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Stuntney Reservoir: An Archaeological Evaluation

Tom Phillips

2004

Cambridgeshire County Council

Report No. 774

Commissioned by Anglia Water



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Stuntney Reservoir: An Archaeological Evaluation

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December 2004

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SUMMARY

Between 29th and 30th November 2004 the Archaeological Field Unit (AFU) of Cambridgeshire County Council conducted an archaeological evaluation at Stuntney, Cambridgeshire (TL 55479 77608) on behalf of Anglia Water in advance of the proposed construction of a water reservoir and access road.

Sixteen trenches totalling 560m were mechanically excavated. Two modern pits were found in trenches 6 and 11. Both were identified in the geophysical survey. Two postholes were uncovered in trench 7, one of which contained a fragment of modern roof tile, and a ditch, probably remains of a medieval furrow. No other archaeological features were encountered.

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Stuntney Reservoir: An archaeological Evaluation (TL 55479 77608)

1 INTRODUCTION

An archaeological evaluation was carried out at Stuntney Cambridgeshire (TL 55479 77608) in advance of the proposed construction of a water reservoir and access road in an area of approximately 2.25 hectares. The work was carried out by the Archaeological Field Unit of Cambridgeshire County Council between 29th and 30th November 2004.

An archaeological brief for the site was prepared by the County Archaeological Office (Thomas 2004). A Specification was written for archaeological work on the site (Macaulay 2004). As part of the archaeological work, air photograph and geophysical surveys were to be undertaken.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

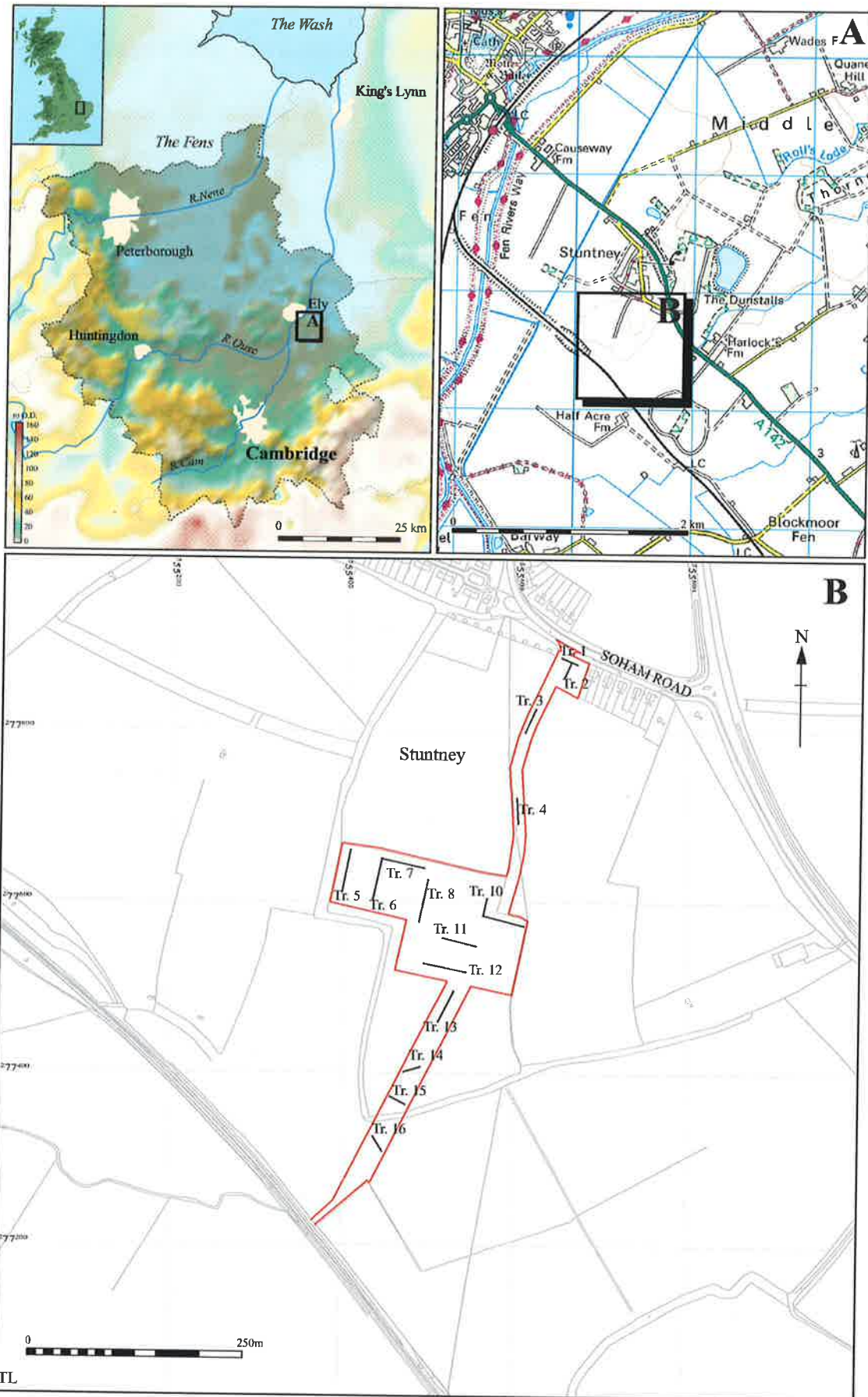
The British Geological Survey Map depicts the site as lying mainly on Kimmeridge Clay and Boulder Clay, although the northern most part of the site lies on Lower Greensand.

The site ranges between c.5m OD in the south of the site to c.11m OD in the north. The field where most of the trenches were located was uncultivated meadow. The other trenches were in fields to the east and south of the meadow and were under plough.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Archaeological background

No archaeological remains are recorded in the Cambridgeshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) within the subject area although a number of SMR references have been identified in the vicinity (Fig. 2). A Bronze Age axe (SMR 07053) and rapier (SMR 07055) were found less than a kilometre to the west of the site and other Bronze Age finds (SMR 07371, 07345) were discovered to the north of the village. A Bronze Age flint scatter, found during field walking was discovered to the east of the village (SMR 06149).



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Figure 1 Location of trench with the development area outlined (red)

Iron Age finds are not widespread in the vicinity of the site although SMR 06148 refers to a finds scatter that suggests an Iron Age/Roman settlement at Half Acre Lane roughly 0.5km to the south.

Roman occupation in the vicinity is reflected by a number of SMR references including a known Roman settlement (SMR 07949) and a probable Roman port/dock located on the former course of the River Great Ouse (SMR 07118), both roughly 0.5km to the north-west. In addition, SMR 07051 refers to a gravel causeway of Roman date, close to the present Soham Road to the east of the site. Roman pottery including samian and mortaria were found at the location of SMR 06151.

A few sherds of Saxon pottery were found 0.5km to the west of the site (SMR 07052).

3.2 Historical Background

At the time of Domesday (1086), Stuntney (*Stuntenei*, *Stonteneia*) was a berewick of Ely and the name itself originates either from *Stunta's island* or *at the steep island* (Murray 1998). Its eel-fishery was highly valued as was the strategic importance of Stuntney as a major entrance to the Isle of Ely itself (Pugh 1967).

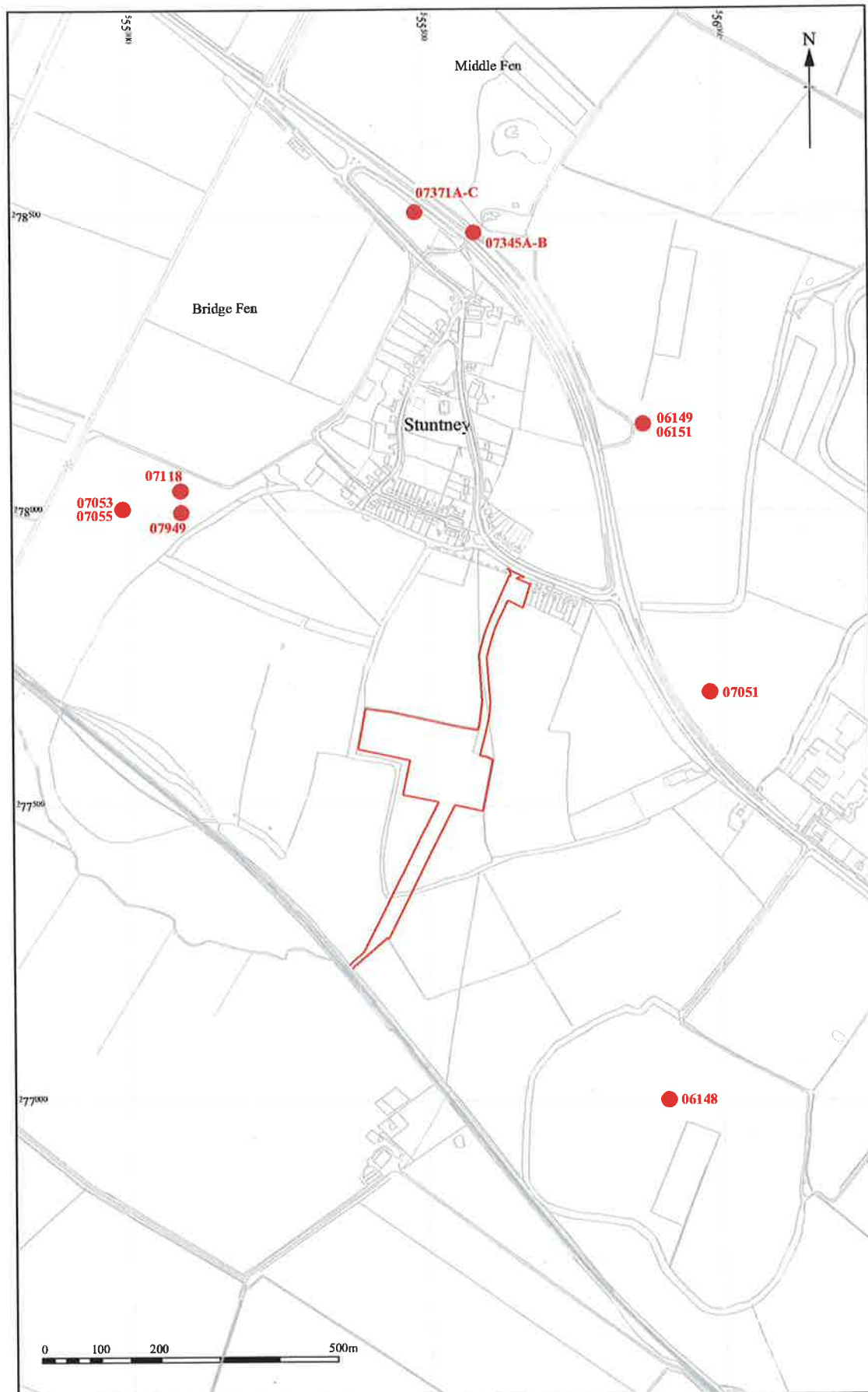
During the 15th and 16th centuries there were inclosures of land for pasture in Stuntney which perhaps allowed the survival of medieval ridge and furrow until recently (Murray 1998).

The 1 inch OS Map of 1836 shows the subject area to be part of a larger field. The present boundary running north-south directly to the west of trenches 3 and 4 was inserted soon after 1836 as it is shown on the First Edition OS Map of 1889-1891.

3.3 Geophysical Survey

A Geophysical survey was undertaken by PC Geophysics within the subject area (Appendix 1). The survey was restricted to the northern half of the main field (approximately the area containing trenches 5-11; Figs. 1 and 3-7)

The results suggested two pit like features on the eastern side of the main field and a few ephemeral east-west running linears in the west. These appeared ditch like but could be drains.



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Figure 2 Location of SMR find spots

3.4 Aerial Photographic Assessment

An aerial photographic assessment was undertaken by Rog Palmer of Airphoto Services (Appendix 2). All archaeological features identified were ridge and furrow remaining from medieval cultivation. The ridge and furrow ran on two different alignments: east-south-east to west-north-west and north-north-east to south-south-west (Fig. 8).

4 METHODOLOGY

Sixteen trenches were opened totalling 560m, providing a 5% sample of the development area (Fig. 1). A 360° mechanical excavator was employed using a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision. The recording system and the post-excavation procedures followed the standard AFU practice in appliance with IFA guidance policy.

5 RESULTS

All the trenches within the subject area contained layers (1) and (2) (see table 1). Layer (1) was a topsoil comprising of a dark greyish brown silty clay, ranging between 0.09m and 0.33m deep. Layer (2) was a light greyish brown clay subsoil with a depth ranging between 0.12m and 0.52m.

Table 1 Trench dimensions and depths of topsoil and subsoil

Trench no.	Trench dimensions (m)	Topsoil (1) (m)	Subsoil (2) (m)
1	20x1.8	0.25	0.32
2	20x1.8	0.25	0.12
3	30x1.8	0.12	0.53
4	30x1.8	0.09	0.52
5	50x1.8	0.22	0.18
6	20x1.8	0.25	0.22
7	50x1.8	0.33	0.26
8	50x1.8	0.23	0.29
9	50x1.8	0.28	0.2
10	50x1.8	0.25	0.26
11	30x1.8	0.18	0.16
12	30x1.8	0.25	0.12
13	30x1.8	0.19	0.18
14	20x1.8	0.26	0.22
15	20x1.8	0.18	0.18
16	20x1.8	0.29	0.05

Only five archaeological features were discovered within the whole subject area, all of which are 18th century or later. These are described below. Cut numbers are presented in **bold** and deposit numbers in plain text. All depths of features are given from the level of the natural clay surface.

Trench 6

Pit **12** was sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides, measuring 6m in diameter. The fill (11) was a dark brown silty clay and contained four pieces of 18th century brick, one stoneware sherd, a Post-Medieval Red Ware sherd and a piece of 19th/20th century drain. The location of pit **12** ties in well with the position of the northerly pit seen during the geophysics survey. It is worth noting that one of the geophysics team spoke to the farmer who said a recently backfilled pit was in that area of the field.

Trench 7

Posthole **6** was circular in plan with steep sides, a gentle break of slope and a concave base, measuring 0.25m in diameter and 0.2m deep. It contained a single fill (5) a light greyish brown silty clay. One small fragment of post-medieval roof tile was recovered.

Post hole **8** was circular in plan with gently sloping sides, a gradual break of slope and a concave base, measuring 0.2m in diameter and 0.1m deep. The only fill (7) was a light greyish brown silty clay. No dating evidence was recovered but its proximity and similarity to posthole **6** suggests it is of a similar date.

Ditch **10** was linear in plan with gently sloping sides, an imperceptible break of slope and a flat base, measuring 1m wide, 0.15m deep and running on a roughly west-north-west to east-south-east alignment across trench 7. The single fill (9) was a light greyish brown sandy clay. There was a moderate collection of artefacts retrieved, possibly a manure scatter, consisting of a possible Iron Age pottery sherd, an abraded medieval Ely pottery sherd and several roof tile fragments including an 18th/19th century fragment. This linear may correlate to one of those in the geophysics survey or may be the remains of a furrow.

Trench 11

Pit **4** was sub-circular in plan, measured roughly 5m wide and had one fill (3), a mid greyish brown silty clay. Two fragments of 18th/19th century pottery were recovered, one was china piece and the other was a Post-Medieval Red Earthen Ware sherd.

6 FINDS by Dr. Paul Spoerry

Context 3

1 sherd (39g) Post-Medieval Red Ware 18th /19th century
1 sherd (5g) sub-glaze transfer print bone china post 1820

Context 5

1 piece of post-medieval roof tile (5g)

Context 9

1 sherd (12g) of hand made ? Iron Age pottery
1 sherd (3g) of medieval Ely Ware pottery (very abraded)
9 Roman/medieval ?peg roof tile (110g). These were small abraded pieces
1 piece (12g) post-medieval 18th/ 19th century yellow roof tile

Context 11

1 sherd (25g) Post-Medieval Red Ware pottery 18th /19th century
1 sherd (83g) of Westerwald Stoneware pottery 17th century onwards
1 sewer pipe (129g) fragment-late 19th/20th century
4 pieces (274g) of yellow brick c. 18th century

7 DISCUSSION

All the archaeological features encountered date to the 18th century or later. These include two modern pits, **4** and **12**, one of which may have been backfilled recently. The one ditch encountered, **10**, is most likely remains of a medieval furrow. This is supported by the aerial photographic assessment, which shows ridge, and furrow oriented west-north-west to east-south-east on this part of the subject site. The two postholes, **6** and **8**, are both probably modern. They are located in the north-west corner of the main field near to the only entrance into it, and may relate to a gate or fence.

7 CONCLUSION

The evaluation has shown that despite known archaeological activity in the vicinity, to the north of the village and less than a kilometre to the west, no significant archaeology exists in the area of the proposed development.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to thank Anglia Water who commissioned and funded the archaeological work, especially Mr. Colin Clarke, planning and building engineer for his helpful advice. The project was managed by Stephen Macaulay. The site staff were Rob Atkins, Jon Bolderson, Mike Fradley and Tom Phillips. Illustrations are by Alexandra Howe. The aerial photographic assessment is by Rog Palmer and the geophysics report is by David Bunn.

The brief for archaeological works was written by Andy Thomas, County Archaeology Office, who visited the site and monitored the evaluation.

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MAPS

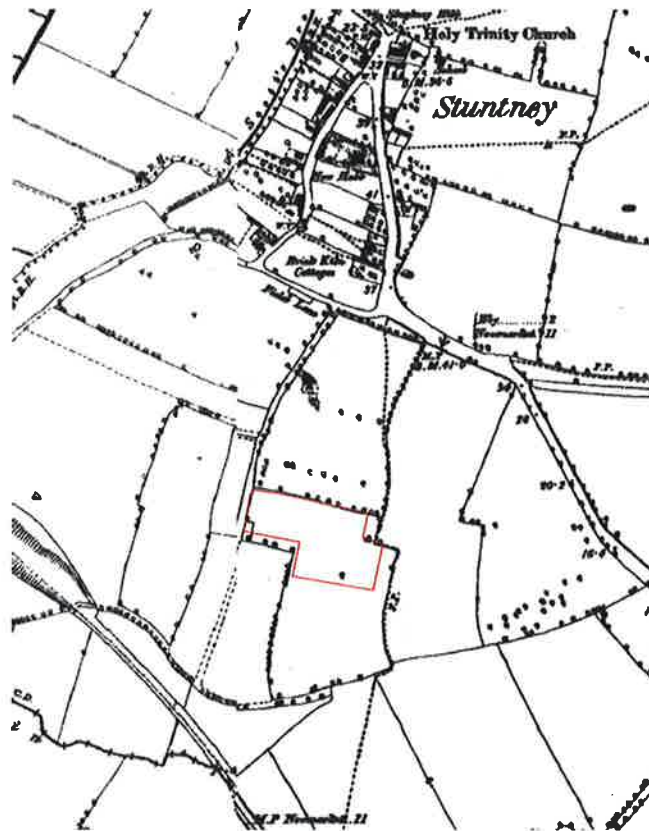
British Geological Survey 1:50000 Sheet 173, Ely, 1978

Ordnance Survey 1" Sheet 54, 1836

www.old-maps.co.uk: OS First Edition Map 1889-1891

**FLUXGATE GRADIOMETER SURVEY:
LAND AT STUNTNEY, ELY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

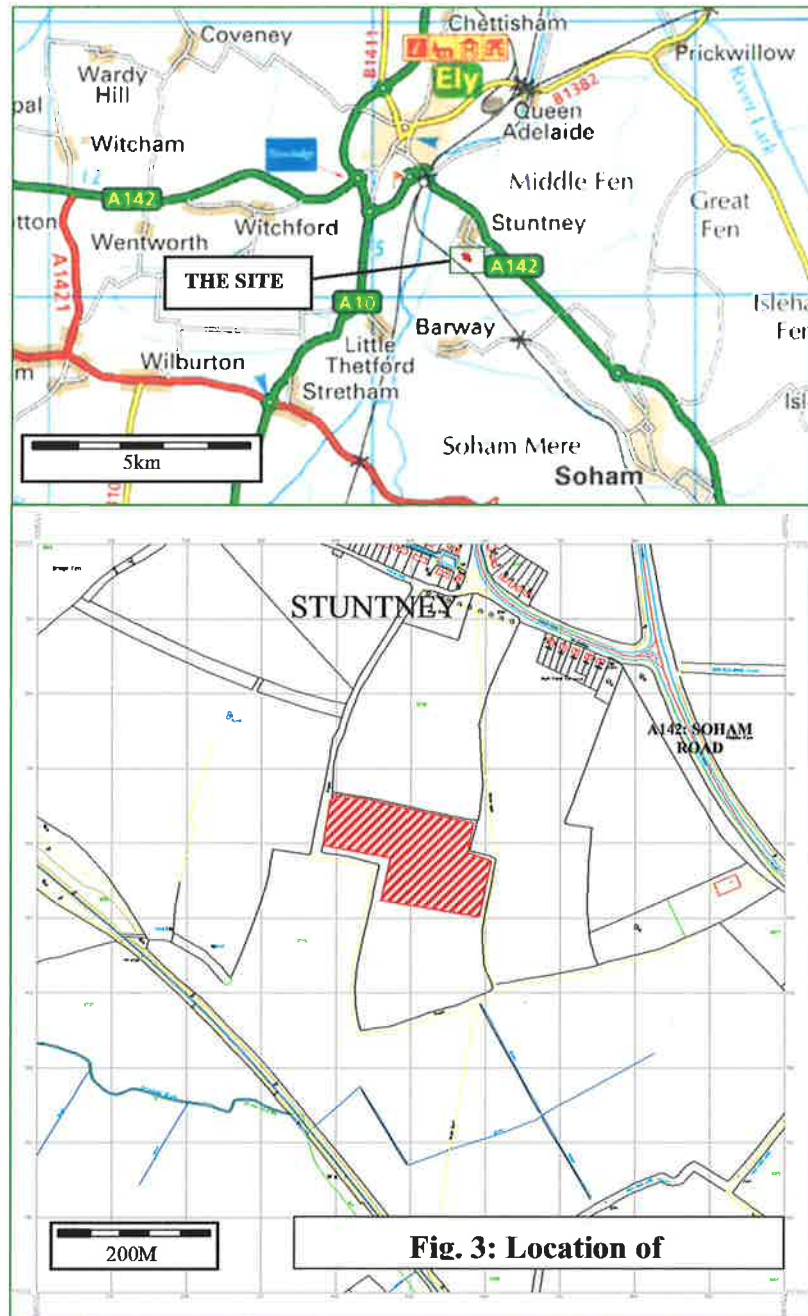
2 NGR: TL 5550 7160



REPORT PREPARED FOR
THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD UNIT OF
CAMBRIDGESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
BY DAVID BUNN

DECEMBER 2004

- *A fluxgate gradiometer survey was undertaken on land at Stuntney in Cambridgeshire.*
- *The survey detected a number of diffuse linear anomalies. Some of these appear to indicate traces of ridge and furrow ploughing; others possibly indicate buried ditches, possibly as enclosure boundaries. Subsequent excavations have not identified any potential ditches.*



1.0 Introduction

Archaeology Field Unit of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCCAFU) commissioned Pre-Construct Geophysics to undertake a fluxgate gradiometer survey on land at Stuntney in Cambridgeshire. This work was carried out as part of an archaeological evaluation of the site of a proposed water reservoir; to be constructed by Anglian Water Services Ltd.

The survey methodology was based upon guidelines set out in the English Heritage document '*Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation*' (David 1995).

2.0 Location and description

Sections 2 and 3 include information provided by CCCAFU.

The settlement of Stuntley is situated on a 'fen island' and lies c.2km to the southeast of Ely. The proposed reservoir is to the south of the village, and comprises the northern 2ha of an arable field, currently in set-aside. The survey area, which lies on a gentle east-facing slope, is bounded to the north, east and west by mature hedging. The southern edge is unbounded. The proposed development includes the provision for an access road from the village.

Stuntney lies on the interface of sedimentary deposits of Kimmeridge Clay and Lower Greensand and occupies a greensand and boulder clay island that rises above the surrounding fenland.

3.0 Archaeological and historical background

The archaeological potential of the site is uncertain: there are no site-specific references in Cambridgeshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record (CCCSMR). It is relatively close to Stuntney, which occupies high ground that overlooks the surrounding fenland. Although on slightly lower ground than the village, it is possible that the site was habitable during the earlier prehistoric periods, but with rising water levels in the later Bronze Age, occupation of this area may have been confined exclusively to the higher ground (closer to the current location of Stuntney), although there is no reason why non-settlement remains (eg ritual/votive) should not occur in such areas.

A number of Bronze Age struck flints were recovered during fieldwalking in advance of the construction of the Stuntney bypass, and Iron Age pottery sherds have also been noted in the vicinity of the village.

Roman exploitation of the area included the construction of fen causeways and the utilization of waterways. The alleged site of a Roman dock lies c. 500m to the northwest of the development area and it is thought that traces of a Roman causeway shadow the A142 (Soham Road).

There is little recorded evidence for Early Saxon activity, although the development of Ely as a monastic centre and settlement would have affected the area in and around Stuntney. The establishment of Ely as an important religious settlement was largely enabled by a number of causeways that linked the town to satellite fenland 'islands', including Stuntney. It is believed that the Stuntney causeway was constructed in the time of Bishop Hervey (1109-31). The Domesday Book highlights the importance of the village (almost a third of the value of Ely itself) as a supplier of fish and eels.

By the mid 13th century, large areas of land had been reclaimed for cultivation and grazing. Aerial reconnaissance has revealed traces of ridge and furrow within the development area.

4.0 Methodology

Gradiometry is a non-intrusive scientific prospecting technique that is used to determine the presence/absence of some classes of sub-surface archaeological features (eg pits, ditches, kilns, and occasionally stone walls). By scanning the soil surface, geophysicists identify areas of varying magnetic susceptibility and can interpret such variation by presenting data in various graphical formats and identifying images that share morphological affinities with diagnostic archaeological remains.

The use of gradiometry is used to establish the presence/absence of buried magnetic anomalies, which may reflect sub-surface archaeological features, and therefore form a basis for a subsequent scheme of archaeological trenching, if required.

The survey comprised a detailed fluxgate gradiometer survey of approximately 1ha of the proposed location of an ornamental lake.

The gradiometer survey was undertaken using a Bartington Grad-601 Dual Fluxgate Gradiometer. The zigzag traverse method of survey was used, with 1.0m wide traverses with readings taken at 0.25m intervals across 30m x 30m grids (Table 2).

The data was processed using *ArcheoSurveyor 0.28.4.6*. It was clipped to reduce the distorting effect of extremely high or low readings caused by discrete pieces of ferrous metal on the site. The results are plotted as greyscale and trace images.

Table 2

Instrument	Bartington Grad-601 dual fluxgate gradiometer
Grid size	30m x 30m
Sample interval	0.25m
Traverse interval	1.0m
Traverse method	Zigzag
Sensitivity	0.1nT
Processing Software	ArcheoSurveyor 0.28.4.6
Weather conditions	Fair
Area Surveyed	2ha
Date of survey	25 November 2004
Survey personnel	David Bunn

5.0 Analysis and Interpretation of results

The survey recorded a number of weak linear anomalies. In the southern part of the site, a group of regularly spaced, parallel linear anomalies almost certainly reflect residual traces of ridge and furrow ploughing (orange lines, also identified as north-south aligned cropmarks). The aerial reconnaissance indicates east-west aligned ridge and furrow in the northern half of the survey and it is possible that these relate to a series of linear anomalies that were detected in this area also (orange). This interpretation is offered cautiously, given that the magnetic anomalies do not align precisely with the cropmarks (which are recorded as sharing an alignment with the current northern boundary of the field).

A north-south aligned linear anomaly (1, red line) appears to represent a former ditch, possibly an earlier northerly continuation of an existing field boundary (Fig. 4). Magnetically similar, linear 2 extends eastwards from at least the field boundary. Slight traces of other potential ditches were detected (3-4 red lines). Linear 4 extends towards a zone of magnetic variation (5, circled in red) that possibly marks the position of a backfilled pit (*pers. comm.* landowner). The survey recorded a distinct, pit-like feature to the south of 5 (6, circled in red).

The results indicate a random spread of discrete anomalies across most of the survey area. Despite their 'pit-like' resolution, it seems likely that most reflect geological inconsistencies within the boulder clay. Stronger anomalies (examples circled in pink, Figs 3 and 5) probably represent ferrous objects, such as ploughshares etc.

At the time of writing, many of the above anomalies have been investigated by excavation. The putative pits, 5 and 6, are of modern origin (*pers. comm.* Rob Atkins, CCCAFU). Interestingly, no evidence of the suggested ditches was revealed by excavation (although slight traces of ridge and furrow were encountered). It appears that their magnetic response has not been complimented by definitive physical evidence.

6.0 Conclusions

With reference to the survey results alone, a number of linear anomalies appear to indicate ditches and ridge and furrow ploughing. However, trial excavation has produced scant evidence of archaeological features. This suggests that some ploughed out features survive principally as magnetic anomalies.

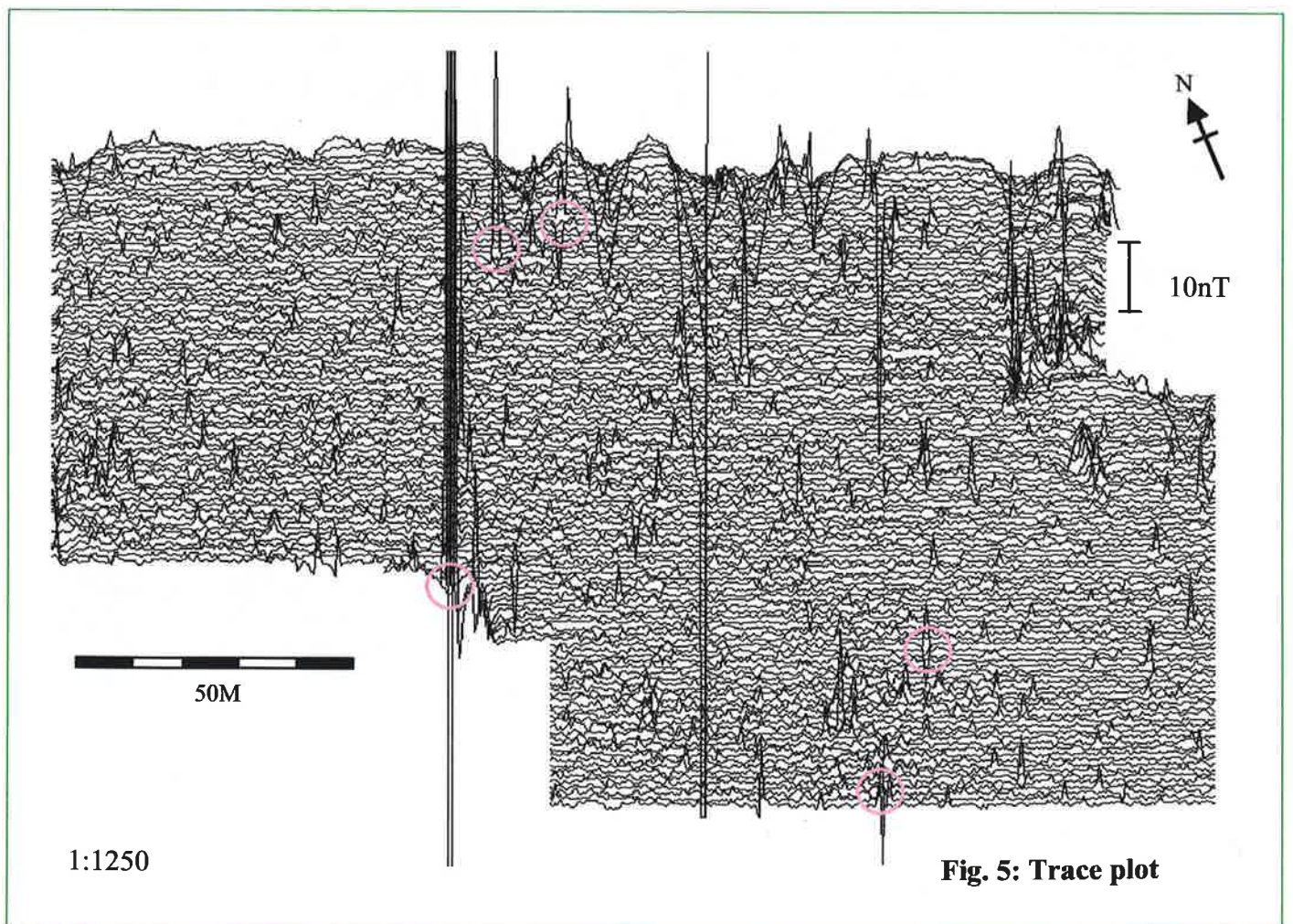
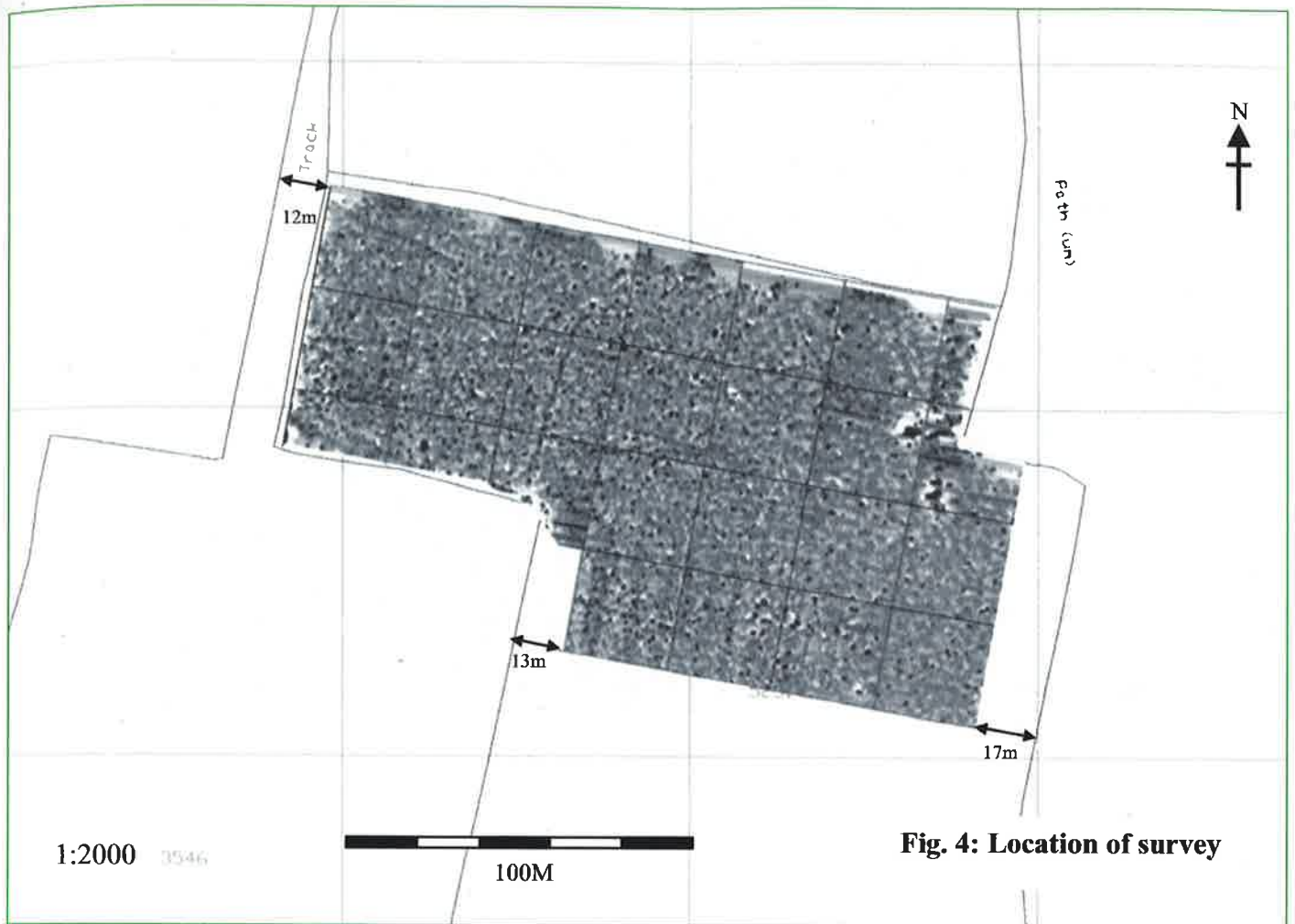
7.0 Acknowledgements

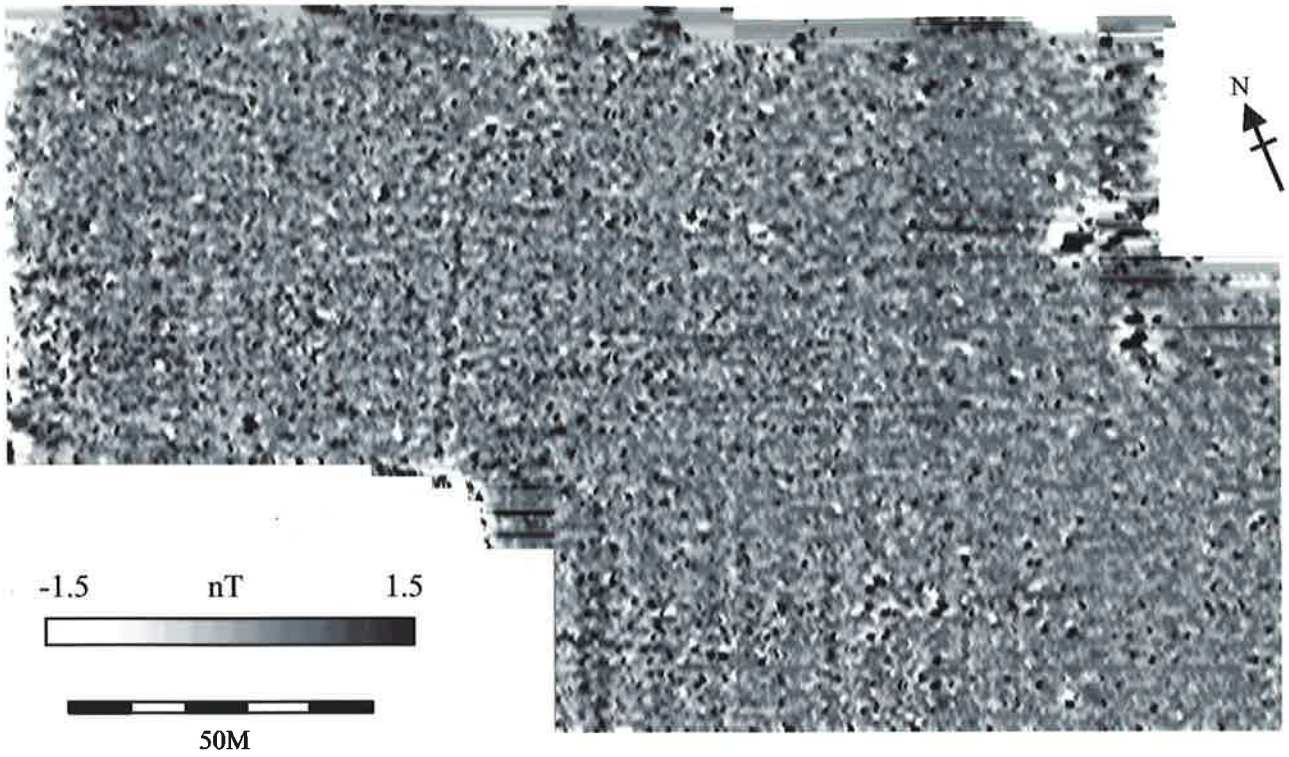
Pre-Construct Geophysics would like to thank The Archaeological Field Unit of Cambridgeshire County Council for this commission.

8.0 References

David, A 1995 *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation, Research and Professional Services Guideline No. 1*, English Heritage

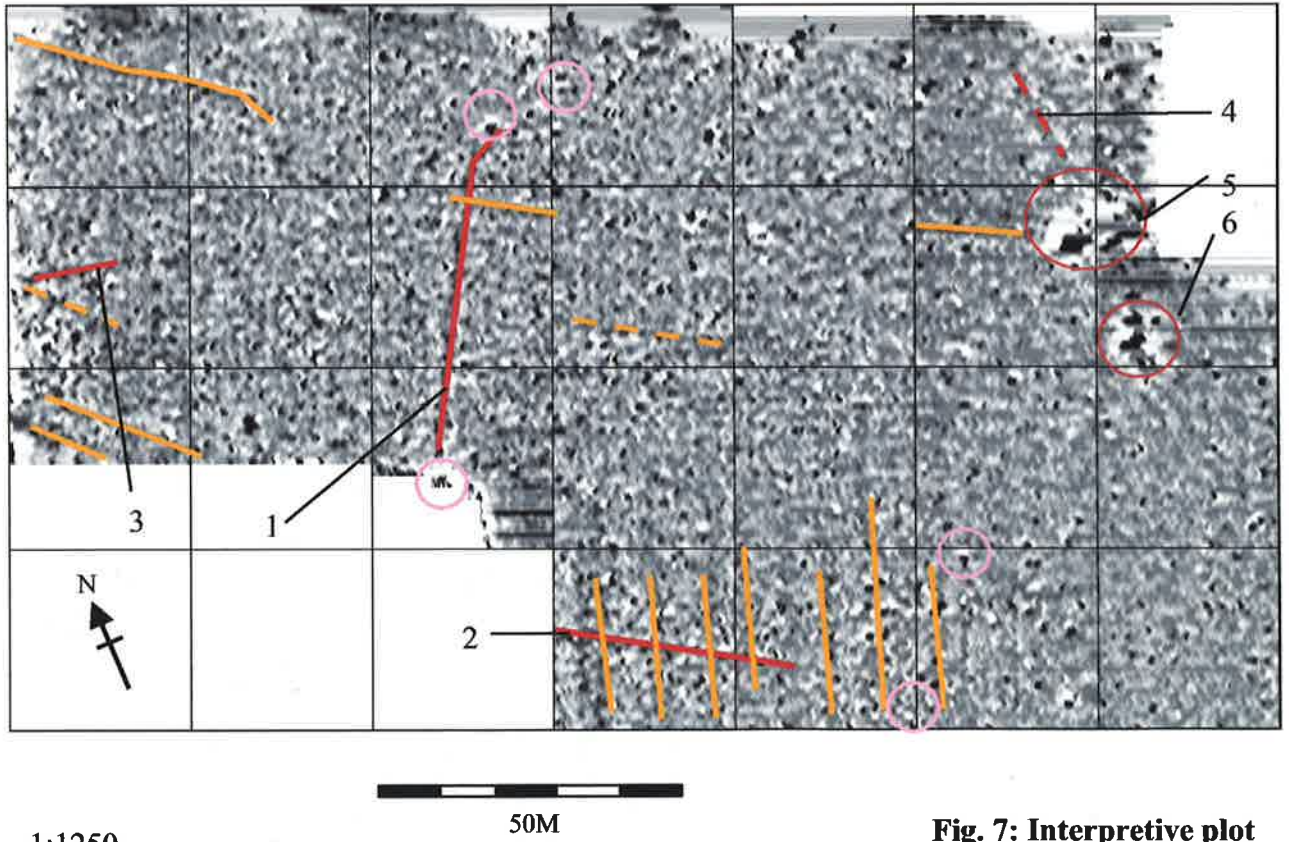
Clark, A 1990 *Seeing Beneath the Soil*, Batsford London





1:1250

Fig. 6: Greyscale image



1:1250

Fig. 7: Interpretive plot

**RESERVOIR AT TL555775, STUNTNEY,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE:
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT**

SUMMARY

This assessment of aerial photographs examined an area of some 32 hectares (centred TL555775) in order to identify and accurately map archaeological, recent and natural features.

Archaeological features comprised only ridge and furrow remaining from medieval cultivation of which two fields survive in upstanding form. The possibility that there may be pre-medieval features, undetected from the air, was discussed.

Mapping the Fen edge showed there to be an inlet south of the Study Area that may have archaeological significance.

Original photo interpretation and mapping was at 1:10000 level.

**RESERVOIR AT TL555775, STUNTNEY,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE:
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT**

Rog Palmer MA MIFA

INTRODUCTION

This assessment of aerial photographs was commissioned to examine an area of some 32 hectares (centred TL555775) in order to identify and accurately map archaeological, recent and natural features and thus provide a guide for field evaluation. The level of interpretation and mapping was to be at 1:2500 if relevant. Since only ridge and furrow was identified the level of mapping was at 1:10000.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL FEATURES FROM AERIAL
PHOTOGRAPHS

In suitable cultivated soils, sub-surface features – including archaeological ditches, banks, pits, walls or foundations – may be recorded from the air in different ways in different seasons. In spring and summer these may show through their effect on crops growing above them. Such indications tend to be at their most visible in ripe cereal crops, in June or July in this part of Britain, although their appearance cannot accurately be predicted and their absence cannot be taken to imply evidence of archaeological absence. In winter months, when the soil is bare or crop cover is thin (when viewed from above), features may show by virtue of their different soils. Upstanding remains, which may survive in unploughed grassland, are also best recorded in winter months when vegetation is sparse and the low angle of the sun helps pick out slight differences of height and slope.

Grass sometimes shows sub-surface features through the withering of the plants above them. This may occur towards the end of very dry summers and usually indicates the presence of buried walls or foundations. Such dry summers occurred in Britain in 1949, 1959, 1975, 1976, 1984, 1989 and 1990 (Bewley 1994, 25) and more recently in 1995 and 1996. This does not imply that every grass field will reveal its buried remains on these dates as local variations in weather and field management will affect parching. However, it does provide a list of years in which photographs taken from, say, mid July to the end of August may prove informative.

Such effects are not confined only to archaeological features. Natural deposits can cause similar differences in crops and appear as colour changes in bare winter soils. The edge of Stuntney island has been so recorded on several dates and the mapped fen edge shows this interface although its apparent position may vary slightly from year to year.

PHOTO INTERPRETATION AND MAPPING

Photographs examined

The most immediately informative aerial photographs of archaeological subjects tend to be those resulting from observer-directed flights. This activity is usually undertaken by an experienced archaeological observer who will fly at seasons and times of day when optimum results are expected. Oblique photographs, taken using a hand-held camera, are the usual products of such investigation. Although oblique photographs are able to provide a very detailed view, they are biased in providing a record that is mainly of features noticed by the observer, understood, and thought to be of archaeological relevance. To be able to map accurately from these photographs it is necessary that they have been taken from a sufficient height to include surrounding control information.

Vertical photographs cover the whole of Britain and can provide scenes on a series of dates between (usually) 1946-7 and the present. Unfortunately these vertical surveys were not necessarily flown at times of year that are best to record the archaeological features sought for this Assessment and may have been taken at inappropriate dates to record crop and soil responses that may be seen above sub-surface features. Vertical photographs are taken by a camera fixed inside an aircraft and adjusted to take a series of overlapping views that can be examined stereoscopically. They are often of relatively small scale and their interpretation requires higher perceptive powers and a more cautious approach than that necessary for examination of obliques. Use of these small-scale images can also lead to errors of location and size when they are rectified or re-scaled to match a larger map scale.

Cover searches were obtained from the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (CUCAP) and the National Monuments Record: Air Photographs (NMRAP), Swindon. Photographs included those resulting from observer-directed flights and routine vertical surveys.

Photographs consulted are listed in the Appendix to this report.

Base maps

Digital data from original survey at 1:2500 scale were provided by the client.

Study area

Photographs were examined in detail for an area extending one modern field beyond the assessment area.

Photo interpretation and mapping

Photographs were examined by eye and under slight (2x) magnification, viewing them as stereoscopic pairs when possible. The Fen edge was mapped from a transformed oblique photograph using specialist software AirPhoto (Scollar 2002). After transformation the edge was overdrawn in AutoCAD Map. Medieval fields were overdrawn similarly from vertical photographs although the drawing was schematic rather than an accurate representation of each furrow. Layers from this drawing form the figure in this report which has been provided in digital form to the client.

COMMENTARY

Soils

The Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983) shows the land on Stuntney island to be Jurassic and Cretaceous clay (soil association 411c: EVESHAM 3) with associated tills and drifts making up the Fen soils (soil association 872a: PEACOCK). Air photographs show an inlet to the south of the Study Area. This appears to penetrate deeper into the island than is shown on Hall's maps (1996, Figure 19) on which the Fen edge at that point is shown as 'uncertain'. The Soils Survey map suggests the inlet is a boundary between two different types of clay soils on Stuntney island, with that south and east of the inlet being Jurassic and Cretaceous clay (soil association 712b: DENCHWORTH). Regardless of the type of clay, crops on these soils require conditions of extreme drought before they may indicate the presence of sub-surface features and it is little surprise that the area shows only medieval fields.

Archaeological features

All archaeological features identified are ridge and furrow remaining from medieval cultivation. Of this, the two northernmost fields on the map are permanent pasture on which the ridge and furrow remains upstanding.

The combination of clay soils, permanent pasture and ridge and furrow offers little chance for the detection of pre-medieval features in the area. Crops on clay are poor respondents to sub-surface variations of depth such as may be due to archaeological pits or ditches – and it requires aerial photography towards the end of a very dry summer to record any such crop changes. Ridge and furrow, whether upstanding or ploughed level, adds to this problem and seems able to mask indications of earlier features (Palmer 1996). Recent evaluations on clayland in west Cambridgeshire and elsewhere have revealed the presence of iron age and later cut features on land where air photographs have shown only ridge and furrow. Manifestations of similar earlier features at Stuntney have not been identified on the aerial photographs examined.

Non-archaeological features

The Fen edge shows clearly on several aerial photographs as a change between light-toned island soils and the darker peaty Fen. This has been mapped principally from obliques taken in 1970 from a sufficient height to show most of Stuntney island. The inlet is clear on these and it appears to be followed by present-day field boundaries which are probably of medieval origin. The presence of this inlet may have archaeological significance and the Fen edge has been mapped across the complete OS tile provided.

One small area of hand-dug quarry has been mapped. In 1988 this feature remained as a hollow.

Land use

All fields within the Study Area were in pasture between 1946 and 1952 with conversion to arable taking place in the late 1950s or early 1960s. Two fields (centred TL553777 and TL555778) remained in pasture on the latest date of photography (1988).

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APPENDIX

Aerial photographs examined

Source: Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs

Oblique photographs

<i>ID</i>	<i>2 SUBJECT</i>	<i>NGRE</i>	<i>NGRN</i>	<i>DATE</i>
FN2-4	Stuntney, looking NW to Ely	555600	278100	08-Jun-51
NZ56	Panorama looking NW over Stuntney to Ely,	555800	277700	14-Jun-54
NZ57-59	Panorama looking NW over Stuntney to Ely,	555800	277700	14-Jun-54
NZ60-61	Stuntney village	555600	278100	14-Jun-54
BBB28-30	Soil patterns, Stuntney, looking NW from	556100	277500	26-Mar-70
BBB32	Soil patterns, Stuntney, looking WNW from	556100	277500	26-Mar-70

Vertical photographs

<i>ID</i>	<i>DATE</i>	<i>SUBJECT</i>	<i>COVER TRACE</i>	<i>SCALE</i>	<i>NGRE</i>	<i>NGRN</i>
RC8EB034-36	23-Mar-82	Fenland Survey	82_008	10000	555801	277304
RC8EH188-189	14-Apr-82	Fenland Survey	82_008	10000	556924	276547
RC8knBO212	30-Aug-88	Cambridgeshire	88_c025	10000	555765	277940
RC8knBO227-228	30-Aug-88	Cambridgeshire	88_c025	10000	556131	276674

Source: National Monuments Record: Air Photographs

Vertical collection

RAF/106G/UK/1589: 3064-3068	21 June 1946	1:10000
RAF/CPE/UK/1952: 2076-2079	25 March 1947	1:10000
RAF/CPE/UK/1952: 4075-4078	25 March 1947	1:10000
RAF/58/1337/F22: 64-67	11 January 1954	1:10000
RAF/58/2688/F22: 131-134	25 January 1959	1:9600
RAF/58/2688/F22: 167-168	25 January 1959	1:9600
RAF/543/T/899/F21: 78-81	5 May 1960	1:10000
RAF/543/T/899/F22: 78-81	5 May 1960	1:10000
RAF/543/2409/2F21: 235-237	16 September 1963	1:10000
MAL/68019: 105-108	8 April 1968	1:10500
OS/68133: 16-17	31 May 1968	1:7500
OS/68133: 128-129	31 May 1968	1:7500
MAL/69056: 107-110	9 June 1969	1:10500
OS/86084: 73-75	13 June 1986	1:7500
OS/86084: 80-82	13 June 1986	1:7500

Most informative photographs

BBB 28

RC8-EB 35

RC8kn-BO212

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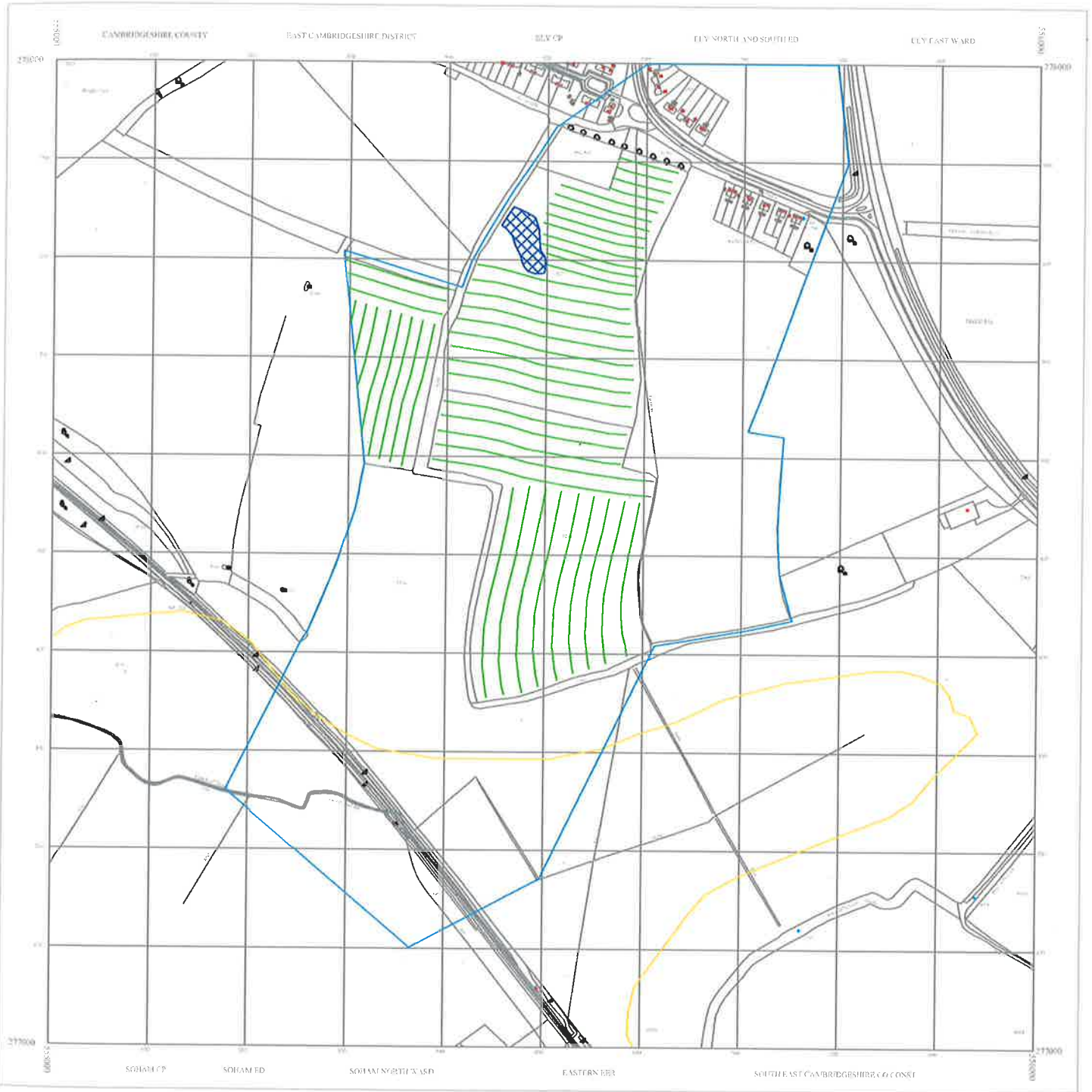
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**Stuntney Reservoir, Stuntney, Cambridgeshire:
Features identified on aerial photographs**



- Area examined
- Fen edge
- ▨ Ridge and furrow (schematic)
- ▨ Quarry or pond

Original photo interpretation and mapping at 1:2500 level based on photographs at CUCAP and NMRC.

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November 2004

Drawing: 0433Stun.dwg

Figure 8 Aerial photographic results



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