



Northamptonshire
County Council

Northamptonshire Archaeology

**Archaeological fieldwalking
and metal detector survey
Lancaster Way Business Park
Ely, Cambridgeshire
February 2008**



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March 2008

Report 08/40

ECB 2860

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QUALITY CONTROL

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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Archaeological Fieldwalking and Metal Detection Surveys on land east of Lancaster Way Business Park, Ely February 2008	
Short description	Northamptonshire Archaeology conducted a fieldwalking and metal detection surveys on an arable field to the east of Lancaster Way Business Park, Ely. A light spread of worked flints were recovered, but with no outstanding concentration. A spread of Roman pottery as well as a moderate scatter of medieval pottery and post-medieval material was recovered Two fragments of prehistoric pottery and a single sherd of middle Saxon pottery were retrieved. The metal detector included a fragment of a medieval silver ring brooch and a quarter of a lead seal. The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of their clients Grovemere Property Ltd.	
Project type	Fieldwalking and Metal Detection Surveys	
Site status	Disused WWII RAF airfield (RAF Witchford)	
Previous work	DBA (CgMs 2008) Evaluation (Hancock 2006)	
Current Land use	Arable farmland	
Future work	Geophysical survey and trial trenching	
Monument type/ period	Unknown	
Significant finds	Roman rural settlement remains	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Cambridgeshire	
Site address	Lancaster Way Business Park, Ely	
Study area	Approx 35.5ha	
OS Easting & Northing	551900 278200	
Height OD	10-20m OD	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting (Flitcroft 2008)	
Project Design originator	CgMs Consulting (2008)	
Director/Supervisor	Stephen Morris	
Project Manager	Myk Flitcroft (CgMs) Adam Yates (NA)	
Sponsor or funding body	Grovemere Property Ltd	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	28 th January 2008	
End date	6 th February 2008	
ARCHIVES	Location	Content (eg pottery, animal bone etc)
	ECB2860	
Physical		5 Boxes, flint, pottery, metal small finds, tile, metal working debris
Paper		1 file
Digital		
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Title	Archaeological Fieldwalking and Metal Detection Surveys on land east of Lancaster Way Business Park, Ely February 2008	
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CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	1
2	BACKGROUND	2
2.1	Geology and topography	2
2.2	Archaeological and historical background	2
3	FIELDWALKING AND METAL DETECTING METHODOLOGY	3
4	SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS	4
4.1	Worked flint	4
4.2	Prehistoric pottery	5
4.3	Roman finds	5
4.4	Saxon pottery	6
4.5	Medieval finds	6
4.6	Post-medieval finds	7
4.7	Undated small finds	10
5	DISCUSSION	11
	BIBLIOGRAPHY	12

Appendices

- Appendix 1: The flint by Yvonne Wolframm-Murray
- Appendix 2: The prehistoric pottery by Andy Chapman
- Appendix 3: The Romano-British pottery by Tora Hylton
- Appendix 4: Saxon and medieval pottery by Paul Blinkhorn
- Appendix 5: Post-medieval pottery by Tora Hylton
- Appendix 6: Ceramic tile by Pat Chapman
- Appendix 7: Metalworking debris by Andy Chapman
- Appendix 8: Clay tobacco-pipe by Tora Hylton
- Appendix 9: Small finds by Tora Hylton

Tables

Table 1: Fieldwalking finds quantification

Table 2: The flint

Table 3: Roman pottery occurrence by Transect and Stint, of sherds per fabric type

Table 4: Saxon and Medieval pottery occurrence by number of sherds per transect/stint by fabric type

Table 5: Post-medieval pottery by sherd count

Table 6: Quantification of ceramic tile

Table 7: The metalworking debris

Table 8: Clay tobacco-pipe, pipe bowl/spur occurrence and description

Table 9: Other finds, number, type and description

Figures

Fig 1 Site location

Fig 2 Flint distribution

Fig 3 Prehistoric and Romano-British pottery distribution

Fig 4 Saxon and Medieval pottery distribution

Fig 5 Post-medieval pottery distribution

Fig 6 Small finds distribution

Fig 7 Tile distribution

Fig 8 Metalworking distribution

Plates

Frontispiece: Ely, facing north across survey area

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWALKING AND METAL DETECTING SURVEYS

ON LAND EAST OF LANCASTER WAY BUSINESS PARK, ELY

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Event Number ECB2860

Abstract

Northamptonshire Archaeology conducted a fieldwalking and metal detection surveys on farmland to the east of Lancaster Way Business Park, Ely. The survey area was triangular in shape, created by the remains of former runways of a Second World War airfield. A small number of worked flints were recovered, but with no significant concentration. The fieldwalking recovered a spread of Roman pottery as well as a moderate scatter of medieval pottery and a considerable greater recovery of post-medieval material. Most of the finds probably relate to field manuring, but a concentration of post-medieval pottery was centred on the site of a 19th-century farm, demolished for the creation of the airfield. Two fragments of prehistoric pottery and a single sherd of middle Saxon pottery were retrieved. The metal detector finds were minimal, but included a fragment of a medieval silver ring brooch and a quarter of a lead seal.

The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of their clients Grovemere Property.

1 INTRODUCTION

Northamptonshire Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Grovemere Property to undertake an archaeological fieldwalking and metal detection surveys on land east of Lancaster Way Business Park, Ely, Cambridgeshire, (NGR: TL 519 782, Fig 1) prior to the development of the business park extension.

The general objective of the surveys was to identify the extent, character and date of any potential archaeological remains encountered within the proposed development area. The survey conformed to the requirements of the specification issued by CgMs Consulting (Flitcroft January 2008) and approved by the Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning & Countryside Advice Office (CAPCA). The work was undertaken in February 2008.

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Geology and topography

The Lancaster Way Business Park is situated on the west side of the village of Witchford, 2km southwest of Ely, Cambridgeshire. The proposed Business Park Extension site is located immediately east of the current Business Park, south of the A142 that was part of a former Second World War RAF airfield (RAF Witchford). The development area was approximately 35.6 hectares. The site is a roughly triangular piece of arable farmland, its boundaries formed by Wellington Road and the existing Business Park to the west and by existing concrete farm tracks on its south and northeast sides, which follow the courses of the three runways of the disused airfield. The northern part of the field covering approximately 3ha has already received planning permission for commercial development and was not included in the current survey.

The site is a continuation of the 'Isle' of Ely, an area of higher ground rising above the southern Cambridgeshire Fens. The underlying bedrock of the site and surrounding area is almost entirely Kimmeridge Clay, capped by glacial till and Boulder Clay deposits. The site is located on a low promontory of higher land around 15mOD above Grunty Fen to the south and Cawdle Fen/Hall Fen to the east. The north and west part development site drops gently from approximately 20mOD in the north and west of the site, to a 10mOD height east of the southeast corner of the site. The soils are calcareous loams of the Milton series, overlying river terrace gravels and Gault Clay (Flitcroft 2008).

2.2 Archaeological and historical background

The archaeological desk-based study (Flitcroft 2008) and aerial photographic assessment (Palmer 2007) revealed the changing land use of the survey area with the recovery of prehistoric lithic finds in the vicinity of the recent development of the Second World War airfield.

Roman rural settlement remains has previously been identified during development within the existing Business Park to the west of the site. More recent archaeological investigations prior to pipeline works along the western edge of the site have identified Iron Age settlement remains (Hancock 2006). Earlier archaeological field survey identified a scatter of Roman pottery finds across the central part of the site, which is provisionally interpreted as resulting from manuring of fields.

The site lies north of a suggested location of the Saxon village of 'Cratendune', traditionally a predecessor to Ely and the site of a 6th to 7th-century church. An Anglo-Saxon cemetery was discovered south of the site in 1947, and subsequent surface finds from the vicinity of the site have provided evidence for Saxon burials. During the medieval period the site seems to have been located within the open strip fields of Ely and Witchford parishes and early field boundaries may have extended into the site.

Areas of pre-parliamentary enclosure are recorded within the development site from early Ordnance Survey maps, which included a number of tracks or roads and Emery Barn Farm.

In the mid-20th century the site became part of RAF Witchford, a bomber airfield operational between 1943 and 1945. The boundaries of the current development site largely preserve the lines of the three concrete airfield runways. The construction of the airfield had a major impact on the pre-existing landscape within the development site and led to the demolition and levelling of all above-ground remains, including Emery Barn Farm.

3 FIELDWALKING AND METAL DETECTING METHODOLOGY

Initially the area surveyed was walked east to west in parallel transects spaced 20m apart, laid out square to a baseline set up along the southern edge of the field. Parallel transects were laid out at right angles to the baseline, spaced at 20m intervals. The field surveyed was walked systematically at normal pace along the parallel transects with individual finds collected and plotted in 20m stints. The metal detecting survey was also undertaken in a similar manner along the 20m transects, with the finds plotted at the place of detection.

The 20m parallel transects were numbered from south to north in consecutive numbers 1 to 41, with the 20m stints numbering 1 to 45 from the west to east.

The field in the most part (*c.*25ha) had been ploughed and allowed to weather, to produce the optimum condition for artefact visibility. A 160m wide strip of low crop covered the northeast side of the field, which probably had a moderate outcome on the fieldwalking results. A total of 36.8ha was fieldwalked

Two areas of the field were not surveyed, a 30m strip extending half way up the north-east side of the field from the southern corner that contained hay bales, spoilheaps and scrub ground. The other area was a block of game cover to the west of the strip.

An intensive survey was undertaken in the south-east corner of the site, the nearest point to the Saxon cemetery. Both fieldwalking and metal detecting were carried out, covering an area of 1.2ha and 1.5ha respectively. The intensive surveying were carried out in 5m north-south aligned transects, square to the 20m transect survey. The reduced area of fieldwalking was the consequence of dense crop cover along the southern edge of the field.

The intensive survey 5m parallel transects were numbered 42 to 91 from west to east, in continuity with 20m transects. The stints for the intensive survey were 5m in size and numbered 1 to 13 from the south to north.

The artefacts collected included pottery of medieval or earlier date and post-medieval artefacts, but excluded modern materials. All worked and burnt flint was also retrieved. Samples of brick, tile and slag were collected, with any concentrations of these materials being noted.

All the finds were identified and each category subsequently had their distributions plotted in 20m 'stints' within each transect and tied in to the Ordnance Survey map at a scale of 1:2500, using MapInfo GIS system. The finds were then analysed to identify meaningful concentrations.

The survey was undertaken using standard procedures in accordance with The Institute of Field Archaeologist '*Standards and Guidance for Field Evaluation*' (IFA 1994, revised 2001) and the Northamptonshire County Council, *Fieldwork Standards and Guidance* (1995).

4 SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS

Summary of the results

Table 1: Fieldwalking finds quantification

Artefact Type	Total	Artefact Type	Total
Flint (No.)	15	Post-medieval pottery (sherds)	894
Prehistoric pottery (sherds)	2	Tile (No.)	358
Roman pottery (sherds)	76	Metalworking debris (No.)	112
Saxon pottery (sherds)	1	Clay tobacco pipe (No.)	323
Medieval pottery (sherds)	148	Metal detector finds (small finds) (No.)	8

4.1 **Worked flint** (Fig 2)

Altogether 15 flints were recovered, which included nine pieces of worked flint, of which eight were prehistoric in date and one is an 18th-19th-century gun flint (Appendix 1, Table 2). Three flints (T8/10, T20/17 and 28/22) have some miscellaneous retouching, but along with all the other flints they show post-depositional edge damage consistent with a plough field.

This small assemblage does not allow for definite dating, but the group appeared to comprise a mixture of flint fractured by accidental damage and a few pieces that can be broadly assigned to the Neolithic/early Bronze Age. The few worked flints can be interpreted as background scatter relating to intermittent prehistoric activity of an ill-defined but probably transient nature.

4.2 **Prehistoric pottery** (Fig 3)

Two small sherds of hand-built prehistoric pottery were recovered, from transect 16/33 and 48/1. Both of these sherds are too small to contain any diagnostic features, but a broad Iron Age date may be appropriate (Appendix 2, Table 3).

The small size of the sample contributes little to the overall understanding of the site.

4.3 **Roman finds**

Pottery (Fig 3)

Altogether 76 Roman pottery sherds were recovered from the survey. The assemblage was dominated by 2nd to 3rd-century greywares, but it included samian, mortaria, Nene Valley colour coat, and oxidised sandy ware, suggesting occupation in the locality of the site dates from the 1st to the 4th-centuries AD (Appendix 3, Table 3). There was a light random distribution of Roman pottery across the field, but with a moderate decrease to the east side of the survey area, with the majority of the Roman pottery recovered from the western part of the area, in correlation to the Roman rural settlement remains in the vicinity of the business park.

The Roman pottery in the field displayed a moderately dense spread indicative of a manure scatter, although the distribution may have been effected by the levelling of the areas adjacent to the runways during their construction.

Tile (Fig 7)

A much worn fragment of a Roman *tegula* roof tile, with the distinctive flange, was retrieved from the western side of the field

4.4 Saxon pottery (Fig 4)

A single sherd of Middle Saxon, Ipswich ware was recovered from the south-east area of the field, during the intensive fieldwalking survey (Appendix 4, Table 4). A single sherd is an indication of limited activity in the survey area and most likely represents a peripheral distribution of Saxon pottery relating to the known Saxon cemetery and settlement of 'Cratendune' to the south of the site.

4.5 Medieval finds***Pottery (Fig 4)***

A total of 148 sherds of medieval pottery were recovered, of which the local Ely Ware formed 117 sherds of the assemblage, which date between mid 12th to 15th-centuries (Appendix 4, Table 4). Late Medieval Oxidized ware formed the majority of the remainder, displaying continuity into the mid 15th-16th century. It seems likely that medieval activity did not start at the site until at least the 12th to 13th-centuries, due to the lack of earlier pottery and the dominance of the local Ely Ware.

The pottery distribution probably represents a by-product of manure spreading, typical of the medieval period, with a low to moderate spread across most fields with the exception of the central part of the field, which had a greater concentration. Ridge and furrow crop marks identified by air photographs (Palmer 2007) corresponds with pottery finds, indicating open strip farming was undertaken on the site and worked from the parishes of Ely or Witchford. The apparent low number of pottery sherds towards the periphery of the field may be the result to stripping and levelling of the areas adjacent to the runways reducing the surface finds, although the intensive survey did display a proportional increase in the pick up of medieval pottery.

Tile and brick (Fig 7)

The great majority of the sherds are from flat roof tiles medieval to early post-medieval in date. Some at least are of the peghole type, as three sherds have a round peghole and one has a square peghole. No nibs are present. The thickness is typically between 10-12mm. There

are two green-glazed sherds, including one fragment of a crested ridge tile, and one yellow glazed tile. Two fragments of medieval handmade brick were also collected (Appendix 6, Table 6).

The distribution of the medieval tile displayed a low to moderate random spread across the field, with a slightly greater concentration in the central area, which parallels the pottery plot. Similarly the tile distribution was probably resulted from field manuring.

Medieval silver gilt brooch (Fig 6)

Found by metal detector in the eastern part of field. The find comprised of one quarter of silver brooch ring of twisted wire, with applied silver sexfoil mount decoration in the form of flower, with dimples in each of the 'petals' and a single dimple at the centre. The central dimple and five of the petal display gilding, with outer sixth dimple lacking any, possibly due to wear. The complete brooch probably formed a ring with similar sexfoil mounts in each of the quarters. The brooch was likely to have been an accidental loss and broken in the field (Appendix 9).

Medieval lead seal (Fig 6)

The find consisted of a quarter of a circular lead seal disc, with a radius of approximately 18mm. Around the outer edge in there is part of a text in reverse, which produces an impression 'PPR', in Lombardic script. The lettering may be the part of a name, for a seal for personal use. The only other decoration was a small teardrop shape impression radiating from the centre of the quarter disc. The reverse side of the seal was blank. The seal was found towards the south-east corner of the field and was probably deliberately cut up to make it unusable and then possibly thrown out with the manure waste. It was located by metal detector in the south eastern part of field (Appendix 9).

4.6 Post-medieval finds

Pottery (Fig 5)

The post-medieval pottery was scattered across the whole survey area, numbering 894 sherds, which accounted for over 70% of the pottery assemblage recovered (Appendix 5, Table 5). The occasional sherd of earlier 16th to 18th-century vessels were recovered, which included Bourne ware, Midland black, slip wares, manganese mottled ware, Nottingham stone ware,

tin glazed wares. The majority of the pottery consisted of 18th to 19th-century glazed and unglazed kitchen or storage earthen wares.

There were a moderate number of table wares, which included 18th to 19th century utilitarian white wares and underglazed transfer print earthenwares, the occasional 18th-century salt glazed ware, cream ware, pearl and blue shell edged pearl ware. A few pieces of fine 18th to 19th century porcelain were also recovered.

Overall the pottery distribution probably represented no more than manure scatter, with a low to moderate spread across most fields with the exception of the central part of the field which had a greater concentration, especially to the western side of this area. The focus of the post-medieval pottery in this part field is centred on the locality of the 19th-century Emery Barn Farm, where the highest pottery sherd concentration was recorded. The farm and associated roads tracks and field boundaries were demolished and removed in preparation for the construction of the airfield in 1942. The greater deposition of manure and therefore a higher amount of pottery waste is located around the farm decreasing in concentration from the farm's location. The concentration of the post-medieval pottery, like the medieval pottery, may also have been the effect of the stripping of the landscape for the airfield runways.

Tile (Fig 7)

There are a number of sherds post-medieval in date, in a hard white fabric. There are also two fragments of pantiles, one with a black glaze which is at least 18th century in date (Appendix 6, Table 6).

The post-medieval tile produced a light distribution across the field, with no significant concentrations.

Metalworking debris (Fig 8)

Metalworking debris were widely scattered across the survey area, typically appearing as single lumps of which a sample was collected. A total of 81 stints produced 112 pieces of metalworking debris (Appendix 7, Table 7).

A small number of material types appear. Most commonly, they comprise fist-sized lumps of highly vesicular furnace debris, typically with glassy and convoluted surfaces. Some pieces are quite dense, while others are very light. A few pieces have quite fluid surfaces, and can

be identified as tap slag. A single piece of solid dense slag was slightly magnetic. In addition, there are also some small pieces of cream coloured stony debris, typically partially vesicular.

This material is a consistent group of furnace debris, which appears to have been widely scattered across the fields, presumably to improve soil quality and drainage. The stony vesicular lumps are presumably debris from limestone added to blast furnaces, indicating that all of the material is probably blast furnace debris. Blast furnaces have been in use since the 16th century, so the material is of post-medieval date. It is not, however, like the glassy slag produced by 19th and 20th-century blast furnaces operating on an industrial scale. There is no evidence for the use of charcoal as a fuel, so it is most likely that the debris is from a coke fuelled furnace. It is therefore suggested that an 18th to early 19th-century date is probably most likely.

Clay tobacco-pipe

A considerable number of clay tobacco-pipe pieces were recovered from across the field, 323 fragments in all, of which 17 were parts of the bowl, foot or spur of the pipe (Appendix 8, Table 8). The greater part of the clay-pipe collected was 18th to 19th century in date, and 44 fragments were probably of an earlier 17th-century date (Oswald 1975). Rouletted and flouted decoration was found on three of the bowls and the makers mark on three others. One marker mark "M L" was identified as Michael Lupson of Ely (1759 or 1846-53). The clay pipe was not plotted.

Copper alloy fitting (Fig 6)

The fitting comprised of a small indented copper alloy disc 11mm in diameter, with a 7mm long spike projecting from the edge. On the opposing edge to the spike there were two short 2mm protrusions. The fitting may have been a cloak clasp, with a missing bar between the protrusions, forming the attachment to the item of clothing and missing hook at the end of the spike to fasten the item together. The fitting may be 15th to 16th-century in date. Found by metal detector in the eastern part of field (Appendix 9).

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Copper alloy sewing ring (Fig 6)

The find was located by metal detector in the western part of field. The sewing ring was 10mm wide and although it was squeezed together it was approximately 10mm to 15mm in diameter. The outer surface had five circling lines of small indentations (Appendix 9).

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Copper alloy purse frame (Fig 6)

The purse frame was slightly curved 47mm in length and 8mm wide, possibly broken at one end. It had a V-shaped section with the slightly broader outer face displaying a cross-hatched motif. The purse bar is 15th to 16th-century in date. The find was located by metal detector in the central part of the field (Appendix 9).

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Copper alloy coin (Fig 6)

The coin was possibly a farthing but it was heavily corroded. It was located during the field walking survey in the northern part of the field (Appendix 9).

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Copper alloy coin (Fig 6)

A William III half penny was a chance find, close to the possible farthing in the north part of the field (Appendix 9). The coin was moderately worn, but 'GULIEMUS TERTIUS' could be identified on the obverse side and Britannia on the reverse, possibly dated 1700 (Spink 2001)

4.7 Undated small finds***Perforated lead disc (Fig 6)***

The irregular perforated lead disc was approximately 30mm in diameter with a roughly central 9mm hole. It was located by metal detector in the south-eastern part of field, close to the medieval lead seal and copper alloy clasp (Appendix 9).

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Lead weight (Fig 6)

A circular lead weight was approximately 38mm in diameter and 23mm wide. A vestige of an iron rod passes through the width of the weight and may have been used as a loom weight. It was found by metal detector towards the southeast corner of the field (Appendix 9).

Perforated stone (Fig 6)

The stone was roughly rounded triangular in shape, 41mm long and 24mm wide, with a hole through one corner of the stone, made by drilling from both sides of the stone. It was possibly a weight or an amulet, found during the fieldwalking survey towards the northern corner of the field (Appendix 9).

5 DISCUSSION

The fieldwalking and metal detection surveys overall identified no new sites of significance, but produced archaeological material relating to sites in the vicinity of the survey area. The general site location was probably ideal for the settlements represented by the finds recovered from the survey work, which lies on a low promontory of higher ground to the south side of a ridge of raised ground above the surrounding fenland, which forms part of the 'Isle' of Ely.

The few of worked flints that were recovered were indicative of a transitory occupation of the site on the land that lies above the surrounding fenland. The fieldwalking recovered two fragments of prehistoric pottery, a moderate spread of Roman pottery as well as and a single sherd of middle Saxon pottery, probably derived from the known Roman/Iron Age and Saxon settlements in the locality.

The moderate scatter of medieval material and a considerable greater number of post-medieval finds probably relate largely to field manuring, but a concentration of post-medieval pottery was centred on the site of a 19th-century farm.

The metal detector finds were minimal, but this may be due to the far from ideal conditions of a deeply ploughed field that covered most of the survey area. Although the finds were few in number they were of some finds of interest, which included a fragment of a medieval silver ring brooch and a quarter of a lead seal.

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Appendix 1: The flint by Yvonne Wolfram-Murray

A total of fifteen flints were recovered, including five burnt flints.

There were nine pieces of worked flint, of which eight were prehistoric in date and one is an 18th to 19th-century gun flint (Table 2). Three flints (T8/10, T20/17 and T28/22) have some miscellaneous retouching, but along with all the other flints they show post-depositional edge damage consistent with a plough field. The raw material was a vitreous flint ranging from dark to mid brownish grey with a browning white centre. Half of the prehistoric flakes and blades were patinated to a light milk white surface.

The single implement is fashioned on a flake of greyish brown, opaque flint, 43mm long by 33mm wide. Flakes have been removed to form a point, producing a possible piercing tool with some indication of wear from utilisation.

This small group would therefore appear to comprise a mixture of flint fractured by accidental damage and a few pieces that can be broadly assigned to the Neolithic/early Bronze Age.

Table 2: The flint

Transect/stint	Description
T1/22	Burnt flint
T7/18	Whole flake ,edge damaged, dark grey translucent, mid browning white centre
T7/20	Distal flake, edge damage, patinated, mid brownish grey translucent flint, mid brownish white centre
T8/7	Burnt flint
T8/10	Worked flake, some possible misc. retouch but also heavy post-depositional edge damage, dark brownish grey translucent, mid brown centre
T8/18	Gun flint
T11/24	Whole blade, edge damaged, slightly patinated, mid greyish brown translucent flint, mid brownish white centre
T17/17	Burnt flint
T19/13	Flake, edge damaged, distal end napped off, mid brownish grey translucent flint, white centre
T19/16	Whole flake, slightl edge damage, slightly patinated, mid brownish grey translucent flint, mid brown centre
T20/17	Flake, misc. retouch both edges but also post-depositional edge damage, mid greyish brown mottled flint, weathered surface with brown centre
T28/22	Flake, misc. retouch both edges to a point, possible piercing tool, dark greyish brown flint, with brown centre
T29/22	Burnt flint
T43/13	Whole flake, edge damaged, light brownish grey, slightly patinated, light brow centre
T53/2	Burnt flint

Appendix 2: The prehistoric pottery by Andy Chapman

Two small sherds of hand-built prehistoric pottery were recovered. From transect 16/33 there is a sherd weighing 1g in a sandy fabric containing small rounded quartz grains. It is hard, with a grey/black core and dark red-brown surfaces. From transect 48/1 there are fragments weighing less than 1g from a sherd containing sub-angular quartz in a grey-black fabric. Both of these sherds are too small to contain any diagnostic features, but a broad Iron Age date may be appropriate.

Appendix 3: The Romano-British pottery by Tora Hylton

Seventy-six sherds of Roman pottery were collected (Table 3). The condition of the pottery was typical of material from fieldwalking; most sherds were small, weathered and highly abraded, making identification difficult. Very few of the sherds display diagnostic features, only a moderate number retained vestiges of diagnostic features, making dating difficult, therefore fabric type has been used as an indicator of date.

The assemblage appears to be represent pottery from throughout the Roman period, but the main part appears to fall within the later Roman period (2nd to 4th-centuries) of which greywares predominate making up 22% of the total (29 sherds), probably originating from the lower Nene Valley. Forms represented include jars and bowl. Other fabrics displaying diagnostic features include colour coated wares (4 sherds) also from the Nene Valley; identifiable form includes a beaker base, which dates to the late 3rd/4th centuries. The pottery assemblage also included a few sherds of samian, mortaria, and oxidised sandy ware, suggesting occupation in the locality of the site dates from the 1st to the 4th-centuries AD.

Table 3: Pottery occurrence by Transect and Stint, of sherds per fabric type

Transect	Stint	No.	fabric	Transect	Stint	No.	fabric
3	3	3	Greyware	8	16	1	Greyware
	4	3	Greyware		19	2	Greyware
	10	1	Unidentified	11	8	1	Samian and Greyware
	11	1	Greyware		21	1	Oxidised sandy ware
	13	1	Samian	13	8	1	Greyware (bowl)
	17	1	Unidentified		20	2	Samian and Greyware
	19	1	Unidentified		27	1	Unidentified
	22	2	Greyware	32	1	Greyware	
	26	1	Unidentified	15	18	1	Unidentified
	28	1	Greyware		19	2	Oxidised sandy ware
31	1	Unidentified	30		1	Greyware	
5	5	1	Greyware	16	36	1	Mortaria
17	28	3	Oxidised sandy ware/greyware	30	20	1	Unidentified
	31	1	Oxidised sandy ware		21	1	Mortaria
19	21	2	Oxidised sandy ware/greyware		25	1	Unidentified
	25	1	Oxidised sandy ware		28	1	Unidentified
	33	1	Greyware				
21	25	1	Unidentified	31	19	1	Lower Nene valley Colour coat
	27	2	Oxidised sandy ware		29	1	Unidentified
22	27	1	Lower Nene valley Colour coat	33	24	1	Unidentified
23	21	1	Unidentified	35	24	1	Unidentified
25	16	1	Unidentified	36	25	1	Shell-gritted
	24	1	Greyware	38	26	1	Greyware
27	18	1	Greyware	39	26	1	Shell gritted
	20	1	Oxidised sandy ware	48	1	1	Unidentified
	27	1	Unidentified	53	7	1	Greyware
28	17	1	Unidentified	66	12	1	Greyware
	18	1	Lower Nene valley Colour coat – (beaker-base)	72	12	1	Lower Nene valley Colour coat
	20	1	Unidentified	84	11	1	Greyware-(jar)
	21	1	Greyware	85	10	1	Unidentified
29	18	2	Oxidised sandy ware, (base sherd)				

Appendix 4: Saxon and medieval pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 148 sherds. It comprised of a single sherd of Middle Saxon, slow-wheel made ware, but was mainly medieval material, along with six sherds of post-medieval earthenware and glazed earthenware (Table 4).

The following fabrics were noted:

Ipswich Ware, AD725-850 (Blinkhorn in prep) Middle Saxon, slow-wheel made ware, manufactured exclusively in the eponymous Suffolk wic. The material probably had a currency of AD 725x740 – mid-9th-century at sites outside East Anglia. There are two main fabric types, although individual vessels which do not conform to these groups also occur:

F95: GROUP 1: Hard and slightly sandy to the touch, with visible small quartz grains and some shreds of mica. Frequent fairly well-sorted angular to sub-angular grains of quartz, generally measuring below 0.3 mm in size, but with some larger grains, including a number which are polycrystalline in appearance.

F96: GROUP 2: Like the sherds in Group 1, they are hard, sandy and mostly dark grey in colour. Their most prominent feature is a scatter of large quartz grains (up to *c* 2.5mm) which either bulge or protrude through the surfaces of the vessel, giving rise to the term "pimply" Ipswich ware (Hurst 1959: 14). This characteristic makes them quite rough to the touch. However, some sherds have the same groundmass but lack the larger quartz grains which are characteristic of this group, and chemical analysis suggests that they are made from the same clay.

F301: **Ely Ware**, mid 12th -15th century (Hall 2001): Generic name for a quartz sand and calcareous tempered group of pottery fabrics mainly manufactured in Ely, but also with a second possible source in the Hunts. Fenland. Jars, bowls and jugs dominate the assemblage. Earlier vessels hand-built and turntable finished, later vessels finer and usually wheel-thrown. wide distribution, including King's Lynn, where it was originally identified as 'Grimston Software'.

F320: **Lyveden/Stanion 'B' Ware**, (Steane and Bryant 1975) *c* AD1225-?1400. Coil-built, wheel finished. Well-sorted moderate to dense limestone ooliths *c* 0.5mm, although rare examples up to 2mm. Sparse to moderate red ironstone up to 10mm, although usually smaller. Rare shelly limestone, quartz, flint up to 20mm. Production as the 'A' ware, although mainly jugs, often with yellow slip stripes and/or stamped pads, external dull olive-green glaze. A few jars bowls and aquamaniles are known. Vessels usually quite crude, with coil-joints visible on interior of body. Neck and rims are wheel finished, sometimes to a quality which suggests throwing. Large colour variation, usually grey fabric with dark grey or brown, buff or orange surfaces.

F328: **Grimston Ware**, 13th to 15th centuries (Leah 1994). Wheel-thrown. Dark grey sandy fabric, usually with grey surfaces, although orange-red and (less commonly) buff surfaces are known. Manufactured at the eponymous production centre near Kings Lynn, Norfolk.

F330: **Shelly Coarseware**, AD1100-1400 (McCarthy 1979). Products of numerous known and very probably many unknown kilns on the Jurassic limestone of west Northants/east Bedfordshire. Pale buff through virtually all colours to black, moderate to dense shelly limestone fragments up to 3mm, and any amount of ironstone, quartz and flint. Full range of medieval vessel types, especially jars and bowls, and 'Top Hat' jars.

F331: **Developed Stamford ware**, AD1150-1200 (Kilmurry 1980). Wheel-thrown, hard, very fine white fabric, sparse sub-angular quartz \leq 0.1mm. Very rich, glossy copper green glaze, vessels often decorated with incised combing or thumbled applied strips. Primarily jugs.

F360: **Miscellaneous Sandy Coarsewares**, A range of quartz-tempered coarsewares that are found throughout the east midlands and East Anglia.

F365: **Late Medieval Reduced Ware**, 14th to 16th centuries. Hard grey sandy ware, manufactured at a number of centres in the south-east midlands, such as Higham Ferrers in Northamptonshire (Blinkhorn 2007). Broad range of utilitarian vessels, particularly large bowls, jars and cisterns.

F401: **Late Medieval Oxidized ware**, Mid 15th to 16th centuries. Very hard orange sandy ware in a range of developed late medieval utilitarian forms, some with a dark green glaze. Numerous kiln sites throughout the south-east midlands, at places such as Glapthorn in Northamptonshire (Johnston 1997).

F402: **Bourne 'D' Ware**, c 1450-1637 (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 409). Production as the 'A' ware. Fairly hard, smooth, brick-red fabric, often with a grey core. Some vessels have sparse calcitic inclusions up to 2mm. Full range of late medieval to early post-medieval vessel forms, jugs, pancheons, cisterns etc. Vessels often have a thin, patchy exterior white slip, over which a clear glaze had been applied.

F425: **Red Earthenware**, 16th to 19th centuries. Fine sandy earthenware, usually with a brown or green glaze, occurring in a range of utilitarian forms. Such 'country pottery' was first made in the 16th century, and in some areas continued in use until the 19th century.

F1001: All Romano-British

F1002: Prehistoric

Table 4: Pottery occurrence by number of sherds per transect/stint by fabric type

Transect	Stint	No	Wt(g)	Fabric	Transect	Stint	No	Wt(g)	Fabric
1	31	1	6	301	13	32	1	11	301
	3	2	6	301		32	1	13	1001
4	4	1	6	320	14	14	1	16	301
	6	1	3	401		17	3	18	301
	40	1	7	301		36	1	13	301
5	15	1	3	301	15	15	1	11	301
6	22	1	5	301		16	4	10	301
	36	1	6	301		17	1	11	301
7	20	1	2	301		17	1	3	401
	22	1	10	301		18	1	2	301
	26	1	3	1001		19	1	3	301
	27	1	6	301		19	2	7	1001
	30	1	5	1001		20	1	1	301
8	8	1	25	328		21	1	13	301
	16	1	5	1001		21	1	9	331
	17	1	3	301		23	1	1	301
	19	2	14	301		29	1	10	401
	19	1	1	1001		31	1	6	301
	21	1	8	301		33	1	5	401
	22	1	2	301		33	1	5	402
	23	2	8	360	37	2	4	401	
	29	1	3	401	16	15	1	5	301
9	22	1	10	301		16	1	9	401
	25	1	10	328		17	1	3	301
10	23	1	1	401		21	1	3	301
	26	1	2	301		23	1	3	301
	35	1	6	425		27	1	15	301
11	15	1	3	1001		27	1	34	402
	16	1	1	301		33	1	4	1002
	17	1	13	401		35	1	6	301
	22	1	9	301	17	17	3	66	301
	25	1	3	401		18	1	2	301
	26	1	3	1001		20	1	4	328
	29	1	9	301		21	1	7	301
12	16	1	5	301		24	1	14	301
	18	1	5	301		25	1	7	301
	18	1	8	401		25	2	3	401
	19	1	8	301		27	1	1	301
	20	1	10	301		28	3	15	1001
	21	1	8	401	29	1	4	301	
	23	1	43	425	29	1	9	330	
13	9	1	5	401	31	1	20	1001	
	17	1	13	301	18	13	2	15	301
	17	1	1	301		19	1	20	1001
	18	1	2	301	19	24	1	2	301
	20	1	2	301	20	27	1	6	301
	22	1	3	401	21	15	1	17	301
	25	1	2	401		24	1	3	301
	30	1	2	301		27	2	7	1001

Transect	Stint	No	Wt(g)	Fabric	Transect	Stint	No	Wt(g)	Fabric
21	30	1	8	301	48	1	1	6	1001
22	15	1	3	401		1	1	2	1002
	18	1	4	301	49	5	1	8	301
	23	1	4	301	53	10	1	7	301
	28	1	12	401	57	6	1	6	95
23	18	2	26	301		6	1	2	301
	19	2	15	301	58	6	2	5	301
	21	1	2	301	61	9	1	4	301
24	18	1	3	402	63	18	1	3	301
	23	2	7	301	64	12	1	12	301
	29	1	1	301	65	7	1	2	301
25	29	1	1	301		12	1	7	401
26	19	1	2	301	67	7	1	1	301
27	18	2	3	301	73	7	1	1	301
	20	1	15	301		8	1	4	301
	23	1	10	301		9	1	3	328
	27	1	5	1001		12	1	2	301
28	18	2	6	301	74	12	1	3	401
	22	2	9	301		7	1	3	301
	25	1	4	301	7	1	1	425	
	30	1	1	301	75	6	1	7	301
	31	1	1	301		8	1	2	301
30	22	1	1	301		12	1	2	301
31	20	1	7	301	76	6	1	16	301
32	26	1	1	301		9	1	4	301
33	28	1	2	301	78	9	2	18	301
	29	1	1	301	85	7	1	8	301
42	12	1	4	301		10	1	19	301
47	8	2	6	365					

Appendix 5: Post-medieval pottery by Tora Hylton

The post-medieval pottery numbered 894 sherds, which accounted for over 70% of the pottery assemblage recovered (Table 5). The occasional sherd of earlier 16th to 18th-century vessels were recovered, which included Bourne ware, Midland black, slip wares, manganese mottled ware, Nottingham stone ware, tin glazed wares wares. The majority of the pottery consisted of 18th to 19th-century glazed and unglazed kitchen or storage earthen wares. There were a moderate number of table wares, which included 18th to 19th century utilitarian white wares and underglazed transfer print earthenwares, the occasional 18th-century salt glazed ware, cream ware, pearl and blue shell edged pearl ware. A few pieces of fine 18th to 19th century porcelain were also recovered.

Due to the large quantity of post-medieval pottery recovered it was deemed practical to create a table based only on the sherd count (Table 5).

Table 5: Post-medieval pottery by sherd count per transect

Fabric Type	
Bourne ware (1450-1637)	2
Midland black (1580-1750)	28
Red earthenware (16th to 19th century)	11
Manganese mottled ware (1740-1760)	1
Cream ware (18th century)	2
Nottingham stoneware 18th to 19th century)	3
Blue shell edged pearl wares (1780-1820)	5
Slipware (18th century)	10
Salt-glazed earthenwares (18th century)	11
Tin glazed earthenware (17th to 18th century)	8
Miscellaneous stonewares (17th to 19th century)	68
Glazed earthenwares (17th to 19th century)	517
Unglazed earthenwares (17th to 19th century)	43
Pearl ware (18th to 19th century)	11
Utilitarian white wares (18th to 19th century)	71
Under-glazed transfer print earthenware (19th century)	58
Porcelain (18th to 19th century)	13
Flower pot (19th century)	4
Miscellaneous pottery types	28
Total	894

Appendix 6: Ceramic tile by Pat Chapman

There are 358 sherds of ceramic tile, which is a representative sample of the material that was available to be collected (Table 6). The average sherd is small, c 45mm by 45mm, with the majority showing signs of abrasion in varying degrees on their surfaces, but many edges with unworn breaks.

There is one very worn fragment of a Roman tegula roof tile, with the distinctive flange.

The great majority of the sherds are from flat roof tiles medieval to early post-medieval in date. Some at least are of the peghole type, as three sherds have a round peghole and one has a square peghole. No nibs are present. The thickness is typically between 10-12mm. There are two green-glazed sherds, including one fragment of a crested ridge tile, and one yellow glazed tile.

The two main fabrics are a hard fine, pale red-brown to orange-red with or without a reduced core with few inclusions, and a hard slightly sandy, brown to orange-red fabric with or without a reduced core. Some of these sherds have black surfaces, possibly for decorative purposes. There are also a smaller number with a fine hard, pale red fabric with cream streaks.

There are a number of sherds post-medieval in date, in a hard white fabric. There are also two fragments of pantiles, one with a black glaze which is at least 18th century in date.

Two fragments of medieval handmade brick were also collected.

Table 6: Quantification of ceramic tile

Transect	Stint	No	Comment	Transect	Stint	No	Comment
1	8	1	Peghole	8	38	1	
	10	1			39	2	
	14	1			9	25	2
2	14	1		28		1	
	3	8	1			38	2
10		1		40	1		
12		1		10	10	2	
16		1			23	1	
21		3		11	8	1	
22		1			17	1	
23		1			20	1	
25		1			23	1	
28		1		12	11	1	
31		2			14	1	
33		1		13	11	1	
35		1			12	1	
36		1			16	1	p-med
38		1			17	1	
40		1			20	1	p-med
41	1		23		2		
43	1		24		3		
4	6	2	Peghole		25	1	
	7	1	Med brick		26	2	Both p-med
	30	1			28	2	
	31	3	2 p-med	29	2		
	37	1	p-med	30	1		
	38	1		33	1		
5	30	1		34	2		
	37	1		37	2		
6	12	1		16	17	1	
	15	1			29	1	
	22	1			32	2	
7	10	1		17	12	3	
	12	1			13	4	
	16	1			14	3	
	29	1			15	2	1 p-med
8	9	1			17	1	
	11	2			19	2	
	15	1	Med brick		20	1	
	19	1			21	3	
	20	2			24	2	
	23	2			25	1	
	24	2		26	2		
	26	1		28	3		
	28	1		31	2		
	29	2		33	1		
	30	2		34	1		
	31	1	Crest tile, glazed	35	2		
34	1		36	1			

	35	1		18	11	1	
	37	1			14	3	1 p-med
Transect	Stint	No	Comment	Transect	Stint	No	Comment
18	15	4		25	24	1	
	17	1	Roman tegula		25	3	
	20	2			26	2	
	22	2			27	1	
	23	2	Both p-med		28	2	
	24	2			29	3	
	25	1			30	4	
	28	1	p-med		31	3	
	31	1	p-med		34	2	
		32	1			26	16
	33	3		17	1		p-med
19	18	1		19	1		Pantile
	25	2	1 p-med	20	1		
20	18	1		24	2	Both p-med	
	20	1	p-med	27	18	2	
	21	1			20	1	Pantile 17 th c'ntury
	22	1			29	1	
	25	1			30	20	2
26	1	p-med	22			2	
34	1		24	2		p-med	
21	13	1		25		2	
	16	2		26		1	
	19	1		27	1		
	20	1	p-med	28	1		
	22	1		30	2		
	23	1		31	2		
	24	1		31	19	1	
	26	1			22	3	
	27	1			23	1	
	29	1			30	1	
		31	1		32	23	1
	34	1		28		1	peghole
22	13	1		33	24	1	
	14	3		34	23	1	
	15	1		38	24	1	
	16	2	p-med		25	1	Square peghole
	20	1		42	9	1	
	21	1	p-med	43	2	1	
	22	2			8	1	
	23	1		45	7	2	
	24	1	p-med		13	1	
	28	2		46	10	1	
29	1		47	7	3	Yellow glaze	
23	17	1	peghole	48	6	2	1 p-med
24	18	1			9	1	
	21	1		50	5	1	
	30	1			9	1	
25	15	1		52	7	1	
	16	2		53	2	1	
	17	1		54	6	1	

FIELDWALKING SURVEY AT LANCASTER WAY, ELY

	20	1			9	1	
	23	1		55	9	2	
Transect	Stint	No	Comment	Transect	Stint	No	Comment
55	13	1		70	9	1	
56	1	1			12	3	
57	7	1		71	10	1	
59	3	1			12	1	
	8	2		72	11	1	
	13	1		73	9	1	
60	2	1		74	8	1	
	7	2			11	1	
	12	1			12	1	
	13	2		75	6	1	
61	11	1			6	1	
62	8	1			8	3	
64	8	2			9	2	
	13	1			11	1	
65	6	1			12	1	
	12	1		76	7	1	
66	6	1	p-med		8	1	
	13	3			9	1	
67	7	1			12	1	
68	7	1		77	-	1	
	8	1		80	10	3	
69	10	1		82	10	1	
70	7	3		86	-	1	
	8	2		Total		358	

Appendix 7: Metalworking debris by Andy Chapman

Pieces of metalworking debris were widely scattered across the area, typically appearing as single lumps within a stint, but with a few instances of between two and seven pieces per stint. A total of 81 stints produced 112 pieces of metalworking debris (Table 7).

These occurred most commonly as fist-sized lumps, 60-80mm in diameter, with smaller fragments, down to 20mm fairly common, although these may be broken-up larger pieces. There was also the occasional larger piece, up to 130mm diameter.

A small number of material types appear. Most commonly, they comprise fist-sized lumps of highly vesicular furnace debris, typically with glassy and convoluted surfaces. Some pieces are quite dense, while others are very light. A few pieces have quite fluid surfaces, and can be identified as tap slag. A single piece of solid dense slag was slightly magnetic. In addition, there are also some small pieces, 30-60mm diameter, of cream coloured stony debris, typically partially vesicular.

This material is a consistent group of furnace debris, which appears to have been widely scattered across the fields, presumably to improve soil quality and drainage. The stony vesicular lumps are presumably debris from limestone added to blast furnaces, indicating that all of the material is probably blast furnace debris. Blast furnaces have been in use since the 16th century, so the material is of post-medieval date. It is not, however, like the glassy slag produced by 19th and 20th-century blast furnaces operating on an industrial scale. There is no evidence for the use of charcoal as a fuel, so it is most likely that the debris is from a coke fuelled furnace. It is therefore suggested that an 18th to early 19th century date is probably most likely.

Table 7: The metalworking debris

Transect	Stint	No. of pieces	Transect	Stint	No. of pieces
1	7	3	19	13	1
	10	1		14	1
	23	4		31	1
	26	1	21	15	3
	29	1	22	20	1
	40	1	23	26	1
2	8	1		33	1
	37	1	25	28	1
3	21	1	26	33	2
	22	1	27	18	1
	40	1	28	16	1
	42	1		18	1
4	6	1	29	23	1
	11	2		18	7
	38	1		22	5
5	7	1		24	1
6	4	1		25	1
	32	1		30	2
	40	1	31	1	
7	16	1	31	20	2
	24	1		21	4
	31	3	32	29	2
	35	1		30	1
8	10	1	34	21	1
	20	1		22	1
	23	1		29	1
10	8	2	36	27	1
	9	1		28	2
	12	1	37	22	1
	14	1	39	26	1
11	9	1	40	26	2
	12	1	56	1	1
13	21	1	58	6	1
14	10	1	61	8	1
	12	1	66	8	1
	17	1	71	6	1
15	10	1		8	1
	31	1	76	6	1
17	15	1		10	1
18	11	1	77	6	1
			86	8	1

Appendix 8: Clay tobacco-pipe by Tora Hylton

A considerable number of clay tobacco-pipe pieces were recovered from across the field, 323 fragments in all, of which 17 were parts of the bowl, foot or spur of the pipe. The greater part of the pipe stems collected were 18th to-19th century in date and 44 fragments were probably of an earlier 17th century date. Six of the pipe bowls could be dated to the late 17th century to early 18th century and the remainder were probably later in date (Oswald 1975). Rouletted and fluted decoration was found on three of the bowls and the makers mark on three others. One marker mark “M L” was identified as Michael Lupson of Ely (1759 or 1846-53).

The pipe bowl, spur and foot occurrence and description is shown in Table 8.

Table 8: Clay tobacco- pipe, pipe bowl/spur occurrence and description

Transect	Stint	Description
3	18	Bowl fragment, rouletted line-pre-1710
5	13	Bowl, rouletted, (Oswald G6)-1660-80
5	24	Bowl, (Oswald G6)-1660-80
7	15	Bowl, (Oswald G6)-1660-80
9	15	Bowl fragment
10	25	Bowl fragment
12	9	Bowl fragment, spur
12	22	Bowl, (Oswald G7)-1660-80
13	12	Spur, markers mark “E D”
14	21	Bowl and stem fragment
15	15	Spur, markers mark “M L” Michael Lupson ,1759 or 1846-53 of Ely
16	23	Bowl, foot and stem fragment
17	16	Bowl fragment, fluted decoration (leaves) -19 th century
18	12	Foot, markers mark “F D”
21	32	Bowl fragment
28	29	Bowl fragment
30	28	Bowl fragment (Oswald G8 or 9) - 1680-1710

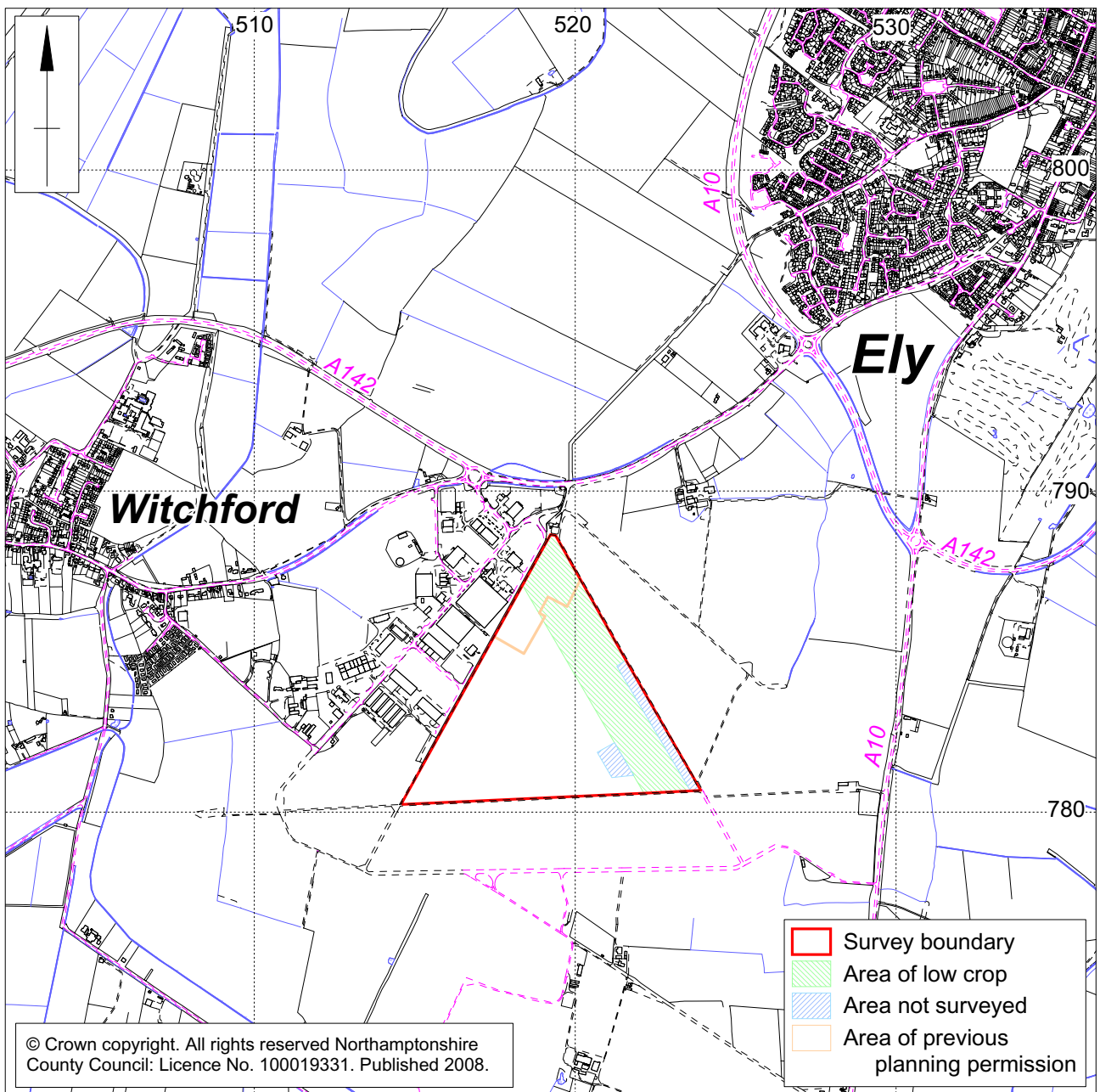
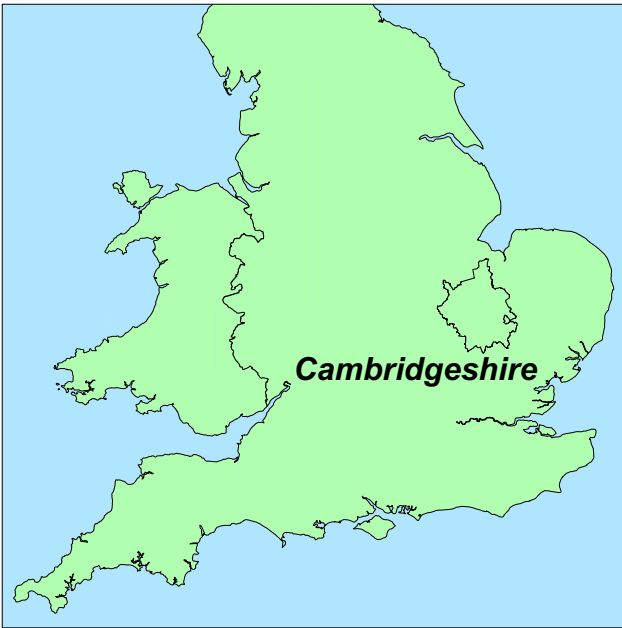
Appendix 9: Other finds by Tora Hylton

Ten other finds were recovered from the survey area of which seven were located by metal detector and the others from the fieldwalking surveillance (Table 9). The metal detector finds include a medieval silver gilt brooch and a lead seal; a post-medieval copper alloy clothes fitting, sewing ring, purse frame and two lead objects, one of which may have been used as a weight. The fieldwalking finds were two post-medieval coins and a stone weight or amulet.

Table 9: Small finds, number, type and description

Small find number	Small find type	Description of small find
1	Post-medieval copper alloy fitting	The fitting comprised of a small indented copper alloy disc 11mm in diameter, with a 7mm long spike projecting from the edge. On the opposing edge to the spike there were two short 2mm protrusions. The fitting may have been a cloak clasp, with a missing bar between the protrusions, forming the attachment to the item of clothing and missing hook at the end of the spike to fasten the item together. The fitting may be 15th-16th century in date.
2	Perforated lead disc (Undated)	The irregular perforated lead disc was approximately 30mm in diameter with a roughly central 9mm hole.
3	Post-medieval copper alloy sewing ring	The sewing ring was 10mm wide and although it was squeezed together it was approximately 10mm to 15mm in diameter. The outer surface had five circling lines of small indentations.
4	Post-medieval copper alloy purse frame	The purse bar was slightly curved 47mm in length and 8mm wide, possibly broken at one end. It had a V-shaped section with the slightly broader outer face displaying a cross-hatched motif. The purse bar is 15th to 16th-century in date.

Small find number	Small find type	Description of small find
5	Medieval silver gilt brooch	The find comprised one quarter of silver brooch ring of twisted wire, with applied silver sexfoil mount decoration in the form of flower, with dimples in each of the 'petals' and a single dimple at the centre. The central dimple and five of the petal display gilding, with outer sixth dimple lacking any, possibly due to wear. The complete brooch probably formed a ring with similar sexfoil mounts in each of the quarters.
6	Lead weight (Undated)	A circular lead weight was approximately 38mm in diameter and 23mm wide. A vestige of an iron rod passes through the width of the weight and may have been used as a loom weight.
7	Medieval lead seal	The find consisted of a quarter of a circular lead seal disc, with a radius of approximately 18mm. Around the outer edge in there is part of a text in reverse, which produces an impression 'PPR', in Lombardic script. The lettering may be the part of a name, for a seal for personal use. The only other decoration was a small teardrop shape impression radiating from the centre of the quarter disc. The reverse side of the seal was blank.
8	Perforated stone	The stone was roughly rounded triangular in shape, 41mm long and 24mm wide, with a hole through one corner of the stone, made by drilling from both sides of the stone. It was possibly a weight or an amulet.
9	Post-medieval copper alloy coin	The coin was possibly a farthing but it was heavily corroded.
10	Post-medieval copper alloy coin	A William III half penny. The coin was moderately worn, but 'GULIEMUS TERTIUS' could be identified on the obverse side and Britannia on the reverse, possibly dated 1700 (Spink 2001)

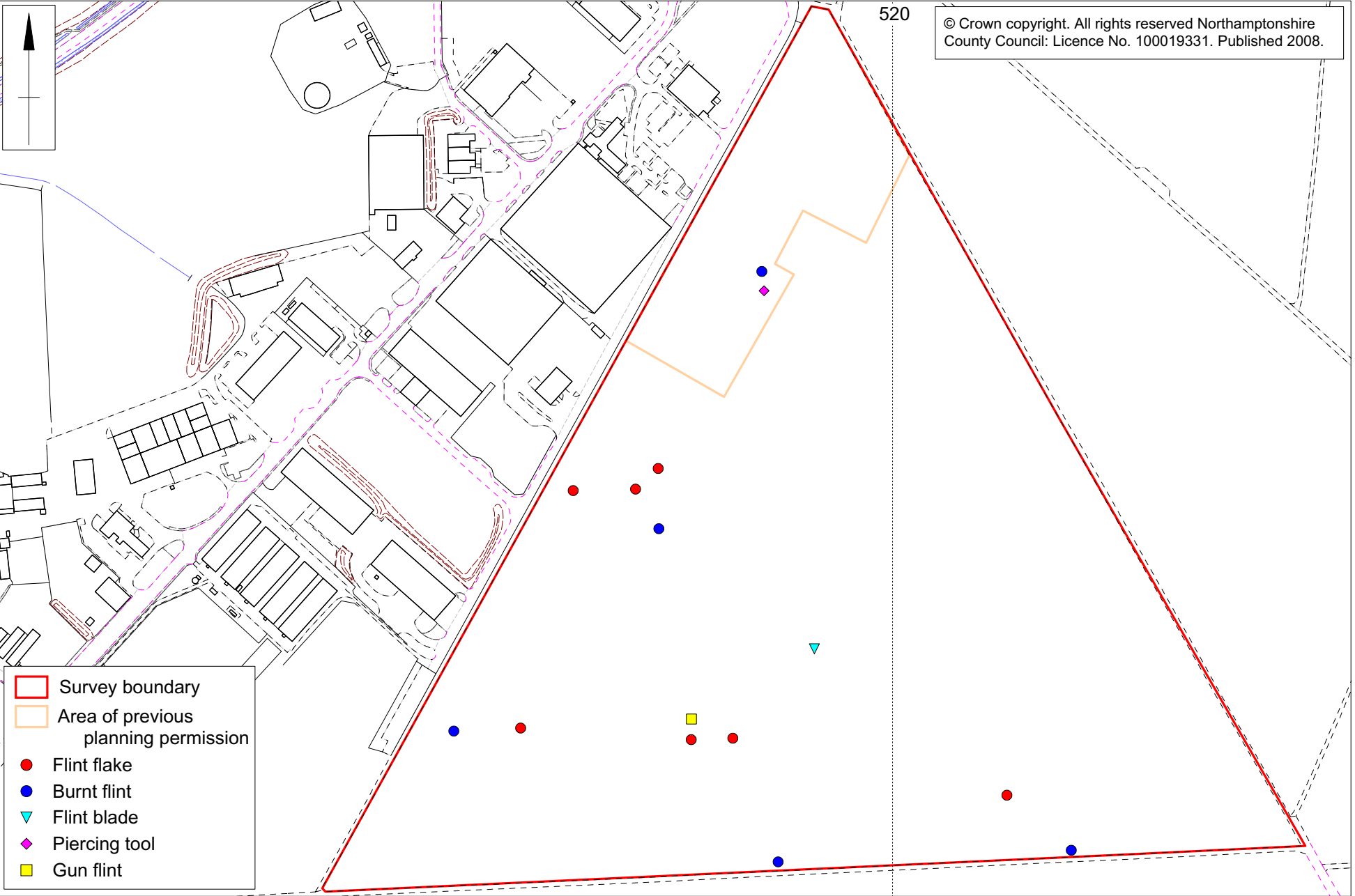


Scale 1:20,000

Site location Fig 1

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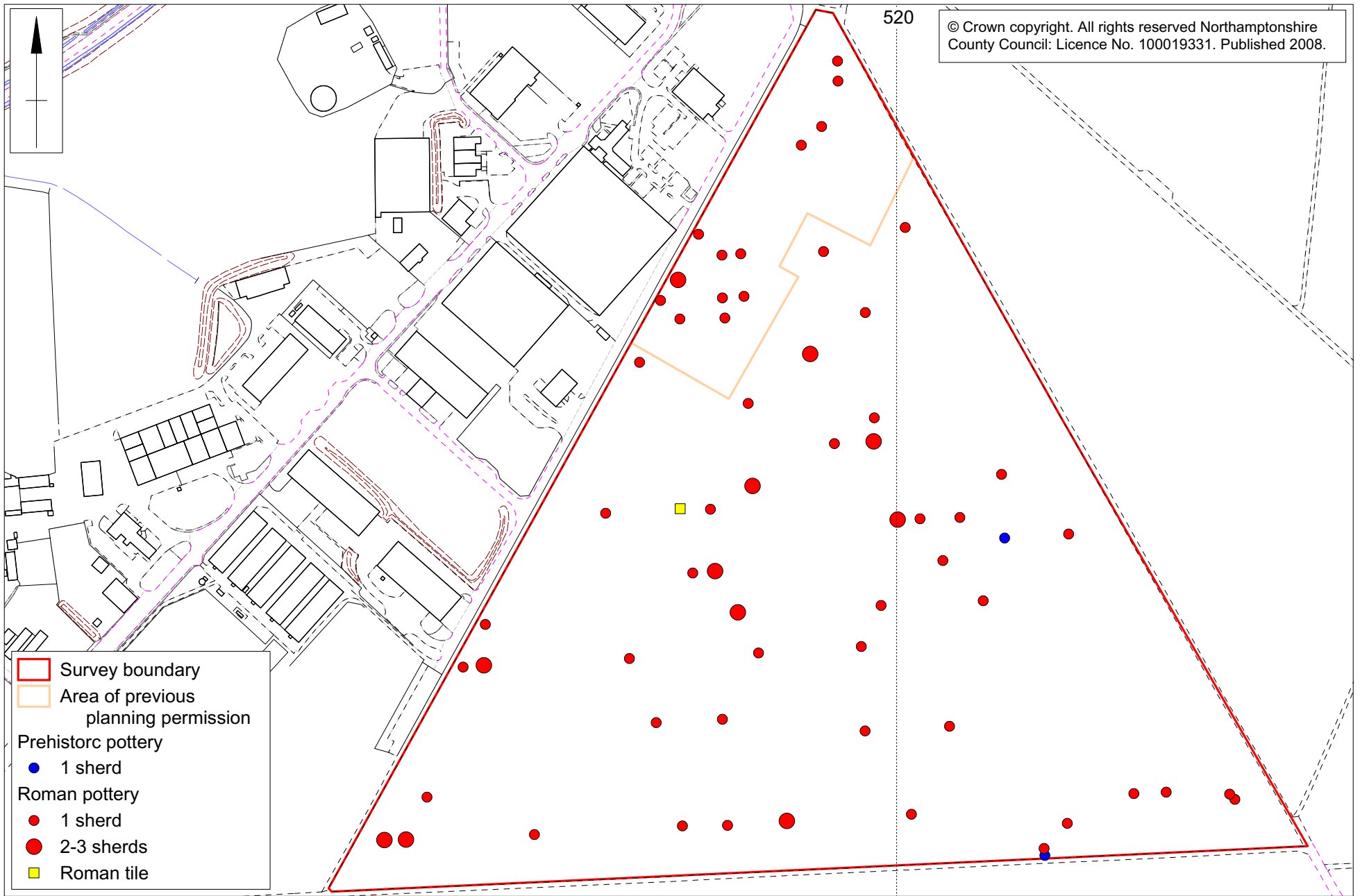
520



- Survey boundary
- Area of previous planning permission
- Flint flake
- Burnt flint
- Flint blade
- Piercing tool
- Gun flint

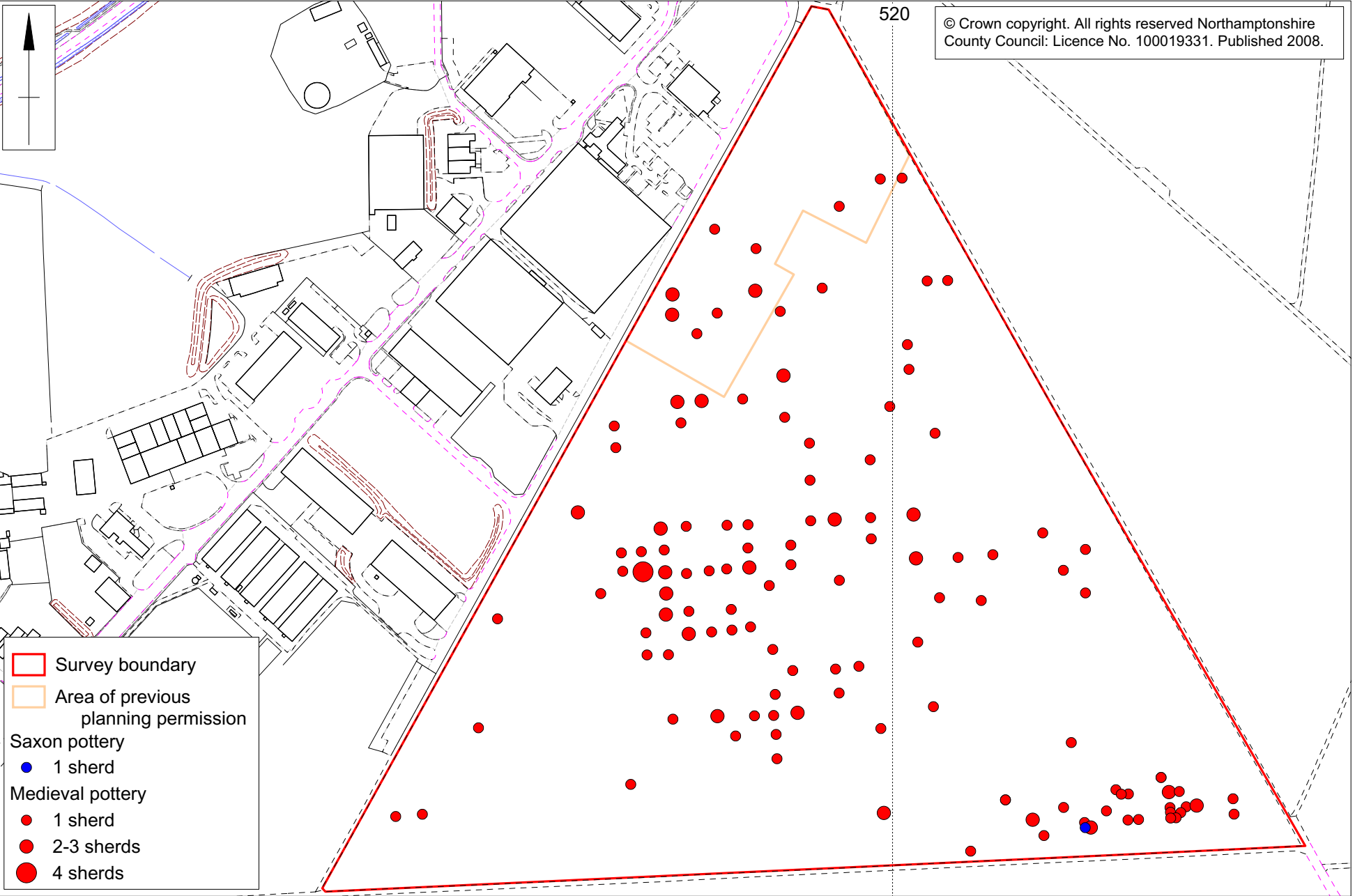
Scale 1:5000

Fieldwalking results: Flint distribution Fig 2



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520



- Survey boundary
- Area of previous planning permission
- Saxon pottery
 - 1 sherd
- Medieval pottery
 - 1 sherd
 - 2-3 sherds
 - 4 sherds

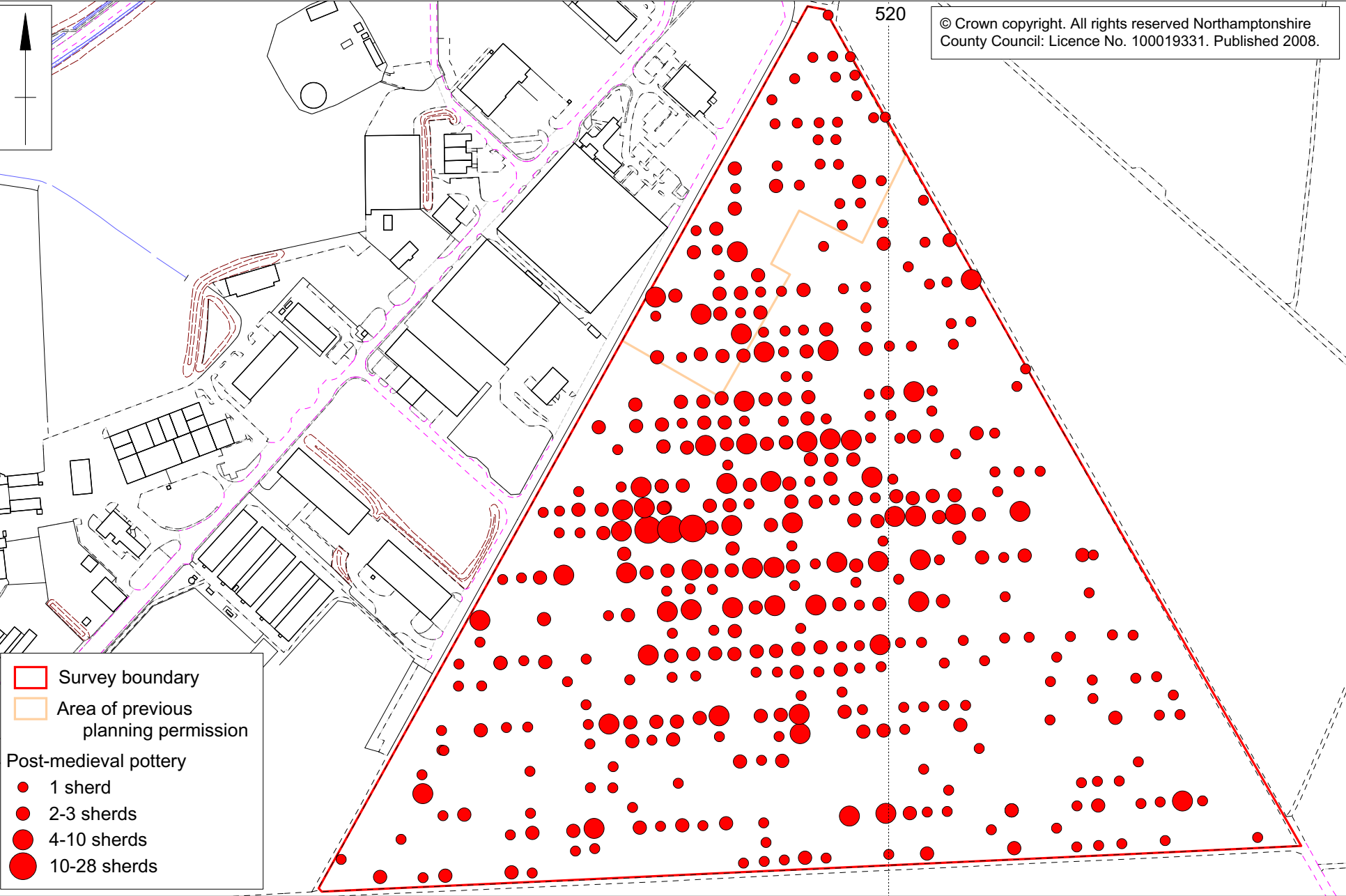
Scale 1:5000

Fieldwalking results: Saxon and medieval pottery distribution

Fig 4

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- Survey boundary
- Area of previous planning permission
- Post-medieval pottery
 - 1 sherd
 - 2-3 sherds
 - 4-10 sherds
 - 10-28 sherds

Scale 1:5000

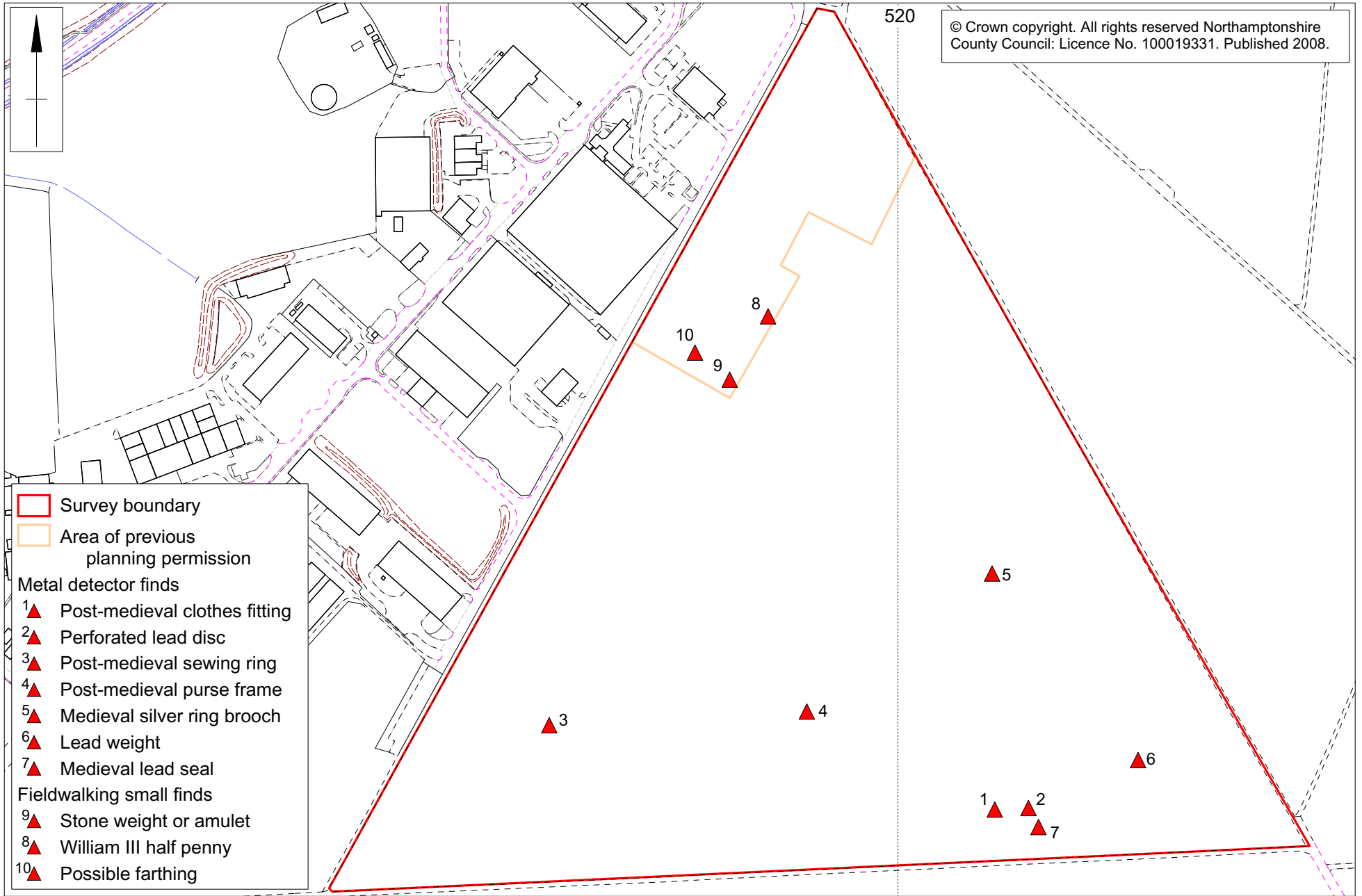
Fieldwalking results: Post-medieval pottery distribution

Fig 5

Scale 1:5000

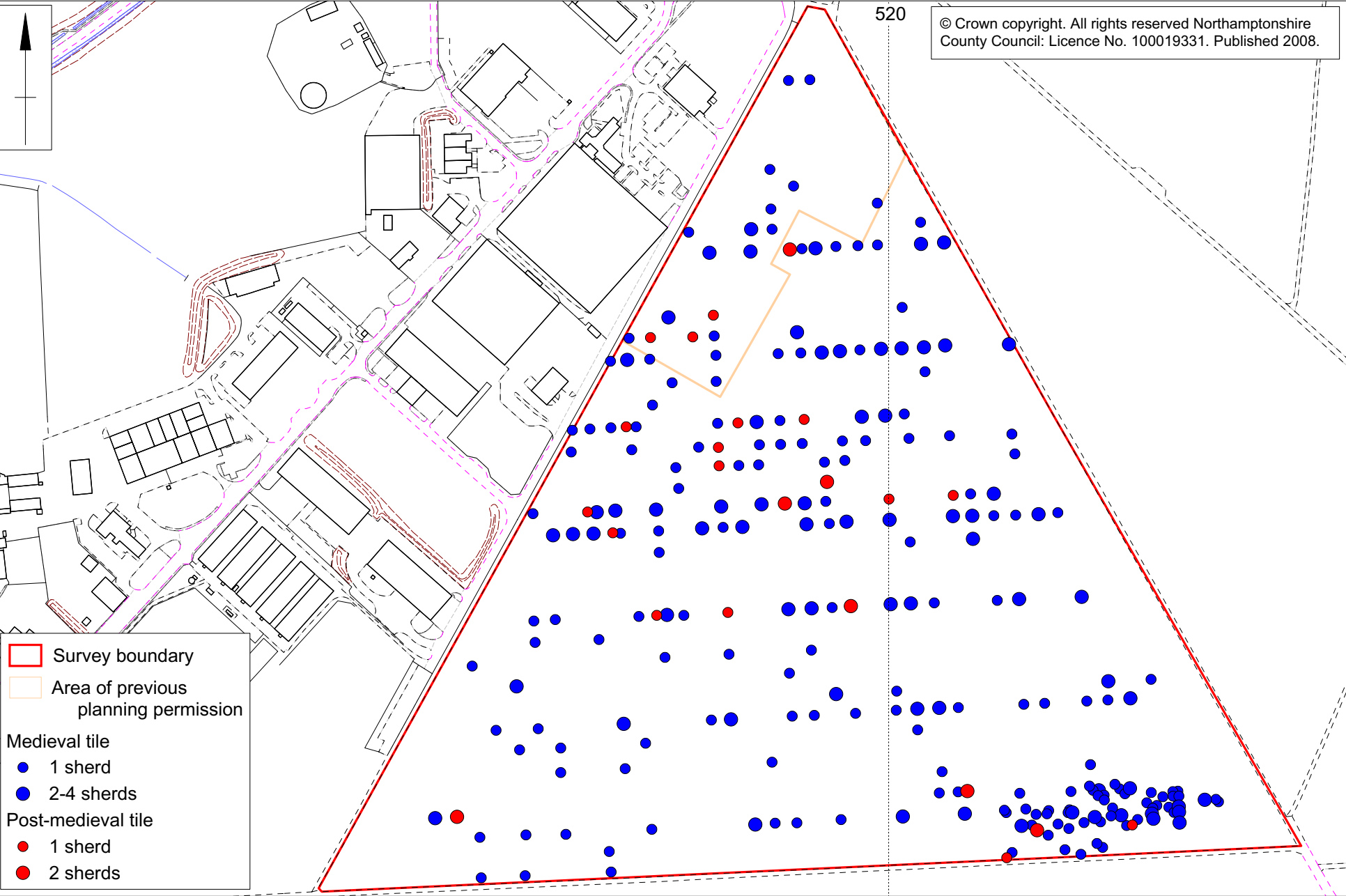
Fieldwalking results: Metal detector & small find distribution

Fig 6



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Scale 1:5000

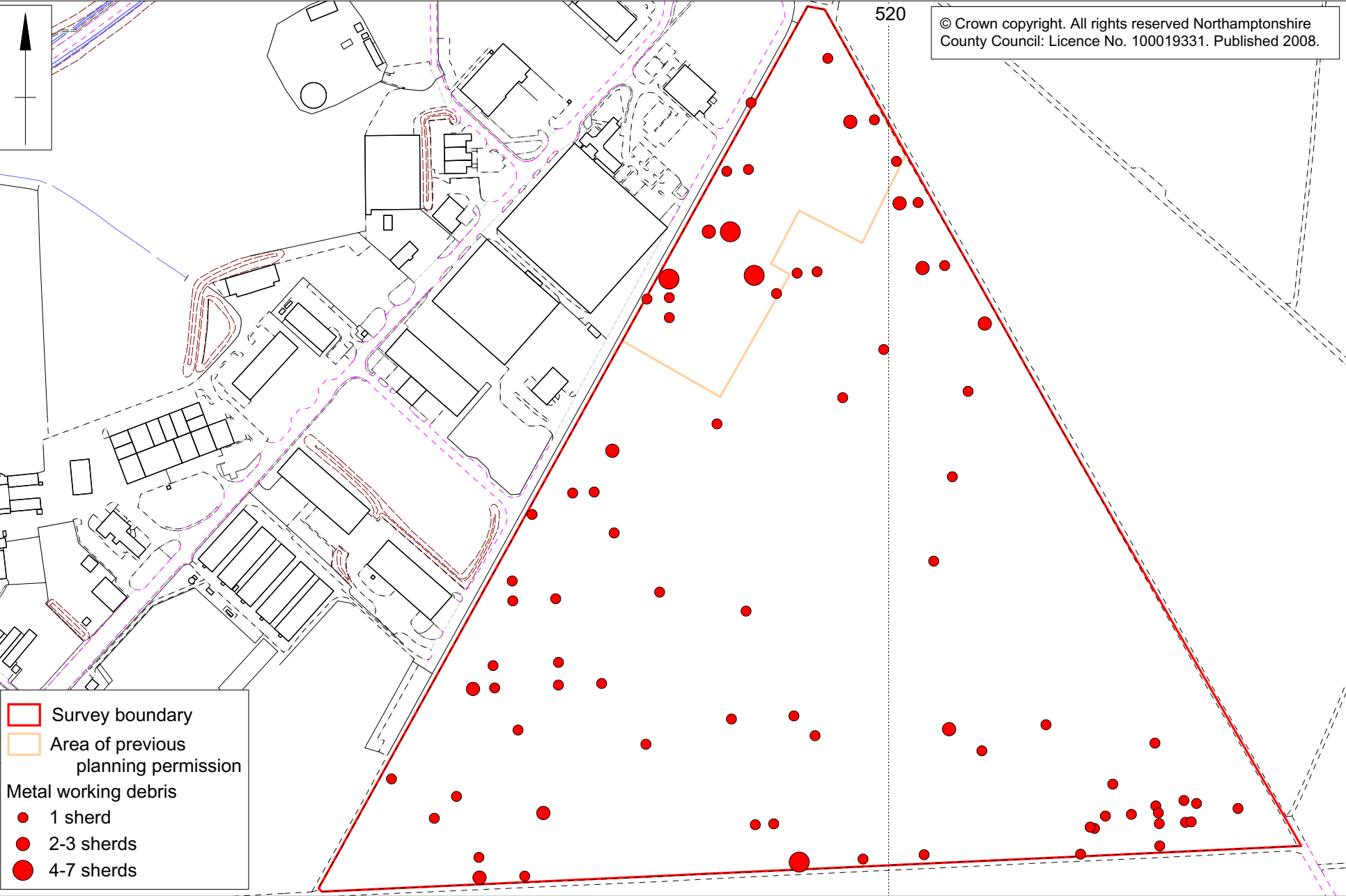
Fieldwalking results: Medieval & Post-medieval tile distribution

Fig 7

- Survey boundary
- Area of previous planning permission
- Medieval tile
 - 1 sherd
 - 2-4 sherds
- Post-medieval tile
 - 1 sherd
 - 2 sherds

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- Survey boundary
- Area of previous planning permission
- Metal working debris
 - 1 sherd
 - 2-3 sherds
 - 4-7 sherds

Scale 1:5000

Fieldwalking results: Metalworking debris distribution

Fig 8