

**THURLOW NUNN STANDEN SITE**

**LISLE LANE, ELY**

**CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL-TRENCHING EVALUATION**

**ECB 2921**



**Essex County Council**

**FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT**

**July 2008**

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Prepared By: Mark Germany	Signature:
Position: Project Officer	Date:
Checked By: A. Scruby	Signature:
Date:	Date:
Approved By: M. Atkinson	Signature:
Date:	Date:

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Please contact the Archaeological Fieldwork Manager at the

**Field Archaeology Unit,**  
Fairfield Court, Fairfield Road, Braintree, Essex CM7 3YQ  
fieldarch@essexcc.gov.uk  
Tel: 01376 331470  
Fax: 01376 331428

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Essex CM1 1LF

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# THURLOW NUNN STANDEN SITE, LISLE LANE, ELY

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION BY TRIAL-TRENCHING

**Client:** The Harris Partnership

**NGR:** TL 554522 280295

**Event Number / Site Code:** ECB 2921

**ECC FAU Project Number:** 1924

**Oasis Number:** essexcou1 - 44031

**Date of Fieldwork:** 12/5/08 to 22/5/08

### SUMMARY

*The former Thurlow Nunn Standen site on Lisle Lane, Ely was subject to archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching in advance of its proposed redevelopment. The trial-trenching was carried out by Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit and was commissioned by The Harris Partnership, acting on behalf of Chaldean Properties Ltd.*

*The trial-trenching established the presence of significant archaeological remains in the south-eastern corner of the site. These comprised 1.4m of vertical stratigraphy, a 14th to 16th-century gully and two late 15th/16th-century ditches. It is probable that the vertical stratigraphy was due to a combination of alluviation, the dumping of human refuse, and deliberate increases in the height of the area in order to protect it from flooding. The gully was aligned perpendicular to Lisle Lane, and may have been used as a drain and/or property boundary. The two ditches were very large and probably both in use at the same time. It is conjectured that they formed the corner of a moat or a large-ditched enclosure. The environmental remains retrieved from the ditches suggest that they had held stagnant water and that they had been surrounded by scrub and poorly-maintained weedy grassland. The trial-trenching produced a wide variety of finds, although the overall quantity was small.*

*The rest of the site contained a small number of post-medieval and modern features, probably related to its earlier use for horticultural purposes. It seems likely that the north-western and central parts of the site were severely truncated when the Thurlow Nunn Standen site was constructed in the early 1970s. It is not known if the site had been previously occupied at any point, since the trial-trenching has found no clear remains of buildings.*

*It is concluded that occupation along Lisle Lane in general began in the 12th to 14th century and that such activity was thinly spread with few, if any of its sites, being continuously occupied until the 19th century. The results of the trial-trenching accord with the results of the excavations, which have been carried out along Broad Street (Cessford et al 2006), which suggest that the eastern edge of Ely only really began to be developed from the late 12th century onwards, and that the level of that development was never as intense as in other parts of the town.*

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at the former Thurlow Nunn Standen (TNS) site, Lisle Lane, Ely (Fig. 1). The Harris Partnership, acting on behalf of Chaldean Properties Ltd, commissioned Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECC FAU) to carry out the trial-trenching. The archaeological work took place in advance of the possible redevelopment of the TNS site and was carried out in accordance with an archaeological brief (CAPCA 2008) and a written scheme of investigation (ECC FAU 2008). Kasia Gdaniec of Cambridgeshire Archaeology, Planning and Countryside Advice (CAPCA) monitored the archaeological work.

## **2.0 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY**

The TNS site is a former agricultural machinery sales and service yard. It lies on Lisle Lane and comprises a 0.7ha irregular-shaped parcel of land (Figs 1 and 2). It sits on an east-facing slope in the eastern part of the town and overlooks the River Great Ouse. The north-western part of the site is occupied by a former workshop and two-storey office, and the south-eastern corner by a small storage building. The rest of the site is covered by hardstanding, concrete and tarmac.

The TNS site was terraced into the east-facing slope when it was constructed in the early 1970s. Spot heights taken across the site reveal that its north-western end has been truncated by up to 1.4m, and its central area by up to 1m (Fig. 2). The central area of terracing is retained by a supporting brick wall.

The majority of the TNS site lies on Kimmeridge Clay. The site's north-western corner possibly contains sandier soils of the Lower Greensand Formation (DTS Raeburn 2007).

## **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

Ely occupies an area of high ground within the otherwise broad flat expanse of the Cambridgeshire Fens. In post-Roman times, rising sea levels led to it being completely surrounded by wetland. The present-day appearance of the Cambridgeshire Fens is largely due to artificial drainage, first begun in the 17th

century. The River Great Ouse was deliberately diverted towards the eastern edge of the town in the early medieval period, probably for the benefit of its monastery and cathedral. Originally the river had been more sinuous, and had been located near the islands of Quanea and Thorney (Hall 1996, 30-40).

The town has been an important focus for settlement since at least the Middle Saxon period, following the foundation of its first monastery by Etheldreda in c. 673. Archaeological investigations have found Saxon remains within the neighbourhood of its cathedral, within the area between Broad Street and the river, and in the western part of the town along West Fen Road (Cessford *et al.* 2006; Mortimer *et al.* 2005). Excavations within Ely have produced much Middle and Late Saxon material, although no such remains have so far been discovered in the areas of Lisle Lane and Forehill. The nearest known Saxon remains lie south of Forehill and comprise Middle/Late Saxon ditches at Jewson's on Broad Street and Late Saxon ditches at The Paddocks (Cessford *et al.* 2006, 5-6; Holten-Krayenbuhl 1988).

Numerous archaeological evaluations and excavations across Ely have uncovered direct and indirect evidence for medieval and early post-medieval urban settlement. Archaeological excavations carried out between the river and Broad Street found building remains and over 2m of vertical stratigraphy dating from the 12th century onwards (Cessford *et al.* 2006). The evidence obtained by the excavations showed that development along Broad Street began properly in the late 12th century, and that it never became as intensive as in other parts of the town. A section of the Forehill street frontage and the site of a former brewery immediately south of the TNS site were archaeologically trial-trenched in 1993 (Wait 1993). The trial-trenching identified a build-up of more than 1.2m of occupation remains and vertical stratigraphy along the Forehill street frontage. The site of the former brewery had been badly disturbed and truncated and comparatively few archaeological remains were found in that area. The single exception to this was in trench D, which uncovered early post-medieval remains, comprising a wall, several surfaces and three ditches. The trial-trenching found no archaeological remains in the areas closest to the TNS site, although a subsequent, and more detailed, examination of the deposits and features along the Forehill street frontage revealed a continuous sequence of roadside occupation dating from the 12th-century onwards (Alexander 2003). The main discoveries included property boundaries and houses, ancillary structures such as ovens, and well-preserved organic remains including timbers. An archaeological excavation carried out in advance of the construction of the Post Office sorting office, directly opposite the TNS site, revealed property boundaries, a trackway, intercutting pits and



a possible timber building dating within the early 13th to mid 14th centuries (Oakey and Connor 1999). It encountered no significant build-up of layered stratigraphy and it identified no significant archaeological remains from after the medieval period; it was concluded that the site had been unoccupied from the mid 14th to the mid 18th/19th century.

The cartographic record for Ely suggests that the TNS site was open ground and devoid of buildings and occupation from at least 1610 onwards (DTS Raeburn 2007; Foard-Colby 2007). Some of the later maps record that the TNS site was part of a large area divided up for horticulture during the majority of the 19th and 20th centuries. Documentary records suggest that the site had been part of a vineyard belonging to the Abbey during the medieval period (Foard-Colby 2007).

#### **4.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

The principal aims of the archaeological trial-trenching were firstly to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance, quantity and quality of the site's archaeological remains, and secondly to place that archaeological information in its topographical and historical context. Attention was to be paid to environmental remains, site formation processes, the presence or otherwise of vertical stratigraphy, the degree and extent of any truncation, and the identification and characterisation of palaeosol.

Specific questions which the archaeology of the TNS site had the potential to answer included:

- How extensive was settlement along Lisle Lane during the medieval period? Was it localised or did it extend along both sides of the lane?
- When was Lisle Lane founded? Is the lane referenced by any archaeological features pre-dating the 13th/14th century? Was the eastern side of Ely only lightly settled/exploited before the 12th century as archaeological evidence from Broad Street suggests?
- Has any part of the site been artificially raised and if so why? Does the site contain vertical stratigraphy comparable to that which has been discovered along Broad Street and the corner of Forehill and Lisle Lane?
- Does the TNS site contain any evidence (e.g. bedding trenches, environmental remains, etc) in support of the documentary evidence, which

suggests that the area to the immediate west of Lisle Lane was used for viticulture during the medieval period?

- Is the cartographic record essentially right? Has the north-eastern part of Ely been primarily used for horticulture for most of the last 400 years?

## 5.0 METHOD

The trial-trenching was undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* and the Association of Local Government Officers' *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (IFA 1999; Gurney 2003). The ECC FAU is a registered archaeological organisation with the Institute of Field Archaeologists. The ECC FAU uses its own recording system to record all uncovered archaeological deposits and features (ECC FAU 2006).

The TNS site was sampled by ten trenches (Fig. 2, A to J; Appendix 1). The trenches were stripped by using a tracked excavator with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket. Concrete and tarmac, where present, was removed by using a hydraulic breaker. The stripping of the trenches was carried out under archaeological supervision. All ten trenches were taken down to top of the natural. The trenches sampled 4.6% of the development area. It was not possible to evenly distribute the trenches because of the presence of the standing buildings and because of a need to maintain vehicle access.

The minimum excavation sample sizes were 50% for contained features and 10% for linear features. Trenches containing significant and/or complex remains were drawn at a scale of 1:20, and trenches containing less significant and/or simpler remains at a scale of 1:50. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Black and white prints and colour digital photographs were taken of the more significant archaeological features and of work in progress. Bulk soil samples for environmental analysis were taken from well-stratified, pre-modern datable deposits. All cuts and deposits were individually recorded on pro-forma sheets. The trenches were located with reference to a detailed site plan provided by the developer. The depths of two large features in trenches I and J were ascertained by the use of an auger.

## 6.0 FIELDWORK RESULTS

The trial-trenching identified two contrasting areas of archaeological remains. Trenches A to H revealed a thin scattering of post-medieval and modern walls and post-holes, and trenches I and J a concentrated area of layered stratigraphy and other archaeological remains dating from the 12th to 14th century onwards. Each area is dealt with separately below. More detailed information about each context can be found in Appendix 2.

### **Trenches A to H**

Trenches A to G contained small numbers of mostly post-medieval/modern features beneath varying thicknesses of topsoil and hardcore. Most of the trenches also contained a layer of subsoil. There were no archaeological features in trench H.

#### *Subsoil and topsoil*

Topsoil was present in all of the trenches apart from trench C and the north-western end of trench A (Figs 2 and 7). It was thin and patchy at the southern end of trench D. It comprised brownish grey silt sand clay with infrequent small stones and it contained infrequent pieces of mortar, brick, tile, slate and glass. The thickness of the layer varied, although in most cases it was between 0.18m and 0.3m thick. The height of the ground towards the south- and north-western ends of trenches E and F respectively had been deliberately increased by adding a second layer of topsoil to the first, to produce a combined thickness of about 0.45m (Fig 2, section E1). In between the two layers was a thin layer of compressed grass.

The subsoil comprised brownish yellow silt sand clay (Figs 2 and 7). It contained no finds and had very few natural inclusions. It was similar to the underlying natural, but was slightly darker in colour. It was present in all of the trenches apart from trench C. Where present, it was between 0.16m and 0.45m thick. The deposit was at its thickest towards the south- and north-western ends of trenches E and F respectively (Fig. 2, sections 1 and F1).

There was a variable stratigraphic relationship between the archaeological features and the subsoil. The subsoil overlay the archaeological features (including some modern ones) in trenches A, B, E and F and was cut by modern archaeological features in trench G. Both situations occurred in trench D; it overlay modern post-holes (8, 10 and 17), and was cut by a construction cut for a post-medieval wall (21) (Fig. 4). A conjectured explanation for this apparently discordant relationship is that in

some parts of the site the subsoil may have been removed and then replaced during the terracing of the site in the early 1970s. This is supported by the appearance that much of the putative subsoil removal/replacement seems to have taken place in the known areas of greatest truncation – the central and north-western parts of the site. It is probable that the layer was left in situ near wall 21 and in trenches G and H, but was removed and replaced in trenches A, C, E and F and in the northern two thirds of trench D.

#### *Trench A*

Trench A revealed modern service trenches and a small circular pit (40) (Fig. 3). The pit contained animal bone and two small sherds of undatable pottery. The finds were in poor condition and may have been residual. The pit was found beneath layers of subsoil, hardcore and concrete.

#### *Trench B*

Trench B contained modern service trenches, three post-holes (4, 6 and 27) and a pet burial (1), sealed beneath layers of subsoil, topsoil, hardcore and concrete (Fig. 3). The pet burial and post-hole 27 were sub-rectangular, while post-holes 4 and 6 were small and rounded. Post-hole 4 contained a semi-decayed wooden post and post-hole 27 a vertical post-pipe (31). The pet burial contained an iron and leather dog collar and the remains of a small dog. Pieces of modern glass and pottery were found in post-hole 27, and animal bone and a single, small abraded sherd of medieval pottery in post-hole 6.

Three of the features (1, 6 and 27) cut a thin layer of light orange brown silt sand clay (34), similar to the overlying subsoil. Investigation of this layer through the hand-excavation of a small box-section (33) revealed a sherd of medieval pottery and fragments of post-medieval roof tile. The full extent of the layer was not established.

#### *Trench C*

The single feature (35) partially revealed by trench C cut natural and lay directly beneath hardcore and concrete (Fig. 4). It contained a large number of modern bricks. It was not excavated.

#### *Trench D*

Trench D exposed a brick wall (21) and three post-holes in a line (8, 10 and 17) (Fig. 4).

The brick wall survived to a height of 0.7m and was constructed from late 17th/early 18th-century buff-coloured bricks and lime-based mortar in an English bond (Plate 1) (Fig. 10, section D4). A supporting base for the wall (20) had been crudely constructed, and consisted of wasters and other distorted buff-coloured bricks, held together with lime-based mortar in a semi-regular fashion. The construction cut (19) for the wall survived on its south side, and had been partially back-filled with brick rubble. On the north side of the wall, the majority of the construction cut had been removed by a service trench for telecommunications cables (22). The construction cut had been dug through subsoil and was partially overlain by a thin layer of topsoil. The top three courses of the wall had been re-pointed with cement and this implied that the wall had still been standing in modern times.

The three post-holes are likely to have been the remains of a modern fence line, since all three of them contained pieces of modern pottery. They had sub-rectangular plans and steep sides and were sealed by subsoil.

#### *Trench E*

There were no archaeological features in trench E apart from a small post-hole (29) (Fig. 5). The post-hole had a sub-rectangular plan and was sealed by subsoil. Its date is not known as it produced no datable finds.

#### *Trench F*

Trench F revealed only a small area of root disturbance with irregular edges (15) (Fig. 5). It contained a dark, soft humic fill sealed by subsoil and produced no finds apart from two small pieces of modern window glass.

A slight and amorphous change in the natural halfway along the trench was investigated by the hand excavation of a small box-section (80). The box-section revealed three different layers of natural clay silt (12 to 14).

#### *Trench G*

Trench G contained the remains of a brick wall (39) and a modern straight-sided pit (37) (Fig. 6). The wall was removed when the trench was stripped. It stood about 0.3m high, and had been constructed from two types of modern brick, loosely bonded together in a semi-regular bond with lime-based mortar. The pit held a wide assortment of medieval, post-medieval and modern artefacts. Included amongst these were several pieces of medieval Ely Ware, dating from the 12th to 13th centuries. Both features cut subsoil.

### *Trench H*

There were no archaeological remains in trench H (Fig. 6).

### **Trenches I and J**

Trenches I and J contained the remains of a gully (73), two very large ditches (49 and 58) and 1.4m of layered stratigraphy (Figs 8 to 11) (Plates 2 to 4). Both trenches were stripped down to the level of the natural during machining and most of the archaeological remains in them were recorded in section. The ditches lay perpendicular to each other and were probably in use during the mid 15th/16th century. It also probable that they were both in use at the same time and that they formed a corner across the north-western end of trench I. Gully 73 pre-dated the ditches and was probably in use during the 14th to 16th century. The majority of the layers lay below the level of the ditches and dated to the 15th/16th century or earlier. The layers and the feature fills mainly consisted of clay silt and silt clay and were generally yellowish brown, brownish yellow, greyish brown or brownish grey in colour. Spot heights suggested that the layers had accrued in what is likely to have (originally) been the lowest part of the site (Fig. 9). The water table was encountered at a depth of c. 6.5m OD; this was about 1.2m to 1.3m below the present-day ground surface.

Layers 52 to 57 were the earliest remains in trench J (Fig. 10, section J1, and Fig. 11). It is likely that two of the layers (54 and 57) were the same deposit. Finds were discovered in layers 55 to 57, but not in layers 52 to 54. These included three small sherds of 12th to 14th-century pottery in 56, and a tiny fragment of 12th to 14th-century pottery in 57. Other finds comprised an iron nail and a small amount of animal bone.

The earliest remains in trench I were gully 73 and layers 47, 71, 76 and 77 (Fig. 10, section I1, and Fig. 11). Layer 47 was the only one of the four layers to contain any finds. This included roof tile, a sherd of 12th to 14th-century pottery, and a piece of 15th/16th-century Raeren stoneware, although this could have been intrusive from fill 46 in adjacent ditch 49. Gully 73 post-dated layers 47, 71 and 77, but pre-dated layer 76. It had steep sides and a concave base and was about 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep. In the later of its two fills were pieces of pottery, roof tile, animal bone and brick. The pottery comprised three pieces dating from the 12th to 14th centuries, and one piece dating from the 14th to 16th century.

The two ditches post-dated all of the layers apart from topsoil and the modern layers of hardcore and concrete. Ditch 49 was recorded in the south-west facing section of trench I, and ditch 58 in the north-west facing section of trench J. The north-western side of ditch 49 extended beyond the end of the trench. Neither ditch was fully excavated, although the depth of both was ascertained by the use of an auger. Ditch 58 was established to be c. 2.2m deep and 7.4m wide, and ditch 49 c. 2.2m deep and at least 6m wide. Both features are conjectured to have had moderately-sloping sides and concave bases.

Ditch 58 had the more comprehensible of the two fill sequences. Fill 79, the earliest deposit to be uncovered, consisted of sticky grey silt clay. Fill 59 above it was distinctively dark and silty (59). It extended up to the top of the ditch and may have largely originated from beyond the south-western side. The irregular patchwork of two different soils which comprised the next fill up is likely to have been deliberately dumped (60). Above that was a deposit of greyish brown clay silt, and above that a deposit of yellowish brown sand clay (62). Fill 62 was unusually stony. The latest fill in the sequence was similar to the overlying topsoil (63). Two of the fills (59 and 60) contained mid 15th/16th-century and residual medieval pottery. Fills 59 and 62 also contained pieces of brick and tile.

The filling up of the two ditches does not appear to have been uniform, since ditch 49 had a largely dissimilar fill sequence from ditch 58. The nine fills (44 to 46, 65 to 68, and 74 to 75) exposed in ditch 49 included a tip-line of charcoal (66) and a distinctive dark, sandy fill with frequent small pieces of burnt stone (44). The top fill (68) of the feature extended the length of the section and was probably the same as the top fill in ditch 58. Fill 74 was similar to fill 60 in ditch 58 and may have been another deposit, which the two features had shared. Five of the nine fills in ditch 49 contained pieces of late 15th/16th-century pottery (44 to 46 and 66 to 67). In two of the fills were residual sherds of medieval pottery (44 and 46). Further finds from the ditch included an iron blade, shell and animal bone, and pieces of brick and tile.

Environmental remains extracted from soil samples collected from the ditches suggested that both features had held stagnant water and that the immediate area around them had largely comprised poorly-maintained weedy grassland.

## 7.0 FINDS, by Joyce Compton

A variety of finds types was recovered from a total of thirty-one contexts, across eight of the excavated trenches. Two of the trenches (I and J) produced almost all of the assemblage. The finds from trenches B, D, F and G are mostly modern and only undatable material was recovered from trenches A and E. All of the finds have been recorded by count and weight, in grams, by context. Full quantification details can be found in Appendix 3. Twenty-two contexts produced medieval and later pottery which forms the subject of a separate report below. The other finds are described by category following the pottery report.

### **Medieval and later pottery**, by Helen Walker

A total of 172 sherds weighing 1.5kg was excavated from twenty-two contexts. Saxo-Norman pottery (*i.e.* Thetford, St Neots and Stamford-Type Wares) found elsewhere in Ely (Cessford *et al.* 2006, 10-11) is absent here, suggesting there was no activity on site before the 12th century. Most pottery spans the 12th to 16th centuries, with the addition of modern pottery in some trenches.

Much of the medieval pottery excavated is similar, having a thick, well-defined grey-black core and buff surfaces, or sometimes buff margins and darker orange-brown surfaces. Obvious inclusions comprise varying amounts of sand, sub-rounded chalk and calcareous platelets. Iron-staining sometimes occurs, as do sparse inclusions of flint. Most sherds are unglazed, but glazed examples always show a matt olive-green glaze. These fabrics are consistent in character with Medieval Ely Ware and its variants (Fletcher *et al.* 2008, 12-14). However, without comparing this pottery to reference sherds of Medieval Ely Ware, identification remains tentative. A number of featured sherds of Medieval Ely Ware are present although all are residual or unstratified. They comprise:

- Jug fragments, including the base of a baluster jug and green-glazed sherds decorated with a thumbled applied strip
- A fragment from a cylindrical vessel with an inturned flange, which may be from a chimney pot or industrial vessel, although there are no residues
- A thickened everted ?bowl rim
- An inturned dish rim with a handle attachment scar, probably for a tubular handle or spout
- A B4 cooking pot rim
- An everted rim from a small jar



Other un-provenanced medieval wares are described by their inclusions and general appearance, and comprise mainly sandy grey wares, sometimes with an olive-green glaze, and sometimes with the addition of calcareous inclusions and carbonised/fossilised fibrous vegetable matter. Orange sandy wares, similar to those found in Essex also occur, and there is a single example of Hedingham ware made in north Essex. In addition, one unglazed sherd has a fabric very similar to that of Mill Green Ware, suggesting an Essex origin. A small number of medieval sherds show a whitish internal residue that does not effervesce on the application of dilute Hydrochloric Acid, and is therefore not limescale. One such example shows small specks of iron slag embedded in the residue suggesting an industrial use.

Some calcareous late medieval oxidised wares may be Ely Ware products, and fragments of black and brown-glazed drinking vessels may be examples of Babylon Ware, the local version of Cistercian Ware (Cessford *et al.* 2006, 46, 56-8). Late Medieval imported wares include 'Tudor Green' Ware from the Surrey-Hampshire border, and German stonewares.

#### *The stratified sequence*

Most pottery came from a vertical sequence in trenches I and J, located close to Lisle Lane. Sherds of Medieval Ely Ware and sandy grey pottery were excavated from layers 56-7, stratified beneath ditch 58, in trench J, providing a 12th to 14th century date. Layer 47 and gully 73 (fill 48), beneath equivalent ditch, 49, in trench I, produced similar pottery, but with the addition of single small, abraded sherds of Raeren Stoneware and late medieval orange sandy fabric, which are likely to be intrusive, originating from the fills of ditch 49 above.

The fills of equivalent ditches 49 and 58 produced late 15th to 16th-century pottery comprising mainly fragments from drinking vessels in Babylon/Cistercian Ware, Siegburg and Raeren Stoneware and Tudor Red Earthenware. The most unusual of these is a fragment of Babylon/Cistercian Ware barrel-shaped mug from fill 66 (of ditch 49) decorated with a curvilinear pattern of braided white slip, interspersed with pierced slip dots. The remaining late medieval pottery comprises orange sandy fabrics, including a thumbled base from a jug or cistern and a jar base. A number of medieval sherds are present in these fills, presumably derived from the earlier layers and gully.

A small amount of medieval pottery was recovered from various stratigraphically isolated features in other trenches. Single sherds of Medieval Ely Ware and sandy

grey pottery, were recovered from trench B, from pit 6 (fill 7) and layer 34 respectively, although post-medieval roof tile also occurs in layer 34. Modern, 19th to 20th century pottery was recovered from post-holes 8 and 28 in trench B, post-holes 10 and 18 in trench D, and pit 37 in trench G.

### **Brick and tile**

Fourteen contexts produced brick and tile fragments, amounting to 179 pieces, weighing 6kg; sample bricks were collected from a further three contexts. Except for the sample bricks, the assemblage is fragmentary, with few distinguishing characteristics.

Two sample bricks were collected from wall 39 (trench G); both are in pale buff clay and one is an airbrick. Both have standard measurements of 220 x 105 x 65mm which indicate a Victorian or later date. The sample bricks from wall 21 (trench D) are in yellow-buff clay and are roughly made, although both are heavily mortared and this obscures surface detail. The measurements indicate a date in the late 17th or early 18th centuries. The foundation (20) to wall 21 appeared to be constructed from waster bricks identical to the bricks in the wall itself, except that they are distorted and patchily discoloured.

Seven contexts contained small quantities of bricks, too fragmentary for further comment. Roof tile fragments, amounting to 159 pieces, weighing 5185g, were collected from thirteen contexts. Those from fill 38 of pit 37 (trench G) are modern and were accompanied by a section of land drain and a piece of modern sewer pipe. The roof tiles from remaining contexts are variable in character; some are in red fabric, others are in streaky red-buff clay and there are a couple of examples in buff clay. Roof tiles are difficult to date with any accuracy and most probably take the date of their contexts. The majority of the fragments from trenches I and J are thus likely to be 15th/16th century. Of interest are two tile fragments in fill 59 of ditch 58 (trench J). One has a double dog-print, made when the tile was laid out to dry, and the second is a glazed ridge tile with a crest. A second glazed fragment was found in fill 60 of the same ditch.

### **Metalwork**

Six contexts produced metalwork, mainly iron nails extracted from the soil sample residues. An iron knife blade was found in fill 44 of ditch 49 (trench I). This was associated with pottery of 15th/16th century date and is likely to be contemporaneous. Tiny fragments of copper alloy, in poor condition, were recovered

from the soil sample taken from fill 44. These are tubular, and one appears to have a terminal. It is unclear from what the fragments derived, but they are also likely to be from an object of 15th/16th century date. Iron fragments and associated leather from a dogs' collar were found amongst the bones in a recent pet burial (pit 1, in trench B).

### **Clay tobacco pipes**

A total of twelve clay pipe stem fragments were recovered from six contexts, mainly in trenches B and D. Part of a bowl, possibly an Oswald (1975) Type 7 (1660-1680), was found in the topsoil over Trench I.

### **Glass**

Window glass sherds were found in four contexts. Modern textured window glass came from post-hole 10 in trench D and further modern glass came from post-hole 27 in Trench B. Green-tinged post-medieval window sherds were found in an area of root disturbance (15, in trench F) and the fill of pit 37 (trench G). Pit 37 also produced three sherds of relatively modern bottle glass; one sherd, a bottle neck with an applied lip and made in a two- or three-piece mould, indicates a Victorian date.

### **Animal bone**

Nineteen contexts produced animal bone, amounting to 760 pieces, weighing 1993g. Large numbers of small bones and fragments were recovered from the soil samples taken from seven contexts. The bone was scanned for condition and completeness, and basic identifications of the taxa and the skeletal elements present were carried out, where possible, using Schmid (1972). Generally, the bones are in a fragmentary but good condition, with little abrasion. A range of domestic animal types is present, and bird and fish bones were also identified. Where detailed identification was not possible, due to fragmentation, elements were sorted into broad groups based on size. The groups are; small mammal (*e.g.* cat, rabbit/hare, small dog), medium-sized mammal (*e.g.* sheep/goat, pig, large dog), large mammal (*e.g.* horse, cow, deer).

Of the animals identified, cattle and sheep/goat were present in approximately equal numbers, but pig was recorded in only two contexts. A horse incisor was found in fill 45 of pit 49 (Trench I) and the front half of a small dog was excavated from pit 1 (trench B) which was half-sectioned. Pit 1 represents a pet burial of relatively recent date. Bird, probably domestic fowl, came from five contexts; the fill of pit 6 contained a number of bones likely to be from the same individual. Fish bones were found in seven contexts. A foot bone from a hare was recovered from fill 44 of pit 49 (trench ).

Other small mammal bones were noted in fill 79 of pit 58 (trench J). Rodent and amphibian bones were also noted in the soil samples.

Evidence for butchery is slight, although most of the bones appear to represent the waste from domestic consumption. Some bones are evidently incidental inclusions, for instance the horse incisor and the rodent bones, while the dog (and perhaps the bird in pit 6) was a deliberate burial. Almost all of the assemblage, where datable, is associated with pottery of 15th/16th century date.

### **Shell**

Fourteen contexts produced shell, amounting to 113 pieces, weighing 507g. More than 90% of the assemblage was recovered from contexts in trenches I and J. Oyster was the most frequently-identified type, but mussel and cockle were present in eight contexts. Half of the shell by weight came from 15th/16th-century contexts, and probably represents food waste. Garden snails were noted in several contexts, however, and these are likely to be incidental occurrences.

### **Other finds**

These are few, mainly comprising burnt stone/clinker and miscellaneous stone and mortar fragments. More than 700g of burnt stone was recovered from fill 44 of ditch 49 (trench I). The reason for the presence of this is unclear. Part of a lava quern or millstone was found in fill 46 of ditch 49. This is worn and chipped and, since it is associated with pottery of mainly 12th to 14th century date, probably derives from a medieval millstone. The topsoil over trench I produced a pyramidal sandstone fragment, which probably represents part of a post-medieval strickle or sharpening-stone. Mortar fragments were recovered from fill 44 of ditch 49 and from the soil sample taken from fill 59 of ditch 58 (trench J).

### **Environmental material**

Seven bulk soil samples (6 x 30 litres; 1 x 10 litre) were collected for the purpose of environmental analysis. All seven samples were processed by wet-sieving with flotation using a 0.5mm mesh and collecting the flotation fraction (flot) on a 0.5mm sieve. The residues were dried and separated into coarse and fine fractions using 4mm and 2mm sieves. The material in the coarse fraction (>4mm) was sorted by eye, and artefacts and environmental material extracted and bagged separately. The fine fractions were bagged separately and retained. The flots were also dried and bagged by context. Retrieved artefacts were recorded by count and weight, where possible, and these details added to the quantification table in Appendix 4. A range

of finds, mainly animal bone, was recovered from all of the residues. Fish bones were recorded in all seven samples. The flots mainly comprise small molluscs and root material; sample <1> appeared to contain a quantity of seeds. Full details can be found in Appendix 4.

The flots were submitted to Val Fryer for analysis, who reports:

The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x16 and the plant macrofossils, mollusc shells and other remains noted are listed in Appendix 4. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997) for the plant macrofossils and Kerney and Cameron (1979) and Macan (1977) for the molluscs. Both de-watered and charred plant remains were recorded, with the latter being denoted within the table by a lower case 'c'.

### *Results*

Cereal grains, seeds of common weeds and wetland/aquatic plants and tree/shrub macrofossils were present at varying densities within all seven assemblages. Preservation of the charred remains (mostly the cereal grains) was generally poor, with most specimens being puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures. In contrast, the de-watered macrofossils were mostly well preserved, although some were misshapen as a result of soil compression.

Grains of barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) were recorded along with a single possible specimen of rye (*Secale cereale*). Seeds of dry land herbs were recorded, although mostly as single specimens within an assemblage. Both segetal and ruderal taxa were noted including scarlet pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis*), musk thistle (*Carduus* sp.), dead-nettle (*Lamium* sp.), buttercup (*Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus*), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), dandelion (*Taraxacum* sp.) and stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*). Seeds of wetland and aquatic plants occurred at a higher density, and in some cases were particularly abundant. Taxa noted included water plantain (*Alisma plantago-aquatica*), sedge (*Carex* sp.), duckweed (*Lemna* sp.) and water crowfoot (*Ranunculus* subg. *Batrachium*). Tree/shrub macrofossils included bramble (*Rubus* sect. *Glandulosus*) 'pips' and elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds. Charcoal fragments were present throughout and waterlogged root/stem fragments occurred within most assemblages, but other plant macrofossils were exceedingly scarce.

Mollusc shells were present throughout, and formed the major component of most assemblages. Although a number of shells were exceptionally well preserved, most

specimens were abraded and fragmented, and it is assumed that all were contemporary with the contexts from which the samples were taken. All four of Evans (1972) ecological groups of land snails were represented, with woodland/shade loving species and open country species being equally common along with specimens of the catholic *Trichia hispida* group. However, shells of common freshwater obligate species were predominant throughout, with the taxa occurring most frequently including *Anisus leucostoma*, *Bithynia tentaculata*, *Planorbis carinatus* and *Planorbis planorbis*.

Fragments of black porous and tarry material noted within all seven assemblages were probable residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures. Other remains included small fragments of bone and fish bone and minute pieces of coal.

### *Discussion*

The low density of charred material and dietary refuse recovered from these assemblages may indicate that the current features, which appear to have been situated at the edge of River Great Ouse floodplain, were not immediately adjacent to any main centre of habitation activity during either the medieval or early post-medieval periods. The few charred remains which are recorded are, perhaps, more consistent with material derived from low density scatters of refuse or possibly wind blown debris, much of which was probably accidentally incorporated within the feature fills. Much of the material within the assemblages appears to be derived from the habitats immediately surrounding the features, and as such is a useful indicator of the general nature of the site. Evidence from both the plant macrofossil and mollusc assemblages suggests that although the deeper features on site were probably permanently wet at their bases, they were situated within an area of poorly maintained weedy grassland, with occasional stands of colonising scrub growth. The water within ditch 58 (samples <3>, <6> and <7>) was probably relatively still and stagnant and the base and margins of the ditch were muddy.

### **Comments on the Assemblage**

A variety of finds was recovered, albeit in small amounts. The best assemblages were recorded in trenches I and J, but no further work on any of the finds, or on the environmental material, is required at this stage. All of the finds should be retained, although discard of the modern material could take place at the archiving stage. Discard of the smaller brick and tile fragments and pieces of burnt/unworked stone

has already taken place following recording. The modern glass body sherds have been discarded on health and safety grounds.

## **8.0 CONCLUSIONS**

The trial-trenching has established that the south-eastern corner of the TNS site (trenches I and J) contains significant archaeological remains dating from the 12th to 14th century onwards. They include a gully, two large ditches and up to 1.4m of layered stratigraphy. The earliest datable remains are pieces of Medieval Ely Ware.

The rest of the site (trenches A to H) has a low density of post-medieval and modern features, and bears indications that it was severely truncated in some places when the TNS site was constructed in the early 1970s. The results of the trial-trenching and the topography of the site suggest that its middle and north-western end may have been truncated by up to 1.4m. They also suggest that the area closest to the road has been the least affected. Post-hole 6 and layer 34 in trench B both contain small amounts of medieval pottery and therefore must have been dug and deposited respectively during the medieval period or later. Wall 21 in trench D and wall 39 in trench G correspond with boundaries demarcating gardens and areas of horticulture recorded on the pre-1970 editions of the Ordnance Survey. It is possible that one of those boundaries at least had already been formally defined by the late 17th/early 18th century because of the date of the bricks in wall 21. The other features in trenches A to H mainly comprise modern pits and post-holes. The post-holes are conjectured to be the remains of fence-lines or small wooden buildings within the areas of horticulture defined by the walls. It seems likely from the cartographic record and the archaeological remains in trenches A to H that the site and its surrounding area were used for horticultural purposes from at least 1610 onwards. The trial-trenching has produced no evidence to support suggestions in the documentary record that the site may have been used viticulture during the medieval period (Foard-Colby 2007).

The archaeological remains in trenches I and J perhaps represent a focal point of human activity along one section of the western side of Lisle Lane during the late medieval/early post-medieval period. The recorded layers sit in what was originally the lowest part of the site and are probably due to a mixture of alluviation, the dumping of human refuse and a deliberate building-up of the height of the ground in order to protect the site from flooding. The high accumulation of vertical stratigraphy

is similar to that found during the archaeological excavations along Forehill and Broad Street (Cessford *et al.* 2006; Alexander 2003). The dating evidence for the layers is slight, but suggests that they may have accumulated during the 12th to 14th centuries, and that they continued to amass until the two ditches were dug during the late 15th/16th century. The investigation of the two trenches has not resulted in any direct evidence (*i.e.* identifiable post-holes, walls, floors, etc) for buildings and it consequently remains uncertain as to whether the accumulation of the layers was directly attributable to the use of the area for occupation. The environmental evidence possibly implies that the south-eastern corner of the site was unoccupied when ditches 49 and 58 were in use, since it suggests that the area immediately surrounding the ditches consisted of scrub and poorly maintained weedy grassland.

Gully 73 in trench I lies near the start of the stratigraphic sequence and was probably in use during the 14th to 16th century. Its function is not known, although it may have served as a drain and/or property boundary. Medieval property boundaries, indicated by small ditches, similar to gully 73, were revealed during the archaeological excavation of the adjacent Post Office site (Oakey and Connor 1998).

Ditches 49 and 58 are likely to have been contemporary and to have formed the corner of a moat or a large-ditched enclosure fronting on to Lisle Lane during the late 15th/16th century. This is supported by the environmental evidence, which suggests that they may have held stagnant water. The north-eastern side of the enclosure follows and partly overlies gully 73, and is possibly a redefinition of that earlier boundary. Unfortunately, the full extent of the enclosure is not known. Although it is likely that ditch 49 and the accumulated layers in trenches I and J extended into the north-eastern part of the area, which was later to be occupied by Forehill Brewery, no firm trace of either was detected during the archaeological trial-trenching of that area in 1993 (Wait 1993). The reason for this is not clear in Wait's report, although it is possible that the trenching in the north-eastern corner of the Forehill Brewery site had not been deep enough.

The results of the trial-trenching complement those obtained during the archaeological excavations of the adjacent Forehill Brewery and Post Office sites in 1993 and 1995/6 (Wait 1993; Oakey and Connor 1998). The evidence from the three sites suggests that settlement on Lisle Lane began in the 12th to 14th century, that it was intermittent and thinly spread, and that it remained that way until Forehill Brewery was built in the mid to late 19th century. A small, but concentrated, area of 12th to 16th-century occupation is possibly represented by the archaeological remains in the



south-eastern corner of the TNS site, an area of 12th to 14th-century occupation by the majority of the archaeological remains in the Post Office site and an area of early post-medieval occupation by the wall and surfaces, which were found in trench D during the archaeological investigation of the Forehill Brewery site. John Speed's map of Ely in 1610 records few buildings alongside the lane and, as such, possibly constitutes a further piece of evidence for it only having been lightly occupied. The reasons as to why settlement alongside the lane failed to proliferate until the mid to late 19th century are conjectured to include its peripheral location on the edge of the town and a strong probability that it was never intended to be used as a main thoroughfare. It is likely that the main purpose of the lane throughout most of its history was to make accessible the horticultural area, which is known to have been present to the immediate north-east of the town.

The results of the trial-trenching evaluation accord with two of the main conclusions of the archaeological excavations which took place between the River Great Ouse and Broad Street (Cessford *et. al* 2006), where it was established that settlement on the eastern edge of Ely was largely insignificant until the late 12th century, and that it never became as dense as in other parts of the town. The shifting of the River Great Ouse in the early medieval period is likely to have played an important role in the development of the town's eastern side, and this is probably reflected in the increasing levels of activity which have been identified as having taken place in that area from the late 12th century onwards.

## **9.0 ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS**

The south-eastern corner of the TNS site contains well-preserved archaeological remains to a depth of 1.4m (trenches I and J), possibly representing a localised former area of occupation alongside Lisle Lane. These remains include a substantial ditched/moated enclosure and have the potential to provide more information on the origins, form and character of the development of the lane and the eastern side of Ely during the 12th to 16th centuries. It is possible that the area of the archaeological remains in the site's south-eastern corner extend to the far side of the main entranceway and to the rear of the adjacent storage building. The deepest and earliest parts of the site are waterlogged, and therefore have good potential for the presence and survival of organic remains. The de-watered plant macrofossils were mostly well-preserved, although some were misshapen as a result of soil compression.

The rest of the site (trenches A to H) has been truncated in several areas and contains few significant archaeological remains. The majority of the medieval pottery from this area is likely to be residual, and to have been disturbed many times from its original context. The boundaries represented by the walls in trenches D and G are recorded on 19th and 20th-century maps and relate to former areas of horticulture. As such these are judged to be of relatively low archaeological importance to the further understanding of the development of this site.

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## APPENDIX 1: TRENCH DATA

All measurements are in metres

Tr.	Length	Width	Depth (max.)	Co-ordinates
A	14.4	1.8	0.64	TL 554441.396 280289.825 TL 554453.620 280279.308
B	22.5	1.8	0.65	TL 554453.620 280279.308 TL 554468.224 280296.618
C	3.75	1.8	0.44	TL 554489.262 280323.529 TL 554487.129 280320.489
D	28.75	1.8	0.78	TL 554530.761 280323.823 TL 554522.735 280295.941
E	15.9	1.8	1.15	TL 554556.943 280308.804 TL 554544.668 280295.701
F	26.75	1.8	0.84	TL 554544.668 280295.701 TL 554564.300 280277.347
G	17.5	1.8	0.66	TL 554577.021 280301.728 TL 554590.120 280287.499
H	18.9	1.8	0.8	TL 554590.120 280287.499 TL 554576.074 280274.779
I	11	1.8	1.2	TL 554538.784 280257.743 TL 554548.108 280247.928
J	13	1.8	1.4	TL 554548.108 280247.928 TL 554557.570 280257.613
Total	172.45 x 1.8 = 310.41m <sup>2</sup>			

## APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT DATA

All measurements (length x width x depth/thickness) are in metres

No.	Tr.	Category	Description	Date
1	B	Pet burial	Rectangular. Steep sides. Slightly concave base. 0.72 x 0.51 x 0.22. Filled by 2 and 3	Modern
2	B	Fill	Top fill of 1. Dark brownish grey friable silt with infrequent small stones. Above 3	Modern
3	B	Fill	Primary fill of 1. Light orange-brown friable silt with infrequent small stones. Below 2	Modern
4	B	Post-hole	Circular. Steep sides. Concave base. 0.32 x 0.3 x 0.25. Filled by 5	Modern
5	B	Fill	Single fill of 4. Dark brown loose silt with infrequent small stones. Contains fragmented remains of wooden post	Modern
6	B	Pit	Irregular plan. Gradual sides. Concave base. 0.3 x 0.23 x 0.05. Filled by 7	Medieval+
7	B	Fill	Single fill of 6. Brown loose silt with infrequent small stones	Medieval+
8	D	Post-hole	Rectangular. Steep sides. Flat base. 0.67 x 0.58 x 0.33. Filled by 9	Modern
9	D	Fill	Single fill of 8. Greyish brown friable clay sand with occasional small stones	Modern
10	D	Post-hole	Oval. Steep sides. Slightly concave base. 0.55 x ? x 0.29. Filled by 11	Modern

No.	Tr.	Category	Description	Date
11	D	Fill	Single fill of 10. Greyish brown friable clay sand and grit	Modern
12	F	Layer	Natural layer in box-section 80. Dark greyish brown firm clay silt. 0.25m thick. Above 13	
13	F	Layer	Natural layer in box-section 80. Orange-brown firm clay silt. 0.14m thick. Above 14	
14	F	Layer	Natural layer in box-section 80. Pale grey/orange (mottled) clay silt. Below 13	
15	F	Root disturbance	Irregular plan and profile. 0.5 x 0.6 x 0.1. Filled by 16	Modern
16	F	Fill	Single fill of 15. Very dark brown firm clay silt	Modern
17	D	Post-hole	Rounded. Moderately-sloping sides. Concave base ? x 0.54 x 0.23. Filled by 18	Modern
18	D	Fill	Single fill of 17. Greyish brown compact clay sand with occasional small stones	Modern
19	D	Construction cut	Linear. Moderately-sloping sides. Flat base. 1.8+ x 1.35 + x 0.83. Filled by 43. Contains wall 20/21	Late 17th / early 18th C
20	D	Structure	Hardcore foundation for brick wall 21 in construction cut 19. Constructed in a semi-irregular fashion from lime-based mortar and buff-coloured bricks. 0.3m high	Late 17th / early 18th C
21	D	Structure	Brick wall in construction cut 19. 1.8 + x 0.36 x 0.4. Constructed from buff-coloured bricks and lime-based mortar in an English bond. Survives up to six courses high. Supported by 20. Top three courses have been re-pointed with cement.	Late 17th / early 18th C
22	D	Service trench	Service trench for telecommunications cables. Vertical sides. Flat base. Filled by 23	Modern
23	D	Fill	Single fill of 22. Brownish grey loose silt sand clay with infrequent small stones	Modern
24	D	Layer	Subsoil. Brownish yellow plastic silt sand clay with infrequent small stones. 0.3m thick Below 25	Undated
25	D	Layer	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey friable silt sand clay with infrequent small stones. 0.25m thick. Above 24. Below 26	Modern
26	D	Layer	Hardcore. Brownish yellow loose sand, grit and gravel. Contains abundant fragments of brick. Above 25	Modern
27	B	Post-hole	Rectangular. Steep to moderately-sloping sides. Pointed base. 0.58 x 0.5 x 0.27. Filled by 28. Contains post-pipe 31	Modern
28	B	Fill	Single fill of 27. Mid to dark brownish orange friable silt sand with infrequent small stones	Modern
29	E	Post-hole	Rectangular. Vertical sides. Flat base. 0.5 x 0.23 x 0.13. Filled by 30	Undated
30	E	Fill	Single fill of 29. Very dark greyish brown firm clay silt	Undated
31	B	Post-pipe	Identified in section in post-hole 27. Vertical sides. Flat base. ? x 0.09 x 0.2. Filled by 32	Modern
32	B	Fill	Single fill of 31. Dark brown/black loose silt sand	Modern

No.	Tr.	Category	Description	Date
33	B	Box-section	2 x 1 x 0.28. Dug to investigate layer 34	
34	B	Layer	?Natural. Light brownish orange friable silt sand with infrequent small stones. 0.28m thick	Post-med+
35	C	Pit	Straight-sided pit. Not excavated. Filled by 36	Modern
36	C	Fill	Single fill of 35. Brownish grey loose silt sand clay. Contains frequent pieces of brick and concrete	Modern
37	G	Pit	Straight-sided with rounded corners. Vertical sides. Flat base. 1 x 1.4 x 0.3. Filled by 38	Modern
38	G	Fill	Single fill of 37. Brownish grey loose silt sand clay with infrequent small stones	Modern
39	G	Structure	Brick wall. Constructed from two types of bricks bonded loosely together with lime-based mortar in an irregular fashion. 11.0+ x 0.4 x 0.3. Removed during machining	Modern
40	A	Pit	Circular. Steep sides. Flat base. 0.9 x 0.88 x 0.33. Filled by 41 and 42	Undated
41	A	Fill	Top fill of 40. Dark brownish orange friable silt sand with infrequent small stones. Above 42	Undated
42	A	Fill	Primary fill of 40. Light orange brown friable silt sand with infrequent small stones	Undated
43	D	Fill	Single fill of 19. Not recorded	Late 17th / early 18th C
44	I	Fill	Secondary fill of 49. Dark greyish brown friable sand silt with infrequent small stones. Above 45. Below 65	Late 15th/16th C
45	I	Fill	Primary fill of 49. Pale brownish grey plastic silt sand clay with infrequent small stones. Below 44	Late 15th/16th C
46	I	Fill	Primary fill of 49. Brownish grey plastic sand silt clay with infrequent small stones. Below 65	Late 15th/16th C
47	I	Layer	?Natural. Brownish yellow plastic silt sand clay with infrequent gravel. Below 71	?Late medieval
48	I	Fill	Top fill of 73. Mid to dark brownish grey friable silt clay with frequent small stones. Above 78. Below 76	14th to 16th C
49	I	Ditch	?Linear. Base and western side not exposed. Steeply-inclined eastern side with sharp break of slope. ?Slightly concave base. 1.8+ x 6.0+ x ?1.65. Filled by 44 to 46, 65 to 67, 74 and 75. Cuts 76	Late 15th/16th C
50	J	Layer	Hardcore. Dark greyish brown compact silt sand clay with occasional small stones and fragments and brick and tile. Above 51	Modern
51	J	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown compact silt sand clay with occasional small stones and fragments of brick and tile. 0.4m thick. Above 63. Below 50	Modern
52	J	Layer	Brownish grey friable sand clay silt with infrequent small stones. 0.3m thick. Above natural. Below 53. Contaminated by diesel.	Undated

No.	Tr.	Category	Description	Date
53	J	Layer	Dark yellowish brown friable sand clay silt with occasional small stones and infrequent fragments of brick or tile. 0.45m thick. Above 52. Below 54	Undated
54	J	Layer	Greyish brown plastic silt clay with infrequent small stones. 0.47m thick. Above 53. Cut by 58	
55	J	Layer	?Natural. Yellowish brown sticky silt clay with infrequent small stones. 0.12m thick. Below 56	
56	J	Layer	Dark greyish brown friable sand silt clay with occasional small stones. 0.35m thick. Below 57. Above 55	
57	J	Layer	Greyish brown plastic silt clay with infrequent small stones. 0.4m thick. Above 56. Cut by 58	
58	J	Ditch	Straight-sided. Moderately-sloping sides. Base not exposed. 1.8+ x 6.0 x 1.9. Filled by 59, 60, 61, 62, 63 and 79. Cuts 54 and 57	Late 15th/16th C
59	J	Fill	Secondary fill of 58. Dark brownish grey friable clay silt with occasional small stones and flecks of charcoal. Above 79. Below 60	Late 15th/16th C
60	J	Fill	Third fill of 58. Irregular patchwork of greyish brown and yellowish grey friable sand silt clay with occasional small stones. Above 59. Below 61	Late 15th/16th C
61	J	Fill	Fourth fill of 58. Greyish brown friable sand clay silt with occasional small stones. Above 60. Below 62	Late 15th/16th C
62	J	Fill	Fifth fill of 58. Yellowish brown friable sand clay with frequent small to large stones, and occasional pieces of brick, tile and mortar. Above 61. Below 63	Late 15th/16th C
63	J	Fill	Top fill of 58. Dark greyish brown firm silt sand clay with occasion small stones and occasional fragments of brick and tile. Below 51. Above 62	Late 15th/16th C
64	J	Artefacts	Unstratified finds from trench J	
65	I	Fill	Third fill of 49. Brownish grey friable sand silt clay with infrequent small stones. Above 44 and 46. Below 66	Late 15th/16th C
66	I	Fill	Fourth fill of 49. Greyish brown friable sand silt clay with infrequent small stones, and frequent flecks and fragments of charcoal. Above 65. Below 67	Late 15th/16th C
67	I	Fill	Fifth fill of 49. Greyish brown friable sand silt clay with infrequent small stones. Above 66. Below 68	Late 15th/16th C
68	I	Fill	Top fill of 49. Brownish grey friable silt sand clay with infrequent small stones. Above 67 and 74	Late 15th/16th C
69	I	Layer	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey friable silt sand clay with infrequent small stones. Above 68. Below 70	Modern
70	I	Layer	Hardcore. Pale yellowish brown friable sand and grit with frequent small stones and abundant fragments of brick. Above 69	Modern
71	I	Layer	Greyish brown plastic sand silt clay with infrequent small stones. 0.4m thick. Above 47. Cut by 73	?Late medieval



No.	Tr.	Category	Description	Date
72	I	Artefacts	Unstratified finds from trench I	
73	I	Gully	Linear and slightly curved. Steep sided. Concave base. 2.5 x 0.63 x 0.3. Filled by 48 and 78. Cuts 71 and 77	14th to 16th C
74	I	Fill	Secondary fill of 49. Irregular patchwork of brownish yellow and yellowish brown friable silt sand clay with infrequent small stones. Above 75. Below 68	Late 15th/16th C
75	I	Fill	Primary fill of 49. Greyish brown plastic silt sand clay with infrequent small stones. Below 74	Late 15th/16th C
76	I	Layer	Brownish grey friable silt sand clay with infrequent small stones and flecks of charcoal. 0.22m thick. Above 48. Cut by 49	14th to 16th C
77	I	Layer	?Natural. Brownish yellow plastic silt sand clay with infrequent small stones. 0.15m+ thick. Cut by 73	?Late medieval
78	I	Fill	Primary fill of 73. Light orange-green plastic silt clay with infrequent small stones. Below 48	14th to 16th C
79	J	Fill	Primary fill of 58. Grey sticky silt clay with infrequent small stones. Below 59	Late 15th/16th C
80	F	Box-section	1 x 1 x 0.4. Dug to investigate layers 12 to 14	

### APPENDIX 3: FINDS DATA

#### Finds data

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
u/s	Trench D	1	6	Roof tile fragment, only one surface (Discarded)	Post med.
		3	14	Clay pipe stems, diameter 9-10mm	Post med
		1	18	Pottery; plate sherd, white earthenware with blue transfer-printing	Modern
2	1	5	10	Iron and leather fragments, poor condition, probably remains of dogs collar	-
		66	158	Animal bone; front part of small dog	-
		1	2	Clay pipe stem, poor condition	Post med.
7	6	18	10	Animal bone; bird bones, inc femur, humerus, proximal end, ulna, distal end, radius, scapula, metacarpus and coracoid	-
		1	4	Pottery; body sherd	Medieval
8	8	1	14	Animal bone; rib fragment, large mammal	-
		1	12	Shell; oyster, one valve, poor condition	-
		1	2	Clay pipe stem, diameter 8mm	Post med.
		2	8	Roof tile fragments	Post med.
		6	34	Pottery; rim and body sherds, inc flowerpot	Modern
10	8	1	6	Glass; window sherd, clear, 7mm thick, one surface is textured	Modern
		2	6	Clay pipe stems, diameters 6mm and 10mm	Post med.
		1	14	Brick corner	Post med.
		11	54	Pottery; rim, base and body sherds, inc flowerpot	Modern
16	15	2	1	Glass; window sherds, pale green, slight iridescence	Post med.

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
18	17	2	4	Pottery; rim and base sherds	Modern
20	Structure	2	3350	Sample bricks, wasters, badly distorted, buff clay, mortar attached, 215 x 100 x 50mm (estimated)	Late 17th to early 18th C
21	Structure	2	4020	Sample bricks, buff clay, heavily mortared, poorly made, 210 x 110 x 50-55mm	Late 17th to early 18th C
28	27	1 1 2 1	8 1 6 2	Burnt stone/clinker (Discarded) Clay pipe stem/mouthpiece, diameter 5mm Glass; clear window sherds Pottery; body sherd, flowerpot	- Post med. Modern Modern
30	29	2 1	6 1	Animal bone; sheep/goat molar and fragment Shell; banded garden snail (Discarded)	- -
34	Layer	2 1	148 10	Roof tile fragments Pottery; base sherd	Post med. Medieval
38	37	2 1 2  2 1 4 3  3  2 8 41  2	38 110 26  2 10 12 22  60  244 150 324  30	Iron object and iron nail Lead flashing with square-cut hole at one end Animal bone; long bone shaft fragment, large mammal; bird ?tibia shaft Shell; oyster fragments Slate fragment Clay pipe stems, diameters 8-9mm and 7mm Glass; window sherds, pale green, 3mm thick (2/12g Discarded) Glass; cylindrical bottle rim sherd, dark green; bottle body sherds, one dark brown, one dark green with surface weathering (these Discarded 32g) Ceramic sewer pipe and land drain fragment (Discarded) Roof tile fragments, including pantile edge (3/16g small pieces and spall Discarded) Pottery; rim, base and body sherds, including flowerpots, also present is an ornamental sherd in the form of the front of a shoe Pottery; rim and body sherds	- - - - - Post med. Post med.  Post med/ modern Modern Modern Post med/ Modern Medieval
39	Structure	1 1	2070 2490	Sample brick; airbrick, buff clay, 220 x 105 x 65mm Sample brick, buff clay, irregular surfaces, 215 x 105 x 65mm	Modern Modern
41	40	24 2	30 20	Animal bone; fragments, poor condition Pottery; body sherds	- ?Medieval
44	49	3 1 2 255   21  1 29 5 6	- 8 4 579   104  36 715 190 220	Copper alloy tube fragments from sample 1 Iron blade Iron nails from sample 1 Animal bone; calcaneus, cattle; acetabulum and ulna, ?pig; scapula fragment and tibia, distal end, sheep/goat; vertebra, rib and long bone fragments, large and medium-sized mammals; bird bones, including coracoid and scapula; metatarsus, distal end, hare; fragments; 223/64g from sample 1; sheep/goat calcaneus; fragments, some burnt; fish and rodent bones Shell; oyster, eleven valves and fragments; garden snail x 3; 3/6g from sample 1; oyster and mussel fragments Mortar Burnt stone/clinker Stone fragments, one very micaceous Brick fragments, purplish-red fabric (4/44g small pieces discarded)	- - - -  - - - - - Post med.

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
44	49	15	585	Roof tile fragments, two with peg holes, one heavily mortared, some in buff clay	Med/post med.
		24	184	Pottery; rim, base and body sherds, inc sherd with inturned flange (possible pipe); 12/4g small sherds and crumbs from sample 1	Med/post med.
45	49	4	98	Animal bone; cattle molar and metatarsus, distal end; horse incisor; sheep/goat radius	-
		3	22	Shell; oyster, three valves	-
		2	66	Unworked stone (Discarded)	-
		13	246	Roof tile fragments	Med/post med.
		5	34	Pottery; body sherds	Med/post med.
46	49	20	262	Animal bone; vertebra, rib and long bone fragments, large mammal, one unfused; metatarsus, proximal end, cattle; pig canine; bird tibia fragment; humerus, distal end, sheep/goat x 2; fragments	-
		4	16	Shell; oyster, one valve; cockle, one valve; garden snail x 2	-
		1	795	Lava quern fragment, worn and chipped	?Medieval
		2	88	Brick fragments, one has ?full depth of 30mm	Post med.
		20	494	Roof tile fragments, one with peg hole, one mortared, some in buff clay	Med/post med.
		8	104	Pottery; base and body sherds	Medieval
47	Layer	1	4	Animal bone; sheep/goat metacarpus, proximal end	-
		1	34	Shell; oyster, one valve	-
		11	376	Roof tile fragments, some in buff streaky clay	Med/post med.
		2	18	Pottery; body sherds	Med/post med.
48	73	10	24	Iron nails from sample 2	-
		83	112	Animal bone; vertebra, rib and long bone fragments, large mammal; tibia epiphysis, ?cattle; bird coracoid; fragments; 75/20g from sample 2; sheep/goat molar; fragments, one burnt, and fish bones	-
		28	56	Shell; oyster, two valves and fragments; mussel, four valves and fragments, cockle, two valves and fragments; banded garden snail; unidentified; 6/12g from sample 2; oyster, one valve and fragments; mussel, one valve and fragment; cockle fragments	-
		2	20	Brick fragments, purplish-red fabric	Post med.
		30	786	Roof tile fragments, one mortared, some in streaky buff clay; 6/46g from sample 2	Med/post med.
		8	50	Pottery; body sherds; 4/4g body sherds from sample 2	Medieval
55	Layer	1	14	Animal bone; ?pelvis fragment, medium-sized mammal	-
56	Layer	1	14	Iron nail from sample 5	-
		44	20	Animal bone; vertebra fragment; fragments and fish bones; all from sample 5	-
		6	42	Shell; oyster, one valve and fragment; mussel two valves and fragment; cockle, one valve; all from sample 5	-
		3	12	Pottery; body sherds from sample 5	Medieval
57	Layer	13	4	Animal bone; fragments and fish bones from sample 4	-
		7	2	Shell; mussel, one valve and fragments; cockle and garden snail fragments; all from sample 4	-
		1	1	Pottery; body sherd from sample 4	Medieval

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
59	58	2	12	Iron nails; 1/2g from sample 6	-
		146	508	Animal bone; humerus, distal condyle, chopped, and maxilla fragment with molars, cattle; rib, vertebra, skull and mandible fragments, large and medium-sized mammals; 134/120g from sample 6; acetabulum fragment, large mammal; phalanx, cattle; scapula, glenoid cavity, sheep/goat; fragments and fish bones	-
		27	118	Shell; oyster, twelve valves and fragments; mussel fragment; 10/22g from sample 6; oyster, one valve; mussel, one valve and fragments; cockle, three valves; ?Venus clam fragment	-
		6	86	Mortar fragments from sample 6	-
		5	468	Brick fragments, one in buff clay; 1/28g from sample 6	Post med.
		43	1892	Roof tile fragments, one with peg hole, one with double dog-print, also one glazed ridge tile edge with crest; 17/72g from sample 6	Med/post med.
		10	146	Pottery; handle and body sherds; 3/2g body sherd and crumbs from sample 6	Med/post med.
60	58	31	94	Animal bone; scapula, glenoid cavity, cattle; fragments; 28/4g from sample 3; fragments and fish bones	-
		3	14	Shell; mussel, one valve; 2/10g from sample 3; oyster, one valve; cockle fragment	-
		3	24	Brick fragments; 2/8g from sample 3	Post med.
		5	97	Roof tile fragments, one glazed; 1/1g from sample 3	Med/post med.
		2	6	Pottery; body sherds	Post med.
64	Unstrat. finds Trench J	7	38	Animal bone; radius, proximal end, sheep/goat; fragments, inc epiphysis	-
		8	82	Shell; oyster, seven valves; cockle, one valve; mussel, one valve	-
		8	225	Roof tile fragments, one with peg hole	Med/post med.
		14	168	Pottery; rim, base and body sherds	Med/post med.
66	49	5	22	Pottery; rim and body sherds, decorated, all same vessel	Post med.
67	49	1	10	Animal bone; fragment	-
		4	92	Pottery; base and body sherds	Med/post med.
69	Topsoil	1	60	Sandstone fragment, pyramid-shaped, ?strickle	Post med.
		1	14	Clay pipe bowl, incomplete, possibly Oswald type 7	1660-80
72	Unstrat. Finds Trench I	1	14	?Brick fragment, buff clay	Post med.
		1	172	Roof tile fragment, buff clay, with peg hole	Med/post med.
		17	170	Pottery; rim and body sherds	Med/post med.
79	58	41	6	Animal bone; vertebra and phalanx fragment, small mammal; fragments and fish bones; all from sample 7	-
		1	2	Shell; mussel, one valve, from sample 7	-

## Pottery data

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
u/s	Trench D	1	18	Plate sherd, modern white earthenware with willow pattern transfer-printing	19th to 20th C
7	6	1	4	Medieval Ely Ware – Standard Fabric showing traces of greenish external glaze	13th to 14th C
8	8	1	4	Nottingham/Derby stoneware, flanged rim	18th to 20th C
		2	9	Modern white earthenware including example with sponged decoration	1830s to 20th C
		3	21	Flowerpot	19th to 20th C
10	10	1	9	Stoneware	18th to 20th C
		1	1	Staffs-type iron-streaked earthenware probably from a cylindrical mug	mainly 1700 to 1720, also later in 18th C
		8	28	Modern white earthenware including examples of willow pattern, sponged decoration and green-glazed sherd	1830s to 20th C
		1	16	Flowerpot rim	19th to 20th C
18	17	1	2	Bone china footring base, undecorated	late 18th to 20th C
		1	2	Modern white earthenware, rim with blue transfer-print, probably willow pattern	19th to 20th C
28	27	1	2	Flowerpot sherd	19th to 20th C
34	Layer	1	10	Sandy grey ware base sherd with buff external margins, sparse calcareous inclusions and fibrous carbonised or fossilised vegetable matter, wheel-thrown; white internal residue, not limescale	later 13th to 14th C (post-med roof tile also in context)
38	37	2	30	Medieval Ely Ware – Standard Fabric comprising body sherd and thickened everted rim perhaps from a bowl	12th to 13th C
		2	30	Orange sandy wares, one with partial external glaze	14th to 16th C
		2	8	Post-Medieval Red Earthenware with all over glaze	16th to 19th C
		1	10	Black-glazed ware (?tyg) base	17th C
		1	17	Industrial slipware recessed base showing blue, dark brown and white marbling over brown background	1780s to 1820s
		1	23	Jasper-type ware fragment from shoe ornament, blue-grey colour with white sprigged leaf decoration	1777 onwards
		1	3	Yellow ware	18th to 20th C
		2	4	Bone china, upright rim ?from cup showing painted polychrome decoration	late 18th to 20th C
		1	4	Slipped kitchen earthenware rim sherd	19th to 20th C
		1	13	Modern stoneware with internal lead glaze	19th to 20th C
		8	11	Modern white earthenware and porcelain including transfer-printed willow pattern examples	19th to 20th C
		20	194	Flowerpot	19th to 20th C
		1	4	Unidentifiable	-
41	40	2	20	Grog-tempered fabric	undated
44	49	1	87	Medieval Ely Ware – Calcareous Fabric, part of cylindrical vessel with inturned flange, possible industrial vessel or chimney pot, but no residues	13th to 14th C
		1	8	Medieval Ely Ware – Standard Fabric	12th to 14th C
		1	3	Unglazed thin-walled buff ware containing sands (often reddish), sparse chalk and other calcareous inclusions, pale buff surfaces, creamy orange margins and ill-defined grey core, possibly an Ely product	?14th/15th C
		1	4	Raeren stoneware	late 15th to mid 16th C
		1	28	Cistercian ware or Babylon ware the locally made version of Cistercian ware, base of drinking vessel	later 15th to 16th centuries
		7	48	Brown-glazed ware fragments from cup, could also be Babylon ware (but looks like coal-measures clay)	later 15th to 16th centuries
		12	5	Brown-glazed ware fragments from cup, could also be Babylon ware from soil sample <1>	later 15th to 16th centuries

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
45	49	1	12	Medieval Ely Ware – Calcareous Fabric, thick olive green glaze on internal surface	13th to 14th C
		1	5	Medieval Ely Ware – Standard Fabric	12th to 14th C
		1	10	Sandy grey ware sherd, same fabric and possibly same vessel in context 34, grass/wood marks on surface, internal pink/white residue	later 13th to 14th C
		1	4	Cistercian ware or Babylon ware fragment from drinking vessel, ?same vessel in context 44	later 15th to 16th centuries
		1	4	Brown-glazed ware fragment from cup, could also be Babylon ware, (but looks like coal-measures clay), ?same vessel in context 44	later 15th to 16th centuries
46	49	2	14	Medieval Ely Ware – Calcareous Fabric	12th to 14th C
		5	57	Medieval Ely Ware – Standard Fabric, includes thick-walled sherd from shoulder of vessel showing horizontal grooves around neck, which may be quite early and two sherds with olive-green external glaze, one of which is thumbbed	12th to 14th C
		2	31	Orange sandy ware, unglazed, including thumbbed jug or cistern base	14th to 16th C
47	Layer	1	12	Medieval Ely Ware – Standard Fabric, from shoulder of vessel, ? same vessel in context 45	13th to 14th C
		1	6	Raeren stoneware, abraded	late 15th to mid 16th C
48	73	1	34	Sandy grey ware, thick-walled sherd showing pale grey external margin and olive-green glaze with darker green patches, similar to Grimston-type ware	13th to 14th C
		1	1	Sandy grey ware, sparse calcareous inclusions and fibrous carbonised or fossilised vegetable matter, ?wheel-thrown, from soil sample <2>	later 13th to 14th C
		2	10	Medieval Ely Ware – Calcareous Fabric, joining sherds, abraded	12th to 14th C
		3	4	Medieval Ely Ware – Calcareous Fabric from soil sample <2>	12th to 14th C
		1	2	Orange sandy ware, unglazed, abraded	14th to 16th C
56	Layer	2	12	Medieval Ely Ware – Calcareous Fabric from soil-sample <5>	12th to 14th C
		1	1	Sliver of medieval pottery, perhaps Ely Ware – Standard fabric, from soil-sample <5>	12th to 14th C
57	Layer	1	1	Sandy grey ware from soil sample <4>	12th to 14th C
59	58	1	12	Medieval Ely Ware – Calcareous Fabric	12th to 14th C
		1	14	Sandy grey ware, also sparse calcareous inclusions, and fibrous carbonised or fossilised vegetable matter, wheel-thrown	later 13th to 14th C
		1	6	Unglazed, smooth-surfaced micaceous fine ware, pale purple-brown surface and thin pale grey core, internal limescale, fabric not unlike that of Mill Green ware	13th to 15th C
		1	2	'Tudor Green' ware, external green glaze, from soil-sample <6>	probably late 15th C
		1	1	Surrey-Hampshire white ware, external yellow glazed from soil-sample <6>	c.1550
		1	45	Siegburg stoneware handle from <i>Trichterhalskrug</i>	1450-1550
		1	1	German stoneware, mottled salt glaze, from soil-sample <6>	16th C
		3	67	Orange sandy wares, external plain lead glaze, similar to fabrics found in Essex	14th to 16th C
60	58	2	6	Tudor red earthenware, orange glaze, perhaps from a fluted cup	later 15th to 16th centuries
64	Unstrat. Finds Trench J	3	22	Glazed sandy grey ware, olive green glaze, thick-walled, sherd family, internal white residue, not limescale, small specks of ?iron slag embedded in residue	13th to 14th C

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
64	Finds	6	82	Medieval Ely Ware – Standard Fabric, includes two joining sherds showing a thumbbed applied strip and olive green glaze and sherds from the thumbbed base of a baluster jug, abraded and unglazed	13th to 14th C
		1	4	Sandy grey ware, everted jar rim, small and thin-walled	12th C onwards
		1	16	Smooth surfaced sandy grey ware with grog	13th to 15th C
		1	34	Tudor red earthenware with sparse calcareous inclusions, perhaps Late Medieval Ely Ware	late 15th to 16th C
		1	5	Orange sandy ware, externally glazed	13th to 16th C
		1	2	'Tudor Green' ware sherd, external green glaze, showing bands of grooves	probably late 15th C
66	49	5	22	Cistercian ware or Babylon ware rim and body sherds from ?barrel-shaped mug, decorated with curvilinear braided slip pattern interspersed with pierced slip dots, unusual	late 15th to 16th centuries
67	49	1	11	Medieval chalk-with-sparse sand inclusions ?rim fragment, black surfaced, could be Ely Ware, but unlike other examples	?13th to 14th C
		3	81	Tudor red earthenware with sparse calcareous inclusions including ?jar base, ?Late Medieval Ely Ware	later 15th to 16th centuries
72	Unstrat. Finds Trench I	1	14	Medieval Ely Ware – Calcareous Fabric, base sherd, reduced, abraded	12th to 14th C
		12	132	Medieval Ely Ware – Standard Fabric, including an inturned dish rim with an attachment scar, possibly for a tubular handle or spout; a B4 cooking pot rim and an everted rim from small jar	c.1200
		1	10	Hedingham ware B2 jug rim, pale green glaze	13th to early 14th C
		2	4	Post-Medieval Red Earthenware including internally glazed sherd	16th C onwards
		1	8	Flowerpot	19th to 20th C
		<b>172</b>	<b>1501</b>		

## APPENDIX 4: ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 10 – 50 specimens xxx = 50 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens  
cf = compare c = charred b = burnt

Sample No.	4	5	2	1	3	6	7
Context No.	57	56	48	44	60	59	79
Feature No.			73	49	58	58	58
Feature type	Layer	Layer	Gully	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch
Date	12-14th	12-14th	14-16th	15-16th	15-16th	15-16th	15-16th
<b>Cereals</b>							
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grain)				xc			
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. (grain)		xcfc					
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	xc			xc	xc		
Cereal indet. (grains)		xc			xc	xc	
<b>Dry land herbs</b>							
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> L.						x	x
Apiaceae indet.						xx	
Asteraceae indet.							x
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.			xc				
Brassicaceae indet.							xcf
<i>Carduus</i> sp.							x
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.					x		
<i>C. hybridum</i> L.		x					
Chenopodiaceae indet.					x		
<i>Galeopsis</i> sp.							x
<i>Lamium</i> sp.			x		x		
Small Poaceae indet.						x	
<i>Potentilla</i> sp.						xcf	
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.						x	
<i>R. acris repens/bulbosus</i>						x	x
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L. (siliqua frags.)						x	
<i>Solanum</i> sp.	x					x	
<i>Taraxacum</i> sp.		x		x			
<i>Thalictrum</i> sp.						xcf	
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.	x	x				x	x
<b>Wetland/aquatic plants</b>							
<i>Alisma plantago-aquaticum</i> L.		xx		x	x	xx	xxxx
<i>Carex</i> sp.		x		x		xx	x
<i>Cladium mariscus</i> (L.)Pohl		xc					
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.						x	
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i> L.							xcf
<i>Lemna</i> sp.	x	x	x	x	x	xxx	xx
<i>Mentha</i> sp.				x			x
<i>Ranunculus</i> subg. <i>Batrachium</i> (DC)A.Gray	xx	xx		x		x	xxxx
<i>R. sceleratus</i> L.						x	
<b>Tree/shrub macrofossils</b>							
<i>Rubus</i> sp.	x				x	x	
<i>R. sect Glandulosus</i> Wimmer & Grab	x						x
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	x	x		x	x	x	xx
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>							
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xx	xxx	xxx	xxxx	xxx	xx
Charcoal >2mm		x	x	x	xx	x	



Sample No.	4	5	2	1	3	6	7
Context No.	57	56	48	44	60	59	79
Feature No.			73	49	58	58	58
Feature type	Layer	Layer	Gully	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch
Date	12-14th	12-14th	14-16th	15-16th	15-16th	15-16th	15-16th
Waterlogged root/stem	xx	xx			xx	xxxx	xx
Charred root/stem			x	x			
Wood >5mm						x	
Indet.seeds	xc					x	
<b>Molluscs</b>							
<b>Woodland/shade loving species</b>							
<i>Aegopinella</i> sp.		x					
<i>Carychium</i> sp.	x	xx	x		x	x	x
<i>C. tridentatum</i>					x		
<i>Discus rotundatus</i>		xx	x	x			x
<i>Macrogastra rolphii</i>		xcf			xcf		xcf
<i>Oxychilus</i> sp.		xcf				xcf	
Zonitidae indet.	x	x					x
<b>Open country species</b>							
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	x	x	x	x	xx	x	x
<i>V. costata</i>	xcf	x	x	x	x	x	
<i>V. excentrica</i>				x			
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i>	x	x	x		x		xcf
<b>Catholic species</b>							
<i>Cepaea</i> sp.		x	x		x		
<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.		xx	x	x	xx	x	x
<i>Helix aspersa</i>							x
<i>Nesovitrea hammonis</i>		x					
<i>Trichia hispida</i> group	x	xxx	xx	x	xxx	xxx	xx
<b>Marsh/freshwater slum species</b>							
<i>Vertigo</i> sp.		x			x		
<b>Freshwater obligate species</b>							
<i>Anisus leucostoma</i>		x	x	x	x	x	xx
<i>Armiger crista</i>	x			x	x	x	x
<i>Bithynia</i> sp. (operculi)	x	xx	xx	x	x	x	xxx
<i>B. tentaculata</i>		xx					xxxx
<i>Gyraulus albus</i>	x	x		x	x	x	
<i>Lymnaea</i> sp.	x	x	x		x	x	
<i>L. peregra</i>			x		x		
<i>L. truncatula</i>				x			x
<i>L. stagnalis</i>						x	x
<i>Pisidium</i> sp.		x		x		x	x
<i>Planorbis</i> sp.	x			x		xx	x
<i>P. carinatus</i>			xx		xcf	xcf	x
<i>P. planorbis</i>		x	x			x	xxx
<i>Succinea</i> sp.		x		x	xcf	x	
<i>Valvata piscinalis</i>		x					
<b>Other materials</b>							
Black porous 'cokey' material		x	xx	xxx	x	x	x
Black tarry material	x	x	xxx	xxxx	x	x	

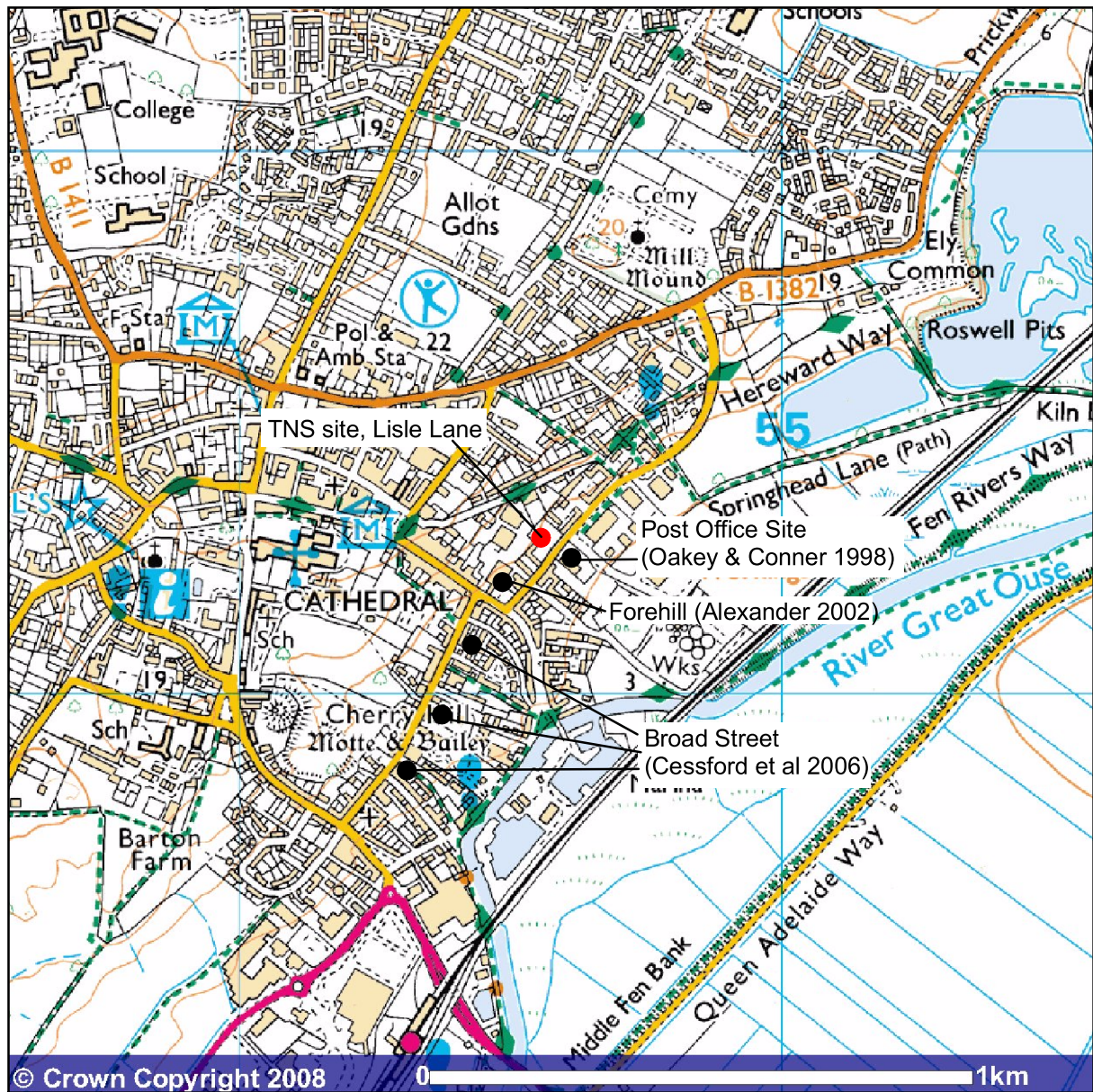
<b>Sample No.</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>Feature No.</b>			<b>73</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>Feature type</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Gully</b>	<b>Pit</b>	<b>Ditch</b>	<b>Ditch</b>	<b>Ditch</b>
<b>Date</b>	<b>12-14th</b>	<b>12-14th</b>	<b>14-16th</b>	<b>15-16th</b>	<b>15-16th</b>	<b>15-16th</b>	<b>15-16th</b>
Bone		x			x xb		
Brick/Tile	x				x		
Burnt/fired clay			x				
Caddis larval case							x
Cladoceran ephippia				x		x	x
Fish bone	x	x	x	x	x		x
Mortar/plaster					x		
Ostracods						x	
Small coal frags.	x	x	x		x		
Waterlogged arthropods						x	x
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>
<b>% flot sorted</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## APPENDIX 5: CONTENTS OF ARCHIVE

1	Copy of this report
1	Copy of the archaeological brief
1	Copy of the written scheme of investigation
1	Finds report and tables
1	Medieval and post-medieval pottery report and tables
1	Plant macrofossil and snail shell report and tables
1	Page of matrices
3	Context register sheets
79	Context sheets
3	Section register sheets
1	Plan register sheet
4	Level register sheets
1	Environmental sample register sheet
1	Sieving register sheet
7	Bulk sample processing register sheets
2	Photo register sheets
22	Colour digital photographs (compact disc)
27	Black and white prints and negatives
8	Large sheets of site drawings
3	Boxes of finds

**APPENDIX 6: OASIS SUMMARY**





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Fig.1. Site location



Fig.2. Trench and section locations

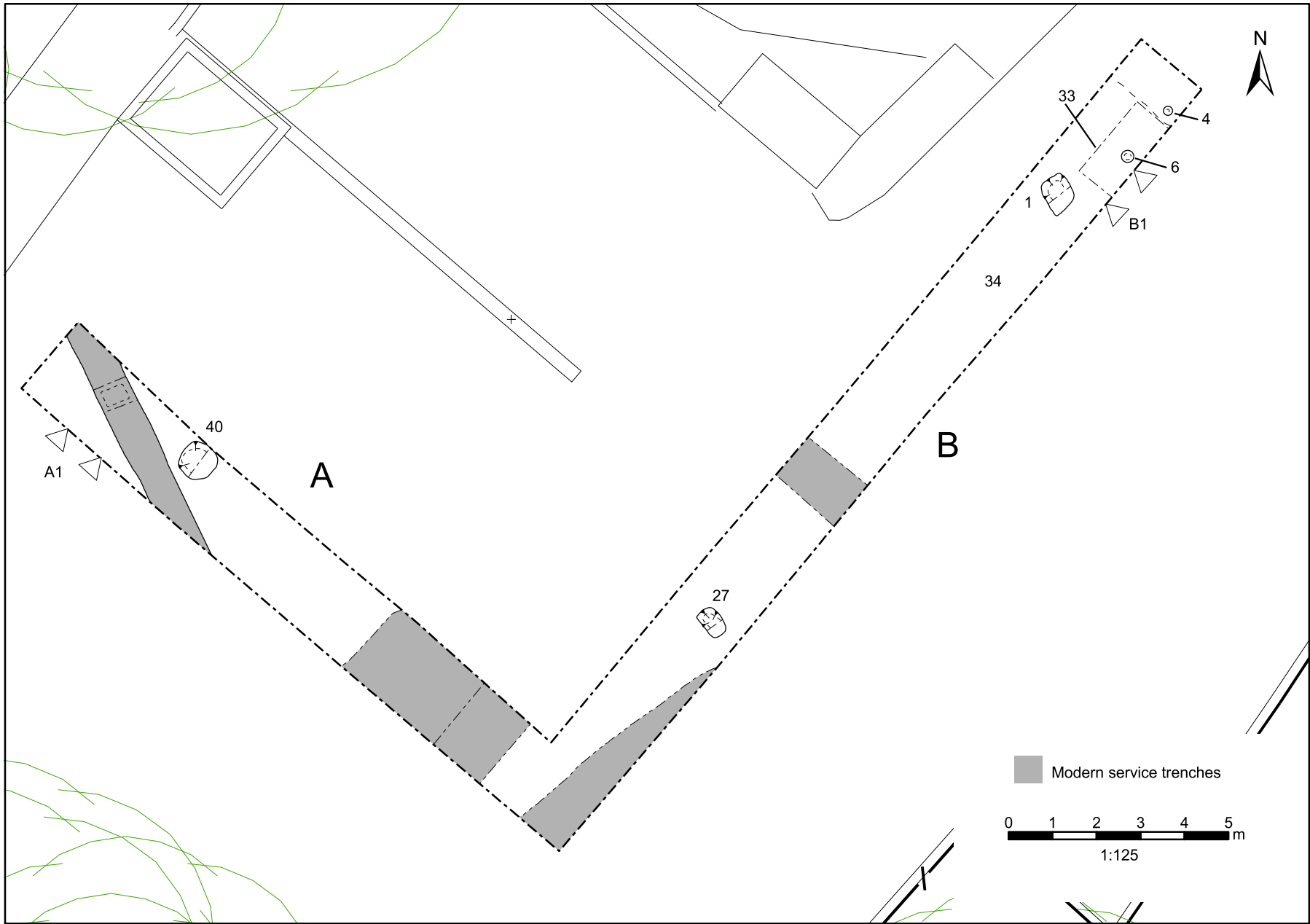


Fig.3. Trenches A & B



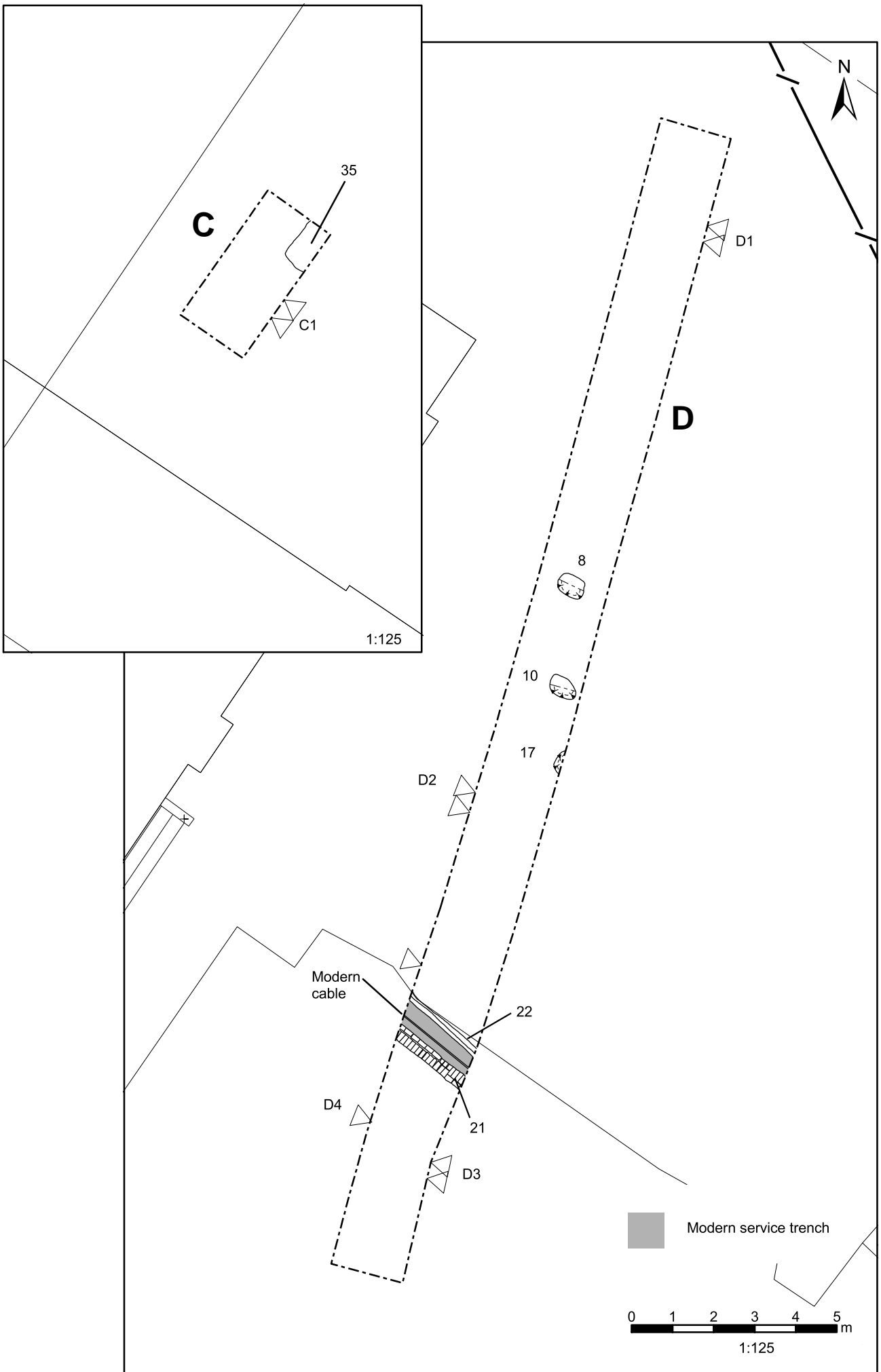


Fig.4. Trenches C & D

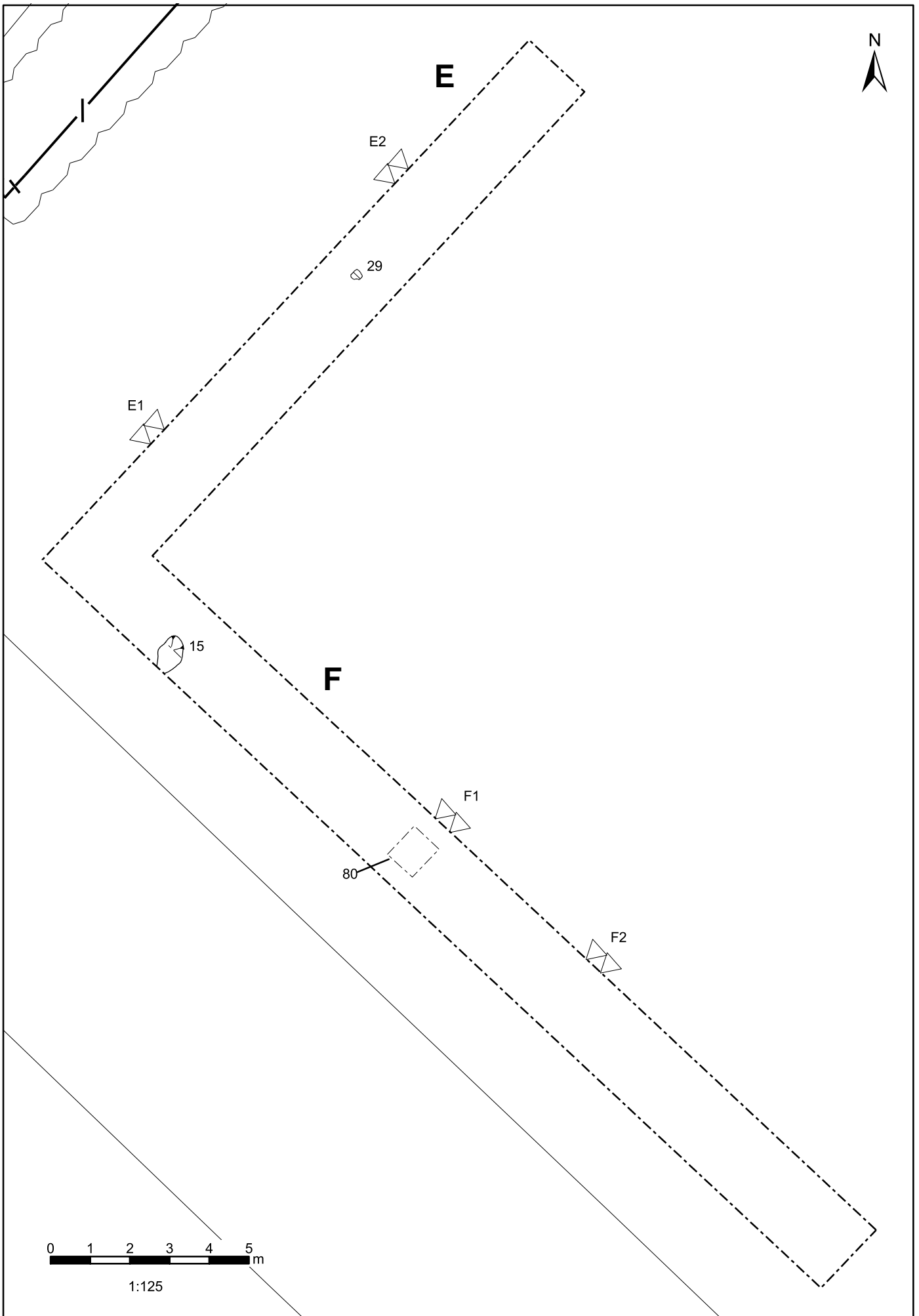


Fig.5. Trenches E & F

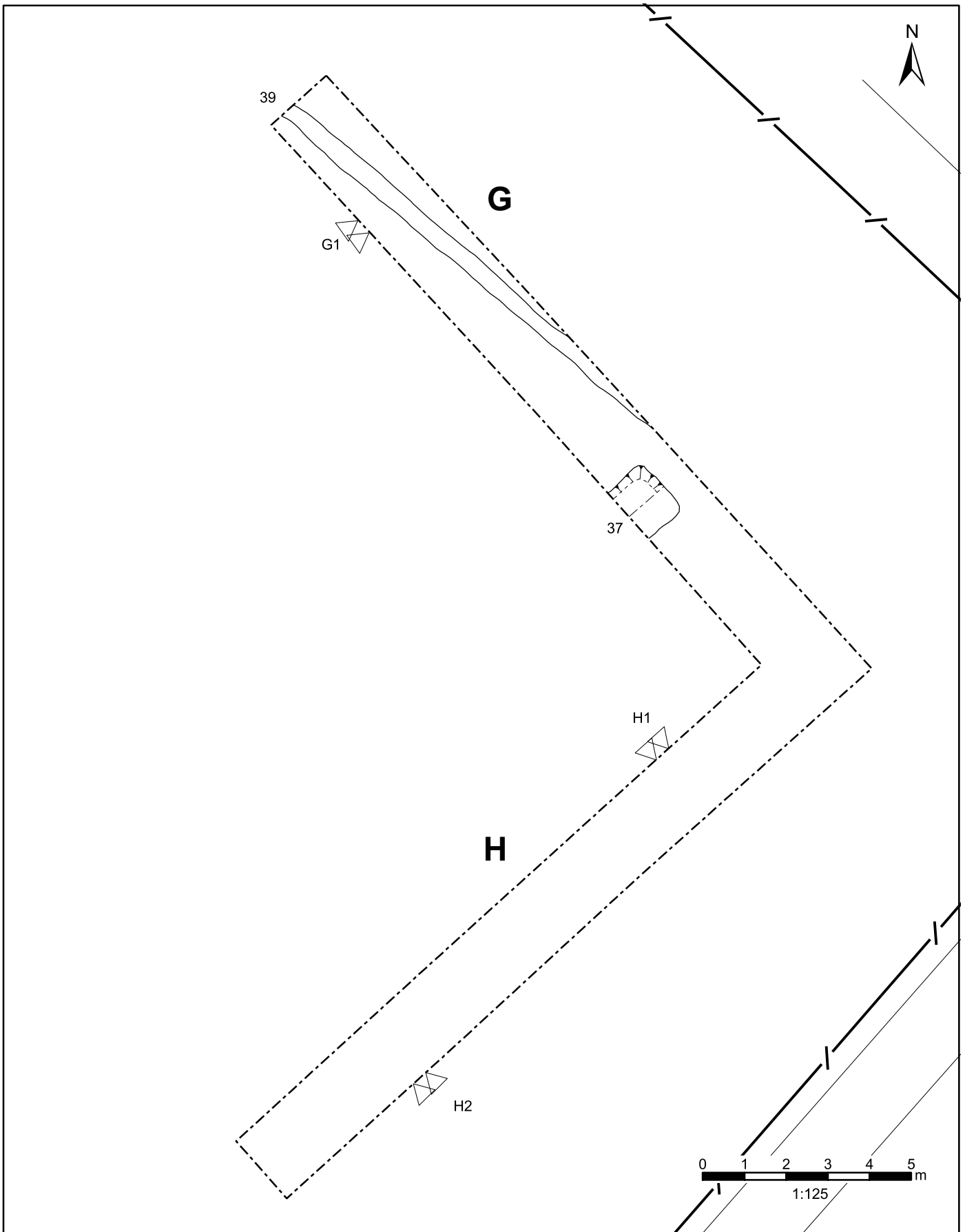


Fig.6. Trenches G & H

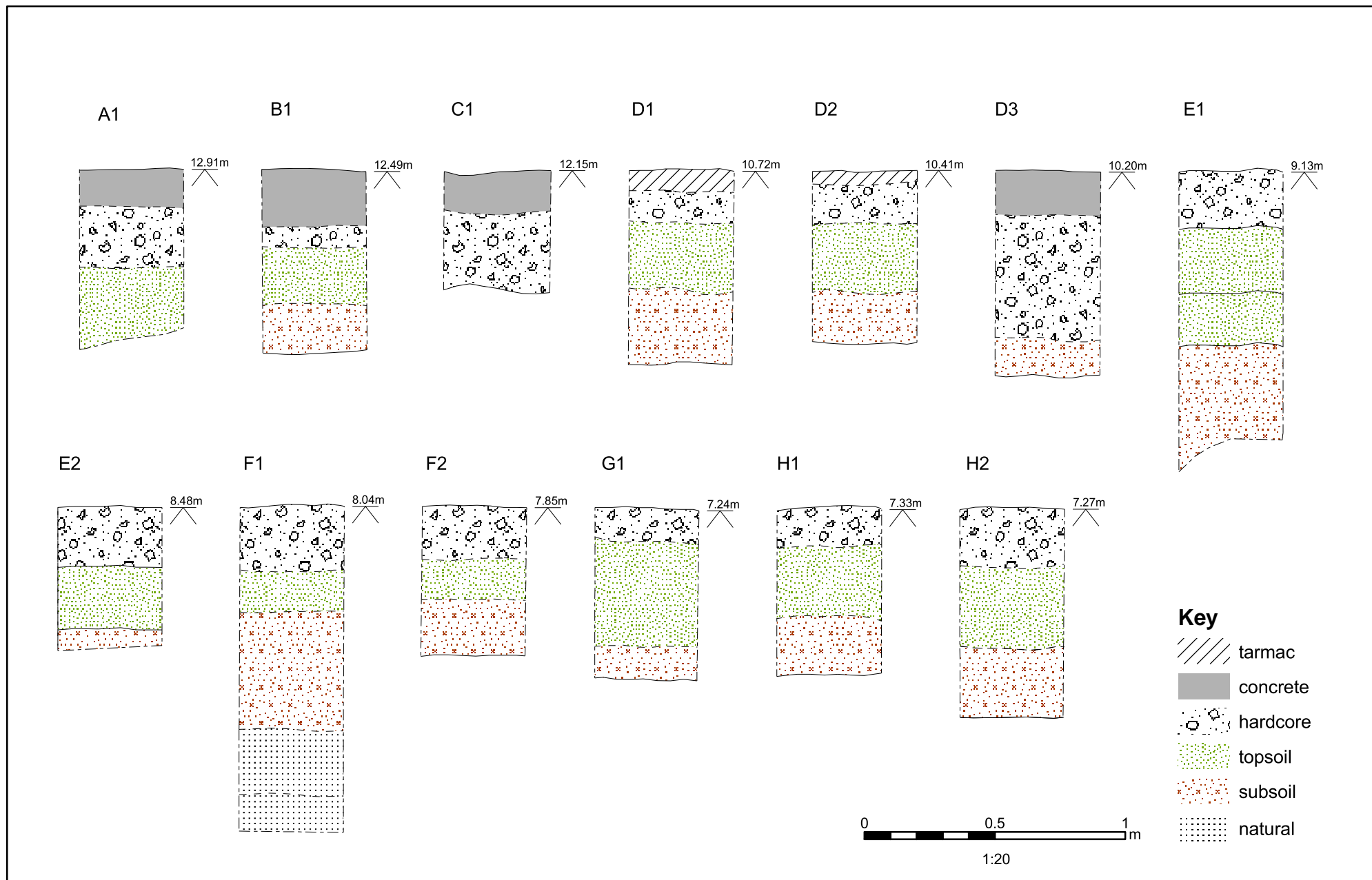


Fig.7. Sections A1 - H2

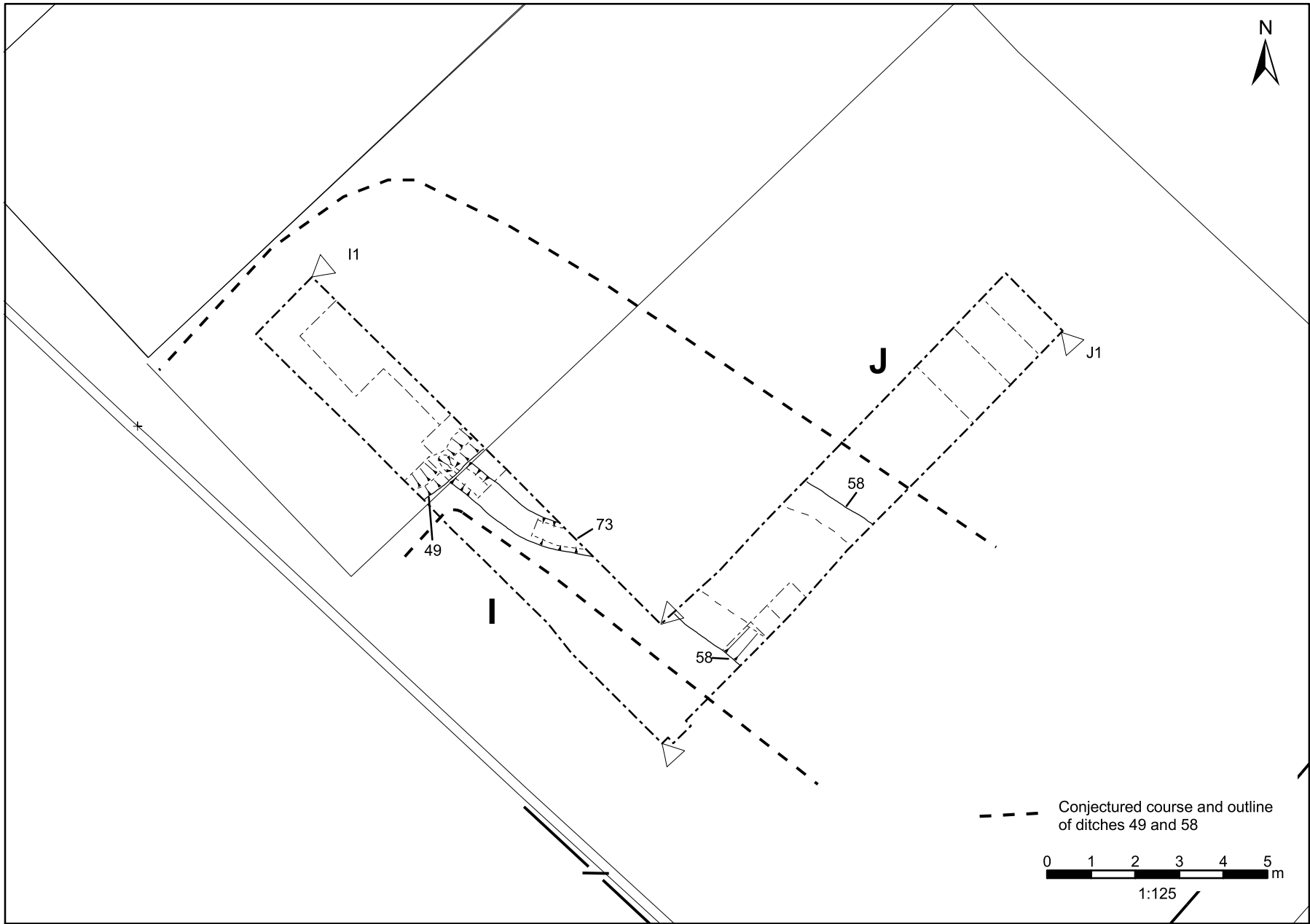


Fig.8. Trenches I & J

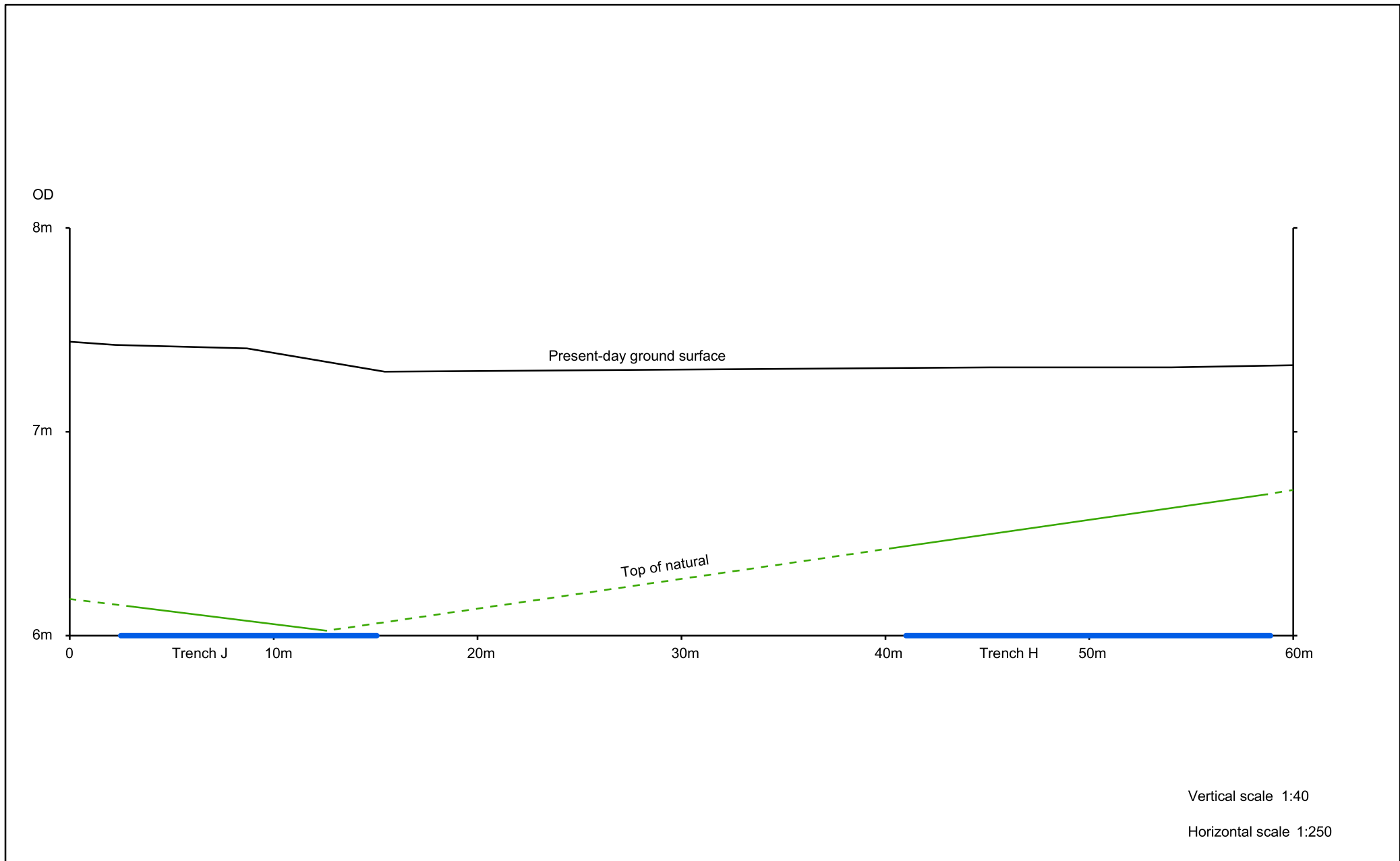


Fig.9. Ground levels across trenches H and J

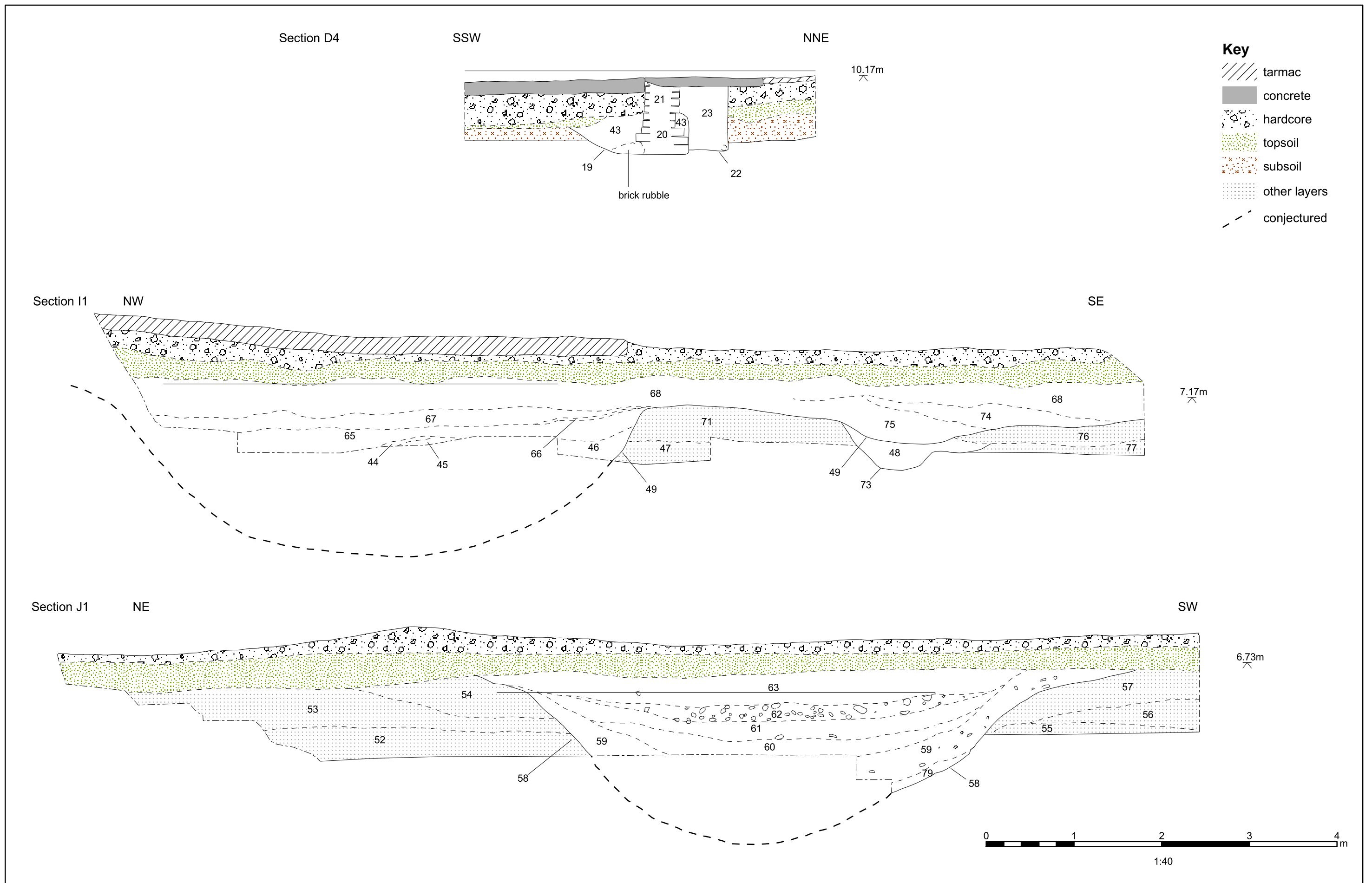


Fig.10. Sections D4, I1 and J1

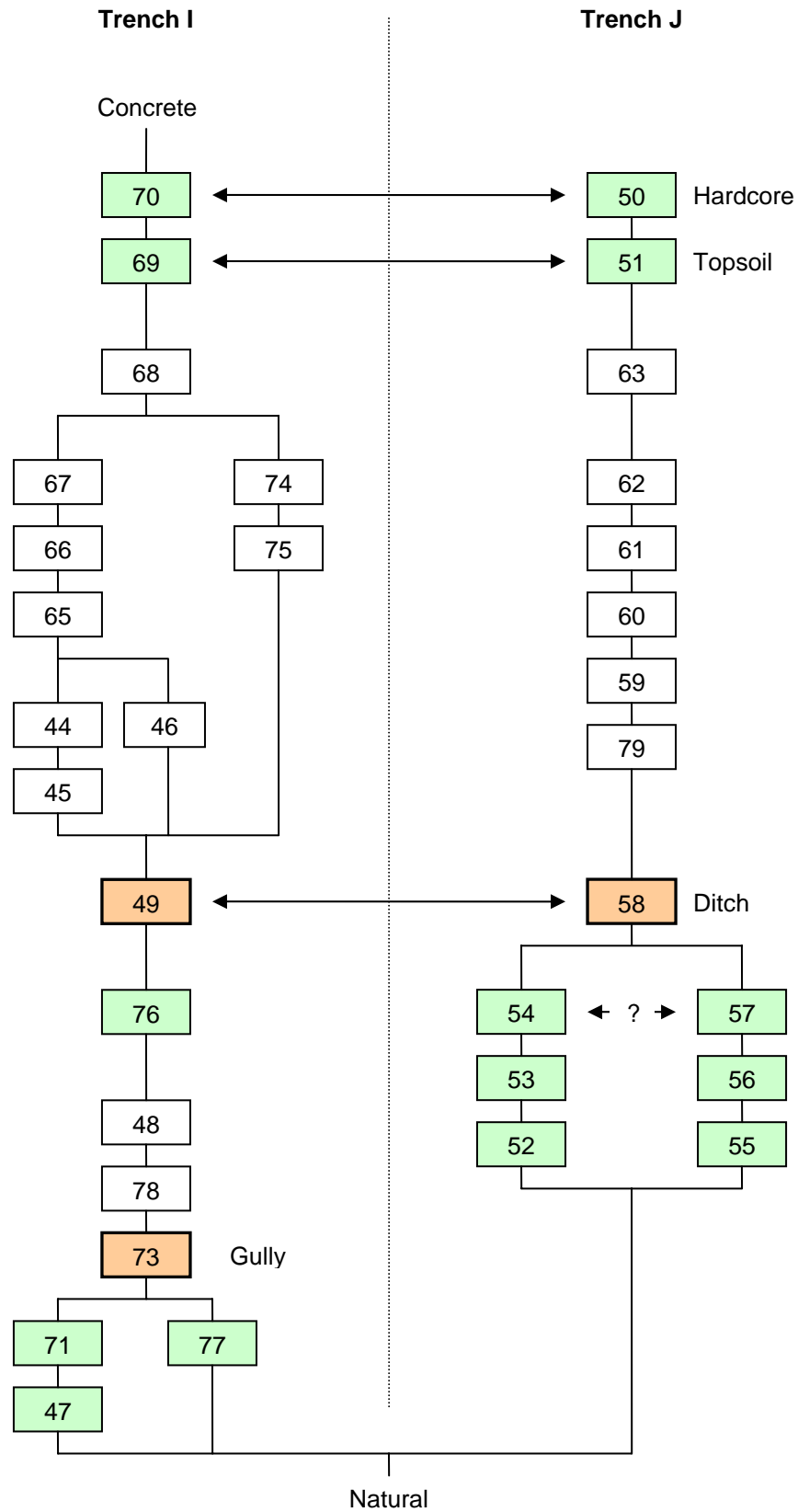


Fig. 11 Matrix: trenches I and J





Plate 1: Wall 19/20, trench D, looking north-east



Plate 2: Ditch 58, trench J, looking south



Plate 3: Ditch 49, trench I, looking north



Plate 4: Gully 73, trench I, looking north-east