

25 BROAD STREET, ELY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Authors: Daniel McConnell BSc Iain Williamson BA AIFA Thomas Woolhouse BA (desk-based assessment)	
NGR: TL 5436 7993	Report No: 1991
District: Ely	Site Code: AS960
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No: 2209
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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	25 Broad Street, Ely, Cambridgeshire		
Project description (250 words)	<p>In February 2006, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) conducted an evaluation of land to the rear of 25 Broad Street, Ely, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 5436 7993), on behalf of Freshwater Estates (UK) Ltd. Broad Street lies within the historic core of the medieval city, near the cathedral, to the south-east of Ely's modern centre and runs north-east to south-west, parallel to the River Ouse.</p> <p>Trenches 1 and 4 revealed deeply stratified alluvial deposits, while Trenches 2 and 3 revealed evidence for Saxo-Norman and medieval occupation founded on more stable colluvial deposits, suggesting that the southern half of the site encompassed a large channel which remained open until the latter part of the medieval period.</p> <p>Trench 1 was truncated by a Victorian brick sewer pipe. Surviving beneath the pipe trench archaeological remains comprised several dump/midden deposits sealing a sequence of alluvial deposits.</p> <p>Trench 2 revealed of back plots dating from the 10th-12th century in the form of two gullies boundary and a large refuse pit all of which truncated an earlier 10th-12th century compacted clay floor.</p> <p>Trench 3 produced evidence for a 17th-18th century outbuilding comprising possible post-pads, floor surfaces and demolition material, remains of an 18th century brick wall foundation were also uncovered. Beneath these remains were medieval midden deposits, truncated by a substantial ditch which did not respect the alignment of Broad Street.</p> <p>Trench 4 contained a large amount of 'backyard' deposition overlaying a compacted limestone floor/consolidation layer. Overlying this layer were possible metal working residues, and associated pitting.</p>		
Project dates (fieldwork)	February 2006		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work (Y/N/?)	
P. number	2209	Site code	AS960
Type of project	An archaeological evaluation and desk-based assessment		
Site status			
Current land use	Residential		
Planned development	Residential		
Main features (+dates)	Medieval gullies and pits, post-medieval post build structure and ditch		
Significant finds (+dates)	Medieval pottery, key fragment and possible pilgrim's badge		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Cambridgeshire	East Cambridgeshire	St Peters
HER/ SMR for area	Cambridgeshire HER		
Post code (if known)			
Area of site	0.09 ha		
NGR	TL 5436 7993		
Height AOD (max/ min)	c. 7 m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning & Countryside Advice		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Dan McConnell, I Williamson		
Funded by	Freshwater Estates (UK) Ltd		
Full title	25 Broad Street, Ely, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Evaluation		
Authors	Thomas Woolhouse BA;		
Report no.	1991		
Date (of report)	March 2006		

25 BROAD STREET, ELY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In February 2006, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) conducted an evaluation of land to the rear of 25 Broad Street, Ely, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 5436 7993), on behalf of Freshwater Estates (UK) Ltd. Broad Street lies within the historic core of the medieval city, near the cathedral, to the south-east of Ely's modern centre and runs north-east to south-west, parallel to the River Ouse. In the late Saxon or early medieval period, the river was diverted to its present course and land between it and Broad Street was drained. The desk-based assessment found the site to have good potential for remains of Anglo-Saxon date, as recent excavations on neighbouring land to the south found middle Saxon property boundaries. The assessment also revealed that extensive medieval activity, ranging from backyard deposits to large buildings such as aisled halls, has been recorded at several sites both on and behind the Broad Street frontage, close to the site. Signs of similar activity may be represented in the archaeological record at 25 Broad Street. In common with many of the previously excavated areas between Broad Street and the Ouse, the site may also hold remains of later medieval and post-medieval industry such as kilns and ovens.

Cartographic evidence suggests that archaeological deposits may have suffered some truncation. On the Broad Street frontage, medieval or early post-medieval building remains may have been damaged by later structures, as the street has been built-up for much of the last 400 years. Land further east, away from the street frontage, appears to have been open, common land in the 17th century before coming into horticultural use, perhaps in the mid-19th century. Deposits in this area therefore stand a reasonable chance of having survived without major truncation, though 'backyard' activity such as rubbish dumping and cess disposal may have had an impact.

The evaluation revealed an overall well preserved archaeological stratigraphic build-up. The trench adjoining Broad Street was abandoned due to heavy disturbance from modern service trenches, but the remaining four produced positive results.

Trenches 1 and 4 revealed deeply stratified alluvial deposits, while Trenches 2 and 3 revealed evidence for Saxo-Norman and medieval occupation founded on more stable colluvial deposits, suggesting that the southern half of the site encompassed a large channel which remained open until the latter part of the medieval period.

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Trench 1 was truncated by a Victorian brick sewer pipe. Surviving beneath the pipe trench archaeological remains comprised several dump/midden deposits sealing a sequence of alluvial deposits.

Trench 2 revealed of back plots dating from the 10th-12th century in the form of two gullies boundary and a large refuse pit all of which truncated an earlier 10th-12th century compacted clay floor.

Trench 3 produced evidence for a 17th-18th century outbuilding comprising possible post-pads, floor surfaces and demolition material, remains of an 18th century brick wall foundation were also uncovered. Beneath these remains were medieval midden deposits, truncated by a substantial ditch which did not respect the alignment of Broad Street.

Trench 4 contained a large amount of 'backyard' deposition overlaying a compacted limestone floor/consolidation layer. Overlying this layer were possible metal working residues, and associated pitting.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In February 2006, Archaeological Solutions (Contracts) Limited (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation of land to the rear of 25 Broad Street, Ely, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 5436 7990; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Freshwater Estates (UK) Ltd prior to proposed residential redevelopment of the site. The evaluation consisted of a desk-based assessment and field evaluation (trial trenching).

1.2 The desk-based assessment and trial trenching were conducted in accordance with a brief issued by Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning & Countryside Advice (CAPCA), dated 20th June 2005 and a specification compiled by AS (dated 6th January 2006). The project followed the procedures outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (revised 2001) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (revised 1999) in addition to the relevant requirements of the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The objectives of the desk-based assessment were to provide for the identification of areas of archaeological potential within the site, to consider the site within its wider archaeological context and to describe the likely extent, nature, condition and importance of the archaeology.

1.4 The aims 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. The evaluation also aimed to identify areas of previous ground disturbance on the site.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 Ely is situated in the flat fenlands of East Anglia. The city and its surrounding villages rise above the plain on slight eminences, though centuries of land reclamation have drained the fen pools which gave the area its historical character. The surrounding landscape is one of relatively sparse and predominantly rural small towns and villages. The river Great Ouse flows south to north, just east of Ely. Since WWII the city has undergone rapid expansion, particularly to the west and north and was granted the status of city during the administrative reorganisations of 1974. In more recent times, growth has begun to extend southwards from the historic centre with a mixture of recreational and light industrial uses (Fig. 1).

2.2 Broad Street is situated in the historic core of the city, south-east of the Cathedral and park. The assessment site is a yard/garden plot to the north and west of number 25 Broad Street. To the north, the site is bounded by the southern limit of 23 Broad Street. The plot is bounded to the south and east by Jubilee Gardens, a public park. To the west, the site fronts onto Broad Street (Fig. 2). The site lies at approximately 7m AOD. To the south-east, land slopes gently downward towards the river.

3 METHOD OF WORK (Desk-based assessment)

Information was sought from a variety of sources in order to meet the objectives of the desk-based assessment. Reference was made to the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (IFA 1994, revised 2001).

3.1 Archaeological databases

Establishing the extent and nature of known archaeological remains in the surrounding area can help to indicate the potential for further discoveries within the assessment site itself. The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and spot-finds within Cambridgeshire comes from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER). In order to provide a representative sample, the HER database was searched for all known entries within a 1km radius of the study area. Entries within an approximate 500m radius are listed (Appendix 1) and plotted below (Fig. 3). Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4. A number of other particularly significant archaeological sites and finds from the surrounding area are also discussed in Section 4, as these provide valuable background information.

3.2 Historical and cartographic sources

Research from historical maps and documents can help to provide a geographical, topographical and historical context for archaeological remains. This allows a comprehensive overview and mapping of land use changes and permits a sequence of historical development to be compiled. In some cases, such research can also be related directly to extant buildings or features. The principal source for these types of evidence was the Cambridgeshire County Records Office (CRO), Cambridge. Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 2 and reproduced in Figures 4-12.

3.3 Secondary sources

Published and unpublished secondary material provides information on the general history of the study area and records the findings of previous archaeological work. It can also be used as a source of reference for further primary information. The principal sources of secondary material were the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record Office (HER) at Cambridgeshire County Council's Shire Hall Complex, Cambridge and AS's own library. Relevant material is listed in the bibliography.

3.4 Geological/geotechnical information

Geological conditions can be important in establishing both the potential for and likely survival of archaeological remains in a given area. The geology, hydrology and land-form of a site give

rise to particular and localised soil profiles and environmental conditions. Historically, these have been used by humans according to technological ability and pressure on resources. A description of the superficial and solid geology of the local and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and potential condition of any archaeological remains on the site. This information was drawn from maps published by the Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983) and from secondary sources listed in the bibliography.

4 BACKGROUND

4.1 Topography, geology and soils

4.1.1 Ely is situated in north-eastern Cambridgeshire, on an 'island' slightly raised above the level of the surrounding fenland and Great Ouse. The highest points, in the centre and the west of the town, lie at approximately 25m AOD. The assessment site itself lies within the historic core of Ely, at approximately 6m AOD. Land slopes gently downward to the south-east, towards the river Great Ouse, 200m away.

4.1.2 Changes in sea level in the past have caused periodic inundation of the surrounding flat fen plains, resulting in the deposition of silts and estuarine clays. The historic environment created as a result was one of extensive salt-marshes and freshwater fens, with large expanses of peat generated under waterlogged, anaerobic conditions (Seale 1975, Hall 1996).

4.1.3 The underlying bedrock of the region is thick and impermeable Jurassic Kimmeridge Clay. The Jurassic Strata represent depositions in an early marine environment some 150 million years ago and have rich fossil-bearing horizons. Kimmeridge Clay extends throughout the Isle of Ely and is capped on the higher land by outcrops of younger Cretaceous Lower Greensand, deposited some 70 million years ago and later exposed by tectonic activity in the Pleistocene Era (Seale 1975). The water-bearing Greensand capping which forms the high ground of the city may extend as far east as the site.

4.2 Archaeological and historical background

Neolithic (4000-2400 BC)

4.2.1 During the Mesolithic, the fenland basin was dry and forested. From around the 5th millennium BC, this environment was subjected to alternate phases of marine and freshwater inundation, leading to the creation of a varied landscape with salt marshes, pools of open water and silt and peat fen (French 2000; Reynolds 2000). Many Neolithic flint scatters and contemporary monuments are located around the fen-edge and along major watercourses (including the Great Ouse), which acted as corridors of movement and communication. Evidence of Neolithic settlement is invariably ephemeral and difficult to precisely map, but Ely seems to have been largely empty of settlement at this time. Seasonal activity may have occurred; the blades and scatters of flint found at Nornea to the north-east possibly reflecting a temporary cooking site. Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age pits, ditches, roundhouse remains and plough marks have been found at Bray's Lane to the north of the present marketplace (HER 10475), indicating some early attempts at arable agriculture and settlement on the clay island (Hunter 1991).

Bronze Age (2400-750 BC)

4.2.2 A major period of inundation occurred in the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age, with a consequent loss of dry land. Ceramic and flint scatters of the period have been found

across Ely, though the distribution remains sparse. A Beaker cemetery is known at Springfield Lane (HER 07245), while ditches and pits throughout the area indicate a concerted investment in the landscape. The fens were also utilised for ritual purposes, as burial mounds along the fen edge and a hoard of votive metalwork discovered in 1939 at Stuntney demonstrates (Hall 1996, 35).

Iron Age (750 BC-AD 42)

4.2.3 Regular and extensive flooding seems to have occurred in the later prehistoric fenland and the Iron Age is thus poorly represented in the archaeological record. Activity in Ely does seem to have increased by the later Iron Age: part of an Iron Age field system has been found at Bray's Lane (Hunter 1991) and a Late Iron Age/early Roman pit and gully were revealed during excavations at Walsingham House, south of the Cathedral (HER 10476; Hunter 1992). Signs of occupation in the Late Iron Age were also found at 36b St John's Road, approximately 1.5km west of the assessment site, in 2000 (HER CB15549; Abrams 2000). A series of ditches, pits, postholes and a possible roundhouse were identified. Some produced artefacts of Late Iron Age date, including an assemblage of Plain Ware pottery characteristic of sites of this period in the southern Fens. In the Late Iron Age Ely may have been part of the territory of the western Iceni, whose political centre was probably at Stonea Camp, near March (Salway 2001, 77).

Roman (AD 42-410)

4.2.4 Fenland that had not been available for settlement for some time due to flooding probably began to become accessible again in the early 2nd century AD due to natural changes in relative sea level. However, what began as small-scale colonisation of the Fenland by enterprising families soon seems to have attracted the attention and intervention of the Emperor Hadrian. Salway argues: 'there are clear signs that at least the broad areas of settlement were determined by a central authority' (2001, 145). The dykes and ditches in the eastern Fens suggest a concerted effort to drain the land for agricultural settlement, though a Roman dock at Stuntney illustrates the continuing usefulness of the fenland waterways.

4.2.5 Excavation and fieldwork are gradually painting a more detailed picture of Roman Ely. Residual Roman pottery has been recovered from the Paddock (Holton-Krayenbuhl 1988; HER 10170b), Forehill (Alexander 1996) to the north of the assessment site and the Old Tesco site c.200m to the north-east (HER CB15424). Excavations at Chief's Street (Kenney 2002; NGR TL 5354 8044), to the north-west of the city centre, have found signs of Roman activity in the form of fence-lines of postholes and other boundary features. These are probably connected to settlement adjacent to the Roman road that ran across the summit of Ely Island (HER CB15534). The picture developing is of a spread of small settlements practicing mixed agriculture, with some exploitation of the wetland resources of the fens. The later city centre has yielded evidence for a Roman presence nearby in the form of residual pottery and chance finds, but does not appear at present to have itself been the site of any intensive settlement.

Post-Roman and Saxon (AD 410-850)

4.2.6 The post-Roman period remains poorly understood. Circumstantial evidence shows a possible breakdown of flood defences in the 5th century which may have seen much reclaimed land return to fen. Sites in Ely have been discovered with Roman and Saxon activity in the same area, though this may reflect the confined geographical conditions rather than necessarily implying continuity.

4.2.7 Ely may have been the centre of an early polity ruled by the *Gyrwe* or 'fen-dwellers', recorded by the 8th century Northumbrian historian Bede (Tr. Sherley-Price & Latham 1990,

236-7). Bede (in AD 731) described Ely as ‘a district of about 600 hides in the kingdom of the East Angles, like an island in that it is surrounded by marshes or by water, taking its name from the abundance of eels which are caught in the same marshes’ (in Lapidge *et al.* 2001, 166). Bede’s description highlights one of the attractions of the fenland environment around Ely for early settlers: the supply of freshwater fish.

4.2.8 Evidence for early settlement is sparse, though the location of a place known as *Cratendun*, which formed the *c.*4th to 6/7th century precursor to the later town, remains a research priority (HER 02104). Tentative suggestions have linked *Cratendun* with Little Thetford, Bedwell Hey and even Braham Farm to the south of the city, though with little evidence.

4.2.9 A small grave field discovered at the former Witchford aerodrome in 1947 provides evidence for an early Saxon presence. About 30 burials were destroyed before proper excavation, but a range of burial equipment and dress items was dated to the 5th-7th centuries on contemporary interpretations (Fowler 1948). A second inhumation cemetery lies north of modern Ely.

4.2.10 Ely’s later prosperity derived from the early establishment of a monastery (HER 07322A). The remoteness of the Fenland seems to have been attractive to early Anglo-Saxon monks and hermits seeking withdrawal from the secular world (for example, St Guthlac at Crowland). More organised early Christian activity in Cambridgeshire may have begun at Soham to the east in the early 7th century with the foundation of a minster by the Burgundian evangelist Felix (Oosthuizen 2000, 28). Tradition attributes the foundation of *æel ge* or ‘eel people land’ (Reaney 1943) to the East Anglian princess Aetheldreda in AD 673. The motive for the foundation was strategic as well as religious: Ely was located in the border country between the kingdoms of East Anglia, Mercia and Northumbria and the move was probably intended to stabilise the East Anglian royal dynasty’s control of the region (Oosthuizen 2000, 28). Nothing remains of Aetheldreda’s original foundation and its site in relation to the present cathedral is uncertain (HER 07322A).

4.2.11 The foundation of the monastery stimulated settlement and activity across Ely. Middle Saxon property boundaries have been found on the eastern edge of the modern town at Jewson’s Yard (Alexander 2002). A watching brief at St Mary’s Lodge, close to the present city centre and the presumed site of Aetheldreda’s monastery, found an assemblage of Ipswich Ware pottery (AD 700-850) associated with a beam slot (Robinson 2000). To the west, on Chief’s Street, middle Saxon pits, wells and an oven have been excavated, while the environmental evidence recovered suggested flax was grown in the vicinity (Kenney 2002). Recent excavations at West Fen Road, to the west of the city, have revealed extensive pre-monastic Saxon settlement and farming remains (Mortimer 2000). Middle Saxon Ely appears to have been a considerable settlement, stretching over 2km from West Fen to the river Ouse, rather than the small village nucleated around the monastery that was once envisaged (Kenney 2002). Ely may have been among the first order of English settlements of the period in terms of size.

Late Saxon and Saxo-Norman (AD 850-1150)

4.2.12 The presence of the monastery and river access along the Ouse resulted in Ely becoming an important local focus for trade and commerce in the middle and late Saxon periods. Ely was an established trading centre before the Norman Conquest. The early market place was located west of the precinct at Palace Green (Robinson 1994). No market charter exists, as it appears to have been established before these were issued (Hart 1966). Fairs were

granted in the 12th and early 14th centuries and held at the monastery. These may also have functioned as annual pilgrimages (Ridout 2000).

4.2.13 The activities of the monastery were disrupted by the Viking incursions of the late 9th and early 10th centuries, though the effect on the surrounding area is more difficult to gauge. Monasteries were frequent targets of attack and contemporary sources do mention the burning and sacking of the church. However, there is little evidence to suggest the same fate for civil settlements. Despite the Danish attacks, a college of secular priests survived at Ely. During the recovery of intellectual and religious life in the later 10th century, the monastery was re-established by Aethelwold of Winchester as a Benedictine community and endowed with wide estates by King Edgar in 972.

4.2.14 Evidence for late Saxon occupation has been found in the form of backyard deposits at St Mary's Lodge (Robinson 2000), rubbish pits on the Chapel Street frontage (HER CB15532) and a Saxo-Norman boundary with ditches, gullies and a small wooden structure at Chief's Street (Kenney 2002). At 2 West End (HER CB15551) late Saxon and medieval pottery has been recovered from ditches, pits, postholes, beam-slots and dump layers.

4.2.15 Ely was used by the English rebel Hereward the Wake as a base for attacks on Norman forces in 1070-1. After his defeat a motte-and-bailey castle was built by William the Conqueror to secure the submission of the Isle (VCH II); Cherry Hill (HER 01764, SAM 39) to the west of the site is thought to have been the motte of this castle. By the mid-13th century, the castle was disused and there was a windmill on the mound, used to grind the monks' grain (Holton-Krayenbuhl 2000). This is illustrated on early maps (Figs. 4 & 5). Domesday Book suggests Ely was a wealthy, if fairly rural, settlement in the late 11th century (Morris 1975).

4.2.16 Ely gained greater prominence after the Norman Conquest and the abbey was rebuilt after the installation of Theodwin of Jumièges as abbot by William the Conqueror (Knowles & Hadcock 1971). The construction of the cathedral began in the 1080s and was completed in the 1180s. The town was raised to the rank of bishopric in 1109, the abbey church became a cathedral and the monastery's status as a wealthy regional landowner grew. Just as Hereward used Ely's relative remoteness, it was a favoured stronghold in various conflicts over the years and the castle was handed over to Geoffrey de Mandeville during his occupation of the Isle in the Anarchy of the 1140s.

Medieval and high medieval (AD 1150-1500)

4.2.17 Excavations in the city have revealed substantial amounts of pottery, domestic refuse pits, occupation evidence and building remains, which indicate the sequence of medieval urban development (Robinson 1994). Between the 11th and 13th centuries, settlement moved to the area between the cathedral and the river wharves and a marketplace was established north of the abbey precinct (Owen 1993; Reynolds 1994; Jones 1994). This area was in turn abandoned from the 14th century onwards and settlement shifted slightly to the present urban core just north of the cathedral. A number of rich medieval buildings remain extant in the city (HER 08435, 07259, 08755) and many others survived into the 20th century.

4.2.18 Documentary evidence concerning the medieval period is abundant. A survey of 1251 describes the wide range of occupations in the town, including tanners, glaziers, butchers, merchants and a dealer in spices (Taylor 1973, 248). The lay subsidy of 1327 indicates that Ely was a wealthy town with high taxpayers (Hesse 2000). Pressure on space meant that the market was gradually filled in, so that by the 15th century the city had probably reached its greatest extent until modern times. The wealthy city dealt in cloth from Bury St Edmunds,

lead and wax from Boston, glass from Yarmouth, tin from King's Lynn and canvas from St Ives. The town also lay on the busy London highway to King's Lynn (according to John Ogilby's *Britannia*, 1675).

4.2.19 Much of Ely's prosperity also derived from the surrounding fens: new efforts at fen drainage in the 12th and 13th centuries yielded valuable agricultural land, while surviving cathedral records reveal that the bishop had enclosures set aside for peat digging. Much of the land reclamation was small and piecemeal in keeping with the technological abilities of the time, but would have been co-ordinated by the priory. Its dissolution in 1539 had a long-term effect on the maintenance and construction of fen drains (Darby 1940).

4.2.20 Agrarian crisis, recurrent flooding and the onset of the plague in 1349 contributed to the relative stagnation of the town in the 14th and 15th centuries, when peripheral and more marginal properties were abandoned. However, in the 15th century Ely was still a fairly populous city with land ownership dominated by the Church. It had 520 households, of which 262 were tenants of the Bishop and 195 of the Prior. The archaeological record indicates that flourishing regional and sometimes international trade continued (Alexander 2002).

Post-medieval (AD 1500-1750)

4.2.21 Further economic retrenchment is suggested in the mid-17th century, during and after the Civil War, when the cathedral lay derelict for several years. Recovery was swift and the extent of the surviving 17th, 18th and 19th century architecture shows that commerce continued to bring prosperity to the city into the modern period.

4.3 The assessment site

Known development of Broad Street and the Ouse riverfront

4.3.1 The site lies within the known medieval core of Ely, in the Broad Street area south-east of the city centre. Broad Street is located parallel to the channelled course of the river Ouse and formed the south-eastern boundary of the medieval monastic precinct, which formed a compact block extending down from the high ground several hundred metres to the west.

4.3.2 The river, which formerly flowed past the foot of Stuntney Hill, was diverted to its present course at some point in the late Saxon or early medieval period. The exact chronology of the diversion of the Ouse and the development of wharves is still unclear. It has been ascribed to the construction of the post-Conquest cathedral and market place at the head of Fore Hill, which developed into the main thoroughfare between the waterside and the hill top settlement. However, the discovery of a 10th century roadside ditch parallel to Fore Hill suggests that the river had already been re-routed and a wharf established at an earlier date (Alexander 1998, 3), perhaps connected with the 10th century re-foundation of the monastery (Holton-Krayenbuhl 2000). The first documentary reference to Broadhithe is in 1210 (Dickens 2002, 5). A small excavation at the Maltings site discovered part of an early waterfront. It was undated, but cut by a pit containing 13th century pottery (Reynolds 1994). Another length of the early waterfront, dated to the 14th century, was revealed during excavations at Jewson's Timber Yard (Alexander 2002).

4.3.3 The first documentary reference to the street is to a 'Brodelaide' in c.1234/5 (Mills Whipp 1997). Fourteenth century surveys of their respective holdings by the monastery and cathedral reveal that Broad Lane was fully built-up during the 13th century, with narrow plots of land running eastwards to the riverside wharves (Alexander 1998, 3). A survey of 1418

(HMSO 1911) indicates that 'Brodelandesende' and 'Brode Street' were built-up, with most land used for domestic cottages, tenements and gardens. There is also some evidence of commercial or light industrial use in the form of a 'maltstere' and a 'storeyerd' belonging to the monastery. These appear to have been located at the eastern end of the street, to the rear of properties and probably ran down to the riverside wharves.

4.3.4 Surviving medieval buildings on Broad Street, such as the Three Blackbirds public house at number 41, may be remnants of river-borne trade in this part of Ely. This building was first constructed in the late 13th century as a merchant's house and is one of the earliest extant secular buildings in the district (Ely Preservation Trust 1984).

Previous archaeological work

4.3.5 The rear of 25 Broad Street was subject to limited archaeological investigation in summer 1984, when Ely historian Anne Holton-Krayenbuhl carried out a watching brief during the laying of a sewer pipe (Holton-Krayenbuhl 2000A). The pipeline traversed the centre of the site from the rear boundary through to the Broad Street frontage and was c. 2.5m deep. In section 3, a course of grey brick set into clay was observed in the south side of the trench c. 0.5m below ground level. In section 5, closer to Broad Street, the red brick lining of a well was exposed in the south side of the trench and a 17th-18th century jar fragment was found c. 2m below the ground surface. The sub-surface stratigraphy of the site consisted of a dark grey clay. In section 2, towards the rear of the plot, this was overlain by a disturbed layer containing rubble. A layer of rubble containing brick fragments also overlaid the dark grey clay on the north side of the trench at section 5. In sections 4 and 5, a yellow-beige clay was seen to underlie the dark grey clay. A general background scatter of 17th century pottery was also observed in section 3.

4.3.6 The area between Broad Street and the River Ouse has been the subject of a great deal of archaeological work over the last decade. The excavations discussed in detail below are of particular relevance given their proximity to the assessment site and their positioning, like the present site, along and immediately behind the Broad Street frontage.

Jewson's Timber Yard

4.3.7 Excavations took place at the former Jewson's Timber Yard, which borders the assessment site to the south and east, in 2000 (Alexander 2002).

4.3.8 The area fronting Broad Street (zone A) yielded a well-preserved 16th century bread oven and the remains of earlier buildings, including a large aisled hall constructed c.1280. Beneath this lay another post-built aisled hall on a different alignment. It was thought that the earlier hall was dismantled and rebuilt on the new alignment when Broad Street was first laid out as part of a speculative development by the monastery in the 13th century. Later medieval buildings in zone A continued in use, with periodic repairs and a number of alterations and extensions, into the 17th century. In the same area were a number of Saxon property boundary ditches, datable to the early 8th century from a few pieces of Saxon Ipswich Ware found in them. These suggested that the Saxon settlement was much bigger than had once been thought, extending about two kilometres from west to east.

4.3.9 East of this, down the slope towards the river (zone B), a kiln dated to c.1510-1590 yielded quantities of high-quality pottery showing a strong Flemish influence, indicating that Glazed Red Earthenware, Babylon ware and a number of other wares were being produced there (Hall 2002). A series of earlier (14th-15th century) consolidation deposits, perhaps

attempts to counteract seasonal flooding and waterlogged ground, were noted across much of zone B. Further east (zone C), close to the Ouse, three channels at right angles to the river, interpreted as wharves, were discovered. These were constructed after 1400 and filled in after 1600. Waterlogged conditions had enabled excellent preservation. Finds included two decorated leather scabbards from the end of the 13th century, 16th century leather shoes, boat timbers and an in-situ wickerwork wharf buffer.

4.3.10 Other evidence for pottery production in the area between Broad Street and the Ouse has been noted at Potter's Lane, where 12th-15th century Ely Ware kiln wasters were discovered in 1995. In addition, 15th-16th century wasters were found at the Old Coal Yard in 1988.

55 Broad Street

4.3.11 An evaluation at 55 Broad Street, 125m south-west of the assessment site (Armour 2002), revealed 14th-15th century boundaries at right angles to Broad Street and the river, as well as backyard rubbish deposits of animal bone and mollusc shells. Above this was a later 15th-16th century levelling deposit, a 17th century pit and 19th century levelling. A second test pit excavated closer to the river yielded only levelling deposits preceded by episodes of silting. Archaeological remains were encountered at between 0.65 and 2.00m below ground level.

4.3.12 The evaluation report suggests the former presence of 16th century buildings. 'Examination of the street frontage shows that thin handmade Tudor bricks have been re-used in the fabric, suggesting that an earlier building was dismantled prior to the erection of 19th century buildings ... although ... there is no known provenance for the surviving Tudor bricks to link them with an earlier building on the 55 Broad Street property' (Armour 2002, 10). Excavations at Cutter's Lane in 1998 also revealed evidence of a domestic building sequence dating back to the 15th century in this area of Ely.

Fenland Pine Premises, 57 Broad Street

4.3.13 Trial trenching carried out by Archaeological Solutions at the Fenland Pine Premises, 130m south-west of the assessment site (Crank *et al.* 2004), found remains of two successive 12th-15th century buildings fronting Broad Street. Two foundation trenches and remains of the walls of a rectangular building of considerable size were revealed in trench one. Overlying these features was the clay floor of a slightly later building in approximately the same location. The 12th-15th century date of the buildings accords well with other evidence suggesting that land east of Broad Street was drained and street front houses and warehouses constructed in the 13th century.

4.3.14 Further structural remains were found some distance back from the road, in trench five. Two ditches and three wall footings pointed to the existence of one or more buildings some 60m away from the Broad Street frontage. A 14th-16th century date was suggested by the stratigraphic relationships (Crank *et al.* 2004, 31).

4.3.15 The site seems to have seen less use in the post-medieval period: a soil layer had developed across much of the excavated area by the 19th century.

4.3.16 The trenches at 57 Broad Street also produced interesting evidence of late Saxon occupation in the vicinity in the form of 10th-13th century pottery. However, the soft, dark and silty composition of the deposits from which the pottery was recovered suggests that the area was probably too wet for actual occupation or intensive activity until the medieval period (Crank *et al.* 2004, 30).

Interpretation

4.3.17 These investigations suggest that the area now at the north end of Broad Street saw Saxon occupation from as early as the beginning of the 8th century AD. The area now at the southern end of the street, though showing signs of Saxon occupation nearby, may have been too waterlogged and marshy at this time to be occupied. Remains of large, possibly quite grand, buildings at Jewson's Yard and the Fenland Pine site, as well as later medieval property boundaries and backyard deposits at no. 55, attest to continued occupation both along and some distance behind the Broad Street frontage throughout the medieval period. These large buildings may have been the houses, meeting places or warehouses of merchants involved in river-borne trade in the area. There may have been a slight reduction in the level of activity in the post-medieval period: a soil developed over much of the Fenland Pine site, suggestive of a period as open land, while next door, at 55 Broad Street, excavation found only pitting and levelling remains of this date. A watching brief at the Old Tesco site on Broad Street (Cessford 2003) also found evidence of a decrease in domestic activity in the 16th century, with land being given over to horticulture. This apparent decline in urban activity lends some support to the notion that Ely experienced some economic contraction in the later medieval and early post-medieval periods (section 4.2.19). Clearer evidence of activity into the post-medieval period, of an industrial character, is provided by the 16th century kiln and 16th century bread oven found to the north at Jewson's Yard. The Old Tesco site also yielded evidence of early post-medieval industrial activity near the Ouse; activity which shifted towards the Broad Street frontage in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Cartographic sources

4.3.18 The earliest map of Ely was produced by John Speed in 1610 (Fig. 4). Although this is not particularly well surveyed by modern standards, it appears to show a fossilized medieval plan of the town. It indicates common land beyond the rear boundaries of the Broad Street properties, cut by a ditched boundary that may be a continuation of the 12th-13th century monastic precinct ditch. Interestingly, in the key, Broad Street is labelled 'Flex Lane'. Most sources agree that Flex Lane is an earlier name for Back Lane, which runs from the northern end of Broad Street down to the Quay at Monk's Hithe on the river. Just to the north-east of the assessment site, an 'S'-shaped road leads from Broad Street to the Ouse. This may be the still extant Ship Lane. Speed's map also shows the windmill on top of Cherry Hill motte, labelled 'Mount Hill'.

4.3.19 A later map by Hermanides, printed in 1661 (Fig. 5), appears to be a copy of Speed's map of 1610. It may show further development along the street that is now Annesdale, but this looks more in the nature of a cosmetic alteration to Speed's map, rather than an accurate rendering of a new situation on the ground. As on Speed's map, land behind the street front buildings on Broad Street appears to be divided into plots of common land, each shared between several buildings. Behind these plots is open land, perhaps used for grazing.

4.3.20 In comparison with the 17th century cartographic sources, the 1846 Tithe Map (Figs. 6 & 7) appears upon initial examination to show some contraction in the size of Ely. While the market place and cathedral remain hubs of activity, some of the side streets show fewer signs of buildings and dwellings than they did two centuries earlier. However, the large number of small building motifs lining the streets on Speed's and Hermanides' maps should probably be seen as a stylistic feature, rather than an attempt to portray an exact level of settlement. Therefore, the absence of such a large number of buildings on the Tithe Map is not indicative of a decline from an earlier, more built-up period: it is probably just a more accurate rendering of the situation that always had existed. The areas on either bank of the Ouse actually seem, if

anything, to have been more utilised by the mid-19th century, with strips of gardens running down to the water and long warehouses fronting the river. The land between Broad Street and the river, seemingly common in the 17th century, was clearly demarcated into individual plots extending back from Broad Street properties.

4.3.21 The assessment site has a narrow building fronting Broad Street, with a small extension at the back running along the southern edge of the site. Land to the rear appears to be open and in use as a garden or yard (Fig. 7). The accompanying Tithe Award (Appendix 3) lists the plot as a garden on Parliament Street, owned and occupied by one John Harlock. A trade directory of 1850 (Slater Directory 1850, 26) mentions John Harlock as a farmer. Plot 1738, the assessment site, could feasibly have been used for market gardening. Details of neighbouring plots in the Tithe Award show that Victorian Broad Street saw a mixture of domestic, commercial and light industrial use. Plot 1742 to the north was a house and garden, while 1735 and 1737 to the south were yard areas. The tithe award is heavily annotated and the rent figures are difficult to decipher with certainty.

4.3.22 Bidwell's 1850 map (Fig. 8), made for the Local Board of Health to show sewers, privies and cesspits, shows the city in great detail. Broad Street is labelled 'Parliament Street', reflecting a short-lived re-naming of the road that also appeared on the 1846 Tithe Map. By 1850, Victoria Street had been put through, forming a link between Broad Street and Annesdale and terraced houses were being built along it, further opening up this block of the city. The map indicates a number of industrial activities taking place in this corner of the town, including malting, three limekilns and a tanning yard. There were several public houses, including The Three Blackbirds just to the south of the assessment site. Bidwell's map gives a clearer indication of the nature of the buildings shown on the tithe map. The presence of a stable at the rear of the property might indicate that some kind of business, with a need for transport, operated out of the building. This idea is reinforced by the size of the buildings in comparison to those in use, for example, as public houses. Some kind of light industrial or storage use might be more likely in buildings of this size than domestic occupation alone. At the very back of the buildings there was a cow house. The buildings shown on the map occupy approximately the same area as those still extant on site. The rest of the site, which appears to have roughly the same boundaries as the modern plot, is empty of structures and was probably still a garden or yard area.

4.3.23 The First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1885 (Fig. 9) indicates little change on the assessment site. There was still a long, narrow building extending back from the street front for around 50m. A small square mark on the northern perimeter may be an outbuilding of some kind. The rest of the site appears to have been in use as a garden or allotment, with several trees marked towards its east end. The plot attached to the property may have extended back approximately 30m further than the development site does today; this portion now being part of Jubilee Gardens (see Fig. 2). Victoria Street had been further developed since 1850, with additional terraced properties along its north side. This south-eastern zone of the city still seems to have been characterised by a combination of residential use, indicated by services for the inhabitants such as the infant school just north of the site, mixed with light industry including the tannery to the east of the site, Quay Brewery 100m north and the various lime kilns marked nearby. The second edition OS map of 1901 (Fig. 10) shows a similar picture. A timber yard on the later site of Jubilee Gardens, south of the assessment site, had joined the area's industrial units, as had two further malt houses along the west bank of the Ouse. Unfortunately, less detail is shown within the site itself, although the possible outbuilding on the 1885 map can now be clearly discerned as such and a further narrow building can be seen along the south-eastern edge. From its shape it might conceivably be a row of stables. Around

150m south-west, St Peter's Church (Church of England) was built in 1890, joining existing religious provision in the form of a Primitive Methodist Chapel. A Salvation Army Barracks is also shown nearby (1892-1912). The perceived need for a new Anglican church in this corner of the city may be indicative of a growing local population.

4.3.24 The more detailed Ordnance Survey map from 1901/11 (Fig. 11) reveals little more of value in relation to the present site. The 1925 OS map (Fig. 12), however, provides valuable evidence of changing land use to the rear of 25 Broad Street. The plot had come into horticultural use as a nursery. The small structure on the northern edge seems to have been converted into a glasshouse and further glasshouses had been put up next to it, mainly in the portion of the plot that is now part of Jubilee Gardens to the south, but also in the far north-eastern corner of the assessment site. Having been used in this way, we might expect a layer of cultivation soil to exist on top of any earlier deposits on site. The glasshouses were probably fairly lightweight structures and their foundations will therefore not have been particularly deep. In 1929 the nursery at 25 Broad Street was owned by W.P. Snell & Son (Kelly's Directories 1929, 159). The nursery was still running under the same name shortly before WWII (Kelly's Directories 1937).

5 DISCUSSION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

5.1 A low level of Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement and other activity is known from Ely, as well as limited remains of Roman rural settlement. The modern settlement began to take shape in the early Anglo-Saxon period, stimulated by the foundation of Aetheldreda's monastery in the 7th century. The middle Anglo-Saxon settlement may have been very large for the period and some of the most interesting recent archaeological finds in the city have been signs of occupation on the eastern edge of the city at this time. Ely prospered in the later Saxon and early medieval periods, benefiting from both national and continental trade links via the Ouse and from the resources of the surrounding fenland, which the monastery and cathedral were able to effectively exploit. Problems with fen drainage and the plague may have caused some decline in the later medieval period and some contraction of the town and abandonment of marginal areas probably took place, but this decline was short-lived and extant buildings dating from the early 18th century onwards are testimony to the town's continued prosperity.

5.2 The area between Broad Street and the Ouse, where the assessment site is situated, is an area of the city with high archaeological potential. Recent excavations have yielded important evidence of middle Saxon occupation in the area in the form of 8th century property boundaries at the north end of modern Broad Street. In addition, the Broad Street frontage has yielded valuable evidence for the medieval town including two consecutive early medieval aisled halls near the street front at Jewson's Yard and remains of two large, consecutive, 12th-15th century buildings at no. 57. Remains of later medieval and post-medieval light industrial use have also been excavated in the area, including kilns and ovens. The development site has considerable potential for similar remains, including signs of middle Saxon occupation, medieval buildings and late medieval and post-medieval industry.

5.3 Although the assessment site has seen some archaeological investigation before, this was limited to a narrow strip and the quality of observation and recording was affected by the contractors' need to insert props soon after excavation, thus concealing much of the section. Although the watching brief found little of note, there is still potential for remains elsewhere

on the site. The course of brick recorded in Section 3 and the well lining in Section 5 may also both warrant further investigation.

5.4 While the potential for medieval building remains is highest along the Broad Street frontage, other excavations in the area have also noted building activity at some distance back from the road (Alexander 1998, 31) and such remains could therefore exist almost anywhere within the assessment site. Similarly, evidence of industrial activity has been uncovered throughout the area between Broad Street and the Ouse and on the neighbouring Jewson's site, was found both close to the road, in zone A and 60-70m further east. The likely location of such remains within the development site cannot therefore be stated with confidence.

5.5 Cartographic sources enable the more recent history of the site to be reconstructed and allow an assessment of the likely truncation of early archaeological features. The available maps indicate that the Broad Street frontage has been built-up from at least the early 17th century and suggest that medieval remains in this area of the site will have suffered from later building and cellaring. However, it is also apparent that the street frontage at Jewson's Yard was built on at the time of the Tithe Map and probably also when Speed and Hermanides' maps were produced in the 17th century, yet medieval remains had survived remarkably well in this area of the site. Even 18th and 19th century cellaring had caused little damage (Alexander 1998, 31). Later building will thus not necessarily have entirely destroyed underlying deposits on the 25 Broad Street frontage.

5.6 In the 17th century the area behind the Broad Street properties, including No. 25, appear to have comprised communal backyard or garden plots, which in turn backed onto open land along the west bank of the Ouse. The land appears undeveloped, though the extent to which it may have suffered from backyard features such as wells, cesspits, rubbish pits and outbuildings cannot be determined. By the mid-19th century, this land was divided into narrow plots running back from individual street front properties and the land use within the site can be reconstructed with a degree more certainty. It appears that the layout of the buildings on site has remained essentially unchanged since at least 1846 when the Tithe Map was produced. The rest of the plot was in use as a garden, quite possibly a market garden, from at least this time and by the early 20th century was a nursery. Underlying deposits are unlikely to have been seriously affected by this kind of activity and it is conceivable that the build up of soil will have protected any early remains that are present. The glasshouses connected with the nursery are likely to have been fairly lightweight structures without significant foundations. Though some truncation from backyard activity can be expected, there is a fair chance that earlier archaeology in this area of the site has escaped significant damage.

5.7 The site at 25 Broad Street therefore has the potential for important Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval remains that could make a valuable contribution to our understanding of a number of aspects of Ely's history. A synthetic account of previous archaeological work in the area between Broad Street and the Ouse is soon to be published (Cessford, forthcoming). This should further clarify present understanding of historic land use in the area and identify questions that still need answering. At present, there appears to be a gap of several centuries after the middle Saxon activity identified at the northern end of Broad Street. Flooding from the Ouse, revealed by alluvial deposits, may have led to a retreat away from the river, with activity resuming in the late 12th century (Cessford, pers. comm. 28/07/05). The assessment site may provide further insight into this gap in understanding. Intensive activity in the area appears, on the basis of present evidence, not to have begun until the 14th or 15th century, but this may simply be because most building work to date has not penetrated deep enough to affect earlier levels (Cessford, pers. comm. 28/07/05). Alexander (1998, 31) has highlighted the important potential of this area of the city for environmental

remains providing information on diet, trade and the local economy, as well as for medieval pottery sequences with the potential to contribute to both local and regional typologies.

5.8 The site also has a bearing on a number of broader regional research priorities. These are summarized by Ayers (2000) and include:

- The impact of the church on urban settlement, both before and after the Norman Conquest, including issues such as the relationship of the church to urban foundation and the economic influence of the church.
- The development cycle within towns, including assumptions about urban growth in the 12th and 13th centuries and the perception of late medieval decline.
- The economic/social pressures and demographic changes precipitating urban growth.
- Urban social and economic organisation, including issues such as urban zoning, the location, function and form of buildings, the distribution of wealth within towns, analysis of industrial production and product distribution and examination of the market and commercial activity.

6 METHOD OF WORK (Field evaluation)

6.1 The trial trench evaluation was conducted in accordance with the brief and specification, and also complied with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' (IFA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations* (revised 1999), the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (revised 1999) and the requirements of the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

6.2 As required in the brief, the evaluation comprised the excavation of five trial trenches (Fig. 3). Existing live services and standing structures restricted the excavation of several of the trenches, requiring alterations to their length and locations, from the proposed 5% sample of the proposed c. 0.09ha development area). Trenches 1, 4 and 5 measured 5m x 2m, and Trenches 2 and 3 measured 5m x 5m. Trench 2 was relocated to avoid a Second World War air raid shelter and Trench 5 was abandoned at a depth of 600mm due to extensive ground disturbance caused by a modern storm drain crossing the trench.

6.3 A 180° back-actor mechanical excavator (JCB) fitted with a wide toothless bucket was used under archaeological supervision to remove topsoil and undifferentiated overburden, to archaeological horizons or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Exposed surfaces were cleaned and planned by hand. Archaeological features revealed were excavated by hand, and deposits recorded using pro-forma record sheets, were drawn to scale and photographed. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the trenches were scanned by metal detector.

6.4 As stated in the brief, the environmental strategy conducted on the site adhered to the guidelines of the English Heritage document *Environmental Archaeology; A guide to*

7 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below.

7.1 Trench 1

<i>Sample section: West end, north facing section (see Figs 3 and 4)</i> <i>0.00 = 6.29m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.09m	L1030. Modern tarmacadam hardstanding forming the access way to the entrances of the extant housing on-site.
0.09 – 0.12m	L1031. Modern hardcore. Light yellow/brown, non-cohesive silty sand with frequent sub-angular flint and limestone gravel inclusions <20mm.
0.12 – 0.15m	L1034. Post-med build-up layer. Mid yellow/brown, cohesive silty sand with moderate sub angular flint gravel <15mm.
0.15 – 0.25m	L1032. Post-med buried topsoil layer. Light yellow/brown, non-cohesive coarse sand with occasional angular flint gravel <15mm.
0.25 – 0.39m	L1036. Post-med build-up layer. Mid grey/brown, cohesive sandy silt with occasional pale grey/white clay lumps <180mm, occasional angular CBM fragments <80mm, occasional light yellow/brown silty sand lenses <70mm, and sub angular flint gravel <15mm. 17 th –18 th Century.
0.39 – 0.67m	L1037. Post-med build-up/demolition layer. Mid grey/brown, cohesive clayey silt with occasional angular CBM fragments <80mm, occasional rounded chalk gravel < 50mm, and occasional angular flint gravel <15mm.
0.67 – 0.76m	L1050. Post-med buried topsoil. Mid grey/brown, cohesive clayey silt with occasional rounded flint gravel <10mm and occasional sub rounded chalk gravel <20mm.
0.76 – 0.80m	L1051. Early Post-med demolition layer. Mid yellow/brown mottled grey/brown, cohesive sandy clay with occasional angular flint gravel <10mm.
0.80 – 1.17m	L1052. Early Post-med buried topsoil. Mid grey/brown, cohesive clayey silt with occasional rounded degraded sandstone fragments <30mm.
1.17 – 1.63m	L1069. Late 14 th -16 th century midden layer. Mid grey/brown, cohesive clayey silt with occasional rounded chalk fragments <10mm, and occasional sub angular flint gravel <40mm.
1.63 – 1.91m	L1070. 12 th -14 th century midden layer. Mid grey/brown, cohesive sandy clayey silt with occasional angular flint gravel <30mm, and occasional rounded chalk fragments <40mm.
1.91 – 2.09m	L1076. 13 th -15 th century build-up layer. Mid grey/brown mottled mid orange/brown, cohesive sandy silt with occasional angular flint gravel <20mm, and occasional rounded chalk fragments <60mm.
2.09 – 2.14m	L1071. Mid 12th-Mid 13 th century Alluvial layer. Mid grey, non-cohesive silty sand with moderate rounded chalk fragments <5mm.
2.14 – 2.27m	L1072. Fluvial Deposit. Mid brown/orange mottled dark red/brown, cohesive silty sand with Fe mineralization.
2.27 – 2.28m	L1073. Alluvial layer. Dark grey, cohesive organic rich sandy clay with no inclusions.
2.28 – 2.32m	L1074. ? Fluvial Deposit. Mid grey/brown/orange, non-cohesive coarse sand with no inclusions.
2.32m+	L1075. Alluvial layer. Dark grey, cohesive organic clay with occasional waterlogged non-worked wood fragments <50mm.

<i>Sample section: West end, south facing section (see Figs 3 and 4)</i> <i>0.00 = 6.16m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.04m	L1030. Modern tarmacadam hardstanding, as above.
0.04 – 0.17m	L1034. Post-med build-up layer, as above.
0.17 – 0.27m	L1032. Post-med buried topsoil layer, as above.
0.27 - 0.87m	F1053. See description of features, below.
0.87 – 1.17m	L1052. Early Post-med buried topsoil. See above.
1.17 – 1.61m	L1069. Late 14 th -16 th century midden layer See above.
1.61 – 1.91m	L1070. 12 th -14 th century century midden layer. See above.
1.91 – 2.08m	L1076. 13 th -15 th century build-up layer. See above.
2.08 – 2.16m	L1071. Alluvial layer. See above.
2.16 – 2.27m	L1072. Alluvial layer. See above.
2.27 – 2.28m	L1073. Alluvial layer. See above.
2.28 – 2.32m	L1074. Alluvial layer. See above.
2.32m+	L1075. Alluvial layer. See above.

<i>Western auger sample (see Figs 3 and 4)</i> 0.00 = 3.85m	
0.00 - 0.29m	L1075. Alluvial layer. See above,
0.29 - 0.34m	L1133. Alluvial layer. Pale-mid grey, firm, clay with no inclusions.
0.34 - 0.55m	L1134. Alluvial layer. Dark, grey brown, soft and water-logged, clayey coarse sand, with very occasional round-wood fragments.
0.55 - 0.98m	L1135. Alluvial layer. Dark brownish grey, firm, peaty clay, with moderate round-wood fragments and occasional undiagnostic animal bone <20mm.

Additional description of deposits (Fig 4)

7.1.1 In the central and eastern parts of the north facing section, L1034 was absent, and L1033 (a post-medieval build-up layer comprising mid brown/yellow, non-cohesive coarse sand with moderate rounded flint gravel inclusions) was stratified in its place. In this part of this section, L1032 was also absent, and L1035 (a post-medieval build-up layer of dark grey/brown, cohesive silty sand with moderate broken concrete slabs, occasional angular brick fragments, moderate angular flint gravel, and occasional sub angular limestone gravel) was stratified in its place. Also in the central to eastern part of this section, L1037 was absent, replaced by L1047 (a post--medieval build-up/demolition layer comprising mid grey/yellow/brown, cohesive silty clay with occasional angular coal fragments, 17th -18th century pot sherds (46g) and occasional angular CBM fragments (44g).

7.1.2 In the eastern part of the south facing section, L1032 was not present and L1059 (a post-medieval build-up layer of mid grey/brown, non-cohesive silty sand with moderate sub angular flint gravel) was stratified in its place.

Description of features

7.1.3 The only clearly identifiable feature in Trench 1 was Pipe Trench F1053; a series of alluvial deposits lower down in its stratigraphy are thought to have lain within a 'run off'/erosion channel, leading towards the River Ouse, but the edges of this feature did not lie within the trench.

7.1.4 Pipe Trench F1053 (4.50+ x 2.00+ x 0.94m) was aligned east to west, and truncated layers L1036, L1037, L1047, L1050, L1051, L1052 and L1069 (Figs 3 and 4). It was sealed by post-medieval buried Topsoil L1032. F1053 had steep sides and a flat base. F1053 contained three fills and a brick built drain M1055. The primary fill L1054; a mid grey/brown cohesive silty clay with occasional sub angular flint gravel and chalk flecks, was in excess of 0.82m in depth and surrounded the drain. L1054 contained 18th century pot (1912g), CBM (3224g), animal bone (282g), Oyster shell (21g), Clay pipe (5g), Coal (27g) and an iron nail (29g). Brick drain M1055 ran within L1054 along the length of the trench; it was of circular section (0.5m diameter) and constructed from mid pinkish orange, unglazed brick laid in stretcher bond, and bonded with light grey coarse, lime, mortar. M1055 was capped in places by two thin back fill deposits, L1056 (a light grey/white, cohesive silty clay with frequent rounded chalk fragments), L1057 (0.08m deep) and L1058 (0.08m deep).

7.1.5 The edges of the possible erosion channel fell outside the limits of the trench, but is thought to have contained alluvial deposits L1071, L1072, L1073, L1074 and L1075 (see Fig 4). This channel may have 'run-off' the island feeding into the nearby River Ouse.

7.2 Trench 2

<i>Sample section: Central, south facing section (see Figs 5 and 6)</i> <i>0.00 = 5.55m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.08m	L1000. Modern topsoil. Dark brown/grey, non-cohesive silty sand with occasional sub angular flint gravel <20mm.
0.08 – 0.25m	L1001. Modern subsoil. Dark brown, non-cohesive clayey silt with rounded flint gravel <20mm.
0.25 – 0.37m	L1002. Post med buried topsoil. Dark brown/black, non-cohesive clayey silt with moderate rounded flint gravel <30mm.
0.37 – 0.63m	L1003. Post med buried subsoil. Dark grey/brown, non-cohesive clayey silt with moderate sub angular flint gravel <25mm.
0.63 – 0.68m	L1004. Post med dumped soil layer. Mid yellow/grey, cohesive silty clay with occasional rounded flint gravel <10mm.
0.68 – 1.08m	L1005. 13 th -14 th century enriched soil horizon. Mid grey, cohesive silty clay with frequent angular chalk gravel <5mm.
1.08 – 1.49m	L1100. 9 th -11 th century midden layer. Dark grey/brown, non-cohesive clayey silt with occasional angular chalk gravel <20mm. Produced 9 th -11 th century pottery (56g), animal bone (35g) and Oyster Shell (71g) and SF4: Gilded Cu Alloy Object possible Key fragment (28g).
1.49 – 1.58m	L1101. Colluvial layer. Mid yellowish orange-brown, cohesive sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks <5mm. Produced 10 th -12 th century pottery (58g), animal bone (770g) and Oyster Shell (35g).

<i>Sample section: Central, east facing section (see Figs 5 and 6)</i> <i>0.00 = 5.63m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.03m	L1000. Modern topsoil. See above.
0.03 – 0.07m	L1001. Modern subsoil. See above.
0.07 – 0.34m	L1002. Post med buried topsoil. See above.
0.34 – 0.45m	L1003. Post med buried subsoil. See above.
0.45 – 0.84m	L1006. 17 th -18 th century dumped soil layer. Mid grey/brown, non-cohesive silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks <10mm.
0.84 – 1.10m	L1005. 13 th -14 th century enriched soil horizon. See above.
1.10 – 1.49m	L1100. 9 th -12 th century midden layer. See above.
1.49 – 1.58m	L1101. Colluvial layer. See above.

<i>Auger sample (see Figs 5 and 6)</i> <i>0.00 = 4.19m AOD</i>	
0.00 – 0.09m	L1119. Colluvial layer. Mid red/brown, cohesive sandy clayey silt with occasional rounded flint gravel <10mm.
0.09 – 0.16m	L1120. Colluvial layer. Mid reddish orange, firm, silty clay with lenses of mid blue/grey silty clay, cohesive with no inclusions.
0.16 – 0.24m	L1121. Colluvial layer. Mid orange/yellow, cohesive sandy clay with occasional Fe mineralization.
0.24m+	L1122. Natural. Mid orange/yellow, cohesive clay with no inclusions.

Description of features

7.2.1 Towards the southern end of the east facing section, L1003 was truncated by a shallow post-medieval pit not identified in plan (F1137). Pit F1137 contained a single fill (L1007), a mid yellow/grey, cohesive silty clay with occasional rounded flint gravel.

7.2.2 Post pad F1009 and posthole F1104 were located at the south-eastern corner of the trench, cutting L1006 (Figs.5 & 6).

7.2.3 Post pad F1009 (0.29 x 0.21 x 0.06m) was sub-oval in plan, with moderately steep sides which broke sharply to a flat base. It contained a single fill (L1010), a pale yellow-cream, friable, mix of sandy lime mortar, with chalk flecks in a clayey silt matrix. Residual pot sherds

(32g) dated 10th-12th century, CBM (213g), animal bone (12g) and mussel shell (2g) were recovered from this deposit.

7.2.4 Posthole F1104 (0.45 x 0.45 x 0.19m) was sub-circular in plan, with steep near vertical sides which broke sharply to a flat base. It contained fill L1105, a pale creamy brown, firm silt clay, with no inclusions, CBM (111g) and an iron nail (7g).

7.2.5 F1021 was a pit located in the north-western part of Trench 2 where it cut L1006 and L1005. It was only partly seen within the trench, but was probably sub-circular (1.20+ x 0.81+ x 1.00-1.71m). It had moderately sloping sides which broke gradually to a flat base. It contained a single fill (L1022) a mid-dark brown grey, friable, clayey silt, with moderate charcoal and chalk flecks <20mm. L1022 contained pot (270g) dated 12th-13th century, animal bone (270g), Cockle Shell (1g) and Oyster Shell (57g).

7.2.6 Sealed beneath layers L1005 and L1006 a number of inter-cutting medieval features were identified.

7.2.7 F1048 (0.30 x 0.27 x 0.38m) and F1136 (0.24 x 0.19m) were sub-oval postholes located close together and cutting Gully F1038. F1048 had near vertical sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill, L1049 a pale creamy-brown, cohesive, silt clay, with frequent decayed mortar fragments <50mm, which produced CBM (5g), animal bone (4g) and Mussel shell (1g).

7.2.8 F1038 was a right-angled gully (6.12+ x 0.65-1.12 x 0.30-0.35m) running approximately north to south turning east to west, cut into L1008 and truncating pit F1042 and gully F1045. It ran beyond the trench edges to the north and west, becoming significantly wider at its northern extent than elsewhere along its length. It had near vertical sides and a flat or concave (Seg B only) base. It contained a single fill L1039 (Seg A), which was the same as L1040 = L1041 in Segments B & C respectively. Fill L1039 (=L1040=L1041) was a mid-dark grey, friable, clayey silt, with occasional charcoal and chalk flecks <20mm. L1039 Seg. A yielded pot (79g) dated 11th-13th century, CBM (7g), animal bone (32g), an Iron fragment (1g) and Burnt Flint (1g); L1040 Seg. B yielded pot (95g) dated 12th-13th century, CBM (85g), animal bone (241g), Cockle Shell (1g), Mussel Shell (7g) and Oyster Shell (2g). In Segment C L1041 produced pot (123g) dated 11th-14th century, animal bone (298g) and Cockle Shell (2g), Mussel Shell (15g) and Oyster Shell (6g). F1038 was cut by Postholes F1048 and F1136.

7.2.9 F1045 was a north to south aligned gully (3.1+ x 0.55 x 0.11m) cut by Gully F1038 and cutting Pit F1042 (=F1102). It had steep sides which broke sharply to a flat base. It contained L1046, a mid grey-brown, firm, clayey silt, with occasional sub-rounded chalk flecks and yellowish-green clay inclusions <20mm. L1046 contained pot (7g) dated 10th-12th century, CBM (7g), animal bone (54g) and Mussel Shell (1g).

7.2.10 F1042 (=F1102) was a substantial pit (5.00+ x 2.70+ x 0.17-0.48m) on the northern side of Trench 2 with only its southern edge lying within the trench. Pit F1042 cut L1008 and contained L1043 (=L1044 in Segment B, and the same as L1103 in F1102). L1043 was a pale-mid grey brown clayey, firm but friable, clayey silt, with frequent sub-rounded chalk clasts <20mm and moderate charcoal flecks <10mm, which contained 10th-12th century pot sherds (58g), animal bone (116g), Cockle Shell (1g) and Mussel Shell (8g). L1102=L1043 produced comparable material; 10th-12th century pot sherds (9g), CBM (12g), animal bone (352g), Mussel Shell (4g), Flint (2g) and ?Slag (12g). F1042 (=F1102) was cut by Gullies F1038 and F1045 and Pit F1021.

7.2.11 A large compacted greenish mottled, yellow-orange clay, probable floor surface (L1008) was present across the base of Trench 2, truncated by the medieval features Pit F1042=F1102 and Gullies F1045 and F1038. Floor surface L1008 sealed the early medieval midden/dump deposit L1100 (See above).

7.3 Trench 3

<i>Sample section: East end, south facing section (see Figs 6 and 7)</i> 0.00 = 5.70m AOD	
0.00 – 0.06m	L1011. Modern topsoil. Dark brown, non-cohesive sandy silt with occasional sub angular flint and limestone gravel <10mm.
0.06 – 0.15m	L1012. Modern subsoil. Mid brown/grey, non-cohesive sandy clayey silt with occasional sub angular flint and limestone gravel <10mm.
0.15 – 0.26m	L1013. Post med buried topsoil. Dark brown, non-cohesive sandy silt with occasional sub angular limestone and flint gravel <20mm.
0.26 – 0.31m	L1014. 19 th -20 th century cinder layer. Dark brown/black, non-cohesive sandy silt with frequent angular cinder and coal gravel <25mm.
0.31 – 0.59m	L1015. 17 th -18 th century build-up layer. Mid orange/brown, cohesive clayey silt with moderate chalk flecking <5mm.
0.59 – 0.78m	L1016. 17 th -18 th century build-up layer. Mid yellow/orange/brown, non-cohesive sandy silt with occasional sub angular flint and limestone gravel <20mm.
0.78 – 0.91m	L1017. Late 16 th -18 th century buried topsoil. Mid grey/brown, non-cohesive sandy silt with occasional sub angular flint gravel <10mm.

<i>Sample section: South end, west facing section (see Figs 6 and 7)</i> 0.00 = 5.59m AOD	
0.00 – 0.05m	L1011. Modern topsoil. See above
0.05 – 0.16m	L1012. Modern subsoil. See above.
0.16 – 0.31m	L1013. Post med buried topsoil. See above.
0.31 – 0.35m	L1014. 19 th -20 th century cinder layer. See above.
0.35 – 0.70m	L1015. 17 th -18 th century build-up layer. See above.
0.70 – 0.93m	L1016. 17 th -18 th century build-up layer. See above.
0.93m+	L1017. Late 16 th -18 th century buried topsoil. See above. Excavation on this section stopped at this horizon.

<i>Sample section and auger test: Sondage south end, east facing section (see Figs 6 and 7)</i> 0.00 = 4.85m AOD	
0.00 – 0.14m	L1066. demolition debris, see description of features, below.
0.14 – 0.41m	L1060. Medieval midden layer. Mid brown/grey/green, cohesive silty clay with occasional sub angular limestone blocks <30mm.
0.41 – 0.62m	North end of section: L1062 (0.30 – 0.62m). Medieval midden/build-up layer. Mid grey/brown, cohesive silty clay with occasional angular chalk flecks <5mm. Cut by F1068. See description of features below.
0.62 – 0.96m	L1124=L1101. Colluvial layer. Mid yellowish orange-brown, cohesive sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks <5mm.
0.96 – 1.03m	L1125. Mid brown/grey, cohesive silty sand with occasional sub angular chalk gravel <20mm.
1.03 – 1.40m	L1126. ?Greensand layer. Mid brown/yellow, non-cohesive silty sand with occasional Fe mineralization <20mm.
1.40m+	L1127. Natural. Mid red/brown, cohesive clay with no inclusions.

Additional description of deposits (Fig 7)

7.3.1 In the north part of the sondage section, L1020 was stratified between L1066 and L1060 (0.00 – 0.15m); L1020 was a 16th-17th century midden layer comprising dark

grey/brown, cohesive clayey silt with occasional rounded flint gravel and occasional charcoal flecking, which produced finds of pot (913g), CBM (2272g), animal bone (1070g), Cockle Shell (2g), Mussel Shell (11g), Oyster Shell (192g), Glass (<1g), Slag (5g), Iron fragments (278g), Lead fragment (24g), Copper Alloy Buckle (3g) and Small find SF3 a Copper Alloy Coin (2g).

Description of features

7.3.2 F1018 was a north-north-west to south-south-east aligned ditch (4.65+ x 0.53 x 0.59m) which cut L1016 and L1017 and extended beyond the edges of the trench. It had steep sides which rounded fairly sharply to a concave base. It contained a single fill; L1019 a mid grey-brown, fairly compact, sandy silty, with occasional CBM fragments <50mm.

7.3.3 Evidence for a possible timber framed building (S1142) was recorded at a depth of 0.80m below existing ground levels (c. 4.85m AOD) and comprised post pads F1098, F1138, F1139, floor surfaces L1140, L1141 and an associated levelling layer L1066.

7.3.4 Sub-rectangular post pad M1098 comprised sub-angular limestone rubble, mortar and CBM fragments <200mm, in a mid creamy brown, firm, silty clay matrix, which produced no finds. The post pad was constructed within cut F1097, sub-rectangular in plan it had vertical sides which broke sharply to a flat base measuring (1.03 x 0.99 x 0.12m).

7.3.5 Construction cut F1097 and post pad M1098 were truncated by Ditch F1018 (Figs. 6 & 7; Plate 11).

7.3.6 To the south of M1098 was a second post pad, M1138. More irregular in plan and measuring 1.22m x 0.74m, M1138 comprised the same materials as M1098; sub-angular limestone rubble, mortar and CBM within a silty clay matrix and had a defined square pad at its northern end on which several pieces of limestone had been laid level, possibly to support the base of a post. M1138 was truncated at its northern end by Ditch F1018 (Figs. 6 & 7; Plate 11).

7.3.7 Located in the eastern corner of Trench 3 was a third post pad M1139. Extending from the limits of excavation M1139 was sub-square in plan with a wide rounded cornered and measured 0.96m+ x 0.90m+. It was constructed from the same limestone, mortar and CBM fragments <200mm bonded with a mid creamy brown, silty clay matrix as post pads M1098 and M1138. M1139 may have formed part of a returning line of posts across the southern end of the timber built structure.

7.3.8 Extending southwest from post pads M1098 and M1138 was the remains of a possible floor surface L1140. This comprised a pale yellowish brown, sub-rounded gravel clasts <50mm and sub-angular mortar fragments <60mm laid in a firm silty clay matrix (40%). Floor layer L1140 was truncated by Ditch F1018 (Figs. 6 & 7; Plate 11).

7.3.9 A similar remnant of possible floor surface (L1141) was recorded on the south-western side of post pad M1139. Comprising the same sub-rounded gravel and mortar fragments with a silty clay matrix, L1141 measured 0.30m x 0.19m and was truncated by a recent geotechnical test pit (Fig. 6).

7.3.10 L1066 was a layer of demolition debris stratified above L1020 in the western part of Trench 3 (see Figs 6 and 7). It is thought to have been associated with the possible timber

framed building S1142 and would have formed a levelling/ consolidation layer packed in to the area overlying Ditch F1068 (See below). Measuring 1.76m x 1.25m x 0.12m, L1066 comprised broken, angular peg tile and brick fragments <200mm, in a mid grey brown, friable, clayey silt matrix with mortar and charcoal flecks <20mm.

7.3.11 L1066 was truncated by F1063, the foundation trench for a later Wall Foundation M1065, and was cut from the surface of L1017. Linear in plan, extending from the west corner of Trench 3 on a northwest to southeast alignment F1063 measured 1.56m+ x 1.24m+ x 0.30m+, and had vertical edges. F1063 contained Wall Foundation M1065 and foundation trench backfill F1064.

7.3.12 Wall Foundation M1065 was constructed from coarse, mid pinkish red, unfrogged, hand made bricks (240mm x 120mm x 100mm), which were almost certainly re-used. The bricks were laid in a simple stretcher bond, two beds wide and survived two courses deep. At the southern end of the wall several roughly dressed, angular limestone blocks had been used as corner pieces as M1065 turned 90⁰ to the southwest. The wall was bonded with a pale greyish-yellow, sandy, lime mortar.

7.3.13 F1063 was backfilled with L1064 a dark yellowish grey-brown, firm, silty clay, with moderate sub-angular limestone fragments <20mm. L1064 contained pot (37g) dated 16th -17th century, CBM (4000g), animal bone (197g) and Small Find (SF3), a Copper Alloy coin/ token (2g).

7.3.14 Sealed beneath the post-medieval structural remains (S1142) and layer L1020, was a midden enriched soil horizon L1060 (See above). Layer L1060 sealed a second enriched soil horizon (L1062; See above) and Ditch F1068 which cut it.

7.3.15 F1068 was a substantial boundary ditch running northwest to southeast across the Trench 3 sondage, cutting L1062. Only its north-eastern edge fell within the limits of excavation, prohibiting measurement in plan, but in section it was 0.53m deep with a stepped side and a flat base. It contained two fills L1067 and L1061. The basal fill (L1067), comprised a dark brownish grey, cohesive, clayey silt, with moderate chalk and charcoal fleck <10mm and occasional degraded organic inclusions <20mm. L1067 yielded pot (31g) dated 14th – early 16th century, CBM (33g), animal bone (122g) and Oyster Shell (19g). This was overlain by the secondary fill L1061 mid-dark grey brown, friable, silty clay, with moderate chalk and charcoal flecks <20mm and rare CBM fragments <75mm; L1061 contained pot (270g) dated 13th -15th century, CBM (2500g), animal bone (60g), Cockle Shell (9g), Mussel Shell (10g), Oyster Shell (54g) and Iron fragments (42g).

7.3.16 F1115 was a shallow gully (1.20m+ x 0.58 x 0.09m) sealed by L1062 and cut into colluvial layer L1124= L1101, it was truncated by Ditch F1068. Aligned northwest-southeast and linear in plan, F1115 had steep sides which broke sharply to a slightly concave base. It contained a single fill; L1116 a mid-dark grey brown, friable, clayey silt, with occasional sub-angular and sub-round flint gravel clasts <20mm and charcoal flecks <10mm. L1116 produced CBM (15g) and animal bone (83g).

7.4 Trench 4

Sample section: South end, west facing section (see Figs 8 and 9)

0.00 = 5.55m AOD

0.00 – 0.11m	L1081. Modern concrete hardstanding forming pathway around the eastern boundary of
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	the extant terraced houses.
0.11 – 0.14m	L1083. Levelling deposit: Mid orange, compact, sand, with no inclusions.
0.14 – 0.45m	L1086. Modern demolition layer. Light orange/yellow, non-cohesive silty sand with frequent sub angular flint and limestone gravel <20mm.
0.45 – 0.69m	L1090. Post med build-up layer. Dark grey/brown, non-cohesive clayey silt with moderate rounded flint and limestone gravel <20mm.
0.69 – 0.91m	L1092. Post med build-up layer. Dark brown/grey, cohesive sandy silt with occasional rounded flint gravel <20mm.
0.91 – 1.20m	L1093. 16 th -17 th century midden/build-up layer. Mid grey/brown, cohesive sandy silt with occasional sub angular chalk gravel <20mm and occasional charcoal flecks <5mm.

Sample section: South end, east facing section.

0.00 = 5.59m AOD

0.00 – 0.05m	L1081. Modern concrete hardstanding. See above.
0.05 – 0.12m	L1099. Modern tarmacadam layer.
0.12 – 0.53m	L1086. Modern demolition layer. See above.
0.53 – 0.78m	L1090. Post-medieval layer. See above.
0.78 – 1.00m	L1092. Post-medieval build-up/midden layer. See above.
1.00 – 1.30	L1093. 16 th -17 th century midden/build-up layer. See above. Excavation on this section stopped at this horizon.

Sample section and auger test: Sondage north end, west facing

0.00 = 4.22m AOD

0.00 – 0.19m	L1023. 17 th -18 th century build-up layer. Mid grey/brown, cohesive silty clay with occasional orange clay mottling and occasional chalk flecks <5mm. Contained SF5, a Cu Alloy Buckle.
0.19 – 0.30m	L1027 (= L1077). Floor surface. Pale grey, rammed, sub-angular degraded limestone gravel <20mm with a 40% mid brown/grey, cohesive, silty clay matrix.
0.30 – 0.52m	L1112. Alluvial layer. Dark grey, cohesive organic silty clay with frequent non worked sub angular waterlogged wood <40mm.
0.52 – 0.59m	L1117. 12 th -14 th /15 th century occupation layer: Orange mottled, mid greyish brown, firm, silty clay, with occasional chalk flecks <10mm.
0.59 – 0.93m	L1118. Alluvial layer: Mid brownish blue-grey, firm, humic clayey silt with occasional round wood fragments <10mm.
0.93 – 1.10m	L1128. Alluvial layer: Dark black-brown, firm, organic/peaty silt, with moderate organic inclusions <20mm.
1.10 – 1.25m	L1129. Alluvial layer: Mid bluish grey, firm, silty clay, with occasional chalk flecks <10mm.
1.25 – 1.30m	L1130. ?Fluvial deposit: Mid yellowish brown, soft, silty sand, with no inclusions.
1.30 – 1.76m	L1131. Alluvial layer: Mid greenish blue, firm, sand clay, with mid greenish brown laminations, grading becoming lighter with depth. No inclusions.
1.76m+	L1132. ?Fluvial deposit: Mid brownish green, firm, silty sand, with occasional water worn flint gravel clasts <20mm.

Additional description of deposits (Fig 8)

7.4.1 At the north end of the Trench 4, L1081 was absent, and L1082 (a modern tarmacadam layer) was stratified in its place. Beneath L1082 lay L1084 (a pale-mid orange, friable, sand, levelling layer), in place of L1083. In the central part of the west facing section L1087 (a modern hardcore/ packing layer) was stratified between L1086 and L1087 (0.43 - 0.59m), and at the northern end of this section, L1091; a mid yellowish brown, fairly compact, sandy silt, with CBM inclusions lay beneath L1090 (0.42 – 0.66m bgl at its greatest extent).

7.4.2 In the central to northern part of the east facing section, L1096 (a modern hardcore/levelling layer comprising light orange/yellow, non-cohesive sand with moderate rounded flint and limestone gravel) was stratified between L1091/ L1082 and L1099 (0.12 –

0.30m at its maximum extent). In the central part of this section, L1094 (a 19th century topsoil layer comprising dark brown/black, cohesive silty clay with occasional rounded flint and limestone pebbles) formed a thin layer between L1086 and L1090 (0.56 – 0.58m). In all but the southern part of this section, L1095 (a post medieval demolition layer comprising 80% tile, CBM and broken pottery, with a mid yellowish grey-brown, non-cohesive sandy clay matrix) lay between L1090 and L1092 (0.72 – 0.85m bgl at its maximum extent).

7.4.3 The lower deposits in the trench (seen the sondage section) dipped noticeably towards the centre of the trench, being higher to the north and south. In the central part of the section, L1025 (possible industrial dump/residue layer comprising dark orangey grey-brown, compact clayey silt with frequent iron mineralization and occasional charcoal flecks) was stratified between L1023 and L1027, and in the central to southern part of the section, L1111 (a 15th - 16th/17th century dump layer comprising mid grey-brown, cohesive silty clay with frequent orange silt mottling) lay between L1027 and L1112.

7.4.5 L1026 was an orange mottled mid to dark grey brown, fairly compact, clayey silt, stratified beneath L1025 in the centre of the trench. This deposit may represent further industrial residues overlying floor surface L1027.

Description:

7.4.6 Trench 4 contained a recent linear feature (F1089). Possible pit (L1079), small pits (F1107 and F1108), and a more substantial pit (F1113) pre-dated the post medieval period.

7.4.7 Linear Gully F1089 (2.0 x 0.46 x 0.24m) ran east to west and was sealed by L1087 (Fig 8). It had steep sides breaking fairly sharply to a concave base. F1089 contained a single fill L1088, a dark black-brown, cohesive, silty clay, with occasional CBM fragments <25mm. L1088 produced animal bone (21g) and clay pipe fragments (53g).

7.4.8 F1079 (1.0 x 0.63-1.15 x 0.34m) ran east to west across the sondage in Trench 4, cutting L1111 and sealed by L1027 and L1023 (Figs 8 and 9). It was somewhat irregular and sub-oval in plan, it is interpreted as a pit. Its sides were moderately steep, breaking sharply to a flat base which sloped downwards to the south, as did all of the lower deposits in this part of the trench (see above). It contained a single fill L1080, a mid grey-brown, cohesive, silty clay with red clay mottling and no inclusions. This fill contained pottery (29g) dated 12th –mid 14th century, CBM (113g) and animal bone (178g).

7.4.9 Pits F1113, L1107 and L1108 were all sealed by L1111 (Fig 9). Pit F1113 (0.65 x 0.34 x 0.14m) was sub-rectangular in plan, with near vertical sides which broke gradually to a concave base. Its only fill L1114 a mid reddish, orange-brown, non-cohesive, sandy silt, with 45% granular Iron precipitate/metal working residue inclusions.

7.4.10 F1107 (0.60 x 0.30 x 0.25m) was truncated by Pit F1079. It was sub-circular in plan with gentle to moderate sides, stepped to the south, breaking gradually to a concave base. Its fill, L1110, resembled L1114 (being a mid orange, red-brown, non-cohesive, silty sand), and may indicate similar use for the dumping of material associated with metalworking. L1110 contained animal bone (109g).

7.4.11 F1108 (0.52 x 0.34 x 0.22m) was sub-circular in plan with moderately steep sides, breaking gradually to a narrow concave base. Its fill (L1109) resembled those of pits F1113 and F1107 being a mid orange, red-brown, non-cohesive, sandy silt. The colouration and high

Iron content of these pits suggest either the presence of metal-working residues or Iron pan formation under gleyed/waterlogged conditions.

7.5 Trench 5

Trench 5 was abandoned at a depth of 600mm due to extensive ground disturbance caused by a modern storm drain crossing the trench on a northeast – southwest alignment. All deposits encountered comprised 20th hardcore, tarmac surfaces and pipe trench backfill. As such they have not been included in this record.

7.6 The Second World War Air Raid Shelter

7.6.1 A Second World War Air Raid shelter measuring 6.10m by 1.70m by 2.0m, survived in the northeast corner of the proposed development site (Fig. 10; Plates 17 & 18). It was constructed from sections of pre-cast, steel re-enforced concrete. Each section was pre-fabricated and transported to the site where they were bolted together to form a vaulted shelter with an open access at each end. The eastern end of the shelter had been blocked with corrugated iron, and pre-cast concrete end wall. At the western end was the entrance accessed by a short flight of steps, aligned perpendicular to the door and shielded by concrete blast walls. The blast walls would have been constructed onsite within plank mouldings. Originally the shelter would have been covered by an earth mound, but this has been removed leaving approximately 1.0m extant above ground.

7.6.2 The shelter is in a good state of preservation, with minimal decay of the re-enforced concrete and little graffiti or vandalism. Until recently the shelter appears to have been used as a garden shed/store.

8 CONFIDENCE RATING

8.1 Several limiting factors were encountered during the archaeological evaluation. These were largely caused by the presence of live services (electric, water, sewerage, surface and storm water drainage) and standing structures on the site. These obstacles necessitated a reduction in the size of Trenches 1 and 4 and the abandonment of Trench 5. However, despite the reduced sample size, it is not felt that any other factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features and finds.

9 DEPOSIT MODEL

9.1 The underlying Kimmeridge Clay island deposits were not encountered in any evaluation trench. Greensand and clay drift deposits were recorded on the northern half of the proposed development site in test pits and auger samples taken in Trenches 2 and 3, while on the southern half of the site Trenches 1 and 4 exhibited deep stratified alluvial sequences. In both areas these underlying deposits were sealed by medieval occupation and dumping layers and subsequent post-medieval dump deposits and soil horizons.

9.2 It was clear from both the modern ground surface and relative depth of the stratigraphic sequences recorded in the evaluation trenches that the underlying natural deposits sloped away towards the River Great Ouse some 200m east of the proposed development site. Comparable

clay deposits L1122 in Trench 2 and L1127 in Trench 3 were recorded at depths of 3.95m AOD and 3.27m AOD respectively.

9.3 Trenches 1 and 4 exhibited similar depositional sequences which although not directly comparable were both based on stratified alluvial layers (probably deposited in a fresh water channel), overlain by several layers of medieval dumping and occupation activity, capped by a deep sequence of post-medieval dumping and levelling deposits.

9.4 Trenches 1 & 4 the alluvial sequences were typified by anaerobic, low energy organic silts and clayey silts (Trench 1 layers L1071-L1075 & L1133-L1135, Trench 4 L1118 & L1128-L1131), punctuated by high energy coarse fluvial sands with shell fragments (Trench 1 L1072 & L1074; Trench 4 L1130 and L1132). The high energy fluvial sands suggest either an influx/inundation of fast flowing river water, or a fast flowing outwash of greensand material from the top of the island.

9.5 Trenches 2 and 3 revealed a sequence of deposits which (with the exception of localised variation) were directly comparable. Both trenches exhibited an unusually deep sequence of post-medieval soil horizons (c. 0.80m-1.00m in depth), which sealed medieval midden enriched soil horizons and dump deposits. The earliest medieval features in both trenches were cut into colluvial deposits (L1101 Trench 2 = L1124 in Trench 3) at 4.20m AOD and 4.23m AOD respectively; which capped further colluvial layers and natural clay deposits (L1122 in Trench 2 and L1127 in Trench 3).

10 DISCUSSION

10.1 *Summary of the archaeology*

10.1.1 The proposed development site lay within an area an area of high archaeological potential fronting Broad Street, one of the principle thoroughfares within the medieval core of the city of Ely. Archaeological excavations in the immediate area have produced a wealth of evidence for Mid-Late Saxon and medieval occupation in the form of 8th century property boundaries at the north end of modern Broad Street, Broad Street frontage has yielded valuable two consecutive early medieval aisled halls near the street frontage on the adjacent Jewson's Yard and remains of two large, consecutive, 12th-15th century buildings at No. 57 Broad Street. Remains of later medieval and post-medieval light industrial use have also been excavated in the area, including kilns and ovens.

10.1.2 The current programme of archaeological investigation at 25 Broad Street revealed deep sequences of well stratified features and deposits dating from the post Norman Conquest period to the post-medieval and modern development of the site.

10.1.3 Deep alluvial deposits were identified in Trenches 1 and 4 at a depth of 3.99m AOD and 3.94 m AOD respectively. In both trenches these alluvial deposits were sealed by medieval dumping deposits dating from the 12th- 15th centuries (L1069-L1071 in Trench 1 and L1117 & L1118 in Trench 4. Trench 4 revealed a number of late medieval and early post-medieval pits (F1079, F1107 & F1108) cutting a possible limestone rubble floor/consolidation layer (L1027). Associated with this floor/consolidation layer were possible metalworking residues (L1025 & L1026). In both trenches the medieval deposits were sealed beneath deep

sequences of post-medieval dumping and levelling. The upper sequence of Trench 1 was dominated by the cut (F1053) of a Victorian brick built sewer pipe (M1055).

10.1.4 Trenches 2 and 3 exhibited comparable stratigraphic sequences; both were situated on natural clay deposits at a depth of 3.95m AOD and 3.27m AOD respectively, capped by colluvial deposits (Trench 2, L1101 = L1124 in Trench 3) at 4.20m AOD and 4.23m AOD respectively. The colluvial deposits were overlain by medieval soil horizons enriched with midden material and dump deposits (Trench 2; L1100 & L1101 dated 9th-12th century & L1005 13th -14th century. In Trench 3 L1062 & L1060. It is possible that L1062=L1100 and L1060=L1005). Both Trenches 2 and 3 revealed medieval features sealed by deep post-medieval soil sequences.

10.1.5 In Trench 2 a large pit (F1042=F1102) and gully F1045 dated to the 10th-12th centuries and while F1038 which truncated both of these earlier features was dated to the 11th-13th centuries. Gully F1038 was cut by two undated post holes. Trench 2 also revealed three post-medieval features; pit F1022, posthole F1104 and post pad F1009 cutting the overlying 17th-18th century soil L1006. A later pit F1137 was recorded cutting the later post-medieval buried subsoil L1003.

10.1.6 In Trench 3 the undated linear gully F1115 was cut into colluvial layer L1124 and sealed by medieval soil horizon L1062. A substantial ditch (F1068) cut L1062 and contained fills dated to the 13th-16th centuries. Trench 3 also revealed evidence of a post-medieval timber built structure (S1142) at c. 4.85m AOD, which comprised post pads F1098, F1138, F1139, floor surfaces L1140, L1141 and an associated levelling layer L1066. These structural remains were truncated by a later (?18th century) gully (F1018).

10.1.7 Air raid shelter extant to the northeast of Trench 2 is known to have been constructed from a government prefabricated design for communal use, probably for children from the local schools on Broad Street.

10.2 *Interpretation of the site: archaeology and history*

10.2.1 The excavations at 25 Broad Street revealed a number of medieval and post-medieval cut features and occupation deposits, within a deep, well stratified sequence of enriched soils, dump and levelling deposits. The sequence of deposits produced securely datable finds which have allowed the results of the evaluation to be broadly phased. The Broad Street frontage was investigated by Trench 5, which was abandoned due to the presence of a large live, storm drain. The remaining trenches were excavated in what would have been back plot areas and the archaeological evidence recovered reflects this.

Saxo-Norman (9th-12th Century)

10.2.2 The earliest evidence of human occupation of the proposed development site was recorded in Trenches 2 and 3 which were situated on the favourable ground to the north of the possible erosion channel identified in Trenches 1 and 4. As identified in the desk-based assessment the early medieval town of Ely underwent a period of expansion following the suppression of Hereward the Wake, with the construction of the Motte and Bailey castle at Cherry Hill shortly after 1071 AD and the construction of the cathedral between 1080 and 1189AD.

10.2.3 The earliest securely dated deposits were midden layer L1100 and colluvial deposit L1101 (9th-11th and 10th-12th respectively) in Trench 2

10.2.4 The stratigraphically earliest feature on the site undated Gully F1115 in Trench 3 cuts colluvium L1124 (L1124=L1101 in Trench 2), and is sealed by medieval soil horizon L1062. Gully F1115 was a linear boundary feature aligned northwest-southeast roughly perpendicular to the line of Broad Street, delineating back plots behind the properties on the Broad Street frontage.

10.2.5 In trench Trench 2, midden layer L1100 was sealed by compacted greenish mottled, yellow-orange clay, floor surface; L1008. Although no structural remains were found in association with floor layer L1008, it is almost certain that this layer was laid as a floor.

10.2.6 During the 10th -12th centuries any structure associated with floor L1008 went out of use and occupation in the area appears to have undergone expansion, with the excavation of a large rubbish pit F1042=F1102 and the establishments of a probable boundary; the northeast-southwest aligned gully F1045. Both of these features were dated to the 10th-12th centuries and truncated by a later gully F1038.

10.2.7 Right-angled Gully F1038, appears to represent the re-establishment of the boundary delineated by Gully F1045, formalising the back corner of a medieval burgage plot fronting Broad Street. The fill of F1038 was dated to the 11th -14th centuries. It is significant that both boundaries F1045 and F1038 are aligned to the existing line of Broad Street, suggesting that Broad Street was set out at an early date and survived the Anarchy period unaltered.

10.2.8 Evidence from Trench 1 suggests that the possible erosion channel, filled with alluvial deposits was probably still open, but silting, with slow flowing or standing water, until the 12th century when layer L1071 indicates midden material from the surrounding occupation area was being dumped into the open watercourse.

High Medieval (13th-15th Century)

10.2.9 The above features in Trench 2 were sealed by the midden enriched soil horizon L1005 dated 13th -14th century.

10.2.10 In Trench 3 the early medieval soil horizon L1062 (=L1100) was truncated by a substantial boundary ditch (F1068) aligned approximately north-south; slightly off perpendicular to the line of Broad Street. Ditch F1038 (dated 11th -14th century) is likely to represent a significant rear plot boundary. It is possible that this ditch represents plot realignment or new development during the Anarchy period of the mid. 13th century.

10.2.11 The erosion channel identified in Trenches 1 and 4 is likely to been infilled and reclaimed at this time. This is evidenced by layers L1076 and L1070 in Trench 1, dated 13th - 15th century and 12th-14th century respectively.

10.2.12 In Trench 4, layer L1117 dated 12th-15th century sealed the alluvial sequence, and was in turn overlain by L1112 and the possible limestone gravel floor/consolidation layer L1027=L1077. This floor/consolidation layer produced no finds evidence, but is likely to predate the 15th century, being cut by the large pit F1079; the fills of which were dated to the 12th -14th century. Pit F1079 was truncated by the undated pit F1113.

10.2.13 Associated with floor/consolidation layer L1027=L1077, were two concreted Iron rich deposits, L1025 and L1026. It is possible that these layers represent residues from metalworking in the vicinity at this time.

Post Medieval

10.2.14 The stratigraphic sequences identified in the excavation appear to show a period of abandonment or inactivity during the late medieval and early post-medieval period. In Trench 2 the 13th-14th century enriched soil horizon L1005 was directly overlain by the 17th-18th century soil deposit L1006, a similar sequence was recorded in Trench 3 L1060 (=L1005) was overlain by the late 16th-18th buried soil L1017 and the 17th-18th century structure S1142. This stratigraphic evidence supports the theory that a shift in the focus of the settlement core followed the establishment of the market place, to the north of the cathedral. In addition it is known that Ely underwent a period of decline during the early post medieval period.

10.2.15 The use of the back plots for market garden or allotment activity with occasional outbuildings fits the model proposed in Section 5, based on cartographic and documentary sources.

10.2.16 In Trench 3 evidence for a 17th-18th timber built structure (S1142), likely an outbuilding, comprised post pads, floor surfaces and a foundation layer (L1066) laid over the soft, earlier infilled ditch F1068. The probable out building S1142 is likely to have been out of use by the 18th century being sealed by L1016 and truncated by Ditch F1018.

10.2.17 Trench 2 revealed further evidence for possible post-medieval outbuildings, in the form of post hole F1009 and post pad F1104. Post hole F1009 yielded residual 10th-12th century pot sherds but is likely to date from the 18th century, cutting L1006, dated 17th -18th century.

10.2.18 Layer L1006 in Trench 2 was also cut by pit F1021, this feature and the later pit F1137 represent the only backland pitting present on the site. Throughout the medieval and post medieval periods it was common for such back plots to be used for rubbish pitting an activity which is otherwise absent from the proposed activity area.

10.2.19 The deep sequence of post-medieval soil development observed on the northern side of the site is unusual when the proposed development site is compared to other excavations in the vicinity. This may in part be due to the use of the site as a market garden from at least 1845 onwards as attested by the cartographic evidence, see Sections 4 and 5 above. Perhaps more simply this area has remained a garden plot since that time, avoiding the truncation and levelling recorded on sites such as 57 Broad Street.

10.3 Interpretation of the site: geology and topography

10.3.1 The underlying natural Kimmerage clay island deposits were not present in any of the excavated trenches. A clear delineation was observed between the stratigraphic sequences of Trenches 1 and 4 in the southern half of the site and Trenches 2 and 3 to the north. This can be attributed to the differing underlying deposits in these areas.

10.3.2 In the northern half of the site Trenches 2 and 3 were situated on natural clay and greensand deposits (L1122 =L1127 and L1126 respectively). This 'solid' underlying material was capped by several colluvial deposits (L1101 = L1124 & L1119-L1121 in Trench 2). This

colluvial material is likely to have been caused by prehistoric tree clearance on the top of the island with unsupported soils being washed down slope towards the River Great Ouse and the Fen edge. This relatively dry and stable area was clearly suitable for habitation by the Norman Conquest and throughout the medieval period.

10.3.3 It is likely that the alluvial sequences recorded in Trenches 1 and 4 were formed in an open erosion channel running down the side of the island. The edges of this channel were not identified within the excavated limits of the evaluation trenches, although the excavated extents of the alluvial deposits in Trenches 1 and 4 allow an estimated width in excess of 8m.

10.3.4 Such a large erosion channel running off the island, crossing the proposed development site towards River Great Ouse some 200m to the east, would be an ideal natural feature to exploit and could be a factor in the location and development of the medieval water frontage in the area. Excavations along the waterfront on the adjacent Jubilee Gardens site revealed evidence for medieval three wharves at right angles to the river.

10.4 Preservation of archaeology

10.4.1 Only Trenches 1 and 4 exhibited any evidence of post-medieval ground disturbance and truncation. The post medieval sequence of deposits in Trench 1 was notably truncated by a large Victorian pipe trench (F1053) and brick sewer (M1055). Trench 4 revealed 500mm of recent ground disturbance and surfacing associated with the adjacent buildings on the site and truncation by a modern surface water drain.

10.4.2 With the exception of the above ground disturbance the medieval and alluvial deposits recorded in Trenches 1 and 4 were sealed undisturbed beneath a deep sequence of relatively intact post-medieval soil horizons and dump deposits. The medieval sequences of deposits were encountered at depths of 4.34m AOD and 4.08m AOD respectively.

10.4.3 Trenches 2 and 3 exhibited an unusually deep sequence of undisturbed post-medieval soils, which sealed a well preserved sequence of medieval enriched soils and cut features, at 4.91m AOD and 4.70m AOD respectively.

10.4.4 With the exception of Trench 1 deposits sealed below a depth of *c.* 4.60m AOD were subject to a degree of waterlogging, most notably in Trenches 2 and 3. These anaerobic conditions may have aided the preservation of ecofacts and environmental remains.

10.4.5 On a wider perspective the proposed development site has been subjected to a moderate degree of ground disturbance. Trench 5 located at the Broad Street road frontage, was abandoned due extensive truncation by a storm drain, which is known to run through the centre of the site for its complete length, to a depth of at least 2.50m below existing levels. This drain was subject to a watching brief at the time of its construction in 1984(Holton-Krayenbuhl 2000A).

10.4.6 The southern half of the proposed development site has also been disturbed by the construction the existing Georgian and Victorian buildings and their associated services to a depth of at least 1.50m below existing levels, as indicated in the geotechnical report.

10.5 Finds and environmental evidence

10.5.1 A well stratified pottery assemblage was recovered from the evaluation, dating from the Late Saxon, throughout the medieval and post medieval periods. Early sherds include Ipswich, Thetford, Stamford and St Neots wares. The medieval pottery recovered comprised largely of locally made coarse wares, Ely type wares, regional East Anglian wares such as those produced by the Grimstone kilns near King's Lynn and few imported vessels. The preservation of the pottery varied with sherds in a good condition being found along side highly abraded residual sherds within contexts.

10.5.2 The evaluation produced a reasonable animal bone assemblage, with good preservation. Results suggest that cattle and sheep were kept in similar proportions in both the Late Saxon/Medieval and Post Medieval phases. Domestic fowl, goose and duck and rabbit are also likely to have contributed to the meat supply, in a diet supplemented with fresh shell fish (Cockle, Mussel and Oyster). The presence of a Cod bone is of interest suggesting salted or pickled cod was being imported to Ely during the medieval period. The number of cattle and sheep horn cores present in the late Saxon/Medieval assemblage is suggestive of processing of the horn sheaths; as with all the results this is tentative. Analysis of an assemblage from further excavation of the area would be necessary in producing more reliable conclusions.

10.5.3 A number of small finds were recovered during the evaluation these included a Lead fishing net weight (SF1; L1069) and a Copper Alloy buckle (SF5; L1023). Of particular interest were a Lead token or possible pilgrims medal (SF2; L1017), a Copper Alloy coin or token (SF3; L1020) and a fragment of a gilded, Copper Alloy object, possible a key (SF4; L1100). Further analysis of these small finds may provide more secure identification and dating of these objects.

10.5.4 Environmental samples were taken from eleven contexts including stratified soil horizons and sealed features fills. These could potentially be informative as to the crop regime of the area around Castle Acre and the local crop processing practices, as well as providing information about the site environment.

10.6 Research potential

10.6.1 The programme of archaeological works were justified in their implementation. The proposed development site is located within an area of high archaeological potential within the medieval core of the city of Ely.

10.6.2 Research issues for the region in the Saxon and medieval periods are suggested in Glazebrook (1997) and Brown & Glazebrook (2000). A significant number of research topics for the Saxon and medieval urban landscape have been put forward by Ayers (in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 27-32), these include:

- the identification and definition of proto-urban settlement
- examination of developments in the Anglo-Scandinavian period
- the impact of the Normans
- spatial analysis and identification of zoning within towns (both in terms of social organisation and in the division between domestic / residential areas and industrial zones)
- research into demography e.g. the change of settlement patterns over time and population density
- analysis of the urban economy
- the 'development cycle' within towns, particularly the issue of late medieval decline.

10.6.3 The results of the evaluation will contribute to these research themes when applied to the city of Ely. Evidence for the back plots of medieval properties that may have fronted Broad Street was recovered from Trenches 2 and 3, with Trenches 1 and 4 providing evidence for the reclamation of an open water course. The late medieval decline typical of medieval towns in the region is evidence by the break in the stratigraphic sequence between the 14th and late 16th centuries.

10.6.4 The assessment site at 25 Broad Street revealed a surprising depth of undisturbed stratified deposits, unlike the sequences recorded on other excavations in the Broad Street area. The evaluation also identified a possible erosion channel running off the island towards the Great Ouse, with Saxo-Norman and medieval occupation of the adjacent colluvial bank. Such a feature may have been a factor in the siting of the medieval wharves identified along the water front on the adjacent Jubilee Gardens site.

10.6.5 The principle research potential of the assessment site lies in the comparison of the evidence of medieval and post medieval occupation activity with other excavations from the surrounding area in order provide a more complete model for the development and scale of the late Saxon and medieval settlement, and how the medieval town plan set the layout for the later post medieval development of the town.

10.6.6 Further analysis of the small finds and environmental samples has the potential to further enhance our understanding of the landscape, diet, farming practices and trade associations of this important medieval city.

11 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with the finds from the site, at the Cambridgeshire County Archaeology 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.

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APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

The following sites are those that lie within the assessment area (c. 500m radius of the site). The table has been compiled from data held by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER). The locations of the sites are shown in Figure 3. Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in section four.

HER	NGR TL	Description
Prehistoric		
07164	54 80	Late Iron Age ploughshare or currency bar (found late 19 th /early 20 th century).
07165	54 80	Find of Neolithic axe.
10476	5419 8019	Late Iron Age/early Roman pit and gully found during excavations at Walsingham House.
Roman (1st – 5th centuries)		
07162	54 80	Late 19 th /early 20 th century finds of Roman coins (Vespasian to Gratian).
07163	54 80	Finds of Samian ware (late 19 th /early 20 th century).
10170b	5420 8010	Roman Samian ware fragment found during excavations at The Paddock.
CB15424	5440 8000	Evidence of Roman activity observed during watching brief at the old Tesco site, Broad Street, along with evidence for medieval and post-medieval activity (see below).
MCB16082	5400 7980	Sherds of Roman pottery found in sewer trench.
Medieval remains (5th – 16th centuries)		
02046	5460 7970	Several ‘Babylon pots’, probably kiln rejects, found.
07025	5410 7980	Find of (Saxon?) throwing axe of ‘francisca’ type.
07026	5420 7970	Medieval pottery sherds.
07244	54 80	Medieval pottery, roof fittings and water pipe found.
07322	5410 8025	Ely Cathedral Claustral Buildings.

07322A	5410 8025	Site of Saxon monastery founded in 673, known from documentary evidence. A mid-Saxon - 11 th century church is also known from the documentary record and crop marks. A middle-Saxon commemorative stone is preserved in the cathedral.
07322B	5400 8010	Ely Cathedral Claustral Buildings. Several are listed, including the Almonry, Sacristy, Goldsmith's Tower and Great Hall.
07322C	5410 8020	Ely Cathedral Claustral Buildings, north and east cloister walls.
07322D	5410 8020	Ely Cathedral Claustral Buildings, The Dark Cloister.
07322E	5410 8020	Ely Cathedral Claustral Buildings.
07322G	5410 8030	Site of mid-14 th century church, demolished 1566.
07322H	5400 8010	Chapel built by Prior Crauden in 1324-25, containing a celebrated mosaic pavement.
01764	5410 7990	Norman motte-and-bailey of Cherry Hill (Castle Mound).
08755	5430 7990	The Three Blackbirds PH, originally built as a 13 th century merchant's hall. Excavations in 1981 revealed the original hearth.
10170	5420 8010	Excavations at The Paddocks in 1986 revealed evidence for settlement continuing into the 12 th century followed by a phase of cultivation.
11311	5429 8025	An evaluation at 2 Fore Hill found evidence of late medieval quarrying and domestic refuse dumping behind the street frontage. This was overlain by Victorian garden soil and some remains of buildings from this period.
11312	5460 7980	Excavation revealed banks overlying the medieval foreshore, c. AD1200-1400 and dumping (Reynolds 1994).
11420	5449 7996	Watching brief at Ship Lane, Ely in 1994; evaluation revealed east-west medieval property boundaries, preceded by drainage channels. Intensive 13 th century domestic occupation on Broad Street frontage with excellent survival.
11675	5420 8030	An excavation in the Bishop's Garden, south of the cathedral, revealed the foundations of the 12 th century cloisters. Evidence of earlier activity included a substantial stone foundation, possibly relating to the Saxon church.
11790	5410 7969	Evaluation at 14 Potters Lane revealed a possible early post- medieval kiln and pottery waste and possible medieval structural features.
11793	5396 8025	Excavations revealed a previously unknown cemetery dating to the 14 th century or earlier. Remains of at least five individuals, probably buried in shrouds rather than coffins, were recovered.
11799	5394 8035	A recording brief at 4 Chantry Lane found a sequence of post-medieval 'backyard' deposits.
11858a	5450 8020	Medieval street frontage timbers at Lisle Lane.

11950	5434 8002	Watching brief at 54 Broad Street observed post-medieval rubble yard (?) surfaces, lower layers partially waterlogged. Rubbish pit contents suggest use from 14 th century.
11966	5401 8024	The footings of a building, thought to date to the 13 th /14 th century, were excavated near the Old Bishop's Palace. It may be the remains of an earlier abbot's house.
14597	5430 7980	Settlement sequence from 14 th -18 th century revealed, including the well preserved remains of a substantial 15 th century building.
14871	5420 7980	Evaluation revealed 14 th century boundary ditch and medieval-19 th century backyard deposits.
CB15415	5440 7990	Evaluation revealed a sequence of deposits associated with flooding episodes, dating to the medieval period. Light industrial use of the area is indicated by the discovery of horn cores.
CB15424	5440 8000	An intensive watching brief at the old Tesco site, Broad Street, recovered evidence for domestic activity in the north- west of the site from the 12 th to 15 th centuries, along with Roman and post-medieval finds (see above and below).
CB15550	5390 8000	Excavations at Railway Mission, Silver Street, revealed that there was some activity in this area in the 13 th and 14 th centuries. Remains suggest that this area may have been part of a farmyard.
CB15546	5397 8015	Excavations identified the foundations of a buttressed building pre-dating the 14 th century. Activity seems to have heightened in the 15 th and 16 th centuries; deposits suggest the building may have come into use as a kitchen providing for high status individuals.
10476B	5419 8019	Excavations at Walsingham House revealed evidence of quarrying in the late Saxon period.
10476C	5419 8019	Excavations revealed evidence for medieval quarrying at Walsingham House.
MCB16486	5428 7979	An evaluation at 57 Broad Street found 12 th -15 th century features including two phases of buildings fronting Broad Street.
Post-medieval remains (16th century – present)		
07011	5400 7980	Hill House. Grade II Listed 18 th century house.
07322F	5410 8030	Post-medieval brasses in Ely Cathedral.
08186	5470 8000	Post-medieval pottery recorded in silt deposits in ditches of the outflow chamber on the river frontage.
14591	5440 7980	Evaluation revealed 17 th century consolidation of bank of ditch, later backfilled and levelled with waster from 17 th century lime kiln.
14870	5420 7970	St Peter's Church.
CB15424	5440 8000	An intensive watching brief at the old Tesco site, Broad Street, recovered evidence for industrial activity dating to the 17 th and 18 th century, along with Roman and medieval finds.

MCB16306	5438 7967	An evaluation to the rear of 1-8 Annesdale revealed an 18 th century boundary ditch. The lower part of the stratigraphic sequence consisted of alluvial deposits, probably from inundations from the Ouse. Above these were dumped layers, probably an attempt to create a dry and consolidated surface.
10476D	5419 8019	Walsingham House, Ely. 18 th -19 th century.
Undated sites/finds		
11142	5420 7960	Watching brief at Tesco, Angel Drove, in 1993 revealed no archaeological features.

APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Date	Title	Scale	Location
1610	John Speed's map of Ely	-	CRO
1661	Hermanides' map of Ely	-	CRO
1846	Tithe map (redrawn 1868)	-	CRO
1850	Bidwell's map	-	CRO
1885	OS first edition sheet XXVI.14	25": 1 mile	CRO
1901	OS second edition sheet XXVI.14	25": 1 mile	CRO
1901-1911	OS XXVI.14 NE	-	CRO
1927	OS third edition sheet XXVI.14	25": 1 mile	CRO

APPENDIX 3 TITHE AWARD 1846

No.	Owner	Occupier	Plot/field name	Land use	Area (a. r. p.)	Rent (£ s. d.)
1735	William Sparrow	Himself	Broad Street	Yard	- 2 38	0 8 9
1737	George Hardy	Himself	Parliament Street	Yards	- 1 31	- 5 4
1738	John Harlock	Himself	Parliament Street	Garden	- 2 26	0 6 0
1739	John Harlock	Himself	Parliament Street	Yard	- 1 22	With above
1740	William Harlock	Himself	Waterside	Malting + yard	- 3 5	0 6 0
1742	Hugh Robert Evans Senior	Luke Cornwell Senior	At Back Hill	House + garden	- 3 10	2 0 10
1744	George Hall	Elizabeth Bodger	Waterside	Garden	- 1 8	0 3 0
1746	Bishop of Ely & James Hillson	Phillip Richwood	Parliament Street	House + yard	- 1 30	---
1747	George & John	Henry	At Waterside	Public	-- 35	---

	Hall	Parsons		house + yard		
1748	Robert Sibley	Himself	At Waterside	Garden	- 2 30	0 8 0
1749	William Harlock	Luke Cornwell Senior	In Broad Street	Garden	3 1 32	1 12 7
1676	Gifford J George	Simeon Easey	In Broad Street	Yard	2 2 35	0 17 6
1677	Luke Cornwell Senior	Himself	In Broad Street	House etc.	- - 29	0 3 0 (With 1661, 1092)

**APPENDIX 4
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS
DOCUMENTARY ARCHIVE FORM**

Site Details			
County:	Cmbridgeshire	Museum:	Cambs County Store
Site Code:	AS960	AS Project Number:	P2209
Site Name:	25 Broad Street, Ely, Cambridgeshire		
NGR:	TL 5436 7993	Accession Number:	-
Site Type:	Evaluation	Date of Work:	February 2006
Planning Ref:	E/00873/03/FUL	SMR No:	
Related Work:			
Brief Description of Documentary Archive:	1 ring binder		
Brief Finds Description (Quantity & Date):			
Ownership Form Returned:		Archive Deposited:	

Introduction			
Brief/s		Specification/s	
Date	Present	Date	Present
20-06-2005	Yes	06-01-2006	Yes

A: Reports		
Report Type	Report No	Present
Interim: Text and Illustrations	1991	Yes

B: Primary Site Records		
Total No. of Files:	1 ring binder	
Total No. of Site Drawing Sheets:	8 A1 sheets	
Location of A4 Files (Tick)	Finds Room:	Corridor:
Material	Present	Details
Site Notes	Yes	1 bundle
Context Register	Yes	3 sheets
Context Sheets	Yes	140 sheets

Levels Sheets	Yes	2 sheet		
Site Drawings				
Plan/Section Register	Yes	1 sheet		
Plan Sheets	Yes	1 A1 sheet		
Section Sheets				
Combined Plan/Section Sheets	Yes	7 A1 sheets		
Other Site Drawings				
Digital Plans				
Plans				
Data				
C: Finds Data				
Small Finds Register	1 sheet			
Finds Concordance	3 pages			
Finds Box List				
X-Rays				
Conservation Photo Plates				
Conservation Lab Sheets				
Other Finds Information (Give Details)				
Specialist Finds Reports				
Material	Report Type	Report Present	Specialist Archive Material (Give Details)	
Pottery	Interim	Yes		
CBM	Interim	Yes		
Animal Bone	Interim	Yes		
Shell	Interim	Yes		
Flint	Interim	Yes		
D: Site Photographs				
Photographic Register Present	Yes	Digital Photo Register Present		
Black & White 35mm				
Film No	Negative Nos	Shot Nos	Contact Sheet Present	Negatives Present
1750	1-37	1-18		
1751	1-36	19-37		
1878	1-19	38-47		
Colour Slides				
Film No	Negative Nos	Shot Nos	Present	
1844	1-37	1-18		
1874	1-36	19-37		
1787	1-19	38-47		
Digital Photos				
Shot Nos	Files Present		Hard Copies Present	
1-47				
E: Environmental Data				
Sample Register Present:	Yes	Sample Sheets Present:	Yes	
Processing Register Present:		Sieving Sheets Present:		
Sample Concordance Present:				

Specialist Environmental Reports			
Material	Report Type	Report Present	Specialist Archive Material (Give Details)

F: Documentary Records, Press & Publicity; G: Relevant Correspondence; H: Miscellaneous

APPENDIX 5 CONCORDANCE OF FEATURES

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Date
	L1000	2	Layer: Topsoil in Trench 2	Modern
	L1001	2	Layer: Subsoil in Trench 2	-
	L1002	2	Layer: Dark brown silt. Buried topsoil in Trench 2	-
	L1003	2	Layer: Dark grey-brown silt. Buried subsoil in Trench 2	-
	L1004	2	Layer: Clayey lens (section one) in Trench 2	-
	L1005	2	Layer: Mid grey silty clay. Trench 2	13 th -14 th
	L1006	2	Layer: Mid grey-brown silt. Trench 2	17 th -18 th
	L1007	2	Layer: Clayey lens (section two) in Trench 2	-
	L1008	2	Layer: Redeposited natural in Trench 2	-
F1009		2	Cut of posthole in Trench 2	10 th -12 th
	L1010	2	Fill/padding of posthole F1009 in Trench 2	10 th -12 th
	L1011	3	Layer: Topsoil in Trench 3	-
	L1012	3	Layer: Subsoil in Trench 3	-
	L1013	3	Layer: Buried topsoil in Trench 3	-
	L1014	3	Layer: Cinder Layer in Trench 3	-
	L1015	3	Layer: ?Dumping layer in Trench 3	17 th -18 th
	L1016	3	Layer: Buried subsoil in Trench 3	17 th -18 th
	L1017	3	Layer: Buried soil in Trench 3	Late 16 th -18 th
F1018		3	Cut of gully in Trench 3	-
	L1019	3	Fill of gully F1018 in Trench 3	-
	L1020	3	Layer: ?Midden deposit in Trench 3	16 th -17 th
F1021		2	Cut of pit in Trench 2	12 th -13 th
	L1022	2	Fill of pit F1021 in Trench 2	12 th -13 th
	L1023	4	Layer: Mid brown silt. Trench 4	17 th -18 th
	L1024	4	Layer: Mid/light orange brown. Trench 4	-
	L1025	4	Layer: Mid grey brown with orange iron pan mottle. Trench 4	-
	L1026	4	Layer: Mid-dark grey brown. Trench	-

			4	
	L1027	4	Layer: Limestone brash. ?Floor surface in Trench 4	-
	L1028	4	Layer: Limestone brash. Trench 4	-
	L1030	1	Layer: Tarmac. Trench 1	-
	L1031	1	Layer: Sand, cement, gravel make up layer in Trench 1	-
	L1032	1	Layer: Sand and gravel make up layer in Trench 1	-
	L1033	1	Layer: Sand and gravel make up layer in Trench 1	-
	L1034	1	Layer: Sand make up layer in Trench 1	-
	L1035	1	Silty sand make up layer in Trench 1	-
	L1036	1	Layer: Sandy silt make up layer in Trench 1	17 th -18 th
	L1037	1	Layer: Clay silt make up layer in Trench 1	-
F1038		2	Cut of gully in Trench 2	11 th -14 th
	L1039	2	Fill of gully F1038 in Trench 2	11 th -13 th
	L1040	2	Fill of gully F1038 in Trench 2	12 th -13 th
	L1041	2	Fill of gully F1038 in Trench 2	?11 th -14 th
F1042		2	Cut of pit in Trench 2	10 th -12 th
	L1043	2	Fill of pit F1042 in Trench 2	10 th -12 th
	L1044	2	Fill of pit F1042 in Trench 2	10 th -12 th
F1045		2	Cut of Gully in Trench 2	10 th -12 th
	L1046	2	Fill of Gully F1045 in Trench 2	10 th -12 th
	L1047	1	Layer: Clay/silt make up layer in Trench 1	17 th -18 th
F1048		2	Cut of posthole in Trench 2	-
	L1049	2	Fill of posthole F1048 in Trench 2	-
	L1050	1	Layer: Mid grey brown clay silt buried soil in Trench 1	17 th -18 th
	L1051	1	Layer: Demolition layer in Trench 1	17 th -18 th /19 th
	L1052	1	Layer: Mid grey brown clay silt buried soil in Trench 1	17 th -18 th
F1053		1	Cut for conduit pipe in Trench 1	18 th
	L1054	1	Fill of cut for conduit pipe in Trench 1	18 th
M1055		1	Brick conduit pipe in Trench 1	18 th
	L1056	1	Layer: Pale grey clay layer in pipe construction cut F1053 in Trench 1	-
	L1057	1	Upper fill in pipe construction cut F1053	-
	L1058	1	Upper fill in pipe construction cut F1053	-
	L1059	1	Layer: Mid grey brown and yellowish make up layer in Trench 1	-
	L1060	3	Layer: Layer within Trench 3 overlain by L1020	-
	L1061	3	Upper fill of ditch F1068 in Trench 3	13 th -15 th
	L1062	3	Layer	-
F1063		3	Construction cut of wall in Trench 3	-
	L1064	3	Fill of construction cut F1063 in	-

			Trench 3	
M1065		3	Brick wall within construction cut F1063 in Trench 3	-
	L1066	3	Layer: Rubble layer in Trench 3	14 th -15 th /16 th
	L1067	3	Primary fill of ditch F1068 in Trench 3	14 th -early 16 th
F1068		3	Cut of ditch in Trench 3	14 th -early 16 th
	L1069	1	Layer: Mid grey brown sand silt. Trench 1	Late 14 th -16 th /17 th
	L1070	1	Layer: Mid grey brown very sandy silt layer. Trench 1	12 th -14 th
	L1071	1	Layer: Mid grey slightly silty sand layer. Trench 1	Mid 12 th -Mid 13 th
	L1072	1	Layer: Sand and iron concretion layer in Trench 1	-
	L1073	1	Layer: Dark grey peaty clay. Trench 1	-
	L1074	1	Layer: Coarse orange beige sand. Trench 1	-
	L1075	1	Layer: Dark grey peaty clay. Trench 1	-
	L1076	1	Layer: Mid grey brown sand and silt mottled with dark orange silt. Trench 1	13 th -15 th
	L1077	4	Layer: Brash under L1025- same as L1027. Trench 4	-
	L1078	4	Layer: Peat under L1028 in Trench 4	-
F1079		4	Cut of linear feature in Trench 4	-
	L1080	4	Sandy lens in linear feature F1079 in Trench 4	12 th -Mid 14 th
	L1081	4	Layer: Concrete layer in Trench 4	-
	L1082	4	Layer: Tarmac layer in Trench 4	-
	L1083	4	Layer: Levelling deposit in Trench 4	-
	L1084	4	Layer: Building deposit in Trench 4	-
	L1085	4	Layer: Demolition deposit in Trench 4	-
	L1086	4	Layer: Thick rubble unit in Trench 4	-
	L1087	4	Layer in Trench 4	-
	L1088	4	Fill of cut F1089 in Trench 4	-
F1089		4	Cut in Trench 4	-
	L1090	4	Layer in Trench 4	18 th
	L1091	4	Layer in Trench 4	-
	L1092	4	Layer in Trench 4	-
	L1093	4	Layer in Trench 4	Late 16 th -17 th
	L1094	4	Layer in Trench 4	Late 14 th -Mid 16 th
	L1095	4	Layer in Trench 4	-
	L1096	4	Layer in Trench 4	-
F1097		3	Cut of post-pad in Trench 3	-
	L1098	3	Fill of post-pad F1097 in Trench 3	-
	L1099	4	Layer: Tarmac layer in Trench 4	-
	L1100	2	Layer: Mid-dark brown grey clayey silt below L1008 in Trench 2	9 th -11 th
	L1101	2	Layer: Mid orange brown sandy clay below L1100 in Trench 2	10 th -12 th
F1102		2	Cut of pit at N of Trench 2	10 th -12 th

	L1103	2	Fill of pit F1102 in Trench 2	10 th -12 th
F1104		2	Cut of posthole in Trench 2	-
	L1105	2	Fill of posthole F1104 in Trench 2	-
1106			Void context	
F1107		4	Cut of pit in Trench 4	-
F1108		4	Cut of pit in middle of section in Trench 4	15 th -16 th /17 th
	L1109	4	Fill of pit F1108 in Trench 4	-
	L1110	4	Fill of pit F1107 in Trench 4	-
	L1111	4	Layer: Capping L1109 and L1110 in Trench 4	15 th -16 th /17 th
	L1112	4	Layer: Grey peat. Trench 4	-
F1113		4	Cut of rectangular pit in Trench 4	-
	L1114	4	Fill of rectangular pit F1113 in Trench 4	-
F1115		3	Cut of gully in Trench 3	-
	L1116	3	Fill of gully F1115 in Trench 3	-
	L1117	4	Layer: Layer under L1112 in Trench 4	12 th -14 th /15 th
	L1118	4	Layer: Layer under L1117 in Trench 4	-
	L1119	2	Layer in Trench 2	-
	L1120	2	Layer: Clays beneath archaeology in Trench 2	-
	L1121	2	Layer: ?Colluvial deposits in Trench 2	-
	L1122	2	Layer: Natural clay in Trench 2	-
	L1124	3	Layer: Colluvium in Trench 3. The same as L1101 in Trench 2	-
	L1125	3	Layer: Sand and clay. Trench 3	-
	L1126	3	Layer in Trench 3	-
	L1127	3	Layer in Trench 3	-
	L1128	4	Layer: North end of Trench 4 sondage	-
	L1129	4	Layer: North end of Trench 4 sondage	-
	L1130	4	Layer: North end of Trench 4 sondage	-
	L1131	4	Layer: North end of Trench 4 sondage	-
	L1132	4	Layer: North end of Trench 4 sondage	-
	L1133	1	Layer: Lens of clay in Trench 1 – Auger	-
	L1134	1	Layer: Possible alluvial deposit in Trench 1 - Auger	-
	L1135	1	Layer: Peat. Trench 1 – Auger	-
F1136		2	Cut of posthole in Trench 2	-
F1137		2	Cut of pit in Trench 2	-
F1138		3	Possible post-pad in Trench 3	-
F1139		3	Possible post-pad in Trench 3	-
	L1140	3	Layer: possible floor surface in Trench 3	-
	L1141	3	Layer: possible floor surface in Trench 3	-
M1142		3	Possible timber building in Trench 3. Comprises 1138-1141	-

APPENDIX 6 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS BY FEATURE

Feature	Context	Trench	Segment	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1004		2		Layer				490	
1005		2		Layer	13th-14th	(203), 2984g	79	1144	Oyster Shell (8), 61g Mussel Shell (27), 48g Cockle Shell (3), 3g Fe Nail (1), 10g
1006		2		Layer	17th-18th	(161), 1221g	290	428	Cockle Shell (1), 4g Mussel Shell (14), 16g Fe Nail (1), 11g
1009	1010	2		Posthole Fill	10th-12th	(8), 32g	213	12	Mussel Shell (1), 2g
1015		3		Layer	17th-18th	(3), 15g	509	45	
1016		3		Subsoil Layer	17th-18th	(5), 191g	17	81	Clay Pipe Fragment (1), 5g
1017		3		Buried Soil Layer	Late 16th-18th	(11), 121g	2536	108	SF2: Pb Token (1), 23g
1020		3		?Midden Deposit	16th-17th	(94), 913g	2272	1070	Cockle Shell (2), 2g Mussel Shell (5), 11g Oyster Shell (22), 192g Glass (1), <1g Slag (1), 5g Fe Fragments (23), 278g ?Pb Fragment (1), 24g Cu Alloy Buckle (1), 3g
1021	1022	2		Pit Fill	12th-13th	(26), 270g		168	Cockle Shell (1), 1g Oyster Shell (1), 57g
1023		3		Layer	17th-18th	(8), 181g	676	279	Mussel Shell (3), 13g Oyster Shell (1), 6g Charcoal (1), 3g Fe Fragment (1), 35g SF5: Cu Alloy Buckle (1), 3g
1036		1		Layer	17th-18th	(2), 38g	143		

1037		1		Layer			114		
1038	1039	2	A	Beam Slot Fill	11th-13th	(10), 79g	7	32	Burnt Flint (1), 1g
	1040	2	B		12th-13th	(18), 95g	85	241	Fe Fragment (1), 1g Cockle Shell (1), 1g Mussel Shell (8), 7g Oyster Shell (1), 2g
	1041	2	C		?11th-14th	(22), 123g		298	Cockle Shell (2), 2g Mussel Shell (12), 15g Oyster Shell (1), 6g
1042	1043	2	A	Pit Fill			12	5	Mussel Shell (3), 1g
	1044	2	B		10th-12th	(12), 58g		111	Cockle Shell (2), 1g Mussel Shell (9), 7g
1045	1046	2		Gully Fill	10th-12th	(2), 7g	7	54	Mussel Shell (1), 1g
1047		1		Layer	17th-18th	(4), 46g	44		
1048	1049	2		Posthole Fill			5	4	Mussel Shell (1), <1g
1050		1		Layer	17th-18th	(3), 119g	332		
1051		1		Layer	17th-18th/19th	(2), 161g	494		
1052		1		Layer	17th-18th	(13), 417g			
1053	1054	1		Conduit Pipe Fill	18th Century	(53), 1912g	3224	282	Oyster Shell (2), 21g Clay Pipe Fragment (1), 5g Coal (1), 27g Fe Nail (1), 29g
1063	1064	3		Construction Cut Fill	16th-17th	(4), 37g	4000	197	SF3: Cu Alloy Coin (1), 2g
1066		3		Layer	14th-15th/16th	(7), 121g	36073	280	Oyster Shell (1), 10g
1068	1061	3		Secondary fill	13th-15th	(15), 270g	2500	60	Cockle Shell (1), 2g Mussel Shell (3), 10g Oyster Shell (6), 54g Fe Fragments (3), 42g
	1067	3		Primary Fill	14th-Early 16th	(1), 31g	33	122	Oyster Shell (2), 19g
1069		1		Layer	Late 14th- 16th/17th	(10), 80g	222	461	Cockle Shell (4), 9g Mussel Shell (3), 6g Oyster Shell (2), 20g Glass (2), <1g

									Fe Fragments (3), 41g SF1: Pb Net Weight (1), 35g
1070		1		Layer	12th-14th	(12), 165g		64	Oyster Shell (1), 20g Cockle Shell (1), 1g
1071		1		Layer	Mid 12th-Mid 13th	(6), 122g		440	Mussel Shell (3), 10g
1075		1		Layer				144	
1076		1		Layer	13th-15th	(60), 895g		352	Oyster Shell (4), 21g
1079	1080	4		Layer in Linear Feature	12th-Mid 14th	(2), 29g	113	178	
1089	1088	4		?				21	Clay Pipe Fragments (6), 53g
1090		4		?	18th Century	(58), 1177g	423	51	Clay Pipe Fragments (2), 10g Cu Alloy Buckle (1), 41g
1093		4		?	Late 16th-17th	(2), 28g		77	
1094		4		?	Late 14th-Mid 16th	(2), 41g			
1100		2		Layer	9th-11th	(5), 56g		35	Oyster Shell (1), 71g SF4: Cu Alloy Object (1), 28g
1101		2		Layer	10th-12th	(4), 58g		770	Oyster Shell (3), 35g
1102	1103	2		Fill of Linear Feature	10th-12th	(1), 9g		352	Mussel Shell (1), 4g Flint (1), 2g ?Slag (1), 12g
1104	1105	2		Posthole Fill			111		Fe Nail (1), 7g
1107	1110	4		Pit Fill				109	
	1111	4		Layer	15th-16th/17th	(5), 132g	198	139	Oyster Shell (1), 12g
1115	1116			Gully Fill			15	83	
1117		4		Layer	12th-14th/15th	(2), 121g	350	104	Mussel Shell (2), 11g Oyster Shell (1), 6g
1141		2		?				89	
U/S	1106	4		Void Context Number	17th-18th ?10th-12th	(121), 4440g (2), 39g	49	5 305	Fe Fragment (1), 4g Flint (1), 28g

APPENDIX 7 SPECIALIST FINDS REPORTS

Pottery Report

By Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 826 sherds weighing 10.114 kg which appears to span the full medieval period from the Late Saxon/ Early Medieval periods through to the 18th century. The pottery is in mixed condition with small abraded sherds and large, often diagnostic sherds, with no or little abrasion. Generally the difference is reflected over time with the smallest sherds often being amongst the earliest and the latest pottery generally being in better condition. This also suggests that much of the earlier pottery is residual and it often appears with later sherds.

Layers L1100 and L1101 are potentially amongst the earliest contexts containing two sherds of a thick grey ware reminiscent of Middle Saxon Ipswich-type ware, although possibly they are thick sherds of Thetford-type ware. A St Neots jar rim was amongst the few other coarse ware sherds that were present. Other features containing Saxo-Norman sherds include the large pit F1045=F1102 and the fill of post-hole F1009; L1010 contained a fragment of Stamford bowl rim. The commonest medieval fabric is Ely and Ely-type ware comprising 45% of the entire assemblage of which 17% of these sherds had glaze. (However it is possible some of the later “Ely-type sherds” might actually be Lyveden/Stanion wares whilst several small thick sherds are possibly from brick or tile rather than pot). The next commonest medieval group (12% of the overall assemblage) is unsourced coarsewares, mainly grey wares, and it is probable that some of these are Thetford, Grimston-type and Ely-type wares. F1005 contained some good examples of decorated High Medieval sherds including incised straight and wavy line patterns and stab decoration. This layer also contained a thumb decorated base sherd with oolitic limestone inclusions that cross-joined with a similar sherd from pit F1021. Other wares present are Developed Stamford, Developed St Neots and shelly wares and glazed Grimston ware some of which is late, 15th-early 16th centuries including a pipkin handle from F1053. Two sherds of imported German Raeren and Frechen stoneware from F1020 and F1093 respectively are also included among the late medieval/early post medieval pottery. F1020 also contained a handle of possible post-medieval Ely Fine Ware.

Post-medieval red earthenwares comprise 36% of the assemblage total indicating a date range of late 16th to 18th centuries. These comprise a variety of jars, bowls, jugs and mugs and include a handle, probably from a dripping dish, from F1053. Single sherds of tin glazed earthenware, white stoneware, creamware and a plate of refined white earthenware with a maker stamp *Kasewood*, the latter from F1054, can all be assigned 18th century dates. Further analysis will help refine wares and dates.

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Name/description</i>	<i>Date</i>
SIPS	- Sandy Ipswich Ware	Early 8 th – Mid 9 th
Thet	- Thetford Ware	Late 9 th -Mid 12 th
Stam	- Stamford Ware	Late 9 th – Mid 12 th
SNeot	- St Neot Ware	Late 9 th -12 th
MCW1	– Medieval Coarse Ware (Fine to medium sand with occasional very coarse quartz)	10 th -12 th
MCW2	– Medieval Coarse Ware (sandy grey ware similar to Thetford ware-type)	10 th -12 th
Lyv/Stan	- Lyveden/Stanion	12 th -14 th /15 th
D/Stam	- Developed Stamford	Mid 12 th – Mid 13 th
D/SNeot	- Developed St Neots	Mid 12 th – Early 14 th
MSL	- Medieval Shelly Ware	Mid 12 th -Mid 14 th

Mel	- Medieval Ely Ware	12 th -15 th
Mel-G	- Medieval Glazed Ware	Late 12 th -14 th /15 th
Grim-G	- Glazed Grimston Ware	Late 12 th – 14 th
L-Grim	- Late Grimston Ware	Late 14 th -16 th
LMC	- Late Medieval Coarseware	14 th -16 th
L-Mel	- Late Ely ware coarseware	15 th -16 th
L-Mel (G)	- Late Ely ware glazed ware	15 th -16 th
LMT	- Late Medieval Transitional	Mid 15 th -16 th /Early 17 th
Raer	- Raeren Stoneware	Late 15 th – early 17 th
Ely-F	- Ely Fine Ware	16 th -17 th
Frech	- Frechen Stoneware	Mid 16 th -17 th
PMRE	- Post Medieval Red Earthenware	Late 16 th -17 th /18 th
W/Ston	- White Stoneware	18 th
Cream	- Creamware	
RFE	- Refined White Earthenware	18 th -19 th

<i>Feature</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1003	1064	2x25g LMC 1x6g L-Grim 1x6g PMRE	16 th - 17 th	L-Grim – glazed jug handle PMRE- rim internal glaze, 16 cm diam
1005		3x13g Stam 27x140g Thet 15x73g SNeot 118x1,429g Mel 2x10g D/Stam 5x42g D/SNeot 11x125g Mel-G 5x63g MCW2 2x7g ?L-Grim	13 th -14 th	Mel-t 8 rims 1x14cm everted rim. 1x sagging base, 1xthumb deco base (conjoins with pit 1021), well-preserved. 4x decorated sherds with incised straight lines, wavy lines and combing, 2x girth grooves. MCW2 – inturned/upright jar rim 20cm diameter. Contains Saxo-Norman residual sherds, also High Med Grimston and D/Stamford. 2x10g B MaT
1009	1010	1x9g Stam 4x10g MCW2 3x12g Mel	10 th -12 th	Stamford bowl rim All small and abraded
1006		3x17g Stam 19x112g Thet 3x16g SNeot 24x155g MCW2 9x51g MSL 92x657g Mel-t 2x19g Mel-t 2x21g Mel-G 1x11g L-Mel 1x7g L-Mel (G) 1x6g PMRE	17 th -18 th	SNeot – 2x conjoining jar rim c.12cm diam, abundant shell, dark fabric Stam – 1x10g unglazed, grey others yellow or orange glaze on white. Thet – 1x almost squared rim, 1x rilling MCW2 – thick, everted jar rim MSL – everted jar rim Mel-G – 1x roulette decoration Mel-type - 1x 12cm squared rim, 1x 18cm everted jar rim, 1 everted bowl rim Mel-t – wavy line deco, 1 with rilling also One post-med sherd (+clay pipe) rest Med 2x4g slag

1015		3x150g PMRE	17 th -18 th	
1016		5x190g PMRE	17 th -18 th	
1017		2x11g Thet 1x11g MCW2 1x6g Mel-G 1x22g L-Mel (G) 1x28g L-Mel 1x12g L-Grim 3x21g PMRE	Late 16 th -18 th	MCW2 – thickened, almost clubbed ?bowl rim 1x12g bone
1020		7x48g Thet 1x6g SNeot 3x23g MCW2 - 49x466g Mel 14x187g Mel-G 3x23g Grim 2x23g Grim-L 4x37g L-Mel 1x19g Raer 2x29g Ely-F 3x13g PMRE	16 th -17 th	Thet-sagging base MCW2 – folded out ?bowl rim Mel – 3x jugs, body sherd, thumbled base, rim spout all different. 1x round bodied jar with flat, short upright rim L-Mel - 1x internal slip Ely-F small jug.mug handle PMRE – Shiny external glaze on two, one unglazed 3x44g ? B Mat
1021	1022	2x15g ?SNeots 6x76g Mel 3x27g ?Mel-G 12x116g MCW2	12 th -13 th	Ely-t thumbled base conjoins with that fro 1005 Mel-G Oxidised with brown iron slip, could be from Bucks or elsewhere 1x14g worked stone?
1023		1x19g LMC 7x161g PMRE	17 th -18 th	PMRE – 13cm pointed rim to bowl or jug, looks early. Pointed lid top. Assemblage generally fairly abraded.
1036		2x38g PMRE	17 th -18 th	
1038	1039	1x2g Thet 1x4g SNeot 1x21g LYV/STAN 2x38g Mel 4x12g MCW2	11 th -13 th	
	1040	3x12g Thet 2x15g SNeot 2x3g Stam 5x32g MCW1 2x4g MCW2 4x29g ?Mel-t	12 th -13 th	SNeot – everted jar rim Stam – eroded glaze
1038	1041	2x5g MCW1 2x11g MCW2 9x42g ?Mel	?11 th - 13 th	Small abraded sherds

1042	1044	3x6g Thet 1x1g SNeot 1x6g ?Ely 6x42g MCW2	11 th -13 th	Includes Saxo-Norman
1045	1046	1x6g Stam 1x1g SNeot	10 th -12 th	Saxo-Norman
1047		3x30g PMRE	17 th -18 th	1x14g ?Tile
1050		3x118g PMRE	17 th -18 th	
1051		2x160g PMRE	17 th - 18 th /19 th	
1052		1x36g LMC 12x380g PMRE	17 th -18 th	PMRE – finger decorated base
1053	1054	8x72g L-Ely 2x43g L-Ely (G) 6x62g L-Grim 3x21g ?LMT 27x1470g PMRE 1x1g TGE 1x29g Cream 5x115g RFE	18 th	L-Grim – glazed pipkin handle PMRE – Dripping dish?
1061		1x3g Thet-t 4x132g Mel 7x117g Mel-G 1x12g L-Mel?	13 th -15 th	Mel – 16cm jar rim Mel-G – 2 handles 1x2g bone
1066		1x14g MCW2 1x5g Ely 1x4g Grim-G 2x51g ?L-Grim 1x10g L-Mel 9x486g PMRE	14 th - 15 th /16 th	Includes Grimston High Med, 1x17g ?tile with stamp
1068	1067	1x30g L-Mel	14 th - Early 16 th	Thin wheel-made body sherd, coil built
1069		1x3g MCW2 5x49g Mel 2x6g Mel-G 1x10g /LMT	15 th - 16 th / 17 th	Med sherds with one oxidised sparsely glaze sherd of Late Med/ Early post-med date
1070		7x55g Mel 1x3g Mel-G	12 th - 14 th	Some abrasion
1071		2x24g Thet 3x6g MCWW1 1x31g D/Stam	Mid 12 th -Mid 13 th	D/Stam – glazed jug handle with wavy line deco.
1076		34x514g Mel 11x110g Mel 8x212g Mel-G 3x20g ?L-Grim	13 th -15 th	Mel – jar rims 1x10cm, 1x16cm, bowl rim c.30c 1x bowl rim or strap handle?, 1x jug handle Mel – grey. Squared jar rim 20cm dim

		1x36g L-Mel (G)		Mel. Bowl (or jug) rim 16cm 16cm diam, wavy line deco on rim Mel-G – 1x shallow dish, 1xsmall jug/mug rim 7-8cm diam. 1xlarger jug handle L-Mel (G) small jug or mug handle and body sherds
1079	1080	1x22g ?Mel-t 1x5g MCW2	12 th -mid 14 th	
1090		1x5g L-Mel 55x 1,142g PMRE 1x3g W/Ston	18 th	1x27g B Mat
1093		1x20g Frech 1x8g PMRE	Late 16 th -17 th	
1094		2x41g L-Grim	Late 14 th -mid 16 th	L-Grim – Glossy glaze both sides
1100		1x15g ?Sips 1x10g SNeot 3x31g MCW2	9 th -11 th	SNeot – jar rim Saxo-Norman, 1x thick sherd could be Ipswich or a thick Thetford-type
1101		2x50g MCW1 1x5g MCW2	10 th -12 th	MCW1 – thick sherd sherd with girth grooves, reminiscent of Ipswich ware but brown fabric, handmade. 1x simple rim 1x3g oxidised B Mat
1102	1103	1x8g Thet	10 th -12 th	
1108	1111	1x43g Mel 3x53g L-Mel(G) 1x34g L-Mel	15 th -16 th	
1117		1x11g Mel 1x 108g MCW2	12 th - 14 th /15 th	Mel –tile? MCW2 Pale grey sandy ware
Unstrat		116x4,259g PMRE 1x10g Bel 1x8g Ely-G	17 th - 18 th	PMRE - Includes brown. Pale, brown. Green, yellow slipped and black glazed wares. 3x163g – B Mat including glazed tile
U/S	1106	1x25g ?SIPS 1x13g ?Lyv/Stan	?10 th - 12 th	

The Ceramic Building Materials

By Andrew Peachey

Evaluation excavations produced a total of 699 fragments (57074g) of late Medieval CBM from 33 features (Table 1). The assemblage is homogenous and relatively well preserved and dates from the 15th- early 17th centuries. The bulk of the assemblage: 59.22% by fragment count, 63.62% by weight, was recovered from Layer L1066, although small but significant groups (2-4kg) were also contained in Layers L1017 & L1061, Midden L1020 and Conduit pipe F1053 L1054.

Feature type	Flat Roof Tile		Brick	
	F	W	F	W
Layer L1066	392	33194	22	3116
Other features	253	12266	32	8498
<i>Total</i>	<i>645</i>	<i>45460</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>11614</i>

Table 1: Quantification of late Medieval CBM by frequency (F) and weight (W, in grams)

The flat roof tile or ‘peg tile’ in the assemblage was manufactured in two local fabrics united in the size and firing of the tile, and consistent with types produced from the late 14th –early 17th centuries. Fabric 1 generally has oxidised surfaces and a reduced core and is tempered with common-abundant sand giving the tile a slightly abrasive feel. Fabric 2 is off-white to cream in colour throughout (occasional reduced cores do occur) and is tempered with sparse sand and clay pellets with a smooth or slightly powdery feel. Fabric 1 accounts for 78.57% of the flat roof tile in Layer L1066 by fragment count (75.88% by weight). A similar distribution occurs in all the CBM groups that can be meaningfully quantified in the assemblage. The flat roof tile in both fabrics is of dimensions: 250mm+ (minimum as incomplete) x 150mm x 10-12mm, and though technically flat has often been warped during firing. Pre-firing nail holes, often angled, and set in from the edges or corners by approximately 20mm are evident on a considerable number of fragments. Also occasionally evident on fragments of roof tile in both fabrics are splashes of lead glaze but this does not appear to correlate with any decorative scheme, and may have occurred during manufacture, drying, or firing alongside glazed pottery vessels. In addition to the very high concentration of flat roof tile in Layer L1066, there are notable flat roof tile groups of 1749g-2232g in Layer L1017, Midden L1020, Conduit Pipe F1053 L1054 & Construction Cut F1003 L1064, as well as a lesser group of 1379g in Layer L1061. Deposits of comparable roof tile, suggesting the demolition or collapse of a roof, as the substantial Layer L1066 does, have been recorded at Forehill, Ely (Alexander 2003, 147) in early 15th – early 16th century, after which tiled rooves become common place.

Fragments of brick are sparsely distributed in the assemblage but are generally abraded to a far higher degree than the flat roof tile, with diagnostic fragments only present in Layer 1066, Conduit Pipe F1053 L1054 and Construction Cut F1003 L1064. Two related types of brick are apparent, both in oxidised sand-tempered fabrics. Layer L1066 and Construction Cut F1003 L1064 both contain fragments of bricks with dimensions of ?x115x45mm with straw marks, creased faces and slightly rounded arises. Conduit Pipe F1053 L1054 contains fragments of a brick with dimensions of ?x110x50mm a sanded base, creased faced and regular arrises. Both types of brick are typical of 15th century – Tudor (early 17th century) ‘place’ bricks, although it is apparent that the brick type in L1054 is of higher quality, but not demonstrably of later date, than the other type.

	1069	10	225										
	1080	1	16	2	95								
	1090	4	334	2	89	3	196						
	1093	2	77										
	1105	2	111										
	1110	3	205										
	1111	2	202										
	1116	3	15										
	1117	3	230										
		496	35364	149	10354	52	10098	2	1516				

The Animal Bone

By Carina Phillips MA

Introduction

624 fragments of animal bone were excavated from 25 Broad Street, Ely. The bone was spot dated to the Late Saxon/Medieval period (67% of the assemblage) and the Post-Medieval period (29% of the assemblage). A small proportion came from undated features (4% of the assemblage). Bone has been analysed separately for these dates, undated bone has been excluded from the analysis. The bone was mostly of good preservation; however erosion and concretion (due to a wet anaerobic environment) was present on a small proportion of bone. The eroded bone may have obliterated evidence of butchery. The hand excavation of the bone may result in an under-representation of small bones.

Method

Bones were identified and recorded to species and element when possible. The category sheep/goat has been used unless it was possible to clearly identify the species sheep (*Ovis sp.*) or goat (*Capra sp.*) using the features stated by Bosseneck (1969). Tooth wear for cattle, sheep and pig were recorded using the method of Grant (1982) and ages assigned following Hambleton (1999). Measurements were taken when viable following the methods of Jones *et al* (1976) and von den Driesch (1976), and are contained in the site archive. When available the fusion state of identifiable bones was also recorded and ages were assessed following Silver (1969). Fragments unidentifiable to a particular species were recorded under the categories of 'large sized', consisting of cattle (*Bos sp.*), large deer and horse (*Equus sp.*) sized fragments and 'small sized' consisting of sheep/goat, small deer, pig (*Sus sp.*) and dog (*Canis familiaris*) sized bone fragments. All other unidentifiable bone fragments were recorded as such. Evidence of burning, sawing, chopping, knife-cutting and gnawing was also recorded, as was smashed bone. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) of a species was calculated from most frequent left or right skeletal element (minimum number of elements).

Results

Species	NIS P	MNI	Chop	Cut	Smashed	Gnawed	Burnt
Cattle	43	3	3	0	2	0	0
Sheep/goat	47*	3	2	0	6	0	1
Pig	30	2	1	0	2	0	0
Horse	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Cat	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Dog	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Fowl	13	-	0	0	0	0	0
Duck	3	-	0	0	0	0	0
Common Scooter	2	-	0	0	0	0	0
Unidentifiable Bird	3	-	0	0	0	0	0
Fish	3**	-	0	0	0	0	0
Large sized	80	-	2	2	11	1	1
Small sized	113	-	1	4	10	6	1
Unidentifiable	74	-	0	0	0	0	0
Total	416	-	9	6	31	7	3

Table 2: The animal bone from the late Saxon/Medieval phase. *3 identified positively to sheep, **1 identified to cod (*Gadus sp.*).

Species	NIS P	MN I	Choppe d	Cut	Smashed	Gnawe d	Burnt
Cattle	24	3	0	0	3	0	0
Sheep/goat	29*	4	0	1	4	1	0
Pig	6	1	0	0	0	0	0
Dog	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Cat	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Rabbit	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic fowl	2	-	0	0	0	0	0
Duck	1	-	0	0	0	0	0
Goose	2	-	0	0	0	0	0
Unidentifiable Bird	9	-	0	0	0	0	0
Large sized	29	-	0	0	6	0	0
Small sized	31	-	1	1	6	0	0
Unidentifiable	43	-	0	0	0	0	0
Total	180	-	1	2	19	1	0

Table 3: The animal bone from Post Medieval phase. *1 identified positively to sheep.

In both phases, cattle and sheep/goat were present in the highest numbers. Sheep/goat bones were recorded in slightly higher numbers than cattle. In both phases the horn cores of sheep were positively identified, there were no positive identifications of goat.

Pig, dog and cat were present in small numbers. Horse was only identified in the Late Saxon/Medieval phase. Ages were indicated by a small number of mandibles for cattle, sheep/goat and pig. Two cattle mandibles were aged at adult and senile. Three pig mandibles were immature aged between 7-27 months and the three sheep/goat mandibles were aged at 3-4 years, 6-8 years and 8-10 years.

A combination of meaty and non-meaty bones was recorded for the three main domestic species, suggesting a mixture of domestic and butchery waste. It has been noted that cattle horn cores were common in the Late Saxon/Medieval assemblage; three sheep horn cores were also present. It may be that the horn sheaths were being removed and utilised, however there was no evidence of butchery on any of the horn cores.

Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) was the only wild mammal identified present (Late Saxon/Medieval). A large number of bird bones were excavated from this site. The survival and recovery of bird bones is likely to be hindered by their small size and consequently they are usually under-represented in the assemblage. Domestic fowl bones were most common, this is a usual occurrence. Domestic fowl were a useful species to keep; providing eggs, meat and feathers. Goose and duck were also identified. Like domestic fowl, domestic geese were kept and utilised for their eggs and meat. A number of duck bones could not be identified to sub-species. For two it was possible to identify them as common scoter (*Melanitta nigra*), they both came from the Late Saxon/Medieval assemblage. Common Scoters correlates with the fenland location of the site, as they breed near lakes and rivers on moorland (Flegg 1999:53).

Butchery marks were evident in small numbers. Smashed bone was most common in both phases. Deliberate smashing of the bone is likely to have been carried out to extract the bone marrow. Bone marrow and bone grease could be used for food, in cooking and in the production of products such as oil and soap. Chop and cut marks were also present in small numbers.

Discussion

Results suggest that cattle and sheep were kept in similar proportions in both the Late Saxon/Medieval and Post Medieval phases. Age indicators were present in only small numbers, but tentatively suggest that cattle were utilised into adulthood, possibly for uses such as traction, milking and breeding, sheep for prime meat production (produced at 2-3 years, Payne 1973) and wool production (kept into old age). Pigs are indicated to have died before maturity; this is common due to the ability of sows to produce young from one year onwards. Domestic fowl, goose and duck and rabbit are also likely to have contributed to the meat supply. The presence of duck and rabbit suggests that some hunting was carried out. However, the meat of wild species was not essential to the diet. The number of cattle and sheep horn cores present in the late Saxon/Medieval assemblage is suggestive of processing of the horn sheaths; as with all the results this is tentative. Analysis of an assemblage from further excavation of the area would be necessary in producing more reliable conclusions.

Potential

Further excavation is likely to produce a similar assemblage of reasonable size and good preservation. The good preservation of the bone will contribute to the scope of future analysis. The preservation of the evaluation assemblage was particularly beneficial in the survival of a number of bird bones. Analysis of the evaluation bone suggested the proportions and utilisation of the species present. Further excavation and analysis would contribute to the tentative results gained from analysis of the evaluation assemblage.

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The Shell

By Carina Phillips MA

Shell was present in 25 contexts. 146 fragments of shell were recovered in total. Shell species mussel (*Mytilus edulis*), oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) and cockle (*Cardium edule*) were all present in features dated as Saxon, Medieval and Post Medieval. Mussel was most frequent, accounting for 75 of the total; these came from a minimum of 37 mussels. Oysters were the second most frequent accounting for 54 shells, coming from a minimum of 27 oysters. 17 of the shells were identified as common cockles. These three species were commonly exploited for food in the medieval/post medieval periods; consumed either raw or pickled and used frequently in cooking (Wilson 1991:54).

Wilson, C., A. 1991. Food and Drink in Britain. From the Stone Age to the 19th Century. Academy Chicago Publishers: Chicago

Struck Flint

By Tom McDonald

The evaluation recovered small scale, miscellaneous struck flint.

Tr. 2 L1039

1 burnt fragment

Tr.2 L1103

Flake. Secondary. Dark grey. Not sharp. Not patinated, Not burnt. Not retouched,

L1106

Chunk Tertiary. Dark grey. Not sharp. Not patinated, Not burnt. Not retouched,

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1. Plan of Trench 1, facing NW



2. Section 9 Trench 1, facing SW



3. Section 1 Trench 2, facing NE



4. Plan of 10th-12th century horizons in Trench 2 pre-excitation, facing NE



5. Segment B of Linear Feature F1038 Trench 2, facing W



6. Features F1038, F1042 & F1045 Trench 2, facing NW



7. Features F1038 & F1042 Trench 2, facing NE



8. Feature F1102 Trench 2, facing SE



9. Posthole F1104 Trench 2, facing SW



10. Post-excavation plan of 10th-12th century horizons in Trench 2, facing NE



11. Plan of Structure S1142 in Trench 3, facing NW



12. Wall M1065 Trench 3, facing NW



13. Plan of Trench 4, facing SW



14. North end of section 6 Trench 4, facing SE



15. South end of section 6 Trench 4, facing SE



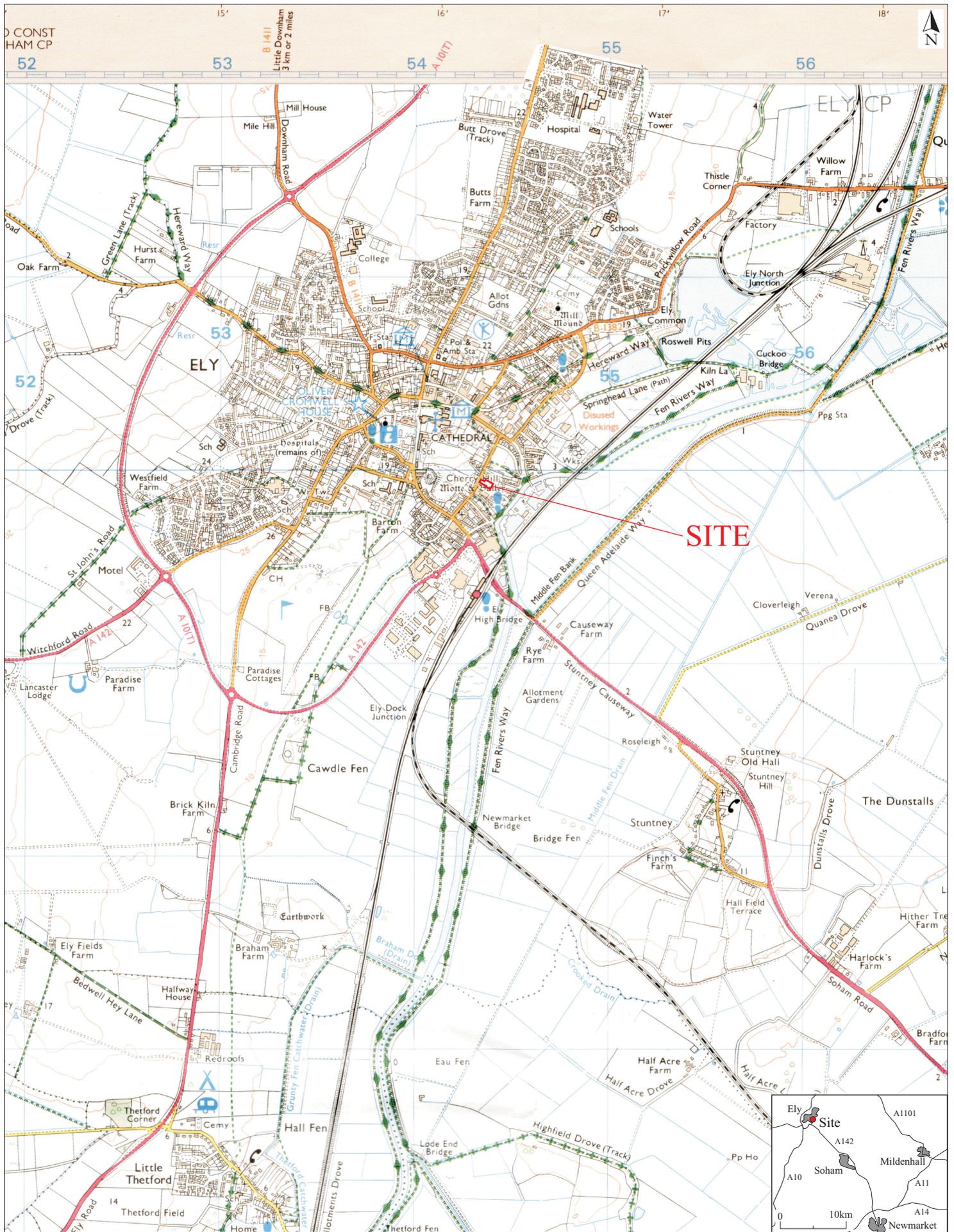
16. Post-excitation plan of Trench 4, facing SE



17. Stepped entrance to Air Raid shelter, facing SW

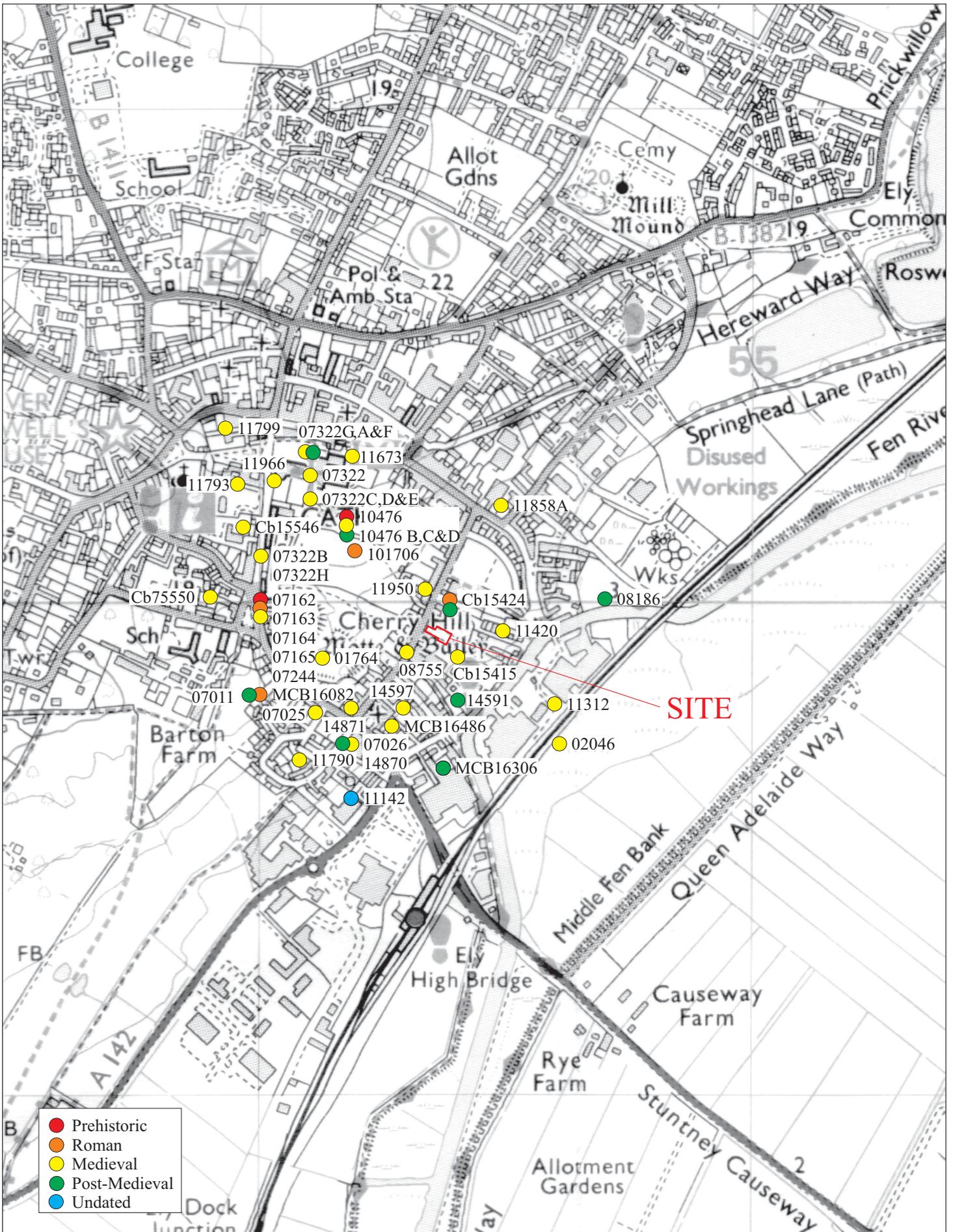


18. Internal view of Air Raid shelter, facing NW



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

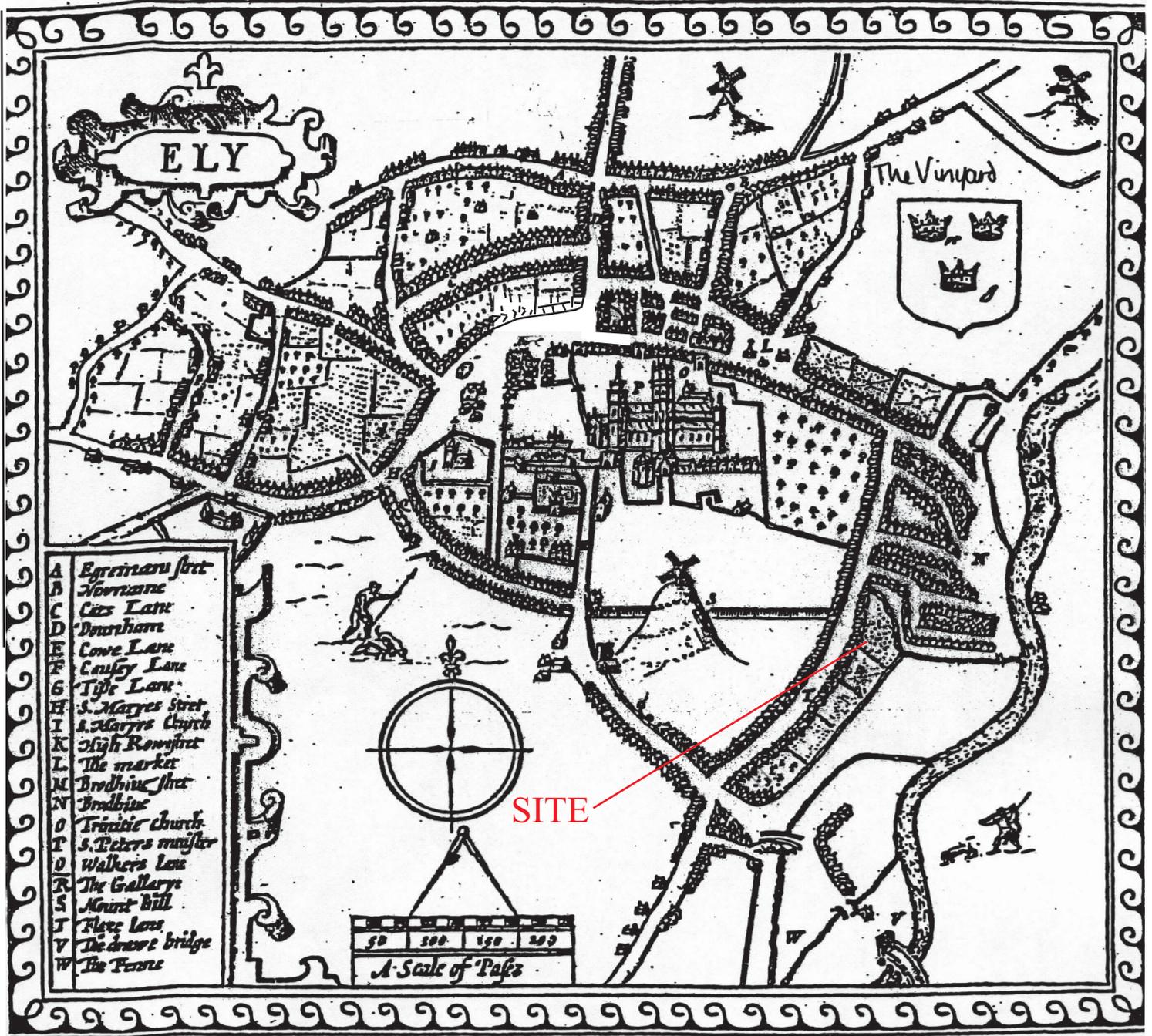


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Fig. 3 HER Data

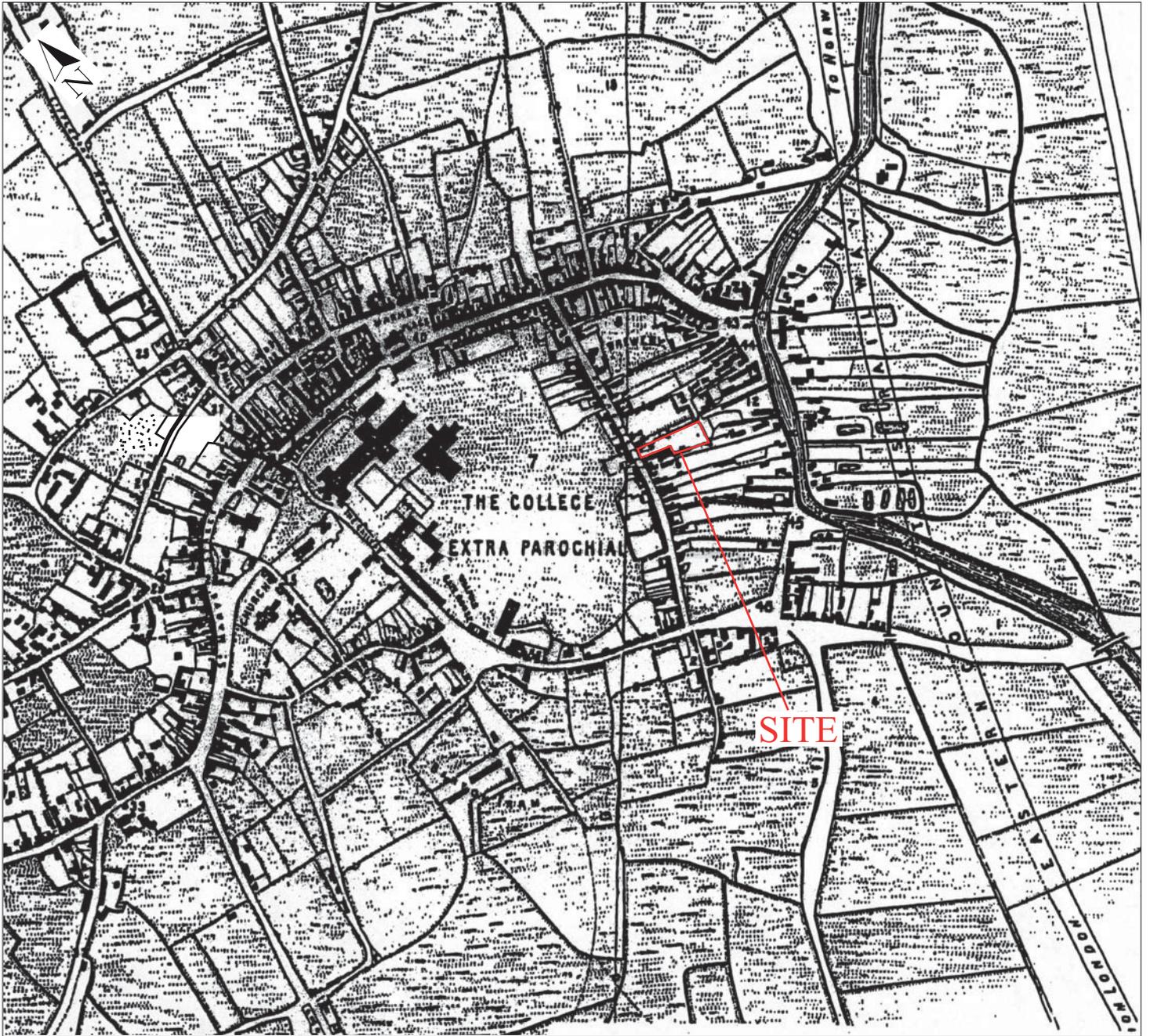
Scale 1:10,000



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 Fig. 4 John Speed's map, 1610

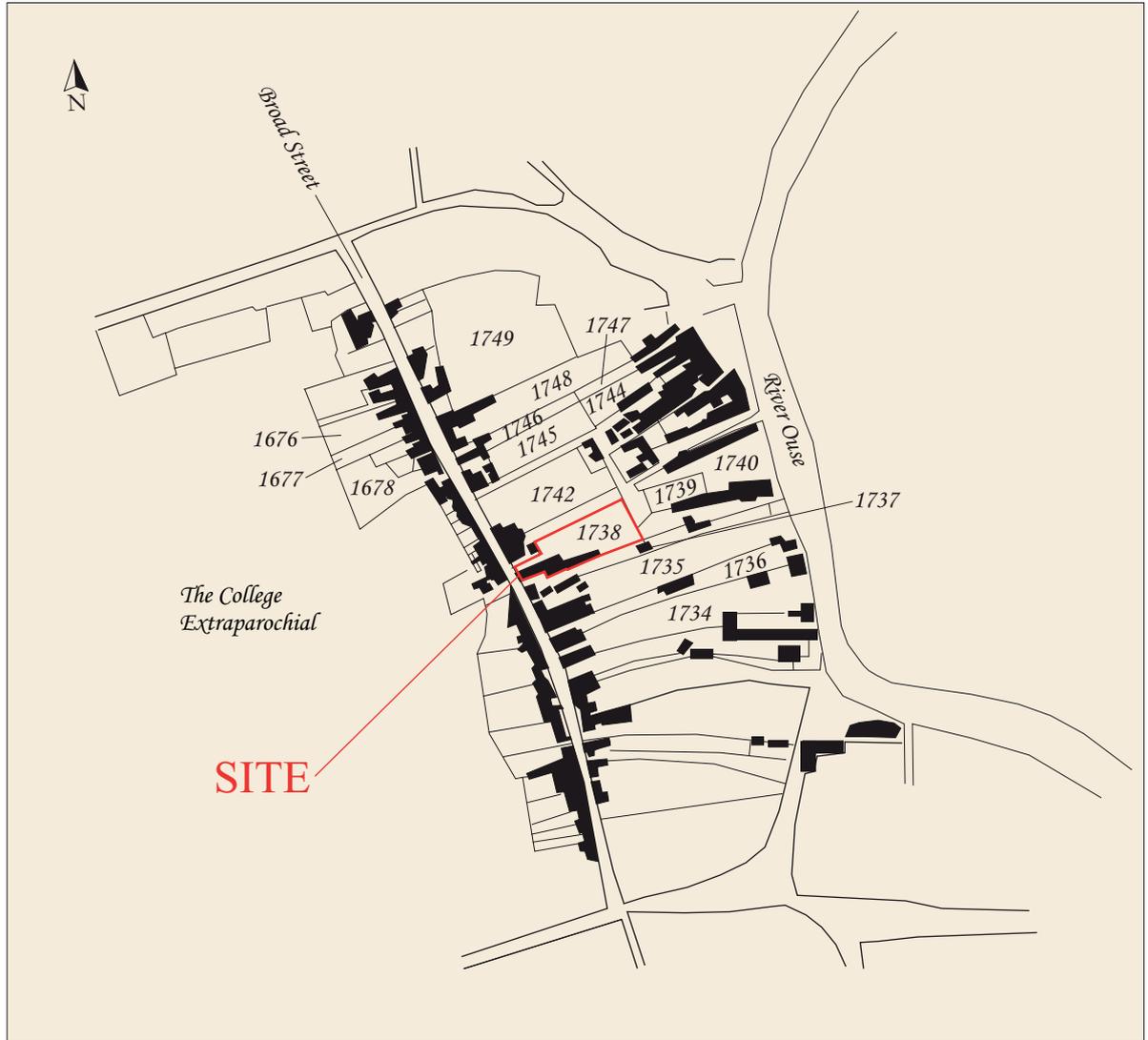


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Fig. 5 Hermanides' map, 1661



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Fig. 6 Tithe map, 1846 (redrawn 1868)



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Fig. 7 Detail of Tithe map, 1846
Not to scale

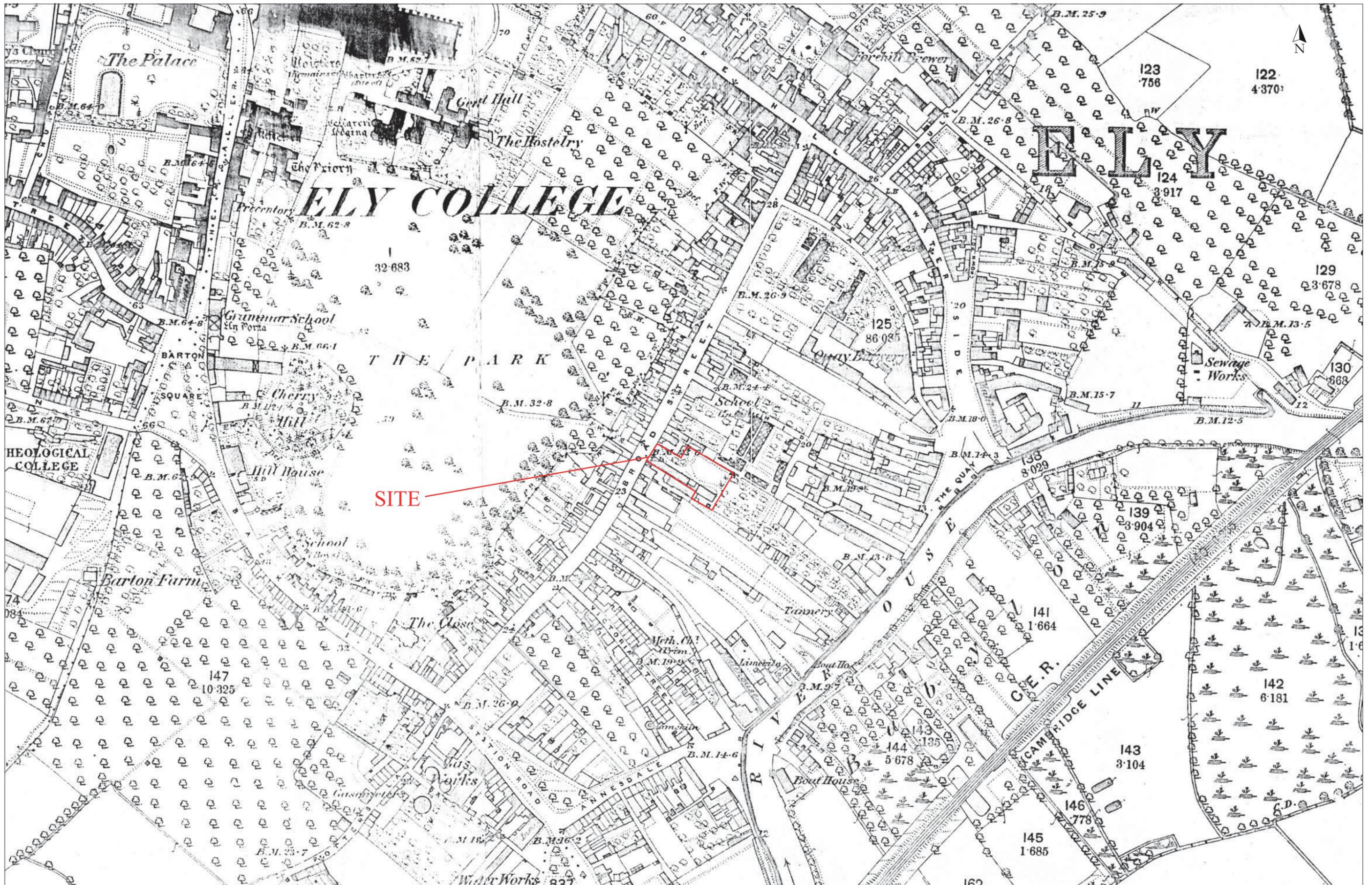


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Fig. 8 Bidwell's map, 1850

Not to scale



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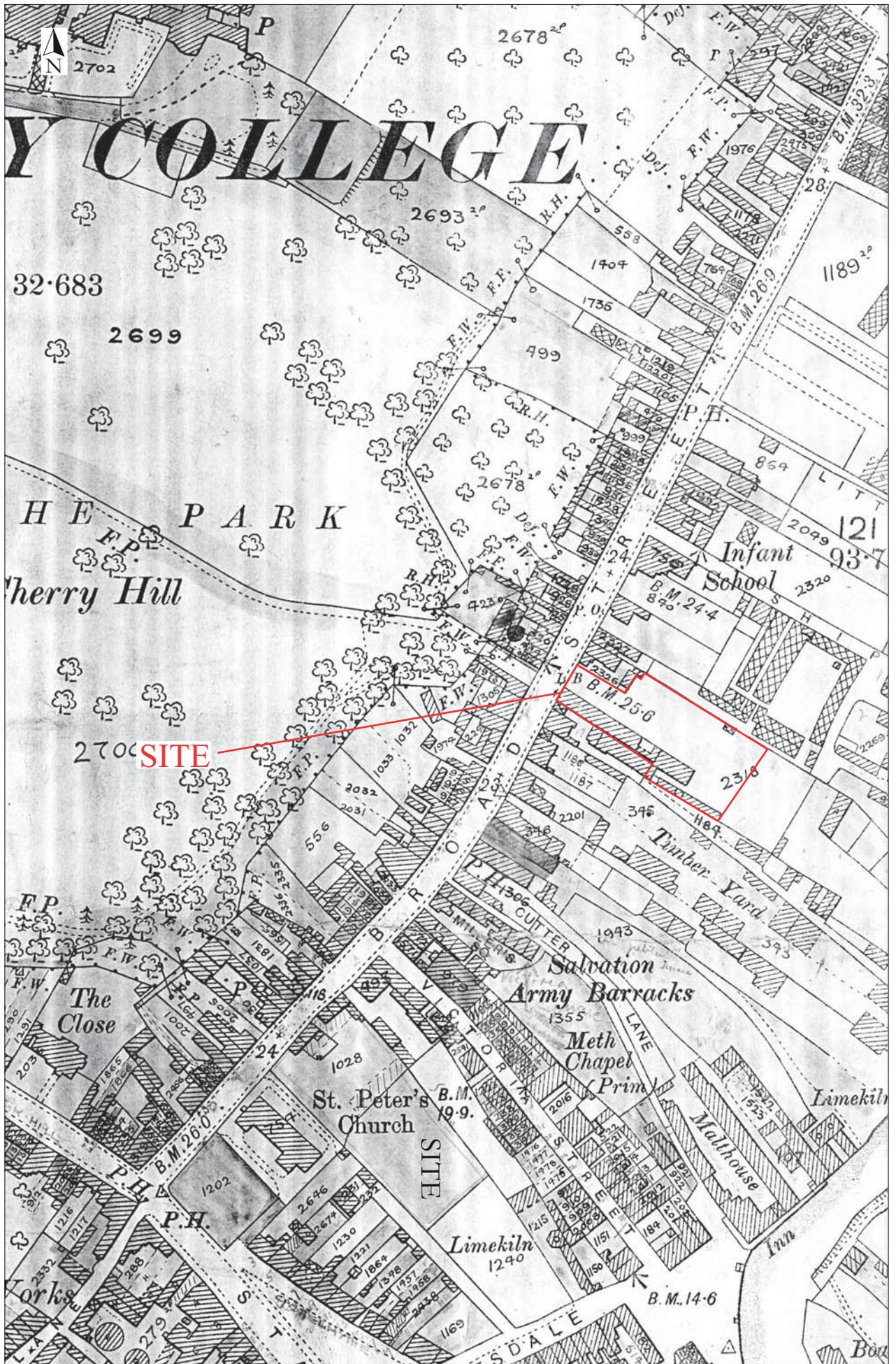
Fig. 9 Reproduced from the OS map, 1885
 Scale 25" to 1 mile



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Fig. 10 Reproduced from the 1901 OS map

Scale 25" to 1 mile

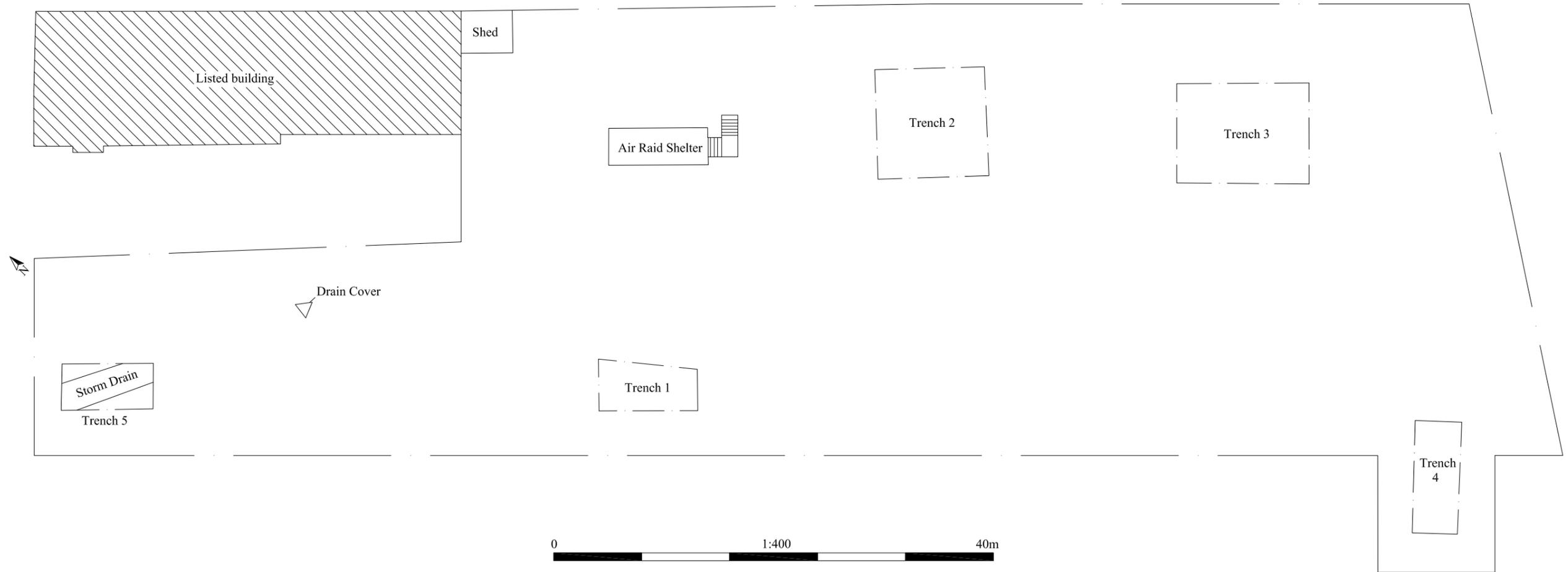


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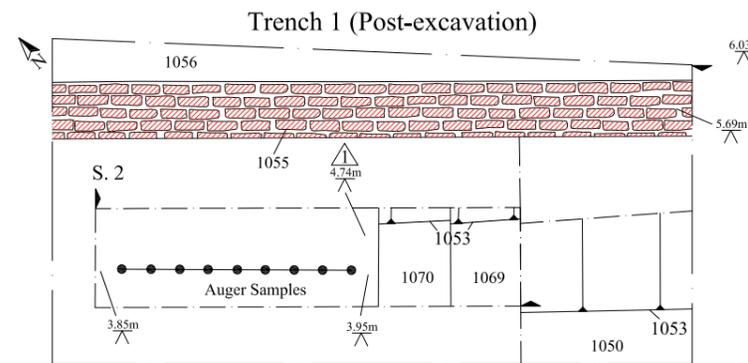
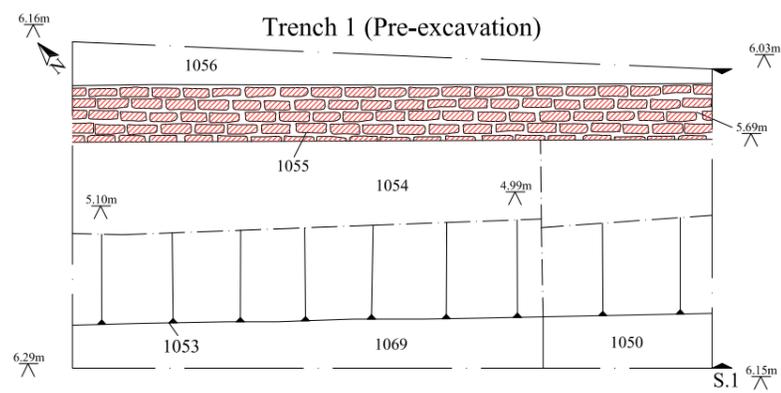
Fig. 11 Reproduced from the 1901/11 OS map

Not to scale

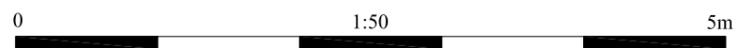
Trench Location Plan



Trench 1



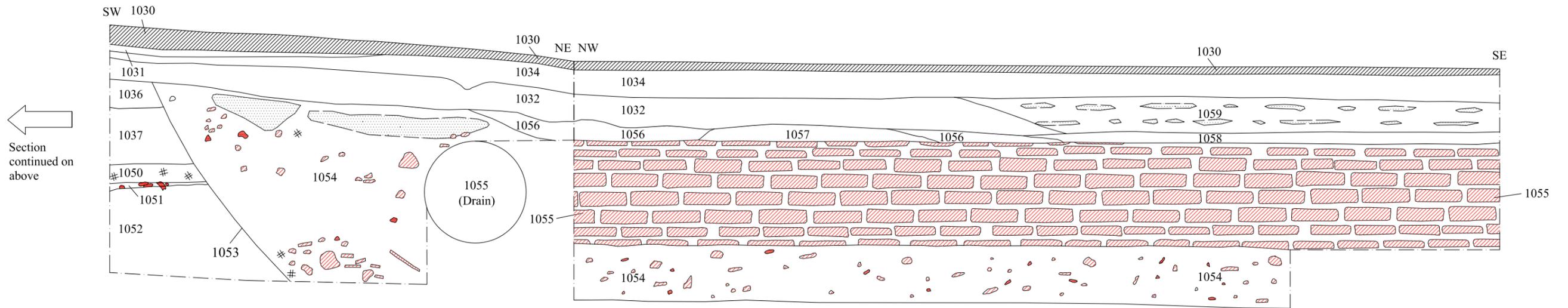
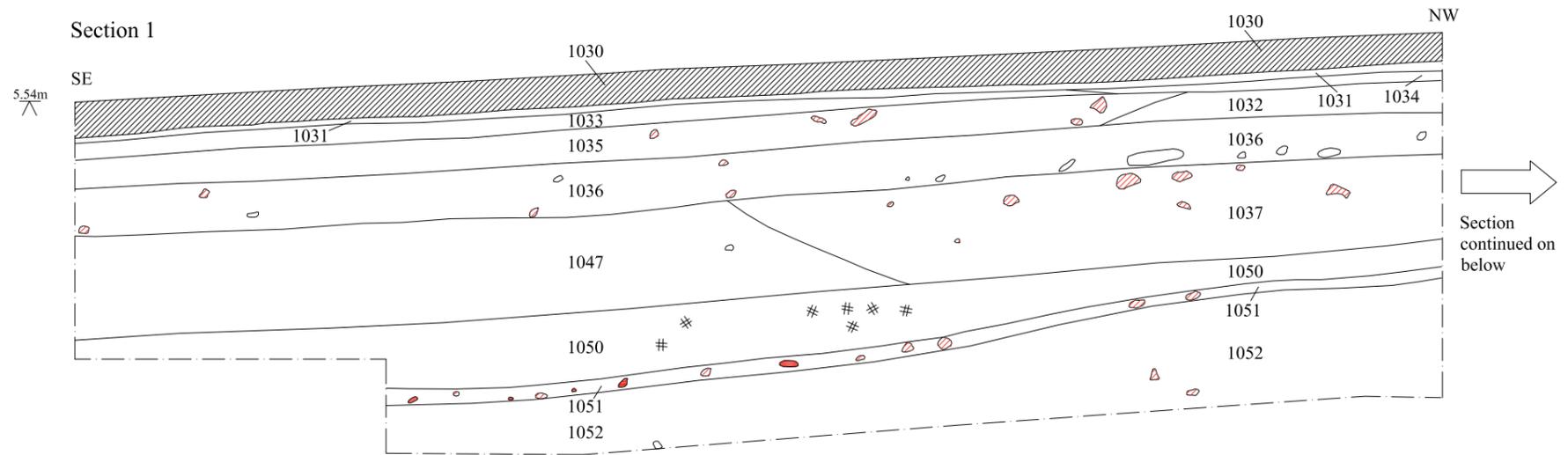
 Ceramic Building Material



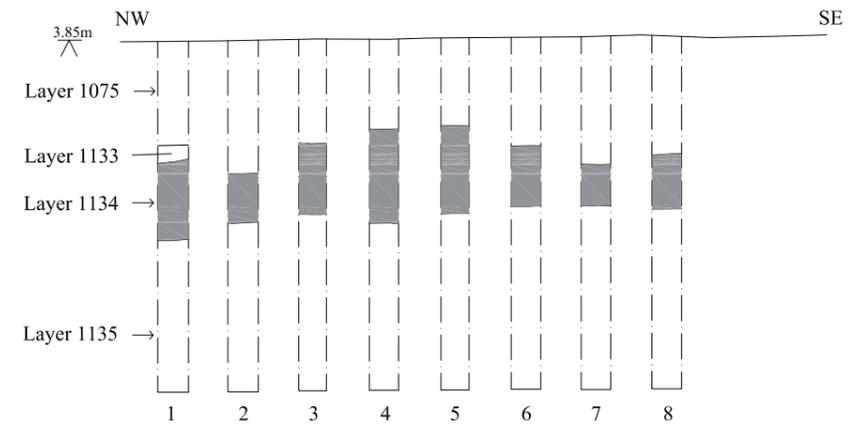
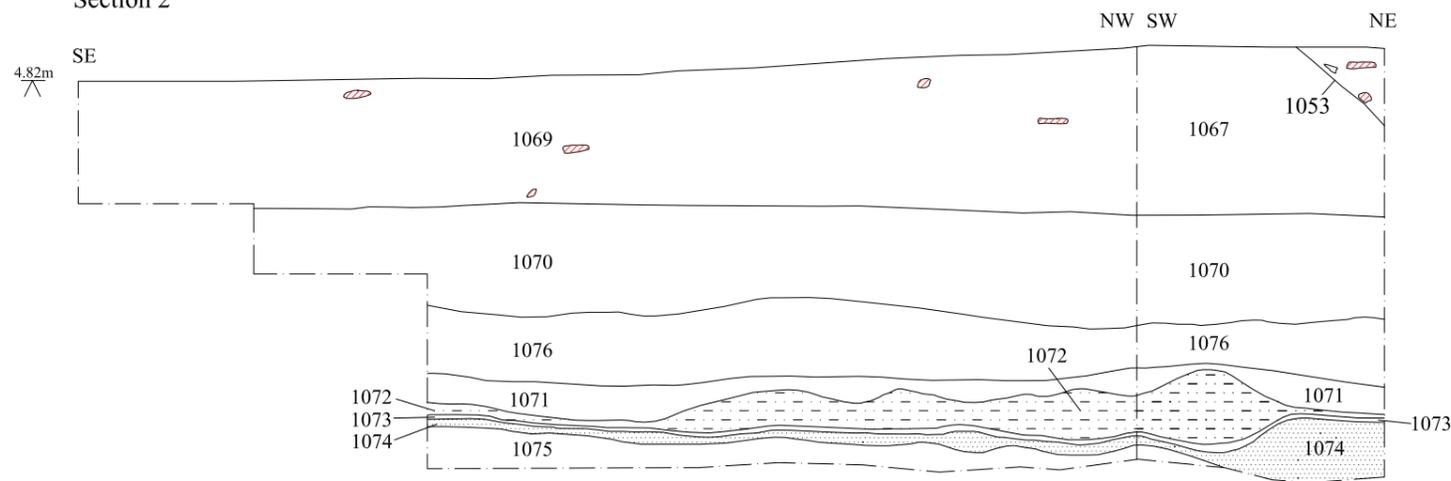
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Fig. 13 Site plan and Trench 1 plan
 Scale Site plan 1:200 Trench 1 plan 1:50

-  Concrete
-  Ceramic Building Material
-  Charcoal Flecks
-  Pottery
-  Sand
-  Sand & Iron Concretion

Section 1



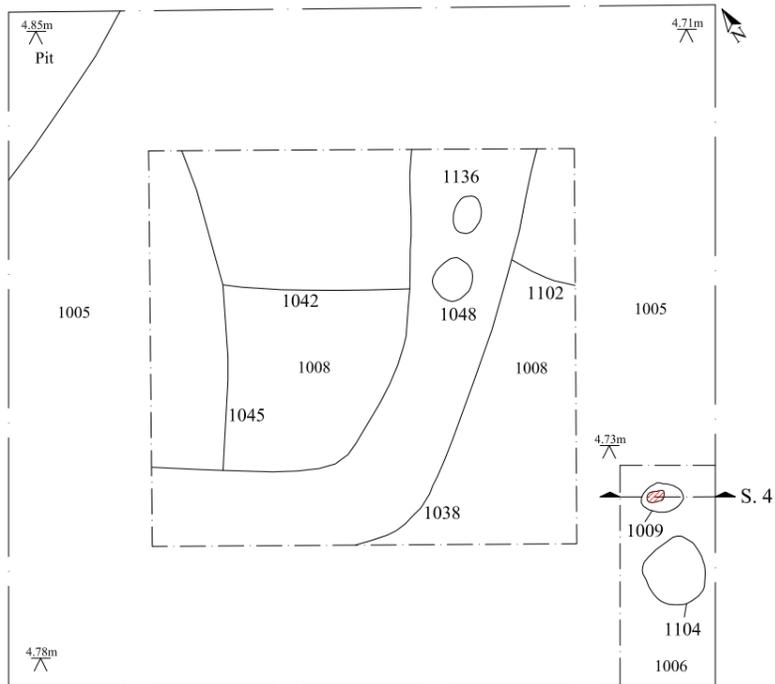
Section 2



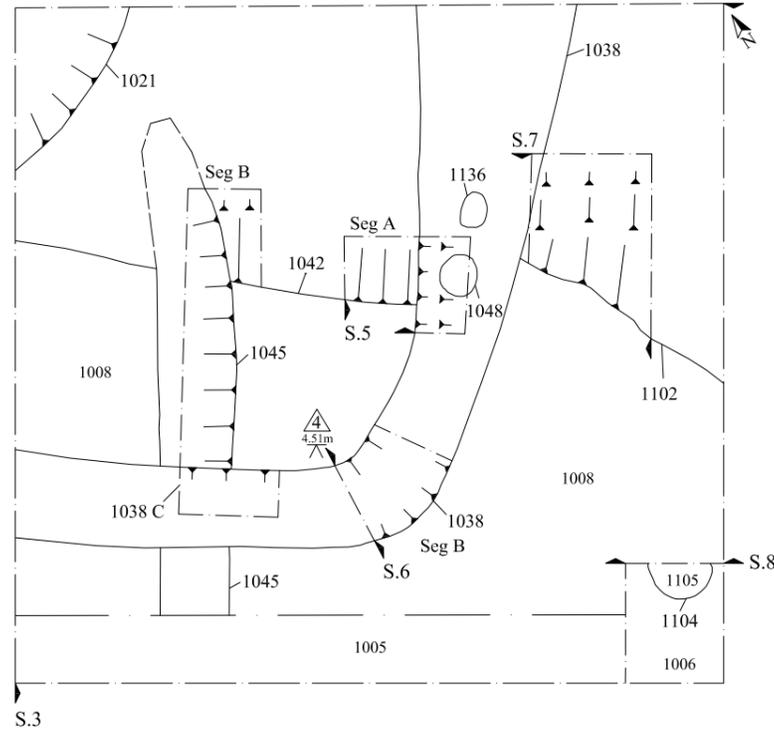
Archaeological Solutions Ltd.
Fig. 14 Sections
 Scale 1:20

Trench 2

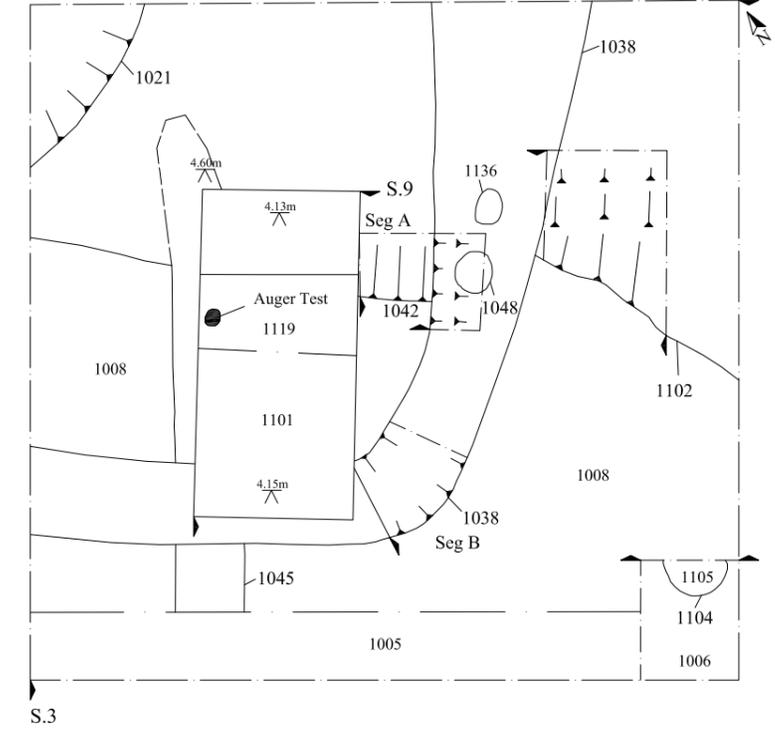
Trench 2 (Pre-excitation)



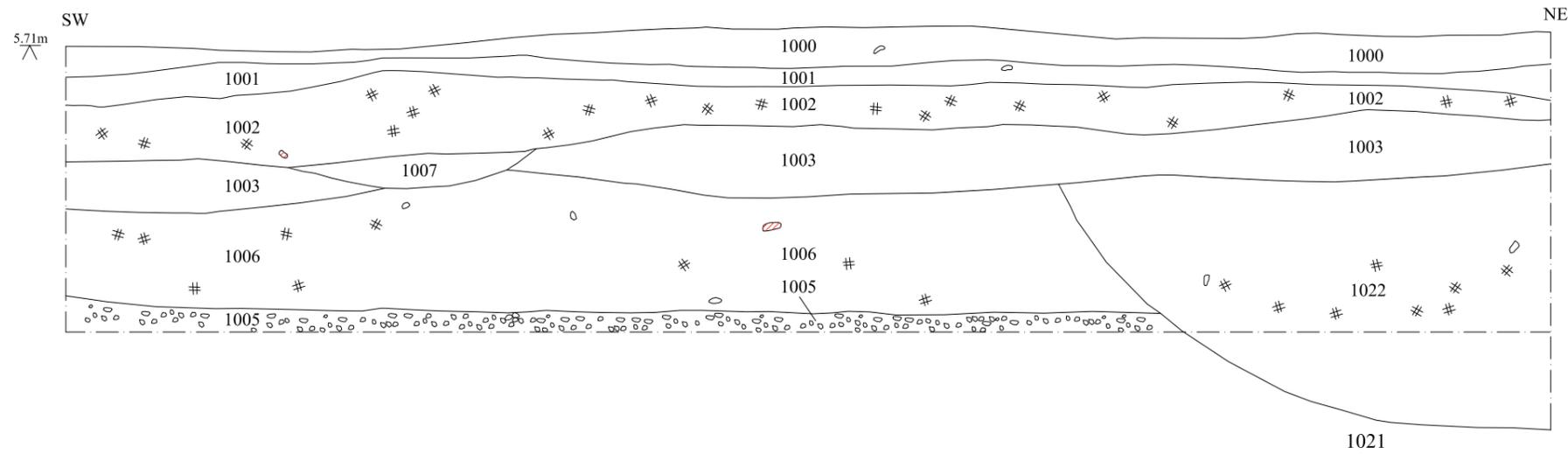
Trench 2 (10th-12th Horizons)



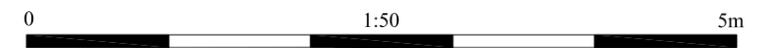
Trench 2 (Post-excitation)



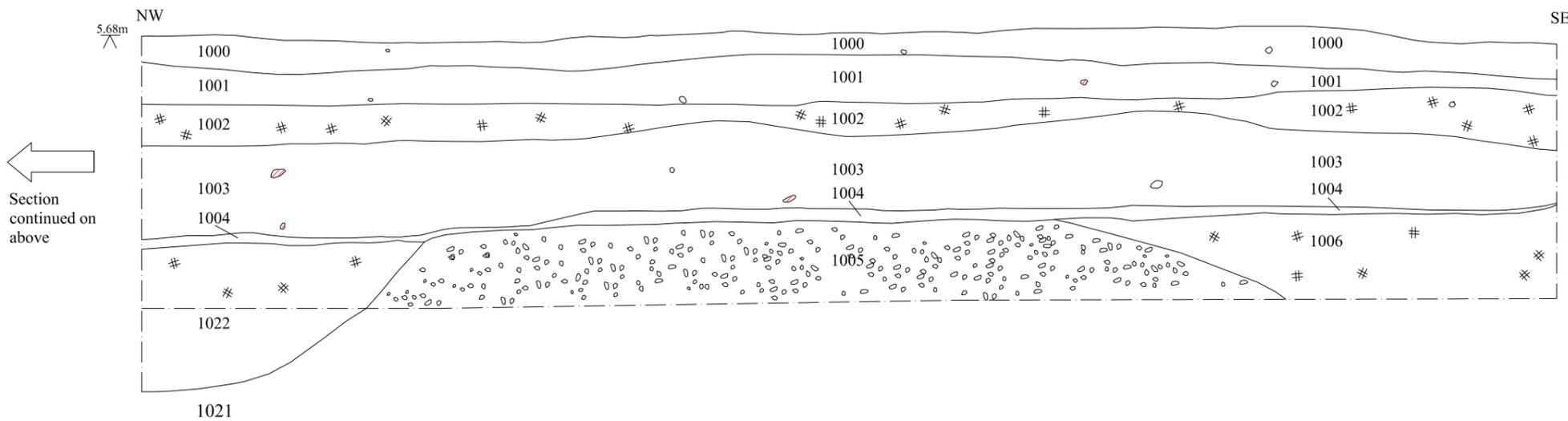
Section 3



Section continued on below



-  Ceramic Building Material
-  Charcoal Flecks

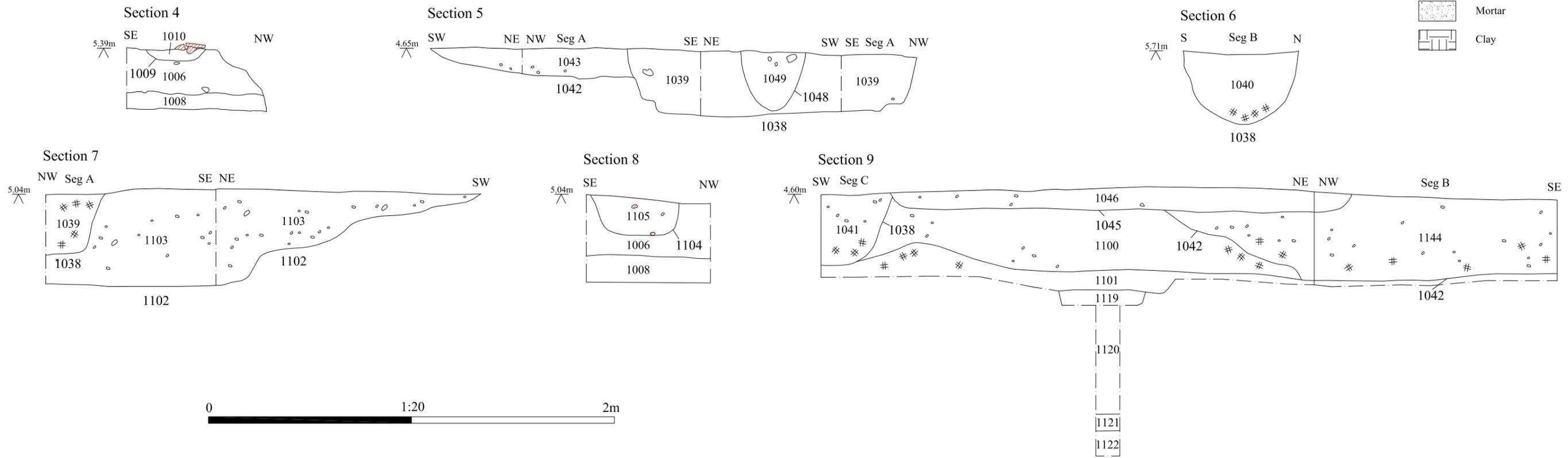


Section continued on above

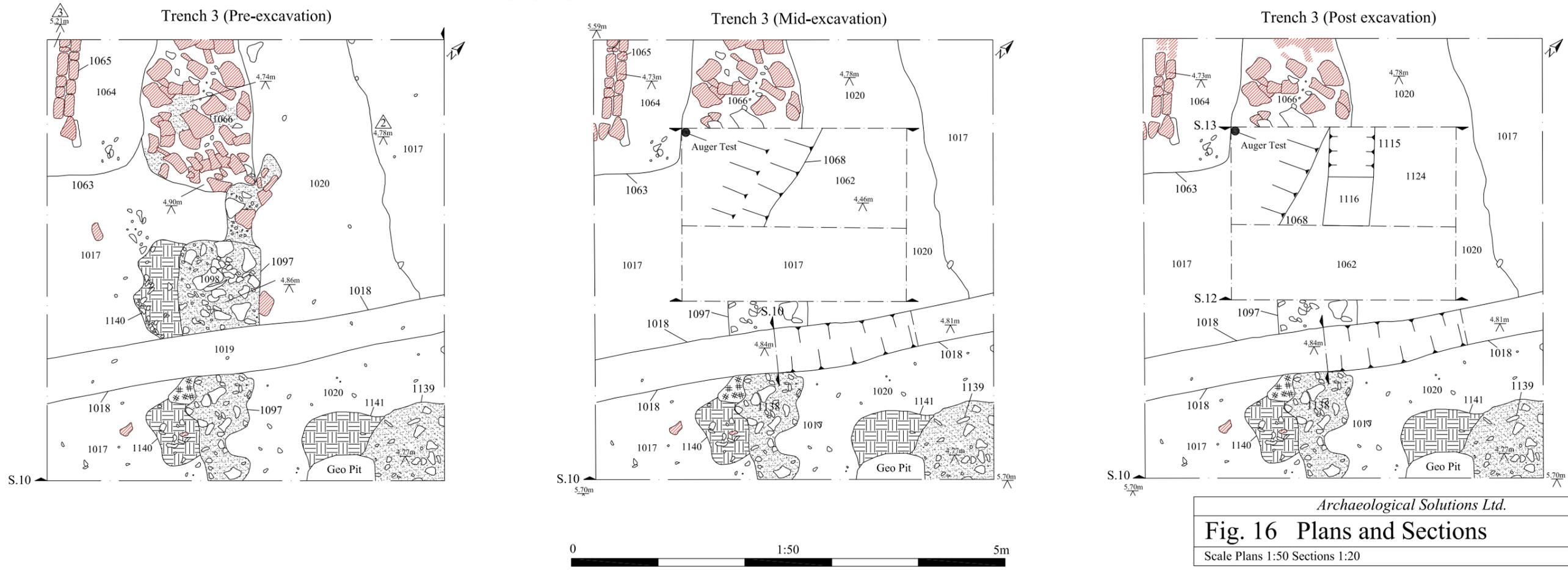


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Fig. 15 Plans and Sections
 Scale Plans 1:50 Sections 1:20

-  Ceramic Building Material
-  Charcoal Flecks
-  Mortar
-  Clay



Trench 3

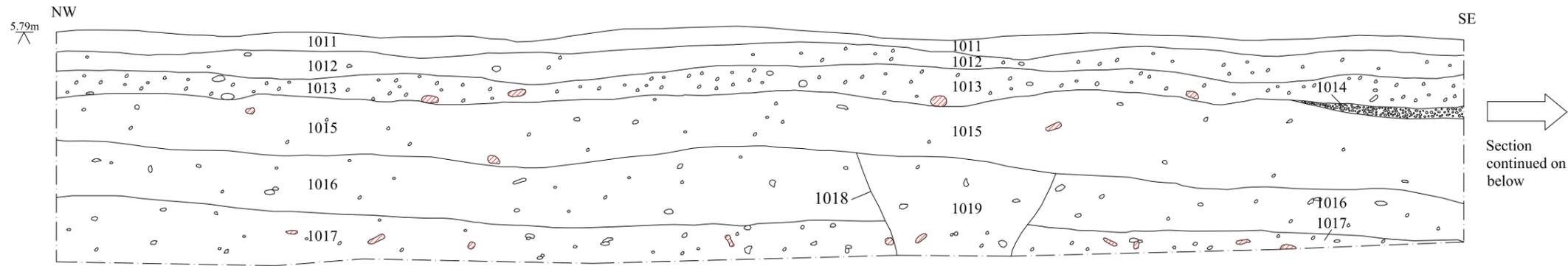


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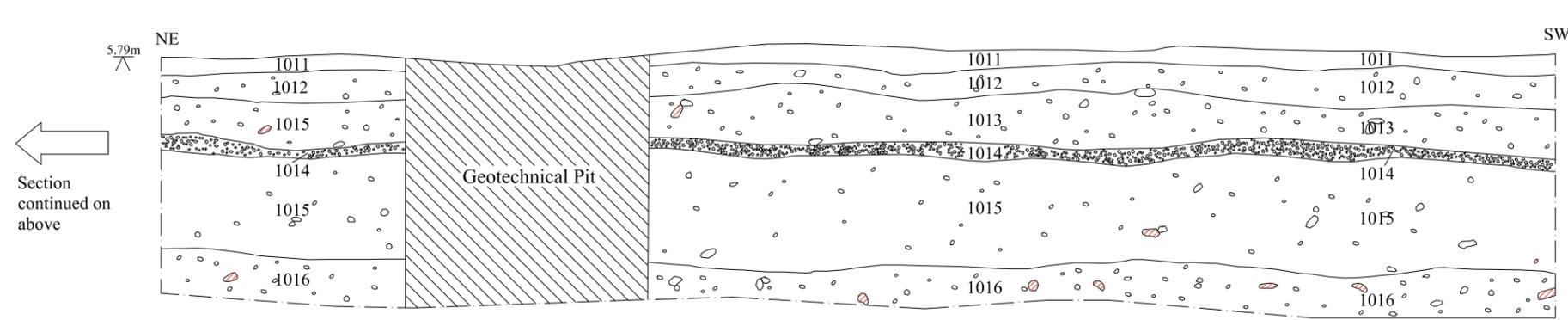
Fig. 16 Plans and Sections

Scale Plans 1:50 Sections 1:20

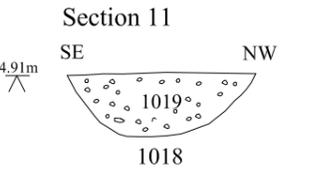
Section 10



Section continued on below

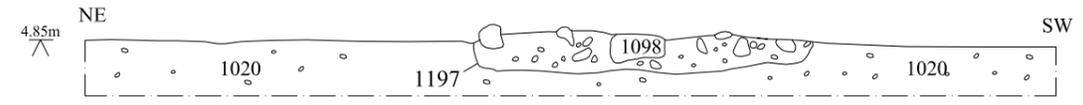


Section continued on above

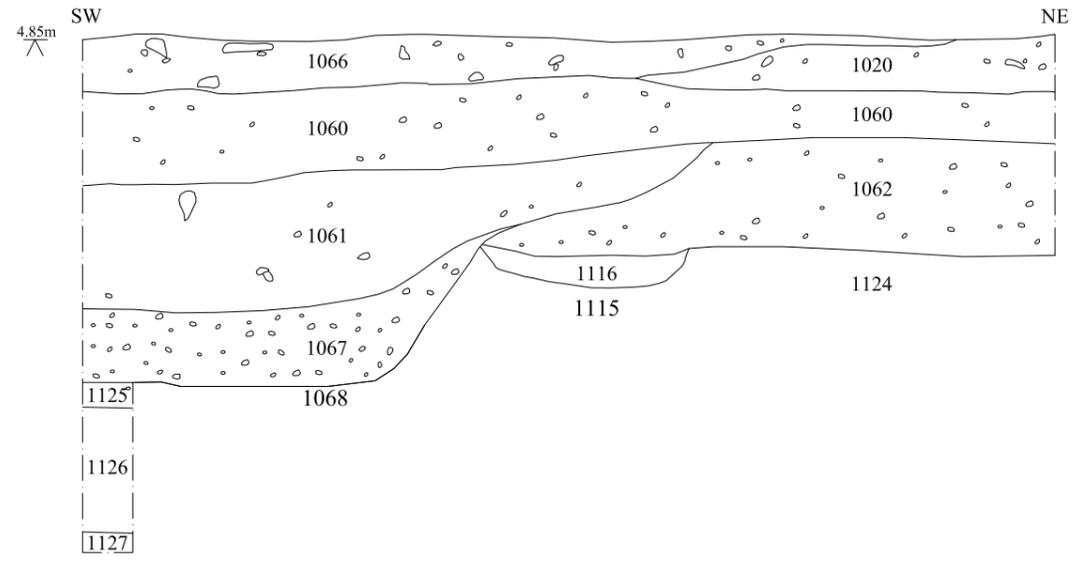


Ceramic Building Material

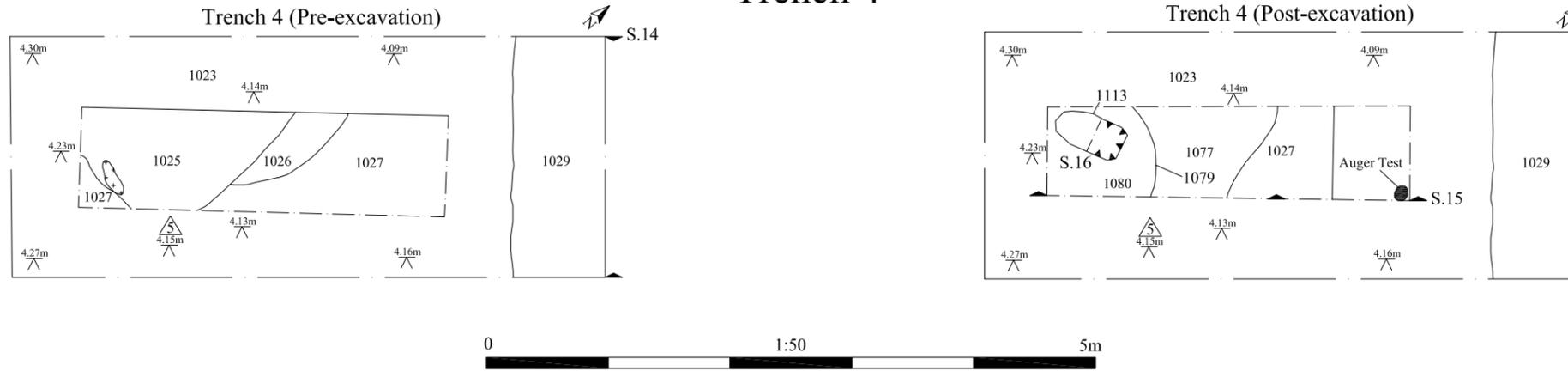
Section 12



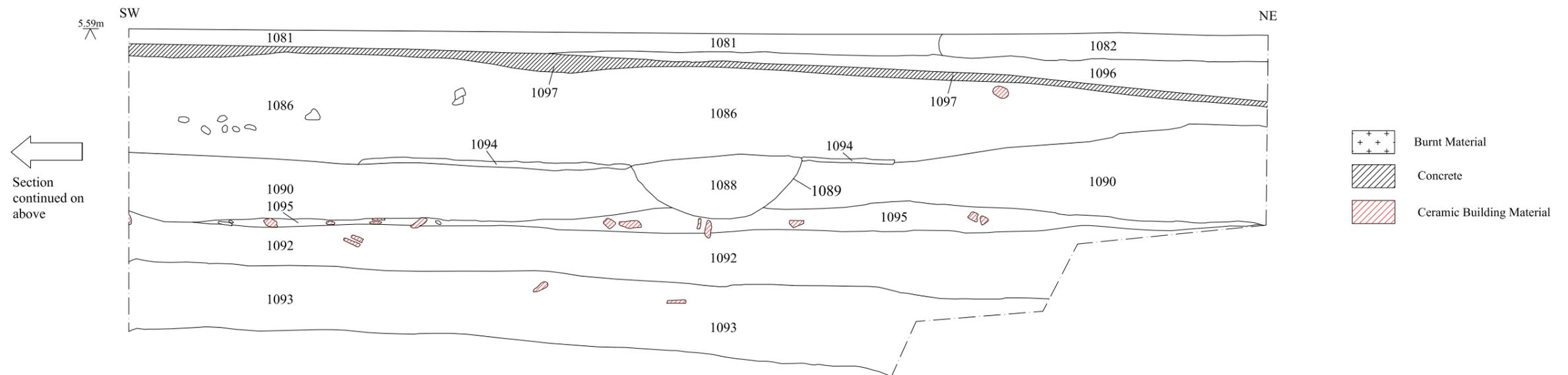
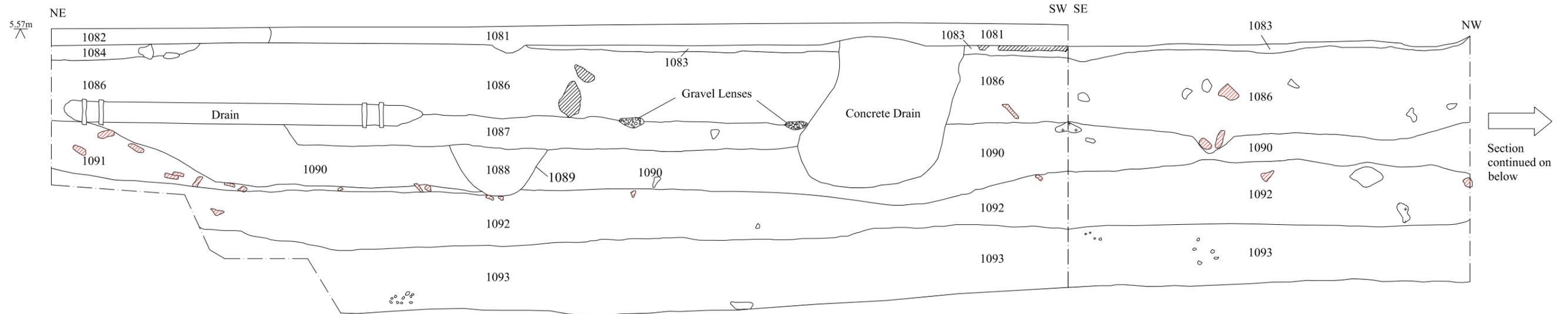
Section 13



Trench 4



Section 14

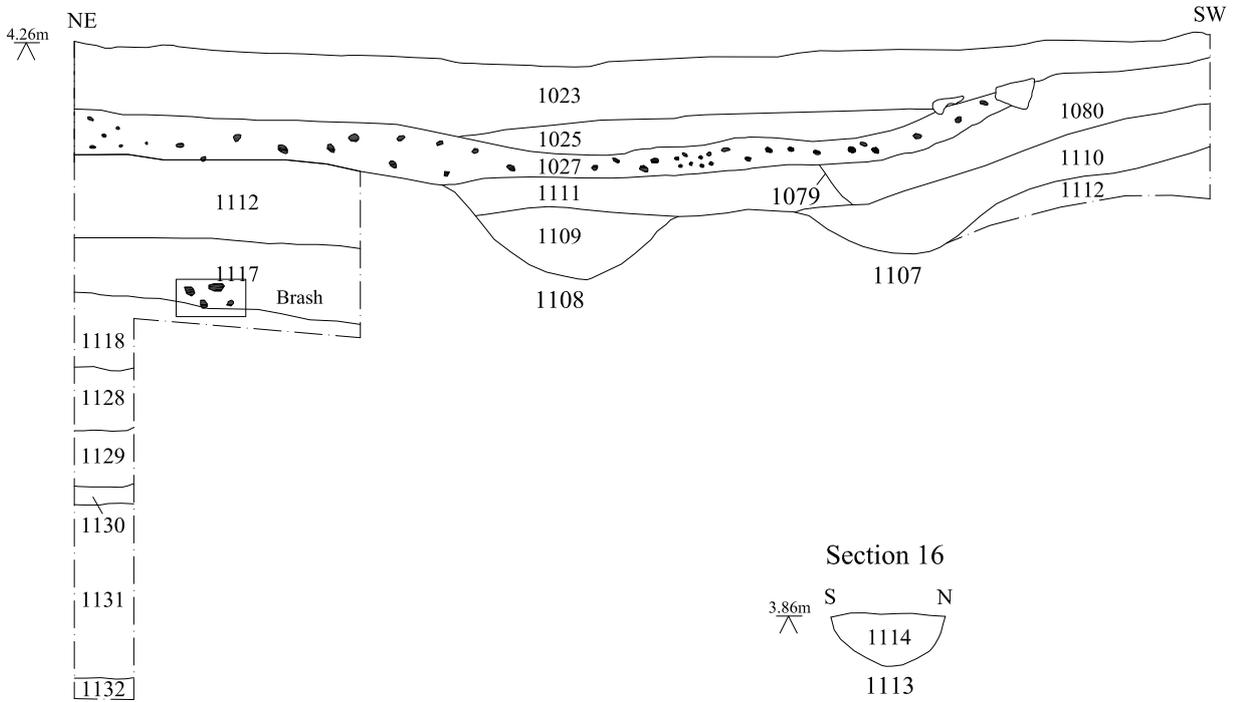


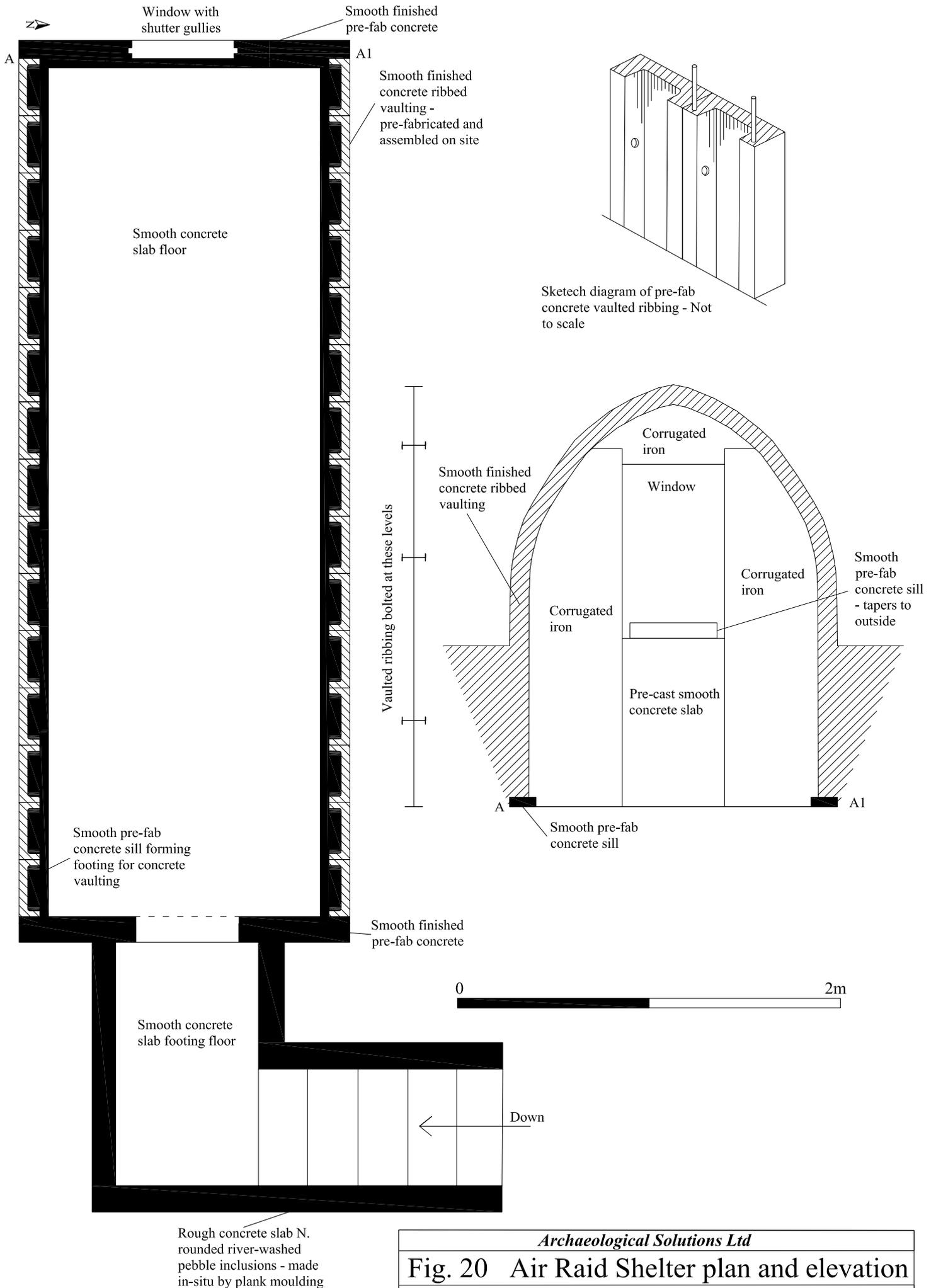
- Burnt Material
- Concrete
- Ceramic Building Material



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Fig. 18 Plans and Sections
 Scale Plans 1:50 Sections 1:20

Section 15





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Fig. 20 Air Raid Shelter plan and elevation

Scale 1:25