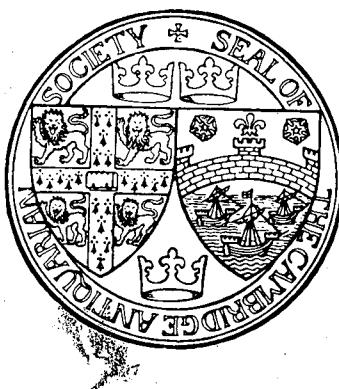


PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN  
SOCIETY

(INCORPORATING THE CAMBS & HUNTS  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY)



VOLUME LXXVIII

for 1989

## THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

### RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

#### PROCEEDINGS VOLUME LXXV, 1986

Price £4 net for members, £5.50 for non-members

M.D. CRA'ASTER: *Obituaries – C.F. Tebbutt and H.K. Cameron*

JO DRAPER: *Excavations at Great Chesterford, Essex, 1953–5*

A.M. JOHNSON: *Wisbech and West Walton Highway by-pass, an Archaeological Survey*

MARK BLACKBURN: *A Penny of Edgar from Castle Hill, Cambridge*

DAVID HAIGH: *Excavations at Barnwell Priory, Cambridge*

E.M. DAVIES: *Dovecotes of South Cambridgeshire*

#### PROCEEDINGS VOLUME LXXVI, 1987

Price £6 net for members, £7.50 for non-members

LAUREL PHILLIPSON: *Quakerism in Cambridge before the Act of Toleration (1653–1689)*

CHRISTOPHER EVANS: *Nomads in 'Waterland'? Prehistoric Transhumance and Fenland Archaeology*

C.J. WEBSTER: *Ernest Greenfield's Excavation at Exning Roman Villa*

JEM POSTER and DAVID SHERLOCK: *Denny Abbey: The Nuns' Refectory*

PAUL FIRMAN and JOYCE PULLINGER: *Excavation at Riverside, Thompsons Lane, Cambridge*

IAN PAYNE: *Music at Jesus College, Cambridge, c. 1557–1679*

JOHN TWIGG: *Royal Mandates for Degrees in the Reign of Charles II (1660–85)*

JOHN McCANN: *The First Cottage of Clay Bats?*

#### PROCEEDINGS VOLUME LXXVII, 1988

Price £6 net for members, £7.50 for non-members

LAUREL PHILLIPSON: *Quakerism in Cambridge from the Act of Toleration to the End of the Nineteenth Century (1689–1900)*

JOHN MOSS-ECCARDT: *Archaeological Investigations in the Letchworth Area, 1958–1974: Blackhorse Road, Letchworth; Norton Road, Baldock; Wilbury Hill, Letchworth*

GLENYS GOETINCK: *The Wandlebury Legend and Welsh Romance*

T.E. MILLER: *Excavations in Great Chesterford Churchyard, Essex, 1986*

ANNE HOLTON-KRAYENBUHL: *Excavations on the Paddock, Ely*

HILARY WAYMENT: *Charlemagne and Two Demi-Virtues at Madingley*

SUZANNE M. EWARD: *Alma Mater Cantabrigia: A Device in Print and Plaster*

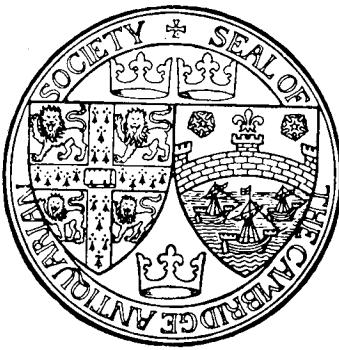
IAN PAYNE: *George Loosemore at Trinity College, Cambridge, 1660–1682*

JAMES ALSOP: *A Letter Relating to Thomas Baker's Cambridge University Collections*

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN  
SOCIETY

(INCORPORATING THE CAMBS & HUNTS  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY)



VOLUME LXXVIII

for 1989

Published by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society 1990

ISSN 0309-3606

OFFICERS AND COUNCIL, 1988-9

*President*

D.R. WILSON, M.A., F.S.A.

*Vice-Presidents*

R.E. GLASSCOCK, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A.  
MISS E.S. LEEDHAM-GREEN, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A.  
J.C.S. SHAW, M.A.

*Disney Professor of Archaeology*

PROFESSOR A.C. RENFREW, M.A., Sc.D, F.S.A., F.B.A.

*Curator of the University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology*

D.W. PHILLIPSON, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A., F.R.G.S.

*Ordinary Members of Council*

A.P. BAGGS, M.A., F.S.A.	MRS D.M. OWEN, M.A., Litt.D., F.S.A.
R.A. CUSHING, M.I.E.E.	J.G. POLLARD, M.A., F.S.A.
MISS A.R. le P. DARVALL, M.A.	MRS N.A. ROOKE, B.A.
J. GOLDSMITH, B.A., A.L.A.	C.J. SCARRE, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A.
D.N. HALL, M.A., F.S.A.	M.W. THOMPSON, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A.
N. HELLA WELL, Dip.Arch., Dip.T.P., R.I.B.A.	

*Secretary*

MISS A.S. BENDALL, M.A., A.L.A.

*Editor*

MISS M.D. CRA'STER, M.A., F.S.A.

*Registrar*

MRS. R. DESMOND

*Treasurer*

T.E. HOARE

*Director of Fieldwork*

J. ALEXANDER, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A.

*Editor of Conduit*

R.I. BURN-MURDOCH, M.A.

*Excursions Secretary*

MRS A. HOLTON-KRAYENBUHL, B.A.

*Hon. Librarian*

J.D. PICKLES, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A.

*County Archaeological Officer*

MISS A.F. TAYLOR, B.A.

*Representative of Cambridgeshire Local History Society*

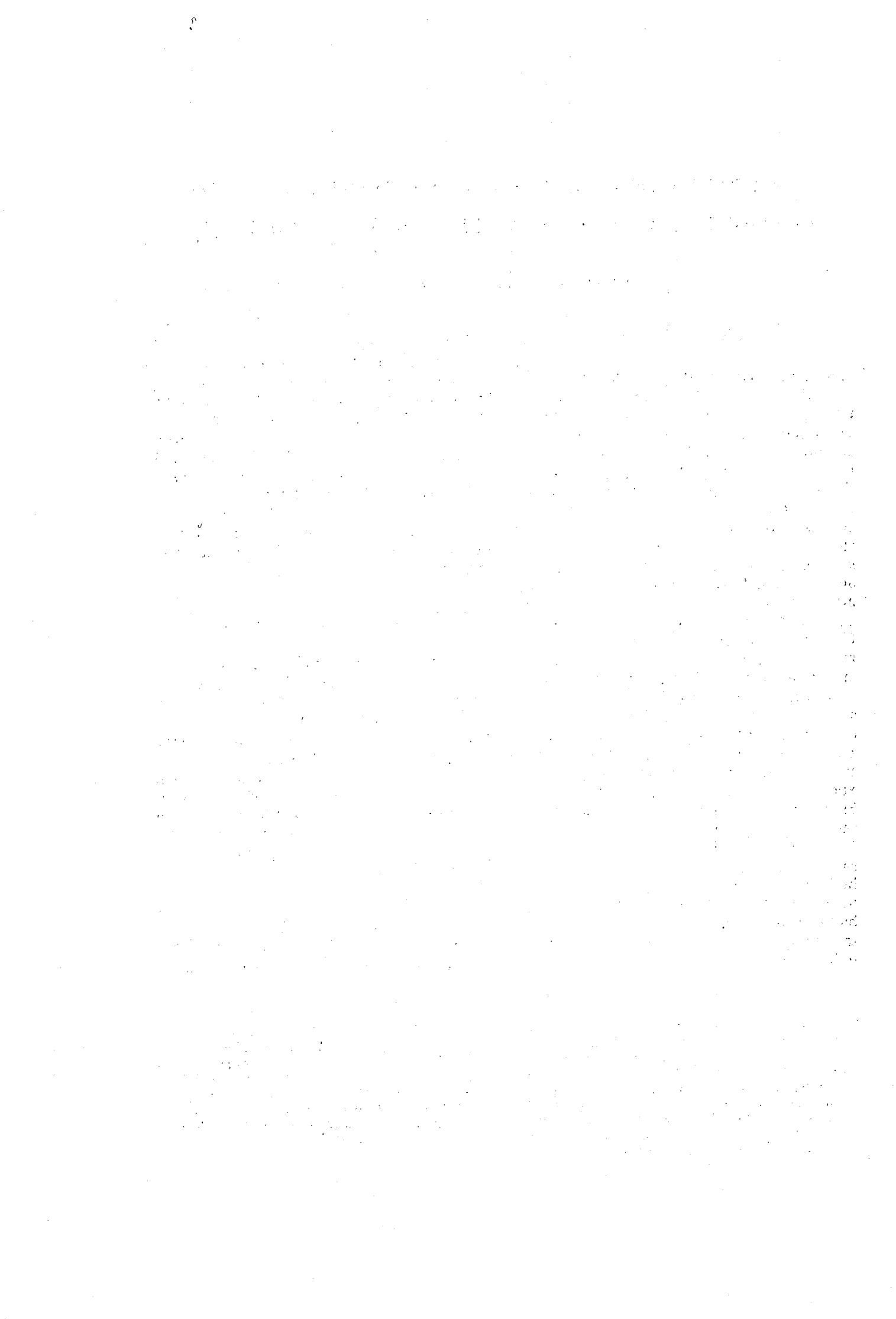
J.M.P. FARRAR, M.A.

*Hon. Auditor*

COUNTY TREASURER

## CONTENTS

Skeletal Remains from a Roman Sarcophagus in the Collections of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge MARSHALL JOSEPH BECKER	1
The Site and Foundation of Peterhouse CATHERINE HALL & ROGER LOVATT	5
Ely Cathedral Precincts: the North Range ANNE HOLTON-KRAYENBUHL, THOMAS COCKE & TIM MALIM	47
Spaldwick, Cambridgeshire C.C. TAYLOR	71
Anglesey Abbey – a Resistivity Survey Exercise DAVID TRUMP	76
<i>Index</i>	83



# ELY CATHEDRAL PRECINCTS: THE NORTH RANGE

ANNE HOLTON-KRAYENBUHL, THOMAS COCKE & TIM MALIM

The history of the buildings which now form the North Range of the precinct of Ely Cathedral has been little studied. The renovation of the former Choir School, together with the archaeological excavations permitted in advance of the building work, have revealed new information. It is now possible to integrate the physical and documentary evidence and to suggest a possible sequence of developments on the site.

The North Range (TL541803) is situated on the south side of the High Street, Ely, and constitutes part of the northern boundary of the cathedral precincts (Figure 1a). In November and December 1987 excavations were carried out on the site. At the same time, both the internal and external standing fabric was recorded by means of a detailed architectural investigation and photographic survey.

The findings suggest that the North Range originated in the fourteenth century and remained virtually unchanged until the 1860s when the central portion of the range was dismantled and rebuilt. The excavations also yielded evidence for an earlier, possibly

thirteenth-century, north boundary to the monastic precinct.

## THE EXCAVATIONS

Trial trenches were dug along the length of the range and earlier features were found to have survived. Further excavation took place inside the Museum (ENR5: Figure 1b) and Choir House (ENR2 and ENR3: Figure 1b).

The post-medieval features were more complex than expected. Lack of time together with safety considerations precluded full investigation of the earlier medieval features and their interrelationship, and the medieval occupation deposits were not bottomed. Six phases were defined.

### *Phase 1*

Evidence for this phase was found in ENR5 and ENR2.

#### ENR5

In the east part of the trench, there was an accumulation of grey and mottled brown clayey silt layers containing

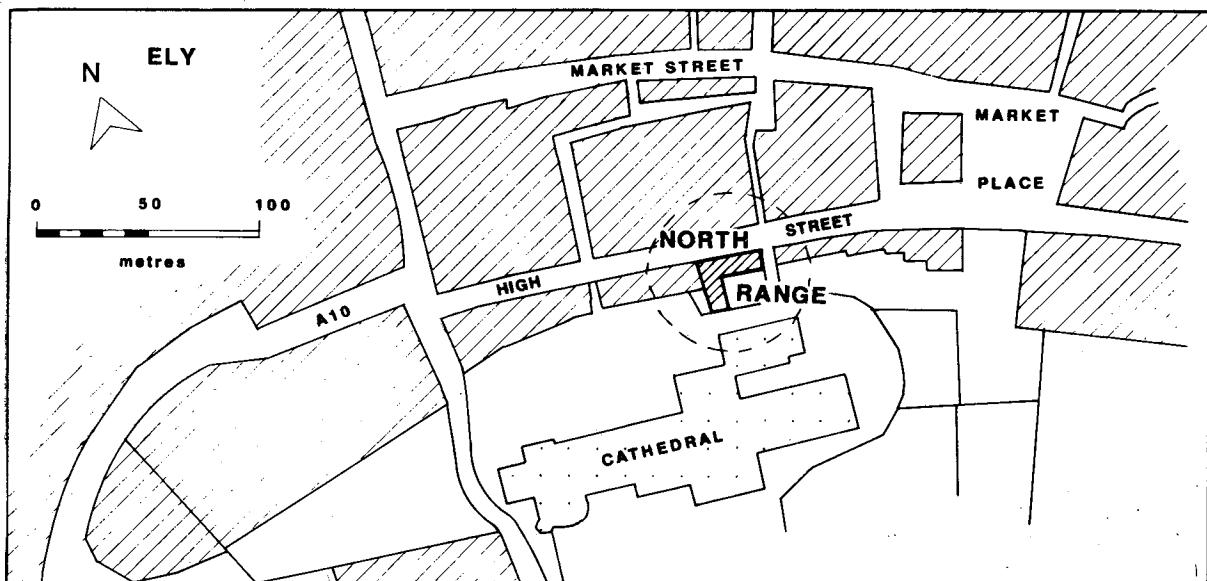


Figure 1a. Ely North Range location plan

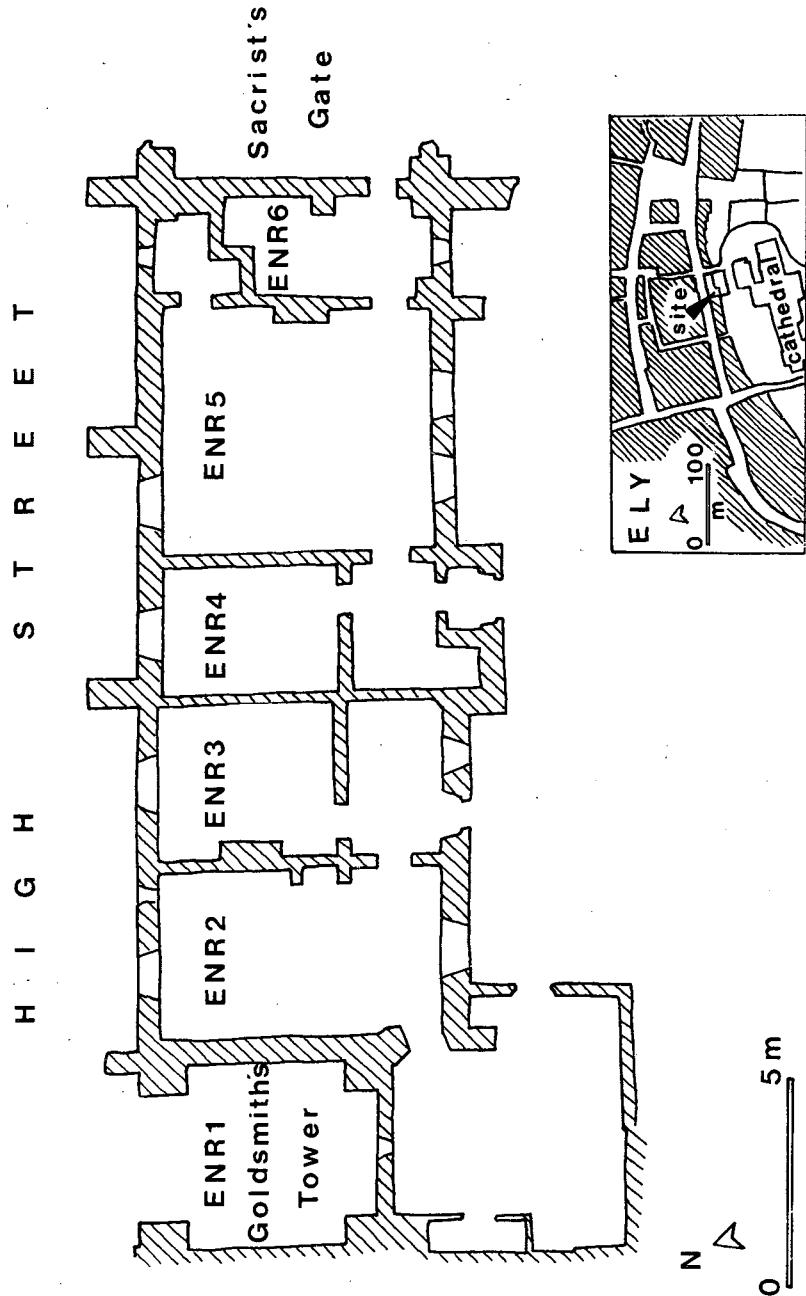


Figure 1b. Ely North Range site plan

burnt patches and charcoal flecks (Figures 5a and 5b). There were patches of sand and small lumps of mortar in two of these layers; the total depth was about 0.8 m. In the centre of the trench only the lower deposits existed, the remainder having been removed by the later building of structure 141 (Figure 3).

Finds included fourteen sherds of Thetford and St Neots ware of tenth- to thirteenth-century date, small lumps of poorly fired clay which may be daub, fragments of animal bone of a size suitable for stewing, and a piece of copper of matchstick dimensions.

These layers had been cut by a linear feature running west-east whose north edge lay beyond the excavated area. A 2.4 m stretch was defined. It was more than 1.5 m wide and about 0.75 m deep.

This feature, possibly a ditch, had been filled with hard-packed sandy silt containing rounded gravels and a few sherds of eleventh- to thirteenth-century pottery, one of which had a rouletted decoration (Figure 6a). A thin layer of grey silty clay with gravels and charcoal flecks formed a hard surface over the top of the infilled ditch (Figure 2b). On the east side of the trench, it had a curved edge and there was a stake-hole. This surface lay at 20.33 to 20.40 m O.D. along the east section and at 20.35 m O.D. where it survived on the north edge of structure 141. It yielded two nails and a bone pin.

#### ENR2

Evidence for this phase was found in a small area within the south-east part of the trench. It consisted of brown

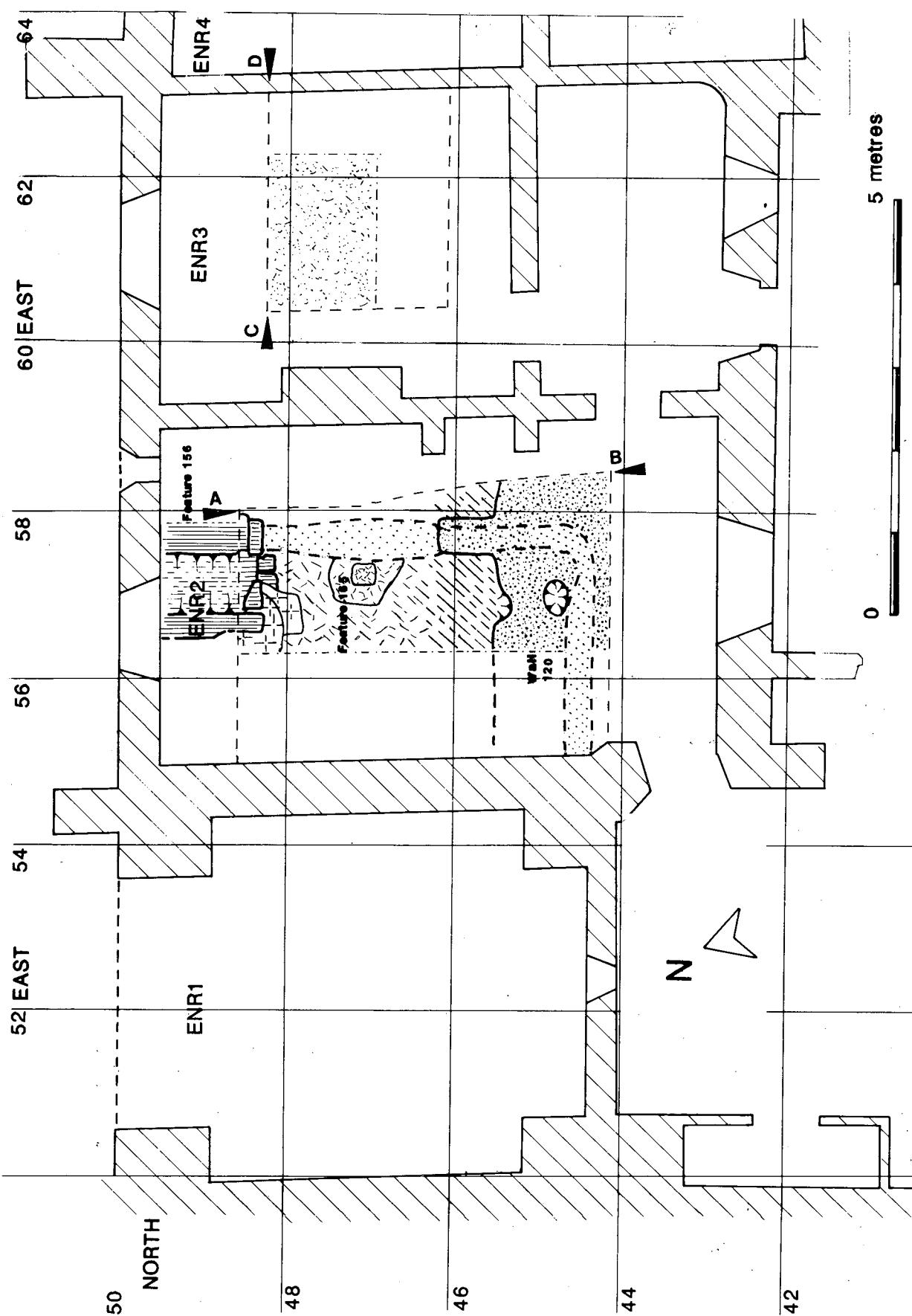


Figure 2a. Ely North Range, west half. Plan of ENR2 and ENR3, features in phases 2 to 4. ENR1 is the Goldsmith's Tower. Key: see figure 2b.

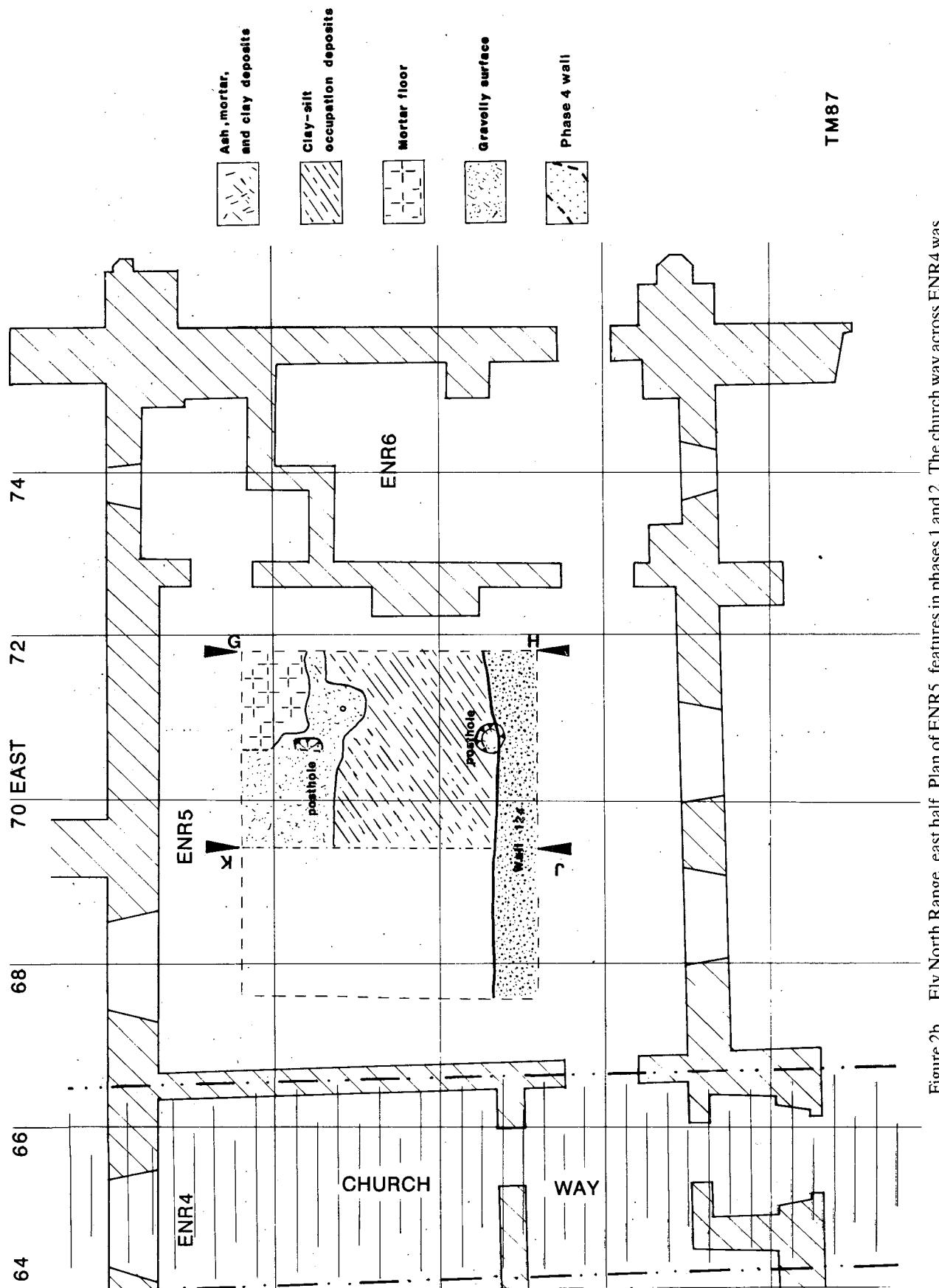


Figure 2b. Ely North Range, east half. Plan of ENR5, features in phases 1 and 2. The church way across ENR4 was of probable medieval origin.

silty soil with occasional flecks of charcoal, and was more than 0.4 m deep. There was no dating evidence and this context was attributed to phase 1 because of its stratigraphical position.

In both ENR5 and ENR2 the ground sloped from south down to north (Figures 5a and 4a).

### Summary

The nature and depth of the deposits and the presence, in ENR5, of fragments of pottery, bone, burnt clay and charcoal flecking suggest a high density of occupation. The duration of this phase was relatively long and the pottery evidence suggests that it occurred between the tenth and the thirteenth century.

The linear feature or ditch that was excavated in ENR5 ran parallel with the north wall of the existing building and may have formed a boundary. In view of the homogeneity of the filling, this feature was probably short-lived.

### *Phase 2*

Foundations for a west–east wall existed in ENR5 and ENR2 (Figures 2a and 2b). The relationship between these foundations and other features in ENR5, ENR2 and ENR3 was not established.

### ENR5

A 4 m stretch of wall foundations was defined (feature 124). It was more than 0.5 m deep in the limited area investigated, and more than 0.5 m wide. The south edge lay beyond the limits of the excavation. The wall foundations consisted of limestone rubble and sandy mortar, and yielded one piece of beige wall plaster. The top of the surviving rubble foundations lay at 20.50 m O.D. to the west of the later wall 82, and at 20.60 m O.D. to the east of it.

A post-hole abutted on the north side of the wall foundations (Figure 2b). Another possible post-hole lined with flat pieces of limestone lay at about two metres to the north of it. A 20–30 mm thick surface of sandy mortar survived in the north-east corner of the trench. Its upper surface lay at c. 20.35 m O.D.

### ENR2

In the south part of the trench, a two-metre stretch of wall foundations was located (Figure 2a: feature 120). The foundations were more than 1.2 m wide: the south edge lay beyond the limit of the excavation. The top of the surviving wall foundations lay at 20.50 m O.D.

The foundations for a 0.7 m long feature which may have been a buttress had been bonded on to the north side of the wall foundations. The foundations for the possible buttress were of rubble and mortar poured into a 0.4 m deep trench. A fragment of beige wall plaster was found among the rubble and mortar.

There were several deposits on the surface to the

north of the wall foundations but their interrelationship was not established.

### ENR3

A dark greyish tan silty surface was located in part of the trench. It contained mortar, charcoal pieces, rounded gravels and some flints.

### Summary

It is suggested that the foundations located in ENR5 and ENR2 were part of the same feature: they were of similar composition and their north edges were on the same alignment, lying at 4 m from the north wall of the existing building. They survived to 20.50 m O.D. In view of their dimensions, these foundations had probably formed the base of a substantial wall.

The post-holes excavated in ENR5 may represent the base of a scaffold, and the mortar surface in the north-east corner may have been part of a floor.

### *Phase 3*

The conjectured wall represented by the rubble and mortar foundations in ENR5 and ENR2 was dismantled to 20.50–20.60 m O.D.

### ENR5

The post-holes were infilled and the ground surface covered with compacted brown silty sand deposits containing mortar which also overlay wall foundations 124 (Figures 5a and 5b).

The total depth of these deposits was 0.1–0.2 m. Their upper surface was almost horizontal and, in the north-west part of the trench, was topped with flint cobbling.

Later activity had removed the evidence for this phase in the centre and most of the west part of the trench.

### ENR2

A bowl-shaped pit had been cut into the foundations of the dismantled south wall (Figure 2a). A shallow trench had cut away part of the north edge of the foundations and the adjacent occupation levels. This trench had been infilled with compacted soil containing much chalk and clay, and the same compacted material sealed the surface immediately to the north of the wall foundations.

An almost square feature with a charred black and red outer zone may belong to this phase (feature 165). It possibly represents the traces of a standing structure, such as a brazier, whose outer zone had burnt the underlying soil. There were other patches of burnt soil in the north half of the trench which may also be attributed to this phase (Figure 4a).

### Summary

The wall had been dismantled to similar levels in ENR5 and ENR2 and it is suggested that this represents ground level of the time when this occurred.

### Phase 4

There was evidence for two new buildings, one in ENR5 which extended into ENR6, the other in ENR2. The features in ENR3 were a continuation of those observed in ENR2.

#### ENR5

The level surface created in phase 3 was covered by silty sand deposits to a depth of 0.1–0.3 m (Figure 5a). These deposits were compacted and contained pieces of mortar, limestone and flint, and there were patches of ash. An amount of animal bone was found, some of it had traces of butchery and there was also bird bone and sherds of thirteenth- and fourteenth-century pottery, many of which were glazed. These included sherds of Lyveden ware, several fragments from a baluster jug as well as sherds from pitchers and cooking pots.

A sandy mortar floor, 20–60 mm thick, survived in fragmentary form over the resulting level described above and continued into the east section and into the east part of the south section. Its surface lay at c. 20.80 m O.D. Two fragments of thirteenth- or fourteenth-century window glass were found in the mortar floor.

Evidence for this phase in the centre and most of the west part of the trench had been removed by later disturbance.

#### ENR6

Traces of a mortar floor at the same level as that in ENR5 were observed in the west part of the trial trench.

#### ENR2

Brown soil containing chalk pebbles had been deposited over the foundations of the dismantled wall, infilling the shallow pit. The base of a stone wall on the same alignment as the earlier one was embedded in this dumped soil (Figure 2a). A 2.7 m stretch of wall was defined. It was 0.4 m wide and survived to a height of 0.2 m.

Near the east edge of the excavated area, the wall turned at right angles northward, following the line of the earlier buttress foundations on to which it had been bonded. It continued north and was built on to the east side of feature 156. This part of the wall was 0.3–0.4 m wide.

Feature 156 which abutted the north wall of the present building possibly belonged to this phase, although it may have been erected earlier and been incorporated into the structure of this phase. It resembled a shaft, being 0.7 m by 1 m in plan, and survived to a height of about 0.8 m. Its east wall was of dressed stone. The west wall was mainly of rubble and mortar, and there was a dressed stone lying perpendicular to its south edge which partially blocked the entrance to the shaft, leaving a 0.3 m wide opening. There was a vertical notch on the south-east corner of this stone and there was a corresponding one on the stone that lay to the east of the opening. Where excavated, the base of feature 156 was of stone and lay at about 20.40 m O.D.

West of the north-south wall was a cobbled surface that sloped from south down to north. It existed in the north half of the area enclosed within the new walls.

A few fragments of fourteenth-century pottery and glazed tile were found on the surface of the cobbling and in the east wall of the new structure. The tile fragment illustrated in Figure 6b was very similar to one of those excavated at Denny Abbey.<sup>1</sup>

East of this wall, brown silty soil accumulated (Figure 4a).

#### ENR3

There was an accumulation of silty soil which was probably part of the same deposit as that to the east of the wall in ENR2 (Figure 4b). The silty deposits in ENR2 and ENR3 contained charcoal flecks and a few sherds of thirteenth- to fourteenth-century pottery.

### Summary

In ENR5, evidence for a new building was provided by the mortar floor and the dumped deposits that underlay it. In ENR2, the stone footings probably represented the base of a building whose south wall was on the same alignment as that of the adjacent Goldsmith's Tower. There appeared to be no entrance in the excavated south and east walls. Feature 156 may have been a wall cupboard, the notches at its south opening being the remains of slots for a door.

The pottery and tile associated with the two probable buildings was of similar quality and date. The date of the sherds suggests that these had been discarded in the fourteenth century or later but it was not possible to determine whether the building activity in ENR5 was exactly contemporary with that observed in ENR2.

The accumulation of silty soil on the east edge of ENR2 and in ENR3 may have formed part of a dirt floor. Alternatively, it may have constituted an external ground surface.

### Phase 5

The buildings in ENR5 and ENR2 underwent considerable alterations. The features observed in ENR2 extended into ENR3. Evidence for this phase was also found in ENR1.

#### ENR5

Foundations for a north-south wall had cut through the mortar floor (Figure 3: foundations 134 for wall 82). A

<sup>1</sup> P.M. Christie and J.G. Coad, Excavations at Denny Abbey, *Archaeological Journal* CXXXVII (1980), pp. 138–279.

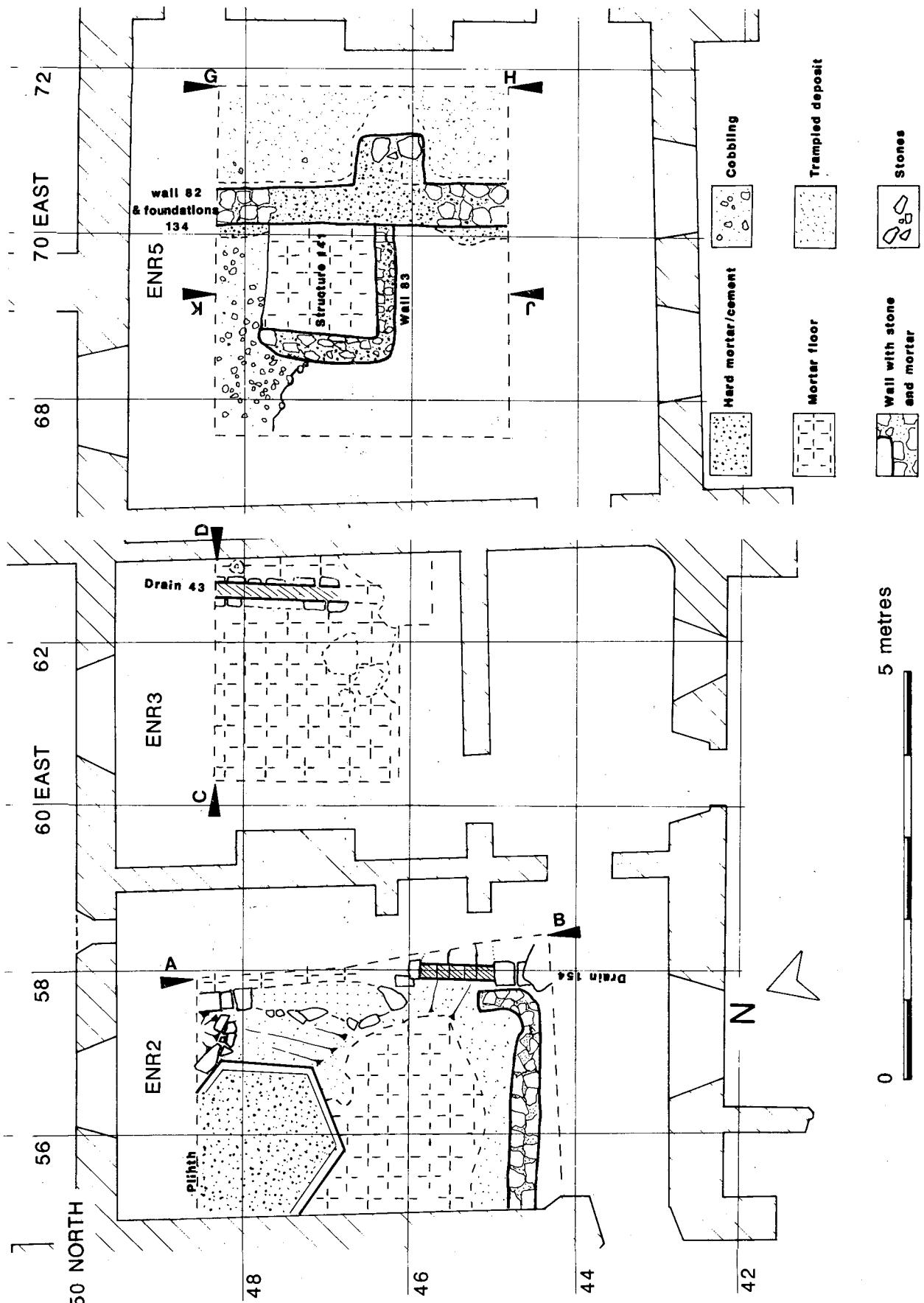


Figure 3. Ely North Range. Plan of phase 5 features in ENR2, ENR3 and ENR5.

straight-sided trench, 0.45 m wide, had been dug, and rubble and mortar had been poured into it, in three stages. The two lowest stages, of clunch and lime mortar, were c. 0.75 m high and existed in the central part of the trench, extending south as far as wall foundations 124 of phase 2. The uppermost stage, of a soil and lime mortar mix with clunch, was c. 0.3 m high and ran across the entire excavated area. At its north end, it butted and went over the hard gravelly surface that overlay the ditch filling described in phase 1. At its south end, it butted and went over the foundations of wall 124. Bonded on to its east side, foundations for a buttress-like protrusion were found which had been widened in the uppermost stage.

Above the north and south end of the wall foundations, the lower courses of wall 82 survived, consisting of regular blocks of limestone adhering to each other with hard cement. The base of this stone wall was at approximately the same level as the earlier mortar floor.

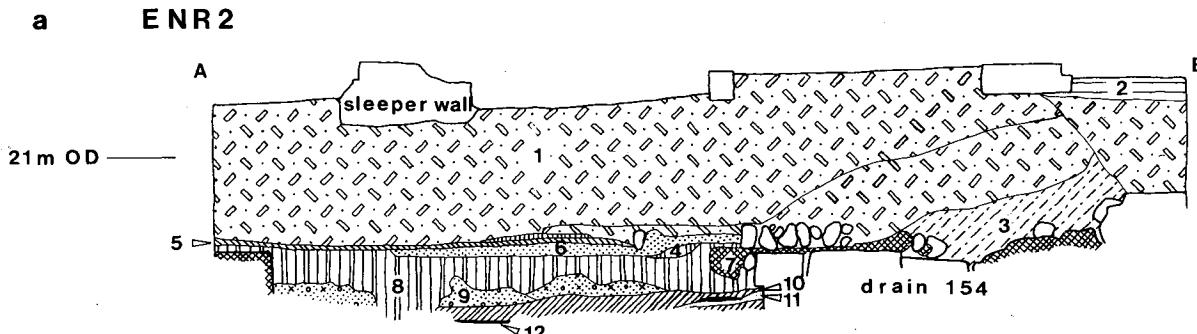
After the foundations for wall 82 had been laid, a square structure (feature 141) had been erected, butting on to their west edge. The construction of feature 141 had involved the removal of many of the earlier deposits in the centre of the trench (Figure 5b). The existing sides of this feature were vertical and survived to a height of 1.1 m. The sides were 1.4 m long internally. The north side had been cut through the hard ditch fill described in phase 1 and was not lined. An L-shaped wall formed its west and south sides. It was of stone with some tile and

brick inclusions and hard cement, and was 0.3 m thick. The interior was lined with stone and faced with plaster, while the exterior face was very rough, with glass, stone and tile fragments protruding from the cement. At the foot of the south face was a small opening 0.4 m wide and 0.3 m high.

The ground surface within this structure was covered by a 20 mm thick layer of sandy mortar which extended under the opening, and butted against the hard gravelly medieval ditch filling. A layer of mortar rubble, 80 mm deep, overlay this surface. Above the mortar rubble were red silty ash deposits containing a sixteenth- or seventeenth-century sherd of pottery, part of a pointed leather shoe sole, mammal bones that had traces of butchery and a fairly complete skeleton of a crow-sized bird. These deposits were c. 0.2 m deep and had filled the opening at the foot of the south wall of feature 141.

Although it was clear that structure 141 postdated the foundations for wall 82, the time lapse between the building of the two structures could not be determined.

#### ENR2



#### ENR3

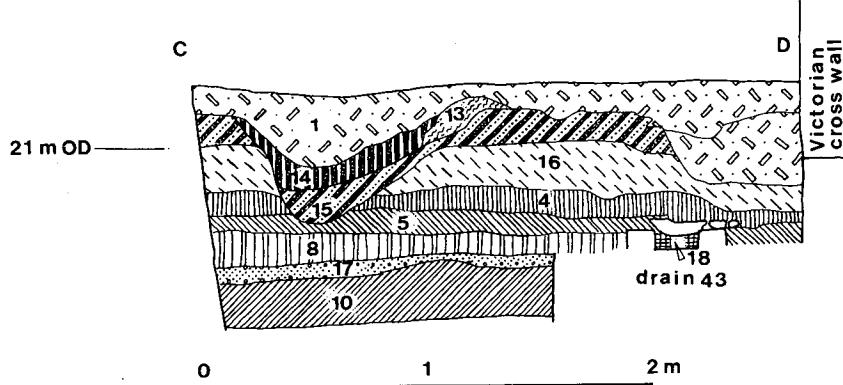


Figure 4. Sections. a. Section along the east edge of trench in ENR2. b. Section along north edge of trench in ENR3. Key: 1. Rubble. 2. Loose grey deposit. 3. Soil with tile and stone chips. 4. Clay. 5. Mortar floor. 6. Sand. 7. Mortar. 8. Brown clay with limestone and charcoal flecks. 9. Pebbles and mortar. 10. Brown silty soil with charcoal flecks. 11. Clay with chalk flecks. 12. Burnt surface. 13. Decayed wood. 14. Clay with ash. 15. Ash and burnt sand. 16. Ashy silt with grit. 17. Sand and gravel. 18. Drain fill.

sixteenth- or seventeenth-century date was found on the surface of the plinth.

The south half of feature 156 had been taken down, and the wall extending south from the east side of this feature had been dismantled to the level of the lower part of the plinth facing. Between this wall and the plinth, a low wall of stone and blue clay blocks had been built, blocking the opening in feature 156 up to the level of the bottom of the plinth facing.

The cobbling into which the plinth had been cut was redeposited to the south of it and levelled. Over the resulting horizontal surface a mortar floor was laid. The floor was up to 20 mm thick and survived in the south half of the trench where it sloped from west down to east. It lay at 20.60–20.75 m O.D.

East of the base of the north-south wall, the ground surface had been raised with several deposits to the same level as the top of the dismantled north-south wall (Figure 4a). Over this surface a mortar floor was laid, at the same level as that in the south-west part of the room. It continued into the east section.

There were no traces of mortar floor between the dismantled wall and the plinth, an area which had been subsequently disturbed.

In the south-east part of the trench was a drain. It was lined with dressed stone, blue clay blocks and bricks adhering to each other with hard cement similar to that used in the plinth. The sides of the drain rested on tiles. The conduit was 0.15 m wide and sloped downward from north to south. A 1.6 m stretch of drain was defined.

The north end of the drain was covered with two square slabs of stone. The edges of the larger stone were about 0.4 m long. There were four perforations near the centre making it possible for water to run off into the drain. The south part of the drain was covered by three almost flat stones which served as a base for a cobbled surface.

### ENR3

A drain had been built on the east side of the excavated area (Figure 3). It was made of dressed limestone blocks. The sides and base of the drain had been bonded with mortar, and the stones overlying the drain, where still *in situ*, had been sealed with blue clay. The conduit of the drain was 0.18 m wide and about 0.1 m deep. It sloped from south down to north. A 2 m stretch was defined.

On either side of the drain, over irregular dumps of sand and gravel with chips of mortar and brick, clayey sand had been deposited (Figure 4b). A sandy mortar floor which was up to 0.1 m thick had been laid over it. There was a slight slope from the west down towards the drain. The floor lay at 20.62–20.70 m O.D.

Finds from the deposits and from the floor included two sherds of sixteenth- or seventeenth-century pottery.

### ENR1

There was a floor of yellow and pink bricks which was charred on the east side of the room.

### Summary

It is suggested that wall 82 in ENR5 represents a new west gable end for the building that

extended eastward. Structure 141 was too small to have formed a room and may have served as a soakaway: its base was about 0.6 m below the foot of wall 82, suggesting that the opening in its south wall lay below floor level, while the filling inside it consisted of domestic detritus overlying the sand and rubble layers. The rough appearance of the external face of the wall would be consistent with this.

The features excavated in ENR2 and ENR3 belonged to one structure. The dimensions of the two drains, the levels of the floors and the soil build-up under them were all similar.

The few sherds of pottery associated with this phase were of sixteenth or seventeenth century date and the quality of the cement used in the construction of the new features suggests a date in the seventeenth century or later. The composition of the cement used for wall 82 in ENR5 differed from that used for the plinth and drain in ENR2, suggesting that the alterations were not carried out in the same building campaign. The plinth in ENR2 closely resembled the base of one of the cast-iron stoves in Ely Cathedral. These stoves, produced by Gurney and Co of London, were installed in the Cathedral some time between 1866 and 1873.<sup>2</sup> This would suggest that the alterations in ENR2 and ENR3 were carried out in the nineteenth century.

### Phase 6

There was evidence for demolition in ENR5, ENR2 and ENR3. A series of deposits were dumped over the entire excavated area. Demolition deposits were also noted in the trial trenches in ENR1, ENR4 and ENR6.

### ENR5

Wall 82 was almost completely dismantled and the top of feature 141 was removed. A piece of fallen masonry resting against the west wall of this feature had possibly formed part of its superstructure. The soil to the west and south of feature 141 had been removed and been replaced by a deposit of compacted brown sandy silt containing grit and mortar lumps (Figure 5b). The entire excavated area was then covered with demolition deposits which consisted mainly of brick and mortar rubble (Figure 5a). Finds included a quantity of large animal bone, strips of window lead, and window glass fragments. The total depth of these layers was 0.2–0.4 m. The sleeper walls for the floors of the present building rested on the resulting surface.

<sup>2</sup> Dean C. Merivale, *St Etheldreda Festival, Summary of Proceedings, 1873* (Ely, 1874).

## ENR 5

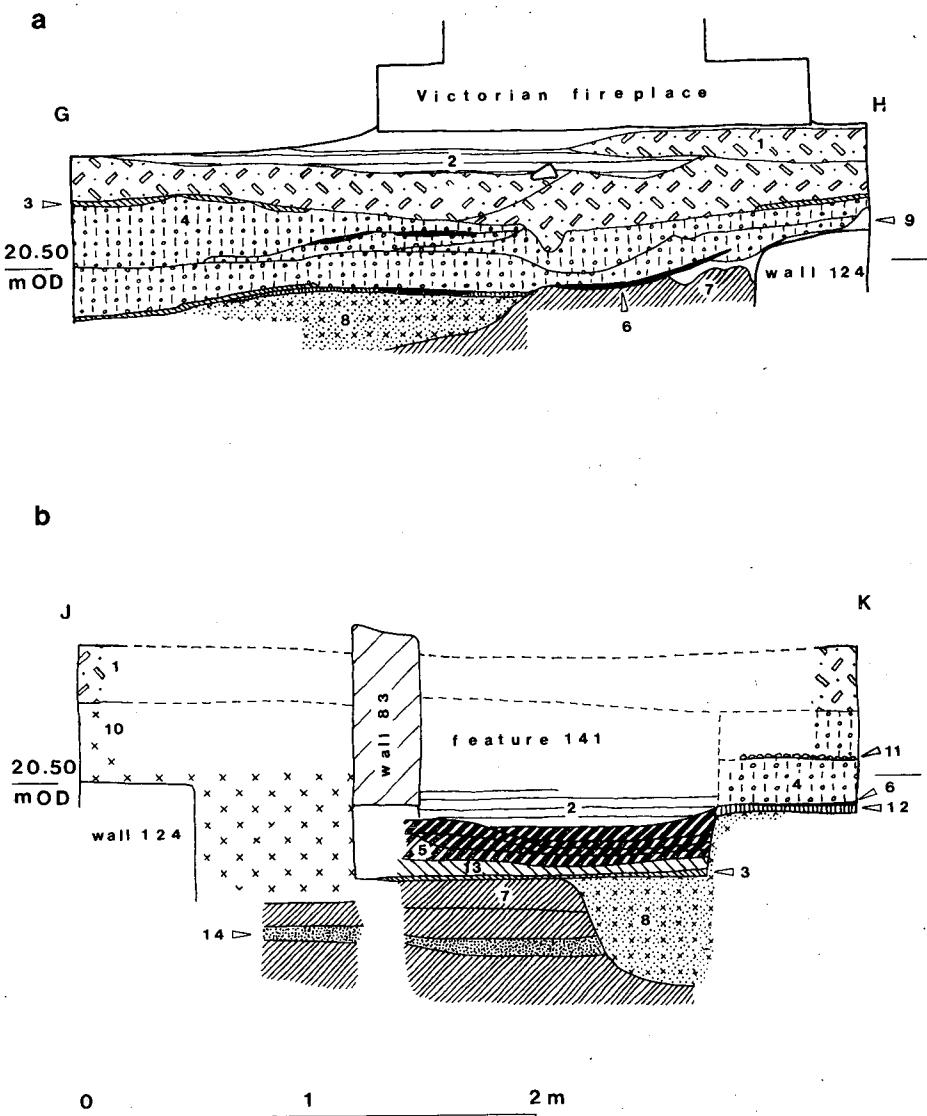


Figure 5. Sections in ENR5. a. Along east edge of trench. b. North-south section across feature 141.  
 Key: 1. Rubble. 2. Loose grey deposit. 3. Sandy mortar. 4. Compacted brown silty sand containing mortar. 5. Ash. 6. Burnt surface. 7. Grey and brown clayey silt with charcoal flecks. 8. Sandy silt with gravels. 9. Orange-brown silty sand with mortar flecks. 10. Brown sandy silt. 11. Cobbled surface. 12. Compacted grey silty clay. 13. Mortar rubble. 14. As 7, with patches of sand.

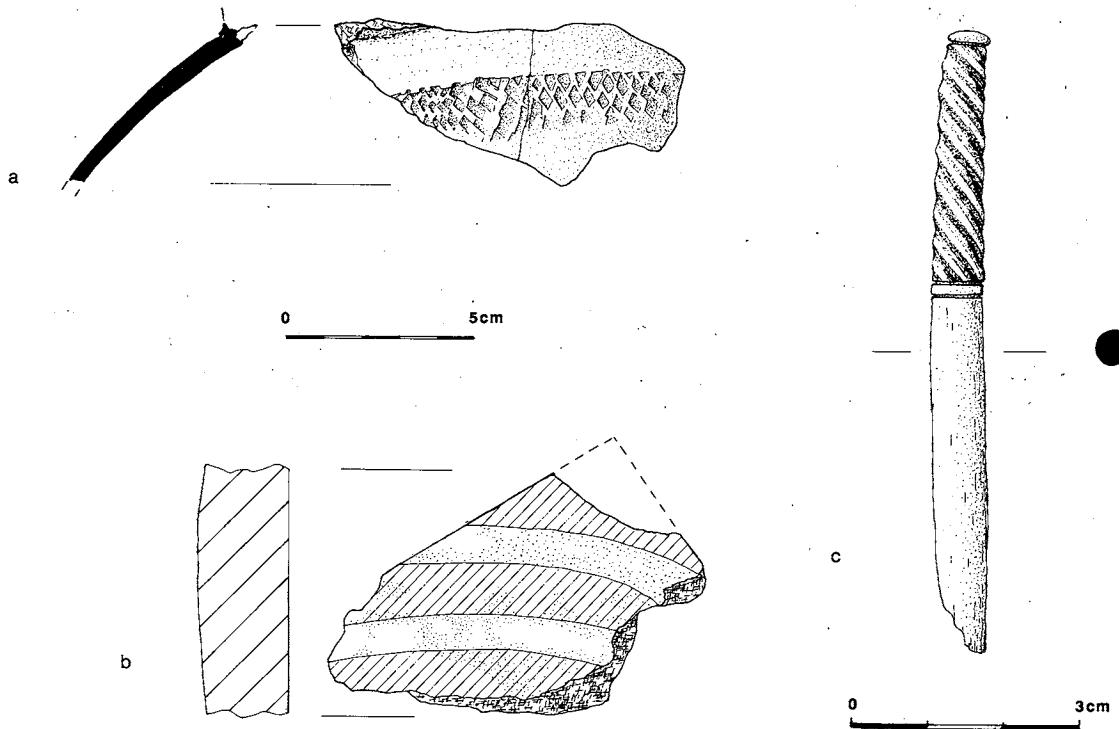
## ENR2

A pit had been dug to the east of the plinth and then infilled. A piece of red and cream painted wall-plaster was found in this filling. Over this, a brick-edged structure of mortar and rubble was built and was cemented on to the plinth. The mortar floor was covered with a thin layer of brown deposit in which was found a lace bobbin (Figure 6c).

Feature 156 had been infilled with stratified deposits, probably over a long period. One of the deposits consisted almost entirely of window glass; fragments of lead came and a few sherds of fourteenth- to early

seventeenth-century wares were found amongst the glass. Part of this deposit was excavated and yielded approximately 3000 fragments of glass, including coloured and decorated glass (Figure 7). Preliminary examination suggested that the glass had belonged to several windows of various dates between the first half of the thirteenth century and the fifteenth century; the windows had subsequently been taken apart and the redundant glass dumped into feature 156 together with the scraped-off lead came (D. King, pers. comm.).

Demolition deposits were then dumped over the whole site (Figure 4a). They consisted mainly of stone



TM87

Figure 6. a. Fragment of thirteenth-century Thetford ware with rouletted decoration, phase 1 ditch fill in ENR5. b. Green-glazed tile fragment with inlaid white slip on a reduced background, associated with the phase 4 building in ENR2.

c. Bone lace bobbin found on the mortar floor in ENR2, phase 6.

and tile rubble and their total depth was about 0.6 m. Finds included animal bone, window glass, and a fragment of fourteenth-century glazed roof tile. The site was then levelled and the sleeper walls for the floor of the present building were laid on the resulting surface.

#### ENR3

Several layers were deposited (Figure 4b). Over a clay layer were layers of silt and sand containing ash. In the west half of the excavated area, these layers had been cut by a ditch that ran north-south, and had subsequently been infilled. The site was then levelled for the floor of the present building. The total depth of the deposits associated with this phase was 0.5–0.6 m. Finds were similar to those from the demolition layers of ENR5 and ENR2.

#### Summary

The buildings partially or totally demolished in the final phase had been erected in the fourteenth century or later (phase 4). The presence of medieval window glass and lead in the demolition levels suggests that some of the medieval windows had survived until that time, implying that the fabric into which the windows had been set had also survived. The glass deposit found in feature 156 is to be the subject of further study.

Demolition probably immediately preceded the re-modelling of the North Range to its present form, although the presence of a ditch in ENR3 suggests that this area may have been open ground for a short period prior to rebuilding.

#### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The complex of buildings studied comprises, from west to east, the so-called Goldsmith's Tower, then a two-storey range in two parts, the first of two bays, the second of three, which are continuous but not intercommunicating (the former Choir School), and finally the Sacrist's Gate (Plates 1 and 2). Although they are of medieval origin, they were extensively rebuilt in 1860–64. The exterior of the buildings is all of stone, mostly rubble but incorporating some ashlar. Much of it appears reused medieval material. The stone is Carstone except for some limestone, perhaps Clipsham, on the south side of the former Choir School range. The worked stone

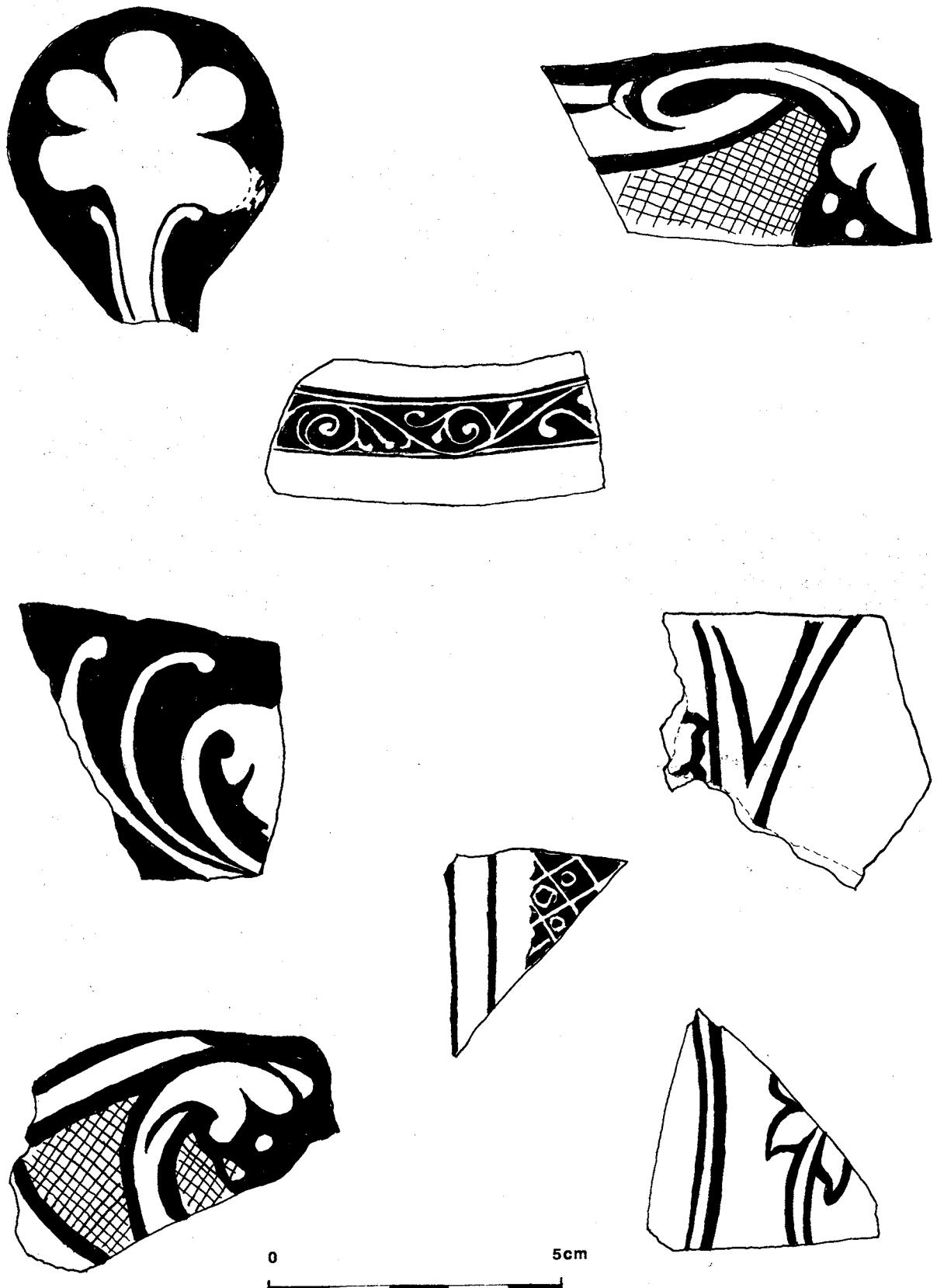


Figure 7. Medieval window glass from the deposit in feature 156, ENR2.



Plate 1. North Range, south elevation.  
(Crown copyright)

in the quoins, buttresses and door and window openings appears to belong to the nineteenth-century rebuilding except in the Sacrist's Gate and the Goldsmith's Tower. The roofs both of the former Choir School range and of the Goldsmith's Tower also appear to be of the mid nineteenth century. The roof of the Sacrist's Gate was not inspected.

The buildings are described as they were before their refurbishment in 1988.

#### *Goldsmith's Tower*

The Goldsmith's Tower consists of a vaulted ground floor compartment (room ENR1), a chamber on the first floor and an attic with louvred openings.

#### Exterior

On the north side the only original features appear to be the transomed two-light window

on the first floor and the three-stage buttresses. There is no moulding to the entrance arch on the ground floor. The angles of the attic storey are built up in stone but the centre panel on the north side is of brick.

On the south side there is a diagonal buttress on the south-east angle, which is incorporated into the west wall of the Old Choir School. On the ground floor there is a small single-light window with sunk spandrels, of the mid nineteenth century. Below and to the east of it is a blocked door opening. The ground floor masonry appears much disturbed. On the first floor there is a two-light transomed window with a hoodmould and head stops. It is nineteenth-century. In the attic there is a louvred opening in the centre.

#### Interior (Plate 3)

On the ground floor (room ENR1) there is a large arch articulating each wall. Those on the east and west appear always to have been

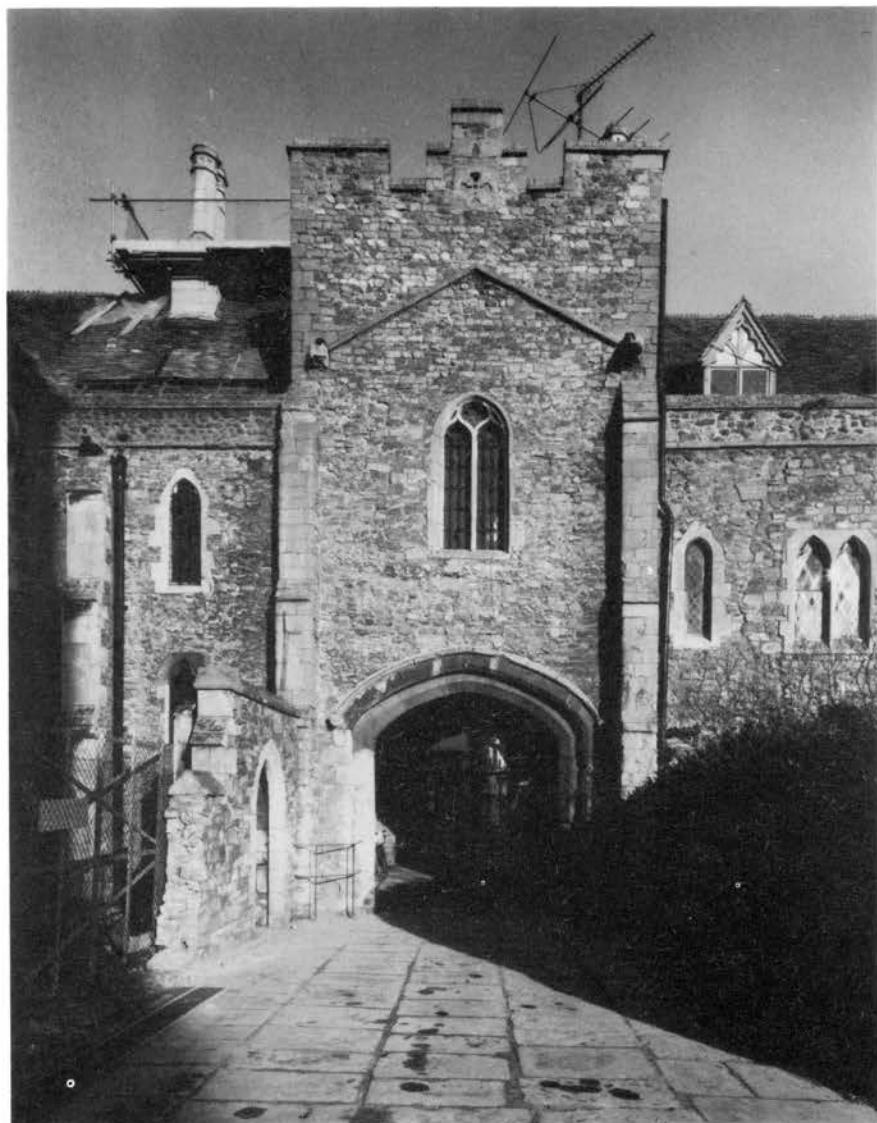


Plate 2. North Range, Sacrist's Gate, south elevation.  
(Crown Copyright)

blind. The vault is quadripartite with sharply chamfered ribs springing from polygonal moulded corbels. The fill of the vault is a mixture of stone and brick, in part destroyed. The floor has been excavated to reveal a brick floor about 0.2 m below the modern street level.

In the north wall the inside face of the entrance arch is intact; it is of ashlar but unmoulded. The external face was destroyed to accommodate a wooden gate frame.

In the east wall within the arch there is a large blocked doorway at the south end. The rear-arch has ashlar quoins and a roughly arched head. A wooden lintel is built in below the head of the arch. The dimensions of the

opening are 2.3 m to the head of the rear-arch and 1.3 m across. The south jamb is 0.17 m from the south side of the blind arch. This opening has been unblocked revealing the doorway set about 0.3 m from the inner surface of the wall. The doorway has a two-centred head and on the south side is moulded with a single chamfer. Part of a hinge survives on the south side.

In the south wall the crown of the arch has been cut away, presumably, because of blackening of the masonry, for a flue. A single-light window rises into this area. Below the window and to the east is the wooden lintel of a former doorway. The lintel is about 2 m above the floor level and extends about 0.9 m

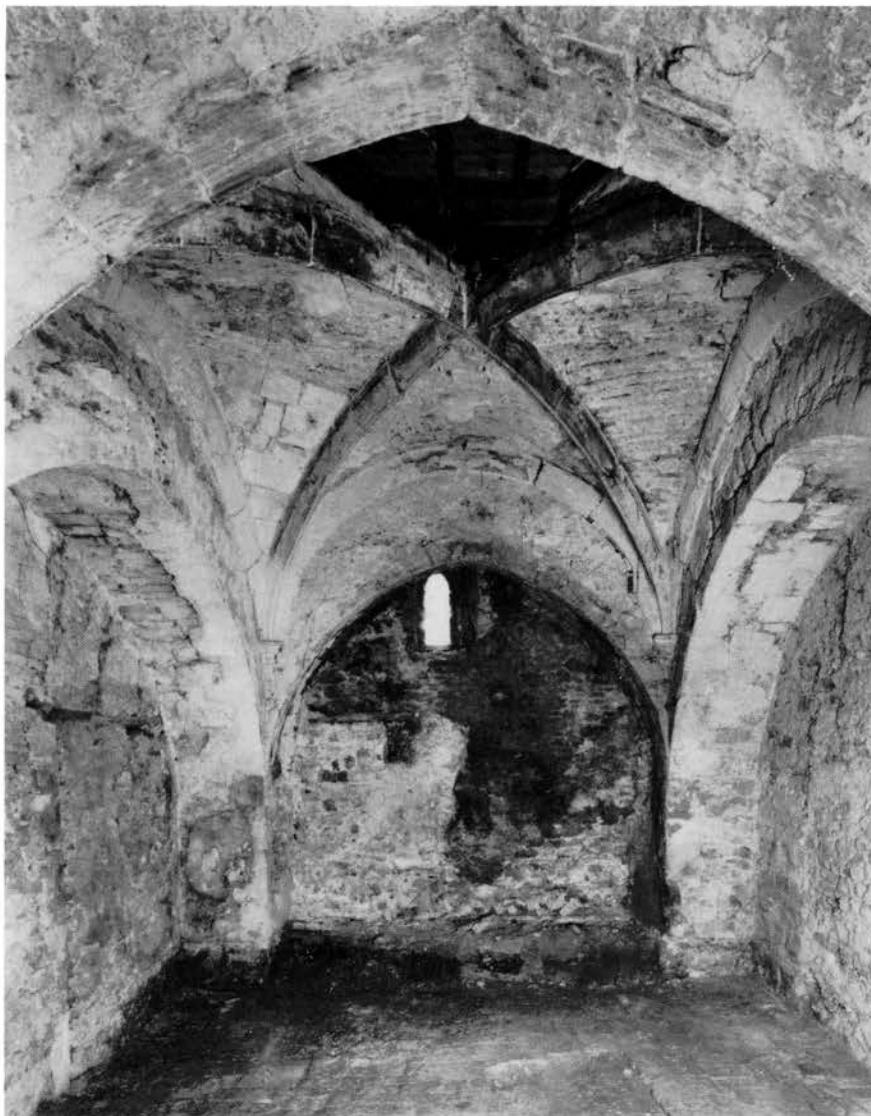


Plate 3. North Range, Goldsmith's Tower, interior of vaulted ground floor, looking south.  
(Crown Copyright)

from the corner. On the west side of the doorway there are remains of a chamfered jamb.

In the west wall there are signs of disturbance, especially in the regularly coursed masonry at the south end. However no openings can be detected. There is a possible horizontal fabric break about 1.65 m above floor level.

On the first floor the chamber is articulated with a single-chamfered arch on each wall, similar to those on the ground floor, creating recesses 0.46 m deep. On the west wall a former stack intrudes into the arch. The present doorway in the east wall is completely featureless but there is no sign of any other

entrance to the chamber. The nineteenth-century south window is lower than the north window but otherwise copies its detailing.

The attic of the Goldsmith's Tower has louvred openings in its east and south sides. There is a bell-frame in the centre of the floor. The angles are built up in large ashlar blocks but the centre part of each wall and the wall head are brick. There is evidence of the gable of a former building on the west side.

*Old Choir School, western part  
(The Choir House)*

This part consists of two bays, defined by buttresses, and has two storeys.

### Exterior

On the north side the windows all appear to be nineteenth-century but they may be in earlier positions. On the ground floor there is a nineteenth-century arched hatch, presumably for fuel. The south wall is built of large, almost square, grey ashlar blocks but is on a nineteenth-century line. The two-centred doorway is nineteenth-century, like the others of similar design in the yard walls. The lion gargoyle high on the south-west angle is nineteenth-century.

### Interior

All the cross walls appear to be of nineteenth-century brickwork. In the west room on the ground floor (room ENR2) there is a crack in the south-west corner within the wall connecting the south front with the diagonal south-east buttress of the Goldsmith's Tower. In the east room on the ground floor (ENR3) no architectural features survive. The wooden baluster stair to the upper floor appears to be of the first part of the nineteenth century together with the dado panelling on the first floor, so both may survive from before the great rebuilding of the range in the middle of the nineteenth century. The rather awkward floor levels, especially the way in which a small flight rises to a room over the stairs, also might imply the retention of earlier features.

On the first floor in the south-west room there is a crack in the wall similar to that in the room below, despite a nineteenth-century iron tie the length of the west wall. In the north-west room there is a projection in the north-west angle with a set-off, probably the north-east buttress of the Goldsmith's Tower. The dado panelling is perhaps reused. In the north-east room the dado is of slightly different design, with two large panels. The simple doors appear to be of the early rather than of the mid nineteenth-century rebuilding. The roof of this range is entirely nineteenth-century. The rafters on the south side are of some size but appear on the north pitch to have been replaced in recent times by more slender timbers.

### *Old Choir School, Eastern Part (The Museum)*

#### Exterior

The north and east walls are of medieval origin but all the south wall, including the

projecting entrance turret (which formerly contained a stair) belongs to the mid-nineteenth-century rebuilding. On the north side, by the Sacrist's Gate, is another nineteenth-century arched hatch.

### Interior

Again the dividing walls are of nineteenth-century brick. In the west room (ENR4) the north wall is constructed of large blocks of stone up to the sill of the window. The window opening is nineteenth-century. In the east room of the ground floor (ENR5) there is a large nineteenth-century beam across the centre of the ceiling. In this room the cusped heads of four-centred windows of c. 1500 were found in the demolition layers below the floor. In the cupboard on the north-east, behind the Sacrist's Gate, there is a hatch. In the east wall there is a blocked doorway with an arched head. The doorway has been blocked by a brick pier for the stair. The north jamb of this doorway is visible 0.9 m from the north wall. In the lobby (room ENR6) east of the east room there is an arched recess on the south projecting 0.4 m below the window. The east wall is composed of two arched recesses with an intermediate pier. These are formed in a thicker wall and are probably of medieval origin. A later doorway has been pierced through the south recess.

On the first floor the large hall open to the underside of the rafters, with beams supported on corbels, seems entirely nineteenth-century. However the masonry exposed in the south wall below the sill level of the windows might be reused medieval material. The doors and stairs belong to the nineteenth-century rebuilding.

### *Sacrist's Gate*

#### Exterior

On the north side there is an archway with a depressed head, flanked by two-stage buttresses. The archway has a hoodmould with head stops. Above the archway is a two-light window and, above that, a five-arched corbel table. Over the corbel table is a pitched, projecting string course forming an applied 'gable'. The building continues unbroken into the range to the east. On the south side there is a wider archway of two chamfered orders, also flanked by three-stage buttresses (Plate 2). The archway has a

hoodmould with worn head stops. On the first floor there is a two-light window and, above, an applied 'gable' over (similar to that on the north front) with gargoyles projecting at its base. The top is crenellated.

#### Interior

The gate passage is stone vaulted with chamfered transverse ribs, of the nineteenth century. In the east and west walls are doorways with two-centred heads, of uncertain date. At the north-west angle there is a lintel, presumably for a doorway, about 1.8 m above ground level and extending about 0.55 m.

On the first floor in the north wall is a two-light window divided by a polygonal shaft. The window is flanked by arched recesses. The plaster has been removed from the east wall. Large cracks are visible but no obvious fabric breaks. In the south wall there is a two-light window, belonging to the original fabric though much restored in the nineteenth century. It is however not a copy of the north window but resembles the window in the Goldsmith's Tower. To the west of the window, part of the splayed west jamb (about 1 m.) of a former window has been exposed 0.87 m from the south-west angle of the room. The jamb still retains its plaster. The brick vaults (in fire-proof construction) of this first-floor chamber are nineteenth-century. In the west wall there is a chamfered doorway, with an approximately two-centred head. Although the west face appears completely nineteenth-century the doorway may be an original feature.

#### Conclusion

It appears that the fabric of the Goldsmith's Tower, the Sacrist's Gate and the east part of the former Choir School is essentially medieval and that the line of the north wall is also of medieval origin. Elsewhere the buildings date from 1860–64 although incorporating reused medieval masonry. Nearly all the internal features also date from 1860–64.

#### DISCUSSION

Investigation of a very limited area in ENR5 suggested a high density of occupation in the period between the tenth and the thirteenth century. Towards the end of this period, a ditch had been cut and was infilled after a short time. The stretch of ditch excavated was parallel with the present north wall of the North Range.

There was evidence for a substantial wall that also ran parallel with the present north wall. The foundations for this wall lay at about two metres to the south of the ditch which had probably been infilled by the time the wall was built. Both features may represent a boundary, the wall replacing the ditch.

After the wall had been demolished, two separate buildings had been erected, some time in the fourteenth century or later. These buildings had undergone alterations in or after the seventeenth century and were then in part destroyed and subsequently replaced by the present North Range.

There was a gap in the archaeological record between the time when the two buildings were erected, in phase 4, and phase 5, when structural alterations were carried out. Such absence of archaeological data may be due to the fact that the buildings had remained in continuous occupation, as was the case of Denny Abbey. In phases 4 and 5, it was not clear whether the developments observed in ENR5 were exactly contemporary with those in ENR2 and ENR3.

In the Middle Ages, the site formed part of the Sacrist's department. He was one of the most powerful of the obedientiaries of the Priory and had separate apartments within the monastic precinct. Income from land, tenements and other sources was set aside for his office.<sup>3</sup> The earliest extant Sacrists' account rolls date from the late thirteenth century and specific reference to his buildings is first found in the rolls of the first half of the fourteenth century.<sup>4</sup> The Sacrist at this time was Alan of Walsingham who held the office from 1321 until 1341, when he became Prior of

<sup>3</sup> P.G. Lindley, *The Monastic Cathedral at Ely c. 1320 – c. 1350: Art and Patronage in Medieval East Anglia* (Ph.D 13733, Cambridge 1985)

<sup>4</sup> F.R. Chapman, *Sacrist Rolls* (2 vols., Cambridge, 1907)

Ely. His tenure coincided with a time of great building activity both in the Cathedral and in the monastic precinct.

The Sacrist's account rolls for 1325/6 (Roll 5) record the purchase of shops and recent building in stone. Building materials were bought including stone for the wall in the cemetery, and labourers were paid for work on a stone chamber '*in angulo*', presumably the north-west corner of the Sacrist's precinct. Payments were made in 1352/3 for thatching the old hall in the Sacristy (Roll 12), and in 1354/5 for tiling the new hall (Roll 13). Throughout are miscellaneous expenses for building materials and repairs to buildings. There are also references to glazing, including payments for the repair of old windows in 1336/7 (Roll 7).

The account rolls suggest considerable building activity in the Sacrist's department in the first half of the fourteenth century. Reference to the location of this activity may be found in a section of the *Chronicon Abbatum et Episcoporum Eliensium* which records Alan of Walsingham's achievements,<sup>5</sup> and may well have been compiled in 1388.<sup>3</sup>

The chronicler records that Alan of Walsingham bought four shops next to the cemetery and then surrounded his department with stone walls: the north wall ran from the parish cemetery to the Almoner's department, and there was another wall between the end of the north wall adjacent to the cemetery and the corner of the Lady Chapel. In the north corner, next to the cemetery, he built a stone chamber. On the first floor was a room with an accounting table. Below were two rooms separated by a stone wall, one to serve as a goldsmith's shop, the other as a wine cellar. He built two other stone houses roofed with tiles. The first was a long building with several chambers, the second was for the horse-mill.<sup>5</sup>

Both documentary sources record the purchase of shops and the building of stone walls and houses. The chronicler states that the shops were adjacent to the cemetery, and that one of the walls built to enclose the Sacrist's department ran from the cemetery to the Almonry. Until the mid-nineteenth century, the cemetery lay to the north of the

Cathedral, and recent observation of builders' trenches suggests that it had once extended into the part of the courtyard of the North Range that lies south of ENR1, ENR2 and ENR3. The Almonry fronted on to the Market Place.

It is suggested that the shops for whose purchase payment was made in 1325/6 fronted on to the High Street and lay on the site of the North Range, and that the new boundary wall ran along the line of the present north wall of the North Range.

Alan of Walsingham thus extended the boundaries of his department, and therefore of the monastic precinct, by purchasing the shops which were of the Bishop's fee. This implies an earlier boundary to the south of the new one, to mark the limit between monastery and town. Excavation provided evidence for a possible ditch and a wall running parallel to the north wall of the present North Range (Figures 2a and 2b). The pottery evidence suggested that these features were of thirteenth-century date. The excavated wall foundations may therefore represent the remains of a boundary wall dismantled when the Sacrist's precinct was extended in the fourteenth century. The new walls defined an area between the north-west corner of the Lady Chapel, the Goldsmith's Tower, the Almonry and the Cathedral. The line of the parish boundary between the precinct and Trinity parish breaks north to enclose the North Range and the Almonry (Plate 6). This suggests that the parish boundary was adjusted in the time of Alan of Walsingham to include his department within the jurisdiction of the monastery.

The documentary evidence refers to the erection of a number of buildings. One of these was the stone chamber '*In angulo . . . boreali juxta cimiterium*'. The chamber was probably the building now known as the Goldsmith's Tower although it is hard to reconcile the present relatively modest structure with the chronicler's description of the lower floor as containing both a goldsmith's shop and a wine cellar. The other buildings cannot be precisely identified.

If a list of the buildings mentioned in fourteenth-century sources is compared with

<sup>5</sup> H. Wharton, *Anglia Sacra I* (London, 1691), pp 643–6.



Plate 4. The Goldsmith's or Old Bell Tower from the south-east, 1857. Pencil drawing by Henry Baines.  
(Photograph: Crown Copyright)

that provided by the 1541 Award, following the Dissolution of the monastery at Ely,<sup>6</sup> it may be seen that most of the buildings existing by c. 1350 were the same as those still standing in 1541. This suggests that no major building work was undertaken after c. 1350 and so the buildings whose remains were excavated in ENR5 and in ENR2 (phase 4), if of medieval origin, had probably been erected in the fourteenth century.

At the Dissolution, the Sacrist's buildings were allocated to the prebend of the fourth stall.<sup>6</sup> In an agreement made in 1566 between the Dean and Chapter and the parishioners of Holy Trinity,<sup>7</sup> whereby the Dean and Chapter granted the parishioners the use of the Lady Chapel, the then prebend Mathew Hutton released 'one tower or square house', i.e. the

Goldsmith's Tower, to serve as a belfry. In this document, no reference is made to the church way that provided access for the parishioners from the street to their church. It is shown on Bidwell's map of Ely of 1851 (Plate 6). The trenches dug in the courtyard of the North Range in connection with the recent restoration provided some evidence to suggest a medieval origin for the church way. No burials were found in the part of the trench to the south of ENR4, ENR5 and ENR6, while a number of burials were located in the trenches in the west part of the yard. The church way may, therefore, possibly have run along the east boundary of the churchyard prior to Alan of Walsingham's building activity, and continued as a way of access.

The Parliamentary confiscation of Chapter

6 D.J. Stewart, Distribution of the Buildings of the Dissolved Monastery at Ely, *Archaeological Journal* LIV (1897), pp. 174-185.

7 Indenture of agreement between the Dean and Chapter, and the parishioners of Holy Trinity parish, dated September 1566.



Plate 5. The North Range from the south-east, 1857. The Sacrist's Gate, then blocked, is shown in the foreground.  
Pencil drawing by Henry Baines.  
(Photograph: Crown Copyright)

property does not seem to have affected the buildings of the North Range.<sup>8</sup> In 1678 there is a reference to the Prebend leasing three houses attached to his stall, of which one stood to the east, the other two to the west of his chief residence.<sup>9</sup> In the following decades frequent references in the Chapter Books to the cost of repairs of buildings in the monastic precinct<sup>10</sup> suggest neglect and decay.

In the second half of the eighteenth century major repairs carried out in the buildings of the fourth prebend<sup>11</sup> may be followed in the annual accounts of the clerk of works.<sup>12</sup> Considerable expenses are recorded for the

years between 1757 and 1760 which suggests large-scale alterations to the buildings, perhaps the insertion of the sash windows which are shown in a drawing by Henry Baines (Plate 5).

Further reference to the North Range may be found in the records of nineteenth-century restoration in the College by John Bacon.<sup>13</sup> Bacon states that the following features occupied the site, from west to east, the bell house, a cottage, the church way and a lean-to scullery built against the west gable end of the Sacristy. The buildings mentioned by Bacon are shown on Bidwell's map of Ely and are

- 8 T.D. Atkinson, *An Architectural History of the Benedictine Monastery of St Etheldreda at Ely* (Cambridge, 1933).
- 9 Ely Chapter Book from 1660 to 1729 (EDC 2/1/2).
- 10 Ibid, and Ely Chapter Book 1729–1769 (EDC 2/1/4).
- 11 Ely Chapter Book 1729–1769, from June 1755.
- 12 Clerk of Works. Accounts Audit for the years from 1756 to 1767 (EDC 4/1/11 to 4/1/21).
- 13 A Record of the Restorations, Repairs, etc, done in and about Ely Cathedral since 1818. Prepared by John Bacon Clerk of the works 1871 (Bacon's Books, Ely Cathedral MS 37).

depicted in the two drawings by Henry Baines showing them from the south-east (Plates 4 and 5). In a plan of the monastic remains in Ely, D.J. Stewart identified, from west to east, the bell tower, an open space, and the Sextry Hall.<sup>14</sup> Detailed measurements of this hall may be found in a drawing among Stewart's papers<sup>15</sup> which shows the west gable end wall of the hall in the same position as the wall excavated in ENR5 (Figure 3: wall 82). Stewart considered that the buildings between this wall and the Goldsmith's Tower were of post-medieval origin but it is possible that they had been altered in such a way as to conceal medieval fabric. In an article in the *Cambridge Chronicle* of 7 April 1860 it was reported that the buildings on the College side of the High Street were in poor condition and that all the windows on that side had been blocked up.

It is suggested that the east part of ENR5 constituted part of the medieval Sacrist's Hall that underwent considerable alterations between 1757 and 1760. These alterations possibly included the erection of wall 82 (Figure 3) ascribed to phase 5. In view of the evidence for continuity of use of the Sacrist's Hall since the Middle Ages, it is suggested that the building represented by a mortar floor in phase 4 was of medieval origin.

The structure to the west of wall 82 (Figure 3: feature 141) lay on the site of the lean-to scullery mentioned by Bacon. This supports the suggestion that this structure may have been a soakaway. The removal and subsequent replacement of soil around it (phase 6) may have taken place after the cholera epidemic of 1832 when measures were taken to improve the general sanitation of Ely.

The building that had been erected in ENR2 in phase 4 was therefore also of medieval origin and probably one of the buildings to which reference was made in 1678. It has been suggested above that phase 5 in ENR2 and ENR3 belongs to the mid-nineteenth century, and documentary evidence shows that there was at that time a building on the site of ENR2 and ENR3 whose south wall was on the same line as the wall excavated in ENR2 (Figure 3).

The *Cambridge Chronicle* article of April 1860, referred to above, mentions plans for the restoration of the North Range. The *Handbook to the Cathedral Church of Ely* dated 1864 describes a recently erected building comprising Choristers' rooms and a Master's residence on the site of the North Range. Demolition, represented by phase 6, must therefore have taken place after April 1860 and before 1864. The Dean at this time, Harvey Goodwin, in the text of his book *Ely Gossip*,<sup>16</sup> stated unequivocally that no professional architect was employed but that the advice of Le Strange, the gentleman artist then at work on the ceiling of the nave, was taken as necessary. However, an editorial footnote corrected Goodwin stating that the plans were drawn by W.M. Fawcett, the Cambridge architect. This is confirmed by Bacon.

The church way was suppressed and the formerly blocked up entry through the Sacrist's Gate (Plate 5) was reopened. Above the gate a fireproof muniments room was created. The cottage next to the Goldsmith's Tower was demolished, and the range west of the Sacrist's Gate was taken down, except for a short stretch of its north and south walls adjacent to the Sacrist's Gate and the west wall of the gate passage which remained to a height of about 2 m. In the space between the Goldsmith's Tower and the Sacrist's Gate a new range was built in two parts, that to the west, domestic in character and apparently reusing some early nineteenth-century woodwork, perhaps from the former buildings on the site, that to the east comprising a first-floor hall and classroom below for the boys of the choir school. The line and perhaps some of the masonry of the former north wall were retained, but the south wall was erected further south to line up with the south wall of the Sacrist's Gate rather than that of the Goldsmith's Tower.

## CONCLUSION

The excavations have yielded evidence for an earlier north boundary between the town and the monastic precinct. The present boundary was probably established in the first half of the

14 D.J. Stewart, *On the Architectural History of Ely Cathedral* (London, 1868).

15 Box of tracing, plans, antiquarian notes, sketches of

mouldings, etc. prepared by D.J. Stewart for his Architectural History (Ely Chapter MS 45).

16 H. Goodwin, *Ely Gossip* (Ely, 1892).



Plate 6. Part of the map of Ely by C.M. Bidwell showing the North Range and church way, 1851. The shaded line marks the parish boundary.

fourteenth century, entailing a northward adjustment of the parish boundary. The two buildings for which evidence was found in ENR5 and ENR2 were erected at that time. Until the Dissolution they belonged to the Sacrist, and afterwards to the Prebend of the fourth stall. Despite some alterations such as the adaptation of the Goldsmith's Tower to form the bell tower of Trinity parish, these buildings remained in existence until the Victorian remodelling of the early 1860s which produced the North Range as it stands today.

#### Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to the Dean and Chapter of Ely Cathedral for allowing access to the site and for providing the workforce for the excavations. We should like to thank David

Haigh, John Allen and Monica Allen for their contribution to the excavations, and the County Archaeologist for dealing with the administrative aspect of the excavations. We are most grateful for the cooperation of the staff of S.S. Ambrose, Ltd, building contractors, and of the architects from Messrs Purcell, Miller, Tritton and partners who also kindly permitted the use of their plans for the drawings in this paper. Thanks are due to many other people who contributed to the work, in particular Miss P. Blakeman, Miss M. Cra'ster, Mr D. Hall, Mr D. King, Dr P. Lindley, Dr D. Owen, Mr H. Richmond, and Mr C. Taylor, and to Miss M. Thompson for kindly allowing us to examine and photograph her collection of drawings by Henry Baines. The map of Ely by C.M. Bidwell is reproduced by kind permission of the County Record Office, Cambridge where it is deposited.

The excavations were carried out by Tim Malim and Anne Holton-Krayenbuhl, assisted by volunteers and by the Ely Cathedral maintenance staff. The excavations and post-excavation work were funded by English Heritage and by the Dean and Chapter of Ely Cathedral. The architectural description was undertaken by Thomas Cocke

and the photographs taken by Steven Cole and Dank Silva for the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England.

The archaeological archive will be deposited at the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Office, and the finds at the Ely Museum.



#### THE PROCEEDINGS

- (1) The Editor welcomes the submission of articles on the history and archaeology of the County for publication in the *Proceedings*, but in order to avoid disappointment potential contributors are advised to write to the Editor, to enquire whether the subject is likely to be of interest to the Society, before submitting a final text. The Editor, if necessary with the advice of the editorial committee, reserves the right to refuse to publish any papers even when an earlier approval of the subject has been given.
- (2) Authors are reminded that the cost of printing is high and that, all other things being equal, a short and succinct paper is more likely to be published than a long one. It would also assist the Editor if contributors who know of possible sources of subventions towards the cost of printing their paper would inform the Editor of this when submitting their manuscript.
- (3) Illustrations must be of high quality. They should not be more than twice the size intended for publication and they should be accompanied by a list of captions.
- (4) The copyright of both text and illustrations will normally remain with the author, and where relevant the photographer and draughtsman, but to simplify future administration contributors are invited to assign their copyright on a form that will be supplied by the Editor.

#### BACK NUMBERS OF THE PROCEEDINGS

Members might like to know that a considerable stock of back numbers of the *Proceedings* can be obtained from the Honorary Librarian, who also has copies of many publications in the Quarto and Octavo series for sale.

#### MEMBERSHIP

Subscriptions (£6 annually) and inquiries about membership should be sent to the registrar, Mrs R. Desmond, 3 Orchard Estate, Cherry Hinton, Cambridge CB1 3JW.

## PROCEEDINGS VOLUME LXXVIII, 1989

*Price £6 net for members, £7.50 for non-members*

### CONTENTS

Skeletal Remains from a Roman Sarcophagus in the Collections of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge	MARSHALL JOSEPH BECKER	1
The Site and Foundation of Peterhouse	CATHERINE HALL & ROGER LOVATT	5
Ely Cathedral Precincts: the North Range	ANNE HOLTON-KRAYENBUHL, THOMAS COCKE & TIM MALIM	47
Spaldwick, Cambridgeshire	C.C. TAYLOR	71
Anglesey Abbey – a Resistivity Survey Exercise	DAVID TRUMP	76
<i>Index</i>		83