steam flour mill. The mill, workshops and coal house were located in the southern and western parts of the site, with stables and a chaise house located to the east. By 1862 an ironworks had been established on the site, producing gas meters. The 1889 OS map shows a "gasometer" in the north-eastern corner of the site, with a narrow strip of 17th-century cottages facing out onto Church Street. The site was derelict for a number of years after the closure of the ironworks. Between 1900 and 1907 the site was being used to manufacture stock cubes and, by 1914, the buildings had been requisitioned by the military to quarter troops. After World War I the site was fitted out to manufacture malt extract. The chimney (MCB16650) would have been built at this time, along with new buildings in the eastern part of site, and the removal of the gasometer. The works were seriously damaged by fire in 1947 and again in 1955; they were eventually demolished, with the cottages being removed between 1960 and 1968.

- 1.8 A geotechnical investigation on the site records deep deposits (1m or more) of 'made ground' above alluvium and clay (Geo-Environmental Investigations Limited 2011).

### ***Archaeological objectives***

- 1.9 The objectives of the evaluation, as set out in the WSI (CA 2012), were to establish the presence, absence, nature, date and character of archaeological remains and deposits at two locations within the site. This information will be used to assess the need for any further archaeological work on the site.

### ***Methodology***

- 1.10 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of two trenches, one measuring 2m by 2m, and the other 5m by 2m, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). The trenches were positioned in pre-determined locations on soft ground in the east and north of the site. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA's *Technical Manual 4 Survey Manual* (2012).
- 1.11 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to a safe working depth. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA's *Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2007).
- 1.12 Deposits were assessed for their palaeo-environmental potential in accordance with CA *Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003) but no deposits were identified that merited sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with CA's *Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately After Excavation* (1995).
- 1.13 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Milton Keynes. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Cambridgeshire County Museum Store, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix

C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## **2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-4)**

2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively.

2.2 The two trenches recorded a sequence of deposits in the north and east of the site. In each trench these comprised post-medieval made ground deposits, interspersed with post-medieval or modern structures (walls, drains and floors), either associated with the row of 17th-century cottages which fronted onto Church Street, or industrial buildings which occupied the site into the 20th century.

### ***Trench 1 (Figs 2 & 3)***

2.3 Trench 1 was excavated to a depth of 1.2m. At this depth, the earliest deposit recorded was a black, silty clay (132) containing frequent fragments of post-medieval ceramic roof tile, but no pottery. Sealing clay layer (132) was a thin band of dirty, orange clay (131), a black silty gravel (125) and a yellow-brown silt (128). These may represent flood deposits or made ground. A small gully (122/127), probably a drainage channel, cut through these layers on a north-south alignment and was sealed by grey, sand-silt layers (124/126) and (120). A sherd of possible 16th-century pottery was recovered from gully (122) and a fragment of glass dating to the late 18th or 19th century was recovered from layer (124)

2.4 Foundation trench (134), which cut layers (124/126), contained a wall footing (135), constructed of nodules of flint and chalk in a yellow, sandy, lime mortar. The footing crossed the trench on an east to west alignment. The superstructure, wall (102), which comprised yellow bricks in yellow mortar in a randomly coursed construction, had been truncated and was only visible in the trench section. This wall probably formed part of one of the 17th-century cottages in the north east of the site.

2.5 A made ground deposit (119) abutted wall (102) and was cut by pipe trenches (115) and (117). A bowl of a clay pipe dating to the 18th century was recovered from the



fill (118) of drainage trench (117). These drains probably served the cottages on the corner of Church Street and Brook Street. Above the drains lay a thin deposit of pea grit (114) onto which had been laid a cobbled surface (113). Surface (113) abutted wall (102), as did layer (110), which contained mortar and brick fragments.

- 2.6 Layer (110) was overlain by a further series of made ground deposits (112/107, 106, 107, 108 and 109), probably representing more make-up deposits to the rear of the cottages. These made ground deposits were cut by a brick built drain (130/121) and a shallow feature (104). These deposits were sealed below topsoil deposits (103,101, 100).

### **Trench 2 (Figs 2 & 4)**

- 2.7 Trench 2 was excavated to a depth of 1.2m. At this depth a black clay-silt (241/215) was recorded. It contained fragments of animal bone, clay pipe, glass and post-medieval pottery dating to the second half of the 18th century and may represent dumps of material onto boggy ground adjacent to Hen Brook. A sondage was hand-excavated into this deposit to a depth of 0.3m (1.5m below ground level) at which depth the water table was encountered.
- 2.8 Above clay-silt (241/215) was a series of made ground deposits (240, 239, 221, 233, 234, 237, 238, 236 and 235). A further sequence of made ground deposits was recorded in the south-east facing section (222, 223, 220, and 207).
- 2.9 Cutting these deposits, was a small pit or large post-hole (229). A floor, (214), comprising two courses of hand-made brick, was recorded in section, but did not extend further into the trench and presumably extends away to the south-west. The upper course of this floor had uniformly laid bricks (exposed headers in section), while the lower course was a random assortment of bricks, some of them fragmented. The footing for a wall, (226), was recorded in the eastern corner of the trench. This extended below the base of the trench and it was not possible to determine where it had been cut from. The footing consisted of roughly squared and weathered limestone blocks. It had been partly removed by robber trench (227), and capped off by coarse concrete (225). The brick floor (214) and stone wall (226) were probably later additions or alterations to the 17th-century cottages.
- 2.10 Sealing brick floor (214) was a sequence of levelling layers (232, 213 and 231). These formed the bedding for a second brick floor (212) which extended across the

width of the trench. The bricks were laid in a single course, north-west to south-east, (i.e. at right angles to Church Street) and were handmade in a yellowy orange fabric. Floor (212) extended across the top of wall (226).

- 2.11 It was unclear what the deep, vertical sided feature (216) represented as one side of it had been cut away by pipe trench (204), which contained a corroded metal pipe. Feature (216), which may have been a pit as it only appeared in one section, was filled with silt and brick rubble (217).
- 2.12 The sequence of deposits cut through by pipe trench (204) culminated with a fragment of cobbled yard surface (206), which was only slightly higher than brick floor (212) so they may have been broadly contemporary.
- 2.13 Modern activity was recorded in the north-west of the trench with a series of modern brick walls. Wall (203) crossed the trench on a north-west to south-east alignment and was constructed from machine-made red brick. It ran parallel to wall (243), and perpendicular to walls (202) and (209). Together, these formed a rectangular chamber, 1.7m by 1m. To the north-west of wall (243) were two perpendicular walls (242 and 245) and these also combined to form small chambers. The chambers were filled with mortar and ash-rich brick rubble, probably representing demolition material. These walls may be the remnants of the maltings buildings from the early 20th century.
- 2.14 Sealing the modern brick walls were two modern overburden layers: a black sandy silt (201) and a brown sandy clay silt (200), both of which contained brick rubble and modern waste.

### ***The finds by Angus Crawford***

- 2.15 The finds assemblage is summarised in Appendix B. The pottery assemblage consisted of 20 sherds of pottery weighing 238g. In addition, fragments of clay tobacco pipes, vessel and object glass, and animal bones were recovered. The finds assemblage was recovered from five stratified deposits and could be dated to the post-medieval period. The level of preservation was good, with the pottery displaying negligible levels of abrasion.

### ***Pottery***

- 2.16 A cup sherd of Cistercian type was recorded from deposit 123 and was of an appearance suggesting a 16th-century date of manufacture. The remaining pottery sherds, from deposits 215 and 241, were of types produced during the second half of the 18th century. Included are glazed earthenwares, stonewares, creamware and pearlware sherds. Of interest was a saucer, from deposit 241, with a hand painted pearlware fabric and imitating an imported oriental porcelain design. Of further note was a small sherd with an early 'willow ware' under glaze print, also on a pearlware vessel recorded from deposit 215.

#### *Other finds*

- 2.17 A quantity of clay tobacco pipe stems and a single bowl were retrieved from deposit 241 and, based on the bowl form, were of mid to late 18th century date. Another bowl, from deposit 118, features a pelletized tree design (similar to a Christmas tree) on both sides of the bowl. While a parallel was not identified, an earlier 18th-century date was likely for the object.
- 2.18 A fragment of post-medieval bottle glass was recorded from deposit 241 and was probably of 17th- or 18th-century date. The base from a vase in opaque white glass was retrieved from deposit 124 and was of late 18th- or 19th-century date.

### **3. DISCUSSION**

- 3.1 Trench 1 was excavated to a depth of 1.2m below present ground surface at which depth there was water ingress into the trench. Trench 2 was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.5m below present ground surface at which point deeper excavation was not considered safe. In neither trench was the geological substrate or superficial deposits, such as gravel or alluvium, encountered. The deepest and earliest deposits encountered in each trench consisted of black silty clay deposits containing post-medieval material, dating to the second half of the 18th century in Trench 2. Material pre-dating the 18th century was limited to one sherd of Cistercian ware dating to the 16th century.
- 3.2 A complex sequence of deposits, including make-up layers, walls, floors and drains was recorded above the black silty clay deposits in both trenches and related to the later occupation of the cottages that fronted Church Street or the malt extract works built in the first half of the 20th century or the earlier iron works on the site.

- 3.2 Trench 1 was located just inside the present day access gate. Given the change of layout of the junction between Church Street and Brook Street, it is likely that this trench was located immediately to the rear of the 17th-century cottages that occupied the site until their demolition sometime between 1960 and 1968. The deep footing in Trench 1 probably belongs to one of these cottages. The pipe trenches and brick-lined drain are all sealed by a cobbled yard surface abutting the wall and appear to be of 20th-century construction.
- 3.3 Trench 2 was located immediately to the north of Paine's Chimney. The map evidence (1926 OS) indicates it was located in a gap between the cottages and the chimney. It is therefore more likely that the walls, surfaces and drains recorded in this trench related to the industrial phases of activity on the site.

#### **4. CA PROJECT TEAM**

- 4.1 The fieldwork was directed by Jeremy Mordue, assisted by Rob Scott. The report was written by Jeremy Mordue, with the illustrations prepared by Lorna Gray. The archive has been compiled by Jeremy Mordue, and prepared for deposition by Derek Evans. The project was managed for CA by Roland Smith.

#### **5. REFERENCES**

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2012 *Former ATS Site, Brook Street, St Neots, Cambridgeshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*

CCCHET (Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team) 2012 *Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation at the Former ATS Site, Brook Street, St Neots, Hunts*

CgMs Consulting 2012 *Former ATS Site, Brook Street, St Neots, Cambridgeshire: Specification for an Archaeological Watching Brief*

DCLG (Department of Communities and Local Government) 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*

Geo-Environmental Investigations Limited 2011 *ATS Site at 22 Brook Street, St Neots, Cambridgeshire. Desktop Study Report 2011/2543*

## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

## Trench 1

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date (Finds only)
100	Layer	N/A	Topsoil	Dark grey silt-loam with moderate gravel and rubble.	N/A	N/A	0.41	
101	Layer	N/A	Topsoil	Light grey silt-sand with gravel	N/A	N/A	0.13	
102	Masonry	134	Wall	NW-SE brick wall in lime mortar	>2.0	0.71	0.42	
103	Layer	N/A	Made Ground	Mid grey-brown silt-sand with rubble and gravel	N/A	N/A	0.15	
104	Cut	N/A	Feature	Possible modern feature of unknown size and shape.	>1.27	>2.0	0.20	
105	Fill	104	Feature	Dark grey silt-clay, moderately compacted, with charcoal and rubble	N/A	N/A	0.20	
106	Layer	N/A	Made Ground	Mid grey clay-silt with gravel	N/A	N/A	0.15	
107	Layer	N/A	Made Ground	Dark grey-black silt-sand with abundant charcoal and small stones.	N/A	N/A	0.10	
108	Layer	N/A	Made Ground	Mid brown sand-silt levelling.	N/A	N/A	0.10	
109	Layer	N/A	Made Ground	Black silt-loam, soft, used for levelling.	N/A	N/A	0.13	
110	Layer	N/A	Made Ground	Mixture of CBM and lime mortar, abutting wall 102.	N/A	N/A	0.15	
111	Layer	N/A	Floor	Light blue-grey mortar sealing drain 130 and abutting wall 102	N/A	N/A	0.03	
112	Layer	N/A	Made Ground	Dark grey-black charcoal-rich layer levelling beneath 111.	N/A	N/A	0.05	
113	Layer	N/A	Surface	River cobbles (single course) in dark brown-grey sand-silt.	N/A	N/A	0.13	
114	Layer	N/A	Made Ground	Pea grit used as levelling for 113.	N/A	N/A	0.04	
115	Cut	N/A	Pipe Trench	Modern drain oriented NE-SW. Same as 117, which join with a Y-shaped junction pipe.	>2.0	0.38	0.35	
116	Fill	115	Backfill	Backfill of pipe trench 135. Dark brown-grey silt-clay with large ceramic pipe	N/A	N/A	0.35	
117	Cut	N/A	Pipe Trench	Modern drain oriented N-S. Same as 115, which join with a Y-shaped junction pipe.	>2.0	0.38	0.43	
118	Fill	117	Backfill	Backfill of pipe trench 117. Dark grey-black silt-clay-loam with large ceramic pipe	N/A	N/A	0.43	18th century
119	Layer	N/A	Made Ground	Dark grey sand-silt with abundant charcoal	N/A	N/A	0.13	
120	Layer	N/A	Made Ground	Light grey sand-silt-clay with gravel	N/A	N/A	0.04	
121	Masonry	130	Drain	Fabric of brick lined-drain. Four courses of brick bonded with yellow-white mortar. Some scorching.	N/K	0.50	0.33	
122	Cut	N/A	Gully	Linear feature, same as 128, oriented NW-SE. Steep sides, concave base, sealed by 124/126	>2.0	0.37	0.24	
123	Fill	122	Backfill	Backfill of gully 122. Dark grey-black silt-loam with CBM and animal bone.	N/A	N/A	0.24	16th century
124	Layer	N/A	Made Ground	Black silt-loam, soft, with gravel. Same as 126	N/A	N/A	0.19	Late 18th/ 19th century
125	Layer	N/A	Made Ground	Black silty gravel.	N/A	N/A	0.18	
126	Layer	N/A	Made Ground	Mid-grey silt-clay. Same as 124.	N/A	N/A	0.10	
127	Layer	N/A	Made Ground	Mid-yellowish-brown silt. Levelling	N/A	N/A	0.20	

				layer.				
128	Cut	N/A	Gully	Linear feature, same as 122, oriented NW-SE. Steep sides, concave base, sealed by 126/124.	>2.0	0.34	0.16	
129	Fill	128	Backfill	Backfill of gully 128. Dark grey-black silt-loam with CBM and animal bone.	N/A	N/A	0.16	
130	Cut	N/A	Drain	Cut of brick-lined drain. Vertical sides, flat base, oriented NE-SW.	N/K	0.50	0.33	
131	Layer	N/A	Made Ground	Mid orange-brown silt-clay under 125, sealing 132	N/A	N/A	0.05	
132	Layer	N/A	Made Ground	Black silty clay beneath 131 containing frequent tile fragments and charcoal.	N/A	N/A	N/K	
133	Fill	130	Drain	Black, charcoal rich silt occupying chamber of brick-lined drain.	N/A	N/A	0.33	
134	Cut	N/A	Foundation	Foundation trench for wall 102/footing 135. Vertical sided, base not reached. Oriented roughly E-W.	>2.5	0.45	>0.40	
135	Masonry	134	Footing	Rough flint and chalk nodules in a yellow sandy-lime mortar acting as footing for wall 102.	>2.5	0.45	>0.40	

## Trench 2

Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
200	Layer	N/A	Made Ground	Modern make-up layer. Mixed sand-silt-clay, with frequent stones, brick fragments, coal.	N/A	N/A	0.50	
201	Layer	N/A	Made Ground	Black silt-sand with frequent charcoal/crushed cinders, beneath 200.	N/A	N/A	0.20	
202	Masonry	N/A	Wall	Brick wall oriented NW-SE. 6 courses, stretcher over one header.	1.10	0.25	0.60	
203	Masonry	N/A	Wall	Brick wall oriented NE-SW. Six courses alternating header and stretcher.	>2.0	0.22	0.60	
204	Cut	N/A	Pipe Trench	Trench oriented NE-SW, vertical sides, containing metal pipe.	>2.0	0.80	>0.70	
205	Fill	204	Backfill	Backfill of pipe trench 204. Mixed grey-brown sand-silt with frequent charcoal and gravel. Corroded metal pipe present, travelling towards extant brick chimney.	N/A	N/A	>0.70	
206	Layer	N/A	Surface	Surface comprising single course of rounded river cobbles c.80mm x 60mm x 50mm.	>2.0	1.0	0.10	
207	Layer	N/A	Made Ground	Black sand-silt with moderate charcoal and small stones.	N/A	N/A	0.29	
208	Layer	N/A	Made Ground	Brown-grey sand-silt with frequent small stones	N/A	N/A	0.35	
209	Masonry	N/A	Wall	Brick wall oriented NW-SE. Four courses stretcher.	>1.15	N/K	0.45	
210	Masonry	N/A	Plinth	Coarse concrete floor/setting abutting wall 209.	1.0	1.35	0.30	
211	Layer	N/A	Made Ground	Brownish grey silt-sand levelling over brick floor 212	N/A	N/A	0.20	
212	Masonry	N/A	Floor	Brick floor. Single course oriented NW-SE, covering whole width of trench at south end.	2.0	1.30	0.10	
213	Layer	N/A	Use layer	Black sand-silt with crushed cinders and charcoal, occasional small stones. Overlying brick surface 214.	N/A	N/A	0.05	
214	Masonry	N/A	Floor	Brick floor. Two courses laid at 90 degrees to later floor 212 (i.e. oriented SW-NE).	2.0	1.30	0.20	

215	Layer	N/A	Made Ground	Black silt-clay with frequent brick rubble fragments and mortar.	>5.0	2.0	N/K	
216	Cut	N/A	Feature	Cut of unknown feature, vertical edges, cut by pipe trench 204.	N/K	0.59	0.75	
217	Fill	216	Backfill	Backfill of feature 216. Mixed rubbly deposit with brick fragments, and occasional-moderate small stones.	N/A	N/A	0.75	Late 18th century
218	Cut	N/A	Robber trench	Vertical sided trench cutting away modern wall 202.	0.30	N/K	0.55	
219	Fill	218	Backfill	Backfill of robber trench 218. Mid-light grey with frequent small-medium stones and frequent crushed mortar.	N/A	N/A	0.55	
220	Layer	N/A	Made Ground	Orange-brown sand-silt levelling deposit similar to 221, but "dirtier".	N/A	N/A	0.20	
221	Layer	N/A	Made Ground	Orange sand, with very few inclusions. Levelling deposit.	N/A	N/A	0.15	
222	Layer	N/A	Made Ground	Dirty orange gravel similar to 234. Possible redeposited levelling.	N/A	N/A	0.20	
223	Layer	N/A	Made Ground	Dark Grey sandy silt. Levelling deposit.	N/A	N/A	0.20	
224	Layer	N/A	Made Ground	Mid-grey brown sandy-silt. Levelling deposit.	N/A	N/A	0.25	
225	Masonry	N/A	Concrete	Coarse concrete capping over limestone footing 226. Sealed by floor 212.	0.85	0.20	0.45	
226	Masonry	N/A	Wall	Limestone footing. One course of squared and weathered blocks under concrete 225.	0.82	N/K	0.18	
227	Cut	N/A	Robber Trench	Vertical sided robber trench cutting away wall 225/226.	0.50	>0.1	0.60	
228	Fill	227	Backfill	Loose rubbly fill, quite loamy, with frequent lumps of stone and brick.	N/A	N/A	0.60	
229	Cut	N/A	Feature	Cut of unknown feature, possibly small pit, cut into layers 235, 233 and sealed by 232. Steep sides, flat base.	N/K	0.63	0.24	
230	Fill	229	Backfill	Mid-dark grey brown sand-silt, with occasional-moderate small-medium stones, occasional chalk and charcoal flecks.	N/A	N/A	0.24	
231	Layer	N/A	Made Ground	Brown sand-silt levelling under brick floor 212	N/A	N/A	0.10	
232	Layer	N/A	Made Ground	Brown sand-silt levelling similar to 231.	N/A	N/A	0.10	
233	Layer	N/A	Made Ground	Dirty grey-brown gravel with small-medium rounded pebbles; overlies 234, cut by 229.	N/A	N/A	0.11	
234	Layer	N/A	Made Ground	Dirty orange gravel similar to 222, possibly redeposited.	N/A	N/A	0.21	
235	Layer	N/A	Made Ground	Thin, dark brown sand-silt, cut by 229.	N/A	N/A	0.04	
236	Layer	N/A	Made Ground	Thin band of orange sand similar to 221, between 235 and 237.	N/A	N/A	0.06	
237	Layer	N/A	Made Ground	Thin, dark brown sand-silt.	N/A	N/A	0.05	
238	Layer	N/A	Made Ground	Thin black charcoal deposit beneath 237.	N/A	N/A	0.02	
239	Layer	N/A	Made Ground	Brown sand-silt under 221, similar to 220	N/A	N/A	0.10	
240	Layer	N/A	Made Ground	Thin ashy layer under 229, with occasional charcoal flecks	N/A	N/A	0.05	
241	Layer	N/A	Made Ground	Black clay-silt with moderate-frequent small-medium stones, brick fragments. Excavated sondage 0.30m deep.	N/A	N/A	>0.40	Late 18th century
242	Masonry	N/A	Wall	Brick wall parallel to 245, forming small structure. Runs NE-SW. Seven stretcher courses exposed in cross-section, so construction is headers.	>0.40	0.20	0.60	
243	Masonry	N/A	Wall	Brick wall oriented NE-SW. Header	>2.0	0.20	0.20	



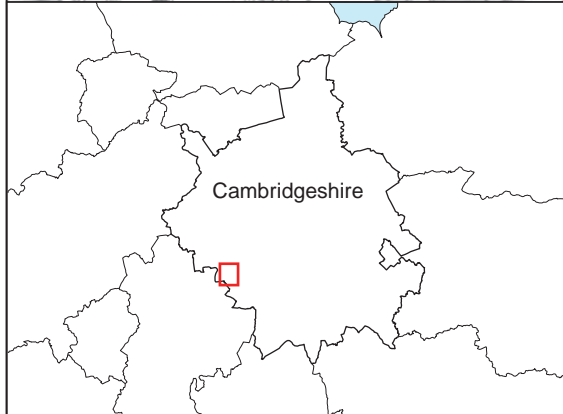
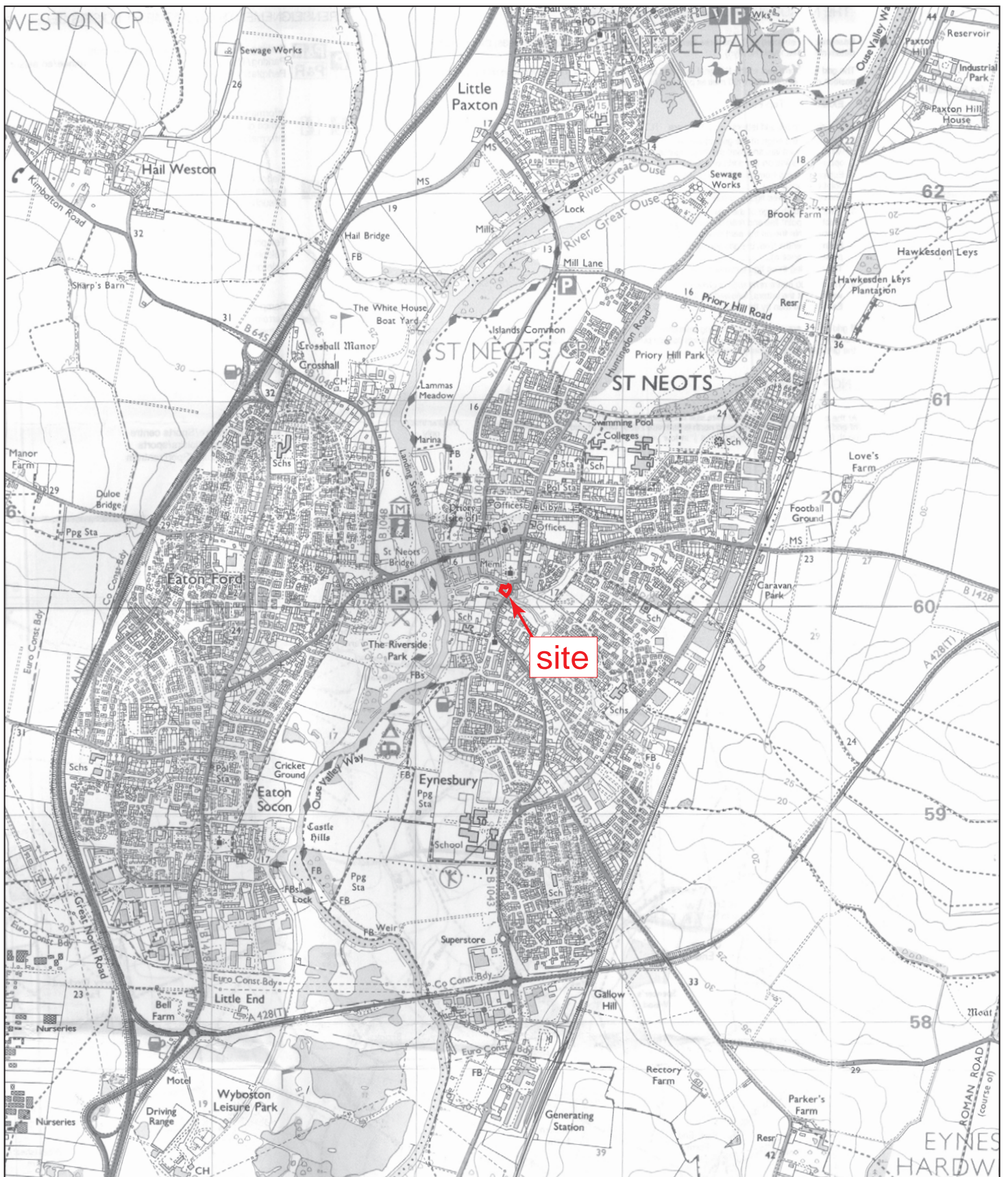
				courses. Keyed into 242 and 245, and with brick rubble between.				
244	Layer	N/A	Demolition	Brick rubble infilling between walls 242, 243 and 245.	N/K	0.60	0.60	
245	Masonry	N/A	Wall	Brick wall parallel to 242. Part of structure to NW of wall 243. Four upper courses header (stretcher in cross-section); three stretcher courses below (header in cross section).	0.40	0.20	0.60	
246	Layer	N/A	Made Ground	Mortar and brick rubble infilling between walls 242 and 209.	N/A	N/A	0.40	

**APPENDIX B: THE FINDS**

Context	Description	Finds	Ct.	Wt. (g)	Date
118	Fill of pipe trench 117	Clay tobacco pipe: bowl	1	14	C18
123	Fill of gully 122	Late medieval/early post-medieval pottery: Cistercian ware	1	8	C16
124	Made ground layer	Glass: object	1	102	LC18-C19
215	Layer	Post-medieval pottery: glazed earthenwares; creamware; pearlware; stoneware	11	159	1760-1800
241	Layer	Post-medieval pottery: glazed earthenware; tin glazed ware; pearlware Clay tobacco pipe: stems and bowl Glass: vessel Bone: animal	8 19 1 28	71 100 19 329	1760-1800

**APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM**

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>	
Project Name	Former ATS Site, 22 Brook Street, St Neots, Cambridgeshire.
Short description (250 words maximum)	<p>In November 2012 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology at the Former ATS Site, 22 Brook Street, St Neots, Cambridgeshire. Two trenches were excavated.</p> <p>The deepest and earliest deposit encountered in both trenches was a black silt-clay containing post-medieval material dating to the second half of the 18th century. Material pre-dating the 18th century was limited to one sherd of Cistercian ware dating to the 16th century.</p> <p>A complex sequence of deposits, including make-up layers, walls, floors and drains was recorded above the black silt clay deposits in both trenches. These deposits were related to the later occupation of a row of cottages that fronted Church Street or industrial use of the site as an iron works and malt extract works.</p>
Project dates	22-23 November 2012
Project type (e.g. desk-based, field evaluation etc)	Evaluation
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	Not known
Future work	Unknown
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>	
Site Location	Former ATS Site, 22 Brook Street, St Neots, Cambridgeshire
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)	0.165ha
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	518450 260080
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>	
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology (CA)
Project Brief originator	Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team
Project Design (WSI) originator	CA
Project Manager	Roland Smith
Project Supervisor	Jeremy Mordue
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>	None
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>	None
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>	
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.) Cambridgeshire County Museum Service
Physical	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Paper	Subject to decisions on retention, pottery, clay pipe, ceramic building material, animal bone.
Digital	Context sheets, drawing sheets, registers
	Survey data, digital photographs
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2012 <i>Former ATS Site, 22 Brook Street, St Neots, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report <b>12384</b>	



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**PROJECT TITLE**

Former ATS Site, Brook Street  
St Neots, Cambridgeshire

**FIGURE TITLE**

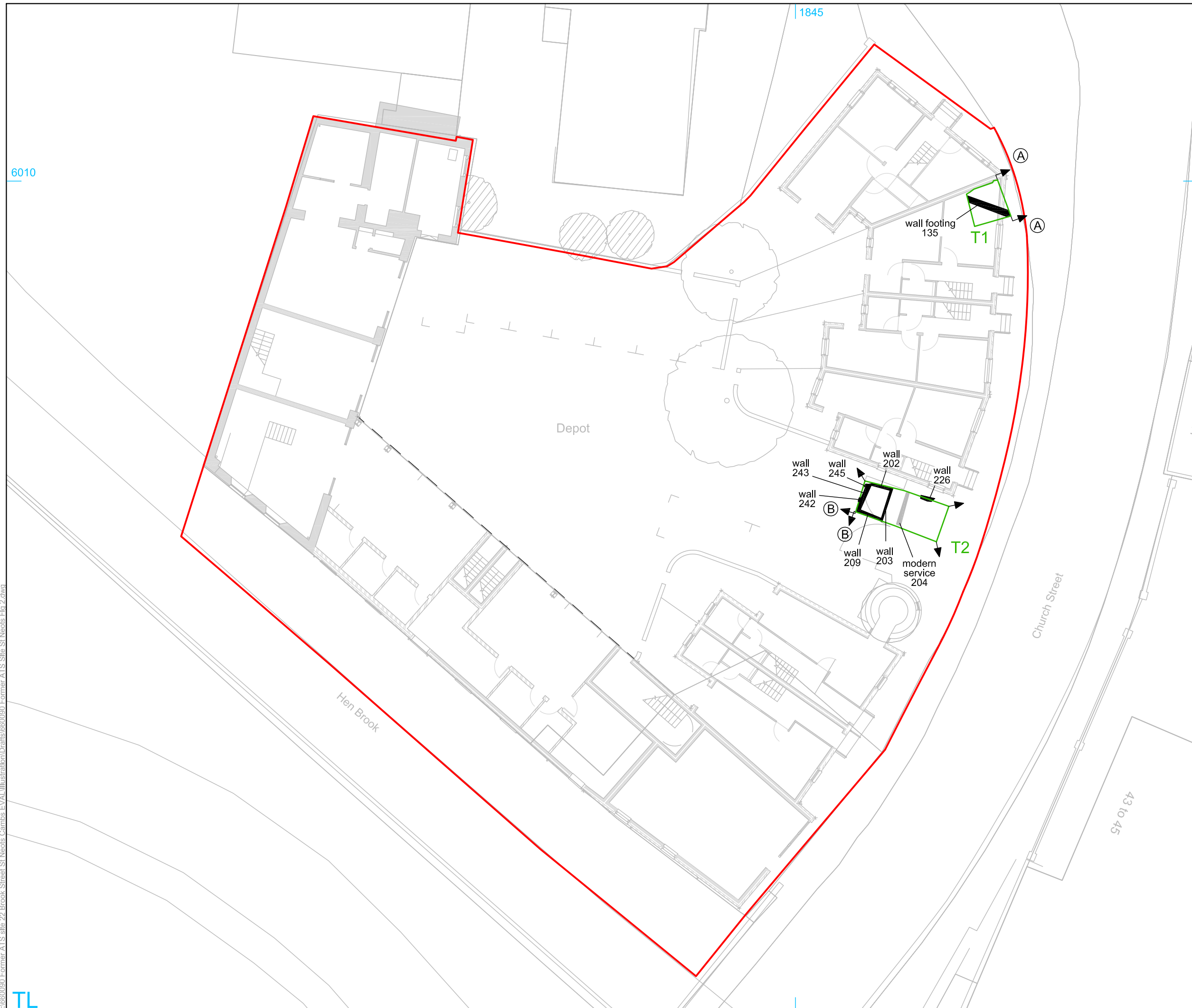
Site location plan

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PROJECT NO. 660090 DATE 12-12-2012  
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 APPROVED BY PJM SCALE@A4 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

1



- ▬ site
- ▬ evaluation trench
- ▬ archaeological feature
- ▬ modern



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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Former ATS Site, Brook Street  
 St Neots, Cambridgeshire

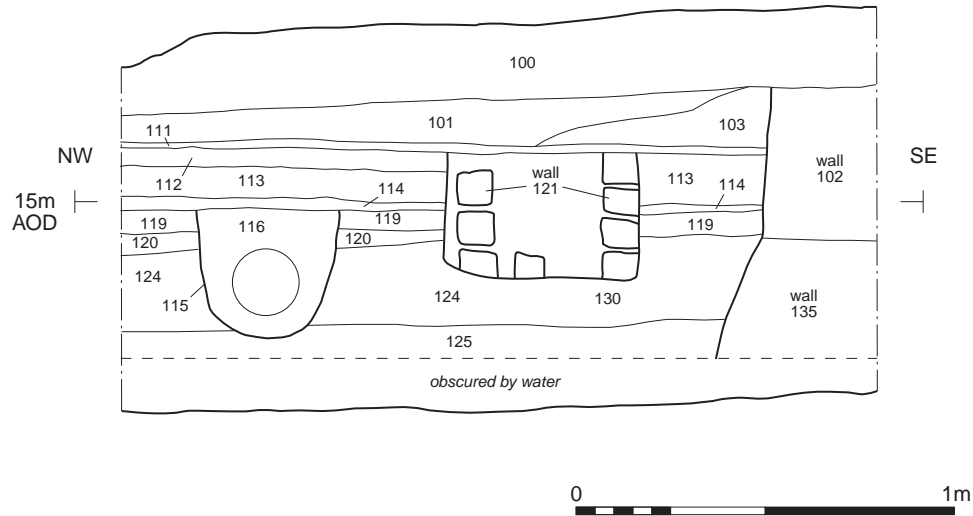
**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Trench location plan, showing  
 archaeological features

PROJECT NO.	660090	DATE	13-12-2012	FIGURE NO.	
DRAWN BY	LG	REVISION	00		
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	1:200		<b>2</b>

P:\660090 Former ATS site 22 Brook Street St Neots Cambs EVAL\Illustration\Drafts\660090 Former ATS Site St Neots Fig 2.dwg



Trench 1; section AA



View of Trench 1, looking south-east. (Scales 1m)



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PROJECT TITLE

Former ATS Site, Brook Street  
 St Neots, Cambridgeshire

FIGURE TITLE

**Trench 1; section and photograph**

PROJECT NO. 660090 DATE 13-12-2012  
 DRAWN BY LG REVISION 00  
 APPROVED BY PJM SCALE@A4 1:20

FIGURE NO.

**3**

