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**BARTON LODGE, 89 CAMBRIDGE ROAD,
ELY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CHER NO.3755

Authors: Stephen Quinn BSc (Fieldwork and report) Megan Stoakley MA PlfA (Research)	
NGR: TL 5347 7966	Report No: 4060
District: Ely	Site Code: AS 1483
Approved: Claire Halpin MlfA	Project No: 4790
Signed:	Date: April 2012

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Barton Lodge, 89 Cambridge Road, Ely, Cambridgeshire</i>		
<i>In April 2012 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) on land to the rear of Barton Lodge, 89 Cambridge Road, Ely, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 5347 7966). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a condition attached to planning approval for the construction of two detached dwellings (East Cambs DC Ref. 11/00897/OUT).</i>			
<i>The site lies in an area of archaeological potential on the northern eastern side of Cambridge Road, on the south-western edge of Ely, to the rear of 89 Cambridge Road. It currently comprises a rear garden plot, and lies at a height of c.25m AOD on glaciofluvial drift deposits of sand and gravel associated with the fenland 'island' upon which Ely lies. The Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record records the presence of a rich archaeological landscape; extensive areas of late Saxon and medieval occupation have been recorded outside the main historic core of Ely, in particular to the west of the site (HER MCB16830). Iron Age settlement is also known from this part of the 'island' (HER 015472, 15478).</i>			
<i>Although the evaluation had potential for identifying the presence of late Saxon and medieval occupation, as well as earlier prehistoric activity, no archaeological features of that date were present. Trench 1 revealed modern rubbish pits and postholes. Trench 2 contained a post-medieval ditch (F1003).</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>10/04/12 – 11/04/12</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>P4790</i>	Site code	<i>AS 1483</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>Within an area of archaeological potential</i>		
Current land use	<i>Garden Lawn</i>		
Planned development	<i>Two detached dwellings</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>A ditch</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Post-medieval and modern</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>East Cambs</i>	<i>Ely</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Cambridgeshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>CB7 4HX</i>		
Area of site	<i>-</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 5347 7966</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>c. 25m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>CCC HET</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Stephen Quinn</i>		
Funded by	<i>Cheffins</i>		
Full title	<i>Barton Lodge, 89 Cambridge Road, Ely, Cambridgeshire</i>		
Authors	<i>Stephen Quinn BSc</i>		
Report no.	<i>4060</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>April 2012</i>		

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SUMMARY

In April 2012 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) on land to the rear of Barton Lodge, 89 Cambridge Road, Ely, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 5347 7966). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a condition attached to planning approval for the construction of two detached dwellings (East Cambs DC Ref. 11/00897/OUT).

The site lies in an area of archaeological potential on the northern eastern side of Cambridge Road, on the south western edge of Ely, to the rear of 89 Cambridge Road. It currently comprises a rear garden plot, and lies at a height of c.25m AOD on glaciofluvial drift deposits of sand and gravel associated with the fenland 'island' upon which Ely lies. The Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record records the presence of a rich archaeological landscape; extensive areas of late Saxon and medieval occupation have been recorded outside the main historic core of Ely, in particular to the west of the site (HER MCB16830). Iron Age settlement is also known from this part of the 'island' (HER 015472, 15478).

Although the evaluation had potential for identifying the presence of late Saxon and medieval occupation, as well as earlier prehistoric activity, no archaeological features of that date were present. Trench 1 revealed modern rubbish pits and postholes. Trench 2 contained a post-medieval ditch (F1003).

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In April 2012 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) on land to the rear of Barton Lodge, 89 Cambridge Road, Ely, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 5347 7966). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a condition attached to planning approval for the construction of two detached dwellings (East Cambs DC Ref. 11/00897/OUT).

1.2 The evaluation was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET; dated 9th March 2012), and a written scheme of investigation prepared by AS (dated 12th March 2012), and approved by CCC HET. The project followed the procedures outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (revised 2008). It also adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The aims and objectives of the evaluation were to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

Planning policy context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings and scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1-2)

2.1 Ely is a cathedral city located in the East Cambridgeshire district of the county of Cambridge. It is located c.23km north-north-east of Cambridge and c.6km to the north-west of Soham. Witchford is located c.2km to the west, Little Thetford c.3km to the south, Prickwillow c.6.5km to the east and Little Downham c.4.8km to the north. Ely comprises an island situated in the fenlands with the river Great Ouse c.1km to the east of the site. Numerous fens are located around Ely and include Sedge Fen and Barway Fen c.5km to the south-east, Cawdle Fen c.2km to the south and Swasedale, Fodder and Middle Fens c.4km to the east.

2.2 Barton Lodge (No. 89) is located at a T-junction on the east side of the Cambridge Road and Witchford Road. To the north, Barton Lodge comprises a main building with four outbuildings to the east. The site has a tree/hedgerow-lined garden to the rear of the property to the east of the outbuildings, where the two new properties are proposed. The site comprises an area of c. 5290.63m².

3 THE EVIDENCE

3.1 Topography, Geology and Soils

3.1.1 The isle of Ely is surrounded by low-lying fenland, or marshland. Major rivers in the region, including the river Great Ouse to the east, the Witham, the Nene and the Welland feed into the fens, draw water from an area of c.16, 000km² into the basin that forms the fens. Since the 17th century the fenland has been artificially drained and protected with drainage banks and pumps. The nearest drain is the Grunty Fen drain, located c.2.25km to the west of the site. The site is located at the highest point in the Fenland basin; to the west the ground level gradually rises from c.5m – c.20m AOD, eventually reaching a peak of c.25m AOD on Cambridge Road (the site), while to the east and south-east in the direction of the river Great Ouse, the ground level slopes down from c.25m – 0m AOD.

3.1.2 The site is located on a solid geology of Kimmeridge Clay which is overlain by a drift geology of Lower Greensand capped by Boulder Clay (BGS 1978). An archaeological evaluation conducted c.2.5km to the south-west encountered the natural Boulder Clay at c. 13 – 13.7m AOD (Leith 1996), whilst a recent archaeological evaluation conducted c.1km to the north-east of the site revealed Boulder Clay at a depth of c.0.45m (Schofield & Thompson 2011, 9). Soils of the local area comprise the Hanslope Association, which are described as slowly, permeable calcareous clayey soils and some slowly permeable non-calcareous clayey soils, all of which are at slight risk of water erosion (SSEW 1983).

3.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

Prehistoric

3.2.1 Neolithic flint implement scatters (MCB16800) were discovered during an archaeological evaluation (ECB2015) at Ely City Golf Course Reservoir c.500m to the south of the site (Mortimer 2005). A socketed Bronze Age spearhead (HER 09452) was discovered c.470m to the north-west of the site. An archaeological evaluation (ECG76) conducted at 36b St John's Road c.500m to the north of the site revealed a series of ditches, pits, post holes and a possible roundhouse (Abrams 2000). A large quantity of Iron Age plain ware pottery and a brooch were retrieved from some of the pits (CB15549; *Ibid*).

Romano-British

3.2.2 Early Roman pottery (CB15549) was retrieved from a ditch during archaeological observations (ECB 2433) at 36b St John's Street located c.500m to the north of the site (Kenney 2002). A Roman button (FCB20155) and coin (FCB20154) were also recorded during an archaeological evaluation (ECB3398) c.350m to the south-west of the site (Taylor & Yates 2003).

Saxon

3.2.3 A large cemetery (MCB16830) was revealed during an archaeological evaluation (ECB2112) on land off Witchford Road c.150m to the south-west of the site (Carlyle 2000). A subsequent archaeological evaluation (ECB3398) conducted c.350m to the south-west of the site revealed numerous artefacts of early Anglo-Saxon date, including brooches, strap ends, beads, shield bosses and sleeve clasps (Taylor & Yates 2003). The doorway of St John's Chapel (HER 07342) c.350m to the north of the site, contains a much weathered portion of carved stone (HER 07342a) depicting a male figure riding an ox and blowing a horn. It has been tentatively dated to the 8th century and it has been suggested that the stonework may have originated from the Anglo-Saxon monastery of St Etheldreda (Salzman 1938, 321).

Medieval

3.2.4 The remains of the Medieval hospitals of St Mary Magdalene and St John the Baptist (HER 07342, SAM 27) now form the present day St John's Farm and its outbuildings (LB 48781) and are located c.350m to the north of the site. St Mary Magdalene's Hospital is recorded in c.1171-1172 and is said to have been founded by Bishop Nigel, who died in 1169. The hospital of St John the Baptist was founded in the 13th century for a community of lay brothers. The two hospitals were united before 1254 under the name of St John the Baptist. A dovecote (HER 07342b), located c.500m to the north-north-east of the site, was associated with the hospitals. An archaeological observation at 30 Cambridge Road (ECB1195) c.300m to the north of the site recorded medieval architectural fragments, including window tracery and door fragments as well as rubble (HER 11792). It has been suggested that the fragments may have originated from the Cathedral or from St John's Hospital (HER 07342) located 200m to the north (Oakley 1995).

3.2.5 Approximately 400m to the north-west-west of the site, ridge and furrow (HER 11881) was recorded during an earthwork survey at Barton Farm, King's School (ECB1212; Leith 1996) whilst a ditch containing medieval pottery and tile fragments (CB15312) was discovered during an archaeological evaluation (ECB967) at King's School (Hatton 2002). Two 14th century bronze jettons (CB15664 & MCB16953) were discovered c.500m to the north-west of the site and a large quantity of medieval pottery (MCB16800) was discovered during an archaeological evaluation (ECB2015) at the Ely City Golf Course Reservoir located c.500m to the south of the site (Mortimer 2005).

Post-medieval

3.2.6 Post-medieval archaeological remains are scarce within the vicinity of the site. Two pits of post-medieval date (CB15549) were discovered during an archaeological evaluation at 36b St John's Road (ECB 76) situated c.500m to the north of the site (Abrams 2000). A 17th century pit and two 19th century ditches (MCB16830) were discovered during an archaeological evaluation (ECB2112) on land off Witchford Road c.150m to the south-west of the site (Carlyle 2002). The only historic building within close proximity to the site comprises the Tower Hospital (435474) located c.250m to the north-west of the site. Designed by W J Dontham in 1837-8, it was originally used as a workhouse and accommodated 340 inmates.

Cartographic Sources (Figs. 4-5)

3.2.7 The 1846 Tithe Map of Ely (Fig 4) depicts the site as open. The Tower Hospital (435474) is depicted to the north and is labelled as the 'Union' (workhouse). A toll is depicted to the west of the site, opposite the T-junction of north-south aligned Cambridge Road (not labelled) and the L-plan Witchford Road (not labelled). Consultation of the 1925 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 5) also depicts the site as open. A rectangular building is located to the north of the site (Barton Lodge, not labelled). Two outbuildings are depicted to the east and south of the main building. Gardens are depicted to the west and east of the building respectively, the east garden comprising the site. The plan of the site remains unchanged in the 1958 Ordnance Survey map.

4 METHOD OF WORK

4.1 Two trial trenches were excavated within the area of the proposed new dwellings, and each trench was each 25m long.

4.2 Undifferentiated overburden was mechanically excavated using a 3-tonne tracked 360° machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision; thereafter all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro-forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the topsoil and trenches were scanned by metal detector. A Total Station was used to accurately survey all features and trench locations.

5 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 Figs. 2 - 3

<i>Sample section 1A: Northwest end, facing southwest</i> 0.00 = 22.71m AOD	
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000. Topsoil. Dark blackish brown, loose, sandy silt with occasional angular gravel.
0.31m – 0.44m	L1001. Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown, loose, sandy silt with moderate small angular flints and gravel.
0.44m+	L1002. Natural drift geology. Light yellowish grey, firm, sandy gravel and chalk.

<i>Sample section 1B: Southeast end, facing southwest</i> 0.00 = 22.16m AOD	
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000. Topsoil. As above.
0.23m – 0.40m	L1001. Subsoil. As above.

0.40m+	L1002. Natural drift geology. As above.
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Description: Trench 1 contained six modern pits and three modern fence postholes associated with the garden plot. No other features or finds were present.

Trench 2 Figs. 2 - 3

<i>Sample section 2A: Northeast end, facing southeast</i> <i>0.00 = 22.35m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.36m	L1000. Topsoil. As above Trench 1
0.36 – 0.47m	L1001. Subsoil. As above Trench 1
0.47m+	L1002. Natural drift geology. As above Trench 1

<i>Sample section 2B: Southwest end, facing southeast</i> <i>0.00 = 22.29m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000. Topsoil. As above Trench 1
0.26 – 0.44m	L1001. Subsoil. As above Trench 1
0.44m+	L1002. Natural drift geology. As above Trench 1

Description: Ditch F1003 contained an abraded post-medieval pottery sherd and fragments of CBM. A tree hollow was also present.

Ditch F1003 was curvilinear in plan (2.00+ x 1.42 x 0.34m), orientated NW/SE. It had moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1004, was a mid-reddish brown, loose sandy silt with frequent small angular stones and occasional chalk nodules. It contained an abraded post-medieval (16th – 17th century) pottery sherd (12g) and CBM (17g).

6 CONFIDENCE RATING

6.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features and finds.

7 DEPOSIT MODEL

7.1 The site was overlain by a garden lawn. Topsoil L1000 was a dark blackish brown, loose, sandy silt with occasional angular gravel (0.23-0.31m thick). Below the topsoil, Subsoil L1001 was a mid-yellowish brown, loose, sandy silt with moderate small angular flints and gravel (0.13 - 0.22m thick). At the base of the stratigraphic sequence was the natural drift geology, L1002, a light yellowish grey, firm, sandy gravel and chalk. (0.40 - 0.56m below the current ground level).

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Although the evaluation had potential for identifying the presence of late Saxon and medieval occupation, as well as earlier prehistoric activity, no archaeological features of that date were present. Trench 1 revealed modern rubbish pits and

postholes. Trench 2 contained a post-medieval ditch (F1003).

9 DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE

9.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with the finds from the site, at Cambridgeshire County Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

AS is grateful to Cheffins for funding the evaluation and for their assistance and arranging access (in particular Mr Philip Ambrose).

AS also would like to thank staff at the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Record, for their assistance.

AS gratefully acknowledge the input and advice of Mr Daniel McConnell of the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team

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www.heritage-gateway.org.uk

<http://wtp2.appspot.com/wheresthepath.htm>

www.historicaldirectories.org

APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

AS1483, Barton Lodge

Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1001		2	Subsoil	17th-18th C	(9) 104g			
1003	1004	2	Ditch	16th - 17th C	(1) 12g	17		

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORT

The Pottery

by Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 10 post-medieval pottery sherds weighing 112g. One abraded early post-medieval sherd weighing 11g came from Ditch F1003 (L1004). The fabric is oxidised and contains a small amount of limestone and red iron mineral and would fit a 16th-18th century date. The remaining 9 sherds (101g) came from the subsoil and are all abraded glazed post-medieval red earthenwares (17th-18th centuries) representing a minimum of 5 vessels.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1

Trench 1, post excavation. Looking southeast.



2

Trench 1 Sample Section 1B. Looking northeast.



3

Trench 1 Modern pit. Looking southeast.



4

Trench 2, post excavation. Looking southwest.



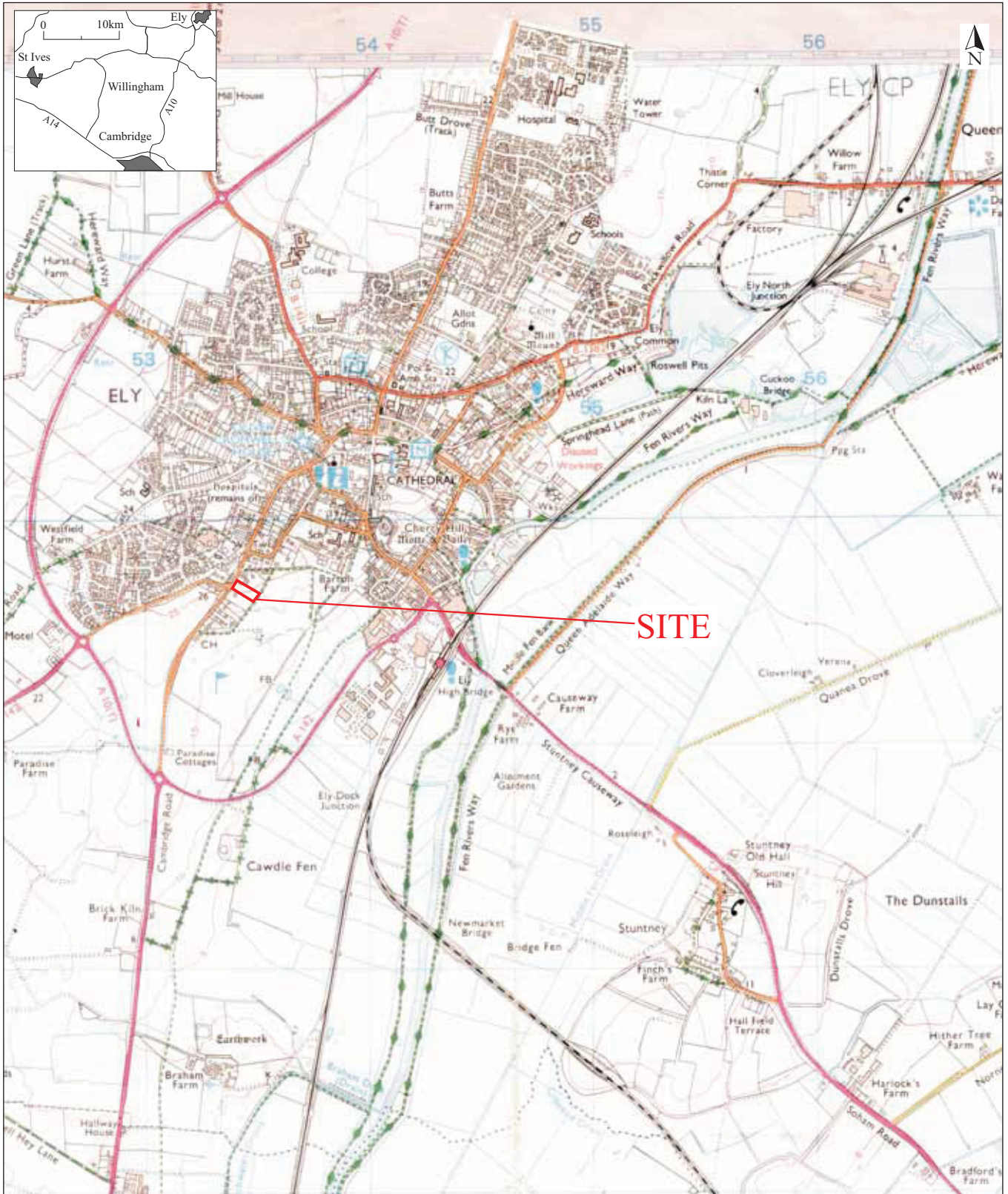
5

Trench 2 Sample Section 2B. Looking northwest.



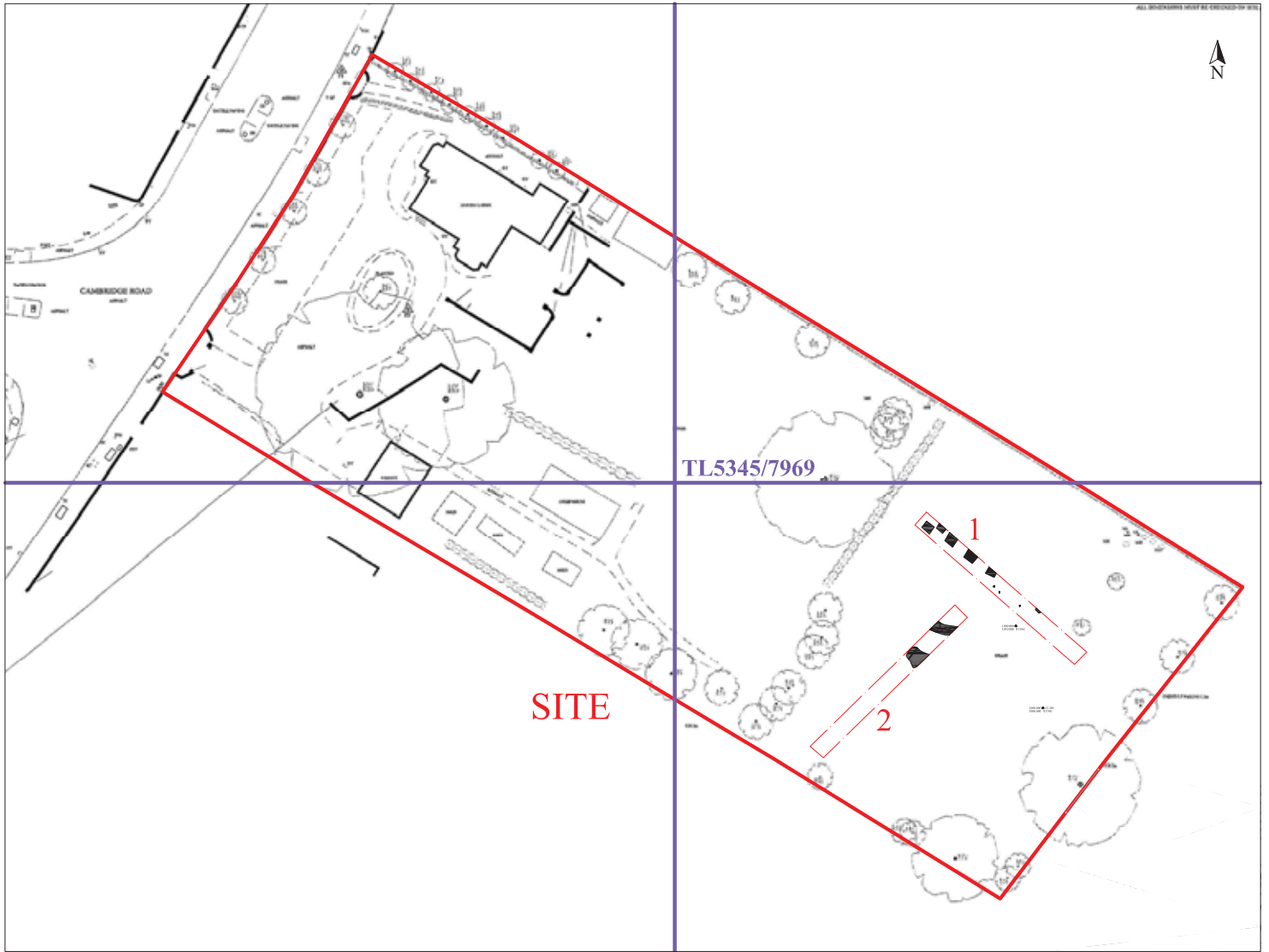
6

Trench 2 Ditch F1003. Looking northwest.

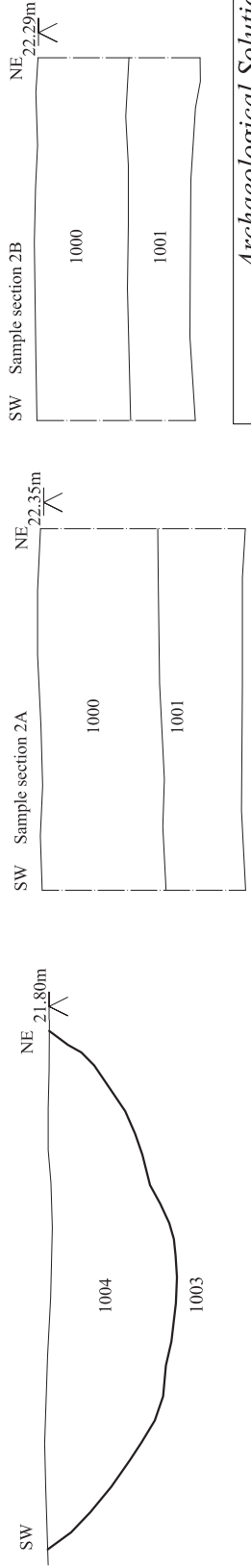
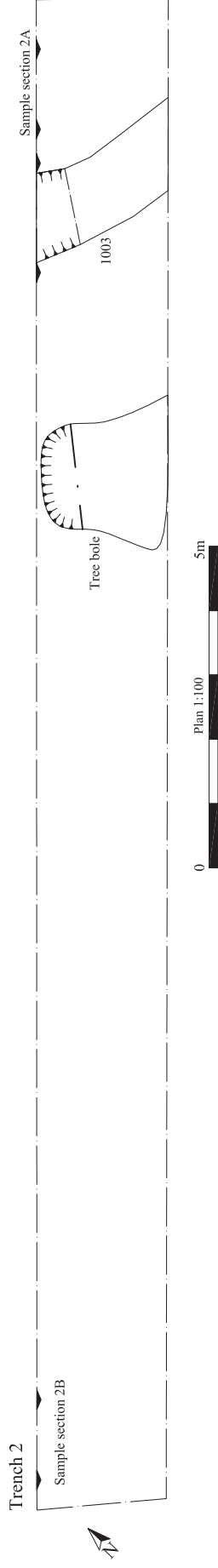
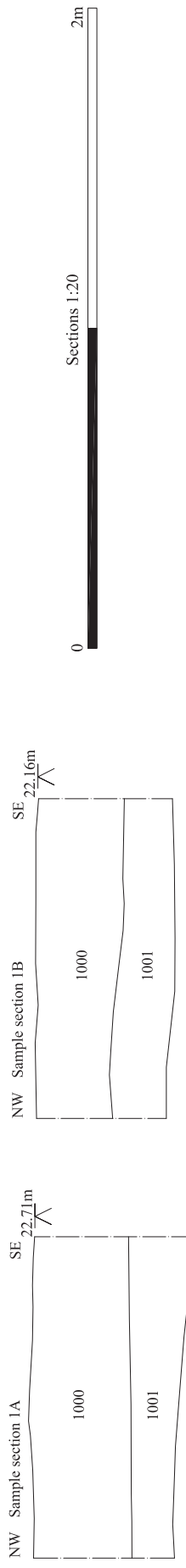
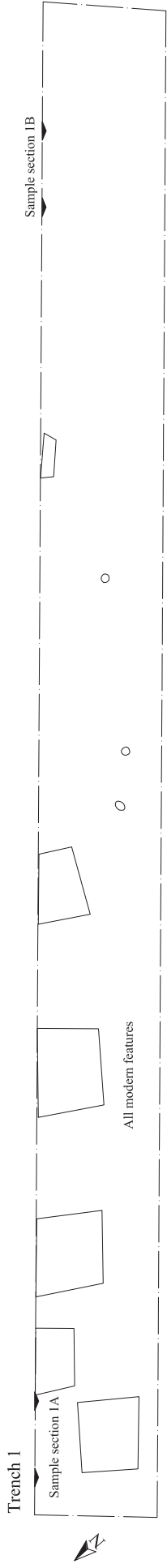


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Fig. 1 Site location plan
Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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Fig. 2 Trench location plan
Scale 1:750 at A4



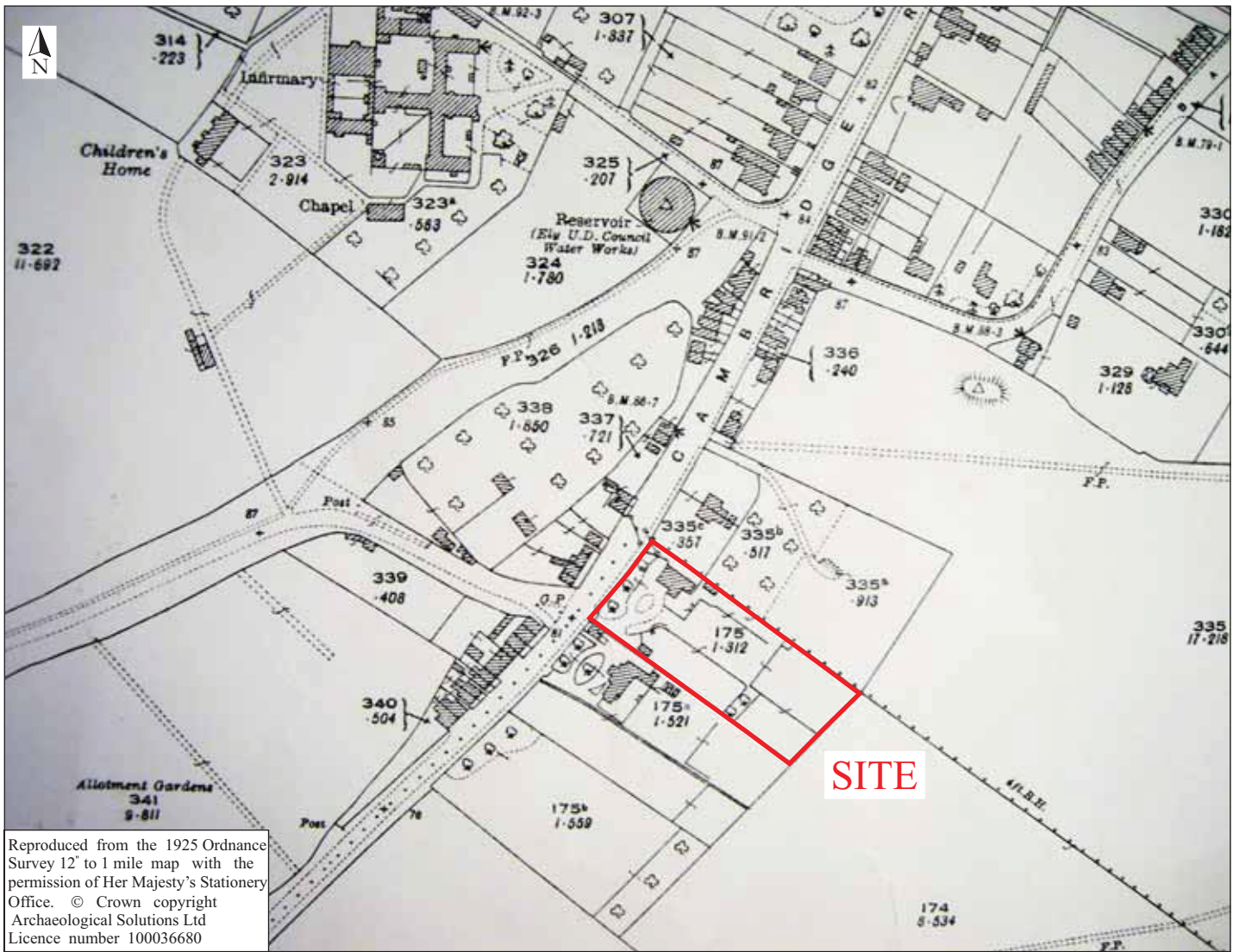
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Fig. 3 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A4



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Fig. 4 Tithe Map of Ely (Holy Trinity & St Mary), 1846
Not to scale



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Fig. 5 OS map of Cambridge, 1925
Not to scale