

# Walsingham Way, Ely, Cambridgeshire

An Archaeological Evaluation



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Walsingham Way, Ely, Cambridgeshire;  
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*An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the corner of West Fen Road and Walsingham Way, Ely, Cambridgeshire, prior to the demolition of upstanding domestic buildings and the construction of a proposed new housing development. Archaeological features were recorded in all of the trenches representing a multi-phased occupational site that correlates with the previously excavated adjacent Ashwell Site. The main focus of activity spans from the Saxon period, through to the 14<sup>th</sup> century with a prehistoric background presence; the archaeological features consisted of linears, pits, postholes, a metalled surface and evidence of a buried soil.*

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## **1 INTRODUCTION**

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Walsingham Way and West Fen Road corner, Ely, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 5320 8064) between 8<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> February 2010 to address a condition placed upon planning permission for the construction of a new housing development. The evaluation trenches were excavated across the Proposed Development Areas (PDA) in order to determine the presence/absence of any archaeological remains and investigate their date, extent, character, significance and state of preservation. The investigations followed a project specification set out by the CAU (Beadsmoore 2010) in response to a design brief that was issued by Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice (Gdaniec 2010).

The trenches revealed archaeological remains pertaining to a settlement site that potentially represents a continuation of the multi-phased site excavated and recorded by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) at the adjacent Ashwell Site (Mortimer *et al.* 2005). The features exposed at the PDA comprise intercutting linears, pits and postholes, and predominately date from the Middle Saxon period to the 14<sup>th</sup> century AD with residual prehistoric and Roman pottery. In addition, evidence of a buried soil was recorded in several of the trenches that contained material culture from the represented periods.

### **1.1 Topography and Geology**

The PDA is bounded to the north by West Fen Road, and by Walsingham Way to the west; the eastern and southern extremities are bounded by private properties (Figure 1). The topography of the study area is characterised by grassed lawns, concrete pathways and various other garden features including trees, shrubs and associated garden structures (e.g. sheds). The approximate height of the site ranges from 13.92m OD at the eastern edge of the area, 10.84m OD at the western edge, 12.26m OD at the north and 13.62 to the south; resulting with the lowest areas to the north and west. The underlying geology is Boulder Clay, which overlies Kimmeridge Clay (British Geological Survey 1995).

### **1.2 Archaeological and Historical Background**

The site lies on the western edge of the Isle of Ely where abundant archaeology is known within the local environs and the wider landscape. Numerous evaluations and excavations have revealed landscape occupation from the prehistoric period through to the post-Medieval period. The site lies in an area of archaeological potential for a multi-period site with evidence for prehistoric, Roman and Medieval landscapes in the form of settlements and agricultural activity.

Within the immediate environs, excavations carried out by the CAU at West Fen Road (Ashwell site, 0.12km to the west) revealed evidence of Iron Age and Romano-British ditched enclosures with early to late Saxon enclosures, field systems, cemeteries and a Late Saxon settlement that was overlain by Medieval cultivation strips (see Gibson 1995; Knight 1999; Mortimer 2000; Regan 2001; Mortimer *et al.* 2005). Approximately 0.29km to the east of the current PDA an archaeological evaluation was also carried out by the CAU at Upherds Lane that revealed features relating to the Saxo-Norman period, with later evidence of Medieval ridge and furrow and drainage ditches. The earlier features were cut through a buried soil horizon

representing the earliest soil formation upon the exposed surface of the natural substratum (Taylor-Wilson 1992). To the north, Iron Age and Saxon features were recorded at Dunstan Street (Saunders 2003) and adjacent to this (and north of the Ashwell site) an open area excavation by Northamptonshire Unit revealed further evidence of an Iron Age settlement site that was re-occupied in the Middle Saxon period (Mudd 2000).

Within the wider landscape of Ely, excavations undertaken at land off Downham Road (0.58km to the northeast) revealed domestic occupation dating to the Iron Age, Romano-British and, predominantly, from the Middle Saxon period (Appleby *et al.* 2009). At Trinity, Carter and Runciman Lands (TL 52786 80303) excavations indicated the presence of a late Iron Age settlement and evidence for Romano-British cultivation (Masser & Evans 1999).

## **2 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS**

The principle objective of the evaluation was to determine the presence, absence, extent and nature of archaeological activity and to assess the degree of preservation of any features and environmental remains and how this could impact upon any future development. More broadly, the evaluation aims were:

- To determine the degree of preservation and chronological range of archaeological remains
- To assess the presence or absence of a palaeosol, or 'B' horizon and with potential truncation of said deposits
- To assess the environmental potential of the site through the examination of suitable deposits
- To identify 'sites' within the development area and determine the relationship of those sites within the broader archaeological landscape
- To assess the regional context of the site and to highlight any relevant research issues within a regional and national research framework

## **3 INVESTIGATION STRATEGIES**

### **3.1 Methodology**

The evaluation trenches were stripped with a 360° tracked excavator with a 1.80m wide toothless ditching bucket, which removed the topsoil and overburden down to an archaeological level, under the careful supervision of an experienced archaeologist. The unit modified version of the MoLAS recording system was used; all relevant archaeological and geological features were planned at 1:50 and 1:20, with sections drawn at 1:10 and augmented by a colour digital imagery and black and white film photographic record. Linear features were sampled at appropriate intervals. Archaeological features were assigned a unique number (e.g. **F.100**; bolded upon introduction within the text) and each stratigraphically distinct episode (e.g. a cut, a fill) was recorded with a unique context number, (e.g. [001]).

All exposed features were metal detected using a Laser Rapier metal detector. The site was surveyed into the Ordnance Survey Grid and Ordnance Datum by means of an RTK GPS unit. All work was carried out with strict adherence to Health and Safety legislation and within the recommendations of SCAUM.

A total of 79 features were identified during the excavation, with 124 separate contexts assigned. Potential evidence of a buried soil and other disturbed layers were also recorded in several of the trenches and assigned unique numbers. The artefacts and accompanying documentation have been compiled into a stable, cross-referenced and indexed archive in Accordance with Appendix 6 of MAP 2 (English Heritage 1991). The archive is currently stored at the offices of the Cambridge Archaeological Unit under the project code WWE 10

The trenches were positioned to accommodate an appropriate coverage of the PDA as well as to avoid services both below ground and overhead that hindered the manoeuvrability of the tracked excavator. Eleven trenches were positioned accordingly and these ranged from 2.00m to 25.00m in length, totalling 106.95m. Evidence of field drains was found throughout the PDA and highlights the fact that these fields were subject to fairly modern agricultural methods prior to the construction of the existing houses.

## **4 RESULTS**

All of the eleven trenches opened during this investigation contained archaeological activity. A total of 79 features were recorded during the evaluation, which consisted of: 29 linears, 22 postholes, 20 pits, 5 unknown features, 1 gully, 1 preserved bank and 1 metallised surface. Evidence of a buried soil was also evident in four of the trenches; 2, 3, 10 and 11. This consisted of soft light grey/brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions and a domestic artefact assemblage. The buried soil horizon represents the earliest soil formation, which the features cut through. The absence of buried soil in the centre of the site could be explained by the quantity of archaeological features found in this area. Alternatively, the depth of the overburden in this area was a lot shallower than at the eastern and western edges of the PDA, indicating that a certain degree of truncation through ploughing could have eradicated any remains of the buried soil in this area.

There were three main phases of occupation; Middle Saxon (including up to the 12<sup>th</sup> century), 12<sup>th</sup> century and 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries, with a background presence of prehistoric and Romano-British periods (Figure 2). There were also a number of undated features that produced no datable artefacts or were not sampled due to site restraints (e.g. insufficient exposure of a feature). The features represent settlement activity that probably relates to, and provides evidence for a continuation of the occupied landscape previously recorded on the adjacent Ashwell site.

### **4.1 Pre-Saxon**

Evidence of prehistoric activity was in the form of a single pottery sherd, recovered from **F.39** in Trench 10. One piece of Roman Grey Ware was recovered from **F.20** in Trench 8. However, these comparatively early pottery sherds could be residual and represent background, earlier activity.



## 4.2 Middle Saxon & pre-12<sup>th</sup> century

Pottery from the Middle Saxon period was recovered from two linear features (**F.38** and **F.39**) in Trenches 10 and 11 to the northwest of the PDA. The features were similar in profile and depositional sequence and possibly represent either field system ditches and/or enclosure ditches that potentially relate to the Saxon phase recorded at the adjacent Ashwell site. A number of other features which contained no material culture were similar in profile and depositional sequence and could be contemporary. They include features towards the southern end of Trench 6; two linears **F.22**<sup>1</sup> and **F.23** were similar in size, shape and contexts, as well as **F.33** and **F.34** towards the northern end (F.33 is potentially on the same alignment as F.39 in Trench 10). These linears were truncated by features dated from the 12<sup>th</sup> century onwards and therefore have been assigned a pre-12<sup>th</sup> century date. The postholes in Trench 6 were similar in every aspect to those recorded in Trench 2 (F.11 and F.12) and Trench 3 (F.10) and therefore may be contemporary.

Interestingly, the linears F.9, F.33, F.34 and F.37 were overlain by deposits [94] and [95], which potentially represent a surface or layer established after the ditches went out of use. The metallated surface **F.27** (13/14<sup>th</sup> century) was placed on top of these layers (Figure 3). Evidence of pre-12<sup>th</sup> century activity in Trench 4 was provided by linear **F.32** that was truncated by F.7 and F. 8 (12<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> century respectively).

## 4.3 12<sup>th</sup> Century

A small number of St Neots and Thetford Ware pottery sherds were recovered from linear and pit features, predominantly from Trench 4 and 6 in the central area of the PDA. Additionally, a larger quantity of Ely Ware was recovered, indicating that locally produced products were more readily used (and more available?). The majority of the pottery was recovered from linear features in Trenches 4 and 6.

In Trench 4 linear **F.7** (12<sup>th</sup> century) was recut by linear **F.8** (14<sup>th</sup> century) although it is impossible to say whether these two features were on the same orientation; however, F.7 was more than likely silted up when F.8 was established. These two linears cut **F.32**, which contained 12<sup>th</sup> century pot and residual 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery in the upper fills; further investigation would clarify the stratigraphic nature of these re-cut features.

## 4.4 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> Century

The majority of the artefacts from the site were dated between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> century AD and were recovered from both linear and pit features that appear to cluster around the central area of the PDA (Trenches 4 and 6). A series of pits were sampled and recorded at both end of Trench 4 that produced pottery ranging from the 12<sup>th</sup> century through to the 14<sup>th</sup> century. The pits had slightly different profiles and contexts but several of the features contained pottery from both date ranges. This could be explained by the inter-cutting relationships of the features which would have disturbed the fills (and the pottery). For example, **F.4** (a pit) in Trench 4 contained pottery dating to the 13<sup>th</sup>/14<sup>th</sup> century (Grey Ware and Ely Ware) and consisted of a loose dark brown/black sandy silt fill; whereas **F.28** and **F.29** (adjacent pits) contained Saxon and 14<sup>th</sup> century Ely Ware and the fill consisted of firm dark grey/brown clayey silt. To the northern end of the trench, pits **F.16** and **F.18** both

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<sup>1</sup> However, environmental evidence suggested an earlier date (Romano-British) for this feature.

contained 12<sup>th</sup> century pottery cut by another pit (F.17) that contained both 12<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery. Further investigation in an open area excavation could potentially highlight sequential ‘digging’ events for these and other associated features.

A metalled surface recorded in Trench 6 contained pottery dated to the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> century amongst the gravel, however a copper alloy bar (16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> century) also recovered from the surface suggests that there was continual disturbance of the layer (a field train also partially truncating the eastern edge). The total width of the feature was c. 8.13m; the gravel deposit was placed onto a potential sub-soil layer to form either a pathway, yard or floor surface. The full extent of this feature was not fully revealed in the evaluation trench (Figure 3 & 5).

#### **4.5 Post-Medieval**

One feature that contained material culture relating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century was revealed at the site; Trench 1 contained a large potential linear feature that ran parallel with the current West Fen Road that was cut into a large unknown feature that could potentially relate to the large linear (F.41) in Trench 3.

#### **4.6 Undated**

A number of features, linears, pits and postholes were sampled that yielded no material culture and could not therefore readily be assigned a date. One of which was a large feature F.41 in Trench 3 that cut through the surviving buried soil [98], on top of which was a deposit that may represent an associated bank (F.50) (Figure 3). The possible bank was cut by a later, narrower, shallower linear F.49. Due to the restricted exposure of the feature, it is unclear whether F.41 is a large linear or steep sided ‘pond’ feature; it may be a linear associated with another large feature recorded in Trench 1 with a comparable upper matrix<sup>2</sup>.

The centre of Trench 4 contained inter-cutting features which were sampled to obtain potential dating evidence. No dateable artefacts were found, the features may be another set of inter-cutting pits, comparable to the group identified in the same trench. Linears F.30 and F.31 also contained no datable artefacts, although the profile, contexts and environmental evidence suggests that these can tentatively be dated to the 12<sup>th</sup> century or earlier, as they were comparable to features of that date. The central area of Trench 4 contained a large area of disturbance which produced no datable artefacts and was not clearly articulated within the restricted boundaries of the trench.

## **5 DISCUSSION**

The landscape on the western edge of the Isle of Ely has been utilised for several millennia and recent extensive excavations carried out within the immediate vicinity of the PDA have highlighted occupation dated to the Neolithic, Iron Age and Romano-British, Middle Saxon through to the Medieval periods. Particularly relevant to the current PDA is the Saxon and Medieval settlement at West Fen Road (Mortimer *et al.* 2005) which gives a comprehensive background on western Ely. These

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<sup>2</sup> Between Trenches 1 and 3 there was a domestic building with evidence of large structural cracks on the north and south sides at the point where the potential linear features occurs

excavations demonstrate the presence of a gradually evolving rural ‘producer’ site, which supplied the well documented urban settlement and port facilities of Medieval Ely (Cessford *et al.* 2006).

The Middle Saxon settlement recorded at the Ashwell and Northamptonshire Unit sites spans a fairly large area that continued into the PDA. The archaeological activity at the Ashwell and Northamptonshire sites comprised large boundary ditches with complimentary internal divisions that contained structures and pits. There was no clear evidence of structures in the current evaluation; however the postholes identified in Trenches 3 and 6 and the gully (F.48) (possible foundation slot) in Trench 10 could be potential structures. The Middle Saxon linear features were limited to the western part of the PDA; however, later features to the east of the PDA could easily have masked/truncated any earlier activity. Middle Saxon activity was not recorded to the north of the PDA, such as at Upherds Lane (Taylor-Wilson 1992) or towards the south at St. Johns Road (Abrams 2000). However, evidence of Middle Saxon occupation has been recorded towards the centre of Ely, including excavations at Broad Street (Cessford *et al.* 2006). Potentially, Middle Saxon activity continued towards the centre of Ely.

Evidence from the current evaluation suggests that the area became more intensively occupied from the 12<sup>th</sup> century onwards, judging by the larger amount of pottery recovered. The intensity of occupation on the Ashwell site began to wane during the 12<sup>th</sup> century. In the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> century that there was an intensification of activity in the PDA (reflected with the rise in number of artefacts and associated features), which was also evident at the Ashwell site.

Within the wider landscape, similar Middle Saxon sites comprising ditched enclosures and structures have been uncovered at Cherry Hinton, Cambridge (Cessford *et al.* 2005) and Cottenham, Cambridgeshire (Mortimer 2000). The Saxo-Norman occupation at Cherry Hinton consisted of a large enclosure sub-divided by internal ditches with a trackway and timber-framed buildings. Numerous ditches were re-cut and there was evidence of the re-organisation of the settlement with smaller ditches defining discrete areas within the enclosure (Cessford *et al.* 2005).

The overall results of the evaluation provided additional evidence of occupation on the outskirts of the Medieval core of Ely, spanning from the Saxon through to the post-Medieval periods. The complexity of the palimpsest of archaeological features from the evaluation offers a tantalising glimpse of a multi-phased site and demonstrated that the archaeological features from the Ashwell site continue into the PDA.

## **5.1 Conclusion**

The evaluation revealed features and material culture that are contemporary with and comparable to the multi-phased settlement within the immediate environs, particularly the adjacent Ashwell site. The investigation highlighted the potential presence of a buried soil that contained an artefact assemblage from several of the periods represented and that could provide further information of land use prior to the establishment of the later features. The majority of the archaeological features and material culture was concentrated in the centre of the PDA; however, as was seen at

the Ashwell site, areas with fewer features and artefacts could represent the centre of enclosures.

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## 6 APPENDICES

### 6.1 Specialist Reports

#### 6.1.1 Burnt Clay (*Jacqui Hutton*)

A small number of fragments of burnt clay were recovered from a variety of features during the evaluation at Walsingham Way. There were 20 fragments in total weighing 90g, none of them were diagnostically identifiable as fired clay objects or as daub. The largest assemblage was recovered from F.4 (13/14<sup>th</sup> century); 7 fragments weighing 48g.

Table 1; Burnt clay

Feature No.	Context No.	Number	Weight
9	9	3	3
13	4	7	48
17	20	2	7
27	26	3	21
30	27	2	8
49	30	1	1
98	layer	2	2
Total		20	90

#### 6.1.2 Environmental Remains (*Anne de Vareilles*)

##### *Methodology*

Ten samples of Romano-British to 14<sup>th</sup> Century dates were chosen for analysis and processed using an Ankara-type flotation machine. The flots were collected in 300µm aperture meshes and the remaining heavy residues washed over a 1mm mesh. Both the flots and heavy residues were dried indoors prior to analysis. Sorting of the flots and identification of macro remains were carried out under a low power binocular microscope (6x-40x magnification). Identifications were made using the reference collection of the G. Pitt-Rivers Laboratory, university of Cambridge. Nomenclature follows Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals, Stace (1997) for all other flora and an updated version of Beedham (1972) for molluscs. All environmental remains are listed in tables 2 and 3.

##### *Preservation*

All archaeobotanical remains were carbonised. Infrequent untransformed seeds were found in five of the samples and these are likely to be more recent intrusions. The overall preservation is good with a good array of wild plant seeds surviving. However, the majority of the cereal grains are quite heavily puffed, abraded and vitrified. Their condition, along with vitrified charcoal in all but one sample, attests to high firing temperatures and/or long burning fires. It also appears that they have suffered physical erosion since deposition. Modern rootlets were abundant showing that all contexts have been affected by recent vegetation. Samples 2, 3 and 13 (the ones with least plant-macros) also had fragments of modern dried straw. Mollusc shells were infrequent and larger samples should be wet-sieved for the recovery of meaningful assemblages.

### *Results and Discussion*

Romano-British linear, F.20 [17]

The feature contained some cereal grains and a few more wild plant seeds. The “weed” seeds are not unusual for a Romano-British assemblage and point to the use of damp, heavy soils. Interestingly, a flax (*Linum usitatissimum*) seeds was found. The possible local cultivation of flax for its seeds and/or fibres could be investigated further during future excavations.

Middle-Saxon linear, F.38 [89]

The sample was smaller than the others and also contained fewer remains with only two cereal grains and three wild plant seeds. The low number of finds may be a result of disturbance evidenced by the presence of modern straw fragments.

12<sup>th</sup> Century linear, F.9 [9]

Modern straw and few plant macro-remains also characterise this assemblage. Most of the cereal grains were too heavily fragmented to be identified.

13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> Century pit, F.4 [13] and linear, F.7 [53]

The pit and linear were the richest samples and show the established use of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum sl.*), hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare sl.*) and oat (*Avena sp.*). Quantities of the different types vary between features suggesting that individual crops may have been processed or eaten/used in different areas. The wild plant seeds however, continue to show cultivation upon damp, clay-rich soils apparently for all crops.

Undated samples: buried soil [98] and linears F.33, F.22, F.30 and F.41

The samples do not differ significantly from those described above with hulled barley and free-threshing wheat present in all but F.41. In comparison to the later features F.4 and F.7, the absence of oat may suggest that the features fall within the earlier phases of the site. F.22 in particular is likely to be of Romano-British date as is suggested by the presence of spelt or emmer wheat (*Triticum spelta/dicocum*).

### *Conclusion*

Plant remains were found in all contexts and in a relatively good state of preservation. They indicate a prolonged use of the site where cereals were processed and possibly grown by the inhabitants for human and perhaps also animal consumption. The variation and evolution in crops is interesting and could be further investigated. Conversely, the information on agricultural conditions provided by the arable weeds appears to remain constant, indicating that similar (probably local) fields were used over several centuries. The archaeological layers have clearly been disrupted by recent vegetation and ploughing and care should be taken when sampling to select uncontaminated layers. Nevertheless, the potential for informative plant-remain assemblages is high and detailed work on the social organisation of agricultural systems should be possible. In future specific features could be sampled to investigate the use of space and function of defined areas. There is good potential for examining the distribution and use of economic plants. Molluscs are present but in low numbers. Consequently, large bulk soil samples of 30-40 litres could be taken to be wet-sieved specifically for the recovery of snails.

Table 2; Charred Plant Macro Remains and other finds from the Bulk Soil Samples

Sample number	6	2	3	8	11	12	1	5	9	13
Context	17	89	9	13	53	98	76	21	49	97
Feature	20	38	9	4	7	layer	33	22	30	41
Feature type	linear	linear	linear	pit	linear	buried soil	linear	linear	linear	linear
Phase/Date	R.B?	mid. Sax.	12th C	13/14th C	14th C	?	?	?	?	?
Sample volume - litres	15	10	20	15	15	15	20	15	18	15
Charcoal volume - millilitres, estimates	1	<1	<1	1	<1	1	1	<1	1	1
Flot fraction examined - %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
large charcoal (>4mm)						-	-			
med. charcoal (2-4mm)	+	++	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+
small charcoal (<2mm)	+++	++	++	+++	+++	+++	+++	++	+++	+++
vitriified charcoal	-	+	-	-	+	-		-	+	-
parenchyma - undifferentiated plant storage tissue, prob. grain	++	+	-	++	+	++	+		++	+
<b>Cereal grains and chaff</b>										
<i>Hordeum vulgare sensu lato</i>	hulled barley grain	2			13		5	2	2	6
<i>Triticum aestivum sl</i>	free-threshing wheat grain	4	2	1	1	4		2	6	
<i>T. spelta/ dicoccum</i>	spelt or emmer wheat grain								2	
<i>Triticum sp.</i>	indet. wheat grain	2		2	8	5		3	4	
<i>Hordeum / Triticum sp.</i>	barley or wheat grain	2			12	5	1	2		4
<i>Avena sp.</i>	oat grain				1	19				
<i>Hordeum / Avena sp.</i>	barley or oat grain				2		1			
	indet. cereal grain fragments	8		9	19, 4whole	11	2	2	5	13
	<i>T. spelta/dicoccum</i> glume base - spelt / emmer chaff								1	
	Culm node					1				
	Straw node									

Non Cereal seeds										
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.	Common Nettle			1 u			2 u			
small <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	Fat-hen				1					
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	Goosefoots	1				2				1
<i>R. conglomeratus/obtusifolius/sanguineus</i> - Dock						1				
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	Dock				1					
<i>Rubus</i> sp.	Bramble	1 u	4 u				2 u			
<i>Vicia / Lathyrus</i> sp. <2mm across	Vetches / Wild Pea			2						
<i>Vicia / Lathyrus / Pisum</i> sp.	Vetches / Wild Pea / Pea				1					
<i>Medicago / Trifolium</i> sp.	Medics or Clover	1			1					2
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L.	Flax	1								
<i>Odontites verna</i> (Bellardi) Dumort.	Red Bartsia	1			3	3				
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.	Cleavers					1		1		
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	Elder	1 u			1				1 u	
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.	Stinking Chamomile	6		4	7	2	1			2
Indeterminate Asteraceae	Daisy family seed								1	
<i>Cladium mariscus</i> (L.) Pohl	Great Fen Sedge	1	1		1				1	
Large Poaceae	large wild grass seed	2	2	2	14	8	1		2	4
Medium Poaceae	medium grass seed				3					
Indet. Poaceae fragment - wild or cultivated seed		3		2	16, 2whole	13	1	3	3	
Indet. cotyledon		3				2	1			1
Indet. seed-head						1				
Indet. seed		2		1	3		1		1	



Table 3; Shells remains from the Bulk Soil Samples

Sample number	6	2	3	8	11	12	1	5	9	13
Context	17	89	9	13	53	98	76	21	49	97
Feature	20	38	9	4	7	layer	33	22	30	41
<b>Fresh water mollusca</b>										
<i>Lymnaea truncatula</i> Müller		+	+			+	++			-
<i>Anisus leucostama</i> Millet					-					
<b>Damp / Shade loving species</b>										
<i>Vallonia excentrica / pulchella</i>			-	-			+			
<i>Cochlicopa lubricella</i> Müller							-			
<i>Oxychilus / Aegopinella</i> sp.	-			+				+	-	
<b>Catholic species / Unkown habitats</b>										
<i>Vertigo</i> sp.		-				-	-			
<i>Trichia</i> sp.	-	-	-		-	-	+		+	-
<i>Ceciloides acicula</i> Müller –Blind burrowing snail	+	+	+	+++	++	++	++	++	+++	+
<b>Other remains</b>										
fish scales									-	
Modern straw		P	P							P
Modern rootlets	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P

Key: ‘-’ 1 or 2, ‘+’ <10, ‘++’ 10-50, ‘+++’ >50 items. P = present  
 wl = waterlogged, c = charred, the snail shells are untransformed

### 6.1.3 Faunal Remains (*Vida Rajkovača*)

Fieldwork at Walsingham way resulted in the recovery of 269 fragments of bone. This includes both the hand-recovered assemblage (172 fragments) and the animal bone from the heavy residues (97 fragments). These two sub-sets of bone will be quantified and considered separately. Of eleven trenches, eight have yielded faunal remains. Material ranged in date from the Roman period through the Saxon, Medieval and Post-Medieval period with a number of features being undated.

#### *Methodology*

Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972), Hillson (1999) and reference material from the Cambridge Archaeological Unit. The zooarchaeological investigation followed the system implemented by Bournemouth University with all identifiable elements recorded (NISP: Number of Identifiable Specimens) and diagnostic zoning (amended from Dobney & Reilly 1988) used to calculate MNE (Minimum Number of Elements) from which MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) was derived. Ribs and vertebrae were assigned to size categories (e.g. cattle-sized or sheep-sized). Most, but not all, caprine bones are difficult to identify to species however, it was possible to identify a selective set of elements as sheep or goat from the assemblage, using the criteria of Boessneck (1969) and Halstead (Halstead *et al.* 2002). Butchery, pathology and gnawing were noted where possible. Ageing of the assemblage employed both mandibular tooth wear and fusion of proximal and distal epiphyses. The ageing data of Silver (1969) was used to assess epiphyseal fusion of the post-cranial elements. The analyses of tooth eruption and mandibular toothwear stages were recorded following Payne (1973) for ovicapra and Grant (1982) for cattle and pigs.

#### *Preservation*

Overall preservation from all trenches and all phases ranged from quite good to poor, with the majority of the material demonstrating moderate to quite good state of preservation. A number of specimens displayed surface exfoliation, albeit to a small extent. In general, traces of weathering and attrition were insignificant. A portion of the assemblage which includes unidentifiable fragments and splinters has been assigned to a size-category.

#### *Results*

##### Trench 1

This trench has produced six assessable fragments of bone recovered from an unphased layer and F.5 dated to the Post-Medieval period. Four fragments were assigned to cattle. Fragments of metapodials, mandible, loose tooth and tibia were positively identified. In addition, sheep-sized vertebrae showed signs of sawing, with the striations being visible. Sawing is usually interpreted as sign of bone working (Krish Seetah, *pers. comm.*), however, whether that was the case here remains questionable.

##### Trench 3

Both features excavated within this trench remained unphased, as well as the layer of buried soil stretching across the great part of the trench. Four fragments of bone were found, all of which were unidentifiable.

#### Trench 4

Trench 4 contained a number of features ranging in date from the 12<sup>th</sup> century until the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Total of twelve features have accounted for 64 assessable fragments of bone weighing 1334 grams. Two features dated to the 12<sup>th</sup> century (F.8 and F.16) yielded 32 fragments of bone, the majority of which was identified as cattle. A number of cattle bones (atlas, axis, cervical, thoracic vertebrae and ribs) were recorded within F.8 which had not been noted as articulated by the excavator; however, based on their size and colour, these are likely to have belonged to the same animal. Seven features dated to the 13-14<sup>th</sup> century (F.4, 7, 14, 17, 25, 28 and 29) produced 22 bone specimens. Remains of cow, ovicaprids and pig were identified, as well as a number of specimens assigned to a size category. In addition, a fragment of a bird bone was recovered from F.4. Three features remained undated (F.15, F.30 and F.45). The remains of cow and horse were identified.

#### Trench 5

F.2 was the only feature with the animal bone within this trench producing a sheep-sized tibia fragment.

#### Trench 6

Seven different features yielded the total of 21 assessable fragments weighing 272 grams. Of seven features, two were dated to the pre-12<sup>th</sup> century phase (F.22 and F.34). Three bone specimens were identified, one of which was identified as cattle. Two further features were dated to the 12<sup>th</sup> century (F.9 and F.33) with the total of three bone specimens. Fragment of a dog scapula was recovered from F.9 with clear signs of butchery consisting of three fine cut marks. Another two features (F.27 and F.36) dated to the 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century have produced eight bone specimens, one of which was a sheep humerus. Fragment of chicken humerus was also positively identified. The only undated feature was F.26, where pig mandible and two ovicaprid scapulae were found.

#### Trench 8

Two features produced animal bone amounting to 17 fragments and weighing 295 grams. Unphased F.19 yielded a single red deer loose tooth. On the other hand, F 20 dated to the Romano-British period contained 16 assessable bone fragments, five of which were possible to assign to species. Cattle metatarsus and centroquartal both showed signs of butchery suggesting disarticulation and skinning. Fragments of an ovicaprid skull and mandible were also identified, as well as an unfused and porous pig scapula implying the age at death of 0-1 years.

#### Trench 10

Two features and a layer of buried soil produced the total of 31 assessable fragments of bone. F.40 was dated to the 13-14<sup>th</sup> century. This feature contained 11 fragments of bone, five of which were assigned to cattle, ovicaprid and sheep category. F.39 dated to the Middle Saxon period yielded 16 fragments, only four of which were assigned to species with sheep, cow and pig positively identified. Layer of buried soil produced four fragments of bone, two of which were identified as sheep/goat tibia and metatarsus.

## Trench 11

Middle Saxon ditch F.38 contained 23 bone specimens. The remains of cattle, ovicaprid and sheep were identified.

### Summary

Due to the overall good state of preservation, out of 172 fragments, 162 (94%) were identified to element and further 86 (50%) to species. The hand-recovered assemblage is dominated by domestic species, although single red deer specimen was also identified. Cattle are the prevalent species, followed by ovicaprids. A selective suite of sheep elements was recorded, suggesting that the greatest part of ovicaprid cohort could represent sheep remains.

**Table 4.** Number of specimens identified to species (or NISP) and weights by phase for hand-recovered remains. The abbreviation n.f.i. denotes that a specimen was or could not be further identified. Weights are in parenthesis in grams.

Taxon	Roman	Pre-12th c.	12th c.	13-14th c.	Post-med.	Unphased	Buried soil	Total
Cow	2	1	30	5	7	5	3	<b>53</b>
Ovicaprid	2		1	3	10	2	2	<b>20</b>
Sheep				3	1			<b>4</b>
Pig	1			2	1	1		<b>5</b>
Horse						1		<b>1</b>
Dog			1					<b>1</b>
Chicken				1				<b>1</b>
Red deer						1		<b>1</b>
Cattle-sized	1	2	2	11	8	4	1	<b>29</b>
Sheep-sized	9		1	16	14	7	2	<b>49</b>
Mammal n.f.i.				2		2		<b>4</b>
Bird n.f.i.	1			1	1	1		<b>4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>16/</b> [288g]	<b>3/</b> [65g]	<b>35/</b> [1058g]	<b>44/</b> [470g]	<b>42/</b> [387g]	<b>24/</b> [366g]	<b>8/</b> [191g]	<b>172/</b> [2825g]

Walsingham Way faunal record is quantitatively insufficient for considerations of site's economy practices; however, some comparisons could be made with the Ashwell site. Excavations carried out in close vicinity at the Ashwell Site (Higbee 2005: 93) resulted in the recovery of the substantial faunal record (NISP: 5572) spanning in date from the Iron Age until the 16<sup>th</sup> century. This assemblage has demonstrated somewhat similar representation of species to that of Walsingham Way, with the two main multi-purpose livestock species dominating the record. Cattle appeared to be the prevalent species in all phases on both of these sites.

Based on the quantities and distribution of animal bone, the hub of the activity seems to be in trenches 4 and 6. Future analyses would benefit from higher percentages of ageing and measuring data. Butchery was noted on *c.*7% of the bone and ageing information was available from *c.*4% of the assemblage.

In conclusion, open area excavations are likely to result in the recovery of stratified collections of animal bone spanning in date from the Romano-British until the Post-Medieval period. Comparisons between different phases of occupation, as well as

with contemporary sites in the area will improve our knowledge of animal exploitation and local economy regimes.

*Material from bulk soil samples*

Processing of the bulk soil samples resulted in the recovery of further 97 assessable fragments of bone, dominated by the unidentifiable crumbs of bone. Two main ‘food species’ were present in the assemblage, followed by small mammals such as shrew and vole. Conversely, sieved remains did not produce large numbers of small mammals or fish. Identification of shrew and vole is in keeping with results from the excavations at the Ashwell Site (Piper 2005: 98) indicating the same environment in and around the settlement at West Fen Road in the area. In addition, fish remains also represent an important indication of the subsistence strategies employed by communities living in the area.

<b>Table 5.</b> Number of specimens identified to species (or NISP)-material from bulk soil samples. The abbreviation n.f.i. denotes that a specimen was or could not be further identified.	
<b>Taxon</b>	<b>NISP</b>
Cow	4
Ovicaprid	7
Shrew sp.	2
Vole sp.	1
Cattle-sized	1
Sheep-sized	14
Rodent-sized	6
Mammal n.f.i.	60
Fish n.f.i.	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>97</b>

**6.1.4 Medieval Pottery** (*David Hall & Craig Cessford*)

The relatively small assemblage consisting of 115 sherds weighing 1046g from Walsingham Way, Ely, spanning the Middle-Saxon to Medieval periods with a small quantity of Modern material. Two sherds of handmade pottery with a gritty fabric weighing 3g may be Early or Middle Saxon in date. Four sherds of Middle Saxon Ipswich ware weighing approx. 13g were recovered. Given the sites distance from Ipswich, a considerable assemblage of this ware was recovered from the nearby excavations at West Fen Road (Blinkhorn 2005). Ipswich ware probably began to be used in Cambridgeshire between 725 and 740 and continued until the middle or late 9<sup>th</sup> century (Blinkhorn forthcoming). There are small quantities of 10<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> century St. Neots-type ware and Thetford-type ware (7 sherds weighing 27g). These are the common wares of this period from Cambridgeshire and were all recovered in considerable quantities from West Fen Road (Hall 2005, 65). 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century pottery was dominated by locally produced Medieval Ely ware (33 sherds weighing approx. 311g), plus smaller quantities of Grimston ware, (1 sherd weighing 4g) and pink and grey coarsewares of unknown origin (1 sherd weighing 11g). Again these wares closely parallel those found in large quantities at West Fen Road (*ibid.*). The only later material was a small quantity of 19<sup>th</sup> century material (3 sherds weighing 8g).

The small, but nonetheless significant assemblage of Middle Saxon Pottery included Ipswich ware and locally produced handmade wares. Ipswich ware is a slow wheel-made ware, manufactured exclusively at the *wic* of Ipswich in Suffolk. There are two main fabric types; Type 1 has a hard and slightly sandy feel, with visible small quartz grains and some sherds of mica. It contained frequent fairly well-sorted angular to sub-angular grains of quartz, generally measuring below 0.3mm in size, but with some larger grains, including a number which were polycrystalline in appearance. All of the Ipswich ware from the site belonged to this type. Type 2 differs from Type 1 in having 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 1976), making them quite rough to the touch. No Type 2 material was present.

Middle Saxon pottery is not particularly common locally, although significant assemblages were recorded at the Ashwell site at West Fen Road (Mortimer *et al.* 2005), land off Downham Road (Appleby *et al.*, 2009) and the Cathedral (Dickens 2007). The pottery sherds from the later periods (12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> centuries) also mirror what was recorded from the adjacent Ashwell site. Although not large, the assemblage closely parallels that from West Fen Road and indicates continuous occupation between the 8<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. While the quantities recovered are too small for meaningful comparison their relative proportions do broadly correspond to those from West Fen Road indicating that Walsingham Way is part of the same settlement.

### **6.1.5 Metalwork** (*Andy Hall & Graham Appleby*)

A small number of metal objects were uncovered during the evaluation with the aid of a metal detector. The finds were either Medieval or post-Medieval in date.

**F.5** [7] Small finds no. 1. Trench 1. Art Nouveaux style copper alloy pendant with suspension loop and open-work decoration of a left facing woman, in profile; weight 5g. Dates to *c.* 1900 – 1910.

**F.6** [8] Small finds no. 2. Trench 4. Fragment of square-sectioned nail; weight 13g. Medieval or post-Medieval.

**F.25** [63]. Trench 4. Square unidentified iron object, possibly a buckle or buckle plate; weight 34g – requires x-raying to confirm identification. Medieval or later.

**F.27** [30] Small finds no. 3. Trench 6. Concave copper alloy bar (weight 19g) which steps at each end to rounded terminals. The bar possesses two central inward curving lugs, forming a catch. The bar is pierced at either end before the stepping to mount the object. Possibly a purse bar or binding strip/clasp for a casket, the latter of these the most likely. 16<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> century.

**F.27** [30] Trench 6. Surface find. Non-diagnostic tapering iron bar, possibly agricultural in origin; weight 49g. Post-Medieval.

**F.28** [72]. Large horseshoe fragment; weight 31g. Medieval or post-Medieval in origin.

### **6.1.6 Worked Stone** (*Simon Timberlake*)

#### *Quernstone*

Several small fragments of Niedermendig lava quern, some fresh and some quite weathered (and also possibly burnt), were recovered from this site. Considering the limited number of diagnostic features present, it seems probable, though not certain,

that these querns are of Saxon date. All of these fragments would have been derived from the worn and broken-up stones of rotary hand mills.

<117> F.20 [17] a worn quernstone fragment: 85mm x 45mm x 25mm thick (weight 146g) with both upper and lower surfaces present. This was recovered from the processing of the >4mm fraction of an environmental bulk sample (<6>). Possibly this is a fragment of a lower grinding stone. The worn grinding surface shows no sign of any dressing, such as furrows, though the lower surface exhibits pecking reflecting the original shaping of the quern blank.

<078> Trench 3 buried soil layer [98] a weathered and possibly burnt fragment of lava quern: 80mm x 60mm x 32-25mm thick (weight 178g) with the lower (worn) grinding surface preserved along with the partial preservation of the upper surface. The presence of a hairline crack through this may relate to subsequent burning, along with rounded exfoliation of the edges and slight sooting on the underside of the stone. The very slightly concave grinding surface on this suggests that this is a fragment of an upper quern stone, something also indicated by the wedge-shape cross-section which would appear to suggest that this is part of a rather worn rim of the stone. Most interesting and diagnostic of the features is the section cut-away through a small and quite polished handle hole, oval to sub-rectangular in shape (probably 30mm x 20mm wide and up to 25mm deep) and set up to 30mm from the outer edge of the stone. The upright wooden handle would have been used for rotating the upper stone of the hand mill. There is no evidence for the presence of an iron band or *rhynd* around the edge of the stone, whilst the polish on the inside edge of the handle hole suggests considerable wear and movement. Moreover, the depth of remaining quernstone *beneath* the bottom of the handle was less than 5mm. This degree of wear of the stone was a typical end product of its use, and the reason why it was broken up and discarded. The grinding surface (as with <117>) shows no signs of having been dressed (the cutting of furrows).

Several other small, weathered, and generally non-diagnostic fragments of lava quern were collected.

<095> Trench 10, F.40 [105]. From this context two small fragments of c.25mm thick quernstone were collected (weight 76g). The lithology/texture of this lava stone is most similar to the piece (<114>) recovered from F.20, though these don't join up.

<060> Trench 4, F.25 [68]. Three fragments of weathered lava quern (weight 98g) with rounded exfoliated edges. The probable thickness of discarded quernstone would have been around 25mm.

### *Discussion*

The type of flat un-furrowed grinding surface and tolerated thickness of the surviving stones support the contention that these are of Anglo Saxon date and use. The type of exfoliation due to weathering and burning is very typical of the lava quern fragments recovered from Early Saxon contexts in this region, such as from the bases of sunken-feature buildings. Indeed it has been questioned as to whether some of this quern may be residually Roman, such as was discussed at the Addenbrooke's site (Timberlake 2007), though this seems doubtful. Most diagnostic is the presence and location of the handle hole on the upper stone (<078>). This would seem to be one of probably two (upright or L-shaped) handle holes such as is described and shown on the example of Anglo-Saxon lava quern from Dorestad in the Netherlands (Watts 2002. p.38-39, fig.14). The general absence of furrow dressing is also noted on the stones, the most likely diameter of these querns probably being around 400mm – 530mm diameter. The purpose of the handle holes as close to the rim as possible (in a position which would otherwise seem likely to have weakened the stone), was clearly for leverage. These Anglo-Saxon querns show a clear development from the Roman type(s) of lava quern, and seem to pre-date the introduction of the Early Medieval pot quern, some of which were also fabricated from Niedermendig lava. The high incidence of lava quern in East Anglia right up until Early Medieval times would seem to be connected to its

proximity with cross-channel trade, such as through the ports of Kings Lynn, Ipswich and Colchester.

#### *Burnt Stone*

Some 1.478kg of burnt stone was recovered from the evaluation, most of this rather small amount spread across the various trenches (Trenches 1, 4, 6, 8, 10), but with 482g of this coming from Trench 8 (Features F.20 and F.27) and another 324g from Trench 4 (F.8). The types of rock represented seem mostly to be limestone, specifically broken limestone from doggers or septarian nodules such as outcrop within the local Kimmeridge Clay outcrop on Ely, alongside what appear to be local Lower Greensand, the latter is distinctive on account of its slightly calcareous cement, coarse grain, and presence of dark brown grit inclusions. There is little evidence of calcination of the limestone on any of the pieces, suggesting that some of the stone is only partly burnt, and therefore does not originate within prehistoric cooking mounds. Several however show signs of quenching. One of the sandstone pieces (<051>) shows signs of sooting of the exterior and of having been exfoliated from a larger piece. Most likely this is a piece detached from a larger hearth stone.

#### *Stone*

Some 340 g of stone shows no signs of having been burnt at all. One of these pieces consists of a weathered lump of chalk; the other two are fragments of sandstone. There is no evidence for these having been used as building stone; and none show any signs of having been worked. These could have originated locally.



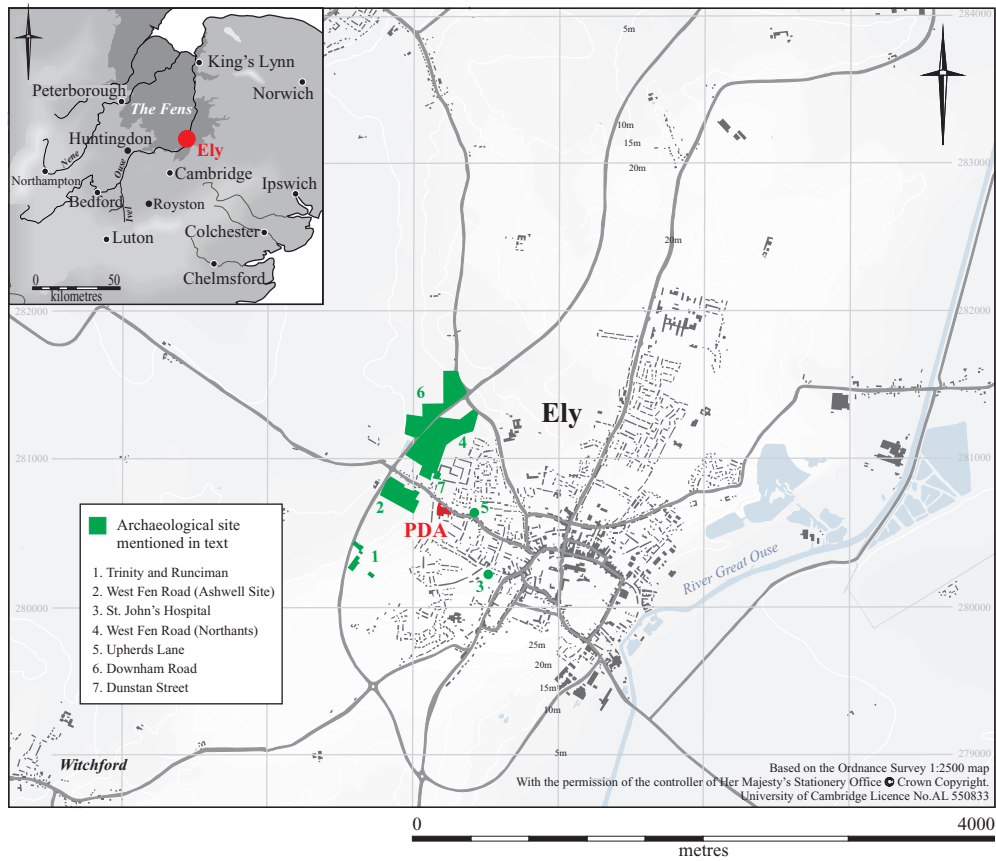
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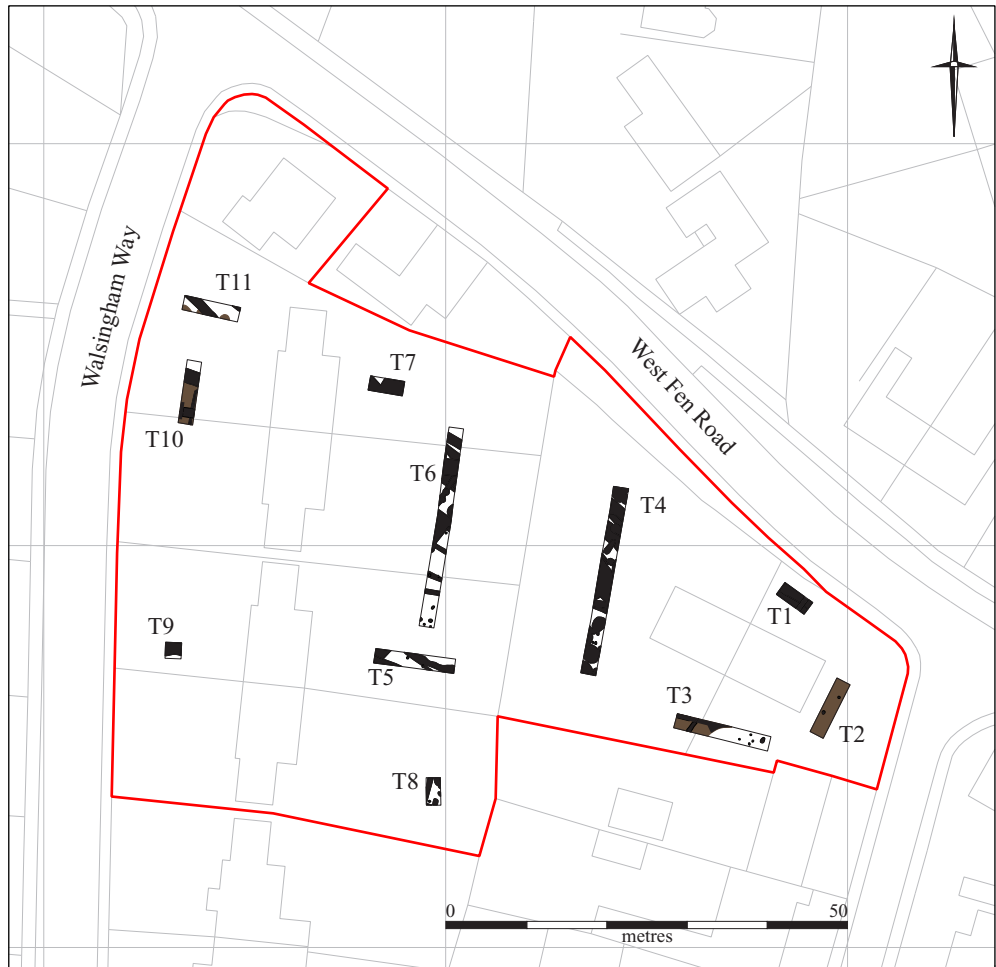
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# 8 FIGURES



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Figure 1. Site location



Figure 2.

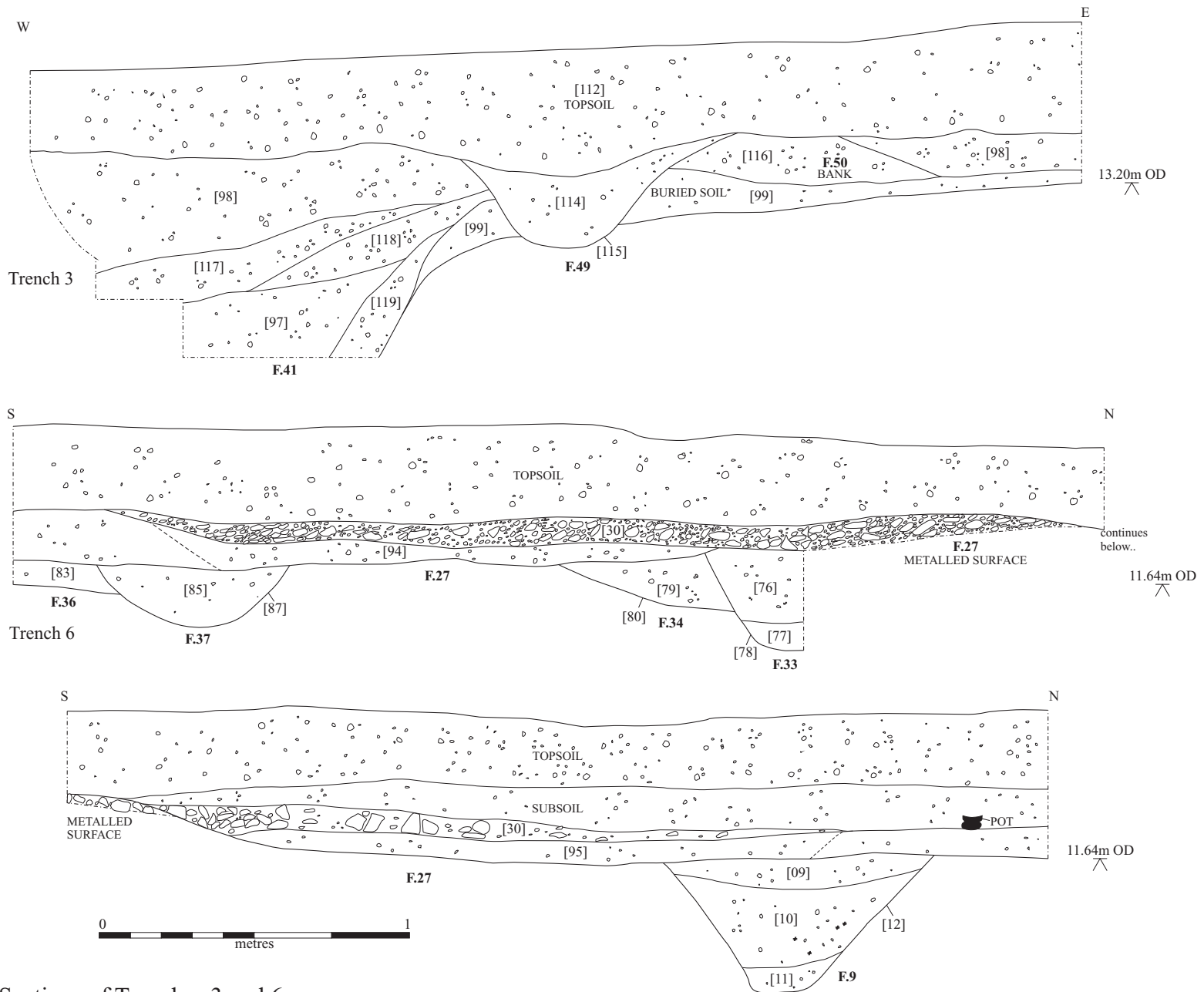


Figure 3. Sections of Trenches 3 and 6





Feature 7, Trench 4



Feature 4, Trench 4



Trench 4

Figure 4. Photographs of features in Trench 4





Trench 8



Feature 40, Trench 10



Feature 27, Trench 6

Figure 5. Photographs of Trenches 6, 8 and 10



## 9 TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1							
<b>General Description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>		E-W
Trench contained two archaeological features; one was a linear that contained post-Medieval material. This was cut into a large feature, the extent of which was not ascertained. This could possibly relate to F.41 in Trench 3. No natural geology was seen.					<b>Avg. Topsoil Depth (m)</b>		0.50-0.55
					<b>Avg. Subsoil Depth (m)</b>		none
					<b>Approx. width (m)</b>		1.80
					<b>Length (m)</b>		4.25
Contexts							
Feature No.	Feature Type	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Comments
5	Linear E-W	007	F			mt	Saxon residual pottery, 19th Century feature Trunc's F.6
		108	F			pottery, bn, sh, gl, mt	
		107	C	0.97+	0.60+		
6	unknown	113	L				Undated
		100	L			bn, sh, st	Trunc'd by F.5

Trench 2							
<b>General Description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>		N-S
Trench contained two archaeological features; two postholes (one un-excavated). A modern linear (NE-SW) was located towards the southern end of the trench. Evidence of a buried soil was evident; the two features were cut into this.					<b>Avg. Topsoil Depth (m)</b>		0.20-0.30
					<b>Avg. Subsoil Depth (m)</b>		0.10-0.30
					<b>Approx. width (m)</b>		1.80
					<b>Length (m)</b>		7.30
Contexts							
Feature No.	Feature Type	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Comments
	Buried Soil	099	L		0.08		Thin layer of buried soil
10	Posthole	031	F			None	Trunc's buried soil (99) Undated
		032	C	0.4	0.05		

Trench 3							
<b>General Description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>		E-W
Trench contained eight archaeological features; five postholes (two sampled), two linears and a bank. Buried soil was also evident. The natural consisted of mottled orange/grey clay with occasional flint pebble inclusions.					<b>Avg. Topsoil Depth (m)</b>		0.20-0.25
					<b>Avg. Subsoil Depth (m)</b>		0.50
					<b>Approx. width (m)</b>		1.80
					<b>Length (m)</b>		12.00
Contexts							
Feature No.	Feature Type	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Comments
	Buried Soil	098	L		0.18-0.52	pottery, ws, bn, bc	14th Century

	Buried Soil	099	L		0.06-0.20		
11	Posthole	033	F			bn	Undated
		034	F				
		035	C	0.42	0.27		
12	Posthole	036	F				Undated
		037	C	0.38	0.09		
41	Linear (?) N-S	097	F			bn, sh, gl	Trunc's Buried Soil, trunc'd by F.49. F.50 possible associated bank. Undated
		117	F				
		118	F				
		119	F				
49	Linear NE-SW	114	F				Trunc's F.41 & F.50 Undated
		115	C	1.26	0.33		
50	Bank	116	L	1.24	0.21		Probably related to F.41. Trunc'd by F.49

<b>Trench 4</b>							
<b>General Description</b>						<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
Trench contained twenty six archaeological features; fourteen pits, seven linears, four postholes and one possible linear terminus. The natural consisted of mottled orange/grey clay with occasional flint pebble inclusions.						<b>Avg. Topsoil Depth (m)</b>	0.20-0.25
						<b>Avg. Subsoil Depth (m)</b>	0.35-0.50
						<b>Approx. width (m)</b>	1.80
						<b>Length (m)</b>	23.60
<b>Contexts</b>							
<b>Feature No.</b>	<b>Feature Type</b>	<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Cut/Fill/Layer</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Artefacts</b>	<b>Comments</b>
4	Pit	013	F			pottery, bn, bc, sh	Middle Saxon (residual), 13th/14th Century
		014	C	1.30	0.48		
7	Linear NW-SE	053	F			pottery, bn	Trunc's F.8 14th century
		054	C	1.41	0.46		
8	Linear NW-SE	055	F				Trunc'd by F.7 12th century
		056	F			pottery, bn, tl, st, bs	
		057	F				
14	Linear Terminus/Pit	040	F			pottery, bn, sh	Trunc's F.15 & F.32 13th/14th Century
		041	C	1.00	0.19		
15	Linear	070	F	2.00		bn	Trunc'd by F.14 Unexcavated
16	Pit	042	F			pottery	Trunc'd by F.17 12th Century
		043	C	0.71+	0.27+		
17	Pit	044	F				Trunc's F.16 & F.18 12th & 14th Century
		045	F			pottery, bn, sh	
		046	C	1.35	0.27+		
18	Pit	047	F				Trunc'd by F.17 Undated
		048	C	0.98	0.24		

25	Pit	068	F			pottery, bn, ws, mt	Trunc's F.15 12th & 14th Century
		069	C	0.60	0.13		
28	Pit	072	F			pottery, bn, tl, mt	Adjacent to F.29 14th Century
		073	C	1.50+	0.25+		
29	Pit	074	F			pottery, bn	Adjacent to F.28 Middle Saxon & 14th Century
		075	C	1.95	0.17+		
30	Linear E-W	049	F			bn, bc, sh	Trunc's F.31 Undated
		050	C	0.81	0.22		
31	Linear E-W	051	F				Trunc'd by F.30 Undated
		052	C	0.68+	0.19		
32	Linear NW-SE	066	F			pottery	Trunc'd by F.7, F.8 & F.14 12th & 14th Century
		067	F				
		065	C	0.82+	0.15+		
		059	F			pottery	
		060	F				
		061	F				
		062	F				
		063	F				
		064	F			sh	
065	C	1.30+	0.50				

<b>Trench 5</b>									
<b>General Description</b>						<b>Orientation</b>			
Trench contained six archaeological features; four linears (two were sampled), and two postholes (one was sampled). The natural consisted of mixed orange/grey/white clay with occasional flint pebble inclusions. The water table was breached at this level.						E-W			
						<b>Avg. Topsoil Depth (m)</b>		0.25-0.35	
						<b>Avg. Subsoil Depth (m)</b>		0.35-0.50	
						<b>Approx. width (m)</b>		1.80	
						<b>Length (m)</b>		10.00	
<b>Contexts</b>									
<b>Feature No.</b>	<b>Feature Type</b>	<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Cut/Fill/Layer</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Artefacts</b>	<b>Comments</b>		
1	Posthole	001	F				Trunc's F.2 Undated		
		002	C	0.36	0.15				
2	Linear NW-SE	003	F				Trunc'd by F.1 Undated		
		004	C	0.48	0.08				
3	Linear E-W	005	F				Undated		
		006	C	0.89	0.09				

<b>Trench 6</b>							
<b>General Description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>		N-S
Trench contained twenty three archaeological features; eight postholes (one was sampled), eight linears (six were sampled), four pits (two were sampled), a metalled surface and two unknown features. The natural was mottled orange/grey clay with occasional flint pebble inclusions.					<b>Avg. Topsoil Depth (m)</b>		0.30-0.35
					<b>Avg. Subsoil Depth (m)</b>		0.30-0.40
					<b>Approx. width (m)</b>		1.80
					<b>Length (m)</b>		25.00
<b>Contexts</b>							
<b>Feature No.</b>	<b>Feature Type</b>	<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Cut/Fill/Layer</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Artefacts</b>	<b>Comments</b>
9	Linear NW-SE	009	F			pottery	12th Century
		010	F				
		011	F				
		012	C	1.20	0.62		
22	Linear E-W	021	F			bn, gl	Undated
		022	C	0.55	0.14		
23	Linear E-W	023	F				Undated
		024	C	0.41	0.23		
24	Posthole	025	F				Cuts linear F.23 Undated
		026	C	0.27	0.13		
26	Linear	027	F			bn, bc, bs	Undated
		028	F				
		029	C	0.50	0.25		
27	Metalled Surface	030	L	8.13	0.12	pottery, bc, mt	13th/14th Century
		094	L		0.10		
		095	L		0.10		
33	Linear NW-SE	076	F			bn	Undated
		077	F			bn	
		078	C	0.75+	0.46		
34	Linear NW-SE	079	F			bn	Undated
		080	C	0.50+	0.12		
35	Pit	081	F				Undated
		082	C	0.75	0.15		
36	Linear N-S	083	F			bn	Undated
		088	F				
		084	C	0.57	0.30		
37	Pit	085	F			pottery	12th & 14th Century
		086	F				
		087	C	0.75	0.30		
46	Posthole	surface		0.30		pottery	Middle Saxon, Unexcavated

Trench 7							
<b>General Description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>		E-W
Trench contained mixed layers with no evidence of discernable features.					<b>Avg. Topsoil Depth (m)</b>		0.25
					<b>Avg. Subsoil Depth (m)</b>		0.70
					<b>Approx. width (m)</b>		1.80
					<b>Length (m)</b>		4.30
Contexts							
Feature No.	Feature Type	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Artefacts	Comments
	Layer	121	L		0.18		122 & 123 on same horizontal level
	Layer	122	L		0.54		
	Layer	123	L		0.29		

Trench 8							
<b>General Description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>		N-S
Trench contained five archaeological features; two pits (one was sampled), one posthole, one linear (which was sampled) and one possible ditch terminus (also sampled). The natural consisted of mottled orange/grey clay with occasional flint pebble inclusions.					<b>Avg. Topsoil Depth (m)</b>		0.20
					<b>Avg. Subsoil Depth (m)</b>		0.60
					<b>Approx. width (m)</b>		1.80
					<b>Length (m)</b>		3.60
Contexts							
Feature No.	Feature Type	Context No.	Cut/Fill/Layer	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Artefacts	Comments
19	Ditch terminus	015	F			bn	Undated
		016	C	0.56	0.05		
20	Linear N-S	017	F			pottery, bn, bc, sh, ws	Roman
		018	C	0.55	0.16		
21	Pit	019	F			pottery, bn	13th/14th Century
		020	C	0.76+	0.17		

Trench 9			
<b>General Description</b>		<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
This trench contained one large archaeological feature that was not sampled. The natural consisted of mixed orange and grey clay. The water table was reached at this level.		<b>Avg. Topsoil Depth (m)</b>	0.35
		<b>Avg. Subsoil Depth (m)</b>	0.60
		<b>Approx. width (m)</b>	1.80
		<b>Length (m)</b>	2.00

<b>Trench 10</b>							
<b>General Description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>		N-S
Trench contained three archaeological features; two linears and one gully. All features were sampled. Buried soil was evident in this trench. The water table was breached at this level.					<b>Avg. Topsoil Depth (m)</b>		0.25-0.30
					<b>Avg. Subsoil Depth (m)</b>		0.30-0.40
					<b>Approx. width (m)</b>		1.80
					<b>Length (m)</b>		7.80
<b>Contexts</b>							
<b>Feature No.</b>	<b>Feature Type</b>	<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Cut/Fill/ Layer</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Artefacts</b>	<b>Comments</b>
39	Linear E-W	103	F			pottery, bn	Prehistoric, Middle Saxon
		104	C	1.67	0.57		
40	Linear E-W	105	F			pottery, bn	13th/14th Century
		106	C	1.30	0.38		
	Buried Soil	107	L			pottery, bn	Saxon

<b>Trench 11</b>							
<b>General Description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>		E-W
Trench contained two features; both were linears (one was sampled). Pockets of buried soil was evident in this trench. The natural consisted of mixed orange/grey clay with occasional flint pebble inclusions. The water table was breached at this level.					<b>Avg. Topsoil Depth (m)</b>		0.30
					<b>Avg. Subsoil Depth (m)</b>		0.35-0.40
					<b>Approx. width (m)</b>		1.80
					<b>Length (m)</b>		7.10
<b>Contexts</b>							
<b>Feature No.</b>	<b>Feature Type</b>	<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Cut/Fill/ Layer</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Artefacts</b>	<b>Comments</b>
38	Linear NW-SE	089	F			pottery, bn	Middle Saxon
		090	C	1.19	0.46		