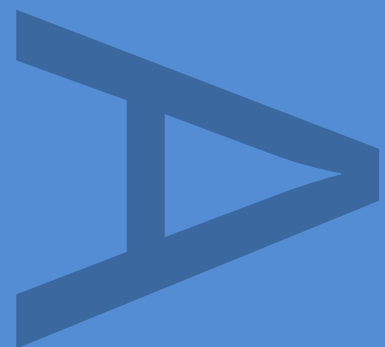


**ALMONRY RESTAURANT
EXTENSION, ELY CATHEDRAL,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EXCAVATION**

MAY 2013



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY
R11436**

Archaeological Excavation on the Site of the Almonry Restaurant Extension, Ely Cathedral, Cambridgeshire

Site Code: ELYA13

Central NGR TL 54260 80286

Report Number: R11436

Written and Researched by Peter Boyer and Tom Woolhouse

Project Manager: Mark Hinman

Commissioning Client: The Chapter, Ely Cathedral

Contractor:

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

7 Granta Terrace

Stapleford

Cambridgeshire

CB22 4PF

Tel: 01223 845522

Email: mhinman@pre-construct.com

Website: www.pre-construct.com

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

May 2013


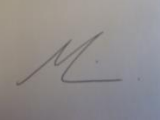
© The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.

ALMONRY RESTURANT EXTENSION, ELY CATHEDRAL, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd	
Project Number	K3007
Report Number	11436

	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Peter Boyer & Tom Woolhouse		May 2013
Graphics Prepared by:	Jennifer Simonson		May 2013
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		May 2013
Project Manager Sign-off:	Mark Hinman		May 2013

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
7 Granta Terrace
Stapleford
Cambridge
CB22 5DL

CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	3
1 INTRODUCTION	4
2 PHASED SEQUENCE OF SITE DEVELOPMENT	8
3 THE FINDS	23
4 DISCUSSION.....	35
5 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	39
6 REFERENCES	40
APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER	56
APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX	59
APPENDIX 3: POTTERY CATALOGUE	60
APPENDIX 4: DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS	70
APPENDIX 5: OASIS FORM	78
Figure 1: Site Location	42
Figure 2: Detailed Site Location	43
Figure 3: Areas of Excavation	44
Figure 4: Phase 2: Late Saxon.....	45
Figure 5: Phases 4 and 5: Medieval.....	46
Figure 6: Section 2, North-West-Facing.....	47
Figure 7: Phase 6: Medieval	48
Figure 8: Phase 7: Medieval	49
Figure 9: Section 1, South-East-Facing	50
Figure 10: Phase 8a: 16 th -18 th Century	51
Figure 11: Phase 8b: 16 th -18 th Century	52

Figure 12: Phase 9: 19th Century 53
Figure 13: Phase 10: Modern..... 54
Figure 14: Cathedral Precinct Plan 55

ABSTRACT

This document details the results of an archaeological excavation on the footprint of a proposed extension to the Almonry Restaurant, within the precinct of Ely Cathedral, Cambridgeshire. The work comprised the excavation of all archaeological deposits within the footprint of the extension prior to the commencement of development works.

The excavation revealed features of Late Saxon date, including postholes indicating the presence of one or more timber structures. A very large south-east- to north-west-aligned linear feature in this phase represents either a large perimeter ditch or terracing at the edge of the early Cathedral precinct. In the late 12th century, the upper levels of the ditch were filled-in and the area was cleared to make way for the construction of a substantial masonry building. This is thought to be the documented but 'lost' Aetheldreda's Gatehouse, which linked the Cathedral precinct with the marketplace to the north. At least two phases of repair and modification to the building were apparent. Contemporary medieval activity included the construction of further timber structures and pit-digging.

In the post-medieval period, the masonry structure was robbed for use in building activity elsewhere and much of the northern part of the excavation area was dominated by a series of pits of 16th- to 18th-century date. A drainage ditch was excavated in the area in the 19th century. Garden activity on the site has continued up to the present day.

1 INTRODUCTION

General

- 1.1 A programme of archaeological excavation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on the footprint of a proposed extension to the Almonry Restaurant in the precinct of Ely Cathedral, Cambridgeshire (Figures 1, 2 and 3) prior to construction of the extension. The investigations were conducted between the 28th January and 12th February 2013 and between 18th and 22nd March 2013. The work was commissioned by Philip Dixon on behalf of the Chapter of Ely Cathedral.

- 1.2 The area of the proposed restaurant extension, centred on NGR TL 54260 80286, is located at the northern edge of the Cathedral Precinct, immediately east of the kitchen area of the current Almonry Restaurant. The site lies in an area where the underlying geology comprises sedimentary mudstone of the Kimmeridge Clay Formation, formed approximately 146 to 154 million years ago during the Jurassic period. The high ground forming the Isle of Ely comprises Cretaceous Lower Greensand, which overlies the Kimmeridge Clay. More specifically the Cretaceous geology comprises sedimentary sandstone deposits of the Woburn Sands Formation, deposited between c. 99 and 121million years ago (BGS 2013). These are capped by Boulder Clay. The surface of the site is located at c. 21.5m OD and is generally flat, though there is a noticeable drop in elevation northwards from the site to the market place beyond the precinct, reflecting the broad slope of the natural topography of Ely.

- 1.3 Prior to the excavation the site was occupied by areas of garden and hard-standing, the latter being occupied by a large wooden shed, which housed machinery used by the restaurant kitchen. To the south is an area of lawns, to the east are further areas of garden, including trees, to the north is a wall that marks the boundary between the Cathedral

Precinct and the marketplace, and immediately to the west is the kitchen area of the Almonry Restaurant.

Planning Background

- 1.4 Although lying within ecclesiastical land, the area of proposed development comes under the jurisdiction of the local planning authority, which in this case is East Cambridgeshire District Council (ECDC). Development within the district is governed by the Local Development Framework (LDF), the main document within which is the East Cambridgeshire Core Strategy adopted in October 2009. The council is currently reviewing this document and it will eventually be replaced by the East Cambridgeshire Local Plan. In the meantime, policies relevant to development and the historic environment are those contained within the Core Strategy. The most pertinent to the current project are as follows:

Policy EN 5

Historic conservation

Development proposals at all sites of known or potential archaeological interest will:

- Require the submission of an archaeological evaluation/ assessment by a suitably qualified person; and
- Not be permitted where there would be an adverse effect on nationally important archaeological sites, including Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Where development is granted at sites of archaeological interest, the in-situ preservation of remain will be preferred. Where this is not justified or feasible, provision should be made for a programme of excavation, recording and reporting of remains to take place before development starts.

Development proposals which adversely affect the character, appearance, amenity or setting of historic parks and gardens will not be permitted.

- 1.5 There is a necessity to extend the area of the Almonry Restaurant complex and the area immediately to the east has been identified as the most suitable location for this extension. An application to build a single-storey extension measuring c. 8.4m north to south by 6.3m east to west has thus been proposed.
- 1.6 Because of the location and archaeological sensitivity of the proposed development it was recommended that a programme of archaeological

work, including excavation and continuous monitoring, be carried out prior to groundworks and construction work associated with the restaurant extension.

- 1.7 The investigations were carried out according to specifications compiled by Philip Dixon Associates (Dixon 2012a & b; 2013) and all aspects of the work were conducted in accordance with national (IFA 2008) and regional (Gurney 2003) guidelines, and according to PCA's own fieldwork manual (Taylor and Brown 2009). Reference was also made, where necessary, to regional resource assessment and research agenda and strategy documents (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Medlycott 2011). The investigations were given the site code ELYA13. The project was advised and monitored by Philip Dixon of Philip Dixon Associates, project managed by Mark Hinman and supervised by the author.

Archaeological and Historical Background

- 1.8 The history and development of Ely Cathedral has been widely discussed elsewhere (e.g. Maddison 2000; Meadows and Ramsay 2003) and it is unnecessary to discuss the detail here. In short, a monastery was established here by St Æthelfrith (Romanised as Aetheldreda) in AD 673, it was destroyed by the Danes in the late 9th century and refounded in the 10th century. It became a cathedral in AD 1109 following the creation of the Diocese of Ely, with construction work continuing throughout the 12th century. Developments within the main cathedral building and elsewhere in the precinct continued through the medieval period. The cathedral suffered minor damage at the time of the Dissolution in 1539 but was again refounded in 1541 and further modifications and additions were made during the 17th to 19th centuries, with major restoration work being carried out towards the end of the 20th century.

- 1.9 Developments during the 13th century included construction of the north range of buildings of the Cathedral precinct, including the Almonry, which stands at the eastern end of the range. Much of the medieval structure, including the vaulted basement, still survive, although upper parts of the building were extensively restored in the 19th century. At about this time, a two-storey building was added to the south-east of the Almonry, which since the 1950s has formed a large part of the present Almonry Restaurant and Tea Rooms, the kitchen area at the eastern end being added in the early 1960s.
- 1.10 The rebuilt eastern gable end of the Almonry includes two tall lancet windows of 13th-century date and although this gable end includes a number of elements of different dates, it does appear to mark the full extent of the medieval range. Some distance to the east is a building of late 17th- or early 18th-century date, the western gable end of which faces the east end of the Almonry. There is a large space between the two, which is apparently unoccupied by buildings though this area has been of some importance since at least the 16th century as it provides the boundary between the Cathedral precinct to the south and the market square to the north. The wall forming the boundary is constructed in a number of different styles of different date and includes the inserted 20th-century War Memorial, though its construction probably dates largely to the 19th century (Dixon 2012b). Parts of the wall, however, are earlier, and it has been suggested that part of it may belong to an important medieval feature; the Almonry Gate or Aetheldreda Gate, which is known to have been repaired in 1426 but demolished *circa* 1840 (*ibid.*). The exact position of the gate is unknown though a wall removed during the 20th-century extension to the Almonry may have been a surviving element. It is also likely that at least part of the gate or gatehouse lies within the area of proposed development of the new Almonry Restaurant extension (*ibid.*).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AND PHASED SEQUENCE OF SITE DEVELOPMENT

Introduction

- 2.1 The initial phase of excavation involved the removal of modern overburden over the proposed footprint of the restaurant extension. This was carried out using a 180° wheeled mechanical excavator with a smooth-bladed ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. The western c. 1m of the proposed footprint was not excavated in order to avoid any potential disturbance to the foundations of the existing Almonry Restaurant kitchen area. Machine excavation continued until the top of archaeological deposits was recognised, though it became clear that there were extensive deposits of varying date so a central area was machined to a lower level to more fully expose earlier deposits and to provide a stepped edge to the excavation for health and safety purposes. Thereafter all areas were hand cleaned, excavated and recorded.
- 2.2 The excavation of the archaeological features and deposits on the site revealed a complex chronology of development, with the earliest deposits extending to some depth below modern ground level. Structural remains at the eastern edge of the site were deemed to be important enough to require a modification of the proposed building plan. The revised plan proposed a longer, narrower structure than that initially suggested and consequently would entail a footprint extending further to the south. For this reason a second phase of excavation covering this area was required. This involved the full hand-excavation of a southern extension measuring approximately 4m east to west by 2.4m north to south, immediately south of the initial excavation area (Figure 3).
- 2.3 On the basis of the excavated evidence and assessment of the stratified finds assemblage, a provisional ten-phase chronological sequence is proposed:

Phase 1: Natural Deposits

- 2.4 The earliest deposits encountered during the main excavation phase were natural silts, sands and gravels [93] exposed at an upper surface elevation of 20.63m OD towards the southern edge of the excavation area, though heavily truncated to the north. In the southern extension, similar deposits were recorded as [151].
- 2.5 Subsequent to the main phase of excavation, geotechnical investigation by hand-augering revealed the top of the natural deposits at 17.87m OD, where they had been truncated by an extensive linear feature at the western edge of the excavation area, approximately midway between the northern and southern edges of the site, though this drop may partly have been a reflection of the natural sloping topography. A short distance to the north, the augering encountered greensand at 16.82m OD.

Phase 2: Late Saxon Monastic Precinct Boundary (?) and Post-Built Structures (Figure 4)

- 2.6 The earliest archaeological features and deposits encountered appeared to date to the Late Saxon period, though not all were directly dateable. Towards the south-east corner of the excavation area a small patch of hard and compact material [74] measuring 0.96m from north to south by 0.65m east to west, and 100mm thick, lay directly over the natural deposits and appeared to be the truncated remnant of a former ground surface. It was recorded at a surface elevation of 20.59m OD.
- 2.7 The most substantial feature recorded during the excavation was a large linear feature [46] aligned approximately north-west to south-east. It cut the northern edge of surface [74], continued beyond the eastern and western edges of the excavation area and also extended northwards beyond the site (Figure 4; Plate 1). Excavation of a slot into the fills at the southern edge of feature [46] indicated that it had a

very steeply-sloping straight side, was backfilled with numerous deposits and extended to a considerable depth (1.31m+) (Figure 6), though much of the backfilling probably took place in a subsequent phase (see below, Phase 3). The uppermost level of the top of the cut was recorded at 20.63m OD; the slot was excavated down to 19.32m OD but did not continue further for health and safety reasons. However, subsequent hand augering at the base of the slot indicated that backfilling deposits continued for a further 1.45m, down to an elevation of 17.87m OD, thus giving a total depth near the southern edge of the feature of 2.76m. The profile of the backfills recorded in section (Figure 6) suggests that the feature deepened to the north. Further augering at the base of a slot a short distance to the north encountered natural greensand at 16.82m OD, suggesting the feature could have been up to 3.81m deep here.

- 2.8 Feature [46] was clearly substantial and, based on the portion of it that was present within the excavation area, appears to be a large north-west to south-east-aligned ditch. This could have demarcated an original northern boundary to the Cathedral precinct (it was aligned slightly differently from the current wall between the precinct and the marketplace to the north). Such a boundary comprised either a very large ditch, or given that there is a natural slope downwards to the north, may have entailed extensive terracing into this slope. In either case, vast quantities of dumped soil, containing rubbish and pieces of mortar, were subsequently deposited in order to infill the ditch/ raise the ground surface to the level at which further developments took place (see below, Phases 4-7).
- 2.9 To the west and south-west of surface [74], a number of early features were cut directly into the natural geological deposits (Figure 4; Plate 2). Stratigraphically the earliest of these features were two pits located towards the south-west corner of the excavation area, two parallel linear features further to the east and a single, heavily truncated pit towards the south-east corner of the southern extension. Pit [68] was

sub-rectangular in plan, measuring 1.22m by 1.08m and just 0.19m deep, with a flat base recorded at 20.42m OD. It was filled with a moderately compacted to stiff, mid greyish brown sand [67] that contained a small assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM). Nearby pit [70] was more oval in shape, measured 0.93m by 0.75m and was 0.35m deep, the base being recorded at 20.12m OD. The function of both pits was unclear.

2.10 Linear feature [54] was aligned north-east to south-west, was 0.51m wide and 0.31m deep with the base recorded at 20.32m OD. It had a symmetrical 'V-shaped' profile and was at least 1m in length, its full dimensions being unclear as it was truncated by the deeper machined area of the excavation to the north. Parallel feature [56] exhibited a similar profile, was 0.40m wide, 0.17m deep and was also truncated to the north. The base of the cut was recorded at 20.31m OD. Neither of the linear features produced any dateable artefacts though they appeared to be contemporary and associated with one another. Their form suggested wheel ruts though they were located too close together to suggest ruts made by the left and right wheels of the same vehicle. Pit [147] to the south was originally circular or oval in plan and survived to a depth of 0.29m though no finds were recovered.

2.11 A stratigraphically slightly later group of features comprised a line of three postholes [50], [58] and [60] on an approximate north-west to south-east alignment, parallel with linear feature [46]. The postholes were all sub-circular in plan, each measuring approximately 0.4m in diameter, though their surviving depths varied between 0.18m and 0.30m. Their bases were recorded at 20.31m OD, 20.27m OD and 20.17m OD. They all appeared to be elements of a single timber structure, a sherd of Stamford ware pottery from fill [59] of posthole [60] suggesting a 10th- to 11th-century date. Posthole [50] partly truncated earlier pit [68], whilst posthole [58] partly truncated earlier linear feature [54]. Another posthole [141] recorded in the southern extension may

also have been contemporary, and possibly associated with the same structure though did not continue the alignment of the other features.

2.12 Stratigraphically the latest group of features in this phase comprised four further postholes in the main excavation area, along with a fifth example at the southern edge of the south extension and another truncated pit immediately to its east. Posthole [52] partly truncated posthole [50] and may have represented replacement of the post here, posthole [66] was a smaller, more rectangular feature located a little to the west, while postholes [76] and [78] were larger features located further to the north-east. Postholes [52] and [66] may have represented a later phase of use of the structure represented by the earlier postholes; postholes [76] and [78], although heavily truncated, had been excavated to greater depths (20.05m OD and 20.02m OD respectively) and appeared to belong to a different structure to the north, closer to the ditch/terrace edge. Posthole [149] in the southern extension may have been associated with [52] and [66] though may have represented another structure, further to the south. Pit [145] immediately to the east contained a small quantity of pottery and appeared to be a contemporary feature of indeterminate function.

2.13 Overall, this phase of occupation appears to have been dominated by the excavation of a large ditch or extensive terracing of the natural hillside, with utilisation of a number of timber structures during different sub-phases to the south. It is interesting to note that the main grouping of postholes formed a north-west to south-east alignment approximately in line with both the southern limit (Wall [82]) of the excavated medieval gatehouse (see below) and the south wall of the Almonry and North Range. The postholes could feasibly relate to a Late Saxon timber precursor of this range of buildings at the north side of the monastic precinct.

Phase 3: Late Saxon/ Early Medieval Infilling of Boundary Ditch

- 2.14 This phase was dominated by the infilling of ditch [46]. Excavation of two slots into the feature revealed numerous narrow bands of backfill material, particularly below a later (Phase 4) masonry structure (Figure 6). The final backfilling appears to have been a single event in around the late 12th century, and involved the deposition of large dumps of dark soil containing flecks and small pieces of sandy mortar ([45] to the south, [79] to the north). The mortar content in these deposits might derive from the cleaning of salvaged masonry from older monastic buildings for reuse in the new gatehouse (see below, Phase 4).
- 2.15 All of the Saxon features in the southern extension to the excavation area were sealed by an extensive deposit of soft, dark greyish-brown sandy silt [139], up to 0.57m thick, recorded at an upper elevation of 20.97m OD. This is interpreted as a garden or agricultural soil which had undergone much reworking. It contained a small residual but nevertheless significant assemblage of Middle Saxon pottery (see Seddon, Section 3.1) in addition to a Thetford Ware sherd and a small amount of animal bone.

Phase 4: Medieval 1 (c. Late 12th century) – Construction of Aetheldreda’s Gatehouse (Figure 5)

- 2.16 The final backfilling of the boundary ditch [46] was intended to level the ground in the area and make way for the construction of a large masonry building. The appearance of the foundation walls of this structure, as well as its location on the edge of the Cathedral precinct adjacent to the High Street and Marketplace, suggests that it may be a gatehouse. There are documentary records of a ‘lost’ gatehouse in approximately this area of the Cathedral precinct, known as ‘Aetheldreda’s Gate’ (discussed in Section 1, above).
- 2.17 Part of the west wall of this possible gatehouse was exposed at the east side of the excavation area (Figures 5 & 6). Within construction cut [103], which was cut into the backfilled earlier ditch to a basal

elevation of 20.16m, was a shallow NNE to SSW aligned masonry and rubble footing [86] which supported wall [62] (Plates 3 & 4). The wall was constructed from roughly-coursed limestone blocks, roughly faced to the west and bonded with a sandy mortar. It was 0.64m wide and survived to a height of up to 0.95m, its upper surviving elevation being recorded at 21.07m OD. A 3.55m length of the wall was extant within the area of excavation, the masonry extending beyond the northern limit of excavation and being abutted to the south by a later development/ extension/ repair (see below, Phase 6). It is possible that the wall originally continued to the south as far as later developments [17] and [18] and that these were actually repairs or replacements of a collapsed original southern part of wall [62].

2.18 To the west, two large postholes [64] and [73] cut into the southern edge of backfilled ditch [46] were aligned approximately perpendicular to wall [62]. Two medieval coarseware sherds and a single sherd of most likely intrusive late medieval redware pottery were recovered from fill [72] of posthole [73]. The fill [63] of deeper posthole [64] produced a much larger assemblage, including 20 sherds from the same early medieval sandy ware jar, which is no later than c. AD 1200 (see Seddon, Section 3.1). It appears that the two postholes represent part of a large timber structure that was approximately contemporary with the initial construction of the masonry building. It is likely that both structures were built following the realignment of the layout of Ely in the second half of the 12th century.

Phase 5: Medieval 2 (13th century) – Structural Features Adjacent to Gatehouse (Figure 5)

2.19 At some time following the construction of wall [62], a layer of firm, mid greyish brown silty sand [71] was laid up against its western side. This acted as a bedding layer for a chalky mortar surface [48] that lay adjacent to the west side of the gatehouse and was overlain by a narrow strip of a further surviving mortar surface [40]. Surface [48] was

recorded at an upper elevation of 20.48m OD, while the surface of [40] lay at 20.66m OD. Layer [71] produced a small assemblage of pottery, mainly Medieval Ely Ware of 13th-14th-century date (Seddon, Section 3.1). Partly cutting mortar surface [48] was a small linear feature [47] of unknown function (Figure 5), which was filled with firm, mid greyish brown sandy silt [61] though no dateable finds were recovered from this.

2.20 A small posthole [137] that appeared to belong to this phase was cut into layer [139] in the southern extension and, although only the base of the feature survived, a small quantity of CBM was present. To the west, layer [139] was overlain by a small patch of charcoal-rich material [132], 40mm thick, which contained animal bone but no directly dateable finds.

2.21 All of the backfilled features west of the masonry structure in the main excavation area were sealed by an extensive deposit of mid orangey brown sandy silt up to 0.35m thick, recorded to the south as [33] and to the north as [34] (both recorded at an upper elevation of 20.84m OD). It was unclear whether this material had been deliberately deposited but it signalled a clear end to this phase of development on the site, pottery assemblages from the deposit suggesting a 13th- to 14th-century date, with residual earlier material also present. A finely worked Purbeck Marble artefact was also recovered from [33] (See Hayward, Section 3.2).

Phase 6: Medieval 3 (c. 14th century) – Extension or Repair to Gatehouse (Figure 7)

2.22 This phase saw the first development of features cutting into extensive deposit [33]/[34] and was dominated by a southern extension to wall [62]. Construction cut [44] was dug into deposit [33] and wall [17] was constructed within it, abutting the southern end of wall [62] and forming a 2.3m southern extension to the remains of the earlier masonry

structure (Figure 6). It is possible that the gatehouse was originally this size and that wall [17] was a rebuilding of an earlier wall (*i.e.* a continuation of wall [62]) that had collapsed. The masonry of [17] was more coarsely laid than that of [62] and it appeared that only the foundation material survived, any later walling having been robbed out. A small eastward extension to the excavation area revealed that foundation [17] returned to the east at its southern end as foundation [82]. The extension thus exposed the south-western limit of the gatehouse during this phase (and possibly its original footprint). Foundation [17] survived to an upper elevation of 20.92m OD while [82] was recorded at an upper level of 20.85m OD. To the north of [82] a small fragment of mortar floor [83] appears to have represented the contemporary floor surface within the masonry structure and was recorded at 20.63m OD. This is 0.2m below the apparent contemporary external ground level represented by layer [33]/[34].

- 2.23 In the southern extension, layer [132] was overlain by a more extensive sandy deposit [131], which was 80mm thick, though contained no dateable finds. Cut into the deposit was a large oval pit [133] measuring more than 1.90m in length and 0.59m deep. It appeared to have been utilised for rubbish deposition though the only finds were a few sherds of medieval pottery and a small quantity of animal bone.

Phase 7: Medieval 4 (c. 15th century) – Repair to Gatehouse and External Pitting (Figure 8)

- 2.24 This period saw the final phase of development of the large masonry structure at the east side of the excavation area. This development saw the insertion of a block of masonry [18] at the south-west corner of the structure, which involved cutting into earlier foundations [17] and [82] (Figure 6). Within the masonry block was a square recess (Plate 5) apparently designed to house a large timber upright. The block was constructed from limestone masonry along with tile fragments, bonded

with a sandy lime mortar. The recess was backfilled at a later date with a loose, mid greyish brown clayey silt [16]. It appears that this phase involved the incorporation of timber elements into the structure, probably to strengthen the existing southern wall. This final phase of development is likely to date to the late medieval period. In the southern extension a small feature [129] cut into large backfilled pit [133] contained two large fragments of worked limestone masonry, which may have been removed from the structure when masonry block [18] was inserted. Immediately to the west of the masonry structure, apparently contemporary pit [41] had been heavily truncated by later activity but the fill [42] did produce a small assemblage of medieval (13th-14th-century) pottery including sherds from a green-glazed Ely Ware jug.

2.25 At the western edge of the site, pit [39] also appears to have been broadly contemporary with this phase of development (Figures 8 & 9). This had been heavily truncated by later features but appeared to have been sub-circular in plan with very steep sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 1.02m north to south by at least 0.69m east to west, extending beyond the western edge of excavation. It was up to 0.96m deep, excavated to a basal level of 20.15m OD through layer [33]. The lower fill comprised a substantial deposit of firm, mid greyish brown sandy silt [38] up to 0.60m thick, which produced a small assemblage of pottery, dated to the 13th to 14th century along with fragments of worked masonry. The upper fill [37] comprised friable, mid yellowish brown sandy silt up to 0.45m thick, though this produced no dateable finds. It is unclear what function this pit served, particularly given its extensive truncation.

2.26 Backfilled pit [39] was truncated to the north by a large pit [13] at the western edge of the excavation area. This was sub-circular in plan with steeply sloping, slightly concave sides and a slightly concave base. It measured 2.28m north to south by at least 1.30m east to west and was up to 1.25m deep, having been excavated to a basal level of 19.87m

OD. It was backfilled with a single deposit of friable, mid greyish brown sandy silt [12] that yielded a very small assemblage of pottery suggesting a 13th- to 14th-century date of deposition, though the pit was probably later than this.

2.27 Subsequent phases of activity on the site appear to have been associated with occupation following the abandonment and partial demolition of the large masonry structure. Phases 8 to 10 below therefore relate to post-Dissolution activity on the site:

Phase 8: 16th-18th Century – Post-Dissolution Robbing and Rubbish Pits (Figures 10 and 11)

2.28 In the south-east corner of the southern extension, an extensive north-east to south-west aligned linear feature [123] may have been the robbed out foundation of an earlier masonry structure, contemporary with one or more of the phases of the gatehouse to the north (Figure 10). Although not continuing the precise line of the northern walls (it was slightly offset to the west of them), the feature ran on a parallel alignment extending south out of the extended excavation area. The cut had been extensively cleared of any masonry and backfilled with a number of deposits, which included residual finds mostly of medieval date. The backfilled feature was overlain by a deposit of hard, chalky material [119], which may also have derived from building demolition.

2.29 Apart from the robber trench, the immediate post-Dissolution period was dominated by the excavation of a series of pits, particularly in the northern half of the site to the west of the former masonry structure and apparently into layer [33]/[34] and the underlying backfilled linear feature [46].

2.30 Small rectangular pit [29] cut into layer [33] to a level of 20.63m OD a short distance west of the former masonry structure. No finds were recovered from the fill [28] and the function of the pit remains unclear.

Immediately to the west, pit [31] appears to have been sub-oval in plan but was heavily truncated by features of a slightly later date and no finds were recovered from the fill [32]. To the north, sub-oval pit [36] was a little more extensive, measuring 1.16m by 1.06m and up to 0.48m deep, having been excavated to a level of 19.74m OD through layer [34]. The moderately compacted, dark greyish brown sandy fill [35] contained an assemblage of pottery dated to the 16th century.

- 2.31 Pits [31] and [36] were both partly truncated by a slightly later and more extensive sub-circular feature [19], which measured 2.35m north to south by 1.66m east to west and was 0.58m deep, having been excavated to a level of 20.06m OD. Pottery dated to the 16th century was recovered from the lower fill [20] along with other finds including metal objects and a possible disturbed dog burial (a number of deposits in this area had been extensively disturbed by tree rooting).
- 2.32 Pits [19] and [41] were both heavily truncated by sub-circular pit [3], the most extensive such feature in the northern part of the site. This measured 2.76m east to west by 2.38m north to south and was at least 0.84m deep. A large assemblage of pottery was present (75 sherds, from 25 separate vessels), including part of a glazed red earthenware tripod pipkin, sherds from a glazed red earthenware bowl, a rounded Babylon ware jug and a Frechen stoneware jug (see Seddon, Section 3.1). The single fill of the pit [2] also contained another disturbed dog burial.
- 2.33 Some distance to the south-west and cutting into late medieval pit [39], sub-rectangular pit [25], also recorded as [135] in the south extension, appears to have been broadly contemporary with the earlier post-medieval features to the north. This was cut 0.81m to a basal level of 20.26m, measured more than 2.5m north to south and extended west beyond the limit of excavation (Figure 10). Pottery from the fill [24] has been dated to the 15th to 16th century. In the south extension, [135] was the earliest of a sequence of intercutting pits. It was truncated by sub-

circular pit [125], which measured approximately 1m across and was almost 0.4m deep, having been excavated to a basal level of 20.64m OD. It contained some medieval pottery but also clay tobacco pipe. Pit [125] was in turn partly truncated by pit [120], another sub-circular feature measuring almost 1m across and 0.36m deep, though it produced no finds.

2.34 The backfilled robber trenches and intercutting pits in the southern extension were overlain by an apparent levelling deposit [110], recorded at an upper elevation of 21.18m, and into which a small number of features had been cut (Figure 11). In the south-west corner of the area, rectangular pit [117] was quite an extensive feature but survived to a depth of just 0.14m and produced no dateable finds. It was cut to the south by smaller, deeper pit [127], which produced small quantities of animal bone and building material but no other clearly dateable artefacts. Two discrete features cut into layer [110] towards the eastern side of the extension comprised a small, shallow pit [113] and an apparent posthole [115]. None produced any dateable finds and no further structural features likely to be associated with the latter were identified.

2.35 It is unclear what the extensive pitting of the early post-medieval period represents, particularly as there was so much intercutting of features, which would appear to negate against a quarrying function, unless there were still quantities of masonry from the demolished structure to the east present, which could be salvaged for re-use elsewhere.

Phase 9: 19th century (Figure 12)

2.36 The most extensive feature dating to the 19th century was ditch [5] that extended east to west across the main excavation area, cutting through a number of earlier deposits including the former masonry structure at the east of the site (Figures 6 & 12; Plate 6). It was up to 1.26m wide and 0.68m deep. The lower fill of the ditch [4] contained vast quantities

of large sherds of 19th-century pottery and CBM, forming a very coarse deposit, presumably to act as a drainage matrix, probably to channel fluids away from the almonry building to the west. The upper fill [8] was a much thicker deposit of slightly friable, mid greyish brown silt, but produced no dateable finds.

2.37 Two broadly contemporary features were recorded to the south-west, at the western edge of the excavation area. Pit [27] was a small feature that partly truncated earlier feature [25] (Figure 9), though no dateable finds were recovered from the fill [26]. Pit [81] that partly truncated earlier pit [13] contained a cat burial (Figure 9), though again, no dateable finds were recovered. In the south extension a sub-rectangular pit [108] was cut into a layer [107] that had sealed the features in the south-east corner of the area. The pit extended beyond the southern and eastern edges of excavation, was quite shallow and its function was unclear.

2.38 Overall the 19th century appears to have witnessed occasional ephemeral activity in the area east of the Almonry, with a substantial feature providing drainage away from the building. Layer [106] recorded in the south extension overlying earlier features appears to have been a 19th-century garden soil, buried by more recent developments.

Phase 10: Modern (Figure 13)

2.39 Modern deposits in the area of excavation primarily included the garden soil and other surface layers including concrete settings and the gravel path, removed during machining and hand-excavation. However, other modern features were recorded within the excavation area. These included the foundations [6] of the steps at the eastern side of the Almonry Restaurant kitchen and a dwarf wall [9] and foundation [22] at the north-east corner of the excavation (Figure 13). A service run for an external electric cable [111] was also observed during the

main excavation phase and recorded in more detail in the south extension.

3 THE FINDS

3.1 Pottery by Berni Seddon

3.1.1 The assemblage amounts to 418 sherds (246 vessels), weighing 14,033g. The vast majority dates from the Late Saxon to Post-Medieval period, although a small but significant Middle Saxon assemblage was also recovered in addition to a handful of prehistoric and Roman sherds. The condition of the pottery is variable but the best preserved and least dispersed material is of post-medieval date. Disturbance and re-deposition of the Saxon and medieval material has resulted in a certain degree of fragmentation and abrasion.

3.1.2 The pottery from site has been provisionally identified and catalogued by sherd count, weight and estimated number of vessels. The fabrics were examined under x20 magnification and recorded using a system of mnemonic codes based on common name. As far as possible these comply with the published codes, principally for the locally produced wares (Spoerry 2008). This data has been entered onto an Access Database which forms part of the site archive. A table of the contexts containing pottery with date ranges and suggested spot dates appears at the end of this report (Table 4).

The Pottery Types

3.1.3 The pottery types identified from the site are listed chronologically below in Table 1. The majority are of medieval date.

Fabric code	Common name	Date range	Total SC	ENV	Total Wg
Pre-historic pottery					
FINE FLINT	Fine flint-tempered ware	Late Bronze Age – Iron-Age	1	1	12
FLINT	Flint-tempered ware	Late Bronze Age – Iron-Age	1	1	9
GROG	Grog-tempered ware	Iron Age	2	1	20
Roman pottery					
MISC	Miscellaneous; Roman	43 410	3	3	68
Saxon pottery					
CALC	Calcareous tempered ware	450 850	2	2	13
CALCIO	Calcareous tempered ware with iron oxide	450 850	2	2	6
CALCQ	Calcareous and quartz-tempered ware	450 850	2	2	19
CALCS	Calcareous and sand-tempered ware	450 850	3	1	27
ORG	Organic-tempered ware	450 850	1	1	9
QMET	Quartz and metamorphic-tempered ware	450 850	4	4	18
SAND	Sand-tempered ware	450 850	1	1	13
SAND ORG	Sand and organic-tempered ware	450 850	2	2	10
IPS	Ipswich ware	720 850	1	1	37
MAX	Maxey-type ware	650 850	7	1	24
MISC	Miscellaneous; Middle Saxon	650 850	1	1	4
Late Saxon/ Early medieval pottery					
THET	Thetford-type ware	850 1150	29	26	241
NEOT	St Neots-type ware	850 1150	8	5	16
STAM	Stamford-type ware	900 1100	1	1	1
STAMA	Stamford-type ware (Fabric A)	950 1075	1	1	2
EMS	Early medieval sandy ware	1000 1200	33	4	390
EMSH	Early medieval shell-tempered ware	1000 1200	1	1	7
Medieval pottery					
HEDC	Heddingham coarseware	1150 1250	1	1	4
HEDI	Heddingham fineware	1150 1250	1	1	5
MCW	Medieval coarseware/ greywares	1175 1400	26	22	192
MEL	Medieval Ely ware	1200 1400	129	85	1522
ESSEX/EA RED	Essex/ East-Anglian redware	1175 1400	2	2	10
BRILL	Brill/ Boarstall ware	1200 1500	1	1	7
GRIM	Grimston ware	1175 1400	1	1	34
MISC	Miscellaneous; Medieval	900 1400	8	7	154
LMEL	Late Medieval Ely ware	1400 1500	2	2	57
LMTC	Late medieval/ transitional calcareous	1400 1600	1	1	15
MISC	Miscellaneous; Late medieval/ transitional	1400 1600	1	1	6
Post-medieval pottery					
GRITTY RED/LMT	Gritty Red Earthenware/ Late medieval/ transitional redware	1450 1600	9	5	472
CIST	Cistercian-type ware	1480 1600	1	1	3
MORAN	Midlands orange ware	1480 1820	9	2	2106
PMBL	Post-medieval black-glazed redware/ Babylon ware	1500 1700	8	4	164

Fabric code	Common name	Date range		Total SC	ENV	Total Wg
GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1900	78	21	6312
FREC	Frechen stoneware	1550	1700	1	1	31
TGW C	Tin-glazed ware (plain white glaze)	1630	1850	1	1	4
STSL	Combed slipware	1660	1870	2	2	34
NOTS	Nottingham stoneware	1700	1800	1	1	2
SWSL	Dipped white salt-glazed stoneware	1710	1760	1	1	10
TPW	Transfer-printed ware	1780	1900	3	2	51
FLP	Flowerpot	1800	1900	24	18	1916

Table 1: The pottery types. ENV = Estimated number of vessels; SC = Sherd count; Wg = Weight (g)

Distribution

3.1.4 The distribution of the pottery by phase and period is presented below in Table 2 followed by a brief discussion by phase.

Phase	Pottery period	Total SC	Total ENV	Total weight	Phase total SC (%)
2	Late Saxon and medieval	10	10	102	10 (2%)
3	Prehistoric	1	1	12	98 (23%)
	Roman	2	2	58	
	Saxon	12	10	123	
	Late Saxon and medieval	81	41	614	
	Late medieval/ early post-medieval	2	1	386	
4	Medieval	22	2	296	23 (6%)
	Late medieval/ early post-medieval	1	1	17	
5	Prehistoric	2	1	20	82 (20%)
	Saxon	2	2	16	
	Medieval	77	51	738	
	Post-medieval	1	1	3	
6	Roman	1	1	10	4 (1%)
	Saxon	2	2	7	
	Medieval	1	1	5	
7	Medieval	12	9	96	12 (3%)
8	Prehistoric	1	1	9	126 (30%)
	Saxon	3	3	10	
	Medieval	44	43	688	
	Post-medieval	78	23	1560	
9	Medieval	7	7	124	62 (15%)
	Post-medieval	55	32	8995	
10	Post-medieval	1	1	144	1 (<1%)

Table 2: Distribution of the pottery by phase

Phases 2-3: Late Saxon and Late Saxon/ Early Medieval

- 3.1.5 The small Phase 2 assemblage includes material of Late Saxon and Medieval date. Posthole fill [49] contained a sherd of Stamford-type ware (Fabric A) dating from c. AD 950 to 1075 and pit fill [146] a single sherd of Thetford-type ware dated c. AD 850 – 1150. The remaining eight sherds were retrieved from posthole fill [49]. Although these include a single sherd of Thetford-type ware, the other seven comprise medieval coarsewares and Medieval Ely Wares, post-dating c. AD 1175 and 1200. Only two diagnostic sherds were identified: a medieval coarseware jar and a Medieval Ely Ware bowl.
- 3.1.6 Nearly a quarter of the pottery from site was retrieved from Phase 3 deposits (Table 2), principally the fills of ditch [46] ([45], [79]) and garden soil [139]. The garden soil produced a small and largely residual collection of Middle Saxon sherds including locally-produced calcareous and organic tempered wares (CALC/Q/S, ORG, SAND ORG), regional granitic-tempered material (QMET), Ipswich Ware (IPS) and Maxey-type ware (MAX). The garden soil also contained a single sherd of Thetford-type ware, post-dating c. AD 850 and an abraded fine flint-tempered sherd which may represent a residual prehistoric find, provisionally dated from the Late Bronze Age to Iron Age. No diagnostic sherds are present.
- 3.1.7 Ditch fills [45] and [79] contained a range of pottery dating from the Late Saxon period to the 15th and 16th century. The Late Saxon and Early Medieval material includes both Thetford-type ware (5 sherds) and St Neots-type ware (6 sherds), in addition to early medieval sandy and shelly wares (20 sherds; EMS, EMSH). The early medieval sandy wares may equate to Ely Early Medieval Ware (EMW), dated from the early 12th century and possibly even a little earlier (Spoerry 2008, 66). EMW is essentially a finer version of Medieval Ely Ware with a lighter and more variable colour and is thin-walled and handmade. Rims were sometimes added on a turntable and are simply everted, often with piecrust decoration (Spoerry 2008, 66). A handmade early medieval

sandy ware jar from fill [45] which cross-joins with sherds from the same vessel found in Phase 4 posthole fill [63], may represent an Ely EMW. The vessel (some 33 sherds in total) has orange-brown surfaces and a simple everted, thumb-decorated rim. The additional presence of 33 sherds of locally-produced Medieval Ely Ware, along with Essex/East Anglian redware and Grimston Ware in the ditch fills, however, would suggest that final infilling is unlikely to have occurred pre c. AD 1175/1200.

3.1.8 Forms identified in these fabrics include a single medieval coarseware jar and medieval coarseware, Medieval Ely Ware and Grimston Ware jugs. The single sherd of Late Medieval/ Transitional redware, possibly of the locally-produced Broad Street Gritty Red Earthenware tradition (Cessford *et al.* with Hall 2006, 46-7), may be intrusive. A residual sherd of Middle Saxon sand and organic-tempered ware was also identified.

Phases 4-7: Medieval

3.1.9 The majority of the small Phase 4 assemblage is comprised of 20 sherds from the early medieval sandy ware jar in posthole [63] that cross-joins with sherds from ditch fill [45] in Phase 3 (discussed above). The vessel probably dates from the late 11th to 12th century. The sherds from the posthole are in better condition than those from the ditch fill, with the pottery from the latter feature being generally more fragmented and abraded. A single sherd of Late Medieval/ Transitional redware from posthole fill [72], which again may be a locally-produced Broad Street Gritty Red Earthenware (Cessford *et al.* with Hall 2006, 46-7), is likely to be intrusive.

3.1.10 Phase 5 features produced 20% of the assemblage recovered from the site and of this the majority is local Medieval Ely Ware (58 sherds), dating from c. AD 1200 to 1500. Other contemporary non-local products include Hedingham Ware from Essex, dating from c. AD 1150

to 1250, and medieval coarsewares/ greywares. The latter is a generic group of coarseware and greyware fabrics, likely from more than one source outside Ely. At Broad Street a possible origin for the greywares was suggested to be Exning or Higham Ferrers in West Norfolk (Blinkhorn 2006, 11). Without further fabric analysis and comparison no link can be demonstrated for the present assemblage but, as at Broad Street, the coarsewares are unlikely to have travelled far (*ibid.*). Both jar and jug forms were identified in Medieval Ely Ware and the medieval coarsewares. The Hedingham fineware is present as a single jug sherd.

3.1.11 The pottery from Phase 5 was derived largely from make-up deposit [71] and layers [33] and [34], each containing Medieval Ely Ware post-dating c. AD 1200. Residual finds include a small number of Middle Saxon sherds and Late Saxon Thetford and Stamford Wares. A 19th-century flowerpot base in Layer [34] is probably intrusive.

3.1.12 The small Phase 6 assemblage is entirely residual, including material of Middle Saxon and Late Saxon date. A similarly small assemblage was retrieved from features attributed to Phase 7, primarily comprised of Medieval Ely ware, medieval coarseware/ greyware and a single Hedingham coarseware jar from pit fill [38].

Phase 8: 16th – 18th century

3.1.13 Nearly a third (30%) of the site assemblage derives from Phase 8 features and deposits (Table 2), with over half of this excavated from the fill of a single pit ([3]). The pit produced 75 sherds from 25 separate vessels. A total of 48 sherds alone come from a single fragmented Glazed Red Earthenware tripod pipkin with a flanged, lid-seated rim. The pipkin is rilled below the neck with a hollow handle with pronounced thumb-impressions at the attachment. Excavations between Broad Street and the River Ouse have revealed that Glazed Red Earthenware was being manufactured in the town, along with

Gritty Red Earthenware, black-glazed redware or Babylon Ware and a Fineware (Cessford *et al.* with Hall, 2006, 46-71). Production at these kilns is dated to the 16th century but is likely to have been part of a longer-lived industry. The pipkin is similar to an example from the Broad Street wasters (*ibid.*, fig. 45.3). The pit also contained a Glazed Red Earthenware bowl, a small rounded Babylon ware jug and a Frechen jug that provides a date range for deposition of c. AD 1550 to 1700.

3.1.14 Pit fill [20] also contained Gritty Red Earthenware, Babylon Ware and Glazed Red Earthenware, the latter including a late-16th-century drinking jug. The combination of Gritty Red Earthenware, Babylon Ware and Cistercian ware in pit fill [35] is also indicative of a 16th-century date.

3.1.15 Glazed Red Earthenware sherds were also recovered from posthole fill [116], robber trench fill [124] and made ground [107], although the latter also included a Combed slipware (STSL) cup or posset pot and a Dipped White Salt-glazed stoneware tankard, dated c. AD 1710 to 1760.

3.1.16 The residual Phase 8 assemblage includes material of prehistoric, Middle Saxon, Late Saxon and medieval date. The pottery from pit fills [126] and [136], and from the lower fills of robber trench [123] ([140] and [144]) is entirely residual.

Phase 9: 19th century

3.1.17 The majority of the Phase 9 pottery was derived from the fill of ditch [5] ([4]), primarily comprised of a group of large Glazed Red Earthenware flared bowls, flowerpots and a Midlands Orange Ware butter pot and handled jar. Two Transfer-printed ware plates were also recovered, one of which depicts a landscape scene in a pale blue glaze likely to postdate c. AD 1850. Buried topsoil [106] also contained flowerpots

and a single Glazed Red Earthenware sherd but in addition to 18th century Nottingham stoneware and other fabrics pre-dating the mid 19th century, including Tin-glazed ware with plain white glaze.

Phase 10: Modern

3.1.18 A single fragment from a large flowerpot with a folded thickened rim and incised horizontal decoration was recovered from the mortar [23] bonding wall footing [22].

Significance

3.1.19 The prehistoric and Roman sherds identified are notable for their presence but are so dispersed and few in number (7 in total) that they cannot be taken to be indicative of any organised activity or focused settlement in the near vicinity.

3.1.20 The small but significant Saxon assemblage is comprised of locally produced fabrics that could date from as early as c. AD 450 to 850, alongside key Middle Saxon regional date markers in the form of Ipswich Ware and Maxey-type ware. The absence of decoration and presence of organic-temper amongst the local wares would substantiate that a Middle Saxon date is most likely for the entire assemblage and would tie in with recent Middle Saxon findings on the high ground around the Cathedral and particularly within the precinct south of The Lady Chapel (Blinkhorn 2000). A similar range of fabrics appears to have been encountered, with the exception of the North French imports. The current assemblage provides important new evidence for a Middle Saxon presence on the hill.

3.1.21 The Late Saxon and medieval assemblage is typical of that recorded elsewhere in the town (Ratkai 1993; Blinkhorn 2000, 2006; Spoerry 2008). Ceramically, the Late Saxon period is characterised by the three commonly encountered traditions in the region, namely Thetford-

type ware, St Neots-type ware and Stamford ware. Thetford-type is most numerous, as observed at The Lady Chapel and on other sites in Ely, with Stamford ware generally the least frequent as would be expected (Blinkhorn 2000; 2006, 10-11). Early medieval wares appear to emerge alongside these Saxo-Norman traditions, probably at some point during the late 11th or early 12th century (Spoerry 2008, 66). These appear to have been absent on the Broad Street excavations and at West Fen Road but were noted at Forehill, Jubilee Terrace and at Lynn Road (Blinkhorn 2006 10-11; Spoerry 2008, 66; Anderson undated). This early medieval tradition requires further analysis and contextualisation but would appear to represent a forerunner to Medieval Ely Ware.

3.1.22 The bulk of the medieval assemblage is dominated by Medieval Ely Ware, produced within the town from c. AD 1200, and possibly a little earlier, up until c. AD 1500 (Spoerry 2008). What is most striking is the relatively small quantity of finewares and absence of contemporary imports, particularly given the location of the site with the Cathedral precinct. This appears to be a feature of sites in Ely in general, where there is an evident dichotomy between the clear importance of the town in medieval period and the 'parahocial' nature of the pottery (Jones 1993, 132; Blinkhorn 2006, 12-3). The economic and political dominance of the religious establishments in Ely has been cited as a reason for the supremacy and long life of Medieval Ely type ware (Blinkhorn 2006, 11), which after all is not of the highest quality and remained largely handmade much later than other contemporary industries in region. This may be true but despite an 'island' location Ely was well connected to other major markets and ports, namely Cambridge and King's Lynn, and would have received important visitors and had access to a wide range of material goods. Perhaps, in the case of the inhabitants of the Cathedral precinct at least, it is less a case of parochialism and more of conservatism.

3.1.23 The post-medieval assemblage is also typical of other sites within the town, dominated by products of the local Red Earthenware industry (Cessford *et al.* with Hall, 2006, 46-71). These include possible examples of Gritty Red Earthenware that may represent a transient phase of pottery production that encompasses the change from the medieval to post-medieval tradition (*ibid.* 46).

Recommendations

3.1.24 In both date and composition the assemblage of pottery appears to be largely typical of that encountered elsewhere in Ely but is of local interest in further dating and characterising the early origins and development of the Saxon and Medieval town. The presence of the Middle Saxon pottery, although redeposited, is of regional significance and should be considered further within the broader context of other contemporary discoveries in the immediate vicinity. Any further analysis should include consultation with local type sherds to confirm and refine the provisional identifications and where possible provenance the unsourced miscellaneous material. A total of 12 vessels require illustration for publication (Table 3).

Context	Fabric	Form	Comments
2	MISC	BOWL	?MELS. No calc but similar in fabric to MEL. Large iron-oxide/ ferrous inclusions. Everted, flat rim with rouletted decoration to top. 2x external rouletted bands to upper body.
2	GRE	TPIP	Flanged rim, deep slight lid-seating. Hollow handle, 5x thumb impressions around handle attachment. Rilled below neck. GLIE - clear to green with iron spots. Fresh breaks (not discounted- reconstruct). Nr broad street example Cessford <i>et al</i> 2006, Fig 45.3.
2	PMBL	JUG SRN	Babylon. Sandy red earthenware.
4	FLP	LG FLP	Folded, thickened rim. Rouletted/ notched cordon below rim.
4	GRE	BOWL FLAR	Everted, folded thickened rim (flattened to top). Complete profile.
4	GRE	BOWL FLAR	Everted, folded thickened rim (flattened to top). Complete profile.
4	GRE	BOWL FLAR	Complete profile. Large flared bowl. Thickened, hooked rim.
34	MCW	JAR	Greyware jar. Everted, thickened rim. Sandy greyware.
45	MCW	JUG	Squared, flat-topped jug rim. Nr. Thetford in fabric but developed rim and grey core with buff surfaces and margins. Med greyware.
45 & 63	EMS	JAR	Rim and body sherds. Cross joining sherds. Simple rim, everted and thumbled. Orangish brown surfaces. ?MELS and dated later.
49	MEL	BOWL	Simple, thickened rim, thumbled to top.
106	MEL?	JAR	Simple rim. ?Mel/ dark sandy (Blinkhorn 2006 - EAA114).

Table 3: Pottery requiring illustration

Context	Assemblage size	Date range of pottery		Latest dated ware		Spot date/ context considered date
2	M	850	1900	1550	1700	1550 - 1700
4	M	900	1900	1800	1900	1850 - 1900
12	S	1200	1400	1200	1400	1200 - 1400
14	S	900	1600	1400	1600	1400 - 1600
20	S	1200	1900	1500	1900	1550-1600/1700
23	S	1800	1900	1800	1900	1800 - 1900
33	M	450	1400	1200	1400	1200 - 1400
34	M	1150	1900	1800	1900	1200 - 1500
35	S	850	1700	1500	1700	1500 - 1600
38	S	1150	1400	1200	1400	1200 - 1400
42	S	1200	1400	1200	1400	1200 - 1400
45	M	450	1600	1450	1600	1400 - 1600
49	S	850	1400	1200	1400	1200 - 1400
59	S	950	1075	950	1075	950 - 1075
63	S	1000	1200	1000	1200	1000 - 1200
71	S	850	1400	1200	1400	1200 - 1400
72	S	900	1600	1450	1600	1500 - 1600
79	S	450	1500	1200	1500	1200 - 1400
84	S	850	1400	1200	1400	1200 - 1400
106	S	1200	1900	1800	1900	1800 - 1900
107	S	1200	1900	1710	1760	1710 - 1760
110	S	850	1150	850	1150	850 - 1150
114	S	850	1150	850	1150	850 - 1150
116	S	LBA	1900	1500	1900	1500 - 1900
118	S	850	1150	850	1150	850 - 1150
124	S	1500	1900	1500	1900	1500 - 1900
126	S	850	1150	850	1150	850 - 1150
130	S	850	1200	1000	1200	1000 - 1150
134	S	450	1150	850	1150	850 - 1150
136	S	450	1150	850	1150	850 - 1150
139	S	LBA	1150	850	1150	850 – 1150 (mostly 650 – 850)
140	S	900	1400	1200	1400	1200 - 1400
144	S	1175	1400	1200	1400	1200 - 1400
146	S	850	1150	850	1150	850 - 1150

Table 4: Dating table. Assemblage size: S = 1 – 30 sherds; M = 30 – 100 sherds

3.2 Worked Stone by Kevin Hayward

[33] SF 4. An example of a piece medieval church furniture weighing 2.557kg (estimated diameter 250mm) (42% complete) with 'D'-shaped lugs and a groove in the top of a collared rim. Rough flute mark tooling and a flat base. Purbeck marble - Lower Cretaceous (Purbeckian) Isle of Purbeck, Dorset.

This example is comparable in form, size and material type to objects of church furniture identified from PCA excavations at Bermondsey Abbey (BYQ98) townhouse near Stoney Street, Southwark (BVE11). Described from the Stoney Street excavations as a medieval font base delineated by 4 lugs or protrusions. For publication the item requires a more in-depth review of its form, illustration, and parallels need to be researched still further.

4 DISCUSSION

- 4.1 The earliest deposit recorded was natural silt, sand and gravel, the true surface of which was only recorded in the southern part of the excavation area, as to the north it had been extensively truncated by a substantial feature. The exact date and form of this feature are unclear, but it appears to have either been a large boundary ditch or terracing that marked an early northern boundary to the Monastery/Cathedral precinct and possibly originated in the later Saxon period. Establishment of this boundary appears to have been broadly contemporary with the utilization of a number of timber structures immediately to the south.
- 4.2 There were clearly a number of Saxon developments within the precinct from the time of the monastic foundation in AD 673, through destruction by the Danes in the late 9th century and subsequent revival in the 10th century, to rebuilding after the Norman Conquest. It is unlikely that the boundary feature dates to the earlier of these periods but it could conceivably have been established during the 10th-century revival at a time when Æthelwold, Bishop of Winchester, was reforming the English Church under the patronage of King Edgar (Maddison 2000, 7). Nevertheless, an earlier date for this boundary cannot be ruled out at this time in view of the fact that the feature extended to a considerable depth and its lower levels were not investigated.
- 4.3 Although apparently entirely residual, the quantity of Middle Saxon pottery from the excavation, including Ipswich Ware, adds to the growing archaeological evidence for Middle Saxon settlement on the hilltop and within the later Cathedral precinct. A Middle Saxon pit containing imported pottery from Francia, usually only found at high-status sites such as monasteries, royal villas and emporia, has been excavated c. 70m to the south-west adjacent to the Lady Chapel (Cessford and Dickens 2007, 165-6). It is notable that a small but homogenous group of Middle Saxon sherds, including both local

handmade fabrics, Ipswich Ware and Maxey-type Ware, was found in garden soil [139] in the southern extension to the present excavation area. This was a stratigraphically early deposit and it is feasible that the single associated sherd of Thetford Ware (and the one 3g Thetford Ware sherd from underlying Pit [145] fill [146] – which had been severely truncated along its eastern edge by a later robber trench) were intrusive.

- 4.4 The boundary feature was subsequently backfilled, possibly in the years following the Norman Conquest and prior to the realignment of Ely, including the Cathedral precinct, in the second half of the 12th century. However, the boundary of the precinct appears to have remained in this area as a masonry structure was subsequently established here over the backfilled ditch or terracing and developed over at least two later phases. The possible location of the former Almonry Gate or Aetheldreda Gate in this area has already been discussed (see Section 1, above) and given the nature and extent of the masonry exposed during the excavation, it seems likely that the foundations of the western side of this structure, linking the Cathedral with the Marketplace to the north, have been located (Plates 7 and 8). It is further likely that more remains of the gatehouse are still preserved in the garden area to the east and to the south of the current War Memorial.
- 4.5 The structure exposed probably originated in the late 12th century, with subsequent modifications and repair in the ‘high’ and later medieval periods (broadly the 13th-15th centuries). It was probably abandoned and partly demolished after the Dissolution in the mid 16th century. Activity dating to this period in the site’s history was also exposed during the course of the excavation, though no directly dated evidence for the destruction of the building was evident. It is likely that demolition was a gradual process, with masonry being removed for re-use elsewhere over a long period, though it is suggested that final removal of above-ground standing remains was completed somewhat

rapidly in the 1840s (see above). It is interesting (and potentially significant in terms of date) that the excavated gatehouse walls terminated exactly the same distance to the south as the rest of the buildings in the Almonry and North Range, all of which are thought to have been completed by c. AD 1350.

- 4.6 Activity on the site following the final demolition of the former gatehouse was also recorded during the course of the excavation, including the construction of a drainage feature through the former building, and culminated with the surface topography that was apparent immediately prior to the start of the excavation programme.
- 4.7 The stratigraphic sequence recorded in the area of the Almonry Extension corresponds well with the excavated evidence from the other (relatively small-scale) archaeological investigations carried out within the Cathedral precinct.
- 4.8 Archaeological excavation in 1987 during renovation work in the North Range, approximately 100m west of the Almonry, found an east-to-west-aligned ditch cut through occupation levels containing St Neots and Thetford ware pottery (Krayenbuhl, Cocke and Malim 1990, 47-51). The ditch was exposed for a length of 2.4m, was at least 1.5m wide (it extended beyond the excavation area to the north) and about 0.75m deep. It contained a few sherds of 11th-13th-century pottery and was parallel with the north wall of the existing building at the north side of the Cathedral precinct. The position, alignment and stratigraphic level of this ditch correspond well with ditch [46] from the present excavation and it may be that the two are parts of the same major boundary feature – although the ditch at the North Range was not as deep as that at the Almonry and was considered by the excavators to have been relatively short-lived. The ditch was subsequently replaced by a boundary wall positioned on the same alignment 2m further south (*ibid.*, 63).

- 4.9 Excavation of three trenches on The Paddock, 50m south-east of The Almonry, in 1986, revealed several ditches containing Late Saxon pottery and other domestic rubbish deriving from settlement areas in close proximity (Holton-Krayenbuhl 1988). The earliest phase of activity is likely to date from shortly after the re-foundation of the monastery in AD 970, with later activity postdating the Norman Conquest. In the c. 14th century, an uneven clay layer was dumped over the area and probably represents up-cast from building foundations dug in the monastic precinct at this time. The evidence for fairly extensive activity across and around the Cathedral precinct during the Late Saxon period mirrors the findings from The North Range and Almonry Extension, while some of the dumped up-cast could feasibly have originated from the renovations made to the medieval gatehouse on the present site.
- 4.10 Evidence for Late Saxon occupation has also been identified beside the Lady Chapel, c. 70m south-west of The Almonry, where floor surfaces and levelling deposits containing dumped settlement debris were encountered (Cessford and Dickens 2007). At Bishop's Garden, some 200m to the south-west, were layers of dumped domestic debris overlain by foundations of substantial buildings offset from the alignment of the Cathedral and apparently predating it.
- 4.11 The Almonry excavations have found significant evidence relating to the Late Saxon monastery, including the identification of a major boundary ditch (or terrace) demarcating the north side of the monastic precinct. Contemporary posthole structures to the south of the ditch were on broadly the same line as the south wall of the existing Almonry and North Range, hinting at there being timber precursors of some of these buildings. The large masonry structure partially revealed at the east side of the excavation area fits well in terms of date (probably originating in the late 12th century), size and position with the documented Aethedreda's Gate, which is known to have been located somewhere in this vicinity. The remainder of the building probably lies

undisturbed in the garden area directly to the east of the excavation and it is hoped that an opportunity to investigate it more fully will arise in the future. The same can be said of the large boundary ditch, the lower levels of which may contain dating evidence for its initial construction.

5 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 5.1 PCA would like to thank Philip Dixon of Philip Dixon Associates for commissioning this work on behalf of The Chapter of Ely Cathedral. Philip Dixon is also thanked for providing advice and monitoring the project. Further thanks are extended to Vicki Roulinson, Clerk of Works at Ely Cathedral, for her help in a number of aspects of the project, and to Anne Holton Krayenbuhl for her knowledge, comments and advice concerning the archaeological potential of the site. Special thanks go to The Very Reverend Mark Bonney, Dean of Ely Cathedral and the staff of the Cathedral and the Almonry Restaurant for their patience and understanding during the course of the archaeological work.
- 5.2 The author wishes to thank Mark Hinman for project management and editing this report, Elisabeth Jeffries, Lawrence Morgan-Sherbourne, Mary-Anne Slater, Florence Sutton and Tom Woolhouse for their invaluable assistance on site, Jennifer Simonson for the illustrations and Berni Seddon for assessing the finds.

6 REFERENCES

BGS 2013 *Geology of Britain Viewer*:

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (accessed 18/02/2013)

Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. (eds) 2000 *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 8.

Cessford, C. and Dickens, A. 2007 Ely Cathedral and environs: recent investigations', *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 96, 161-74

Dixon, P. 2012a *Almonry Restaurant, Ely: Project Specification for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording*, Philip Dixon Associates unpublished report.

Dixon, P. 2012b *The proposed Work at the Almonry, Ely*, Philip Dixon Associates unpublished report

Dixon, P. 2013 *Almonry Restaurant, Ely: Project Specification for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording*, Philip Dixon Associates unpublished report

Glazebrook, J. 1997 *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 3.

Gurney, D. 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 14.

Holton-Krayenbuhl, A. 1988 'Excavations on the Paddock, Ely, Cambs', *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 77, 119-23

Holton-Krayenbuhl, A., Cocke, T. and Malim, T. 1990 'Ely Cathedral Precincts: The North Range', *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 78, 47-69

IFA 2008 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*, Institute For Archaeologists.

Maddison, J. 2000 *Ely Cathedral Design and Meaning*, Ely: Ely Cathedral Publications.

Meadows, P. and Ramsay, N. (eds.) 2003 *A History of Ely Cathedral*, Woodbridge: The Boydell Press.

Medlycott, M. (ed.) 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 24.



© Crown copyright 2006. All rights reserved. License number 36110309

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2013

27/03/13 JS

Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4

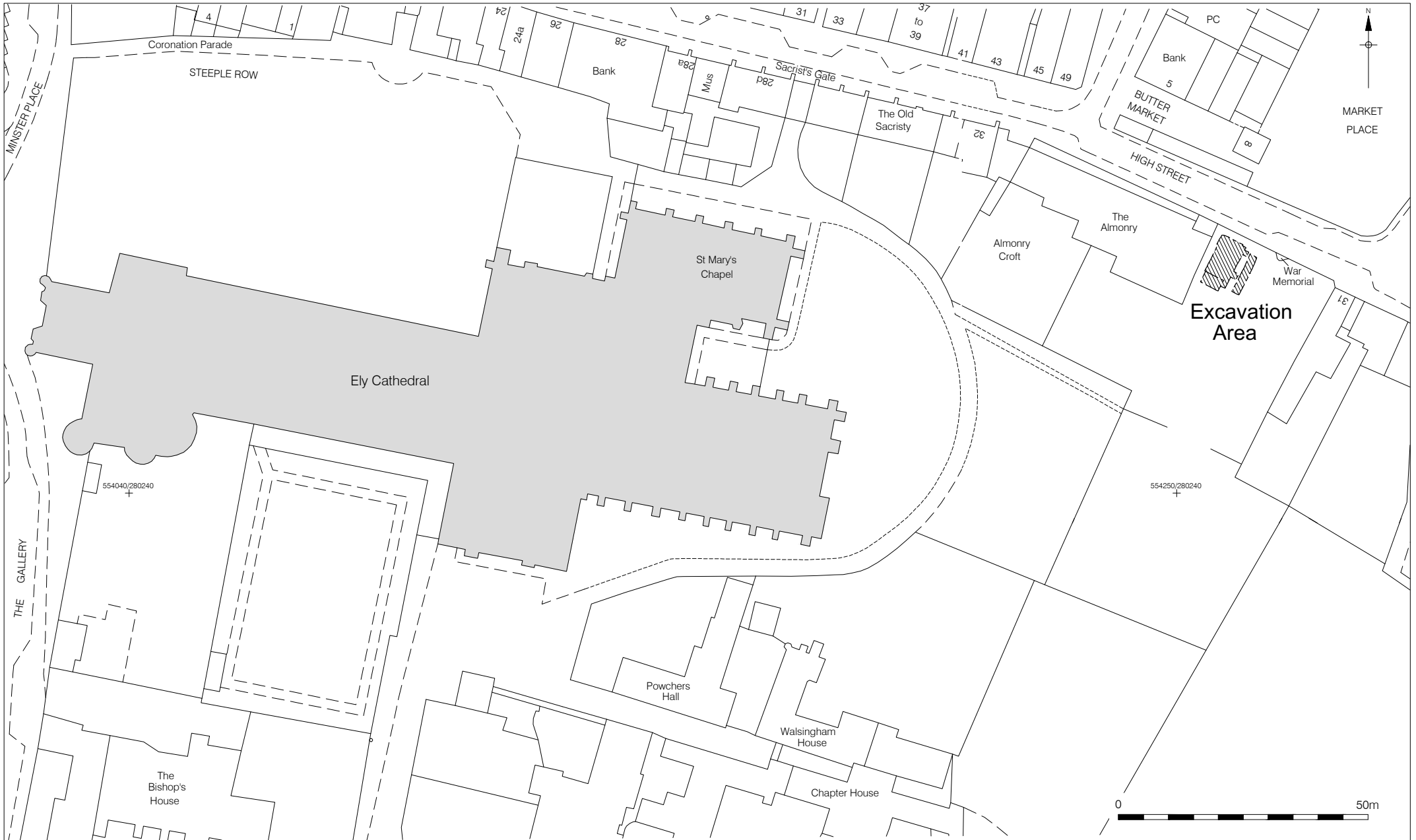
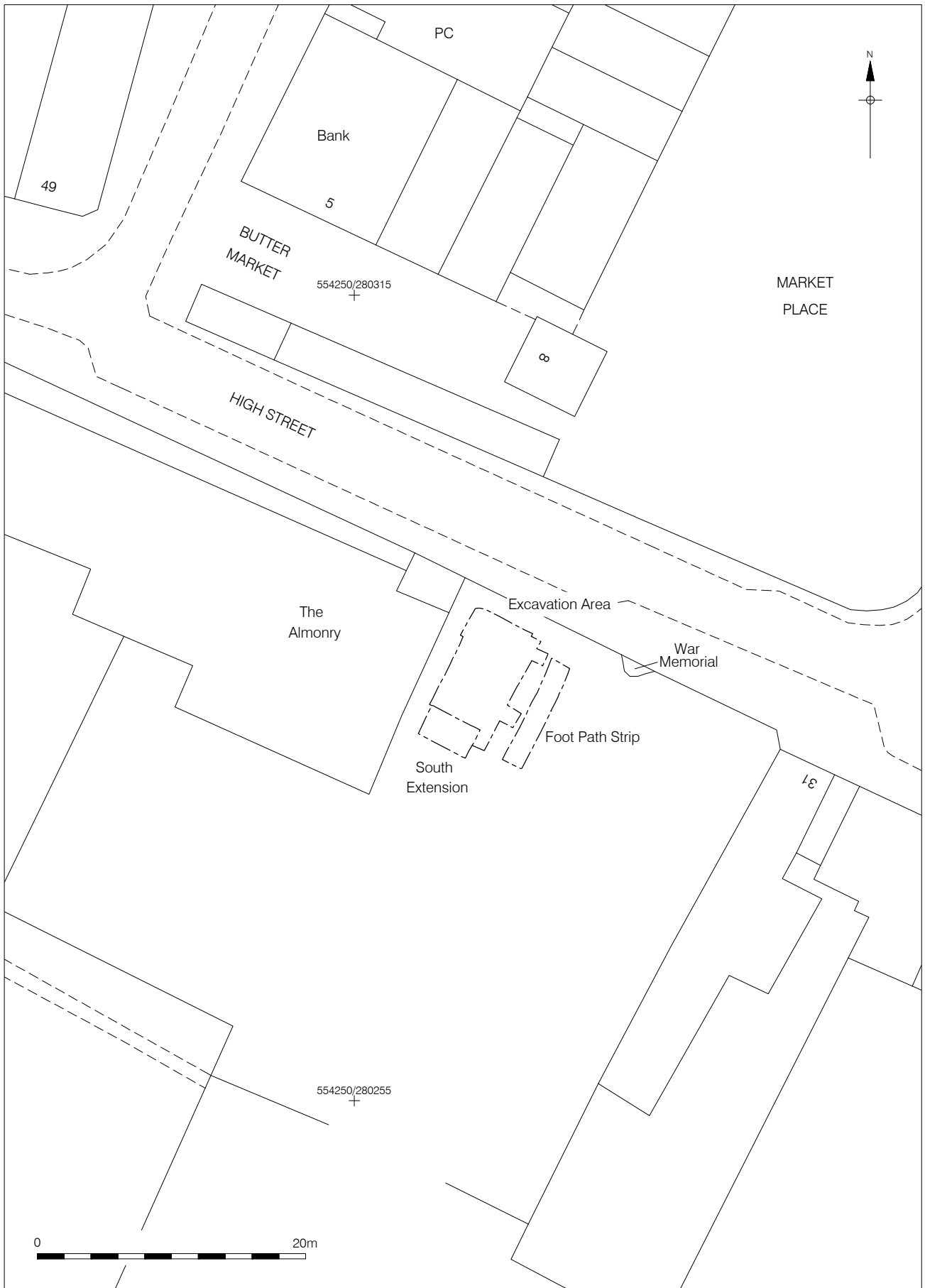
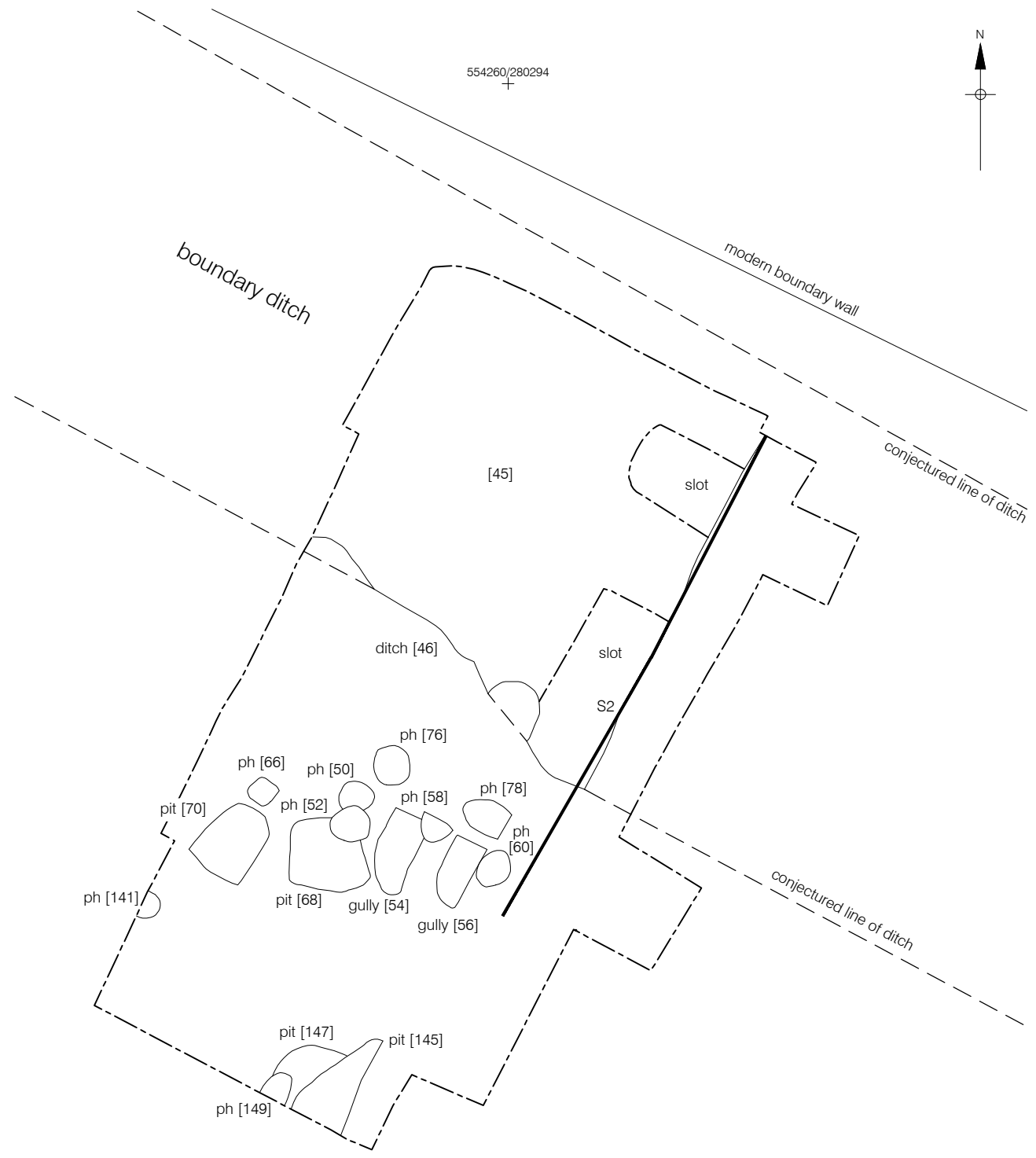


Figure 2
 Detailed Site Location
 1:1000 at A4



© Crown copyright 2013. All rights reserved. License number PMP36110309
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2013
 27/03/13 JS rev 22/05/13 JB

Figure 3
 Areas of Excavation
 1:400 at A4

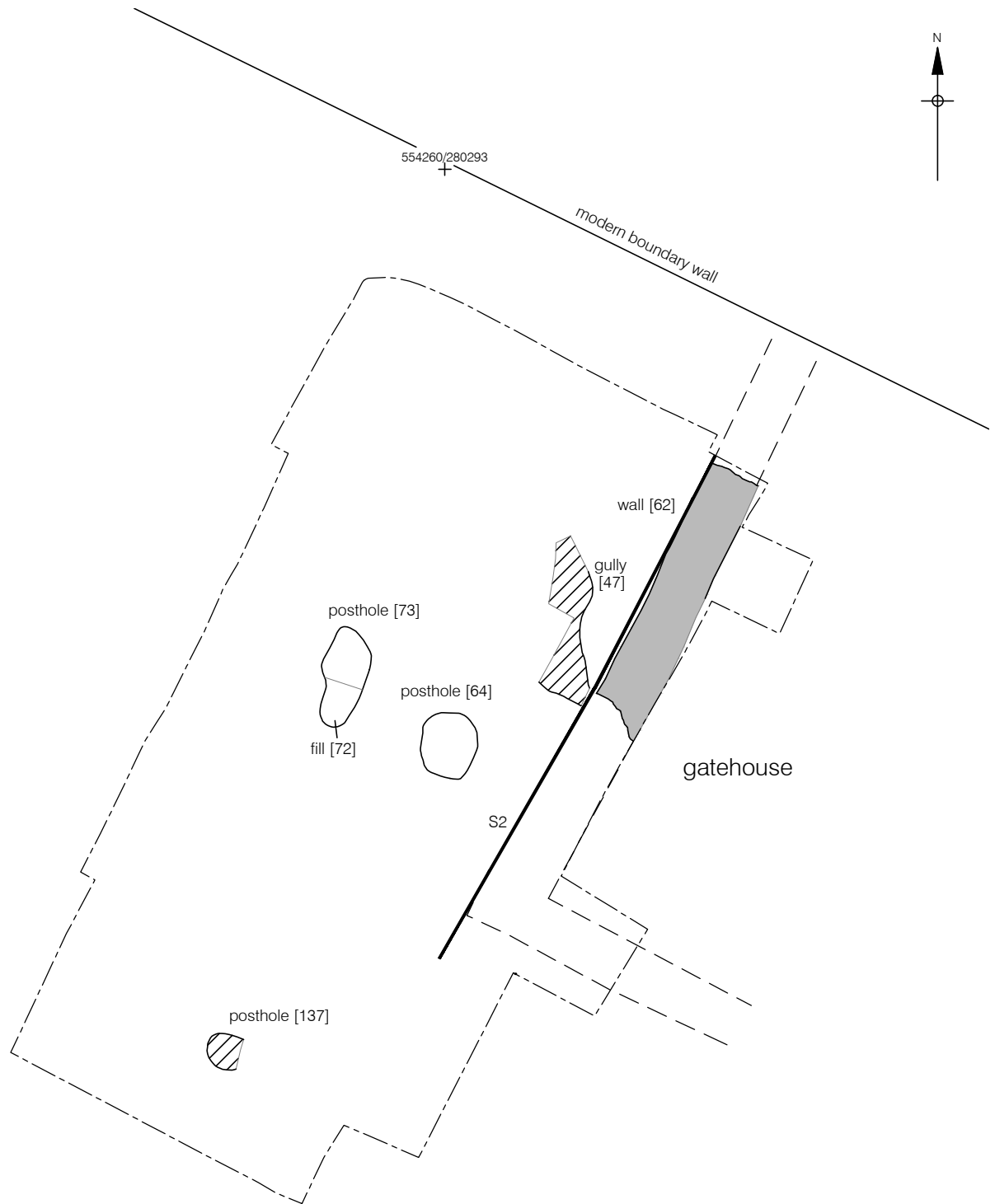



ph = posthole



© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2013
27/03/13 JS rev 22/05/13 JB

Figure 4
Phase 2: Late Saxon
1:75 at A4



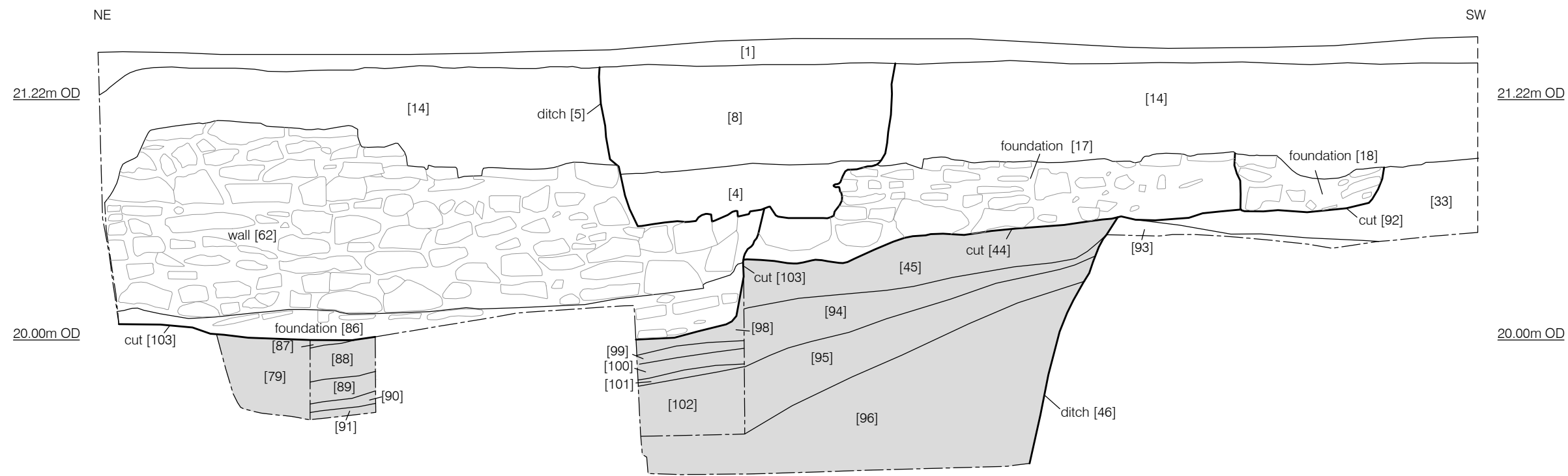
 Phase 5 features
 (all others Phase 4)

554260/280278

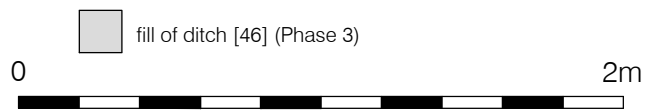
0  4m

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2013
 27/03/13 JS rev 22/05/13 JB

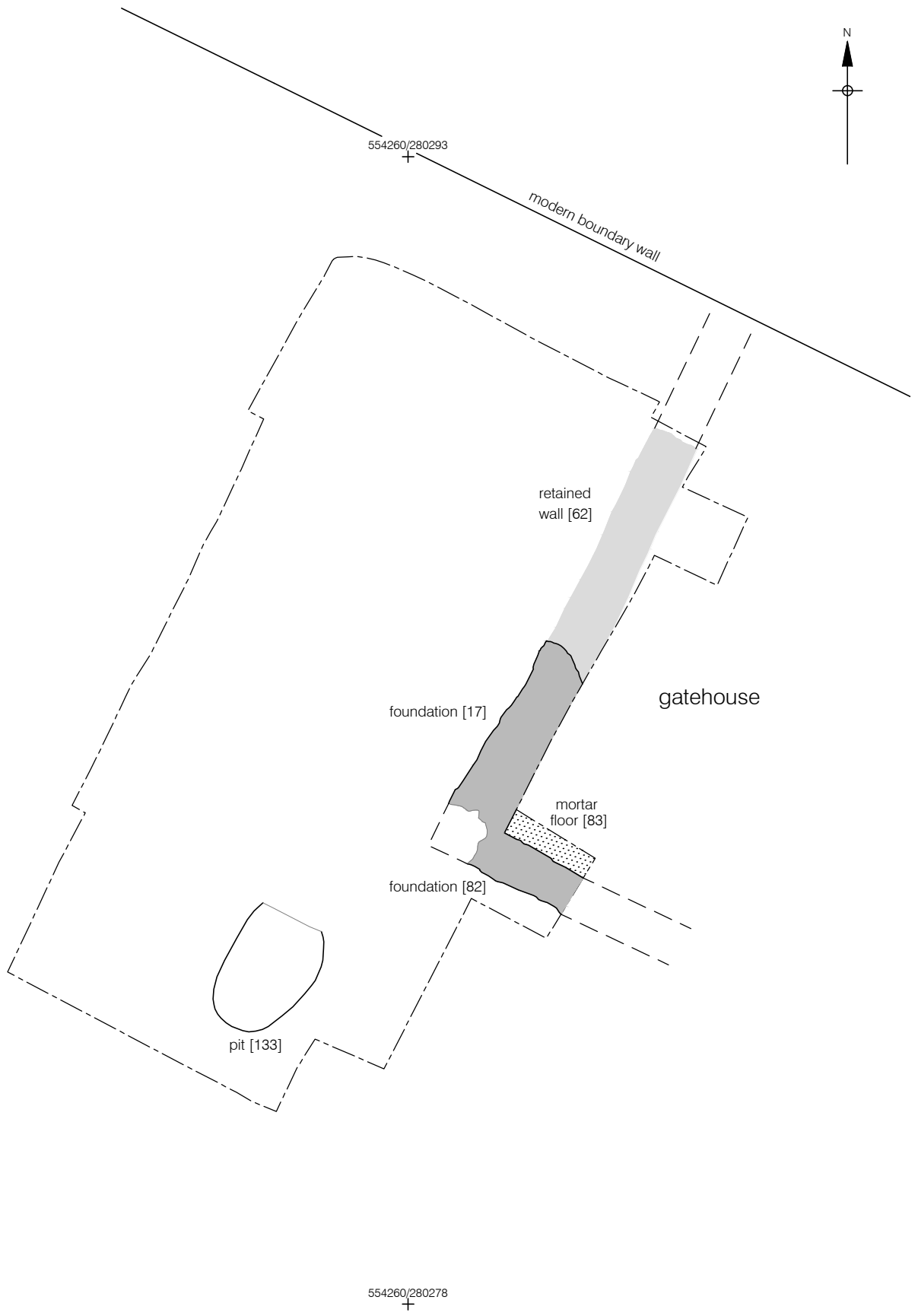
Figure 5
 Phases 4 and 5: Medieval
 1:75 at A4



Section 2, north west facing

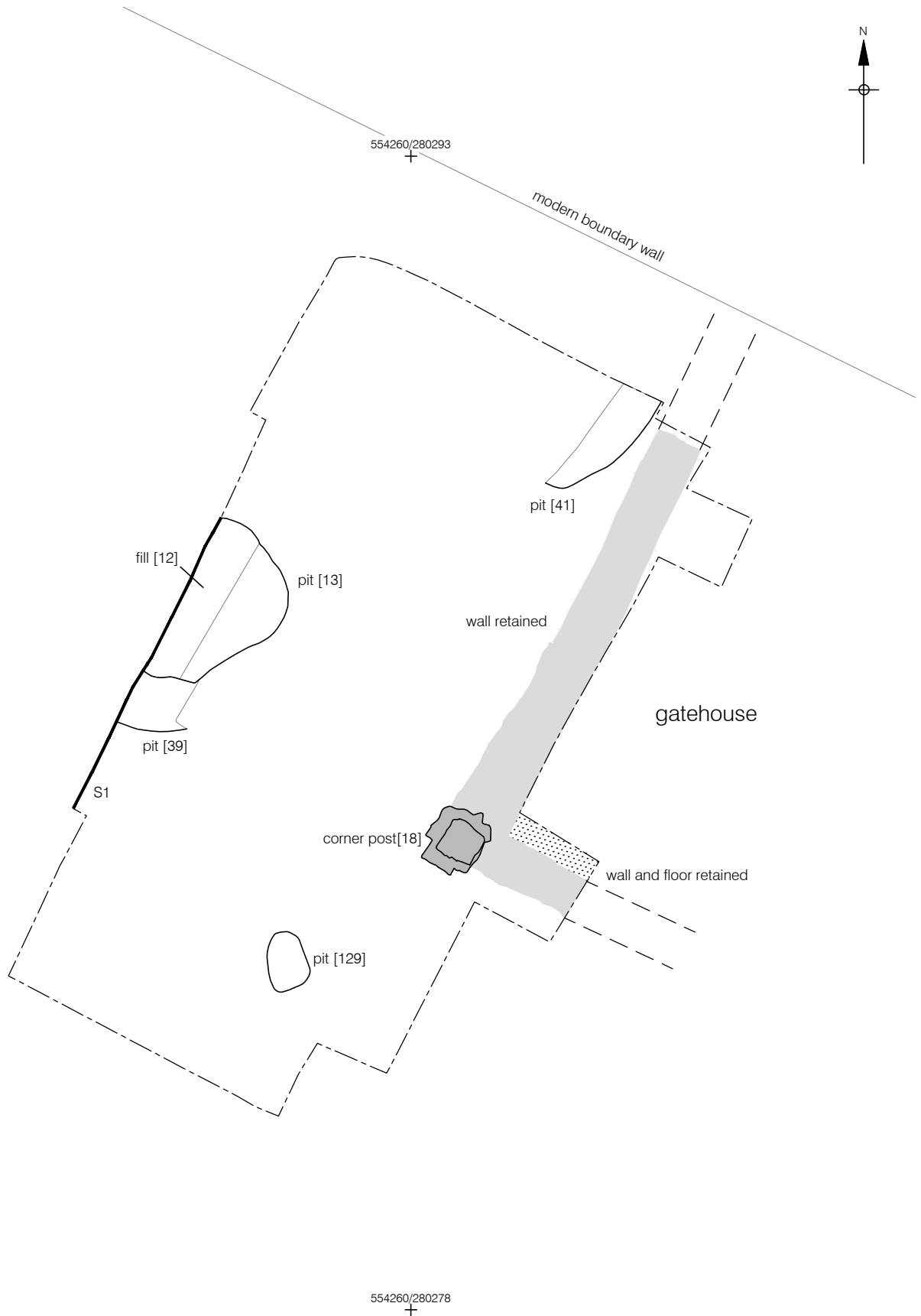


© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2013
29/04/13 JS



© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2013
 27/03/13 JS rev 22/05/13 JB

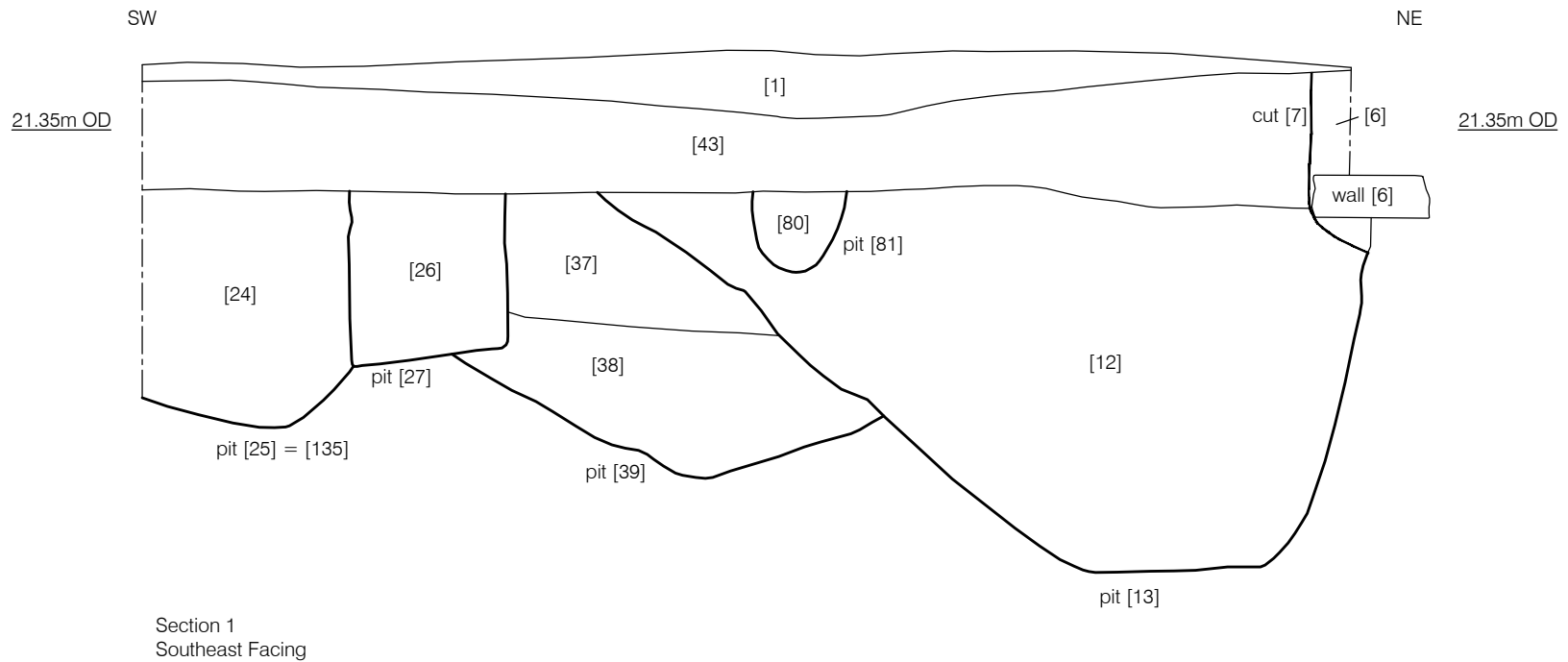
Figure 7
 Phase 6: Medieval
 1:75 at A4



0 4m

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2013
27/03/13 JS rev 22/05/13 JB

Figure 8
Phase 7: Medieval
1:75 at A4

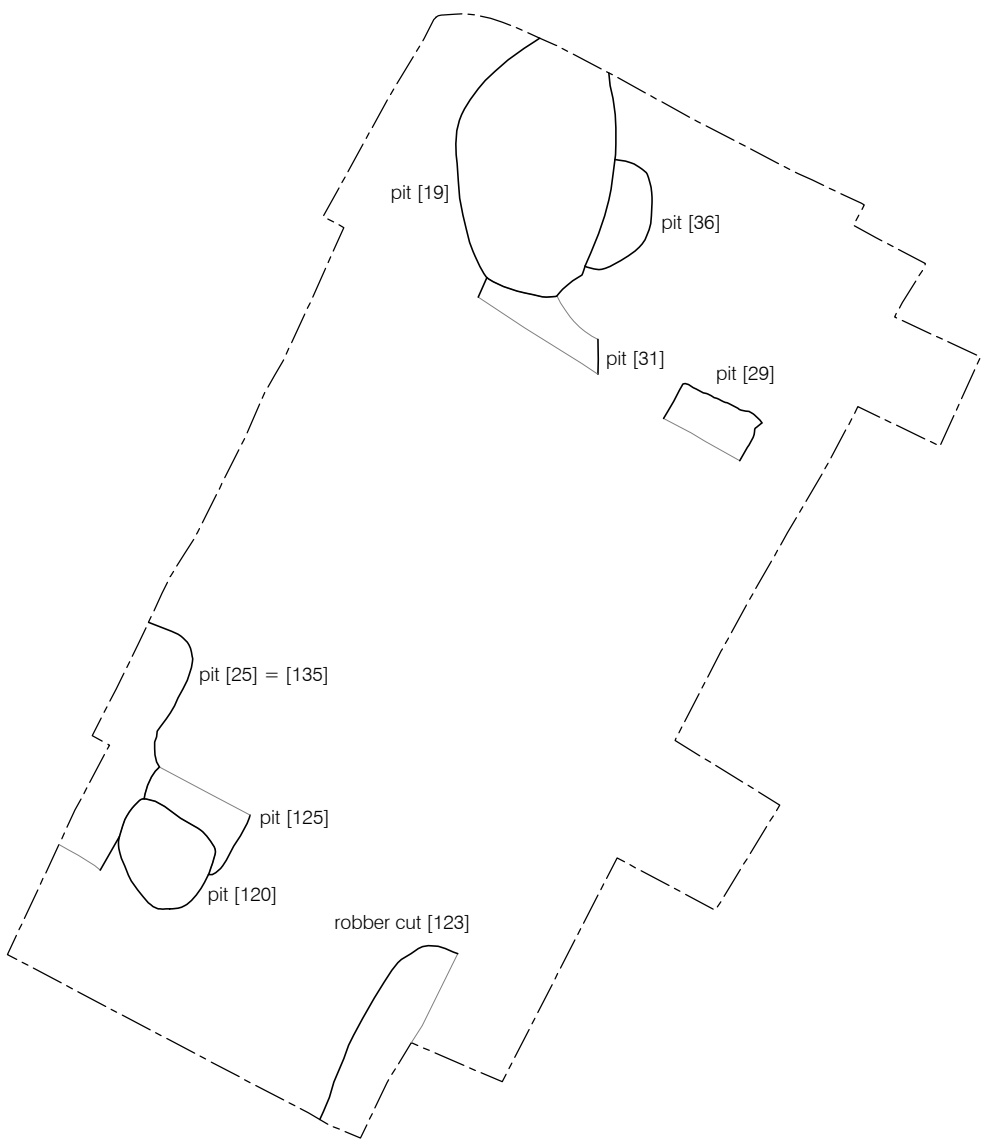


© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2013
27/03/13 JS

Figure 9
Section 1
1:25 at A4



554260/280293
+



554260/280278
+

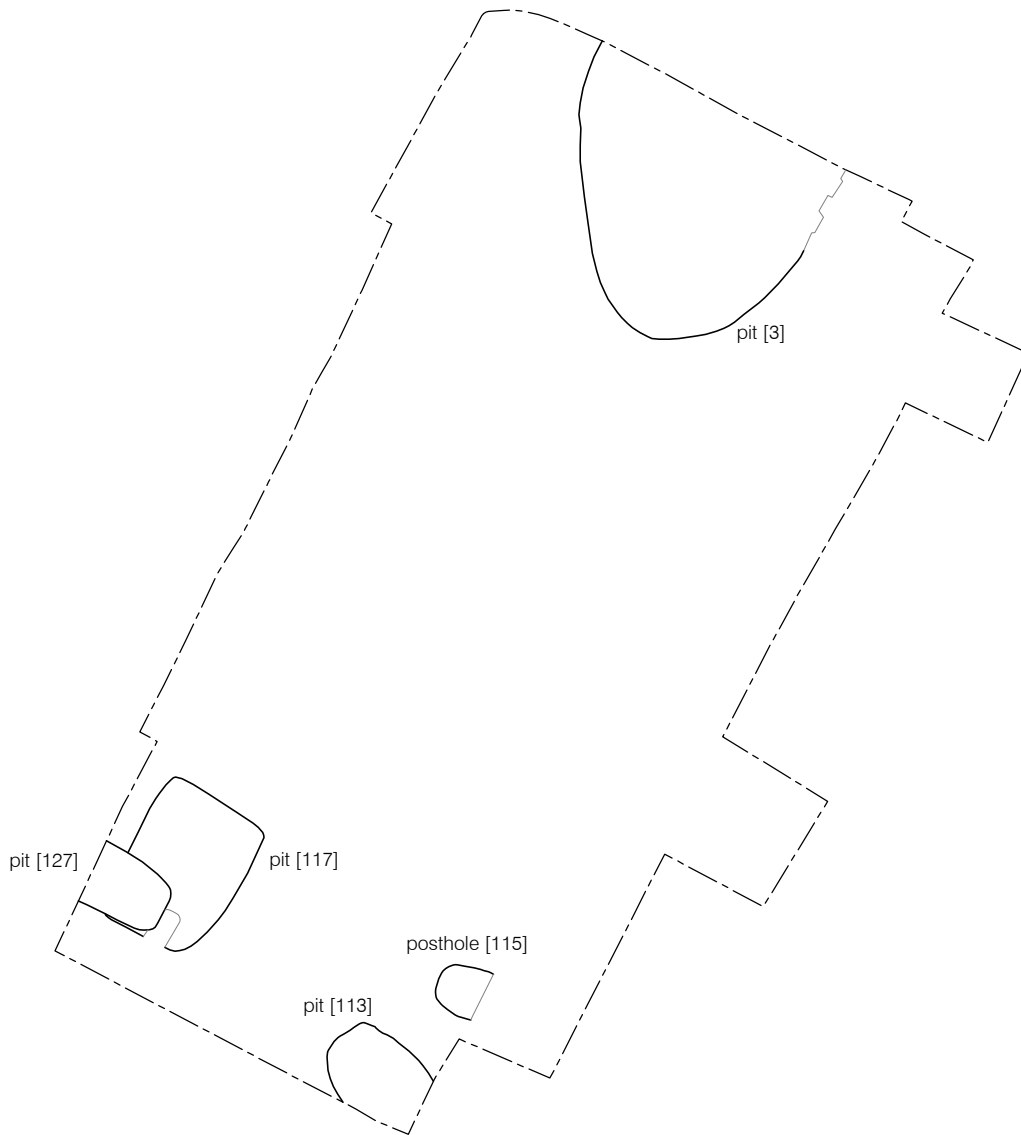


© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2013
27/03/13 JS

Figure 11
Phase 8a: 16th - 18th Century
1:75 at A4



554260/280293



554260/280278

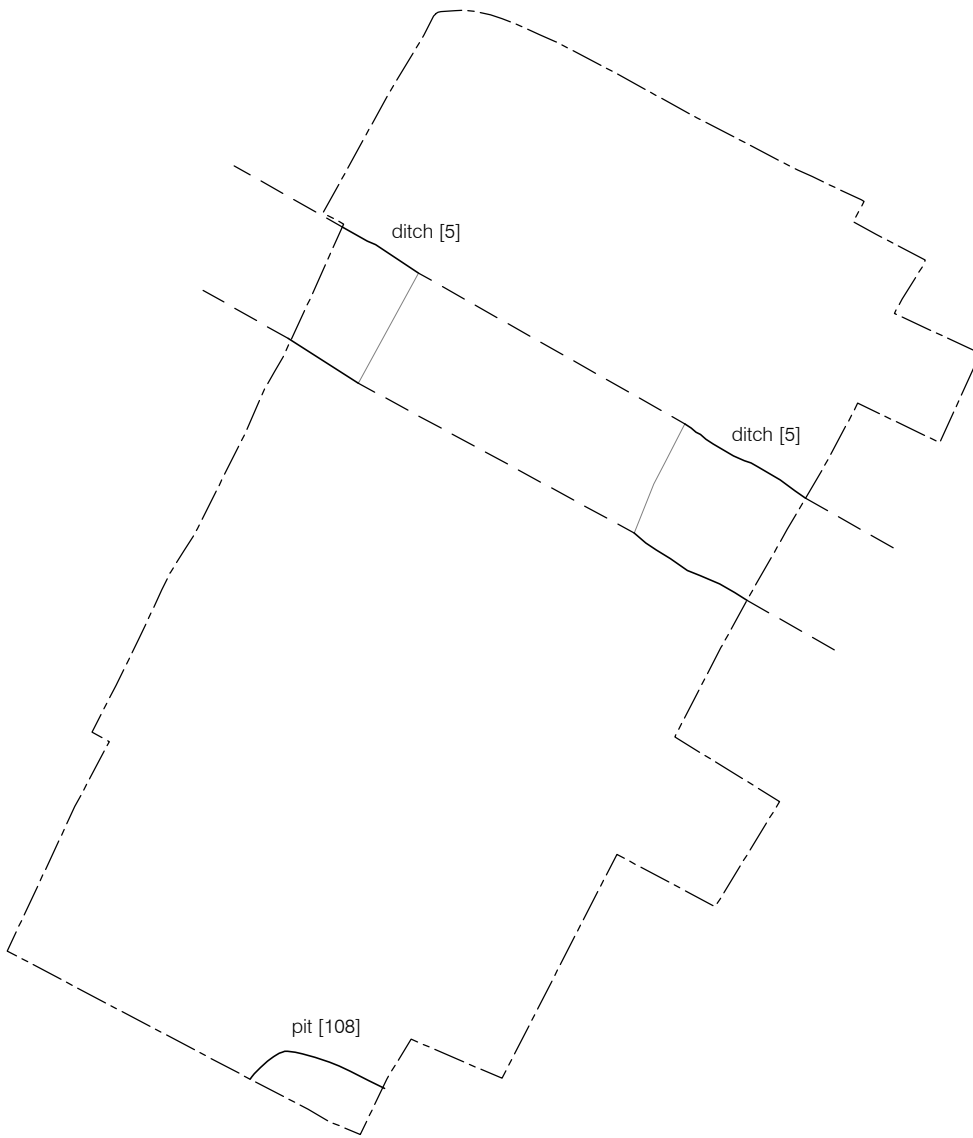


© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2013
27/03/13 JS

Figure 12
Phase 8b: 16th - 18th Century
1:75 at A4



554260/280293
+



554260/280278
+

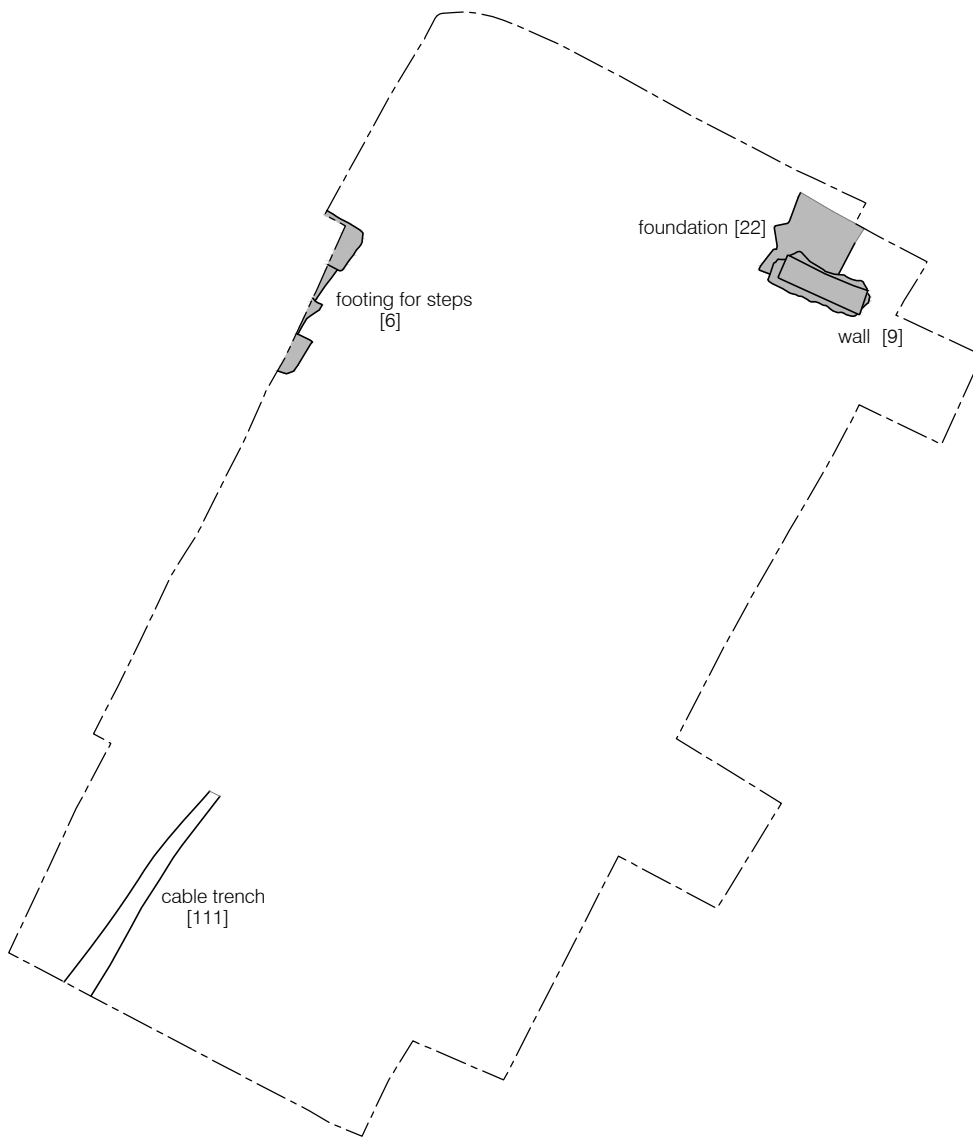


© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2013
27/03/13 JS

Figure 13
Phase 9: 19th Century
1:75 at A4



554260/280293
+

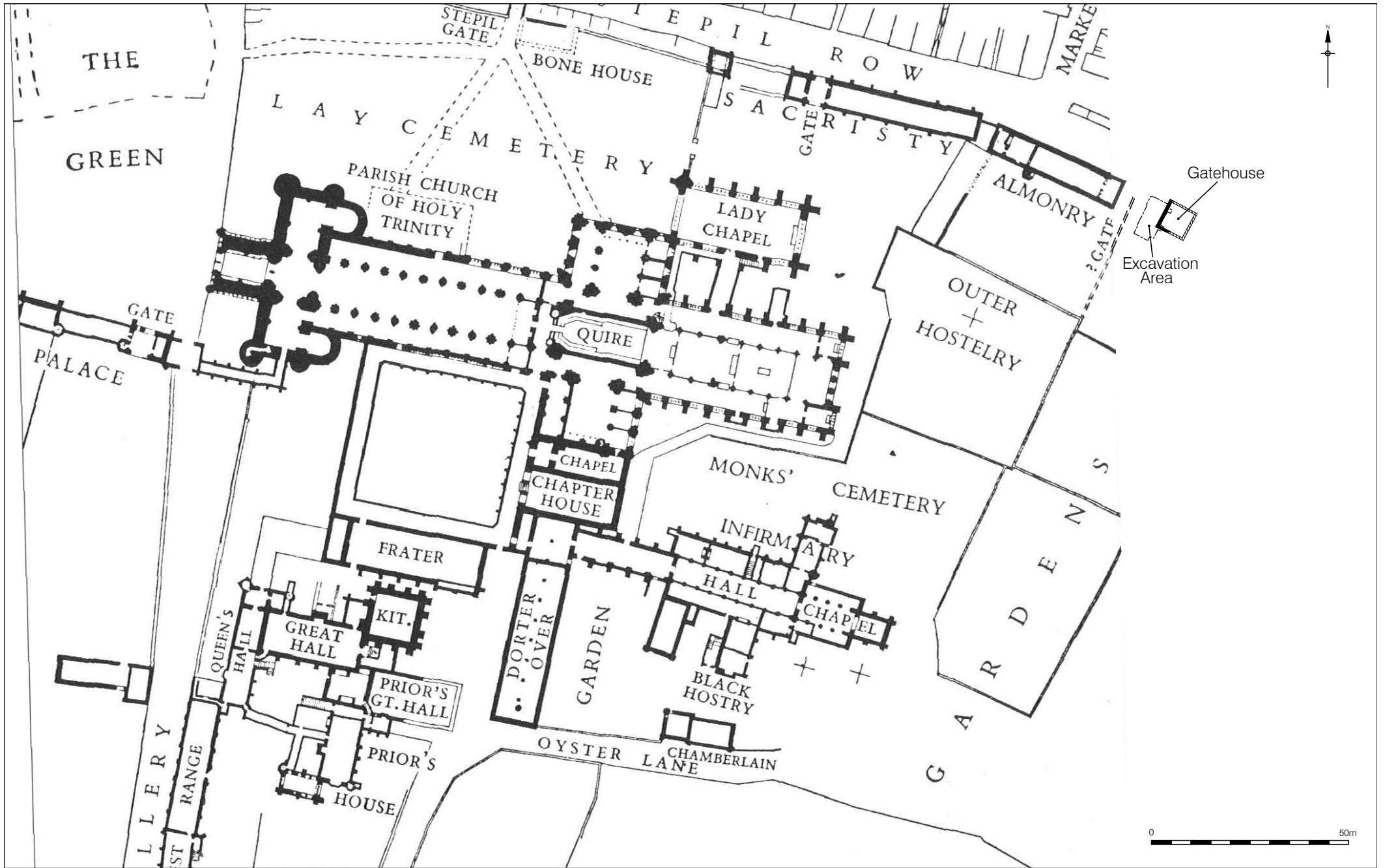


554260/280278
+



© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2013
27/03/13 JS rev 22/05/13

Figure 13
Phase 10: Modern
1:75 at A4



After T D Atkinson, VCH, taken from Maddison, 2000 (with additional map information to the east from Ordnance Survey 1903)

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2013
23/05/13 JB

Figure 14
Plan of the Cathedral Precinct
1:1,250 at A4

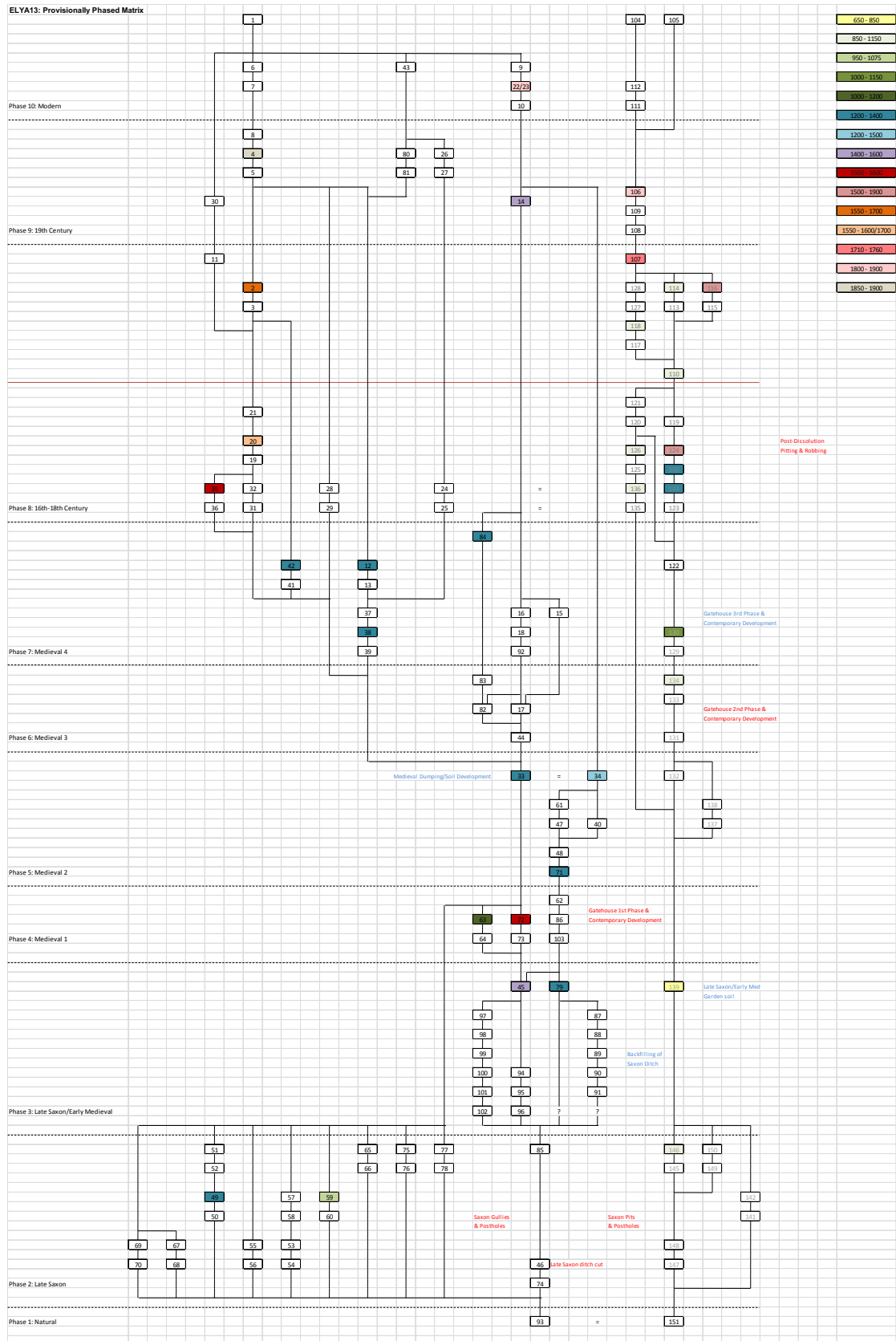
APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context	Cut	Type	Description	Date	Phase
1	-	Layer	Modern overburden	Modern	10
2	3	Fill	Fill of pit [3]	16 th -18 th C	8
3	3	Cut	Oval pit, northern half of trench	16 th -18 th C	8
4	5	Fill	Fill of ditch [5]	19 th C	9
5	5	Cut	E-W ditch	19 th C	9
6	7	Masonry	Modern wall	Modern	10
7	7	Cut	Construction cut for wall (6)	Modern	10
8	5	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [5]	19 th C	9
9	10	Masonry	Modern wall	Modern	10
10	10	Cut	Construction cut for wall 99)	Modern	10
11	-	Layer	Mortar layer	16 th -18 th C	8
12	13	Fill	Fill of pit [13]	Medieval	7
13	13	Cut	Large pit	Medieval	7
14	-	Layer	Made ground/garden soil	19 th C	9
15	-	Layer	Mortar deposit	Medieval	7
16	-	Fill	Fill of post setting (18)	Medieval	7
17	44	Masonry	N-S medieval wall	Medieval	6
18	92	Masonry	Masonry post setting	Medieval	7
19	19	Cut	Pit	16 th -18 th C	8
20	19	Fill	Upper fill of pit [19]	16 th -18 th C	8
21	19	Fill	Lower fill of pit [19]	16 th -18 th C	8
22	-	Masonry	E-W wall footing	Modern	10
23	-	Masonry	Mortar within (22)	Modern	10
24	25	Fill	Fill of pit [25]	16 th -18 th C	8
25	25	Cut	Pit	16 th -18 th C	8
26	27	Fill	Fill of pit [27]	19 th C	9
27	27	Cut	Pit	19 th C	9
28	29	Fill	Fill of pit [29]	16 th -18 th C	8
29	29	Cut	Small rectangular pit	16 th -18 th C	8
30	-	Layer	Topsoil, north side of trench	19 th C	9
31	31	Cut	Small pit	16 th -18 th C	8
32	31	Fill	Fill of pit [31]	16 th -18 th C	8
33	-	Layer	Compact soil layer	Medieval	5
34	-	Layer	Compact soil layer	Medieval	5
35	36	Fill	Fill of pit [36]	16 th -18 th C	8
36	36	Cut	Pit	16 th -18 th C	8
37	39	Fill	Upper fill of pit [39]	Medieval	7
38	39	Fill	Lower fill of pit [39]	Medieval	7
39	39	Cut	Truncated pit	Medieval	7
40	-	Layer	Mortar deposit	Medieval	5
41	41	Cut	Pit	Medieval	7
42	41	Fill	Fill of pit [41]	Medieval	7
43	-	Layer	Topsoil, west side of trench	Modern	10
44	44	Cut	Construction cut for wall [17]	Medieval	6
45	46	Fill	Fill of ditch [46]	L Sax/E Med	3
46	46	Cut	Large ditch	Late Saxon	2
47	47	Cut	Small gully	Medieval	5
48	-	Layer	Mortar surface	Medieval	5
49	50	Fill	Fill of posthole [50]	Late Saxon	2
50	50	Cut	Posthole	Late Saxon	2
51	52	Fill	Fill of posthole [52]	Late Saxon	2
52	52	Cut	Posthole	Late Saxon	2
53	54	Fill	Fill of gully [54]	Late Saxon	2
54	54	Cut	Gully	Late Saxon	2
55	56	Fill	Fill of gully [56]	Late Saxon	2
56	56	Cut	Gully	Late Saxon	2
57	58	Fill	Fill of posthole [58]	Late Saxon	2

Context	Cut	Type	Description	Date	Phase
58	58	Cut	Posthole	Late Saxon	2
59	60	Fill	Fill of posthole [60]	Late Saxon	2
60	60	Cut	Posthole	Late Saxon	2
61	47	Fill	Fill of gully [57]	Medieval	5
62	103	Masonry	N-S wall	Medieval	4
63	64	Fill	Fill of posthole [64]	Medieval	4
64	64	Cut	Posthole	Medieval	4
65	66	Fill	Fill of posthole [66]	Late Saxon	2
66	66	Cut	Posthole	Late Saxon	2
67	68	Fill	Fill of pit [68]	Late Saxon	2
68	68	Cut	Shallow pit	Late Saxon	2
69	70	Fill	Fill of pit [70]	Late Saxon	2
70	70	Cut	Pit	Late Saxon	2
71	-	Layer	Make up for surface (48)	Medieval	5
72	73	Fill	Fill of pit [73]	Medieval	4
73	73	Cut	Small elliptical pit	Medieval	4
74	-	Layer	Hard surface layer	Late Saxon	2
75	76	Fill	Fill of posthole [76]	Late Saxon	2
76	76	Cut	Posthole	Late Saxon	2
77	78	Fill	Fill of posthole [78]	Late Saxon	2
78	78	Cut	Posthole	Late Saxon	2
79	46	Fill	Fill of ditch [46]	L Sax/E Med	3
80	81	Fill	Fill of pit [81]	19 th C	9
81	81	Cut	Small pit for animal burial	19 th C	9
82	-	Masonry	E-W wall	Medieval	6
83	-	Masonry	Mortar floor	Medieval	6
84	-	Layer	Made ground	16 th -18 th C	8
85	46	Fill	Fill of ditch [46]	Late Saxon	2
86	103	Masonry	Foundation beneath wall (62)	Medieval	4
87	46	Fill	Fill of ditch [46]	L Sax/E Med	3
88	46	Fill	Fill of ditch [46]	L Sax/E Med	3
89	46	Fill	Fill of ditch [46]	L Sax/E Med	3
90	46	Fill	Fill of ditch [46]	L Sax/E Med	3
91	46	Fill	Fill of ditch [46]	L Sax/E Med	3
92	92	Cut	Construction cut for masonry (18)	Medieval	7
93	46	Fill	Natural geology	Natural	1
94	46	Fill	Fill of ditch [46]	L Sax/E Med	3
95	46	Fill	Fill of ditch [46]	L Sax/E Med	3
96	46	Fill	Fill of ditch [46]	L Sax/E Med	3
97	46	Fill	Fill of ditch [46]	L Sax/E Med	3
98	46	Fill	Fill of ditch [46]	L Sax/E Med	3
99	46	Fill	Fill of ditch [46]	L Sax/E Med	3
100	46	Fill	Fill of ditch [46]	L Sax/E Med	3
101	46	Fill	Fill of ditch [46]	L Sax/E Med	3
102	46	Fill	Fill of ditch [46]	L Sax/E Med	3
103	103	Cut	Construction cut for (86)/(62)	Medieval	4
104	-	Layer	Gravel path	Modern	10
105	-	Layer	Turf	Modern	10
106	-	Layer	Buried topsoil	19 th C	9
107	-	Layer	Subsoil/made ground	16 th -18 th C	8
108	108	Cut	Sub-rectangular pit	19 th C	9
109	108	Fill	Fill of [108]	19 th C	9
110	-	Layer	Made ground/levelling deposit	16 th -18 th C	8
111	111	Cut	Electric cable trench	Modern	10
112	111	Fill	Fill of [111]	Modern	10
113	113	Cut	Shallow pit	16 th -18 th C	8
114					

Context	Cut	Type	Description	Date	Phase
114	113	Fill	Fill of [113]	16 th -18 th C	8
115	115	Cut	Posthole	16 th -18 th C	8
116	115	Fill	Fill of [115]	16 th -18 th C	8
117	117	Cut	Shallow pit	16 th -18 th C	8
118	117	Fill	Fill of [117]	16 th -18 th C	8
119	-	Layer	Chalky layer	16 th -18 th C	8
120	120	Cut	Sub-circular pit	16 th -18 th C	8
121	120	Fill	Fill of [120]	16 th -18 th C	8
122	-	Layer	Coarse sandy layer	Medieval	7
123	123	Cut	Robber trench	16 th -18 th C	8
124	123	Fill	Upper fill of [123]	16 th -18 th C	8
125	125	Cut	Sub-circular pit	16 th -18 th C	8
126	125	Fill	Fill of [125]	16 th -18 th C	8
127	127	Cut	Rectangular pit	16 th -18 th C	8
128	127	Fill	Fill of [127]	16 th -18 th C	8
129	129	Cut	Oval pit	Medieval	7
130	129	Fill	Fill of [129]	Medieval	7
131	-	Layer	Sandy layer	Medieval	6
132	-	Layer	Charcoal-rich layer	Medieval	5
133	133	Cut	Oval pit	Medieval	6
134	133	Fill	Fill of [133]	Medieval	6
135	135	Cut	Sub-rectangular pit	16 th -18 th C	8
136	136	Fill	Fill of [135]	16 th -18 th C	8
137	137	Cut	Posthole	Medieval	5
138	138	Fill	Fill of [137]	Medieval	5
139	-	Layer	Thick, possible garden soil deposit	L Sax/E Med	3
140	123	Fill	Fill of [123]	16 th -18 th C	8
141	141	Cut	Posthole	Late Saxon	2
142	141	Fill	Fill of [141]	Late Saxon	2
143	-	-	Void	-	-
144	123	Fill	Fill of [123]	16 th -18 th C	8
145	145	Cut	Oval pit	Late Saxon	2
146	145	Fill	Fill of [145]	Late Saxon	2
147	147	Cut	Heavily truncated pit	Late Saxon	2
148	147	Fill	Fill of [147]	Late Saxon	2
149	149	Cut	Posthole	Late Saxon	2
150	149	Fill	Fill of [149]	Late Saxon	2
151	-	Layer	Natural geology	Natural	1

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: POTTERY CATALOGUE

SITE CODE	Phase	CONTEXT	Assemblage size	Residual/Intrusive	Fabric ED	Fabric LD	context considered date	FABRIC	FORM	DEC	SC	COMMENTS	WEIGHT
ELYA13	8	2	M		1550	1700	1550 - 1700	FREC	JUGBOT	BRGL	1	BS	31
ELYA13	8	2	M		1500	1900	1550 - 1700	GRE		GLI	1	BS. FRESH BREAK. CLEAR GLAZE, IRON STREAKED.	32
ELYA13	8	2	M		1500	1900	1550 - 1700	GRE		GLIE	1	STRAP HANDLE AND THICKENED RIM. HANDLED JAR/ EARLY CHP? TOO WIDE FOR JUG.	55
ELYA13	8	2	M		1500	1900	1550 - 1700	GRE	BOWL	GLI	1	FLANGED/ COLLARED RIM. CLGL.	60
ELYA13	8	2	M		1500	1900	1550 - 1700	GRE	TPIP	THUMB	48	FLANGED RIM, DEEP SLIGHT LID-SEATING. HOLLOW HANDLE, 5X THUMB IMPRESSIONS AROUND HANDLE ATTACHMENT. RILLED BELOW NECK. GLIE - CLEAR TO GREEN WITH IRON SPOTS. FRESH BREAKS (NOT DISCOUNTED- RECONSTRUCT). NR BROAD STREET EXAMPLE CESSFORD ET AL 2006, FIG 45.3	970
ELYA13	8	2	M	R	1400	1500	1550 - 1700	LMEL	BOWL	GRGL	1	FRESH BREAK. BOWL WITH BROAD EVERTED RIM. PATCHY GREEN GLAZE. NO PARALLEL FOR FORM IN SPOERRY 2008. WHEEL THROWN.	52
ELYA13	8	2	M	R	1200	1400	1550 - 1700	MEL	JUG	GRGL	7	BODY AND NECK SHERDS. 1X FRESH BREAK. PARTIAL PATCHY GLAZE. HANDMADE.	87
ELYA13	8	2	M	R	1200	1400	1550 - 1700	MEL		GRGL	1	SAGGING BASE SHERD. PARTIAL EXT. GLAZE.	40
ELYA13	8	2	M	R	1200	1400	1550 - 1700	MEL			5	BS. 1X SPECKS OF GRGL (EXT).	24
ELYA13	8	2	M	R	1200	1400	1550 - 1700	MEL	BOWL		1	THICKENED, TRIANGULAR RIM, FLAT TOP. BRIGHT ORANGE SURFACES.	6
ELYA13	8	2	M	R	900	1400	1550 - 1700	MISC			2	BASE SHERDS. TWO VESSELS. OXIDISED SANDY FABRIC.	68

ELYA13	8	2	M	R	900	1400	1550 - 1700	MISC	BOWL	ROUL	1	?MELS. NO CALC BUT SIMILAR IN FABRIC TO MEL. LARGE IRON-OXIDE/ FERROUS INCLUSIONS. EVERTED, FLAT RIM WITH ROULETTED DECORATION TO TOP. 2X EXTERNAL ROULETTED BANDS TO UPPER BODY.	38
ELYA13	8	2	M		1500	1700	1550 - 1700	PMBL	JUG SRN	GLIE	5	BABYLON. SANDY RED EARTHENWARE.	147
ELYA13	8	2	M	R	850	1150	1550 - 1700	THET			1	BS.	15
ELYA13	9	4	M		1800	1900		FLP	FLP		1	EXTERNALLY PITTED/ LAMINATED.	16
ELYA13	9	4	M		1800	1900		FLP	FLP		2	FOLDED, SLIGHTLY THICKENED RIM.	42
ELYA13	9	4	M		1800	1900		FLP	FLP		5	BS	111
ELYA13	9	4	M		1800	1900		FLP	LG FLP		1	BASE WITH CENTRAL HOLE.	555
ELYA13	9	4	M		1800	1900		FLP	SM FLP		1	COMPLETE PROFILE. FOLDED, SLIGHTLY THICKENED RIM. HOLE TO CENTRAL BASE.	59
ELYA13	9	4	M		1800	1900		FLP	LG FLP	NOTCH	1	FOLDED, THICKENED RIM. ROULETTED/ NOTCHED CORDON BELOW RIM.	278
ELYA13	9	4	M		1800	1900		FLP	LG FLP		3	LARGE FLP. FOLDED, THICKENED RIM.	431
ELYA13	9	4	M		1800	1900		FLP	MED FLP		1	BASE WITH CENTRAL HOLE.	223
ELYA13	9	4	M		1500	1900		GRE		GLI	2	BS. BOWL FORMS.	82
ELYA13	9	4	M		1500	1900	1850 - 1900	GRE	BOWL FLAR	GLI	3	COMPLETE PROFILE. LARGE FLARED BOWL. THICKENED, HOOKED RIM.	2053
ELYA13	9	4	M		1500	1900		GRE	BOWL FLAR	GLI	1	BASE/ BODY SHERD.	427
ELYA13	9	4	M		1500	1900		GRE	BOWL FLAR	GLI	1	LARGE BODY/ BASE SHERD.	984
ELYA13	9	4	M		1500	1900		GRE	BOWL FLAR	GLI	4	EVERTED, FOLDED THICKENED RIM (FLATTENED TO TOP). COMPLETE PROFILE.	826
ELYA13	9	4	M		1500	1900		GRE	BOWL FLAR	GLI	5	EVERTED, FOLDED THICKENED RIM (FLATTENED TO TOP). COMPLETE PROFILE.	662
ELYA13	9	4	M		900	1400		MISC			1	?MEL/ GREYWARE. SANDY WITH SPARSE CALC BUT FIRED GREY WITH DARK-GREY BLACK SURFACES.	4
ELYA13	9	4	M		1400	1600		MISC SLIP	JAR	SLTR	1	FRESH BREAK. TO ID. SANDY FABRIC, THIN-WALLED VESSEL. EVERTED RIM WITH TWO SLIP TRAILED LINES AND INTERNAL GLAZE. BURNT, DISCOLOURED. ?LMED/ E.PMED.	6

ELYA13	9	4	M		1480	1820		MORAN	JAR HND	GLIE	5	RIM AND BODY SHERDS. EVERTED RIM. HORIZONTAL SIDE HANDLE - STRAP-TYPE ATTACHED TO BODY ALONG ENTIRE LENGTH IN STANDING ARC.	746
ELYA13	9	4	M		1480	1820		MORAN	BUTP	GLIE	4	BASE AND BODY SHERDS. JAR/ BUTP? INTERNAL GLAZE AND PARTIAL EXTERNAL GLAZE (TO UPPER BODY).	1360
ELYA13	9	4	M		1780	1900		TPW	PLATE	LAND	2	LAND/ BOATS ON POND/ LAKE. PALE BLUE. 1850 +	43
ELYA13	9	4	M		1780	1900		TPW	PLATE	TR	1	RIM SHERD.	8
ELYA13	7	12	S		1200	1400		GREYWARE			2	BS. 1X SOOTED. NOT THET.	8
ELYA13	7	12	S		1200	1400	1200 - 1400	MEL			2	1X ?MELCO/ MISC. COARSE.	8
ELYA13	9	14	S		1400	1600		LMTC			1	BS. ?LATE MED/ TRANSITIONAL CALCAREOUS? SPECKLED FABRIC.	15
ELYA13	9	14	S		1200	1400	1400 - 1600	MEL		GLE	1	CRUDELY FORMED THICK-WALLED BS. ?ROOF FURNITURE. EXT GRGL.	57
ELYA13	9	14	S		900	1400		MISC CALC	JAR		1	EVERTED, THICKENED RIM. INTERNAL SURFACE LAMINATED/ PITTED. HARD PIMPLY BODY WITH CALC STREAKS/ INCLUSIONS.	27
ELYA13	8	20	S		1225	1400		BRILL	JUG		1	?BRILL/ LMHG.	7
ELYA13	8	20	S		1200	1500		ESSEX/EA RED			1	ESSEX/ EAST ANGLIAN REDWARE? NOT COLCHESTER. POSSIBLY LOCAL GRITTY RED.	8
ELYA13	8	20	S		1500	1900		GRE		GLE	1	BS. DRINKING JUG? L.16TH?	4
ELYA13	8	20	S		1500	1900		GRE		GLI	1	BS. BUBBLED GLAZE.	13
ELYA13	8	20	S		1450	1600		GRITTY RED/LMT			3	UNGLAZED GRITTY REDWARE AS RECORDED AT BROAD STREET? LMT?	38
ELYA13	8	20	S	R	1200	1400		MEL		GLE	1	BS	6
ELYA13	8	20	S		1500	1700	1550-1600/1700	PMBL		GLIE	2	BS.	10
ELYA13	10	23	S		1800	1900	1800 - 1900	FLP	LG FLP	INCH	1	FOLDED, THICKENED RIM.	144
ELYA13	5	33	M	R				GROG			2	BS. ?POSSIBLY TWO SEPERATE VESSELS. CRUDELY MADE AND FIRED. GREY/BLACK CORE AND INNER SURFACES; BUFF EXTERNAL SURFACE. ?PHPOT. IA.	20
ELYA13	5	33	M		1200	1400		MEL		COMW	1	BS. COMBED WAVY DEC.	8
ELYA13	5	33	M		1200	1400		MEL			1	LARGE BODY SHERD.	59

Archaeological Excavation on the Site of the Almonry Restaurant Extension, Ely Cathedral, Cambridgeshire

ELYA13	5	33	M		1200	1400		MEL	JAR		1	HOLLOWED RIM. NR. THETFORD IN PROFILE.	7
ELYA13	5	33	M		1200	1400	1200 - 1400	MEL	JUG	GLE	8	FRESH BREAKS. JUG? PATCHY DEGRADED EXTERNAL GRGL.	132
ELYA13	5	33	M		1200	1400		MELC			1	POSSIBLY TILE BUT RECORDED AS POT AS DIFFERENT FROM TILE ASSEMBLAGE FROM SITE. THIN-WALLED AND WIPED. PROTRUDING GRITS FROM ABRASION/ LAMINATION. DIFFERENT MSAND ON CBM.	9
ELYA13	5	33	M		900	1400		MISC OXID		WSCL	1	SMALL SHERD. VERY FINE, PASTY FABRIC WITH SPARSE CALC. PATCHY EXT. WHITE SLIP AND CLEAR GLAZE. 1200 - 1600. NR. LMTC/ PM64	3
ELYA13	5	33	M		450	850		QMET			1	SMALL BS. QUARTZ/ QUARTZITE; POSSIBLE METAMORPHICS. C.450 - 850.	3
ELYA13	5	33	M	R	450	850		SAND	JAR	BURN	1	BS. DARK-GREY BODY, BLACK SURFACES; BURNISHED. C. 450 - 850.	13
ELYA13	5	33	M					STAM		GLE	1	SMALL BS. EXT. PALE GREEN GLAZE.	1
ELYA13	5	33	M		850	1150		THET	JAR		1	THICKENED, HOLLOWED RIM. ?THET.	6
ELYA13	5	33	M		850	1150		THET			2	GREY BODY AND BASE SHERDS. ?THET. SANDY. ?MED GREYWARE.	19
ELYA13	5	33	M		850	1150		THET			3	BS. 1X THICK WALLED; 2X THIN-WALLED. DARK-GREY/ BLACK SURFACES.	16
ELYA13	5	34	M	R	1800	1900		FLP	FLP		1	SMALL BASE SHERD.	3
ELYA13	5	34	M		1150	1250		HEDI	JUG	IRON	1	FRESH BREAK. IRON-RICH PAINTED STRIP. GREEN GLAZE. C.1150 - 1250.	5
ELYA13	5	34	M		1400	1500		LMEL	JUG	GLE	1	BS. FINE, HARD FIRED, WHEEL-MADE JUG? C.1350 - 1500.	5
ELYA13	5	34	M		1175	1400		MCW	JAR		1	SANDY FABRIC WITH FERROUS INCLUSIONS. SIMPLE RIM. EARLY MED?	4
ELYA13	5	34	M		1175	1400		MCW			3	BODY/ BASE SHERDS. HANDMADE SANDY COARSEWARE. MELS?	21
ELYA13	5	34	M		1175	1400		MCW	JAR		1	GREYWARE JAR. EVERTED, THICKENED RIM. SANDY GREYWARE.	20
ELYA13	5	34	M		1175	1400		MCW			2	SMALL BODY/ BASE SHERDS. GREYWARES.	7
ELYA13	5	34	M		1200	1400		MEL			5	BODY AND BASE SHERDS. SOME SOOTING.	34
ELYA13	5	34	M		1200	1400	1200 - 1500	MEL	JUG	GLE	24	BODY AND BASE SHERDS. PATCHY EXTERNAL GREEN GLAZE.	263

ELYA13	5	34	M		1200	1400		MEL	JAR		1	SIMPLE, SLIGHTLY FLARING THICKENED RIM. NR. LMEL. EXTERNAL SOOTING.	13
ELYA13	8	35	S		1480	1600		CIST		GLIE	1	BS. V. HARD.	3
ELYA13	8	35	S		1450	1600		GRITTY RED/LMT		INCH	2	BS. HORZ. GROOVES. INTERNAL RESIDUE.	17
ELYA13	8	35	S	R	1200	1400	1500 - 1600	MEL			1	?LMEL. HIGH-FIRED BUT HANDMADE. FINELY SANDY.	29
ELYA13	8	35	S		1500	1700		PMBL		GLIE	1	BS. TYG/ MUG.	7
ELYA13	8	35	S		850	1150		THET			1	BS. MED GREYWARE? SANDY	6
ELYA13	7	38	S		1150	1250		HEDC	JAR		1	BS. GOOD MATCH ON HEDINGHAM COARSEWARE FROM PRODUCTION SITE SHERDS H. WALKER SENT (?HOLE FARM).	4
ELYA13	7	38	S		1200	1400	1200 - 1400	MEL			1	BS.	5
ELYA13	7	42	S		1200	1400	1200 - 1400	MEL	JUG	APTH	4	BS. GREEN GLAZE.	65
ELYA13	3	45	M		1000	1200		EMS			1	THUMBED RIM.	8
ELYA13	3	45	M		1000	1200		EMS	JAR	THR	11	RIM AND BODY SHERDS. CJ TO [63]. SIMPLE RIM, EVERTED AND THUMBED. ORANGISH BROWN SURFACES. ?MELS AND DATED LATER.	91
ELYA13	3	45	M		1000	1200		EMSH			1	BODY/ BASE SHERD. POSSIBLY NEOT BUT SLIGHTLY LESS SHELL AND NO BRYOZOA.	7
ELYA13	3	45	M					GRIM	JUG	GRGL	1	NECK SHERD WITH HANDLE ATTACHMENT (STRAP-TYPE).	34
ELYA13	3	45	M		1450	1600	1400 - 1600	GRITTY RED/LMT	JUG		2	THICKENED, FOOTPAD BASE. SPARSE GLAZE SPOTS TO BASE (EXTERNAL).	386
ELYA13	3	45	M		1000	1200		MAX			7	FRESH BREAKS. ?MAXEY-TYPE WARE. LATER? NO VISIBLE BRYOZOA POSSIBLY NEOTS.	24
ELYA13	3	45	M		1175	1400		MCW	JUG		4	SQUARED, FLAT-TOPPED JUG RIM. NR. THETFORD IN FABRIC BUT DEVELOPED RIM AND GREY CORE WITH BUFF SURFACES AND MARGINS. MED GREYWARE.	36
ELYA13	3	45	M		1175	1400		MCW			1	BS.	7
ELYA13	3	45	M		1175	1400		MCW			1	BODY SHERD. MELS? NO CALC.	16
ELYA13	3	45	M		1175	1400		MCW			2	BS. GREYWARE. GREY CORE, ORANGE MARGINS, GREY SURFACES. NON LOCAL?	9
ELYA13	3	45	M		1175	1400		MCW			4	SMALL BS. FINE SANDY GREYWARES.	6

ELYA13	3	45	M		1200	1400		MEL	JUG	GRGL	1	BASE SHERD. TOOLED, CRIMPED BASE.	22
ELYA13	3	45	M		1200	1400		MEL			1	NECK SHERD. OXIDISED SURFACES.	4
ELYA13	3	45	M		1200	1400		MEL			12	BODY AND BASE SHERDS. OXIDISED INTERNALLY.	84
ELYA13	3	45	M		1200	1400		MEL			2	BASE SHERDS. THICK WHITE RESIDUE. ?MEL.	35
ELYA13	3	45	M		1200	1400		MEL			1	BS. OXIDISED INTERNALLY.	8
ELYA13	3	45	M		1200	1400		MEL	JUG	GRGL	4	BODY SHERDS. PARTIAL GRGL.	67
ELYA13	3	45	M					MISC			1	EVERTED RIM OF A THICK WALLED VESSEL. PATCHY FIRING WITHIN BODY BUT OXIDISED SURFACES. ?ROMAN.	35
ELYA13	3	45	M		850	1150		NEOT			6	SMALL BS. BRYOZOA PRESENT.	14
ELYA13	3	45	M		450	850		QMET			1	BS. QUARTZ AND METAMORPHICS. DARK MICA. HARD, WELL-FIRED.	8
ELYA13	3	45	M		850	1150		THET			2	BASE SHERDS. ?SAME VESSEL. MICACEOUS.	10
ELYA13	2	49	S		1175	1400		MCW	JAR		1	BS. ABRADED OUTER SURFACE. DISTINCTIVE IRON-STAINED QUARTZ AND RED AND BLACK IRON ORE. NR. OXAW BUT WITH BIO.	8
ELYA13	2	49	S		1200	1400	1200 - 1400	MEL			4	BS.	28
ELYA13	2	49	S		1200	1400		MEL			1	BS.	9
ELYA13	2	49	S		1200	1400		MEL	BOWL	THR	1	SIMPLE, THICKENED RIM, THUMBED TO TOP.	24
ELYA13	2	49	S		850	1150		THET		BURN	1	OXIDISED MARGINS. ?THET. THIN ?BURNISHED LINES EXTERNALLY.	28
ELYA13	2	59	S		950	1075	950 - 1075	STAMA		GLE	1	BS. YELLOW GL.	2
ELYA13	4	63	S		1000	1200	1000 - 1200	EMS	JAR	THR	20	RIM AND BODY SHERDS. CJ TO [45]. SIMPLE RIM, EVERTED AND THUMBED. ORANGISH BROWN SURFACES. ?MELS AND DATED LATER.	287
ELYA13	5	71	S		1200	1400	1200 - 1400	MEL		GRGL	2	BS. GLE	9
ELYA13	5	71	S		1200	1400		MEL		GRGL	4	BS. SPOTS OF EXTERNAL GRGL.	15
ELYA13	5	71	S		1200	1400		MEL			9	BODY AND BASE SHERDS.	64
ELYA13	5	71	S		1200	1400		MEL		GRGL	1	NECK SHERD. SMALL SPOTS OF EXTERNAL GRGL.	10

ELYA13	5	71	S		850	1150		THET			2	BS. MICACEOUS. POSSIBLY MED GREYWARE BUT SIMILAR IN FABRICTO IPS THET FROM STOKE QUAY (IPSWICH).	8
ELYA13	4	72	S		1450	1600	1500 - 1600	GRITTY RED/LMT			1	BIFID RIM.	17
ELYA13	4	72	S		900	1400		MISC GROG			2	BS. MED GROG-TEMPERED?	9
ELYA13	3	79	S		1200	1500		ESSEX/ EA RED		GLE	1	SMALL BS. JUG? CLGL.	2
ELYA13	3	79	S		1175	1400		MCW	JAR		1	SQUARED RIM, THIN-WALLED VESSEL. SIMILAR TO MCW FROM [49]. DISTINCTIVE IRON-STAINED QUARTZ AND RED AND BLACK IRON ORE. ?POSSIBLY MELCO.	4
ELYA13	3	79	S		1175	1400		MCW			2	SIMILAR TO MCW FROM [49] AND OTHERS THIS CONTEXT. DISTINCTIVE IRON-STAINED QUARTZ AND RED AND BLACK IRON ORE. ?POSSIBLY MELCO.	4
ELYA13	3	79	S		1200	1400		MEL			5	RIM AND BODY SHERDS. ?SAME VESSEL. THICKENED RIM.	25
ELYA13	3	79	S		1200	1400		MEL	JUG	THB	1	BASE SHERD.	19
ELYA13	3	79	S		1200	1400		MEL		THR	1	EVERTED, THICKENED THUMBED RIM.	13
ELYA13	3	79	S		1200	1400		MEL			1	BS.	13
ELYA13	3	79	S		1200	1400		MEL			3	BS.	32
ELYA13	3	79	S		1200	1400		MEL		INCH	1	BS. INCISED HORIZONTAL DEC.	2
ELYA13	3	79	S	R	450	850	1200 - 1400	SAND ORG		BURN	1	BS. SLIGHT BURNISH. SPARSE ORGANICS. C. 450-850	8
ELYA13	3	79	S		850	1150		THET	JAR		1	EVERTED, SLIGHTLY THICKENED RIM OF A THIN-WALLED JAR.	4
ELYA13	3	79	S		850	1150		THET			1	BS. THET? MED GREYWARE.	9
ELYA13	8	84	S		1200	1400		MEL			1	FRESH BREAK. BASE SHERD.	5
ELYA13	8	84	S		850	1150	1200 - 1400	THET	JAR		1	EVERTED, HOLLOWED RIM.	18
ELYA13	9	106	S		1800	1900		FLP	FLP	UNGL	7	RIM AND BODY SHERDS. SIMPLE FOLDED AND HOOKED RIMS.	54
ELYA13	9	106	S		1500	1900		GRE		GLIE	1	BS	7
ELYA13	9	106	S		1450	1600		GRITTY RED/LMT			1	THICKENED RIM. EXT. CORDON? TO NECK.	14
ELYA13	9	106	S	R	1200	1400	1800 - 1900	MEL			1	BS. ?MELCO	3

ELYA13	9	106	S	R	1200	1400		MEL?	JAR		1	SIMPLE RIM. ?MEL/ DARK SANDY (BLINKHORN 2006 - EAA114).	12
ELYA13	9	106	S		1700	1800		NOTS		RILL	1	BASE OF CYLINDRICAL FORM/ TANK.	2
ELYA13	9	106	S		1660	1870		STSL	DISH	COMB	1	BS	8
ELYA13	9	106	S		1630	1850		TGW C		GLIE	1	BASE SHERD.	4
ELYA13	8	107	S		1500	1900		GRE		GLIE	4	BS. CLEAR AND GREEN GLAZE.	103
ELYA13	8	107	S		1500	1900		GRE		GLI	2	BODY AND BASE SHERD.	28
ELYA13	8	107	S	R	1200	1400		MEL			2	BODY AND BASE SHERD. BASE SAME VESSEL AS [45]?	9
ELYA13	8	107	S	R	1200	1400	1710 - 1760	MEL			1	?THICK BASE SHERD. ?CBM	49
ELYA13	8	107	S		1660	1870		STSL	CUP/POSS	COMB	1	BS. LARGE CUP OR POSSET?	26
ELYA13	8	107	S		1710	1760		SWSL	TANK	IRGL RIM	1	RIM SHERD. IRON-DIPPED RIM.	10
ELYA13	8	110	S		850	1150	850 - 1150	THET	JAR		2	EVERTED, THICKENED RIM. FRESH SHERDS.	61
ELYA13	8	114	S		850	1150	850 - 1150	NEOT			1	BS. BRYOZOA VISIBLE ON INTERNAL SURFACE.	1
ELYA13	8	116	S	R				FLINT			1	BS. LBA - MIA?	9
ELYA13	8	116	S		1500	1900	1500 - 1900	GRE		GLIE	1	SMALL BS.	3
ELYA13	8	118	S		850	1150	850 - 1150	THET		RLD	1	FRESH BREAK. DIAMOND NOTCHED ROULETTING.	6
ELYA13	8	124	S		1500	1900	1500 - 1900	GRE		GLI	1	SMALL BS. SMALL FLAKE OF CBM DISCARDED.	3
ELYA13	8	126	S		850	1150	850 - 1150	THET			1	?THET/ GREYWARE. SMALL BS. ABR. PARTIAL OXID.	4
ELYA13	7	130	S		1000	1200		EMS			1	INTERNAL SURFACE MISSING. IRON-STAINED QUARTZ AND RIO. EMS/ MCW?	4
ELYA13	7	130	S		850	1150	1000 - 1150	THET			1	BS	2
ELYA13	6	134	S		450	850		CALCIO			1	BS. SOFT FABRIC WITH CALCAREOUS AND FERROUS INCLUSIONS. + CLAY/ GROG?	2
ELYA13	6	134	S	R				MISC GREY		RIL	1	ROMAN, MSAX IMPORT? CHECK FABRIC.	10
ELYA13	6	134	S	R	450	850		QMET			1	BS. SAND, ORG, QUARTZ - METAMORPHICS? C.450 - 850	5
ELYA13	6	134	S		850	1150	850 - 1150	THET			1	BS. THET/ MED?	5
ELYA13	8	136	S	R	450	850		CALC			1	BS. PARTIALLY VESICULATED/ LEECHED.	4

Archaeological Excavation on the Site of the Almonry Restaurant Extension, Ely Cathedral, Cambridgeshire

ELYA13	8	136	S	R	450	850		CALCIO		BURN	1	BS.	4
ELYA13	8	136	S	R	450	850		CALCQ			1	BS.	2
ELYA13	8	136	S		850	1150		NEOT			1	BS. ?EMS	1
ELYA13	8	136	S		850	1150	850 - 1150	THET			3	BS	8
ELYA13	8	136	S		850	1150		THET	JAR		1	HOLLOWED RIM.	4
ELYA13	3	139	S		450	850		CALC			1	BS. ?GROG. SOAPY FEEL. OXIDISED SURFACES. PARTIALLY VESICULATED.	9
ELYA13	3	139	S		450	850		CALCQ			1	BS. PARTIALLY VESICULATED CALC. TO SURFACES.	17
ELYA13	3	139	S		450	850		CALCS		SMTH	3	BS. PARTIALLY OXIDISED.	27
ELYA13	3	139	S					FINE FLINT			1	BS.	12
ELYA13	3	139	S		720	850	850 - 1150	IPS			1	BASE SHERD.	37
ELYA13	3	139	S					MISC GREY			1	BS	23
ELYA13	3	139	S		450	850		ORG		WIPE	1	THICK-WALLED, CRUDE.	9
ELYA13	3	139	S		450	850		QMET			1	SMALL BS.	2
ELYA13	3	139	S		450	850		SAND ORG			1	SIMPLE RIM. LITTLE SAND.	2
ELYA13	3	139	S		650	850		THET		ROUL	1	BS. RAISED ROULETTED BAND. BURNISHED/ HIGHLY SMOOTHED. VERY MICACEOUS. GREY CORE, DARK GREY SURFACES. POSSIBLY THETFORD VARIANT? ?IMPORT.	4
ELYA13	3	139	S		850	1150		THET			1	FLAT BASE. ?MCW.	5
ELYA13	8	140	S		1175	1400		MCW			1	BS. SIMILAR TO MCW FROM [49]. DISTINCTIVE IRON-STAINED QUARTZ AND RED AND BLACK IRON ORE. ?POSSIBLY MELCO.	7
ELYA13	8	140	S		1200	1400	1200 - 1400	MEL	JUG		1	RIM/ HANDLE. SIMPLE SLIGHTLY THICKENED RIM.	95
ELYA13	8	140	S		900	1400		MISC GL	JUG	IRST	1	EXTERNAL GREEN GLAZE AND IRON-RICH STRIP. CHECK FOR PARALLEL - OXFORD (OXY?).	11
ELYA13	8	144	S		1175	1400	1200 - 1400	MCW	JUG		1	FRESH BREAK. EVERTED, FLAT-TOPPED RIM WITH HANDLE SCAR? SIMILAR TO MCW FROM [49]. DISTINCTIVE IRON-STAINED QUARTZ AND RED AND BLACK IRON ORE. ?POSSIBLY MELCO.	9
ELYA13	8	144	S		1200	1400		MEL			1	BS.	14

ELYA13	2	146	S		850	1150	850 - 1150	THET			1	BS.		3
--------	---	-----	---	--	-----	------	------------	------	--	--	---	-----	--	---

APPENDIX 4: DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Plate 1: Phase 2 Ditch [46] and Phase 4 Postholes [64] & [73], looking south-east



Plate 2: Phase 2 Features South of Ditch [46], looking south-east



Plate 3: Wall [62], looking south-west



Plate 4: Wall [62], looking south-east



Plate 5: Phase 7 Masonry block[18], looking north-west



Plate 6: Phase 9 Ditch [5] Cutting Medieval Masonry [62] & [17], looking south-east



Plate 7: Medieval gatehouse walls [62], [17] and [18], view south-east



Plate 8: Medieval gatehouse, view north-east to Marketplace



APPENDIX 5: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-144571

Project details

Project name Almonry Restaurant Extension, Ely, Cambridgeshire

Short description of the project An archaeological excavation was conducted on the footprint of a proposed extension to the Almonry Restaurant within the precinct of Ely Cathedral, Cambridgeshire. The work comprised the area excavation of all archaeological deposits within the area of the footprint prior to the commencement of development works. The excavation revealed a number of features of possible Late Saxon date including a number of postholes indicating one or more timber structures and an extensive linear feature indicating a large perimeter ditch or terracing at the edge of the early precinct perimeter. The area was later occupied by a large medieval masonry building that was constructed over three phases of development. It was thought likely that the masonry remains were from a gatehouse that linked the Cathedral Precinct with the market place to the north. Contemporary activity including the construction of further timber structures and pit digging was also detected. In the post-medieval period the masonry structure was largely robbed for building activity elsewhere and much of the northern part of the excavation area was dominated by a series of pits of 16th- to 18th-century date. A drainage ditch was excavated in the area in the 19th century and activity on the site has continued up to the present day.

Project dates Start: 28-01-2013 End: 12-02-2013

Previous/future work No / Yes

Any associated project reference codes ELYA13 - Sitecode

Type of project Recording project

Current Land use Other 5 - Garden

Monument type DITCH Early Medieval

<i>Monument type</i>	POSTHOLE Early Medieval
<i>Monument type</i>	PIT Medieval
<i>Monument type</i>	POSTHOLE Medieval
<i>Monument type</i>	WALL Medieval
<i>Monument type</i>	PIT Post Medieval
<i>Monument type</i>	DITCH Post Medieval
<i>Significant Finds</i>	POTTERY Early Medieval
<i>Significant Finds</i>	POTTERY Medieval
<i>Significant Finds</i>	POTTERY Post Medieval
<i>Significant Finds</i>	BUILDING MATERIALS Medieval
<i>Significant Finds</i>	WORKED STONE Medieval
<i>Investigation type</i>	"Open-area excavation"
<i>Prompt</i>	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
<i>Project location</i>	
<i>Country</i>	England
<i>Site location</i>	CAMBRIDGESHIRE EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE ELY Almonry Restaurant Extension
<i>Study area</i>	55.00 Square metres
<i>Site coordinates</i>	TL 54260 80286 52 0 52 23 54 N 000 16 03 E Point
<i>Height OD / Depth</i>	Min: 20.00m Max: 21.00m
<i>Project creators</i>	
<i>Name of Organisation</i>	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
<i>Project brief originator</i>	Philip Dixon
<i>Project design originator</i>	Philip Dixon
<i>Project director/manager</i>	Mark Hinman
<i>Project supervisor</i>	Peter Boyer
<i>Type of</i>	Diocese

sponsor/funding

body

Name of

sponsor/funding body Chapter of Ely Cathedral

Project archives

Physical Archive

recipient Ely Cathedral

Physical Contents

"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Archive

recipient

Ely Cathedral

Digital Contents

"Stratigraphic"

Digital Media

available

"Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets"

Paper Archive

recipient

Ely Cathedral

Paper Media

available

"Context sheet", "Matrices", "Photograph", "Plan", "Section"

Project

bibliography 1

Publication type

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title

Archaeological Excavation on the Site of the Proposed Almonry Restaurant Extension, Ely, Cambridgeshire

Author(s)/Editor(s) Boyer, P.

Date

2013

Issuer or publisher

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

Place of issue or

publication

Stapleford

Description

MAP2 Report

Entered by

Peter Boyer (pboyer@pre-construct.com)

Entered on

25 February 2013

PCA

PCA SOUTH

UNIT 54
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD
BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091
FAX: 020 7639 9588
EMAIL: info@pre-construct.com

PCA NORTH

UNIT 19A
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
DURHAM DH6 5PG
TEL: 0191 377 1111
FAX: 0191 377 0101
EMAIL: info.north@pre-construct.com

PCA CENTRAL

7 GRANTA TERRACE
STAPLEFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 5DL
TEL: 01223 845 522
FAX: 01223 845 522
EMAIL: info.central@pre-construct.com

PCA WEST

BLOCK 4
CHILCOMB HOUSE
CHILCOMB LANE
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB
TEL: 01962 849 549
EMAIL: info.west@pre-construct.com

PCA MIDLANDS

17-19 KETTERING RD
LITTLE BOWDEN
MARKET HARBOROUGH
LEICESTERSHIRE LE16 8AN
TEL: 01858 468 333
EMAIL: info.midlands@pre-construct.com

