

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION BY TRIAL TRENCHING:
LAND AT PEMBROKE FARM, BARWAY ROAD, BARWAY, ELY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

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Report prepared for Graham Barber

By
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Contents

Executive Summary	1
1.0 Introduction.....	2
2.0 Site Location and Description.....	2
3.0 Planning Background.....	2
4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background	2
5.0 Methodology	3
6.0 Aims and Objectives	4
7.0 Results	4
8.0 Discussion and Conclusions	8
9.0 Conclusions.....	9
10.0 Effectiveness of Methodology.....	9
11.0 Acknowledgements	9
12.0 References.....	9

List of Plates

Plate 1: Northeast-facing representative section, scales 1m and 0.5m.....	5
Plate 2: Southwest-facing section of gully [104] and wall 107, scales 1m and 0.5m.....	5
Plate 3: East-facing section of ditch terminus [108], scale 1m	6
Plate 4: Southwest-facing section of ditch [113], scales 2m and 1m.....	6
Plate 5: North-facing section of [133], scales 1m and 0.3m	7
Plate 6: Northeast-facing section of ditches [119], [123] and [126], scale is 1 x 2m.....	8

List of Appendices

Appendix 1: Pottery and ceramic building material.....	11
Appendix 2: Animal Bone	3
Appendix 3: Charred plant remains and wood charcoal.....	6
Appendix 4: Lithics.....	11
Appendix 5: Other Finds.....	13
Appendix 6: OASIS Form.....	14
Appendix 7: Context Summary List	16
Appendix 8: Figures	18

List of Tables

Table 1: Pottery quantification by fabric.....	11
Table 2: Pottery by context (* includes later CBM).....	12
Table 3: CBM form quantities.....	13
Table 4: Pottery	1
Table 5: Ceramic building material.....	2
Table 6: Taxon summary, by context	4

Table 7: Archaeobotanical sample assessment.....	8
Table 8: Flint	12
Table 9: Clay tobacco pipe.....	13
Table 10: Slag.....	13

List of Figures

Figure 1: Site location outlined in red	18
Figure 2: Plan of site, trench outline in blue and site outline in red	19
Figure 3: Plan of Trench 1 and Sections	20
Figure 4: Sections from Figure 3.....	21

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Executive Summary

- Allen Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Graham Barber to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land at Pembroke Farm, Barway Road, Barway, Ely, Cambridgeshire, as a condition of planning consent for creating an equestrian manege.
- There is significant evidence in the surrounding area for prehistoric, Roman and medieval activity. The site lies c.35m from the former 14th century parish church.
- A trenching strategy was agreed with Cambridgeshire County Council for one 20m long evaluation trench. The trench revealed a single ditch of late Saxon date, as well as several medieval ditches, a pond or palaeochannel also of a possible medieval date. A brick wall of a possible 16th century date and a 17th century ditch were also recorded.
- The evidence suggests activity likely to be occurring in an agricultural zone close to settlement throughout the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods, and indicates a high archaeological potential for the proposed development area. The archaeological horizon was generally occurring at c.0.5m below the current ground level.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Graham Barber to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land at Pembroke Farm, Barway Road, Barway, Ely, Cambridgeshire, as a condition of planning consent for an equestrian manege.
- 1.2 All fieldwork and reporting conforms to current national guidelines as set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation' (CIfA 2014), 'Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment' (Historic England 2015), 'Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England' (Medlycott 2011), a brief provided by Cambridgeshire HET (Stewart 2017), and a specification prepared by this company (AAL 2017).
- 1.3 The site archive will be deposited within the County Archive Facility within 12 months of submission of this report.

2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 Pembroke Farm lies in the settlement of Barway, a hamlet lying approximately 5.5km south of Ely and 6.5km northwest of Soham, in the administrative district of East Cambridgeshire. The proposed development area is approximately 25m by 35m and is centred on NGR TL 5446 7575. It currently consists of a grassed area bounded by mature trees and outbuildings (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The local geology comprises sedimentary bedrock belonging to the Ampthill Clay Formation, overlain by a superficial geology comprising bands of peat and shell marl (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 Planning permission was granted on 26th June 2017 for 'Building of an equestrian manege measuring 25m by 35m' (Planning Reference 17/00759/FUL). Permission was granted subject to conditions, including for the undertaking of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation to be submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority.
- 3.2 The written scheme of investigation was prepared in response to a design brief for archaeological evaluation from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET) at Cambridgeshire County Council (AAL 2017; Stewart 2017). The results of this work are intended to inform the decision on the need, design and extent of any subsequent archaeological mitigation works that may be required in advance of development.
- 3.3 The approach adopted is consistent with the guidelines that are set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The site lies in an area of high archaeological potential. Numerous findspots of prehistoric flint scatters are known from the local area (CHER Numbers 01785, 02092, 02100, 07013, 07015, 07016, 07017, 07693, 07696, 08303, 08310, 08383), whilst a Neolithic greenstone hammer was recovered from New Fordey Farm (HER No. 07010) c.360m to the southwest of the site, a

greenstone axe from Ver Linden (HER No. 08380), c.560m southwest of the site and a Neolithic Axe from c.80m southeast of this (HER No. 07045a). A chipped flint axe was also recovered nearby (HER No. 07438). A Bronze Age rapier (HER No. 06955) and spear (HER No. 06999) were found in the 1950s c.800m to the west of the site and c.650m southwest, respectively, and a Bronze Age socketed axe (HER No. 06959) was recovered from Barway Causeway, on the opposite bank to the rapier.

- 4.2 Barway Causeway itself (HER No. 06987) is believed to be a late Bronze Age construction and was partially exposed by agricultural work in the 1930s and subsequently investigated, recording preserved stakes, brushwood and Bronze Age artefacts (HER No 06988). A Bronze Age palstave has also been recovered from New Fordey Farm (HER No. 07002), c.530m to the southwest of the site, and another rapier fragment recovered from Eau Fen Farm (HER No. 07018) just under a kilometre to the north-northwest, while a Bronze Age knife and spear tip was found at Ver Linden (HER No. 08306, 08308), c.620m south of the site. Potential Bronze Age slag has also been recovered from Ver Linden (HER No. 08311). A prehistoric pottery scatter was found c.120m west of this (HER No. 07045c) and a possible long barrow (HER No. 11168) has been recorded c.760m southwest of the site, and a ring ditch of uncertain date is noted at Little Thetford (HER No. 10273).
- 4.3 A cropmark and associated finds from a Roman settlement have been previously identified to the southwest at the scheduled monument of Old Fordey Farm (HER No. 07045, DCB345), c.600m south of the site. Roman pottery findspots are also known from the wider area (HER No. 06970, 07001, 07012, 07049, 08381), while a purse mount and a group of Roman metal objects were recorded at Ver Linden (HER No. 08302, 08305). Another group of Roman coins was recorded c.750m to the northeast of the site (MCB16803).
- 4.4 Barway is not mentioned in the Domesday Book, with the nearest settlements at the time being *Littlethetford* (Little Thetford) just over 1km to the west on the other side of the Great Ouse. Little Thetford probably derives from the Old English for 'peoples ford' (Watts 2007), with the prefix 'little' added later to differentiate from the larger settlement in Norfolk. At the time of the Domesday Survey Little Thetford was owned by the Abbot of Ely and is noted only for its eel fisheries (Williams and Martin 2002).
- 4.5 The site lies within 35m of the disused 14th century church of St. Nicholas (HER No. 07108). A late medieval ring has been found nearby (HER No. 07045b), but no other medieval find spots have been recorded in the immediate area. Nearby on the other side of the River Ouse at Little Thetford, the remains of a church mound of at least 14th century date are known (HER No. 06954).
- 4.6 Pembroke Farm itself retains fragments of an 18th century estate, with the farmhouse incorporating elements of an 18th century building (HER No. 07014).

5.0 Methodology

- 5.1 The trial trenching entailed the excavation of one trench, measuring 20m long by 1.8m wide (Figure 2). The fieldwork was undertaken by a team of experienced field archaeologists on Friday 14th, Monday 17th and Tuesday 18th July 2017.
- 5.2 The trench was accurately located using a Leica GS08 RTK NetRover GPS. The topsoil, subsoil and underlying non-archaeological deposits were removed in spits no greater than 100mm thick using a JCB 3CX wheeled excavator fitted with a smooth ditching bucket. The process was

repeated until the first archaeologically significant or natural horizon was exposed, with all further excavation of archaeological deposits and features carried out by hand. Machine excavation was monitored at all times by an experienced field archaeologist.

- 5.3 A full written record of the archaeological deposits was made on standard AAL trench recording sheets and context recording sheets. Archaeological deposits were drawn at an appropriate scale, with Ordnance Datum heights being displayed on each class of drawing. Full colour photography formed an integral part of the recording strategy, with scales, an identification board and directional arrow included as appropriate.
- 5.4 Each deposit, layer or cut was allocated a three digit unique identifier (context number), and accorded a written description. A summary of these are included in Appendix 7. Three digit numbers within square brackets represent cut features (e.g. ditch [113]).
- 5.5 Artefacts collected during the fieldwork were bagged and labelled with the appropriate deposit context number. All finds were processed (cleaned, marked and labelled as appropriate) at the offices of AAL, prior to assessment by approved specialists. Unstratified artefacts from topsoil deposits were also retained for further assessment and the spoil was scanned visually and using a metal detector to enable comprehensive artefact recovery. No artefacts were identified during this scanning.

6.0 Aims and Objectives

- 6.1 The objective of this evaluation is to gather sufficient information for the CHET at Cambridgeshire County Council to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resource. This report aims to determine, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of the surviving archaeological remains that are liable to be threatened by the proposed development.
- 6.2 This report considers the potential of the results of the trenching for understanding the environmental setting, economic and dietary behaviour, artefact retrieval, characterisation and dating in order to characterise the nature of the site and help in developing future mitigation strategies.

7.0 Results

- 7.1 The earliest deposit encountered was the natural geology of compact, mid yellowish orange clay, 103. This was overlain by 102, a friable, mid brownish grey sandy silt subsoil, 102, 0.21m thick. The subsoil was sealed by 101, a mixed layer of topsoil with occasional rubble, 0.23m thick, which in turn was sealed by topsoil, 100, 0.33m thick (Plate 1).



Plate 1: Northeast-facing representative section, scales 1m and 0.5m

- 7.2 At the southeast end of the trench and sealed by 100 was a narrow brick wall, 107, two courses high and 0.23m wide. The construction cut for the wall [106] was 0.26m wide and 0.22m deep, and cut through the subsoil 102. It was backfilled by 112, a loose mid greyish brown silty sand. A sample brick from the wall was of 16th century date. Below the wall was a narrow undated gully [104]. Aligned roughly northeast to southwest, the gully was 0.82m wide and 0.32m deep and was filled by a firm dark greyish brown clayey silt, 105 (Plate 2).



Plate 2: Southwest-facing section of gully [104] and wall 107, scales 1m and 0.5m

- 7.3 Approximately 3.5m to the northwest of gully [104], and running roughly parallel with it, was an elongated pit or ditch terminus [108] (Plate 3). This was 1.66m wide and 0.26m deep, and contained a loose dark brownish grey clayey silt fill, 109. Four sherds of medieval coarseware were recovered from this fill, dating to the 13th to 14th century, as well as sixteen fragments of

animal bone. The feature truncated a probable posthole [110] which was 0.20m in diameter and 0.5m deep.



Plate 3: East-facing section of ditch terminus [108], scale 1m

- 7.4 Immediately to the north of [108] was a roughly east to west aligned ditch [113]. This was 2.82m wide and 0.60m deep. The primary fill was a black silt, 114, 0.05m thick, and a soil sample from the deposit contained a moderate quantity of weed seeds and charred cereal grains. Sealing this was a loose mid greyish brown clayey silt fill, 115, 0.27m thick, from which four sherds of medieval pottery was recovered. Above 115 was a sequence of further fills, comprising loose very dark greyish brown silty clay 116, 0.15m thick, which also contained a large amount of charcoal, a silty sand, 117, and clayey silt, 118, none of which produced any dating evidence (Plate 4).



Plate 4: Southwest-facing section of ditch [113], scales 2m and 1m

- 7.5 Approximately 2m to the northwest of ditch [113] was a roughly north to south aligned ditch [133], 1.91m wide and 0.40m deep. This was filled with a firm dark grey silty clay, 134 (Plate 5). One sherd of Roman pottery recovered from this fill is likely to be residual as 38 sherds of late Saxon pottery were also recovered. Eight fragments of animal bone were also present. A soil sample from the deposit contained very little in the way of charred cereal grains but did produce a moderate quantity of fish scales.
- 7.6 At the northwest end of the trench was a group of three intercutting ditches; [119], [123] and [126]. Ditch [119] was aligned east to west and was 1.66m wide and 0.66m deep. It contained three silty clay fills; 120, 121 and 122. Ten sherds of 14th century pottery were recovered from 121. A soil sample from this deposit contained a small assemblage of charred cereal grains and weed seeds and a moderate quantity of charcoal.



Plate 5: North-facing section of [133], scales 1m and 0.3m

- 7.7 Feature [126] extended beyond the limit of excavation and is likely to be a palaeochannel or pond (Plate 6). It was too deep to excavate fully within the confines of the trench and as such the primary fill was identified by auger. It comprised a very dark greyish brown peat, 127, 0.4m thick. Above this was a sequence of silty clays: 127, 128=129, 130, 131 and 132. One sherd of 13th to 14th century pottery was recovered from fill 130. A soil sample was taken from fill 132, producing rare charred cereal grains, a moderate quantity of weed seeds and occasional charcoal.



Plate 6: Northeast-facing section of ditches [119], [123] and [126], scale is 1 x 2m

- 7.8 Post-dating and cutting through the fills of ditch [119], ditch [123] was 2.62m wide and 0.62m deep (Plate 6). This was filled by silty clays 124 and 125. One sherd of residual middle Saxon pottery was recovered from this feature, with post-medieval ceramic building material suggesting a likely 17th century date. Eleven fragments of animal bone were also recovered.

8.0 Discussion and Conclusions

- 8.1 The trial trenching revealed a complex of features ranging in date from late Saxon to post-medieval. For the most part, these features represented probable agricultural boundary or drainage features, although feature [126] at the northwest end of the trench contained a primary deposit of organic peat, and may have been a natural channel or pond.
- 8.2 The earliest securely dated feature was ditch [133], which produced an assemblage of late Saxon pottery, including 34 sherds from one vessel. This suggests deliberate dumping of domestic waste into the ditch, and indicates the potential for settlement activity in the immediate vicinity of the site. A large quantity of fish scales from this deposit further suggests discrete episodes of dumping of domestic waste, and that fishing and the preparation of fish was taking place in the vicinity, although there was no evidence of associated structural features within the trench which would confirm settlement activity within the site boundaries. A single, residual, Roman sherd was also recovered from this deposit and is consistent with the known Roman activity in the wider area.
- 8.3 Further ditches produced small assemblages of medieval pottery, generally ranging from 13th to 15th century in date. The finds quantities were generally lower than the volume of Saxon material from ditch [133], and together with the environmental evidence, suggests that these are agricultural boundaries, with domestic hearth waste being incorporated as scattered refuse and manuring, rather than direct dumping into features.
- 8.4 However, a high proportion of charred cereal grains and crop processing waste from ditch [113], suggests some deliberate dumping into these ditches. Weed seeds indicated the presence of cultivated land nearby, with some species indicative of damp grassland.

- 8.5 Later activity was represented by a small section of 16th century wall of uncertain function at the southwest end of the trench and a, possibly 17th century, ditch cutting the earlier infilled pond or palaeochannel. Clay tobacco pipe from layer 101 is also consistent with 17th to 18th century activity on the site and the recorded date of the historic elements of the adjacent farm.

9.0 Conclusions

- 9.1 The excavation of the trial trench revealed archaeological features dating from the Anglo-Saxon to post-medieval periods, consistent with the position of the site in relation to the historic core of Barway and the known 18th century farmstead.
- 9.2 The majority of the features recorded are likely to represent drainage ditches or boundary features and it is likely that, should the development proceed, groundworks would expose features and deposits of a similar nature.
- 9.3 With the exception of the brick wall, the archaeological horizon was encountered at a depth of c.0.5m below the existing ground surface, and as such it may be possible to preserve the archaeological resource in situ if a suitably shallow design can be established for the proposed manege.

10.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

- 10.1 The trial trenching methodology employed was suited to the scale and nature of the proposed development area and has indicated a high archaeological potential for the site.

11.0 Acknowledgements

- 11.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank Graham Barber for this commission and Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team for their advice during the project works.

12.0 References

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Appendix 1: Pottery and ceramic building material

By Sue Anderson

Pottery

Introduction

Seventy-two sherds (1959g) of pottery were collected from seven contexts during the evaluation. A summary catalogue is included in Table 1.

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001) and form terminology follows MPRG classifications (1998). Late Saxon to late medieval wares were identified based on Spoerry (2016); earlier and later fabrics are based on the author's fabric series. The data were input directly onto an MS Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

Results

Table 1 provides a summary quantification by fabric.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Roman greyware micaceous	RBGM	Roman	1	3		1
Sandy Ipswich ware	SIPS	720-850	1	27		1
Thetford-type wares	THET	840-1150	35	1438		2
St Neots-type ware	NEOT	875-1100	3	17		2
Early Medieval wares	EMW	11 th -12 th c.	1	3		1
Medieval Ely ware	MEL	1150-1350	24	323	0.34	19
SE Fenland Late Medieval Calcareous Buff ware	SEFEN	1150-1450	1	9		1
Bourne A/B ware	BOUA	1150-1400	1	21		1
Bourne D ware	BOND	1430-1650	1	11		1
Glazed Red Earthenware	GRE	1600-1800	3	94	0.28	3
Westerwald stoneware	GSW5	L.17 th -19 th c.	1	13	0.20	1
Totals			72	1959	0.82	33

Table 1: Pottery quantification by fabric

A single body sherd of Roman greyware in a soft, fine, slightly micaceous fabric was recovered as a residual find in ditch fill 134.

A body sherd of middle Saxon Ipswich ware with traces of sooting on the internal surface was found in ditch fill 124, in association with post-medieval building material (see below).

All pottery of late Saxon date, 38 sherds representing four vessels, was recovered from ditch fill 134. It comprised three body fragments of two St. Neots-type ware vessels, a thick body sherd of a Thetford-type ware large storage vessel, and 34 body sherds of a large storage vessel with a lattice of applied strips (cf. Dallas 1984, fig. 169, type 'AG'). The Thetford-type wares are in a very fine sandy fabric with occasional burnt-out organic inclusions. The single body sherd is grey with red margins and black surfaces and is heavily pock-marked internally. The group of sherds from the AG-type vessel are in a similar fabric but are harder and fully reduced. Both vessels would fit within the range of pottery made in Thetford itself, although neither is typical in terms of the fabric.

The early medieval period was represented by a body sherd of sandy early medieval ware of Norfolk type, found in ditch fill 121. This handmade vessel could equally be contemporary with the late Saxon or the high medieval groups.

Coarsewares of medieval date comprised mainly Ely wares with one sherd of SE Fenland ware, recovered from ditch fills 109, 115, 121 and 130. Several rim sherds of Ely ware were present, all of which can be paralleled in the Ely ware corpus, and comprising three bowls (cf. Spoerry 2008, figs 17.79, 18.81, 18.86), a jar (ibid fig. 15.65), and a green-glazed jug (cf. Spoerry 2016, HM111 rim). One bowl rim was pierced and another was decorated with an incised wavy line, whilst the third had an applied thumbed strip externally below the rim. It is possible that this latter was part of a curfew rather than a bowl. A base fragment of Bourne A/B ware from ditch fill 121 was glazed internally and is likely to be a late product of this industry.

A body fragment of Bourne D ware was found in ditch fill 115, and was the only late medieval sherd in the assemblage.

The post-medieval period is represented by several fragments of post-medieval redwares (GRE), and a fragment of Westerwald stoneware, all from subsoil 101. The GRE includes two jug rims, one of which is similar to a product of the Ely Broad Street kilns (cf. Cessford *et al.* 2006, fig. 40.3), the other being a flared type with slight rilling on the external surface. The Westerwald sherd is a rim fragment from a tankard.

Pottery by context

Table 2 provides a summary list by context with spotdates. The full catalogue is available as an Access database in the archive.

Cut	Context	Type	Fabrics	Date range
-	101	Subsoil	GRE GSW4	L.17 th c.+
108	109	Ditch	MEL	13 th -14 th c.
113	115	Ditch	MEL BOND	15 th c.
119	121	Ditch	EMW MEL SEFEN BOUA	14 th c.
123	124	Ditch	SIPS	8 th -9 th c.*
126	130	Ditch	MEL	13 th -14 th c.
133	134	Ditch	RBGM THET NEOT	10 th -11 th c.

Table 2: Pottery by context (* includes later CBM)

The largest groups of pottery were recovered from ditches [119] and [133]. Several features appear to be of late Saxon or high medieval date.

Discussion

One sherd of pottery of Roman date adds to the scatter of Roman pottery found elsewhere in the parish.

Of most importance in this small group are the sherd of middle Saxon Ipswich ware and the group of Late Saxon material, both periods previously unrepresented in the archaeology of the village. Ipswich ware is relatively common in Ely (Spoerry 2016), and it is likely that the sherd would have reached this fen edge site via the town. Occasional sherds have been found on other rural fenland sites in the vicinity, such as Wilburton and Fordham (Blinkhorn 2012, table 26), and it is suggested that distribution was via the Great Ouse (ibid, 74-5). Thetford wares are the most common Late Saxon type in Ely, with St. Neots ware arriving later in the town (Spoerry 2016, 33).

The range of medieval and later fabrics identified in the assemblage is typical of the area, with Ely ware being particularly common, as would be expected. However the presence of only a single sherd

of SEFEN is surprising as this is thought to have been made in the Soham area (Spoerry 2016), only a little further away from Barway than Ely. Later medieval wares were sourced from Lincolnshire, but again probably arrived at the site via Ely, whilst the post-medieval redwares were likely to be of Ely origin. A single sherd of German stoneware of post-medieval date may indicate a degree of status in the post-medieval period.

Statement of potential and recommendations

This material has been fully recorded and no further work is required. The sherds should be retained as part of the archive.

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

Seventeen fragments (2088g) of CBM were collected from four contexts. Table 3 provides a summary of the types present, and a catalogue is included as Table 5.

Type	Form	Code	No	Wt (g)
Roofing	Plain roof tile: medieval/late medieval	RTM	14	489
	Plain roof tile: late med/post-medieval	RTP	1	101
	Pantile	PAN	1	11
Walling	Later brick	LB	1	1487
Totals			17	2088

Table 3: CBM form quantities

The majority of fragments were pieces of roof tile. Most of these had reduced cores and/or surfaces and were likely to be of medieval or late medieval date. They were in fine silty/sandy and estuarine clay fabrics with voids caused by loss of calcareous inclusions. One fragment in a medium sandy fabric was fully oxidised (RTP), but another piece in the same fabric had a reduced core (RTM) and both could be later medieval. The largest group was recovered from ditch fill 121, which also contained later medieval pottery, whilst fragments from ditch fill 121 were found in association with 13th–14th century Ely ware.

A single fragment of pantile with sooting on the edge was recovered from ditch fill 124, suggesting a 17th century or later date for this fill.

An incomplete brick was recovered as a sample from masonry [107]. The fragment is in a fine sandy red-firing fabric with occasional flint inclusions and was handmade. It measures 110mm wide and 51mm thick. A 16th century date is likely.

Statement of potential and recommendations

This material has been fully recorded and no further work is required. The fragments should be retained as part of the archive.

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Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Handle	Base	Parallel	Notes	Spot date
101	GRE	RH	1	65	1	JG	FLAR	WS		EAA114 fig 40.3		16-18
101	GRE	D	1	12	1							16-18
101	GRE	R	1	17	1	JG?	UPPL					16-18
101	GSW5	R	1	13	1	TK	UPPL					L.17-19
109	MEL	B	1	9	1				S			12-14
109	MEL	U	2	7	1							12-14
109	MEL	B	1	21	1				S			12-14
115	MEL	U	1	30	1						rounded vessel	12-14
115	MEL	U	2	14	2							12-14
115	BOND	U	1	11	1							15-16
121	MEL	UB	2	40	1						handmade	12-13
121	MEL	U	3	9	1						thin	12-14
121	MEL	U	3	18	3							12-14
121	MEL	U	1	10	1						v sparse calc	13-14
121	MEL	R	1	10	1	JR	BIFID			rim as EAA122, fig 15.65		12-14
121	MEL	R	1	46	1	BL	BD			rim as EAA122, fig 17.79	pierced rim	12-14
121	MEL	R	1	6	1	JG	TRBD					12-14
121	MEL	B	1	19	1				S		glaze not fully fused, fine, poss LMEL	13-15?
121	MEL	D	2	14	1						glaze not fully fused, fine, poss LMEL	13-15?
121	EMW	U	1	3	1						poss Blackborough End	11-13
121	SEFEN	U	1	9	1							12-15
121	BOUA	B	1	21	1				S			12-14
121	MEL	R	1	57	1	BL	FTTH			Rim sim to EAA122 fig. 18.81. Bowl D?	poss curfew?	13-14?
124	SIPS	U	1	27	1							8-9
130	MEL	R	1	13	1	BL	FTEV			rim as EAA122, fig 18.86?	inner edge lost	13-14
134	RBGM	U	1	3	1							Rom
134	THET	U	1	46	1						thick, vfs, occ burnt-out org, pale grey core, orange margins, black surfaces	L.9-11
134	THET	D	34	1392	1	AG					vfs, occ burnt-out org, pale grey	L.9-11
134	NEOT	U	3	17	2							10-11

Table 4: Pottery

context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	glaze	comments	date
107	fsf	LB	1	1487			110	51		ms buff patches		strike marks on surface	16-18
124	fsg	PAN	1	11								sooted	pmed
121	fsc	RTM	1	74								buff with red margins and grey core, fine calc	med
121	est	RTM	8	49								=1 tile, yellow with grey/purple core	med
121	est	RTM	1	117	+							grey with red surface	med
130	ms	RTM	1	40								red with reduced core	med/lmed
130	fsc	RTM	1	149								buff with red core, sparse calc	med
130	fsc	RTM	2	49					1 x R			reduced core, moderate calc/voids	med
121	ms	RTP	1	101	+					thin		fully oxid, but could be med	lmed/pmed

Fabrics: est – estuarine clays; fsc – fine sandy with calcareous inclusions; fsf – fine sandy with flint; fsg – fine sandy with grog; ms – medium sandy.

Table 5: Ceramic building material

Appendix 2: Animal Bone

By J Wood

Introduction

Thirty-five refitted fragments of animal bone (911g) were recovered by hand during a program of archaeological works undertaken by Allen Archaeology Ltd on land at Pembroke Farm, Barway Road, Barway, Ely, Cambridgeshire. The remains were recovered from ditch terminus [108], ditch [123] and ditch [133]. No dating evidence was available at the time of assessment.

Methodology

For the purposes of this assessment the entire assemblage has been fully recorded into a database archive. Identification of the bone was undertaken with access to a reference collection and published guides. All animal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element, side and zone (Serjeantson 1996). Also fusion data, butchery marks (Binford 1981), gnawing, burning and pathological changes were noted when present. Ribs and vertebrae were only recorded to species when they were substantially complete and could accurately be identified. Undiagnostic bones were recorded as micro (rodent size), small (rabbit size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size). The separation of sheep and goat bones was done using the criteria of Boessneck (1969) and Prummel and Frisch (1986) in addition to the use of the reference material. Where distinctions could not be made the bone was recorded as sheep/goat (S/G).

The condition of the bone was graded using the criteria stipulated by Lyman (1996). Grade 0 being the best preserved bone and grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable.

The quantification of species was carried out using the total fragment count, in which the total number of fragments of bone and teeth was calculated for each taxon. Where fresh breaks were noted, fragments were refitted and counted as one.

Tooth eruption and wear stages were measured using a combination of Halstead (1985), Grant (1982) and Levine (1982), and fusion data was analysed according to Silver (1969). Measurements of adult, that is, fully fused bones were taken according to the methods of von den Driesch (1976), with asterisked (*) measurements indicating bones that were reconstructed or had slight abrasion of the surface.

Results

The overall condition of the bone was moderate to good, averaging between grades 2 and 3 on the Lyman criteria (1996).

Four fragments of bone recovered from across all three deposits, displayed evidence of butchery. The cut mark evidence appears to be consistent with disarticulation of the carcass and meat removal.

Carnivore gnawing was noted on a single fragment of juvenile cattle humerus recovered from ditch terminus [108]. The lack of gnawing on the rest of the remains may suggest that the assemblage was rapidly buried after disposal limiting access to scavengers.

Species Representation

Table 6 summarises the number of fragments of bone identified to species or taxon from each context.

Context	Cut	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	Weight (g)	Comments
109	108	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	L	1	5	Body fragment
		Sheep	Metatarsal	R	1	26	Gl=137mm, Bp=20mm, SD=11mm, Dd=11mm, Bd=23mm
		Large Mammal Size	Rib	X	2	27	Blade fragments
		Large Mammal Size	Long Bone	X	2	13	Shaft fragments
		Large Mammal Size	Scapula	X	1	21	Blade fragment
		Pig	Tibia	L	1	25	Diaphysis, sawn through the distal shaft
		Pig	Scapula	R	1	5	Glenoid and partial blade, unfused
		Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal	R	1	10	Proximal end, Bp=22
		Cattle	Scapula	L	1	35	Neck and blade fragment
		Cattle	Humerus	R	1	24	Juv, diaphysis. carnivore gnawing on the distal end
		Pig	Humerus	L	1	22	Midshaft
		Large Mammal Size	Thoracic	B	1	14	Spinous process, chopped and snapped through the process
		Sheep/Goat	Femur	L	1	12	Distal condyles, unfused
124	123	Dog	Mandible	L	1	14	Small breed
		Medium Mammal Size	Thoracic	B	1	16	Unfused
		Large Mammal Size	Lumbar	R	1	3	Neural arch
		Large Mammal Size	Rib	X	4	25	
		Equid (Horse Family)	Phalanx I	L	1	10	Proximal phalanx, unfused
		Equid (Horse Family)	Metapodial	L	1	22	Distal shaft, unfused
		Equid (Horse Family)	Phalanx III	R	1	30	GL=58mm, GB=78mm, LF=23mm, BF=43mm, Ld=49mm, HP=32mm
		Equid (Horse Family)	Phalanx I	R	1	55	GL=78mm, BF=48mm, BFp=44, Dp= 34mm, SD=29mm, Bd=40mm, Bfd=38mm
134	133	Equid (Horse Family)	Metatarsal	R	1	200	Diaphysis and proximal articulation. Bp=46mm, Dp=36m,SD=27m,
		Medium Mammal Size	Cervical	B	1	9	Unfused
		Medium Mammal Size	Thoracic	B	1	20	Unfused
		Medium Mammal Size	Lumbar	B	1	12	Unfused
		Large Mammal Size	Rib	X	1	61	Blade, single knife cut on the visceral surface
		Sheep/Goat?	Humerus	L	1	9	Distal shaft. Chopped through distal end
		Pig	Tooth	R	1	3	Lower incisor
		Medium Mammal Size	Long Bone	X	1	4	Shaft
Cattle	Scapula	L	1	179	Some blade missing. SLC=44mm, GLP=61, LG=53mm, BG=43mm		

Table 6: Taxon summary, by context

Equid (horse family) remains are represented in very slightly higher numbers than sheep/goat and pig. A smaller number of cattle remains and a single fragment of dog were also identified. The remaining majority of fragments unidentifiable beyond size category. The presence of young unfused *equid* remains in ditch [123], may suggest that there was breeding taking place on site.

Discussion of Potential

The assemblage is too small to provide detailed data on the dietary economy, animal utilisation or husbandry practices taking place on site save the presence of the identified taxa utilised on site.

Significance of the Data

Due to the nature of the assemblage and the lack of period specific context, the significance of the assemblage is limited and no further work is recommended.

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Appendix 3: Charred plant remains and wood charcoal

By Ellen Simmons (with Matt Law)

Introduction

Four bulk sieving (BS) soil samples, comprising a total of 100 litres of soil, were taken from a series of ditch fills during archaeological excavations on land at Pembroke Farm, Barway Road, Ely, Cambridgeshire. Pottery from the site dates to the late Saxon and medieval periods. The soil samples were processed for the recovery of charred plant remains and wood charcoal and assessed in order to determine the concentration, diversity, state of preservation and suitability for use in radiocarbon dating, of any archaeobotanical material present. A further aim of this assessment was to evaluate the potential of any archaeobotanical material present to provide evidence for the function of the contexts, the economy of the site or for the nature of the local environment.

Methodology

The soil samples were processed by Bryn Leadbetter of Allen Archaeology, for the recovery of charred plant remains and wood charcoal using a water separation machine. Floating material was collected in a 300µm mesh, and the remaining heavy residue retained in a 1mm mesh. The flots and heavy residues were air dried. The greater than 4mm fraction of the heavy residues were fully sorted for organic remains and artefacts and then discarded. Where no potential for the recovery of organic remains such as fish bone or Mollusca, or artefacts such as beads less than 4mm in size was noted, the less than 4mm fraction of the heavy residue was then also discarded.

The samples were assessed in accordance with English Heritage guidelines for environmental archaeology assessments (Jones 2011). A preliminary assessment of the samples was made by scanning using a stereo-binocular microscope (x10 - x65) and recording the abundance of the main classes of material present. Identification of plant material was carried out by comparison with material in the author's own reference collection and various reference works (e.g. Cappers *et al.* 2006). Cereal identifications and nomenclature follow Jacomet (2006). Other plant nomenclature follows Stace (2010). The composition of the samples is recorded below in Table 7.

Results

Preservation

Low to moderate proportions of 30–50% intrusive roots were present in ditch fill 114, 134 and 132. A high proportion of 80% intrusive roots was present in ditch fill 134 which indicates an increased likelihood that any charred material present in this context may be intrusive.

The preservation of charred cereal grains was variable, with some grains being well preserved and retaining epidermis, while other grains lacked epidermis, exhibited puffing and distortion and were identifiable by gross morphology only. Wood charcoal fragments were generally well preserved, with minimal evidence for vitrification or mineralisation.

Charred plant remains

Low to moderate concentrations of charred cereal grains and wild or weed plant seeds were present in all four sampled contexts. Free threshing wheat grains (*Triticum nudum*) and hulled barley grains (*Hordeum* sp.) were the most frequent crop types represented. Barley rachis nodes were also present in ditch fill 114 along with a relatively high concentration of whole and fragmented cereal straw (culm) nodes. Free threshing wheat rachis nodes, oat grains (*Avena* sp.) and an indeterminate large seeded legume were present in medieval ditch fill 121.

The wild or weed plant seed assemblage included taxa commonly associated with fertile disturbed soils and cultivation such as black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), oak-leaved/red goosefoot (*Chenopodium glaucum/rubrum*), fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), chickweed (*Stellaria media*) and stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*). Taxa which are commonly associated with both grassland and cultivated fields but are frequently occurring taxa in archaeobotanical charred plant remains assemblages included vetches/wild peas (*Vicia spp./Lathyrus spp.*), medicks/clovers (*Medicago spp./Trifolium spp.*) and small seeded grasses (<2mm Poaceae). Taxa commonly associated with damp soils were also present including spike rush (*Eleocharis palustris/uniglumis*), great fen sedge (*Cladium mariscus*) and many of the species of sedges (*Carex spp.*) potentially represented.

Wood charcoal

Moderate concentrations of over fifty wood charcoal fragments greater than 2mm in size were present in late Saxon ditch fill 134 and medieval ditch fill 121. Preliminary examination of the wood charcoal fragments using low power microscopy indicated that the assemblage present in late Saxon ditch fill 134 was primarily composed of ring porous taxa, much of which was morphologically similar to oak (*Quercus sp.*). The wood charcoal assemblage present in medieval ditch fill 121 was composed of both diffuse porous and ring porous taxa. Ring porous taxa which are frequently represented in archaeological charcoal assemblages include oak (*Quercus sp.*), ash (*Fraxinus sp.*) and elm (*Ulmus sp.*). Frequently represented diffuse porous taxa include hawthorn/apple/pear/rowan family (Pomoideae), willow/poplar (*Populus/Salix*), birch (*Betula sp.*), alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), field maple (*Acer campestre*), blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) and cherry (*Prunus padus/avium*). Identification of a representative sample of the wood charcoal assemblage using high power microscopy would however be necessary in order to confirm which taxa are present.

Mollusca

Low to moderate concentrations of land snail shells (Mollusca) were present in ditch fills 134, 121 and 132.

Radiocarbon dating

Charred material suitable for radiocarbon dating was present in all four of the sampled contexts, in the form of well-preserved charred cereal grain.

Fish Scale

By Matt Law

A rich assemblage of over 500 hundred fish scale fragments was present in late Saxon ditch fill 134. These are highly fragmentary, with no complete examples, however they all appear to be cycloid scales, a type of overlapping scale typically found on bony fish with soft fin rays rather than fish with hard fin rays such as perch. The scales have numerous close circuli (growth lines) and some fragments show faint radii (grooves which radiate from the focus of the scale towards the margin). Radii are not found on scales of the Salmonidae (a family which includes salmon, trout and grayling). The scales may be from a member or members of the Cyprinidae, a family of freshwater fishes which includes carp, minnow, chubs and bream. The level of fragmentation, and absence of fish bone in the sample, is consistent with descaling of a catch with a lithic or metal implement prior to preparation elsewhere, and is evidence of fishing close to the sampled context.

Context number	114	134	121	132
Feature number	113	133	119	126
Flotation sample number	1	2	3	4
Feature type	ditch	ditch	ditch	ditch
Pottery spot date		10 th -11 th century	14 th century	
Sample volume (litres)	10	30	30	30
Flot volume (ml)	40	100	80	80
% Intrusive roots	30	40	80	50
Charred plant material (*key - = < 5 items, + = > 5 items, ++ = > 10 items, +++ = > 30 items, ++++ = > 50 items, +++++ = > 100 items.)				
CROP MATERIAL*				
Oat grain (Avena sp.)			-	
Hulled barley grain (Hordeum sp.)	++		-	
Indeterminate barley grain (Hordeum indet.)	++	-	-	
Indeterminate barley rachis node (Hordeum indet.)	-			
Free threshing wheat grain (Triticum nudum)		+	+	-
Free threshing wheat rachis node (Triticum nudum)			-	
Spelt wheat/free threshing wheat grain (Triticum spelta/nudum)	-			
Wheat indeterminate grain (Triticum indet.)			+	-
Large seeded legume			-	
>2mm culm node	+++			-
Total identifiable crop material	+++	+	++	+
WILD/WEED PLANT SEEDS*				
Vetch/pea (Vicia / Lathyrus)		-		
Clover/Medick (Trifolium / Medicago)			-	-
Black mustard (Brassica nigra)			-	
Curled/dusted dock (Rumex crispus/conglomeratus)			-	
Oak -leaved/red goosefoot (Chenopodium glaucum/rubrum)				-
Fat hen (Chenopodium album)			-	+
Chickweed (Stellaria media)			-	
Ribwort plantain (Plantago lanceolata)				-
Stinking mayweed (Anthemis cotula)				-
Spike rush (Eleocharis palustris / uniglumis)				++
Great fen sedge (Cladium mariscus)		-	++	+
Sedges (Carex spp.)			-	++
Small seeded grass seed (< 2mm Poaceae)			-	-
Total identifiable wild / weed plant material			++	+++
NON SEED PLANT MATERIAL*				
> 4mm wood charcoal fragments		6	2	2
> 2mm wood charcoal fragments		44	47	18
Charcoal (DP = predominantly diffuse porous. RP = predominantly ring porous)		RP	RP & DP	RP & DP
INTRUSIVE PLANT MATERIAL / NON PLANT MATERIAL*				
Mollusca		++	++++	+++
Fish scale		+++++		

Table 7: Archaeobotanical sample assessment

Discussion of Potential

The crop types noted as present included hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and free threshing wheat (*Triticum nudum*), along with oat (*Avena* sp.) and a large seeded legume. It could not however be determined whether the oat grains represent wild or cultivated oat due to a lack of diagnostic chaff.

The low density of charred cereal grains and cereal chaff associated with wild or weed plant seeds and wood charcoal present in ditch fills 134, 121 and 132, is consistent with domestic hearth waste which became incorporated into the ditch fills over time. It is likely that the cereal grains were charred accidentally during parching or food preparation and the chaff was charred as waste following removal during crop processing. The charred plant remains assemblage present in ditch fill 114, which was composed of a relatively high concentration of whole and fragmented cereal straw nodes, along with occasional barley grains and rachis nodes, is more likely to be consistent with a deliberate dump of material. Cereal straw nodes are generally removed from the crop during the earlier stages of crop processing and utilised as fuel, fodder, temper or roofing/flooring material (Hillman 1981, 134-5).

The presence of seeds from typical weeds of crops such as fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), chickweed (*Stellaria media*) and stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*), in association with crop material, indicates that many of the wild or weed plant seeds are likely to have been harvested along with the crops and charred as crop processing waste. The presence of seeds of sedges (*Carex* spp.) spike rush (*Eleocharis palustris/uniglumis*) and great fen sedge (*Cladium mariscus*) may therefore indicate the cultivation of damp soils. However, other sources of charred plant remains include waste roofing or flooring material, turves, kindling and animal fodder. As such the seeds of sedges, spike rush and great fen sedge may not represent crop weeds.

Free threshing wheat is the most frequently represented wheat type in medieval archaeobotanical assemblages, with barley, oats and rye also representing important crops (Moffett 2006, 47-50). Stinking chamomile is also a typical weed taxon of Saxon and medieval archaeobotanical assemblages, the presence of which has been taken to indicate the expansion of agriculture onto heavy clay soils (Jones, 1988, 90). A similar suite of crops types and wild or weed seed taxa, which include stinking chamomile, are also represented in archaeobotanical assemblages from late Saxon and medieval sites in the region (Murphy 1997, 54). At the nearby site of Ashwell, West Fen Road, Ely the archaeobotanical assemblage from Saxon phases was composed of free threshing wheat, hulled barley and rye with free threshing wheat becoming the dominant crop type during the medieval phases (Ballantyne 2004, 192). The wild or weed seed assemblage from Ashwell also included crop weeds such as stinking chamomile along with taxa commonly associated with damp soils such as sedges and spike rush (Ballantyne 2004, 192). An increase in the frequency of great fen sedge in medieval phases, which is a plant unsuited to arable soil conditions, was interpreted as indicating an increase in the use of fen resources for use as fuel (Ballantyne 2004). Archaeobotanical assemblages from other sites in the region also indicate that great fen sedge is likely to have been collected for use as a fuel in the medieval period (Ballantyne 2004, 192).

No further analysis of the charred plant remains assemblage would be recommended as full sorting and identification would be unlikely to yield significant additional information regarding crop husbandry, crop processing or the nature of the local environment.

No further analysis of the wood charcoal assemblage would be recommended as the number of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm in size is too small to provide a representative sample of woody plant taxa utilised as fuel.

The rich assemblage of fish scale present in late Saxon ditch fill 134 represents an additional source of palaeoenvironmental information regarding food resources, but this is limited by their fragmentary condition.

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Appendix 4: Lithics

By Sarah Bates

Methodology

Flints were examined and recorded by context in an ACCESS database table. They were classified by *category* and *type* (see archive) with completeness, cortication, patina and condition being recorded and additional comments made as necessary.

Results

Two pieces of flint were recovered from the site. A small flake is abraded and slightly patinated. Its platform is also abraded and its dorsal surfaces appear to have been formed by thermal fracture. It is possible the flake is a struck piece but it may well be of thermal origin.

A thick, quite small thermally fractured fragment may have been utilised or slightly struck along one edge- perhaps. Although its edges generally are damaged, with damage to both sides of the edges, one edge has slight shallow flaking from one face and may have been deliberately modified for use as tool (or possibly being tested as a small core). The flaking post-dates the patina of the fragment. The extreme edge has a crushed appearance. There are a few incipient percussion cones on surfaces of the fragment but whether these, and the other edge damage, are from deliberate or accidental striking is uncertain (Table 8).

Context and discussion

The flints were found in the fill of ditch [113]. They may represent prehistoric activity in the vicinity but both could be interpreted as abraded natural fragments and the large piece as accidentally damaged. If the edge flaking was, in fact, deliberate, the piece is likely to represent the *ad hoc* use of flint in the later prehistoric period (Later Bronze Age or Iron Age).

Discussion of Potential

There is no potential for further study of the flint.

Context	Cat.	Type	No.	Comp.	Cort.	Prim.	Pat.	Sharp	E.dam.	Hinge	Cortical platform	Prepared platform	Comment
115	flak	flake	1	1	1	0	1		yes	0	0	0	sm flake, is edge damaged and abraded - indg at platform
115	utfl	?utilised fragment	1	0	0	0	0		yes	0	0	0	qu sm, thick thermal frag, one edge may have been slightly retouched/utilised, but there is edge damage

Table 8: Flint

Appendix 5: Other Finds

By Mike Wood

Introduction

A mixed collection of slag and clay tobacco pipe was collected during archaeological evaluation on land at Pembroke Farm, Barway Road, Barway, Ely, Cambridgeshire.

Methodology

The material was counted and weighed in grams, then examined visually to identify any diagnostic pieces and the overall condition of the assemblage. Reference was made to published guidelines (Higgins and Davey 2004). Where no other identification has been possible for the clay pipe, stems have been dated by established stem bore guidelines (Oswald 1975). It should be noted that dates provided by stem-bore size can have an appreciable margin for error and are intended only as a general guide. A summary of the material is recorded in Table 9 and Table 10.

Assemblage

Context	Date range	Stems	Bowls	Mouths	Weight (g)	Stem bore	Comments
101	c.1682-1757	1			9.4	5/64"	Snapped stem

Table 9: Clay tobacco pipe

Context	Material	Date	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
121	Clinker	undated	1	8.6	Lump of clinker

Table 10: Slag

Discussion

The assemblage is post-medieval to modern in date comprising a single snapped clay tobacco pipe stem and undiagnostic clinker.

Recommendations for further work

Such a limited assemblage of predominantly post-medieval to modern material offers little opportunity for further study, with the material all suitable for discard.

References

Higgins, D A, and Davey, P J, 2004, 'Appendix 4: Draft guidelines for using the clay tobacco pipe record sheets' in S D White, *The Dynamics of Regionalisation and Trade: Yorkshire Clay Tobacco Pipes c.1600-1800, The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe*, XVIII, Oxford: British Archaeological Reports (British Series 374), 487–490

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Appendix 6: OASIS Form

11/08/2017

OASIS FORM - Print view

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: allenarc1-292761

Project details

Project name	ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION BY TRIAL TRENCHING: LAND AT PEMBROKE FARM, BARWAY ROAD, BARWAY, ELY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE
Short description of the project	Allen Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Graham Barber, to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land at Pembroke Farm, Barway Road, Barway, Ely, Cambridgeshire, as a condition of consent for creating an equestrian ménage.
Project dates	Start: 29-06-2017 End: 31-12-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	DITCHES Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY SHERD Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Farm infrastructure (e.g. bams, grain stores, equipment stores, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE SOHAM LAND AT PEMBROKE FARM, BARWAY ROAD, BARWAY, ELY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE
Postcode	CB7 5UB
Study area	875 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 5446 7575 52.357599387409 0.268433264633 52 21 27 N 000 16 06 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Allen Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Client and Local Authority Archaeologist
Project design originator	AAL

<https://oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm>

1/2

11/08/2017

OASIS FORM - Print view

Project director/manager Mike Wood
Project supervisor Robert Evershed

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store
Physical Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics"
Digital Archive Exists? No
Paper Archive recipient Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

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Appendix 7: Context Summary List

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
100	Layer	Friable, dark greyish brown silty sand	-	-	0.33	Topsoil
101	Layer	Friable, mid brownish grey sandy clay with frequent rubble inclusions	-	-	0.23	Mixed dumped layer
102	Layer	Friable, mid brownish grey sandy silt	-	-	0.21	Subsoil
103	Layer	Compact, mid yellow orange clay	-	-	-	Natural geology
104	Cut	North-east oriented to southwest linear with straight sides and a flat base	1.60	0.82	0.32	Cut of gully
105	Fill	Firm, dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks and chalk fragments	-	0.82	0.32	Fill of gully [104]
106	Cut	Steep sides and a flat base	-	0.44	0.22	Construction cut for wall 107
107	Masonry	Red brick, two courses, mortar bonded	0.23	-	0.20	Wall
108	Cut	North-south oriented linear with moderate sides and a concave base	2.50	1.66	0.26	Cut of ditch terminus
109	Fill	Loose, dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small stones and sub-angular flint	-	1.66	0.26	Fill of ditch [108]
110	Fill	Round post-hole with shallow sides and a concave base	0.20	0.20	0.05	Cut of post hole
111	Fill	Loose, dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small stones and sub-angular flint	0.20	0.20	0.05	Fill of post hole [110], cut by [108]
112	Fill	Loose, mid greyish brown silty sand	-	0.44	0.20	Backfill of construction cut [106]
113	Cut	East to west oriented linear with moderate sides and a concave base	1.80	2.82	0.60	Cut of ditch
114	Fill	Loose, black silty sand with very frequent charcoal inclusions	-	0.65	0.05	Fill of ditch [113]
115	Fill	Loose, mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small angular stones	-	2.82	0.27	Natural silting within ditch [113]
116	Fill	Loose, very dark brown silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions	-	0.77	0.15	Deliberate backfill of ditch [113]
117	Fill	Loose, light brownish grey silty sand	-	1.24	0.14	Fill of ditch [113]
118	Fill	Loose, dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones	-	2.34	0.3	Fill of ditch [113]
119	Cut	East-west oriented linear with moderately steep sides and a flattish base	1.80	1.30	0.66	Cut of ditch

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
120	Fill	Firm, light greyish brown silty clay	-	0.73	0.14	Fill of ditch [119]
121	Fill	Firm, mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones	-	1.23	0.34	Fill of ditch [119]
122	Fill	Firm, mid grey silty clay with occasional chalk flecks	-	1.14	0.19	Fill of ditch [119]
123	Cut	North-east to south-west oriented linear with moderate sides and a concave base	1.80	2.62	0.62	Cut of ditch
124	Fill	Firm dark orange grey silty clay	-	1.95	0.22	Fill of ditch [123]
125	Fill	Firm, dark grey silty clay with chalk fragments and sub-rounded stones	-	2.62	0.38	Fill of ditch [123]
126	Cut	North-east to south-west oriented linear with moderate sides	1.80	3.60	1.44	Cut of ditch
127	Fill	Firm, dark blackish brown peat with frequent shell inclusions	-	-	0.40	Fill of ditch [126]
128	Fill	Firm mid grey silty clay with frequent shell inclusions	-	-	0.53	Fill of ditch [126] Same as 129
129	Fill	Firm mid grey silty clay with frequent shell inclusions	-	3.29	0.53	Fill of ditch [126] Same as 128
130	Fill	Firm dark grey silty clay with occasional medium rounded stones	-	3.33	0.48	Fill of ditch [126]
131	Fill	Loose, orange brown clayey silt with chalk flecks	-	2.53	0.15	Fill of ditch [126]
132	Fill	Firm, dark grey silty clay with medium sub-angular stones	-	2.39	0.28	Fill of ditch [126]
133	Cut	North-south oriented linear with moderate sides and a concave base	2.12	1.91	0.4	Cut of ditch
134	Fill	Firm, dark grey silty clay	-	1.91	0.4	Fill of ditch [133]
135	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID

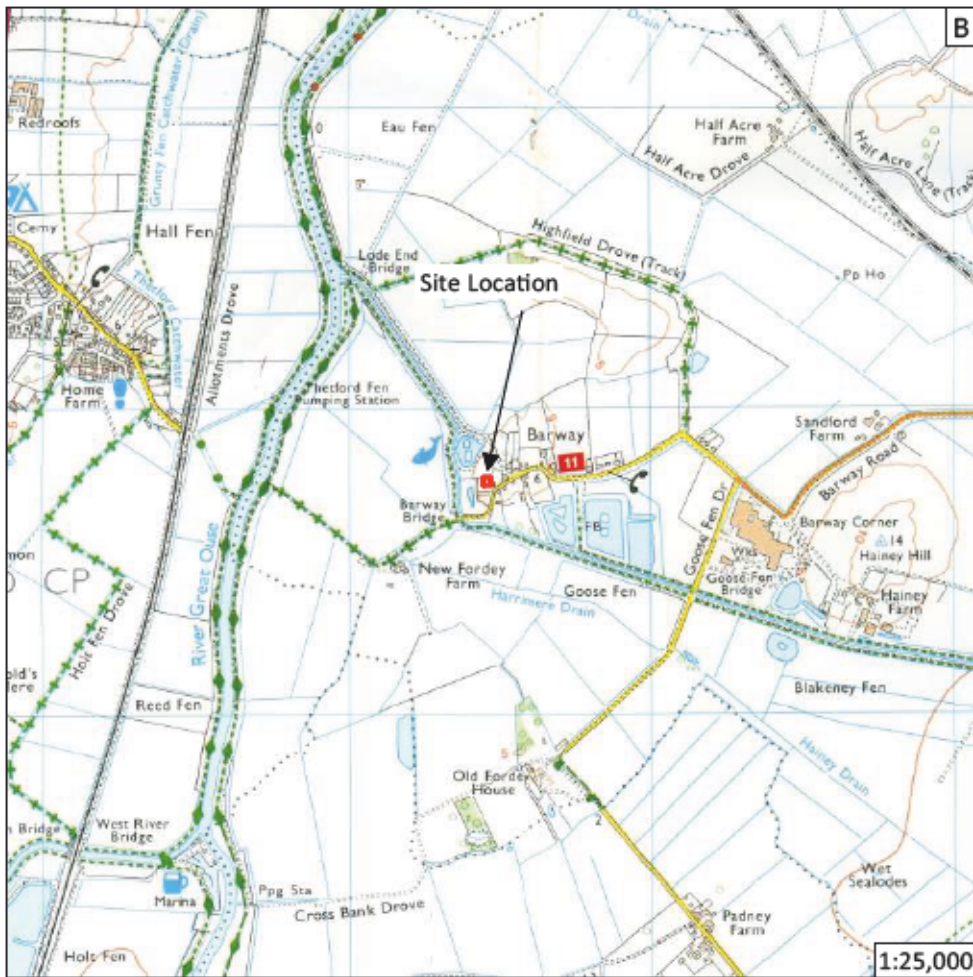


Figure 1: Site location outlined in red

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Site Code	ELPF17
Scale	1:10,000,000 1:1,000,000 1:25,000 @ A4
Drawn by	R Evershed
Date	09/08/17

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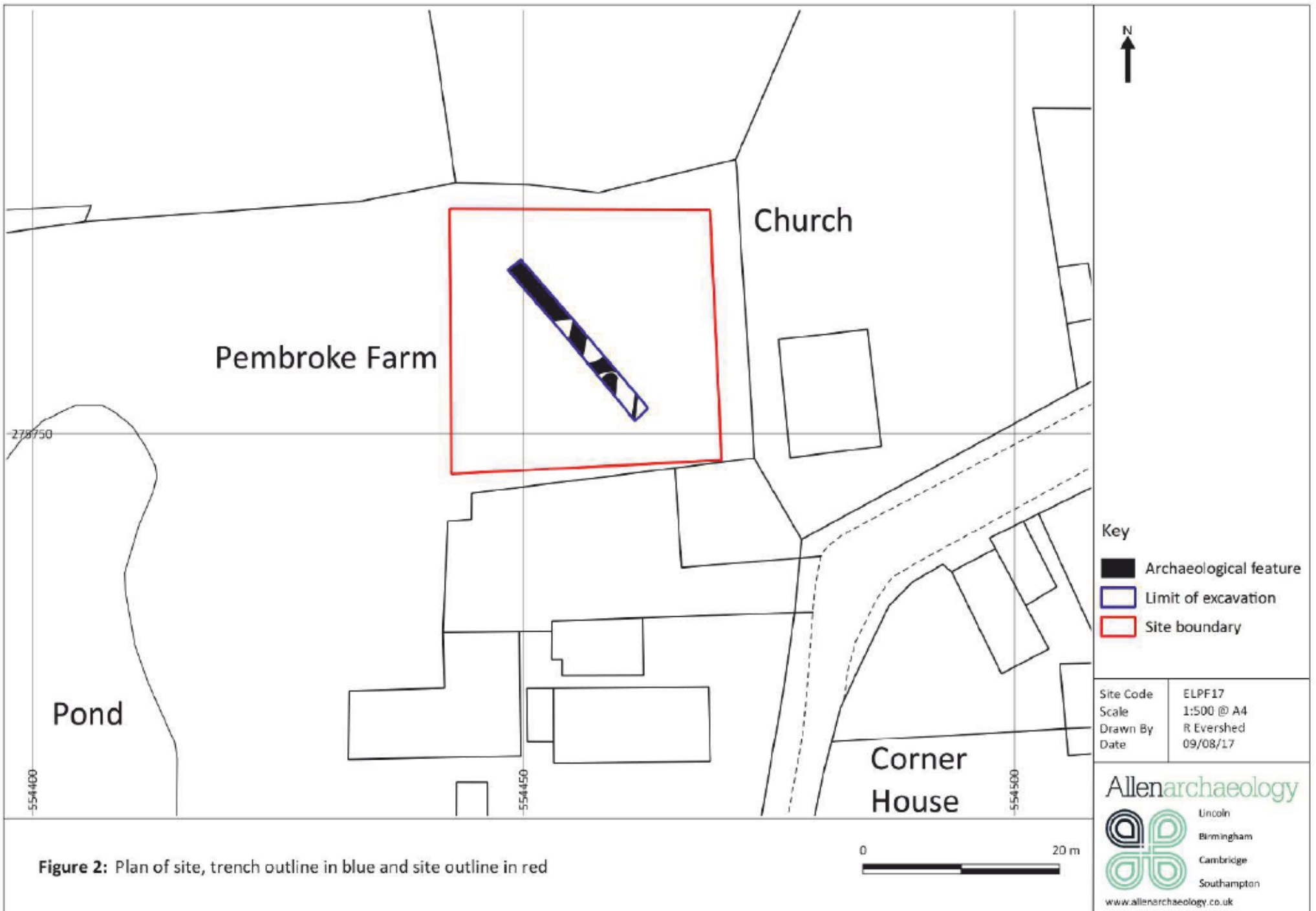


Figure 2: Plan of site, trench outline in blue and site outline in red

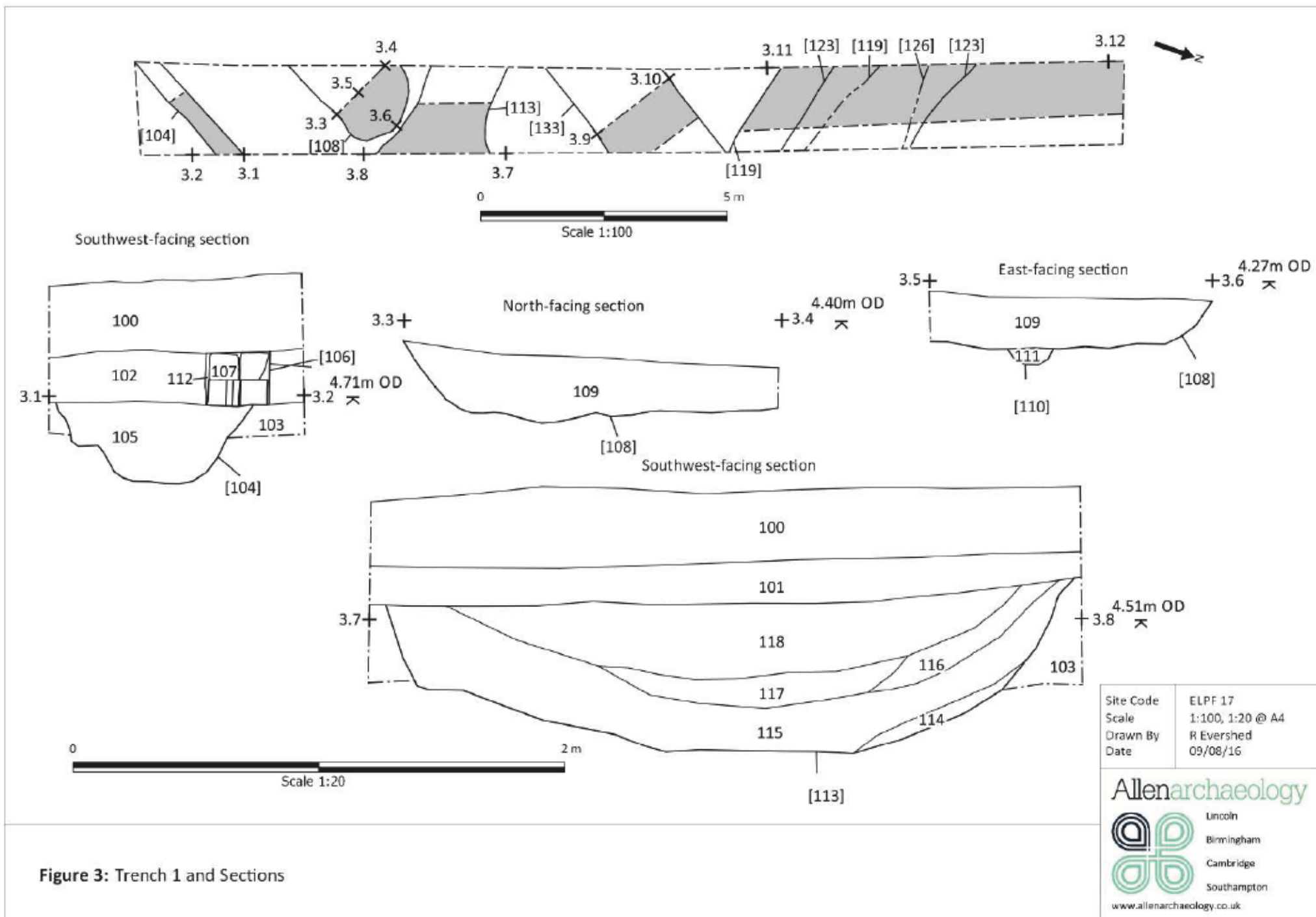
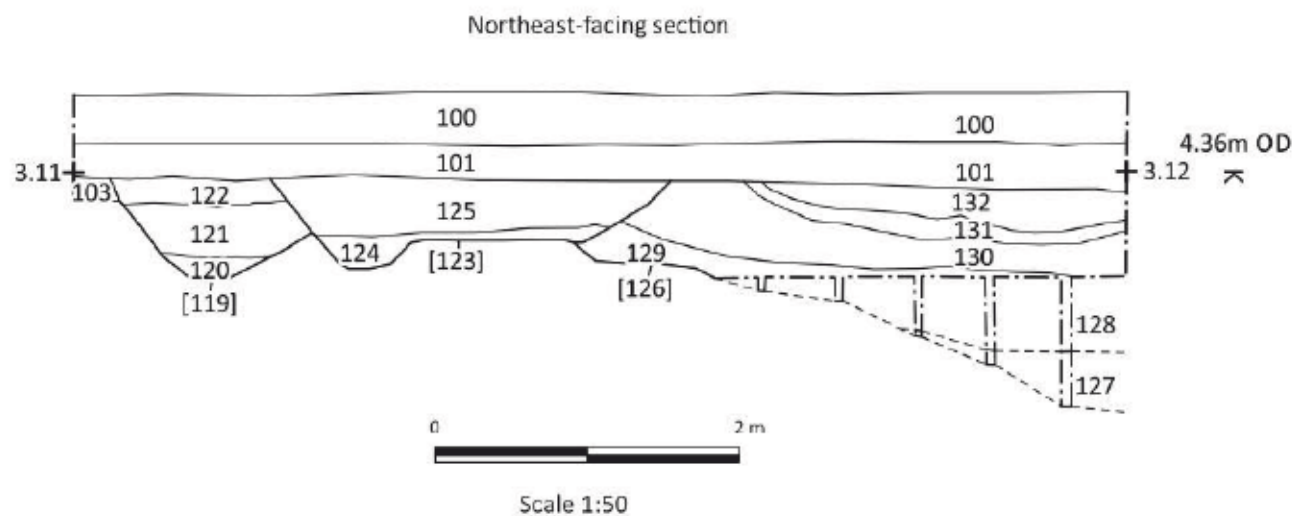
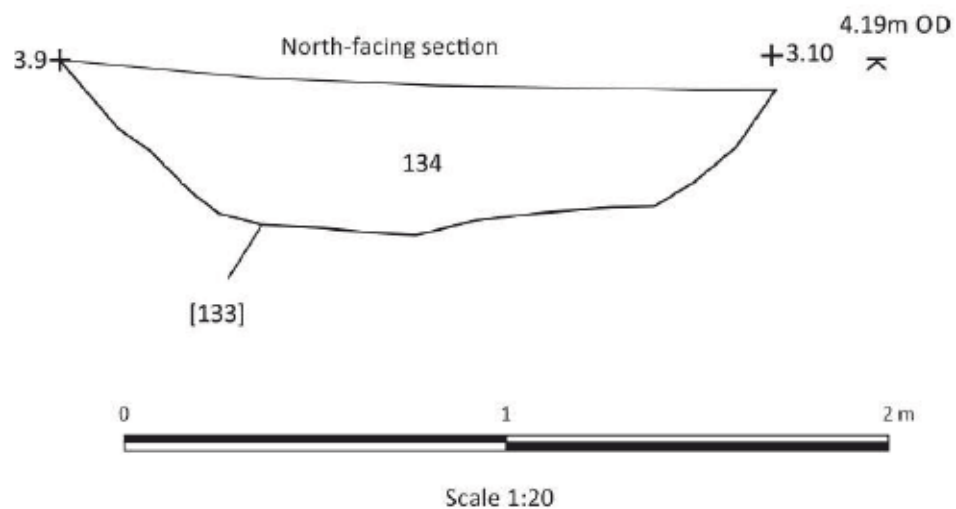


Figure 3: Trench 1 and Sections



Site Code	ELPF 17
Scale	1:20, 1:50 @ A4
Drawn By	R Evershed
Date	09/08/16

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Figure 4: Sections from Figure 3



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