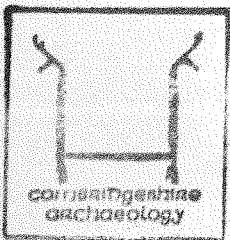
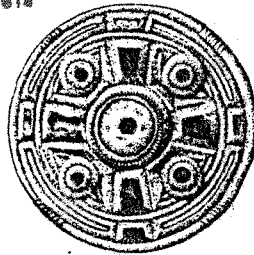


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Archaeological Field Unit

An Archaeological Evaluation
at
East Street, St Ives

N Oakey

1995

Cambridgeshire County Council

Report No. A 70

Commissioned By Bedfordshire Pilgrims Housing Association

**An Archaeological Evaluation
at
East Street, St Ives**

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1995

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Report No A 70

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SUMMARY

In August 1995 the Archaeological Field Unit of Cambridgeshire County Council carried out an evaluation of a site behind 6-8 East Street, St Ives (TL 312/715). This was commissioned by Bedfordshire Pilgrims Housing Association in advance of a proposed housing development.

Sample trenches revealed no evidence of prehistoric and Romano-British activity on the site and they confirmed that it lay beyond the limits of the medieval settlement of St Ives.

A survey dating from 1728 showed the evaluation site as orchard and excavation appeared to confirm this, but an unrecorded pond or quarry was also found. This was backfilled in the later 18th century and much of the site has since been employed for horticulture/agriculture and dumping rubbish, probably deriving from surrounding properties on East Street and Carlisle Terrace. Small sheds were present on part of the site in the 19th century and garages replaced them in the 20th century.

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT EAST STREET, ST IVES (TL 312/715)

1. INTRODUCTION

In August 1995 staff of the Archaeological Field Unit of Cambridgeshire County Council carried out an archaeological evaluation of a site to the rear of 6 and 8 East Street, St Ives (*Figure 1*) on behalf of Bedfordshire Pilgrims Housing Association. The scheme of works was based on a design brief produced by Louise Austin, Development Control Officer in the Archaeology Section of Cambridgeshire County Council.

The development site comprised a plot of land in the angle behind East Street and Carlisle Terrace, reached via a driveway between 4 and 6 East Street. The trenches were located within areas of concrete and hard standing between the garages which covered much of the site. The driveway from East Street was not available for investigation as it formed an access route and also contained a number of live services.

2. TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The site was irregular in shape, covered an area of c1400 sq m, and was generally flat. Beyond the northern boundary the ground level drops sharply by c 0.50m, but beyond the north-western corner the ground level is the same, suggesting that the drop in ground level is a localised phenomenon.

The geology of St Ives is based on First Terrace river gravels of the Great Ouse valley.

3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The pre-conquest settlement at St Ives, known as Slepe, was probably concentrated around the existing church c 550m west of the site, but the bridgehead across the Ouse, c 280m south-west of the site and now occupied by a medieval stone bridge, probably also served as a settlement focus. A large market place was formed to the north of the river crossing, extending from the parish church in the west to the site of the former priory in the east. Originally it was open ground with moveable booths and stalls, but gradually houses were built around the market area and encroached upon it. By the early 12th century people had begun to settle in houses about the Market place, taken up from the abbot (Page, Proby & Inskip Ladd 1932, 211). The evaluation site lies c 150m north of the north frontage of the Market Place and East Street is assumed to be a back lane which ran along the rear of the long, narrow market place properties.

The earliest references to East Street refer to it as *Le Thwertway*, *Thwertpath* or *Twyrtpath* and suggest that there were houses along at least part of its northern frontage in 1315 (Page, Proby & Inskip Ladds, 212), but a 1969

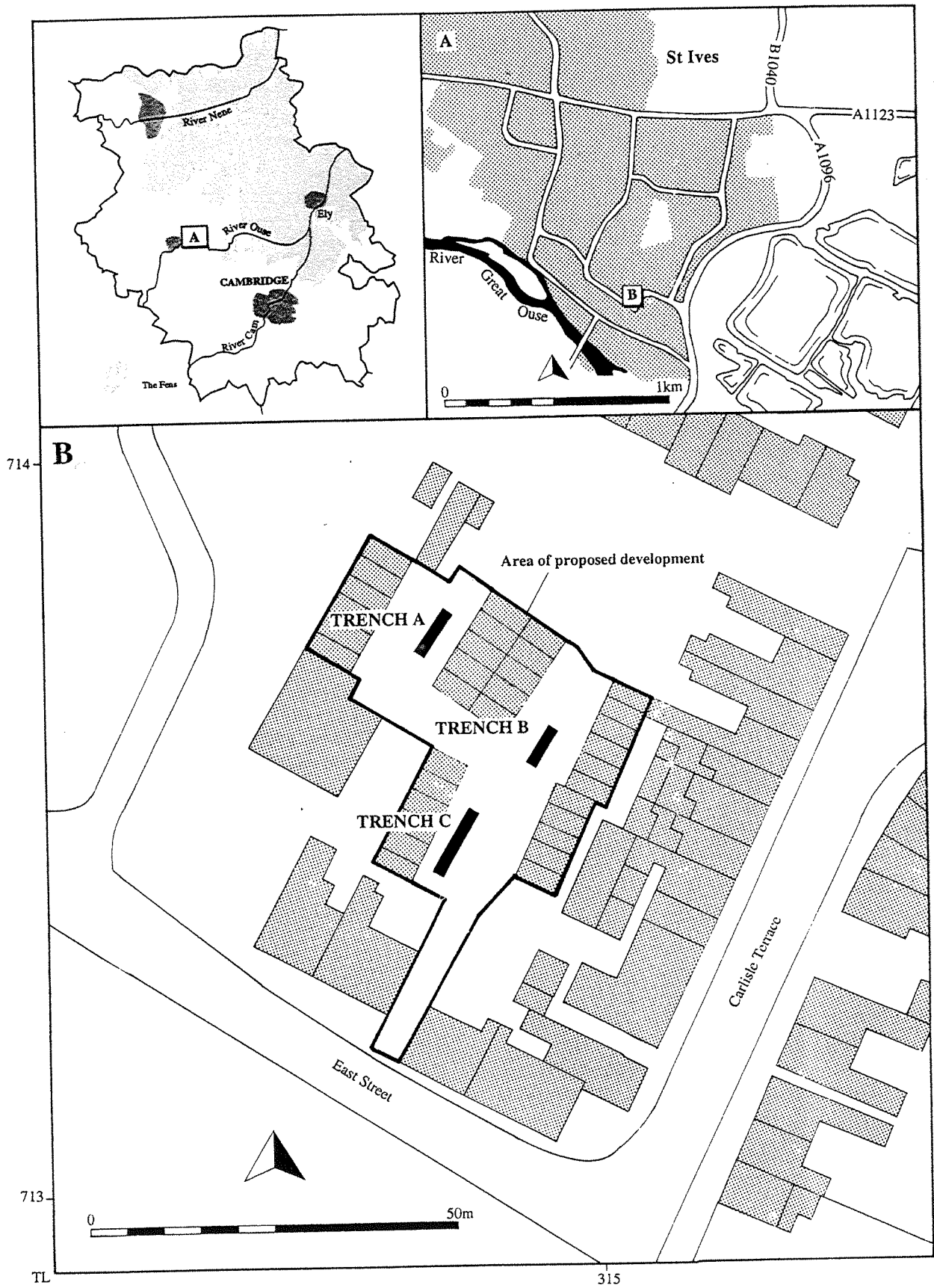


Figure 1 East Street, St Ives. Location plan

known as 'Backside', probably reflecting its function as a road skirting around the back of the properties fronting onto the Market Place. A building is shown on the corner of modern East Street and Carlisle Terrace with another at the northern end of Carlisle Terrace, but the development site is located within a plot of land labelled 'Paddle' and depicted as orchard. On a more detailed survey of the centre of St Ives by Pettis (HRO 3190/MC2/25), it occurs on the edge of a plan (not reproduced) and is labelled 'cherry'. The fire which devastated St Ives in 1689 started in a malt-house at the end of White Hart Lane 'next Padlemore' according to Pettis (cited in Page, Proby & Inskip Ladds, 212), indicating that there were structures on the south side of Backside/East Street.

By the time of the 1887 Ordnance Survey map (*Figure 3*) most of 'Paddle' had been built over, but the existing access to the site can be seen running between 4 and 6 East Street and leading to what may be a number of small buildings, possibly stabling or carriage sheds. The remainder of the development site still had trees on it.

For the period between Pettis' 1728 survey and the 1887 OS map, a possible source of information were the St Ives Ratebooks for 1838 (BMS/S. NE/8), 1839 (BMS/S. NE/9), 1840 (BMS/S. NE/10) and 1842 (BMS/S. NE/11). These books do not list addresses, but tend to follow properties around in a fairly logical fashion. For this system to be successfully followed, it is necessary to find a fixed, named property. In this case, 'The Greyhound' public house on Carlisle Terrace still exists and has a rear access across the development site. In all the years covered, 'The Greyhound' was kept by Charles Culpin and in 1840 his property was said to also include 'Boot shop & Black smiths shop'. In 1838 the reference to 'The Greyhound' is bracketed by Bridge's Close (more than 3 acres) and Ulph's Close (more than 4 acres). By 1839 the former had been replaced by 'Mr Wasdales New House', but Ulph's Close recurs in all years. It may refer to the land now partially occupied by the development site, but equally may refer to land in Culpin's ownership in another part of St Ives.

4. METHODOLOGY

The evaluation project was designed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. A representative sample of all areas of potential threat was selected in three trenches (A-C, *Figure 1*).

All trenches were aligned north-east/south-west and were all *c* 1.50m wide. Trench A was 7m long, Trench B 6.5m long and Trench C 10m long. In each trench *c* 1.40m depth of modern material was removed by mechanical excavator until the surface of potentially interesting archaeological deposits was encountered. The base of each trench was cleaned and initial plans were made. All existing archaeological deposits were then excavated or sampled and recorded according to the standard Archaeological Field Unit single context recording system. All artefacts recovered during hand excavation were retained for cleaning and future assessment, with the exception of

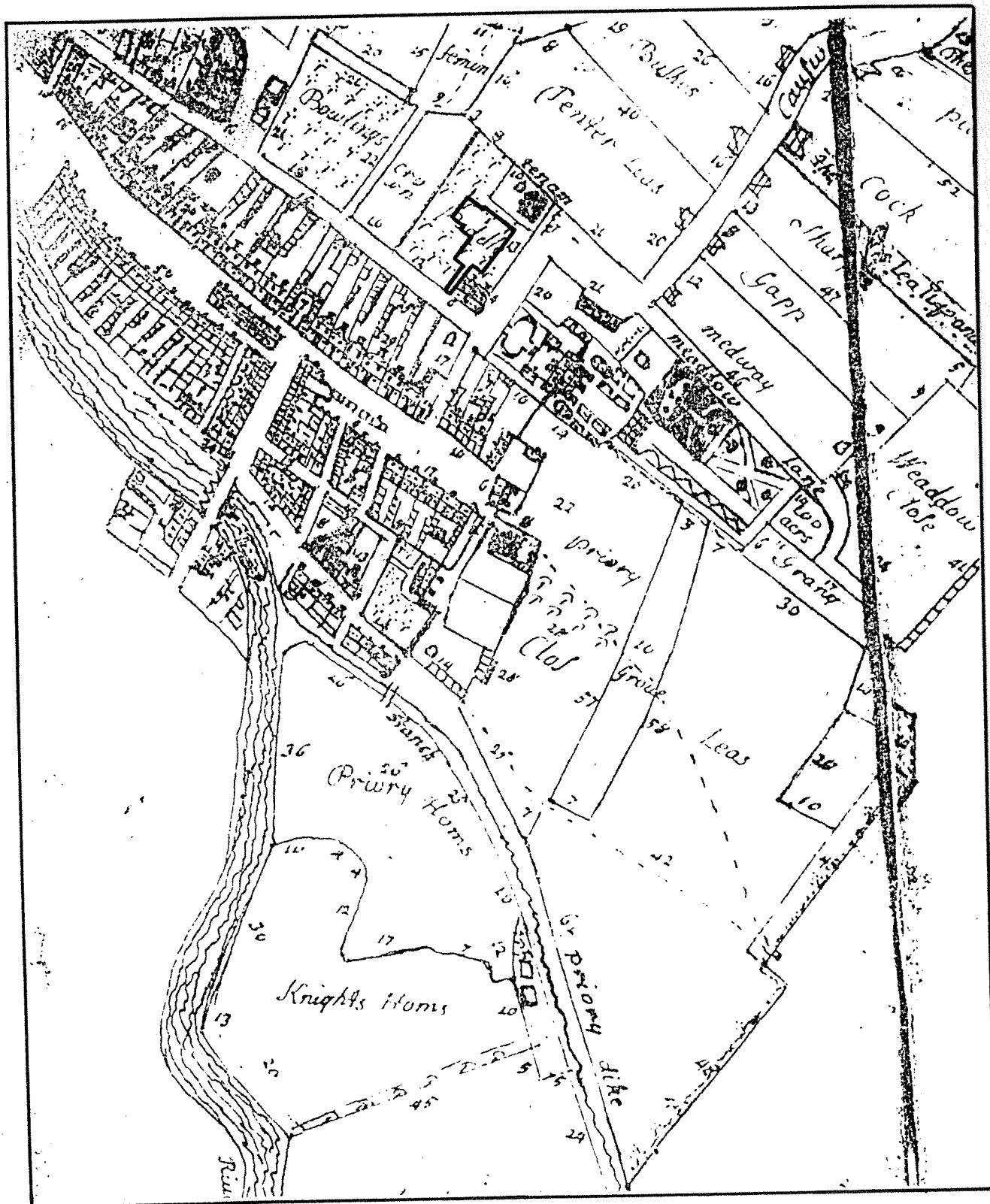


Figure 2 Detail from Pettis' Survey of St Ives, 1728

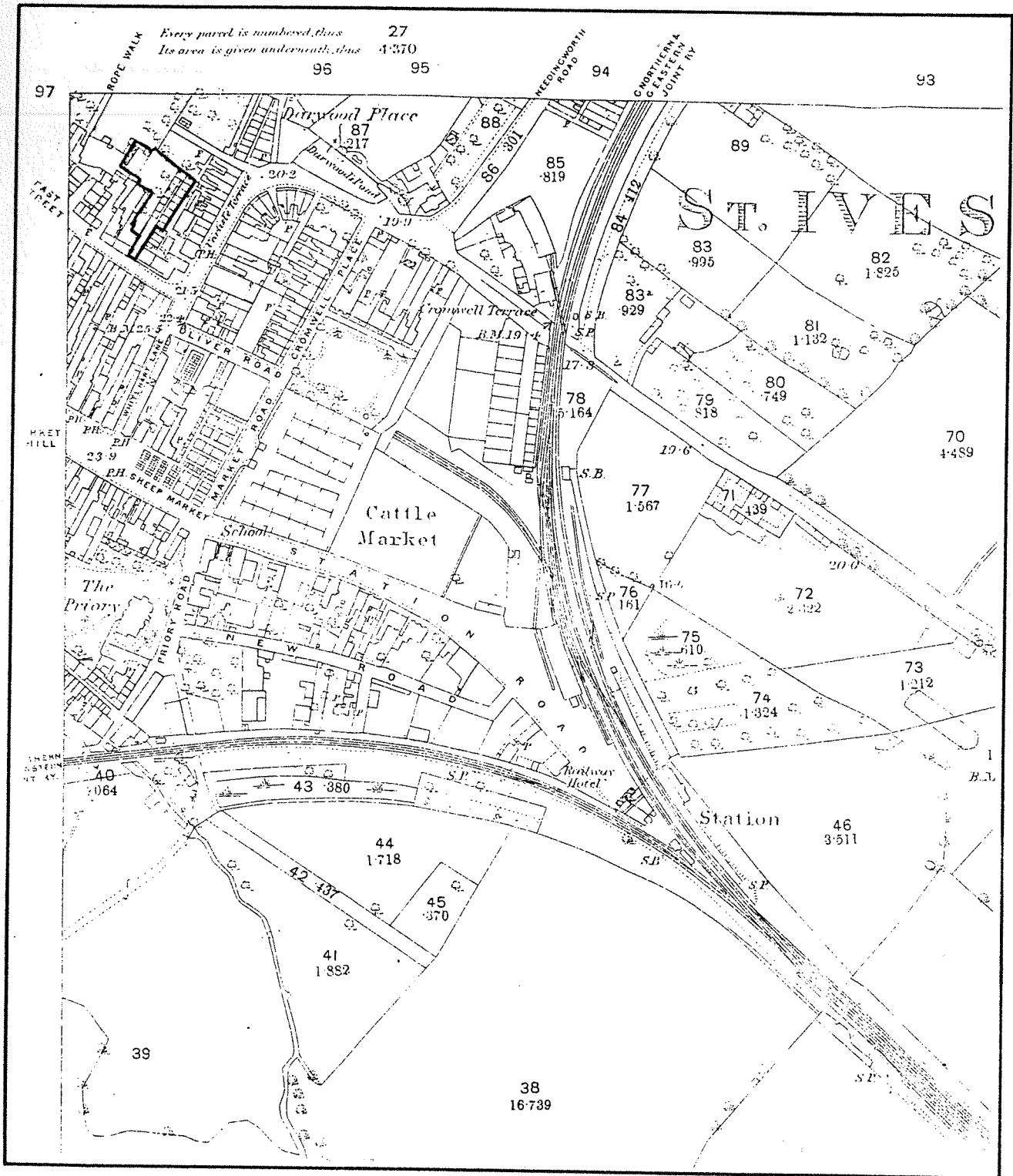


Figure 3 Detail from 1887 OS map

building materials where only a representative sample was kept. After completion of hand excavation, a section of each trench was cleaned and drawn at a scale of 1:20. Before backfilling the trenches, the opportunity was taken to employ a mechanical excavator to further excavate the deposits at the base of trenches B and C.

All site records and artefacts are held currently at the AFU headquarters at Fulbourn and stored under the site code STI ES 95.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Trench A (*Figures 4 and 5*)

In the base of this trench naturally-laid deposits were encountered at a height of 5.25-5.39m AOD and comprised 0.35m depth of alluvium (1059) sealing gravel (1060). The latter was at least 0.30m deep, but was only seen in the edge of later cut features.

The earliest cut feature was a shallow cut **1058**, running along the western side of the trench and backfilled with sandy clay 1042. As the cut was truncated by the edge of the trench and by later features it is difficult to establish whether it is a pit or a linear feature. The backfill contained only one piece of late medieval tile.

Cutting into 1042 were two large, irregularly-shaped, deep pits, **1062** and **1064**. They contained similar silty sandy clay fills and a few sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from each. The quantity was not sufficient to suggest that they were rubbish pits, but the remains of a small dog or fox were found in the fill of **1062**. Pit **1055** was similar in nature, but did not cut 1042. It is possible that all three pits were dug deliberately when the orchard was established and the medieval sherds are probably residual.

Pits **1015** and **1027** are probably related, are of similar dimensions (**1027** was only half-sectioned) and had vertical or near vertical sides. In the base of **1015** was a shallow depression and the fills of both pits contained bricks used as packing material. They may once have held posts and are possibly associated with the dotted boundary shown cutting off the western portion of the site on the 1887 OS map.

Later than these pits was **1025**, another pit, but with no datable finds. Cutting into it was a small pit **1023** with a dark fill (1022) containing pottery of 18th century date. It was similar to, and probably contemporary with, 1034 in **1035** in the extreme south-east corner of the trench.

The later deposits were all removed by machine and were only seen in section. They included 1085 and 1084 which were both well-sorted and probably derived from fairly recent horticultural/agricultural activity. Cutting into the latter was a small pit **1115**, backfilled with 1083. This was sealed by the make-up and levelling for the modern concrete surface.

5.2 Trench B (*Figures 6 and 7*)

Excavation by machine encountered an undulating layer of natural gravel (1080) c 1.85m below the modern ground surface, cut into by **1081**. It was

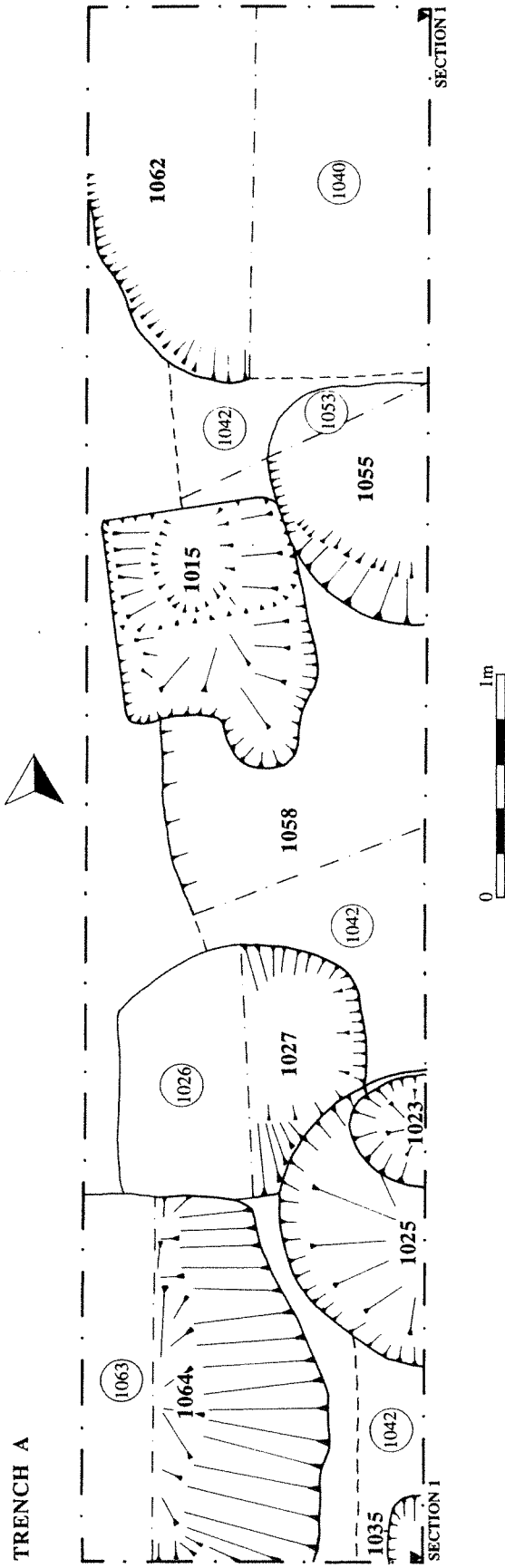


Figure 4 Plan of Trench A

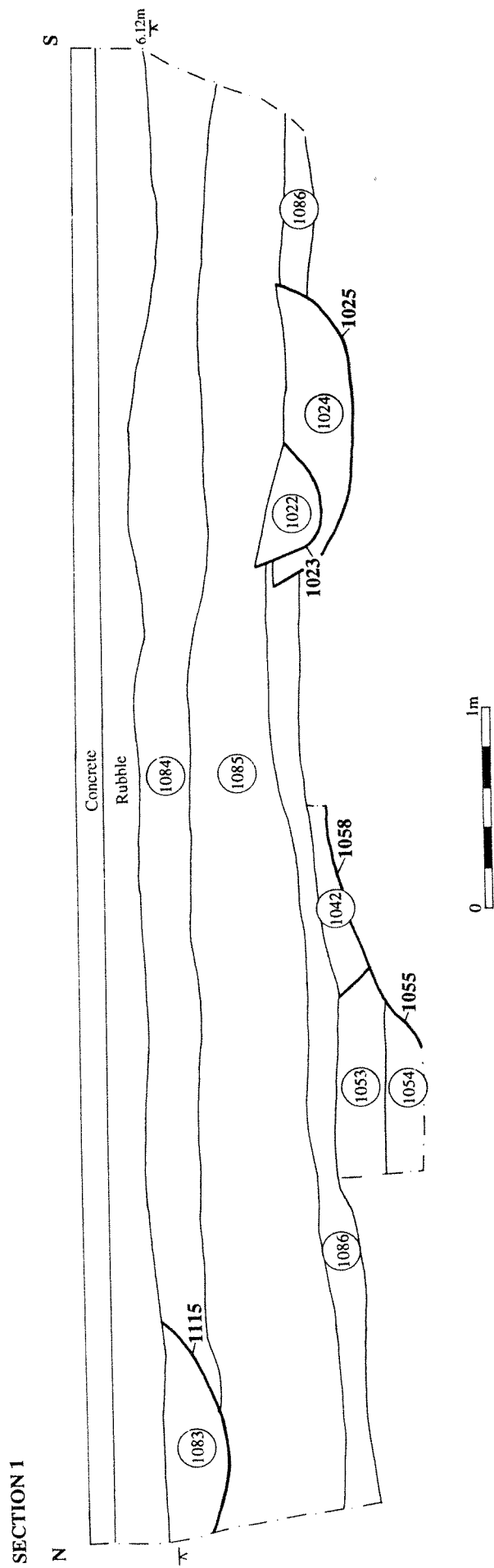


Figure 5 Section 1 : Trench A

impossible to determine the nature and size of this cut, but it was filled with waterlogged clays 1079 and 1033. It is probably part of the large feature excavated in the base of Trench C.

A sealing dump (1021) was cut by two parallel, shallow ditches (1019 and 1030) running east/west and filled with clean gravel. These may have served as drains, and a third similar, but later, feature [1118] was seen at the northern edge of the trench. Contexts 1010, 1017, 1020, 1028 and 1073 (*Figure 7*) represent horticultural or agricultural activity in the 18th and 19th centuries, preceding a dumping episode (1074-6). This was cut into by a large pit 1082 sealed by 1067. Rubbish pit 1070 was filled totally with 19th century bottle glass and pottery, but contemporary pit 1072 may be a tree-hole. Material 1068 was then dumped as levelling before the hard standing was laid across the site.

5.3 Trench C (*Figures 8 and 9*)

The machine exposed a deposit of clean clay (1114) 2.50m below the modern ground surface. This was probably laid down by water and was overlain by waterlogged clay 1052 containing preserved vegetable matter and large quantities of animal bone.

A brief examination of the bone showed the majority to be pig, mainly legs and trotters from juvenile animals. Smaller percentages of cattle and sheep or goat bones, again mainly from the legs or feet, were recovered. This may suggest that the deposit represents waste from an industry involving animal skins, where the lower legs and feet were often left attached to the hide after the rest of the carcass was put aside for consumption. Such a dump could equally well represent butchers waste, although no obvious butchering marks were seen on the bones. However, neither reason would account for the complete pelvis of a horse and the remains of at least three dogs or foxes found in the same deposit. Context 1052, therefore, probably includes a general dump of animal bone from a variety of sources. It should be stressed that this animal bone was recovered from a sample hand excavation, measuring only 1.50 x 1.50m and 0.25m deep, and that, consequently, there is no way of knowing if this is representative of the whole deposit or how many bones were present.

Pottery indicated that the earliest date at which 1052 could have been deposited was the later 18th century. It was very similar to 1033 in Trench B and they probably form part of the same deposit, possibly the backfill of a large feature such as a pond or quarry.

Cut into 1052 were a number of features. The fill of these could only be distinguished by a looser, grittier texture and they comprised postholes 1004, 1006 and 1008 and pits 1012, 1039 and 1057. The fill (1056) of the latter was cut by a later pit 1051. The pottery recovered from the fills of these features suggested that all were dug after the later 18th century. A larger pit 1044 was exposed at the northern end of the trench and contained material of early 19th century date (1036), which contained the remains of a small dog. It also contained a thick (*c* 0.50m) layer of clay (1043) and similar material (1045) filled posthole 1046 on the edge of 1044. Contexts 1094, 1097-1101 and 1113 may be fills within the same pit, but were removed by the initial machine excavation.

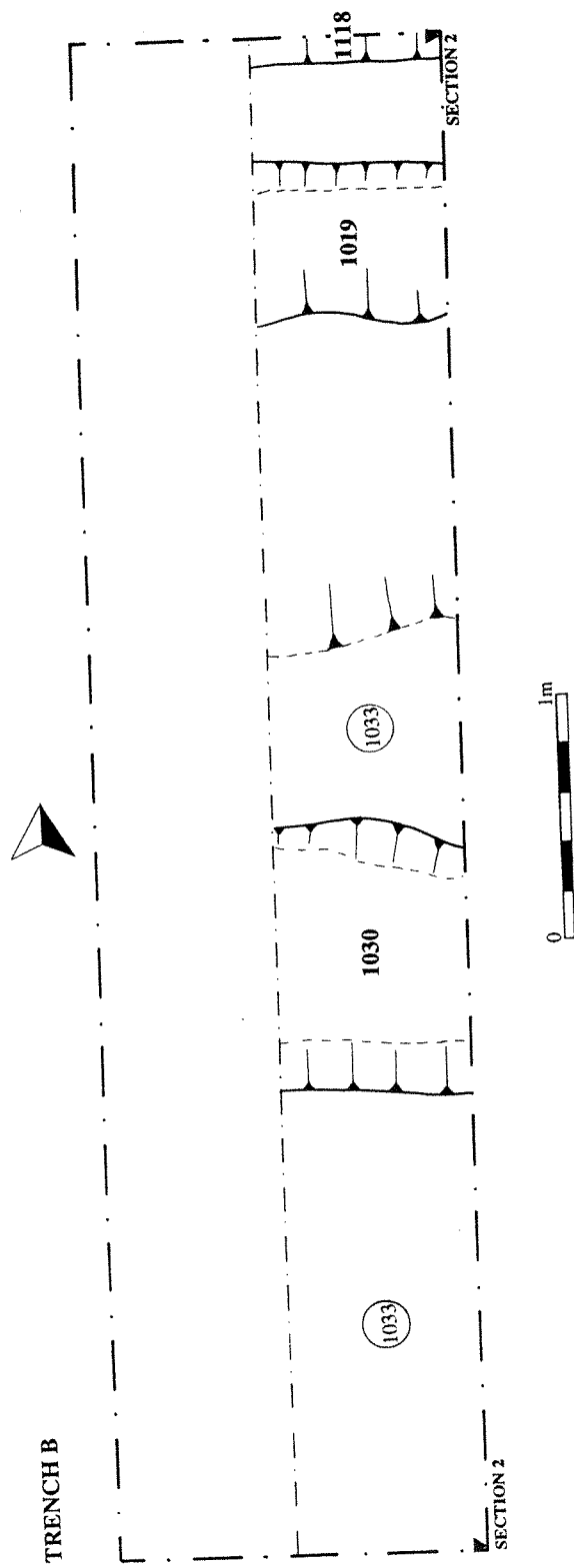


Figure 6 Plan of Trench B

SECTION 2

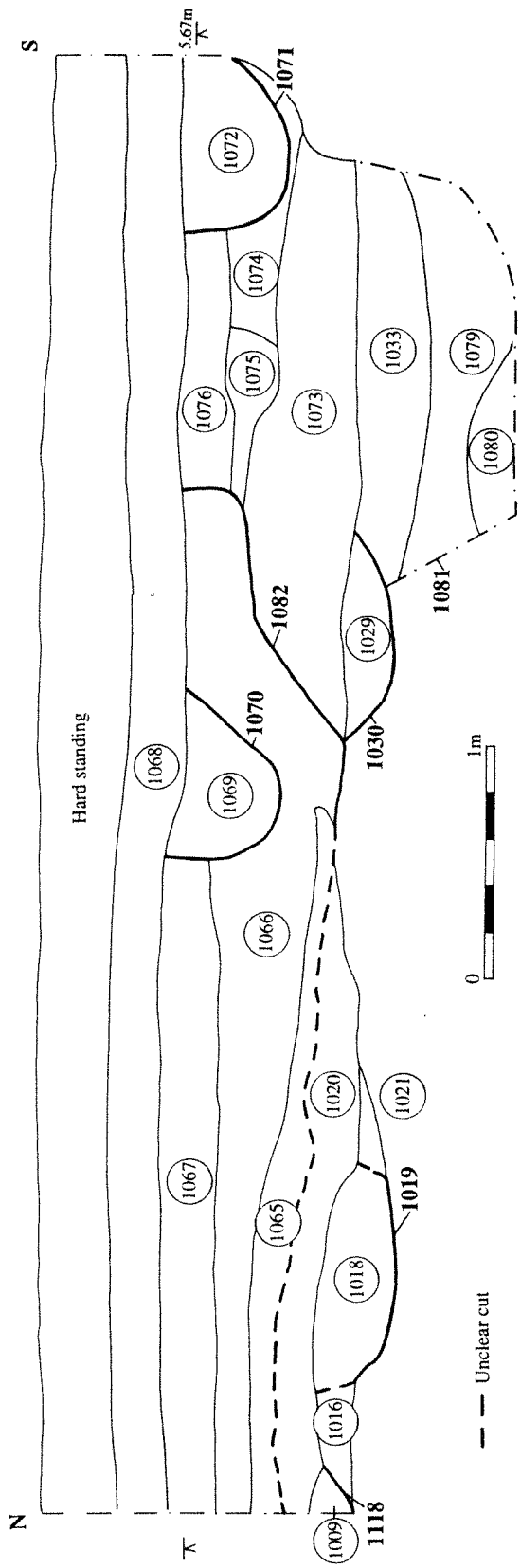


Figure 7 Section 2 : Trench B

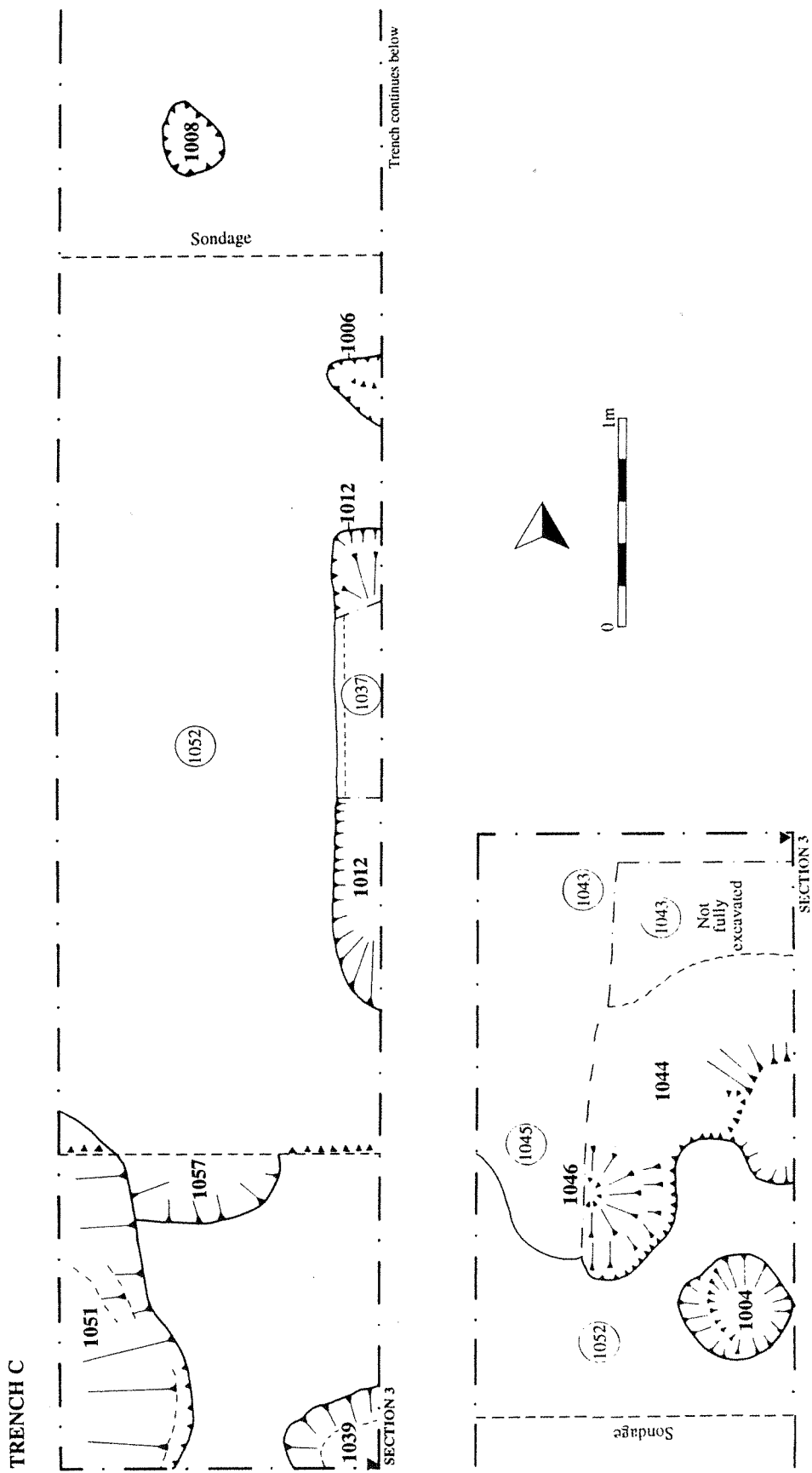


Figure 8 Plan of Trench C

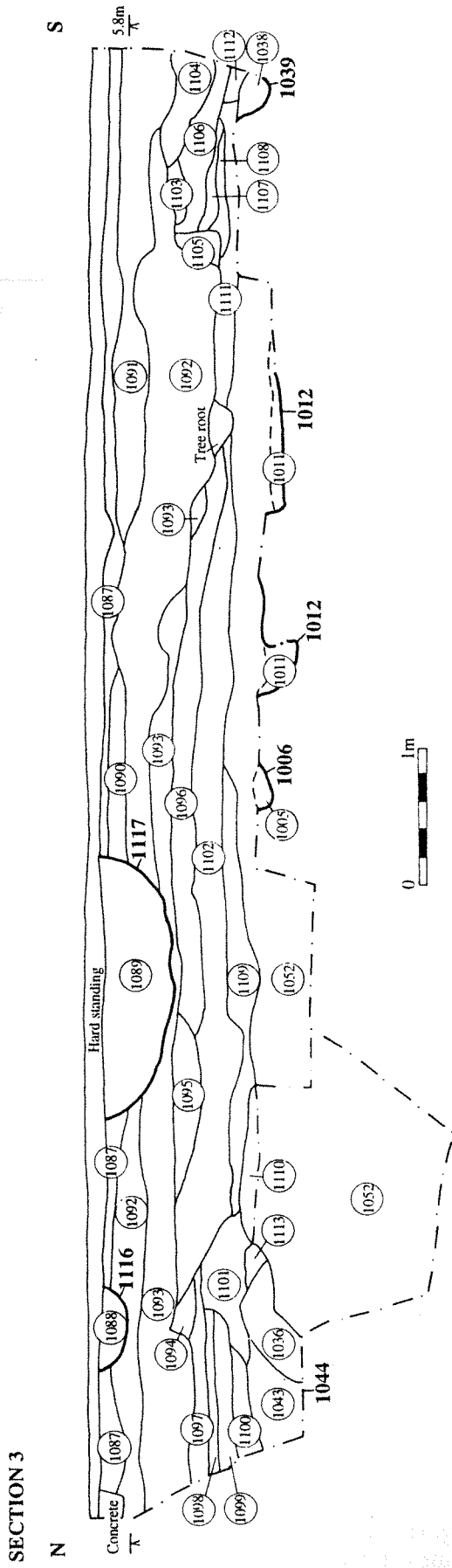


Figure 9 Section 3 : Trench C

Contexts 1103-8 and 1112 may be fills of another pit at the southern end of the trench while 1109 formed a localised dump including many pieces of brick and stone. This context was located directly above the area where a large quantity of animal bone was recovered from 1052 and may represent a sealing deposit over a localised dump.

Layers 1090-3 and 1096 represent horticultural activity on the site, before a period of disuse or dereliction which produced 1087. Cut into the latter were rubbish pit 1117 and tree-hole 1116. Both were sealed by levelling and make-up for the hard standing.

6. INTERPRETATION

This is outlined according to archaeological periods.

6.1 Prehistoric (before AD 43)

No evidence of prehistoric activity was recovered from the evaluation of the site. No residual artefacts were encountered and no layers or features of prehistoric date were observed in the sections produced by deeper features.

6.2 Romano-British (AD 43 - 410)

Two pieces of possible Roman tile were recovered from the fill of ?tree-hole **1064** in Trench A. However, they appeared to have been deliberately clipped for possible reuse and were found in association with sherds of medieval pottery. The paucity of Romano-British material disturbed and redeposited in contexts of a later date suggests that no Romano-British activity was taking place on or near the site.

6.3 Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 - 1066)

One piece of Stamford ware (1000-1250) was found in posthole **1004**, in association with post-medieval material. This lack of material suggests that the site lay outside the pre-Conquest settlement of Slepe.

6.4 Medieval (AD 1066 - 1520)

With the exception of the pottery noted above in **6.3**, all medieval artefacts were recovered from Trench A. However, they were present in very small numbers and, in the case of sherds found in fills 1040 and 1053, were abraded, indicating that they had been present in disturbed soil for some time before being deposited within cuts **1062** and **1055**.

No evidence of structures of medieval date was found in the evaluation and the small quantity of sherds recovered confirms that the evaluation site was beyond the core of the medieval settlement of St Ives centred on its market place. The small amount of medieval sherds and the nature of their abrasion are compatible with their having been deposited within manure carried from a settlement for spreading on the adjacent fields.

6.5 Post-Medieval (AD 1520 - present)

Most of the contexts excavated and recorded in section dated from the 18th and 19th centuries.

A series of large pits (**1055, 1062 and 1064**) in Trench A may be tree-holes associated with the orchard shown in Pettis' survey of 1728, but no sign of this usage was seen in Trenches B and C. Here the large feature **1081** had probably been full of water and clay (**1079**) had been deposited on its base. The limits of this feature were not located, but it is likely to have been either a pond or a quarry backfilled in the 18th century with material which included a lot of animal bone.

A number of postholes (**1004, 1006 and 1008**) may be associated with boundaries at the rear of properties on East Street, but otherwise the whole evaluation site was used for horticulture or agriculture and the dumping of rubbish in pits. The excavation of drains **1019, 1030 and 1118** may have helped prepare the ground for cultivation.

No sign was found of the structures shown on the 1887 OS map, but the large pits **1015 and 1027** in Trench A may have housed large posts packed with bricks and be associated with a dotted boundary shown in the western portion of the site in 1887.

7. CONCLUSION

Despite locating few traces of activity on the site before the post-medieval period this evaluation has provided information of great value to the interpretation of St Ives' medieval topography.

The evaluation seems to confirm documentary and cartographic evidence that the area studied was beyond the limits of the core of the medieval settlement of St Ives, which was bounded here by East Street. However, the project has revealed the presence of a large, previously unknown and undated feature which may be a pond or quarry.

It should be stressed that it was not possible to investigate the deposits nearest to modern East Street where it would be expected that any medieval and pre-19th century structures are more likely to have been located. The lack of evidence of any 'backyard' medieval features (rubbish pits, boundaries etc) recovered, however, suggests that there were no dwellings in this location.

8. ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL AND PROPOSED MITIGATION STRATEGY

8.1 Foundations and service trenches are likely only to impact on 18th and 19th century horticultural and rubbish dumping episodes.

8.2 The development will impact on the large pond or quarry **1081** and probably affect the local water-table with adverse effects on the survival of organic material within its backfill (**1033, 1052 and 1079**). When groundworks are

taking place on site the opportunity should be taken to define and record the limits, nature and date of this large feature.

- 8.3 Monitoring ground disturbance within the driveway between 4 and 6 East Street would establish whether archaeological remains survive within this area and enable the recording of any significant deposits which might be uncovered or disturbed.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author wishes to thank Bedfordshire Pilgrims Housing Association for commissioning and funding this project. Louise Austin, Development Control Officer of the Archaeology Section of Cambridgeshire County Council, composed the brief for archaeological evaluation and provided advice on site.

Site accommodation was hired from Landsman (Co-Ownership) Ltd of Buckden and the trenches were opened and backfilled by machinery and drivers hired through Huntingdon Plant Hire.

At the Archaeology Field Unit, Ben Robinson was the Project Manager. Niall Oakey, the Project Officer, carried out the excavation phase with excavators Dawn Griffiths, Malin Holst and Chris Montague. Dawn Griffiths also carried out post-excavation analysis of the site records. Illustrations for this report were produced by Melodie Paice and advice on pottery dates was provided by Dr Paul Sperry. Lorrain Higbee provided species identification for the animal bones.

Advice and assistance on the background historical and cartographic research was provided by the staff of the County Record Office, Huntingdon and by Bob Burn-Murdoch, curator of the Norris Museum at St Ives.

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Appendix A - Context List STIES 95

Trench A

| <u>Cntxt</u> | <u>Description</u> | <u>Nature</u> | <u>It is Above</u> | <u>It is Below</u> |
|--------------|----------------------------|---|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1001 | Machine clearance | - | | |
| 1014 | Fill of pit 1015 | Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy clay | 1015 | 1001 |
| 1015 | Pit | Deep, almost rectangular | 1053 | 1014 |
| 1022 | Fill of pit 1023 | Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) gritty, silty sand | 1023 | 1085 |
| 1023 | Pit | Shallow, semi-circular | 1024 | 1022 |
| 1024 | Fill of pit 1025 | Brown (10YR 4/3) sandy clay | 1025 | 1023 |
| 1025 | Pit | Truncated by edge of trench | 1026, 1086 | 1024 |
| 1026 | Fill of pit 1027 | Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy clay | 1031 | 1025 |
| 1027 | Pit | Deep, rectangular | 1063, 1042 | 1032 |
| 1031 | Fill of pit 1027 | Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy clay | 1032 | 1026 |
| 1032 | Fill of pit 1027 | Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy clay | 1027 | 1031 |
| 1034 | Fill of pit 1035 | Very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy clay | 1035 | 1001 |
| 1035 | Pit | Truncated by edges of trench | 1042 | 1034 |
| 1040 | Fill of pit/tree-hole 1062 | Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy clay | 1062 | 1001 |
| 1042 | Fill of feature 1058 | Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy clay | 1058 | 1027, 1035, 1055, 1062 |
| 1053 | Fill of pit/tree-hole 1055 | Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) very sandy clay | 1054 | 1015, 1086 |
| 1054 | Fill of pit/tree-hole 1055 | Dark grey (10YR 4/1) sandy clay | 1055 | 1053 |
| 1055 | Pit/tree-hole | Deep, sub-circular | 1042 | 1054 |
| 1058 | Undefined feature | Truncated by edge of trench | 1059 | 1042 |
| 1059 | Natural alluvium | Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay | 1060 | 1058, 1064 |
| 1060 | Natural gravel | Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) to brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) bands of gravel | - | 1059 |
| 1062 | Pit/tree-hole | Deep, sub-circular | 1042 | 1040 |
| 1063 | Fill of pit/tree-hole 1064 | Dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty sandy clay | 1064 | 1027 |
| 1064 | Pit/tree-hole | Deep, sub-circular | 1059 | 1063 |

| | | | | |
|------|---------------------|---|------|---------------|
| 1083 | Fill of ?pit 1115 | Very dark grey (10YR 3/1) sandy clay | 1115 | Modern rubble |
| 1084 | ?Horticultural soil | Very dark grey (10YR 3/1) clayey sand | 1085 | 1115 |
| 1085 | ?Horticultural soil | Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) clayey silt | 1022 | 1084 |
| 1086 | ?Horticultural soil | Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) clayey silt | 1053 | 1025 |
| 1115 | ?Pit | Shallow, concave, sub-circular | 1084 | 1083 |

Trench B

| <u>Cntxt</u> | <u>Description</u> | <u>Nature</u> | <u>It is Above</u> | <u>It is Below</u> |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1009 | Fill of linear 1118 | Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy gravel | 1118 | 1020 |
| 1010 | ?Horticultural soil | Very dark greyish brown (2.5Y 3/2) clayey silt | 1013 | |
| 1013 | ?Dump | Olive brown (2.5Y 4/4) sand | 1028 | 1010, 1017 |
| 1016 | ?Horticultural soil | Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy silt | 1018 | 1118 |
| 1017 | ?Horticultural soil | Very dark grey (10YR 3/1) silty clay | 1013 | |
| 1018 | Fill of linear 1019 | Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy gravel | 1019 | 1016 |
| 1019 | Linear cut (east/west) | Concave | 1021 | 1018 |
| 1020 | ?Horticultural soil | Very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay | 1009 | 1082 |
| 1021 | ?Dump | Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) slightly silty clay | 1033 | 1019 |
| 1028 | ?Horticultural soil. Same as 1073 | Very dark grey (10YR 3/1) silty clay | 1029 | 1013 |
| 1029 | Fill of linear 1030 | Brown (10YR 4/3) sandy gravel | 1030 | 1028, 1073 |
| 1030 | Linear cut (east/west) | Sloping sides, flat base | 1033 | 1029 |
| 1033 | ?Backfill of 1081 | Dark grey (2.5Y 4/1) clay | 1079 | 1021, 1030 |
| 1065 | Fill of pit 1082 | Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay | 1082 | 1066 |
| 1066 | Fill of pit 1082 | Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay | 1065 | 1067 |
| 1067 | Fill of 1082/levelling/surface | Light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/3) silty clay. 80% brick and tile | 1066 | 1070 |
| 1068 | Dump/levelling | Very dark grey (2.5Y 3/1) to black (2.5Y/1) silty clay | 1069, 1072 | Modern rubble |
| 1069 | Fill of pit 1070 | Entirely composed of 18th/19th century ceramics and glass | 1070 | 1068 |
| 1070 | Rubbish pit | Steep-sided, circular | 1067 | 1069 |
| 1071 | Pit | Steep-sided, round-bottomed pit | 1076 | 1072 |

| | | | | |
|------|-----------------------------------|--|------------|------------|
| 1072 | Fill of pit 1071 | Very dark grey (2.5Y 3/1) to very dark greyish brown (2.5Y 3/2) silty clay | 1071 | 1068 |
| 1073 | ?Horticultural soil. Same as 1028 | Very dark grey (10YR 3/1) silty clay | 1029 | 1074, 1075 |
| 1074 | ?Dump | Very dark greyish brown (2.5Y 3/2) fine silty clay | 1073 | 1076 |
| 1075 | ?Dump | Yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) gravelly sand | 1073 | 1076 |
| 1076 | ?Dump | Strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silty sandy gravel | 1074, 1075 | 1071, 1082 |
| 1079 | Fill of cut 1081 | Very dark greyish brown (2.5Y 3/2) clay | 1081 | 1033 |
| 1080 | Natural gravel | Dark greyish brown (2.5Y 4/2) sandy gravel | - | 1081 |
| 1081 | Cut of unknown function. ?Pond | Uneven base, sides not seen | 1080 | 1079 |
| 1082 | Pit | Sharp side. Flat bottom | 1020, 1076 | 1065 |
| 1118 | Linear cut (east/west) | Very truncated by edge of trench | 1016 | 1009 |

Trench C

| <u>Cntxt</u> | <u>Description</u> | <u>Nature</u> | <u>It is above</u> | <u>It is below</u> |
|--------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1002 | Machine clearance | | | |
| 1003 | Fill of ?posthole 1004 | Very dark grey (5Y 3/1) silty clay | 1004 | 1002 |
| 1004 | ?Posthole | Circular, concave base | 1052 | 1003 |
| 1005 | Fill of ?posthole 1006 | Very dark greyish-brown (10YR 3/2) gritty, sandy silty clay | 1006 | 1002 |
| 1006 | ?Posthole | Oval, concave base | 1052 | 1005 |
| 1007 | Fill of ?posthole 1008 | Very dark greyish-brown (10YR 3/2) gritty, sandy silty clay | 1008 | 1002 |
| 1008 | ?Posthole | Circular, vertical sides, flat base | 1052 | 1007 |
| 1011 | Fill of pit 1012 | Very dark grey (5Y 3/1) silty clay | 1012 | 1037 |
| 1012 | Pit | ?Sub-rectangular, truncated by edge of trench | 1052 | 1011 |
| 1036 | Fill of pit 1044 | Very dark greyish-brown (10YR 3/2) sandy clay | 1044 | 1043, 1046 |
| 1037 | Fill of pit 1012 | Very dark greyish brown (2.5Y 3/2) clay | 1011 | 1002 |
| 1038 | Fill of pit 1039 | Dark grey (2.5Y 4/1) silty clay | 1039 | 1111 |
| 1039 | Pit | Steep-sided, flat base, truncated by trench edges | 1052 | 1038 |
| 1043 | Fill of pit 1044 | Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay | 1036 | 1101 |
| 1044 | Pit | Only sampled. Shape and depth unknown | 1052 | 1036 |

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|------|-------------------------|--|------------------|--|
| 1045 | Fill of posthole 1046 | Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay | 1046 | 1002 |
| 1046 | Posthole | Sub-circular, steep-sided | 1036 | 1045 |
| 1047 | Fill of pit 1051 | Dark grey (2.5Y 4/1) silty clay | 1049 | 1050 |
| 1048 | Fill of pit 1051 | Very dark greyish brown (2.5Y 3/2) sandy clay | 1049 | 1050 |
| 1049 | Fill of pit 1051 | Very dark grey (2.5Y 3/1) silty clay | 1051 | 1047, 1048 |
| 1050 | Fill of pit 1051 | Very dark greyish brown (2.5Y 3/2) sandy clay | 1047, 1048 | 1002 |
| 1051 | Pit | Truncated by trench edges | 1056 | 1049 |
| 1052 | ?Backfill | Very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay | 1114 | 1004, 1006, 1008, 1012, 1039, 1044, 1057, 1110 |
| 1056 | Fill of pit 1057 | Very dark greyish brown (2.5Y 3/2) silty clay | 1057 | 1051 |
| 1057 | Pit | Sub-rectangular, concave | 1052 | 1056 |
| 1087 | Dump/Dereliction | Very dark grey (10YR3/1) clayey silt | 1090, 1091 | 1116, 1117 |
| 1088 | Fill of pit 1116 | Very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) clayey silt | 1116 | Hard standing |
| 1089 | Fill of ?tree-hole 1117 | Very dark greyish brown (2.5Y 3/2) sandy silt | 1117 | Hard standing |
| 1090 | ?Horticultural soil | Very dark grey (10YR 3/1) clayey silt | 1092 | 1087 |
| 1091 | ?Horticultural soil | Very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) clayey sandy silt | 1092 | 1087 |
| 1092 | ?Horticultural soil | Dark greyish brown (2.5Y 4/2) silty clay | 1093, 1104, 1105 | 1090, 1091 |
| 1093 | ?Horticultural soil | Brown (10YR 5/3) sandy silt | 1095 | 1092 |
| 1094 | ?Backfill | Very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay | 1097 | 1102 |
| 1095 | ?Backfill | Dark greyish brown (2.5Y 4/2) silty sand | 1096 | 1093 |
| 1096 | ?Horticultural soil | Very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy clay | 1102 | 1095 |
| 1097 | ?Backfill | Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy gravel | 1098 | 1094 |
| 1098 | ?Backfill | Dark greyish brown (2.5Y 4/2) silty clay | 1099 | 1097 |
| 1099 | ?Backfill | Olive brown (2.5Y 4/3) silty clay | 1100 | 1098 |
| 1100 | ?Backfill | Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy clay | 1101 | 1099 |
| 1101 | ?Backfill | Very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay | 1043, 1113 | 1100, 1109 |
| 1102 | ?Dump | Very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) clayey silt | 1094, 1109 | 1096 |

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|------|--------------------|--|------------|------------|
| 1103 | ?Fill/Dump | Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy gravel | 1106 | 1104 |
| 1104 | ?Fill/Dump | Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) clayey silt | 1103 | 1092 |
| 1105 | ?Fill/Dump | Very dark greyish brown (2.5Y 3/2) silty clay | 1106 | 1092 |
| 1106 | ?Fill/Dump | Very dark greyish brown (2.5Y 3/2) silty clay | 1107, 1112 | 1103, 1105 |
| 1107 | ?Fill/Dump | Very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) clayey silt | 1108 | 1106 |
| 1108 | ?Fill/Dump | Very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) clay | 1111 | 1107 |
| 1109 | ?Dump | Very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy clay | 1101 | 1102 |
| 1110 | ?Dump | Dark grey (2.5Y 4/1) clay | 1052 | 1113 |
| 1111 | ?Dump | Very dark greyish brown (2.5Y 3/2) clay | 1038 | 1108, 1112 |
| 1112 | ?Backfill | Dark greyish brown (2.5Y 4/2) sandy clay | 1111 | 1106 |
| 1113 | ?Backfill | Very dark greyish brown (2.5Y 3/2) silty clay | 1110 | 1101 |
| 1114 | Water-laid deposit | Olive (5Y 5/3) clay | | 1052 |
| 1116 | ?Tree-hole | Concave | 1087 | 1088 |
| 1117 | Pit | Concave | 1087 | 1089 |



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